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BREAST CANCER ACCURACY LEVEL DETECTION USING TRANSFER LEARNING

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***Abstract*—Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer in women and the second leading cause of cancer death in women after the lung cancer. The development of breast cancer involves several types of genetic code in order to promote the cancer. The subsequent steps in gene alterations with respect to tumor development are not clear, and the process is far less understood. Nowadays there are many techniques used for identification of breast cancer. This paper presents the image enhancement technique by using the computer vision algorithm for identification of breast cancer using MRI images. It gives details about steps carried out while identifying the breast cancer and also provides the information about the accuracy level. This method helps the physician in breast cancer diagnosis and monitor the treatment process.**

Keywords*—Breast cancer, computer vision algorithm, mammography images, Deep Convolutional Neural Network algorithm, deep learning.

I. INTRODUCTION

Breast cancer is the most prevalent type of cancer in women worldwide, with a lifetime risk. which spurs the majority of international organizations and countries to work toward breast cancer early detection. The likelihood that a patient would receive successful treatment and enjoy a normal life can be increased with early cancer identification. The research on the molecular mechanisms underlying breast cancer biology has grown significantly during the last ten years. Breast cancer development is influenced by a number of variables, including breast density, health history, age at first pregnancy, breastfeeding, alcohol usage, exercise, and more. Some variables significantly affect outcomes, while others only slightly do. Being a woman or getting older are two characteristics that cannot be changed, but other factors, such as living a healthy lifestyle, can help us reduce our risk of developing breast cancer. Breast cancer often begins when cancer cells originate in the breast tissue and progresses to the invasive stage when the cells start to proliferate unchecked. During this, a number of symptoms, including a breast lump, bloody nappy discharge, and changes to the breast's size, shape, and color, can be seen. Mammograms and regular breast self-examinations can help detect breast cancer. Breast cancer can affect both men and women. It's critical to recognize that not all breast tumors are malignant. Due to aberrant cell proliferation, non-cancerous breast tumors can be seen, but they do not spread outside of the breast. However, it is crucial to get checked by a medical professional for early cancer detection because it can help the patient lead a normal life. Numerous studies conducted over the past few decades have demonstrated that mammographic screening can lower the incidence of breast cancer. Breast cancer continues to be the most common cancer and the main reason for cancer-related deaths in women worldwide, despite several attempts. Although there are numerous other diagnostic techniques, including thermography, MRI, and ultrasound, mammographic screening is still the most widely practiced worldwide. Consequently, for mammogram screening to be effective, accurate mammogram reading is crucial. Breasts include a variety of features, including a mass with a defined location, texture, boundary, and shape. These qualities may all be easily investigated using MATLAB's image processing technique. For technical computing, MATLAB is a high-performance programming language that combines calculation, visualization, and programming. When processing an image, the input image is typically of poor quality. By providing functions for improving and eliminating picture noise, MATLAB aids in the improvement of image quality. It first turns the image into digital format before processing it to do these activities. These preprocessed photos can then be applied to additional

Journal of Current Research in Engineering and Science
Bi-Annual Online Journal (ISSN : 2581 - 611X)

Volume 6- Issue 2, August 2023
Paper : 30

processing. The process of pre-processing an image begins with the conversion of the raw mammographic image to a grayscale image, which is subsequently enhanced to boost pixel intensity and filtered to lower noise. The pre-processed image is next subjected to segmentation, which is the process of separating the background pixels from the foreground pixels and determining the boundaries of the image. The segmented image is then put through feature extraction to extract the Region of Interest (ROI) by using a threshold value, and standard deviation filter to sharpen the edges.

