Algorithms that can be used for text-based emotion classification

1. Naive Bayes – These are probabilistic algorithms that can be used for emotional analysis classification, assigns a probability that a given word or phrase should be considered one of the provided categories. This algorithm uses far less computation as compared to other classification algorithms.
2. Support Vector Machines – Support vector machine algorithm finds a hyperplane in an N-dimensional space that distinctly classifies the data points.
3. KNN – KNN algorithm assumes the similarity between the new case/data and available cases and put the new case into the category that is most like the available categories. Major drawback of KNN is that it becomes significantly slow as the size of that data grows.
4. Decision Tree - Creates a model that predicts the value of a target variable by learning simple decision rules inferred from the data features.
5. Random Forests - The random forest combines hundreds or thousands of decision trees, trains each one on a slightly different set of the observations, splitting nodes in each tree considering a limited number of the features. The final predictions of the random forest are made by averaging the predictions of each individual tree.

This helps in preventing the model to overfit.

However, both Random Forests and Decision Tree requires high computation power when the data is large.

1. Conv nets
2. LSTM -