Just Because You Can, Doesn't Mean You Should

Netiquette for Students to REACH HIGHER with Technology

The acceptable way to communicate on the Internet

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Your Digital Footprint - Do you know what yours looks like?

- Your reputation is at stake. Your digital footprint is a representation of who you are.
- A digital footprint is any online information about a person that can be searched, shared, and seen by a large, invisible audience. (http://www.edutopia.org/discussion/how-important-are-students-digital-footprints)[1]
- Colleges, employers, future friends and acquaintances will search for your digital footprint.   What do you want people to know about you? What do you NOT want them to know?
- Align your online image with what you hope to be, not where you are now.

Social media: forms of electronic communication through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content (Merriam Webster Dictionary)

Protect Yourself

- Never give out personal information, including, but not limited to, last names, phone numbers, addresses, birthdates, and pictures.

Think before you post

Would you want your grandma to see it?

- Ask yourself, "Is this something I would want my parent, teacher, or principal to see?"
- Posting is permanent. Deleted content still exists somewhere - on a screenshot or server.
- Comments related to the school should focus on being positive towards the school image.

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[1] "How Important Are Students' Digital Footprints? | Edutopia." 2014. 22 Jul. 2015
<http://www.edutopia.org/discussion/how-important-are-students-digital-footprints>

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If someone else picks up your phone and takes a picture, it will most likely show up on social media.

If you walk away from your device, someone may create something and post it.

Cyber-Bullying

- Cyberbullying is bullying that is repeated that takes place on your computer, cell phone, or tablet. It can also be used on social media like Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, and when you text! www.stopbullying.org[2]

Examples of cyberbullying: Sending mean text messages, rumors sent by email or posted on Facebook. Posting embarrassing pictures and videos or even creating fake profiles.

Accountability- Your relationships matter.

- How you interact with others now makes a difference.
- Know that there are consequences to your actions.
- Take responsibility for what you are posting. Be your best self online.
- If your social media presence is related to the school, your actions can result in school discipline. (Know the Responsible Use Policy)
- Follow the school's code of conduct when writing online.
- Disagree with respect.
- Classroom rules apply to school social media.

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[2] "StopBullying.org: The Leading Stop Bullying Site on the Net." 2003. 22 Jul. 2015
<http://www.stopbullying.org/>

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Document Rights - Give credit where credit is due

What does Creative Commons mean?
Bildersuche.org
by Martin Missfeldt

Creatives
Creators enrich the Internet with their works.

Problem: what license?
Many creative people want to share their works for use, but ..
How do I explain the license conditions? — Artist
What does he mean exactly? — User
Licensing agreements are complicated.

Solution:
creative commons
Version 3.0
Creative Commons (CC) is a nonprofit organization. It offers pre-licensing agreements. CC licenses are free, but ..
Four possible conditions are important to check:

Attribution (BY)
The author's name must be listed under or next to the work!

No Derivatives (ND)
Exactly use! No editing!

Non Commercial (NC)
No revenue by using of the work.

Share Alike (SA)
Share: Gladly. But only under these conditions!

As result of the combination of these conditions, there are six different CC licenses:

Icon	Short-Text	means...
	CC BY 3.0	Only Attribution (name, sometimes with Homepage-link)
	CC BY-ND 3.0	Attribution and No editing (no derivatives)
	CC BY-NC 3.0	Attribution and No commercial use
	CC BY-NC-ND 3.0	Attribution, No commercial use and No editing
	CC BY-NC-SA 3.0	Attribution, No commercial use and Share Alike
	CC BY-SA 3.0	Attribution and Share Alike

Important!
Creative Commons does NOT mean that works are public domain! In any case, at least the AUTHOR has to be mentioned!

Advantages of CC licenses
- Statement: free access to digital culture.
- Interest in the processing and derivatives.
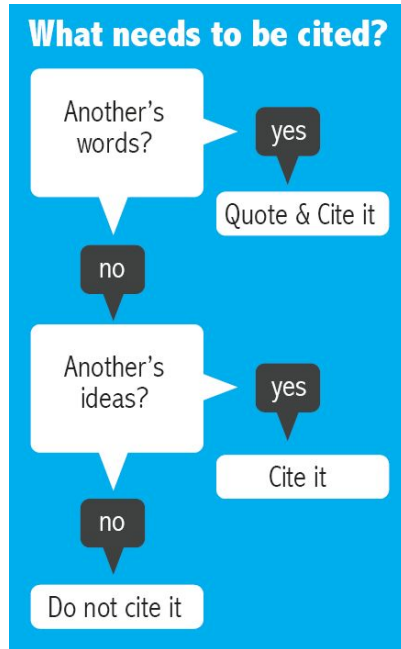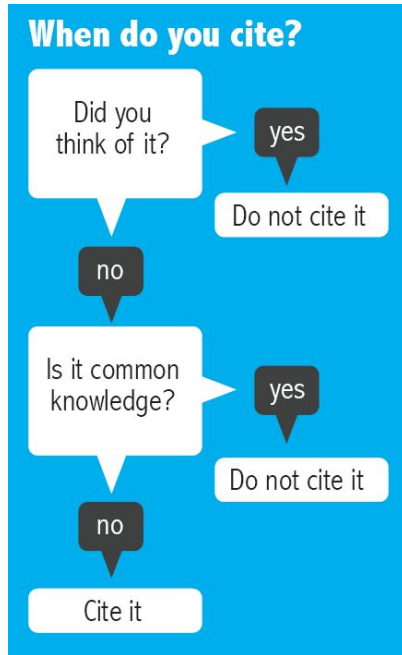- Enlargement of the world's material pool.

Especially:
- Sharing of your works.
- When using CC licenses users feel more secure that the works could be shared without asking directly.

How to use CC licenses?
Include near your work a reference to the appropriate license (as graphics or text shortcut) and link it to the appropriate license agreement page. More about this:
-> http://creativecommons.org/choose/

Sources:
creativecommons.org
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creative_Commons

This infographic is licensed under CC-BY-SA:
feel free to use and share it, but please mention the author
www.bildersuche.org/en/creative-commons-infographic

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copyrighted
When using Copyrighted work with written permission from owner...
Used with permission from "name", URL link to original source and or owner online presence.

Creative Commons
When using images licensed under Creative Commons...
Image licensed under Creative Commons by "name or username". Link to original source.

Public Domain
When using an image falling under Public Domain, you are not required to cite the creator/owner of the work. A teacher or student wanting to model awareness for Public Domain might want to choose to include
Image from Public Domain by "name". Link to original source.

Fair Use
When using images claiming Fair Use, you have to give full credit to original creator, with name as well as link to original source (ex. Book or website)
Image used, claiming Fair Use. "Full Name" - and source of original work.

Silvia Rosenthal Tolisano- http://www.langwitches.org/blog

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When do you cite?

Did you think of it? → yes → Do not cite it

no ↓

Is it common knowledge? → yes → Do not cite it

no ↓

Cite it

What needs to be cited?

Another's words? → yes → Quote & Cite it

no ↓

Another's ideas? → yes → Cite it

no ↓

Do not cite it

From: Harris, Robert A. The Plagiarism Handbook: Strategies for Preventing, Detecting, and Dealing with Plagiarism.

Los Angeles: Pyrczk Publishing, 2001.

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