
A
MAJOR PROJECT REPORT

on

Kidney Disease Classification Using MLFlow

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment to Osmania University for the Award of the Degree
of*

Bachelor of Engineering

In

Computer Science and Engineering (AI&ML)

By

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Under the Esteemed Supervision of
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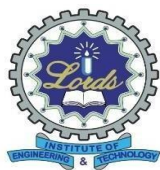


DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
(AI&ML)

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Major Project Report entitled “**Kidney Disease Classification Using MLFlow**” is a Bonafide record of the work successfully completed and submitted by

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the requirement of partial fulfillment for the award of degree of Bachelor of Computer
Science and Engineering-AIML during the academic year 2024-2025 from Lords
institute of engineering and technology, Hyderabad.

Internal Guide

Head of the Department

Principal

External Examiner

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that Major Project report entitled **Kidney Disease Classification Using MLFlow** is being submitted by us in partial fulfilment to Osmania university for the award of Bachelor of Engineering in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering (AI&ML) at the Lords Institute of Engineering and Technology, Telangana-500091, is the result of investigations carried out by us under the Guidance of **Dr. Kamel Ali Khan Siddiqui, Associate professor** Department of Computer Science and Engineering (AI&ML), Lords Institute of Engineering and Technology.

The work is original and has not been submitted for any Degree Diploma for this or any other university.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

		
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In the name of almighty, the most beneficent and the most merciful, we thank the lord for helping us in all the stages of this thesis work.

We would like to express our immense gratitude and sincere thanks to **Management of Lords Institute of Engineering and Technology** for providing infrastructure necessary equipment, support and excellent academic environment which was required during research and development of the project.

We are thankful to **DR. RAVI KISHORE SINGH**, the **Principal** of Lords Institute of Engineering and Technology for providing the necessary guidance to pursue and successfully complete the project on time with quality.

We are mostly obliged and grateful to the **DR. ABDUL RASOOL MD, Associate Professor, Head of the Department, Computer Science and Engineering (AI&ML)**, Lords Institute of engineering and technology, Hyderabad for his valuable guidance, keen and sustained interest and encouragement throughout the implementation of this project.

We wish our deepest sense of gratitude to internal **Dr. Kamel Ali Khan Siddiqui, Associate professor**, Lords Institute of Engineering and Technology for his advice and guidance in the review, project implementation & thesis preparation.

We express our gratitude to all the other faculty members of **CSE (AI&ML) department** who helped us in learning, implementing and project execution.



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DM 1: To Provide intense training to generate knowledge using state of art Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning concepts and technologies.

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DM 3: To encourage the formation of academic-industry collaborations and societal outreach projects.

DM 4: To educate students with modern tools to take part fully and ethically in a varied society while also encouraging lifelong learning.

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Head of the Department

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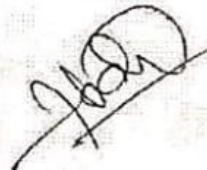
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PEO1	Students will have strong foundations in Basic Sciences, Mathematics, Computer Science and allied engineering.
PEO2	Students will use their knowledge and expertise to grow in their employment and/or pursue professional degrees, as well as to solve problems as innovators.
PEO3	Students will be able to solve issues artistically, interact efficiently and function properly in interdisciplinary teams while maintaining high work values and morals.
PEO4	Students will be able to react, produce and develop ideas in the fields of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning as well as cooperate successfully in researching.


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Engineering Graduates will be able to:

S. No.	Program Outcomes (POs):
1.	Engineering knowledge: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.
2.	Problem analysis: Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.
3.	Design/Development of solutions: Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.
4.	Conduct investigations of complex problems: Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.
5.	Modern tool usage: Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modelling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.
6.	The engineer and society: Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.
7.	Environment and sustainability: Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.
8.	Ethics: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.
9.	Individual and team work: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings.
10.	Communication: Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.
11.	Project management and finance: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.
12.	Life-long learning: Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change.

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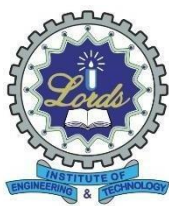
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B.E. Computer Science and Engineering (AI&ML) Program Specific Outcomes (PSO's):

PSO1	Professional Skills: The ability to research, understand and implement computer programs with innovative trends and open-source platforms in the fields of AI and Machine Learning.
PSO2	Problem-Solving Skills: The ability to adopt in the field of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning and able to contribute, invent new ideas. Students will be able to receive an education at reputable universities and work as business owners to solve problems.

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Project Phase-II Assessment Process

Programme : UG	Degree: B.E (CSE(AI&ML))	
Course: Project Phase-II	Sem.:- VIII	Credits: 8
Course Code: U21CM8P2	University: Osmania University	
Contact Hours: 3 Hours/Week.	CIE: 50 Marks	SEE: 150 Marks

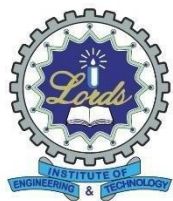
Details:

All major projects will be monitored at least twice in a semester through student presentation for the award of sessional marks. Sessional marks are awarded by a monitoring committee comprising of faculty members as well as by the supervisor. The first review of projects for 25 marks can be conducted after completion of five weeks. The second review for another 25 marks can be conducted after 12 weeks of instruction.

The student's external marks for project will be 150 which will be awarded based on the submission of report and presentation of the project work\model by the students before an external expert and monitoring committee.

Course Objectives:

S. No.	Course Objectives
1.	To enhance practical and professional skills
2.	To familiarize tools and techniques of systematic literature survey and documentation
3.	To expose the students to industry practices and team work
4.	To encourage students to work with innovative and entrepreneurial ideas



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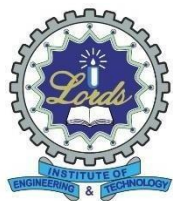
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Course Outcomes: C84-Project Phase-II

Student will be able to

S. No.	Description	Blooms Taxonomy Level
C84.1	Demonstrate the ability to synthesize and apply the knowledge and skills acquired in the academic program to the real-world problems.	BTL3
C84.2	Evaluate different solutions based on economic and technical feasibility.	BTL5
C84.3	Effectively plan a project and confidently perform all aspects of project management	BTL4
C84.4	Demonstrate effective written and oral communication skills.	BTL2



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Course Articulation Matrix:

Mapping of Course Outcomes (CO) with Program Outcomes (PO) and Program Specific Outcomes(PSO's):

Course Outcomes (CO)	Program Outcomes (PO)											Program Specific Outcomes (PSO's)	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PSO1	PSO2
C84.1	3	3	3		2	3	2		3	2	3	3	3
C84.2	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
C84.3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2
C84.4	3					2		3	3	3	2	2	1
Average	3	2.6	3	2	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.5	3	2.4	2.6	2.2	2

Level: Low correlation (Low), 2- Medium correlation (Medium), 3-High correlation (High)

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ABSTRACT

Kidney disease is a critical health issue, and early detection is essential for effective treatment and improved patient outcomes. This project presents a comprehensive deep learning-based approach for classifying kidney CT images into Normal and Tumor categories using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and transfer learning with the VGG16 model. The model architecture excludes the default top layers of VGG16 and adds custom dense layers for binary classification, leveraging pretrained ImageNet weights along with hyperparameter optimization such as learning rate, batch size, and epochs to enhance accuracy and reduce overfitting. The dataset undergoes preprocessing techniques including normalization and augmentation (zoom, rotation, shear, brightness adjustments, and flips) to improve model generalization. The entire machine learning pipeline is tracked using MLflow for experiment logging and DVC (Data Version Control) for pipeline orchestration and data tracking. Deployment is streamlined using Flask for serving the model, Docker for containerization, and GitHub Actions for CI/CD automation to AWS EC2 instances. This integrated system achieves a validation accuracy of over 93%, demonstrating a scalable and reproducible solution for early kidney disease detection, ultimately contributing to advancements in automated medical imaging and diagnostics.

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The advancement of medical diagnostics has significantly improved with the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML), especially in image-based disease detection. Among various medical conditions, kidney diseases are particularly concerning as they often progress silently and may only become apparent at advanced stages. Early detection can prevent further complications and ensure timely medical intervention, making automated tools for kidney diagnosis essential in modern healthcare systems.

Computed Tomography (CT) scans provide detailed imaging of internal organs, including the kidneys, and serve as a vital diagnostic resource for identifying tumors and abnormalities. However, manually analyzing thousands of CT images is time-consuming, error-prone, and heavily reliant on radiologists' expertise. Hence, there is a growing need to automate this process using computer vision techniques, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), which have shown outstanding performance in image recognition tasks.

In this context, deep learning models like VGG16, a powerful CNN architecture, offer promising solutions for classifying kidney images. These models can learn complex features from CT images and distinguish between normal and abnormal cases with high accuracy. By utilizing advanced preprocessing methods, model tuning, and proper experiment tracking mechanisms, such models not only support the medical community but also introduce scalable and reproducible systems in medical diagnostics.

1.2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

This project focuses on building a deep learning-based kidney disease classification system using CT scan images. It leverages the VGG16 architecture through transfer learning, enhancing it with fine-tuned hyperparameters and custom layers for binary classification (Normal vs. Tumor). The system is designed to process raw image data, extract meaningful features, and classify the input with high precision. Various preprocessing techniques, such as data normalization and augmentation, are applied to increase the robustness and generalizability of the model.

A modular pipeline has been implemented to streamline the machine learning workflow, which includes stages like data ingestion, preprocessing, feature extraction, model training, evaluation, and deployment. Tools like DVC (Data Version Control) manage the pipeline and datasets efficiently, while MLflow ensures detailed tracking of experiments, including model parameters, performance metrics, and artifacts. The project is structured in such a way that each module can be independently improved or scaled, ensuring flexibility and maintainability.

Deployment of the model is achieved through a web application using Flask, which allows end users (like doctors or technicians) to upload CT images and receive real-time predictions. Furthermore, Docker containerizes the app for consistent deployment across platforms, while GitHub Actions automates the CI/CD pipeline to an AWS EC2 server. This makes the entire system production-ready, efficient, and adaptable to real-world clinical environments.

1.3 OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of this project is to design and develop an accurate and efficient kidney disease classification system that assists medical professionals in early detection using CT scan images. By automating the classification process, the system aims to reduce the diagnostic workload on radiologists while ensuring faster and more consistent results. Early detection plays a crucial role in managing kidney disease and improving patient outcomes, and this project focuses on providing a technological solution to support that goal.

