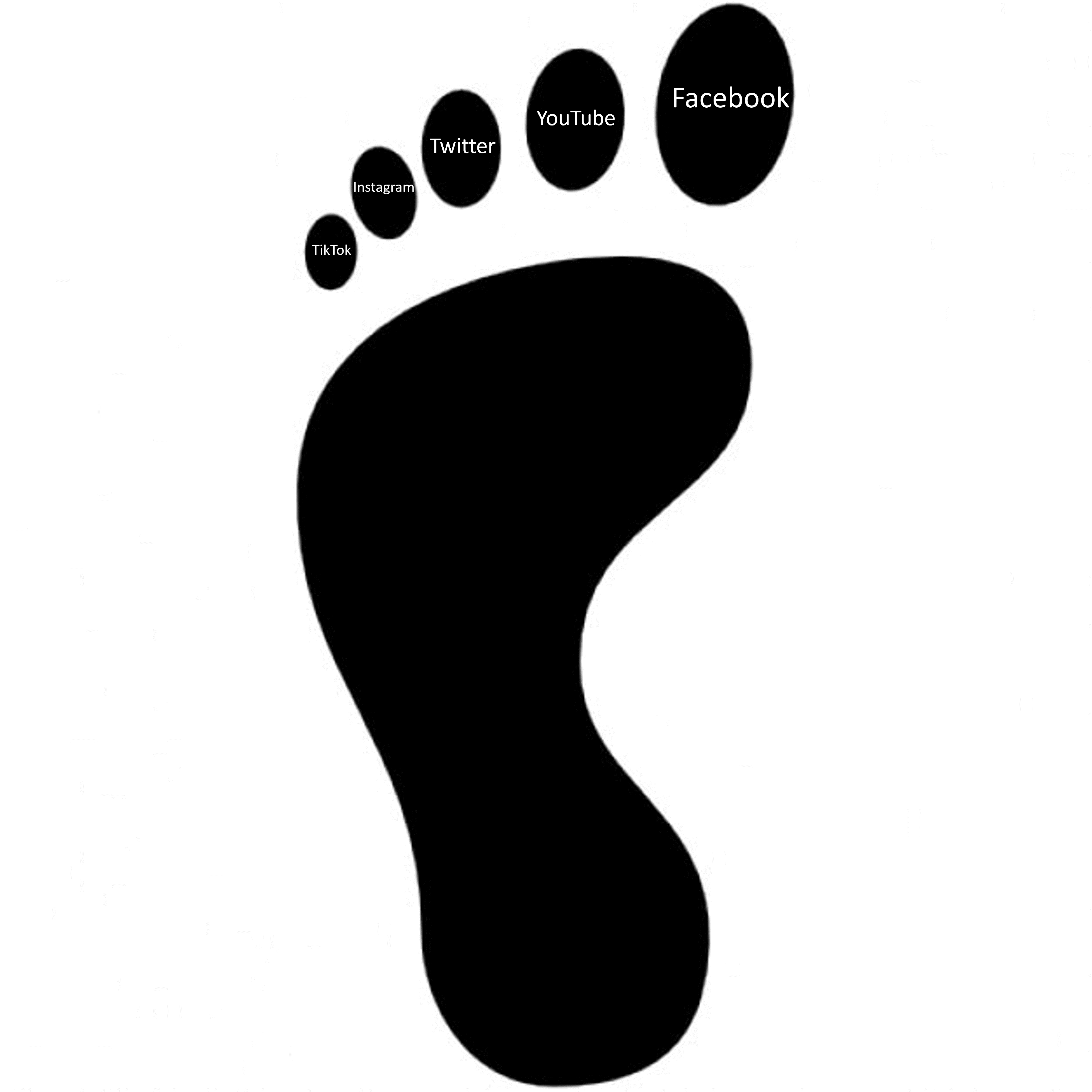
Project 1 Digital Footprint

Part 1:



1. What sites are you on?

* The websites I use the most are Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, TikTok, and Instagram. These platforms are part of my daily routine, and each serves a different purpose in my online presence. For example, on Facebook, I often share personal updates and interact with friends and family. YouTube is where I watch educational videos and sometimes leave comments on content that I find inspiring or informative. On Twitter, I engage in discussions about current events and share my thoughts in short, concise posts. TikTok is a platform where I post short videos, usually for fun, while also engaging with others’ content through likes and comments. Lastly, Instagram is a place for sharing photos and stories from my daily life.

