# A Project Report on

"Clustering of Cancerous Profiles Using Machine Learning"

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### **ABSTRACT**

There are various treatment options available for cancer. The type of treatment recommended for an individual depends on factors such as cancer type, severity (stage), and genetic heterogeneity. In such a complex environment, targeted drug treatments may be ineffective or yield varying responses. To study anticancer drug responses, it is essential to understand cancerous profiles. These profiles contain information that can reveal the underlying factors responsible for cancer growth. Therefore, analyzing cancer data is crucial for predicting optimal treatment options. Such analysis can help identify potential drug targets and drugs. This paper aims to provide a machine learning-based classification technique for cancerous profiles.

### INTRODUCTION

All living organisms are composed of cells, the basic unit of life. Individual cells exhibit complex functionalities. Genetics studies inherited features and how they are passed from generation to generation. It also examines gene expression levels to determine the up regulation or down regulation of genes. Researchers and scientists are working to uncover hidden aspects and networks that can aid in the proper diagnosis and treatment of diseases like cancer. Data mining and machine learning approaches are powerful tools for such data-driven analyses. Gene expression involves retrieving information from genes to synthesize functional products like proteins. The amount of m-RNA produced by a gene at a given time corresponds to its expression level. Cancer patients often show heterogeneous drug responses, with only a small subset responding to a given anticancer drug. Machine learning algorithms facilitate adaptive learning, helping predict anticancer drug treatments and classify cancer patients.

### LITERATURE SURVEY

- 1. "Skin Clustering Classification Using K-Means Clustering"
  - Detects skin cancer, providing the best chance for early diagnosis.
  - Developed a system for automatic classification of skin cancer.
  - The Gabor extraction method is the most effective among all methods.
- 2. "The Beneficial Techniques in Pre processing Step of Skin Cancer Detection System Comparing"
  - Highlights the importance of pre processing in skin cancer detection.
  - Provides a good starting point for researchers in automatic skin cancer detection.
  - Useful for researchers working on skin cancer detection systems.
- 3. "A Comparative Study of Various Techniques Used for Melanoma Detection"
  - Describes different segmentation and classification methods.
  - The pre processing stage removes artifacts associated with the session.
  - Various methods for segmentation and classification are discussed.
- 4. "Melanoma Detection Through K-Means Segmentation and Feature Extraction"
  - Clustering algorithms are useful for identifying features that differentiate melanoma.
  - K-means clustering is discussed, highlighting its advantages and limitations.

## **OBJECTIVE**

The objectives of this work are:

- To design and develop a method for removing instances with missing values.
- To design and develop a discretization method.
- To design and develop a feature subset selection method.

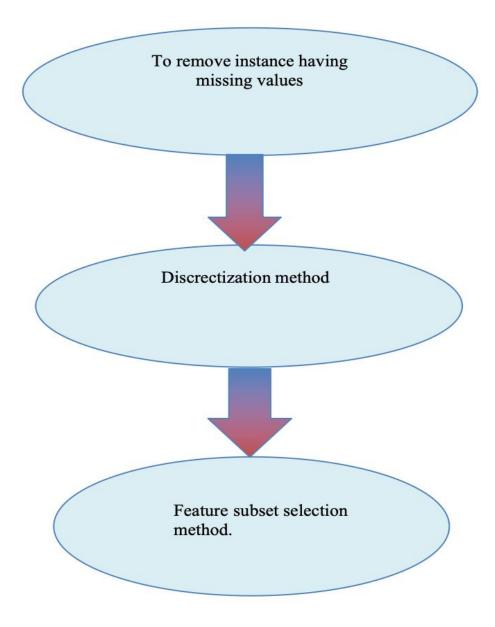
### **MOTIVATION**

The use of high-throughput screening techniques has generated vast amounts of data, but its full utility is limited by the tools available for processing and analysis. Machine learning holds great potential for deciphering these data in the context of cancer classification and biomarker identification. However, current machine learning tools require manual processing of raw data from various sequencing platforms, which is both tedious and time-consuming. Existing classification tools lack flexibility in choosing the best feature selection algorithms and the ability to compare various learning algorithms.

### PROBLEM STATEMENT

This project aims to explore machine learning techniques for predicting the stages of skin cancer using medical datasets. It involves data preprocessing, feature selection, and applying classification algorithms like Decision Trees, Random Forest, SVM, or Deep Learning models. The goal is to train models on labeled datasets, evaluate their performance using accuracy metrics, and visualize predictions through charts or heatmaps. The findings will help in early diagnosis and stage classification, supporting medical professionals in decision-making.

