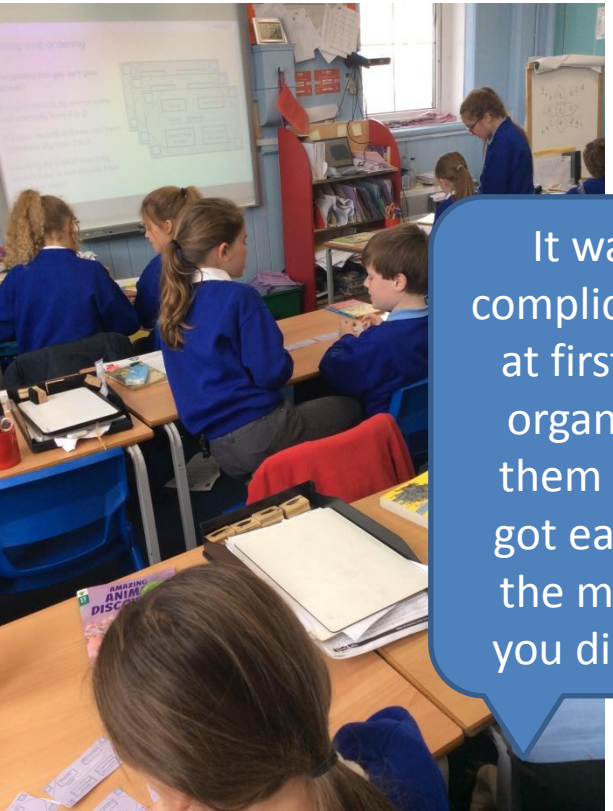
# Flat-file Computing databases

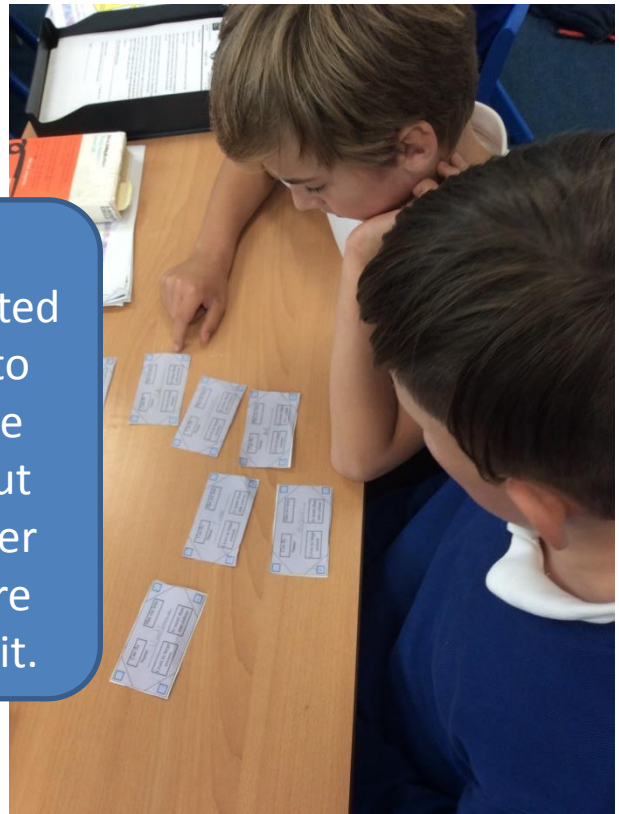
Autumn 2021

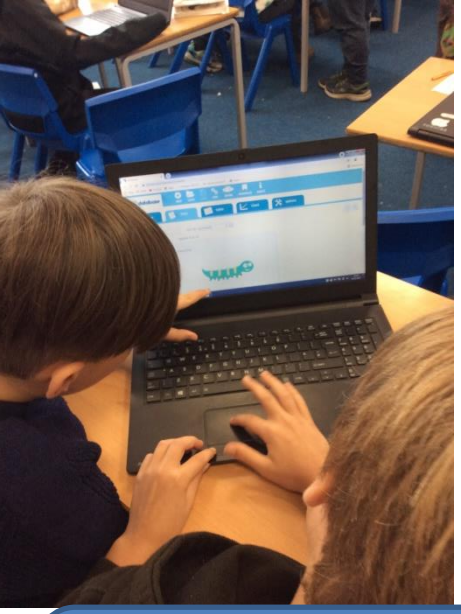
Class Lynher

In our first lesson we made a paper database putting information into fields and then organising them to answer questions.

