

Chapter 14 :



Informatics

Practices

**Class XI (As per
CBSE Board)**



**Cyber
Safety**



**New
Syllabus
2018-19**

Visit : python.mykvs.in for regular updates

Introduction-Cyber Safety

Cyber safety is the safe and responsible use of Internet & ICT(Information & Communication Technology). Cyber safety is about to not only keeping information safe and secure, but also being responsible with that information, being respectful of other people online. As per Cyber safety peoples are advised to use good 'netiquette' (internet etiquettes).



Safely Browsing the Web

Viruses and malware spread, easily and quickly through websites/web browsing. Through clicking over the links found on web pages or in email mistakenly our computer may be infected. An infected computer can run slow, barrage us with pop-ups, download other programs without our permission, or allow our sensitive personal information to others.

Tips for Safe Web Browsing

- **Common sense**-(never respond to spam & disclose personal information).
- **Use an antivirus & Firewall**-It provide realtime malware protection.
- **Create strong passwords**
- **Mind your downloads** -Be sure to review all pre-checked boxes prompted at download & un-check any extra applications which we don't want to install.
- **Stay updated**- Update O.S.,Applications & Anti-virus.

Identity Protection

Protection against theft of personal information over Cyber Space without consent, usually for financial gain is known as Identity Protection.

Tips to Prevent Identity Theft

- Use strong passwords and PINs & Keep passwords and PINs safe.
- Create log-in passwords for all devices.
- Beware of phishing scams.
- Restore old computers to factory settings.
- Encrypt your hard drive
- Check security when shopping online-check links authenticity which are received from an unsolicited email.
- Take care when posting on social media-Check security settings on social media accounts, and avoid posting personal information publicly, or publicly "checking in" .
- Secure your home Wi-Fi network& Avoid using insecure public Wi-Fi networks

Confidentiality of Information

Allows authorized users to access sensitive and secured data maintains the Confidentiality of Information.

Tips to Protect Information Confidential

- **Build strong passwords**
- **Use multifactor authentication-** a computer user is granted access only after successfully presenting 2 or more pieces of evidence.
- **Masking** -The free version of MaskMe creates an alternate e-mail address whenever a Web site asks for a user's e-mail. E-mails from that site can be accessed via a MaskMe in-box or forwarded to a user's regular e-mail account.
- **Private Browsing & Safe Browsing-**Purpose of pvt browsing is to avoid leaving a history of one's browsing in the browser history on the computer we are using.Use updated browser for safe browsing & browse privately.
- **Encryption-**Use https based sites,as HTTPS ensures data security over the network - mainly public networks like Wi-Fi. HTTP is not encrypted and is vulnerable to attackers. PGP is a popular program used to encrypt and decrypt email over the Internet, as well as authenticate messages with digital signatures and encrypted stored files.
- **Avoid using public wifi and public computer**

Cyber Safety – Social Networks

Facebook, MySpace, Twitter, LinkedIn, Digg, Ning, MeetUp etc..... -- the number of social networking sites and tools is exploding nowadays. These are becoming soft tool to attack & target for scam.

Tips to stay safe on social media

- Use a strong password
- Use a different password for each social media
- Password protect your devices if using social media apps
- Be selective with friend requests.
- Be careful while sharing something.
- Become familiar with the privacy policies of the social media sites.
- Install antivirus
- log off when done
- Create a smaller social network

Cyber trolls & Cyber bullying

Cyber trolling is internet slang for a person who intentionally starts arguments or upsets others by posting inflammatory remarks. The sole purpose of trolling is angering people. Purpose – to entertain, to argument, to upset victim, to get attention

Cyberbullying: Saying and/or doing mean things to the person online. It is a harm inflicted through using the Internet, ICT devices, or mobile phones. Purpose – to get revenge, to harass & threat, to humiliate

Cyberstalking: Doing research on every aspect of the person's life.

Cyberharrassment: Continuously contacting the person online, even though they don't want you to.