

Year 4 Afternoon Learning –

Week beginning Monday 25th January 2021

This is your learning for Computing:

E-safety – Digital footprints

What is a digital footprint?

A *digital footprint* is a trail of data you leave behind when you go online or use the internet. It includes your search history, websites you visit, the messages or emails you send (even deleted ones), and any information about yourself that you post online. It also includes social media and any posts you 'like' or save, or accounts in online gaming. This trail can be both **active** (posting on social media) and **passive** (search history).

Anything posted online is permanent and stays there forever, even if you delete it.

This is why it is important to be careful about our digital footprints and the information we put online, from sharing personal information or sending rude messages that can be traced back to who sent it. Your digital footprint can be both *positive* and *negative*.

Activity 1: Read some scenarios about digital footprints below and write your answers.

1. Michael has a video of him saying rude words that he thinks is funny, so he wants to post it on his social media account. How could this cause issues for him in the *future*?

2. Molly posts a video of herself and some friends dancing. She gets some mean comments and deletes it, but finds out that some people saved it first and now have her video. What could she have done instead of posting it for *everyone* to see?

3. Peter posts a collection of photos that he took online. Other people can see the photos that he saves and interact with them, such as liking and saving them. How is this an example of a *positive* digital footprint?

Activity 2: Design your own digital footprint.

Fill the footprint below with all the ways you use the internet or online communication. Include drawings and colour it in!

Here is an example:



Include:

- Online gaming
- Any and all ways that you communicate with friends/family
- Logins and social media
- Apps and websites
- General internet use

