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(19) INDIA

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(54) Title of the invention : METHOD FOR SCALING DISTRIBUTED INFORMATION SYSTEM

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (51) International classification | :G06T 3/40 | (71)**Name of Applicant :** **1)CMR TECHNICAL CAMPUS** Address of Applicant :KANDLAKOYA, MEDCHAL ROAD, HYDERABAD-501401, TELANGANA, INDIA. Telangana India |
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| Filing Date | :NA | |
| (87) International Publication No | : NA | |
| (61) Patent of Addition to Application Number | :NA | |
| Filing Date | :NA | |
| (62) Divisional to Application Number | :NA | |
| Filing Date | :NA | |

(57) Abstract :

A method of verifying the authenticity of goods or services, in which breaking the life cycle of goods or services into stages, at the first stage of the life cycle, a unique tracking code is generated, which is applied to the goods or the document corresponding to the service is marked, each such unique tracking code is assigned information in a single database of all goods and services containing information about the parameters of the goods or services at the first stage of the life cycle, at each next stage of the life cycle, a new unique tracking code is generated, which is applied to the product or marked with a document corresponding to the service, each such new unique tracking code is assigned information in a single database of all goods and services, containing information about the parameters of the goods or services both at each next stage of the life cycle, and at all previous ones; providing access to the buyer of the goods or the consumer of the service to a single database of all goods and services, in which, when the buyer of the goods or the consumer sends the scanned unique tracking code using their personal client device to the remote server, they are sent back to the personal client device of the buyer of the goods or consumer of the service a signal corresponding to reliable information about a product or service, characterized in that form a list of user access parameters corresponding to different access rights of users of a single database of all goods and services; breaking down a single database of all goods and services into regions corresponding to different user access parameters, to each of which users with specific access rights have access for each user, a single database of all goods and services generates his user identification code corresponding to his user access parameter, which is also entered into a single database of all goods and services, when transferring data to a single database of all goods and services or when requesting data from it, the user identification code is checked, if the verified user identification code matches the one that is in the unified database of all goods and services; providing the user with access according to their right of access to the corresponding area of the unified database area of all goods and services, if they do not comply, they do not provide access.

No. of Pages : 23 No. of Claims : 6

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(19) INDIA

(22) Date of filing of Application :16/12/2020

(21) Application No.202041054739 A

(43) Publication Date : 25/12/2020

(54) Title of the invention : SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR THEMATIC CONTEXT-BASED DECISION SUPPORT USING MULTI-SENSORY MULTI-DIMENSIONAL INPUT DATA FUSION AND ASSOCIATION

| | | |
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| (51) International classification | :G06F16/951 | (71)**Name of Applicant :** |
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| (61) Patent of Addition to Application Number | :NA | **3)VINAYAK JAGTAP** |
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| (62) Divisional to Application Number | :NA | |
| Filing Date | :NA | |

(57) Abstract :

Exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure are directed towards a system and method for thematic context-based decision support using multi-sensory multi-dimensional input data fusion and association, comprising IoT enabled devices configured to capture sensor data/content through sensors, the IoT enabled devices configured to deliver the sensor data/content captured by the sensors to a cloud server over a network. Computing device configured to receive the sensor data/content from the cloud server by a thematic context-based decision module, the thematic context-based decision module configured to perform data fusion and association for the sensor data/content to provide one or more thematic decisions. Fig. 1

No. of Pages : 28 No. of Claims : 10

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(12) PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATION
(19) INDIA
(22) Date of filing of Application :15/12/2020

(21) Application No.202041054531 A
(43) Publication Date : 01/01/2021

(54) Title of the invention : SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR LIMITING SOFTWARE UPDATES

| | |
|---|---|
| (51) International classification | :G06F 8/65 |
| (31) Priority Document No | :NA |
| (32) Priority Date | :NA |
| (33) Name of priority country | :NA |
| (86) International Application No | :NA |
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| (61) Patent of Addition to Application Number | :NA |
| Filing Date | :NA |
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**4)RAJ KUMAR PATRA**