II. Literature survey

According to Reference [1] Detection of breast cancer using MRI: a pictorial essay of the image processing techniques, When comparing the performance of four different filtering methods on the most dominant noises, it was found that the wiener filter performed better at removing Gaussian noise at lower noise densities when analyzed with MSE, PSNR, and RMSE, while the median filter performed best at higher noise densities and when analyzed with MAE. The results showed that MF provides attractive results with greater PSNR esteem for MR image de-noising. Reference [2] Characterisation of Breast Cancer Lesions using Image Processing Based Technique, Describe breast cancer lesions utilizing various image processing techniques to enhance mammograms and boost their diagnostic usefulness. The edge detection and water-marker technique enhance radiographic analysis and diagnosis by precisely identifying breast lesions. Reference [3] Image Processing & Neural Network Based Breast Cancer Detection, The mammography images serve as the input, and the results aid in the pathologists' decision-making. Development, testing, and evaluation were conducted using a set of input mammogram pictures. After preprocessing the mammographic image, discrete wavelet transformation and Weiner filtration are used to extract the features. In order to train a neural network, historical extracted features from photos that included both cancer and healthy tissue were employed. Accurate outputs were produced by combining hard image processing methods with neural network machine learning. Reference [4] Breast cancer detection using image enhancement and segmentation algorithms, Utilizing segmentation techniques, divide the breast tissues. Texture analysis codes had been created specifically for defining cancerous tissues. The methods that were successfully applied in this investigation produced high corresponding rates with low SNR. Unlike the other, this method is simple to use. The most crucial aspects of this technique are time savings, accuracy, and repetitions. It provided brand-new methods that would aid in mammography tumor detection. Based on the segmentation and improvement outcomes, we came to the conclusion that both techniques would increase the diagnostic value of the photos. Future research must concentrate on and investigate the detection of all breast abnormalities utilizing other imaging modalities. Reference [5] Extraction of breast border and removal of pectoral muscle in the wavelet domain, One portion of a mammogram is the breast that can be seen, while the other portion is the backdrop. The background portion may contain radiopaque artifacts, markers, and labels that can be eliminated by amplification of the high-intensity region using a seed point technique. The pectoral muscle presents as an intense region on mammograms, which can lead to incorrect diagnostic conclusions because it provides little information concerning tumor detection. In order to accurately segment and classify tumors, computer-aided diagnosis systems must remove the pectoral muscle from the breast parenchyma. Reference [6] Breast Cancer Diagnosis using Digital Image Segmentation Techniques. Indian Journal of Science and Technology, The primary goal of this project is to develop a framework of techniques for identifying abnormalities in mammograms utilizing an image processing and classification approach. The high pass decomposed image utilizing the wavelet transform excessively enhances the intensity variation that could lead to inaccurate analysis and cancer features. These restrictions could be removed by utilizing the wavelet transform to denoise the input image that has been provided and analysis of the inverse transformed image. When analyzing an image for cancer detection, texture features should also be taken into account. Using mammography images from several categories, a back propagation neural network is trained, and its performance is evaluated using both known and unidentified images. Also employed for N/W training and testing are 13 feature neurons. Reference [7] Breast cancer detection in mammogram images using deep learning technique, Radiologists study mammography images to determine the presence of breast cancer. However, due to variations in their prior experiences and understanding, radiologists' opinions on the presence of breast cancer may differ. In order to increase radiologist confidence and act as a second opinion in the diagnosis of breast cancer, a deep-CNN-based breast cancer detection strategy may be used. The current study contains numerous investigations on a variety of deep CNN models for mammography image-based breast cancer detection. Using fuzzy ensemble techniques, which dynamically change the weights of the component deep CNNs depending on the confidence ratings of their predictions, the results from the complementary set of classifiers are combined. The robustness of our strategy, which routinely outperforms the state-of-the-art in the field, is demonstrated through extensive testing on a variety of datasets utilizing a variety of measures. Reference [8] Feature Extraction of Mammograms, In addition to having high rates of false positives, radiologists can miss detecting a sizable amount of abnormalities. In order to recognize patterns in images, it is necessary to extract features from

