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# ADVANCEMENTS IN AI AND MACHINE LEARNING FOR CANCER DIAGNOSIS A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON CNN, SVM, AND RANDOM FOREST MODELS TO ENHANCE DETECTION ACCURACY

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***Abstract***

***In past two years Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) approach has made a high impact in medical field and completely redefined the methodology of medical diagnosis with the help of advanced Computational Algorithms (CA). High performance computing Systems (HPCS) and community powered large-scale database can be accessed through the algorithms. AI has illustrated proficiency performance mainly in cancer analysis. The advanced computer programs called CA helps doctor to identify illness or condition of a patient through analysing medical data. Through analysis progresses in health of patient and future predictions can be identified by the doctor and based on medical history and condition of patient's treatments can be provided. Nevertheless, only hardly one or two AI applications have been upgraded and moved forwarded to real world clinical environments. There is always a debate on AI where few AI can improve, enhance and human proficiency by giving correct, quicker and easy understanding in dept analysis of medical data through which health of patient can be monitored. Others worry that AI can completely replace the role and jobs of doctors and decrease in interaction between human and doctor. This article provides in dept knowledge about AI can be used in health care assistance. Methodologies such as radiographic imaging, drug identification, data analysis , electronic health record has been discovered and challenges , opportunities has been highlighted in this article. Finally, we address the critical challenges impeding AI's transition from research to clinical application, such as data privacy, regulatory hurdles, and integration with clinical workflows, while providing insights into the future role of AI in precision oncology and personalized medicine. Finally result has been evaluated in means of accuracy, sensitivity, specificity for CNN, SVM and Random Forest.***

***Keywords:***

***AI Healthcare, Cancer Diagnosis, Deep Learning, Machine Learning, SVM, CNN, Random Forest***

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In current era medical field has been specialized using various AI technologies from basics of science to areas such as medicine, pharmacology has been a multiversity growth through AI. This growth even achieved great performance even more than human intelligence. On a review undergone it is stated that AI the area of medical healthcare, science and technology human intelligence has been completely outperformed by AI around 50% in past two decades. At early starting phase AI was only used for knowledge-based system for record maintenance and information retrieval but as of now it has changed a lot to make decision automatically with the assist of ML algorithm, advanced data analysis and processing through which performance and working of an model can be increased to produce higher accuracy and prediction rate. If there is a change or misclassification in a model it can be redefine using Deep Learning algorithm which mainly focus and works on Image recognition and classification which can be done through neural networks. DL works based on classification where architecture or pattern has been identified through which type of layer has been identified, segregated and process flow of algorithm has been mapped, and feedback has been obtained based on flow of process. There has been an enormous growth in cancer diagnosis with AI from data analysis, information retrieval from large amount of data where all the details and cancer tumours and record of patient can be retrieved.

The goal of data sharing, open repository data is to provide prior identification and accurate remedy for patients. One of the most popular cancer datasets is TGCS (The-Cancer-Genome-Atlas) data set which consists around 20,000 sample cancer data set and 33 different types of cancers, different data sources such as digital repository, genomic data. High performance computing can be done using AI algorithms with the assist of GPU(Graphical-Processing-unit) one of the high performing supercomputer hardware. The overall outcomes state the AI advances in the concept of analysing large volume of data, extraction of information from data and processing it which is complicated and tedious to human intelligence. Even though AI provides rapid growth in medical research the complete development of AI solution or a model is still at the beginning stage. Only less applications have been implemented for public usage such as medical research industry and pharmaceutical company. Still there is much debate going off for replacing human intelligence through Artificial intelligence in medical research. Meanwhile it has been producing good result and valid outcomes in terms of bio medical research. In near future AI will secure enormous growth and goes to high level performance comparing to human expertise where a greater number of decisions making and component suggestion will be done by AI and it will become one among team member of medical research team. This article provides a clinical overview of AI techniques, data sets, and application in medical research. The problems faced while transferring the theoretical studies to AI assistance in real world has also been addressed.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 EVOLUTION OF AI IN CANCER RESEARCH AND TREATMENT

For the past two decades significant and prominent growth in cancer research has been shown mastery level performance. Many companies have been collaborated focusing industry research to detect AI and detect diagnosis in treatment of cancer. The major importance was given priority by IBM in development and processing of AI in research of cancer and its treatments. The infusion of ML and NLP to develop biological treatment for cancer has been undergone by Microsoft cancer research lab. The

growth of AI would provide easy identification and treatment assist during diagnosis providing better outcome (Fig.1).