1. What kinds of posts do you leave?

* In terms of the types of posts I leave, I try to keep my posts positive, educational, and engaging. On Facebook, I share personal moments or support causes I care about. On Twitter, I discuss social issues or provide commentary on trending topics. Most of my Instagram posts are visual, sharing fun moments, while on YouTube and TikTok, I leave comments that are supportive or give constructive feedback.

1. What is the percentage of positive posts you leave? For example, if you have 10 posts and 4 are positive, 40% of your posts are positive.

* When reflecting on the percentage of positive posts I leave, I estimate that about 80% of my posts are positive. I try to avoid negativity online, focusing instead on encouraging others, sharing positive thoughts, or providing useful information. Occasionally, I may engage in more critical or opinion-based discussions on Twitter, but overall, the majority of my online interactions are positive.

Part 2:

1. What is a digital footprint?

* A digital footprint is the collection of data you leave behind when using the internet. This includes your browsing history, social media posts, comments, likes, and any other online activities. Everything you do online contributes to your digital identity, which can be accessed or tracked by others, such as employers, organizations, or even potential hackers.

1. Give an example of social media posts that builds a positive and negative digital footprint. Explain why.

* An example of a post that builds a positive digital footprint could be sharing a post on Facebook about volunteering at a local charity event. This reflects a caring and community-oriented persona. In contrast, a negative digital footprint could be leaving a harmful comment or spreading misinformation on Twitter, which could be perceived as aggressive or irresponsible. A positive post highlights values like empathy and responsibility, while a negative one can affect your reputation and future opportunities.

1. Interconnect the "right to be forgotten"

* The concept of the "right to be forgotten" allows individuals to request the removal of personal information from search engines. This helps people manage their digital footprint by erasing outdated or harmful content that might misrepresent them. For example, if someone made a mistake in the past that has since been corrected, they should have the right to remove this information from public access to avoid long-term consequences on their reputation.

1. Demonstrate your perspective as to whether or not you agree with the EU's decision that people should be able to remove search results that contain incorrect, unfair, or one-sided information about them on Google. Why or Why not?

* I agree with the EU's decision to allow individuals to remove search results that contain incorrect, unfair, or one-sided information about them. In today’s digital world, online content can have lasting consequences, even when it is misleading or false. People deserve the right to control how they are represented online and correct any inaccurate or harmful information that might affect their personal or professional lives. At the same time, there needs to be a balance to avoid the abuse of this right, such as censoring truthful or public-interest information.

Part 3:

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| **Safety Rule** | **Explanation** | **How It Keeps Her Safe on Vacation** |
| Avoid sharing personal information | Do not share phone numbers, home addresses, or school information online. | Prevents the person from tracking her location or personal life. |
| Verify the person's identity | Use online tools to confirm if the person is real (social media profiles, video calls). | Ensures that she is actually speaking to who they claim to be and not someone dangerous. |
| Meet in a public place | If she meets the person, do so in a busy, public space, such as a café or shopping mall, with other people around. | Reduces the risk of being alone with a potentially dangerous person. |
| Bring a trusted adult or friend | Always bring someone with her when meeting an online acquaintance for the first time. | Provides an extra layer of protection and ensures help is nearby if something goes wrong. |
| Inform family of plans | Let her family know where she is going, who she is meeting, and what time she plans to be back. | Family will be aware of her location and can respond quickly if she doesn’t return as expected or if she needs help. |
| Trust her instincts | If something feels off during the meeting, she should leave immediately and contact her family. | Following her gut feeling can help her avoid potentially dangerous situations before they escalate. |

1. What steps should she take to respond to this situation? How should she conduct herself online? How could these rules keep her safe while on vacation?

* When it comes to online safety, it is important to follow certain rules to protect yourself. In the case of my friend planning to meet someone she met online, she should first ensure she conducts herself carefully when communicating with this person. She should avoid sharing too much personal information, such as her exact address, school details, or anything that could be used to track her offline. Keeping conversations general, and looking for red flags, like the person asking too many personal questions or trying to meet too quickly, can help her stay safe.
* These safety measures are especially important when meeting an online friend in real life. Before meeting, my friend should make sure she meets in a public place, ideally with other people around. She should bring a trusted adult or a close friend with her and make sure her family knows exactly where she’s going. If anything feels off, she should leave the situation immediately. These rules would help keep her safe by ensuring she’s not alone with someone who may have bad intentions, and by staying in communication with others who can help if needed.