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Volume 6- Issue 2, August 2023
Paper : 30

certain areas of the image and analyze those features using a pattern recognition algorithm. With a focus on the issue of microcalcification identification in digital mammography, it takes into account the feature extraction portion of this processing. The most crucial step in every pattern classification challenge is feature extraction. The feature extraction stage determines how accurate the classification will be. Reference [9] Application of Wavelet Based K-means Algorithm in Mammogram Segmentation, It is resistant to noise. Discrete wavelet transform (DWT) is employed in this instance to extract in-depth information from MRI pictures. To obtain the sharpened image, the processed image is combined with the original image. Then, using the thresholding technique, the tumor region is located in the sharpened image before applying the K-means algorithm. By identifying the tumor site in an MRI mammography image, the algorithm is proven to be accurate. Reference [10] A Novel Statistical Approach for Detection of Suspicious Regions in Digital Mammogram, A new thresholding method based on FIM is used. It establishes appropriate threshold values for segmenting mammograms, which aid in identifying suspicious areas. It created a straightforward yet efficient technique for segmenting digital mammograms using the FIM. The proposed method's fundamental goal is to increase the FIM of the object and background classes. The programme has been tested on a variety of mammography pictures from the mini-MIAS database, including fatty, fatty-glandular, and dense-glandular images. The step of image acquisition involves and its connection to a computer or processing power. The image will be sent to the computer or processors in digital format. The purpose of the image pre-processing stage is to enhance and improve the image before processing. An additional stage in the analysis of the image to obtain the desired object is image processing. This stage allows for the use of numerous image processing methods, including morphological processing, edge detection, and compression. A set of desirable characteristics that are useful for classification are retrieved from the image's data pixels through the process of feature extraction. The phases in making a judgment based on testing and analysis include object classification and classification determination. The fact that it is an interpreted language and hence might run more slowly than a compiled language is its first drawback. The MATLAB programme can be correctly structured to check for this issue. Five to ten times as expensive as a typical C or FORTRAN compiler is a full copy of MATLAB. By converting MATLAB applications into a machine-independent p-code and then interpreting the p-code instruction at runtime, MATLAB is able to be flexible and independent of platforms.

III. Proposed Methodology

In the scanned images of medical photographs, there are numerous undesired elements and fluctuations, such as noise, variations in brightness, etc. For best results, image processing is required to eliminate certain portions from scanned images. The technique of segmentation splits an image into its component pieces or objects by separating objects from the background of the image. The degree to which this division is carried out depends on the issue being resolved; in this case, the major objective is to separate the mammography picture from its background. For this, the output image from the previous step is transformed to binary since it distinguishes between pixels in the foreground and background. To improve and enhance an image for human interpretation, image processing is employed to alter the character of the image. Rendering images for machine perception is another function of image processing. In his session, he teaches how to leverage the computer vision algorithm's matrix capabilities to look into photos and their characteristics. The computer vision algorithm for image processing is described in terms of chapters. The image display chapter explains how to display images using the in show function as well as how spatial resolution and quantization impact how images are shown and appear. Another chapter explains point processing, and the subsections cover thresholding, histograms, and arithmetic operations. This section discusses how to use the Computer vision algorithm function to improve and blur images, and it demonstrates how each operation works. As an illustration, the imadjust function, which shows histogram stretching, is used to improve images. The spatial filtering is covered in the following chapter. This chapter also explains various operations for enhancing and blurring images. This chapter discusses a technique for filtering images that uses non-linear, Gaussian, and frequency-based filters (low and high pass). When processing an image at the most basic level, pre-processing comes first. The purpose of pre-processing is to enhance the image data so that it can be used for subsequent processing. Selected mammography images from this study are then transformed into 2D grayscale matrices. Then, image enhancement improves the interpretation of information sent by images to give better input to other automated image processing processes. Then, to boost pixel intensity, these images are filtered using noise removal techniques. There are numerous techniques for removing noise, including wiener, median, gaussian, and others. This essay is all about median filters. After that, edge detection is applied to the image. Finding the edges is the fundamental purpose of edge detection. The computer vision algorithm has several edge detection methods that can be used to identify the edges of tumor cells, including the Sobel, Canny, Prewitt, and Roberts methods. The Sobel edge detection approach is used in these papers to identify the edges of tumor cells. Classification into "Glandular breast" and "Fatty breast." Detection of anomalies in photos of the "Fatty breast" type. High-temperature detection in thermal pictures. The ROI will be cropped using the value obtained from the

