



Year 8



Why do online services have terms and conditions that govern their use and how might these impact on a user?

Terms and conditions are the legal agreements between a service provider and a person who wants to use the service. They communicate acceptable use and allow providers to monitor user activity. You must agree to abide by the terms of service in order to use the offered service.



Did you know for example, that if you post an original picture or video on Instagram, you might own the picture but in accepting the terms and conditions to use this social media platform, Instagram are allowed to use the picture, and let others around the world use them as well.

Other people might pay Instagram to use the image but Instagram will not pay you for that. You can stop this from happening at any time, by deleting your content or account. But if you shared your **content** with others and they have not deleted it then this means they may still use your content.

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Online Safety Newsletter: December 2023

Year 9

How does accessing some websites or services, increase the risk of encountering viruses and other types of malware?

1 in 3 people who have illegally downloaded TV, film and sport, also got a virus, malware or ransomware. 1 in 4 were hacked.

People who visit websites with free sexual content have a 53% chance of coming into contact with malware.

To protect yourself:



- use legitimate sites and services
- check the reviews
- install official updates promptly
- don't click on suspicious links
- use antivirus software

Year 10

How do I recover a device or account if it gets compromised/ hacked?



How do I know if a device or account has been compromised?

- strange messages appear on screen
- data/files/apps disappear
- personal information (including financial) is stolen, missing or changed

- unknown files suddenly appear
- there are changes to the way the operating system/ programs look or operate
- emails/messages inform you of unusual account activity
- you become locked out of a device/account
- a device becomes unusable, or an account is terminated by the provider
- a device/account is held to ransom or demand

What should I do if I encounter any of the above?

- tell someone immediately (e.g. a trusted adult)
- contact/report to the app/game/service provider (if relevant or possible)
- take steps to regain access to an account/device - e.g. password reset
- change passwords/login details
- add security layers (e.g. two-factor authentication, biometrics, etc.)
- run antivirus and anti-malware scans
- factory reset or fresh install a device

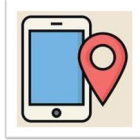
What organisations might be able to provide me with help and support?

- Action Fraud
- UK Safer Internet Centre

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Year 11

How can I protect and manage data on my devices?



Find my iPhone

Use the app to find your phone on a map, play a sound if its nearby or mark it as lost to lock it with a passcode until you find it again.



Remote Access

Limit things like connecting USB devices, adding or removing app clips, controlling Wi-Fi, changing hotspot settings, Bluetooth settings, notification settings, taking screenshots, changing wallpaper, and more. You can also put limits on users.



Remote data deletion

Mobile devices generally have a remote wipe capability, making it possible to erase the entire contents of a device which has been lost or stolen (although strictly speaking, in some cases it may instead delete encryption keys, leaving data on the device but encrypted and inaccessible). Configuring it may also help to pinpoint the location of the stolen device.

Year 12

Why do networks require secure management and what are some examples of services that support this?



Network security management aims to protect network infrastructure against external and internal threats. As businesses become more dependent on networks and data to conduct business, security become more vital.

Some of the **threats** that businesses can face include:

- ↓ Spear-Phishing
- ↓ Virus
- ↓ Proxy Bypass
- ↓ Hackers
- ↓ DDos
- ↓ Distro

Some of the **strategies** that help to keep a network secure are:

- ↑ Firewall
- ↑ Remote Access
- ↑ Passwords
- ↑ Permissions
- ↑ Backup
- ↑ User Management

Year 13



Why and how do Data Protection laws differ around the world?

GDPR is the toughest privacy and security law in the world and governs how the personal data of individuals in the EU may be processed and transferred. Although it covers all European countries, it does not mean they all implement them in exactly the same way, nor is there consistency worldwide.

Differences may relate to:

- data breach notification requirements
- appointments of data protection officers
- exemptions for certain public authorities.

Year 14

Why it is essential to recognise and follow a future employer's online security policy and protocols?

Businesses and organisations will always have rules in place covering internet/tech use and the sanctions for misuse/ misconduct can be severe. Not adhering to the rules can constitute gross misconduct which is usually a sackable offence.

Examples may include:

- Divulging certain confidential information obtained in the course of employment
- Using the account of a colleague
- Accessing content that promotes hate speech

Employees must be familiar with their Contract of Employment and work related policies carefully!