

Your level of digital skill is:

# Developing

You have a “**Developing**” level of digital dexterity according to your quiz answers. You can successfully do basic online tasks, but you could achieve so much more by increasing your digital skills and understanding!

## Living in the Digital Space

- Learn more about [Internet Basics](#) and [Internet of Things](#)
- Learn how to [keep safe when using social media](#)
- Visit [Student Computing](#) to develop IT skills
- Learn more about [cyber security](#)

## Creating Digital Content

- Learn how to [find and use media online](#)
- Improve digital skills with these [digital creation guides](#)
- Visit [Griffith's Copyright Matters](#) to learn more about copyright

## Working with Data

- Learn about [what data is and how data is used](#)
- Explore the [Demystifying Data module](#) to learn about main data types and uses

Some quiz questions asked you to match concepts and definitions. Discover the answers on the next page.

## Question 3

What kind of footprint will the following actions create, active or passive?

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Submit an online request form                                 | Active  |
| Use mobile apps that can access your geolocation information  | Passive |
| Post on social media platforms                                | Active  |
| IP address logged by the web server when you browse a website | Passive |
| Leave a search history after using a search engine            | Passive |
| Buy products or services online                               | Active  |

## Question 4

Privacy and security concepts have their own terminology.

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Phishing       | A scam done via email or social media messages which contain a malicious web link or attachment.                                  |
| Vishing        | A phone call intended to obtain personal information from you.  |
| Smishing       | An SMS to try to get hold of your details or to get you to download malicious software.   |
| Fingerprinting | Online tracking techniques that websites use to collect users' information such as browser, time zone, default language and more. |
| Spyware        | Software that aims to steal personal or sensitive information installed on a device without a user's knowledge or permission      |
| Ransomware     | A type of malware that locks a victim's device or encrypts their data and demands a ransom to restore access.                     |
| Anti-Virus     | Software to protect your device against infection by computer   |

## Question 6

Which of these actions would respect the copyright and privacy of others – true or false?

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Gain consent from someone to post a photo, video or audio recording of them on the web         | True  |
| Upload an episode of your favourite TV show to YouTube   | False |
| Use Creative Commons-licensed media in accordance with the license                             | True  |
| Remove the watermark from a stock photography image  | False |
| Credit the author of a visual or written work that you have used in your own work              | True  |
| Share a poem on social media without crediting the author so it looks like it is your own work | False |

## Question 8

Working with digital data has its own terminology. Decision-makers increasingly rely on evidence-based analysis, so it is important to understand and become familiar with some of this terminology. What do these terms mean?

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Data wrangling     | Transforming or combining data so that it can be used for analysis or visualisation                             |
| Big data           | Large complex data sets such as those generated by our digital footprints                                       |
| Structured data    | Data that is organised in a specific format for example in tables with rows, columns and cells or in a database |
| Data visualisation | Visual representations of data that reveal patterns and make findings easier to grasp                           |
| Machine-readable   | Data structured and saved in a format that can easily be processed by a computer                                |
| Data mining        | A process that allows trend predictions based on data that has already been collected                           |