

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Computer Science</b>
<b>Unit</b>	KS3 E Safety/Cyber Security

Key vocabulary	Definition
<b>Adware</b>	A form of malicious code that displays unwanted advertising on your computer.
<b>Anti-virus Software</b>	Software that attempts to block malicious programs/code/software (called viruses or malware) from harming your computer.
<b>Cyberbullies/cyberbullying:</b>	Wilful and repeated harm inflicted through the medium of electronic text, typically through e-mails or on websites (e.g., blogs, social networking sites).
<b>Electronic Footprint</b>	Computers maintain a record of all website visits and e-mail messages, leaving a trail of the user's activity in cyberspace. These data can still exist even after the browser history has been cleared and e-mail messages have been deleted.
<b>Firewall</b>	A security system usually made up of hardware and software used to block hackers, viruses, and other malicious threats to your computer
<b>Grooming</b>	Refers to the techniques sexual predators use to get to know and seduce their victims in preparation for sexual abuse
<b>Identity Theft</b>	In this crime, someone obtains the vital information (e.g., credit card, social security number, bank account numbers) of another person, usually to steal money. E-mail scams, spyware, and viruses are among the most typical methods for stealing someone's identity.
<b>Phishing</b>	A type of online fraud, where someone tries to trick the victim into revealing sensitive details, such as a username, password, or credit card details by masquerading as a trustworthy entity in electronic communication
<b>Social Media</b>	Online communities, also known as social networks, where people share information about themselves, music files, photos, etc. There are many social networking websites (e.g., Twitter, LinkedIn, Tumblr, Pinterest, Instagram, Facebook, or Friendster)

<b>Spam</b>	Any unsolicited e-mail, or junk mail. Most spam is either a money scam or sexual in nature. Internet service Providers, e-mail software, and other software can help block some, but not all, spam.
<b>Spyware</b>	A wide variety of software installed on people's computers, which collects information about you without your knowledge or consent and sends it back to whoever wrote the spyware program. The programs typically will track computer use and create numerous pop-up ads. In some instances, the spyware can damage the computer and facilitate identity theft.
<b>Virus</b>	A self-replicating software program that typically arrives through e-mail attachments and which multiplies on the hard drive, quickly exhausting the computer's memory. A trojan is a variation that allows unauthorized users access to the computer, from which they can send infected e-mails or spam.
<b>Worm</b>	Is a type of malware whose primary function is to self-replicate and infect other computers while remaining active on infected systems.