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Multi class robust brain tumor with hybrid classification using DTA algorithm

Ganesh S [a,*], S. Kannadhasan [b], Jayachandran A [c]

[a] Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Study World College of Engineering, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India
[b] Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Study World College of Engineering, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India
[c] Department of Computer Science and Engineering, PSN College of Engineering and Technology, Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu, India

A R T I C L E I N F O

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A B S T R A C T

Analyzing brain tumours is important for prompt diagnosis and efficient patient care. The morphology of tumours, which includes their size, location, texture, and heteromorphic appearance in medical pictures, makes them difficult to analyse. A unique two-phase deep learning-based framework is suggested in this respect to recognise and classify brain cancers in magnetic resonance images (MRIs). A new DTA approach is suggested in the first phase to successfully identify tumour MRI images from healthy persons. DTA are specifically designed and perform well are used to create the deep boosted feature space, which is then fed into the group of machine learning (ML) classifiers. In the second stage, a brand-new hybrid features fusion-based brain tumour classification technique is put forward, one that makes use of both static and dynamic features as well as an ML classifier to classify various tumour kinds. The proposed algorithm, which can recognise the heteromorphic and variable behaviour of different tumours, is where the dynamic characteristics are taken.In this paper, many segmentation algorithms for MRI and PET are reviewed together with their performance evaluations in order to detect brain tumours. There are numerous segmentation methods available for the diagnosis of medical images. The features of the image, such as the capacity to distinguish between similarities and discontinuities, are often used to classify the segmentation techniques. Neuroradiologists have a difficult issue in trying to quickly identify the abnormal region, which is essential in the medical field. In order to overcome this problem, the efficiency of different segmentation procedures is assessed. The segmentation methods considered here are Ant Colony Optimization (ACO), Wavelet Transform (WT), Gradient Vector Flow (GVF), Gray level Co-occurrence matrix (GLCM), and Artificial Bee Colony (ABC). The various performance metrics are used to evaluate the suggested segmentation algorithms. The GVF strategy works better with MRI images, whereas the ABC and ACO approaches perform similarly with PET scans, according to the data acquired.

1. Introduction

Today, analyzing medical images is an essential step in making a diagnosis of any ailment. To identify the nature and presence of tumours, MRI is often employed. The process of classifying brain tumours is fairly challenging. Several processes are involved in

* Corresponding author.
E-mail addresses: profganeshcse1981@gmail.com, ganesh@swehg.com (G. S), s.kannadasan@swehg.com (S. Kannadhasan), Jaya1jaya1@gmail.com (J. A).

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medical image processing, such as image classification, image extraction, and image segmentation. Many other types of characteristics, such as intensity-, shape-, and texture-based features, are extracted from the segmented MRI images. The feature selection approach is used to pick the small subset of MRI image features that have the least degree of duplication and the highest relevance to the aim. In this work, a machine learning model for choosing features is built using the particle swarm optimization (PSO) approach. A Support Vector Machine (SVM) classifier is then used to categorise the kind of tumour in the most recent brain MRI images [1–5]. Brain tumour classification has been done throughout the years using a variety of machine learning approaches. In, researchers proposed a method for categorising gliomas that used SVM and KNN. Multiclassification achieves an accuracy of 85 %, whereas binary classification achieves an accuracy of 88 %. It was also recommended to use Wavelet Transform (DWT), PCA, and ANN-KNN for image classification as another technique of identifying brain tumours. The achieved values vary from 97 % to 98 %. Cheng et altechnique.'s provided a strategy to enhance the classification performance of brain tumours by enlarging the tumour area via image dilatation and then segmenting it into subregions. To collect features, intensity histograms, GLCM, and BOW were used. The greatest accuracy of 91.28 % was then achieved by combining ring form segmentation with tumour region augmentation. Ertosun and Rubin proposed CNN as a method to distinguish between low- and high-grade gliomas and their grades. They were accurate 71 % of the time and 97 % of the time, respectively. Using images of axial brain tumours, two distinct classification techniques were trained and built using a fully connected CNN. The accuracy of the CNN architecture, which included two convolutional layers and two fully connected layers, was 94.43 %. A capsule network (CapsNet) that considers both the MRI brain imaging and the coarse tumour borders was developed in order to identify brain cancers. This study's accuracy rate was 92.89 %. In the first study case, the accuracy for classifying the three distinct grades of glioma was 92.9 %, while in the second example, the accuracy for classifying glioma, meningioma, and pituitary tumours was 95.2 %.

The bulk of MRI brain imaging studies reported an accuracy of around 90 %, according to experts. However, using particular pretrained models for transfer learning while using brain X-ray pictures is the main objective of this work. Our research differs from others since we altered MobileNetV2, which had the highest accuracy (92 %), followed by VGG19 with an accuracy of 88 %, and InceptionV3 with an accuracy of 91 %. This work develops a novel method for using deep learning to identify brain tumours. CNN is helpful for managing the current situation since it can quickly and precisely identify tumours in CT images. An abnormal and undesired growth of tissue cells in the brain known as a brain tumour is what causes several neurological diseases in persons. The environment and style of life in today's world are to blame for the sharp increase in tumour incidence. To cope with this situation, we require a combination of a computer-aided diagnostic (CAD) system and a medical imaging technique that generates very high quality images of the sick body component, often soft tissues of humans. The presence or absence of a tumour in a patient may be determined by physicians and CADs using magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), which is often used for the brain. If a tumour is discovered, they can then differentiate between its many types to provide the patient with the best treatment. MRI collects all required characteristics without the use of radiation, in contrast to X-ray imaging [6–10]. Since the contrast between two tissues may be changed by switching the imaging technology, it is a flexible approach. For instance, by adjusting the radio frequency and gradient pulses, high contrast images may be produced. Benign and malignant brain tumours are the two main categories. Malignant tumours are more likely to be malignant than benign tumours, which are non-cancerous and may develop as a consequence of cancer in any part of the body, not only the brain. In medical image processing, several methods have been developed to automate this procedure more quickly and precisely. Picture segmentation, image classification, and feature extraction and selection are the most important stages in medical image processing. Even more important than feature extraction, feature selection is required to increase the performance of the image classifier and decrease computation time. In traditional approaches for linear features, Principal Component Analysis (PCA), Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA), and Kernal-PCA have all been used. Compared to these methodologies, evolutionary computing (EC) tactics provide better results. Among several EC algorithms, particle swarm optimization is one of the best techniques for doing the task of feature selection efficiently and fast. The technique of segmenting a picture involves breaking it up into several parts or sections. The fundamental goal is to make the visual representation more plain or to change it into something else that is more analytically perceptive and straightforward. It is used to locate borders and image elements. A label is assigned to each pixel in an image, and pixels with the same label have comparable characteristics. A common problem in image processing is picture classification. The fundamental goal of image classification is to predict, given the attributes, the categories of the incoming photos. Aside from ANNs (Artificial Neural Networks), SVMs (Support Vector Machines), Random Forests, Decision Forests, k-NNs (k Nearest Neighbors), and others, there are a number of alternative classifiers that may be used. One of the best methods for classifying any image or pattern is SVM. SVM is used to split a collection of images into two distinct classes [11–15].

The community of medical image analysts has taken notice of these significant developments. It was suggested that brain anatomy studies and machine learning be used to classify images of the brain. The multi-level discrete wavelet transform method facilitates the decomposition of the image and subsequent extraction of its component properties. Using the PNN-RBF training and classification approach, the brain image is categorised according to whether the sickness is in the mild, benign, or malignant stages. A hybrid approach was developed. Support vector machines (SVM) are used in this hybrid approach to classify brain tumours, discrete wavelet transformation (DWT) are used to minimize the number of features, and genetic algorithms is used to reduce the number of features. It was recommended to use a technique based on feed forward back-propagation of the neural network (FFBPNN) to identify motor pictures more accurately. Artificial neural networks (ANN), fuzzy c-means, support vector machines (SVM), decision trees, K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN), and Bayesian classification are just a few of the methods that may be used to organize medical images. The ANN, SVM, and KNN are supervised learning methods. Another kind is unsupervised learning for data clustering, including Self-Organizing Maps and K-means clustering. However, the transition from manually constructed feature-based systems to systems that learn data properties has been sluggish. Before the invention of AlexNet, a number of different techniques for learning features were extensively used. These techniques will be thoroughly examined. There are several instances of this, including dictionary approaches, image patch clustering, and main component analysis. CNNs that were trained end-to-end in the part titled Global Training of Deep Models that comes after their investigation. Since our research solely focuses on such firmly rooted models, it does not include the more conventional feature-learning methods used to analyse medical images [16–21]. It briefly discusses the analysis of medical images, which gives a more thorough overview of the use of deep learning in health informatics. a detailed examination of how deep learning is being used to analyse medical imaging. Despite the fact that they cover a lot of area, we think they omitted some really important information.

Controlling the neural system, the brain is the eighth and most critical organ in the human body. Brain tumours may result from the irregular and uncontrolled development of brain cells. Primary and secondary tumours are the two main categories for brain tumours. Brain tumours have the highest cancer death rates in the world, and neither their origin nor their growing rate is known. Brain cancers develop in the brain tissues as primary tumours, while secondary tumours develop in another region of the body and are transported to the brain by blood flow. Meningioma, glioma, and pituitary tumours are among the dangerous primary brain tumours, and they are the hardest to diagnose early and treat well. Furthermore, if neglected, they might develop into life-threatening disorders.

The most vital stage of diagnosis and therapy to save the patient's life is early identification and categorization of brain tumours with high prognostic accuracy. To find and classify malignancies from medical pictures, radiologists and clinicians must manually analyse brain MR images in order to identify and locate the tumour and normal tissues. To solve this issue, you need a computer-aided diagnostic (CADx) system. To reduce burden and aid radiologists or other medical professionals in the examination of medical pictures, it must be put into place. Several reliable and precise techniques to automate the process of classifying and detecting brain tumours have been put forward by several researchers in the past. Brain tumour analysis has been done using traditional machine learning (ML) based methods. ML-based algorithms, on the other hand, employ a limited amount of data and need human feature extraction and categorization. A large quantity of labelled data was merged with feature extraction and classification using deep learning (DL), which significantly enhanced performance. Furthermore, CNN is a subset of Deep Learning (DL) that was created specifically for image or two-dimensional (2D) data. It only accepts datasets that have undergone minimum preprocessing and extracts a variety of attributes from MR images without human involvement. The identification of brain tumours makes extensive use of deep CNN models. Because of the varying morphological structure, tumour appearance in an image, and lighting effects, brain tumour analysis is very difficult, necessitating the development of a powerful DL-based brain tumour analysis system to support the radiologist's judgment.

1. Accuracy on the validation dataset has been used to assess the majority of previously completed tasks. To properly evaluate performance on imbalanced datasets, accuracy, recall, and MCC are evaluated. It is crucial to evaluate these performance indicators in order to gauge how well the model generalizes to the test dataset.
2. Previous research has mostly focused on the identification or categorization of brain tumours. However, owing to a lack of information on the kind of tumour, merely the discovery of malignancies places radiologists in an uncertain scenario.
3. Because normal people and cancers are often categorised in the same phase, the complexity of the models as a whole has risen. The complexity of the model may thus be reduced by separating normal examples from tumour photos during the classification phase.

By applying common performance evaluation measures including Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F-score, MCC, and AUC-PR, the suggested two-phase brain tumour detection and classification framework may enhance the performance of the diagnostics model. Because it produces pictures with a high contrast, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a vital image used in medical practise. A well-known medical technique called MRI is used to examine and diagnose a variety of neurological illnesses, including epilepsy, sclerosis, and brain tumours. The totally computer-managed system aids in automating the procedure for getting exact and prompt results. The identification and categorization of the pompous area in MRI image analysis is laborious and time-consuming. With the use of MRI, the internal features of the brain may be identified and lit, and there are several imaging techniques available for doing so. MRI imaging procedures use skill for eliciting thorough brain pictures. For evaluating the structure of the brain, CT or MRI are used. Comparing an MRI scan to a CT scan reveals that it is more effective and uses no radiation. Brain tissue must be segmented using MRI in order to diagnose malignancy. MRI is a key tool for planning and executing treatments because it provides structures-related information that has been significantly enhanced. It is regarded as a non-invasive technology since soft tissues and a highly spatial restriction prevented it from producing harmful radiation. In contrast to other imaging techniques, MRI is beneficial because it provides accurate brain tumour detection. Typically, the radiologist uses MRI to divide up the tumorous areas. Our brain, which makes up a substantial portion of our central nervous system, regulates all of our bodily functions via an enormous number of linked neurons. Any defect or irregularity in the brain's cells has an impact on the brain lesions associated with that region of the organ, impairing its functionality in the process. The 10th biggest cause of mortality is thought to be cancer that starts in the neurological system, including the brain.

