I'm not a robot

Can you upload movies to youtube privately

This article will show you how to upload private videos on YouTube using a computer. When you make a video private, it won't be visible to anyone except people you personally allow to see it. You can choose this option when you're uploading the video from the same webpage as usual. 1 Open up your favorite web browser and go to youtube.com. If you haven't already signed in to your YouTube account, click on Sign In at the top right corner and sign in with your email address and password. 2 Click on your profile picture at the top right corner of the screen. 3 From the dropdown menu that appears, select YouTube Studio (beta). 4 Next, click on Upload Video. This should be visible in the middle part of the screen. 5 Click on the dropdown menu marked ▼. You'll find it below the upload icon in the center of the screen. This allows you to change the video's privacy settings. By default, uploaded videos are set to public. 6 From the dropdown menu, select Private. This option is usually the third choice. Setting your video to private means only people you invite can see it. 7 Click on Select files to upload. You'll find this button above the dropdown menu. It looks like an arrow pointing upwards. Using the file browser that opens up, navigate to the video file you want to upload and click Open once you've found it. 8 Type a name for your video if you want (optional). YouTube automatically gives new videos names based on their file names. If you'd prefer to change the title, delete whatever's in the first box and type your own name instead. 9 Add a description for your video if you need to (optional). Just type it into the big box labeled Description. 10 If you want to share this private video with other users, click on Share below the dropdown menu that says Private. This will display a pop-up where you can enter the email addresses of people you'd like to share it with. 11 Once you've entered their email addresses, click Ok. 12 Now, just click Done once your video is finished processing. The blue button that says Done is located at the top right corner of the screen. This will upload your private video. To share a private video on YouTube, start by clicking your profile icon in the upper-right corner of the screen. Then, click Creator Studio from the dropdown menu. If you see "YouTube Studio (Beta)" instead, click it and then select Creator Studio Classic from the sidebar. Next, go to Video Manager and find the video you want to share. Click the Edit button below that video, and then select Share on the right side of the screen. Add the email addresses of trusted users in the pop-up window, and click Ok to send them an invite. You can also make your videos private to protect sensitive information like school projects that reveal personal details about students. Private videos can be age-restricted as well, but they will still require viewers to be at least 18 years old and have their email address on the uploader's approved list. If a video is marked as private, it means only trusted users can watch it, whereas if it says "unavailable," the video has been deleted. Co-authors: 4 Updated: July 3, 2022 Views: 19,654 Virtual online communities, or social media, enable the creation, sharing, and aggregation of content within virtual networks. Common features include interactive platforms for content creation and sharing, user-generated content, and service-specific profiles maintained by social media organizations. Social media helps develop online social networks by connecting users' profiles with others. It enhances and extends human networks, allowing individuals to access and engage with content through web-based apps or custom mobile apps. These interactive platforms enable communities to share, co-create, discuss, participate in, and modify user-generated content. Social media is used for documenting memories, learning, forming friendships, promoting people and ideas, and consuming news. Platforms can be categorized based on their primary function, including social networking sites, microblogging platforms, media sharing networks, discussion forums, live streaming platforms, and decentralized social media. Popular social media platforms with over 100 million registered users include Twitter, Facebook, WeChat, ShareChat, Instagram, Pinterest, QZone, Weibo, VK, Tumblr, Baidu Tieba, Threads, and LinkedIn. Social media platforms operate as a dialogic transmission system, where multiple sources share information with many receivers. In contrast, traditional media follow a monologic model, where one source broadcasts to a large audience. This shift has significant implications, including the impact of social media on children and teenagers. #### Negative impacts Social media has been criticized for its negative effects on minors, such as exposure to inappropriate content, exploitation by adults, sleep problems, attention issues, feelings of exclusion, and various mental health concerns. Furthermore, social media has been accused of undermining democracy and worsening political polarization. #### Online misinformation The spread of online misinformation is a significant issue in social media. Algorithms prioritize content that elicits strong emotions like anger or outrage, often perpetuating false information. A small minority of "superspreaders" can amplify these claims, making it difficult for social media to effectively regulate false information. ### Early precursors Before the widespread use of social media, various platforms and systems existed. The PLATO system, launched in 1960, offered early forms of social media features, including message forums and online chat rooms. ARPANET, which debuted in 1969, enabled communication among non-governmental entities by the late 1970s. Usenet, created in 1980, was an open social media platform that preceded modern social media. ### Bulletin board systems The emergence of bulletin board systems (BBS) marked another stage in the evolution of online communities. These systems allowed users to share information and engage with others through opinion polls and message forums. BBSs were widely available in the 1980s and early 1990s, with many major US cities hosting their own systems. ### Internet integration As social media platforms migrated to the internet in the 1990s, they began to take on more modern forms. CompuServe, Prodigy, and AOL were among the first BBS companies to transition to the internet. The widespread adoption of the internet enabled social media platforms to grow and evolve into the complex systems we see today. The advent of the Internet led to a revolution in online communication and interaction, giving birth to the World Wide Web. The early days saw an explosion of blogs, email services, and message forums, which migrated to the web and evolved into Internet forums. The late 1990s saw the emergence of social media, with SixDegrees being hailed as the first social media site in 1997. This platform, inspired by the concept of six degrees of separation, allowed users to connect using their actual names, making it a pioneering social networking site. The early 2000s witnessed the rise of popular social media platforms such as BlackPlanet, Friendster, Myspace, Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter. Research from 2015 revealed that globally, users spent 22% of their online time on social networks, likely fueled by the widespread adoption of smartphones. By 2023, an astonishing 4.76 billion people used social media, accounting for 59% of the global population. Social media has evolved to encompass a diverse range of services, including