# CONCLUSION

Although the digital revolution and the rise of social media enabled great advances in communication platforms and social interactions, a wider proliferation of harmful behavior known as bullying has also emerged. This paper presents a novel framework of Bully Net to identify bully users from the Twitter social network. We performed extensive research on mining signed networks for better understanding of the relationships between users in social media, to build a signed network (SN) based on bullying tendencies. We observed that by constructing conversations based on the context as well as content, we could effectively identify the emotions and the behavior behind bullying. In our experimental study, the evaluation of our proposed centrality measures to detect bullies from signed network, we achieved around 80% accuracy with 81% precision in identifying bullies for various cases.

There are still several open questions deserving further investigation. First, our approach focuses on extracting emotions and behavior from texts and emojis in tweets. However, it would be interesting to investigate images and videos, given that many users use them to bully others. Second, it does not distinguish between bully and aggressive users. Devising new algorithms or techniques to distinguish bullies from aggressors would prove critical in better identification of cyber bullies. Another topic of interest would be to study the relationship between conversation graph dynamics and geographic location and how these dynamics are affected by the geographic dispersion of the users? Are the proximity increase the bullying behaviour?