

found and approve that: (1) The consistency and coherence between the pedagogical approach and the option of using a social network in university education; (2) A dense network with a high level of interaction, a moderate degree of centrality and a low centralization index); (3) High level of relevance to the content analyzed; (4) The usefulness of learning analytics techniques to guide teacher decision-making.

Research conducted by Bor (2014) examined three undergraduate broadcast journalism courses offered at a large research university in the western United States that attempted to integrate a social media reporting curriculum. Particular attention was focused on instructional approaches, learning outcomes, and student participation in the courses. The study results revealed that the approach to social media reporting instruction should emphasize the importance of ethics in an online environment, opportunities for career development, differences between personal and professional social media use, and the instruction of technical skills.

A study conducted by Sim, T., Naidu, D., & Apparasam, D. (2014) looked at the implementation of Facebook in six different science, engineering and technology courses at a private university in Malaysia. The content sent through Facebook could include information about available resources that were uploaded to the learning management system, a reminder about an upcoming test or assignment deadline, an interesting article related to the class, or simply ZRUGVRIHQFERUDJHPHQWZKLEFKHQKQDFHGWKHMWGHQWVHQJDDJHPHQWZKHUHVOWV□ showed that students were positive in using Facebook as a tool for educational engagement. This engagement also encouraged their participation in class and enhanced their interest towards the content. Facebook features that might encourage this participation and engagement include automatic notifications of new updates, and the ease of posting information.

(FKHQLTHOROtDVIQDQG%OOHQ□FRQGEWHGDVWGDWHODWHGWRWKH□ social and academic use of digital technology. The main analysis tool for this study was some in-depth, face-to-face interviews with students at the University of Catalonia (Spain). The goal of these interviews was to show how students use social media technology in their social academic lives. The results showed that the degree to which the digital technology was used by students depended on their purpose and their level of their competence, and that using such social media applications as WhatsApp were very important to students, because they facilitate their social and academic life when it comes to sharing ideas and interests.

Galant (2016) conducted a study aimed at gaining a better understanding of the use of social media technologies in pedagogy, and identifying some of the NH□DEFWRUVW□KDW□LQIOHQEHWHDEKHUV□GHFLVLRQV□DERW□LQERUSRUDWLQJ□LW&RQW analysis, the so-called axes of domain analysis, and quantitative bibliometric analysis were used as research techniques. The study found that social networking sites had the highest frequency (58) of mentions in the scholarly discourse. Virtual reality (178) and/or communities (23) had the second-highest frequency ranking, with Facebook and Twitter trailing. The benefits of social media use included knowledge sharing, enhanced collaboration, increased participation and motivation, familiarity, and accrete to learning. Learning concepts such as blended learning, collaborative learning, contextual,

assessment, blogs, browsers, collaboration, content management systems, discussion, games, hardware, messaging software, multimedia, social networking, software, video conference, and repository were all tied to the structure of social media use in the classroom and in professional discourse. Moreover, the study identified the following as factors that negatively social media use in pedagogy: too much work, hard to control, lack of support, negative perception of social media tools, and social media tools lacking in features/and or ineffective for teaching.

A study by (Simons, Ocepek, & Barker, 2016) was conducted to discover what information should be incorporated into a formal Master's of Science in Information Studies (MSIS) program at University of Texas, according to professionals who do social media work. This study was conducted using a survey, which included 24 questions in the following categories: professional background information, everyday work, education and development, personal occupational enrichment, knowledge, and changes in the workplace. The sample group included 49 participants. The majority of the Participants agreed that social media were very important, with most also believing that a course about social media platforms specifically would be useful. However, coursework should focus on developing certain themes and skills, rather than on promoting specific platforms, software tools, or information as seen by participants.

A study conducted by Fasae & Adegbilero-Iwari (2016) investigated the use of social media by science students of public universities in Nigeria. After distributing the survey and collecting the data, it was found that among the various social media networks available, Facebook was the most recognized, used by 93.43% of participants, followed by Google (63.77%) and Twitter (47.83%). Two-thirds of the students used of social media daily to remain up-to-date with trending events or news, and to occupy free time when they were bored. The findings also showed that Google was considered the most beneficial social media network (52.17%) followed by Facebook (29.7%) and Wikia (23.91%). The leading problems encountered in the use of social media were reported as being the receiving of unwanted messages or pictures and electricity failure. Randal (2016) approached social media in a different way, conducting research that measured the concerns of faculty about online teaching, and what technology is appropriate and suitable for. The findings of this study showed that faculty who are more student-centered are more keen to collaborate with others to start teaching online.

