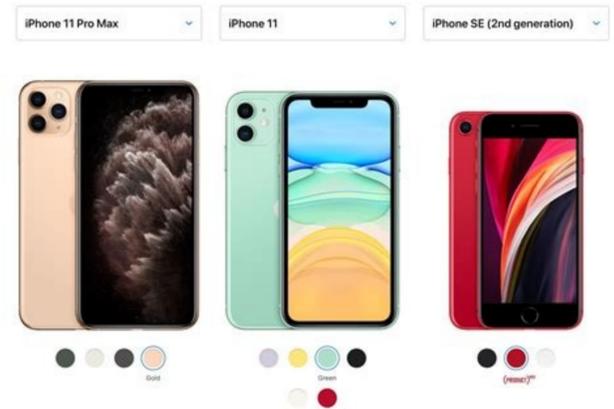


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History Instagram Icon since 2016 See also: Timeline of Instagram Instagram began development in San Francisco as Burbn, a mobile check-in app created by Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger.[12] Realizing that Burbn was too similar to Foursquare, Systrom and Krieger refocused their work on photo-sharing, which had become a popular feature among Burbn users.[13][14] They renamed the app Instagram, a portmanteau of "instant camera" and "telegram".[15] 2010–2011: Beginnings and major funding On March 5, 2010, Systrom closed a \$500,000 seed funding round with Baseline Ventures and Andreessen Horowitz while working on Burbn.[16] Josh Riedel joined the company in October as Community Manager.[17] Shayne Sweeney joined in November as an engineer.[17] and Jessica Zollman joined as a Community Evangelist in August 2011.[17][18] The first Instagram post was a photo of South Beach Harbor at Pier 38, posted by Mike Krieger at 5:26 PM on July 16, 2010.[19][14] Systrom shared his first post, a picture of a dog and his girlfriend's foot, a few hours later at 9:24 PM. ^ Carman, Ashley (November 28, 2018). ^ "Instagram Live "Rooms" Let Four People Go Live Together". 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After the update (which is rolled out to a segment of the user base) the Instagram Direct icon transforms into Facebook Messenger icon.[193] In March 2021, a feature was added that prevents adults from messaging users under 18 who do not follow them as part of a series of new child safety policies.[97][98][99] Instagram Stories In August 2016, Instagram launched Instagram Stories, a feature that allows users to take photos, add effects and layers, and add them to their Instagram story. Although Instagram has not made many comments on the campaign,[431] an October 2015 explanation from CEO Kevin Systrom highlighted Apple's content guidelines for apps published through its App Store, including Instagram, in which apps must designate the appropriate age ranking for users, with the app's current rating being 12+ years of age. ^ Tsohis, Alexia (April 9, 2012). ^ "When does my Instagram story disappear?". ^ "The Instagram Community - One Million and Counting". 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[199][200][201] In April 2017, Instagram Stories incorporated augmented reality stickers, a "clone" of Snapchat's functionality.[202][203][201] In May 2017, Instagram expanded the augmented reality sticker feature to support face filters, letting users add specific visual features onto their faces.[204][205] Later in May, TechCrunch reported about tests of a Location Stories feature in Instagram Stories, where public Stories content at a certain location are compiled and displayed on a business, landmark or place's Instagram page.[206] A few days later, Instagram announced "Story Search", in which users can search for geographic locations or hashtags and the app displays relevant public Stories content featuring the search term.[154][207] In June 2017, Instagram revised its live-video functionality to allow users to add their live broadcast to their story for availability in the next 24 hours, or discard the broadcast immediately.[208] In July, Instagram started allowing users to respond to Stories content by sending photos and videos, complete with Instagram effects such as filters, stickers, and hashtags.[209][210] Stories were made available for viewing on Instagram's mobile and desktop websites in late August 2017.[211][212] On December 5, 2017, Instagram introduced "Story Highlights",[213] also known as "Permanent Stories", which are similar to Instagram Stories, but don't expire. November 21, 2012. ^ a b Pierce, David (February 22, 2017). ^ Burnell, Kaitlyn; George, Madeleine J.; Vollet, Justin W.; Ehrenreich, Samuel E.; Underwood, Marion K. ^ "How can I tell who's seen my Instagram Story?". The ads are similar to regular reels and can run up to 30 seconds. Diversis Capital. "The new post" button was also relocated to the top and replaced with a Reels tab[282] The company states that "the Shop tab gives you a better way to connect with brands and creators and discover products you love" and the Reels tab "makes it easier for you to discover short, fun videos from creators all over the world and people just like you." [283] However, users have not responded well to the change, taking their complaints to Twitter and Reddit, and The New York Times has shunned Reels in particular, saying "Not only does Reels fail in every way as a TikTok clone, but it's confusing, frustrating and impossible to navigate".