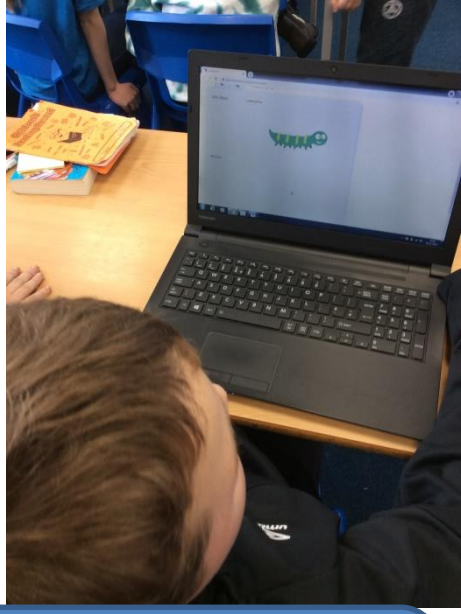


It was complicated at first to organise them but got easier the more you did it.



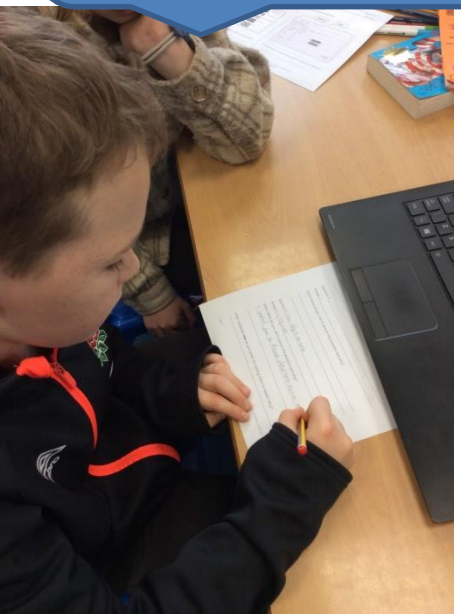


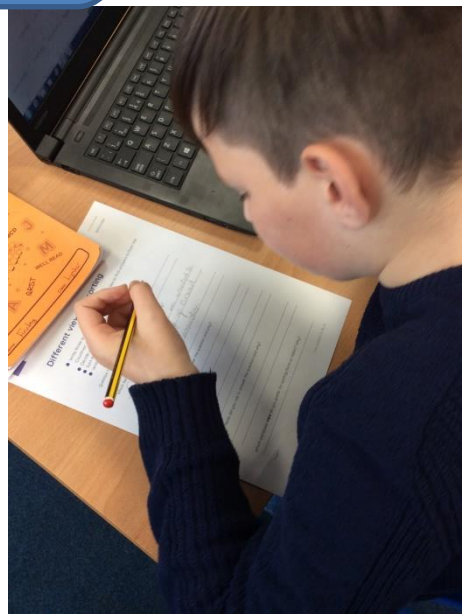
In this lesson we then looked at how a similar database would look online. We compared it to the paper based one we did last week.