Based on an examination of past research, the researcher for the present study believes that mathematics students at a tertiary education level can use mobile phones pedagogically, for communication purposes. The researcher feels that no previous research has attempted to investigate the use of mobile phones in teaching mathematics at general schools in Saudi Arabia. The researcher supports the hypothesis that teachers and learners may use cell phones applications for both individual and teamwork activities in the classroom setting to enhance learning and teaching.

The Study

The role of teaching has rapidly developed to support student-centered learning, especially in the rapidly changing world which introduces new technology every day. Social media platforms have entered every home on many

mobile applications. This affects teaching methods, since students are concerned with these technologies and teachers tend to bring their attentions to classrooms. Social media has become one of the important ways by which people connect to each other. Investigating the use of social media in teaching mathematics, the extent to which teachers use this technology, and whether they believe in its importance, are the main purposes of this study.

Social Media Definition

The definition of social media definition in the Merriam-Webster dictionary is: "forms of electronic communication (as websites for social networking and microblogging) through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content (such as videos)". The researcher has accepted the Rivero (2011) definition, which defines defined social media as any tool that is similar to Facebook. Thus, in this study, social media means any tool or phone application used to connect with others, such as WhatsApp, Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, and other similar applications.

Study Problem

The problem this study addresses is the degree at which social media use in teaching mathematics at schools in the city of Tabuk, and the perception of its importance to mathematics teachers.

Study Questions

1. What is the most common type of social media application used among mathematics teachers for their teaching in Tabuk?
2. To what extent are mathematics teachers in Tabuk using social media in their teaching?
3. To what extent do the mathematics teachers perceive using social media in their teaching as important?
4. Is there a significant difference in the mathematics teachers' perceptions of the importance of using social media, based on their gender, experience, and level they teach?

Study Significance

The significance of this study is composed of many considerations: (1) No previous study has done in investigating the use of social media as a tool in teaching mathematics by teachers at Tabuk, (2) The study presents information which can draw a picture for who is responsible for developing education at the Ministry of Education regarding the use of social media in teaching, (3) The study identifies to what extent teachers are concerned with using social media in their teaching, and (4) The study results and findings contribute to the body of research in using social media in teaching.

Study Instrument

A survey was conducted in order to collect information and mathematics teachers' opinions and perceptions. It was designed by the researcher. It was comprised of two domains; the first domain related to the extent to which social media was used in teaching mathematics, and contained 19 items. The second

domain addressed mathematics teachers' perception of the importance of social media in teaching. This domain contained 27 items. Before the survey was finalized, it was distributed to experts in order to check its validity. A pilot study was carried out to estimate the reliability of the survey. The reliability was ($r=0.94$). The consistency of the survey was 0.84 for the first domain, and 0.96 for the second domain. After the survey had been validated, it was published on the SurveyMonkey website and sent to 633 mathematics teachers in Tabuk, who represented the sample population for the study. Only 142 mathematics teachers responded to the online survey by the deadline. Participants' responses were analyzed using SPSS program and results were organized in tables.

Study Sample

The sample of the study consisted of responses to the survey that had been sent to the study population. Table 1 classifies the individuals of the sample group according to their gender, years of experience, and the level at which they teach. Table 2 classifies the sample group according to their gender and experience.

Table 1. Study sample organized by gender, experience, and teaching level

Gender	Male			Female			Total	
	Experience (years)/stage	Elementary	Intermediate	High school	Elementary	Intermediate		High school
Less than 5		7	4	6	7	10	11	45
5 to 10		7	15	3	6	2	5	38
More than 10		18	14	8	3	12	4	59
Total		32	33	17	16	24	20	142

Table 2. Study sample organized by gender and experience

Gender	Experience (years)			Total
	Less than 5	5-10	More than 5	
Male	17	25	40	82
Female	28	13	19	60
Total	45	38	59	142

Study Results

In the following section, study results will be organized by answering the study questions one by one.

Question one:

What is the most common type of social media application used among mathematics teachers in their teaching in Tabuk?

Table 3 displays the type of social media used by teachers at Tabuk schools. These results show that WhatsApp was the most popular social media used in teaching, representing about 67% of the study sample, then Twitter (31%). Table 4 illustrates the type of social media used according to the sample group's gender and experience. It appears that the males with more than 10 years of experience use WhatsApp as a tool in their teaching, whereas female teachers with more than 10 years of experience use it the least. The total of teachers who use WhatsApp is 95, composed of 59 males and 36 females, and representing 66.90% of the sample's total.

