**A Project report on**

# DIAGNOSIS OF BRAIN TUMOUR USING YOLO

***in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of***

**BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY**

**In**

**COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

***Submitted By***

**K. Jaswanth Kumar RegdNo:19B91A0586**

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***Under the esteemed Guidance of***

**B.N.V. NARASIMHA RAJU**

**Assistant Professor**



**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

**S.R.K.R ENGINEERING COLLEGE(A)**

ChinnaAmiram, Bhimavaram, West Godavari Dist., A.P.

[2022-2023]

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**BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the project work entitled “**Diagnosis of Brain Tumour using YOLO** ” is the bonafide work of “**K. Jaswanth Kumar (19B91A0586),** **K. Tarun Kumar (19B91A05C6),** **K.** **Sai Naga Vinay Varma (19B91A05C4),** **K. Balaji Sai Rohith (19B91A05C7),**who carried out the project work under my supervision in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering.

**SUPERVISOR HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT**

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(Assistant Professor) (Professor)

# SELF DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the project work entitled **“Diagnosis of Brain Tumour using YOLO”** is a genuine work carried out by us in B.Tech (Computer Science and Engineering) at SRKR Engineering College(A), Bhimavaram and has not been submitted either in part or full for the award of any other degree or diploma in any other institute or University.

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**ABSTRACT**

Detecting brain tumours early is crucial for patients' treatment and overall survival, as it is a rare and deadly disease with a poor prognosis. Neurologists and radiologists have a crucial role in this task, and computer-aided diagnosis systems utilizing magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) serve as valuable technology to support the diagnosis of brain tumours.

The process of manually detecting brain tumours from MRI scans can be challenging and imprecise. Hence, to tackle this issue, an approach combining a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for classification and the YOLOv4 (You Only Look Once version 4) object detection algorithm will be utilized for automatic detection of brain tumours.

The main objective is to save the lives of innocent people and decrease the mortality rate caused by brain tumours. To achieve this goal, a combination of the YOLOv4 (You Only Look Once version 4) object detection algorithm and a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for classification can be utilized to detect the presence of brain tumours accurately and efficiently.

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**1.INTRODUCTION**

Brain tumours are a significant cause of death and disability globally as they invade the most vital organ in the human body. An abnormal growth of cells in the brain leads to the development of a brain tumour, making brain cancer the tenth leading cause of cancer-related deaths for both genders. Brain tumours can be primary or secondary. Primary brain tumours originate in the brain, while metastatic brain tumours (also called secondary brain tumours) are cancers that have spread to the brain from other body parts.

Brain tumours can be either benign or malignant. Benign tumours grow slowly and do not spread, while malignant tumours are more aggressive and require multiple treatments. Symptoms vary depending on tumour type, size, and location and may include headaches, seizures, limb weakness or numbness, difficulty with speech or comprehension, loss of balance or coordination, changes in hearing or vision, and mood or behavioural changes.

Brain tumours have the potential to be fatal, significantly impacting both patients and their loved ones and changing their lives forever. Due to their invasive nature, they have a high mortality rate. However, detecting them ear can be promising as it can improve the chances of survival. Early diagnosis and detection of brain tumours are crucial for effective treatment and management.

Various imaging techniques such as computed tomography (CT) scans, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and positron emission tomography (PET) scans can be utilized to diagnose brain tumours. In addition, a biopsy procedure that involves removing a small tissue sample and examining it under a microscope may be necessary to confirm the diagnosis.

The detection of brain tumours can be automated by combining the YOLOv4 (You Only Look Once version 4) object detection algorithm and a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for classification.

**2.LITERATURE SURVEY**

Mohammad Tariqul Islam et al. [1] proposed a portable electromagnetic (EM) imaging system that utilizes a YOLOv3 deep neural network model. The researchers collected fifty sample images from various head regions and augmented them to create a dataset of 1000 images. The dataset included fifty samples with either single or double tumours. The researchers used 80% of the images for training, 10% for validation, and the remaining 10% for testing the network's performance.

Sethuram Rao.Grish et al. [2], conventional medical imaging methods like Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) may not be able to detect tumours that are smaller than 3mm in size. The authors conducted a review of different Brain Tumour Detection Approaches, including those that use Artificial Neural Network (ANN) and Support Vector Machine (SVM). Our method, which combines YOLO with these techniques, can effectively identify tumours when integrated into the latest technology.

Following a thorough analysis, two major issues are discovered: Image Restoration and Image Enhancement, and proposed a model implemented in Python and TensorFlow to predict brain tumours' quantitative characteristics accurately. Sunil Kumar et al. [3] proposed a CNN-based brain tumour detection approach, which achieved high accuracy and low error rate.

The efficiency of machine learning algorithms in the diagnosis and treatment of brain tumours is explored in several papers, including the work by Mohammad Omid Khairandish et al [4]. The studies evaluate the algorithm type, dataset, proposed model, and performance, with accuracy levels ranging from 79% to 97.7%. The most utilized algorithms are CNN, KNN, C-means, and RF, in descending order of frequency.

Parveen et al. [5] developed a novel hybrid technique for brain tumour classification using support vector machine (SVM) and fuzzy c-means. The proposed algorithm improves the quality of MRI images by using contrast enhancement and mid-range stretch techniques, which is like the approach used in [2]. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) remains the most crucial method for detecting brain tumours.

Mohammad Shahjahan Majib et al. [6] introduces a deep learning framework called "VGG-SCNet" that is based on the VGG Net architecture for detecting brain tumours in MRI images. The main focus is on accurately segmenting and diagnosing tumour areas in MR images. The authors also evaluated 16 different transfer learning models to determine the optimal model for neural network-based classification of brain tumours.

M.O. Khairandish et al. [7] utilized a hybrid technique that combines CNN and SVM models to identify and classify brain tumours in MRI images. Their approach differs from the methods proposed in other studies [2-6]. The results suggest that their approach significantly improves the accuracy of tumour detection.

Simon Podnar et al. [8] found that routine blood tests may contain more valuable information than what clinicians usually perceive. A machine learning predictive model that diagnoses brain tumours using routine blood tests. The authors tested the model using a retrospective analysis of 68 consecutive brain tumour patients and 215 control patients who visited the neurological emergency service. The adapted tumour model demonstrated a sensitivity of 96% and specificity of 74% in the validation group.

**3.PROBLEM STATEMENT**

The health-care industry is distinct from other sectors. Because it is a high priority sector, people want the best care and service available, regardless of cost. Because of its success in other real-world applications, deep learning is now providing innovative solutions with high accuracy for medical imaging and is a significant technique for upcoming applications in the health sector.

Detecting an automated brain tumour in an MRI is difficult due to its complex position and size variations. Brain tumours are identified and classified using YOLO (You Only Look Once), a cutting-edge object recognition framework.

