



"What are the dangers of the internet and what can we do to avoid and eradicate them"



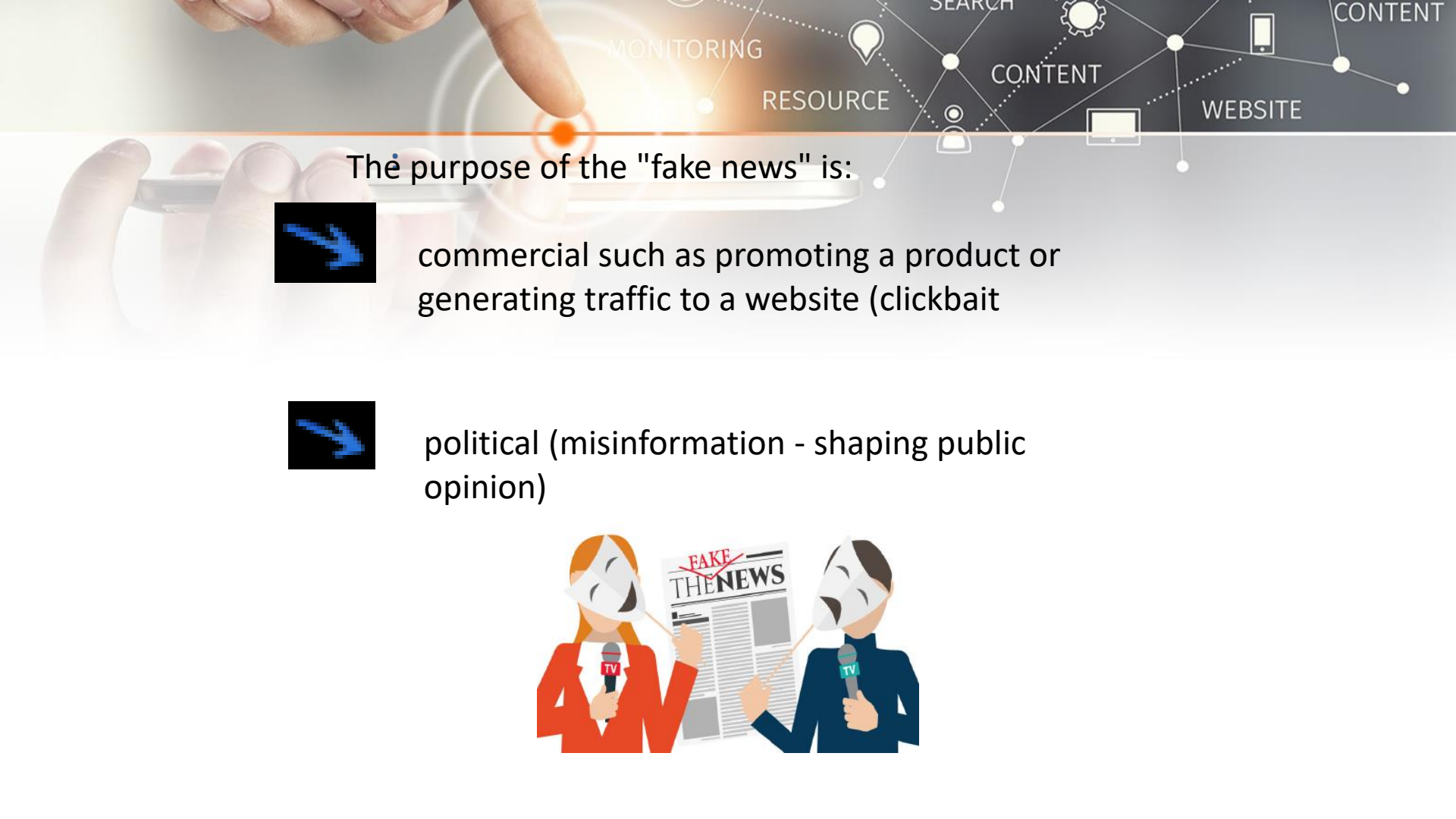
Fake News



What is "fake news" and their purpose?

- Fake news are stories that are presented mainly as journalistic, but are deliberately fabricated to serve a purpose.
- False-fake news can be contained in digital or print media.
- They can also take the form of entire web pages that are designed to look like reliable news sites.

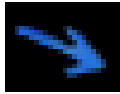
Stop Fake News



The purpose of the "fake news" is:

