



Information Security And Authenticity On Social Networking Sites: A Case Study On Library And Information Science Faculty Members.

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Abstract: The present study is an explorative analysis on LIS (Library and Information Science) Faculty members opinion on the information available on SN (Social Networking) Sites, that information is reliable, authentic. It explores the light on that personal information over SN Sites to what extent is secure or not. For data collection questionnaires are distributed to the respondent over different online media. The results show that nowadays SN Sites are one of the popular online media of communication, but information is not always secure and authentic.

Index Terms: Bog, Wiki, Podcast, Facebook, ICT, Library Thing, Cyber threat

1. Background of Study:

“When I got started in my dorm room at Harvard, the question a lot of people asked was, ‘why would I want to put any information on the Internet at all? Why would I want to have a website?’
- Mark Zuckerberg, founder of Facebook, 2010

The evaluation of history from the beginning of the primitive society to knowledge society the main hidden force is communication among human beings. Communication informs of interaction, relation and cooperation among every corner of society which ultimately lead to a new creation and new state of life. Day to day experience and self-wise are always intercommunicate between human beings to group and group in society. Nowadays, Social Networking sites are obtaining the main platform of any human interaction. That includes all phases of live from social, cultural, political, and economic and education which is utmost free and real time interaction in the virtual world. SN Sites provide social spaces in online mode where community-based websites, online discussion forums, chat rooms and real time interaction is available. Through SN Sites, individuals not only meet strangers, but also they are able to make themselves visible on their Social Network. Our everyday life is now very much influenced by the different social networking tools. This huge platform is also an umbrella of interaction of common people to educator, researchers. So now an information explosion occurred on an online platform. But one question is coming in front of us: whether the information we are given on social networking platforms is secure. The gigabyte information we obtain from Social networking platforms is always authentic.

1.1 Significance of Study:

As of now Information is a crucially primary stimulus of human progression. The countries have more revived information and data is more amazing than others. Here the request arises that all information we access through different mechanized online media and virtual universes are genuine, and the information we are given on virtual media have least level security. In this information examination age, it is fundamental that industrious filtrations of information over the web. More investigation accomplishes for staying aware of the security of customers' singular information and private information all the while.

The current review is done of the Library and Information Science (LIS) Faculty Members of Universities of West Bengal where in Library and Information Science is studied in regular course on educational programs. LIS Faculty members who are restless to use assorted relational collaboration objections feel that their information is secure and information is authenticated to the web.

1.2 Objective of Present study:

The main objective of this study is to explore how much LIS faculty members feel that their personal information and data are secure in SNS Sites. And also create awareness among the LIS Faculty members regarding different threats of Cyber exploitation regarding sharing and uploading of information on SNS sites. The specific objectives given in the following manner.

1. Identify the reliability of Information gathered through SN sites used by LIS Faculty.
2. Explore the experience of LIS Faculty Members forgetting wrong Information from SNS's whether people intentionally giving Misleading / wrong Information on SNS, s.
3. Identify how far LIS Faculty Members agree/ disagree to keep their personal information secure on SN Tools and to what extent they Trust SNS's.
4. Assessment on LIS Faculty Members are preferred mode of Sharing True Personality on SN Sites.
5. Explore the opinion on the legal issues of communication through SN Sites.

2. Review of Literature:

Social Networking Tools and Privacy:

Balduzzi, Marco and et al. (2010) tracked down that in the web world informal communities like facebook were acquiring prominence step by step. Here was required the fitting measure to ensure put away close to home data of clients. In this paper the creator called attention to provisions of safety efforts. Creators had the option to distinguish close with regards to 1.2 million client profiles related with these addresses where an assailant can question for enrolled email addresses. Creators figured out how to gather individual data about clients via naturally slithering and relating these profiles which they use for mechanized profiling. These were recognized by specialist organizations and issues were fixed.

Haneefa, Mohamed K.; Sumitha E. (2011) their primary work depended on security concerns and systems administration locales. The review was done on a delegate test of 150 understudies of Calicut University, Kerala. Understudies commonly visited Social Networking Sites double a day. They utilized facebook, Myspace however famous one was Orkut. The review uncovered that however the understudies were particularly mindful of long range informal communication locales for well disposed discussions they all showed security and private issues.

