

Sr. No	Title of the paper	Name of Authors	Published Year	Methods Used to detect stress	Algorithms	Advantages and disadvantages.
1	Automatic Stress Detection Using Wearable Sensors and Machine Learning.	1.Shruti Gedam 2.Sanchita Paul	2020	1. Methods Used for stress detection ---- A) Stress Detection using Wearable Sensors and IOT Devices. B) Stress detection using Electrocardiogram (ECG)--- C) Stress detection using Electroencephalography (EEG) D) Stress detection using wearable Photoplethysmography (PPG) device. E) Stress Detection Using Microblogs.	tree algorithm Random Forest Naïve Bayes. d K-Nearest Neighbour.	Random Forest Gives best results.  It is found that features extracted using Heart rate, Heart rate variability and skin conductance are more useful in prediction of stress level of an individual.
2	A Decision Tree Optimised SVM Model for Stress Detection using Bio signals.	1.Alana Paul Cruz 2. Aravind Pradeep 3.Kavali Riya Sivasankar 4.Krishnaveni K S	2020	A) Electrocardiogram (ECG) was taken as the bio signal to detect stress. B) ECG represents electrical activity of human heart. C) Accuracy was measured using confusion matrix in MATLAB to find the best SVM model. D) For designing the model, test study was directed and substantiated for stress detection using database "drivedb" [Stress Recognition in Automobile Drivers] which was taken from the website Physio net.	A) Supervised machine learning Algorithm, SVM was used for building the model.	1. The conclusion drawn was that Cubic SVM model showed higher accuracy rate than other models. 2. Cubic SVM model with a Gaussian Kernel surpassed the other SVM model in accuracy.
3	Stress Detection Using Machine Learning Algorithms.	1.V. R. Archana 2.B. M. Devaraju	2020	A) Electrocardiogram, Electromyogram, Galvanic Skin Response Hand and Foot, Respiration and Heart Rate.	A) Naïve Bayes is used for probability classification. B) K-Nearest Neighbour is used for classification technique and predicts the nearest neighbor in the data.	The proposed systems have taken statistical data and have taken some attributes are Electrocardiogram, Electromyography, Galvanic skin response hand and foot, Heart Rate, Respiration

4	Stress Detection with Machine Learning and Deep Learning using Multimodal Physiological Data.	1.Pramod Bobade. 2.Vani M.	2020	A) WESAD is the dataset that is used for this study. This dataset was introduced and made publicly available by Attila Reiss, Philip Schmidt, et al. in 2018.	six machine learning (Random Forest, Decision Tree, AdaBoost, k-Nearest Neighbour, Linear Discriminant Analysis and Kernel Support Vector Machine) and a deep learning artificial neural network (ANN) were used and their performance was compared.	1. by using deep learning's simple artificial neural network classifier, accuracy has reached up to 84.32% and up to 95.21% in the case of three-class and binary classification problems, respectively. 2.the DT had the overall worst performance, whereas kernel SVM had the best performance among all machine learning classifiers, and ANN gives the overall best performance among all classifiers.
5	Stress detection using deep neural networks.	1.Russell Li. 2.Zhandong Liu.	2020	A)1D convolutional neural network and a deep multilayer perceptron neural network for stress detection and emotion classification.  B) The datasets from Schmidt et al. were used for neural network training and testing.	AdaBoost, Random forest, LDA.	1 ) t the deep 1D convolutional neural network, which analyzed physiological signals from chest-worn sensors, performed marginally better than the deep multilayer perceptron neural network, which analyzed physiological signals from wrist-worn sensors.

