**Conclusion**

After thoroughly studying the algorithms in various research papers, in this algorithm got the understanding about the use-case of various algorithm in the field of Natural language processing. The usage of various algorithm depends on the kind of data in this algorithm are dealing with. For example, if the data is much more linear and simpler in nature then in this algorithm can go with simple classification algorithm like logistic regression and K-nearest neighbour, cause these algorithms results are much easier to interpret and they are much easier to train (Figure 7). If in this algorithm are dealing with a bit more complicated data then in this algorithm can use ensemble methods like decision trees and random forest. While dealing with a really complicated dataset, in this algorithm can take the help of Artificial Neural Network and Convolutional Neural Network. If the output of current state is dependent on the previous state, then in this algorithm can use Recurrent Neural Network and LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory) is a variation of RNN which takes into account only a specific number of previous words to make the prediction. Talking about the latest developments are the BERT and Transformer-XL algorithm. Which provide us much better accuracy and better adaptability to changes to algorithm. Transformer XL brings the idea of repetition to the network of deep self-attention. Transformer-XL makes advantage of the hidden states collected in earlier segments rather than computing the hidden states from scratch for each new segment. There are many different linguistic activities that BERT can be utilised for. By simply adding a single layer on top of the core model, in this algorithm may adjust the original model depending on our own dataset. Consider the scenario where in this algorithm are developing a question-and-ansin this algorithm application.