



The header features a light blue background with a network of white dotted lines. Various circular icons are scattered along these lines, including a person silhouette, a camera, a star, a thumbs-up, an envelope, a speech bubble, a heart, a video camera, a line graph, and another person silhouette.

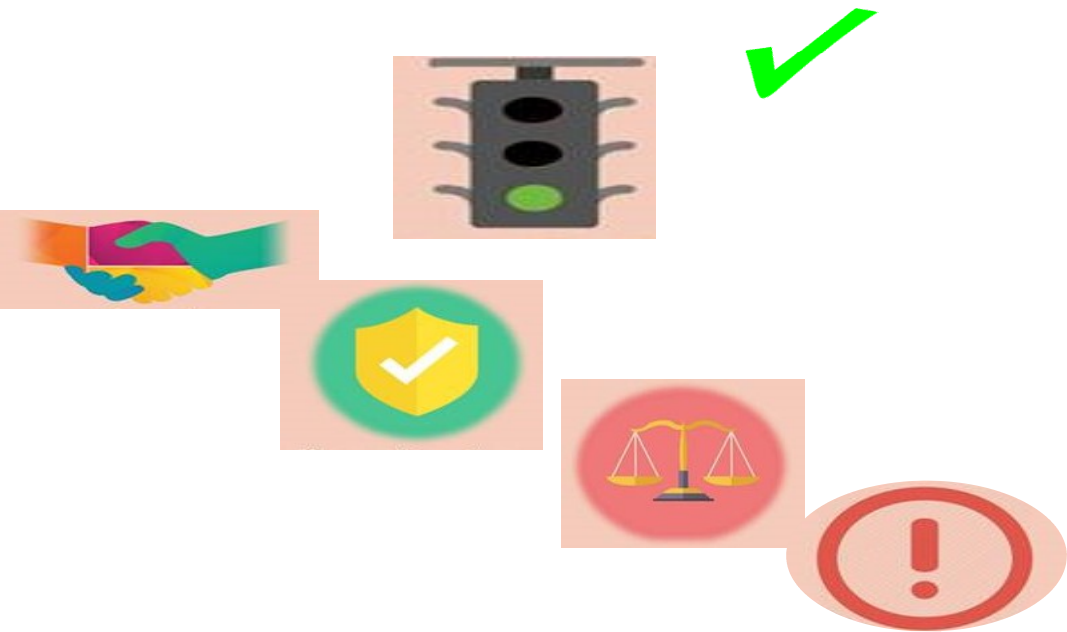
Digital Citizenship

Digital citizenship refers to the responsible use of technology by anyone who uses computers, the Internet, and digital devices to engage with society on any level. Digital Citizenship is more than just a teaching tool, it is a way to prepare students/technology users for a society full of technology. As the rate of technological advancement continues to increase, the world as a whole is becoming more dependent on the Internet for day-to-day activities. That can mean checking a bank account, purchasing a product, or simply keeping in touch with a friend. Too often we are seeing students as well as adults misusing and abusing technology but not sure what to do. The issue is more than what the users do not know but what is considered appropriate technology usage.