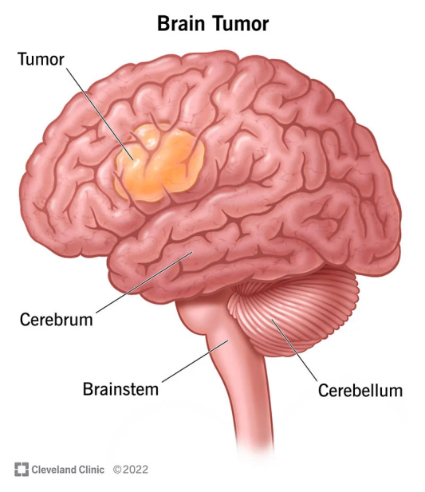


Fig.3.1. Brain Tumour

**4.SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

**4.1 EXISITING SYSTEM**

Machine learning (ML) algorithms have been developed in recent years to aid in the detection and diagnosis of brain tumours. These methods create models that can detect the presence and characteristics of brain tumours using data from imaging studies such as CT scans and MRI. One ML method for brain tumour detection is to use a convolutional neural network (CNN) to analyse brain images and classify them as normal or containing a tumour. Another example is analysing electronic medical records using natural language processing (NLP) to identify patients with brain tumours based on their symptoms and diagnostic test results. These machine learning-based methods have the potential to be faster, more accurate, and less invasive than traditional methods for detecting brain tumours.

**Chart, bar chart

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Fig.4.1. Method wise trends since 2012–2019

**4.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM**

The YOLOv4 (You Only Look Once version 4) object detection algorithm is combined with a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for classification. YOLOv4 is a cutting-edge object detection algorithm capable of detecting objects in images and video in real time. It works by dividing an image into grid cells and predicting the presence and type of objects in each.

A CNN is a type of neural network designed specifically for image classification tasks. It can learn features from images and use them to classify images into various categories. In the case of brain tumour detection, the CNN would be trained to classify images as having or not having a brain tumour.

It is possible to detect brain tumours accurately and efficiently by using YOLOv4 for object detection to identify potential tumours in an image and a CNN for classification to confirm the presence of a tumour.

**Diagram

Description automatically generated**

Fig.4.2.1. YOLO V4 Model

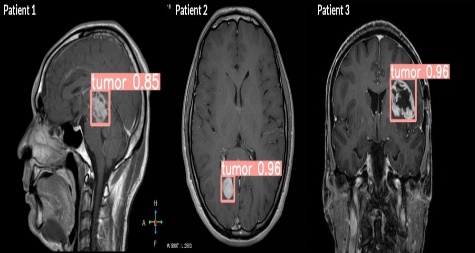


Fig.4.2.2 MRI images of Brain Tumour

**4.3 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS**

**4.3.1 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:**

* Python libraries and Packages: numpy, pandas, Matplot, sklearn, darknet, keras, TensorFlow, pytorch, OpenCV
* Software: Mathlab

**4.3.2 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:**

* Operating system: Windows
* Processor: Minimum intel i5
* Ram: Minimum 4 Gb
* Hard disk: Minimum 256 Gb

# 4.3.3 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

* Data collection
* Data pre-processing
* Training and testing
* Detecting
* Classifying

**4.3.4 NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS:**

* Availability requirement
* Scalability requirement
* Reliability requirement
* Data integrity requirement
* Manageability requirement

**5.METHODOLOGY**

* **Data Acquisition**: There is a manual dataset which consists of Images of different MRI taken from different datasets, and of different sizes. The data in this dataset is less efficient for performing the detection and classification of brain tumours. So, it requires multiple pre-processing steps to get all images to a efficient format for training a model.
* **Data Pre-processing:** The steps in pre-processing pipeline are.
* **Training Model using YOLO Model:** To detect tumours in MRI images using YOLO (You Only Look Once), first need to train the YOLO algorithm on a dataset of MRI images that contain tumours and do not contain tumours. This would involve labelling the images with bounding boxes around the tumours and assigning class labels (e.g., "tumour" or "no tumour") to each image.
* **Pre-process the MRI image:** YOLO uses convolutional neural networks (CNNs) to extract features from the input image. The CNN is trained to recognize features that are indicative of the presence of an object, such as edges, corners, and patterns. This may involve resizing or scaling the image to the appropriate size and format for the YOLO algorithm.

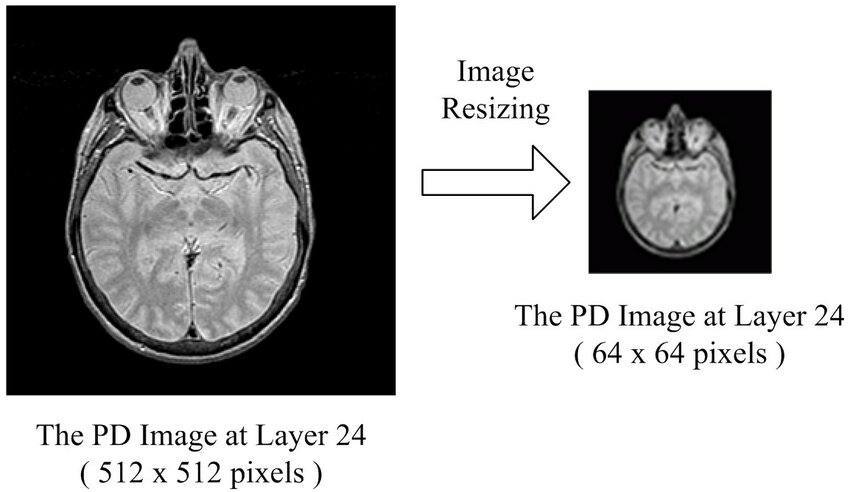


Fig.5.1. Image Resizing

* **Object detection:** YOLO uses a combination of bounding boxes and class probabilities to detect objects in the image. A bounding box is a rectangle that surrounds an object and is defined by its top-left and bottom-right coordinates. The class probability is the probability that the object belongs to a particular class (e.g., brain tumour).
* **Confidence Score:**

Confidence Score = Pr(object) \* IoU

Where Pr(object) is conditional class probability and IoU is the Intersection-over-Union (IoU) overlap between the proposal and the ground truth box.

* **Softmax Function:**

softmax(x) = exp(x) / sum(exp(x))

Where x is a vector of scores and exp(x) is the element-wise exponentiation of x.

* **Non-maximal Suppression:** YOLO uses non-maximal suppression to eliminate redundant or overlapping bounding boxes and improve the accuracy of the object detection. This involves comparing the class probabilities and overlap of the bounding boxes and keeping only the ones with the highest-class probability and the least overlap with other boxes. **Non-maximal suppression** is also called **Masking.**

**Non-Maximum Suppression (NMS) algorithm**

**Input**

**Bounding box proposals**: P = {p\_1, p\_2, ..., p\_n} where p\_i = (x\_i, y\_i, w\_i, h\_i) represents the center coordinates (x, y) and width and height (w, h) of the i-th bounding box proposal.

**Confidence scores**: C = {c\_1, c\_2, ..., c\_n} where c\_i represents the confidence score of the i-th bounding box proposal

**IoU threshold**: t (usually set to 0.5)

**Output**

Final set of bounding box proposals: Q= {q\_1, q\_2, ..., q\_m} where m <= n and each q\_i is a selected proposal

**Algorithm**

Sort the bounding box proposals in decreasing order of their confidence scores.

Initialize an empty list Q to store the selected proposals.

