MINI PROJECT

RECOGNITION OF DIGITAL HARASSMENT ON WEB-BASED SOCIAL CHANNELS

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RECOGNITION OF DIGITAL HARASSMENT ON WEB-BASED SOCIAL CHANNELS



ABSTRACT

- Identification of online hate is the prime concern for natural language processing researchers; social media had augmented this menace by providing a virtual platform for online harassment.
- This study identifies online harassment using the trolling aggression and cyber-bulling dataset from shared tasks workshop.
- While social media offer great communication opportunities, they also increase the vulnerability of children to threatening situations online.
- Recent studies report that cyberbullying constitutes a growing problem among children.
- Successful prevention depends on the adequate detection of potentially harmful messages and the information overload on the Web requires intelligent systems to identify potential risks automatically.
- Online predators try to gradually seduce their targets through attention, affection, kindness, and even gifts, and often devote considerable time, money and energy to this effort.
- They are aware of the latest music and hobbies likely to interest kids.



- They listen to and sympathize with kids' problems. They also try to ease young people's inhibitions by gradually introducing sexual content into their conversations or by showing them sexually explicit material.
- Here we have proposed solution will detect suspect profiles based on child grooming behavior patterns followers, hate speech provokers, stalking and bullying mentality profiles and explicit content explorers (postings, comments) on social media platforms and other websites.

INTRODUCTION

- In the age of digital connectivity, web-based social media platforms have revolutionized the way we interact, share information, and communicate with one another.
- These platforms offer us the opportunity to connect with friends, family, and even strangers from around the world.
- However, this unprecedented level of connectivity also brings with it a dark side digital harassment.
- Users are reachable 24/7 and are often able to remain anonymous if desired: this makes social media a convenient way for bullies to target their victims outside the school yard With regard to cyberbullying, a number of national and international initiatives have been launched over the past few years to increase children's online safety.
- self-reported effects of cyberbullying include negative effects on school grades and feelings of sadness, anger, fear, and depression. In extreme cases, cyberbullying could even lead to self-harm and suicidal thoughts.

Understanding Digital Harassment:

Digital harassment encompasses a wide range of behaviors, including:

- > Cyberbullying: This involves the repetitive use of digital means to harass, threaten, or intimidate someone. It often includes offensive comments, derogatory language, or spreading false information about the target.
- Online Hate Speech: Hate speech directed at individuals or groups based on their race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or other characteristics can be prevalent on social media platforms. It promotes discrimination and can escalate into harassment.
- Doxxing: Doxxing is the act of publicly revealing private or sensitive information about an individual, such as their home address, phone number, or workplace, with the intent to harm or harass them.
- Trolling: Trolls deliberately provoke and upset others through inflammatory comments, insults, or off-topic discussions. While some trolling may be harmless, it can escalate into harassment.
- Non-consensual Sharing of Intimate Content: Often referred to as "revenge porn," this involves the distribution of explicit or private images or videos of someone without their consent, which can be emotionally devastating.





Recognizing the Signs: To effectively combat digital harassment, individuals and platform users should be able to recognize the signs, which may include: Receiving Threatening or Abusive Messages: This can be in the form of direct messages, comments on posts, or emails containing hateful language or threats. Character Assassination: False information or rumors about the victim may be spread with the intent to damage their reputation.

Emotional Distress: Victims may experience anxiety, depression, or other emotional distress due to the online harassment.

Constant Online Monitoring: The harasser may closely monitor the victim's online activities, commenting or reacting negatively to everything they post.

Isolation: Harassment can lead victims to withdraw from social media platforms or the internet altogether, isolating them from their online communities.



SYSTEM ANALYSIS

EXISTING SYSTEM

- There exists various child predator detection system which are used in gaming, audio chat and in various online entertainment platform.
- While playing games or for using online audio chat there exists a child predator system which detects an online sexual harassment and prevent child from getting abused or getting harassed by sexual predator as this existing system is only used when the children are playing games on internet or doing any audio chats.
- As now we are in internet era various children are now days using social media platform for various social activities.
- They are mostly active on social media so to prevent child harassment we need a child predator detection system for social media.

DISADVANTAGES OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM

- Complexity and Resources
- Evading Detection

PROPOSED SYSTEM

- We propose a system for child predator detection system.
- We implementing 3 Modules for the detection system. User Module (Child/Predator) Training Module Cyber System Function of System User Module: In this project we will show two types of user.
- First normal user another type showing predator behavior.
- > Training Module: In training Module we are using SVM algorithm for text classification and image detection.
- After Training Module, we will send predator report to cyber admin.
- > Cyber System: Checking all predator report and taking action according to that report.

ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

- Early Intervention
- Safer Online Spaces
- Protection of Privacy

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

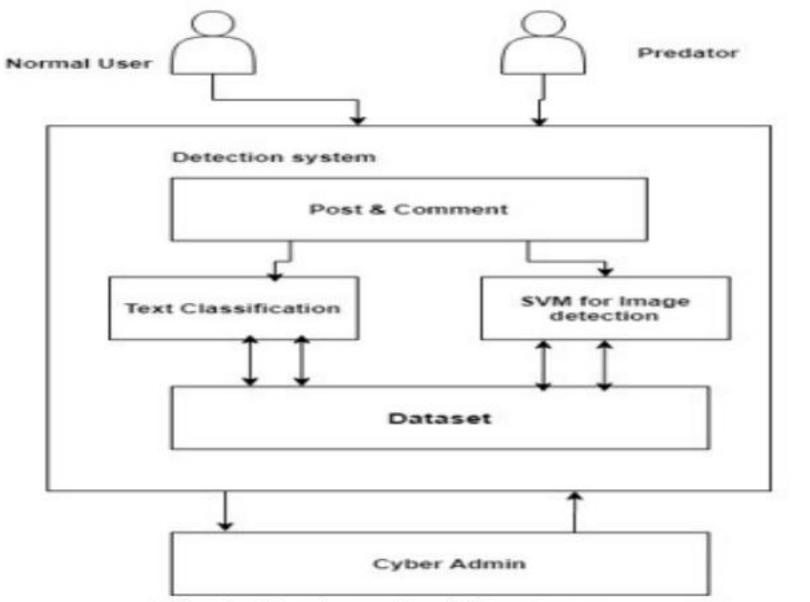


Fig 1. System Architecture



SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

Hardware : Pentium Dual Core

■ Hard Disk : 20 GB.

■ Speed : 2.80 GHz

• RAM : 1 GB

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

• Operating System : Windows 10

■ Technology : Java 8 and J2EE

■ Web Server : Tomcat

Web Technologies : HTML, CSS, JavaScript

■ Data Base Server : MySQL

■ IDE : Netbeans

MODULES

- Admin.
- User.

Do you have any queries?



THANK YOU