# **Explanation About Work**

For the purpose of this project we have used a CNN (Convolutional Neural Network).

CNNs have been widely used in image recognition tasks due to their ability to automatically learn and identify complex patterns and features in images. In malaria cell detection, CNNs can be trained to recognize the unique morphological features of malaria-infected cells and distinguish them from uninfected cells.

Furthermore, CNNs have been shown to achieve high accuracy and performance in malaria cell detection tasks compared to traditional machine learning methods. They have the ability to handle large datasets of images and learn to classify new images accurately, making them ideal for automating the process of malaria diagnosis.

In addition, CNNs can be optimized and fine-tuned for malaria cell detection tasks through techniques such as transfer learning, where pre-trained models on large datasets can be used to improve the accuracy of the model for specific tasks.

Overall, the use of CNNs for malaria cell detection has been shown to be effective and efficient, making them a popular and reliable choice for this task.