

<b><u>Key Stage 2</u></b>	
<b>Algorithm</b>	An algorithm is a set of instructions that we complete in order to achieve a task. You could write an algorithm to complete mundane tasks such as making a cup of tea or to complete complex tasks such as calculating the odds that a team will win a football match. In computing an algorithm refers to the set of instructions that a computer follows in the order in which they are given.
<b>Coding</b>	Coding is putting information and commands into a program, making it possible for u to create software, apps and websites.
<b>Computational logic / thinking</b>	Computational logic is a term that describes the decision-making progress used in programming and writing algorithms.
<b>Debug</b>	Debugging is checking the code in a computer program to ensure it works, and changing it if it doesn't. When writing a computer program things will often go wrong. When writing a program you have to test and debug your program to ensure that it produces correct results.
<b>Decomposition</b>	Decomposition is the process by which a large, difficult problem can be broken down into a series of smaller, simpler problems, thus making the overall problem easier to solve.
<b>Hardware</b>	Hardware is the physical part of a computer, which uses electrical signals to complete the calculations needed to make software run. Examples of hardware are the computer circuit board, memory, processor and/or other equipment related to a computer, such as printers, monitors and keyboards.
<b>Input</b>	Information that goes into the computer.
<b>Network</b>	Computers linked within a building or area.
<b>Output</b>	Information that comes out of the computer.
<b>Search Engine</b>	programs that search an index of the world wide web for keywords and display the results in order.
<b>Software</b>	Software is created using a programming language and is the non-physical part of a computer. Software can be written once and sold multiple times, for instance Microsoft doesn't have to rebuild Microsoft Word every time they have a new customer, they just make a copy of the files they already have.
<b>System (Operating System)</b>	The Operating System sits between the software and hardware and acts as a translator. It tells the hardware when to run calculations and passes the answers back to the software so that it can decide what calculations to run next.