

LITERATURE SURVEY

| Sl.No | Author & Year of Publication | Journal | Title of the paper | Solution Proposed | Advantage(s) | Limitation(s) |
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| 1. | M. Babar, F. Arif, M. Jan, Z. Tan, F. Khan, 2019 | Future Generation Computer Systems | Urban data management system: Towards Big Data analytics for Internet of Things | Dynamic energy-efficient data offloading scheduling algorithm DEED. | An intricate device framework for data offloading of IoT applications. | Extensive experiments are in need to verify the performance of DEED. |
| 2. | M. Sarowar, M. Kamal, N. Dey, 2019 | Theoretical and Applied Information Technology | A Comprehensive Review-IoT Applications for Big Data | Utilizing the EHR platform and consumer social health profile information exploration methods, | The proposed framework also offers an efficient way to link Spark and Microsoft Azure-based streaming data from wearable devices to forecast diseases. | A cloud framework that supports the dataset of records of the disease |
| 3. | M. Shahbaz, C. Gao, L. Zhai, F. Shahzad, Y. Hu, 2019 | IEEE | Investigating the adoption of big data analytics in healthcare. | Uses the technology acceptance model (TAM) with the self-efficacy as an external factor | BDA has the ability to change the standards of treatment and increases the strategic level of healthcare organizations | Further studies can increase the sample size and apply this study model from a multicultural perspective |

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| 4. | Ismail, A., Abdlerazek, S., & El-Henawy, I. M. , 2020 | IEEE | Development of Smart Healthcare System Based on Speech Recognition | Using Support Vector Machine and Dynamic Time Warping Sustainability | The program approach offered a broad computer structure that manages EHR computer focused on streaming data from connected medical devices and patient history for patients | Future research is to apply this theoretical program to its data utilizing deep learning techniques. |
| 5. | Alizadehsani R, Roshanzamir M, Abdar M, Beykikhoshk A, Khosravi A, Nahavandi S, Plawiak P, Tan RS, Acharya UR,2020 | IEEE | Hybrid genetic-discretized algorithm to handle data uncertainty in diagnosing stenosis of coronary arteries | The algorithms used K-NN), Naive Bayes, Decision tree J48, JRip, SVM, Stochastic Gradient Decent (SGD) and Decision Table classifiers. | Benefit of having a reliable feature selection method for HD disease prediction with using minimal number of attributes instead of having to consider all available ones | An extension can be made by applying analysis to other bioinformatics diseases' datasets, and see the performance of these classifiers to classify and predict diseases. |
| 6. | Komal Kumar Napa, G.Sarika Sindhu, D.Krishna Prashanthi, A.Shaeen Sulthana,2020 | IEEE | Analysis and Prediction of Cardio Vascular Disease using Machine Learning Classifiers | Random Forest, Decision Tree, Logistic Regression, Support vector machine (SVM), K-nearest neighbors (KNN) | Permits solve complex actual-global issues with numerous constraints. Address problems like having little or nearly no categorized records availability | Random forest machine learning classifier has achieved a greater accuracy which outperformed all the classifiers under analysis in classifying patients with Cardio Vascular Disease |

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| 7. | N. Saranya, P. Kaviyarasu, A. Keerthana, C. Oveya,2020 | IEEE | Heart Disease Prediction using Machine Learning | Random Forest, KNN, Logistic Regression, Ensemble model with Logistic Regression, Ensemble model without Logistic Regression | There are huge benefits to having feature selection methods so as to minimise the number of attributes that one has to use in order to build an accurate model by checking the correlation between various attributes and their impact on the accuracy of the models. | Future researchers should work towards improving the existing accuracies. They can create their own dataset using the existing datasets available in order to increase the sample size and allow predictive models to train on a larger dataset thereby increasing the chances of obtaining improved accuracy |
| 8. | Suraj Raut Rishabh Magar Rohan Memane Prof. V. S. Rupnar,2020 | IJ Publication | HEART DISEASE PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING | Support Vector Machine (SVM) , Decision Tree , Naïve Bayes Algorithm, Logistic Regression | Damage can be reduced considerably if the patient is diagnosed in the early stages and proper treatment is provided to them. | The future work of this research study is to use more optimization techniques, feature selection algorithms, and classification algorithms to improve the performance of the predictive system for the diagnosis of heart disease |

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| 9. | Harshit Jindal et al,2021 | IEEE | Heart disease prediction using machine learning algorithms | KNN , Logistic Regression, LR based model | It is cost efficient and faster than the algorithms that the previous researchers used. | Special focus should be put towards removing false positives and false negatives from the existing models. The predictive models should be accessible to the people in the form of a web or a mobile application so that people can try to be aware of their heart condition and consult a medical professional if their results predict a related disease. |
| 10. | Akella, Aravind and Akella, Sudheer,2021 | IEEE | Machine learning algorithms for predicting coronary artery disease | Logistic regression, Decision tree, Random Forest, Support vector machine, K-nearest neighbors (KNN) | can effectively detect the presence of liver fibrosis in patients with chronic hepatitis C. | further studies should include data from other HCV cohorts and perhaps consider other disease features to clearly discern the disease state of the HCV patients. |