| Name | Purpose | |
|--|--|--|
| HTML Hyper Text Mark-up language | This language is used to make the structure of a webpage and can be thought of a like a skeleton. | |
| CSS Cascading Style Sheets | Code used to format a webpage and add style to it. | |
| Tags | Instructions that are placed inside the | |
| Web browser | Software needed to view webpages. Examples include Microsoft Edge, Google Chrome and Apple Safari. | |
| DIVs | Code used to split up different parts of the webpage. | |
| Hyperlink | Written code on a webpage that lets a user jump to another page or website. | |
| Lists | Lists can be ordered or unordered on a webpage. These can used to make nav bars | |
| Head | The part of the webpage that you don't see which has important information like the title in it. This is important as Google searches here when bringing back results. | |
| Body | The bit of the webpage that you can see content on. | |
| Nav Bar | A row of buttons, usually at the top of the page that gives options to go to different pages. | |

The above code will produce this website.

This can be made using a simple text editor.



| Tag | Purpose |
|---------------------------|--|
| <html> </html> | Indicates that you going to write a webpage |
| <head> </head> | This holds the title, style tags and metadata about the page. |
| <title> </title> | This is the title that appears in the browser and search engine results. |
| <body> </body> | This defines the main section of the webpage. |
| | Starts a new paragraph |
| <h1> </h1> | Heading tags H1 – largest heading H6 – smallest heading |
| | This is used to create a new line in the webpage. |

Questions

- Which tag would be used to create a break in the webpage?
- 2. Which tag would be used to create different sections on a webpage?
- Which language is used to add style to a webpage
- 4. What is the name of the software that allows you look at website? Name as many examples of these as you can.
- 5. Explain the purpose of both the head and body sections of a webpage.

Deeper Learning...

The internet is a global network of computers that any computer can join. It is a WAN - which is a series of connected LANs.

The internet is leading to more and more people using cloud computing to store files and use web applications online.

Technologies and services available over the internet include:

 web pages – HTML documents that present images, sound and text accessed through a web browser.

Homework: Create a visualisation diagram on your favourite website. You must include drawings and annotations.

</html>

| I | Name | Purpose | |
|---|-------------|--|--|
| | Nume | 1 01 0036 | |
|) | Database | A collection of data or information which is held together in an organised or logical way. | |
| • | SQL | SQL stands for Structured Query Language. it is used to allow database developers to interrogate the data held in a database. SQL is used to generate queries. | |
| | Record | Is one row of detail about a single thing (entity). | |
| | Field | The columns names are called Fields. These are normally these are the top of the rows (headers). | |
| | Primary key | This is one field that is unique to every user. | |
| | Table | Databases store data in tables. The database table is where all the data in a database is stored, and without tables the data would not mean anything. | |
| • | Column | Hold a specific type of data, such as dates, numeric, or textual data. In the simplest of definitions a column is defined by its name and data type. | |
| | SELECT | This statement retrieves rows from the database. This is the mostly commonly used command. | |
| | FROM | This is used to list all the tables in any statement. | |
| | WHERE | Is used to filter results, only those records that match the statement will be displayed. | |

This is an example of a simple database table.

| First Name | Last Name | Address | City | Age |
|---|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Mickey | Mouse | 123 Fantasy Way | Anaheim | 73 |
| Bat Man Wonder Woman Donald Duck Bugs Bunny | | 321 Cavern Ave | Gotham | 54 39 65 58 |
| | | 987 Truth Way | Paradise | |
| | | 555 Quack Street | Mallard Rascal | |
| | | 567 Carrot Street | | |
| Wiley | Coyote | 999 Acme Way | Canyon | 61 |
| Cat Woman | | 234 Purrfect Street | Hairball | 32 |
| Tweety | Bird | 543 | Itotltaw | 28 |



SELECT
customer_id
FROM
sales.customers
WHERE
city = 'New York'

1.Data is a value with no obvious meaning. eg 9.

2.Information is data with meaning. The average man's shoe size is 9.

3.Knowledge is making use of information. Should I stock plenty of size 9 shoes for men.

Questions

- Can you think of databases that we use in school?
- Can you name three commands that we use to interrogate the database?
- 3. What does the 'Orderby' function do?
- 4. What is the difference between a primary key and a foreign key?
- What is the difference between relational database and a flat file database?

Deeper Learning...

Normalisation is used in relational databases to get rid of data redundancy. This means that the same data is not repeated in another table that is unlinked. The aim of this is to prevent human error when updating files. For example, your doctors share the same database as all hospitals, this is how they know your medical history. If they had separate files, treatment could be disastrous. If you had an allergy that either the doctor or the hospital was not aware of due to files not being updated and available to both parties, there could be serious consequences.

Homework: What is the difference between a flat file and a relational database?