

Research Article

Communication Skills Required for Information Specialist in Web Environment

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, there is a tangible attention to communication skills of information specialists which increased in recent years, especially after the emergence of social networks, though studies prepared by specialists in the field of libraries and information on this topic is still very low compared to studies dealing with the rehabilitation of the information specialist to work in a Web environment, which focuses on skills in the field of Computer and its uses. In this paper it will be reviewed previous studies the subject, in addition to reviewing the concept of skill and concept of communication, information specialists, and the concept of Web 2.0 and technologies. Also, this article try to identify the most important specifications and digital skills needed information specialist to adapt to this new environment as prerequisites for the exercise of the profession and office contemporary one hand, and to strengthen its role in the world today is the variable that distinguishes the intense competition between the various markets and organizations, including those working The right of libraries and information as a result of globalization. The research also tries to identify the main difficulties and challenges facing the information specialist in the digital environment.

Keywords: Specialist information, RSS, Wiki, Social networks, Twitter, E-mail, technological development, digital environment, efficiencies, specifications, Blogs , acclimated, Web 0.2 and challenges

1. INTRODUCTION

The modern technological developments brought through its methods and applications radical changes at the level of the work of information institutions, which changed its ideology jobs and services carried out by these institutions environment, also affected the nature of the needs and uses of the public beneficiaries, this happened in the light of the evolution of generations of the Web and the emergence of indexes On-line, social networks, and the trend towards the deployment of digital information sources, and the evolution of trends subscribe to e-journals, with the advent of

free access to information and other developments movement trends.

So, in face of these developments, we found that the same information institutions have to keep pace with these technological applications for the renewal of identity and ensure its survival in light of the previous changes, so do not be exempt from such developments as playing a pivotal role in the development and modernization of desorption community science on the one hand and as a study of libraries and search on the other hand, a what makes it and third-party obliged to go along with

these recent developments. The process of communication between humans is an essential process feel and understand which of our environment, including from people and give it and they have a certain gloss, comes accordingly to be able to deal with them, any influence in them and are influenced by them, and there is no way at this vulnerable or that the effect only through this basic process [1].

The means of individual and collective and mass communication has made a quantum leap by increasing the speed, accuracy and lack of effort and cost in data and information and in large quantities exchange, surpassing the limits of time and space, it has happened at the expense of effective communication lies in the proportion achieving the goal of communication represented by the events of impact and the required response , forgetting so that contacts the concept of a social humanist asset, resulting in often to refrain from many types of technology in the field of health communications or marketing or in the academic field, because of multiple problems, including privacy and security of information, so a new concept called social cohabitation to save noon what remains of the concept of human social contact, a so-called crisis communications.

The new fact is that the phenomenon of globalization and what has caused overlapping natural and human sciences gave birth to a new concept in contact applies a multi-social and political fields, administrative concept of cultural academic marketing commercial legal technology. Skill is speed and accuracy in the performance of a work, with the economy in the effort which also Activity complex requires a period of intended training organization, practice and experience seizures, to lead an appropriate manner, and place of judging them is the speed and accuracy [2]. Numerous concepts contained on skill definition, and perhaps the use of this term in more than one field behind this difference and tariffs that said, where he sees that skill is the ability to orderly performance of the integrated complex business

kinetic accurately and easily, with the adaptation to changing circumstances surrounding work [3].

The sought of this research comes from the identification of the most important specifications and digital skills needed information specialist to adapt to this new environment as prerequisites for the exercise of the profession and office contemporary one hand, and to strengthen its role in the world today is the variable that distinguishes the intense competition between the various markets and organizations, including those working the right of libraries and information as a result of globalization. The research also tries to identify the main difficulties and challenges facing the information specialist in the digital environment.

2. Related Works

The origin of communication is as old as life itself, a human right to live on this earth, does not envisage life without communication with others. Communication is a key element of human interaction, the communication between individuals and groups that helped in the growth of many societies, economic aspects, social and cultural. With the development of the city and the state methods of communication have evolved, it appeared so evident in trade relations and sales and procurement processes, and relations between the countries, the more you connect as a sound and effective system whenever you achieve the desired objectives, system of bad communication prevents the arrival of the message in a clear and creates a lot of problems on different types [4].