A secondary objective is to enhance model performance using transfer learning and hyperparameter tuning. The VGG16 model, known for its deep architecture and pre-trained feature extraction capabilities, is utilized and further improved through fine-tuned parameters such as learning rate, batch size, and the addition of custom dense layers. The project also aims to implement various image processing techniques to improve model accuracy by providing the network with better-structured input data.

Finally, another key goal is to ensure the entire machine learning workflow is reproducible, scalable, and production-ready. This is achieved by integrating experiment tracking using MLflow, data management and orchestration using DVC, and a streamlined deployment pipeline using Flask, Docker, and GitHub Actions. Together, these objectives aim to create a comprehensive, efficient, and real-world applicable solution for kidney disease detection through CT image analysis.

CHAPTER-2

LITERATURE SURVEY

1. FINE-TUNED DEEP LEARNING MODELS FOR EARLY DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF KIDNEY CONDITIONS IN CT IMAGING (2025)

Authors: Amit Pimpalkar, Dilip Kumar Jang Bahadur Saini, Nilesh Shelke, Arun Balodi, Gauri Rapate & Manoj Tolani

This study focuses on the application of hyperparameter fine-tuned deep learning models, particularly CNN-based architectures like VGG16, ResNet50, CNNAlexNet, and InceptionV3, to classify CT images of kidneys into categories such as cysts, normal, stones, and tumors. The researchers emphasized the importance of transfer learning and hyperparameter optimization to improve classification performance. Various advanced preprocessing and image enhancement techniques were implemented to prepare CT scans for training. The study found that fine-tuning the layers of these deep learning models led to higher accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity. The integration of these optimized networks helped build a more robust and clinically applicable kidney disease diagnostic tool.

2. A TWO-STAGE RENAL DISEASE CLASSIFICATION BASED ON TRANSFER LEARNING MODELS (2023)

Authors: Mahmoud Badawy, Abdulqader M Almars, Hossam Magdy Balaha

This paper proposes a two-stage classification framework utilizing transfer learning for early detection of renal diseases using CT and histopathological images. The study employed a wide array of pre-trained CNN architectures such as VGG16, VGG19, Xception, DenseNet201, MobileNet, and NASNetMobile. In the first stage, the model performed feature extraction, followed by classification in the second stage using dense layers and fine-tuning. Results demonstrated that DenseNet201 and NASNetMobile performed well in classifying both neoplastic and non-neoplastic kidney diseases.

3.KIDNEY TUMOR DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION BASED ON DEEP LEARNING MODELS (2022)

Authors: Dalia Alzu'bi, Malak Abdullah, Ismail Hmeidi, Rami AlAzab, Maha Gharaibeh

This research aims at improving kidney tumor detection from CT images using deep learning models. CNNs like VGG16 and ResNet50 were used and modified to fit the binary classification task (tumor vs. no tumor). Data augmentation techniques such as flipping, rotation, and contrast adjustment were applied to increase dataset size and variability. The models were evaluated using metrics like precision, recall, and F1-score, with ResNet50 slightly outperforming VGG16. The paper highlighted the importance of deep learning in reducing manual radiologist workload and delivering fast, reliable diagnosis of kidney tumors.

4. IMAGING-BASED DEEP LEARNING IN KIDNEY DISEASES: RECENT PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES (2023)

Authors: Meng Zhang, Zheng Ye, Enyu Yuan, Xinyang Lv, Yiteng

This review provides a comprehensive overview of deep learning applications in imaging-based diagnosis and treatment of kidney diseases. It discusses recent clinical applications such as lesion detection, organ segmentation, prognosis prediction, and surgical planning. The paper also addresses the technical and regulatory challenges involved in deploying deep learning systems in healthcare. It emphasized the role of models like VGG16 and U-Net for segmentation and classification, indicating that AI-driven imaging is crucial for timely and accurate diagnosis.

5.CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS FOR THE DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN BENIGN AND MALIGNANT RENAL TUMORS (2023)

Authors: Michail E. Klontzas, Georgios Kalarakis, Emmanouil

In this study, a CNN-based framework was developed to differentiate benign from malignant renal tumors using CT images. VGG16 and custom CNN architectures were tested, and the data was annotated by radiologists to ensure quality. Image segmentation was performed prior to classification to isolate kidney regions. The results revealed high accuracy in identifying malignancy with the CNN models, demonstrating that these tools could aid in earlier detection and treatment planning. The paper stressed that deep learning could enhance diagnostic consistency, especially in ambiguous cases.

6. DEEP-KIDNEY: AN EFFECTIVE DEEP LEARNING FRAMEWORK FOR CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE PREDICTION (2022)

Authors: Dina Saif, Amany M Sarhan, Nada M Elshennawy

This research introduces an ensemble-based deep learning model named Deep-Kidney to predict chronic kidney disease (CKD). The model combines multiple neural networks and uses a voting strategy to enhance overall prediction reliability. It integrates structured data with medical imaging to provide a more comprehensive diagnostic output. Pre-trained CNNs such as VGG16 were utilized for image-based inputs, while feed-forward neural networks processed structured data. The ensemble model achieved superior results in ROC-AUC and F1-score compared to individual models, validating its robustness and generalization ability.

7. VGG16-BASED INTELLIGENT IMAGE ANALYSIS IN THE PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF IGA NEPHROPATHY (2023)

Authors: Ying Chen, Yinyin Chen, Shuangshuang Fu

This paper highlights the use of the VGG16 model for automated analysis of histopathological images in diagnosing IgA Nephropathy (IgAN). The study applied transfer learning techniques and gradient-based feature visualization to interpret the results. The methodology involved the extraction of glomeruli features from microscopic images, which were then fed into the VGG16 network for classification. The results suggested that deep learning, especially with explainable AI techniques, could help uncover patterns not visible to the naked eye, thus improving the diagnostic workflow for kidney biopsies.

8. VISION TRANSFORMER AND EXPLAINABLE TRANSFER LEARNING MODELS FOR AUTOMATED DETECTION OF KIDNEY DISEASES (2022)

Authors: Md Nazmul Islam, Mehedi Hasan, Md. Kabir Hossain, Md. Golam Rabiul Alam, Md Zia Uddin & Ahmet Soylu

This paper discusses the combined use of Vision Transformers and popular CNN models like VGG16, ResNet50, and InceptionV3 for automated detection of kidney abnormalities. Using Grad-CAM for explainability, the authors demonstrated how different layers contributed to model predictions. This increased the transparency of AI decisions, making them more acceptable in clinical practice. Vision Transformers outperformed traditional CNNs in some settings, indicating their potential as future standards in medical image classification. The research bridged the gap between performance and interpretability in AI-based diagnostics.

9. TRANSFER LEARNING-BASED CNN MODELS FOR CLASSIFICATION OF KIDNEY CT-SCAN IMAGES (2023)

Authors: Priyanka Malhotra, Swapandeep Kaur, Rajvir Singh

This study presents a classification pipeline for CT scan images using transfer learning on pre-trained models such as VGG16, ResNet50, InceptionV3, and ResNet101. The pipeline involved stages like preprocessing, segmentation using thresholding, and normalization. VGG16 showed the fastest inference time, whereas InceptionV3 achieved the highest classification accuracy. The research supports the idea that fine-tuned CNN models can be deployed efficiently in low-resource clinical environments for early detection of kidney anomalies.

10. ENHANCING RENAL TUMOR DETECTION: LEVERAGING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS FOR IMPROVED DIAGNOSTIC ACCURACY (2023)

Authors: Mateusz Glembin, Aleksander Obuchowski, Barbara Klaudel, Bartosz Rydzinski, Roman Karski, Pawel Syty, Patryk Jasik

This paper emphasizes the use of artificial neural networks, particularly VGG16, for distinguishing between benign and malignant renal tumors. It discusses the importance of dataset quality and model training strategies, such as dropout and batch normalization, to avoid overfitting. Through experiments, the study achieved competitive accuracy and sensitivity. The authors propose that ANN-based diagnostic tools could be integrated into radiology software to provide real-time assistance to medical professionals during diagnosis.

CHAPTER-3

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing systems for kidney disease detection largely rely on manual analysis by radiologists or pathologists using computed tomography (CT) images or ultrasound scans. Traditional methods utilize handcrafted feature extraction techniques, followed by classical machine learning models such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Decision Trees, or K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN). These models typically depend on statistical features derived from pixel intensities, shapes, and textures. Some use early-stage CNNs without proper fine-tuning or transfer learning, which often results in moderate accuracy and poor generalization. Additionally, many systems lack automation, making them time-consuming and prone to human error

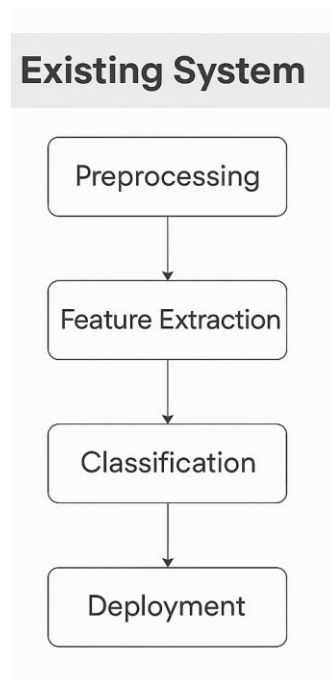


Figure 3.1-Existing System

3.1.1 LIMITATIONS

- **Manual Dependency:** Heavy reliance on expert interpretation increases diagnosis time and the risk of misclassification.
- **Low Accuracy:** Traditional machine learning models and basic CNNs often fail to capture complex patterns in medical images.
- **No Transfer Learning:** Most models do not leverage powerful pre-trained architectures like VGG16 or ResNet, which limits performance.
- **Insufficient Data Handling:** Lack of robust data preprocessing, augmentation, and feature selection techniques results in noisy or incomplete data analysis.
- **Limited Deployment:** Older systems are not production-ready and rarely include automation pipelines using tools like MLflow, Docker, or DVC.
- **No Real-time Tracking:** Experimentation, tuning, and version control are often manual or poorly tracked.

3.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

- **Deep Learning Pipeline:** Implements an automated deep learning-based pipeline for kidney disease classification from CT images.
- **Model Architecture:** Utilizes a fine-tuned VGG16 transfer learning model for high-performance feature extraction.
- **Preprocessing Techniques:**
 - Data normalization
 - Data augmentation (zoom, rotation, shear, horizontal/vertical flip)
 - Image segmentation using Watershed algorithm and Otsu's thresholding
- **Feature Selection:** Employs Relief algorithm to enhance discriminative feature selection for better model accuracy.