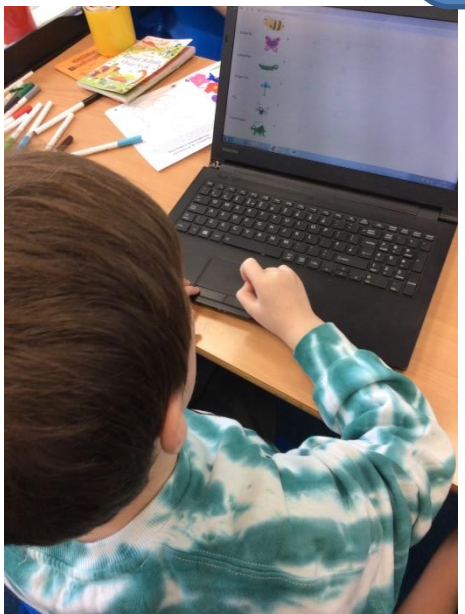


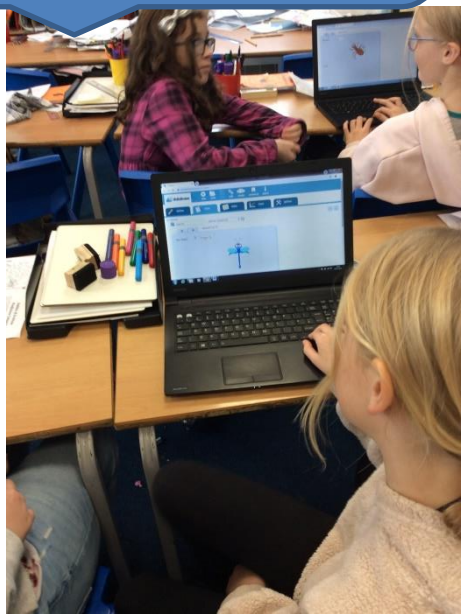
It was definitely easier to sort them on a computer.

It was a lot quicker because they have it coded.

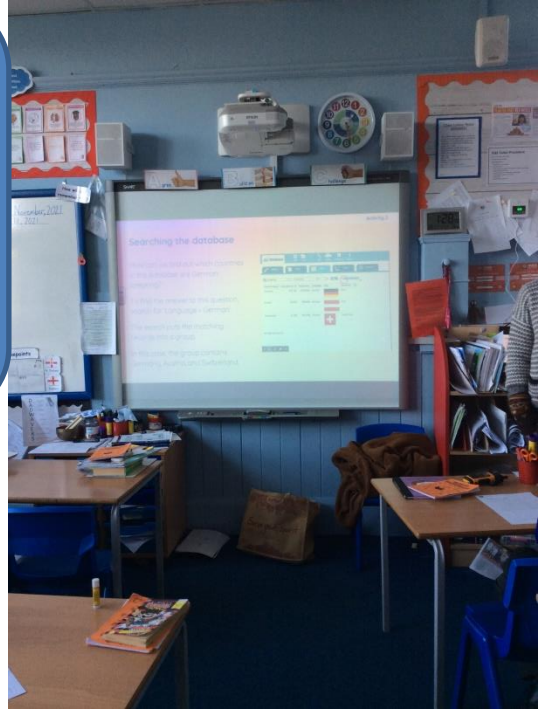




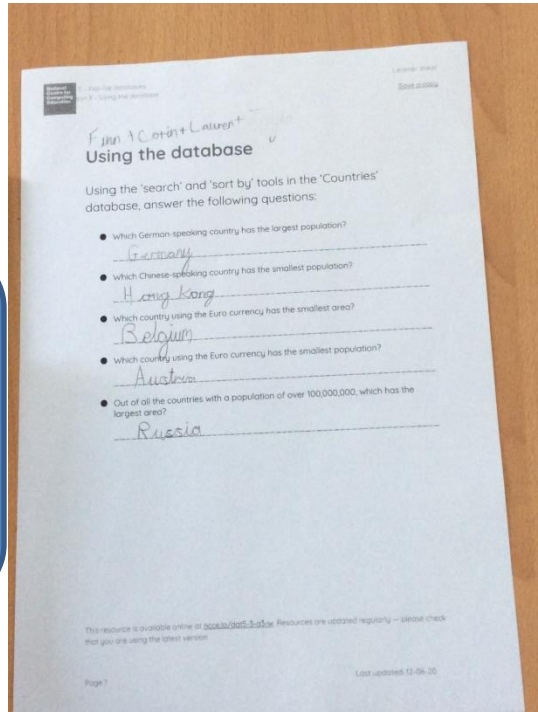




We learnt about different tools that can be used on a database such as search and sort.



