

KEY QUESTION:

What are the 3 functions of HTML, CSS and JavaScript on webpage design?

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

```
Start again Download Check my code ▶  
1 <!DOCTYPE html>  
2 <html>  
3   <p> This is a duck. </p>  
4   <img src='images/duck.jpg' >  
5 </html>
```

This is a duck.



This HTML code tells the webpage to display text and an image.

CODING EXAMPLES



HTML code is the builder code. It puts the basic information and links on a webpage.



CSS is the artist code. It makes the webpage layout colourful and interesting.



JavaScript is the wizard code. It adds fancy dropdown boxes, auto completes information and displays error messages.

COMPUTING

COMPUTER SCIENCE
YEAR 6 AUTUMN

VOCABULARY KEY TERMS

RGB (red, green, and blue) refers to a system for representing the colours to be used on a computer display. Red, green, and blue can be combined in various proportions to obtain any **colour** in the visible spectrum.

Black: RGB(0,0,0) 

White: RGB(255,255,255) 

Red: RGB(255,0,0) 

Green: RGB(0,255,0) 

Blue: RGB(0,0,255) 

Yellow: RGB(255,255,0) 

Magenta: RGB(255,0,255) 

Cyan: RGB(0,255,255) 

Hexadecimal is different from the usual base 10 number system and is base 16. This means that counting is a mixture of numbers then letters. 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F

White	#FFFFFF
Silver	#C0C0C0
Gray	#808080
Black	#000000
Red	#FF0000
Maroon	#800000
Yellow	#FFFF00
Olive	#808000
Lime	#00FF00
Green	#008000
Aqua	#00FFFF
Teal	#008080
Blue	#0000FF
Navy	#000080
Fuchsia	#FF00FF
Purple	#800080

KEY QUESTION:

x

What are keyboard shortcuts?

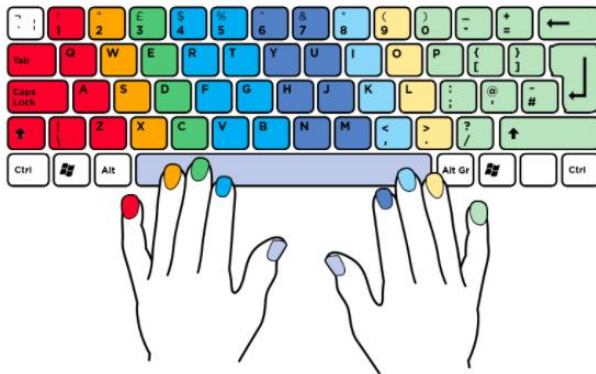
COMPUTING

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
DATA HANDLING
YEAR 6 AUTUMN

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

x

Touch typing guide.



VOCABULARY KEY TERMS

x

Shortcuts

a key or combination of keys providing quick access to a function within a computer program.

GOOGLE DOCUMENT SHORTCUTS

x

Character Formatting

Google Docs has heaps of shortcuts that allow you to apply character formatting (paragraph formatting is covered in the next section). When you need to italicize, bold, or underline some text, these are the types of shortcuts you'll use.

- **Ctrl+B (Windows/Chrome OS) and Cmd+B (macOS):** Apply bold formatting
- **Ctrl+I (Windows/Chrome OS) and Cmd+I (macOS):** Apply italic formatting
- **Ctrl+U (Windows/Chrome OS) and Cmd+U (macOS):** Apply underline formatting

General Program Actions

These are your everyday keyboard shortcuts that make it easier to do everything from copy text to undo a mistake.

- **Ctrl+C (Windows/Chrome OS) and Cmd+C (macOS):** Copy selected text or graphics to the Clipboard
- **Ctrl+X (Windows/Chrome OS) and Cmd+X (macOS):** Cut selected text or graphics to the Clipboard
- **Ctrl+V (Windows/Chrome OS) and Cmd+V (macOS):** Paste the contents of the Clipboard to your document

KEY QUESTION:

x

Why do some websites have fake news?

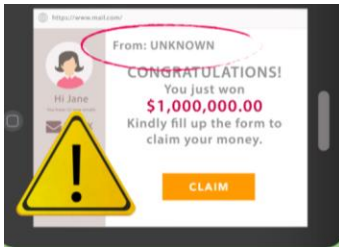
COMPUTING

DIGITAL LITERACY
YEAR 6 AUTUMN

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

x

Example of a fake message



VOCABULARY KEY TERMS

x

Clickbait

content whose main purpose is to attract attention and encourage visitors to click on a link to a particular web page.

Sensationalist

the presentation of stories in a way that is intended to provoke public interest or excitement, at the expense of accuracy.

CHECK IF IT IS FAKE NEWS?

x

Question

Who made this?

Who is the target audience?

Who paid for this? Or, who gets paid if you click on this?

Who might benefit or be harmed by this message?

What is left out of this message that might be important?

Is this credible (and what makes you think that)?

Investigate

- Look for unusual URLs or site names, including those that end with ".co" -- these are often trying to appear like legitimate news sites, but they aren't.
- Look for signs of low quality, such as words in all caps, headlines with glaring grammatical errors, bold claims with no sources, and sensationalist images (women in bikinis are popular clickbait on fake news sites). These are clues that you should be skeptical of the source.
- Check a site's "About Us" section. Find out who supports the site or who is associated with it. If this information doesn't exist -- and if the site requires that you register before you can learn anything about its backers -- you have to wonder why they aren't being transparent.
- Check Snopes, Wikipedia, and Google before trusting or sharing news that seems too good (or bad) to be true.
- Consider whether other credible, mainstream news outlets are reporting the same news. If they're not, it doesn't mean it's not true, but it does mean you should dig deeper.
- Check your emotions. Clickbait and fake news strive for extreme reactions. If the news you're reading makes you really angry or super smug, it could be a sign that you're being played. Check multiple sources before trusting.

KEY QUESTION:

x

How do you create a memorable, secure password?

COMPUTING

E SAFETY

YEAR 6 AUTUMN

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

x

Make a tricky password.

Don't use real words or anything people could guess. Use a mixture of capital letters, symbols and numbers.

VOCABULARY KEY TERMS

x



Strong passwords

passwords are based on a descriptive sentence that's easy for you to remember and difficult for someone else to guess.



Moderate passwords

are passwords that are strong and not easy to guess by bad software, but could be guessed by someone who knows you.



Weak passwords

commonly use personal information, are easy to crack, and can be guessed by someone who knows you.

TIPS FOR CREATING A PASSWORD.

x

Know to R3pl@ce le++ers wit# sYmb0ls & n^mb3rs 1ike Thi\$

Do not use the same password on multiple sites

You can create a few different variations of the same password for different accounts

Do not include personal information like your name, birthday or pet's name

Never give your password to anyone!