blogs, business networks, collaborative projects, enterprise social networks, forums, microblogs, photo sharing, products/services review, and social gaming. It also includes video sharing, virtual worlds, and mobile social media. The definition of social media as "forms of electronic communication through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content" was coined by Merriam-Webster in 2019. With the widespread use of smartphones and tablets, mobile services can now offer tailored information, connections, or services based on the user's current location. According to Andreas Kaplan, there are four types of mobile social media activities: space-timers, which involve location and time-sensitive interactions; space-locators, where posts have relevance for a specific location but not necessarily at a specific point in time; quick-timers, which focus on transferring traditional social media apps to increase immediacy; and slow-timers, where content is shared without being location or time-sensitive. Certain content has the potential to spread rapidly through networks, often referred to as 'viral' phenomena. However, not all posts become viral, and businesses often attempt to create such campaigns at a lower cost than traditional marketing methods. To facilitate this process, social media platforms provide features like re-sharing options and bots that can automate communication tasks. These bots have sparked debate in the marketing industry due to their ability to mimic human interactions, leading some users to pose as real people or even spread fake news. This raises concerns about authenticity and the role of 'cyborgs' - either bot-assisted humans or human-assisted bots - in shaping online content and influencing consumer behavior. As of 2020, over 5 thousand social media patent applications had been published in the United States. Only around 100 patents were actually issued. The lines between different types of online platforms began to blur as they started to adopt each other's features. For example, Facebook added a video-sharing feature in 2007, while Instagram initially focused on low-resolution photo sharing but later allowed users to post short videos. Instagram also introduced "Stories" and "IGTV," which were eventually adopted by YouTube. Other platforms like X and Reddit expanded their capabilities beyond their original scope as well. According to Statista, approximately 3.96 billion people used social media worldwide in 2022, up from 3.6 billion the previous year. The top social networking services as of January 2024 were Facebook with over 3 billion users, YouTube with nearly 2.5 billion, and WhatsApp with around 2 billion. A study found that individuals who are more outgoing and open-minded tend to use social media more frequently. Research also suggested that people who engage in frequent social comparisons online use social media more heavily than those who don't. Common Sense Media reported that many children under the age of 13 in the United States use social networking services despite some platforms requiring users to be at least 13 years old. According to a report, approximately 31% of children aged 8-12 use social media. In a survey conducted by Cartoon Network and the Cyberbullying Research Center in June 2020, it was found that among American tweens (ages 9-12), YouTube was the most popular application, with 67% of respondents using it. As children grew older, they were more likely to use social media apps and games. Social media's impact on society is multifaceted, with both positive and negative uses. Governments employ social media to disseminate their views, engage with citizens, and monitor public sentiment. This can be seen in various applications, such as informing the public about risks and health concerns. Social media has also been instrumental in investigations, missing person cases, and citizen participation. Law enforcement agencies utilize official social media accounts to interact with the public and promote a positive image of their work. However, this same platform is also used to document instances of police brutality, highlighting the need for accountability. Governments, like those in the US, leverage social media data to track individuals and influence visa decisions. As social media has gained popularity among younger generations, governments have increasingly turned to it to revamp their image and counter negative publicity. Countries such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE have implemented influencer programs to promote tourism and improve their public image. Meanwhile, businesses utilize social media for marketing, branding, and sales promotion, often using monitoring tools to track conversations and analyze industry trends. Media complexity arises from the fact that businesses lack full control over their social media presence. Instead, they participate in conversations to shape their case. Businesses leverage social media at both customer-organizational and intra-organizational levels, fostering entrepreneurship and innovation by highlighting successes and providing access to resources. Social media marketing can promote products, establish connections with customers, and be categorized into paid, earned, and owned media. It primarily serves to create brand awareness, engage customers through conversations, and provide customer service. Social media's peer-to-peer communication empowers consumers, making their content visible and uncontrollable by companies. Influencers, often referred to as social media personalities, are sponsored to promote products online. Research suggests that these endorsements attract attention from undecided users, particularly younger consumers. Influencer marketing involves partnering with influencers to market or promote a product. Social media platforms enable targeting specific audiences with advertising, allowing users to share and comment on ads, turning passive consumers into active promoters and producers. Advertisers must make extra effort to understand how to reach the right users. Companies can use humor to poke fun at competitors, while advertising can even inspire fanart engaging new audiences. Hashtags like #ejuice and #eliquid are a way to target interested users, with user content triggering peer effects that increase consumer interest. A 2012 study found that peer communication about a product increases product engagement, claiming it has a direct impact through encouraging conformity and an indirect impact by increasing product engagement. Social media played a pivotal role in the Wisconsin protests, with its impact also felt in the realm of US politics. Politicians are increasingly leveraging social media platforms to disseminate their messages and sway voters' opinions. A notable instance was during the 2016 US presidential election, where candidates' Twitter usage reached unprecedented levels. Meanwhile, citizens have become reliant on social-media sites for accessing information about political issues. Internationally, social media has been found to amplify political messages, with foreign-originated campaigns attempting to shape public opinion in other countries. The Arab Spring of 2011 serves as a case study, with social media being instrumental in mobilizing activists and raising awareness about human rights abuses. However, the extent to which social media contributed to these events remains a subject of debate. In Bahrain, activists utilized social media to expose government brutality, including detentions, torture, and intimidation. Conversely, authorities employed social media to track down and target