Journal of Current Research in Engineering and Science
Bi-Annual Online Journal (ISSN : 2581 - 611X)

Volume 6- Issue 2, August 2023
Paper : 30

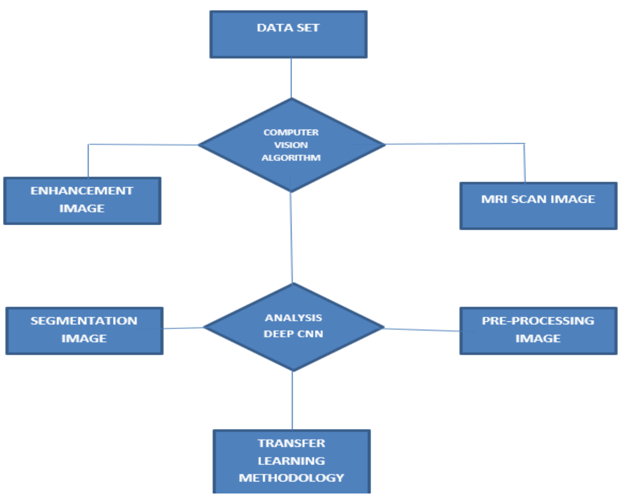
Hough peaks function, which will identify peaks in the Hough transform matrix.

IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Early diagnosis of breast cancer is crucial for good treatment outcomes, making it a crucial topic of research in medical imaging. Transfer learning and deep learning algorithms have shown a lot of promise in enhancing the precision and effectiveness of breast cancer detection systems thanks to improvements in machine learning. In this article, we'll talk about the Python computer vision algorithm and transfer learning system architecture for detecting breast cancer. Transfer learning is a method for training new models on various datasets using previously trained models as a starting point. The newly learned model learns to categorise the features taken from the pre-trained model, which serves as a feature extractor. It is ideal for applications requiring medical imaging because the computer vision algorithm, a deep learning architecture, employs residual connections to resolve the vanishing gradient problem. An effective and precise method of detecting breast cancer in medical imaging is the system architecture for the identification of breast cancer utilizing transfer learning and the computer vision algorithm in Python. Breast cancer detection systems can be made more precise and effective by leveraging pre-trained models as feature extractors and optimizing them on particular datasets.

4.1. DATASET

Breast cancer photos that have been resized, cropped, and normalized serve as the dataset for training and testing the model. By doing this, you can be confident that all of the photographs have the same size and format. For the purpose of finding breast cancer in mammography images, transfer learning and the computer vision algorithm will be used. We will make use of the approximately 2,500 mammography pictures in the publicly accessible collection from the Digital Database for Screening Mammography. We can use a dataset to build a breast cancer detection model using transfer learning and computer vision. One such dataset is the Kaggle Breast Histopathology Images dataset, which includes 277,524 patches of 50x50 pixel-resolution breast cancer images. Each picture patch has a benign or malignant designation.



4.2. COMPUTER VISION ALGORITHM

A potentially fatal condition that affects millions of people worldwide is breast cancer. Invasive therapies can be avoided and survival rates for breast cancer are increased with early identification. Recent years have seen a rise in the use of computer vision algorithms for the automated processing of medical pictures, including mammograms, the main breast cancer screening method. It refers to a computer's capacity to observe and understand its surroundings. Computer vision has a wide range of applications, including object detection and recognition, self-driving automobiles, image recognition, ball tracking, photo tagging, and many others. Let's first talk about the full computer vision pipeline before getting into the language. Five fundamental steps, each serving a particular purpose, make up the overall pipeline. First, the algorithm needs some kind of input, which might be an image or a series of images (called image frames). Pre-processing comes next. In order to help the algorithm understand the incoming image(s), functions are applied in this stage to the image(s).