Table 3. Type of social media used by the study sample, grouped by gender

Social media	Gender			Percentage
	Male	Female	Total	
Twitter	22	22	44	30.99%
WhatsApp	59	36	95	66.90%
Facebook	1	0	1	0.70%
YouTube	0	2	2	1.41%
Total	82	60	142	100%

Table 4. Type of social media used by the study sample, grouped by experience and gender

Gender	Experience (years)	Male			Female			Total
		Less than 5	5 to 10	More than 10	Less than 5	5 to 10	More than 10	
WhatsApp		12	21	26	18	10	8	95
Twitter		4	4	14	9	3	10	44
Facebook		1	0	0	0	0	0	1
YouTube		0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Total		17	25	40	28	13	19	142

This result of The popularity of WhatsApp among mathematics teachers in Tabuk differed than the study of Naidu, D., & Apparasam, D. (2014; Fasae & Adegbilero-Iwari (2016); Sim, T. Y., Naidu, D., & Apparasamy, D. (2014); and Lie (2013), where Facebook was the popular social media used. In a study by Lie (2013), found that 31.6% of teachers spent 2-4 hours per day using Youtube, Google, Yahoo, and social media (Facebook, Twitter, Tumblr, Edmodo) A study by Echenique, Molías, & Bullen (2015) found that social media such as WhatsApp were used by students due to their belief that these tools facilitate learning. However, no previous study found WhatsApp to be the most used

social media application, except this study. This can be interpreted as a spread of this application among users in Saudi, and its ease of use in the society sense it is a tool for communication and available in e-stores for free download.

Table 4 illustrates that Facebook and YouTube were used by only three teachers in the study sample.

Question 2:

To what extent do mathematics teachers in Tabuk use social media in their teaching?

In accordance with the scales used in this kind of study, the researcher accepted the following scale, using the mean of participants’ responses for items in the survey in order to interpret the participants’ responses in both domains. Table 5 illustrates the mean ranges to determine the status social media use, and to determine the teachers’ perception of the importance of using social media in their teaching.

Table 5. The scale used in this study

Interpretation of Domain 1:		Interpretation of Domain 2:	
Social media usage		The importance of social media	
Mean range	Decision	Mean range	Decision
1 - 1.80	Never existed	1 - 1.80	Unimportant
1.81 - 2.60	Rarely	1.81 - 2.60	Fairly important
2.61 - 3.40	Sometimes	2.61 - 3.40	Somewhat important
3.41 - 4.20	Mostly	3.41 - 4.20	Important
4.21 - 5	Always	4.21 - 5	Very important

To interpret Domain 1 results, the following scale was used: (1) a mean of less than 1.81 were classified “never”, (2) means ranging from 1.81-2.60 were classified as “rarely”; (3) means ranging from 2.61-3.40 were classified as “sometimes”; (4) means ranging from 3.41-4.20 were classified as “mostly”; and (5) means from 4.21-5 were classified as “always”.

To interpret Domain 2 results, the following scale was used: (1) means of less than 1.81 were considered “unimportant”, (2) means ranging from 1.81-2.60 were considered “fairly important”; (3) means ranging from 2.61-3.40 were considered “somewhat important”; (4) means ranging from 3.41-4.20 were considered “important”; and (5) means from 4.21-5 were considered “very important”, as illustrated in Table 5.

