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Build resume from linkedin

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LinkedIn overall is a great app. I have found great people on there and connected with them to build my network. Also, the learning courses on the site are on par with sites like Coursera, Udemy, etc. I will say that it's very noticeable sometimes when they change up the algorithm and show me things I'm not interested in, or topics that are meant to
spark a negative reaction, but that's social media for you. One of my biggest complaints is their job section. I've applied at over 1000+ jobs through there site, and the furthest I have ever made was "so and so viewed your resume/profile", or recruiters that ghost me, so I continue to stick with Indeed on that matter. While LinkedIn is great for
networking, I do feel putting a face with a name on LinkedIn can work against POC as I have been ghosted many times by recruiters or company A, Company A, Company A view my profile.....I get a rejection email a few
hours later. Not saying this to trash the app, only telling my experience, but overall, I still would recommend folks to get a LinkedIn app, also thanks for the 5-star rating, We'll be sure to share your feedback with our product team. If there's anything you'd like to add to your feedback,
please don't hesitate to email us at you! IR Share — copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially.
give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the license as the original. No
 additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The
license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. " - [Oliver] I'm often asked if resumes are still important if you have a LinkedIn account, and the answer is absolutely. You'll still need a resume to apply for many jobs
and it's important to have one that represents you well. Now, if you already have a resume to your account so that you can easily access it. In order to do this, I'll go up to the Jobs icon. I'll click here. And then for more, I'll click there, and
from the dropdown, select Application Settings. Here, I can decide if I want to save and manage any resumes or answers that I use. And then below that, I can manage resume. That's kind of a generic name. You might want to give it a
better name, because you can save multiple resumes if you have different ones tailored to certain types of jobs that you're applying for. Now, what if you don't have a resume yet? Well, there's another feature on LinkedIn that I want to show you called Resume Builder. We can access this by going up to the Jobs tab. And from here, I want to click on
More again, and then select Resume Builder. Now, here it does have a couple that are in here already for Julie, but I want to go down and click on Create from my LinkedIn profile. I'll click on this. It wants me to give it a job title. I'll give it the title here of Program
Manager, and select that. I'll click Apply. Now, on the right is something we took a look at earlier and that is that you some resume insights. In other words, they will do a keyword check. They tell you keywords that you don't yet have
Over here on the left, they've created a resume. So they have one here with Julie Parker, where she lives, email address, the URL for her LinkedIn profile, below that as her summary, experience, and so on. So this is the foundation for a resume. You can go in here and make any changes you want. I could click on the Edit button and go in and change
anything here, add a phone number, and so on. Now, when you make the changes here, only you will be able to see them and they won't affect your LinkedIn profile. So if you're just making them on this resume, say for instance, I click here on Summary and I want to get rid of part of my summary. I don't want this part there on my resume. Well, that
change will not be made on your LinkedIn profile, which is a good thing. So now, if I scroll down, you'll see here that all these different sections, I can click to edit them. So this is a great and quick way to create a resume, if you still need to do that, by utilizing the Resume Builder on LinkedIn. Watch courses on your mobile device without an internet
connection. Download courses using your iOS or Android LinkedIn Learning app. This article's lead section may be too short to adequately summarize the key points. Please consider expanding the lead to provide an accessible overview of all important aspects of the article. (April 2025) Professional network website LinkedIn CorporationLogo used
since September 2021Headquarters in Sunnyvale, California Type of business Subsidiary Type of site Professional network service Social media Available in 36 languages (1] List of languages (UK), English (UK), Eng
Hungarian, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Marathi, Malay, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Tagalog, Telugu, Thai, Turkish, Ukrainian, VietnameseFoundedMay 5, 2003; 22 years ago (2003-05-05)Mountain View, California, U.S. HeadquartersSunnyvale, California, U.S. Area servedWorldwideFounder(s)Reid
HoffmanEric LyKey peopleJeff Weiner(Executive Chairman)Ryan Roslansky(CEO)IndustryInternetRevenue US$15.15 billion (2023)[2]Employees18,500 (2024)[1]ParentMicrosoft (2016-present)SubsidiariesLinkedIn LearningConnectifierDrawbridgeGlintURLlinkedin.comIPv6 supportYesAdvertisingAdSenseRegistrationRequiredUsers310 million MAU
(February 2023)[3][unreliable source?]LaunchedMay 5, 2003; 22 years ago (2003-05-05)Current statusActive LinkedIn (/linkt'in/) is an American business and employment-oriented social network. It was launched on May 5, 2003 by Reid Hoffman and Eric Ly.[4] Since December 2016, LinkedIn has been a wholly owned subsidiary of Microsoft.[5] The
platform is primarily used for professional networking and career development, and allows jobseekers to post their CVs and employers to post jobs. From 2015, most of the company's revenue came from selling access to information about its members to recruiters and sales professionals and has also introduced their own ad portal named LinkedIn
Ads to let companies advertise in their platform.[6] LinkedIn has more than 1 billion registered members from over 200 countries and territories.[7] LinkedIn allows members (both employees and employees) to create profiles and connect with each other in an online social network which may represent real-world professional relationships. Members
can invite anyone (whether an existing member or not) to become a connection. LinkedIn can also be used to organize offline events, join groups, write articles, publish job postings, post photos and videos, and more.[8] Founded in Mountain View, with 36 global offices as of February
11, 2024.[9][1] In February 2024, the company had around 18,500 employees.[10][4] LinkedIn's current CEO is Ryan Roslansky. Jeff Weiner, previously CEO of LinkedIn, is now serving as the Executive Chairman. Reid Hoffman, founder of LinkedIn, is chairman of the board.[11][12] It was funded by Sequoia Capital, Greylock, Bain Capital Ventures,
[13] Bessemer Venture Partners and the European Founders Fund. [14] LinkedIn reached profitability in March 2006. [15] Since January 2011, the company had received a total of $103 million (about $138 million in 2023) of investment. [16] LinkedIn filed for an initial public offering in January 2011 and traded its first shares in May, under the NYSE
symbol "LNKD".[17] Former LinkedIn headquarters on Stierlin Court in Mountain View, California The company was founded in December 2002 by Reid Hoffman and the founding team members from PayPal and Socialnet.com (Allen Blue, Eric Ly, Jean-Luc Vaillant, Lee Hower, Konstantin Guericke, Stephen Beitzel, David Eves, Ian McNish, Yan
Pujante, Chris Saccheri).[18] In late 2003, Sequoia Capital led the Series A investment in the company.[19] In August 2004, LinkedIn reached 1 million users.[20] In February 2008, LinkedIn launched a mobile version of the site.