Radiologists find it difficult and prone to mistake to manually identify brain tumours, hence it is essential to use an automated method. Contrary to the multimodal brain tumour classification (T1, T2, T1CE, and Flair), which is a difficult effort for radiologists, the binary classification procedure, such as malignant or benign, is rather simple. Here, we describe a deep learning-based automated multimodal classification technique for classifying different types of brain tumours. There are five main phases in the suggested procedure. Edge-based histogram equalisation and the discrete cosine transform (DCT) are used to implement the linear contrast stretching in the first stage. Deep learning feature extraction is carried out in the second stage. Two pre-trained convolutional neural network (CNN) models, namely VGG16 and VGG19, were employed for feature extraction by using transfer learning. The extreme learning machine (ELM) and a correntropy-based joint learning strategy were both used in the third stage to choose the best features. The robust covariant features based on partial least squares (PLS) were combined into one matrix in the fourth phase. ELM received the combined matrix to do the final classification. The suggested technique was tested using the BraTS datasets, and for BraTs2015, BraTs2017, and BraTs2018, respectively, accuracy of 97.8 %, 96.9 %, and 92.5 % was attained.

According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO), 400,000 individuals worldwide are thought to be plagued with brain tumours, and 120,000 have passed away in recent years. By speeding the treatment process, early and appropriate identification may play a crucial part in raising the survival rate. According to many radiologists, it might be difficult to diagnose brain-related issues, particularly when the tumour has invaded intricate tissue structures. The complexity of the brain makes it difficult to differentiate between the area impacted by the tumour and the edema zone that surrounds it. An sophisticated computerized diagnostic system is needed by oncologists and radiologists to improve the viewing of pictures for precise anomaly identification and infectious tissue segmentation. Clinical professionals choose magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) for diagnosis the most since it provides more details than other imaging modalities including computed tomography (CT), positron emission tomography (PET), and ultrasound. However, they struggle to manage numerous MR image slices during diagnostic and therapeutic procedures; as a result, manual segmentation processing takes a long time and is susceptible to variations in brain structures within and between individuals, which could result in inaccurate segmentation [21–25].

2. Segmentation and classification using DTA algorithm

The following elements are often used in the segmentation of photos: threshold, edge, pixels, cluster, and neural network. The study of form-based image processing is known as morphology. The previously processed input picture is applied with a structural element to create an output image that is the same size. Each input pixel is compared to each pixel in its immediate vicinity to ascertain the values of the relevant output pixels. The two fundamental morphological processes are elongation and erosion. In dilation or erosion, pixels are either added to or deleted from the object boundaries based on the size and form of the structuring elements. When contrasted, the dilatation action yields the maximum value of the nearby surrounding pixels, while the erosion operation yields the output with the lowest value. The mountain, K-means, fuzzy C-means, and subtractive clustering approach are just a few of the several clustering techniques available. The most popular clustering method is K-means clustering. In comparison to hierarchical clustering, it is speedier, more adaptable, and easier to understand.

A image is segmented using a process that divides it into several pieces or portions. The main objective is to simplify the visual

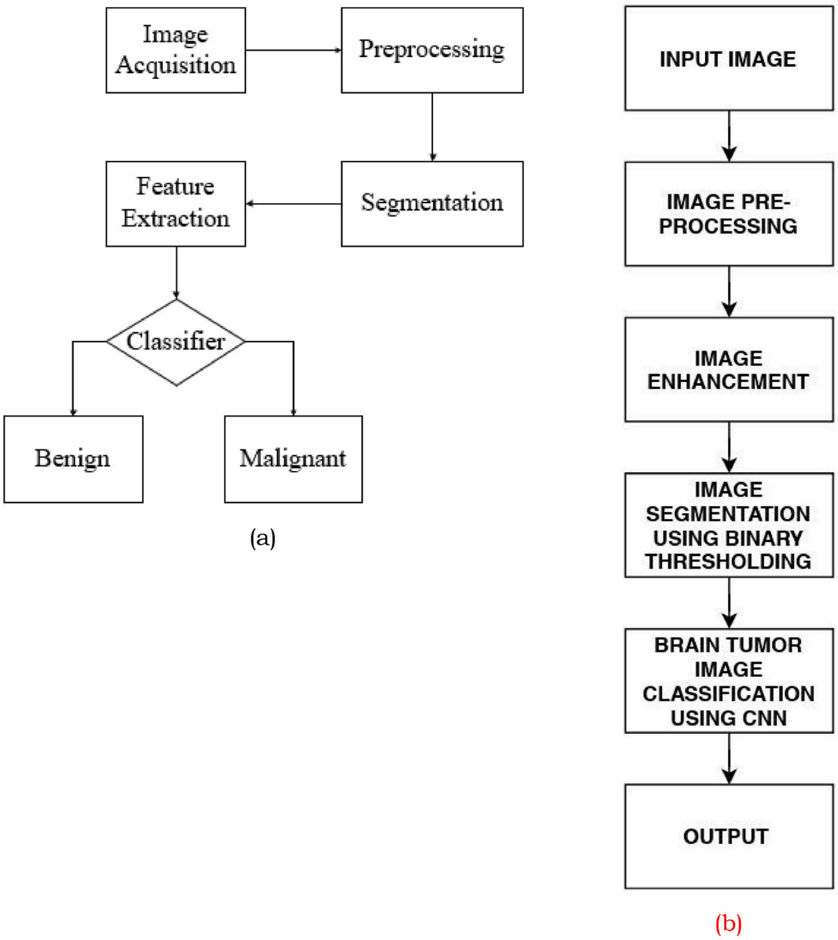

Fig. 1. (a,b) Process of image identification.

representation or to transform it into something more basic and analytically observant. Borders and other picture components are located using it. Each pixel in a picture has a label, and pixels with the same label have similar properties. The categorization of images is a frequent issue in image processing. To forecast the categories of incoming photographs based on their attributes is the primary objective of image classification. Among the many varieties that are available are artificial neural networks (ANNs), support vector machines (SVMs), random forests, decision forests, k-NNs (k Nearest Neighbors), and other classifiers. In a cunning way, the edges of the gray scale image are found. The gray scale picture is completed by the Canny edge detector by fusing it with a Gaussian filter. The smoothed final picture is used to create the x and y direction derivatives. These derivatives are used to calculate the image's gradient magnitude. If the picture's pixels don't constitute a local maximum, they are suppressed. The hysteresis operator is used in the last step to classify the pixels as edges, non-edges, or between edges and non-edges depending on the threshold values. The between pixels are also known as edge pixels if they are linked to the edged pixels. The end result is a binary image with white pixels that closely resemble the borders of the real original image.

Data mining is a quick and dependable way to retrieve information from massive datasets. Data mining includes the category of classification. Medical image classification methods include artificial neural networks (ANN), fuzzy c-means, support vector machines (SVM), decision trees, and Bayesian classification. The categorization techniques have been used in several research to categorise medical pictures. The majority of researchers utilise MRI imaging to diagnosis tumours due of its better resolution, making it the best method. Current medical imaging methods for detecting tumours include computed tomography (CT), x-ray, positron emission tomography (PET), and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). In this study, contrast enhancement and mid-range stretch methods were used to improve the MRI images. The next step is segmentation, which is a rapid process. Segmentation is a method for eliminating iffy areas from photographs. This research uses fuzzy C-Mean (FCM) clustering as its segmentation method. Before using the FCM clustering technique, skull striping was completed. The method of extracting data from an image is known as feature extraction. The Gray Level Run Length Matrix is used in the feature extraction process (GLRLM). The support vector machine is used to train and evaluate the condensed GLRLM features. SVM techniques, which are often used for data analysis and pattern detection, were utilised to categorise the brain MRI pictures. To show which class each data set belongs to, it generates a hyper plane between them. The major goal of this project is to create a hybrid support vector machine-fuzzy c-means classification method for brain MRI images (SVM). Fig. 1 (a and b) illustrates the classification technique employed in this study, which is successful in identifying a tumour in MRI scans.

A segmentation technique is called double thresholding. You may convert a grayscale picture into a binary image using this technique. This method creates the mask by setting all pixels between 0.1 and 0.88 to 1 to represent white and the remaining pixels to 0 to represent black. The MRI picture was cleaned of pixels that were not brain tissue. The double thresholding approach gets its name from the fact that it takes into account both upper and lower thresholds. Segmenting and categorising photos may be challenging for a number of reasons, including the need to develop a universal model that can be used to a wide range of images and uses. However, selecting the best approach for a certain kind of picture is a challenging issue. There isn't really a technique that is often used to classify and identify photographs as a consequence. It continues to be a significant challenge in the area of computer vision systems. The method does not support categorising photographs of different clinical illnesses, disease categories, and conditions. There are a lot of pure nodes in the system, which might lead to overfitting. To address these issues, designers proposed a deep learning approach to carry out an automated brain cancer diagnosis using brain MRI images and to assess its effectiveness.

Erosion is the process of deleting undesirable pixels from the MRI picture after thresholding. The parts of the skull are therefore taken out. In this case, extraneous pixels from the brain MRI images were eliminated using a three-radius structuring element. Area filling the holes in the photos is filled using this technique. Following erosion, eroded images are filled using a procedure called region filling. The damaged images in the brain MRI image in this case are filled in by turning the background pixels into the foreground ones. Feature extraction is a method for taking the most important information out of photographs so that it can be understood more quickly. Feature extraction is the procedure used to compress the pictures in the input data set. The amount of labour required for further processing, such categorising photos, may be reduced. The GLRLM feature extraction method is used in this case. Following the fuzzy c-means technique, GLRLM is utilised. Calculate the gray level run length matrix (GLRLM) for the discrete wavelet decomposed image's two level high frequency sub bands using 1 as the distance and 0, 45, 90, and 135 as the angles. In this case, feature extraction recovers the crucial details that provide comprehensive comprehension of the brain MRI pictures. A supervised learning technique is SVM. It is an effective technique for classifying and analysing data. Even with a large amount of data, SVM classifiers quickly take up new information. When an issue involves two or more class classifications, SVM is employed. The idea of decision planes is the foundation of the support vector machine. A structure that distinguishes between a collection of objects with various class memberships is called a decision plane. The Support Vector Machine approach was used to identify and categorise brain tumours. The classification procedure is utilised to identify the kind of tumour that is clearly seen in the image. Two fundamental training and testing techniques are required when using SVM.

Several research use a number of techniques to segment medical images. Researchers often segment MRI images using fuzzy c-means, one of the segmentation approaches. After segmentation, the result is submitted to feature extraction. Wavelets are used in contemporary research initiatives. A wavelet transform decomposition technique was used to recover the characteristics for the categorization. The categorization process uses the characteristics that were obtained. No matter the age, brain tumours have lately become one of the main causes of mortality. The development of imaging and image processing methods is anticipated to provide physicians additional information to help with patient care. Any imaging method may be used to identify brain tumours, and image processing technologies can then be used to further analyse the data for precise tumour categorization. A wide range of preprocessing algorithms, feature extraction methods, and classification systems have been developed by several academics. To prevent losing the picture edges during preprocessing, the filter being used must be appropriate.

The main block diagram for the segmentation and classification of MRI brain images. Preprocessing, segmentation, feature extraction, and classification procedures are used to brain MRI test pictures is Shown in Fig. 2. There are various processes in the preprocessing. The input picture is first connected to the reference image. The input registered picture no longer contains the skull or any other unwanted elements. Tumor boundaries are located using morphological operators and Ostu's thresholding. The noise must be eliminated in the next phase, which may be done by using a variety of filters. The filter type employed in this study was an anisotropic diffusion filter. The diffusion process creates this efficient filter. Through the use of edge strengths, local image structure prediction, and noise degradation statistics, the interior sections of the regions are smoothed while maintaining their edges. On the preprocessed picture, discrete wavelet trasform decomposition is used. The deconstructed picture is now being used to extract the significant attributes. Once they have been integrated and standardised, the gathered characteristics are put to use. A kind of mathematical transformation is the discrete Fourier transformation (DFT). Digital signals are converted from the spatial or temporal domain to the frequency domain using DFT. A group of coefficients that are factors of recognised sinusoidal components indicate the frequency domain signal. The DFT and discrete wavelet transformation are similar (DWT). DFT and DWT streamline the signal by integrating the original signal with a basic function. Sinusoidal waves are the foundation on which DCT and DFT are based. The basis function of wavelet transforms, however, employs tiny waves with a constrained frequency range. It is referred to as wavelets. The signal may be analysed using DWT at different resolutions. Detail and approximation coefficients are covered. This is comparable to subjecting the signal to several band-pass filters. After applying each filter, the signal is down sampled and put through a series of low-pass and high-pass filters. Utilizing DWT, tiered execution may be achieved. The approximation matrix created in the level before serves as the foundation for the data matrix in each subsequent level. Using wavelet methods in 2D wavelet decomposition, the lowpass-lowpass (LL) version of the image may be altered once again to produce seven subimages. In 2D scenarios, N level decomposition results in the $3\,N + 1$ separate frequency bands LL, LH, HL, and HH. The following components are often used in the segmentation of images: neural network, pixels, clusters, edges, and thresholds. The study of form-based image processing is known as morphology.