Milton Joe and Ramakrishnan (2014) contended that since last decade Online Social Networks acquired ubiquity and turned out to be the most arising correspondence medium. Yet, security issues ought to be remembered. Creators expressed that in future, examination ought to be on viable security calculations which would be intended to characterize online security issues.

Ramingwong, Lachana and Sakgasis Ramingwong (2016) directed a review of the moral issues of informal communities in Thailand as fast development of this tossed difficulties to its clients. Basically protection, digital tormenting, pantomime and so on were moral issues. A review report was ready from Chiang Mai University, Thailand. This load of issues was expected as the most noticeably awful moral wrongdoing.

Primya, T. also, et al (2017) their proposition for framework giving extra security to the interpersonal organization by utilizing Adaptive Privacy Policy Prediction is especially pertinent to introduce the situation. This framework gives protection offering to clients. This framework sends notice to clients when infringement or endeavor to infringement happens by choosing companion from companion list, adherent solicitation and new feed sifting. These approach expectation calculations naturally make an arrangement as per client social elements.

Patel, Biren and Viraj Kothari (2017) proposed design for secure solicitation reaction trade of information between clients. They recommended that appropriate information on the hacking methodologies would be the best protection to battle against digital assaults.

3. Methodology:

Examination is a foundation of any logical assessment to set up new realities and to arrive at novel thoughts. It is methodical information assortment, information examination and information translation to produce new realities and intelligence. Any productive exploration result essentially relies upon outlining an examination strategy, an approach to methodically addressing an exploration. As such the exploration procedure set up pertinence of examination reason with economy of techniques. So it could be characterized as a study of concentrating on how exploration work is done experimentally. In this review different by and large embraced steps in concentrating on research issues are considered alongside the rationale behind them. The current exploration is enlightening in nature and it investigates the utilization of person to person communication instruments by LIS Faculty members. The system utilized with the end goal of this examination study is essentially founded on the exploratory exploration which is expressive in nature.

The web-based media are another type of correspondence with the quantity of clients developing at outstanding rates. Facebook has in excess of 300 million dynamic clients which uncover the number of inhabitants in the United States (Burkhardt, 2010). Additionally, there are more than 100 million LinkedIn individuals, 5 billion pictures on flicks, 24 million pages on Wikipedia, 300 million Twitter clients posting more than 7000 tweets each second and more than 2-9 billion hours of YouTube watched each month (Tortorella, 2012). So we are living in advanced online media unrest.

The present study tried to explore the use of Social Networking sites by LIS Faculty members from the perspectives of the use of SN Sites privacy/ security concerns of LIS Faculty members while using SN Sites. For this purpose the under mentioned facet is selected as the study variables.

- Gender (Male and Female)

3.1 Research Method:

The current review is done by following two distinct techniques for satisfaction of its targets. It is mostly fundamental stress given on observational review. Recorded part of the review is investigated through work area research with the assistance of books, diaries, Government reports of Universities which are available in online mode. All references here are remembered for the review. Furthermore, the subsequent one is survey technique. In the current review study technique is utilized as it is observed to be the most appropriate strategy for accomplishing the goals of the review.

3.1.1 Desk Research:

The current study also contains some theoretical parts. For the adaptation of theoretical background books, journals and websites are consulted for secondary sources of information.

3.1.2 Survey Method:

Here, the survey method is used in the present study as it is found to be the most suitable method for achieving the objectives of the study. For survey purposes LIS Faculty Members of the seven (07) Universities where LIS (Library and Information Science) courses offered are taken into consideration.

3.1.3 Selection of study area:

In its overview the objectives of the present study are confined to Faculty individuals in Library and Information Science appended to advanced education establishment in West Bengal. With the end goal of this exploration concentrated on seven (07) Universities of West Bengal are chosen where LIS course in standard mode is advertised. LIS Faculty individuals of regarded are considered as target populace.

Table 3.1

List of selected Universities of West Bengal

Sl. No.	Name of University	Year of Establishment	Location
1.	University of Calcutta	January 24, 1857	Senate House, 87/1, College Street, Kolkata, West Bengal 700073
2.	Jadavpur University	December 24, 1955	188, Raja S. C. Mallick Road, Kolkata, West Bengal 700032
3.	University of Burdwan	June 15, 1960	Rajbati, Burdwan, West Bengal 713104
4.	University Of Kalyani	November 1, 1960	University of Kalyani District Kalyani – 741235, West Bengal
5.	Rabindra Bharati University	May 8, 1962	No.6/4, Dwarakanath Tagore Lane, Kolkata, West Bengal
6.	North Bengal University	1962	Raja Rammohunpur, Dirt. Darjeeling, W.B. Pin-734013
7.	Vidyasagar University	September 29, 1981	Vidyasagar University Road, Rangamati, Medinipur, W.B.