While there are still proposals in P:

a. Select the proposal with the highest confidence score and add it to Q.

b. Remove all proposals from P that have an IoU overlap with the selected proposal greater than or equal to the threshold t.

Return the final set of selected proposals Q.

The formula for computing the IoU overlap between two bounding box proposals p\_i and p\_j is:

IoU(p\_i, p\_j) = Area of Intersection(p\_i, p\_j) / Area of Union(p\_i, p\_j)

where the Area of Intersection(p\_i, p\_j) is the area of the region where the two proposals overlap and the Area of Union(p\_i, p\_j) is the sum of the areas of the two proposals minus their intersection.

* Masking acts as a filter and as instance segmentation (real-time segmentation). By Masking, identification of tumour in MRI image is easy.

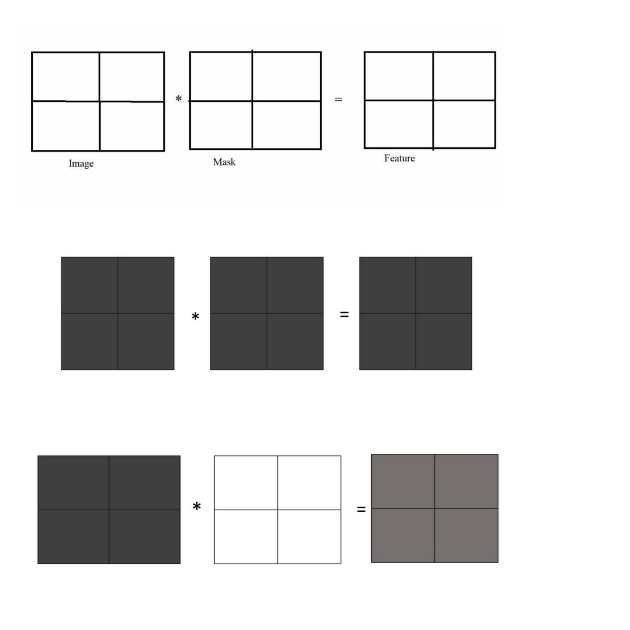


Fig.5.2. MASKING

* **Anchor boxes**: They are a set of predefined boxes of different sizes and aspect ratios that are used to predict the coordinates of the bounding box proposals.

The center coordinates (x, y) of the bounding box proposal relative to the top-left corner of the grid cell are predicted as offsets from the grid cell coordinates.

x = σ(t\_x) + c\_x

y = σ(t\_y) + c\_y

The width and height of the bounding box proposal are predicted as offsets from the anchor box sizes.

w = s\_e^σ(t\_w)

h = s\_e^σ(t\_h)

The formula for the sigmoid function used to map the predicted offsets to values between 0 and 1 is:

σ(x) = 1 / (1 + e^-x)

* **Classify the detected objects:** You can use the class probabilities output by YOLO to classify the detected objects as either tumours are present or not.
* **Classifying using CNN Model:** A CNN is a type of neural network specifically designed for image classification tasks. It can learn features from images and use them to classify the images into different categories. In the case of brain tumour detection, the CNN would be trained to classify images as either containing a brain tumour or not.

CNN-based Object Detectors are most used in recommendation systems. YOLO (You Only Look Once) models are used for high-performance object detection. YOLOV4 divides an image into grids, each of which detects objects within itself. Based on the data streams, they can be used for real-time object detection. They require very little computational power. (As illustrated in fig.5.3)

**History of YOLO**

1. Yolov1(Jun 8th, 2015): [You Only Look Once: Unified, Real-Time Object Detection](https://arxiv.org/abs/1506.02640)
2. Yolov2 (Dec 25th, 2016): [YOLO9000:Better, Faster, Stronger](https://arxiv.org/abs/1612.08242v1)
3. Yolov3 (Apr 8th, 2018): [YOLOv3: An Incremental Improvement](https://arxiv.org/abs/1804.02767v1)
4. Yolov4 (Apr 23rd, 2020): [YOLOv4: Optimal Speed and Accuracy of Object Detection](https://arxiv.org/abs/2004.10934v1)

* **YOLO v4 Model Architecture**
* Model Backbone
* Model Neck
* Model Head

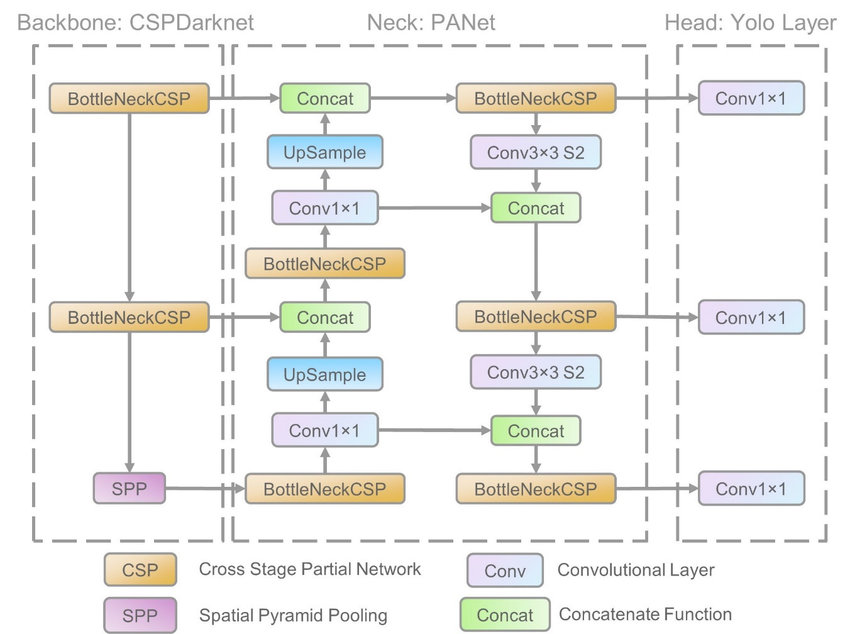


Fig.5.3. YOLO V4 Architecture

**WORKING OF YOLO ALGORITHM**

YOLO algorithm works using the following three techniques:

* Residual blocks
* Bounding box regression
* Intersection Over Union (IOU)

**Residual blocks:**

The image is divided into grids. Each grid has a dimension of S x S. The image below shows how an input image is divided into grids.(as shown in fig.5.4)

A picture containing text

Description automatically generated

Fig.5.4. Residual Blocks

**Bounding box regression:**

A bounding box is an outline that draws attention to an object in an image. (As illustrated in Fig5.5)

Every bounding box in the image consists of the following attributes:

* Width (bw)
* Height (bh)
* Class
* Bounding box center (bx,by)

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Fig.5.5. Bounding Box Regression

**Intersection over union (IOU):**

Intersection over union (IOU) is an object detection phenomenon that describes how boxes overlap. YOLO employs IOU to create an output box that perfectly surrounds the objects. Each grid cell oversees predicting the bounding boxes as well as their confidence scores. If the predicted and actual bounding boxes are the same, the IOU is equal to one. This mechanism removes bounding boxes that are not the same size as the actual box. The image below shows a simple example of how IOU works.