(57) Abstract :
Exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure are directed towards a method of detecting piracy software on a server comprising of: receiving a request from a client computer for a software update of a software product residing on the client computer; determining at the server a test to be performed on a software product of the client computer, the test including executable code; sending the test to the client computer and executing the code of the test on the client computer; and sending a result of the test to the server for evaluation, wherein the result of the test is used by the server to determine whether the software product of the client computer is a legitimate copy, whereby if the test fails when the client computer is evaluated by a server computer, rejecting the software update of the client computer, wherein the test detects infringing software. FIG .2

No. of Pages : 12 No. of Claims : 2

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(19) INDIA

(22) Date of filing of Application :15/12/2020

(21) Application No.202041054534 A

(43) Publication Date : 01/01/2021

(54) Title of the invention : METHOD FOR DISPLAYING APPLICATION SOFTWARE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (51) International classification | :G06F 3/14 | (71)**Name of Applicant :** **1)CMR TECHNICAL CAMPUS** Address of Applicant :CMR Technical Campus, Kandlakoya, Medchal Road, Hyderabad-501401, Telangana, India. Telangana India |
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| (32) Priority Date | :NA | |
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| (87) International Publication No | : NA | **2)MAUGHAL AHMED ALI BAIG** |
| (61) Patent of Addition to Application Number | :NA | **3)AVALA RAJI REDDY** |
| Filing Date | :NA | **4)MALLESH SUDHAMALLA** |
| (62) Divisional to Application Number | :NA | |
| Filing Date | :NA | |

(57) Abstract :

Exemplary embodiments of the present disclosure are directed towards method of displaying application software, comprising of: obtaining at least two parametric coefficients indicating application software information for a specified period; deriving an application software sort index as a result of calculation based on at least two obtained parametric coefficients; and sorting the application software according to the sorting index and presenting the sorted application software; while obtaining at least two parametric coefficients indicating information about the application software for a specified period, is: obtaining the value of the number of downloads of the application software for the specified period and processing the value of the number of downloads by multiplying the value of the number of downloads by (1/2) T , where T is the set time period, thereby obtaining a coefficient of the number of downloads indicating information about the application software providing for a specified period. FIG : 1AND 2

No. of Pages : 11 No. of Claims : 1

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Australian Government

IP Australia

# CERTIFICATE OF GRANT

# INNOVATION PATENT

**Patent number:** 2021101959

The Commissioner of Patents has granted the above patent on 19 May 2021, and certifies that the below particulars have been registered in the Register of Patents.

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**Title of invention:**

A CLASSIFIER FOR ATTACK DETECTION IN CLOUD ENVIRONMENT AND DATA COMPUTING FOR SMART CITIES AND SMART HEALTHCARE SYSTEM USING INTERNET OF THINGS

**Name of inventor(s):**

Obulesu, O.; VinayaKumari, N.; Somasekhar, G.; Babu Mandru, Deena; NageswaraRao, D.; Donthi, Ranadheer; Vijay Prasad, S.; Ghantasala, G. S. Pradeep; Yaswanth, Raparthi and Naik. B., Venkateswarulu

**Term of Patent:**

Eight years from 15 April 2021

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Commissioner of Patents

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PATENTS ACT 1990

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Australian Government

IP Australia

# CERTIFICATE OF GRANT
# INNOVATION PATENT

**Patent number:** 2021101077

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**Title of Invention:**

SMART SHUTTER ASSEMBLY SYSTEM

**Name of Inventor(s):**

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**Term of Patent:**

Eight years from 28 February 2021

NOTE: This Innovation Patent cannot be enforced unless and until it has been examined by the Commissioner of Patents and a Certificate of Examination has been issued. See sections 120(1A) and 129A of the Patents Act 1990, set out on the reverse of this document.

Director
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Dated this 14th day of April 2021

Commissioner of Patents

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# CERTIFICATE OF GRANT

# INNOVATION PATENT

**Patent number:** 2020101581

The Commissioner of Patents has granted the above patent on 26 August 2020, and certifies that the below particulars have been registered in the Register of Patents.