## 2.2 GUIDELINES FOR AI IMPLEMENTATION IN CANCER CLINICAL RESEARCH

Man says that AI can replace human intelligence in medical diagnosis, decision making but as of now it has played a role only on providing assist to medicine. There are many concerns and risk mitigating there in cancer research which should be addressed by AI. Different research experiments should be undergone to confirm AI potential. A proper framework must be developed to improve the AI working solutions. There is no proper balance between data in clinical environment among various classes which leads to variations among classes. this may led to problem in classification because most of the classification problem suitable for balanced classes. The down-sampling and up-sampling are two simplest re-sampling techniques. The provided data set has been divided into three categories training, validation and testing. To obtain neutral outcome of model two methods have been followed minority class samples has been duplicated to increase productivity in first method and in second method majority class samples have been randomly deleted. In Training 65% - 70 % of data has been trained to train model. Validation 15%-20% of data has been used for feature selection and validation. Testing remaining 15% - 20% data has been evaluated to assess models' performance.

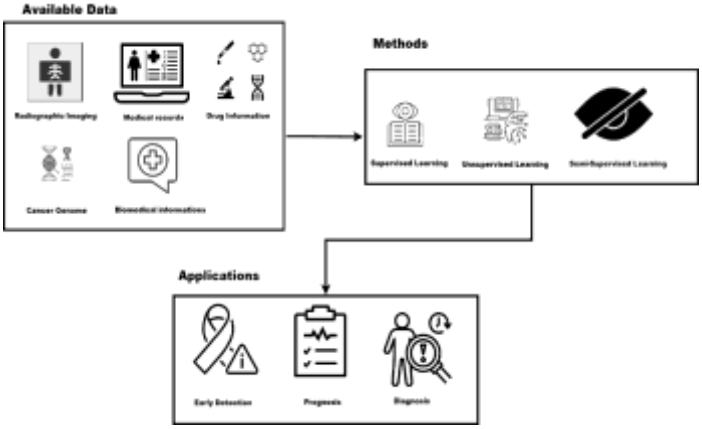


Fig.1. AI and Machine Learning in Healthcare Methods, Data and Applications

To perform AI computations sometimes all the mentioned features may not be useful while irrelevant or duplicate data may impact the outcome of the classifiers. To obtain best technique feature selection can be used through its assigned value techniques can be selected. T-test, Z-score, Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE), False Discovery Rate (FDR) are different feature selection mechanisms available. When the model consists of lesser number of sample cross validation technique can be chosen. In this techniques Data set has been divided into random K groups where each time one part or group is assigned for testing and rest for training this process continues until all process have been completed, this technique is called as k-fold_cross validation. Based upon the cost of error variation between predicted and actual class has been done through cost function or loss function. To obtain best utilization model selecting the most suitable model could increase the chances of AI outcomes. Supervised, un-supervised, semi-supervised, reinforcement are the 4 types of AI model shown in (Fig.1).

Supervised learning works based on labelled data set where output has been identified using provided labels. Regression and Classifications are two types in which regression works on predicting continuous numeric data while classification works on predicting categorical labels. Support Vector Regression (SVR), K-nearest neighbours (KNN), Linear regression are most used regression algorithms. Naïve-Bayes, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Random Forest are most used classification algorithm. Algorithms like neural networks can be used for both classification and regression problems. The unsupervised learning works on unlabelled data where trends or pattern in data can be analysed. To identify sample and relations among data clustering can be used. Un supervised learning focus on hierarchical clustering Hidden-Markov-Model, K-means and DBSCAN (Density-Based-Spatial-Clustering-Algorithms). Semi supervised is an combination of both supervised and unsupervised learning where huge amount of labelled and un-labelled data has been processed concurrently. Pattern recognition, simple training and label propagation are semi supervised models. Reinforcement learning works based on agent making decision based on provided environment. The action is performed by the agent it gets feedback from the master in form of rewards or penalties and works according to the feedback received. This trial-and-error process strengthens agents decision making strategy. Q-Learning, Deep Q Networks (DQN), Policy Gradient Method are used in reinforcement learning. The AI models working development should be in such a way that it should work well on unlabelled data and make decision and predictions based on the parameters provided. Different metrics such as Accuracy, precision, f1-score, recall, sensitivity and specificity is used for models evaluation performances.