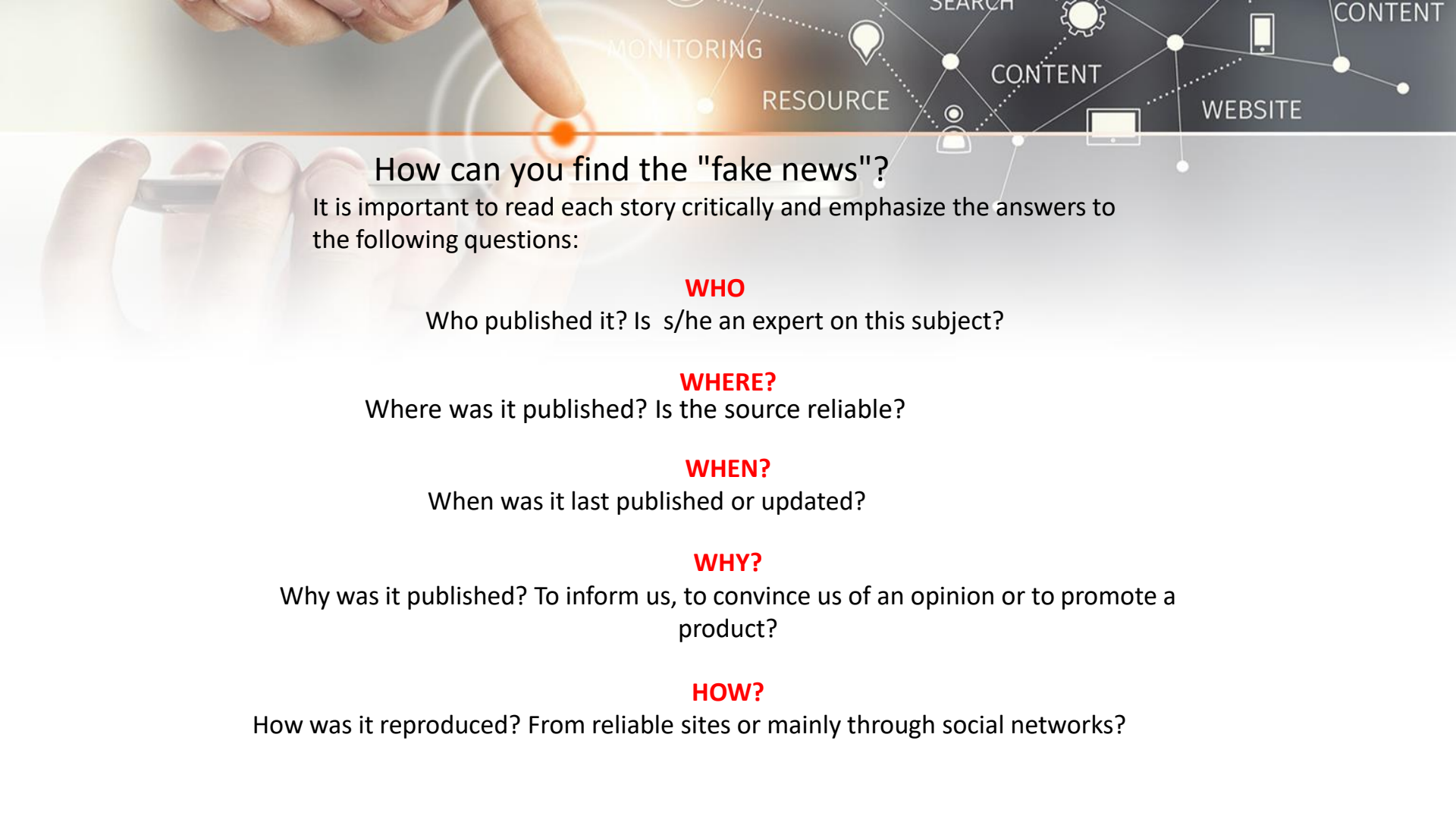


commercial such as promoting a product or generating traffic to a website (clickbait)



political (misinformation - shaping public opinion)





How can you find the "fake news"?

It is important to read each story critically and emphasize the answers to the following questions:

WHO

Who published it? Is s/he an expert on this subject?

WHERE?

Where was it published? Is the source reliable?

WHEN?

When was it last published or updated?

WHY?

Why was it published? To inform us, to convince us of an opinion or to promote a product?

HOW?

How was it reproduced? From reliable sites or mainly through social networks?

Indications of unreliable publication

- ❖ **Excessive titles** or titles that are not related to the text of the post titles that often contain words such as shock, terrible, awesome, incredible etc. or titles that contain a lot of exclamation marks should make you suspect that they aim to pique your curiosity and increase the traffic of the site that hosts the article.
- ❖ **Unsigned post:** If the post you are reading contains serious allegations but does not bear the author's signature then it is very likely to be untrue





Indications of unreliable publication

- ❖ **Spelling - syntax errors:** If there are many spelling errors in the text or if the text is a product of automatic translation
- ❖ **Absence of date:** If instead of specific dates the author of the article does not use any time designations or mentions indefinite words such as e.g. yesterday, the day before yesterday
- ❖ **Incredible content claims:** News without giving further details, description of exaggerated situations without proof with indefinite sources / proofs
- ❖ **Significant / unjustified errors:** e.g. if it incorrectly mentions the capital of a country.
- ❖ **Reproduction prompt:** You should suspect if the author of your article explicitly urges you to replicate it



Indications of unreliable publication

- ❖ **Pay attention to the photos:**
 - ❖ If they are irrelevant to the post.
 - ❖ If they are visibly edited.
 - ❖ If their resolution is too low.
 - ❖ You can Google the photo to find out where it came from.
- ❖ **Referral to inactive links:** This is a sign that you should be suspicious of, especially if there is more than one "blind" referral. The indication becomes even stronger if the citation is made as proof of an allegation contained in the post. e.g. the details of a survey.