The previously processed input picture is applied with a structural element to create an output image that is the same size. Each input pixel is compared to each pixel in its immediate vicinity to ascertain the values of the relevant output pixels. The two fundamental morphological processes are elongation and erosion. In dilation or erosion, pixels are either added to or deleted from the object boundaries based on the size and form of the structuring elements. When contrasted, the dilatation action yields the maximum value of the nearby surrounding pixels, while the erosion operation yields the output with the lowest value. The mountain, K-means, fuzzy C-means, and subtractive clustering approach are just a few of the several clustering techniques available. The most popular clustering method is K-means clustering. In comparison to hierarchical clustering, it is speedier, more adaptable, and easier to understand.

In this contribution, we provide a technique for quickly segmenting a brain tumour and determining its kind. The picture is subjected to denoising and bias correction before being used as an input image in the processing stage, enabling the identification of brain tumours. The spatial FCM, which was used to segment the image, was used to retrieve the slice of the brain MR image that most likely contained the tumour. After that, during the post-processing step, the tumour slice was run through an area filter. The extracted image of the anticipated tumour location is the final image. We trained a number of classifiers using the same data, and then we selected the one that most accurately recognised the kind of tumour. The proposed method outperforms conventional methods for tumour segmentation and classification when compared to a number of clustering and classification algorithms. Future predictions of survival ratings will be made using this model, which will also use 3D volume data to assess the size, kind, and stage of the tumour in

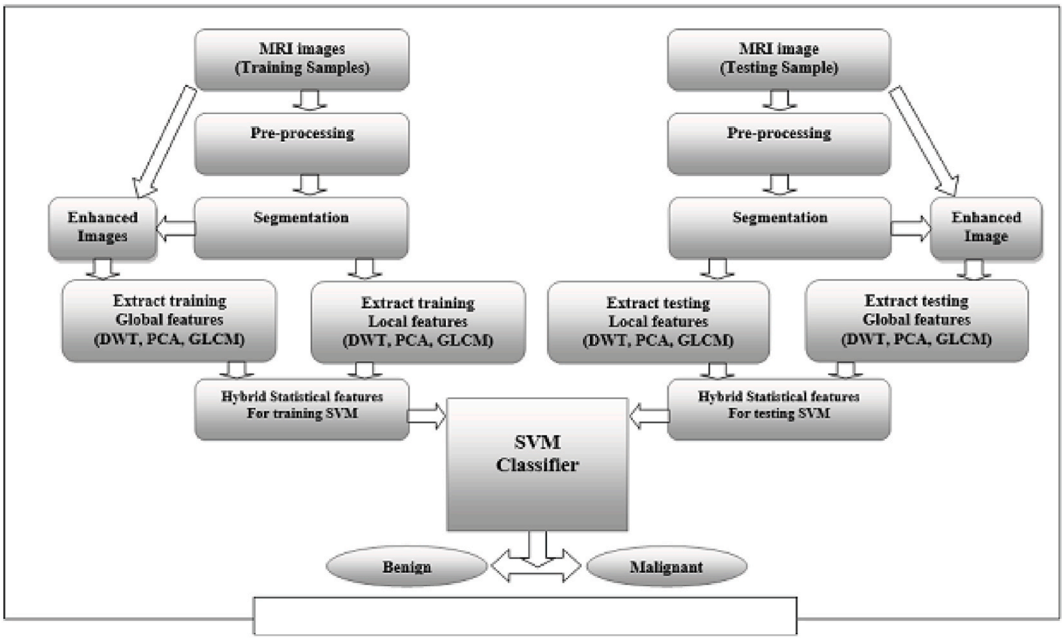

Fig. 2. Segmentation process of MRI

addition to survival rates. The most crucial and intricate part of our central nervous system is the human brain. One of the most prevalent forms of brain illness is tumour. A brain tumour is defined as uncontrolled or abnormal tissue or cell growth that solely affects the brain. One of the major causes of death in humans is a brain tumour.

Tumours may be classified into a variety of categories based on their size and form. Nearly everyone may acquire a tumour at any age. Tumours may show up in many different places and picture intensities. Today, tumours come in two varieties: benign and malignant. A benign tumour is a uniform, non-cancerous growth. A brain tumour that is benign (non-cancerous) is a collection of cells that develops over time. A malignant tumour has several cancerous characteristics. While benign tumours cannot invade other parts of the body, malignant tumours may. A successful medicine and treatment strategy depends on a prompt and precise identification of a brain tumour. Brain tumour cellular and anatomical details may be seen in great detail using magnetic resonance imaging. Using medical image analysis, different tissues may be found and categorised according to their texture. Numerous documented techniques have been developed to classify brain tissues in MR images, and these techniques have aided the medical imaging sector in accurately diagnosing patients. Accuracy difficulties exist with current techniques. We propose employing GA and SVM methods to classify the various types of brain tissues shown in MRI data. Artificial intelligence is said to include machine learning. Machine learning is the process of creating techniques and frameworks that allow computers to learn.

The science of machine learning has made it possible for computers to learn new things without explicit programming. Machine learning and statistics have a number of commonalities. There are two groups that may be categorised. The first category includes supervised learning techniques like K-Nearest Neighbor, Support Vector Machines, and Artificial Neural Networks. Unsupervised learning for data clustering, which uses K-means clustering and Self Organizing Maps, is an additional kind. SVM is used for classification in this study since it performs better than other classifiers and has a higher accuracy rate. SVM is more accurate than a neural network in classifying data. In the recommended approach, we use mixed method techniques to classify the tissues of brain tumours. Here, we use a genetic approach to select the traits and a support vector machine to distinguish between healthy and diseased brains from the image. The identification and classification of cancer tissues is then completed using mean, mod, and median. A brain MRI image serves as the input in this instance. This brain MRI is first converted into a greyscale image. This is a black-and-white version of the coloured original. The image is then transformed into a binary image. Threshing is necessary for this conversion. The threshold is set by the thresholding value. The boundaries, edges, and curves are found during thresholding. Then, this binary image is subjected to histogram equalisation.

Seeing pictures as a grid of black dots on a white backdrop is known as gray scale imaging, also known as black and white imaging and halftone imaging. This technique is sometimes referred to as 8-bit grayscale since the binary encoding of the gray level takes 8 bits. The contrasted image is also enhanced using it during the picture segmentation preprocessing stage. By equalising the histogram, image intensities may be contrasted more evenly. The values in the x representation matrix of the picture are unaffected by this procedure (m, n). As a substitute, it alters the colour mapping associated with matrix x(m, n) values, leaning to use each colour equally over the whole dynamic range, from black to white. For classification, the support vector machine, a supervised learning technique, is helpful. SVM is a two-class classification problem. SVM analyses data and spots patterns that are used in regression and classification analysis. Vapnik developed SVM in 1982. It provides accurate categorization outcomes across a range of application fields. A nonlinear mapping between the feature space and input parameter space is used by the SVM classifier. In order to do the nonlinear mapping, a radial basis function was used. Our first linear kernels experiment yielded less accurate results than the radial function experiment. One of the most effective methods for data modelling is the use of support vector machines. Numerous research on the identification and categorization of tumours using different methods have shown some improvements provided by the suggested mixed approach. The suggested approach reduces noise by first converting the MRI into a binary picture and then a gray-scale image. After that, the system does histogram equalisation, which helps to increase picture intensity. After applying intelligent edge detection, which acts as a filter, to the input picture, perform morphological operations on the image. Genetic algorithms are beneficial for feature selection. The proposed approach employs the support vector machine (SVM) algorithm to identify tumours after morphological procedures. This hybrid technique approach shows the possibility for more accurate categorization of brain tumours. The suggested technique would unquestionably aid in the proper detection of tissues and tumours in the medical profession.

When subjected to continuous magnetic radiation that passes through, the patient feels this sensation. Additionally, an MRI procedure that uses a magnet produces a sound or beep as it switches, thus the environment must be insulated for safety. The radiofrequency photons that the scanner produces are absorbed by the body, which lowers the radiation that it emits. Science has advanced, making it possible to employ more magnets in MRIs in the future by improving the magnet flip. Molecules often spread out in a parallel fashion along the fibres. A technique for determining parallel diffusion is called digital tensor imaging, or DTI. Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), a kind of MRI, evaluates the functional activity of the brain and tracks blood flow to different internal organs. Since contrast activates the body's neurons, the fMRI merely analyses the blood oxygen level in response to that contrast. The bulk of researchers conduct analysis and evaluation using fMRI and DTI.

However, because it is well known that MRI image quality has increased, the researchers decided that the MRI was adequate for this case study. This research is focused on brain tumours, which can be reliably detected by MRI, according to a recent study. A tumour is an abnormal mass or cluster of cells that develops in a particular region of the body. The MRI technique makes it feasible to diagnose brain tumours. When it affects the brain, this process is referred to as a brain tumour. Tumours may either be benign (noncancerous) or malignant (cancerous). Both forms may grow into the brain, and when they do, pressure builds up there that puts the victim's life in grave jeopardy. There are two main groups for primary and secondary brain malignancies. When diagnosed there, brain tumours are categorised as primary benign. When they spread to other organs like the lungs and chest, where metastasis takes place, they are referred to as secondary tumours. The risk factors for brain tumours are influenced by age, race, ethnicity, and family history. The signs of a brain tumour include weakness, weakness, headaches, and nausea.

Typically, doctors examine the patient's brain using an MRI as the first step in their examination. If a tumour is found, the doctor will do further tests to identify if it is benign or malignant. A coil, a shim coil, a radio frequency coil, a reception coil, a gradient coil, and a computer are the six items and six components utilised in MRI. As contrast to the one-dimensional planes utilised in CT scans and X-rays, the MRI employs three dimensions. The image is orientated with its direction from the head to the feet in the axial plane, one of the dimensions. The picture plane in the sagittal plane is oriented from the back to the front of the human body, making it the next-dimensional plane. The third and final dimensional plane is called the coronal l plane, and it has an image plane that is directed from the left arm to the right arm. Medical practitioners may conduct clinical research using any of the images from the aforementioned dimensions planes for inner body medical inspection. In MRI, ionising radiation is not employed. Fat signal often appears bright in the majority of pertinent clinical imaging sequences because to its quick T relaxation time, which might conceal latent illness such edoema, inflammation, or expanding tumours. One of the downsides of MRI scans is the formation of a noisy image. The visual qualities may overlap. The presence of overlapping traits when a disease is detected by image analysis will make the scenario more challenging to comprehend. Furthermore, the MRI is seen as being very expensive when compared to modalities like the X-ray. Brain imaging technology, which offers an image of the brain in digital or MRI film format, is the most common way to learn more about the brain. The original image's aspect ratio is 4: 3. The 3-dimensional picture features of the MRI are its most notable benefit. These images may be used in forensic systems for human identification as well as medical applications like diagnostic systems.

3. Discrete tree algorithm

Numerous neurological illnesses in individuals are brought on by brain tumours, an abnormal and unwelcome development of tissue cells in the brain. The modern environment and manner of life may be to blame for the fast rising incidence of malignant tumours. We need a combination of a computer-aided diagnostic (CAD) system and a medical imaging method that produces very high quality pictures of the ill body component, often soft tissues of humans, to deal with this predicament. Physicians and CADs often utilise magnetic resonance imaging to determine if a patient has cancer or not (MRI). If a tumour is found, these professionals may further distinguish between its forms in order to provide the patient the best care possible. In contrast to X-ray imaging, MRI provides all the necessary information without the use of radiation. It is a flexible method since the contrast between two tissues may be altered by changing the imaging equipment. For instance, high contrast pictures may be created by altering the radio frequency and gradient pulses. There are typically two types of brain tumours: benign and malignant. Compared to benign tumours, which are non-cancerous and may arise as a result of cancer in any region of the body, not only the brain, malignant tumours are more likely to be malignant. Several techniques have been developed in medical image processing to automate this process more rapidly and accurately. The most crucial steps in medical image processing are picture segmentation, classification, feature extraction, and selection. The performance of the image classifier must be improved, and computation time must be reduced, even more so than feature extraction. Traditionally, linear and nonlinear data have been analysed using Principal Component Analysis (PCA), Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA), and Kernal-PCA. Evolutionary computing (EC) methods provide superior outcomes in comparison. One of the finest EC methods for effectively completing the feature selection process with the least amount of computing time is particle swarm optimization.

The decision tree classifier separates the input information into more manageable subgroups, and as a consequence, a tree with leaf nodes and decision nodes forms. Root node refers to the top-down decision node in a tree that corresponds to the optimal determinant. This classifier can categorise categories and numerical data. A decision tree is formed using the Gini index parameter because of its straightforward implementation and generous partitioning. Since the Gini index measures a node's impurity, its value must be as low as possible. The Gini index is calculated by,

$$\mathrm{G} = 1 - \sum_{y=1}^{c} \left(P_y\right)^2 \quad [1]$$

where Py is the likelihood that the provided data will include members of the yth class. The growth of the tree continues until the gini index value reaches zero. In order to predict cardiac disease, the decision tree classifier is trained to categorise the provided data.