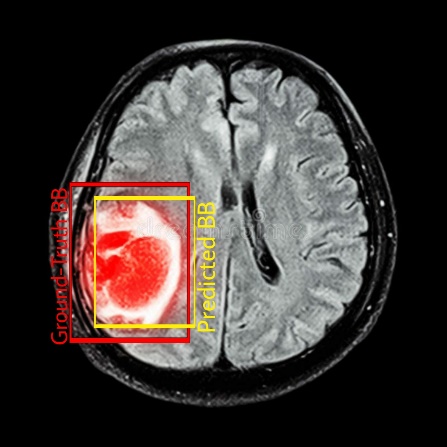


Fig.5.6. Intersection Over Union

There are two bounding boxes in the image above, one in red and one in yellow. The yellow box represents the predicted box, while the red box represents the actual box. YOLO checks to see if the two bounding boxes are equal. (As illustrated in Fig.5.6)

**Combination of three techniques:**

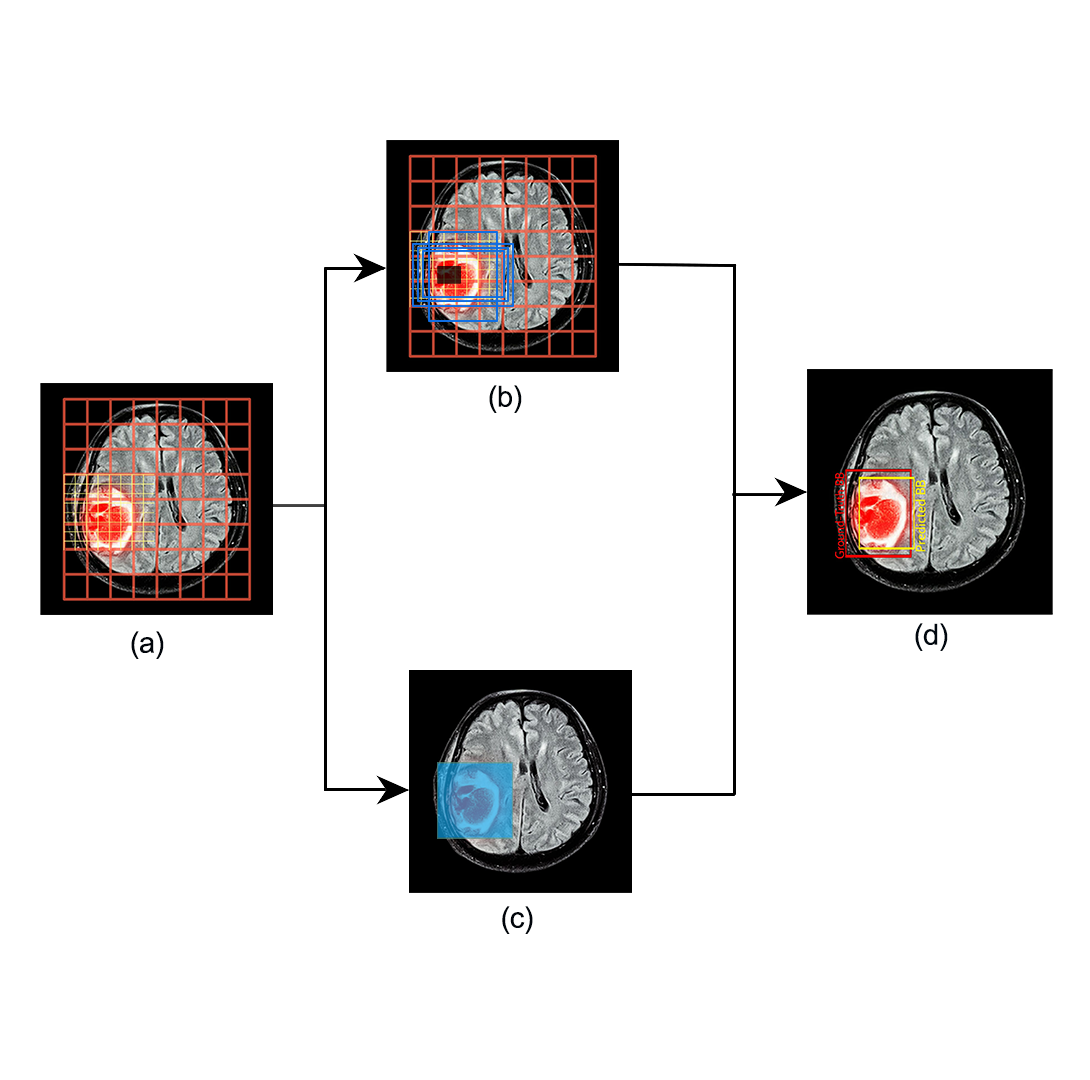


Fig.5.7. Combination of three techniques

**6.ARCHITECTURE**

**Fig.6.SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE**

Benign and Malignant Tumour Images as Brain Abnormalities

Collected MRI Image Samples

Classification

YoloV4 algorithms Models

Tumour Object Labelling as YOLO Format

Image pre-processing

Benign

Tumour

Malignant Tumour

**7.SYSTEM DESIGN**

The chapter describes in detail the entire design of the model and system framework. System design is defined as "the process of designing a system's architecture, components, and interfaces to meet end-user requirements." Unified Modeling is used in this work to clearly describe the model.

**UML Diagrams**

UML is an abbreviation for Unified Modeling Language. In the field of object-oriented software engineering, UML is a standardised general-purpose modelling language. The Object Management Group manages and created the standard.

The Primary goals in the design of the UML are as follows:

1. Provide users with a ready-to-use, expressive visual modelling Language that allows them to create and exchange meaningful models.
2. Provide mechanisms for extensibility and specialisation to extend the core concepts.
3. Be independent of programming languages and the development process.
4. Establish a formal foundation for understanding the modelling language.
5. Promote the expansion of the market for OO tools.
6. Encourage the use of higher-level development concepts such as collaborations, frameworks, patterns, and components.
7. Integrate best practices.

The main UML diagrams can be categorized into the structure and behavioural diagrams as illustrated in the bellow figure.

Diagram

Description automatically generated

Fig.7.1.UML DIAGRAMS CLASSIFICATION

**USECASE DIAGRAM**

In the Unified Modeling Language (UML), a use case diagram is a type of behavioural diagram defined by and created from a use-case analysis. Its goal is to provide a graphical overview of a system's functionality in terms of actors, their goals (represented as use cases), and any dependencies between those use cases. A use case diagram's main purpose is to show which system functions are performed for which actor. The roles of the system's actors can be depicted.

The use case diagram for our framework is:

**Diagram

Description automatically generated**

Fig.7.2. USECASE DIAGRAM

**SEQUENCE DIAGRAM**

In Unified Modeling Language (UML), a sequence diagram is a type of interaction diagram that shows how processes interact with one another and in what order. It is a Message Sequence Chart construct. Event diagrams, event scenarios, and timing diagrams are other names for sequence diagrams.

The model's sequence diagram is as follows:

*Diagram, box and whisker chart

Description automatically generated*

Fig.7.3. SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

**STATECHART DIAGRAM**

The state machine UML diagrams, also known as Statechart diagrams, are used to describe the various states of a system component. The diagram is called a state machine because it is essentially a machine that describes the various states of an object and how they change in response to internal and external events.