## 2.3 AI METHODOLOGIES AND UTILIZATION IN CANCER RESEARCH

The impact on AI especially in deep learning in field of cancer research and bio medical data. To increase accuracy and efficiency of model DL can be infused in medical imaging for cancer detection, genetic profiling, health record mining, pharmaceutical discovery, bio medical knowledge extraction which has been listed below to show different areas present in cancer research.

## 2.4 MEDICAL IMAGING FOR CANCER DETECTION

With improved computing efficiency in algorithms AI has been used in radiology to assist radiologist in identifying and detecting diseases. The basic pre-processing of image should be undergone before feeding raw image into the model. Regions of interest (ROIs) refers to area within the image which are used for analysing cancer detection ROI identifies the area where lesion (tumor) has been located. The identified area can be labeled by experts for identification. Unlike other images such as (X-rays, CT scans) Whole Slide Images (WSI) in deep learning can be used. The main difference is WSI is more clearly high-resolution image where enormous data and large input of images has been provided. It is tedious for DL model to process all this work. The size, resolution of WSI is more than computational capacity so it

cannot be input as single one (Fig.2). To overcome this issue image cropping has been undergone the large images has been cropped into small sections so these small sections can be easily identified by DL models efficiently. After processing of sections has been completed each section has been individually analysed to identify any cancer tissue has been present at any sections. After undergoing identification, the model combines individual section level predictions to one group to provide final complete grouped image prediction. Example if major sections have a cancer level tissue it is said that high chances for positivity for cancer. Normal method uses self-defined image features such as shape, color, texture etc to identify pixel and brightness of image to identify tumor cells. But these features of various limitations various feature extraction techniques should been done under various scanning conditions. Manual feature extraction can be neglected using automatic extraction where raw original image is directly fed into model for classification of images.

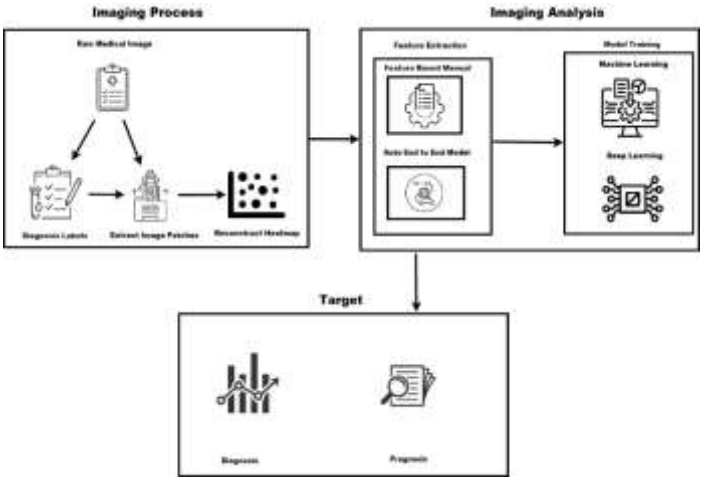


Fig.2. AI Cancer Clinical Image Analysis

## 3. PROPOSED SYSTEM

### 3.1 EXTRACTION OF CANCER DATA/DATA COLLECTION

API requests are done using Python libraries. The approaches and methods utilized to gather data from cancer databases to the API are outlined below in Fig.3.

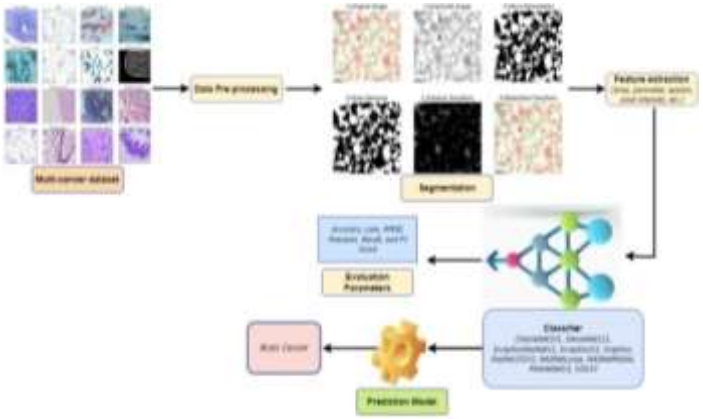

Fig.3. Image Classification

#### *3.1.1 Method 1: Installation of Necessary Software and Tools:*

**Step 1**: Install the required software and libraries. Python, Pandas, Requests, and Biopython. pip install pandas requests biopython

**Step 2**: Fill out the necessary forms to obtain API access. Provide required information such as research purpose and data usage.