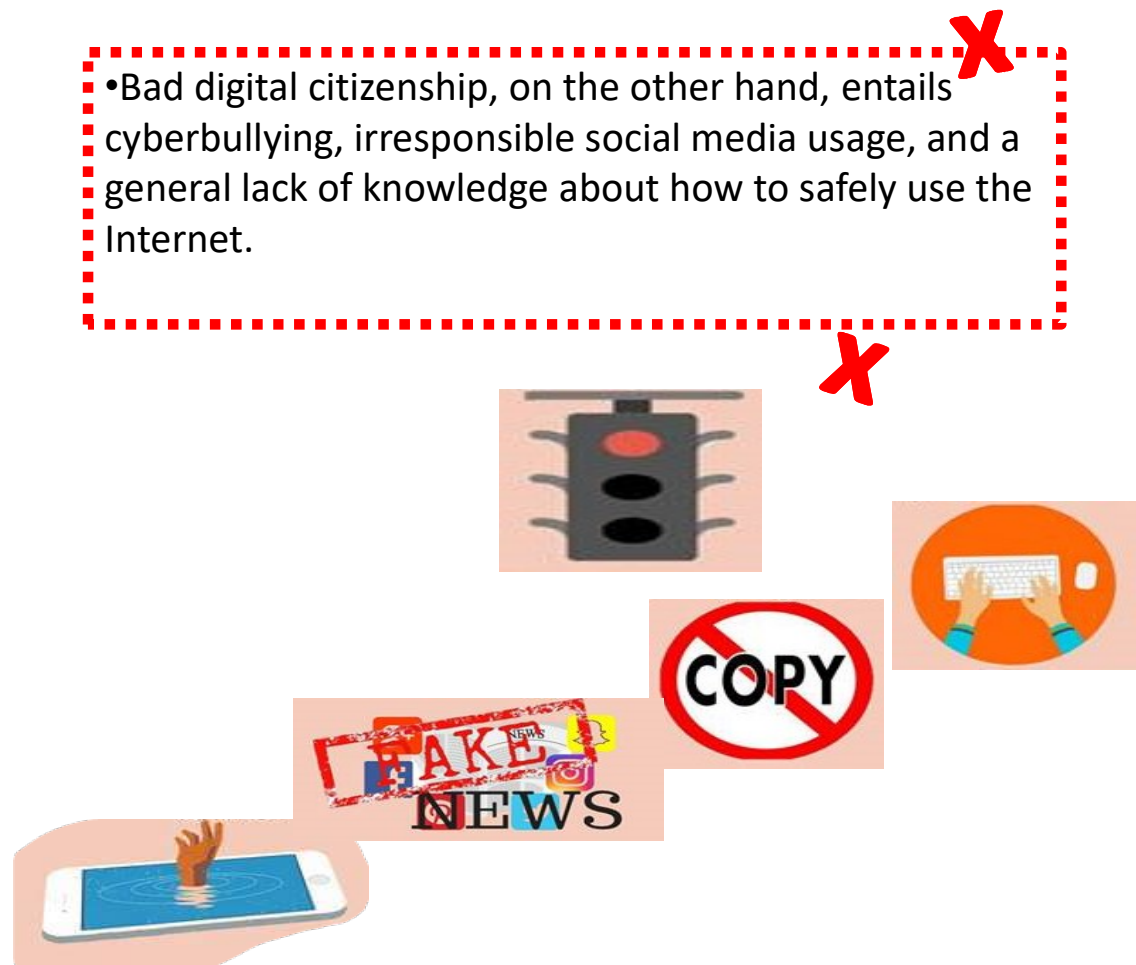
Digital citizenship applies to “those who use the Internet regularly and effectively,”

As a result, there’s a major difference between good digital citizenship and bad digital citizenship.

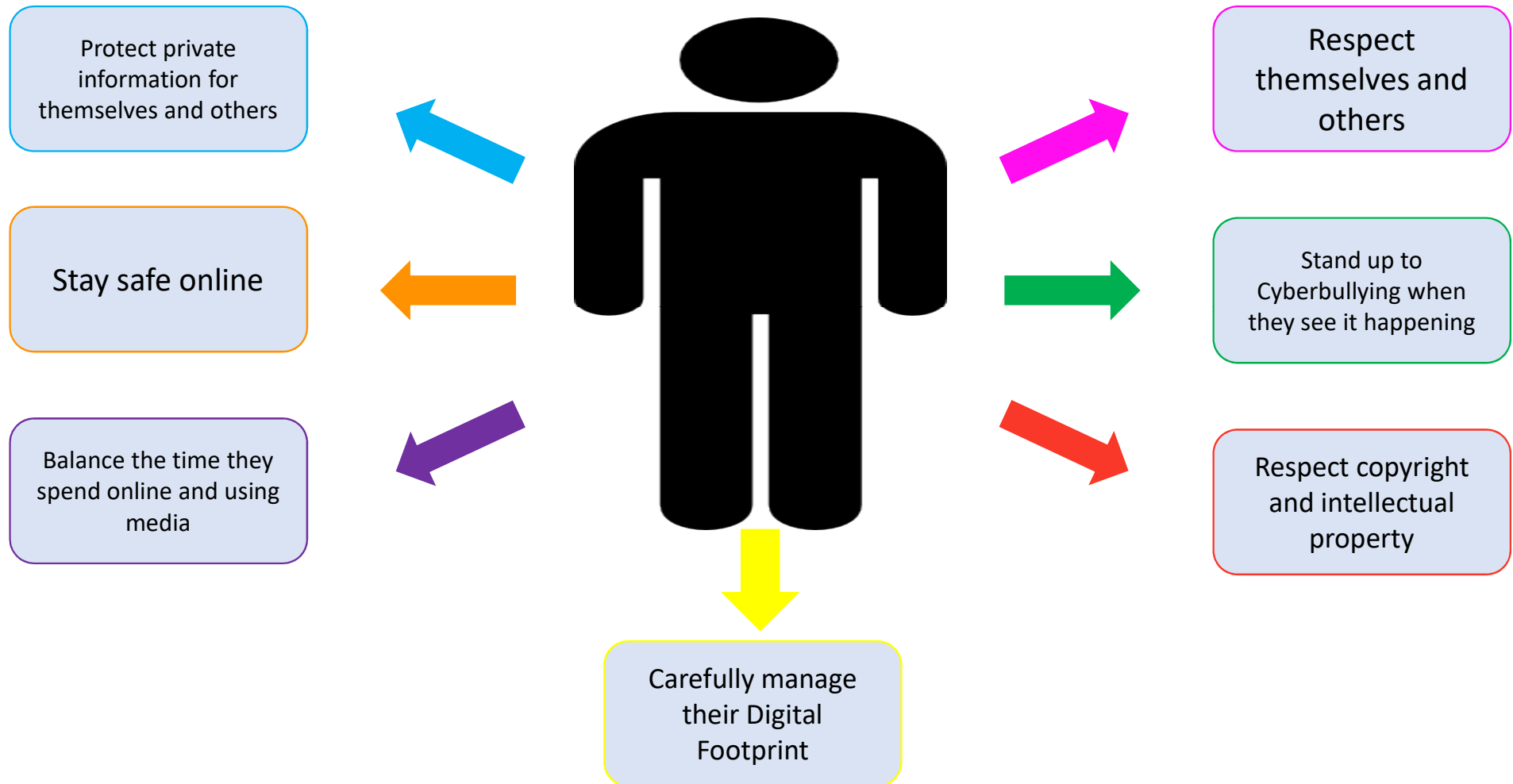
•Good digital citizenship engages young students and shows them how to connect with one another, empathize with each other, and create lasting relationships through digital tools.