Above Table shows the selected Universities with their year of establishment and address. In this regard Calcutta University is the oldest university of West Bengal. Vidyasagar University, established in 1981, in Medinipur, is the youngest of them.

4. Some definitional statement on the concepts of the present study:

In the start of 2000 numerous SN Sites showed up with different appealing provisions. LiveJournal, a SN Tools in mid 1999, permitted clients to "show one-directional associations on client pages... mark others as companions to follow their diaries and oversee security settings" (Boyd and Ellison, 2007). Some different Tools were likewise evolved in late 1990. They existed with highlights like catalogs of cohorts or local area destinations. They refreshed themselves by adding long range interpersonal communication later on. A portion of these apparatuses created around then were Classmates.com, Asian Avenue, BlackPlanet, MiGente, LunarStorm and so forth A few administrations of mid 2000s like QQ-a Chinese texting administration, Cyworld – a Korean conversation discussion device and Skyblog – a French publishing content to a blog administration and so forth were additionally added interpersonal interaction provisions and construction later on (Boyd and Ellison, 2007).

Social Networking Sites: Person to person communication destinations or web-based media, an online stage, is essentially produced for individuals who are expected to fabricate social connections or interpersonal organizations. By and large individuals share through it professional interests, exercises, genuine associations and so on with comparable disapproval of people.

Blog: A Blog is a withdrawal of the words web log. Web journals typically give analysis or data on a specific issue, occasion or theme. Now and again, web journals can be about a specific individual; an on the web, public, individual journal. A blog is generally kept up with by a solitary individual or a little gathering of donors. Guests to the blog can remark on the passages made or react to remarks made by different guests. Web journals are basically messages however can likewise be the type of photographs or different pictures, sounds, or movies.

Facebook: The facebook is an interpersonal organization site that became renowned for being famous with undergrads. In May 2009, Facebook showed up as the most famous interpersonal organization site worldwide.

Flickr: It is principally a photograph sharing apparatuses. Clients of this assistance might transfer and share photos. Putting remarks and order of photos are likewise conceivable through it. This assistance was made by Ludicorp in 2004. Principally photograph specialists and bloggers utilize this support of host pictures.

LibraryThing: It was developed by Tim Spalding. It is a social cataloging web application allowing its users to catalog and store books. Librarians and patrons can import their required resources. Members can also view book cover images, comment, recommend and review books, form special interest groups, enter DDC numbers, rearrange books on virtual shelves, and add star rating to books.

Podcasting : Podcasting is a method of making sound or video records accessible on the web that can either be paid attention to or seen on a PC or downloaded to a hand-held gadget like an iPod or mp3 player. A Podcast will be treated as a sound recording (sound digital broadcasts) or a film (video webcasts, as known as vodcasts). Webcasts may likewise incorporate pictures, including PowerPoint introductions. In case there is content or talk notes for the Podcast that will be ensured as a scholarly work. There might be different layers of copyright in a webcast, contingent upon the substance of the Podcast. In case there is a moderator or a subject being talked with, they won't just claim copyright in their show or meeting yet they will have entertainers' privileges. There will likewise be a different copyright in the genuine recording itself.

RSS Feeds: RSS (Really Simple Syndication) permits clients (subsequent to buying in) to get any new substance added by a site. This demonstration assists clients with staying away from the need of normal visiting destinations to check for refreshes. Clients' Anonymity: Clients' Anonymity is one of the fundamental parts of digital harassment related to mysterious posts and communications. Client's Anonymity is that where an individual's personality is not set in stone through the PC IP address, usernames or handles.

Wikis: A Wiki is a cooperative site that anybody inside the local area of clients can add to or alter. A wiki can be available to a worldwide crowd or can be confined to a select organization or local area. Wikis can cover a particular point or branch of knowledge. Wikis additionally make it simple to look or peruse for data. Albeit essentially a message, wikis can likewise incorporate pictures, sound accounts and movies. Wikipedia <http://en.wikipedia.org> The free web reference book is the most notable wiki.

