# CONCLUSION

In this study, we primarily focused on the remarks that young people use when conversing on social media sites. Using the Random Forest Classifier, we developed a model. The comments may be divided into six distinct groups; however the Random Forest Classifier produced more precise findings. The model offers percentages of obscene, toxic, severe toxic, hate, threat, and identity hatred in addition to classifying a particular statement as hate or non-hate. On the trained model, we found Score (toxic), Score (severe_toxic), Score (obscene), Score (insult), Score (threat), Score (threat) 0.795539, and Score (identity_hate) values of 0.838055, 0.934874, 0.909091, 0.883993, and 0.768448. We have demonstrated the high performance of our suggested method in the task of poisonous comment identification. Future Enhancement

Future research will test and analyze a variety of models and paradigms, including feature extraction techniques for hazardous speech detection and convolutional neural networks linked with recurrent neural networks. The cascading approach is a sound idea in our opinion. Even though we just created a simplified version of the model, a more intricate version may improve the model's effectiveness and precision.