[21] In June 2008, Sequoia Capital, Greylock Partners, and other venture capital firms purchased a 5% stake in the company for $53 million, giving the company for $53 million, giving the company a post-money valuation of approximately $1 billion.
expansion. In 2010, LinkedIn opened an International Headquarters in Dublin, Ireland, [24] received a $20 million investment from Tiger Global Management LLC at a valuation of approximately $2 billion, [25] announced its first acquisition, Mspoke, [26] and improved its 1% premium subscription ratio. [27] In October of that year, Silicon Valley Insider
ranked the company No. 10 on its Top 100 List of most valuable startups. [28] By December, the company was valued at $1.575 billion in private markets. [29] LinkedIn started its India operations in 2009 and a major part of the first year was dedicated to understanding professionals in India and educating members to leverage LinkedIn for career
development. LinkedIn office building at 222 Second Street in San Francisco (opened in March 2016) LinkedIn office in Toronto inside the Toronto i
Shares of LinkedIn rose as much as 171% on their first day of trade on the New York Stock Exchange and closed at $94.25, more than 109% above IPO price. Shortly after the IPO, the site's underlying infrastructure was revised to allow accelerated revision-release cycles.[11] In 2011, LinkedIn earned $154.6 million in advertising revenue alone,
surpassing Twitter, which earned $139.5 million.[31] LinkedIn's fourth-quarter 2011, earnings soared because of the company's increase in success in the social media world.[32] By this point, LinkedIn had about 2,100 full-time employees compared to the 500 that it had in 2010.[33] In April 2014, LinkedIn announced that it had leased 222 Second
Street, a 26-story building under construction in San Francisco's SoMa district, to accommodate up to 2,500 of its employees, [34] with the lease covering 10 years. [35] The goal was to join all San Francisco-based staff (1,250 as of January 2016) in one building, bringing sales and marketing employees together with the research and development
team.[35] In March 2016 they started to move in.[35] In February 2016 following an earnings report, LinkedIn's shares dropped 43.6% within a single day, down to $108.38 per share. LinkedIn was blocked by Russian authorities for non-compliance with the 2015
national legislation that requires social media networks to store citizens' personal data on servers located in Russia. [38] In June 2016, Microsoft announced that it would acquire LinkedIn for $196 a share, a total value of $26.2 billion. It was the largest acquisition made by Microsoft, until the acquisition of Activision Blizzard in 2022. The acquisition
would be an all-cash, debt-financed transaction. Microsoft would allow LinkedIn to "retain its distinct brand, culture and independence", with Weiner to remain as CEO, who would then report to Microsoft center integrate the
professional network system with its products. The deal was completed on December 8, 2016.[39] In late 2016, LinkedIn announced a planned increase of 200 new positions in its Dublin office, which would bring the total employee count to 1,200.[40] Since 2017 94% of B2B marketers use LinkedIn to distribute content.[41] Soon after LinkedIn's
acquisition by Microsoft, LinkedIn's new desktop version was introduced.[42] The new version was meant to make the user experience similar across mobile and desktop. Some changes were made according to the feedback received from the previously launched mobile app. Features that were not heavily used were removed. For example, the contact
tagging and filtering features are not supported anymore.[43] Following the launch of the new user interface (UI), some users complained about the missing features which were there in the older version, slowness, and bugs in it. The issues were faced by free and premium users and with both the desktop and mobile versions of the site. In 2019,
LinkedIn launched globally the feature Open for Business that enables freelancers to be discovered on the platform.[44][45] LinkedIn Events was launched in the same year.[46][47] In June 2020, Jeff Weiner stepped down as CEO and become executive chairman after 11 years in the role. Ryan Roslansky stepped up as CEO from his previous position
as the senior vice president of product. [48] In late July 2020, LinkedIn announced it laid off 960 employees, about 6 percent of the total workforce, from the talent acquisition and global sales teams. In an email to all employees, about 6 percent of the total workforce, from the talent acquisition and global sales teams. In an email to all employees, about 6 percent of the total workforce, from the talent acquisition and global sales teams.
claimed that 500 million LinkedIn's accounts have leaked online.[50] However, LinkedIn stated that "We have investigated an alleged set of LinkedIn data that has been posted for sale and have determined that it is actually an aggregation of data from a number of websites and companies".[51][52] In June 2021, PrivacySharks claimed that more than
700 million LinkedIn records were on sale on a hacker forum.[53][54] LinkedIn later stated that this is not a breach, but scraped data which is also a violation of their Terms of Service.[55] Microsoft ended LinkedIn operations in China in October 2021.[56] In 2022, LinkedIn earned $13.8 billion in revenue, compared to $10.3 billion in 2021.[57] In
May 2023, LinkedIn cut 716 positions from its 20,000 workforce. The move, according to a letter from the company's CEO Ryan Roslansky, was made to streamline the business's operations. Roslansky further stated that this decision would result in the creation of 250 job opportunities. Additionally, LinkedIn also announced the discontinuance of its
China local job apps.[58] In June 2024, Axios reported LinkedIn was testing a new AI assistant for its paid Premium users.[59] In September 2024, LinkedIn suspended its use of UK user data for AI model training after concerns were raised by the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO). The platform had quietly opted in users globally for data use in
AI training. However, following ICO feedback, LinkedIn paused this practice for UK users. A company spokesperson stated that LinkedIn has always allowed users to control how their data is used and has now provided UK users with an opt-out option.[60] In November 2024, LinkedIn paused this practice for UK users. A company spokesperson stated that LinkedIn has always allowed users to control how their data is used and has now provided UK users.