•Bad digital citizenship, on the other hand, entails cyberbullying, irresponsible social media usage, and a general lack of knowledge about how to safely use the Internet.

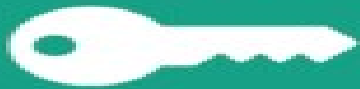


Here's some of the requirements to be a good digital citizen



As a baseline there are nine essential elements of digital citizenship that every student should know.

Digital Access



full electronic participation in society

Digital Commerce



electronic buying and selling of goods

Digital Communication



electronic exchange of information

Digital Literacy



teaching and learning about technology and its use

Digital Etiquette



electronic standards of conduct or procedure

Digital Law



electronic responsibility for actions and deeds

Digital Rights & Responsibilities



those freedoms extended to everyone in a digital world

Digital Health & Wellness



physical & psychological well-being in a digital world

Digital Security



electronic precautions to guarantee safety



Digital law

•What is Digital Law?

Digital law is set of rules that applies to us online. It also sets boundaries to what we can and can't do online

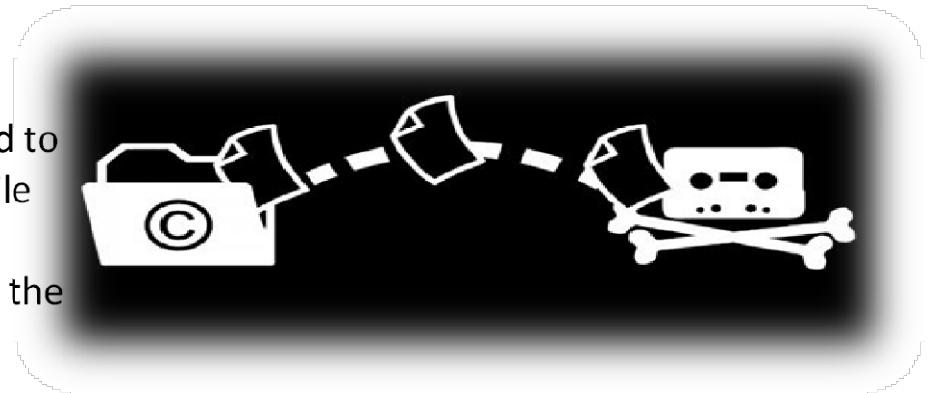
• How do you break Digital Law?

Types of violations:

- Illegal File Sharing
- Pirating Software
- Creating Viruses
- Hacking
- Stealing someone's identity
- Copyright infringement

Illegal File Sharing

- The sharing of files between people using computers connected to the internet. The term covers both the making available of the file (uploading), for instance on a file sharing service such as the YouTube to MP3 Website, and the downloading of that file from the internet to a computer.



Pirating software

- Software piracy is the act of stealing software that is legally protected. This stealing includes copying, distributing, modifying or selling the software. Copyright laws were originally put into place so that the people who develop software (programmers, writers, graphic artists, etc.) would get the proper credit and compensation for their work. When software piracy occurs, compensation is stolen from these copyright holders.



A hand holding a magnifying glass over a computer screen displaying a virus warning. The screen shows a background of binary code (0s and 1s) and a large, glowing orange word "VIRUS". The magnifying glass is positioned over the word, making it appear larger and more prominent. The overall image has a dark, slightly grainy texture, suggesting a digital or cyber theme.

