UNIT 2

Introduction to Online Safety



Learning Objectives

- Participants will understand the definition and context of cyberbullying
 - Dealing with cyberbullying
 - Reporting cyberbullying
- Participants will understand what makes certain types of information private or more sensitive than others
- Participants will gain an understanding of how to protect themselves online and appropriately use the Internet
 - Safe browsing
 - Social media tips

SECTION 1

Cyberbullying



Commonly accepted rules of how to behave online

L br0nJ@mes: THE CELTICS SUCK! GC

H00psF N89: Did you guys see the game last

night?

B@ll3r4Lyfe: I did liami did alright on D, but

they have to work on their 3pt game

L3br AJ@mes: THE CELTICS SUCK GO

- **Do not** spam forums, chat rooms, or social media sites with useless or repeated information
- Do not pretend to be someone else
- Do not post or distribute illegal material
- Do not use abusive or threatening language
- Do not try to obtain personal info about someone



Cyberbullying

An Inymous1234: OMG.
Did use Jane's skirt
today?? What color was
that??! puks green?!!

NO @me12.4:
Know!!!!! Shes totally
uggo.

- Bullying refers to any unwanted, aggressive behavior
- Cyberbullying refers to any bullying that takes place through use of electronic technology
- Forms:
 - Insulting texts or emails
 - Rumors sent via email or social networking sites
 - Fake profiles
 - Embarrassing photos or videos
- Affects 29.2% of students every year and the number is growing
- Why it's harmful:
 - Anonymous
 - Can be done 24/7

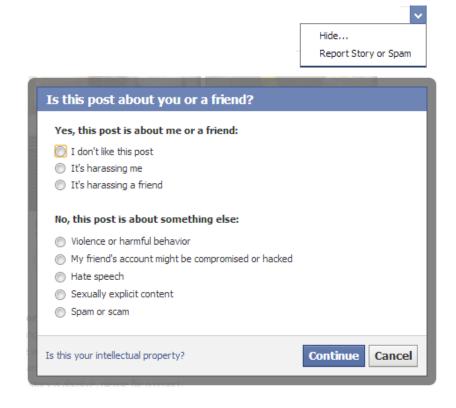
Source: http://www.stopbullying.gov/cyberbullying/





Cyberbullying: If it Happens to You

- Do not respond to any messages, posts or emails
- Block offenders
- Document and report the behavior so it can be addressed
- Flag the content so other people aren't hurt by it



Source: http://www.stopbullying.gov/cyberbullying/





Reporting Cyberbullying

- To schools:
 - Inform your school of any cyberbullying as you would with other types of bullying
 - Provide screenshots or records of bullying
- To your parents and law enforcement, especially if it involves any of the following:
 - Threats of violence
 - Explicit messages or photos
 - Taking a photo or video of someone in a place where he or she would expect privacy
 - Stalking and hate crimes

SECTION 2

Personally Identifiable Information & Online Safety





Personally Identifiable Information (PII)

- PII is any information specific to an individual
- Examples:
 - Student ID Number
 - Date of Birth
 - Email Address
 - Mailing Address
 - Credit Card Information
 - Social Security Number



- Hackers also use PII to impersonate victims in order to gain access to a different person or an organizations network
- This type of information should only be shared with trusted, verified individuals





Online Safety: The Basics

- Never share your password
- Only share PII when absolutely necessary
- Do not download any suspicious or unknown software
- Always log out when you are done
- Never post anything you do not want public
 - You might think you're being safe and limiting your posts to only friends, but anything you post can be easily copied and pasted and sent to someone else
- If you're unsure about anything you do online, ask your parent or guardian if it is OK



- Online Shopping
- Social Media
- Any other website that requires
 Personally Identifiable Information (PII).
- These sites are enjoyable and useful.
 Just make sure you are being extra careful when visiting them.





- Do not use public Wi-Fi to access risk sites
- Check the address for spoofs



- Use a secure website, especially when submitting PII
 - Look for an "s" after "http" in the web address
 - Look for a 'padlock' in the browser address bar
 - Look for a green background or green text







- Use automatic updates
- Use and regularly update built-in safety features
 - Pop-up blockers
 - Anti-spyware
 - Anti-virus
 - Anti-phishing
- Do not use "Save Password" or "Remember Me" functions
- Internet Explorer is more frequently targeted and has more security flaws than any other browser











Social Media Tips

- Be picky
 - Only accept or follow friends you know in real life
- Do not post your location
- Be careful with apps
 - Games and geo-tracking apps may give away your location or other PII
- Assume everything you post online is permanent
 - Colleges and employers check social media accounts
- Don't over-share
 - Just because a site asks for information doesn't mean it's required to set up an account
- Customize and update your security settings
 - Default settings are weak





Source: play.google.com