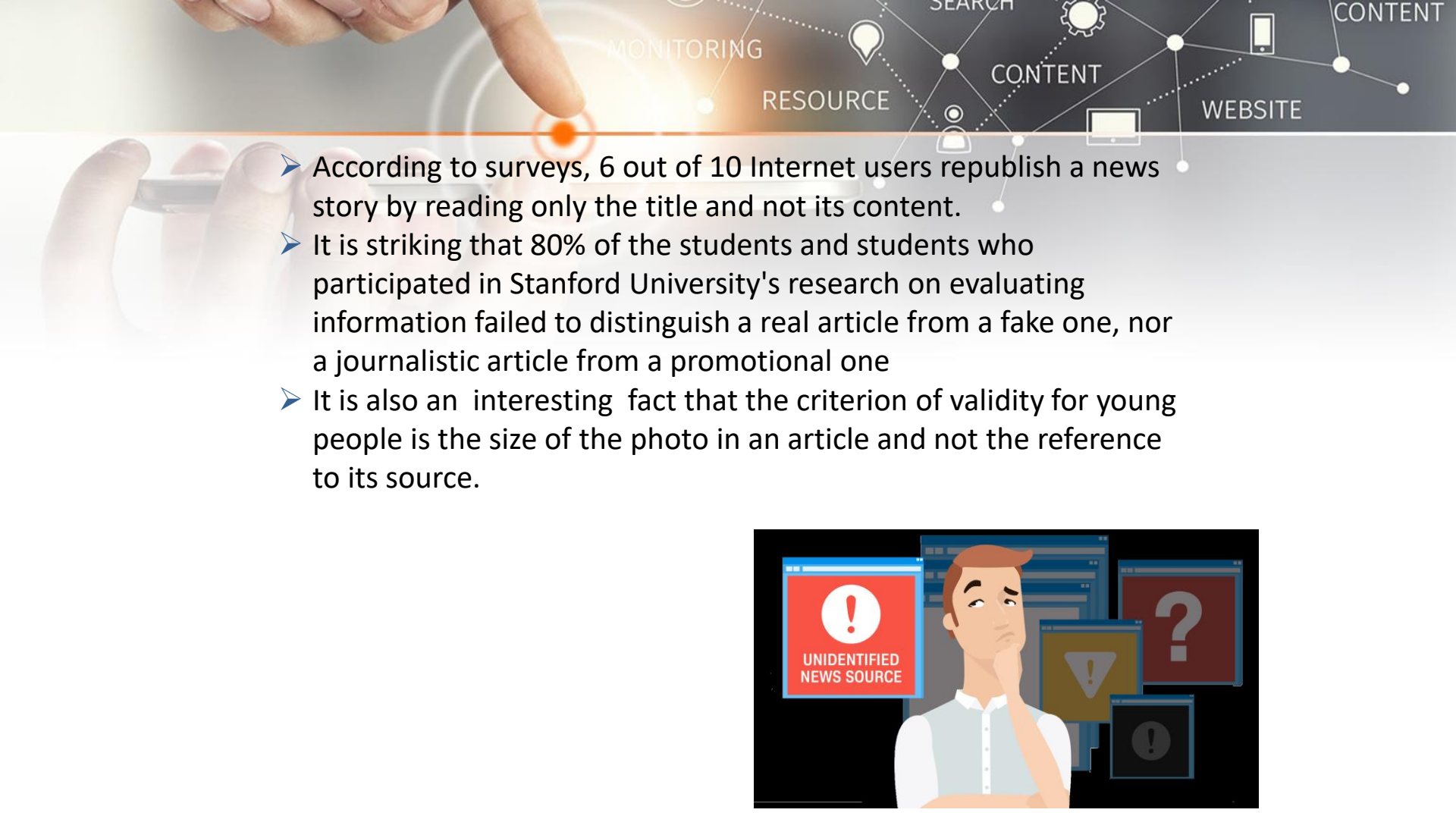


The difference between a mistake and a lie

Malicious lies: Someone meaningfully spreads a lie

Lies due to omission: Someone knows about the relevant facts and chooses to leave them out of a news story to influence the audience in a certain way

Partly a lie: Someone uses an event to make unwarranted assumptions. The fundamental fact is true, but the rest of the information is false

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- According to surveys, 6 out of 10 Internet users republish a news story by reading only the title and not its content.
 - It is striking that 80% of the students and students who participated in Stanford University's research on evaluating information failed to distinguish a real article from a fake one, nor a journalistic article from a promotional one
 - It is also an interesting fact that the criterion of validity for young people is the size of the photo in an article and not the reference to its source.





We all have a significant role in this vicious circle of misinformation. Every time we accept facts without checking their origin or whenever we share a post, a picture, a video, avoiding to examine them thoroughly we are responsible for the fake news spread in the world of Internet.

Why do I need to be trained in media education?

- **Because: I will learn to think critically**
- **I will become a smart "consumer" of products and information**
- **I will learn to distinguish the point of view from the fact**
- **I will learn to communicate responsibly**