The communication is known as it is the exchange of information and transfer of meanings which is the essence of social organization or system, the part of complement each function, a human exchange of opinions and ideas. Also it is known that it is the process of send and convert the information from the sender to the future with the need to understand the information by the recipient [4].

The communication process is overlapping elements of the process as it is filled with verbal

and non-verbal symbols exchanged by the sender and the future in light of personal experiences and backgrounds, perceptions and prevailing culture of each. It can not be processes in strict conformity connected because each case a unique and independent stand-alone connectivity and circumstances and context. Therefore you must know the connection properties that reflect the dynamics of active or interactive perpetual motion, namely: continuous process, complete system, interactive, timely and ever-changing, mostly irreversible, Intentional or unintentional and multi-directional.

In [5], the author focuses on the study of the impact of social media in scientific communication and aims to provide an overview of the use of researchers to Web 2.0 technologies, and discuss the possibility of changing the behaviors of information in the context of scientific communication, the study provides new insights to explore the implications of Web 2.0 tools on scientific communication and the development of my new behavior to fit the scientific environment of social media. This could help researchers understand and to cope with the new features of scientific communications, and help librarians in the development of inter-related services in the scientific environment of the new media.

On other hand, the author in [6] examine the differing results of student learning using Elvis back among multiple methods, and the results showed that participation in groups on Facebook lead to better and more involved in other methods of learning outcomes. In addition, the groups have a positive trend towards the use of Facebook. The researcher has made proposals for the integration of Facebook in the classroom as well as recommendations for future research.

In [7], the author aims to identify the Web 2.0 used in the Faculty of Medicine in the United Kingdom libraries techniques, the study showed that the librarians are using Web 2.0 technologies to communicate with the medical students, and sometimes they use to communicate with

beneficiaries, as the study showed that Elvis not being used, possibly due why because the students are still reluctant to display the information in the public arena, and there are indications that the use of Web 2.0 technologies in marketing strategies can create two means of communication, and that this could make the library services for students available and immediate and responsive to the needs of the Faculty of Medicine. The researcher stresses the need for further studies to look at a review of medical schools students to use Web 2.0 technologies, and continuous monitoring of the experiences of the students and to intervene in time to play an important role in the success of the experiment.

The work presented from [8] discusses the core competencies of IT professionals to work in the digital environment, and has been discussed in the science and information libraries in Norway and Thailand by teachers and librarians who work in the LIS, in the development of curricula LIS, and the study suggests that there were not any formal studies examining the views of teachers on this topic, the study aims to define features Key of the IT workers under the Library digital in both Norway and Thailand, have used the study questionnaires online and interviewed face to face and interviews online and through e-mail. The results showed that the core competencies of personal characteristics required for IT professionals, as analysts and the creativity and technicians, in addition, the results indicated that the metadata and database development and data management systems and the needs of beneficiaries are seen such as skills for professional, as well as communication and business skills within the team, and practical training to the beneficiaries of skills needed by professionals to work efficiently and effectively in the digital library.

In [9] the research aims to configuration mode for Web 2.0 technologies that are used in the largest libraries in the discovery of Chinese universities, and its features and characteristics. I have been using the survey method and content analysis on is

made up of 38 of the largest Chinese university libraries on various online sites sample, and the results of the study; more than two thirds of the 38 University of Chinese applied tool or more of the Web 2.0 tools from among six types of Web 2.0 tools were Catalog 2.0 and RSS technology most commonly used, while IM, Blog, SNS and Wiki less used. In this sense, the overall situation of Web 2.0 applications in Chinese universities, libraries are still developing even in most university libraries with a long name. Regarding the study of [10], the author select in the study skills necessary for the information specialist to deal with these technologies in every aspect of professional and technical, administrative and personal aspects, through the extrapolation of literature and opinions of experts in this area, and the views of workers in information institutions. Finally the work presented in [11], the study shows that Web 2.0 is the second stage in the evolution and the emergence of the web and which attracts the attention of IT professionals, and Web users and companies. The Web 2.0 Web pays more encouraging and active manner and focus on the social interaction of peers and friends and offers new opportunities to advance and promote the web and engage with their users more effectively. This research helps Web 2.0 and its concept to understand so that we can employ the capabilities effectively. The Web 2.0 set of techniques and strategies and social trends and addressed by the researcher explanation in this search.