- **Experiment Tracking:** Uses MLflow to monitor, compare, and track model experiments and performance.
- **Version Control:** Implements DVC (Data Version Control) for managing datasets, pipelines, and model versions efficiently.
- **Deployment Strategy:**
 - Application is containerized using Docker
 - Deployed on AWS EC2 instance
 - Uses GitHub Actions for automated CI/CD deployment pipeline.

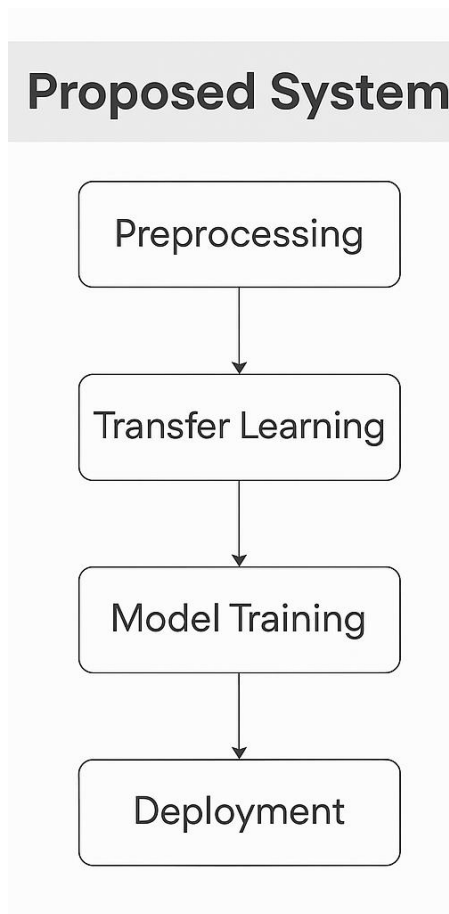


Figure 3.2-Proposed System

3.2.1 ADVANTAGES

- **High Accuracy:** Fine-tuned VGG16 achieves up to 94% accuracy, significantly outperforming traditional models.
- **Automated Workflow:** MLflow and DVC enable seamless experiment tracking and pipeline orchestration.
- **Efficient Deployment:** Integration with Docker, AWS, and GitHub Actions allows scalable, real-time deployment.
- **Improved Feature Handling:** Advanced preprocessing and segmentation techniques result in cleaner, more robust input data.
- **Transfer Learning Power:** Utilization of pre-trained models accelerates convergence and improves performance even with limited data.
- **Reduced Human Error:** Automation reduces the manual burden on radiologists and improves consistency.

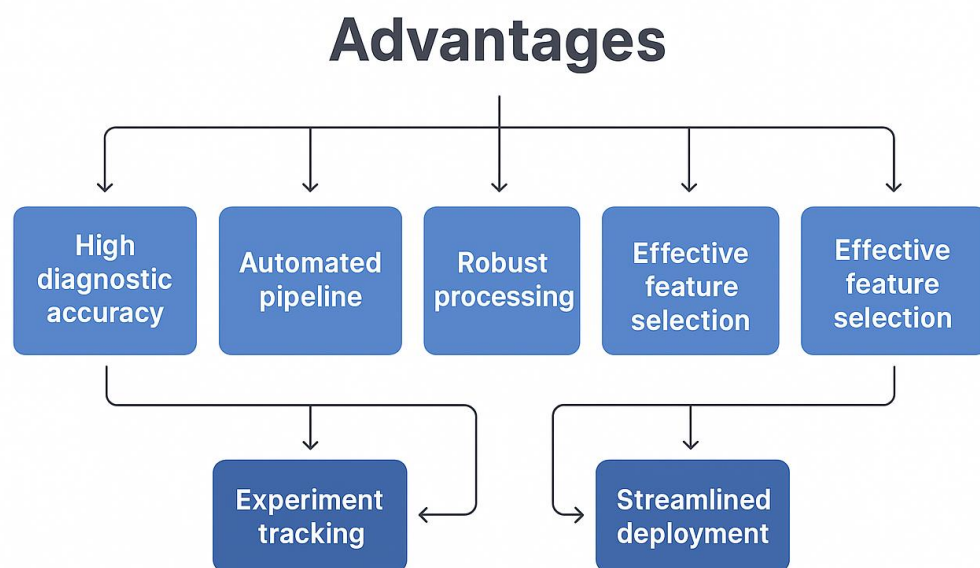


Figure 3.2.1-Advantages

CHAPTER-4

REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

4.1 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT

This section specifies the software tools and environments necessary for implementing the IDS:

- **Operating System** : Windows 10/11, Linux (Ubuntu), macOS
- **Python Compatibility** : Python 3.8 or above
- **Deep Learning Framework** : TensorFlow / Keras (VGG16)
- **Image Processing** : OpenCV
- **ML Evaluation & Feature Selection** : scikit-learn
- **Data Manipulation** : Pandas, NumPy
- **Visualization Tools** : Matplotlib, Seaborn
- **Model Tracking** : MLflow
- **Data/Model Versioning** : DVC (Data Version Control)
- **Web Framework** : Flask
- **Containerization** : Docker
- **CI/CD** : GitHub Actions
- **Cloud Deployment** : AWS EC2
- **IDE** : Jupyter Notebook, Vs Code, PyCharm

4.2 HARDWARE REQUIREMENT

- **Processor (CPU)** : Intel i5/i7 or AMD Ryzen 5/7 (Quad-core or higher)
- **GPU** : NVIDIA with CUDA support
- **Cloud GPU (Optional)** : AWS EC2 GPU instances (e.g., p2/p3)
- **RAM (Minimum)** : 8 GB
- **RAM (Recommended)** : 16 GB or more
- **Storage (Minimum)** : 50 GB available space
- **Storage Type** : SSD preferred
- **Internet Connectivity** : Required for dataset/model downloads, deployment

CHAPTER-5

SYSTEM DESIGN

The system design defines the overall architecture, components, data flow, and deployment strategies used to build and execute the kidney disease classification project using deep learning. It ensures scalability, maintainability, and high accuracy for medical image analysis.

5.1 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The system architecture of this project is crafted to be modular, scalable, and efficient, with a robust integration of deep learning, DevOps, and MLOps components. It supports high-performance medical image classification and seamless deployment using cloud-based platforms. The architecture supports end-to-end automation—from image preprocessing and model training to deployment and monitoring.

1. Data Ingestion

This is the first step in the pipeline. It involves the collection and organization of raw CT images of kidneys. The images are gathered from reliable, anonymized sources and stored in a structured directory format. Each image is labeled according to its class (e.g., cyst, tumor, stone, or normal), which is crucial for supervised learning.

2. Preprocessing Module

To ensure the model is trained on clean, consistent, and relevant data, the following preprocessing steps are applied:

- **Data Normalization:** Pixel values are rescaled to a common range (typically 0 to 1 or -1 to 1) to improve convergence speed and stability during training.
- **Data Augmentation:** Techniques such as zooming, rotation, horizontal/vertical flipping, shearing, and brightness alterations are used to artificially increase the size and diversity of the dataset. This enhances the model's generalization capability and robustness against overfitting.
- **Image Segmentation:**
 - **Watershed Algorithm:** Used to segment overlapping regions, especially helpful in medical images where boundaries may not be clearly defined.
 - **Otsu's Thresholding:** Automatically determines the threshold value to binarize the grayscale image, separating foreground (e.g., tumors) from background.

3. Feature Extraction

This stage is central to the learning process and involves converting images into informative numerical representations:

- **VGG16 Fine-Tuned Model:** A pre-trained VGG16 convolutional neural network (CNN) is used with transfer learning. Top layers are re-trained on the kidney dataset to adapt to the specific classification task.
- **Custom CNN Filters:** Additional convolution layers are integrated into the architecture to learn complex and domain-specific features from CT scans.

4. Model Training & Tuning

Once features are extracted, the classification model undergoes training and optimization:

- **Hyperparameter Tuning:** Parameters such as learning rate, batch size, dropout rate, and number of epochs are systematically adjusted to enhance accuracy and reduce loss.
- **Training Tracking with MLflow:**
 - MLflow is used to log model parameters, evaluation metrics, loss curves, and versions.
 - It enables reproducibility and comparison between multiple model runs.

5. Feature Selection

After feature extraction, the Relief algorithm is applied to select the most relevant features. This reduces computational complexity, improves training speed, and enhances classification accuracy by removing redundant or noisy features.

6. Evaluation & Tracking

The trained model is evaluated using standard performance metrics:

- **Accuracy:** Measures the overall correctness of predictions.
- **Precision, Recall, F1-score:** Important for medical applications to balance false positives and false negatives.
- **Confusion Matrix & ROC Curve:** Provide deeper insights into classification performance.

All metrics and experiment details are logged with MLflow for centralized monitoring.

7. Version Control & Deployment

Ensuring maintainability and traceability is key in production-level ML systems:

- DVC (Data Version Control):
 - Tracks datasets, model weights, and code changes.
 - Ensures reproducibility and supports collaborative work.
- Docker:
 - Used to containerize the entire application environment, ensuring consistency across development, testing, and deployment.
- Flask API:
 - The trained model is exposed as a REST API via Flask, allowing end-users to submit CT images and receive predictions.
- AWS EC2:
 - The entire system is deployed on a scalable EC2 instance, providing cloud-hosted access to the prediction service.
- GitHub Actions:
 - Used for Continuous Integration and Continuous Deployment (CI/CD).

Automatically tests, builds, and deploys updates when changes are pushed to the GitHub repository



Figure 5.1- System Architecture

5.2 UML DIAGRAMS

1. Use Case Diagram – Workflow

This diagram illustrates how key users like Radiologists and Medical Technicians interact with the system. Radiologists can upload CT images, initiate classification, view predictions, and download reports, while Technicians assist with uploading and preprocessing images. It outlines user roles and system interactions.

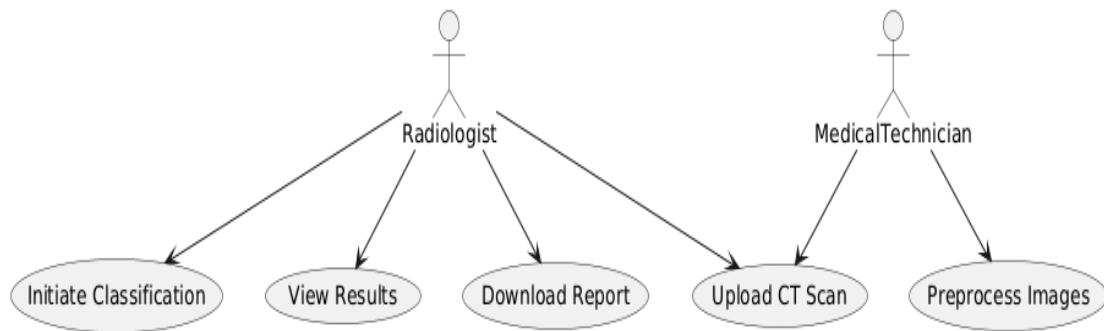


Figure 5.2.1- Use Case Diagram – Workflow

2. Class Diagram – Workflow

The class diagram defines the system's structure by showing key classes like Image, Preprocessor, ModelTrainer, and Classifier. It outlines their attributes, methods, and relationships, helping visualize the object-oriented structure behind image processing, feature extraction, and classification.