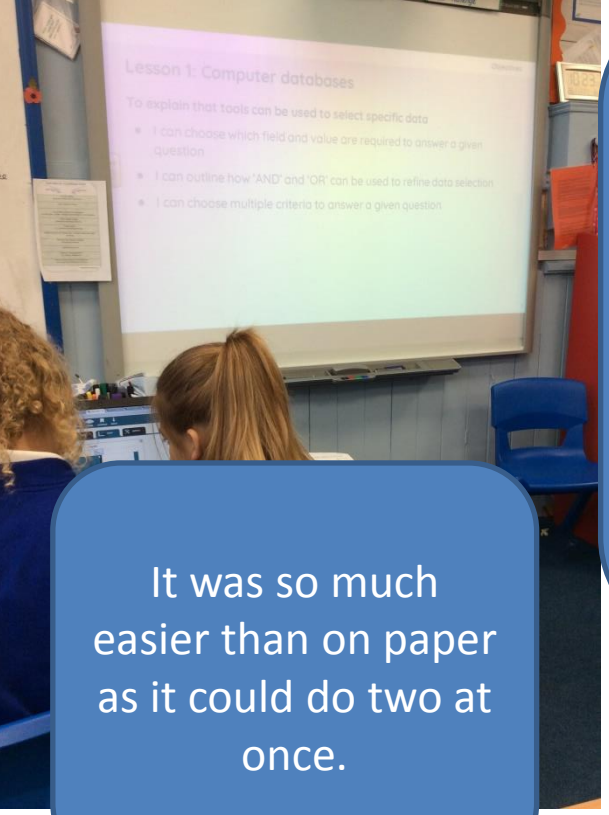
It was easy to answer the questions using the functions.



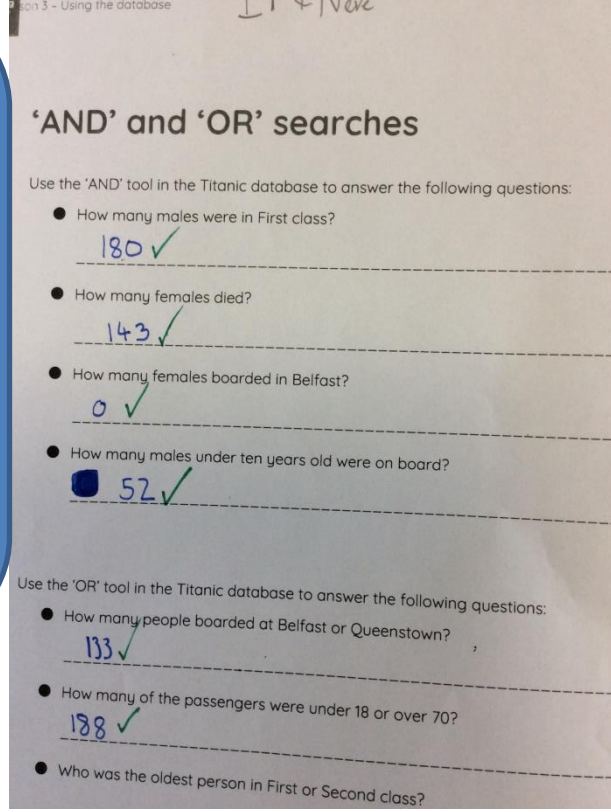
Using the database

Using the 'search' and 'sort by' tools in the 'Countries' database, answer the following questions:

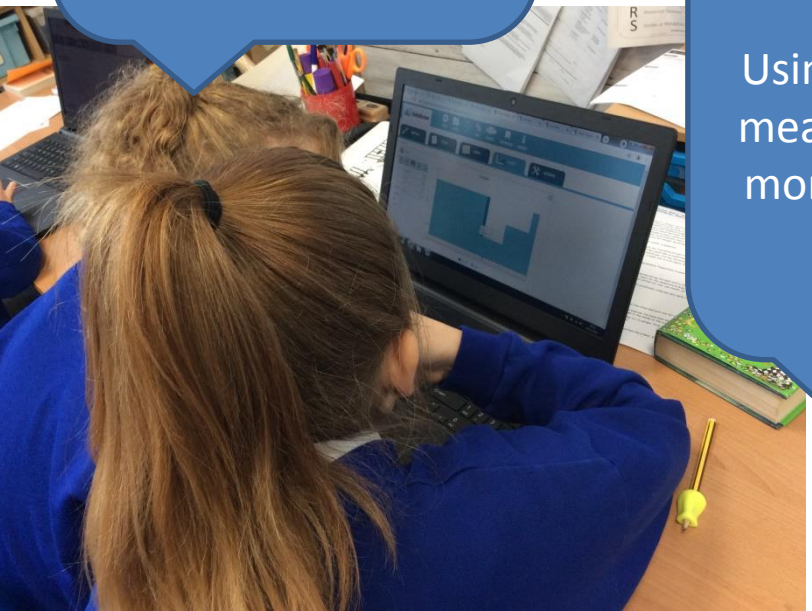
- Which German-speaking country has the largest population?
  Germany
- Which Chinese-speaking country has the smallest population?
  Hong Kong
- Which country using the Euro currency has the smallest area?
  Belgium
- Which country using the Euro currency has the smallest population?
  Austria
- Out of all the countries with a population of over 100,000,000, which has the largest area?
  Russia



