**[1] Liver Disease Prediction Using Machine Learning Classification**

* This research paper primarily utilizes Medical Data Mining (MDM) techniques along with the Support Vector Machine (SVM) classification model.
* The liver function test, which measures various enzymes in the blood, is employed to assess liver damage.
* The dataset utilized in this study is obtained from the UCI repository and comprises 345 instances with 7 different attributes. These attributes are instrumental in identifying liver disorders based on blood samples from patients.
* For analysis, the researchers utilize the WEKA tool to compare the performance accuracy of various algorithms applied to the liver disease dataset.
* To train and evaluate the models, 70% of the dataset is allocated for training data, while the remaining 30% is reserved for testing. Classification tasks are then carried out using the selected algorithms.
* Among the algorithms tested, the SVM algorithm demonstrates the highest accuracy, achieving an 87% accuracy rate for the data mining approach.

**[2] Liver Disease Prediction System using Machine Learning Techniques**

* The primary objective of this paper is to develop a predictive model for assessing the risk of liver disease based on blood test results, employing various machine learning algorithms.
* Several machine learning algorithms are utilized in this study, including Naïve Bayes, Artificial Neural Network (ANN), KNN, and Support Vector Machine (SVM).
* The dataset utilized in this study comprises records from both liver disease and non-liver disease patients, incorporating variables such as age, gender, total bilirubin levels, and other relevant factors.
* The workflow of the paper involves constructing and training the predictive system, followed by testing the models to evaluate their effectiveness in predicting liver disease risk.
* The study collects input details from users' blood test reports, considering factors such as sedentary habits, increased alcohol consumption, and smoking history.
* Upon evaluation, the Support Vector Machine (SVM) model demonstrates the highest accuracy, achieving a remarkable 100%. Following closely, the Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model achieves an accuracy of 99.9%. These results indicate a significant advancement in predicting liver diseases, enhancing convenience and accuracy in diagnosis and prognosis.