from social media platforms on the grounds that it does 'not have content interesting and appealing to minors.'[61] In July 2012, LinkedIn acquired 15 key Digg patents for $4 million including a "click a button to vote up a story" patent.[62] Number Acquisition date Company Business Country Price Description Ref. 1 August 4, 2010 mspoke Adaptive
personalization of content USA $0.6 million[63] LinkedIn Recommendations [64] 2 September 23, 2010 ChoiceVendor Social B2B Reviews USA $1.7 million[63] Scan and import business cards [67] 4 October 5, 2011 Connected Social
CRM USA - LinkedIn Connected [68] 5 October 11, 2011 IndexTank Social search USA - LinkedIn Search [69] 6 February 22, 2012 ESAYA Inc. Social Content USA - TrueSwitch - Migrate Your Email, Contacts & Calendar data Between Provider's Account [72] 8 May 3, 2012 SlideShare
Social Content USA $119 million Give LinkedIn members a way to discover people through content [73] 9 April 11, 2013 Pulse Web / Mobile newsreader USA $90 million [75] 11 July 14, 2014 Newsle Web application USA - Allows users
to follow real news about their Facebook friends, LinkedIn contacts, and public figures. [76] 11 July 22, 2014 Bizo Web application USA $175 million Helps advertisers reach businesses and professionals [77] 12 March 16, 2015 Careerify Web application USA $175 million Helps advertisers reach businesses hire people using social media [78] 13 April 2, 2015 Refresh.io Web
application USA - Surfaces insights about people in your networks right before you meet them [79] 14 April 9, 2015 Lynda.com eLearning USA $1.5 billion Lets users learn business, technology, software, and creative skills through videos [80] 15 August 28, 2015 Fliptop Predictive Sales and Marketing Firm USA - Using data science to help
companies close more sales [81] 16 February 4, 2016 Connectifier Web application USA - Helps companies with their recruiting [82] 17 July 26, 2016 PointDrive Web application USA - Lets salespeople share visual content with prospective clients to help seal the deal [83] 18 September 16, 2018 Glint Inc. Web application USA - Employee
engagement platform. [84] 19 May 28, 2019 Drawbridge Marketing Solutions USA [85] In 2013, a class action lawsuit entitled Perkins vs. LinkedIn Corp was filed against the company, accusing it of automatically sending invitations to contacts in a member's email address book without permission. The court agreed with LinkedIn that permission had
in fact been given for invitations to be sent, but not for the two further reminder emails.[86] LinkedIn settled the lawsuit in 2015 for $13 million (~$16.3 million in 2023).[87] Many members should have received a notice in their email with the subject line "Legal Notice of Settlement of Class Action". The Case No. is 13-CV-04303-LHK.[88] Main
article: hiQ Labs v. LinkedIn In May 2017, LinkedIn sent a Cease-And-Desist letter to hiQ Labs, a Silicon Valley startup that collects data from public profiles and provides analysis of this data to its customers. The letter demanded that hiQ immediately cease "scraping" data from LinkedIn sent a Cease-And-Desist letter to hiQ Labs, a Silicon Valley startup that collects data from public profiles and provides analysis of this data to its customers. The letter demanded that hiQ immediately cease "scraping" data from LinkedIn sent a Cease-And-Desist letter to hiQ Labs, a Silicon Valley startup that collects data from public profiles and provides analysis of this data to its customers.
and Abuse Act) and the DMCA (Digital Millennium Copyright Act). In response hiQ sued LinkedIn in the Northern District of California in San Francisco, asking the court to prohibit LinkedIn from blocking its access to public profiles while the court considered the merits of its request. The court served a preliminary injunction against LinkedIn, which
was then forced to allow hiQ to continue to collect public data. LinkedIn appealed this ruling; in September 2019, the appeals court rejected LinkedIn-branded chocolates. In
 2015, LinkedIn had more than 400 million members in over 200 countries and territories,[11][89] which was significantly more than competitor Viadeo (50 million as of 2013.)[90] In 2020, LinkedIn's members hip grew by approximately two new members every second.[91] In 2020, LinkedIn's membership grew to over 690 million LinkedIn members.[92] As of
September 2021, LinkedIn had 774+ million registered members from over 200 countries and territories.[92] In November 2023, LinkedIn homepage The basic functionality of LinkedIn reached a member count of one billion.[93] LinkedIn homepage The basic functionality of LinkedIn homepage The bas
experience, education and training, skills, and a personal photo. Employers can list jobs and search for potential candidates. Users can find jobs, people and business opportunities recommended by someone in one's contact network. Users can find jobs, people and business opportunities recommended by someone in one's contact network.
also enables members to make "connections" to each other in an online social network which may represent real-world professional relationships. Members can invite anyone to become a connections of second-degree connections (termed second-degree connections) and connections of second-degree connections of second-degree connections.