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**Title of Invention:**

LYMPH NODE METASTASES DETECTION FROM CT IMAGES USING DEEP LEARNING

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Eight years from 31 July 2020

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Commissioner of Patents

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
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PATENTS ACT 1990

The Australian Patents Register is the official record and should be referred to for the full details pertaining to this IP Right.

Chapter

# Assessment Methods of Cognitive Ability of Human Brains for Inborn Intelligence Potential Using Pattern Recognitions

*Rohit Raja, Hiral Raja, RajKumar Patra, Kamal Mehta, Akanksha Gupta and Kunta Ramya Laxmi*

## Abstract

This research aims to examine the scientific study related to fingerprint patterns and brains lobes. Generally, this method is used to find and develop the inborn potential and personality especially of children. Every person is having inborn potential and personality, which will help us to analyze strength and weakness. The present work is based only on the analysis and used as a reference for scientific research in the field of Galtian and statistical study conducted based on the fingerprint processing. Human brain is divided into two parts, left hemispheres and right hemispheres. Fingers of right hand represent the functions of left brain and fingers of left hand represent the functions of right brain. Human brain is divided into 10 lobes and each lobe is related with each finger. Each lobe represents different intelligences. A detailed analysis of the fingerprint would help the researchers to find the inborn talents. It will provide them the most appropriate learning habits from young age and improve learning ability effectively. The vital factor of an individual's intelligence is determined by neural network connection of brain cells. Cognitive science is the scientific study that will help you to know about yourself.

**Keywords:** Galtian characteristic, pattern recognition, neural network, cognitive cell, intelligence

## 1. Introduction

Clinical specialists, through tracking, recording, comparison, induction, and also professional trials showed that fingerprints deliver the exact evaluation of a character's innate talents. The evaluation gadget opinions the distribution of mind's understanding ability and also allotment of cerebral characteristic of a selected and additionally elements suitable statistical document of person's innate intelligence. Thus, it permits increase of the man or woman in international of leading information.

This can help the guide/mentor to recognize the inherent qualities and powerful conversation mode of the man or woman. It will provide the maximum right discovering behaviors from the young age, which would be over and above to finding out capabilities. It can likewise help the guide/mentor to recognize the development of

# Speech Recognition to Build Context: A Survey


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***Abstract*—In era Computer evolution many problems can be solved using computer vision and signal processing. These domains are typically Digitized in binary files like Images, Audio, and Videos. The translation, recognition and synthesis are required while understating the meaning of the binary content. The recognition process is also having many problems in case of audio processing. The missing context is the major reason in pattern-based matching. This is due to unclear or low-quality input, as well as training model on different frequencies but by using context some of the accuracy may improve. Context finding from binary files is a challenge as it works in temporal and space domain. Binary data like images contain special information, while audio files contain temporal information. Video files have both time and space domains. Updating context in the temporal domain, to find proper context from the audio corpus, speech recognition is applied. Over the time period, there are different models adapted like Hidden Markov Model (HMM), Rule Based models with fuzzy support, pattern-based models including machine learning techniques K-nearest neighbor, Support Vector Machine, also latest techniques like Artificial Neural Network (ANN). These technologies are typically included in Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR). ASR uses Language resources with any one of the above models. Here, an in-depth survey on ASR and available APIs. Technologies used to build APIs also discussed.**



***Keywords- Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR), Language Resource, Machine Learning, Hidden Markov Model (HMM), Artificial Neural Network (ANN), Sequence Modeling, Context determination***


## I. INTRODUCTION

Binary files give information like single Image can express thousands of words. To extract such vast information from the binary file is a tough task. It requires domain knowledge, a similar thought process as of its originator. It is a very challenging task to make it automated. Evolution in computer made it easy and less time-consuming. There are various methods used to extract binary files. These methods are typically in the domain of Computer Vision and Signal Processing.

