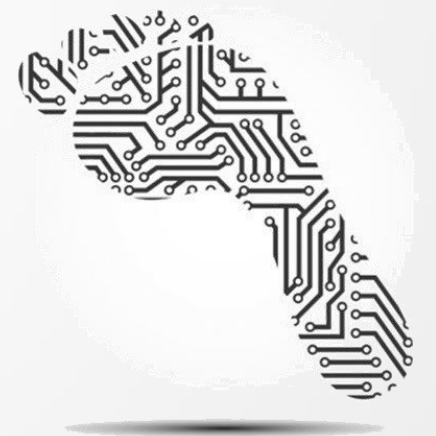


DIGITAL FOOTPRINT



Introduction

We've been studying aspects about Digital Footprint on our social studies classes and today we will present some of our findings to you all.

Framework



Digital footprint is the trail left in the digital environment using the internet, mobile phones and other digital devices.

In social media, the digital footprint often refers to a person's "online presence", measured by the number of individuals to whom they are connected. The digital footprint is based on everything on the Internet about us: from social networking, Internet research, published information, among others.

At all these moments we always leave some data that allows us to be identified, such as our name our address and even the credit card number.

This "trail" is called «digital footprint» and allows everyone who has access to this information to recreate our profile.

Framework



Social media users should understand that their digital footprint can normally be searched and viewed by a vast invisible audience. In addition, the digital footprint is very difficult to erase, which can be both useful and detrimental to a person's reputation.

People can take some control over their digital footprint, reflecting on what they publish and share.

On the Internet we're a number. Exactly, a number that was designated by IP, that is, the address: each personal connection always carries with it an IP, something unique, only ours and that we take wherever and whenever we browse.

Framework

When we browse the Internet (World Wide Web), using a browser, we leave a huge trail of information online and on the device we are using, because the visited websites store data in the form of cookies, run small programs (scripts) and record the user's activity, even if we do not enter any information. The ultimate goal is to create user profiles for commercial, marketing and advertising purposes, which takes risks.

In the case of social networks, where one actively shares and issues opinions, one can create a complete fake profile of the person and his personality, likes, political options, etc.

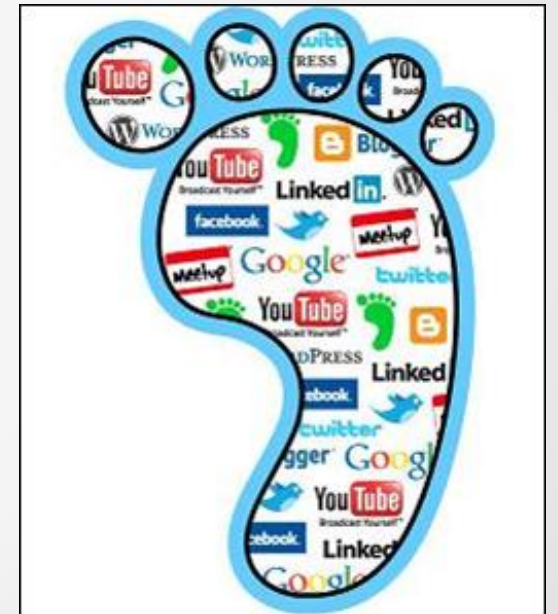
Cons

There are people with bad intentions who can "follow in your footsteps" and find out your location and then violate your privacy.

It's unpleasant to know that someone invades our privacy.

If this is available to the common citizen, imagine the fact that it is available to marketing companies, allowing them to evaluate the market and make direct and personal advertising.

With more advanced technology, with unlimited resources, we all know that there are specific services in order to follow these "electronic footprints", whose main objective is to collect information, studying people and movements.





eSafety

Internet safety is all the attention we should pay to our information, and everything that is part of the internet: computers, tablets and mobile phones, are usually attacked by cyber criminals.

One must take action secure all digital devices to avoid losing information and equipment failures. To do so, one should execute correctly safety programs. There are databases and devices that may help not to lose information to wrong people.

eSafety

Therefore, we may summarize some risks:

Information, identity, money, personal data, photos, passwords, etc. theft.

Viruses, scams, ransomware, etc.





eSafety

When cyber criminals attack, they usually use some kind of virus, to try to take control of our computer and change normal features, to make it easier to execute the scam.

They also use a technique called phishing. They pretend to be someone else normally through emails, or social networks to get information from the target.



eSafety

To get an idea of the amount of information that is collected while surfing the network, we will give you some examples:

as soon as you open a browser (browser such as Edge, Chrome, Internet Explorer, Firefox, Opera, among others), you start immediately leaving a digital footprint: your IP is identified and your trail is saved so when you access the browser again, you don't have to login and insert data. This makes it easy to know your location, the software that you use, your equipment and connection.