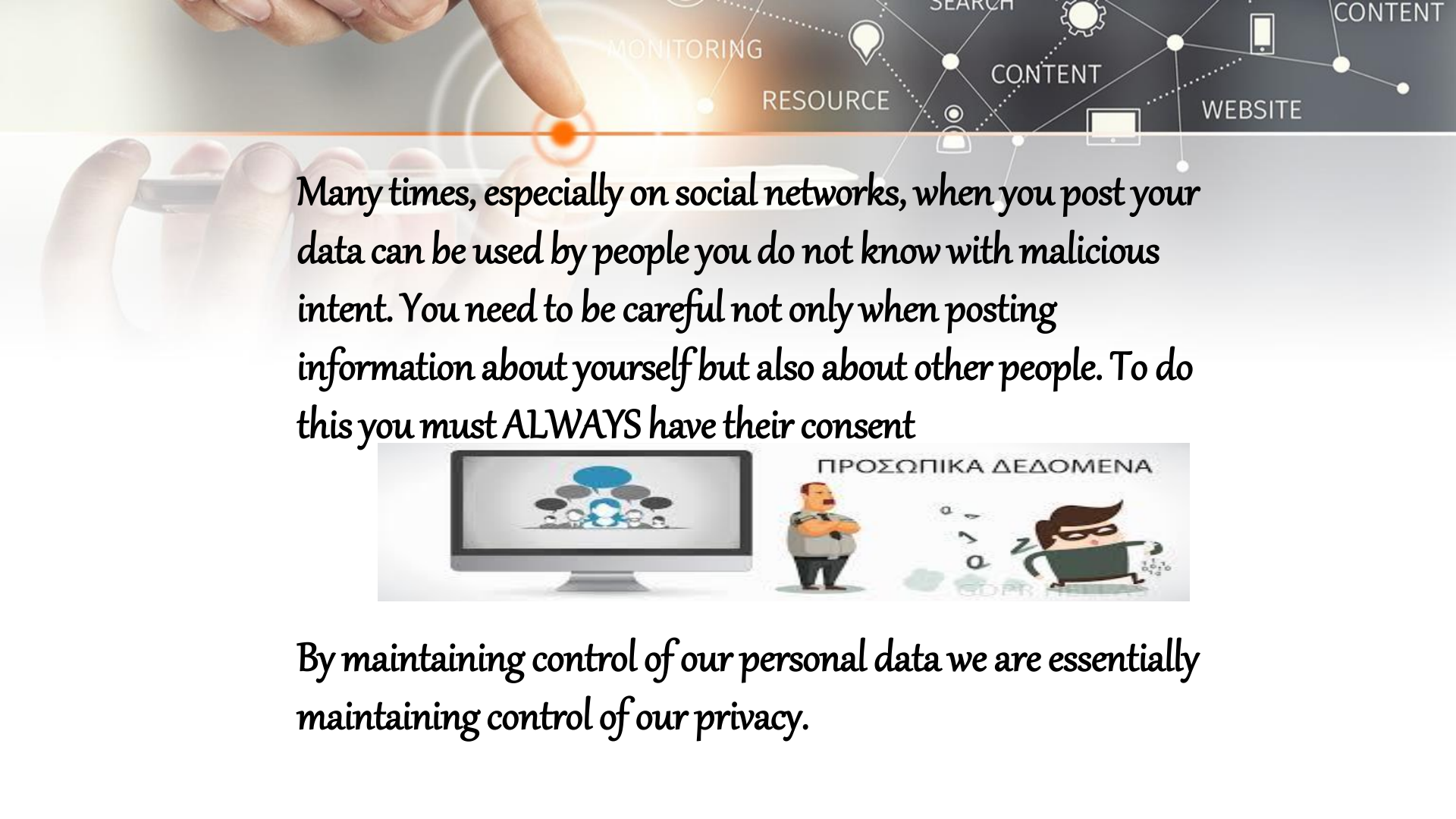
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ΓΙΑ ΕΝΑ ΑΣΦΑΛΕΣΤΕΡΟ ΔΙΑΔΙΚΤΥΟ

Personal data



- Your personal information is all the information that refers to you. It's your name, your address, your mobile number, the school you go to, the places you go to. Sometimes your personal information relates to particularly sensitive elements of your private life, such as your religion, your political beliefs or your state of health, and more.



Many times, especially on social networks, when you post your data can be used by people you do not know with malicious intent. You need to be careful not only when posting information about yourself but also about other people. To do this you must ALWAYS have their consent

