

Delete your tracks on the web

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Network administration - We often enter personal information on many different websites - and the Internet never forgets them. Here are some ways to delete your traces on the web.

The Internet has never really forgotten. Search engines crawl and index the last few bytes of information you have on the web; When a certain information is entered into the network, it is certain that this data will be maintained on a server on the Internet.

We access sites and create profiles through the Internet, often at sites that we don't like and don't have access to. Not only that, all data types and details of your life besides the problem will be public, it will also be categorized, indexed, to search Google quickly.

User agreement and privacy statement

Fortunately for users, websites and most companies and government organizations around the world have user agreements and privacy statements that explain exactly what can and cannot be done. with your private and sensitive details.



For example: Up to half a billion people around the world are members of Facebook and you can be one of them. But have you ever read Facebook's privacy policy? If, like most other users, your answer is definitely no, in this case you can only vaguely understand what they say is related to countless ways that Facebook can share information. Your news with other members.

A lot of information will be made public - such as names, addresses, home values, criminal records and, . These data were available before the Internet and the Web appeared, but these technologies made them become easier to find. It used to take several hours to find something in a whole bunch of documents but now that search problem on Google is only seconds.

Most websites give users advance notice of their data management and privacy policies, but most users don't take the time to read those policies and accept the conditions. site does not need to think.

The basics in your Internet closet

Have you ever *google* yourself - this is an action you perform yourself with a term called your name on Google or any other search engine to see what information on the existing web with the topic is friend? Sites such as WhitePages.com, BeenVerified.com, and PublicRecords.com are all within businesses that provide basic information-based testing based on publicly available data. Doing a quick search with your name on WhitePages.com can reveal your home address, family phone number, your age - within a certain range - and the names of the members in your family or relatives.

Who owns your data?

A basic question - according to Linda Criddle, president of Safe Internet Alliance - is, who owns your information? ' *We need to change our perspective, to say that customers own their information. Anything we share with a website is allowed as a manager, but we need to be able to cancel that access with our consideration* , 'Criddle said.

However, despite changing views, the secret lies in how to successfully cancel the shared data access and be transmitted globally to social network contacts, partner sites and the public. in general.

You cannot delete the entire digital identity, but you can use some steps to delete it and confirm your privacy protection. The first thing you need to do is follow a series of sites and profiles that you have created on the Internet and erase the information you don't need to use them anymore.

Google and Facebook data



The founder of Facebook, Mark Zuckerberg, questioned the rationality of securing user privacy on the Internet. If you don't approve of how Facebook manages and protects data, you can delete your Facebook account. However, Facebook's privacy policy explains that even if you delete your account, some data about you still exists. Under Facebook's privacy policy, a third-party provider that you share information with will need to be assessed to maintain that information as a deal with Facebook.

The image shows a screenshot of the Google accounts dashboard. At the top, the "Google accounts" logo is displayed. Below it is a "Dashboard" header. The dashboard is divided into three main sections: "Account", "Alerts", and "Blogger".

- Account:** Shows the user's name as "Ian Paul", nickname as "Ian", and email address. It includes links for "Manage account", "Edit personal information", "Websites authorized to access the account", and "Privacy and security help".
- Alerts:** Shows "My alerts 1 active alert" with the most recent alert being "Ian Paul" PC World on Jul 26, 2009. It includes links for "Manage alerts" and "Google alerts help".
- Blogger:** Shows the user's name as "Ian Paul" and "Blogger Profile 8 entries". It includes links for "Edit Blogger Profile", "Manage blogs", and "Blogger privacy policy".

You need to have some control. Tools like Google Dashboard allow you to see and edit - or remove information about you that other websites and Google services may be hosting. The Google Dashboard provides links to take you to the right place to manage your privacy settings in different services - and your presence in each place.

Google provides links and resources that you can use to remove a page or site from a page displaying Google search results, or to remove specific content, or report unauthorized infringement. right. However, Google also points out that any content or webpages you want to remove must also be removed from the web or not for indexing later; otherwise it will jump back into Google's database.

Data at public sites

WhitePages.com provides you with a link so you can click on it and edit the information it reports about you. However to do that you must register with WhitePages.com. You can authenticate with WhitePages.com using Yahoo, Google, or WindowsLive ID profiles. It feels like: WhitePages.com needs some way of verifying that you are the one you mentioned before can change the information.

When removing an entry, WhitePages.com will warn that the data may not appear immediately and it will provide this additional note in the same way Google still does: '*We will block the public action. republish the information listed when it has been removed. However, we will continue to publish new information from other sources and third party data providers .*'

Delete Tweets



If you've *posted* tweets on Twitter that you don't like leaving behind traces for the next generation on the Internet, you'll be relieved to learn that the website allows you to delete tweets that you've posted, even though

each tweet is once. If there are many unwanted tweets that need to be processed, you can give up your Twitter account and start with a new account, but in that case, the tweets will remain where you left them. . So you can use another option to use the tool like TwitWipe to delete all your tweet subscriptions while maintaining that Twitter account as well as appraisal information and application connections. Tuesday.

Build private appraisal

The best way to reduce the disclosure of information online about you is to perform a background check on yourself. See what Google or WhitePages.com or BeenVerified.com says about you. When performing a test, you will begin to take the next steps to delete the wrong information or problems that fall.

If possible, find the source of the original information - the site or service where your personal data first appeared - and delete it, instead of having to visit many sites that post it again. Correct incorrect information related to your name (with other profiles you have on the web) or simply delete them all.

If you encounter resistance when trying to deal with these sites, you can ask other higher authority organizations for assistance. To prevent information from being disclosed on the Internet from the beginning, use tools like InPrivate private browsing in Internet Explorer 8, or proxy services like Anonymizer or Hide My Ass to protect data. his personal.

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