**CONCLUSIONS**

Cyber bullying across internet is dangerous and leads to mis happenings like suicides, depression etc and therefore there is a need to control its spread. Therefore cyber bullying detection is vital on social media platforms. With availability of more data and better classified user information for various other forms of cyber attacks Cyber bullying detection can be used on social media websites to ban users trying to take part in such activity In this paper we proposed an architecture for detection of cyber bullying to combat the situation. We discussed the architecture for two types of data: Hate speech Data on Twitter and Personal attacks on Wikipedia. For Hate speech Natural Language Processing techniques proved effective with accuracies of over 90 percent using basic Machine learning algorithms because tweets containing Hate speech consisted of profanity which made it easily detectable. Due to this it gives better results with BOW and TF-IDF models rather than Word2Vec models However, Personal attacks were difficult to detect through the same model because the comments generally did not use any common sentiment that could be learned however the three feature selection methods performed similarly.Word2Vec models that use context of features proved effective in both datasets giving similar results in comparatively less features when combined with Multi Layered Perceptrons. As seen by changing nature of