



Part 1 - Revision

Prep for ICT Exam

Cloud Computing

You will need to know the following:

- >What is cloud computing?
- >Examples of how we use cloud computing
- >The advantages and disadvantages of cloud computing

Useful Links:

<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/znkqn39/revision/6> <http://www.bbc.co.uk/webwise/guides/what-is-cloud-computing>

http://www.teach-ict.com/technology_explained/cloud_computing/cloud_computing.htm



CNN

What is cloud computing?

Cloud computing is an IT service that provides computing power and storage away from your own company, organisation or device.

The 'cloud' just means a remote data centre is handling the services required rather than a local IT system

How you use cloud computing..

- >Google Classroom
- >Google Slides / Sheets / Docs
- >Netflix
- > Online Gaming
- > Facebook, Snapchat, twitter



Where your files are stored...

When your files are stored in the cloud this actually means that your documents are stored in Data Centres (big warehouses). They can be in various data centres around the World without you even knowing. All you require To access your files is an internet connection and your login details



Benefits and Drawbacks

Benefits:

- > You can access your work from any device as long as you have the internet.
- > You don't need to save the file or install software on your computer which saves space on your device.
- > You can get some storage space for free and increase your cloud storage capacity by a click of a button and is cheap to do so.

Drawbacks:

- > Security issues - could someone else access your files?
- > If you don't have access to the internet you can't access it.

Examples of the cloud computing applications with have used in lessons:

Click the links to explore what they will they let you do/create

1. [Google Drive](#)
2. [Google Docs](#)
3. [Google Slides](#)
4. [Google Sheets](#)
5. [Google Forms](#)
6. [Google Sites](#)

Cloud V Traditional

Traditional Computing	Cloud
Software is install on the device	Software doesn't need to be installed on device.
Internet not required	Internet is relied upon
Documents are saved on your computer or device	Documents are stored away from your device in Data Centres positioned all over the world.
You have to remember to save your work	Automatically saves progress on your work
More secure	Security issues - can someone else access your files?

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

- >What is meant by the term cloud computing?
- >What is a data centre?
- >How have we used cloud computing in lessons?
- >Explain the advantages and disadvantages to cloud computing
- >Name the features of a desktop computer
- >Identify and explain one difference between cloud and traditional computing.

Types of Computers

You will need to know the following:

- >What is a computer?
- >Where do we find Computers
- >To be able to explain the difference between an input and output device

Useful Link: <https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/zxb72hv/revision/1>

WHAT IS A COMPUTER..

**A type of machine that
follows stored
instructions to do
lots of useful things.**

What Equipment uses computers?



TYPES OF COMPUTERS



Embedded
Computer System



Laptop / Notebook



Desktop



Mainframe

DESKTOP COMPUTER



This type of computer tends to be in one location, e.g. on a desk in a workplace. They usually have more memory, larger hard disks, better graphics and larger screens than most laptops or notebooks.

NOTEBOOK / LAPTOP



Laptop computers use an LCD/TFT screen, a keyboard and all other input and output devices in the base. They typically use a trackpad or a raised button to control the pointer on the screen instead of a mouse. They are battery operated, with rechargeable power packs.

EMBEDDED COMPUTER SYSTEM



An embedded system is a small processor (computer) that is inside a large piece of equipment, e.g. washing machine. This has a processor and memory chips and of course all the preset washing machine programs for the washing.

Other embedded systems include mobile phones, cars and games systems.