activists. As a result, over 1,000 citizens had their citizenship revoked as punishment. Furthermore, militant groups have harnessed social media for recruitment and organizational purposes. The Islamic State (ISIS) has also exploited social media platforms, with its influence evident in the #AllEyesonISIS hashtag going viral on Arabic X in 2014. This section is an excerpt from a larger discussion on state-sponsored Internet propaganda. State-sponsored Internet manipulation involves the use of online platforms to sway public opinion, often through the rejection of anonymous online post in an archived version of the Spirit Lake Tribe and Menominee Indian Tribe sued social media companies for alleged misconduct, citing long-term burdens on their resources. Social media as a news source allows users to engage with news through consumption, sharing, posting, commenting, and more. Social media became an integral part of news and journalism, but it also has its drawbacks. With increased accessibility, people can now easily consume false or biased information, as well as disturbing content. In 2019, a Pew Research Center poll revealed that Americans are increasingly wary of social media's role in sharing news. While social media is often used for socializing and romantic pursuits, not all social needs can be met through this platform. For instance, lonely individuals may turn to the internet for emotional support. A 2020 Gallup poll found that 53% of adult social media users in the US valued it as a way to stay connected with people during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, research suggests that excessive social media use can lead to loneliness and decreased face-to-face communication skills. Sherry Turkle's work highlights how people confuse social media usage with authentic communication, often leading to stress and anxiety due to online posting purging fears or hacking concerns. Moreover, social media platforms like stalking, creeping, and catfishing pose a risk to users, particularly the lonely. Self-presentation theory shows that individuals manage their online identity, but this can also lead to the manipulation of one's self-image for social validation. Additionally, studies have shown that teenage girls often use social media to present an idealized version of themselves, while managing others' attitudes towards social media very widely, with some valuing it as a means of connection and others seeing it as a tool for self-expression. Teenagers' self-esteem can suffer when they don't receive enough likes or comments on social media. A 2018 survey found that nearly half of American teens aged 13-17 consider likes important, while one-quarter feel bad if nobody responds to their photos. This perceived rejection can lead to emotional pain and sometimes even online bullying. Research suggests that our brains' reward circuits are more active when our photos receive many likes from peers. A study concluded that social media can trigger a negative cycle of self-comparison, disappointment, and body dissatisfaction. People often portray themselves on social media in the most appealing way, which can lead to unrealistic expectations and feelings of inadequacy. Comparing ourselves to others on social media can have dire effects on our physical and mental health. In fact, 87% of women and 65% of men reported making such comparisons. Efforts to combat these negative effects include promoting body positivity. Social media can also be used as a support system for adolescent health, allowing them to mobilize around relevant health issues and access personalized content. However, the quality of this information cannot be guaranteed. Women who have been exposed to incorrect information are better equipped to identify and avoid it, thanks to health literacy skills. Despite government and public health efforts to improve health literacy, progress has been limited. Parents and caregivers who engage in ongoing conversations with their children about online safety can help reduce anxiety and depression among adolescents. However, social media platforms like pro-anorexia sites can exacerbate the problem by promoting unhealthy behaviors. The spread of misinformation during the coronavirus pandemic on social media highlighted the need for accurate information. Excessive social media use has been linked to a greater acceptance of conspiracy theories, poor mental health, and decreased compliance with public health recommendations. Social media platforms can also contribute to addiction-like symptoms, including compulsive checking and withdrawal, which can lead to decreased face-to-face interactions and feelings of loneliness. Social media's negative effects on mental health include sleep deprivation, 'Facebook depression', social media burnout and 'fear of missing out' (FOMO). Excessive use can lead to reclusiveness, social media curates content to keep users engaged, often through likes, comments, and posts. The digital divide refers to the unequal access to digital technology, including smartphones, tablets, laptops, and the internet. This inequality exacerbates disparities in accessing information and resources, making it difficult for individuals without such access to participate fully in modern society. In today's digital age, those who lack internet access are at a significant disadvantage. They struggle to connect with others, find employment, shop, or learn new skills. For instance, people experiencing homelessness, poverty, elderly individuals, and rural community residents often face limited internet access. On the other hand, urban middle-class and upper-class populations have easy access to the internet. Another divide exists between content producers and consumers on social media, potentially stemming from educational disparities. Some studies suggest that social media algorithms can perpetuate partisan and inflammatory content, contributing to increased polarization. By promoting personalized news feeds that align with users' political preferences, these algorithms can foster selective exposure, where individuals only consume information that supports their views. This phenomenon can exacerbate political polarization, as people are exposed to more like-minded content and avoid opposing viewpoints. Critics argue that social media platforms' algorithms incentivize the creation of divisive content, rather than reducing polarization. A study by Facebook found that emoji reactions, which were given more weight in algorithms, increased toxicity, misinformation, and low-quality news. To combat selective exposure, some propose improving media literacy or reducing social media usage. Others suggest increasing local journalism to promote more nuanced understanding. However, a 2018 study revealed that social media can also amplify stereotypes, such as age-based biases, which can further exacerbate the digital divide and negatively impact online interactions. Social media has introduced new forms of language and communication among youth, with novel acronyms such as "LOL" saving time by providing shortcuts. Hashtags have become a key feature, allowing users to highlight topics and advocate for movements. However, excessive social media use can hinder face-to-face interaction and delay the development of essential social skills. The rise of cyberbullying, sexting, and privacy issues has raised concerns among parents and authorities. In response, the Australian government has introduced a bill banning people under 16 from using most social media platforms, with some exemptions for educational or health purposes. Internationally, social media's impact is undergoing significant changes. In Thailand, two years of imprisonment have been imposed for posting TikTok videos deemed "violating family values" in a 2014 coup d'état, with citizens explicitly instructed not to share or like dissenting views on social media. Historically, internet platforms were responsible for content moderation, setting rules and procedures to remove or report content. The US enacted the Communications Decency Act in 1996, exempting internet providers from legal liability for third-party content. However, recent legislation in Florida requires social media companies to verify user ages and prohibit accounts for those under 14 without parental approval. The European Union initially pursued similar measures but has since taken a different approach with the Digital Services Act (DSA) and Digital Markets Act (DMA), enacted in July 2022. The DSA aims to ensure that what is illegal offline must also be illegal online, requiring platforms to delete content such as propaganda, hate crimes, and child abuse. Key objectives of these regulations include protecting fundamental rights by redesigning systems for a high level of privacy, security, and protection of minors. This involves prohibiting advertising based on personal data, minimizing risks for children in recommender systems, and conducting risk assessments for the European Commission. Violations can result in fines of up to 6% of global sales or even a complete ban within Europe. While this extensive investment by platform providers is required for content moderation, enforcement resources may not be sufficient to ensure compliance. A potential issue arises from the possibility that governments could request deletion of content critical of themselves, applying EU-wide determinations. Advocates like Paul Romer have suggested taxing negative externalities of social media platforms as a way to compensate for their negative effects, similar to a carbon tax. Social media's impact is a topic of heated debate. While some propose using competition law to restrict platform power, others advocate for nuanced policy addressing the harms caused by these platforms. Professors Megan Moreno and Jenny Radesky argue that access contingent on parental consent is harmful, suggesting that focusing solely on increasing age restrictions might distract from ensuring platforms follow guidelines for all ages. US Surgeon General Vivek Murthy has called for social media platforms to include warnings about their impact on young mental health. However, the business model of most social media platforms relies heavily on advertising, which incentivizes them to display as much content as possible to users, increasing ad views. Critics argue that social media's capabilities, content moderation, reliability, and impact on concentration are major concerns. They also highlight issues with content ownership, interactions, poor cross-platform interoperability, decrease in face-to-face interactions, cyberbullying, sexual predation, particularly of children, and child pornography. Research has shown that fake news spreads significantly faster than truthful news on platforms like X. Social media bots can amplify both true and false content, allowing misinformation to reach a wider audience. Social media mining is the process of obtaining data from user-generated content on social media platforms to extract actionable patterns and trends. This information can be used for various purposes, including targeting advertising, academic research, and design strategies. Social media mining employs concepts from computer science, data mining, machine learning, and statistics to analyze social media data and identify patterns. The process involves analyzing social network data, network science, sociology, ethnography, optimization, and mathematics to formally represent, measure, and model patterns from social media data. Major corporations, governments, and not-for-profit organizations use this technique to gain insights into customer behavior, online interactions, and content sharing. However, the use of social media mining raises ethical concerns about user privacy. Users often fail to read terms of use agreements, and platforms may not adequately protect their personal data. The Cambridge Analytica scandal in 2016 highlighted the risks of exploiting users' data for political purposes, sparking debates about the role of social media in shaping public opinion. According to Malcolm Gladwell, social media plays a limited role in revolutions and protests, as its impact is often confined to the digital realm. He argues that "high-risk activism" requires strong relationships, coordination, commitment, high risks, and sacrifice, which are not facilitated by social media platforms built around weak ties. Social media platforms have been criticized for their handling of user data and content ownership. While users generate content on these platforms, ownership is often disputed. The terms of Service to which they agree. Platforms control access to this content and may share it with third parties without permission. A 2018 survey found that people who are active on social media are more likely to participate in offline political activity, suggesting that social media can be a powerful tool for mobilizing engagement. However, the same platform's terms of service often give permission for the use of users' copyrighted works at the platform's discretion. For example, Instagram's acquisition by Facebook in 2012 raised concerns about content ownership and usage rights. The platform reversed these changes after public outcry, promising to update its terms of service. Privacy advocates warn that social media platforms collect user data without consent, which can be used for law enforcement or other governmental purposes. Young people are particularly vulnerable to sharing personal information online, and many users claim to want to keep their data private but do so in practice. A 2014 Pew Research Center survey found that 91% of Americans believe people have lost control over how personal information is collected and used. Social media platforms collect vast amounts of data on user behaviors, which can be sold to third parties for targeted advertising. Legislators and government agencies have taken action to address these concerns. In the UK, legislators criticized Facebook for not protecting user data, while the US military banned TikTok from government devices due to national security concerns. The US Congress passed a law directing TikTok's parent company to divest or face ban from operating in the US, which was upheld by a federal court. Internet addiction disorder (IAD), also known as problematic internet use or pathological internet use, is a compulsive use of the internet that impairs an individual's function over time. Young people are at high risk of developing this condition, which may lead to health consequences such as sleep loss and decreased academic performance. Support for self-regulation has been linked to reduced online time, particularly on entertainment platforms. Research suggests that social media triggers addictive patterns and making it harder for individuals to break the cycle. Lawsuits have been filed against social media platforms, alleging harm caused by addiction among young users. The debate over restricting phone and social media use among youth has continued since smartphones became widespread. A study found that teenagers who spent three hours or more on social media daily doubled their risk of negative mental health outcomes, including depression and anxiety. Platforms have not adjusted their algorithms to prevent young