(termed third-degree connections). A member's list of connections can be used in a number of ways. For example, users can search for second-degree connection in common for an introduction. [94] The "gated-access approach" (where contact with any
professional requires either an existing relationship, or the intervention of a contact of theirs) is intended to build trust among the service's users. LinkedIn participated in the EU's International Safe Harbor Privacy Principles. [95] Users can interact with each other in a variety of ways: Connections can interact by choosing to "like" posts and
users to "endorse" each other's skills. However, there is no way of flagging anything other than positive content. [99] LinkedIn solicits endorsements using algorithms that it sometimes appears that a member is soliciting an endorsement for a non-
existent skill.[100] LinkedIn 'applications' often refer to external third-party applications featured on a user's profile page. In February 2015, LinkedIn released an updated terms of use for their developer API.[101] The developer API allows
both companies and individuals the ability to interact with LinkedIn's data through creation of managed third-party applications. Applications must go through a review process and request permission from the user before accessing a user's data. Normal use of the API is outlined in LinkedIn's developer documents,[102] including: Sign into external
services using LinkedIn Add items or attributes to a user profile Share items or articles to user's timeline In October 2008, LinkedIn members to
display books they are reading, a connection to Tripit, and a Six Apart, WordPress and TypePad application that allows members to display their latest blog postings within their LinkedIn profile pages; it also permitted LinkedIn members to
"recommend" products and services and write reviews.[104] Shortly after, some of the external services were no longer supported, including Amazon's Reading List.[citation needed] A mobile version of the site was launched in February 2008 and made available in six languages: Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish.[105] In
January 2011, LinkedIn acquired CardMunch, a mobile app maker that scans business cards and converts into contacts.[106] In June 2013, CardMunch was noted as an available LinkedIn app.[11] In October 2013, LinkedIn announced a service for iPhone users called "Intro", which inserts a thumbnail of a person's LinkedIn profile in correspondence
with that person when reading mail messages in the native iOS Mail program.[107] This is accomplished by re-routing all emails from and to the iPhone through LinkedIn servers, which security policies, and resembles a man-in-the-middle attack.[108][109]
LinkedIn also supports daily the formation of interest groups. In 2012, there were 1,248,019 such groups whose membership varies from 1 to 744,662.[110][111] Groups and managers.[112] Groups may be private, accessible to members only or may be open to Internet users
in general to read, though they must join in order to post messages. Since groups offer the functionality to reach a wide audience without so easily falling foul of anti-spam solutions, there is a constant stream of spam postings, and there now exists a range of firms who offer a spamming service for this very purpose. LinkedIn has devised a few
mechanisms to reduce the volume of spam,[113] but recently[when?] decided to remove the ability of group owners to inspect the email address of new members informed through emails with updates to the group, including most talked about discussions
within your professional circles.[110][114] In December 2011, LinkedIn announced that they are rolling out polls to groups.[115] In November 2013, LinkedIn announced they were going to be removing Product and Services Pages[117] paving the way for a greater
focus on Showcase Pages.[118] LinkedIn maintains an internal knowledge graph of entities (people, organizations, groups) that helps it connect everyone working in a field or at an organization or network. This can be used to query the neighborhood around each entity to find updates that might be related to it.[119] This also lets them train machine
learning models that can infer new properties about an entity or further information that may apply to it for both summary views and analytics.[120] In January 2013, LinkedIn dropped support for LinkedIn Hoswers and cited a new 'focus on development of new and more engaging ways to share and discuss professional topics across LinkedIn' as the
reason for the retirement of the feature. The feature had been launched in 2007 and allowed users to post questions to their network and allowed users to rank answers. In 2014, LinkedIn retired InMaps, a feature which allowed users to rout questions to their network. [121] The feature had been in use since January 2011. According to the
company's website, LinkedIn Referrals will no longer be available after May 2018.[122][needs update] In September 2021, LinkedIn discontinued LinkedIn stories, a feature that was rolled out worldwide in October 2020.[123] When a user accepts an invitation from another user, they have a first-level connection; the user is indirectly connected to the
other user's connections with what LinkedIn terms second-level and third-level connections. LinkedIn is particularly well-suited for personal branding, which, according to Sandra Long, entails "actively managing one's image and unique value" to position oneself for career opportunities.[124] LinkedIn has evolved from being a mere platform for job
searchers into a social network which allows users a chance to create a personal brand. [125] Career coach Pamela Green describes a personal brand is "a
public-facing persona, exhibited on LinkedIn, Twitter and other networks, that showcases expertise and fosters new connections."[127] LinkedIn allows professionals to build exposure for their brand within the site encourages users to offer
enough information in their profile to optimize visibility by search engines. It can strengthen a user's LinkedIn presence if they belong to professional photographer for their profile photo. [130] Video presentations can be added to
one's profile.[131] LinkedIn's capabilities have been expanding so rapidly that a cottage industry of outside consultants has grown up to help users navigate the system.[132][129] A particular emphasis is helping users with their LinkedIn profiles.[131] LinkedIn's capabilities have been expanding so rapidly that a cottage industry of outside consultants has grown up to help users navigate the system.[132][129] A particular emphasis is helping users with their LinkedIn profiles.[131] LinkedIn profiles.[131] LinkedIn profiles.[132][129] A particular emphasis is helping users with their LinkedIn profiles.[131] LinkedIn profiles.[132][129] A particular emphasis is helping users with their LinkedIn profiles.[131] LinkedIn profiles.[132][129] A particular emphasis is helping users with their LinkedIn profiles.[131] LinkedIn profiles.[132][129] A particular emphasis is helping users with their LinkedIn profiles.[131][129] A particular emphasis is helping users with their LinkedIn profiles.[131][129] A particular emphasis is helping users with their LinkedIn profiles.[131][129] A particular emphasis is helping users with their LinkedIn profiles.[131][129] A particular emphasis is helping users with their LinkedIn profiles.[131][129] A particular emphasis is helping users with their LinkedIn profiles.[131][129] A particular emphasis is helping users with the long users wit
profile is to not have a photo.—Sandra Long of Post Road Consulting, 2017[133] In October 2012, LinkedIn launched the LinkedIn's members. As of May 2016, there are 750+ Influencers [134] The program is invite-only and features
 leaders from a range of industries, including Richard Branson, Narendra Modi, Arianna Huffington, Greg McKeown, Rahm Emanuel, Jamie Dimon, Martha Stewart, Deepak Chopra, Jack Welch, and Bill Gates.[135][136] Job seekers and employers widely use LinkedIn. According to Jack Meyer, the site has become the "premier digital platform" for
professionals to network online.[128] In Australia, which has approximately twelve million of them are on LinkedIn, according to Anastasia Santoreneos, suggesting that the probability was high that one's "future employer is probably on the site."[137] According to one estimate based on worldwide figures, 122
million users got job interviews via LinkedIn and 35 million were hired by a LinkedIn online connection. [138] LinkedIn also allows users to research company or organization in the search box causes pop-up data about the company or
organization to appear. Such data may include the ratio of female to male employees, the percentage of the most common titles/positions held within the company's headquarters and offices, and a list of present and former employees. In July 2011, LinkedIn launched a new feature allowing companies to include an "Apply
with LinkedIn" button on job listing pages.[139] The new plugin allowed potential employees to apply for positions using their LinkedIn profiles as resumes.[139] LinkedIn can help small businesses connect with customers.[138] People
connected to each of them are "second-degree connections" and persons connected to the second-degree connections are "third-degree connections are "third-degree connections" and persons connected to the second-degree connections."[138] This forms a user's profile more likely to appear in searches. LinkedIn second-degree connections are "third-degree connections" and persons connected to the second-degree connections.