Table 6. Domain 1: The use of social media among the sample group

Items		N	Mean	Std. deviation	Degree of use
1.	I use social media as one of my methods in teaching mathematics	142	2.65	.817	Sometimes
2.	I give students my social media contact information at the beginning of the semester	142	2.55	.919	Sometimes
3.	I encourage students to contact me using social media	142	2.72	.918	Sometimes
4.	I encourage students to form groups on social media	142	2.77	1.074	Sometimes
5.	I give students an idea about the necessary apps for using social media	142	2.54	.872	Rarely
6.	I recognize students' academic improvement through the use of social media	142	2.63	.830	Sometimes
7.	By the use of social media, I implement the concept of cooperative learning	142	2.81	1.058	Sometimes
8.	I deliver the content of the course to my students through social media	142	2.66	.937	Sometimes
9.	I give students a chance to cooperate in learning through the use of social media	142	2.66	.929	Sometimes
10.	I solve students' learning problems through social media	142	2.63	.935	Sometimes
11.	I teach some parts of the math course using social media	142	2.72	.918	Sometimes
12.	I give students extra-curricular activities assigned through social media	142	2.65	.859	Sometimes
13.	I assign students to groups in social media to discuss and solve math problems	142	2.69	.916	Sometimes
14.	I prepare quizzes for students and conduct them through social media	142	2.86	1.001	Sometimes
15.	I design courses using social media	142	2.65	.954	Sometimes
16.	I train students to manage the content of the course and have discussions through social media	142	2.73	.892	Sometimes
17.	Social media gives me other ways of teaching math	142	2.60	.931	Sometimes
18.	I give students the chance to search for information using social media	142	2.56	1.014	Rarely
19.	I use social media in exchanging mathematics teaching strategies with my colleagues	142	2.72	.941	Sometimes

As seen in Table 6, most of the items are classified as occurring “sometimes”, since their mean values are less than (3.41). This indicates that teachers’ use of social media is not organized but randomly used by some teachers to clarify concepts for students, or to contact students and provide information. In Table 6, it appears that teachers rarely give students information about the necessary applications for social media and rarely give them chance to search for information using social media. Those two items (5 and 18) support the argument that there is no trend of using social media as a tool for helping students learn, since teachers are uncertain about using social media; this concern was reported by Gammon & McGranahan (2015). Teachers may feel obligated to use social media due to the currently developed mobile devices that use multiple social media apps. Those findings are somewhat similar to studies by (Alrshedi, 2012; Zelick, 2013; Kim, 2011; Gewerc, A., Montero, L., & Lama, M., 2014; and Randall, 2016).

Question 3:

To what extent do the mathematics teachers perceive using social media in their teaching as important?

Table 7. Domain 2: The importance of using social media in teaching

	Item	N	Mean	Std.	Its importance
				deviation	
1.	I use social media in teaching math	142	3.55	1.076	Important
2.	I give students my social media contact information at the beginning of the semester	142	3.44	1.194	Important
3.	I encourage students to communicate through social media more than other ways	142	3.56	1.139	Important
4.	Social media makes it easy for students to communicate within groups	142	3.48	1.115	Important
5.	I give students an idea about the apps necessary for using social media	142	3.48	1.248	Important
6.	Some students advance because of their use of social media apps	142	3.52	1.189	Important
7.	Social media is important for students' learning advancement	142	3.50	1.147	Important
8.	I encourage students to seek credibility when they use social media	142	3.44	1.211	Important
9.	Using social media encourage students' learning	142	3.54	1.165	Important
10.	Using social media encourages students' collaborative methods and skills.	142	3.59	1.168	Important
11.	Social media helps students by delivering the content of the course	142	3.80	.993	Important
12.	Social media helps facilitate presentation of information	142	3.58	1.186	Important
13.	Social media helps in considering individual differences among students	142	3.73	1.065	Important
14.	Social media gives students the chance to cooperate in learning	142	3.49	1.189	Important
15.	Social media gives me the chance to solve students' problems	142	3.31	1.168	Somewhat important
16.	I teach the content of some courses through social media	142	3.53	1.128	Important
17.	I give students extracurricular activities through social media	142	3.42	1.119	Important
18.	Assigning students to groups in social media helps them discuss and solve math problems	142	3.49	1.141	Important
19.	Social media helps me in preparing quizzes and conducting them through social media	142	3.56	1.108	Important
20.	I designed the math course using social media	142	3.54	1.001	Important
21.	Using social media helps students gain more confidence	142	3.44	1.170	Important
22.	Using social media gives students important life experiences	142	3.49	1.103	Important
23.	Using social media equips students with the skills for discussion and debate	142	3.55	1.176	Important
24.	Social media equips students with the skill of self-learning	142	3.44	1.176	Important
25.	Social media helps in creating a variety in math-teaching methods	142	3.44	1.194	Important
26.	Social media pushes students to learn	142	3.48	1.115	Important
27.	Social media helps students gain social skills	142	3.51	1.116	Important

As seen in Table 7, most items are recognized as “important”, as classified in Table 5. Only item number (34) is classified as “somewhat important”. The mean range is from 3.42-3.80.