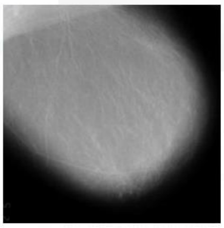
1. ENHANCEMENT IMAGE: The use of transfer learning and Computer vision algorithms for image enhancement in breast cancer detection is one area of research that has shown potential. A machine learning technique called transfer learning uses neural network weights that have already been taught for a particular task and then fine-tunes them for a related task. A deep neural network architecture called (convolution Network) can be taught to carry out image categorization tasks. To increase the precision of breast cancer detection, this method retrains an existing transfer learning model using a dataset of mammography pictures. Preprocessing the mammography images in order to improve breast cancer detection-relevant features such as tumor borders and mass lesions is the first stage in this process. A number of computer vision algorithms, including as edge detection, noise reduction, and contrast enhancement, can be used to accomplish this. Transfer learning can be used to fine-tune the transfer learning model for the specific purpose of detecting breast cancer once the mammography pictures have been preprocessed. This entails using a smaller dataset of mammography pictures that have labels indicating the existence or absence of breast cancer to train the transfer learning model. Hyperparameters like learning rate, batch size, and epoch count must be optimized in order to get the best results. Standard performance measures including

Journal of Current Research in Engineering and Science
JCRES
Bi-Annual Online Journal (ISSN : 2581 - 611X)

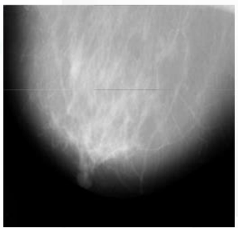
Volume 6- Issue 2, August 2023
Paper : 30

accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score can be used to assess the model's effectiveness. A promising area of research has the potential to increase the precision of breast cancer detection and enable earlier diagnosis. It uses image enhancement using computer vision algorithms in breast cancer detection utilizing transfer learning and computer vision algorithm.

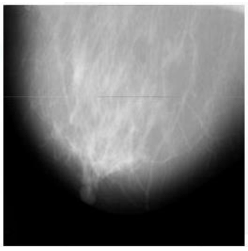
2. MRI SCAN IMAGE: Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans are one tool for identifying breast cancer. Though it might be challenging to interpret MRI data, computer vision techniques can help to increase the precision of detection. In this tutorial, we'll go over how to utilize Python to analyze MRI scan pictures for breast cancer identification using transfer learning and the computer vision algorithm. We first require a dataset of labeled images in order to use transfer learning and the computer vision algorithm for breast cancer diagnosis in MRI scan images. The Breast MRI Dataset from the Medical Segmentation Decathlon competition is one frequently used dataset. This dataset includes 346 breast MRI images with labels indicating the presence or absence of cancer.



NORMAL



MALIGN



BENINGN

We may take advantage of the fact that the image model was developed using the massive ImageNet dataset, which consists of millions of labeled photos, to enhance our breast cancer detection algorithm. To categorize the MRI scan images as malignant or non-cancerous, we can freeze the early levels of the transfer model and add additional layers to the final layer. We may use our model to categorize new MRI scan images as either malignant or non-cancerous after training it on the Breast MRI Dataset. Using Python and the matplotlib module, we can visualize the findings and produce heatmaps that display the regions of the MRI scan image that are most suggestive of malignancy. The identification of breast cancer in MRI scan pictures can be made more precise by combining transfer learning and the Computer vision algorithm. We can develop a novel model that can identify the characteristics of malignant cells in breast tissue by using a pre-trained model and a labelled dataset. By increasing the accuracy of breast cancer detection, this technology may enable earlier detection and more efficient treatment.

