

Social networks



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Examine Facebook, another social media forum, or another internet gathering place, or another technological phenomenon that duplicates and impacts social interaction. Explain various aspects of participation in that community/technology via Hobbes, Benedict, Gladwell, and/or Gandhi.

Affiliation networks are certainly not new - indeed, this terminology is prevalent in sociology, and a fundamental 1974 paper, it appears to be the first one to explicitly address the duality of " persons and groups" in the context of " networks of interpersonal ties and intergroup ties." Breiger (12) notes that the metaphor of this " dualism" had occurred as early as 1902. In the past few years, the idea of networks as a unifying theme to study " how social, technological, and natural worlds are connected" has emerged as an important and ex-troverted direction within theoretical CS. For a delightful example that contains a sample of the topics, see the webpage for the Cornell course entitled " Networks", developed by Easley and Kleinberg. Within this umbrella, the specific aim of this paper is to develop mathematical models of real-world " social" networks that are realistic, mathematically tractable, and - perhaps most importantly - algorithmically useful. There are several models of social networks that are natural and realistic (fit available data) but are hard from an analytical view-point; the ones that are amenable to mathematical analysis or that have algorithmic significance are often unnatural or unrealistic. In contrast, we present a model, rooted in sociology, which leads to clean mathematical analysis as well as algorithmic benefits. We now briefly outline the history of significant recent developments in modeling real-world networks that provide the immediate context for our work. The numerous references from and to these salient pieces of work will offer the reader a more comprehensive picture of

this area. The Internet has had both positive and negative influence in our society today. Today, the Internet is one of the most powerful tools throughout the world. Internet plays an important role in our daily life. There are a lot of advantages and disadvantages of using Internet. However, the advantages of using Internet outweigh the disadvantages of using Internet. Firstly, education is one of the main advantages of using Internet. In the Internet, there are educational articles, learning journals, and sample essays that we can read online. One of the most common uses of the Internet is research. Internet has transformed our lives and the way we communicate, how we learn, how we work and spend free time, in essence - it has more or less changed every aspect of human society one can think of. Future prosperity is likely to hinge on the use of scientific and technical knowledge, through management of information and the provision of services. The future will depend more on brains than brawn (Timothy, 25). With Internet and Information-and-Communications-Technology (ICT) development in the full swing for the last two decades, organizations have been provided with a whole range of new possibilities for performing work and structuring organization's (Walter and Scott (22). Teleworking (the movement of work to workers instead of the old move workers to work policy) offers significant advantages, which could be summarized and classified in three views: individual's, organizational and macro-societal; from the second perspective, benefits of telecommuting include higher productivity (" more work being done") and " decrease of absenteeism". Because the employees are more satisfied and their morale is increased, they are more unlikely to be searching for another job - organizations experience lower turnover rate; according to Dash, employee fluctuation can decrease by 50-80% when

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teleworking is introduced (Johnson, 2-5). E-mail is by far the most common Internet activity, with 90% of all Internet users claiming to be e-mailers. For the most part, the Internet today is a giant public library with a decidedly commercial tilt. The most widespread use of the internet today is as an information search utility for products, travel, hobbies, and general information. Virtually all users interviewed responded that they engaged in one or more of these information gathering activities. A little over a third of all Internet users report using the web to engage in entertainment such as computer games. While a quarter of internet users claim to have used chat rooms, this activity substantially decreases after age 25. On the other hand, the ease of electronic communication may lead to weaker social ties, because people have less reason to leave their homes and actually interact face to face with other people. The Internet allows people to more easily work from their home, to form and sustain friendships and even romantic attachments from their home, to bank from their home, to vote and engage in political and social issue based discussions with others. Barry (2), internet communications can potentially displace face-to-face communications. I think this point is important because psychologists in many researches have described and proved such face to face and telephone connections as being of higher quality, when viewed in terms of their contribution to satisfaction and well-being. Reading a series of longitudinal and experimental studies that test a theory of relationship formation on the Internet, these researchers directly address the argument that the psychological quality of Internet social interaction is lower than is the psychological quality of traditional face-to-face interaction. In conclusion, the internet has had its positive and negative sides but the positives outweigh the negatives. As mentioned

earlier, the internet has made the world a global village and in so doing has eased communication and transport.