For our analysis, we looked for frontal asymmetry in brain activity to tease out emotional states, such as happy, sad, stressed, and relaxed. We found that there were many frequencies which were significantly different between the left and right hemisphere. Knowing this, we devised a machine learning algorithm that matches emotional states to frequency patterns measured by SMILE. With this machine learning, we have been able to teach the computer how to distinguish positive and negative emotions, with the possibility of including many more emotional states in the future.