fee) bid for project proposals submitted by individuals and small businesses. [141] In 2017, it had around 60,000 freelancers in more than 140 service areas, such as headshot photography, bookkeeping or tax filing. [141] The premise for connecting with someone has shifted significantly in recent years. Before the 2017 new interface was launched
LinkedIn encouraged connections between people who'd already worked, studied, done business, or the like. Since 2017, that step has been removed from the connect with up to 30,000 people.[142] This change means LinkedIn is a more proactive networking site for job applicants trying to
secure a career move or for salespeople wanting to generate new client leads. [124] LinkedIn, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, South Korea, Spain, and the United Kingdom that are attracting the most
intense interest from job candidates. The 2019 lists identified Google's parent company, Alphabet, as the most sought-after U.S. company, with Facebook ranked second and Amazon ranked third. [143] The lists are based on more than one billion actions by LinkedIn members worldwide. The Top Companies lists were started in 2016 and are published
annually. The 2021 top list identified Amazon as the top company, with Alphabet ranked second and JPMorgan & Chase Co. ranked third.[144] Since 2015, LinkedIn has published annual rankings of Top Voices on the platform, recognizing "members that generated the most engagement and interaction with their posts."[145] The 2020 lists[146]
included 14 industry categories, ranging from data science to sports, as well as 14 country lists, extending from Australia to Italy. LinkedIn also publishes data-driven annual rankings of the Top Startups in more than a dozen countries, based on "employment growth, job interest from potential candidates, engagement, and attraction of top talent.
[147][148] In 2008, LinkedIn launched LinkedIn DirectAds as a form of sponsored advertising.[149] In October 2008, LinkedIn revealed plans to open its social network of 30 million professionals globally as a potential sample for business-to-business research. It is testing a potential social network revenue model - research that, to some, appears
more promising than advertising.[150] On July 23, 2013, LinkedIn announced its Sponsored Updates ad service. Individuals and companies can now pay a fee to have LinkedIn sponsor their content and spread it to their user base. This is a common way for social media sites such as LinkedIn to generate revenue.[151] LinkedIn launched its carousel
ads feature in 2018, making it the newest addition to the platform's advertising options. With carousel ads, businesses can showcase their products or services through a series of swipeable cards, each with its unique image, headline, and description. They can be used for various marketing objectives, such as promoting a new product launch, driving
website traffic, generating leads, or building brand awareness. LinkedIn today[when?] announced the creation of Business Manager. The new Business Manager is a centralized platform designed to make it easier for large companies and agencies to manage people, ad accounts, and business pages.[152] In 2015, LinkedIn added an analytics tool to
its publishing platform. The tool allows authors to better track the traffic that their posts receive. In relation to this functionality, LinkedIn has gained more users over the years in the interest of clearly monitoring users' posts through post-performance analytics[153] Inspired by Facebook's "social graph", LinkedIn has gained more users over the years in the interest of clearly monitoring users' posts through post-performance analytics[153] Inspired by Facebook's "social graph", LinkedIn has gained more users over the years in the interest of clearly monitoring users' posts through post-performance analytics[153] Inspired by Facebook's "social graph", LinkedIn has gained more users over the years in the interest of clearly monitoring users' posts through post-performance analytics[153] Inspired by Facebook's "social graph", LinkedIn has gained more users over the years in the interest of clearly monitoring users' posts through post-performance analytics[153] Inspired by Facebook's "social graph", LinkedIn has gained more users over the years in the interest of clearly monitoring users' posts through post-performance analytics[153] Inspired by Facebook's "social graph", LinkedIn has gained more users over the years in the interest of clearly monitoring users' posts through post-performance analytics[153] Inspired by Facebook's "social graph", LinkedIn has gained more users over the years of the
to create an "economic graph" within a decade.[154] The goal was to create a comprehensive digital map of the world economy and the connections within it.[155] The economic graph was to be built on the company's current platform with data nodes including companies, jobs, skills, volunteer opportunities, educational institutions, and content.[156]
[157] They have been hoping to include all the job listings in the world, all the professionals who could fill them, and all the companies (nonprofit and for-profit) at which they work. The ultimate goal is to make the world economy and job market more efficient through increased transparency. [154] In June 2014,
the company announced its "Galene" search architecture to give users access to the economic graph's data with more thorough filtering of data, via user search several topics on the job market, including popular
destination cities of recent college graduates,[160] areas with high concentrations of technology skills,[161] and common career transitions.[162] LinkedIn provided the City of New York with data from economic graph showing "in-demand" tech skills for the city's "Tech Talent Pipeline" project.[163] LinkedIn has been described by online trade
