Year 6 The Internet and World Wide Web Knowledge Organiser

Key words we will use in Year 6 Internet and World Wide Web

Internet – a global network of computers in which any computer can communicate with any other computer as long as they are both connected to the internet

World wide web – an application that runs on the internet to allow us to share information such as documents and images delivered to us on web pages

Uniform Resource Locator (URL) – the address of the World Wide Web page

Domain name server (DNS) – the phonebook of the Internet. It translates domain names into IP addresses so browsers can load Internet resources

Web server – it stores, processes and delivers web pages from the World Wide Web back to web browsers

Web browser – is a software application used for accessing information on the World Wide Web. It sends a request to a web server for a web page and then displays the page on the user's device

Internet Protocol (IP) address – Each device connected to the Internet has a unique IP address which other devices use to find it and send information to

Packets – all information a computer sends and receives on the Internet is broken down into a series of packets to help it travel on the network more efficiently. They are then reassembled, when received by a computer, based on the numbered sequence of the packets

Web crawler – a bot that indexes the content of websites all across the Internet so that those websites can appear in search engine results
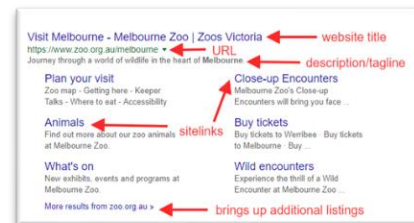
Search Index – This is the name of the database that is created by web crawlers to organize information from across billions of webpages, when we carry out a web search the search engine uses the search index to find matches linked to the request.

Ranking Algorithms – used by search engines as a way of measuring the importance of website pages when returning search results
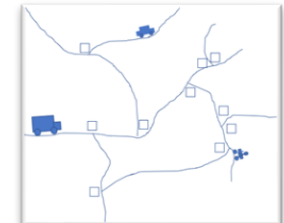
Key Learning	Self-Assessment		
	WT	A	WA
I can explain what the internet is			
I can explain what the world wide web is			
I know that information is broken into pieces called packets and travel across networks, taking different routes in order to reach their destination quickly and efficiently			
I know what a web browser is and how it is different to a search engine			
I understand what a web crawler is and how it links to a search engine			
I understand how search engines select and rank results using page ranking processes and algorithms			
I can read the anatomy of a search result to make better choices of the reliability and validity of a web site as an accurate information source			
I know that there are two types of fake news and can explain what they are			

Who uses skills like these?

- Computer Scientists solve problems with technology and develop better ways of computer interaction between people and other computers
- Network Administrators are responsible for maintaining computer networks

Key words and prior learning from Year 4 What is Computer Technology?

Hardware – physical parts that make up a computer

Software – programs which tell a computer what to do

Input – allows information and data to be put into a computer through a device e.g. keyboard, microphone

Output – allows the computer to send information and data out to the user through a device e.g. screen, speakers

Central Processing Unit (CPU) – acts like the brain of the computer which receives the data and instructions and carries out what to do with the data it has been given

Random Access Memory (RAM) – is where the CPU's short-term data is stored. It stores the information the CPU is actively using so that it can be accessed quickly. Files cannot be stored here as the RAM is cleared every time you turn off the computer