- A software program capable of reproducing itself and usually capable of causing great harm to files or other programs on the same computer.
- A computer virus might corrupt or delete data on your your email program to spreadcomputer , use itself to other computers or even erase everything on your hard disk
- Exa . Macro Viruses. Memory Resident Viruses , Overwrite Viruses , etc.

Hacking

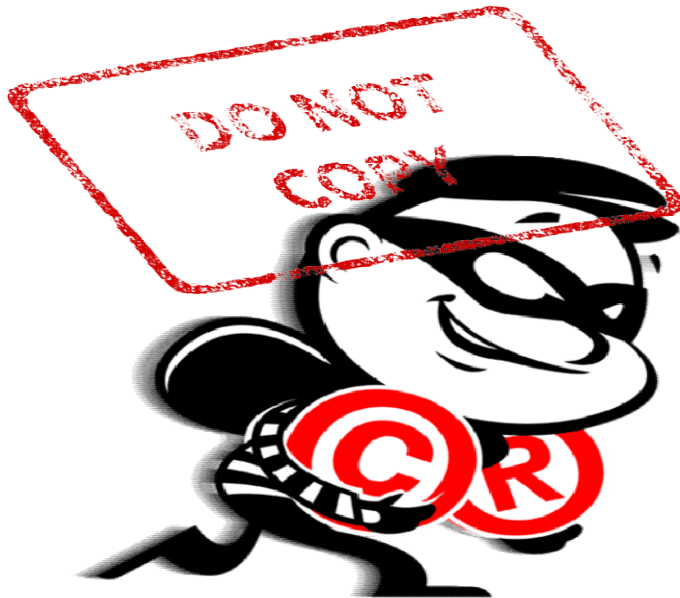
- Unauthorized use of computer and network resources
- Hacking is the act of modifying computer hardware or software,in order to cause damage to sensitive data or simply steal confidential information
- Hackers often target home and office computers that are connected to the internet

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Stealing someones identity

When someone pretends to be someone else in order to access their personal information such as social security number, credit card, etc. in order to obtain resources or benefits.

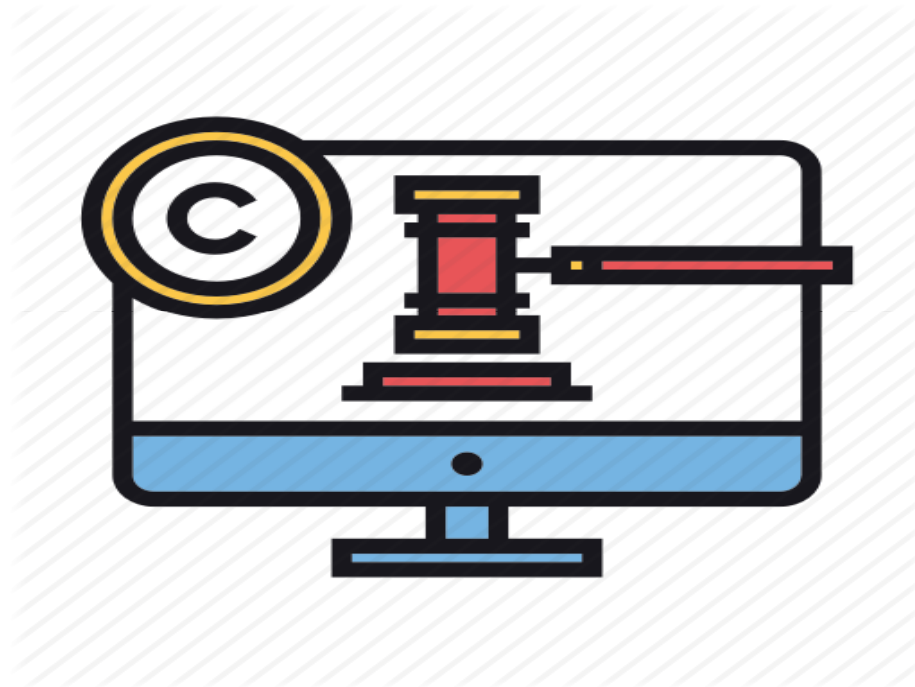


Copyright infringement

Copyright infringement is the use or production of copyright-protected material without the permission of the copyright holder. Copyright infringement means that the rights afforded to the copyright holder, such as the exclusive use of a work for a set period of time, are being breached by a third party. Music and movies are two of the most well known forms of entertainment that suffer from significant amounts of copyright infringement. Infringement cases may lead to contingent liabilities.

If you violate digital laws

- Many people get kicked off of web sites because they are caught by the “Cyber Police”.



- In some cases people get caught doing other forms of digital crime such as pirating movies and plagiarism.

- If you are caught committing those crimes , depending on how bad the crime is , you may face some jail time