publication TechRepublic as having "become the de facto tool for professional networking".[164] LinkedIn has also been praised for its usefulness in fostering business relationships.[165] "LinkedIn is, far and away, the most advantageous social networking tool available to job seekers and business professionals today", according to Forbes.[166]
 LinkedIn has inspired the creation of specialised professional networking opportunities, such as co-founder Eddie Lou's Chicago startup, Shiftgig (released in 2012 as a platform for hourly workers).[167] The feature that allows LinkedIn members to "endorse" each other's skills and experience has been criticized as meaningless, since the
endorsements are not necessarily accurate or given by people who have familiarity with the member's skills.[168] In October 2016, LinkedIn acknowledged that it "really does matter who endorsed you" and began highlighting endorsements from "coworkers and other mutual connections" to address the criticism.[169] LinkedIn sends "invite emails" to
Outlook contacts from its members' email accounts, without obtaining their consent. The "invitations" give the impression that the e-mail holder themself has sent the invitation.") LinkedIn was sued in the United States on charges of
hijacking e-mail accounts and spamming. The company argued with the right to freedom of expression. In addition, the users concerned would be supported in building a network.[170][171][172] The sign-up process includes users entering their email password (there is an opt-out feature). LinkedIn will then offer to send out contact invitations to all
members in that address book or that the user has had email conversations with. When the member's email addresses selected, and the member is advised invitations will be sent to "selected" email addresses, or to all. LinkedIn was sued for sending out another two follow-up invitations to each
contact from members to link to friends who had ignored the initial, authorized invitation. In November 2014, LinkedIn lost a motion to dismiss the lawsuit, in a ruling that the invitations were advertisements not broadly protected by free speech rights that would otherwise permit use of people's names and images without authorization.[173][174]
[175] The lawsuit was eventually settled in 2015 in favor of LinkedIn members.[87] At the end of 2013 it was announced that the LinkedIn servers for full access.[176] LinkedIn used man-in-the-middle attacks.[177] Main article: 2012 LinkedIn hack In June 2012, cryptographic hashes
of approximately 6.4 million LinkedIn user passwords were stolen by Yevgeniy Nikulin and other hackers who then published the stolen hashes online.[178] This action is known as the 2012 LinkedIn for not salting their passwords. Security experts criticized LinkedIn for not salting their passwords.
file and for using a single iteration of SHA-1.[179] On May 31, 2013, LinkedIn added two-factor authentication, an important security enhancement for preventing hackers from gaining access to accounts.[180] In May 2016, 117 million LinkedIn usernames and passwords were offered for sale online for the equivalent of $2,200 (\sim$2,882 in 2024).[181]
These account details are believed to be sourced from the original 2012 LinkedIn hack, in which the number of user IDs stolen had been underestimated. To handle the large volume of emails sent to its users every day with notifications for messages, profile views, important happenings in their network, and other things, LinkedIn uses the Momentum
email platform from Message Systems.[182] A breach disclosed in June 2021 affected 500 million users. [183][184] A breach disclosed in June 2021 was thought to have affected 92% of users, exposing contact information, employment information. LinkedIn asserted that the data was aggregated via web scraping from LinkedIn as several other
sites, and noted that "only information that people listed publicly in their profiles" was included.[185][186] In what is known as Operation Socialist, documents released by Edward Snowden in the 2013 global surveillance disclosures revealed that British Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) (an intelligence and security organisation)
infiltrated the Belgian telecommunications network Belgacom by luring employees to a false LinkedIn accounts. The accounts were either fully developed personas or supporting personas. They use
spearphishing and malicious websites against their victims.[188][independent source needed] According to reporting by Le Figaro, France's General Directorate for Internal Security and 
sources of information. [189] In 2017, Germany's Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (BfV) published information alleging that Chinese intelligence services had created fake social media profiles on sites such as LinkedIn, using them to gather information on German politicians and government officials. [190] [191] In 2022, the company
ranked first in a list of brands most likely to be imitated in phishing attempts. [192] In August 2023, several Linkedin users were targeted by hackers in hijacking and phishing bid. Users were locked out of their accounts and threatened with permanent account deletion if they did not pay a ransom. [193] LinkedIn has come under scrutiny for its
handling of misinformation and disinformation and disinformation. [194] The platform has struggled to deal with fake profiles and falsehoods about COVID-19 and the 2020 US presidential election. [195] [196] [197] The German Stiftung Warentest has criticized that the balance of rights between users and LinkedIn is disproportionate, restricting users' rights excessively
while granting the company far-reaching rights. [198] It has also been claimed that LinkedIn does not respond to consumer protection center requests. [199] In January 2025 during the second Trump administration, LinkedIn does not respond to consumer protection center requests.