Context is built on this extracted information. Information extraction from image files, builds context which will mostly remain static as images are from space domain while information extraction from audio files is in the temporal domain. Dynamic inputs of audio corpus make this task tougher, as context will change according to the upcoming audio corpus. Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) system is used to extract the information which can be made adaptive for dynamic inputs [1].

Here we are considering English as input Resource Language. The generic process for Digital signal processing and speech recognition is shown in fig. 1. The audio corpus is sampled to tokenize data. Then filtering is applied to remove noise from the audio corpus. The spectral analysis used to find basic features from audio corpus to get the more detailed meaning of corpus. Parameter translator used to smooth the corpus. Then there are various statistical models used to actual speech recognition. Information extracted from the audio corpus in signal processing may be used for emotion recognition and that will enrich the context building [23]. In this paper, only speech recognition is considered that too specifically text extraction from an audio corpus using different statistical models.

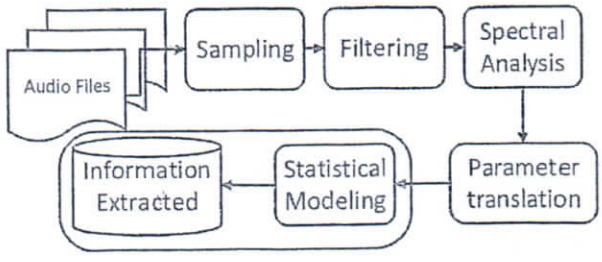


Fig. 1. Digital Signal Processing and Speech Recognition

The most of the existing method try to find pattern in audio corpus to predict the similarity. The accuracy is nearly 54% for most of these methods due to noise or modulation and features considered are different for each individual like frequency and tone of the person speaking. Hence we need to improve speech recognition by using context of the speech. That will enhance the quality of the recognized text.

This paper includes many models which are used mostly in isolation for speech recognition. They have different

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# A Software Quality Measurement using Generalized Half Logistic Distribution

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***Abstract***

*Two types of generalizations are proposed for the Half logistic distribution by the authors. In this article an attempt is made to generate a software quality measurement with reliability growth models for the two types of generalizations to half logistic distribution and to compare the models. The models are developed using NHPP. The constants of the model are obtained using well known MLE. The Reliability Growth Models developed with GHLD is compared with generalized exponential distribution through goodness of fit.*

***Keywords:*** *SDLC, software reliability, Non-homogeneous Poisson process (NHPP), Generalized half-logistic model, maximum likelihood estimation, Q-Q Plot.*

## 1 Introduction

Software is a difficult process with the development of programs, execution and implementation as per the design of Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC). Software testing is one of the phases of SDLC carried out at different stages of SDLC to put out bugs (Software faults) before customer finds and reports them to the development team. In the process of testing the quality of the software, a measurable characteristic is the software reliability. The reliability builds the confidence about software correctness in the user. Software reliability measurement can be studied through analytical models basing on failure process criterion.Failure count models is one of the groups that leads to Poissondistribution. The observed failures per unit time will reduce,as faults are detached from the software. If A (t) can be a failure rate in Poisson process model,

$$P[A(t) = x] = \frac{[c(t)]^x e^{-c(t)}}{x!}, x = 0,1,2,\ldots\ldots \quad (1.1)$$

In above equation,c(t) can be regarded as mean-value function in a growth model of software reliability. Many authors developed models and we can have from Musa[3];Pham[4] discussed growth models using different probability models; Satya Prasad [7],[5] developed Half logistic software reliability growth model and Lutfiah Ismail Alturk and Wejdan Saleem Alahmadi [2] considered to compare Non-homogeneous process using type – I GHLD in literature. In this article, we usedgeneralized HLD models type-I and type-II toapplynon-homogeneous Poisson processes to study these models as growth models for software reliability.The two generalizations type-I and type-II of Generalized Half Logistic Distribution are given below:

The pdf defined by R.R.L. Kantam *et. al* [6] is given by

$$f(x) = \frac{2\theta e^{-x}(1-e^{-x})^{\theta-1}}{(1+e^{-x})^{\theta+1}}, \quad x > 0, \theta > 0 \quad (1.2)$$



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# A MODEL TO DETECT SOCIAL NETWORK MENTAL DISORDERS USING AI TECHNIQUES.