**Step 3**: After registration, obtain your API key and access tokens. Use the API key to authenticate your requests

**Step 4**: Store the collected data in a suitable database for further analysis. Use MongoDB or SQL databases. Using MongoDB to store data.

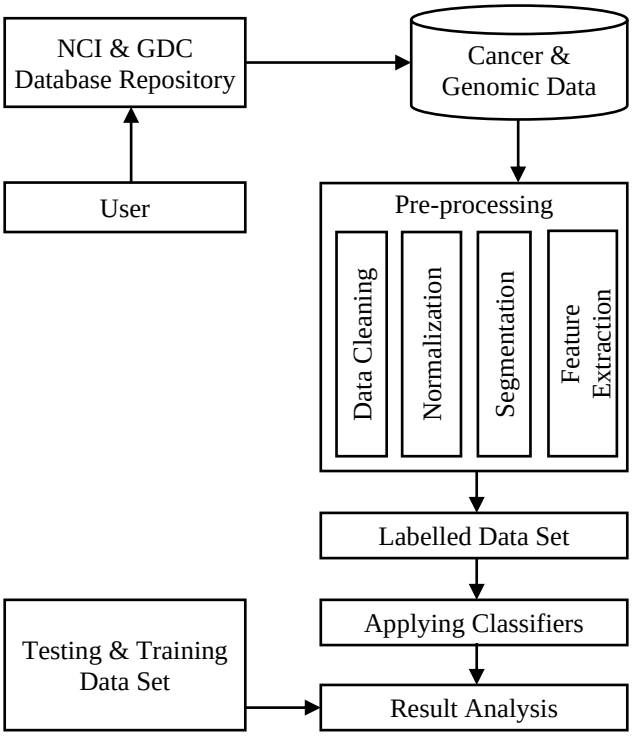


Fig.4. Process Workflow

### 3.2 DATA PRE-PROCESSING

After downloading the cancer data, the key work is pre-processing, and it has been implemented using Python. Pre-processing involves the following:

- **Normalization:** Convert all text to lowercase to ensure uniformity.
- **Cleaning:** Erase the features that do not belong and are comprised of special characters, numbers, or URLs. For medical images it entails de-noising and normalization.
- **Tokenization:** text splitting into individual tokens, either words or phrases. In imaging data, this could equate to the division of the image into regions of interest.
- **Language Filtering:** Delete non-English text if the analysis is narrowed down to English datasets.

#### *3.2.1 Removal of Stop Words:*

Those words generally too common and forming no value in the analysis are considered stop words like “a,” “an,” “is,” “was.” Remove stop words would help indicate more meaningful terms. In cancer data, for example, it might be relevant to eliminating irrelevant common words in clinical notes.

## 3.3 FEATURE EXTRACTION

Feature extraction refers to getting meaningful information from the pre-processed data. For cancer data, it may include:

- **Genomic data:** Gene expression levels, mutations, etc.
- **Imaging Data:** Features extraction, such as texture, shape, and intensity, from medical images.
- **Clinical Data:** Retrieves clinical features about the patient, including demographics of the patient, treatment history, and outcome.

## 3.4 FEATURE SELECTION

Identify significant features to improve the model: The model's accuracy may be enhanced in the following ways:

### *3.4.1 Statistical Methods:*

Use statistical methods to determine the prominent features. For instance, these include chi-square tests, frequency occurrence, and minimum frequency thresholds.

- **Clustering:** Group any redundant data together. Groups of redundant data can be used to identify major features, discarding minor ones that do not serve much purpose.

## 3.5 HYBRID TECHNIQUES

Different approaches, such as univariate and multivariate feature selection techniques have been applied pruning of redundancy and compactness methods to remove features with scant contributions.