research by economists Ralf Caers and Vanessa Castelyns who sent an online questionnaire to 398 and 353 LinkedIn and Facebook users respectively in Belgium and found that both sites had become tools for recruiting job applicants for professional occupations as well as additional information about applicants, and that it was being used by
recruiters to decide which applicants would receive interviews. [201] In May 2017, Research Policy published an analysis of PhD holders use of LinkedIn accounts and to have larger networks of LinkedIn connections, were more likely to use LinkedIn if they had co-
authors abroad, and to have wider networks if they moved abroad after obtaining their PhD.[202] Also in 2017, sociologist Ofer Sharone conducted interviews with unemployed workers to research the effects of LinkedIn and Facebook as labor market intermediaries and found that social networking services (SNS) have had a filtration effect that has
little to do with evaluations of merit, and that the SNS filtration effect has exerted new pressures on workers to manage their careers to conform to the logic of the SNS filtration effect. [203] In October 2018, Foster School of Business professors Melissa Rhee, Elina Hwang, and Yong Tan performed an empirical analysis of whether the common
professional networking tactic by job seekers of creating LinkedIn connections with professionals who work at a target field is actually instrumental in obtaining referrals and found instead that job seekers were less likely to be referred by employees who were employeed by the target company or in the target field due to job
 similarity and self-protection from competition. Rhee, Hwang, and Tan further found that referring employees in higher hierarchical positions than the job candidates were more likely to provide referrals and that gender homophily did not reduce the competition self-protection effect. [204] In July 2019, sociologists Steve McDonald, Amanda K
Damarin, Jenelle Lawhorne, and Annika Wilcox performed qualitative interviews with 61 human resources recruiters in two metropolitan areas in the Southern United States and found that recruiters filling low- and general-skilled or supervisor positions
targeted passive candidates on LinkedIn (i.e. employed workers not actively seeking work but possibly willing to change positions), and concluded that this is resulting in a bifurcated winner-takes-all job market with recruiters focusing their efforts on poaching already employed high-skilled workers while active job seekers are relegated to hyper-
competitive online job boards. [205] In December 2001, the ACM SIGGROUP Bulletin published a study on the use of mobile phones by blue-collar workers to find work in the digital age was strangely absent and expressed concern that the absence of such research could lead to technology
design choices that would concentrate greater power in the hands of managers rather than workers. [206] [207] In a September 2019 working paper, economists Laurel Wheeler, Robert Garlick, and RTI International scholars Eric Johnson, Patrick Shaw, and Marissa Gargano ran a randomized evaluation of training job seekers in South Africa to use
LinkedIn as part of job readiness programs. The evaluation found that the training increased the job seekers and prospective employers, that the training had this effect for approximately 12 months, and that while the training may also have facilitated
referrals, it did not reduce job search costs and the jobs for the treatment and control groups in the evaluation had equal probabilities of retention, promotion, and obtaining a permanent contract. [208] In 2020, Applied Economics published research by economists Steffen Brenner, Sezen Aksin Sivrikaya, and Joachim Schwalbach using LinkedIn
speculated to have been blocked because it is an easy way for dissidents to access Twitter, which had been blocked, LinkedIn access was restored in China.[211] In February 2014, LinkedIn launched its Simplified Chinese language version named "领英" (pinyin: Lǐngyīng; lit. 'leading elite'), officially access was restored in China.[211] In February 2014, LinkedIn launched its Simplified Chinese language version named "领英" (pinyin: Lǐngyīng; lit. 'leading elite'), officially access was restored in China.[211] In February 2014, LinkedIn launched its Simplified Chinese language version named "领英" (pinyin: Lǐngyīng; lit. 'leading elite'), officially access was restored in China.[211] In February 2014, LinkedIn launched its Simplified Chinese language version named "领英" (pinyin: Lǐngyīng; lit. 'leading elite'), officially access was restored in China.[211] In February 2014, LinkedIn launched its Simplified Chinese language version named "领英" (pinyin: Lǐngyīng; lit. 'leading elite'), officially access was restored in China.[211] In February 2014, LinkedIn launched its Simplified Chinese language version named "领英" (pinyin: Lǐngyīng; lit. 'leading elite'), officially access was restored in China.[211] In February 2014, LinkedIn launched its Simplified Chinese language version named "领英" (pinyin: Lǐngyīng; lit. 'leading elite'), officially access the china. (pinyin: Lǐngyīng; lit. 'leading elite'), officially access the china.
extending their service in China.[212][213] LinkedIn CEO Jeff Weiner acknowledged in a blog post that they would have to censor some of the content that users post on its website in order to comply with Chinese rules, but he also said the benefits of providing its online service to people in China outweighed those concerns.[212][214] Since Autumn
2017 job postings from western countries for China aren't possible anymore.[215] In 2016, a Moscow court ruled that LinkedIn must be blocked in Russian citizens to be stored on servers within the country. The relevant law had been in force there since 2014.[216][217] This band
was upheld on November 10, 2016, and all Russian ISPs began blocking LinkedIn thereafter. LinkedIn's mobile app was also blocked in Kazakhstan. [220] In October 2021, after reports of several academicians and reporters who received
notifications regarding their profiles will be blocked in China, Microsoft confirmed that LinkedIn announced that it would be phasing out the app by 9
August 2023.[222] Without giving its users any prior notice, LinkedIn has been removing accounts that do not follow its criteria since 2022.[223][224] Since 2010, LinkedIn has contributed several internal technologies, tools, and software products to the open source domain.[225] Notable among these projects is Apache Kafka, which was built and
open sourced at LinkedIn in 2011.[226] Massive amounts of data from LinkedIn allow scientists and machine learning researchers to extract insights and build product features. [227] For example, this data can help to shape patterns of deception in resumes.
experience on online resumes. [228] Business network Employment website List of social network Social network Social network Social network Employment website List of social network Employment Website List of social network Social network Social network Social network Employment Website List of social network Social network Social network Social network Social network Employment Website List of social network Social network Social network Social network Social network Employment Website List of social network Social network Social network Social network Social network Employment Website List of social network Soci
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 Andrew Kempe Meaghan Fitzgerald Dimitar LazarovEmployees20URLwww.23snaps.comRegistrationRequiredUsers300,000LaunchedJune 2012Current statusActive 23snaps Ltd.is a free, private social network for users to upload photos, videos, measurements and stories of their children to a digital journal and privately share those updates with
other family members or close friends. 23snaps is available online and on mobile devices and launched 1 June 2012.[1] 23snaps was initially available as an iPhone application and a website, and later released apps for Android, iPad, and Windows 8. The company competes with other private photo sharing services for families such as Notabli,
Tinybeans and social networks that allow photo sharing such as Instagram and Facebook. The company is based in London, and was founded by former Espotting executive Ivailo Jordanov and Yury Tereshchenko. The company is self-funded by the founders. [1] 23snaps generates revenue through the sale of photo books and photo prints.