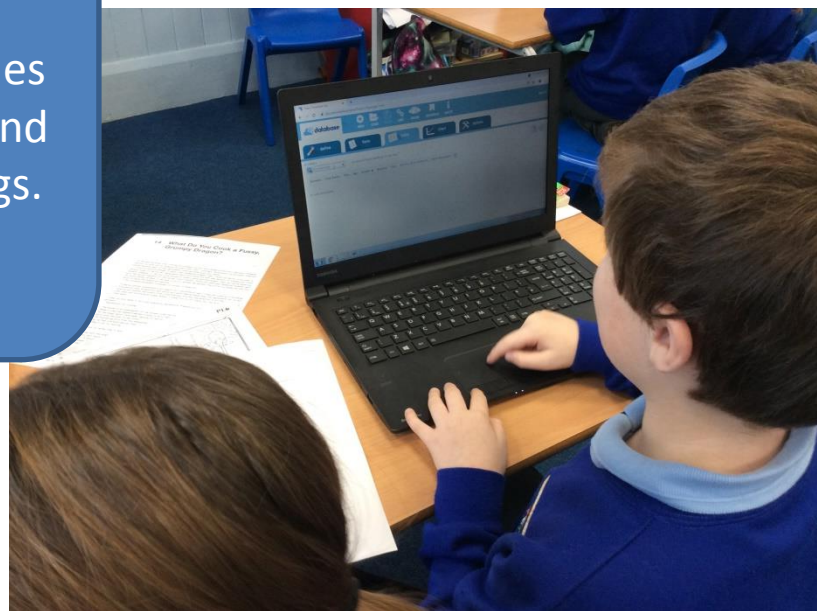

We learnt how to use different searches including one that searches for more than one field in a database to answer a variety of questions.




It was so much easier than on paper as it could do two at once.

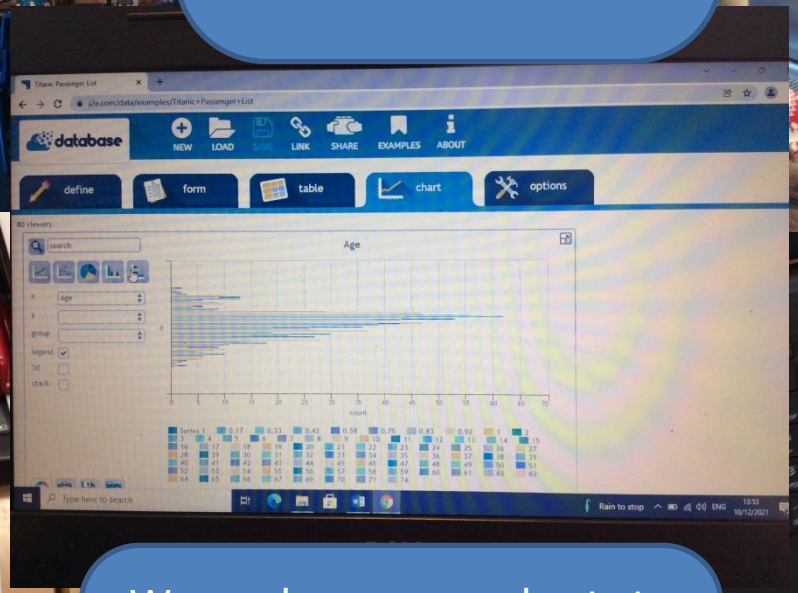


Using these searches meant you could find more specific things.



In this lesson we thought about what makes a useful chart and then made our own charts from data to answer questions about it.