3. The Required Skills of Specialties of Information Technology

The main role of the information specialist is to be creative thinking not for Entries and organization of knowledge explicit, and even beyond to grab those implied from the minds of their owners and make them available for quick use [12], it is the skills required mastery of specialist information:-

- **Use and operation of Computing:**
Considered the surround skills to use computer

basics of digital literacy in the information age, especially that societies are racing at the moment to get to the so-called information society, a society that is busy most of its members to produce information or collected or banked or processed, or distributed [13].

- **Knowledge of English language:** The English language represents the barrier for many of the graduates of library and information departments, whether in performing tasks that require English language or in a scholarship for high qualifications of Western scientific institutions, in the survey carried out by the [14] among the graduates themselves and their employers institutions in which they work that has to be a focus on strengthening the English language among graduates.
- **Skills in the field of information:** The information specialist should be aware about the following skills:-
 - Knows how to find and evaluate information sources.
 - Help beneficiaries to identify appropriate sources of information to them and guide them to it.
 - Harmonizes the needs of beneficiaries and sources of information.
 - Possess expert knowledge of sources of information and contents.
 - Provides information services to the beneficiaries.
 - Applied to intellectual property rights.
 - Used to organize information tools, and applies the rules.
 - Evaluates the use of information outputs.
 - Defines free access in the interests of the beneficiaries of the institutions of the information sources.
 - Mastered the information search and retrieval skills in specialized subjects.
 - Prepares information Corporation facilities in order to meet the needs of beneficiaries.

- Continue to develop information services provided to beneficiaries.
 - Raises the level of the use of information sources.
 - Can carry out studies beneficiaries.
 - Possess basic scientific knowledge in the area of jurisdiction of the beneficiaries of the information institution.
- **Skills in the area of the second generation of Web 2.0:** The specialist of information should be skilled with the following capabilities:-
 - Applied to the second generation of Web technologies in information institutions.
 - Uses social networking applications.
 - Connecting the second generation of Web technologies with each other.
 - Follows continuously the second generation of the web that can be applied in knowledge sharing techniques.
 - Have a network of information sources of information experts.
 - Know the rules to join and participate in social networking sites.
 - Write and comment and add images and multimedia in the social networking sites.
 - Receives and sends text and multimedia messages.
 - Teach beneficiaries how to use social networking tools.
 - Knows how to choose and use multimedia players.
 - **Skills in Management Field:** The following skills should be exist in the information specialist:-
 - He/she should sets priorities for action, and focus on the important issues to achieve the objectives of the information institution.
 - Can work with others as a team.
 - Take responsibility and lead the work entrusted to him by the team.
 - Understands and supports the vision, mission and goals of the information institution.
 - Own executive leadership and business skills.
- Committed to providing maximum as he could from the effort to provide excellent services to beneficiaries
 - Uses a methodology based tools to take the views of the beneficiaries of the development work.
 - Appreciates the efforts and contributions of all of his colleagues at work.
- **Personal skills :** The following skills should be met in the information specialist:-
 - Logical thinking and analytical manner.
 - Possess effective communication skills.
 - Works hard with others and realize the value of teamwork.
 - Able to discussion and ask questions.
 - Works constantly to improve and develop the scientific and personal skills.
 - Can work independently.
 - Looking for opportunities and challenges.
 - Adopts a positive trend, and helps others to follow suit.
 - Work can work under pressure.
 - Possesses the ability to see things in a holistic manner.
- With regards to the new role of information specialists in knowledge management, we assure that Information specialist tasks and functions in a digital environment has changed considerably, and turned traditional function to perform the functions of an advisory information and director of knowledge and prompt research and designer of systems, it is imperative upon mastering communication skills and his role as a broker information upon information processing and interpretation, translation and analysis as well as the link banks and information networks as well to train the beneficiaries on the use of advanced systems and networks .
- #### 4. The Concepts of Web2.0
- A series of technical developments in the modern era is running more fast, the beginning of the emergence of the Internet and even the second generation of online

Web 2.0 appearance, this rapid development has led to the existence of gaps which are specialized concepts that illustrate the limits of each technique of these techniques, including with regard to necessary to deal with competencies, Figuring [15] aims to put the definition and theory for Library 2.0, known as Library 2.0 as "the application of the techniques of interactive web, collaborative multimedia services and internet-based library collections," notes the researcher to the library 2.0 theory must include the following four basic elements:-

- Axis is the user who contributes to the creation of content and services that distinguish the presence of the library on the web, and this dynamic content and therefore the role of the desktop in which user and interferes
- The library provides multi-media experience.
- Rich experience socially synchronized by messages and is synchronized by the wiki sites allowing users connect with each other and with librarians.
- Be a society developed because of the evolution of the same library community.

