Title: Detecting and Predicting Classification of Cyberbullying.

Cyberbullying has been around since the beginning of the internet and has become a major problem. Cyberbullying is known for its harmful intent involving hurtful, derogatory, and embarrassing posts, messages or comments manifested through social media or electronic devices [2]. On April 15th, 2020, UNICEF issued a warning of an increase in cyberbullying during the Covid-19 pandemic due to the increase of screen time and decline in face-to-face interaction [1]. There were an alarming 60% chance children ages 14-19 encountered cyberbullying. Predators hide behind internet anonymous identity, making it hard for schools and law enforcement to apprehend the culprit. According to research, a victim of cyberbullying is twice as likely to attempt suicide [4]. As stated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), cyberbullying is the 2nd leading cause of death between the ages of 10-34 years [5]. Studies show that approximately 454,046 derogatory public tweets have been sighted since the pandemic started [3]. Cyberbullying is intended to attack certain groups based on ethnicity, age, gender, religion, etc. For this research, data were collected from 47,000 tweets which were labeled according to the personal characteristics of the intended recipient. This research will focus on training a machine learning model to predict harmful tweets based on these characteristics by using a random forest classifier and recursive feature elimination. NumPy, Pandas and Scikit-learn are some of the Python libraries that will be utilized to manipulate data and algorithms. Outcomes from this research could be utilized to counter cyberbullying by flagging and removing potentially harmful tweets. Furthermore, this could reduce the impact of cyberbullying on teen suicide.

Reference

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