To get an idea of the information that may be collected you can visit <http://webkay.robinlinus.com/> (What every Browser knows about you)



Como evitar ou prevenir

Finally, some ways to avoid contacting professionals who work daily with cybercrime cases.

Also for more casual users, you can prevent yourself from being attacked by using a simple antivirus on computers, so it is always recommended to have one installed. (e.g. Windows Defender, AVG, Avast).

Each of the following personal information protection techniques can help reduce risk because they act as locks, car alarms, and other security measures: tools that provide enough protection to ward off people with bad intentions.



Legislation

In July 2016, the European Union took the Directive (EU) 2016/1148 into consideration so to achieve a high level of security within the European Union networks and information systems.

In Portugal, that directive was incorporated in the Law No. 46/2018 of 13th August which defined the legal regime for cyberspace security (Cybersecurity Law).

Conclusions

It is important that we all reflect upon digital security and the impact it has on our lives.

We should all be aware of the implications and make sure we are in fact safe so we don't risk to be sorry later on.

Challenge:

Access our padlet and share your opinions and experiences.
Give us your input. We would love to read it!

<https://padlet.com/elianalopes1/8i35dijgi6po6qtu>

padlet

Eliana Lopes + 7 = 19d

Pegada Digital GPSI19

Como prevenir ou evitar

Eliana Lopes 21d



ESCOLA PROFISSIONAL DE BRAGA

AVALIAR

Paulo Alexandre Rodrigues D... 2...



★★★★★ (1) AVALIAR

Hugo Daniel Pinto De Araújo ... 2...



Hugo Carvalho Fábio Santos

Pegada Digital

A pegada digital baseia-se em tudo o que está na Internet e no nosso telemóvel, desde criação de perfis sociais, pesquisas na Internet, informações publicadas, entre outros. Em todos esses pontos deixamos sempre alguns dados que permite sermos identificados, como o nosso nome e a nossa morada e até o cartão de crédito.



★★★★★ (1) AVALIAR

David Lopes 20d

PEGADA DIGITAL



CONTROLA A TUA!

★★★★★ (1) AVALIAR

Paulo Alexandre Rodrigues D... 2...



★★★★★ (1) AVALIAR

Daniel Carvalho Ventura 20d

Pegada Digital

Como Evitar

A pegada digital é o rastro de informação que todos os utilizadores deixam na internet enquanto navegam por sites e utilizam serviços online. Desde dados pessoais, como moradas, contactos, fotografias ou vídeos e registos de atividade.

MAIS DETALHES

Para reduzir a nossa pegada digital, podemos sempre ter algumas precauções, como por exemplo:


- Publicar apenas o necessário;
- Não deixar dados pessoais apenas em sites de confiança;
- Não deixar ninguém mexer nos teus dispositivos (telemóvel, computador, ...)

★★★★★ (1) AVALIAR

Ricardo Ferreira 20d


Pegada digital

A pegada digital é todo o rasto que nós deixamos na Internet.



★★★★★ (1) AVALIAR

André Pereira 20d



PEGADA DIGITAL

APRENDER, PARTILHAR, COMUNICAR EM SEGURANÇA

"Stay safe online"

QUANDO NAVEGAMOS PELA INTERNET, SÃO MUITAS AS AMEAÇAS QUE SE ESCONDEM ATRÁS DE UM CLIQUE

Uma pegada digital é um conjunto de dados que deixamos enquanto usamos a Internet. Inclui a sites que visitamos e o tempo que passamos a navegar em páginas associadas por serviços online.

ANDRÉ PEREIRA
HELIO SIMÕES


★★★★★ (1) AVALIAR

Filipe José Gonçalves Oliveira 19d

1ª página



Mês da Cibersegurança



☆ AVALIAR

Filipe José Gonçalves Oliveira 19d

2ª página

O que é o Mês da Cibersegurança?

É uma campanha que retrata os seguintes temas:

- Cyberskills - um dos focos desta campanha incidirá nas competências necessárias para um uso seguro e adequado do ciberespaço;
- Cybercams - outro foco será direccionado para as burlas e fraudes informáticas, que são uma realidade crescente na nossa vida.




Quando é ?

No mês de Fevereiro de 2021

☆ AVALIAR

Filipe José Gonçalves Oliveira 19d

3ª página



Pra que serve o Mês da Cibersegurança?

Serve para ajudar na redução das ameaças virtuais que comprometem o sigilo e a integridade de dados e informações estratégicas é crucial para o sucesso de uma organização.



☆ AVALIAR



uma escola