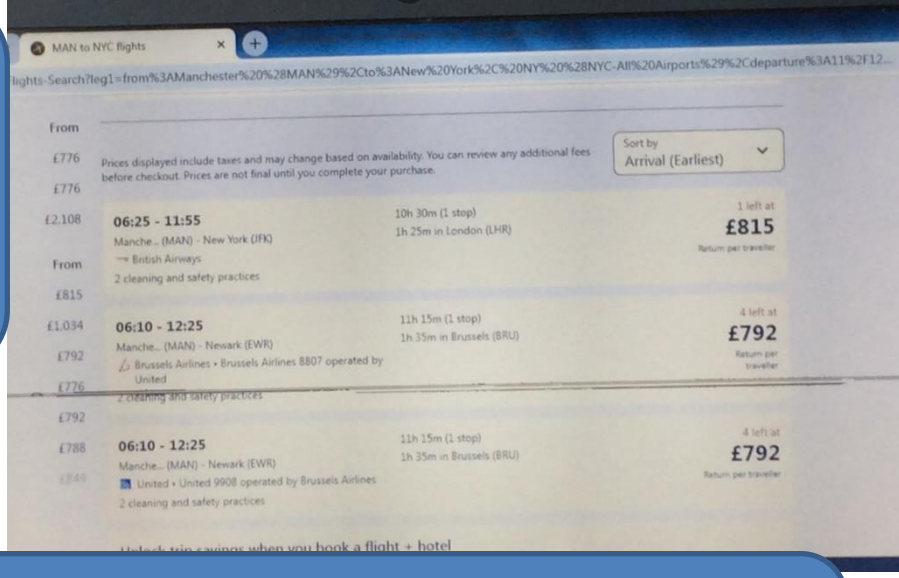
A bar chart is easier to show singular information for lots of groups.



