

Sticky Knowledge:

- ✓ I can select appropriate tools to add emphasis and effect to my work.
- ✓ I can explain why I have chosen my layout and formatting.
- ✓ I can review and edit my work and talk about the changes I made.
- ✓ I can explain why my work is suitable for the audience.
- ✓ I can create a database structure of my own and enter the data.
- ✓ I can prepare a data collection form and collect quality information.
- ✓ I can use databases to create a graph.
- ✓ I can select the most appropriate form of graph for a data set giving reasons for my choice.
- ✓ I can interpret graphs of data collected from a variety of sources.

Using a database

We can filter data within a database, for example we may wish to see only countries in Europe.

We can sort data within a database, for example this data has been sorted by population from smallest to largest.

Country	Continent	Capital City	Population	Coastline	Area (sq km)
China	Asia	Beijing	1,442,965,000	Y	9,600,000
USA	North America	Washington DC	332,278,200	Y	9,160,000
France	Europe	Paris	67,413,000	Y	547,557
England	Europe	London	56,489,800	Y	130,373
Spain	Europe	Madrid	48,196,693	Y	504,782
Australia	Oceania	Canberra	26,538,800	Y	7,680,000

Big Idea:

I can select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information.

Databases

Databases are used in many different places. Your school might use a database to store information about attendance or to store pupils and teachers' contact information.

Vocabulary

Database:

A computerised system that makes it easy to search, select and store information.

Sort:

To organise data, for example by date, number or alphabetical order.

Filter:

To pick out data that matches a particular circumstance.

Record:

Contains all the information needed about a particular object.

Field:

Each record contains fields – a single piece of information about an object.

Abstraction:

Sorting through information to decide what is relevant and what is irrelevant.