



What should I know about Networks?

What is a network?

Things that are connected

What is a computer network

Computers that are connected

Why are computer networks useful?

Being connected means that computers can share information and resources. Files can be stored centrally on a network and resources like printers shared

How are computers on a network connected?

They can be connected by wires and cables between devices or wirelessly

How can computers be connected wirelessly?

Using a device called a **Wireless Access Point (WAP)**

What is the Internet?

The biggest computer network in the world. It is the cables, transmitters, receivers, switches and routers that connects networks to other networks

How can you find devices on a network?

Each device on a network has its own unique address. Called an **Internet Protocol (IP)** address

How can you find webpages on the internet?

Each webpage and website has its own unique address. Called a **Uniform Resource Locator (URL)**. This address specifies where on the Internet it 'lives'

What is a Domain Name Server?

A **Domain Name Server (DNS)** takes a website's URL and translates it to an IP address and directs data across a network to get to the right place

Network Examples



Social

People who are connected online. E.g. Instagram & Snapchat



Transport

How goods are moved around. E.g. rail, road or air



Utilities

How services are supplied to our homes. E.g. Water, electricity and gas.

Key Vocabulary



Network: connecting hardware that makes it possible to transfer data



Network Switch: a device that allows devices on a network to connect to each other



Server: a computer that manages the network and stores files



Wireless Access Point: A device that sends and receives wireless signals between devices with WIFI



WIFI: a device that sends and receives data using wireless technology



Router: a device that connects lots of networks together and allows access to the Internet



IP Address: cables, transmitters, receivers, switches and routers (the infrastructure) that connects networks to other networks



URL: Uniform Resource Locator. A web address that specifies the location of content on a network



DNS: Domain Name Server. A server that takes a URL, translates it to an IP address and directs data across a network