4.3. ANALYSIS DEEP CNN

On a variety of difficult visual analysis tasks, deep convolutional neural networks have been consistently outperforming other methods. Deep models with parameter-heavy architectures have been successfully trained and deployed on a wide range of applications, and they owe some of their success to the ongoing development of graphics processing units that are getting stronger and stronger. However, the size and power requirements of such models make it difficult to use them in robotics applications. Therefore, recent research has focused on optimizing deep learning architectures for use on hardware with constrained resources. In order to train models that are both efficient and effective, this calls for the use of modules with fewer parameters and floating point operations as well as a careful optimization of such models. This chapter introduces lightweight models that can be used on embedded devices and then goes on to discuss several techniques for enhancing the performance of deep lightweight neural networks. The accuracy of medical image analysis can be greatly increased by utilizing transfer learning and the computer vision algorithm for the identification of breast cancer in Python. We may anticipate future developments in this area, which will result in the earlier and more precise identification of breast cancer, thanks to the growing availability of medical imaging data and the creation of deep learning models.

An artificial neural network neuron (node) uses an activation function to create the final output after receiving a linear combination of input from neurons in the layer below. These three activation functions are frequently employed.

An activation function's input range can span from -inf to +inf. They are employed to alter the input's range. An activation function in a neural network often changes the range to 0 to 1 or -1 to 1.

$$\text{Output} = b_i + \sum_{j=1}^{n_x} w_{ij} x_i \tag{1}$$

The term "activation" is used to represent a biological neuron. Only when the input to the activation function falls within a predetermined range does it produce an output or become active.

The system becomes non-linear due to the activation function, allowing for the classification of non-linearly separable data. The only thing a neural network is without an activation function is a linear regression.

Journal of Current Research in Engineering and Science
Bi-Annual Online Journal (ISSN : 2581 - 611X)

Volume 6- Issue 2, August 2023
Paper : 30

An artificial neural network's activation function is so crucial. Before transferring the input to the next layer of neurons or completing the output, they can perform a non-linear transformation on the input to determine whether a neuron should be engaged or not.

The vanishing gradient issue prevents the application of the sigmoid and hyperbolic tangent activation functions in networks with numerous layers. The vanishing gradient issue is solved by the rectified linear activation function, which enables models to learn more quickly and perform better. When creating multilayer Perceptron and convolutional neural networks, the rectified linear activation is used by default.

The most used activation function in neural networks is ReLU, and ReLU's mathematical formula is ReLU(x) = max(0,x).

$$\text{Rectified Linear Unit: Activation}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{for } x \leq 0 \\ x, & \text{for } x > 0 \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

ReLU's output is 0 for negative input and x for positive input, respectively. Despite appearances, it is not a linear function. ReLU has a backpropagation feature and a derivative function. ReLU has a drawback, though. Consider a scenario where the majority of the input values are negative or 0, in which case the ReLU output is produced as 0, and the neural network is unable to execute backpropagation. The Dying ReLU issue is what is meant by this. Additionally, since ReLU is an unbounded function, there is no maximum value. It has space complexity and requires less time. Additionally, the vanishing gradient issue is avoided.

Leaky ReLU is an effort to address the issue of dying ReLU. The ReLU function's range is widened by the leak. A typically has a value of around 0.01. It is referred to as Randomized ReLU when an is not 0.01.

$$\text{Leaky Rectified Linear Unit: Activation}(x) = \begin{cases} 0.01x, & \text{for } x < 0 \\ x, & \text{for } x \geq 0 \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

As a result, the Leaky ReLU's range is (-infinity to infinity). The monotonic properties of Leaky and Randomized ReLU functions are shared. Additionally, the nature of their derivatives is monotonous.

Although it is a subclass of the sigmoid function, the softmax function comes in helpful when dealing with multiclass classification issues.