The model's statechart diagram is as follows:

*Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated*

Fig.7.4. STATECHART DIAGRAM

**ACTIVITY DIAGRAM**

Activity diagrams are graphical representations of workflows of sequential activities and actions that allow for selection, iteration, and concurrency. Activity diagrams in the Unified Modeling Language can be used to describe the business and operational step-by-step workflows of system components. An activity diagram depicts the overall control flow.

The model's activity diagram is as follows:

*Diagram

Description automatically generated with medium confidence*

Fig.7.5. ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

**8.IMPLEMENTATION**

The execution is done by using a software called MATLAB. Below are the steps for implementing a machine learning model along with feature extraction.

**DATA COLLECTION**

**A picture containing parking, graffiti

Description automatically generated**

Fig.8.1.MRI IMAGE

Figure 9.1 shows the example of an image in the dataset which is collected from various sources an open dataset from Kaggle website. The dataset is fed into a model for training in order to improve the model's performance. The dataset includes large set of images, with every set consisting of different types of brain tumours

**DATA PREPROCESSING**

**THRESHOLDING**

**Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated**

Fig.8.2. THRESHOLDING

Thresholding is a common image processing and computer vision technique for converting a grayscale or colour image to a binary image. For a binary image, the process entails selecting a threshold value and then setting all pixel values below that threshold to zero (black) and all values above the threshold to 255 (white).

**GREY SCALE CONVERSION**

**A picture containing graphical user interface

Description automatically generated**

Fig.8.3. GRAYSCALE CONVERSION

Figure 9.2 shows the screenshot of grey scale conversion of original input image for better understanding the features of an image in the dataset.

**HIGH PASS FILTER**

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Description automatically generated**

Fig.8.4. HIGH PASS FILTER

Most sharpening methods are based on a high pass filter. When contrast between adjacent areas with little variation in brightness or darkness is increased, an image is sharpened. A high pass filter tends to retain high frequency information while reducing low frequency information in an image.

**TRAINING PROGRESS**

When training a machine learning model, the parameters of the model are updated to minimise the loss function on the training data. Typically, the training process entails feeding the model batches of training examples and using an optimizer algorithm to update the model's parameters in the direction of the gradient of the loss with respect to the parameters. This process is typically repeated multiple times, with each epoch iterating over the entire training dataset.

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Fig.8.5. TRAINING PROGRESS B/W ACCURACY AND LOSS

**YOLO DETECTION**

YOLO (You Only Look Once) is a real-time object detection system that uses a single neural network to detect objects in images and video. Unlike traditional object detection methods, which perform region proposals and classification separately, YOLO performs both tasks in a single step, resulting in faster and more accurate detection.

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Fig.8.6. YOLO DETECTORS

A picture containing graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

Fig. 8.7. MASKING

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

Fig.8.8. YOLO DETECTED TUMOUR AFTER MASKING

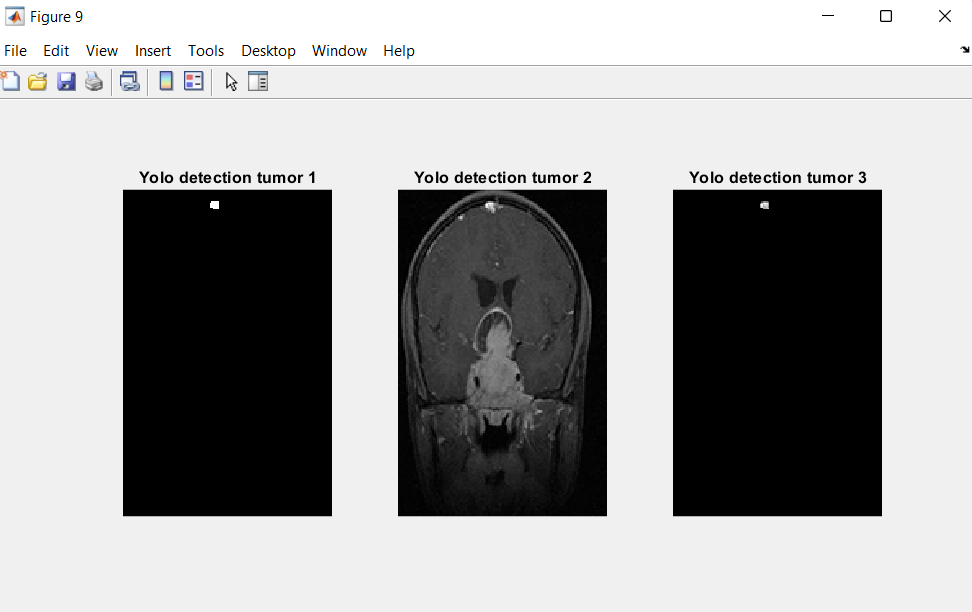


Fig.8.9. YOLO DETECTORS AFTER MASKING

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Fig.8.10. DETECTED TUMOUR WITH BOUNDARY

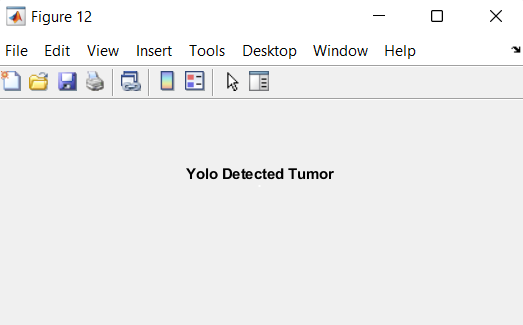


Fig.8.11. TUMOUR DETECTED USING YOLO

**LOCALIZATION**

**Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated**

Fig.8.12. LOCALIZATION

Localization refers to the task of identifying the location or spatial extent of an object or region of interest within an image.

**CNN CLASSIFICATION**

CNN (Convolutional Neural Network) classification is a type of machine learning algorithm used for image classification tasks. It is a deep learning architecture that is particularly effective in identifying features within images and learning to classify them.

The basic idea behind CNN classification is to extract features from an input image using a series of convolutional layers. These convolutional layers apply a series of filters to the image, each of which detects a different pattern or feature. The convolutional layers' outputs are then passed through one or more fully connected layers, which learn to classify the image based on the extracted features.

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated with low confidence

Fig.8.13.CNN CLASSIFICATION

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Fig.8.14. BENIGN TUMOUR

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Fig.8.15. CLASSIFIED USING CNN AND DETECED USING YOLO

**9.RESULT ANALYSIS**

The result analysis can be implemented by using 5 different classification techniques. They are YOLO+CNN, Random Forest, KNN , ANN , Decision Tree. After analysis the performance of these algorithms using evaluation metrics like accuracy. They can be found using confusion matrix and roc curves. The results for the below classification techniques accuracy’s are 90-95% for Yolo+CNN , 80% for Random Forest, 55.6% for KNN , 55.6% for ANN , 73.3% for Decision Tree. The performance of metrics and roc curves for algorithms are described below.

**Performance of Metrics**

**Training Progress of YOLO+CNN**

**Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated**

Fig. 9.1 Training Progress of YOLO-CNN

**Accuracy for YOLO+CNN**

**Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated**

Fig.9.2 Accuracy for YOLO-CNN

**ROC Curve for Random Forest**

The ROC Curve for Random Forest is depicted in the figure below.

