Web 2.0, participatory media, and big data

LIB 1201

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What is Web 2.0?

What is (are?) Social Media?

What is Social Networking?

Baker on the Charms of Wikipedia

- Wikipedia began with public domain reference works
    - your thoughts/comments?

- Wikipedia's "upper crust"—similar to traditional publishing, the most persistent content is contributed by a tiny percentage of editors

- Should Wikipedia have limits?

Jaron Lanier on Social Networking

While you arduously tend your fake self on Facebook, the company compiles a secret dossier about a more real you and everyone else so that access to you can be sold to political campaigns, teeth whiteners, or finance hucksters. You are the product, not the customer. Meanwhile the things you might offer online—your creative work, your opinions, your advice—are all made worthless in terms of the kind of real money that buys food and pays rent.

Jaron Lanier, *You are Not a Gadget Q&A*
http://www.jaronlanier.com/gadgetcurrency.html

Other Wikis

- [Wikileaks](#)

  "a non-profit media organization dedicated to bringing important news and information to the public. We provide an innovative, secure and anonymous way for independent sources around the world to leak information to our journalists. We publish material of ethical, political and historical significance while keeping the identity of our sources anonymous, thus providing a universal way for the revealing of suppressed and censored injustices."

- [Pbworks](#), [wikispaces](#), [wikia](#) all examples of wiki hosts

What is Web 3.0?

AKA the Semantic Web:

"The Semantic Web is about two things. It is about common formats for integration and combination of data drawn from diverse sources, where on the original Web mainly concentrated on the interchange of documents. It is also about language for recording how the data relates to real world objects. That allows a person, or a machine, to start off in one database, and then move through an unending set of databases which are connected not by wires but by being about the same thing." –the World Wide Web Consortium, http://www.w3.org/2001/sw/
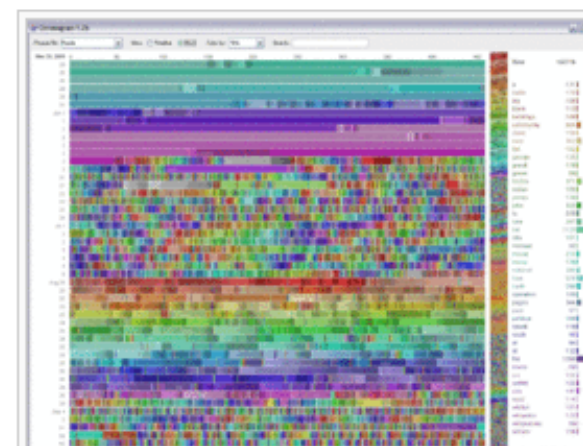
Big data

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In information technology, **big data**[1][2] is a collection of data sets so large and complex that it becomes difficult to process using on-hand database management tools or traditional data processing applications. The challenges include capture, curation, storage,[3] search, sharing, analysis,[4] and visualization. The trend to larger data sets is due to the additional information derivable from analysis of a single large set of related data, as compared to separate smaller sets with the same total amount of data, allowing correlations to be found to "spot business trends, determine quality of research, prevent diseases, link legal citations, combat crime, and determine real-time roadway traffic conditions."[5][6][7]

As of 2012, limits on the size of data sets that are feasible to process in a reasonable amount of time were on the order of exabytes of data.[8][9] Scientists regularly encounter limitations due to large data sets in many areas, including meteorology, genomics,[10] connectomics, complex physics simulations,[11] and biological and environmental research.[12] The limitations also affect Internet search, finance and business informatics. Data sets grow in size in part because they are increasingly being gathered by ubiquitous information-sensing mobile devices, aerial sensory technologies (remote sensing), software logs, cameras, microphones, radio-frequency identification readers, and wireless sensor networks.[13][14] The world's technological per-capita capacity to store information has roughly doubled every 40 months since the 1980s;[15] as of 2012, every day 2.5 quintillion (2.5×10^18) bytes of data were created.[16] The challenge for Large enterprises is who should own big data initiatives that straddle the entire organization.[17]

A visualization created by IBM of Wikipedia edits. At multiple terabytes in size, the text and images of Wikipedia are a classic example of big data.

Tim Berners-Lee: The Year Open Data Went Worldwide

Reading/Blogging for Thursday, February 21

Class will meet in the library's multimedia projection room for a viewing of *Rip! A Remix Manifesto*

Copyright and fair use; open access
Reading: Center for Social Media, [The Code of Best Practices in Fair Use for Media Literacy Education](), sections "Code" and "Principles"only

Viewing: Grey, Lessig, Faden

Assignment: Write one reading response blog post