It is an ensemble tree approach that strengthens weak learners by using the gradient descent architecture. Furthermore, column subsampling is used in this instance to prevent the overfitting issue during the classification phase. In the XG boost classifier, the goal function, leaf scores, and regularisation are estimated hyperparameters that are used to identify the tree construction. Calculating the objective function involves

$$\mathrm{OF} = \sum_{n=1}^{x} S(\widehat{m}_i, m_i) + \sum_{n=1}^{y} p(f_i) \quad [2]$$

where, S indicates the loss function during the training process. $\widehat{m}_i$, represent the nth instance estimate at the yth boost. P(f) is accountable for fining the difficulty of the functions in the training tree.

Algorithm I – DT ALGORITHM

Input: Input MRI brain image S;

Output: Preprocessed image V;

Step 1: Initialize window size (3 ×3);

Step 2: Project window over image matrix as,

Temp = F (T-1: T+1, T-1: T+1);

Step 3: Check neighboring pixel variation;

Step 4: G= sort (Temp);

Step 5: If S(1) < median (S) && median (S) < S (9) && 0 < median (S) && median (S) < 255

P (a, b) = median (S);

End if;

Step 6: If S(1) >= median (S) || median (S) >= S(9) || median (S) == 255 && median (S) == 0

V (a, b) = V (T, T-1)

End if;

In order to significantly lower the cost of computation, the tree structure will be used once again in the following rounds. The gain of each feature is computed during the node splitting process. It searches for the ideal dividing line repeatedly until it finds the deepest point. After then, the nodes are eliminated bottom-up with a net loss. XGBoost organises the data in this way and explores deeply into the trees. This approach uses category features to categorise the data. The CatBoost process also uses one-hot max-size encoding and permutation to transform the labels to integers. The algorithm comprises the following steps: 3. Changing the numerical values from the category values. 1. Randomly ordering permutations of the dataset.

2. Making integer numbers out of the labels. The approach is composed of a number of trees, each of which is based on a different set of arbitrary variables. It employs the divide-and-conquer tactic. This application will create a variety of little decision trees from a set of randomly chosen input data. The hyperparameters are tuned using the grid search methodology.

A method for finding the optimum classifier parameters is grid search, which allows a model to accurately pinpoint certain unlabeled data and may be used to modify some hyperparameters that cannot be directly learnt via the training process. The scanning process was designed to be contrast agent-based, where the differences between healthy and damaged tissues were seen in the variations in dye uptake. A substance is inserted into the vein during the MRI procedure, and it travels to the brain cells. MRI, CT, or PET screening techniques are the most popular ones. A magnetic field and machine were used in the development of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), which records the picture of a brain scan onto film. By fusing sophisticated X-Ray technology with a computing instrument, computer tomography (CT) was created. It can be used to create a merged view of bones, blood systems, and organs. It can also be used to find a few instances of tumours. The tracking of brain activity in real time is done using positron emission tomography (PET). This technique was created by tracking how quickly a growth absorbed glucose.

Deoxyglucose that has been radioactively tagged is inserted into the patient, and during screening, the activity of the brain is evaluated based on how the tumour processes glucose. The majority of these techniques are founded on MRI imagery, which is used to diagnose brain tumours. MRIs are non-invasive methods that are widely used in diagnostic centres to provide a clear comparison to soft tissue. In order to determine the shape, activity, and metabolism of the tumour, MRI is used in conjunction with CT and PET.

The term "image enhancement" refers to improving the appearance of the image or improving the contrast and visibility of troublesome elements. While image enhancement enhances digital images to provide outcomes suitable for inquiry or display, clustering delivers particular information. These processes analyse images, and the enhancement of a medical image is important because it enables radiologists or surgeons to detect irregularities in human organs. The two fundamental categories for medical image enhancement are frequency domain approaches and spatial domain techniques. Brightness is added to a picture through image enhancement by changing or converting the pixel values. Equations and formulae have been used in this. To observe segmentation, image processing and soft computing might be applied. The intensity of identifying features is made possible by using line, edge, and point in image processing. The intensity of a picture is also handled using soft computing approaches. Over the pixels where the intensity suddenly shifts, these characteristics may be seen. An edge detector can find and identify an object. If the background intensity on each side of a line is greater or lighter than the intensity of the line pixel, you may conceive of a line as an edge segment. Since points are lines, one point in width or height will equal one pixel. The paragraph that follows covers the use of image processing and soft computing to precisely define segmentation methodologies.

In order to segment tumours, the clustering techniques K-means and fuzzy C-means (FCM) were used in the study. While K-means runs rapidly, FCM correctly segments a brain tumour. The capabilities of these two algorithms were combined to form the K-means integrated with fuzzy C-means (KIFCM) method, which was proposed for segmentation. Using statistical techniques, another inquiry into automatic tumour segmentation from T2 is conducted. The low intensities of a picture were enhanced through statistically based segmentation. Additionally, preprocessing, segmentation using a neural network, and image analysis using a Gabor filter and a Bayesian neural network classifier were all included in a study on a method for identifying brain tumours. In addition to the research already mentioned, another study revealed that the MRI was the most well-liked and often used kind of medical imaging. This study's statistical analysis is comprised of the mean, median, mode, variance, and standard deviation. Additionally, a mathematical formulation was investigated, where it helped with segmentation and made it simpler to recognise the statistical features of an MRI image.

There was too much segmentation in the supervoxel (volume elements). The supervoxel of each picture was compared to the supervoxel of the atlas in order to segment brain MR images using several atlases. As a result, labels derived from the MRI supervoxel images were added to the atlas. According to the study, future work may focus on calculating the right number of N clusters to discover one or more tumours. Another research compared the K-means clustering approach to the automatic location of a brain tumour in the MRI using a possible cluster. Generally speaking, it depends on how strong the tumour patches are in comparison to how intense the whole scene is.

First, the MRI image's areas were extracted using the confidence interval approach, although not all of the tumour pixels could be found using this technique. For the tumour core to be improved, these pixels are required. Because tumour pixels can increase the possibility of tumour region identification, the confidence region was necessary for the accurate identification of the enhancing tumour. Second, a different study proposal used SOM selection to give qualities weight, but more research was required to identify the best single feature. The high processing cost necessitated a revision to the feature selection methodology. Precise parameters are needed to aid in tumour segmentation. The hybrid segmentation approach was used in a number of other studies. Although segmentation had been achieved, it was uncertain if there would be notable differences or rising intensity levels. Extreme intensities from the tumour coexisted with normal, typical intensities from the brain. As a consequence, there were issues with the hybrid segmentation techniques when the algorithm performed segmentation. A mixed unsupervised learning strategy was required to accommodate the large diversity in intensities.

Comparisons are made between the efficiency of the MRI modality and that of the CT scan, X-rays, and PET scan. Innovative studies on the detection of brain tumours have used feature selection and segmentation techniques. The region extraction procedures pinpoint the location of the brain tumour when features are found and selected from the image collection. Segmentation gives the region of interest after a variety of procedures. More MRI-specific words include comparative study, debate based on critical analysis, segmentation, feature extraction, and MRI dataset. After contrasting different methods, we can see that the article emphasises issues with intensity variation, which must be extracted from a particular region of the brain; second, feature selection is an important consideration from large datasets; additionally, the precise feature selection from the state of the SOFM is a challenge. As a last step, segmentation is required due to the wide range of intensities on the tumour boundaries.

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In recent years, early brain tumour diagnosis has grown in importance as a study subject. The patient's chance of life rises with early tumour detection for initial therapy. The challenges in processing magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) for early tumour identification. Due to the processing system's high incoming number of images, there is a problem of high processing latency. This led to a significant delay and a decline in system effectiveness. As a result, in the recent past, there has been an increased need for an improved recognition system for accurate division and depiction for a quicker and accurate processing. Recent writing has suggested the creation of novel methods based on enhanced learning and processing for the identification of brain tumours. The evolution of MRI processing for the early identification and discovery of brain tumours, as well as the application of novel machine learning (ML) techniques in decision-making, are briefly reviewed in this article. The machine learning algorithms' capacity for learning and precise processing has shown an increase in the efficiency and accuracy of processing for brain tumour identification in the existing automation systems. The benefits, drawbacks, and outlook for future computer-aided diagnostic techniques for brain tumour identification are discussed, along with the present developments in brain tumour automation.

4. Results and discussion

In the method outlined below, the effectiveness of several machine learning algorithms for heart disease prediction is evaluated. 1190 instances and 12 characteristics make up the dataset used in this study, which was made available via IEEE Port Open Access. Age, sex, kind of chest pain, resting blood pressure, cholesterol, fasting blood sugar, resting ecg, maximum heart rate, exercise-induced angina, old peak, ST slope, and target are some of the variables used in the research of heart disease prediction. Accuracy, F-score, sensitivity, mean absolute error, kappa index, and specificity are the performance metrics used in this study to evaluate the machine learning algorithms. The need for image-processing-based diagnostic computer systems has increased over the last several years, allowing radiologists to expedite diagnosis while also providing care for patients. The brain tumour is the most lethal and life-threatening kind of cancer, which affects many people worldwide. To improve medical image analysis, a number of brain tumour segmentation and classification methods have been introduced. These algorithms, however, have a number of flaws, such as low contrast images, inaccurate tumour region segmentation brought on by specific artefacts, a computationally challenging method that requires more treatment time to correctly identify the tumour region, and existing deep learning methods that require a large amount of training data to overcome overfitting.

Scaling, noise reduction to improve the picture, Binary Thresholding, and morphological operations like erosion and dilation are all part of our pre-processing (edge based methodology). By scaling the gray-level of the pixels in the range of 0–255, the memory space of the picture is decreased in the initial pre-processing step. Because the shape of the brain is not distinguished as a tumour in this case, we employed the Gaussian blur filter to minimize noise because it is known to provide better results than the median filter. Using MRI scans or other imaging modalities, the process of brain tumour segmentation entails distinguishing the tumour tissues (Region of Interest - ROI) from healthy brain tissues and solid brain tumours. Finding related themes in a photograph and grouping them either by figuring out how similar the items are and uniting those with the most resemblance, or by figuring out how different they are and splitting those with the most divergence. The two types of segmentation algorithms are multi-clustered (more than two sub-parts) and bi-clustered (two sub-parts). Edge Detection, Region Growing, Watershed, Spatial Clustering, Split and Merge Segmentation, and Neural Network using MLP(ANN + DWT) are examples of segmentation approaches. By employing binary thresholding (also known as the region-growing approach), which turns a gray-scale picture into a binary image depending on the chosen threshold values, it is possible to detect the tumour from a brain scan. The drawbacks of this method include the texture loss caused by binary pictures and the fact that various photographs have varied threshold values. In order to find a more sophisticated segmentation technique, we are investigating the watershed algorithm employing Otsu Banalization.

The mathematical statistical technique known as feature extraction is used to extract the quantitative parameter of resolution changes or abnormalities that are not evident to the untrained eye. Entropy, RMS, Smoothness, Skewness, Symmetry, Kurtosis, Mean, Texture, Variance, Centroid, Central Tendency, IDM (Inverse Difference Moment), and Correlation are a few examples of these traits. There are also many others, such as Energy, Homogeneity, Dissimilarity, Contrast, Shade, Prominence, Eccentricity, Perimeter, Area, and many more. The feature extraction process looks for anomalies. We need to extract certain attributes from photos in order to classify the images using a classifier that must be trained on these features. We decide to get rid of the GLCM (texture-based features). The Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM), which has several features, is built on the probability density function and the frequency with which comparable pixels appear. The spatial connection between pixels is taken into account by GLCM, a statistical technique for analysing texture. We may attempt to forecast the location and stage of the tumour using volume-based 3D pictures since the performance and complexity of ConvNets rely on the input data representation. Planning, training, and computer-assisted surgery are all improved by creating three-dimensional (3D) anatomical models from individual patients. When used together, Volume Net and the LOPO (Leave-One-Patient-Out) method provide exceptional training and validation accuracy (>95 %). One patient is used for testing in each iteration of the LOPO test scheme, while the other patients are used to train the ConvNets. Despite the LOPO test scheme's high computational cost, we may be able to use it to collect additional training data needed for ConvNets training. Since we get test results that are customised to every individual patient in our application, testing with LOPO is accurate and most appropriate. Therefore, we may look into a patient's mislabeling further if the classifier does so. Applying classifier boosting strategies, such as utilizing more pictures with more data augmentation, fine-tuning hyperparameters, training for longer periods of time, i.e. using more epochs, adding more relevant layers, etc., may improve testing accuracy and computing time. Using training data to build a model, classifier boosting involves building a second model to attempt to catch any flaws in the first model. This technology is a great asset for any medical institution dealing with brain tumours since these strategies might be applied to further increase accuracy. In contrast to CNN, where the max pooling layers are simply replaced with ones that take up sampling, we may employ U-Net architecture for more complicated datasets. In the end, we want to utilise extremely large and deep convolution networks on video sequences since the temporal structure of these sequences gives a plethora of information that is either absent or far less visible in static pictures.

