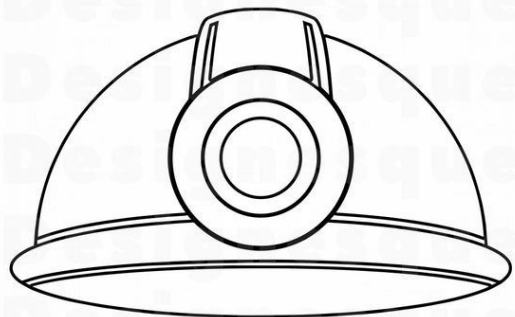


- Increased energy produced when they are being used/made possibly because of complex designs/materials
- Increased energy consumption for a range of different technologies needed different power requirements

Topic= _____ (2 words)



Topic= Increased mining for rare earth elements:

1. _____

1. _____



Topic= _____ (2 words)

1= Batteries/fuel etc. leak impacting water and ground use

2= _____

Topic= _____ (3 words)

Transporting _____

Computer misuse act

Designed to protect computer users against wilful attacks and theft of information.

Offences include=

- 1- Unauthorised access to computer material
- 2- Unauthorised modification of computer material
- 3- Unauthorised access with intent to cause or facilitate further offences

Freedom of information act

Common offences charged under the act include hacking, harvesting data and unauthorised encryption of data which usually occurs during extortion campaigns such as ransomware.

Controls how your personal information is used by organisations, businesses or the government.

Copyright act

It protects=

- 1- Collecting of personal information
- 2- Processing (using) of personal information
- 3- Protecting the rights of the subject
- 4- Holding organisation to account if they breach the rules

It gives the creators of literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works the right to control the ways in which their material may be used.

Data protection act

Provides public access to information held by public authorities.

It does this in two ways=

- 1- public authorities are obliged to publish certain information about their activities; and
- 2- members of the public are entitled to request information from public authorities

Words to help you:

- Access
- Devices
- Coverage
- Connections
- Efficiency
- Opportunities
- Internet
- Services

Digital divide

Those that have access to the latest technology and the internet
and those do not.
Causes of it include-

Topic= Money





Topic= Internet access

Topic= Location



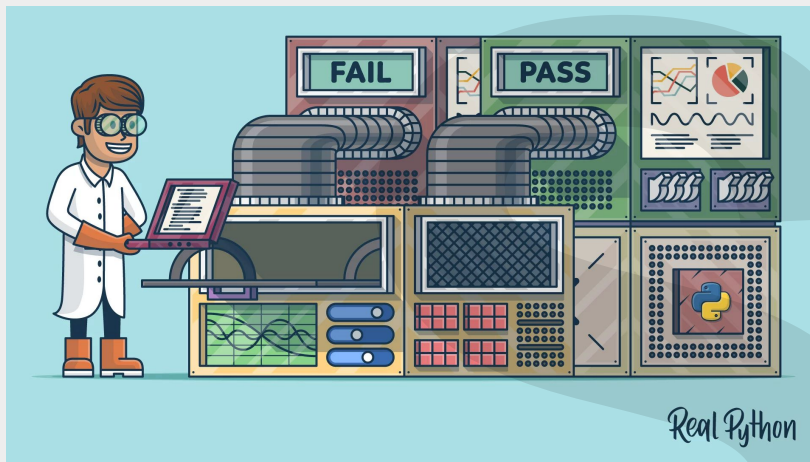


Topic= IT Literacy

Hacking

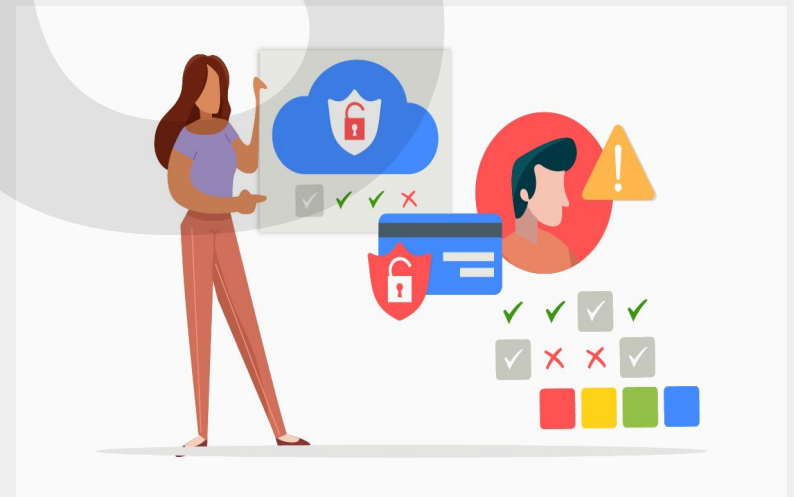
It refers to any activity which makes _____ or _____ a computer system.

Positive ways hacking can be used are to:



_____ the _____ of the system

_____ security risks in the system and _____ public



_____ around _____

Black hat - Grey Hat - White Hat



They will not exploit the found vulnerabilities. However, this type of hacking is still considered illegal because the hacker did not receive permission from the owner prior to attempting to attack the system.