Chart

Description automatically generated

Fig. 9.3 ROC Curve for Random Forest

**Confusion Matrix for Random Forest**

The Random Forest Confusion Matrix is depicted in the figure below.

Chart, bar chart, waterfall chart

Description automatically generated

Fig. 9.4 Confusion Matrix for Random Forest

**ROC Curve for KNN**

The ROC Curve for KNN is depicted in the figure below.

Chart, scatter chart

Description automatically generated

Fig. 9.5 ROC Curve for KNN

**Confusion Matrix for KNN**

The KNN Confusion Matrix is depicted in the figure below.

Chart, bar chart

Description automatically generated

Fig. 9.6 Confusion Matrix for KNN

**ROC Curve for ANN**

The ROC Curve for ANN is depicted in the figure below.

Chart

Description automatically generated

Fig. 9.7 ROC Curve for ANN

**Confusion Matrix for ANN**

The ANN Confusion Matrix is depicted in the figure below.

Chart

Description automatically generated

Fig. 9.8 Confusion Matrix for ANN

**ROC Curve for** **Decision Tree**

The ROC Curve for Decision Tree is depicted in the figure below.

Chart, line chart

Description automatically generated

Fig. 9.9 ROC Curve for Decision Tree

**Confusion Matrix for Decision Tree**

The Decision Tree Confusion Matrix is depicted in the figure below.

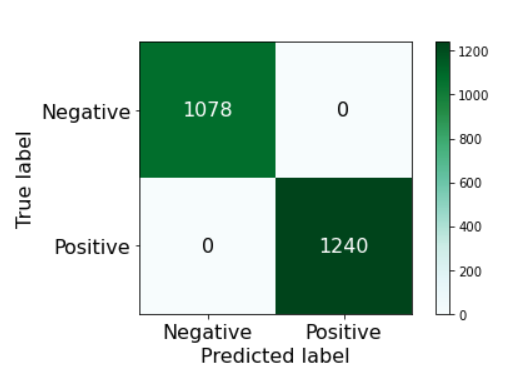


Fig. 9.10 Confusion Matrix for Decision Tree

**Confusion Matrix**

The confusion matrix is a machine learning predictive analysis tool. The confusion matrix is used to evaluate the performance of a classification-based machine learning model. Confusion matrix is also a table that summarises the number of correct and incorrect predictions made by a classifier (or a classification model) for binary classification tasks.

Table

Description automatically generated

Fig. 9.11 Confusion Matrix

* **True Positive (TP):** The number of correctly predicted positive instances.
* **True Negative (TN):** The number of correctly predicted negative instances.
* **False Positive (FP):** The number of instances that were predicted as positive but were actually negative.
* **False Negative (FN):** The number of instances that were predicted as negative but were actually positive.

## **Accuracy**

Accuracy is a measure of how many correct predictions your model made across the entire test dataset. Accuracy is a good starting point for measuring the model's performance. Accuracy becomes a poor metric in unbalanced datasets.

## **Precision**

Precision signifies how many of the correctly predicted cases were positive. This would determine whether or not our model is reliable. Precision is a useful metric when false positives are more concerning than false negatives.

## **Recall(sensitivity)**

Recall indicates how many of the actual positive cases our model correctly predicted. In cases where False Negative trumps False Positive, recall is a useful metric.

The results are obtained when testing data is given for prediction. The results are evaluated using different metrices like accuracy. The prediction results of all the algorithms are compared and the best model is proposed. In proposed algorithms, the classification accuracy obtained by YOLO-CNN is 90-94%, Random Forest is 80%, Decision Tree is 73.3%, KNN is 55.6% and ANN is 55.6%. Among all the algorithms, YOLO-CNN obtained best results.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No** | **Model** | **Accuracy** |
| 1. | YOLO-CNN | 94-96 |
| 2. | Random Forest | 86 |
| 3. | Decision Tree | 75 |
| 4. | KNN | 73 |
| 5. | ANN | 72 |

**10.CONCLUSION**

The use of YOLO and CNN in brain tumour detection and classification has shown promising results. YOLO can accurately locate the tumour within a medical image, while CNN can classify the tumour into different categories based on its characteristics like size of tumour.

The approach can potentially aid doctors in making more accurate and efficient diagnoses, leading to earlier detection and treatment of brain tumours. However, further research and testing is required to validate the effectiveness and practicality of this method. Overall, the combination of YOLO and CNN in brain tumour detection and classification has the potential to improve patient outcomes and ultimately save lives.

