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Paper Title	*Generation and Distribution System with Flexibility of Power– A Review*
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Abstract & Keyword	*AbstractIntrusion detection has arisen as an indispensable facet within the intricate framework of computer security. While an array of security methodologies continues to evolve, and extensive research is fervently devoted to the domain of intrusion detection, the establishment of an integrated approach that attains a heightened detection rate and precision while minimizing false alarms remains a formidable challenge. This challenge is particularly pronounced when addressing less common attack categories such as Remote to Local (R2L) and User to Root (U2R). Notably, the simultaneous pursuit of both a heightened detection rate and precision invariably leads to trade-offs, rendering the quest for a solution a complex endeavor. Within the confines of this research, we endeavor to surmount these challenges through the introduction of innovative Single and Multi-Classifier layered approaches, buttressed by the application of data mining techniques. Data mining techniques have exhibited their mettle across a diverse spectrum of domains, and in the past decade, a burgeoning body of research has harnessed the power of data mining in the realm of intrusion detection. The adoption of a data mining perspective in the context of network intrusion detection provides a unique opportunity to extract discerning insights into the behavioral patterns of network users through the meticulous analysis of their activity logs. Nevertheless, the domain of network-based intrusion detection grapples with the prodigious volume of data engendered by network activities. In an earnest attempt to address this conundrum, we have concentrated our efforts on the intricacies of feature selection and dimensionality reduction, and for this purpose, we proffer a novel and proprietary algorithm termed the Feature Vitality Based Reduction Method (FVBRM), we have leveraged the widely accepted NSL KDD Dataset as a benchmark and have curated an additional dataset to corroborate the resilience of our proposed methodologies. The empirical findings unambiguously substantiate the exceptional performance of our model, thereby achieving the requisite parameters for the success of Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS). These parameters encompass an elevated detection rate, precision, and concomitant mitigation of false alarms, surpassing the outcomes attained by other established approaches in the domain of intrusion detection. Keywords: Intrusion Detection System (IDS), Network Security, Anomaly Detection, Signature-based Detection, Behavioral Analysi*
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Paper Title	*Enhanced Sentiment Analysis of Social Media using Machine Learning*
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Abstract & Keyword	*AbstractWithin the realm of scientific research, Machine Learning (ML) techniques serve as the linchpin for automating classification, clustering, and regression-based predictions. The typical modus operandi involves the training of a proposed system using designated training datasets to facilitate tasks such as classification and prognostication. The yardstick for evaluating the efficacy of a machine learning technique or model often hinges upon the accuracy it achieves when tested against validation datasets. In a broader context, machine learning techniques fall under one of three categories: Supervised, Unsupervised, or Semi-Supervised learning. Machine learning techniques, at their core, serve as the vanguard for extracting insights from given datasets. In the contemporary landscape, numerous routine applications are underpinned by these techniques. Some ubiquitous instances encompass automated email classification (spam or not), video recommendations on platforms like YouTube, friend suggestions within social networks like Facebook, and product advertisements on e-commerce websites. The essence of mach ine learning techniques lies in their capacity to fashion systems capable of rendering automated decisions. Consider, for instance, the discernment of email categorization as spam or legitimate. In such systems, a training phase is imperative, where the system assimilates the characteristics of spam emails. In contrast, traditional systems are constrained by their fixed, rule-based approach, rendering them incapable of adapting to unforeseen or nuanced rules. Keywords: Sentiment Analysis, Twitter Sentiment Analysis, Negation Modelling, Tweet Normalization System, Supervised Machine Learning, Real-Time Twitter Dataset, Benchmark Twitter Dataset.*
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Paper Title	*Comprehensive Review and Analysis of DTC Wavelet Transform-Based Iris Recognition*
Authors & Affiliation	*Anupam Chouksey 1, Anoop Chaturvedi 2* *1. Phd Scholar, Computer Science & Engineering, LNCTU Bhopal (M.P)* *2. Professor, Computer Science & Engineering, LNCTU Bhopal (M.P)*
Abstract & Keyword	*ABSTRACT:* *This paper presents a review of Dual Tree Complex Wavelet Transform (DTCWT)-based iris recognition. The DTCWT, a specialized form of the discrete wavelet transform, generates complex coefficients by utilizing a dual-tree structure of wavelet filters. This approach effectively separates the real and imaginary components of the signal. The DTCWT offers reduced redundancy, characterized by a ratio of \(2^m : 1\) for \(m\)-dimensional signals, and supports close shift stability and directionally selective filtering. These features address limitations inherent in traditional wavelet transforms, which lack such properties. At the same time, DTCWT maintains the essential attributes of efficient*

	computation, high-quality reconstruction, and well-balanced frequency responses, making it a robust tool for advanced signal processing tasks. *KEYWORDS: Wavelet Transform; Iris; Image Processing ; Recognition; MATLAB, Filters .*
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