[284] Also in 2020, Instagram rolled out a feature titled "suggested posts", which adds posts from accounts Instagram thinks a user would like to such user's feed.[285] The feature was met with controversy from both Reddit users[286] from The Verge, which reported that suggested posts would keep users glued to their feed, give Instagram more advertising space, and ultimately harm the mental health of users, while Instagram executive Julian Guitman rebutted, stating the feature was not intended to keep users glued to their screens.[287] Suggested posts received more controversy after Fast Company stated that the feature would be impossible to turn off.[288] On June 23, 2021, Instagram announced a test change to the "suggested posts" feature. Instagram's geographical use is shown to favor urban areas as 17% of US adults who live in urban areas use Instagram while only 11% of adults in suburban and rural areas do so. ^ Ingram, David (March 22, 2017). Journal of Technology in Human Services. In July 2014, it released Bolt, a messaging app where users click on a friend's profile photo to quickly send an image, with the content disappearing after being seen.[245][246] It was followed by the release of Hyperlapse in August, an iOS-exclusive app that uses "clever algorithm processing" to create tracking shots and fast time-lapse videos.[247][248] Microsoft launched a Hyperlapse app for Android and Windows in May 2015, but there has been no official Hyperlapse app from Instagram for either of these platforms to date.[249] In October 2015, it released Boomerang, a video app that combines photos into short, one-second videos that play back-and-forth in a loop.[250][251] Third-party services The popularity of Instagram has led to a variety of third-party services designed to integrate with it, including services for creating content to post on the service and generating content from Instagram photos (including physical print-outs), analytics, and alternative clients for platforms with insufficient or no official support from Instagram (such as in the past, iPads).[252][253] In November 2015, Instagram announced that effective June 1, 2016, it would end "feed" API access to its platform in order to "maintain control for the community and provide a clear roadmap for developers" and "set up a more sustainable environment build around authentic experiences on the platform", including those oriented towards content creation, publishers, and advertisers. 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Additionally, third-party clients have been prohibited from using the text strings "insta" or "gram" in their name.[254] It was reported that these changes were primarily intended to discourage third-party clients replicating the entire Instagram experience (due to increasing monetization of the service), and security reasons (such as preventing abuse by automated click farms, and the hijacking of accounts). Citing misinterpretations about its intention to "communicate that we'd like to experiment with innovative advertising that feels appropriate on Instagram", Systrom also stated that it was "our mistake that this language is confusing" and that "it is not our intention to sell your photos". ^ Connaughton, Maddison (December 13, 2021). "You can't lurk on Instagram anymore unless you're logged in". Notably, depression was mitigated by the perception of popularity.[309] Body image Multiple studies confirmed that Instagram usage is associated with body surveillance and body self-image. PC World. S2CID 221698639. ^ a b Fardouly, Jasmine; Magson, Natasha R.; Rapee, Ronald M.; Johnco, Carly J.; Oar, Ella L. ^ "Instagram launches IGTV app for creators, 1-hour video uploads". ^ Constine, Josh (February 26, 2013). Bloomberg.com. (August 1, 2021). S2CID 202280785. Cyberpsychology: Journal of Psychosocial Research on Cyberspace. ^ Ong, Josh (September 17, 2014). June 2018. ^ "The Hot 20 2011". Chen, Brian X.; Lorenz, Taylor (August 12, 2020). CNET. "Instagram launches personalized video feed and themed channels in Explore". Mobile Nations. Instagram Blog. ^ Carman, Ashley (August 19, 2020). "Instagram snaps 150M photos, 7M users – still only 4 employees". "Facebook's Instagram rolls out new 'carousel' ads". Retrieved May 9, 2017. "Instagram CEO downplays criticism that it copied Snapchat". ^ "Instagram appears blocked in China". Telematics and Informatics. Social Media Today. 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A photo collage of an unprocessed image (top left) modified with the 16 different Instagram filters available in 2011 Users can upload photographs and short videos, follow other users' feeds,[111] and gettag images with the name of a location.