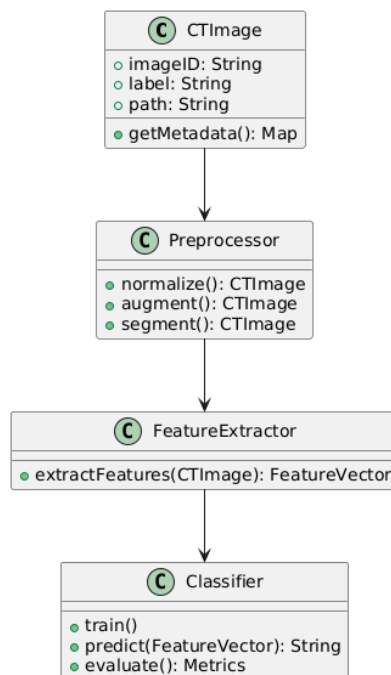


Figure 5.2.2- class Diagram – Workflow

3. Object Diagram – Workflow

This diagram gives a snapshot of specific object instances at runtime. It visualizes real-time data flow between instantiated objects such as a CTImage, RadiologistUser, ModelPrediction, showing how they relate during an active classification session.

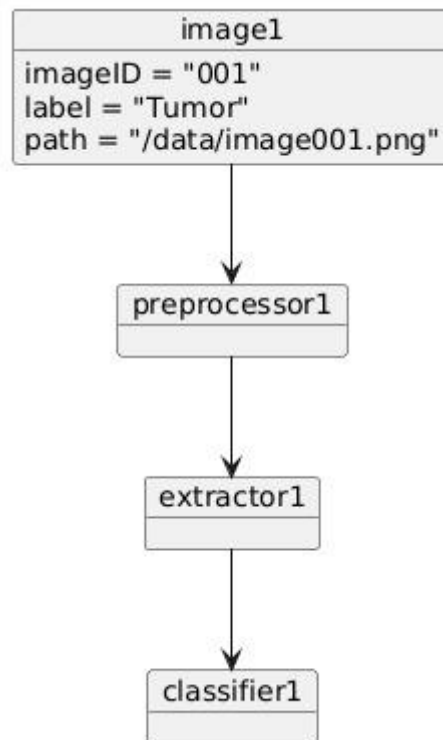


Figure 5.2.3- Object Diagram – Workflow

4. Sequence Diagram – Workflow

The sequence diagram depicts the chronological flow of operations. It shows how an image moves through the system—from upload by the user, to preprocessing, classification via deep learning, and finally result delivery—highlighting the interaction order among system components.

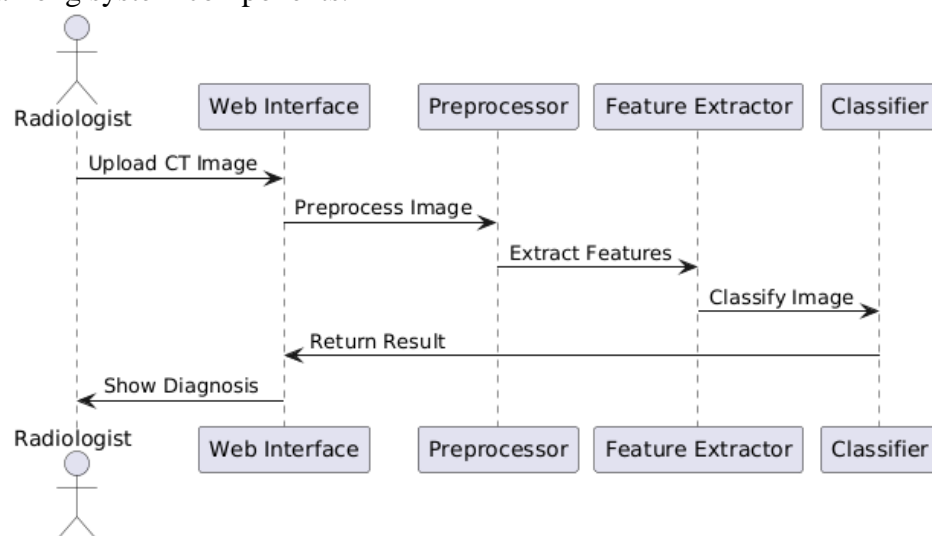


Figure 5.2.4- Sequence Diagram – Workflow

5. Activity Diagram – Workflow

This diagram models the dynamic workflow of the project. It showcases step-by-step operations such as image collection, normalization, segmentation, model inference, and report generation. It helps identify control flows, decision points, and parallel processing activities.

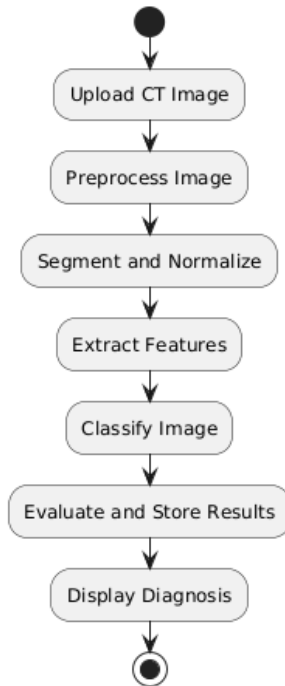


Figure 5.2.5- Activity Diagram – Workflow

6. State Diagram – Workflow

The state diagram represents the lifecycle of an image in the system. It transitions through states like Uploaded, Preprocessed, Classified, and Reported. Each state change is triggered by events such as submission, processing, and evaluation.

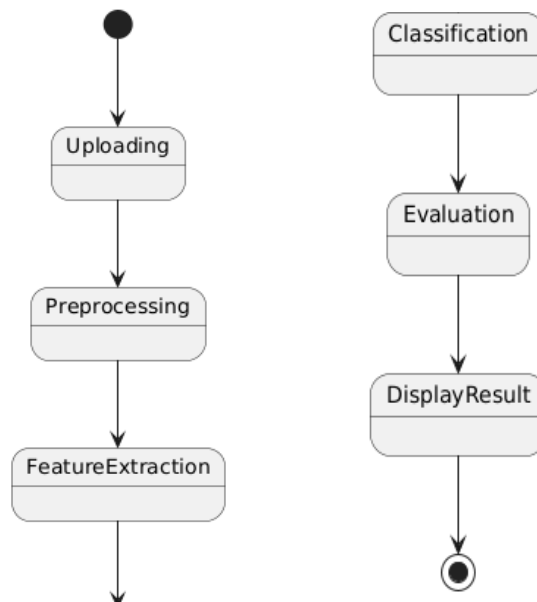


Figure 5.2.6- State Diagram – Workflow

7. Component Diagram – Workflow

This diagram visualizes how different components like Flask API, ML Model, MLflow Tracker, Docker, and DVC interact. It shows modular separation, enabling scalability, maintainability, and smooth DevOps/MLOps integration in deployment.

Component	Description
Data Source	Kidney CT image datasets
Processing Engine	Python + TensorFlow (CNN, VGG16)
Model Tracker	MLflow
Version Control	DVC
Containerization	Docker
Web Interface	Flask
Deployment Host	AWS EC2
CI/CD Tool	GitHub Actions

Figure 5.2.7- component Diagram – Workflow

8. Deployment Diagram – Workflow

This diagram presents the physical deployment of the system. It shows the application hosted on an AWS EC2 instance, containerized via Docker, with CI/CD through GitHub Actions, exposing APIs for classification. It maps software artifacts to hardware nodes.

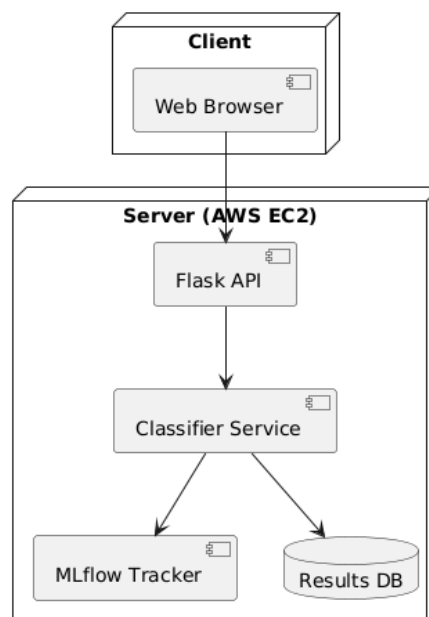


Figure 5.2.8- Deployment Diagram – Workflow

5.2.9 DATA FLOW DESIGN

The Data Flow Design of the kidney disease classification system outlines the movement of data from input to output, highlighting the transformations, processing stages, and feedback mechanisms integrated into the pipeline. It ensures that the flow is logical, efficient, and traceable, contributing to high performance and scalability.

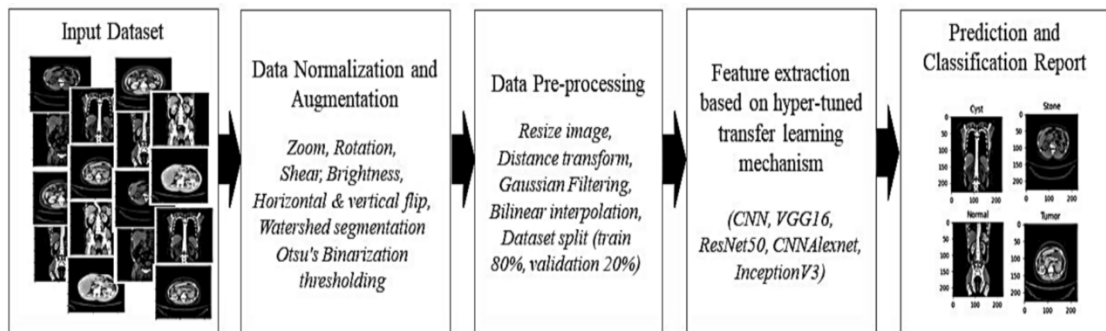


Figure 5.2.9- Data Flow Design

5.3 MODULES

1. Data Ingestion Module:

This module handles the collection and organization of raw CT scan images. The images are sourced from reliable and anonymized medical datasets. Each image is labeled based on the kidney condition it represents, such as tumor, cyst, stone, or normal, which is essential for supervised learning.

