

## Algorithms

A process or set of rules that are used to achieve a particular objective or problem solve.

## Debug

The act of detecting and correcting the errors from within a computer program.

## Program

A stored set of instructions that does some form of computation, processing

## Logical Reasoning

A systematic approach to solving problems or deducing information using a set of reliable rules.

## Hardware

A collection of computing parts that you can physically touch, IE a keyboard or desktop screen.

## Software

The programming and other operating systems from within a computer. It cannot

## Input

When you input data into a computer, usually achieved via the use of a mouse or keyboard.

## Output

The end result of an input - when the computer delivers the data/action.

## Variables

A way in which computer programs can store, retrieve or change data, such as a score, the time left, or the user's name.

## Word

## Wide Web

A service provided by computers connected to the internet, in which pages of hypertext are transmitted to users.

## Repetition

When at least one construction is repeated, typically in coding and programming.

## Simulation

Using a computer to model the state and behaviour of real world systems, including physical and social systems.

## Coding

Putting information and commands into a program.

## Digital

## Content

Any media created, edited or viewed on a computer, such as a text, images, sound, video or virtual environments.

## Internet

The global collection of computer networks and their connections, all using shared protocols to communicate.

## Computer Networks

The computers and the connecting hardware that make it possible to transfer data using an agreed method. Examples: wifi access points, cables, fibres.

## Data

Information, including statistics and facts. Usually collected for a purpose, IE analysis.

## Selection

When you choose part of something, for example when you copy and paste text . you are selecting via highlighting.

## Decomposition

The process by which a large, complex problem can be broken down into smaller, simple steps.

## Backup

When you make a copy of a file or other item of data made in case the original is lost or damaged.

## Cyberspace

The national environment in which communication over computing networks occurs.

## Download

The act of copying a file/data from one system onto your computer - typically from the internet.

## Cookie

A small text file created by a website that is stored in the user's computer.

## Firewall

A way of protecting a network or system from unauthorised access.

## RAM

An acronym for Random Access Memory. A type of memory that can be accessed without touching the preceding bytes.

## Gigabyte

Information, including statistics and facts. Usually collected for a purpose, IE analysis.

## IP Address

A unique string of numbers separated by full-stops. It identifies each computer that is using the internet.

## Resolution

The number of pixels (individual points of colour) contained on a display monitor.

## Email

A form of communicating by using online means, from one device to another.

## Inbox

An electronic folder in which emails recieved by an individual are saved.

## Junkmail

An electronic folder in which unwanted and unsolicited emails are saved.

## Malware

A software that is designed to disrupt or gain unauthorised access to a computer system.