In a study conducted by the [16] Library 2.0, to determine the definition of a clear concept for the 2.0 library concluded that there are seven key components of Library 2.0 are as follows:-

- Interaction
- User
- Post
- Libraries and library services
- Web and Web 2.0
- Social aspects
- Technology and tools

Based on this analysis, known as Library 2.0 as "a change in the interaction between users and libraries in a new culture of participation, motivating through Web technology community." In [17], the author of this study focuses on analyzing the impact of social media in scientific communication and aims to provide an overview of the use of researchers to Web 2.0 technologies,

and discuss the possibility of changing the behaviors of information in the context of scientific communication, the study provides new insights to explore the implications Web 2.0 tools on scientific communication and the development of my new behavior to suit the scientific environment of social media. This could help researchers understand and to cope with the new features of scientific communications, and help librarians in the development of inter-related services in the scientific environment of the new media.

In the study carried out by the [10] identified the researcher competencies required for the information specialist to deal with the second-generation technology in every aspect of the artistic, technical and administrative aspects, and that should be the information mastery specialist, which is the basis for providing excellent services, in line with the needs of the beneficiaries in the Information Society. Specialist information should also develop his knowledge and skills through continuing education and follow developments in the field of computers and information technology, and the exploitation of social networking capabilities and so utilizing it in the services offered by the library to the beneficiaries. Web 2.0 is a set of sites, services and applications in which a number of properties which are available:-

- **Provide high as interactive with the user:** The user of this interactive sense when using a Web 2.0 applications and the like using a desktop application on his machine. The technique, which contributed to increasing the efficiency of Web 2.0 applications are more interactive and make AJAX technology.
- **Post the user in the content:** In the past, the Web is a platform for reading only, not a regular user of the Internet have been able to contribute to the published content, but in the Web 2.0 has been used is becoming central to enrich web content process and that the possibility of his participation in the making Content . Applications such as blogs, Wikis have

contributed to make the Web a platform for reading and writing after it was read-only.

- **The possibility of content Characterization:** Since the nerve president in the techniques of Web 2.0 is based on the existence of content contributed by the user directly or indirectly, it was necessary to find a way user will also help to labeling (i.e characterization) .This content to sort and arrange them for reference does not really benefit from them.

In general, Web 2.0 is a unified term of new technologies that enable people to interact [18]. In a study [19] the researcher exposed the writer in his article to the present and past of the Web to formulate a vision of the future evolution of the web and its impact on corporate strategies in the belief that the web and online applications went through five stages in their influence in the business world, and every move from one stage to another requires a different strategy by companies, five stages from the viewpoint of the author are:-

- **Web 1.0:** The basic tool for publishing and transactions.
- **Web 2.0:** social web, participatory construction.
- **Web 3.0:** Semantic Web Intelligent, where he will meet the human and artificial intelligence.
- **Web 4.0:** Web objects, machines and mobile phones, which resulted in the proliferation of wireless communication tools today to the ability to communicate with people and things at any time or place in the physical or the virtual world, as Web 4.0 is characterized by rapid integration between individuals and virtual worlds and objects such as fitted with devices for determining the place. The strategic challenges of Web 4.0 are the use of a merger between the actual default and user contributions to the making of new values. For applications that generate valuable entertainment that combines objects and humans.
- **Web 5.0:** Web sensuous emotional. Web astray dry emotions environment in terms of

emotions, because the Web is not a sensory interaction space, man delicate object and thinker. It has started to show Web 5.0 features now as a Web semi-sensitive any more aware of feelings. Some sites collect sensations and put the synthesized programs so that they can tell you what people now perceive anywhere. Emotiv Company in San Francisco has also added the ability to preview the physiological and neurological cases the user through the use of the nervous fumbling indirect and blood pressure.