Cyber threat: Users' Anonymity: Clients' Anonymity is one of the fundamental parts of digital harassment related with unknown posts and cooperation's. Client's Anonymity is that where an individual's character is still up in the air through the PC IP address, usernames or handles.

Profile Leakage: It is an online environment. Here Leakage of profile happens intentionally or unintentionally.

Identity theft: Data fraud is an online impression of an individual for revolting explanation which is done effectively and rapidly without acquiring credible data from genuine clients. Most certainly with reasonable data wholesale fraud can be considerably really persuasive.

Profile Cloning: Profile cloning is the fraud of current client's profile certifications and produces a phony profile utilizing these accreditations. The profile is abused for maligning the veritable companion solicitation to his companion.

Spam: The vital target of spamming is publicizing. Spamming doesn't straightforwardly bring about genuine results; it shows up as an online aggravation. In any case, once in a while it gives malignant programming which further challenges the clients.

Malware: Malware is a short type of pernicious programming. Infections, worms, spywares and different types of pernicious programming can hurt PC frameworks.

Limitation:

The present study is on the use of Social Networking Sites by Library and Information Faculty members. Soul emphasis is given only on use of SN Sites by LIS Faculty members of the seven universities of West Bengal and their affiliated colleges. The target population of this study is limited to only LIS Faculties. The area of research is limited to only seven universities offering LIS courses in regular mode in West Bengal.

5. Data analysis and interpretation:

Information Revelation, Privacy and Security on Social Networking Tools

The present study explores the interpretation of the response regarding information revelation, privacy and security concerns of the SN Sites that are faced by LIS Faculty members. Following area incorporates a few angles like trust on SN Sites, the measure of individual data or information uncovered on SN Sites, illegal utilization of individual data, familiarity with respondents on the admittance to data whether it is deluding/off-base and negative encounters from SN Sites, etc. As the other segment reactions are dissected utilizing two factors in particular, gender orientation and calling savvy, the investigated information are introduced in even and graphical structure any place required.

Multiple choice questions are prepared in Google form and used to obtain information on purposes and it is also invited free responses from the respondents to obtain the attitude and reasons in respect of the use of social networking Sites and LIS Faculty members.

Table-5.1

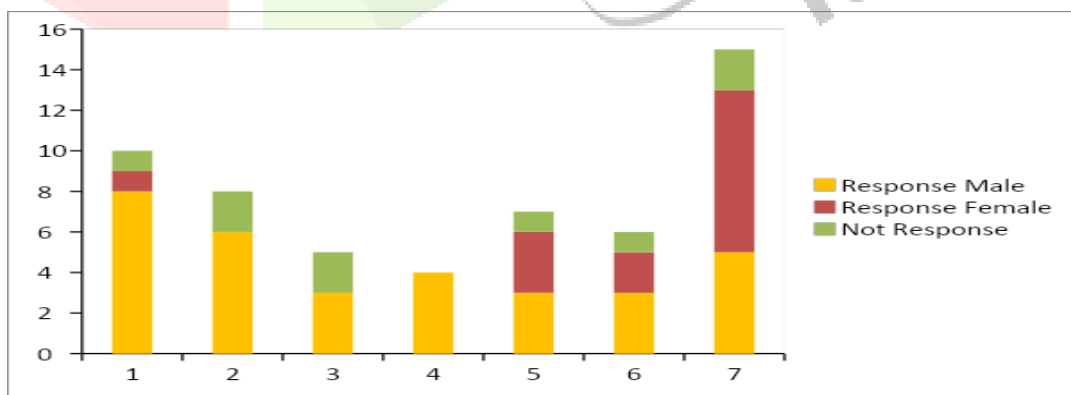
Distribution of Questionnaire- and Receipt of Responses from Male and Female respondent from Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the selected University	LIS faculty				Total Response
		Distribut ed	Response		Not Response	
			Male	Female		
1	CU	10	7	2	1(M)	9
2.	JU	8	6	2	0	8
3.	BU	5	3	1	1(F)	4
4.	KU	4	4	0	0(F)	4
5.	RBU	7	4	3	0	7
6.	NBU	6	3	2	1(F)	5
7.	VU	10	5	4	1(M)	9
Total Response		50	32	14	4	46