They can sometimes be paid employees or contractors working for companies as security specialists that attempt to find security holes via hacking. They are also known as 'ethical' hackers.

have extensive knowledge about breaking into computer networks and bypassing security protocols.

They will look for vulnerabilities in a system without the owner's permission or knowledge. If issues are found, they will report them to the owner, sometimes requesting a small fee to fix the issue.

They perform penetration testing, test in-place security systems and perform vulnerability assessments for companies/organisations, with their permission to help them.

They are also responsible for writing malware, which is a method used to gain access to these systems.

Why...



Why should we have professional standards?

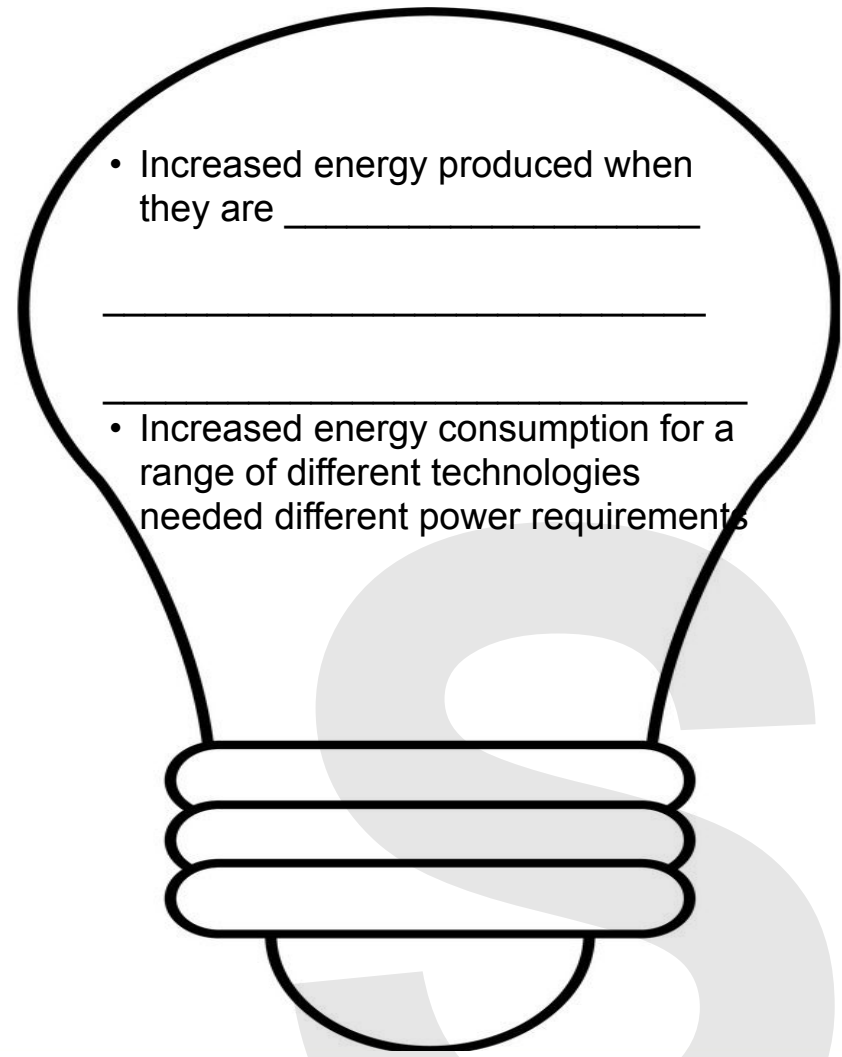
Everyone...

- Is treated the same
- Knows how to _____ and _____
- Knows where and how to get _____ and/or _____ issues
- Knows the _____ and _____
- Knows how something has been tested/ _____ / _____



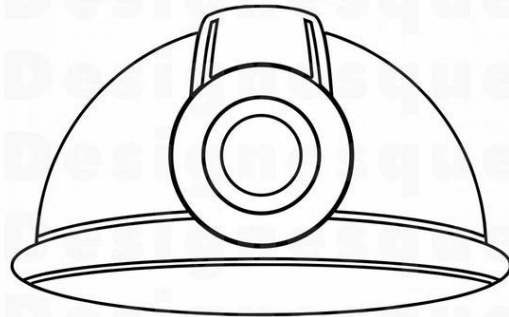
Formal standards- Any policy that is formally written and signed up to is considered a formal code.

Informal standards- Expectations, customs, habits, personal integrity.



- Increased energy produced when they are _____
- _____
- _____
- Increased energy consumption for a range of different technologies needed different power requirements

Topic= _____ (2 words)



Topic= _____ (2 words)

1= Batteries/fuel etc. leak impacting water and ground use

2= _____

Topic= _____ (3 words)

Topic= _____

1. _____

1. _____

Act 1= _____

Act 2= _____

Act 3= _____

Data protection act

Designed to protect computer users against wilful attacks and theft of information.

