**EXISTING SYSTEM:**

The existing system discussed in the paper highlights the concerns of offensive language on social media platforms, particularly focusing on cyberbullying and online harassment. The rise of offensive content on social media, as indicated by the increasing rates of cyberbullying, poses a threat to users' mental and physical safety. The paper acknowledges that various approaches, utilizing deep learning and natural language processing techniques, have been developed to address the detection of offensive language in different contexts and platforms. These approaches often target specific categories of offensive language, such as hate speech, and are evaluated using diverse datasets.

**DISADVANTAGES OF EXISTING SYSTEM:**

**Platform Specificity:** The model may not work well on all social media platforms.

**Data Preprocessing Challenges:** Handling slang and informal language can be difficult.

**Generalization Issues:** It's challenging to generalize the model across different platforms.

**PROPOSED SYSTEM:**

The paper proposes a model for text classification with a focus on offensive language detection. The proposed system includes a modular cleaning phase and tokenizer, three embedding methods (TF-IDF, Word2Vec, FastText), and eight classifiers. The experiments conducted on Twitter data show promising results, and the paper suggests that the model, with hyperparameter optimization, achieves the highest average F1-score with AdaBoost, SVM, and MLP classifiers when using the TF-IDF embedding method.

**ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM:**

**Modularity:** The model is flexible and allows experimentation with different techniques.

**Experimental Validation:** Numerical experiments validate the model's effectiveness on Twitter.

**Hyperparameter Optimization:** Optimal hyperparameters enhance the model's performance.

**Diversity in Embedding Methods:** Multiple embedding methods provide a comprehensive understanding of textual content.