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**Abstract:**

Nowadays the users of social network are increasing drastically worldwide. This platform become very useful for sharing information, discussing on various issues, Even majority of their active time they are spending on social medias like tweeter, face Book etc. Due to this physical human relations are damaging, and users are addicted to internet and frequent checking of tweeter, Facebook etc, Net compulsion. Recent surveys telling that there is a relation between mental health and social network behaviour. Still it is unclear how this mental illness and social networks are related. In this paper we are going propose a model to to find out mental disorders using social network data analysis, in this work we have collected the data from twitter and manually labelled that data into two classes one is depressive and other is normal then then data pre-processing was performed then it is divided into training and testing sets, training data is used to build the model by making navie bayes classifier to learn from the data. Once model is build it was tested with the testing set and obtained results with high Accuracy around 92.3. So usually doctor need to find metal disorders they will fire some questions to the patient based on that doctor detects mental illness but in this model we can able to detect mental disorders without consulting patient based on their social network behaviour analysis.

## 1. Introduction

Social network is nothing but an internet based software application which allows family members, friends, colleagues, clients connect to one other to share information like photos, videos, messages, Documents, Location etc altogether it changes entirely the way we are communicating. In recent years the popularity of social media increases drastically throughout the world. Even it is reaching to common man , uneducated persons also can able to use these social media comfortably. Here information exchange is very fast with in no time any information can reach throughout the world. Various kinds of social media available in current market are shown in Fig.1.

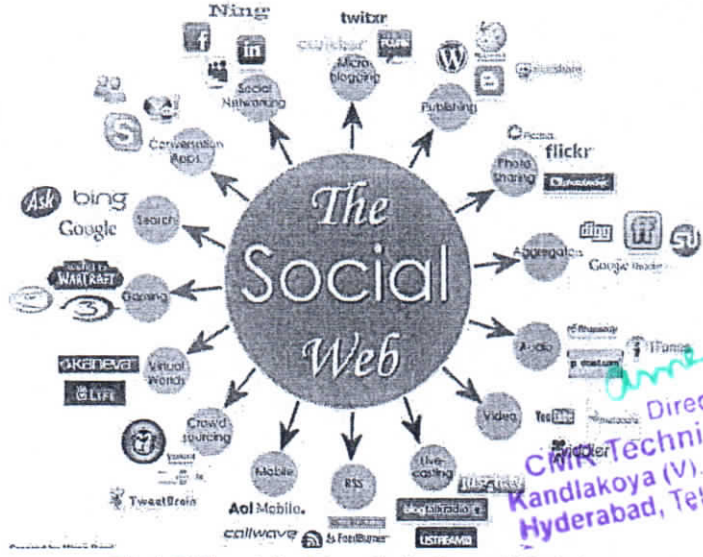


Fig.1 Different Social media in Current Market

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# A Study of Quantum Computing and Quantum Diamond Microscope Techniques to Advance Neuroimaging