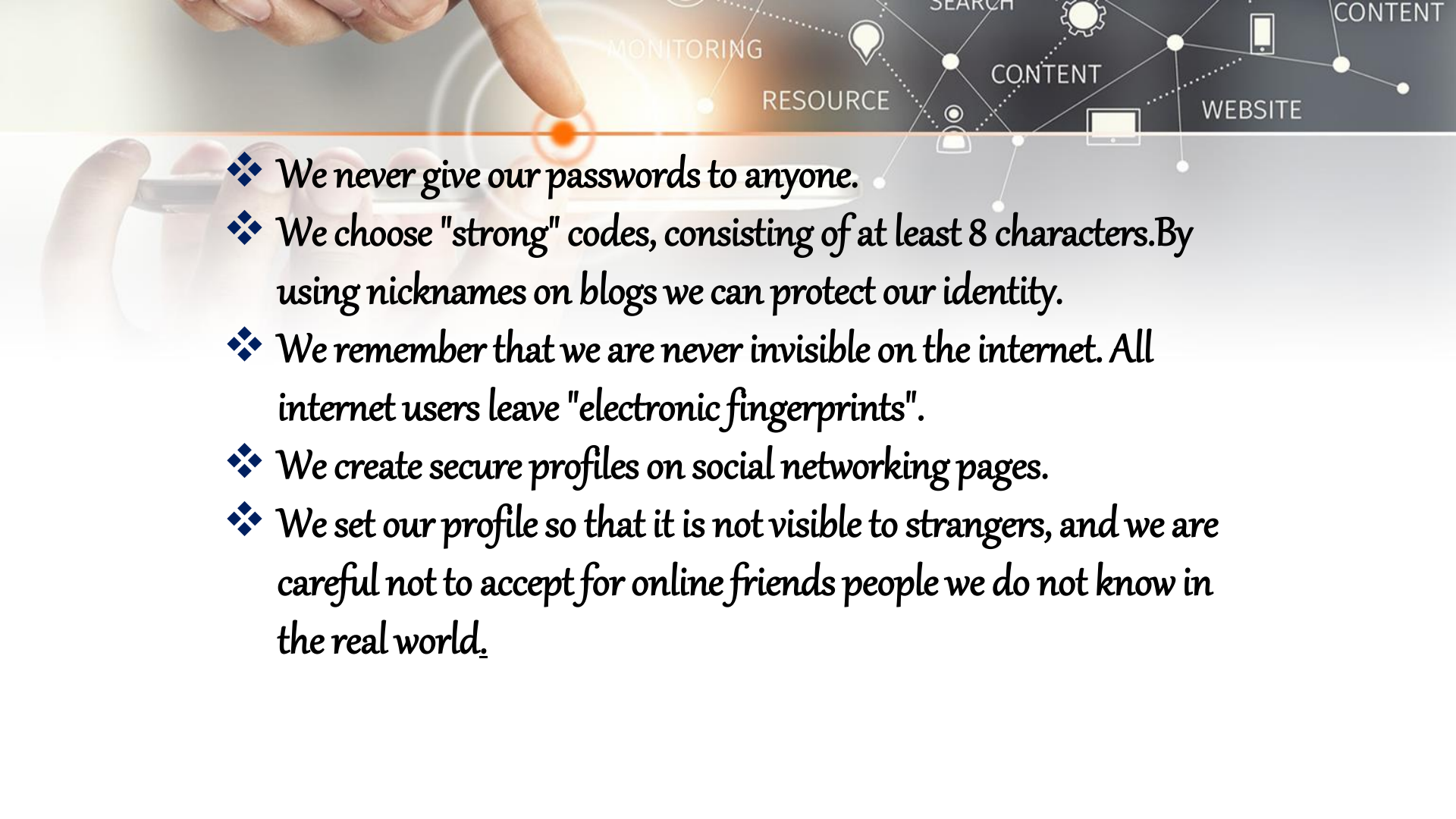


By maintaining control of our personal data we are essentially maintaining control of our privacy.



Tips to stay safe


- ❖ We always keep an eye on our personal data on the internet, including the photos and videos we publish.
- ❖ We do not post personal information online, such as name, phone number, address, which school we go to, or information about our family
- ❖ .When we go to websites that ask for personal information, we always consult an adult and read the "terms of use" of each website

- 
- ❖ We never give our passwords to anyone.
 - ❖ We choose "strong" codes, consisting of at least 8 characters. By using nicknames on blogs we can protect our identity.
 - ❖ We remember that we are never invisible on the internet. All internet users leave "electronic fingerprints".
 - ❖ We create secure profiles on social networking pages.
 - ❖ We set our profile so that it is not visible to strangers, and we are careful not to accept for online friends people we do not know in the real world.



Personal data

- **Name**
- **Home Address**
- **Phone Number**
- **Address and Name of School**
- **Date of Birth**
- **Information about my family: -how many members it has (members 'ages) -parents' work**
- **Places I frequently go**
- **My features (face and body)**
- **Passwords Photos: -Ours - our family - our friends**
- **Religion**
- **Medical history**
- **Political views**

- 
- ❖ We remember that anything we upload to the Internet can stay there forever! Do we feel comfortable if the information or photos we upload online are seen by our teacher, our future friend, our future employer?
 - ❖ If the answer is "no", then we should not upload them.
 - ❖ We respect and do not publish the personal data of other persons without their consent



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General Data Protection Regulation

