Literature Survey:

Sr. No	Title of Paper	Name of Authors	Published Year	Remarks
1.	Stress Detection with Machine Learning and Deep Learning using Multimodal Physiological Data	1.Pramod Bobade 2. Vani M	July 2020	The proposed research work has understood the structure and format of the publicly available WESAD dataset, cleaned and transformed data to a set eligible to construct machine learning and deep learning classification methods, explored and constructed various classification models and compared them. This model has achieved the accuracy of 84.32% and 95.21% on a three-class and a binary classification problems
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	28-30 July 2020	With the proposed model they attained a better performance than earlier findings. Their model with Tree optimised Cubic SVM shows more accuracy in identifying stress when compared to already existing models. With their accurate model they have taken remedial measures to reduce health risks.
3.	Stress detection using deep neural networks	1.Russell Li 2.Zhandong Liu	30 December 2020	The deep convolutional neural network achieved 99.80% and 99.55% accuracy rates for binary and 3-class classification, respectively. The deep multilayer perceptron neural network achieved 99.65% and 98.38% accuracy rates for binary and 3-class classification, respectively. Two deep neural networks were developed: a deep 1D convolutional neural network and a deep multilayer perceptron neural network. The networks analyzed physiological signals measured from chest-worn and wrist-worn sensors to perform the two tasks of binary stress detection and 3-class emotion classification.
4.	Automatic Stress Detection Using Wearable Sensors and Machine Learning: A Review	1.Shruti Gedam 2.Sanchita Paul	15 October 2020	Mental stress is very common in all age groups due to constantly challenging and competitive life. Early detection of stress can be very useful to take further actions as it can affect individuals mental as well as physical health. In the above discussed approaches, some

				researchers collected physiological data signal to measure stress using self-made wearable devices (using low-cost sensors) while others depend on commercial devices. The physiological signal required for detection of stress level was obtained by applying one or more stressors on the subjects.
5.	Machine Learning and IoT for Prediction and Detection of Stress	Mr. Purnendu Shekhar Pandey	03 August 2017	Two algorithms for classification are being used VF - 15 algorithm, which is a feature interval based classifier, which creates classification intervals during training and use it to test the classifier gives an accuracy of 62 % and Naive Bayes approach which is a Bayesian classification algorithm gives 50 % of accuracy while testing. Logistic Regression and SVM we get an accuracy of 66 % and 68 % respectively, which shows an improvement in accuracy after using SVM.

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