5. The Terminologies Used in Web 2.0

Web 2 is the second generation of Internet sites and services, relies on the support of communication between Internet users, and to maximize the user's role in enriching the digital content on the Internet, and cooperation among different Internet users in building electronic communities, and relies on configured on social networks Social Network, and applications that check attributes and characteristics of the Web 2: Blogs and wikis, YouTube and Face book. In the following we'll discuss each type of these various applications:-

5.1. Blogs:

Use the word "blog" Arab quid pro quo for the English word (blog) It is a shortcut to my Web log, which means the network record "has derived the word from feedback without, auditing, the code becomes the actor name, including blogger" There are many labels that have been used as opposed to the word (blog) including: s blogs, blogs, electronic Memos, personal blogs, online diaries, personal record, electronic opposition, electronic journalism and many other Arabic contained in the writings of Arab authors for blogs, but the "code" is the localization most widely accepted and used to this word yet [20] and featured blogs in 1997, where he coined John Bargar term web Blog, and began the actual appearing on the Internet in 1999, many political events have helped the spread of blogging dramatically, and perhaps the most prominent

events that led to the spread of Blogs are enormous for the Iraq war in 2003, where American soldiers used blogging as a way to express their plight in the war and as a means to contact their families [21]. The blog is a spider's pages include pages spider include entries concise and chronological descending order, accompanied by a mechanism to archive old entries, and each entrance, including e-mail address permanent URL does not change from the moment of its publication on the network so that the beneficiary refer to a specific blog post at a later time when not be considered available at the first page of the blog. Also, include text, pictures and short video and audio materials and super links to other relevant web electronic sources [22], and allow blogging interaction between its editors and its readers, where any of the Web surfers can read and comment on them [20]. Code in the simplest definitions is a page spider's entries include a concise chronological order and in detail; is the application of Internet applications working through the content management system [23].

The most famous service providers create blogs blogger, which is provided through the Google giant Google is the most important features:-

- Ready designs of blogs to choose from
- The possibility of modifying the design chosen
- Domain name for a blog: name.blogspot.com sub
- Control Panel Arab and English
- Arabic language support
- Recording in Arabic and English system

5.2. RSS

The Web RSS is an easy way, enables the user to get the latest news as soon as they are received on his favorite on the internet. Instead of opening web pages and search for new themes, the summary RSS service that tells you nothing new, of news and topics on those sites as they are published [24], and that's exactly meaning term RSS (Real Simple Syndication) and most of the providers RSS Service they are the owners of news sites and blogs, it allows them to deliver

their news directly to the recipient without the need to visit their sites.

5.3. Wiki

The term wiki word taken from the language of the indigenous people of Hawaii, which means speed, has been used in the area of the Internet to express write speed in encyclopedias free. It was the first appearance of applications authoring free in 1995, a wikiweb form a community cooperative open to all, where anyone can be involved in the development of the site, increasing its contents. [25] Has ever known founder Konnenjham Ward (Ward Cunningham) as a simpler across networks database can work. The wiki is an organization tool to promote collaborative creation of content, allowing the user to add, edit and edit and process the content. And includes a set of wiki pages by a certain organization template works to guide the user in writing [27].

5.4. Social Networking

These are the sites pose a huge electronic communities, and offer a range of services that will strengthen the communication and interaction between members of social networks, through the services and facilities provided, such as the mutual understanding and friendship, instant messaging and chat, set up groups of interest, and pages for individuals and institutions, participating in events and occasions, Post media with others such as images, video, and software [2].

Social networks can be defined as Social Networking: A group of Web sites have emerged with the second generation of the Web allows communication between individuals Facebook, Myspace, Twitter in a virtual community united by interest groups or affiliation networks environment (country, university, company etc.) all this is done through direct communication services such as sending messages, or access to personal files to others, and to know their news and information that provides it for display.

5.5. Twitter

Twitter simple idea which is a question arises to know what friends do, once writing in a commentary added entrance; what are you doing? , You find the response from the beneficiaries, has been echoed by readers and interested played a key role in the success of Twitter quickly, and the basic idea of the technology is Twitter in one question what do you do? The answer must not exceed 140 characters (With & Twitter, 2009) [26]

5.6. Email

This style is to transmit information electronically from one location to another and in different forms, text, images or films, and both immediately the addressee.