Item number (34) says: “Social media gives me the chance to solve students’ problems”. It may be impossible for teachers who participate in this study to know how social media apps will help students; however, teachers are aware of the importance of using social media in their teaching and believe it makes a difference. The total mean of this domain reports is 3.52, which shows that the teachers are aware of the importance of using social media in their teaching since the communicational apps advanced used recently. These findings are somewhat similar to the findings of (Lubega et al. ,2004; Wei and Chen, 2006; Inagaki et al., 2004; Traxler et al., 2005; Genossar et al., 2008; Seechaliao, 2014; Alrshedi, 2012; Galant, 2016; Zelick, 2013; Lie, 2013; Gewerc, A., Montero, L., & Lama, M., 2014; Simons, Ocepek, & Barker, 2016; Sim, T., Naidu, D. & Apparasam, D., 2014; Lubega et al., 2004; Wei & Chen, 2006; Inagaki et al., 2004; Traxler et al., 2005; Genossar et al., 2008; Seechaliao , 2014; and Echenique, Molías, & Bullen, 2015). However, these findings contradict those of a study by Kelli K. (2014), who found that community college teachers perceived online media as less important than what was found in this study.

Question 4:

Is there a significant difference in the mathematics teachers’ perceptions of the importance of using social media, based on their gender, experience, and level they teach?

In order to answer Question 4, a three-way Anova test was conducted. The answer to this question was composed of two sections, according to the two survey domains.

First, the research tested whether there was a difference in the means of the participants’ responses in the first domain, which related to gender, experience, and level at which they teach. Table 8 illustrates the mean of sample’s response to the use of social media in teaching according to the gender, experience, and stage level. The total mean was 2.67. The smallest mean was reported as 2.26, representing male elementary school teachers with less than 5 years of experience. The largest mean reported was 2.96, for female high school teachers with more than ten years of experience. It appeared that those who had more than 5 years of high school teaching experience had a higher mean than those who taught in elementary schools; however, we could not determine any significant differences until after running a three-way Anova test, the results of which are represented in Table 9.

Table 8. The subjects’ responses’ means according to gender, experience, and level taught for Domain 1

Gender	Experience	Level taught	Mean	Std. deviation	N
Male	Less than 5 years	Elementary	2.2556	.47019	7
		Intermediate	2.6053	.51119	4
		High School	2.5702	.26087	6
	5 – 10	Elementary	2.4436	.40182	7
		Medium	2.5474	.52473	15
		High School	2.9298	.24309	3
	More than 10	Elementary	2.3655	.42890	18
		Intermediate	2.7256	.35945	14
		High School	2.7434	.40421	8
Female	Less than 5 years	Elementary	2.8947	.17456	7
		Intermediate	2.8684	.37484	10
		High School	2.7990	.44337	11
	5 – 10	Elementary	2.6579	.71140	6
		Intermediate	3.3158	.07443	2
		High School	2.8947	.57535	5
	More than 10	Elementary	2.7368	.36842	3
		Intermediate	2.8596	.50199	12
		High School	2.9605	.67316	4

Table 9. Three-way Anova for Domain 1 according to gender, experience, and level taught

Source	Type III sum of squares	Df	Mean square	F	Sig.
Gender	2.436	1	2.436	12.073	.001
Experience	.281	2	.140	.695	.501
Level taught	1.570	2	.785	3.891	.023
Gender*experience	.092	2	.046	.229	.796
Gender*level taught	.369	2	.185	.915	.403
Experience*level taught	.274	4	.069	.340	.851
Gender*experience*level taught	.795	4	.199	.984	.419
Total	1046.288	142			

Male mean=2.576; female mean=2.888

Table 9 illustrates the three-way Anova test for Domain 1 means of participants’ responses according to their gender, experience, and level at which they teach. The three-way Anova analysis shows that there is a significant difference between teachers in their use of social media related to gender, with a mean of 2.89 for female teachers, versus 2.58 for male teachers. The three-way

Anova analysis reported no significant difference among the participants' use of social media related to either their experience or the level at which they teach.

Domain 2: The importance of using social media in teaching

Table 10 illustrates the means of participants' responses to Domain 2, according to their gender, experience, and level at which they teach.