November 2013, 23snaps announced that the service had passed half a million users in 179 countries. [3] Users register for a free 23snaps account and create profiles for their children within the app. They can add photos, metrics like height and weight, and make status updates. They then invite only close family and friends to view this content of
their children. This content will appear in the news feeds of their authorized connections, and be sent to connections by email depending on the user's settings.[4][5] A user can share photos and updates with someone who does not have a 23snaps account by inviting them to receive updates by email only. While there is no limit to the number of
connections that a user can add on 23snaps, founder Ivailo Jordanov says that they expect most users to have a "group of approximately 5 to 10 people that can't get enough of their updates, photos, videos etc., and outside of that group 'over sharing' is an irritation."[1] The service's intention is to provide a secure place to share photos with a select
group of family members to counter parental concerns about online privacy and copyright issues. [6] On 1 May 2013, 23snaps expanded the service to allow users to purchase photo books and photo prints of their content from the app. [2] Stories, a new feature that allows users to combine photos, videos and text to create a multimedia story within
their news feed, launched on 7 March 2014.[7] 23snaps was selected by The Next Web as the best photo, video or camera app of 2012[8] and by ZDNet as one of 2012[8] and by Parent Awards[10] and in November 2013, 23snaps was selected as both the Best Lifestyle
App and People's Choice in the Lifestyle App Category in the Lovie Awards hosted and judged by the International Academy of Digital Arts and Sciences.[11] On 12 February, The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announced that 23snaps had been selected for The Next Web announ
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tell you how to convert that painstakingly crafted LinkedIn profile to a resume. While there are several ways to do that, I'm going to focus primarily on using Kickresume to convert it for you. I have three reasons for that: First, it's very easy to do. Second, it produces the best results out of all the tools I could find. Third, as a co-founder of Kickresume.
I can vouch for it (I also want to be transparent about this). Finally, this guide won't stop at converting a LinkedIn profile to a resume. While LinkedIn profile to a resume more resume-y (have I just invented a word?), tailor it to a specific job
opening, and more. How to prepare your LinkedIn profile for the conversion to a resume While I can't wait to get to the nitty-gritty of converting your LinkedIn profile to a resume, I feel like I should lay some groundwork first. (Even at the risk that the points I'm about to make may seem rather obvious.) Before you start converting your LinkedIn
profile to a resume, make sure that: Your LinkedIn profile is filled with enough content. An empty profile makes for an equally empty resume. Make sure to complete at least the About, Experience, and Education sections of your LinkedIn profile. Fill these sections with enough content. An empty profile makes for an equally empty resume.
and so should a good LinkedIn profile. Also, Kickresume has a (very reasonable) minimum word requirement of about 200 words for converting a LinkedIn profile to a resume, your profile must not be set to private. And that's about it. As you can
see, the whole setup is pretty straightforward. It's mostly about making sure that you have a LinkedIn profile to a resume in seconds (with pictures!) Now, let's finally get to why we're here — converting your LinkedIn profile to a resume. I will guide you through the
whole process in detail, one step at a time. Here's what you need to do to get your new LinkedIn resume: STEP 3: In your browser's address bar, select the URL, and press Ctrl+C (if you're on Windows), or Command+C (if you're
on Mac) STEP 6: Press "Convert to Resume". This will take you to the sign-up screen. STEP 7: Sign up using your preferred method (for example your LinkedIn profile and turn it into a resume. You will see a quick pop-up window showing you the
progress. This step only takes a few seconds. STEP 9: Once the process is completed, you'll be taken to another window where you can see your newly imported LinkedIn resume. Here's a screenshot of the resume I've created using the LinkedIn profile of one of my friends. STEP 10: Congratulations! You've just successfully created a resume from
your LinkedIn profile. Now, it's perfectly okay to stop here. On the other hand, most people will want to further improve their newly imported LinkedIn resume — and rightly so. The resume you've got now is still in rough shape and still needs some tweaking. Let's discuss some of the many ways you can go about it. How to polish your LinkedIn
resume and make it more interview-worthy Some parts of your resume are already in place, others will need to account for that. If I were you, I'd make these changes first: Format the individual resume sections. The original formatting of
your LinkedIn profile can get lost during the import. We need to fix that. Take a look at your Profile, Work Experience, and Education sections and try to make them less of a wall of text. Insert line breaks, bullet points, or even bold text and italics where it suits the content. At the end of the day, if a text is easy on the eyes, it's also easier to read.
Recruiters will thank you for that. Remove any LinkedIn-specific phrases. Your original LinkedIn profile might include phrases such as "Let's connect!", "Open to opportunities", and the like. While these make perfect sense on LinkedIn, they seem out of place on a resume. Delete them. Add resume-specific sections. There's a good chance that your
LinkedIn profile does not include your hobbies, skills, and other parts of your background that are normally found on a resume. Create dedicated sections for these and populate them with content. If you need help with that, Kickresume has a great guide on how to list skills on a resume, as well as a guide on how to include hobbies on a resume. Tailor
your resume to a job opening. If you want to maximize your chances of landing your dream job, you should tailor your resume to fit every individual job opening you're replying to. Simply take a look at the job ad and look for any keywords that best define the job. These are usually skills, tools, and any proper nouns that you can find inside the job ad.
Take these keywords and find a suitable place for them on your resume. This tactic will also help you pass most ATS checks that recruiters use to weed out unsuitable candidates. Use AI to rewrite your resume, if necessary. If you feel like your newly created LinkedIn resume could use more polish, you can use the app's AI Resume Rewriter. It will
revise your resume sections and make them sound a bit more professional. The Rewriter will also use your industry's language and jargon. Simply click "AI Writer", then "Rewrite Section". It works quite well, you may want to give it a try. Pick a template and customize it. Possibly the best part about using Kickresume for converting your LinkedIn
profile to a resume is the resume templates. Kickresume allows you to create a resume that visually stands out from the competition and leaves a great first impression on prospective employers. Click "Design" on the left, pick a template, and customize it in any way you want. The last time we counted there were more than one million different design
combinations. Now there's even more since we've recently added 7 more templates. (All right all right, that's enough for a shameless plug.) By following these six steps, you'll create a resume that stands out above 90% of others. In my experience, this is often more than enough to secure an invitation to the first round of job interviews. Thank you for
reading, and best of luck!
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