N= 50, Total Response = 46 Percentage of Response 92%

Figure -5.1

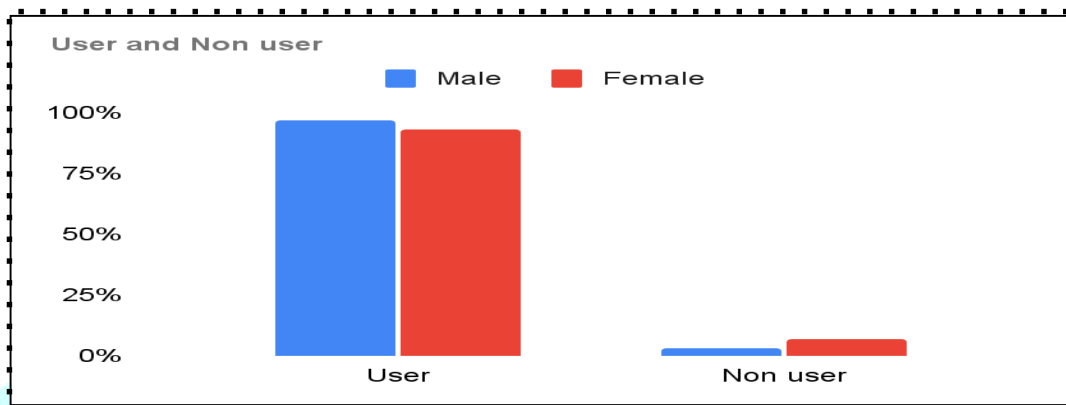
Distribution of Questionnaire- and Receipt of Responses from Male and Female respondent from Universities



It is observed from the above table 5.1 and Figure -5.1, that the majority of respondents respond only few are not responding. 50 questionnaires in Google form distributed to the LIS Faculty members over e-mail, Whatsapp. Among them 46 numbers of Faculty members responded. Only 8% of respondents are not respondents.

Gender- wise Distribution of the Use of SN Sites			
Users and Non Users of SNSs	Male	Female	Total
Users	31 (97%)	13 (93%)	44 (95.09%)
Non Users	01 (3%)	01 (7.14%)	02 (4.34%)
Total	32	14	46

Figure -5.2 : Gender wise response LIS faculty Members on the active user of SN Sites



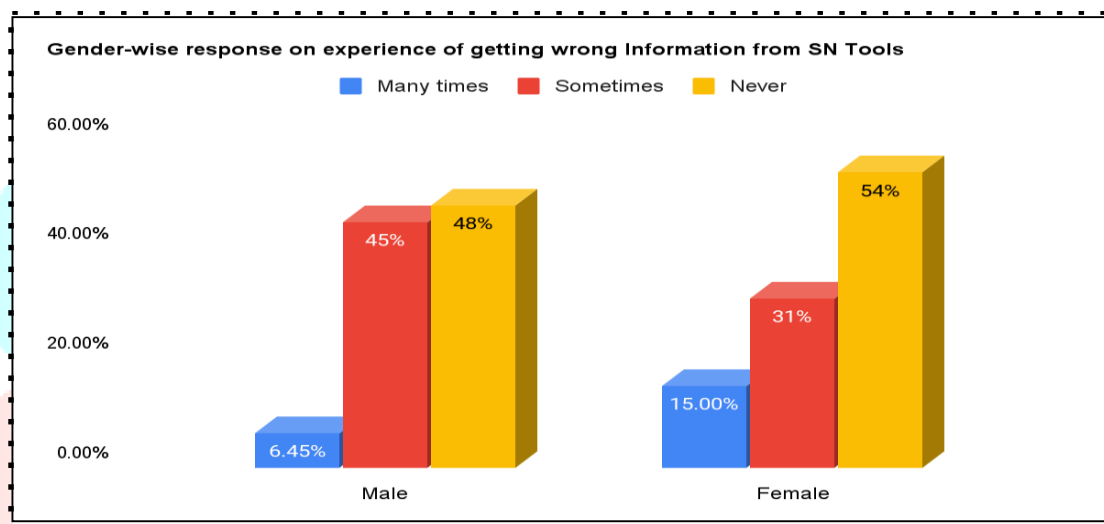
From the above table 5.2, it is explored that in terms of the active users of Social Networking sites 95.09% (male + female) are actively using SN Sites in interactive mode. From the Gender- wise Distribution of the Use of SN Sites it is found that 97% male and 93% of female use SN Sites willingly. Only 4% difference is found between male and female who avoid the SN Sites. Very low response found regarding non user of the SN Sites.