6. Web 2.0 Applications and its Impact on Information Services and Institutions

With the advent of Web 2.0 technologies appeared many experiments and attempts to take advantage of its applications in information institutions perhaps so:-

6.1. Digital Collections

Many web applications that greatly helped the authors to publish their ideas afternoon, and they own the information on the Internet, while allowing readers amendment, suspension, according to what they see; and from blogs Blog Free and encyclopedias Wikis and these digital sources has allowed the second generation of information institutions to take advantage of them to enrich their collections, but also enabled the beneficiaries of the work with the information specialist in the organization of these sources by proposing some descriptors Tags instead of subject headings, descriptors and thesauruses restricted.

6.2. Social Networks:

Information institutions in its second generation based heavily on communication with beneficiaries, and many of the second generation of Web applications as well as based on the same

principle and social networks that allowed make friends and share activities and interests among Web users and beneficiaries of its services, and this has made a lot of institutions information is seriously thinking to take advantage of social networking applications to communicate with patrons and beneficiaries of their services, and these social networks MySpace, Delicious, Flickr, Facebook.

That is because of these applications received from the great popularity among the beneficiaries of the youth, but also specialized applications have emerged in this area such as the library thing network that enables users to obtain information about the books and watch its contents and express an opinion, and discuss some of the scientific issues and other services.

6.3. Instant messaging:

Used information technology institutions in the field of instant messaging to provide reference services, where the beneficiary can now communicate with the reference service specialist in writing and voice-Chat Reference, and can be used to guide readers to provide guidance that will help them in what they want access to services service.

6.4. Streaming Media:

With the advent of streaming media technologies it began much of the information institutions in the work run movies classes help to use sites on the internet, and guidance commensurate with the digital environment for these institutions, and even put some associations' specialized database of these lessons and guidance but is not interactive.

6.5. RSS

This is the technology of the highlights of the second generation of Web technologies which allow beneficiaries follow the latest additions to their favorite sites without having to visit each site separately, has been used by a lot of information institutions to inform the beneficiaries with the latest additions made to their collections and

inform the beneficiaries of the most important events, events and developments that are in which.

7. Concluded Comments and Recommendations

Institutions can information to take advantage of applications and dramatically Web 2.0 technologies, where they can take advantage of them in the field of supply by providing publishers and blood suppliers of sites on the information institutions sites on the Internet and in the field of reference service and take advantage of Questions sites to common yahoo Answers, Free Wikipedia and encyclopedias and in groups by providing sources of information sites and participation, and free access to it. And in the field of broadcasting and ongoing selective information through RSS service note service. Where the beneficiaries will be informed with the latest collections arrived. As well as inform researchers most recent versions in their field of specialty. You can also employ Web 2.0 applications in the field of marketing information services and activities that take place within the institutions of the information through the establishment of codes of institutions of information where all the activities of the institutions and what introduces the activities of the new record [25].

One of the natural results of the developments that have defined libraries and information centers in a career information specialist change his duties , so as to coincide with the evolution and diversity of its working methods, has led correlation between the means and the work to make this profession take on new dimensions in the concept and in the label as it moved from where the label from my office to the documentary to a specialist information to the expert information to the world of information ... etc. as a reflection of normal for the digital age as in terms of functions, many of the researchers have found that the work of information specialist and after it had been his duties revolve around technical operations as mentioned earlier today revolve about technical IT operations, such as design and innovation of digital information systems management,

providing access to networks and databases and data banks, brokerage: as one that would receive the questions and inquiries of beneficiaries and provide them with answers depending on what is available for the display of references, facilitate access to information is a contagious link networks information, software and licenses for the use of encrypted sources, analyze the information in the sense of data and data analysis in order to link in and out with new information which require the enrollee to this profession new skills can be summarized in:-

- Language skills so that he can deal with various vessels multilingual information.
- Technical skills specific to the technical operations of indexing and cataloging, and extract and others.
- IT skills and be familiar with using all types of technology created by the technological revolution.
- Possess a deep knowledge of the sources of electronic information in order to develop electronic groups.
- Information needs and design services to fill those needs assessment.
- Training of beneficiaries on the use of resources and automated systems and electronics.
- Contribute to the establishment and building software documentaries ... etc.
- The use of networks and the Web.

The above skills are imposed by the revolution and the information and communications technology on the information specialist in the digital environment who found himself in front of a different reality from what he learned the reality and put it in front of two choices: either meets this challenge and continues either Withdrawal or vanishing.

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