MAINFRAME COMPUTER

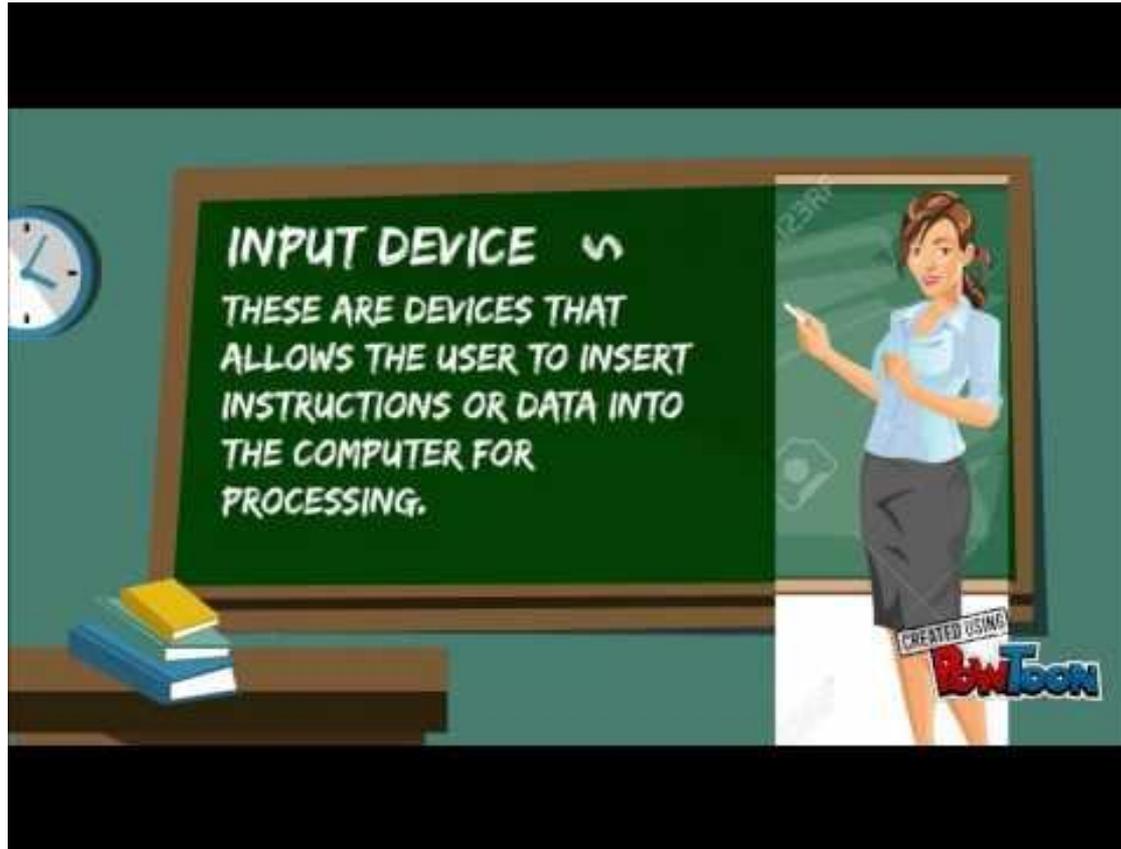


This type of computer is very large and very powerful.

Mainframe features include:

- the ability to process large amounts of data very quickly
- vast amounts of backing storage
- large memory capacity

INPUT & OUTPUT DEVICES - CLASS VIDEO



INPUT, OUTPUT AND STORAGE



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

- >What input device is used for entering text into a word document?
- >Identify output devices used to listen to music
- >Where can you find an embedded computer system?
- >Name the features of a desktop computer
- >Name a device that is both an input and output device
- >What is meant by the term input device?

Storage Devices

You will need to know the following:

- >What is a secondary storage device?
- >Identify a range of storage devices
- >To be able to explain the advantages and disadvantages of each device.

Useful Link: http://www.teach-ict.com/gcse_new/computer%20systems/storage_devices/home_storage_devices.htm

STORAGE CAPACITIES

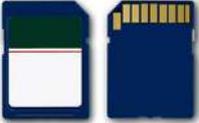
As technology has improved the capacity within our devices and of our external devices has expanded.

A file size can be influenced by a number of factors but ultimately the more information a file stores, the larger it will be.

Byte (B)	Kilobyte (KB)	Megabyte (MB)	Gigabyte (GB)	Terabyte (TB)
1 Character in a text file	A plain text email	A Photo	16 hours of music	500 hours of films

REVISION ACTIVITY:

Challenge: WHAT CAN YOU REMEMBER?

Can you name them?

Can you talk about the capacity?

Can you talk about what media (sound, images, text, video) they commonly store?

Can you describe any advantages or disadvantages.

- Are they cheap?
- Do they break easily?
- Are they easy to lose?
- Can they store lots?

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

- >What is the purpose of a secondary storage device?
- >Name 3 storage devices
- >Identify the best storage device for storing music
- >Describe the advantages of a USB?
- >What are the disadvantage of a floppy disk?
- >Which storage capacity is bigger, 2gb or 2tb?