Gender – wise response on reliability of Information gathering from SN Tools			
Degree of Reliability	Male	Female	Total
Extremely reliable	2 (6.45%)	1 (1.82%)	3 (4.37%)
Reliable	10 (32.25%)	3 (26.67%)	13 (29.54%)
Somewhat reliable	16 (52%)	8 (62 %)	24 (54.54%)
Not too reliable	3 (10%)	1 (9.09%)	4 (9.09%)
Not at all reliable	0 (0%)	0 (1 %)	0 (0%)
Total	31 (100.00%)	13 (100.00%)	44 (100.00%)

From above table it is stated that Gender – wise response of LIS faculty members on reliability of Information gathering from SN Sites found that 52% of male respondents think reliability of Information is somewhat reliable, 62% female think the same which is highest in all degree of reliability, 1% female think that information on SN Sites is not at all reliable. But it is noticed that only 4.37% of the total population think information on SN sites is extremely reliable. So, it is observed that LIS faculty members are not confident on the information on SN Sites, perhaps they think information on SN Sites somewhat reliable.

Table – 5.4			
Gender-wise response on experience of getting wrong Information from SN Tools			
Frequency	Male	Female	Total
Many times	2 (6.45 %)	2 (15 %)	4 (9%)
Sometimes	14 (45 %)	4 (31%)	18 (41%)
Never	15 (48 %)	7 (54%)	22 (50 %)
Total	31 (100.00%)	13 (100.00%)	44 (100.00%)

Figure- 5.3



It is identified that the majority of respondents irrespective of male and female Faculty members are (48% & 54%) never getting any wrong information from SN Sites. 6.45% male and 15% female respondents obtain wrong information from SN Sites. Among the total population 9% of them get wrong information from SN Sites, 41% are getting wrong information sometime and 22% never getting wrong information from SN Sites. So, it may be concluded that the majority have wrong information sometimes, that information getting from SN Sites is not always reliable, there is confusion.

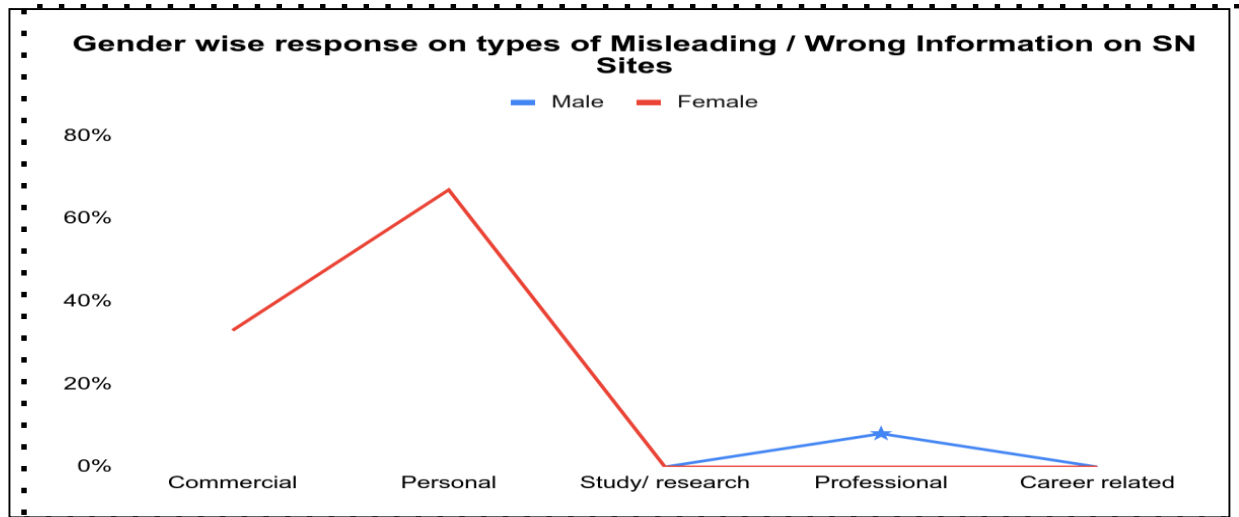
Gender – wise response on incidence of people intentionally giving Misleading / Wrong Information on SN Sites			
Frequency	Male	Female	Total
Many times	2 (6.45%)	1 (8%)	3 (7 %)
Sometimes	10 (32.25%)	3 (23 %)	13 (30 %)
Never	19 (61.29 %)	9 (69.23%)	28 (64 %)
Total	31 (100.00%)	13 (100.00%)	44 (100.00%)