# **BLOCK DIAGRAM**

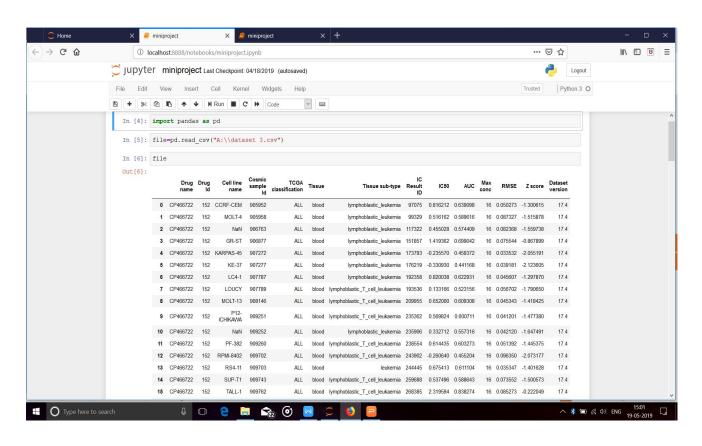


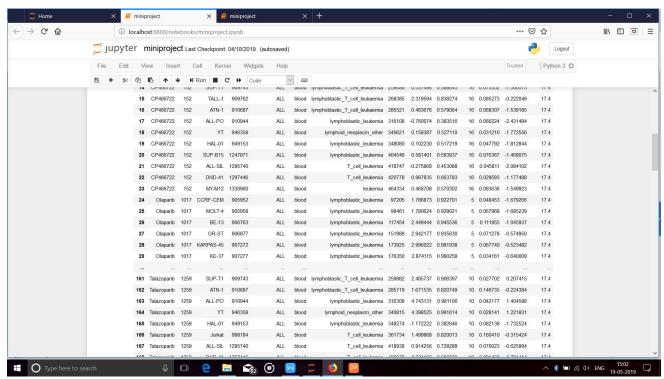
# SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

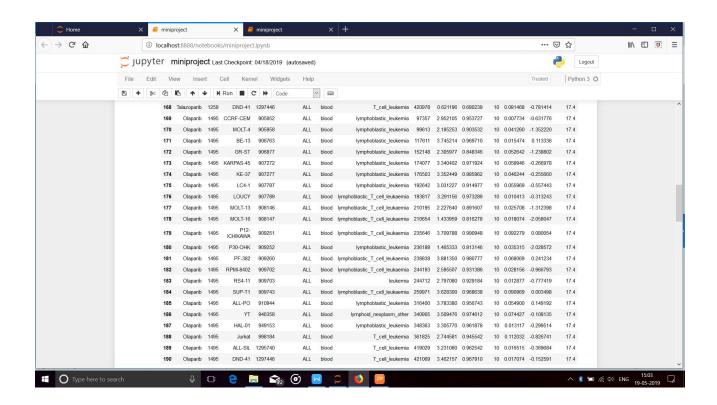
# Software:

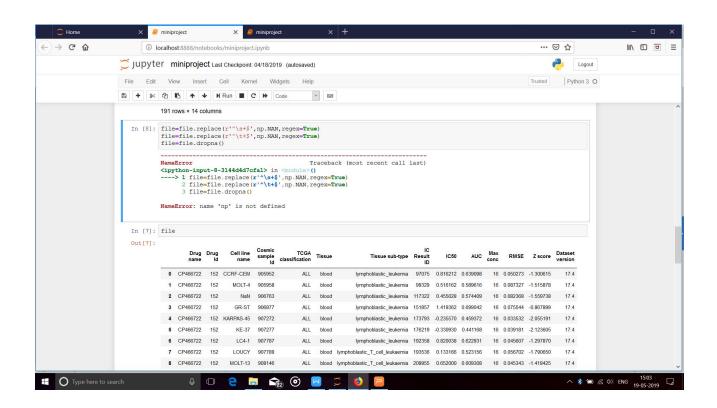
- 1. Anaconda-Python 3.6
- 2. Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK)

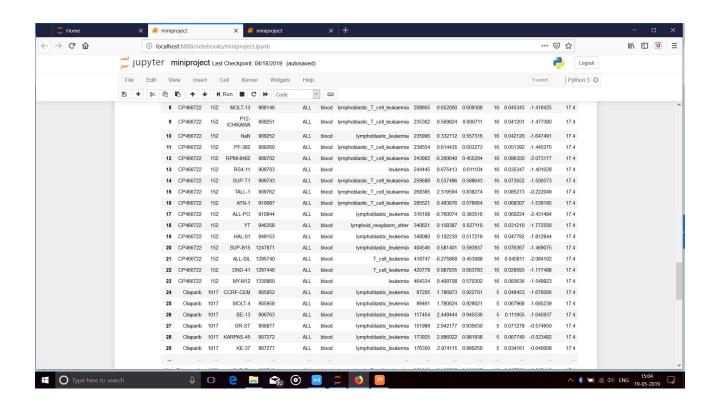
### **IMPLEMENTATION**





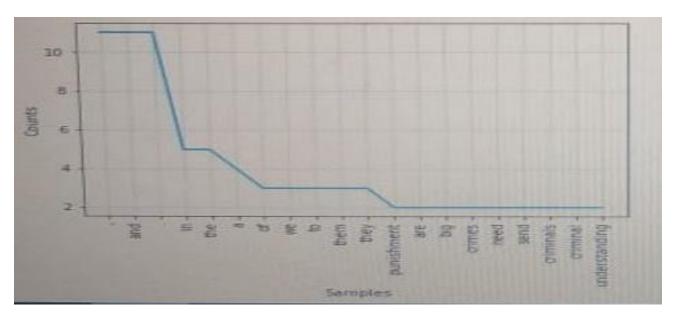






## CHAPTER 10\*\*

### RESULTS





### **APPLICATION**

- 1. Skin Cancer
- 2. Medical Datasets

### **CHAPTER 12**

### **CONCLUSION**

Cancer is a heterogeneous disease with various sub-types. Various machine learning approaches have been used to predict whether a tumor is malignant or benign. Our technique utilizes Support Vector Machines (SVM) and Neural Networks (NN) as machine learning algorithms.

### FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In the future, this approach can be extended to implement an integrative framework for anticancer drug prediction.

### REFERENCES

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