people from developing inappropriate content, with 57% of Australian youth reporting exposure to disturbingly violent content. Cyberbullying has also become a concern, with some schools banning phones or blocking social media websites. Discussions are ongoing regarding the imposition of restrictions on children's access to social media, citing concerns over problems such as lying about age and excessive use among young users. In Europe, measures have been taken to prevent these risks, with Norway and France implementing age verification systems. In France, platforms must verify user ages and obtain parental consent for those under 15, while in Norway, a minimum age requirement of 13 exists to access social media. The UK's Online Safety Law has given platforms until mid-2025 to strengthen their age verification systems. Social media often features in political struggles, with some countries monitoring or controlling citizens' use of the platform. In Turkey, for example, social media was banned after the Taksim Gezi Park protests, and YouTube was temporarily suspended. A law granted immunity to Telecommunications Directorate personnel, allowing them to block access to specific websites without a court order. Internet censorship in the US refers to the restriction of online content, protected by the First Amendment. Although there's little government control over internet content, regulatory mechanisms exist. Debates surround issues like child safety, cyber security, and gambling. Despite resistance to restrictive policies, indirect government pressure has led to content removal or suppression. Intellectual property protections lead to predictable infringement removal. The US also seizes domains and computers. While social media platforms are not interoperable, open-source protocols like ActivityPub have formed the Fediverse, a loose network of volunteer-operated servers. In 2019, Mastodon blocked Gab due to spreading violent extremism. Jack Dorsey advocated for an "open and decentralized standard for social media" through Bluesky. Social media has been criticized for its potential to exacerbate political polarization and increase ideological differences. The platform's algorithms can amplify divisive content and create echo chambers that reinforce users' existing views. Siva Vaidhyanathan suggests implementing privacy protections and anti-trust laws to mitigate these effects. Some platforms, such as Pol.is, have attempted to address this issue by prioritizing finding consensus over promoting polarization. Upon a user's passing, the platform requires identification documents and death certificate to confirm relationship and process account closure. A representative can access and transfer funds or provide data to family members. Similar protocols are in place for platforms like WeChat, where heirs must supply death certificates and proof of relationship. Additionally, the text explores various aspects of social media, including attention inequality, citizen media, connectivism, and networked learning. It also touches on the concept of online presence management, participatory media, and social welfare bias. Furthermore, it references a study by Kietzmann and Hermkens (2011) that examined the functional building blocks of social media. The text then delves into the psychological effects of internet use, social media mining, and optimization strategies. It also mentions the concept of social media surgery, where volunteers offer free advice on social media management. Finally, it references a study by Kaplan and Haenlein (2010) that discussed the challenges and opportunities presented by social media. Social media platforms are constantly evolving, making it essential for companies to have a set of guidelines that can be applied across all forms of social media. The rapid pace of change means that what's relevant today may be gone tomorrow, highlighting the need for adaptable and flexible policies. Research has shown that social media use can have both positive and negative effects on individuals, particularly young people, including impacts on mental health, self-esteem, and well-being. It's crucial for parents, educators, and policymakers to understand these issues and develop strategies to mitigate potential harm. The ever-changing landscape of social media also raises concerns about misinformation and the spread of false information. A recent study highlighted how easily misinformation can propagate online, emphasizing the need for critical thinking skills and fact-checking practices. In addition, the history of social media is marked by key milestones, including the development of bulletin board systems in the 1980s, the emergence of the internet in the 1990s, and the rise of mobile devices and smartphone cameras. These innovations have transformed the way we interact with each other and consume information, but they also present new challenges and harnessing its potential benefits. Social media, in its history dating back to the early 1970s, with the first social network being created in 1973. The Internet became widely available for public use in the mid-1990s and paved the way for the development of social networking sites such as MySpace. In the late 2000s, Facebook surpassed MySpace to become one of the largest social media platforms globally. Twitter was launched in 2006 but struggled to gain traction before being acquired by Twitter Co., a private company founded by Evan Williams in 2004 Today, social media accounts for nearly four minutes and 30 seconds out of every hour spent online, with mobile devices accounting for nearly 80% of that time. Social media is now an integral part of our daily lives, with many businesses using it to connect with customers and promote their products. Social media has become a crucial part of modern life and has significantly impacted the way people interact and share information. Sites like YouTube, Twitter, Facebook, and Reddit has revolutionized the way users consume and produce content. The article discusses various studies and research papers on the impact of social media on COVID-19 pandemic. The authors highlight how people, especially tweens and teens, have been using social media to seek support and awareness. They also touch upon the aspect of cyberbullying among tweens in 2020. Furthermore, the article delves into the role of social media as a tool for rapid information dissemination during pandemics, citing examples from Pediatric Critical Care Medicine and The Wall Street Journal. Additionally, it explores the concept of compulsive social media use amid COVID-19 bring either an addictive behavior or a coping mechanism. Studies on Social Media Use During the Pandemic 1. Kathryn et al. (2015): "Who compares and despairs? 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(2020): "#PedsICU and Coronavirus Disease 2019" 2. Singh et al. (2020): "Is compulsive social media use amid COVID-19 pandemic addictive behavior or coping mechanism?" 