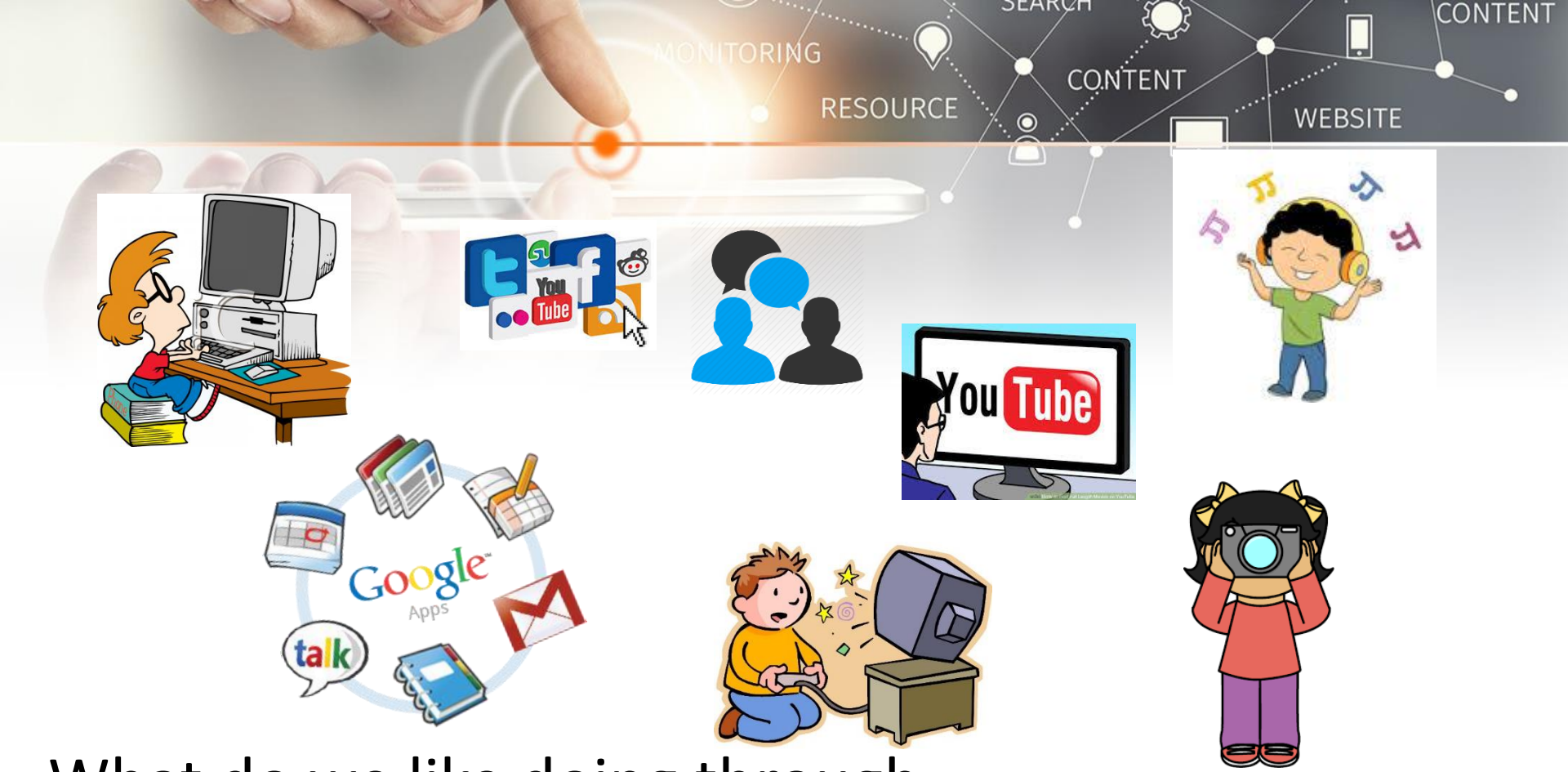


Secure internet use



**Be smart
on the
internet**





What do we like doing through
the internet?



What to look out for on the internet

- Do not disclose our personal data
- Do not talk to strangers
- Do not play games inappropriate for our age
- Do not neglect our activities for the sake of the internet
- Respect other internet users
- When something worries us we say it to an adult we trust



How real "friends" are your online friends after all? ...

- We do not accept requests for friendship and we never talk to strangers
- Anyone can hide behind the computer screen. Even a 50 year old who lies that he is 10 years old...
- We never accept to meet someone we meet online, no matter how long we talk to him
- If someone bothers us or makes us feel uncomfortable we tell an adult





What is Grooming;

Online grooming or "seduction" occurs when an adult comes in contact through the internet with a children or teenagers in order to meet them and take advantage of them -a very ugly way

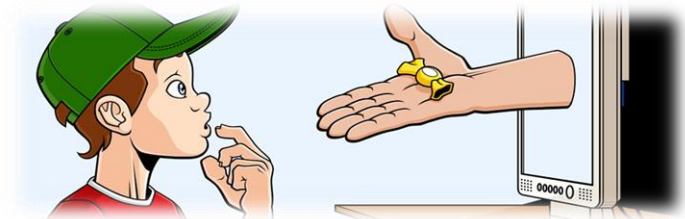
Internet grooming is a crime that is severely punished in all European countries.



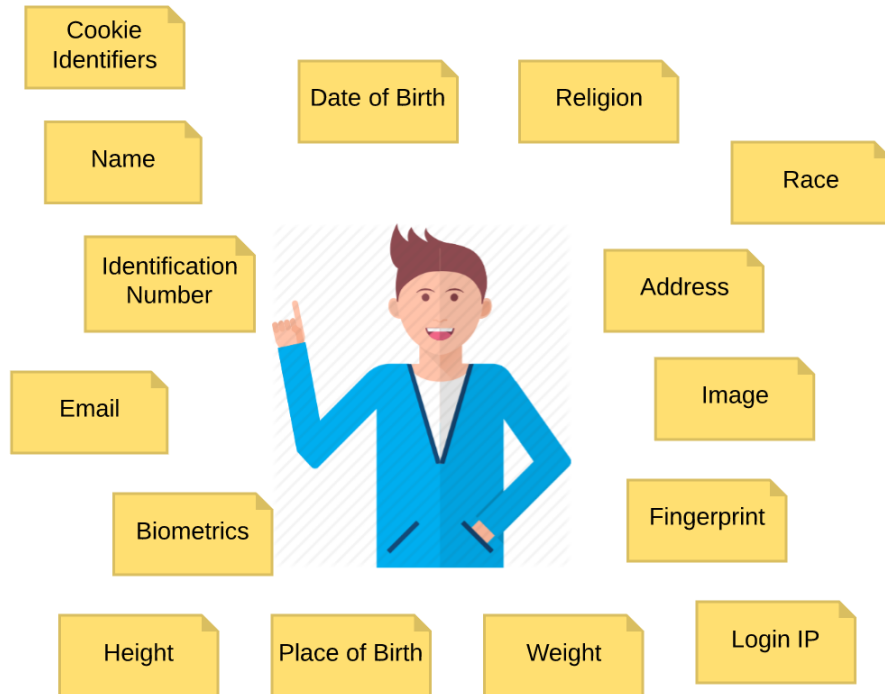


Ways groomers use

- Some online groomers may pretend to be the same age as the children (eg by posting a fake profile picture and stating false age).
- Still, online groomers usually have the knowledge to handle adolescents psychologically and emotionally (eg they know adolescent language and adolescent thinking and
- therefore can use a variety of techniques to gain the teen's initial confidence.