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***Abstract***— With the increasing power of ultra supercomputing, the power of quantum computing (QC) in healthcare sectors swiftly advancing neuroimaging, pinpointing sole cells, molecules or clusters of molecules instead of the intact-tissues, hence lets neuroscientists to observe less-significant transforms in the tissue. The growth of QC in neuroimaging has the potential-to-progress modern-medical-management(MMM/M³) for a myriad-of-multitude neurological disorders specifically cancer and Parkinson`s disease. To elucidate the quantum computing and quantum microscope diamond techniques efficacy in healthcare modern management for advancing neuroimaging. The following methods are examined in this study. Computed-axial-tomography(CAT) Magnetic resonance imaging(MRI,7T) by the injection of radioactive-substance, and positron emission tomography(PET) with the injection of radio-active-tracer(RAT) and/or radio-pharma-ceuticals(RPC). Quantum computing(QC) MR-fingerprinting(QC-MRF), QC with neuroimaging fingerprinting for pinpointing at sole-molecules or clusters-of-molecules as a substitute of the intact-tissues. Quantum-microscope with MRI for observing cuprous-ions($Cu^{+2}$) molecules. CAT showed the information on shape and size-of-tissue. PET disclosed how brain organs are functioning, can point the tumor by verifying metabolic movement of body tissues. MRI(7Tesla) viewed the entire tissues and considered high resolution. Quantum computing with neuroimaging glanced at sole-molecules or clusters-of-molecules rather than the intact-tissues. The QC is contributing the likelihood-opportunity of considering yet surplus we are capable-to-perceive by this process. Quantum computing of neuroimage fingerprinting-technique can be produced in as little as $\frac{1}{6}$ one sixth of the time, at present attains over and above 25% extra defined, hence letting neuroscientists to observe less-significant transforms in the tissue. ***Significance***: Quantum computing for neuroimaging has the prospective to progress modern-medical-management (MMM/M³) for complex-neurological disorders, such as, heterogenous cancer/breast-cancer, neurodegenerative Parkinson`s disease, and seizure epilepsy. Optimistically, to a great extent faster than they presently are able to, which occasionally achieves in few days.

Keywords— Computed Axial Tomography (CAT), Magnetic Resonance Fingerprinting (MRF), Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Positron-Emission-Tomography (PET), Quantum Computing(QC), Modern-Medical-Management(MMM/M³).

**Key message**: Quantum computing (QC) for neuroimaging has the potential-to-progress modern-medical-management for complex-neurological-disorders. QC pinpointing sole-molecules or clusters-of-molecules rather than the intact-tissues, hence lets neuroscientists to examine less significant-transforms in the tissue.

## 1. Introduction

With the increasing power of ultra supercomputing, the power of quantum computing in healthcare sectors swiftly advancing neuroimaging cells, pinpointing sole molecules or clusters of molecules instead of the intact tissues, hence lets neuroscientists to observe less-significant transforms in the tissue. [1], [2] The growth-of-quantum computing in neuroimaging has the potential-to-progress modern-medical-management (MMM/M³) for a myriad-of-multitude neurological disorders specifically heterogenous cancer, advance neurodegenerative idiopathic Parkinson`s disease, and seizure epilepsy. [3]. Quantum computing (QC) is a new age, new era in the region of area that is envisaged and predicted to transform and revolutionize the whole thing in the real world universally and to wonder the cosmos restlessly for yearns. Insightful changes will transpire in all industry as the applications of QC are achieved. Medical science specifically medicine is one of the first sectors assigned to turn into one of the untimely implementers of the technology. The increased power of quantum-computations shall be employed in multitude-of-myriad (MoM) areas, as of rapidly swifting up research and design and development of new therapeutic drugs, for creating radiotherapy advancing further and precisely advancing prognostics. One space in healthcare that has already been looking at how quantum computing can help them overcome their challenges is that of medical imaging, particularly for modern medical management (MMM/M³) and tracking of cancer treatment. Hitherto, medical imaging has become a backbone to neuroscience and had develop into mandatory for inferring every neurological disorders health hazards especially human brain`s heterogenous and neurodegenerative multi-system diseases such as Cancer, Parkinson`s diseases, Alzheimer`s, epileptic seizures, etc particularly for modern medical management (MMM/M³) and tracing of current treatment. Quantum computing is a new era and it is expected and envisaged to transform the whole thing, insightful renovations will take place in every industry as the applications of quantum computing are apprehended and recognized or comprehended. Medical science especially medicine is one of the first sectors tagged to befall and befit one of the early implementers of the technology. The superior power of ultra super-computations will be

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Original Research Article

# A study of novel molecules for parkinson's disease treatment molecular mechanisms of neurodegenerative complexities and brain protection