Offences include=

- 1- Unauthorised access to computer material
- 2- Unauthorised modification of computer material
- 3- Unauthorised access with intent to cause or facilitate further offences

Common offences charged under the act include hacking, harvesting data and unauthorised encryption of data which usually occurs during extortion campaigns such as ransomware.

Controls how your personal information is used by organisations, businesses or the government.

It protects=

- 1- Collecting of personal information
- 2- Processing (using) of personal information
- 3- Protecting the rights of the subject
- 4- Holding organisation to account if they breach the rules

It gives the creators of literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works the right to control the ways in which their material may be used.

Provides public access to information held by public authorities.

It does this in two ways=

- 1- public authorities are obliged to publish certain information about their activities; and
- 2- members of the public are entitled to request information from public authorities

Words to help you:

- Access
- Devices
- Coverage
- Connections
- Efficiency
- Opportunities
- Internet
- Services

Digital divide

Those that have access to the latest technology and the internet
and those do not.
Causes of it include-



Topic= _____



Topic= _____



Topic= _____

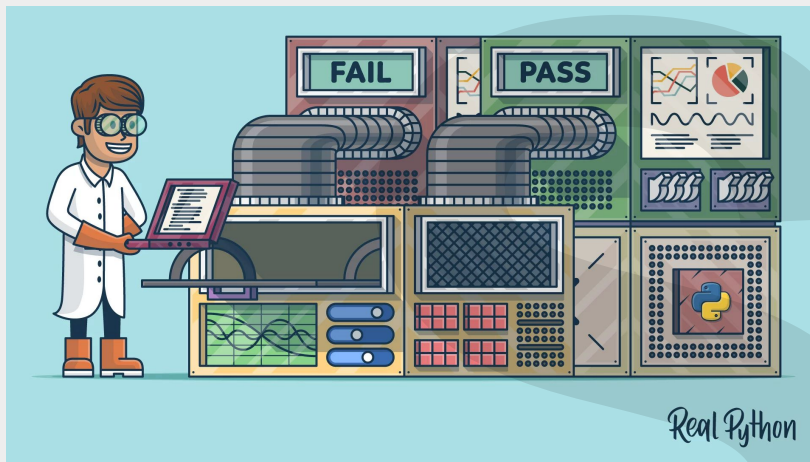


Topic= _____

Hacking

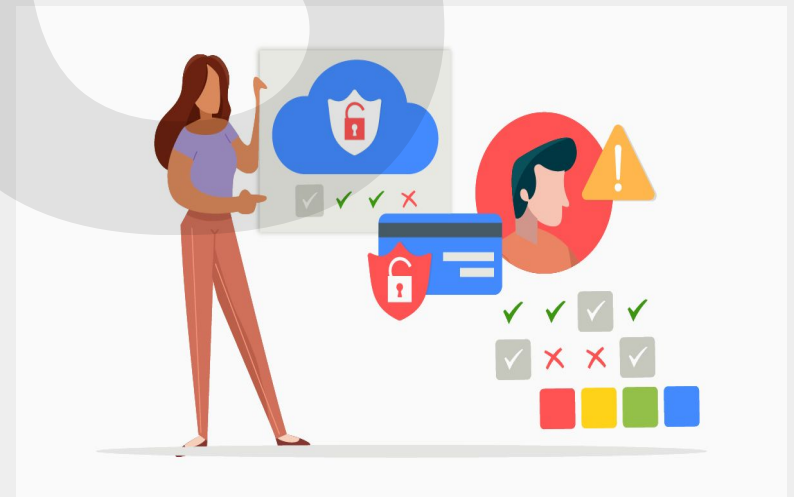
It refers to any activity which makes _____ or _____ a computer system.

Positive ways hacking can be used are to:



_____ the _____ of the system

_____ security risks in the system and _____ public



_____ around _____

Type of hacker=

Type of hacker=

Type of hacker=

They will not exploit the found vulnerabilities. However, this type of hacking is still considered illegal because the hacker did not receive permission from the owner prior to attempting to attack the system.

They can sometimes be paid employees or contractors working for companies as security specialists that attempt to find security holes via hacking. They are also known as 'ethical' hackers.

They will look for vulnerabilities in a system without the owner's permission or knowledge. If issues are found, they will report them to the owner, sometimes requesting a small fee to fix the issue.

have extensive knowledge about breaking into computer networks and bypassing security protocols.

They perform penetration testing, test in-place security systems and perform vulnerability assessments for companies/organisations, with their permission to help them.

They are also responsible for writing malware, which is a method used to gain access to these systems.

Why should we have professional standards?

Everyone...

- Is treated the same
- Knows how to _____ and _____
- Knows where and how to get _____ and/or _____ issues
- Knows the _____ and _____
- Knows how something has been tested/ _____ / _____

Formal standards- Any policy that is formally written and signed up to is considered a formal code.

Lifeguard uniform policy

Informal standards- Expectations, customs, habits, personal integrity.

All staff arrive before 8:30am to attend a meeting