Unsupervised transfer learning may get greater attention in future studies. Because of its fine-grained characteristics, geometric data display, and complicated decision-making, the mechanisation of brain tumours is a crucial job. In which case, the automatic system's use of the source in the computation and the decision's precision are crucial. The intricacy of the calculations and computing speed both affect system efficiency. Recent advancements have tended to include novel machine learning systems that have increased the use of machine learning techniques in MRI diagnostics, improving working productivity. The article discussed new developments in feature display, segmentation, categorization models, and automatic brain tumour detection. The processing complexity of previously established methods is found to be high. The use of intelligent machine learning techniques, like the neural network (NN), gave the sample's analysis and categorization of tumours and non-tumorous regions an edge.

A. Accuracy

Accuracy represents the probability that a diagnostic test is correctly performed. It is calculated by,

$$Accuracy = \frac{Tp + Tn}{Tp + Fn + Tn + Fp} * 100\% \tag{3}$$

B. F-score

UnS, OvS and InS are the parameters related to segmentation which is given by,

$$UnS = \frac{N_{fp}}{N_n}; OvS = \frac{N_{fn}}{N_p}; InS = \frac{(N_{fp} + N_{fn})}{N_n} \tag{4}$$

where N_{fp} represents the pixels that are segmented wrongly, N_{fn} represents the pixels that are not segmented into cluster, N_p is the number of pixels in the cluster, N_n represents the number of pixels that are not in cluster.

C. False Positive Rate (FPR)

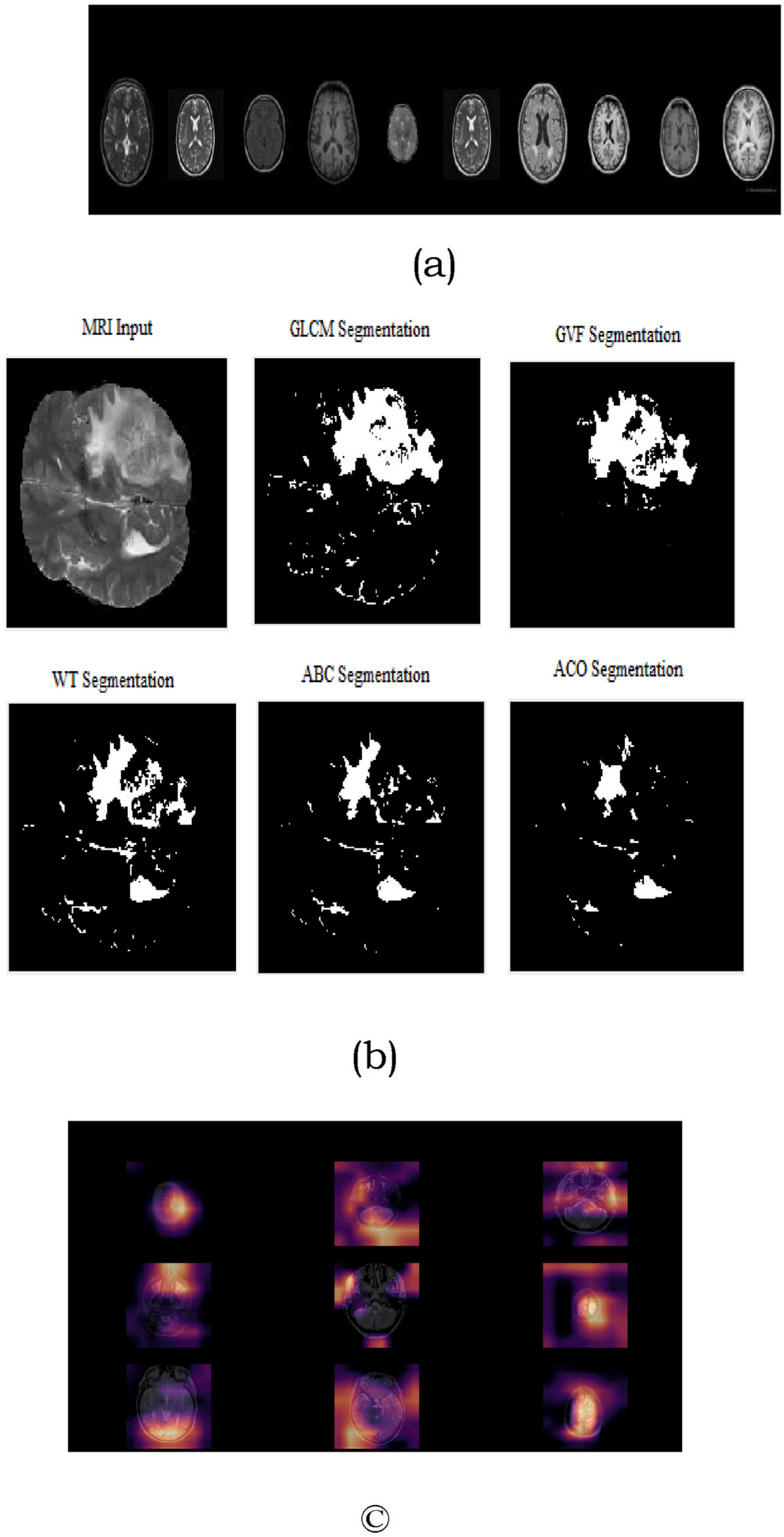
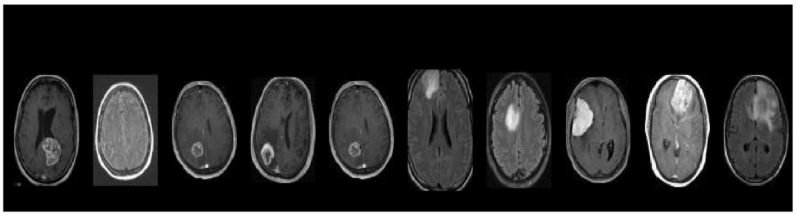
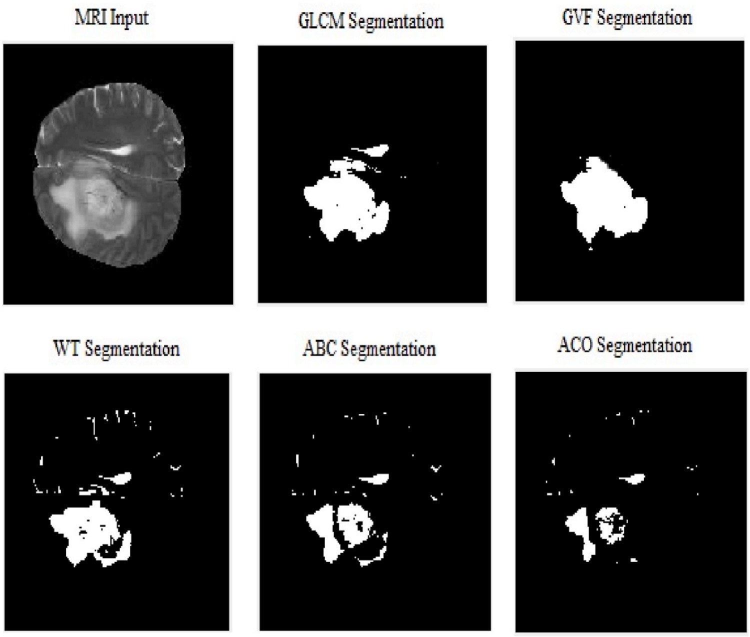


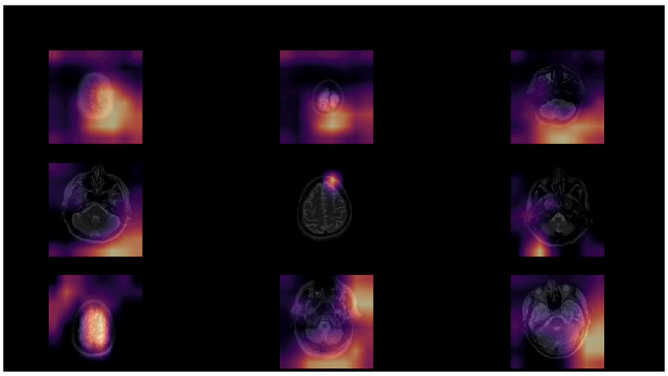
Fig. 3. (a,b,c). Evaluations of various segmentation techniques for MRI brain tumour image 1.



(a- Input Image)



(b- Various Segmentation)



(C- Segmentation)

Fig. 4. (a,b&c) Evaluations of various segmentation techniques for MRI brain tumour image 2.

PPV is the ratio of pixels classified as tumor pixels that have been correctly classified. It is calculated by

$$PPV = \frac{Tp}{Tp + Fp} * 100\% \tag{5}$$

D. Mean Absolute Error (MAE)

NPV is the ratio of pixels classified as background pixels that are correctly classified. It is calculated by

$$NPV = \frac{Tn}{Tn + Fn} * 100\% \tag{6}$$

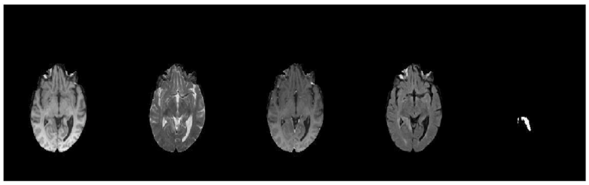
E. Sensitivity

It is computed as,

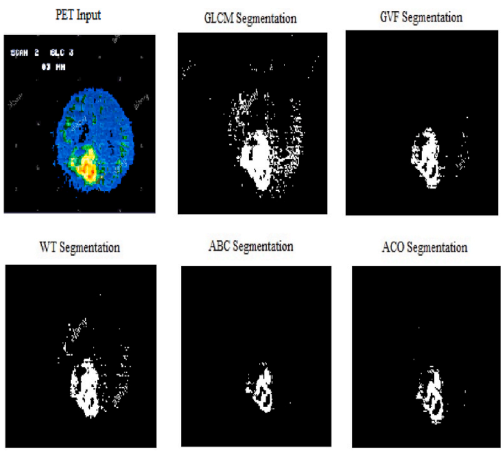
$$PC = \frac{1}{m}\left(\sum_{a=1}^{i}\sum_{b=1}^{m} P_{ab}^{2}\right) \tag{7}$$

Figs. 3 and 4 (a,b,c) illustrate, for the MRI brain tumour pictures 1 and 2, respectively, the evaluation of several segmentation techniques. The results indicate that the GVF strategy, which segments the tumour component precisely, yields better results than the ACO, ABC, GLCM, and WT approaches, which incorrectly identify the tumour portion and instead identify a limited number of unwanted regions. Fig. 5 (a,b) and Fig. 6 show the analysis of several PET brain tumour pictures 1 and 2. The experimental results show that the ACO and ABC techniques yield results that are comparable, but the GLCM, GVF, and WT methods only generate a tiny number of unsolicited regions.

Scaling, noise reduction to improve the picture, Binary Thresholding, and morphological operations like erosion and dilation are all part of our pre-processing (edge based methodology). By scaling the gray-level of the pixels in the range of 0–255, the memory space of the picture is decreased in the initial pre-processing step. Since the contour of the brain is not distinguished as a tumour in this case, we employed the Gaussian blur filter to minimize noise since it is known to provide better results than the median filter.



(a – Input Image)



(b – Various Segmentation process)

Fig. 5. (a,b) Evaluations of various segmentation techniques for PET brain tumour image 1.

