

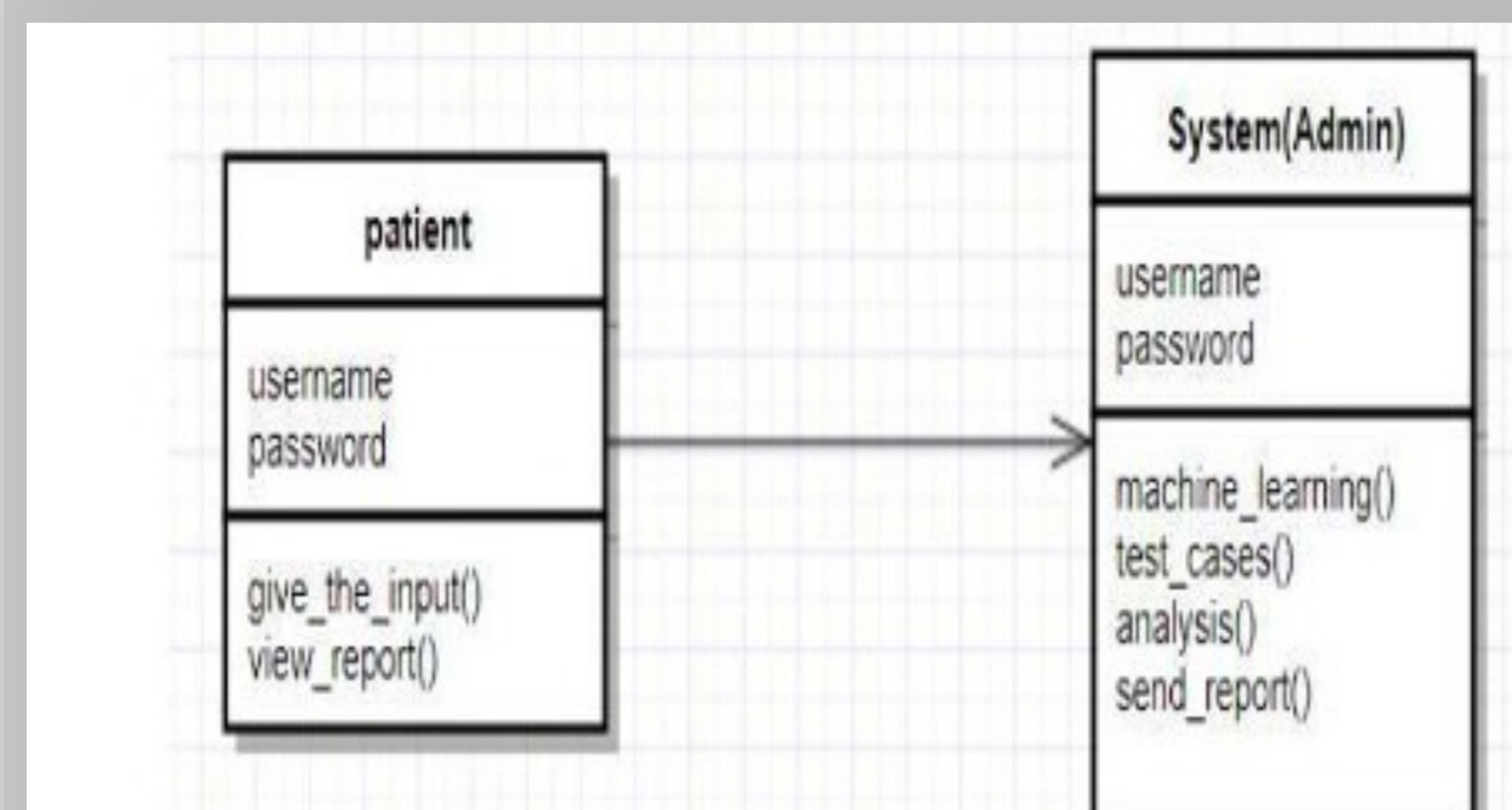
CANCER TUMUER DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

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Abstract/Intro/Motivation

Breast cancer is the most common cancer worldwide and leading cancer compared to other types of cancer. Cancer is a syndrome associated with an imbalance of replication cells and cell response in the body, causing abnormal cell growth or known as a tumor. The tumor is classified as non-cancerous (benign) or cancerous (malignant). Benign tumors do not invade nearby tissues or spread to other areas of the body.

Class Daigram



Objectives

The objective of this project is to report on breast cancer where we took advantage of those available technological advancements to develop prediction models for breast cancer survivability. We used five algorithms (Logistic Regression, K-Means Nearest Neighbor, Support Vector Machine, Decision Tree Algorithm, Random Forest Classifier) to develop the prediction models using a large dataset.

Methods

We have configured a series of steps to come up with the most reliable results in order to determine whether the stage of the tumor is malignant (cancerous) or benign (non-cancerous).

Our overall methodology can be presented in following subsections

A. Dataset Description B. Dataset Analysis
C. Training and Testing.

Results/Discussion

Achieved the goal implementing Supervised Machine Learning classifiers such as Logistic Regression Classifier, Gaussian Naïve Bayes, Decision tree classifier algorithms by splitting a data into train and test sets. It is done by both image and data analyses.

Advantages:

1. Reports of scanning have high resolution.
2. Reports will be showing accurate results there will be no false results.
3. Scanning will take less time.
4. That reports will be showing exact

Future Directions

Early detection of cancer is the future scope. By latest technologies present in future.