Fig.5. Identification of Cancer Type

## 3.6 CLASSIFICATION AND TRAINING

Classification problems are best dealt with using supervised learning techniques. Several supervised techniques can be used to accurately classify cancer: Naive Bayes: it is suitable for text classifiers. Support Vector Machine (SVM): Efficient for high-dimensional data. Random Forest: It is very useful for high-dimensional data. Deep learning models Convolution neural networks CNNs for images, recurrent neural networks RNNs for sequential data.

### *3.6.1 Support Vector Machine:*

Data has been analysed in support vector machine and process has been done with the assist of kernel in input space by defining decision boundaries. Two sets of m dimensional vector have been considered as input data. Data's have been separated into parts and assigned to specific class as data. The aim is to obtain the edge of two different classes which is unconnected to any text. Distance identifies the edge of classifier. Indecisive decision statements have been reduced by maximizing the margin. Classification and regression is also supported by SVM.

$$g(Y)=h^{T}¥(Y)+v \quad (1)$$

Feature vector is denoted as *Y*. weight vector denoted as *h* and bias vector v. mapping of nonlinear data from input space to high dimensional feature space *I* done using ¥(). Automatic learning of training set has been learned from h and v. pattern recognition can be done using SVM.

### *3.6.2 Random Forests:*

Random forest is one among classification methods. Here process output has been done through individual trees where large number of data has been processed through selection trees. In this method multiple decision tree generates output from the data's retrieved from input phase selection trees. Higher result performance has been obtained by reducing correlation on random decision tree and by increasing strength of result. Based on various information predictions are made by aggregate prediction methods. To verify the accuracy of parameters cross validation is done among models. Finally using precision, parameter and recall accuracy for model is obtained.

### *3.6.3 CNN (Convolutional Neural Network):*

CNN is a type of deep learning algorithm specifically designed for structured grid data it is very helpful in image classification as they can learn spatial hierarchy of features from input images in a pragmatic and adaptive manner convolutional layer thickness is the stage where one or more filters will be applied to the input image by some default creating all possible distortions for features such as edges textures, patterns. Each filter will recognize a specific feature and can render it elements in the image. After each uncertainty, an activation functional application usually ReLU, is used to provide nonlinearity for the model where very complex patterns could be found. Pooling layers reduce the spatial scale of feature maps rely on critical information and reduce computational complexity Two common pooling methods include max pooling and average pooling. Fully connected layers are often used as the completion of the grid for final classification. Higher order features are extracted by convolutional and pooling layers and mapped to output classes.

# 4. PARAMETRIC EVALUATION

## 4.1 ACCURACY

One of the impulsive production measures is accuracy. Number of total observations to the perfectly predicted observations is the ratio. The model is declared as the best model only when it consists of high amount of accuracy. The model which is that of real value is called as high accuracy model. It is considered as nearby or far value when it has low accuracy. During measurement of data precision and accuracy are the one of the two important factors.

$$(TP+TN)/(TP+FP+FN+TN) = Accuracy \quad (2)$$

To obtain closeness of derivation to actual value precision and accuracy has been used. The known or close value which is close

to the measurement is only obtained by means of accuracy. The known or close value which is far to the measurement is only obtained by means of precision.

### 4.2 RECALL (SENSITIVITY)

Sensitivity is called as recall it is a probability of observations in actual class to that of correctly predicted positive inspection. It is obtained by deriving total amount of correct predictions among the quantity of total false negatives and number of total false positives. True positive rate in the context is called as recall. Positive predict value is also referred to that of precision (PPV) $R=TP/(TP+FP)$ we should produce the needed inputs in high recall. The precision and recall average weighted has been calculated through F-score. Because of this false negative and false positive has been taken for consideration for F-score. F-score is very much useful in unordered class segregation than that of accuracy, but it is not like accuracy it is difficult to understand. If there is similar cost for false negative and false positive accuracy works better in case. The worst value is 0 and best value is 1 in case $F=2PR/P+R$.

### 4.3 SPECIFICITY

The True Negative Rate or Specificity is the proportion of true negatives divided by the model. Where you want to categorize adverse events correctly, such as in a medical study, where you want to make sure the diagnosis is not misdiagnosed in healthy people is very important High specificity: This simply means that you the model is very good at showing you negative information. Specific positive values mean that there should be very few false positives. Lower specificity model will be less sensitive to negative feedback, thus increasing its false-positive rate. It measures how well the model detects the negative. The number of true negatives and total number of true negatives and false positives is calculated. High specificity is important in cases where false positives should be reduced as much as possible.