[112] Users can set their account as "private", thereby requiring that they approve any new follower requests.[113] Users can connect their Instagram account to other social networking sites, enabling them to share uploaded photos to those sites.[114] In September 2011, a new version of the app included new and live filters, instant tilt-shift, high-resolution photographs, optional borders, one-click rotation, and an updated icon.[115] [116] Photos were initially restricted to a square, 1:1 aspect ratio; since August 2015, the app supports portrait and widescreen aspect ratios as well.[117][118][119] Users could formerly view a map of the user's geotagged photos. "We make body image issues worse for one in three teen girls," said a slide from a 2019 presentation. ^ White, Charlie (February 11, 2012). "Instagram: Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger" (podcast). ^ a b Titcomb, James (January 11, 2017). International Academy of Digital Arts and Sciences. ^ a b c Perez, Sarah. May 2011. bought Instagram for \$1 billion in cash and stock.[35][36][37] with a plan to keep the company independently managed.[38][39][40] Britain's Office of Fair Trading approved the deal on August 14, 2012.[41] and on August 22, 2012, the Federal Trade Commission in the U.S. closed its investigation, allowing the deal to proceed.[42] On September 6, 2012, the deal between Instagram and Facebook officially closed with a purchase price of \$300 million in cash and 23 million shares of stock. [43] The deal closed just before Facebook's scheduled initial public offering according to CNN.[40] The deal price was compared to the \$35 million Yahoo! paid for Flickr in 2005.[40] Mark Zuckerberg said Facebook was "committed to building and growing Instagram independently".[40] According to Wired, the deal netted Systrom \$400 million.[44] ^ November 2012. Instagram launched website profiles, allowing anyone to see user feeds from a web browser with limited functionality.[45] as well as a selection of badges, web widget buttons to link to profiles.[46] Since the app's launch it had used the Foursquare API technology to provide named location tagging. September 23, 2011. "Instagram Reels now has ads". "Instagram is now used by 400 million people each month". Archived from the original on April 29, 2016. October 1, 2018. "Instagram Clocks 200 Million Daily Users for Its Snapchat Stories Clone". "Instagram expands its test to hide like counts". 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(376) Reception Awards Instagram was the runner-up for "Best Mobile App" at the 2010 TechCrunch Crunchies in January 2011.[377] In May 2011, Fast Company listed CEO Kevin Systrom at number 66 in "The 100 Most Creative People in Business in 2011" (378) In June 2011, Inc. ^ Titcomb, James (March 16, 2016). ^ "Instagram hits 1 billion monthly users, up from 800M in September". www.aljazeera.com. ^ Newton, Casey (October 18, 2016). Basic functionality is also available within the Instagram app and website. doi:10.3389/pspy.2021.660484. Retrieved July 14, 2021. IAC. ^ a b Mackson, Samantha B; Brochu, Paula M; Schneider, Barry A (October 2019). ^ "Share Up to 10 Photos and Videos in One Ad or Post". "Here's What Instagram Influencers Think of the New Algorithmic Timeline". ^ Tiggemann, Marika; Barbato, Isabella (2018). "You can now upload Instagram photos from its mobile website". ^ "Gramfeed is now Picodash". doi:10.1177/1461444818821064. Brandwatch. 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The video only contained fan-submitted Instagram photographs that used various filters to represent words or lyrics from the song, and over 1,200 different photographs were submitted.[400] Security In August 2017, reports surfaced that a bug in Instagram's developer tools had allowed "one or more individuals" to gain access to the contact information, specifically email addresses and phone numbers, of several high-profile verified accounts, including its most followed user, Selena Gomez. ^ "Instagram removing the option to share posts in Stories for some users". "Amid Criticism, Instagram Reverts to Old Terms of Service". ^ Mashable.com "The 100 best iPhone apps of all time" Published December 8, 2015. Forbes. "This Instagram Timeline Shows the App's Rapid Growth to 600 Million". "Instagram Launches with the Hope of Igniting Communication Through Images". "Instagram accidentally advertises itself on Facebook with rape threat photo". 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