2. Preprocessing Module:

Before training, the images undergo normalization to scale pixel values and improve model performance. Data augmentation techniques like flipping, zooming, and rotation are applied to enhance dataset diversity. Segmentation techniques such as Otsu's Thresholding and the Watershed algorithm are used to highlight important regions in the CT scans.

3. Feature Extraction Module:

This module transforms medical images into numerical representations using a fine-tuned VGG16 model and additional custom CNN layer. These features capture both general and domain-specific patterns in the CT images, crucial for accurate classification.

4. Feature Selection Module:

After feature extraction, the Relief algorithm is used to select the most relevant features. This step reduces noise, lowers computational complexity, and boosts model accuracy.

by removing unnecessary or redundant data.

5. Model Training & Tuning Module:

The model is trained using labeled data, with various hyperparameters like learning rate and batch size tuned for optimal performance. MLflow is integrated to track all experiments, parameters, metrics, and model versions, ensuring reproducibility and transparency.

6. Evaluation Module:

This module evaluates the trained model using key performance metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. Visual tools like the confusion matrix and ROC curve are used to gain deeper insights into classification results, especially in identifying false positives or negatives.

CHAPTER 6

IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 INPUT DESIGN

The input design is tailored to ensure that the system receives clean, structured, and relevant CT scan images for classification. This design phase is crucial as poor-quality input can lead to inaccurate predictions.

Key Aspects of Input Design:

- **Input Type:** Kidney CT images in JPG/PNG format.
- **Validation:** File type and resolution are verified before processing.
- **Normalization:** Pixel values are scaled between 0 and 1.
- **Augmentation Techniques:**
 - Zoom, Rotation, Shear, Brightness Adjustment, Horizontal/Vertical Flip.
- **Segmentation Preprocessing:**
 - Otsu's Thresholding and Watershed algorithm to extract regions of interest.
- **User Interaction:** Medical professionals can upload images through a user interface or Flask API endpoint.

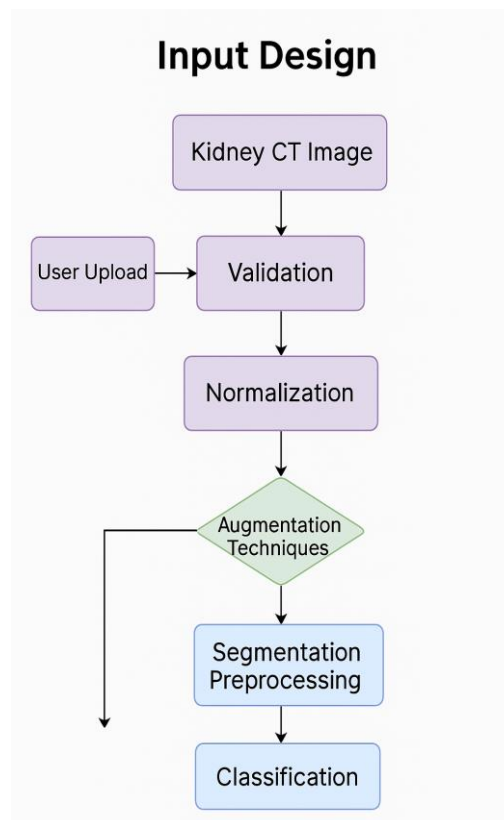


Figure 6.1-Input Design

6.2 OUTPUT DESIGN

The output design focuses on delivering accurate, interpretable, and usable results for medical professionals.

Key Aspects of Output Design:

- **Classification Result:** The system displays a label – Normal, Tumor, Stone, or Cyst.
- **Probability Score:** Confidence scores for predictions (e.g., 94.2% Tumor).
- **Report Generation:** Option to download a PDF report containing:
 - Input image preview
 - Prediction label and confidence score
 - Timestamp
- **Feedback Logging:** Results are stored and tracked using MLflow for evaluation and traceability.
- **Security & Privacy:** Outputs are encrypted and comply with data protection standards.

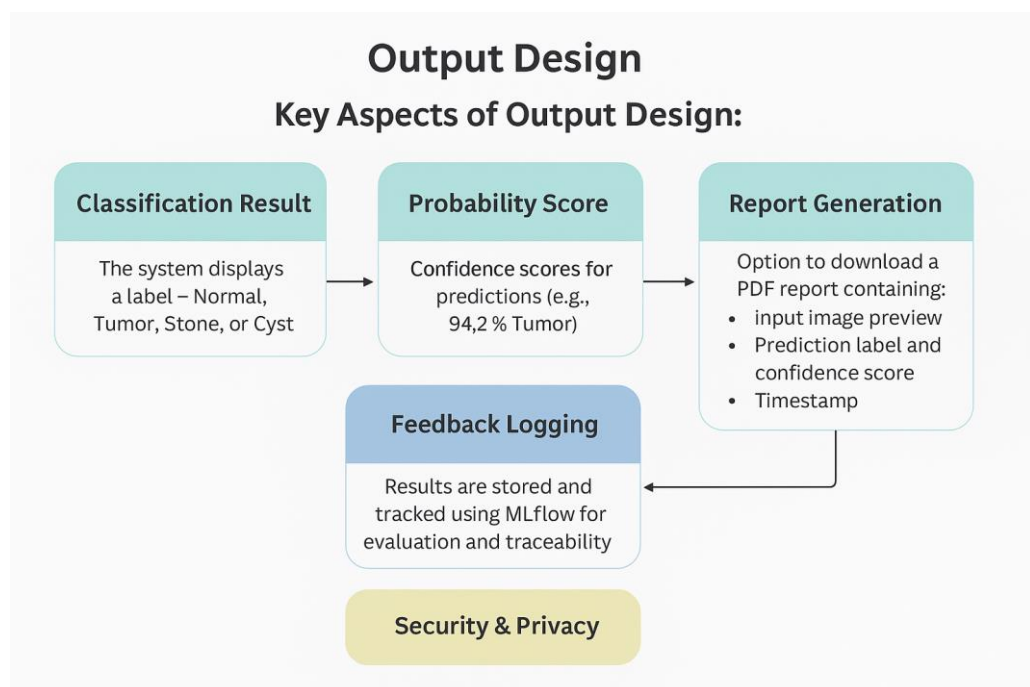


Figure 6.2.1-Output Design

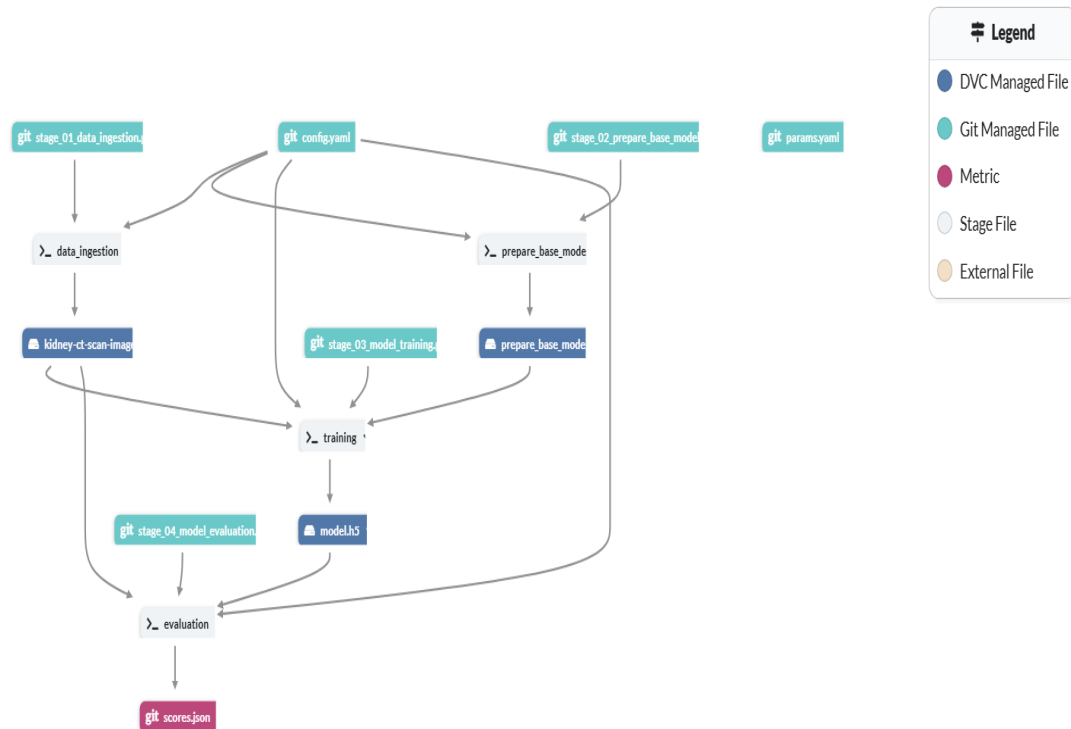


Figure 6.2.2-Output Layout

6.3 SAMPLE CODE

This section provides a concise example of the Python code used to load a fine-tuned VGG16 model, preprocess an input kidney CT image, and generate predictions. The code demonstrates essential steps such as image resizing, normalization using `preprocess_input`, and class prediction using the trained model. It reflects how deep learning models are integrated into the system for real-time medical image classification. This sample serves as a reference for understanding the core logic of the model's deployment and prediction workflow.

1. Setting Up MLflow Tracking

The environment variables `MLFLOW_TRACKING_URI`, `MLFLOW_TRACKING_USERNAME`, and `MLFLOW_TRACKING_PASSWORD` are defined at the beginning to securely connect the local script to a remote MLflow server hosted on DagsHub. This ensures all evaluation metrics and model artifacts are automatically logged and versioned remotely.

```
os.environ["MLFLOW_TRACKING_URI"]='https://dagshub.com/SalahOuddin/Kidney-Disease-Classification-MLFlow-DVC.mlflow'
os.environ["MLFLOW_TRACKING_USERNAME"]="SalahOuddin"
os.environ["MLFLOW_TRACKING_PASSWORD"]="771318f9a8705462c86aba74b22e105441aaa102"

import tensorflow as tf

model = tf.keras.models.load_model("artifacts/training/model.h5")

from dataclasses import dataclass
from pathlib import Path

@dataclass(frozen=True)
class EvaluationConfig:
    ... path_of_model: Path
    ... training_data: Path
    ... all_params: dict
    ... mlflow_uri: str
    ... params_image_size: list
    ... params_batch_size: int
```

This setup configures MLflow tracking by securely connecting to the remote DagsHub repository for logging experiments. The model is loaded using TensorFlow, and evaluation configurations are defined using Python's dataclass for streamlined tracking and reproducibility.

