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TABLE II
SUMMARY OF LITERATURE SURVEY

Classification	Feature Selection	Dataset	Accuracy	Ref.
Neural Network	Information gain	Cleveland	Training: 89.56%, Validation: 80.99%	[13]
SVM	ReliefF	Statlog	84.81%	[14]
SVM	MRMR	UCI	84.85%	[15]
SVM	Filter-based Cuckoo Search Algorithm (CSA)	Eric	89.90%	[16]
		Hungarian	94.22%	
		Statlog	94%	
		Z-Alizadeh Sani	90%	
Naïve Bayes		Echocardiogram	100%	
Linear Discriminant Analysis	Genetic algorithm	Cleveland	89.07% for binary class, 67.22% for multiclass	[18]
K-NN	Forward selection	NM*	78.66%	[19]
K-NN	SBS	Cleveland	90%	[20]
Neural Network	ANN	Ischemic Heart Disease dataset of Madras Medical College	Training: 89.4%, Testing: 82.2 %	[22]

TABLE II (CONT'D)
SUMMARY OF LITERATURE SURVEY

Classification	Feature Selection	Dataset	Accuracy	Ref.
Decision tree	Gain ratio decision tree	NM*	85%	[23]
PCA-SVM	SVM-RFE	UCI	88.24%	[24]
SVM	PSO-SVM	Cleveland	88.22%	[26]
Ensemble	Hybrid ReliefF and Rough Set	Statlog	92.59%	[27]
Naïve Bayes	SVM-RFE and gain-ratio	Cleveland	84.1584%	[28]
Random Forest			84.1604%	
Decision tree	-	UCI	98.28%	[31]
Neural Network	Logistic regression	Cleveland	84%	[32]
Naïve Bayes	PSO	Statlog	87.91%	[33]
K-NN	Correlation matrix	UCI	88.52%	[34]
SVM with boosting	-	Cleveland	84.81%	[35]
Ensemble majority vote	Brute force	Cleveland	85.48%	[36]
Ensemble based on distances for K-NN	-	Cleveland	84.83%	[37]
Random forest	-	Cleveland	87.50%	[38]
Hybrid Classifier with Weighted Voting	-	UCI	82.54%	[42]
VPRS+RIPPER	VPRS	Cleveland	88.89%	[3]
Hybrid ensemble	-	SPECT	96%	[43]
Hybrid Random Forest with Linear Model	Decision Tree Entropy	Cleveland	88.47%	[39]
Deep Neural Network	-	Cleveland	83.67%	[47]
Recurrent Neural Network	-	Local dataset	90%	[48]
Convolutional Neural Network	-	NM*	85%	[49]

NM*: Not mentioned in the research paper clearly.