N=44

From the above table 5.5 it is concluded that the majority of respondents never face the experience that people are intentionally giving misleading / wrong information on SN Sites. Gender – wise response on incidence of people intentionally giving Misleading / Wrong Information on SN Tools found that 32.25% male and 23% of female respondents sometimes have experience that people are intentionally giving wrong information on SN Sites.

Gender wise response on types of Misleading / Wrong Information on SN Sites			
Category	Male	Female	Total
	(12)	(3)	(15)
Commercial	5 (42%)	1 (33%)	6 (40 %)
Personal	6 (50%)	2 (67%)	9 (60 %)
Study/ research	0	0	0
Professional	1 (8%)	0	0
Career related	0	0	0

Figure - 5.5

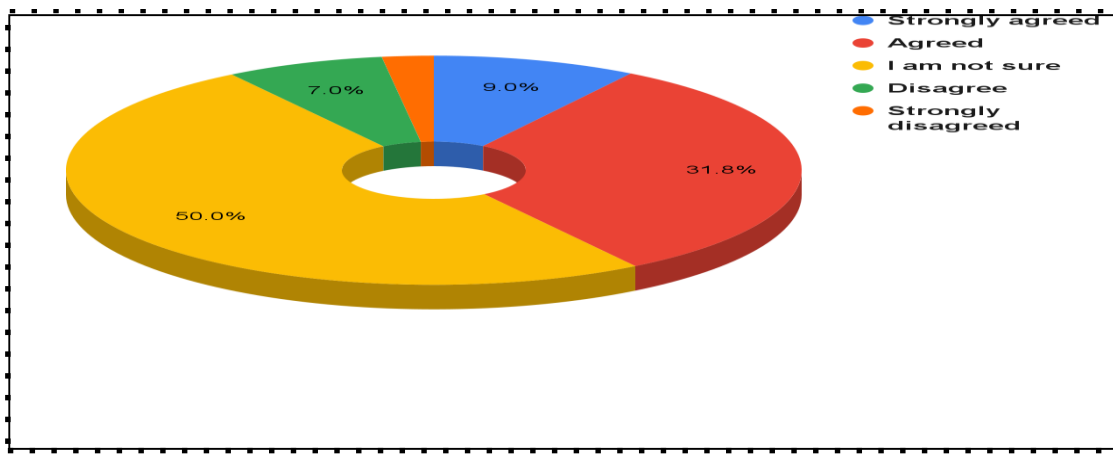


Above table shows that the majority of respondents (60%) are getting personal misleading information from SN Sites. 67% female and 50% male respondents have wrong information on personal information in SN Sites respectively. 40% total respondents getting misleading information in commercial information. So it is concluded that misleading and wrong information mail found on personal and commercial information. It is stated that misleading and wrong information found on personal and commercial grounds, whereas Study/ research, Professional and Career related information not so wrong or misleading. It is the positive site of the SN Sites.

Table – 5.7

Gender- wise response on how far LIS Faculties agree/ disagree to keep their personal information private and secure on SN Sites			
Response	Male	Female	Total
Strongly agreed	3 (9.67 %)	1 (7.69 %)	4 (9 %)
Agreed	10 (32.25 %)	4 (30.76 %)	14 (31.81%)
I am not sure	15 (48.45%)	7 (54 %)	22 (50%)
Disagree	2 (6.45 %)	1 (7.69 %)	3 (7 %)
Strongly disagreed	1 (3.22%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (2.27 %)
Total	31 (100.00%)	13 (100.00%)	44 (100.00%)

Figure 5.4: How far LIS Faculties agree/ disagree to keep their personal information private and secure on SN Sites



From the above table 5.7 and figure it is obtained that 50% of total respondents are not sure that their information on SN Sites is secure or not. 8.67 % male and 7.67% female respondents are Disagree and Strongly Disagree that their information is secured on SN Sites. so it is explored that there is a quite negative response found in regards to personal information secure on SN Sites. So personal information on SN Sites is seriously in threat.