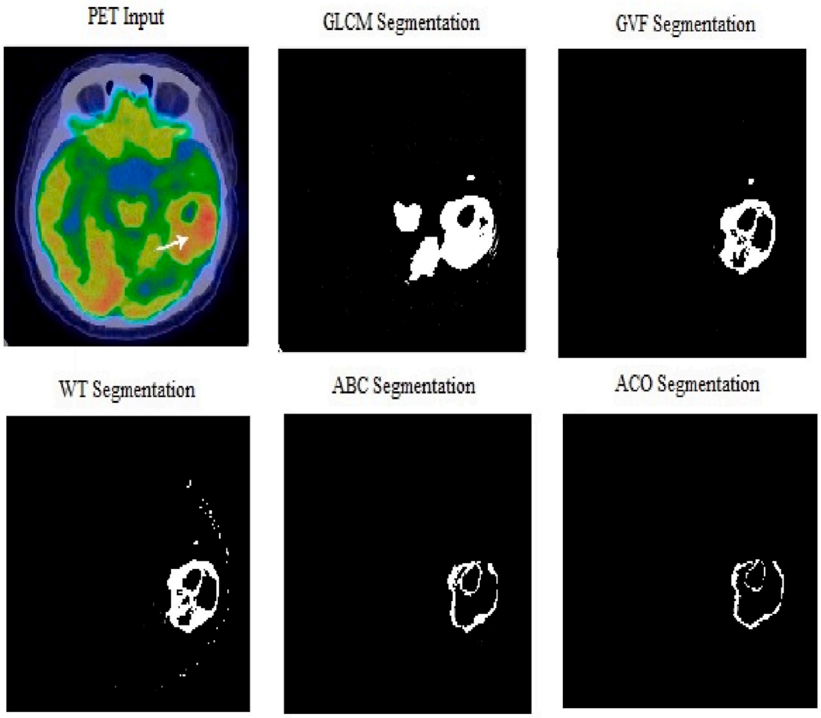
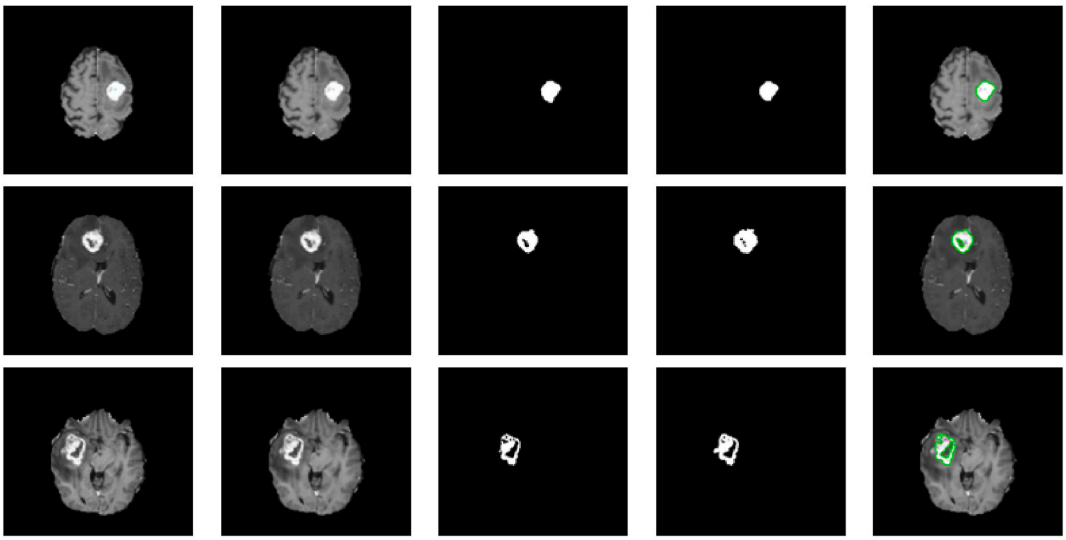


Fig. 6. Evaluations of various segmentation techniques for PET brain tumour image 2.

The various phases of MRI segmentation analysis are shown in Fig. 7. The GVF technique resulted in less under-, over-, and incorrect segmentation values, as seen in Fig. 8 (a,b). Additionally, this method demonstrates that the partition coefficient is larger and the value of partition entropy is lower. The GLCM method produces the worst metrics outcomes. Recital analysis of various segmentation techniques for MRI brain tumour image 2 is shown in Fig. 9 (a,b). Fig. 10 (a,b) and Fig. 11 (a,b), respectively, show the concert analysis for PET tumour pictures 1 and 2. The results show that the ACO and ABC techniques have complementing merits. The GLCM method produces the poorest results. Table I displays the performance metric for MRI and PET images. According to the tabulated findings, the GVF method yields the MRI brain image with the highest accuracy and PPV. The GVF strategy also overcomes



(a- Detection of the Image)

Fig. 7. (a,b,c). Segmentation techniques to MRI image.

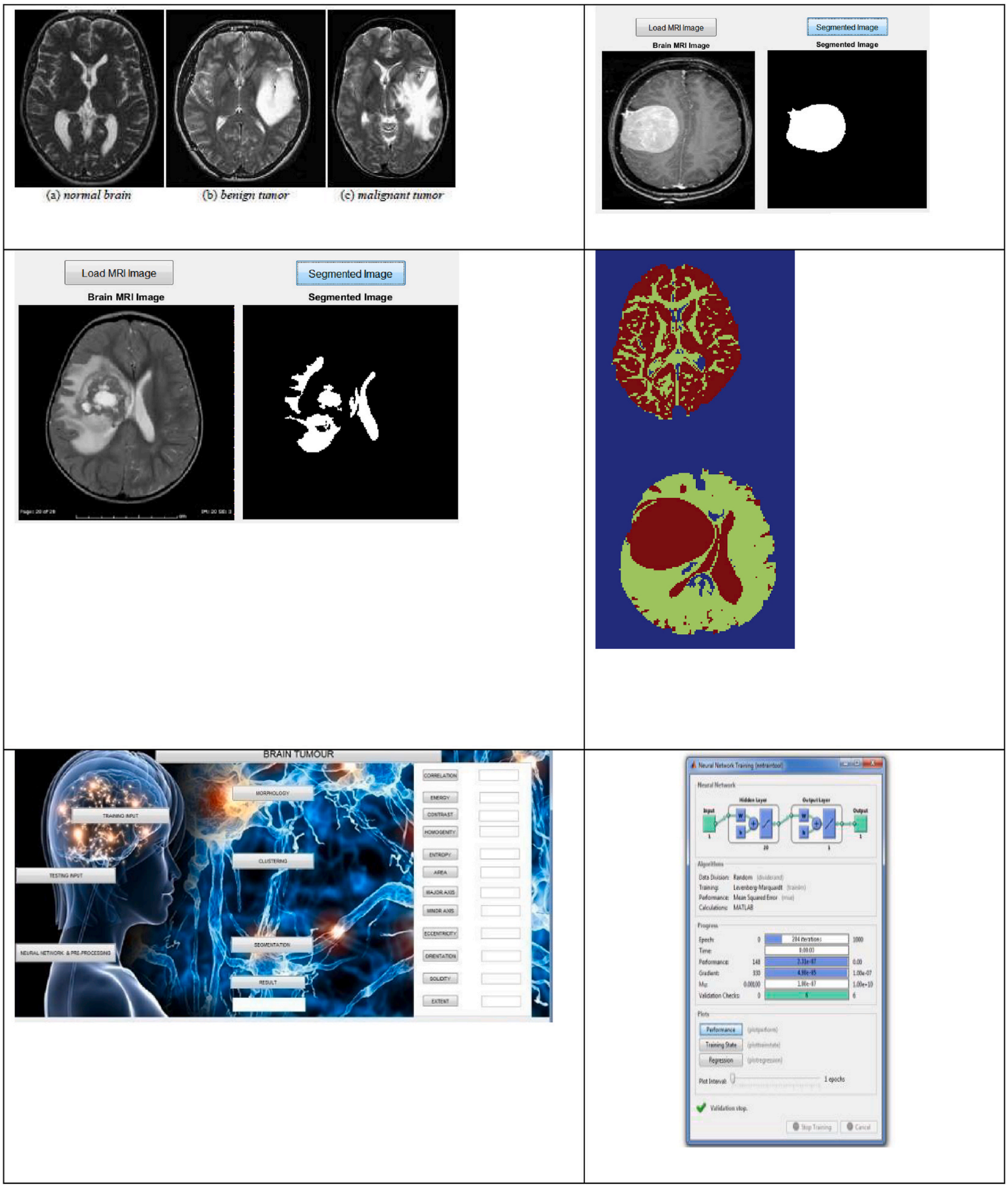
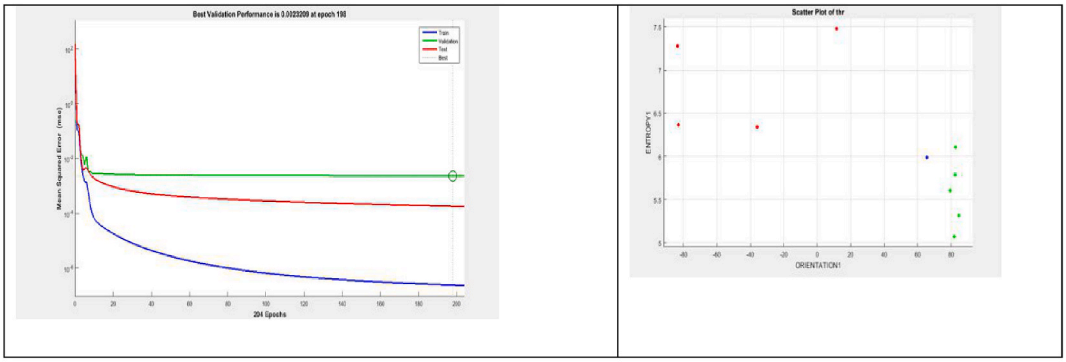


Fig. 7. (*continued*).

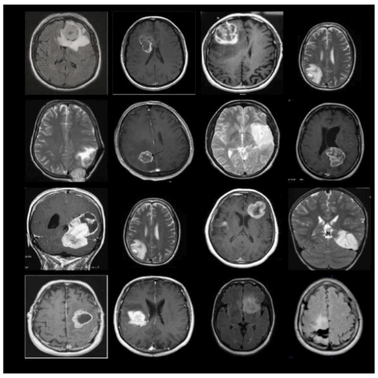
its low NPV. When utilised to generate a PET tumour image, the ABC and ACO techniques both show greater accuracy and PPV values. No matter which inputs are used, the GLCM technique yields the lowest accuracy and PPV results.

In general, the study of MRI data to check for malignancies falls within the purview of neurology. However, the method is quite difficult and requires substantial formal skill training in addition to a deep understanding of the topic. Prior to categorization, researchers have suggested feature selection and reduction techniques as numerous ways. In this paper, we provide a method for handling the multi-class classification problem in brain MRI data using Deep Transfer Learning. A Deep Residual CNN built on the ResNet50 architecture is employed in our analysis. To improve model generalization performance, we selected a stable set of learning rates using the Optimal Learning Rate Finder method.

The step size utilised to update the model weights during training is determined by the learning rate. This has an impact on the rate of convergence; if it is too low, it takes a long time to arrive at the ideal point of the error surface and only minor adjustments are made to the model weights. The optimization strategy goes beyond the minimum when the learning rate is too high, which causes divergence and a loss in model performance. Performance in out of sample generalisation is significantly influenced by the method used to estimate the step size. We now give the experimental findings from our study of the three phases of transfer learning. We use the deep



(b- Image Identification, Detection, Mathematical Modeling)



(c- MRI Image segmentation)

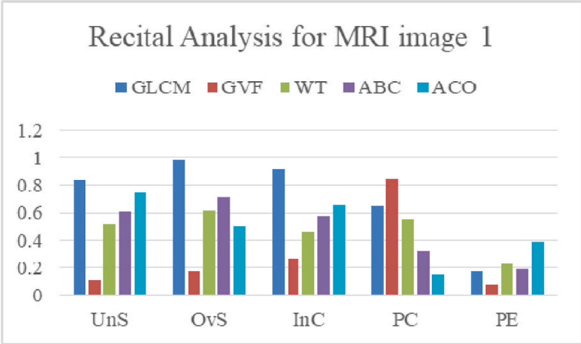
Fig. 7. (*continued*).

learning CNN architectures ResNet50, ResNet34, AlexNet, and VGG19 to show the model performance during the three learning phases. The training of the neural network involves three consecutive steps:

1) Network training with frozen fundamental layers
2) Adding new data to the network to retrain it
3) Using the improved data, modify the network once it has been defrosted.

This collection contains pictures of brain X-rays obtained of people who had brain tumours. When employing deep learning techniques, Python is a suitable data processing tool. In this research, a variety of Python-based libraries are assessed in order to use our methods. Gathering images, segmenting the dataset, and researching augmentation techniques are all preprocessing stages. The findings were enhanced by fitting and adjusting the model. The confusion matrix, model loss, and model accuracy have all been used to demonstrate how loss and accuracy change with period. Whether or whether a user-submitted image adequately portrays a person with a brain tumour may also depend on the output component of the model. The + e block diagram makes the whole system the most simple to understand. Making choices is essential to this system and to the research. There is a stage of preparation before the data are trained and assessed. Vectors are created from resized images. They have been scaled to be appropriate for the training procedure. A smaller picture will improve performance.

