

Read

Computing Year 9 Autumn Term 1: Bus & ICT





Market Research

There are two Types of Market
Research Primary and Secondary.
Primary is doing it yourself e.g:
Survey
Focus Group
Secondary is someone else's' work
Internet Research
It's important as it tells businesses
what people want to buy so you can
ensure your selling what people want

Market Segmentation

There are different Market Segments:

Age Gender Lifestyle

Location

These are important because it lets the business target its products to the right people through advertising etc.



Key Terms

Market Research: This is carrying Out research of members of the public

Market Segmentation: Splitting Customers into target audience Spreadsheet: Software designed To let you deal with numbers And calculations

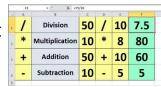
Adobe Fireworks: Software to Let you do graphical work like Create a web page or poster Web Design: Lets you design Website, can be done through Web authoring software or HTML

Word: Designed for typing and Formatting letters and other Documents that need to be Typed up

Spreadsheet

Spreadsheets are good as they allow you to carry out calculations quickly and accurately.

Formulas must start with = sign and use cell referencing- B4



Fireworks

Adobe Fireworks has many tools Which can be used to change images:

- -Remove Background
- -Create Shapes
- -Move parts of an image

HTML

This is the code used to create a website there is a 'tag' for instructions:

- means insert an image
- <h1> means a main Heading
- <P1> means a paragraph









Computing Year 9 Autumn Term 2: Logic Gates

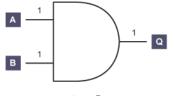




Logic Gates

Logic Gates represent how a circuit Board within a computer works:

Truth Tables



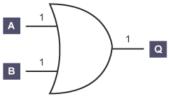
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INPUT		OUTPUT	
Α	В	OUIFUI	
0	0	0	
1	0	0	
0	1	0	
1	1	1	

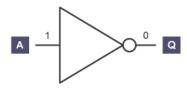
OUTPUT

0

1



OR Gate



NOT Gate

INPUT	ОПТРИТ	
Α		
0	1	
1	0	

Key Terms

Binary: This is a number system that only uses two digits: 1 and 0. All information that is processed by a computer is in the form of a sequence of 1s and 0s.

Logic Gate: This is a circuit within a Computer

AND Gate: When both switches on the circuit are on the output will be on. Eg both light switches need to be on for the light to come on.

OR Gate: Only one switch needs to be on for the output to go on, eg in either a hall light switch or landing light switch is on the landing light will go on.

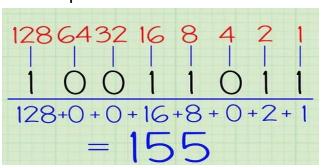
NOT Gate: This is the opposite, if the switch is on the light will be off and vice versa

Truth Table: This is a table which shows how the Logic Gate is working on is represented by 1 and 0 means it is off

101 010

Binary

Computers use something called binary code. Binary code is made up 1s and 0s.



Binary Addition

$$0 + 0 = 0$$
 $1 + 0 = 1$
 $1 + 1 = 10$
 $1 + 1 + 1 = 11$









₩ Watch

Computing Year 9 Spring Term 3: Graphics



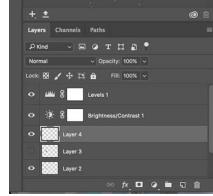


Graphics

Graphic design is the art or skill of combining text and pictures in advertisements, magazines, or books.

Tools

Layers are used to change parts of an image





Magic Wand

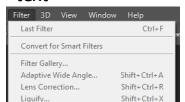


Spot Healing Tool





Add Zoom text



Key Terms

Bitmap: An image made up of pixels. This type of image loses quality if its width and/or height are increased.

Vector: Vector graphics are based on mathematical relationships with control points that make up the image. Vectors are used for cartoon mages or logos

Pixel: One individual unit or dot which makes up an image Editing: Changing the way an image looks

Photoshop: Software that allows you to change images

Audience: Who your graphical work is designed for

Layout: How the page is set out

Mood board: A group images put

together about a topic

Repurpose

This is changing or editing an image in some way. This could either be hanging the colour, making it black an white, adding things to an image or changing something within the image.

Copyright

Copyright is to stop people copying each others work.

Copyright is a legal means of ensuring that content creators can protect what they create. It only applies to certain types of creative work, including art work, books and computer programs. In general, copyright does not apply to ideas.









Computing Year 9 Spring Term 4: CyberSecurity







Forms of Attack

There are different forms of attack That can happen to a network or Computer system. These are attacks Are designed to either cause Annoyance, to steal money or to steal Money. They can take the form of: Insider Attack Brute Force Attack Denial of Service Passive Attack **Active Attack**

Malware

There are different types of Malware that can effect a Computer: Trojan, pretends it will be a useful and safe program, when actually it will try to attack your device Worms can spread from device to device, but unlike a virus they don't need to attach themselves to other programs Spyware secretly goes onto your computer and watches what your doing stealing passwords etc.



Cyber Attack: A cyberattack is an attempt to gain access to, steal, modify or delete data on a network

Malware: Malicious Software which is designed to harm, delete or modify files in a computer

Insider Attack: Someone within an organisation stealing, deleting or modifying information from the business

Passive Attack: where someone monitors data travelling on a network and intercepts

any sensitive information they find.

Active Attack: where someone hacks

Brute Force: Repeatedly trying passwords

Denial of Service: Lots of traffic on a website to stop it working

Hackers

White Hat Hacker- Good hackers who Are legitimate and hack to find issues In a system which can then be fixed Grev Hat Hackers- Hack in for fun or to Cause annoyance

Black Hat Hackers- illegal hackers who Hack for money or to steal data

Prevention

There are different ways of preventing Malware and computers being Attacked. These include:

Anti- Virus, this scans a computer for virus' and then deletes them when found

Encryption, Makes it so when the Information is stolen it can't be **Understood**

Firewall, stops unauthorised users getting access to the computers.









Read

Computing Year 9 Summer Term: Programming





Python

Python is a really popular textual programming language. It uses a syntax which lets you type in a line of code and press enter to execute that code.

Python is increasingly popular and used to create apps such as Instagram and Spotify.

Selection

Selection is where decisions are made that affect which instruction are carried out next.

score = INPUT("Enter your score")
IF score > 40 THEN
 print("You have passed!")

ELSE
 print("You have failed")

Iteration

Iteration is where a certain set of instructions are repeated. The number of times that the instructions are repeated can be fixed, or can depend on a condition.

Key Terms

Programming: writing computer code to create a program, to solve a problem

Text based Programming:

Programming using text such as Small Basic or Python

Sequence: Sequence means to set down instructions one after another for the computer to run

Algorithm: This sets out a sequence of steps, that, when ran, will carry out a specific task.

Loop: Repeatedly doing a piece of code

Selection: Choosing between possible actions

Variable: A piece of data that you can alter

Loops

FOR Loops

Will repeat the code inside them a fixed number of times. The number of times that the code repeats will depend on an initial value and the end value.

WHILE Loops

Controlled by a condition at the start of the loop, keeps going while the condition is true, never running the code if the condition is initially false. Will repeat forever if the condition remains true.

Errors

If there is an error in your code it will either not work, or work but not in the way that you want it to. This could be the smallest of errors, errors are called bugs.