3. Call for Action: Managing the Infodemic, World Health Organization (2020) 4. Brunty et al. (2014): Social Media Investigation for Law Enforcement The study of social media's impact on law enforcement and society has been a growing area of research. Caroline Sturdy's work in the Handbook of Missing Persons (2016) highlights the importance of social media in policing. Perez's article for the National Police Foundation (2017) notes that social media has become a crucial tool for law enforcement. Schneider's chapter on "Police 'Image Work' in an Era of Social Media" examines how police departments use social media to manage their image and interact with the public. Funk's article for The New York Times (2019) explores how Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) uses surveillance tools to target individuals. Patel et al.'s report on social media monitoring, published by the Brennan Center for Justice in 2020, provides insight into the ways in which law enforcement agencies use social media data. Michaelson's articles for The Guardian highlight the role of "predictive media" in shaping public opinion and promoting government agendas. The concept of "earned media" is discussed in various studies, including those by Stephen et al. (2012) and Bremner (2022). This refers to the idea that social media can be used to create content that is seen as authentic and engaging, rather than simply relying on paid advertising. The impact of digital marketing, social media influencers, and online advertising on consumer behavior has been extensively studied in recent years. Research has shown that influencer marketing can be an effective way to promote products or services, with studies such as one published by Forbes in 2015 finding that influencer marketing works for consumers. Additionally, a study published in the Journal of Promotional Communications found that digital influencers can be a valuable tool for reaching Generation Z. However, there are also concerns about the authenticity and transparency of online advertising, particularly when it comes to social media influencers who may not clearly disclose their relationships with brands. The Federal Trade Commission has released guidelines on this topic. The rise of social media has also led to new ways of participating in politics, such as through Twitter commentary or posting information on platforms like Facebook. Research has explored the political engagement and participation, including a study by Glenn W. Richardson that found that social media can be a valuable tool for engaging with voters. Furthermore, studies have examined the role of social media in shaping consumer attitudes and behaviors, such as a study published in Addictive Behaviors that analyzed marketing strategies for e-liquids on Instagram. Other research has explored the impact of social media on purchase intentions, including a study by Lee Rainie and Barry Wellman that found that social media can influence consumer behavior. Overall, the study of digital marketing, social media influencers, and online advertising continues to be an active area of research, with new findings and insights emerging regularly. Twitter records show that in 2020, Saudi Arabia's #SaudiArabia was flooded with thousands of tweets about #HillaryEmails from supporters of Crown Prince MBS. This campaign was likely orchestrated by Riyadh's social marketing firm, SMAAT, which has been involved in similar campaigns before. It's surprising to see such tactics being used in a country other than Russia. This incident is not an isolated one; Saudi Arabia has a history of using social media for its own interests. For instance, in 2019, Twitter suspended accounts linked to the kingdom's spying case. Social media played a significant role in the Arab Spring protests and rebellions against authoritarian regimes in the Middle East and North Africa throughout 2010-2011. Networked individuals in Tunisia, Egypt, and other states used online content creation and community building to aid mass mobilizations. However, social media can also be weaponized for malicious purposes. For example, Bahrain's government has been known to use online platforms to silence human rights advocates. The Islamic State (ISIS) also conquered social media in 2014, using it as a tool for recruitment and propaganda. The misuse of social media is not limited to authoritarian regimes; even young people are being affected by the consequences of their online activities. A study found that one in ten young people were losing out on job opportunities due to pictures and comments on social media. Furthermore, research has shown that social media can be used for both positive and negative purposes. On one hand, it can facilitate communication among scientists and promote scientific collaboration. On the other hand, it can also be used to spread misinformation and propaganda. In conclusion, the use of social media in Saudi Arabia highlights the complex and multifaceted nature of online platforms. While they have the potential to bring people together and facilitate communication, they can also be exploited for malicious purposes by authoritarian regimes and individuals alike. Researchers have studied how social media influences science to the public in various media. A study published in 2014 found that effective communication of scientific information requires a nuanced approach that balances complexity and clarity. Another study from 2012 examined online communication about climate change and politics, highlighting the need for accurate and accessible information. A review of literature on altmetrics (alternative metrics to traditional citation counts) identified challenges such as data quality and heterogeneity. Recent studies have explored the use of social media data for sentiment analysis and election prediction, showcasing the potential for online platforms to inform decision-making. In addition, researchers have examined the impact of social media on personal and professional relationships, including the use of social networks in employment and education settings. The American Civil Liberties Union has also spoken out against schools and employers using social media data without consent. The study of social media's influence on college admissions, for example, highlights the need for greater transparency and awareness about digital trust tracking. Meanwhile, experts have discussed the role of social media in shaping public discourse around scientific issues like climate change. Overall, this body of research underscores the importance of understanding how science communication intersects with online platforms, personal relationships, and societal norms. The concept of "social media" has been extensively studied and debated, with various definitions and understandings emerging over the years. Research suggests that social media can have both positive and negative effects on individuals and society as a whole. Studies have shown that social media can be used for news consumption, social connection, and community building, but also raises concerns about loneliness, cyberbullying, and misinformation. The Pew Research Center's 2021 report found that Americans' perceptions of the role of social media in delivering news are complex and multifaceted. Additionally, researchers have explored the impact of social media on mental health, social relationships, and cognitive development. A study published in the Journal of Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking found that social media use is linked to feelings of loneliness and disconnection, while another study published in the journal Computers in Human Behavior discovered a positive correlation between social media use and social capital. The book "Alone Together: Why We Expect More from Technology and Less from Each Other" by Sherry Turkle explores the idea that technology has changed the way we interact with each other and highlights the need for a more nuanced understanding of the complex relationships between technology, society, and human behavior. Overall, while social media has become an integral part of modern life, its impact on individuals and society is multifaceted and warrants further research and exploration. Research has explored the impact of social media on individuals, particularly