

# Project Planning Phase

## Planning Logic (Data Collection, Data Cleaning, and Exploratory Data Analysis)

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Team ID	LTVIP2026TMIDS81330
Project Name	Deep Learning Fundus Image Analysis for Early Detection of Diabetic Retinopathy
Maximum Marks	5 Marks

## 1. Introduction

The Project Planning Phase focuses on preparing the dataset and defining the logical steps required before model development. In a medical AI system like Diabetic Retinopathy Detection, data quality directly impacts prediction accuracy. Therefore, structured planning was performed in three major stages:

1. Data Collection
2. Data Cleaning
3. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

This phase ensures that the dataset is reliable, balanced, and medically meaningful before training the deep learning model.

## 2. Data Collection

### 2.1 Source of Dataset

The retinal fundus image dataset was collected from publicly available medical image repositories such as:

- Kaggle Diabetic Retinopathy Dataset
- Hospital retinal scan datasets
- Public ophthalmology research datasets

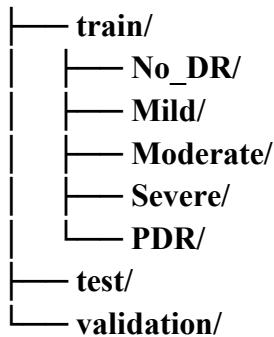
The dataset contains retinal fundus images categorized into five classes:

1. No Diabetic Retinopathy
2. Mild DR
3. Moderate DR
4. Severe DR
5. Proliferative DR

## 2.2 Dataset Structure

The dataset is organized into folder-based classification:

**dataset/**



Each folder contains retinal images corresponding to specific DR stages.

## 2.3 Challenges During Data Collection

- Large variation in image brightness
- Different image resolutions
- Class imbalance (more Normal images than Severe cases)
- Noisy and blurred images

These challenges required further preprocessing.

## 3. Data Cleaning

Data cleaning is essential in medical image processing to remove irrelevant or corrupted samples.

### 3.1 Removal of Corrupted Images

- Checked unreadable images
- Removed blurred or blank images
- Removed duplicate samples

### 3.2 Image Resizing

All images were resized to:

299 × 299 pixels

This size matches the Xception model input requirement.

### **3.3 Normalization**

Pixel values were normalized using:

`preprocess_input()` from Xception

This ensures:

- Faster convergence
- Stable training
- Better model performance

### **3.4 Data Augmentation**

To avoid overfitting and improve generalization:

- Rotation
- Horizontal flipping
- Zooming
- Brightness adjustment

This increases dataset diversity without collecting new data.

## **4. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)**

EDA helps understand dataset distribution and identify patterns.

### **4.1 Class Distribution Analysis**

Observed imbalance:

- Normal class had highest samples
- Severe and PDR had fewer samples

Solution:

- Applied augmentation on minority classes
- Used balanced batch generation

## **4.2 Image Visualization**

Random samples from each class were visualized to understand:

- Blood vessel abnormalities
- Cotton wool spots
- Microaneurysms
- Hemorrhages

## **4.3 Statistical Insights**

- Mean pixel intensity distribution analyzed
- Histogram analysis of brightness levels
- Identified lighting variation patterns

## **5. Conclusion of Planning Logic**

The planning logic ensured:

- Clean and structured dataset
- Balanced class distribution
- Model-ready formatted images
- Reduced noise and inconsistencies

This structured preparation directly improved final model accuracy.