What is our personal data?



Who has ...

- taken a photo
- shot a selfie?
- Shared a photo online?
- Edited or changed a photo?





How can I be sure that I am sharing photos safely??

Before sharing a photo, think and ask yourself...

Who do I share it with?

Who else can see it?

What will those who see it learn about me?

Those who will see it what will they learn about the others depicted in the photo?





How to create a "strong" password

- I avoid the obvious (date of birth, name, etc.)
 - I use more than 8 characters
- I use letters along with numbers and symbols
- I do not use words that are in the dictionary



I ALWAYS REMEMBER:

- I do not trust anyone with the security code I use

**INTERNET
ADDICTION**

How do I know if I am spending too many hours online?

- Do you want to spend more and more time on the internet all the time?
- When you're offline, are you constantly thinking about your online business?
- Do not spend time with family and / or friends or neglect your internet activities?
- Do you feel empty, anxious, in a bad mood or even aggressive when you are not online or when your parents are trying to restrict your internet use?
- The time you spend on the internet is it a point of friction with your family?;





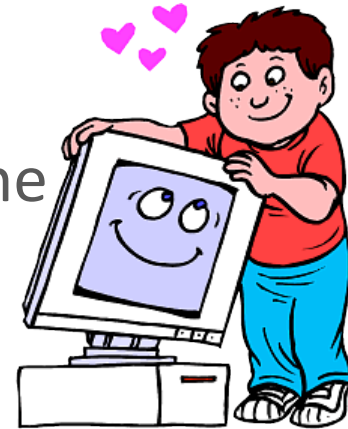
What can I do to help myself?

- Strengthen your interpersonal skills and expand your network of friends.
- Find healthy activities that you enjoy in real life in order to enjoy your free time!
- Set yourself a goal for the hours you will spend online and do not expect your parents to do this for you!



Use the Internet IN A SENSIBLE WAY!

- Do not replace your real world or friends with your online friends!
- Set limits on the use of the internet and do not neglect the rest of your activities!





We believe everything we read on
the internet?

Of course **not!**
On the internet everyone
can write whatever they
want



How exactly can cyberbullying be expressed?

The forms that cyberbullying can take are varied and may include:

- sending Messages with harmful and threatening content,
 - sending or publishing sensitive information,
 - posting personal photos on blogs and social networks,
- creating a fake profile on social networks in order to ridicule a child,
- the creation of a group on the internet for the purpose of humiliating the child, etc.

The forms of cyberbullying can be really many as some form of cyberbullying **can occur through each new social network or each new application or game.**



Is it really a joke?

- Remember that it is funny when **everyone laughs at it and not just one.**
- Unfortunately, cyberbullying is not a joke that can happen between peers but it is a very dangerous act with long-term and traumatic consequences for the child who experiences it and for the child who observes it!



The consequences include :
*depression, self destruction,
suicidal behaviour, low self esteem, poor school
performance ,absence from school, loniness, social
isolation*

What can we do to protect ourselves?

- Never give your passwords to anyone, not even your best friends.
- We do not send messages when you are angry. It is difficult to take back what we have said about our victim.
- When something does not seem right to you on a website or in a chat, then it probably is not. So if you feel bad, let them leave the website immediately or stop the conversation immediately.
- Realize that online communication is not always private, as others can copy, print, and share your words or photos.
- Do not promote messages or images and photos that could hurt someone's feelings. Keep in mind that if someone sends you a message and you promote it or laugh at it, you are essentially part of the bullying..