Response	Male	Female	Total
Yes, I have	3 (9.67%)	1 (8 %)	4 (9 %)
Yes, someone I know	17 (55%)	8 (61.82%)	25 (56.81%)
No	11 (35.48%)	4 (34.55%)	15 (34%)
Total	31 (100.00%)	13 (100.00%)	44 (100.00%)

The above table 5.8 explores personal information on SN Sites that are used by others without proper concern of SN Sites. The table shows the majority of respondents (56.81%) have experienced that some of their personal Information is used without concern of SN Sites. Only 34% respond they have no experience on the above said matter.

Extent of Trust	Male	Female	Total
The Longer I use the site, the more I trust it.	9 (29.03%)	3 (23 %)	12 (27 %)
I trust the site completely.	5 (16.12%)	1 (7.69 %)	6 (13.63 %)
I trust the site to a minimum level.	15 (48.38%)	8 (62 %)	23 (52.27 %)
I do not trust the site.	2 (6.45%)	1 (7.69 %)	3 (6.81 %)
Total	31 (100.00%)	13 (100.00%)	44 (100.00%)

The table shows that the Majority of respondents (52.27%) have a minimum level of trust on SN Sites. Only 13.63% respondents were treated as completely trusting on SN Sites. Therefore in terms of trusting on SN Sites is no longer in satisfaction level. In regard to the similarity found among the male and female respondents.

6. Major Findings:

*From the rate of respondents, it is stated that most LIS Faculty members of Universities of West Bengal where Library and Information curriculum are continued in regular mode use different social Networking sites.

*Larger part of the LIS Faculty individuals, both male and female think that information got from SN Sites is fairly dependable because from their opinion it is found that these are somewhat reliable.

*Major part of the respondents never has any experience on any wrong information through SN Sites. A couple of numbers have encountered getting incorrect information commonly through SN Sites.

*Most LIS Faculty faculty never got any individuals deliberately giving deceiving/wrong information on SN Sites.

*While misdirecting information it is acquired that most female LIS employees have insight of getting incorrect information on personal matters. Be that as it may, larger part male respondents get wrong information close to personal information on SN Sites. So, personal information on SN Sites is quite insecure. Secondly, respondents are found wrong and misleading information on commercial matters.

*The vast majority of the respondents are very little certain with regards to the dependability of SN Sites in keeping their own data hidden and secure. So they have a minimum degree of trust on SN Sites. In such a manner most of the respondents regardless of male and female trust the Sites to a bottom level.

Therefore, through this study it is explored that the Social Networking sites are no drought very much popular among LIS Faculty Members irrespective of male and female. But in question of Trust of SN Sites and Security of authentic information they have no confidence, they have confused in this regards. Some risks and challenges are always treated by users of the SN Sites.

7. Recommendation and Suggestion:

It is obvious that nowadays our lives are very much influenced by the different social Networking sites. From personal to economic, education, political, social and our day to day life some extend life are now regulated by different SN Sites. Every day different information regarding commodities, information about political, social, and information on entertainment motivates through SN Sites. But fake news, fake information, fake profiles, and misleading information are also threatened. Life without SN Sites is now quite impossible, so here we need more emphasis and develop more techniques that make our information in SN Sites secure. Some supportive technique are suggested,

Verification and authentication are maintained and ought to be done at each level of the sites to stay away from aggressors or attackers from access gain of our very own personal information.

Cryptography based procedures ought to be utilized to guarantee the security of the client's information given on the SN Sites. Gathering key trade, information mining, encryption are a portion of the models which can be utilized to upgrade the security and privacy of online media.

Preparing and instructing projects ought to be finished by the public authority to spread mindfulness about digital protection. The Government should lead exposure missions and projects which incorporate classes, challenges, displays about network safety and cyber security.

- ⊙ *Login-Alerts*: This technical alerting service is adopted by Facebook Administration, that users get an alerting message when any unrecognized user tries to login.
- ⊙ *Third-party-authenticator*: All Social accounts on SN Sites are always authenticated by two steps: the verification code on our phone and verification code given by the user.

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Questionnaire:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScIfPEN61E8VEE9xb_Ht164luJJ1O_ok6z66zFprmdBg-gFAQ/viewform