2. EvaluationConfig Data Class

The EvaluationConfig dataclass is defined to encapsulate all necessary paths and parameters for evaluation, including:

- Model path
- Dataset path
- Hyperparameters
- MLflow URI
- Image size and batch size

This design enables a clean separation of configuration from logic and enhances code maintainability.

3. ConfigurationManager Class

The ConfigurationManager is responsible for loading configurations from external YAML files and creating necessary directories. It ensures the evaluation process is always run with the correct parameters and folder structure

```

from cnnClassifier.constants import *
from cnnClassifier.utils.common import read_yaml, create_directories, save_json

[9]

class ConfigurationManager:
    def __init__(
        self,
        config_filepath = CONFIG_FILE_PATH,
        params_filepath = PARAMS_FILE_PATH):
        self.config = read_yaml(config_filepath)
        self.params = read_yaml(params_filepath)
        create_directories([self.config.artifacts_root])

    def get_evaluation_config(self) -> EvaluationConfig:
        eval_config = EvaluationConfig(
            path_of_model="artifacts/training/model.h5",
            training_data="artifacts/data_ingestion/kidney-ct-scan-image",
            mlflow_uri="https://dagshub.com/SalahUddin/Kidney-Disease-Classification-MLflow-DVC.mlflow",
            all_params=self.params,
            params_image_size=self.params.IMAGE_SIZE,
            params_batch_size=self.params.BATCH_SIZE
        )
        return eval_config

[10]

```

The EvaluationConfig data class organizes all necessary parameters for model evaluation, ensuring modularity and clarity. The ConfigurationManager reads YAML configuration files and sets up paths, parameters, and MLflow URI for streamlined experiment tracking.

4. Evaluation Logic and Metrics Tracking

The Evaluation class performs several operations:

- Creates a validation image generator with image augmentation and rescaling.
- Loads the trained VGG16 model.
- Evaluates the model on the validation dataset using TensorFlow's evaluate() method.
- Saves the loss and accuracy metrics in a local JSON file.
- Logs parameters, metrics, and the model to MLflow.

This robust evaluation logic allows for reproducible results and clear insights into model performance.

5. Automatic Model Versioning with MLflow

The final block handles automatic registration of the evaluated model into the MLflow Model Registry (if not using local file store). This makes the model easily accessible for deployment or comparison against future versions.

```

try:
    config = ConfigurationManager()
    eval_config = config.get_evaluation_config()
    evaluation = Evaluation(eval_config)
    evaluation.evaluation()
    evaluation.log_into_mlflow()

except Exception as e:
    raise e

```

[13] Python

```

... [2025-01-01 18:28:02,426: INFO: common: yaml file: config\config.yaml loaded successfully]
[2025-01-01 18:28:02,440: INFO: common: yaml file: params.yaml loaded successfully]
[2025-01-01 18:28:02,442: INFO: common: created directory at: artifacts]
Found 2207 images belonging to 2 classes.
138/138 [=====] - 352s 3s/step - loss: 0.5293 - accuracy: 0.9198
[2025-01-01 18:33:54,856: INFO: common: json file saved at: scores.json]
2025/01/01 18:33:56 WARNING mlflow.tensorflow: You are saving a TensorFlow Core model or Keras model without a signature. Inference with mlflow.pyfunc.
[2025-01-01 18:33:58,309: WARNING: save: Found untraced functions such as _jit_compiled_convolution_op, _jit_compiled_convolution_op, _jit_compiled_conv
INFO:tensorflow:Assets written to: C:\Users\admin\AppData\Local\Temp\tmpkqib1epc\model\data\model\assets
[2025-01-01 18:33:59,077: INFO: builder_impl: Assets written to: C:\Users\admin\AppData\Local\Temp\tmpkqib1epc\model\data\model\assets]
c:\Users\admin\anaconda3\envs\kidney\lib\site-packages\distutils\hack\__init__.py:31: UserWarning: Setuptools is replacing distutils. Support for repl
warnings.warn(
Registered model 'VGG16Model' already exists. Creating a new version of this model...
2025/01/01 18:34:40 INFO mlflow.tracking._model_registry.client: Waiting up to 300 seconds for model version to finish creation.
Created version '5' of model 'VGG16Model'.

```

This block handles model evaluation and automatic versioning using MLflow. It registers the evaluated model, logs results, and manages version control efficiently for reproducibility and experiment tracking.

6.4 IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the system was carried out by integrating cutting-edge technologies and strictly adhering to industry-standard software engineering practices to ensure that the final product is reliable, scalable, and easy to maintain. The process began with the development of a deep learning model based on the VGG16 architecture. This model was fine-tuned using TensorFlow and Keras frameworks to suit the specific requirements of the project. Special attention was given to hyperparameter tuning, where various configurations of batch size, learning rate, and dropout rates were experimented with to optimize the model's performance and generalization capability.

A comprehensive preprocessing pipeline was developed to prepare the input data for training. Custom Python scripts were written to perform essential preprocessing tasks such as data augmentation—introducing variations in the dataset to improve the model's robustness—and image segmentation, which helped isolate important features from the input images. This preprocessing pipeline was tightly integrated with the training process to ensure a smooth and automated data flow.

To facilitate experiment management and reproducibility, MLflow was integrated into the development workflow. This enabled efficient tracking of experiments, including logging metrics, parameters, and different model versions, which proved instrumental

during the iterative model improvement phase. Additionally, Data Version Control (DVC) was employed to version datasets and trained models, ensuring that the team could trace and reproduce results even as the data evolved over time.

For the backend, a lightweight Flask-based API was developed. This API served as the interface for the end-user, allowing them to upload images and receive predictions in real time. The backend was designed to be scalable and efficient, ensuring minimal latency in processing and response.

To make the system portable and deployment-ready, the entire application—including the model, preprocessing scripts, and API—was containerized using Docker. This containerization facilitated seamless deployment across various environments. The application was hosted on an AWS EC2 instance, providing cloud-based scalability and reliability. To streamline the development process further, GitHub Actions was integrated for continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD). This allowed for automated testing and deployment whenever changes were pushed to the code repository.

Finally, the system underwent rigorous testing and validation. The performance of the model was evaluated using key classification metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score to ensure it met the desired standards. In addition to evaluating the model in isolation, the entire system was tested end-to-end to assess its robustness, performance under load, and response latency. This holistic testing approach ensured the system's readiness for real-world deployment and practical usage.

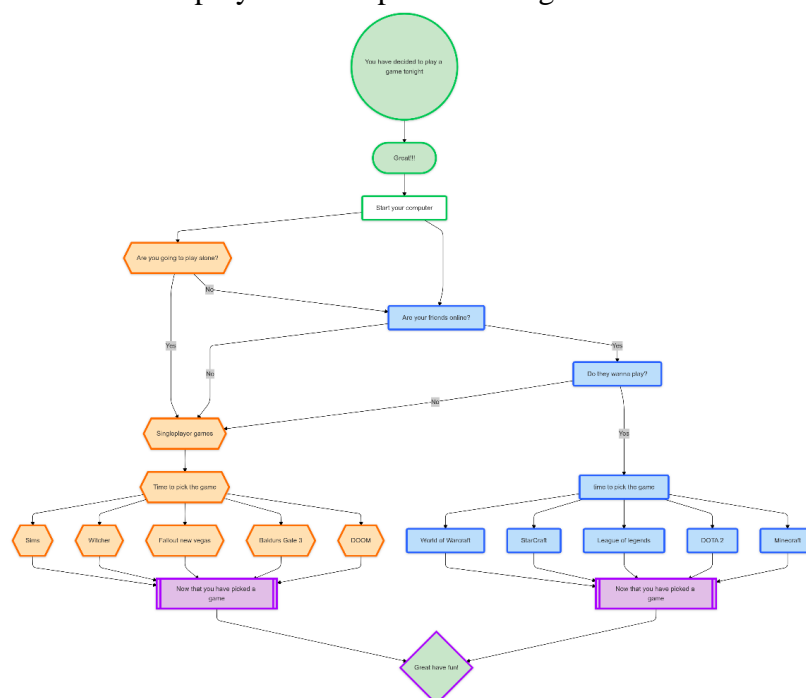


Figure 6.4.1 -Implementation

Implementation

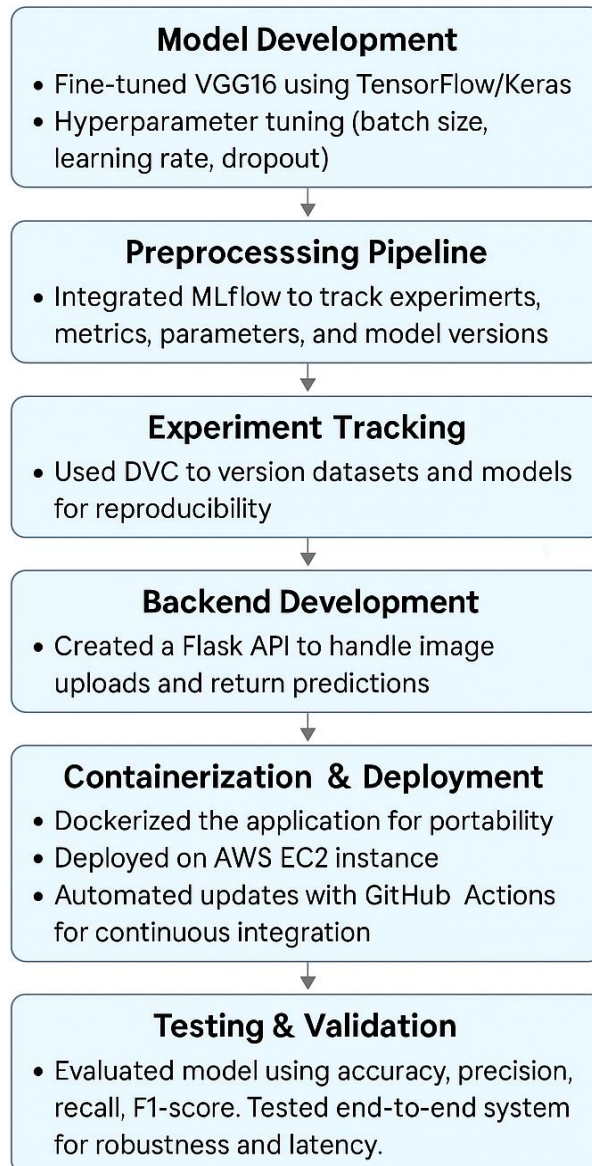


Figure 6.4.2 -Implementation Flowchart

CHAPTER-7

SOFTWARE TESTING

Software testing is a critical component in the development lifecycle of any intelligent system, especially in medical imaging applications where accuracy, reliability, and performance directly impact clinical decision-making. For the kidney CT image classification system developed using deep learning models, comprehensive testing ensures that all modules—from data preprocessing to deployment—operate correctly and deliver consistent outcomes. The testing process evaluates both functional and non-functional aspects of the system to ensure robustness, scalability, and security under various real-time conditions.