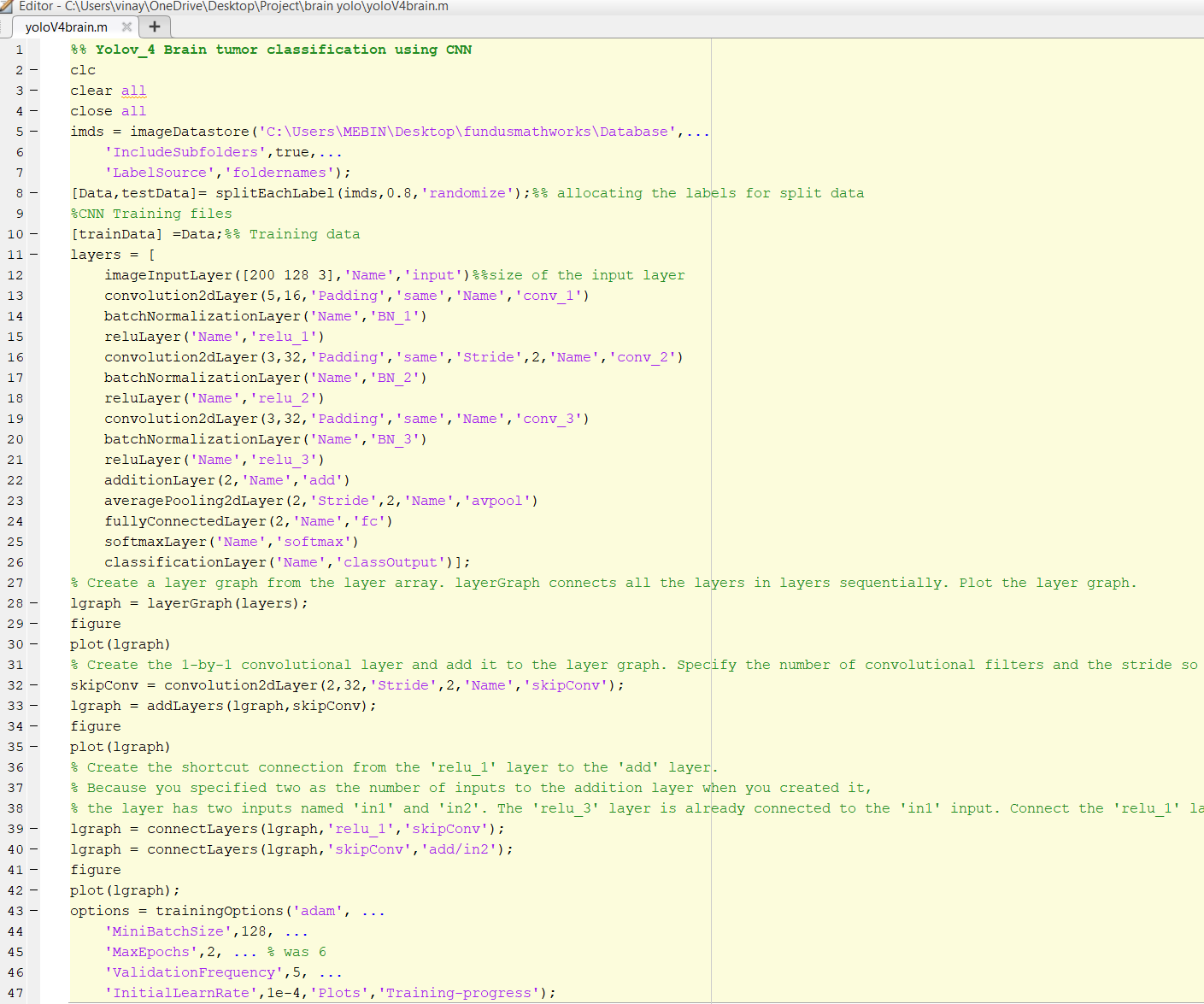
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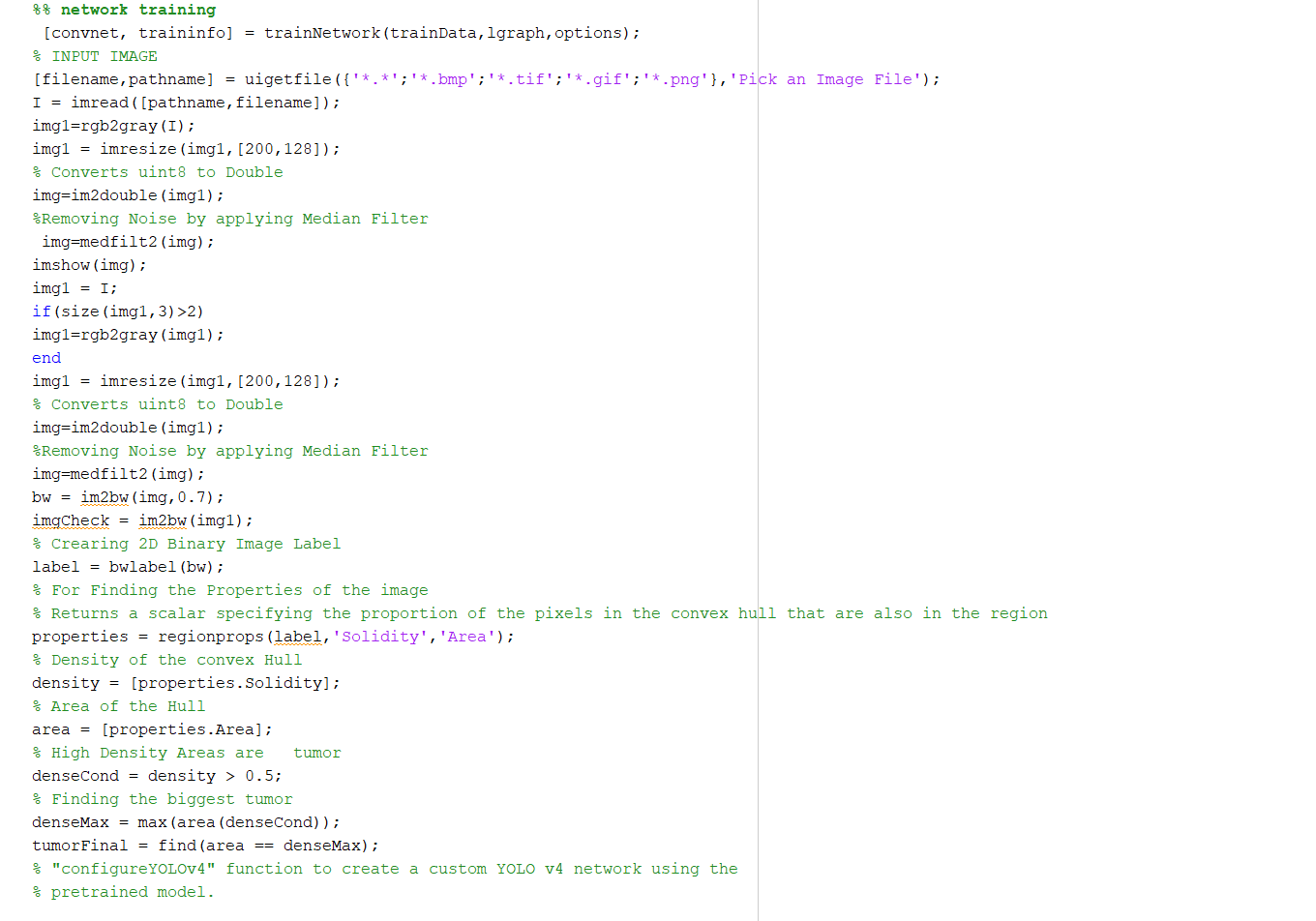
**12.APPENDIX**

