

# ALLER PLUS LOIN : LA DATA

## Citoyenneté numérique

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### Setting the context

After having discovered the notion of digital identity, avatar, mascot and common identity, this activity is proposed to go further on the notion of data use.

This activity is not compulsory and is above all a suggestion if you wish to dig deeper into this subject.

### Objectives of the activity

For this activity we suggest that you think about the use of data and the traces that we can leave on the Internet.

The main objectives of this activity:

- Understand what data is and the notion of trace
- To understand the rules related to the use of these data

## What does the activity consist of? How to do it?

Course of the activity: 1 hour

Introduction: 15 min

Reminder of the notions discovered during the previous session:

- Review digital identity and avatar
- Definition of a mascot and what it represents

Questions about students' knowledge:

- Do you know the word "data"? What does it mean?
- What data can you leave on the internet? Discuss the sites they visit, what they look at on the internet... This is information that is recorded and gives elements about their interests, desires... This can be reused later by brands for example.
- Do you think that the use of this data is controlled / framed by a law?
- Is this law the same everywhere in the world?

Elements of an answer:

Definition of data: data is an English term that means digital data that can circulate through a telephone network or a computer network,

RGPD : acronym of General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), defines a legal context allowing to frame the treatment of personal data on the whole territory of the European Union.

Regarding the processing of this information, the GDPR is clear: any data processing must have a clearly defined purpose. That is to say, each data processing must serve a specific purpose, in line with the professional activity of the organization that carries it out. For example, collecting customer data during a delivery or to issue an invoice is a legitimate processing of personal data for the purpose of customer management.

To highlight the fact that at each connection, research, we leave traces on the Internet that some people can recover to analyze them and identify our desires, our profile.

Discovery of the data collected following these workshops via an illustrated diagram:

Following the two activities carried out in class, I was able to identify and analyze data thanks to the information provided with the avatars and the country symbols.

-> I was able to make these data speak in the form of statistics and drawings (percentage of girls, favorite sport, number of students overall...).

-> But I was also able to collect additional information that you didn't know about:

Last access to eTwinning, name of the school, address of the school...

Highlighting what I am missing: names of pupils, ...

Here, I was able to make all the data I collected through your activity on eTwinning speak for itself and draw conclusions.

Classroom tour to understand the notion of traces: 30 min

Distribute the registration form below to the pupils, explaining that this form allows them to collect information to participate in the workshop.

Inform them that they do not have to answer all of the questions and that they can provide any information they wish to help make the activity more effective.

The questionnaire asks both useful and not so useful questions, discuss with the students:

- Which questions do they think are useful for the teacher to know to do the activity...and which ones are not?
- What can the less useful data be used for?

For students who check the last box, ask the question: How do you think the teacher will use this? The answer is: I can share your personal data with everyone.

Discuss with students what data they felt was legitimate to ask for or not (fingerprint, photo?).

Discuss with students how this data could be used:

- Address/phone: receive flyers, emailing?
- Signature: falsify papers?
- Photograph: targeted advertising (hair, glasses, creams, etc.)
- Interests: targeted advertising (games, other newspapers,...)

Thanks to the RGPD law, European companies are limited in the use of data but this is not the case in all countries.

It is better to give the minimum of information about us in order to limit the number of traces left on the internet.

## **Conclusion: 15 min**

Recall the concepts discovered during the workshop:

- Data
- Risks linked to the use of data
- Law that frames them

Questions to go further :

- Why is this rule not applied in all countries?
- Do you know of other countries where data is used differently?

## **Registration Form**

Annex to be found below.

# WHAT IS THE DATA ???

Register to the activity by completing this form :

Last name :

Name :

Address :

I am a girl  a boy

My eyes are brown  blue  green

My hobbies are (sports, cooking, drawing) :

I transmit my fingerprint:

Yes  No

Fingerprint:

Do you know what data is? Yes  No

Did you participate in the digital identity activity?

Yes  No

Did you participate in the creation of the mascot?

Yes  No

Do you want to know how your personal data is shared?

Yes  No

I agree to share my personal data with the teacher

Student Signature: