

Social networking in the web the 21st century



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Social networking in the web, it is the first century communicate today.

Social networking is the grouping of individuals into specific groups, like a small rural communities or a neighborhood subdivision. Although social networking is possible in person, especially in the workplace, universities, and high schools, it is most popular online.

This is because unlike most high schools, colleges or workplaces, the internet is filled with millions of individuals who are looking to meet other people, to gather and share first-hand information and experiences, developing friendship or professional alliances, finding employment, business-to-business marketing and even group sharing information. The topics and interest are as varied and rich as the story of our world. In other words you meet people with different races and cultures. When it comes to online social networking websites function like an online community of internet users.

Once we are granted access to a social networking websites we can begin to socialize. This socialization may include reading the profile pages of the other members and possibly even contacting them. The friends that we can make are just one of the many benefits to social networking online. Another one of those benefits includes diversity because the internet gives individuals from all around the world access to social networking sites. This means that although we are in United States we could develop an online friendship with someone in Denmark or India.

As mentioned, social networking often involves specific individuals or organizations together. While there are a number of social networking websites that focuses on particular interest, there are other that do not. The

websites without a main focus are often referred to as “ traditional” social networking websites usually have one membership. II. SOCIAL NETWORK SERVICES A social network services focuses on building and reflecting of social network or relations among people, e. g. , there share interest and/or activities.

A social network services essentially consists of a representation of each user (often a profile), his/her social links, and a variety of additional services. Most social network services are web based and provide means for users to interact over the internet, such as email and instant messaging. Although online community services are sometimes considered as a social network services in a broader sense, social network service usually means an individual-centered service whereas online community services are group-centered. Social networking sites allow users to share ideas, activities, events and interest within their individual networks.

The potential for computer networking to facilitate new forms of computer-mediated social interaction was suggested early on. Efforts to support social networks via computer-mediated communication were made in many early online services, including Usenet, ARPANET, LISTSERV, and bulletin board services (BBS). Many prototypical features of social networking sites were also present in online services such as America Online, Prodigy, and CompuServe. Early social networking on the World Wide Web began in the form of generalized online communities such as Theglobe. com (1994), Geocities (1994) and Tripod. om (1995). Many of these early communities focused on bringing people together to interact with each other through chat rooms, and encouraged users to share personal information and ideas via <https://assignbuster.com/social-networking-in-the-web-the-21st-century/>

personal webpages by providing easy-to-use publishing tools and free or inexpensive webspace. Some communities - such as Classmates. com - took a different approach by simply having people link to each other via email addresses. In the late 1990s, user profiles became a central feature of social networking sites, allowing users to compile lists of " friends" and search for other users with similar interests.

New social networking methods were developed by the end of the 1990's, and many sites began to develop more advanced features for users to find and manage friends. This newer generation of social networking sites began to flourish with the emergence of Friendster in 2002, and soon became part of the Internet mainstream. Friendster was followed by MySpace and LinkedIn a year later, and finally, Bebo. Attesting to the rapid increase in social networking sites' popularity, by 2005, MySpace was reportedly getting more page views than Google. Facebook, launched in 2004, has since become the largest social networking site in the world.