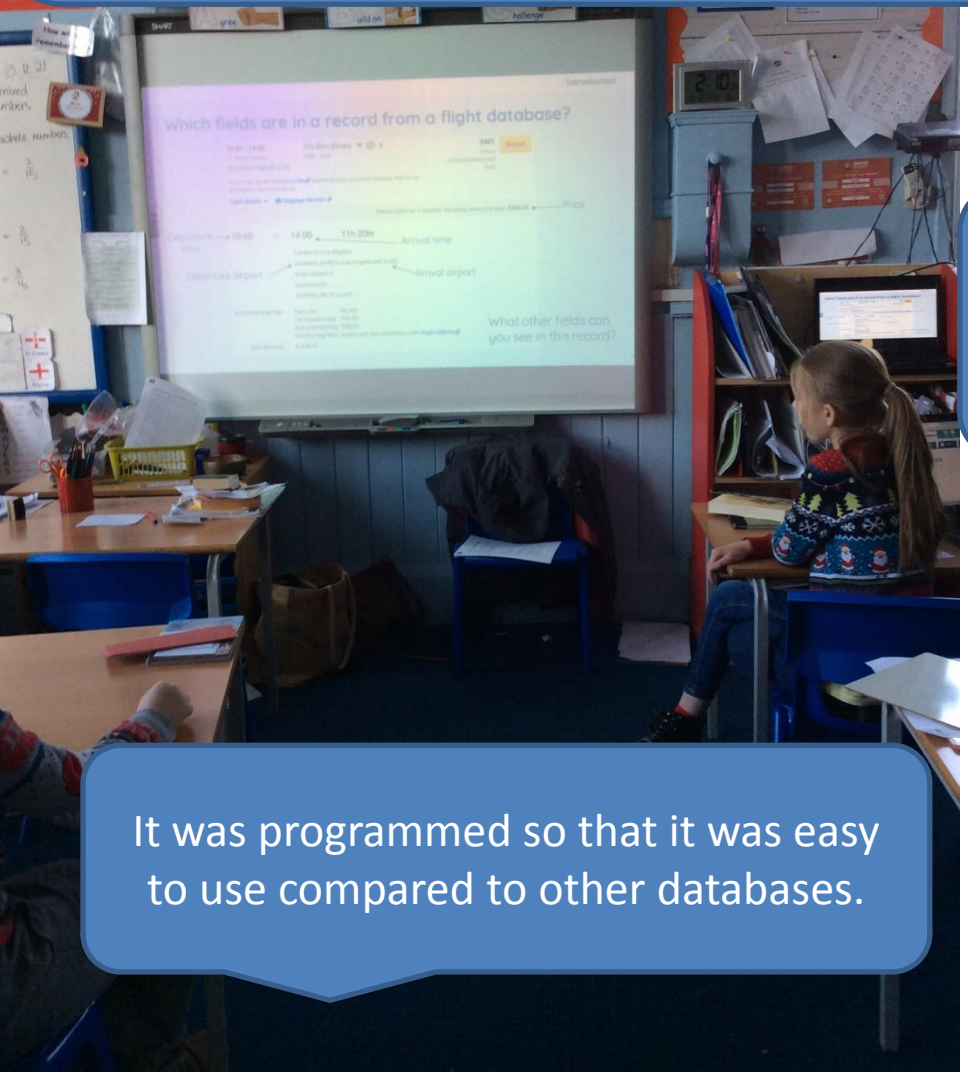

Different charts had different uses. A pie chart is good for showing large amounts for fewer groups.

We made our own charts to answer questions and tried different ones each time. I found the bar chart the easiest to read.

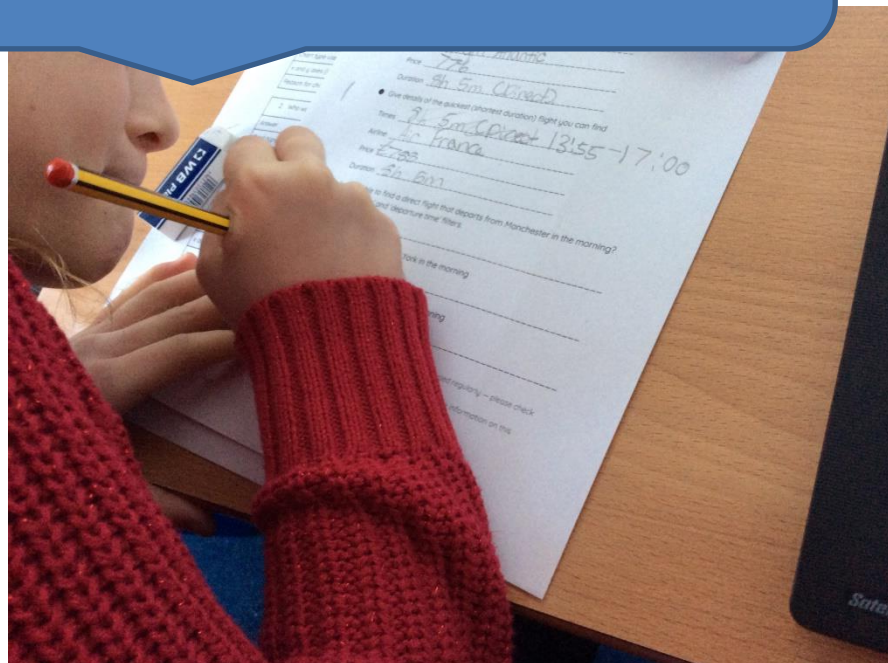
For our endpoint we used a real life database to ask and answer questions on a flight search. We had to find flights to match a set criteria.




It was good to see a proper database that real people can use.




It was programmed so that it was easy to use compared to other databases.



# Computing FLE Y5/6 Flat-file databases

**What I have learnt before:**

I have used a web search

## Forever facts

- Databases allow people to search and sort large quantities of data to find information
- Information is data that has been processed so a human can read, understand and use it
- Just because information in on a computer does not mean it is accurate
- AND in a search looks for both
- OR in a search looks for either
- Different charts suit different information

## Skills

- I can use tools within a database to order and answer questions
- I can create graphs and charts to help solve problems
- I can use a database to answer a question
- I can present work to others

## Exciting Books


## Our Endpoint

I can use a real life database

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

| | |
|---|---|
| database | a computerised system that makes it easy to search, select and store information |
| record | each item you put in your database |
| field | a column in a database that has a set attribute |
| filter | displays the records you want to see |
| group | to put like information together |
| search | finding data that satisfies a condition |
| sort | to arrange information in a chosen way |
| criteria | a standard for selecting something |

Cultural Capital: Real life knowledge it links to is online databases such as flights. Possible jobs: Data entry, research