teenagers, focusing on aspects such as self-presentation, peer comparison, body image, and mental health. Studies have shown that social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and Pinterest can influence how people present themselves online, often with a focus on physical appearance. This phenomenon is linked to the rise of pseudonymity in internet communication, where individuals create digital personas that may or may not reflect their real-life identities. Social media engagement, such as likes and comments, can also affect self-esteem. Research has found that excessive use of social media is associated with lower self-esteem and life satisfaction among university students. Conversely, using social media to promote positive and body acceptance, such as the "body positive" movement, may have a beneficial impact on mental health. The relationship between social media addiction and self-worth is complex, with some studies suggesting that excessive social media use can lead to feelings of inadequacy and low self-esteem. However, others argue that moderate social media use can provide opportunities for social connection and community-building. Recent reports have highlighted the potential negative impacts of social media on teenagers' mental health, including increased anxiety, depression, and body dissatisfaction. Efforts to promote positive body image and self-acceptance online, such as the "body positive" movement, are crucial in mitigating these effects. Overall, research suggests that social media use has both positive and negative effects on individuals, particularly teenagers. Understanding the complexities of this relationship is essential for developing effective strategies to promote healthy social media habits and support mental well-being. Social media platforms have been linked to various mental and physical health issues, including body image concerns among women. Research has shown that the widespread use of 'Instagram vs reality' images can exacerbate these problems by fostering unhealthy comparisons and promoting unrealistic beauty standards. Furthermore, studies have found a correlation between social media usage and decreased self-esteem, as well as an increased risk of developing eating disorders. In addition to body image concerns, social media has also been linked to adolescent mental health. Research suggests that teens who spend more time on social media are more likely to experience symptoms of anxiety and depression. Moreover, research has shown that parental guidance can play a crucial role in mitigating these risks, highlighting the importance of open communication between parents and their children. The relationship between social media use and eating disorders is also worth noting. A study found that adolescents with eating disorders were more likely to engage in 'surfing for thinness', or searching online for information related to disordered eating behaviors. Another study discovered that individuals who used social media platforms to discuss eating concerns experienced increased feelings of anxiety and decreased self-esteem. Research on the COVID-19 pandemic has explored various aspects of its impact on society, including social media usage, mental health, and sleep disturbances. Studies have shown that social media use can be both beneficial and detrimental, depending on how it is used. For example, research published in the Journal of Public Health found that systematic reviews of studies on COVID-19 revealed a range of effects on individuals and communities. Another study published in JMIR Public Health and Surveillance investigated the relationship between conspiracy theories about COVID-19 and mental health outcomes among healthcare workers in Ecuador. The findings suggested that believing in COVID-19 conspiracy theories was associated with poorer mental health and well-being. Social media usage has also been linked to handwashing behavior during the pandemic, with research from Malaysia suggesting that excessive social media use may hinder proper hygiene practices. Research on cyberbullying has highlighted its negative effects on individuals, including using Twitter as a platform for academic success. Overall, these studies highlight the complexities of social media usage during the COVID-19 pandemic and its various effects on individuals and society. Research has shown that excessive social media use can be problematic for adolescents, leading to issues such as social media burnout, fear of missing out, and decreased well-being. A study published in PLOS ONE found that a large-sample of adolescent participants reported high levels of problematic social media use. Additionally, research has explored the potential benefits of social media for professionals in the medical field to connect with students. However, some studies have also highlighted concerns about social media's impact on older adults' well-being and democracy. The concept of the "digital divide" refers to the unequal access to digital technologies and the resulting disparities in opportunities, knowledge, and resources. This issue has been extensively studied, with researchers examining the spatialities of the digital divide and its effects on individuals and communities. Books such as "Anti-Social Media" have also examined the darker side of social media, arguing that it can disconnect us from each other and undermine democracy. Conversely, some researchers have argued that social media can be used to promote positive social change and bridging gaps between different groups. Overall, research has highlighted both the benefits and drawbacks of social media, emphasizing the need for a nuanced understanding of its impact on individuals and society as a whole. Facebook's Algorithm and the Second Level

Digital Divide Given article text here The widespread use of social media can increase political polarization, according to a study published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. Bibcode:2018PNAS..115.92[(journal)). The passage provided is a list of academic articles and news sources discussing the regulation of social media, particularly in regards to minors and vulnerable individuals. The topics covered include sexting and revenge porn, digital crime and abuse, social media's impact on mental health, and government regulations and bans on social media use for children. Several countries are mentioned as having implemented or proposed laws and regulations to protect minors from the potential harms of social media, including Australia, the United States (specifically Florida), Egypt, and the European Union. The articles discuss the varying approaches taken by governments to regulate social media, ranging from bans on children's use of social media platforms to stricter guidelines for online content. **Regulating Digital Platforms** The negative consequences of digital platforms are being debated by experts and policymakers. Several articles and studies suggest that these platforms have externalities, or costs, that are not internalized by the companies themselves. * The European Union's Digital Services Act aims to regulate digital platforms more strictly (DW, 2023). * Some economists argue that a tax on big tech could be an effective way to address their negative externalities (NYT, 2019; ICTworks, 2023). * Researchers have proposed various regulatory approaches to hold social media companies accountable for their design and impact (Masaryk University Journal of Law and Technology, 2019). **Impact on Children** The effects of digital platforms on children are a growing concern. Some studies suggest that excessive use of