

# Fusion of Structural and Textural Features of Skin Cancer Recognition

<sup>1</sup>K. Sree Kumar, <sup>2</sup>T. Vamshi Krishna, <sup>3</sup>SK. Hameedulla

<sup>1</sup>Assistant professor, <sup>2,3</sup>UG Student

Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering

SRM Institute of Technology, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

<sup>1</sup>sreekumk@srmist.edu.in, <sup>2</sup>thodupunurivamshi\_s@srmuniv.edu.in,

<sup>3</sup>shaikhameedulla\_shaik@srmuniv.edu.in

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## Abstract

Skin disease is the deadliest type of skin malignancy, which is viewed as one of the most well-known human malignancies on the planet. Early location of this infection can influence the consequence of the sickness and improve the opportunity of enduring. The colossal improvement of profound learning calculations in image recognition undertakings guarantees an incredible accomplishment for therapeutic picture examination, specifically, skin malignant growth arrangement for skin disease diagnosis. This strategy comprises of three sections as picture preprocessing, image segmentation, image characteristics, image preprocessing contain two spaces they are spatial area and recurrence domain. Image division contains different channels that are utilized for different properties of image. And picture division done by k-mean clustering. Later by glcm features using svm algorithm we can classify.

**Keywords:** K Mean Clustering, SVM Algorithm, Median filter.

## 1. Introduction

This process can be done through mat-lab software, because it is easy to undergo digital image processing. here we need to take affected skin picture by digital camera and we need to use a lot filters and extractions. Here we need to calculate some of the values of image which is required to find the situation of skin. We use three modules to undergo this process such as image preprocessing, image segmentation, image classification, by doing this three modules consecutive we can finish up the situation of skin. In the Existing system, we have focused on making CAD structures for skin harmful development area. In emergency offices, to perceive the skin hazardous improvement tissues, patients by and large experience a skin examination utilizing the skin surface microscopy systems normally known as dermoscopy. The associate highlights are picked up from multi resolution evaluations which are utilized to detach the structures as edges, spots and streaks. On the contrary side, the textural features enrolled by LBP overseers are used to isolate the close by assortment of tones, the shading sort out, etc.

A short time later, these features are interwoven in various blends to investigate the effect of each mix in the

introduction of skin infection area. Data picture: Input picture is gotten by digital camera. Input Gray scale/binarization: Input picture must be changed over to 8-piece dim scale regard is resolved. Also, after that Gray scale is changed over into paired picture by thresholding strategy. Clamor decrease: We have utilized middle sifting strategy to diminish the commotion. We have utilized 3 x 3 covers to get eight neighbors of a pixel and their relating dim worth.

## 2. System Model

This model entirely consists of three modules such as image pre-processing, image segmentation, image classification.

**Image Pre-processing:** It the first module of the procedure where it contains two parts they are phase domain and frequency domain, phase domain used to change the properties of image like size, contrast, brightness etc. Frequency domain is next step which is used to convert normal image to grey scale image using filters as median filter, mean filter, rgb extraction etc. This concludes first process of the procedure.

**Image Segmentation:** This is second module in the procedure here the image that we converted the normal image into gray scale image, and gets otsu threshold image we will only take affected part of the skin to make to next step follow up using k mean clustering algorithm. **Image classification:** This is last module of the process here after the image by threshold process we need to compare the scanning skin data sets to normal skin data

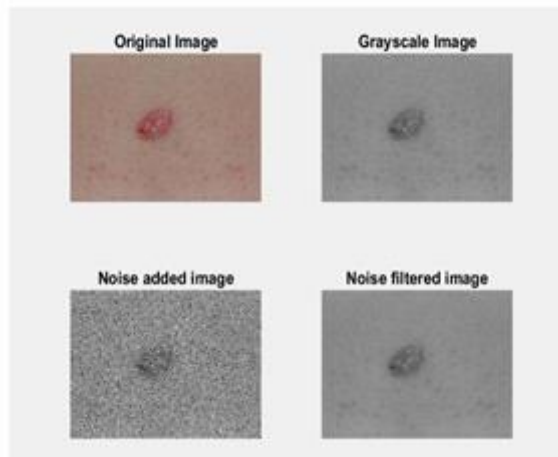


Figure 1.0: Gray Scale Image with Noise Filtered

The above pic is an example of skin which is influenced the first pic is typical first we changed over the picture to dark scale picture later the picture will have some undesirable things so we have to expel clamor by including salt and pepper than we can get commotion channel image. Preprocessing will dispense with blunders caused during taking the picture and to lessen brilliance consequences for the picture. The first pictures are resized from 150\*130 to 256\*256 to use in CVIP devices. Pictures in green groups show fundus structures most dependably. In this way, the green band was separated. The accompanying strategies were applied i. Sharpening by high pass spatial filters, ii. Smoothing by FFT smoothing, Ypmean filter.



Figure 1.1: Segmented Image

After the first process the next process is image segmentation where we need only affected part of skin. so we use k mean clustering algorithm, which is used to segment the required part of the skin and eliminated

sets so that we can conclude the affected skin that is normal, high or very high.

In image pre-processing there will be two domains as phase domain we use this to change characteristics of image like brightness, contrast, resize etc., and the next one is frequency domain which is used to use to remove noise using various filters like median filter, mean filter.

remaining part of the skin and it displays threshold image that required to use to next module.

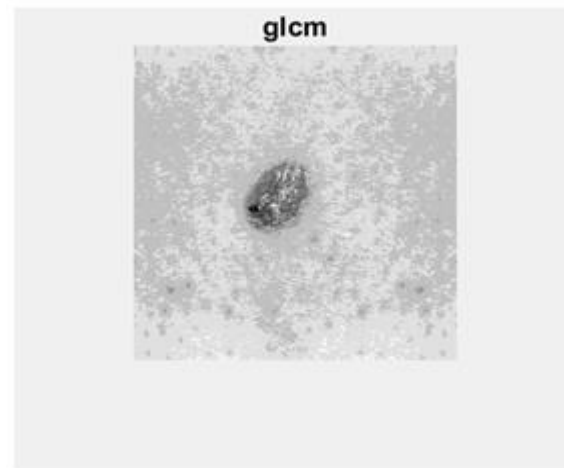


Figure 1.2: Image after Glcm Features

In the last module that is image segmentation the image that we got thresholding image we add some glcm feature which are require to some of the data sets to compare such as sum of mean, sum of variance, entropy, standard deviation, correlation, dissimilarity etc, which are used to compare the data sets to normal skin can find the skin whether it is affected low, high or very high.

Entirely we use two algorithms used in this process they are k mean clustering algorithm and svm algorithm.

**k-mean clustering algorithm :** Picture division is the characterization of a picture into various gatherings. Numerous looks into have been done in the zone of picture division utilizing bunching. There are various strategies and one of the most well known techniques is k-implies grouping calculation. K-implies bunching calculation is a solo calculation and it is utilized to fragment the intrigue region from the foundation. Be that as it may before applying K-implies calculation, first incomplete extending upgrade is applied to the picture to improve the nature of the picture. Subtractive grouping technique is information bunching strategy where it produces the centroid dependent on the potential estimation of the information focuses. So subtractive group is utilized to produce the underlying focuses and these focuses are utilized in k-implies calculation for the division of picture. At that point at last average channel is applied to the divided picture to expel any undesirable district from the picture.

**SVM Algorithm:** SVM is in a general sense a parallel characterization calculation. It falls under the umbrella of AI. Picture preparing then again manages control of pictures. For instance, picture separating, where an info

picture is gone through a laplacian channel to be honed. On the off chance that you need to relate the two, a SVM may be utilized to perform picture order. For instance, given an information picture, the order task is to choose whether a picture is a feline or a canine. The picture, before being contribution to the SVM may have experienced some picture handling channels with the goal that a few highlights may be extricated, for example, edges, shading and shape. More or less, both are various ideas from two unique fields of study (SVM being from Machine Learning and Image Processing a subset if Signal Processing). Picture Processing is for the most part done before SVM.

### 3. Architecture Diagram

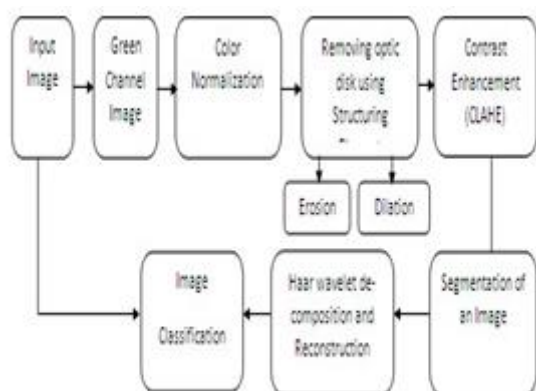


Figure 2.0: Architecture Diagram

Here the work flow of this model and the process can be gone through accordingly by this manner as showed in Fig 2.0

### Glm Features

Glm means grey level co-occurrence matrix that is a method of examining texture that consider the spatial relationship of pixels is the gray level co-occurrence matrix and also called as gray level spatial dependence matrix .

It is the final process in the project that is image classification the last step is to find that how extent does the skin effected by skin cancer.



Figure 1.3: Image after Undergone Glcm

Here is the image that extracted from the process of glm features this image is last image processing here onwards there will be no adding of filters and algorithm to the current skin image.

After this process we can be extract some of characteristics of the skin image as that are used to classify the skin upto how extent does the skin effected with skin cancer.

Later with that characteristics we can classify the level of skin damaged by skin cancer using support vector machine algorithm.

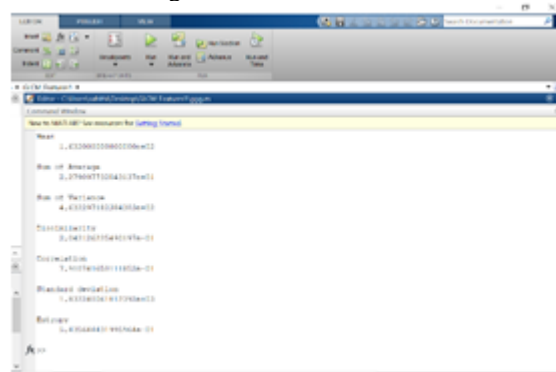


Figure 1.4: Glcm Values of A Skin Sample

Here these are the necessary qualities required to order they are mean, aggregate of normal, total of change, divergence , relationship, standard deviation , entropy.

Every trademark have their own personality and capacities every worth are required to characterize the picture utilizing bolster vector machine.

Mean worth gives the commitment every pixel force for the whole picture, entirety of normal tallies the normal worth, fluctuation is change picture is a picture of the differences , that is squares of standard deviation, in the estimation of the information or yield picture, standard deviation is splendor inside an area with the pixels is called test standard deviation, relationship is the way toward moving a channel veil regularly alluded to as piece to the image and figuring the aggregate of items at every area. The principal estimation of the relationship compares to zero relocation of the channel ,the subsequent worth relates to one unit of dislodging, in picture entropy is characterized as relating conditions of force level which singular pixels can adjust. It gives better correlation of the picture subtleties.

By every one of these highlights are required to group utilizing bolster vector machine.

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