## 5. IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULT

### 5.1 ALGORITHM

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
# Step 1: Data Pre-processing
def preprocess_data(data):
    data = data.lower()
    data = re.sub(r'http\S+', '', data)
    data = re.sub(r'\W', ' ', data)
    return data
# Step 2: Obtaining Feature Vector List
def get_feature_vector(data):
    vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(stop_words='english')
    X = vectorizer.fit_transform(data)
    return X, vectorizer.get_feature_names_out()
# Step 3: Extract Features
def extract_features(X):
    return X.toarray()
# Step 4: Merge Data
def merge_data(data, features):
    return pd.concat([data, pd.DataFrame(features)], axis=1)
# Step 5: Training the Model
def train_model(X, y):
    X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
    clf = RandomForestClassifier()
    clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
    y_pred = clf.predict(X_test)
    return accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
# Step 6: Finding Similarity
def find_similarity(X):
    similarity_matrix = cosine_similarity(X)
    return similarity_matrix
# Example usage
data = ["Sample cancer data text"]
preprocessed_data = [preprocess_data(d) for d in data]
X, feature_names = get_feature_vector(preprocessed_data)
features = extract_features(X)
merged_data = merge_data(pd.DataFrame(data), features)
accuracy = train_model(features, [1])  # Assuming binary labels for simplicity
similarity = find_similarity(features)
```

- **CNN**: The highest specificity (95%) and sensitivity (94%), making it the most reliable model for cancer and non-cancer diagnosis. The best model with consistently high performance across all metrics.
- **SVM**: Competitive accuracy (92%) and specificity (93%), showing overall classification reliability but relatively low sensitivity. A good choice for a balanced display, which is computationally efficient but slightly inferior in detecting all cancer cases compared to CNN.
- **Random Forest**: It is robust and interpretable with a balance of accuracy (93%), sensitivity (91%), and specificity (92%). Reliable model with consistent metrics but slightly lower overall performance than CNN.

Table.1. Performance Evaluation of metrices

| Metrics | CNN | SVM | RF |
|---|---|---|---|
| Accuracy | 0.95 | 0.92 | 0.93 |
| Sensitivity | 0.94 | 0.90 | 0.91 |
| Specificity | 0.96 | 0.93 | 0.92 |

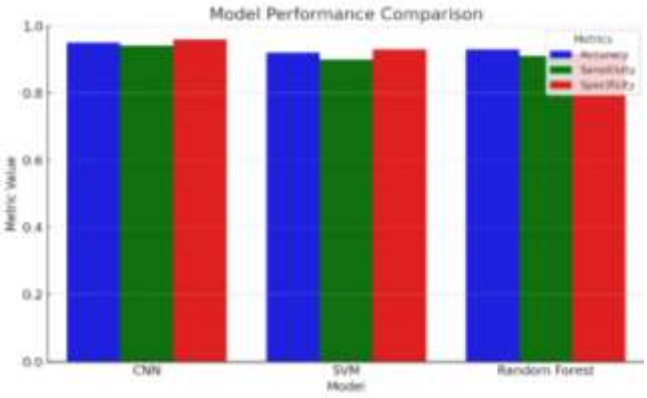


Fig.6. Implementation and result analysis

## 6. CONCLUSION

In this paper we develop three machine learning algorithms CNN, SVM and Random Forest and propose a cancer detection algorithm. Each of them has strengths in various fields such as deep learning ability to extract feature information in CNN maximize margin strength of SVM and robustness by ensemble learning of random forest Results produced CNN showed moderately higher performance in terms of accuracy and sensitivity, which showed better efficiency in pattern recognition as well as complex data structures while SVM showed better performance a it is appropriate to prove to be used on subsets of data. Random forests proved to be a good balance between accuracy and specificity value contains all the conditions under which false positives are to be discounted, as well as false negatives. This comparative study demonstrates the effectiveness of AI and ML in improving accuracy rates in cancer diagnosis as each model offers different capabilities to suit different dataset characteristics and clinical needs hybrid models with more open algorithms capabilities may emerge in future.

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