

Answer the following questions and learn the facts for an assessment in your next lesson...

1) What is the definition of 'installation art'?

.....
.....

2) What type of art is decorated with regular lines and shapes?

.....

3) Something with parts on either side or half that do not match or are not the size or shape can be described as what?

.....

4) Something that is 'in relief' has elements that do what?

.....

5) Clemens Behr is an artist from which country?

.....

3) Define 'sculpture':

.....
.....

7) What type of materials does Clemens Behr most often use in his work?

.....

3) Describe the colour scheme often used in Clemens Behr's work:

.....

9) In the information from 'an interview with Clemens Behr', what three things are stated as influences for the aesthetics of his work?

.....

10) Clemens Behr's artwork has been heavily influenced by what two activities he enjoyed as he was growing up?

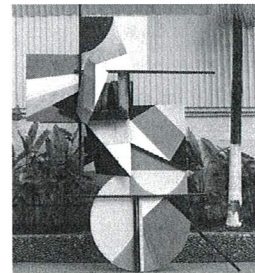
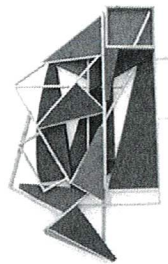
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sculpture	three-dimensional art work which is physically presented in the dimensions of height, width and depth
installation art	temporary or permanent three-dimensional artwork designed to transform the perception of a specific space
abstract	art that does not attempt to represent reality, but rather seeks to achieve its effect using shapes, colours and textures
juxtaposition	the fact of two things being placed close together with contrasting effect
composition	the arrangement of the elements of art in an artwork
structure	the way in which the parts of something are connected, organised or arranged
geometric art	characterised by or decorated with regular lines and shapes
relief	elements which raise up from a background
asymmetrical	having parts on either side or half that do not match or are not the same size or shape
spatial	relating to or occupying space

Clemens Behr

"My work is complicated, improvised ..and inexpensive."

- creates unique artworks and installations mainly with found materials most often associated with construction
- artworks are site-specific
- structures which show a likeness to origami; combining line, shape and form
- uses minimal colour schemes, often monochromatic



An Interview with Clemens Behr Article by Alice Bardos

Clemens Behr is a Berlin-based street installation artist originally from the small historical west German city of Koblenz. His works are heavily influenced by three aesthetic streams: architecture, street art and graphic design. The artist's simultaneously constructive and destructive sculptures have been planted in interior and exterior environments internationally. They draw off of the local geometry of cities like New York, Saint Petersburg and Marrakech, as well as the energy and orientations of the inhabiting people.

AB: In your art there seem to be three main elements: architecture, graphic design and street art. So why do you choose to bring them together in your art?

CB: The way I grew up was by using parts of the cityscape in a different way. Since I used to skateboard and do graffiti, I had an eye that developed to look for ways of using parts of architecture in a different way. I was always looking for obstacles to skate over or a wall to paint. An obstacle for skating has really three dimensional elements, it's a space or non-space. Painting has a graphic element. This all combined, for me, just made sense.

Malware

Malware stands for “Malicious software” and is any type of software which acts in a way which is damaging (malicious) to a computer or the data on it. The types of malware are given below.

WARNING: This sheet discusses ways in which computers and networks are misused. It is illegal to use these techniques yourself.

Viruses

Viruses are a type of malware where malicious code is in an **executable program**. Viruses have the ability to **replicate** on other devices or computers in the same way that viruses in people replicate. The files attach to computer programs or files. Viruses may hide in the **boot sector** of a hard disk drive so that they run when the computer is started. They can also be stored on **removable media** so that they run when inserted to a computer. Viruses are started by a human doing something such as opening an executable file in an email or inserting removable media to a computer. Viruses may contain a program that listens to each key pressed on the keyboard and sends them to a remote computer. This is called a **keylogger** and is used to discover passwords as they are being typed into the computer. Other viruses may send out **spam** email or cause a **Denial of Service attack (DOS)**. It is common for viruses to corrupt files or programs stored on any secondary storage.

Worms

A **worm** is a specific type of virus. It replicates across computers without any human involvement. Worms take over **system resources** by trying to replicate to as many other computers as possible. They also use large amounts of **bandwidth** in network connections as they try to spread to other computers. This slows down networks. Worms can contain a malicious **payload** – normally this is designed to create a **backdoor** into a computer so that it can be controlled remotely. If many computers are taken over then they can be used to send spam or in a **Distributed Denial of Service attack (DDOS)**. These computers form what is known as a **botnet**.

Trojan Horses

The **Trojan Horse** was a wooden horse used to take over the city of Troy. It was sent as a gift, but contained people who attacked the city from inside. In computers, a Trojan Horse contains useful software which the user wants and runs. However, it also contains malicious code which may damage files, annoy the user or create a **backdoor**. Trojan Horses do not replicate like viruses.

Anti-virus software

Anti-virus software is used to **detect** viruses and prevent them being executed or replicated. The software contains a **real-time scanner** which checks every file before it is installed, opened or executed. Each virus has a unique pattern of bits called a **signature** which can be detected, a little like a fingerprint on a human. Anti-virus software contains a **database** of signatures which needs to be constantly **updated** with the signatures of new viruses. If a virus is found then it will be prevented from being executed and the files will be **quarantined** so that they cannot be run again.

Anti-malware software

Anti-malware software is used in the protection and removal of malware such as worms, Trojan Horses, spyware and adware. A lot of anti-virus software now performs anti-malware functions too.

Q 21

Computer Security – Malware - Questions

1. Which of the following are types of malware? Tick **three** boxes.

- Executable code
- Viruses
- Firewalls
- Worms
- Snakes
- Trojan Horses

[3]

2. Match the words on the left with their meanings on the right.

Malicious	A place to store files which contain viruses
Keylogger	Malicious software
Quarantine	Records keys pressed on a keyboard
Malware	Damaging; something intending to do harm

[4]

3. What type of software will protect your computer from viruses?

[1]

4. New viruses are created all the time. It is important to do what to your anti-virus software to make sure it can detect new viruses?

[1]

5. What type of software will detect and remove spyware, adware, Trojan Horses and worms?

[1]

6. Complete the text below with the words beneath.
 In order for a _____ to run on a computer a human must make an action. They might have an attachment in an _____ which they open causing the virus to start running. They might insert _____ containing the virus into the computer. Programs _____ which have been pirated often contain _____ or spyware. The original programs may do something useful, but running these adapted versions can be harmful. _____ will contain a database of virus _____ which are used to compare files against.

[6]

- removable media virus email Trojan Horses
 signatures anti-virus software

7. Many computers can be taken over by using a worm. When they are used to attack other computers with spam or a distributed denial of service, what type of network has been set up?

[1]

8. What component of anti-virus software is constantly checking to see if files opened or run contain a virus?

[1]

9. Some worms are more harmful than others. What harm will all worms cause? Fill in **one** circle.

- They all corrupt files
- They all consume bandwidth
- They all have a positive component
- There are no negatives to worms

[1]

10. a) A user creates a file which when run by one user, deletes files on another user's area. Which reason means it is **not** a virus? Fill in **one** circle.

- It doesn't cause malicious damage
- It doesn't replicate
- The user didn't run it

[1]