- Nature:- not linear
- Uses: This technique is frequently utilized for managing several classes. In the output layer of image classification issues, the softmax function was typically present. The softmax function would divide by the sum of the outputs and squeeze the outputs for each class between 0 and 1.
- Output:- The output layer of the classifier, where we are actually attempting to obtain the probabilities to define the class of each input, is where the softmax function is best utilized.

The usual rule of thumb is to utilize RELU, which is a

$$\text{Softmax: Activation}(x) = \frac{e^{x_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^{J} e^{x_j}}, \text{ where } i = 1, 2, \ldots, j \tag{4}$$

general activation function in hidden layers and is employed in the majority of cases these days, if you really are unsure of what activation function to apply.

A very logical choice for the output layer is the sigmoid function if the output is for binary classification. When there are multiple classes in the output, Softmax is particularly helpful in predicting the probability for each class.

1. SEGMENTATION IMAGE: The process of separating the object of interest from the background in a medical image is called segmentation. It has been demonstrated that segmentation, a critical stage in medical image processing, is successful in identifying breast cancer. The ability of Deep Convolutional Neural Networks (DCNNs) to automatically learn characteristics from images makes them ideal for medical image analysis. DCNNs have been widely employed for image segmentation. Transfer learning is a method that enables the use of previously learned models as a starting point for the training of new models. This method has been proven to be efficient in lowering the volume of data needed to train models and can enhance models' performance on new tasks. Deep convolution network is a demonstrated DCNN design. A DCNN architecture, has been demonstrated to be successful in a variety of image analysis tasks, including medical image analysis. A DCNN-based segmentation model can be taught to recognize the region of interest in medical pictures for breast cancer detection. A sizable dataset of annotated medical image data can be used to train the algorithm. Afterward, the trained model may be used to automatically segment fresh medical images, which can then be further examined for the identification of breast cancer.

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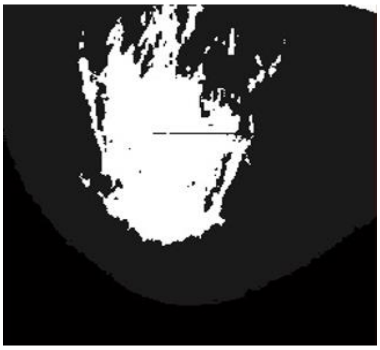
Volume 6- Issue 2, August 2023
Paper : 30



SEGMENTATION IMAGE

The DCNN-based segmentation model can be trained using the Transfer method as a starting point. By refining the pre-trained image model on a smaller sample of annotated medical pictures, a breast cancer diagnosis can be achieved. Through this procedure, the model may be able to pick up on key traits of medical images that are important for spotting breast cancer. A breast cancer diagnosis can be accomplished with the help of DCNN-based segmentation models that employ transfer learning and the Computer vision algorithm. These methods can assist lessen the strain on medical practitioners while increasing the accuracy of automated breast cancer detection systems. Further study is required to enhance the performance of these models because the caliber of the medical images utilized for training can have an impact on how well they work.

2. PREPROCESSING IMAGE: Deep learning algorithms have shown a lot of promise in terms of increasing the precision of breast cancer detection from medical imaging. Deep Convolutional Neural Network algorithms excel at this activity because they can recognize and extract intricate details from medical images that are challenging for humans to distinguish.

Collecting and preparing the dataset is the initial stage in preprocessing breast cancer images using transfer learning and the computer vision algorithm. Typically, the dataset comprises of mammograms or other medical pictures that have been classified as having breast cancer or not. The precise form of breast cancer that is depicted in the photos may also be noted. The breast cancer image dataset is loaded and fine-tuned using the pre-trained transfer model. A new fully connected layer that has been trained to produce the right classification for the breast cancer photos is substituted for the last layer of the transfer model. Only the weights of the new fully connected layer are changed during fine-tuning, leaving the pre-trained model's weights frozen.

New images can be preprocessed for breast cancer identification after the image model has been optimized on the breast cancer image dataset. The fresh photos are run through the enhancement model, and whether or not breast cancer is present in the image is determined by the output of the fully connected layer. The accuracy of breast cancer identification can be greatly increased by preprocessing breast cancer images using deep CNN algorithms like computer vision and transfer learning. The model may be trained to recognize certain traits that are important to the task by being fine-tuned on datasets of breast cancer images, leading to predictions that are more accurate.

4.4. TRANSFER LEARNING METHODOLOGY

A machine learning process called transfer learning entails applying knowledge obtained from one task to another that is similar but different. Transfer learning is the process of training a new model on a smaller dataset specifically for the purpose of detecting breast cancer utilizing pre-trained deep learning models that have been trained on big datasets to detect generic features. The deep learning architecture known as computer vision has excelled at classifying images. By introducing the idea of residual connections, the computer vision algorithm enables the model to learn the residual mapping rather than the original mapping. This aids in resolving the deep neural network performance degradation issue, which arises when the network's depth is increased.

Breast cancer detection techniques that combine transfer learning and image enhancement architecture have proven to be successful. The basis model for transfer learning has been pre-trained models like Inception, VGG, and Computer vision. These models have developed the ability to recognize common characteristics that are important for picture classification tasks because they are often trained on sizable datasets like ImageNet. A smaller dataset specifically designed for breast cancer detection is then used to fine-tune the pre-trained model. The final layer of the pre-trained model is taken out and replaced with a new layer that is specifically designed to detect breast cancer as part of the fine-tuning process. The weights of the previously trained layers are locked while the new layer is trained on the smaller dataset. As a result, the model can use the generic features that the pre-trained model learned to learn specific features important to the identification of breast cancer. Breast cancer detection has been successfully accomplished via transfer learning employing pre-trained models and computer vision architecture. With the use of this technology, pre-trained models may be used effectively for image classification tasks since they have learned to recognize common features. Additionally, the model can be fine-tuned using a more focused dataset for the diagnosis of breast cancer. Therefore, this strategy may enhance the precision and effectiveness of breast cancer detection, ultimately resulting in better patient outcomes. The machine learning model can learn to identify photos associated with certain disorders, such as traumatic brain damage or cancer metastasis because it already has the ability to classify a particular type of image. Transfer learning allows us to

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Volume 6- Issue 2, August 2023
Paper : 30

quickly get outcomes that are quite accurate. The same holds true for jobs involving natural language processing.

V. CONCLUSION

This research focuses on mammography image processing utilizing computer vision algorithms. By using several filtering techniques, the pre-processing procedures eliminate undesirable noise and improve the clarity of the image. Segmentation is used to identify the borders of the image and separate the background pixels using a binary filter and edge detection. The segmented image is then put through feature extraction to extract the Region of Interest (ROI) by applying a threshold value, and standard deviation filter to sharpen the edges. The images produced by this method can help doctors diagnose breast cancer and keep track of the course of treatment.

VI. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Using pre-trained models for feature extraction could improve breast cancer diagnosis using transfer learning. Deep learning models that have been pre-trained to identify common patterns in photos have been taught on huge datasets like ImageNet. On smaller datasets dedicated to the detection of breast cancer, these pre-trained models can be improved. Utilizing transfer learning for multi-modal data fusion could be another improvement. The use of several imaging techniques, including mammography, ultrasound, and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), is frequently used to diagnose breast cancer. The accuracy of breast cancer detection can be increased by fusing the characteristics acquired from these several modalities using transfer learning. A promising method for improving the precision and effectiveness of breast cancer diagnosis using deep learning algorithms is transfer learning. The potential of transfer learning for feature extraction, multi-modal data fusion, transfer learning across multiple datasets, and personalized breast cancer detection models can all be explored in future studies. Researchers may create and test these improvements with the use of a variety of potent deep learning and transfer learning tools that Python offers, including as TensorFlow and PyTorch.

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