In this experiment, the picture was blown up to 256X256 pixels. The collection's images will all be converted into arrays in the next stage. The loop function utilises the array that is created from the +e image. The picture is used as a preprocessed input by MobileNetV2. Coding brings the process to a finish. Data that has been tagged is converted into a number label for understanding and analysis. The dataset is then divided into three sections: 70 % for training, 20 % for validation, and 30 % for testing. Hidden layers are a concept introduced by CNNs that use neural networks. The neural network's hidden layers do a number of neural modifications when a single vector receives an input image. Multiple neurons make up each hidden layer, and the layer above each neuron is connected to the layer underneath it. On the other hand, neurons in the same layer are not interconnected. Each neuron performs a particular task and receives information that is weighted. Each neuron's output is biassed towards a positive or negative value after functions and weights



(a)

(b)

Fig. 8. (a, b) Recital analysis of various segmentation techniques for MRI brain tumour image 1.

are included. This approach travels through several secret layers before coming to a conclusion.

By freezing the convolution base layers of the network in the first phase, we retrained the model as a benchmark without changing its weights. Only the fully linked levels of the network may see weight changes. To calculate the loss, we used the multinomial logistic cost function with a step size of 0:01096. We chose 8 epochs for the training set to prevent model overfitting since tiny, highly unbalanced datasets are prone to it, which has an impact on out-of-sample performance. Using a fivefold cross-validation method, the model demonstrated overall accuracy of 88.43 % after completing the first round of training. In a following step, the model was retrained using the better data, and the learning rate hyper-parameter was adjusted using a variety of methods. All of the essential convolutional layers were defrosted in the third and final step. The layers were then jointly trained using the new data once the network had been adjusted. We trained the network for four epochs to change the training weights in order to maintain the learnt representation at this point. We set the step size of the final layers to be greater than the layers before them throughout the tuning phase to achieve this aim. We decide on the step size for the whole network. We were able to get a validation accuracy of 845.40 % after several adjustments despite the dataset's imbalance and noise levels.

One of the most popular ways to find brain tumours is magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), which employs a number of MRI techniques. Since brain tumours may be dangerous, it is crucial to accurately diagnose patients and give the required therapy. The only way to stop brain tumour illness in its early stages is through thorough brain imaging to find the tumour. Every MRI technique has a unique composure time and may be used to identify various brain tissues. One MRI modality is inadequate to identify irregularly shaped tumours in all brain areas because of the complex nature and distribution of brain tumours. For locating tumour locations, the conflicting information offered by different MRI methods is crucial. Various pulse sequences may be used to produce different kinds of MRIs, including T1-weighted MRIs that discriminate between tumour and healthy tissue and T2-weighted MRIs that emphasise edoema and provide regions of sharp picture. When contrast enhancement was utilised, T4-Gd MRI showed a strong signal near the tumour edge, but FLAIR MRI uses water molecules to attenuate signals to differentiate between regions of edoema and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). Calculating area, recognising ambiguity in segmentation area, and tumour segmentation are challenging jobs because of the anatomical complexity and variety of brain tumours, high volatility, and intrinsic properties of MRI data. Manually segmenting tumours requires a lot of effort since certain tumours, like meningiomas, are easy to tell apart from one another while others, like gliomas and glioblastomas, are more challenging. Because tumours may fluctuate in size, shape, and appearance, oncologists sometimes see variations in segmentation results.

By hand, diagnosing and monitoring brain tumours is a labor- and error-intensive operation, thus it is essential to propose an automated segmentation technique to assist this difficult task. We need an automated approach to take the place of the manual

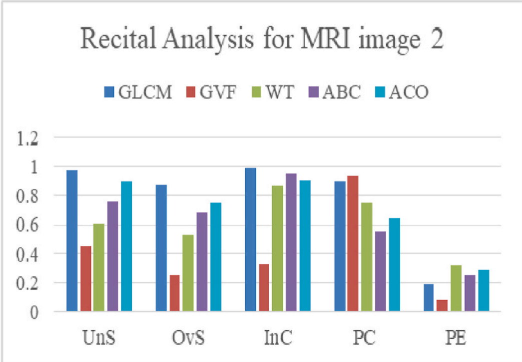


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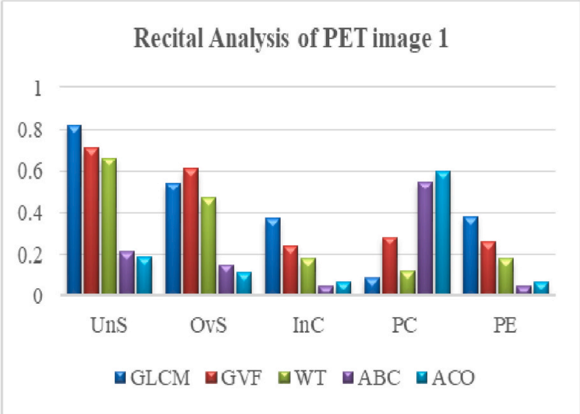
Fig. 9. (a,b) Recital analysis of various segmentation techniques for MRI brain tumour image 2.

operations. However, existing approaches are unable to detect internal peripheral pixels, which are incompatible with processes for recognising brain tumours. Traditional procedures use labelling techniques to identify sick areas of the brain. We prefer MRI over computed tomography due to the clarity and ability of the contrast agent to highlight specific spots (CT). Because of this, there are several MRI techniques that may be utilised to find brain tumours. Several methods for the automated categorization of brain tumours have been developed recently. Based on feature fusion, feature selection, and learning processes, these methods may be separated into Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning (DL) techniques. The selection and extraction of features are essential steps in the classification process in ML approaches. However, DL techniques educate themselves by purposefully removing characteristics from photos. Modern DL algorithms, particularly CNNs, are often utilised in medical image processing, especially MRI imaging, because of their great accuracy. However, these restrictions could be reduced by using transfer learning. Perfomanace analysis for different segmantation techniques is shown in Table .1. Additional limitations of typical ML methods include a large training dataset, high time complexity, low accuracy for situations when few datasets are available, and expensive GPUs. The cost to the client is ultimately increased by these shortcomings. The performance analysis chart is shown in Fig. 12.

Because a brain tumour is fatal, saving lives depends on early discovery. Brain magnetic resonance imaging segmentation may be used to identify the tumour area (MRI). When a brain tumour is suspected, radiologic examinations may be used to pinpoint the tumor's exact location and size. The performance analysis of accuracy, PPV and NPV is shown in Table .2. For the purpose of organizing future diagnostic and therapeutic treatments, the assessment report is crucial. For the purpose of diagnosis, the tumour identification process must be quick and precise. An MRI may allow for the actual cutting or separation of brain tumours. But it takes a lot of time and is tiring. Additionally, the amount of expertise of the expert affects accuracy. The importance of computer-aided automated segmentation has increased as a result. Images from MRI scans may provide a plethora of knowledge about brain tissue. Diagnostic MRI scan images provide for detailed visualisation of most of our body's major organs and tissues. It is often non-invasive and painless. Ionising radiation is not produced. Consequently, MRI is among the finest clinical imaging modalities. Fig. 13 shows the accuracy of the proposed work and related work.

Many automatic segmentation techniques have been put forward. Due to the intricacy of MRI brain images, segmenting them remains a difficult operation, and there is no accepted standard approach that can provide reliable findings. The objective of this project is to develop and use a reliable method for recognising and classifying tumours. Image preparation for noise reduction, feature extraction, segmentation, and classification are some of the several approaches employed in this study. Anisotropic diffusion filters



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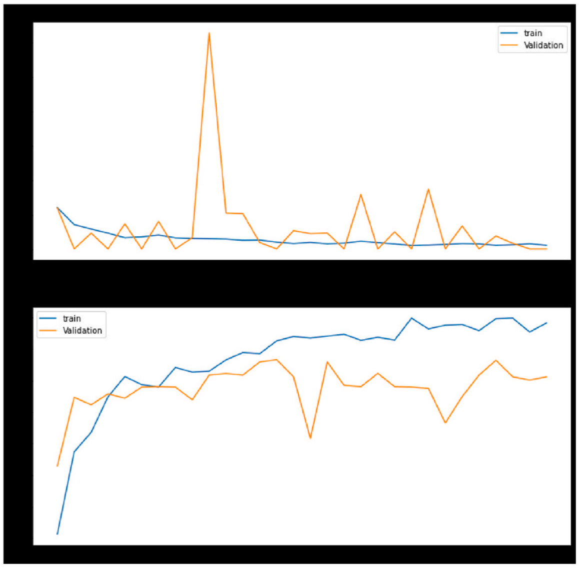


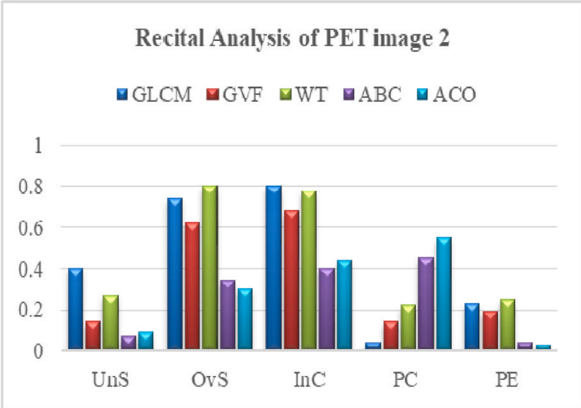
(b)

Fig. 10. (a,b) Recital analyses of various segmentation techniques for PET brain tumour image 1.

were used to preprocess the MRI brain image in the proposed study. Based on discrete wavelet transformations, the feature extraction technique retrieves features (DWT). The segmentation procedure received the retrieved features. In this instance, the tumour was segmented and classified using the Support Vector Machine (SVM). The cell is the primary structural component of all living things. Fig. 14 shows the NPV of the proposed work and related work.

The human body comprises roughly 100 trillion cells, and each one of them has a specific purpose. To produce new cells, these cells must divide, and they must do so in a predictable manner. After then, the body can only operate normally. But sometimes, cells divide and proliferate out of control, resulting in the production of a significant quantity of unwanted tissue. Tumor is the correct term to use. The human body may develop tumours wherever. One of the serious and potentially fatal tumours is a brain tumour. In reality, it is either caused by malignancies that are mostly found in other regions of the body or by the brain's aberrant and uncontrolled cell division. Healthy cells may experience direct or indirect effects from tumours. The brain might enlarge and put extra pressure on the skull. Fig. 15 shows the PPV of the proposed work and related work.

There are several imaging methods. The two imaging methods used to detect brain tumours are computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) (MRI). The following benefits of MRI exist. Unlike CT scans, it doesn't utilise ionising radiation. The dangers of repeated exposure to this radiation are possible. According to the National Cancer Institute Statistics (NCIS) report, brain cancer is thought to be the cause of 12764 deaths every year in the United States, with 1063 cases per month, 245 per week, and 34 per day. It suggests that a diagnosis of a brain tumour in an advanced stage is necessary for life preservation. Rapid and precise tumour identification is also required. MRI imaging may be used to do this. Using intricate medical pictures, MRI image segmentation pinpoints potential questionable areas.



(a)

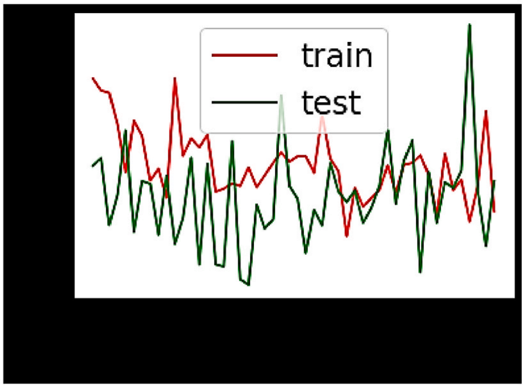


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Fig. 11. (a&b) Recital analysis of various segmentation techniques for PET brain tumour image 2.

Table 1
Performance analysis for different segmentation techniques.

Input	Segmentation Methods	Accuracy	PPV	NPV
MRI im age 1	GLCM	70.34	61.42	64.76
	GVF	78.33	75.83	67.45
	WT	72.23	57.43	66.32
	ABC	73.44	66.65	68.23
	ACO	76.11	68.38	68.94
MRI image 2	GLCM	80.00	71.32	69.34
	GVF	89.55	85.89	74.65
	WT	8157	75.62	73.73
	ABC	83.58	63.42	74.41
	ACO	84.72	60.36	74.95
PET image 1	GLCM	86.42	64.38	76.28
	GVF	85.44	78.63	77.74
	WT	84.21	81.72	76.47
	ABC	88.94	80.52	80.43
	ACO	88.23	70.73	80.86
PET image 2	GLCM	81.23	83.54	82.38
	GVF	90.78	84.78	83.43
	WT	88.34	85.52	84.74
	ABC	92.45	87.74	85.31
	ACO	92.56	87.44	85.98

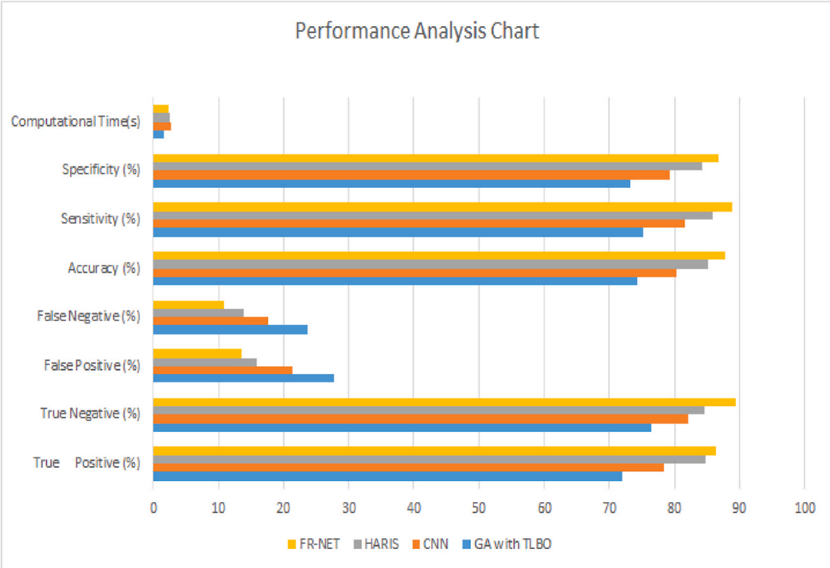

Fig. 12. Performance analysis chart.

