

Managing digital identity

Protect your password

Australian Curriculum Alignment	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	Manage their digital identity by recognising that images, video, sound and information of themselves can be shared online for others to see.	Manage their digital identity by recognising content can exist on local devices as well as online for others to see and access.	Manage their digital identity by recognising that content written and posted online or using networked devices can be seen by others and can be helpful or harmful to themselves and others.
<p>Immersion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watch the YouTube clip as a class on passwords. Discuss with students why passwords are important and how they protect our profiles and identity. <p>Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect Your Stuff video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ue1r_63Gklw 	<p>Activity</p> <p>Whole class focus/ small group focus/ individual focus</p> <p>F – 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce students to the Bruce Schneier Method of developing passwords. Bruce recommends thinking of a sentence relevant to you and using the first letter of each word in your password. Have students think of sentences to be put on the board and circle the first letter of each word, writing the created password beneath. Eg: “I like to play with my dog on the weekend” = lltpwmdotw Brainstorm with students ways they might like to remember a sentence that is relevant to them. What do they like to eat? What is their favourite movie? Which sports team do they follow? Etc <p>3 – 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Display the passwords: Do’s and Don’ts resource for students. Read through the resource as a group, looking at the two methods presented. As a class discuss the advantages/disadvantages of the methods, noting these down in the spaces provided. As a class have a go at creating some passwords using both methods, recording these on the board. Hand out the worksheets and ask them to write down different things that they do online and offline. Students can then have a go creating their own in their workbook, remembering to keep their passwords safe. 	<p>Share and discuss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask students for a 3, 2, 1 reflection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three things they learnt Two things they found interesting One action they will now take. 	

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Why you need a strong password

Someone having both the username and the password to your accounts can do anything with them: make a purchase, change your account (or cancel it) - even post damaging information about you.

They can do it from any internet-connected device anywhere in the world. Take a look at these two strategies to help create a strong password!

The Bruce Schneier Method

Security expert Bruce Schneier put forth a password method back in 2008 that he still recommends. It works like this:

Take a sentence and turn it into a password.

For example, maybe you find it easy to remember a sentence like 'The first house I lived in was 22 Fake Street!' Take the first letters, the numbers and the punctuation and shorten it to 'Tfhiliw22fs!' That's a strong password!

The PAO Method

Memorisation techniques and mnemonic devices might help you remember an unbreakable password. At least, that's the theory put forth by Carnegie Mellon University computer scientists, who suggest using the Person-Action-Object (PAO) method to create and store unbreakable passwords.

Think of a familiar person (Mirabel from Encanto) an action (singing) and a random object (to a book) and picture the scene. Then, take the first three letters from the words, to build a password that will appear completely random to others, but familiar to you!