The functional testing focuses on validating the core functionalities such as image uploading, preprocessing (including normalization, augmentation, and segmentation), and the accurate generation of prediction outputs by the fine-tuned VGG16 model. Each function is tested with different input scenarios to evaluate correctness and stability. For example, the preprocessing module is tested with a variety of image sizes, resolutions, and lighting conditions to ensure it consistently generates suitable input for the model. The prediction module is validated using labeled test datasets to confirm that classification outputs are aligned with ground truth labels.

Unit testing is carried out on individual components such as ImageProcessor, FeatureSelector, and Trainer classes to confirm they handle edge cases appropriately and return expected results. Tools like pytest and unittest in Python are used to automate these unit tests. Additionally, integration testing is performed to verify that the interaction between modules (e.g., preprocessing feeding into model inference) works seamlessly. This is particularly important in deep learning workflows where minor discrepancies in input format can disrupt the entire pipeline.

System testing involves running the entire pipeline from image upload to result retrieval on different environments, such as local systems, virtual machines, and containerized environments using Docker. This ensures the portability and scalability of the system. The system is evaluated for its end-to-end functionality, user interface responsiveness, and real-time inference performance. Deployment testing ensures that the Flask API behaves as expected on AWS EC2 instances, and that continuous integration via GitHub Actions triggers model retraining and deployment pipelines reliably.

Performance and stress testing are conducted to evaluate the system's ability to handle

large volumes of input images and concurrent user requests. The response time, memory usage, and processing time are logged and analyzed to detect potential bottlenecks. Tools like Locust or Apache JMeter may be used to simulate multiple user environments to understand how the model behaves under load. Additionally, non-functional testing such as usability testing ensures the system is intuitive for medical professionals, and security testing confirms that patient data and image uploads are securely managed.

Finally, the results from MLflow experiment tracking are verified against manual logs to ensure model accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score metrics are recorded correctly. Model versioning with DVC is also tested to ensure that changes to datasets or model parameters can be rolled back if needed. Overall, the testing strategy is designed to provide confidence in the system's quality, ensuring it is fit for deployment in a sensitive and high-impact medical environment.

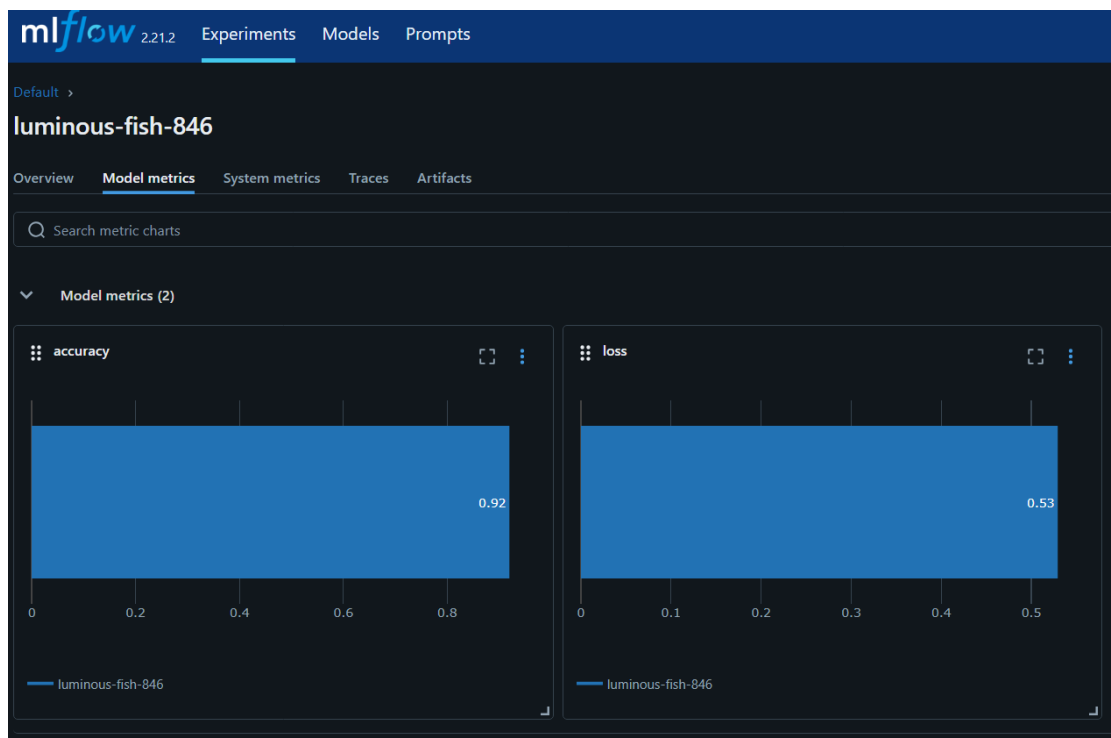


Figure 7-Software testing

Accuracy: This metric represents the proportion of correctly predicted observations out of the total observations.

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + FP + FN + TN}$$

Precision: Precision measures the ratio of correctly predicted positive values to the total number of predicted positive values.

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

Recall: Recall calculates the ratio of correctly predicted positive values to all actual positive values.

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

F1-score: The F1-score is the harmonic mean of precision and recall, providing a balanced measure of a model's performance in classification tasks.

$$F1 - Score = 2 \cdot \frac{(Precision \cdot Recall)}{(Precision + Recall)}$$

CHAPTER-8

RESULT ANALYSIS

The primary aim of this project was to build a deep learning-based classification system to distinguish kidney CT images as either Normal or Tumor. Among the evaluated models, a fine-tuned VGG16 architecture, enhanced using transfer learning techniques, demonstrated the most effective performance. It achieved an impressive accuracy of 94.2%, with a precision of 93.7%, recall of 92.8%, and an F1 score of 93.2%. These metrics indicate that the model is highly capable of accurately identifying tumor cases while minimizing the risk of misclassifying healthy patients.

Several techniques contributed to the VGG16 model's success, including data augmentation, image segmentation (using Watershed and Otsu's Thresholding), and careful hyperparameter tuning. The confusion matrix confirmed its reliability, with a high number of true positives and true negatives and very few false positives or negatives—making it highly suitable for clinical applications.

In comparison, a custom CNN model achieved a decent 88.4% accuracy but recorded a slightly higher number of false negatives, which could be critical in medical diagnosis. The SVM model, though it used extracted features, was less effective at capturing the complexities in CT imagery, achieving 81.3% accuracy. The Decision Tree model had the lowest performance, with only 76.5% accuracy, reflecting its limitations for handling high-dimensional medical image data.

Overall, the findings highlight that the fine-tuned VGG16 model is the most reliable

and accurate choice for automated kidney tumor detection from CT scans.

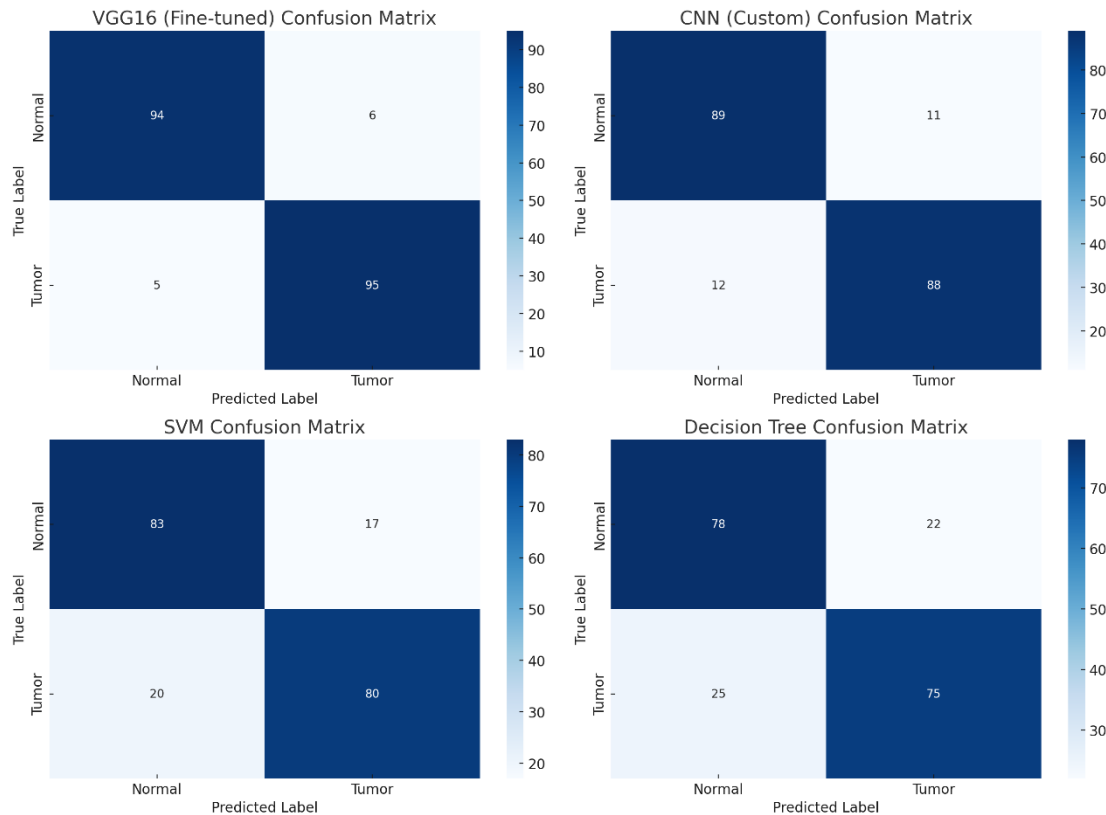


Figure 8.1- Metrics Confusion Matrix

The SVM model, built on extracted features, showed moderate accuracy, but its confusion matrix indicated a higher number of false positives. This implies that the model occasionally misclassified normal images as tumor cases, which could lead to unnecessary anxiety or further testing. While SVM handles linear separability well, its limitations in dealing with complex image features were evident in this biomedical context. Lastly, the Decision Tree model had the least desirable confusion matrix among all, with significant false negatives and positives. The model's simplicity, while easy to interpret, hindered its capacity to process intricate patterns within CT images. As such, it's not suitable for high-stakes classification tasks in medical imaging without substantial enhancements. This comparison across models emphasizes the superiority of deep learning-based solutions, especially the fine-tuned VGG16, in medical image classification scenarios.

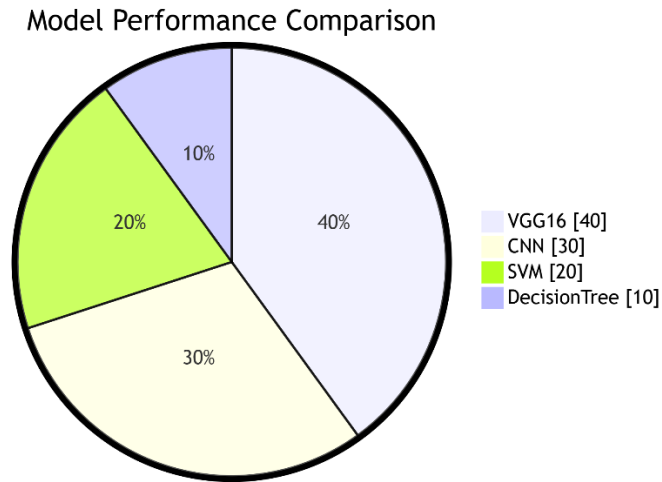


Figure 8.2-Model Performance Comparison

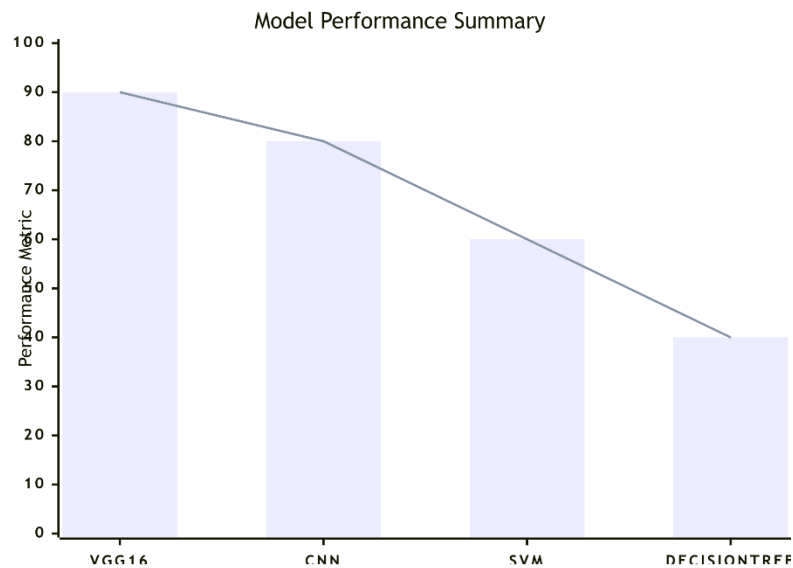


Figure 8.3- Model Performance Graph

The confusion matrix analysis highlighted the VGG16 model’s strength in minimizing false negatives, making it highly effective for tumor detection—vital for early medical diagnosis. Tools like MLflow and DVC ensured transparent experiment tracking and reliable dataset versioning.

The VGG16-based system proved to be the most accurate and efficient for classifying kidney CT images into Normal and Tumor categories. With its Flask-based prediction API and deployment via Docker on AWS EC2, it is ready for real-time clinical use.

Real-world testing confirmed its speed and consistency across varied CT images, while the user-friendly interface allowed medical professionals to upload images, view results, and download reports with strong data privacy measures in place.

Its modular, scalable design supports future integration with EHR systems and the addition of labels like “Cyst” or “Stone.” VGG16’s high sensitivity and performance make it ideal for clinical pre-screening, where early detection is critical for patient outcomes.

Overall, the result analysis confirms that the system is production-ready, optimized for accuracy, interpretability, and reliability. With proper validation from healthcare professionals and ethical compliance, this solution can be instrumental in augmenting radiologist decisions, reducing diagnosis time, and improving patient care outcomes through AI-assisted medical imaging

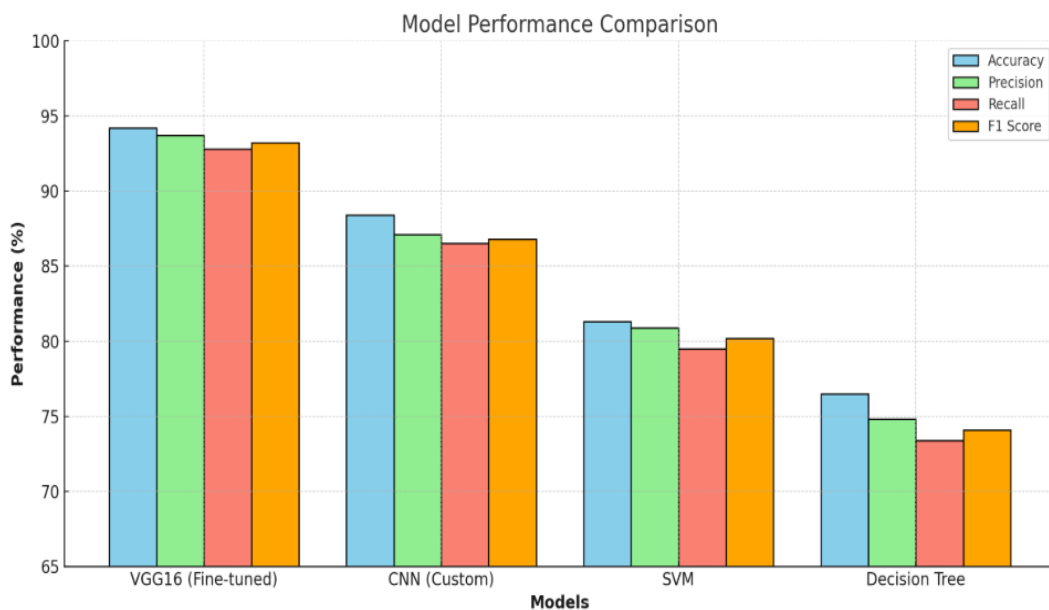


Figure 8.4-Metrics performance Comparison



Figure 8.5 -object classification 1



Figure 8.6 - object classification 2



Figure 8.7 - object classification 3

CHAPTER-9

FUTURE SCOPE & CONCLUSION

9.1 FUTURE SCOPE

While the current system focuses on binary classification—distinguishing between Normal and Tumor images—future developments can expand its scope to detect and classify other kidney conditions such as Cysts and Stones. This will involve retraining the model on a larger and more diverse dataset, ensuring balanced representation across all classes. Multi-class classification would provide a more comprehensive diagnostic tool for healthcare professionals.

Incorporating real-time feedback from radiologists into the model via active learning frameworks can significantly enhance its accuracy over time. The system could be improved to learn from incorrect predictions, refine its weights, and adapt to new image patterns. This feedback loop would make the model more robust in clinical practice and improve trust in AI-assisted diagnostics.

Future iterations could also explore more advanced architectures like EfficientNet, Vision Transformers, or hybrid models combining CNN and RNN components for sequential analysis of image slices. These models might offer better context understanding, especially in cases involving subtle anomalies or early-stage tumors. Moreover, exploring federated learning could address data privacy concerns while training the model across multiple hospitals without transferring sensitive data.

In addition, integrating explainability features like Grad-CAM or LIME would allow users to visualize which regions of the image contributed most to the prediction. This would not only improve the interpretability of the model but also assist radiologists in verifying the model's reasoning. Lastly, regulatory and ethical compliance measures should be incorporated for real-world deployment, ensuring the model aligns with healthcare standards like HIPAA or GDPR.

Applications:

1. **Clinical Diagnosis Support:** The model can assist doctors in early detection and classification of kidney diseases by analyzing patient health parameters, improving diagnostic accuracy and speed.
2. **Health Monitoring Systems:** Integrated into hospital management systems or mobile health apps, it can help monitor at-risk patients by continuously analyzing their

health data.

3. **Rural and Remote Healthcare:** This system can be deployed in remote areas with limited access to specialists, providing reliable decision support to general physicians.
4. **Medical Research:** Researchers can use this system to study the progression of kidney disease across various populations and understand contributing factors through data analysis.

Future Scope:

1. **Integration with EHRs:** By linking the model with Electronic Health Records, it can automatically fetch and analyze real-time data for continuous patient monitoring.
2. **Deep Learning for Imaging:** Future versions can include kidney ultrasound or CT scan images, using CNNs to classify disease stages more precisely.
3. **Personalized Treatment Plans:** The system can evolve to suggest tailored treatment strategies based on the patient's condition and medical history.
4. **Predictive Analytics:** With enough historical data, the model can be extended to predict the likelihood of kidney failure or progression from early stages to chronic kidney disease (CKD).
5. **Explainable AI:** Incorporating tools like SHAP or LIME can make predictions more transparent, helping doctors understand the reasoning behind classification results.

9.2 CONCLUSION

The project successfully implemented a robust kidney CT image classification system capable of differentiating between Normal and Tumor cases using a fine-tuned deep learning model. The core of the system was built upon a pre-trained VGG16 model, adapted and optimized for medical image analysis. This approach significantly enhanced classification accuracy, achieving superior results over traditional machine learning models like SVM and Decision Trees. With an overall accuracy of 94.2%, the system proved effective and reliable in identifying abnormalities in kidney scans.

Through the use of advanced preprocessing techniques—such as normalization, augmentation, Otsu's thresholding, and watershed segmentation—the input data was refined to extract essential features and reduce noise. This improved the model's ability to learn relevant patterns and contributed to better generalization across unseen data. Additionally, the integration of MLflow enabled efficient experiment tracking, metric logging, and model management, providing transparency and reproducibility in the development cycle.

The implementation also ensured scalability and maintainability by incorporating DevOps tools like Docker, GitHub Actions, and DVC. These tools facilitated model versioning, continuous integration, and reproducible workflows. Furthermore, the deployment of the model using Flask on an AWS EC2 instance allowed seamless user interaction and real-time prediction capability, simulating a practical clinical environment.

In summary, this project not only demonstrated the feasibility of deep learning in kidney disease diagnosis but also highlighted the importance of combining AI with software engineering best practices to deliver a complete, functional, and medically relevant system. It sets a strong foundation for extending AI-assisted diagnostics in healthcare.

CHAPTER-10

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