

## What is eSafety?

eSafety 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?

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

Cyberbullying can include:

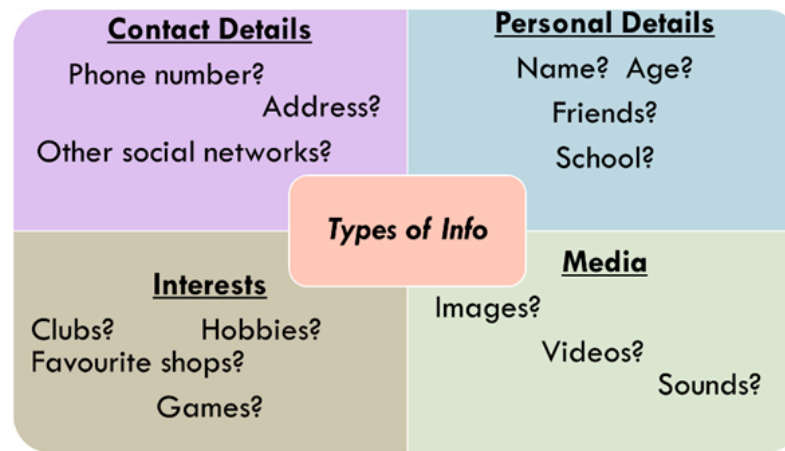
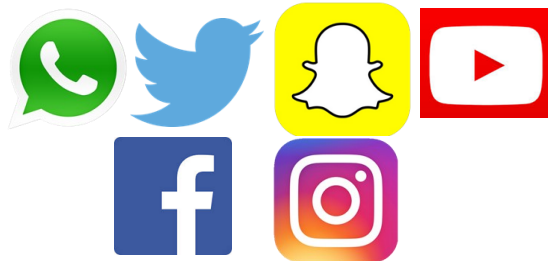
1. "Hate" speak
2. Racist messages
3. Homophobic messages
4. Sexual messages (Sexting)

## Social Media

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

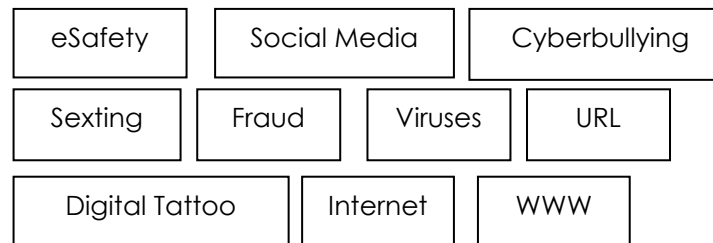
Often the age limit for these websites / apps is 13 years old.

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



# TOPIC 1 MY DIGITAL WORLD

## Key Words



## Features of a good website

When looking at a website we can evaluate it by looking at a number of key features such as:

Hyperlinks      Up to date  
Writing      Content  
Colour      Pictures

## 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.

## 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.

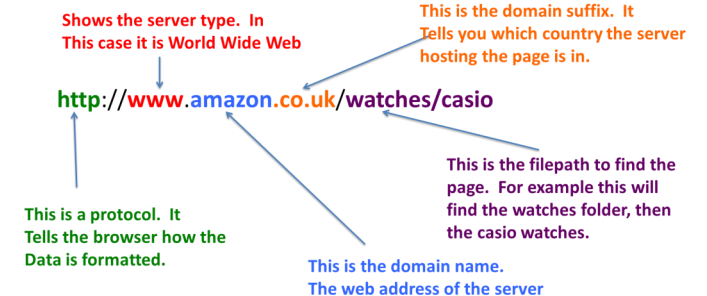


The World Wide Web (WWW) uses this network to help share information in the form of webpages.

This is like the muscles, organs and skin that sits on the skeleton and allows it to function.

## URL's

URL stands for **Uniform Resource Locator**. It is the web address that is unique to a particular website or page. Each part of the URL can tell us information



## How do search engines work?

Google has a big index (database) containing millions of web addresses.

Each web address has a list of words and the number of times they appear on the site.

So when you search the web you are not actually searching the web, you are searching a database for key words.



## Boolean search

You can use Boolean operators (special words and symbols) to drill down and find the information you need.

AND    OR    + / -  
NOT    Quotes " "

## Copyright

Copy right is a law designed to help protect peoples work and ideas.



If you:

**Take peoples work** (download films / music)

**Use people's work** ( copy text/ images from the internet

**Steal people's ideas** ( create a new product using someone else's technology)

**Without permission and without acknowledging them**, then you are breaking copyright law.

Typical punishments range from 6 months to 10 years imprisonment and also £5000 fine.

## Fact or Fake News

Sometimes people act too hastily – they respond in anger for example, or they share posts or tweets written by someone they don't know and cannot substantiate.

It's possible to accidentally post 'fake news' or rumours that might hurt someone or cause a problem somewhere.

**"Fake News"** is a type of journalism or propaganda that consists of deliberate misinformation or hoaxes spread via traditional print and broadcast news media or online through social media.



# TOPIC 1 MY DIGITAL WORLD

## Key Words

Boolean

Index

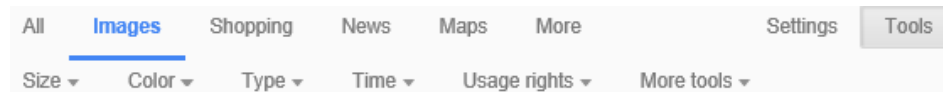
Database

Reliability

Copyright

## Advanced Tools

Advanced Tools are features that you can use within a search engine to find information /images more efficiently.



Size – changes the size of the image you are looking for

Color – searches for images of particular colours

Type – changes whether it is a photo, clipart, line drawing or animated gif

Time- when it was uploaded

Usage – Whether images have copyright restrictions.

## 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 look up the weather or read the news, we are using the surface web.

The 2nd layer, the **"Deep Web"** consists of protected webpages that are not indexed and therefore not publicly available for example academic databases, analytics 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 content, and is attempting to access this part of the web can be a crime in itself.



## Reliability

In order to determine whether or not a website is reliable and trustworthy, we need to evaluate the information we are given. We need to check the following:

1. How professional does it look?
2. Is the information provided of good quality? (spelling, detail etc.)
3. Do all links work?
4. Is it "Up-To-Date"? (is there an article publish / updated date?)
5. Is the URL relatable? (does the main web address relate to the website content)
6. Is the information is backed up by other websites?