these platforms can harm children's mental health and academic performance. * A study found that online child sexual solicitation and grooming is a significant problem (Journal of Child Sexual Abuse, 2020). * Another study highlighted the need for stricter regulations to protect children from online predators (Academic Press, 2020). **Social Media Business Models** The business models used by social media platforms are also being scrutinized. Some argue that these platforms prioritize profit over user well-being. * A study on the impact of social media business models found that they can have negative consequences for users (getstream.io, 2023). * Experts have argued that social media companies should be held accountable for their role in spreading misinformation and harm online (The Conversation, 2024). **Proposals for Change** Some experts propose that digital platforms should be regulated more strictly to mitigate their negative externalities. * The US Surgeon General has called for a warning label on social media platforms due to their potential impact on mental health (NYT, 2024). * Others have proposed fact-checking partnerships and stricter regulations to protect users online (Reuters, 2020). Note that the original text includes many references to specific studies and articles, which I have paraphrased or omitted for brevity. Angela Watercutter's article "Two to Tango: Twitter Fact-Checks the Fact-Checkers" from Wired magazine explores the role of fact-checking on social media platforms. The article references a YouTube help page that explains how to see fact checks in search results. Reza Zafarani and Mohammad Ali Abbasi's 2014 paper "Social Media Mining: An Introduction" discusses the use of data mining techniques in analyzing social media data. Tama Leaver's 2013 article "The Social Media Contradiction: Data Mining and Digital Death" examines the tension between collecting and protecting personal information online. Other studies, such as Jay Kreps, Sam Shah, and Roshan Sumbaly's work on LinkedIn's big data ecosystem, have investigated the use of social media data for marketing purposes. Nir Shvalb's edited book "Our Western Spring: The Battle Between Technology and Democracy" explores the relationship between technology and democracy. Recent articles by Malcolm Gladwell in The New Yorker and Human Communication Research have discussed the impact of social media on politics. Harvey Jones and José Hiram Soltren's 2005 paper "Facebook: Threats to Privacy" highlights concerns about privacy on Facebook. Cadie Thompson's 2015 article for CNBC discusses how users unwittingly agree to terms that allow companies to sell their photos. Declan McCullagh's articles in CNET and the Los Angeles Times have reported on Instagram's changes to its terms of service, including the ability to sell user photos. Matthew R. Auer's 2011 paper "The Policy Sciences of Social Media" explores the policy implications of social media use. Pew Research Center studies by Mary Madden, Amanda Lenhart, and others have investigated teenagers' attitudes towards social media privacy. The UK lawmakers have rebuked Facebook in a call for social media regulation due to concerns over its impact on society. This move follows the US Navy's ban on TikTok from mobile devices citing cybersecurity threats. The use of TikTok and other social media platforms has been linked to internet addiction, with studies showing that excessive online activity can impede students' performance and social lives. Experts have also highlighted the potential for addictive behavior in social media usage, leading to concerns over its impact on mental health. Several countries, including the US, have banned or restricted TikTok due to cybersecurity concerns. In addition, a study found that problematic internet use among young people is related to family and free time activities. The World Health Organization has recognized internet addiction as a condition that requires attention. Research has also explored the effects of social media on mental health, with one study showing that COVID-19 stress can lead to addictive social media use. A film titled "The Social Dilemma" highlights the potential dangers of social media and its impact on society. References: * Fidler, Stephen; Wells, Georgia (17 February 2019). "U.K. Lawmakers Rebuke Facebook in Call for Social-Media Regulation". * Tomczyk Ł, Solecki R (July 2019). "Problematic internet use and protective factors related to family and free time activities among young people". * Zhao, Nan; Zhou, Guangyu (9 February 2021). "COVID-19 Stress and Addictive Social Media Use (SMU): Mediating Role of Active Use and Social Media Flow". There has been an increase in internet addiction among the general population during the COVID-19 pandemic, according to a study from China. The study found that limiting time spent on social media can actually improve well-being. Researchers have also explored the effects of adaptive virtual assistants on self-regulation in online learning. US Internet Pirates Face Uncertain Future as Laws and Technologies Evolve Manhattan Federal Court Orders Seizures of Seven Websites for Criminal Copyright Infringement in Connection with Distribution of Pirated Movies Over the Internet US formally requests Dotcom's extradition Twitter Wants Social Media to Be More Like Email What Bluesky Tells Us About the Future of Social Media The Good, The Bad, & The Semantically Imprecise - 8/10/2018 You Can't Stay Here: The Efficacy of Reddit's 2015 Ban Examined Through Hate Speech Twitter Permanently Suspends Trump, Citing 'Risk Of Further Incitement Of Violence' Opinion: Anti-social media: What can be done to stop platforms from driving democracies apart? Social media is rotting democracy from within Once considered a boon to democracy, social media have started to look like its nemesis Is Social Media a Threat to Democracy? '#Republic' Author Describes How Social media Hurts Democracy Why social media may not be so good for democracy Social Media: A Powerful Tool with Both Positive and Negative Aspects If your content is flagged by YouTube's Content ID checks, you'll receive a warning. However, if the copyright holder takes action, it can result in removal or a copyright strike, which is a serious issue as it can lead to permanent deletion of your channel after three strikes. Fortunately, there are ways to avoid YouTube copyright issues on private and unlisted videos. According to YouTube's Copyright & Fair Use policy, creators should only upload videos they've made or are authorized to use. This means avoiding uploaded content that belongs to others, such as music tracks or footage without necessary authorizations. If you're using YouTube for backup or private sharing, it's still essential to follow their copyright guidelines. Consider using cloud storage services as an alternative to traditional video sharing platforms. Options such as Google Photos/Drive and Dropbox enable users to upload their videos while also providing the ability to share links with others, allowing them to view the content in a browser. Additionally, these services tend to display content at higher quality due to the lack of compression algorithms utilized by YouTube. However, free users may face storage space limitations, necessitating the purchase of additional capacity if large quantities of videos are intended for saving. A more physical approach involves storing videos on external devices such as USB drives or external hard drives, which can be used as a backup solution and are not subject to copyright restrictions, although they cannot be easily shared with others like digital links.