Unit: 5.4 – Computing systems and networks – Systems and Searching

Knowledge Organiser

	Key Learning
Lesson 1: **Y5 - CS6 (KPI)**, Y5 – CS8, Y5 - CS9	Systems
Lesson 2: **Y5 - CS6 (KPI)**, Y5 – CS8, Y5 - CS9	Computer Systems and Us

Communicate - share or exchange information, news, or ideas.

Data - Information in an electronic form that can be stored and used by a computer.

Digital - Involves or relates to the use of computer technology.

Employee – Someone employed for wages or salary to do a job.

Inputs – What is put in, taken in, or operated on by any process or system.

Manufacturer – A person or company that makes goods for sale.

Media – Audio, video or images.

Outputs – What is produced by, or taken out of a computer system.

Pedestrian – A person walking rather than travelling in a vehicle.

Process - A series of actions or steps taken in order to achieve a particular goal.

Sensors – A device that detects events or changes in its environment and sends the information to other electronics, often a computer processor.

Stationary – To keep still.

Key Questions

What is a system? What are some examples of systems?

A system is a group of interacting or interrelated elements that act according to a set of rules to form a unified whole. In other words, a group of smaller things which work together to create a greater, bigger thing! Some examples of this are the braking system on a bike, our circulatory system which controls our blood flow, or our legal system, which controls how the law works in our country.

How does Amazon's 'Smart locker' system work?

The customer orders an item from their device. This information is transferred via the Internet to Amazon servers, which direct it to a warehouse which contains the item. The item is then boxed up, and sent out via courier, whom drop it in a specific locker. The customer is then notified that their item is available for collection, and they are given a QR code to scan when they get there, which will take them to the correct locker.

How do systems help us?

Systems help us achieve objectives that their individual components would not be able to achieve alone. Systems combine different parts to allow more complicated output to be achieved.