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ABSTRACT

*Parkinson's research has develop into the focal point of perseverance, hard work and doggedness intended for reducing the progression of cardinal motor symptoms and motoric feature-manifestations of Parkinson's disease. As on to date, even though there is no cure for PD but there are cutting edge technologies like deep brain stimulators (DBS) which significantly reduces the symptoms, restores and increases the motor functioning. Hence, there is a new hope for Parkinson's disease (PD) patients.* Recent novel developments of molecules and molecular drivers for Parkinson's disease treatment, molecular mechanisms of neurodegenerative complexities, latest findings of BT13 molecules followed by neuroplasticity and neuroprotection have significant impact in this area. *These new developments significantly reduced the progression of Parkinson disease and patients could walk confidently with the help of these PD treatments – medical management techniques and may lead to cure this malady in the near future. This study investigated these novel developments for Parkinson's.* Scientists have made advances in PD and possible causes of PD. Now, momentous endeavors in clinical and basic fundamental investigations are intended in the direction of growth of enhanced therapies, together with the classification of neuro protective strategies which might sluggish the disease sequence. As scientists go on to expose new about the function of genes and genomes, risk-factors, and brain-circuits involved in PD, they function steadily progressively in the direction of curing therapy. This study explored the recent discoveries in neuroscience especially for the Parkinson disease and movement disorders. Neuroscientists have discovered novel molecular drivers for the treatment of Parkinson's disease. Molecular drivers of movement disorders particularly Parkinson's disease had discovered by researchers who furthermore established how they impact the functions of genes implicated in the state of condition that the findings might mark to a possible novel medical management. Hence, this novel provocative pathways ought to be measured as possible objectives which are goals for the newer medicine for evolving especially the advanced idiopathic Parkinson's disease patients.



## 1. Introduction

Neuroscience is well advanced. This transdisciplanary area today spanning a wide range of research through massive investigations empirically and experimentally and development efforts as of the fields of molecular biology of neural or nerve-cells, i.e., the coding genes that the proteins required for functioning the central nervous system (CNS) and encoding genomes to the biological basis of normal and abnormal behavior, the action emotion and cognition - the mental properties by which individuals interact with each other and with their environments, and perception (vision and speech).[1] Gene normally comprises

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# Prediction Of Heart Disease Using Hybrid Linear Regression

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***ABSTRACT- Heart disease (HD) is one of the most common diseases, and early diagnosis of this disease is a vital activity for many health care providers to avoid and save lives for their patients. Heart disease accounts to be the leading cause of death across the globe. Health sector contains hidden information which helps in making early decisions by predicting existing disease such as coronary heart disease using machine learning methods. The proposed Hybrid Linear Regression Model (HLRM) implemented in two phases. Initially, data preprocessing is done; missing values are imputed with KNN and simple mean imputation and next Principal Component Analysis is used to extract the most contributing attributes for the cause of disease. Second, Stochastic Gradient Descent is the linear regression used to record the probability values of dependent variables, in order to determine the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. The overall prediction accuracy of the proposed model is observed as 89.13%. The outcome of this study will help as a reference for medical practitioners and also as a research platform for the academia***

***Keywords: machine learning; heart disease, association, Linear Regression Model, principal component analysis, Decision tree;***

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Significant numbers of patient records and their medical conditions are found in health databases. A lot of valuable information is hidden within this data such as disease relationships and patterns. Extraction of this valuable information could provide& enhance new medical knowledge to identify and learn more about diseases and their pattern. In the previous research, various methodologies have been developed and applied to discover this unexplored knowledge [1]. The Naïve Bayes algorithm was used by authors in[19] to diagnose HD cases and to propose the Heart Disease Prediction System (HDPS) with the evaluation of certain algorithm parameters. There is an extensive availability of novel computational tools and methods for the analysis of data. Huge medical data is needed to develop predictive models for identification of diseases at an early stage. These models enable practitioners and researchers to select the most appropriate strategy to handle clinical decisions. Data mining can be described as a collection of such methods. Data mining offers