

#### **Editorial**

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## How Data Mining is useful in Ayurveda

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**D**ata mining is a computational process of discovering patterns in large data sets involving methods at the intersection of artificial intelligence, machine learning, statistics and database systems. <sup>[1-3]</sup> The term data mining appeared around 1990 in the database community. Currently, data mining and knowledge discovery are used interchangeably.

To achieve valuable information, in context of Data Mining, it follows three major steps i.e, data collection, data shrink and valuable data quest. There are various approaches adopted by variety of researchers. Such approach involves; association analysis, Extrapolative modeling, database fragmentation and divergence detection.

Data Mining Practices is mainly decision Tree Model structures for representing collection of decisions to generate various rules for the classification of data set. Some of the examples are Chi Square Automatic Interaction Detection (CHAID) and Classification and Regression Trees (CART) to apply on unclassified data sets to predicate the records with fine outcomes. Another data mining practices are Artificial Intelligence. In this technique, major techniques used are knowledge acquisition and representation, machine learning, pattern recognition, code based reasoning, intelligent agents and neural networks. [4]

From the eve of 1970's the GOI has made enormous attempts to standardize Ayurveda by formulating numerous qualifications for Ayurveda practitioners and necessitated accreditation policies to institutions across states. Some of the initiatives are, Indian Medical Central Council Act-framed in 1970, Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) under the Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) established in 1971, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare-framed to monitor higher education in Ayurveda and Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) designed to pursue research in Ayurveda. There are lots of countries practicing Ayurveda as their fundamental medical practice. Around, 75% - 80% of the people in Nepal, Sri Lanka, China, European and Western countries use some form of Ayurvedic products and the governments have established various ministries, medical regulations and universities to offer Ayurveda practice to common people also, therefore, as to enable this medicine system an everlasting practice.

This information base is accessible through Decision Support System (DSS), data mining tool and digitized searchable texts. The data-mining tool enables precise knowledge searches using Boolean operators. Information related to diseases, causative factors, symptoms, treatment guidelines, drugs, dietary recipes, lifestyle changes and treatment procedures can be searched through complex queries employing any number of combinations of search strings. <sup>[5]</sup> The chief sources pertaining to Ayurved are described as follows.

www.planetayurveda.com
www. Ayurveda.in
www.ayush.com
www.ayurveda.org/index.aspx
www.maharshiayurvedaindia.com
www.ayurveda.md
www.ayurvedaschool.in
www.ayurhelp.com
www.alwaysayurveda.com
www.ayushportal.nic.in
www.pubmed.gov
www.iaim.edu.in

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In this issue, we have tried to give some basic knowledge about necessity of data mining of Ayurveda for the benefits of students, researchers and professionals.

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