Table 10. Means of the subjects' views of social media importance according to gender, experience, and level taught variables for Domain 2

Gender	Experience	Level taught	Mean	Std. deviation	N
Male	1	1	3.0053	.65992	7
		2	3.8056	.87404	4
		3	3.2346	.52466	6
	2	1	2.7566	.41949	7
		2	2.9284	.55032	15
		3	3.0370	.32075	3
	3	1	3.1152	.84332	18
		2	3.0265	.73422	14
		3	2.9074	.65868	8
Female	1	1	4.1852	.33675	7
		2	4.2519	.37601	10
		3	3.9630	.39718	11
	2	1	4.0988	.36339	6
		2	4.4815	.31427	2
		3	4.2667	.23917	5
	3	1	4.0741	.74351	3
		2	4.2500	.37310	12
		3	3.9630	.25838	4

As seen in Table 12, the largest mean was reported as 4.48, which represented female teachers at intermediate schools 5-10 years of experience. The smallest mean reported was 3.01, which represented male teachers at elementary schools with less than 5 years of experience. Other means were found to be between 3.01 and 4.48. In order to determine whether there are significant differences among the means related to gender, experience, and level taught, a three-way Anova test was conducted and is reported in Table 12.

Table 11. Three-way Anova test for Domain 2 according to gender, experience, and level taught

Source	Type III sum of squares	Df	Mean square	F	Sig.
Gender	29.312	1	29.312	88.064	.000
Experience	.737	2	.369	1.108	.334
Level taught	1.312	2	.656	1.970	.144
Gender*experience	1.387	2	.694	2.084	.129
Gender*level taught	.103	2	.051	.154	.857
Experience*level taught	.836	4	.209	.628	.643
Gender*experience*level taught	.990	4	.247	.743	.564
Total	1842.737	142			

a. R squared=.535 (Adjusted R squared=.471)
 Male=3.094; female=4.274

Table 11 illustrates significant differences among participants’ means in perception of the importance of social media related to gender favoring the female teachers. the mean of female teachers was 4.27, while the mean of male teachers was 3.09. As seen in Table 12, there were no differences among participants’ means related to either experience or level taught. The findings of this study were similar to a study by Zelick (2013), and contradicted a study by Alrshedi (2012).

Conclusion

The current study findings revealed that the most-used social media application among mathematics teachers is WhatsApp, which was used by 66.90% of the participants in this study. The use of social media in teaching mathematics was classified as “sometimes” in all items in Domain 1, except for two items classified as “rarely”: these were teachers giving students information about social media apps, and teachers instructing students how to search for information using these apps. Teachers precieved the use of social media in the classroom as important. Differences among participants’ means in Domain 1 were related to gender, experience, and teaching level, as tested by the three-way Anova analysis. A a significant difference related to gender was found, and indicated that more female teachers favor social media. Mathematics teachers believe in the importance of using social media in their teaching. Teachers’ perception of the importance of using social media also differed significantly related to gender, again with female teachers ranking it more favorably; however; no differences were reported related to experience or level taught in the perception of the importance of using social media.

Recommendations and implementation

Since the study found that the use of social media by mathematics teacher occurred to be moderate with no attend purpose of using, it is important for educators and teachers to consider its ability to shift teaching pedagogy. Harris, et al (2016) conclude that “the flipped classroom model is one model educators are experimenting with to address the needs of learners and expand students’ capabilities for learning more efficiently and effectively in a time when lifelong

learning is crucial to individuals and society (331).” More over, Positive perceptions and beliefs on the use of social media in the teaching and learning process will be the important principle that will guide the development of using social media in teachers’ instruction in the future. That was found in study of Goya (2014) which revealed the impact of a teacher study group on six community college instructors’ beliefs about teaching and the use of social media as a teaching tool.

Since mathematics teachers believe in the benefits of using social media, they will involve these tools in their instruction, content design, and student assessment. The researcher recommend mathematics teachers, in particular, to consider instruction that can help students understand math concepts, especially that bring the students enthusiasm to learn and related to their real lives like using social media. Social media has become a popular communication tool, and is familiar to students, and mathematics teachers should consider these factors. Also, the focus of teaching is shifting from the role of the teacher to the role of the students, moving toward student-centered learning which should be taking into account. Moreover, in terms of teacher education programs, the new shift of using social media in their programs to prepare teachers should be considered. Also, teachers who at service should be trained when and how to use the social media as a tool for teaching and learning which may be unconsidered in many professional development programs. Adam (2015) reported that the PD sessions were not concentrate on enhancing teachers educators’ technological and pedagogical practices in terms of using advanced technology and implement them in teaching students.

Collaboration and working in groups should be emphasized by teachers in their teaching to enhance students’ engagement. Finally, researchers should concentrate on the mobile applications and software that may help students learning mathematics and understanding its concepts easily.

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

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