Year 7 E-Safety

Name: _____

Class: _____

Teacher: _____

Keyword	Meaning
E-Safety	the safe use of technology including the Internet and mobile phones.
Social Networking	use of internet based media to connect with friends, family, colleagues.
Personal Data	information that can be used to identify or communicate with a person.
Internet	collection of interconnected networks.
World Wide Web	collection of web pages accessed via the Internet.
CEOP	Child Exploitation and Online Protection Command law enforcement agency to keep children and young people safe online.
ChildLine	Charity where young people and children can get help and advice.
Cyber Bullying	Bullying of a person using electronic media and communication.
Computer Virus	Malicious code that replicates itself and changes how a computer works.
Virus Checker	A program used to check a computer for malicious code and remove it.
Worm	a type of computer virus that travels along networks going from computer to computer it replicates itself using up space in the computer and slowing it down.
Trojan	software that pretends to be something fun or useful, so the user downloads it, but actually it does something else.
Firewall	software that prevents worms and other unwanted programs accessing your system.

What is E-Safety?

E-Safety is the process or steps that need to be taken to stay safe online

What are the dangers of being online?

Some of the possible dangers of being online are:

- Strangers
- Exposure to inappropriate / illegal content e.g. sexual materials, violence
- Fraud (identity / financial)
- Viruses
- Cyberbullying

What is Cyberbullying?

Cyberbullying is when someone uses the internet, mobiles or tablets to intentionally hurt someone.

Cyberbullying can include:

1. "Hate" speak
2. Racist messages
3. Homophobic messages
4. Sexual messages (Sexting)

Personal Data

This is any data that can be used to identify or communicate with a person.

Contact Details
Phone number?
Address?
Other social networks?

Personal Details
Name? Age?
Friends?
School?

Types of Info

Interests
Clubs? Hobbies?
Favourite shops?
Games?

Media
Images?
Videos?
Sounds?

Social Media

Social media are apps or websites that people use to communicate with others.

Often the age limit for websites or apps is 13 years old.

The information people share is often personal and to stop people seeing it they should change their privacy settings.

Internet vs WWW

The internet is a Framework made up of a network of computers and cables.

It can be compared to a skeleton as it is the structure of a network.

The World Wide Web (WWW) uses this network to help share information in the form of webpages.
This is like the muscles, organs and skin that sits on the skeleton and allows it to function.

World Wide Web?

Google can only search what is in it's database or what it's spiders can find. Not all of the web can be accessed through a search engine.

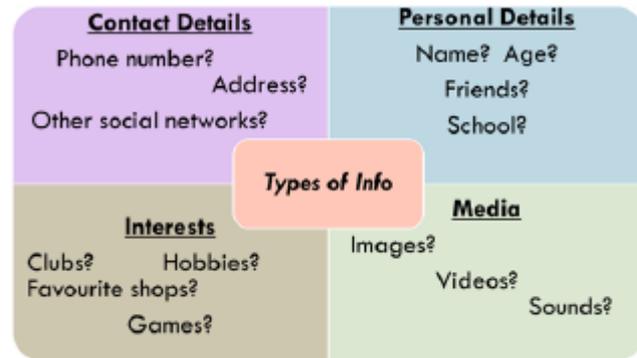The World Wide Web is often described as consisting of 3 layers:

The 1st layer is the "**Surface Web**" layer. When we generally look around the web and surf webpages we are using the surface web.

The 2nd layer is the "**Deep Web**" consists of protected webpages that are not indexed and therefore not publically available, such as academic databases, analytic dashboards, bank and user accounts.

The 3rd layer, the "**Dark Web**" consists of hidden websites often linked to illegal and criminal activities. Special software is needed to access this part of the web and it can often be a crime just to access this part of the web.

Digital Tattoo

The things you share online will stay there forever and might be the first thing people notice about you, a bit like a tattoo.

With every new profile, tweet or photo you post online, you are adding to a digital tattoo. People that know you, and people who don't can see it and learn a lot from it.

Dangers to technology

There are dangers to technology from using the web.

These dangers are programs designed to cause damage to your computer system known as viruses.

Worms and Trojans are types of viruses.

Viruses can be caught by opening an email attachment from someone you don't know, downloading free software from the internet or someone's USB memory stick.

How can you get rid of a virus?

- It is far better to stop getting a virus in the first place and this can be done by installing a "*virus checker*" onto your computer.
- This looks at all emails, files and memory sticks to check they are free of viruses.
  - It also can be used to look through existing files on your system to check for viruses.
  - It is important to *update* your virus checker regularly so that it can look for the latest viruses which have been invented.

How can you prevent this?

- Install a *virus checker* on your system.
- *Update it regularly* so that it knows about the latest viruses etc. to look for.
- Install a *Firewall* on your computer which prevents worms from finding their way into your system.
- Do not open *emails* from people you do not know.
- Do not *download* free software onto your computer.
- *Ask* a parent or guardian before you download anything from the internet.

CLICK CEOP Internet Safety

REPORT ABUSE