**yolov4brain.m**

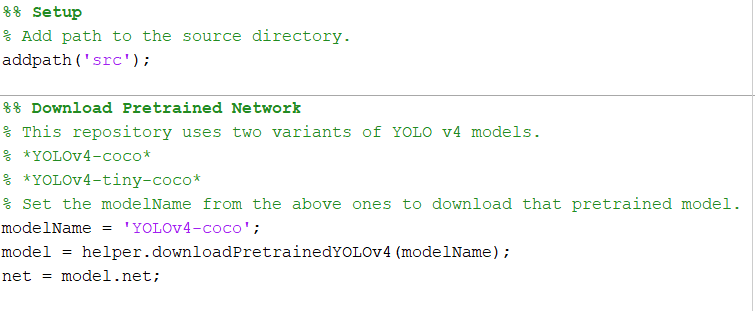
**Code for Training Data**

****

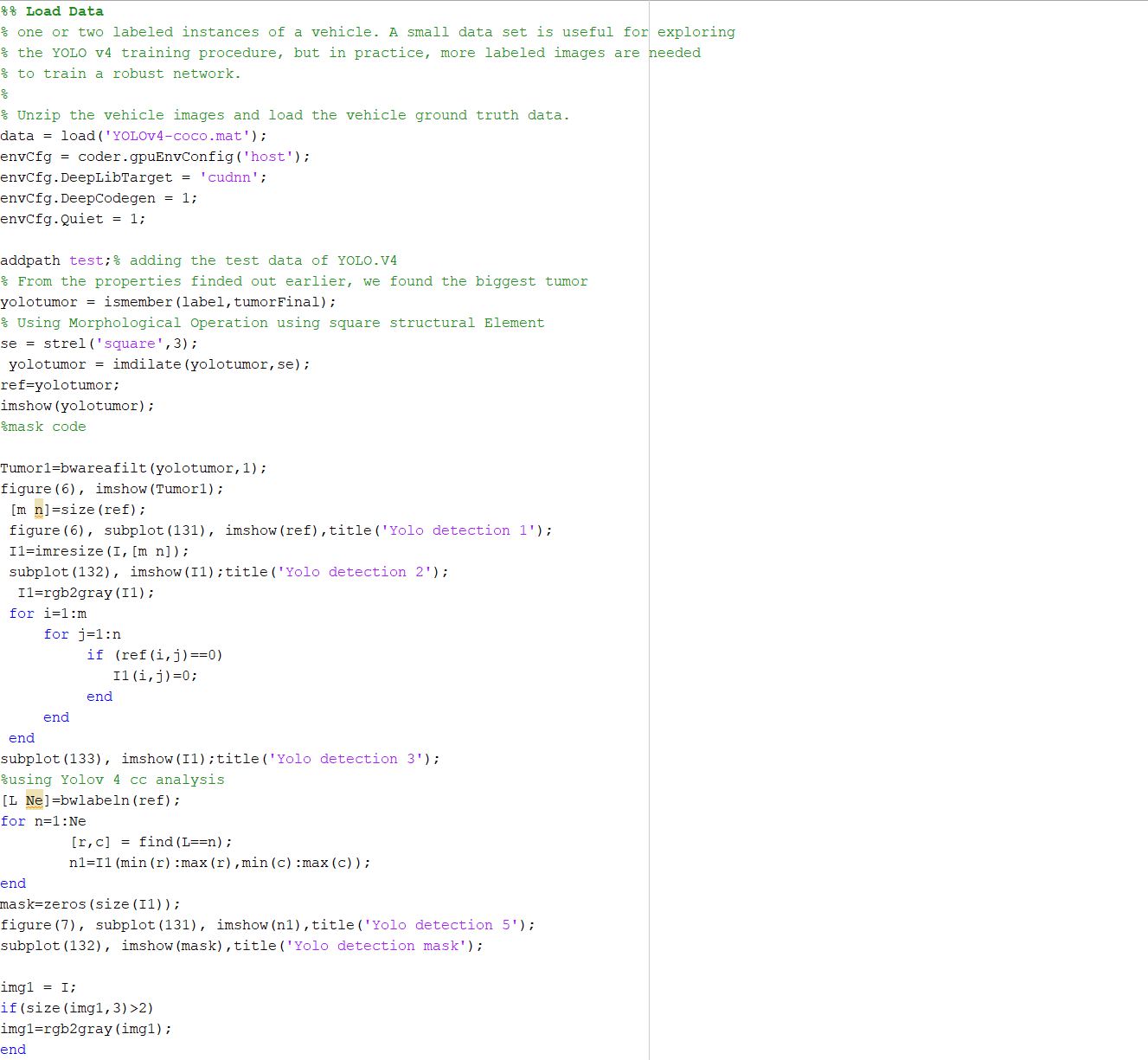
**Code for Training Network Model**

****

**Code for Importing the Trained Model**

****

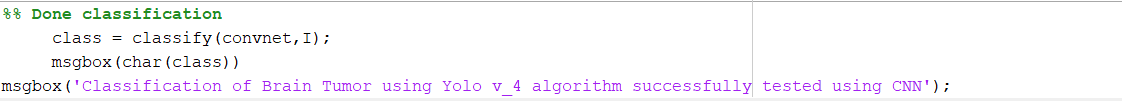
**Code for Masking**

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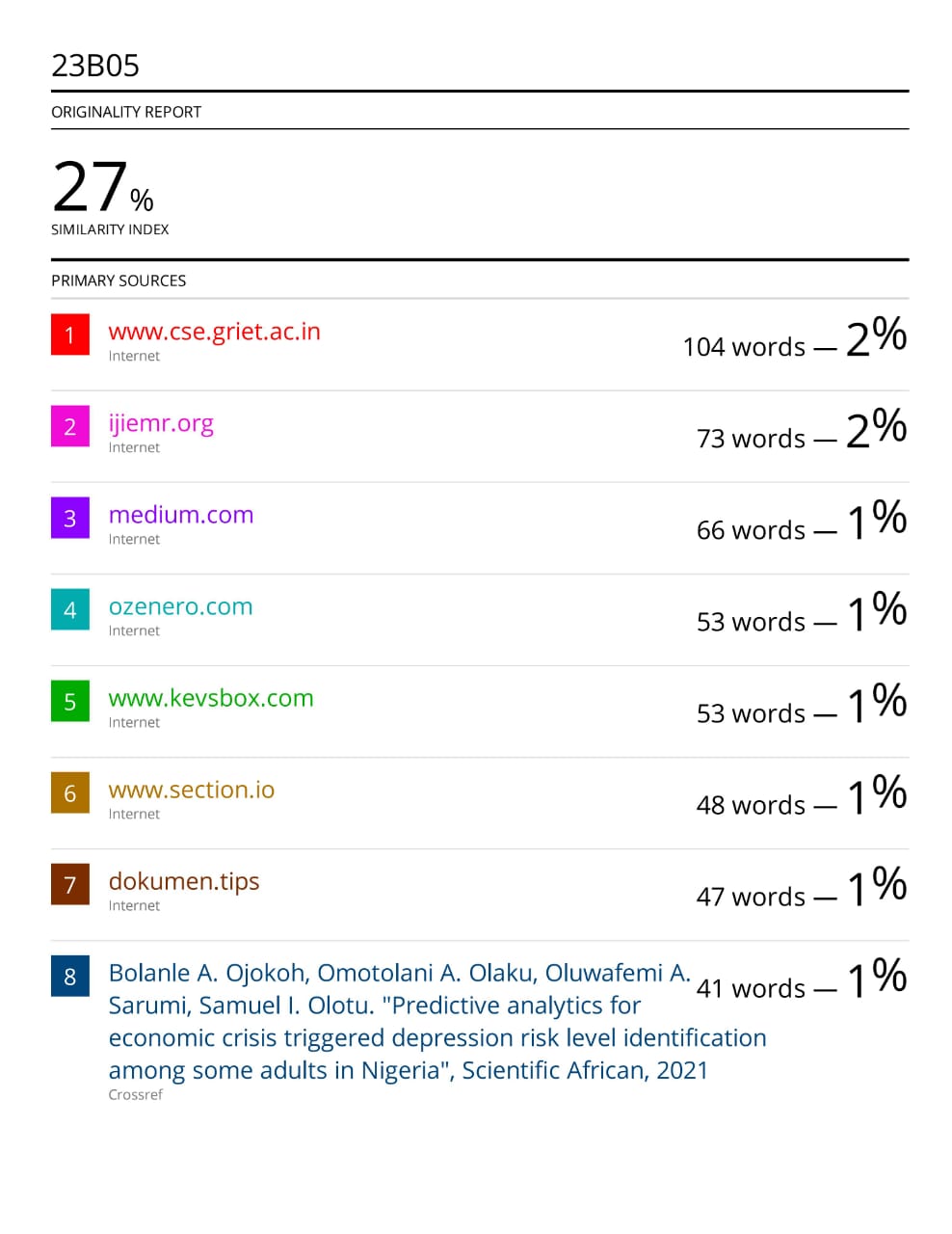
**Code for Feature Extraction**

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**Code for CNN classification**

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**13.PROJECT REPORT**

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