Table 2
Performance analysis of accuracy, PPV and NPV.

Input	Accuracy		PPV		NPV	
	Proposed Work	Related Work	Proposed Work	Related Work	Proposed Work	Related Work
MRI Image 1	78.33	75.28 [5]	75.83	72.25 [5]	67.45	62.25 [5]
MRI Image 2	89.55	83.25 [8]	85.89	82.35 [8]	74.65	72.65 [8]
PET Image 1	88.94	85.64 [12]	80.52	79.82 [12]	80.43	78.25 [12]
PET Image 2	92.56	88.23 [18]	87.44	82.56 [18]	85.98	82.25 [18]

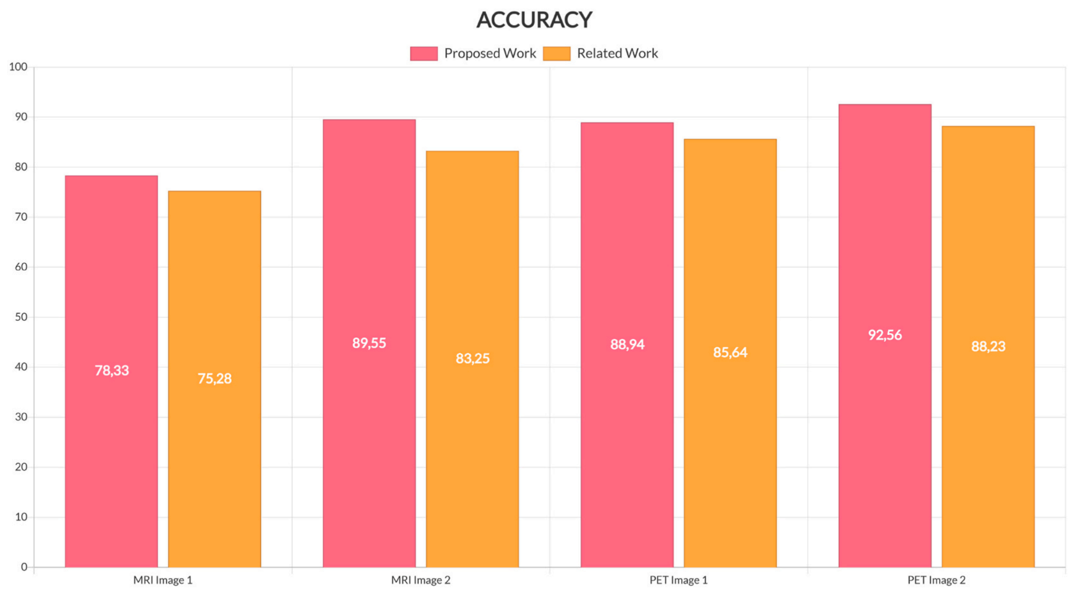

Fig. 13. Accuracy.

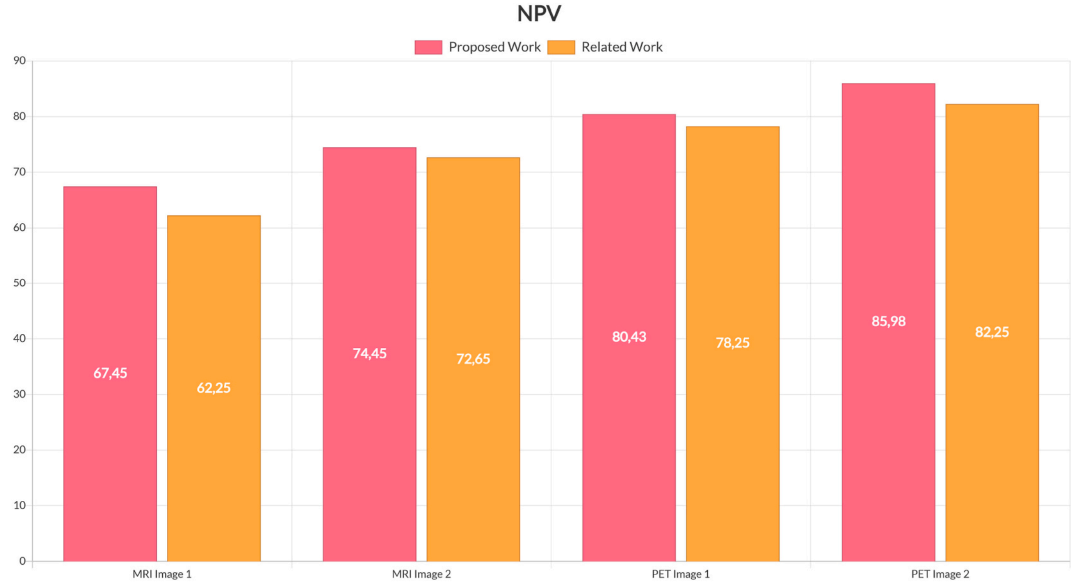

Fig. 14. NPV.

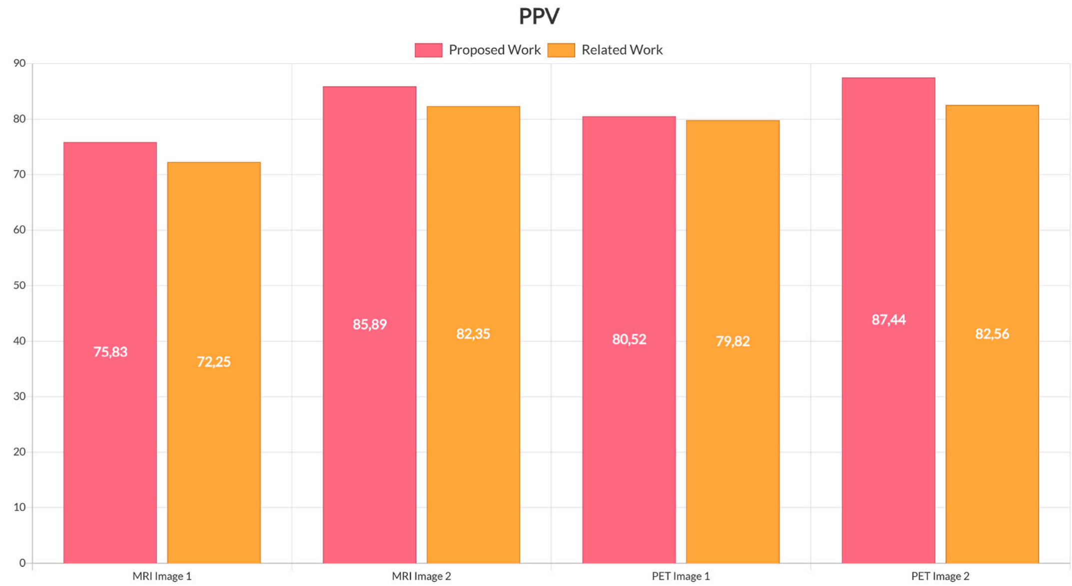

Fig. 15. NPV.

A brain tumour may be manually found by specialists. However, it does have some issues. First, because to the significant time utilization, processing a series of 1500–2000 512*512 pixel photos takes two–four hours. The second issue is that since segmentation is arbitrary, it may vary greatly across different professions. The third issue is the enormous variety of results that the same expert has generated under various conditions. The fourth challenge is that segmentation results may be impacted by the display screen's brightness and contrast. At this point, automated brain tumour identification is crucial. The method should be easy to understand and follow. The likelihood of surviving a brain tumour may increase with the use of a tool-assisted tumour diagnosis. Since there is no accepted method in the medical community for detecting brain tumours, various doctors will reach different conclusions. Various recent research have been done to classify medical imaging. It will result in the creation of more computational tools. It may help to reduce the amount of human labour while simultaneously improving the segmentation processes' precision, accuracy, and computation speed.

5. Conclusion

According to the suggested technique, brain MRI pictures have become an essential tool for pinpointing the brain tumour. A hybrid approach combining fuzzy c-means clustering and support vector machines is utilised to diagnose brain tumours accurately. A hybrid SVM algorithm will be suggested in future studies in order to achieve greater accuracy rates and lower error rates. Future research may use a variety of data mining approaches to train classifiers using various kernel functions, enhancing their utility and enlarging the size of the data sets. This study offered suggestions for a technique for automatically classifying and segmenting MRI brain images that include tumours. Using Ostu's thresholding and morphological methods, the tumour area is retrieved. The segmented picture was then subjected to wavelet decomposition. The characteristics are taken out of the deconstructed picture.

The support vector machine receives the characteristics that were extracted. The input picture has now been categorised by the SVM as normal, medium, or critical. Segmenting and categorising the T1, T2, and FLAIR MRI images is also an option. Using a convolution neural network, we devised a computational technique for the segmentation and detection of a brain tumour. Using the file location, the input MR pictures are read from the local device and transformed into grayscale images. To remove noise from the original shots, these images go through pre-processing using an adaptive bilateral filtering approach. Binary thresholding and convolution neural network segmentation are used to the denoised picture in order to find the tumour in the MR images. The suggested model uses a lot less computing resources, has an accuracy of 85 %, and produces results that are promising and error-free.

Experiments show that the suggested technique requires a large training dataset to get more accurate results. In the realm of medical image processing, gathering medical data is challenging, and in certain very rare circumstances, datasets could not be accessible. In each of these scenarios, the suggested approach must be trustworthy enough to successfully find tumours on MR images. Working with untrained algorithms that can detect abnormalities with little to no training data may aid in further improving the suggested method. Self-learning algorithms may also help to improve algorithm accuracy and processing speed. When compared to starting from scratch and rapidly changing a model to remedy a problem, Deep Transfer Learning has shown to be more effective in terms of assessment performance. An important branch of machine learning research called transfer learning emphasises the potential for more rapid model adaptation across a variety of problem domains when underlying information is transferable and invariant. Utilizing our unique dataset as well as two more publicly accessible datasets enhanced using various contrast-enhancement methods, we carried out three case studies.

Our study was able to get over the limits of the tiny dataset set size for the multi-class classification issue by using data augmentation. We have shown the potential of Deep Transfer Learning as a research approach to address the multi-class classification problem in brain MRI. The suggested method's accuracy is 87 %. The proposed technique will be validated in subsequent studies utilizing data from current clinical trials. The suggested strategy from the study has been effective in generating a hybridised feature selection system, increasing accuracy. The dimensionality of MRI brain pictures was reduced using principal component analysis by choosing a composite set of local and global features. The Gray Level Covariance Matrix was developed using these features. The GLCM is used to compute a set of 35 characteristics, 15 of which are local and 15 of which are global, and these 35 characteristics are then used in training. Using test photo samples, the classifier model was put to the test. The experimental findings are quite promising since the prior example shows that the method may provide accuracy of up to 95 %. The suggested approach, which will soon be tested, offers a lot of possibility for improvement. Before integrating the characteristics, several feature extraction methods may be tested.

These hybrid characteristics may be tested with various classifiers to see whether a more accurate model is attainable. It is difficult to locate the abnormal part of the brain. Numerous segmentation techniques are used for abnormal MRI and PET images, and their efficacy is evaluated using a few parameters. MRI images are where GVF works best, whereas PET images are where both ACO and ABC techniques function well, according to the data gathered. The GLCM method produces the ugliest results for MRI and PET images. The performance of the WT approach is acceptable when MRI and PET input are employed.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

An ethics statement was not required for this study type, no human or animal subjects or materials were used.

Availability of data and material

No data was used for the research described in the article.

CRediT authorship contribution statement

Ganesh S: Conceptualization, Data curation, Formal analysis, Investigation, Methodology, Software, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing. **S. Kannadhasan:** Conceptualization, Formal analysis, Investigation, Methodology, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing. **Jayachandran A:** Conceptualization, Data curation, Formal analysis, Methodology, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing.

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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