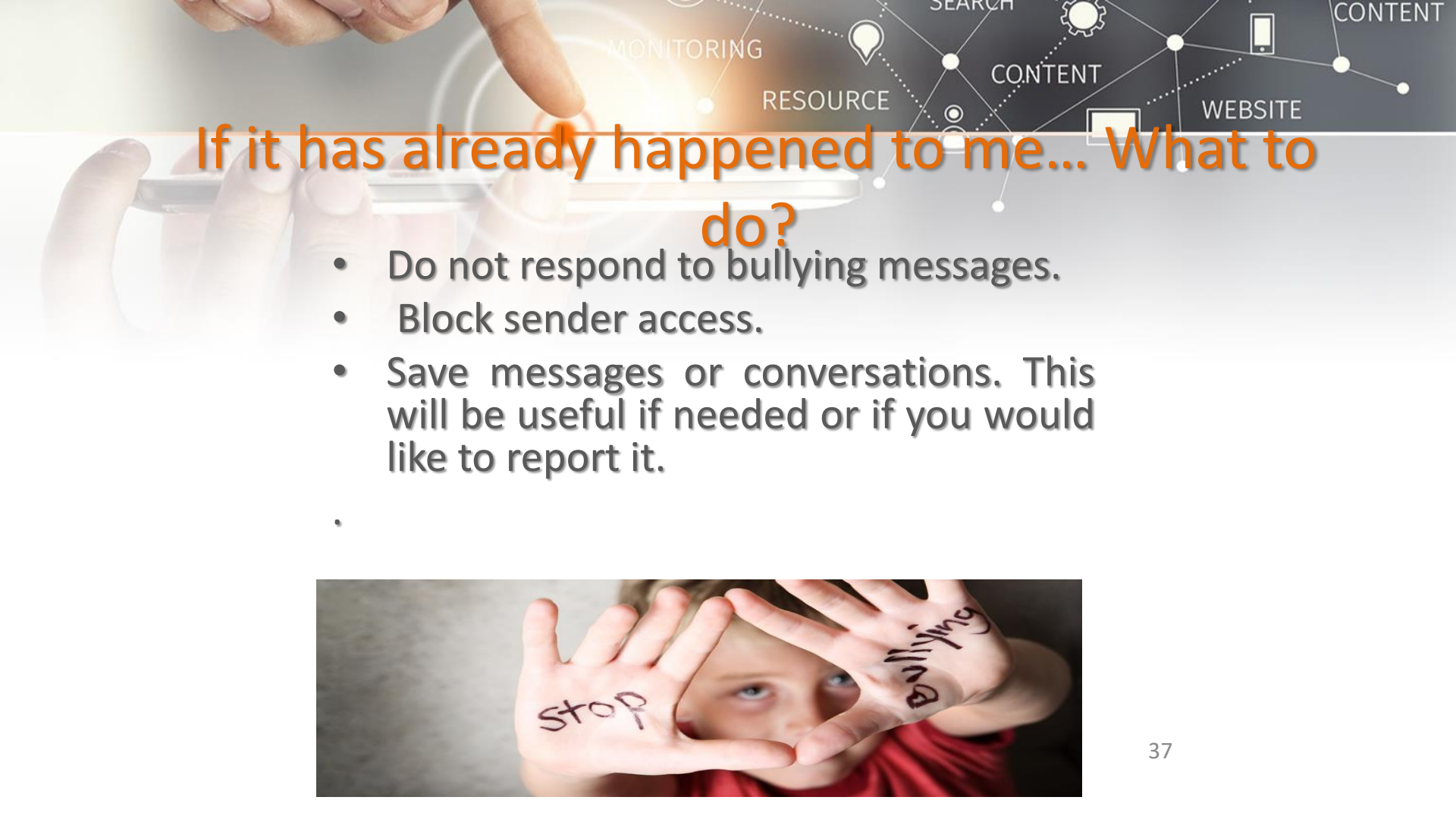


Feel free to talk

If we realize that a friend or someone we know or a classmate is being a victim of cyberbullying it is appropriate to support them by reporting the incident! However we would like them to do the same for us . Do not forget that reacting and talking about such an incident is the beginning to stop the vicious cycle of cyberbullying !

STOP BULLYING



The background of the slide features a network diagram with nodes and lines, overlaid on a blurred image of hands holding a smartphone. The diagram includes labels such as 'MONITORING', 'RESOURCE', 'CONTENT', 'WEBSITE', and 'SEARCH'.

If it has already happened to me... What to do?

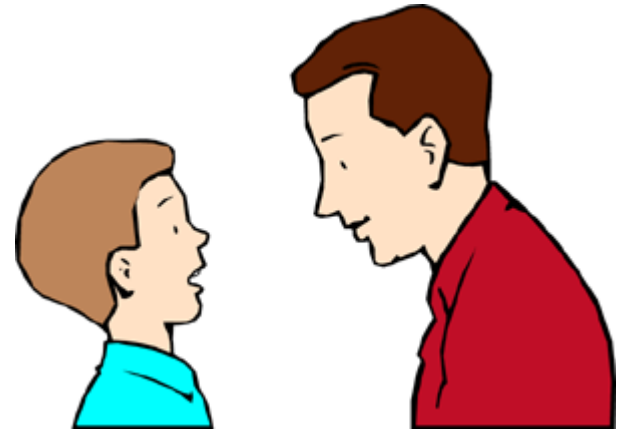
- Do not respond to bullying messages.
- Block sender access.
- Save messages or conversations. This will be useful if needed or if you would like to report it.
-





Tell an adult if...

- Someone makes me uncomfortable with what he tells me
- I come across inappropriate content on the internet





- ❑ Remember I am not alone if anything like that happens !
- ❑ People that love me must and can help me



- We can address to specialists such as
- the helpline of the Greek Centre of Safe Internet where we can talk freely about what has happened anonymously!

[Tel:2106007686](tel:2106007686)

info@helpline.gr www.helpline.gr

We can address to the Safe line

www.safeline.gr

where we can report any illegal and harmful or inappropriate internet content anonymously!

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΑΣΦΑΛΟΥΣ ΔΙΑΔΙΚΤΥΟΥ-ΕΝΗΜΕΡΩΣΗ



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WWW

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www.inhope.org
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Διευκόλυνση «Συνδέοντας την Ευρώπη»



Information Technology

SAFE INTERNET USE

Gerasimos Stavrianopoulos B'4

Πηγές: <https://saferinternet4kids.gr/>