Literature survey

Sr.No	Title of the paper	Name of authors	Published year	Remarks
1	Automatic Stress Detection Using Wearable Sensors and Machine Learning	Shruti gedam,sanchitha paul	2020	In this paper, authors examine and review various stress detection approaches who uses low-cost wearable sensors for data collection and machine learning algorithms for predicting stress level of an individual. Researchers have found that stress level can be detected through some physiological measures like heart rate,heart rate variability and skin conductance. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive review on various stress detectiontechniques and gives a reliable guideline towards more efficient detection of stress.
2	Machine Learning and IoT for Prediction and Detection of Stress	Mr.Purnendu Shekhar Pandey	2017	In this paper,authors examine and review Based on heart beat we can predict whether a person is in Stress or not.Stress is one of the main factors that are affecting millions of lives. Thus, it is important to inform the person about his unhealthy life style and even alarm him/her before any acute condition occurs. To detect the stress beforehand we have used heart beat rate as one of the parameters. Internet of Things (IoT) along with Machine Learning (ML) is used to alarm the situation when the person is in real risk. ML is used to predict the condition of the patient and IoT is used to communicate the patience about his/her acute stress condition.
3	Stress Detection with Machine Learning and Deep Learning using Multimodal Physiological Data	Pramod Bobade,Vani M	2020	This paper proposes different machine learning and deep learning techniques for stress detection on individuals usingmultimodal dataset recorded from wearable physiological andmotion sensors, which can prevent a person from various stress-related health problems. Data of sensor modalities like three-axis acceleration (ACC), electrocardiogram (ECG), blood volume pulse (BVP), body temperature (TEMP), respiration (RESP),electromyogram (EMG) and electrodermal activity (EDA) are for three physiological conditions

				amusement, neutral and stress states, are taken from WESAD dataset. The accuracies for three-class (amusement vs. baseline vs. stress) and binary(stress vs. non-stress) classifications were evaluated and compared by using machine learning techniques like K-Nearest Neighbour,Linear Discriminant Analysis, Random Forest, Decision Tree, AdaBoost and Kernel Support Vector Machine. Besides, simplefeed forward deep learning artificial neural network is introduced for these three-class and binary classifications. During the study,by using machine learning techniques, accuracies of up to 81.65% and 93.20% are achieved for three-class and binary classificationproblems respectively, and by using deep learning, the achievedaccuracy is up to 84.32% and 95.21% respectively.