

Information

Digital systems can be connected, enabling users to access and share one devices (e.g. printer) from multiple digital systems (desktop computers or mobile devices). These devices will form a network. Connected devices share information and data can be transmitted between the devices.

Some of the ways devices can be connected include:

- **Ethernet cable:** This is a physical cable that will connect devices.
- **Wi-Fi:** Having access to the internet without being directly connected to a physical. A proud Aussie invention!
- **Bluetooth:** Another way to connect devices that don't need cables. Many devices can be connected together via radio frequencies within a set radius.

A network can be made up of 1 or more of the different connection methods

Once devices are connected they can access the same information. A school or organisation will have a network. Regardless of the device in use, if it is on the network, users will have access to all files and devices. As soon as the device is disconnected from the network or it's on a different network, those files are no longer accessible.

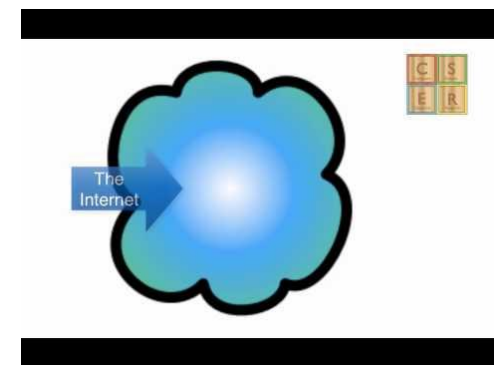
Curriculum Expectations

Students will explain how systems are connected to create a network and how the data is transmitted between devices. The detail of this is generalised information about transmitting data.

Video Resource

Click on the image to the open the video.

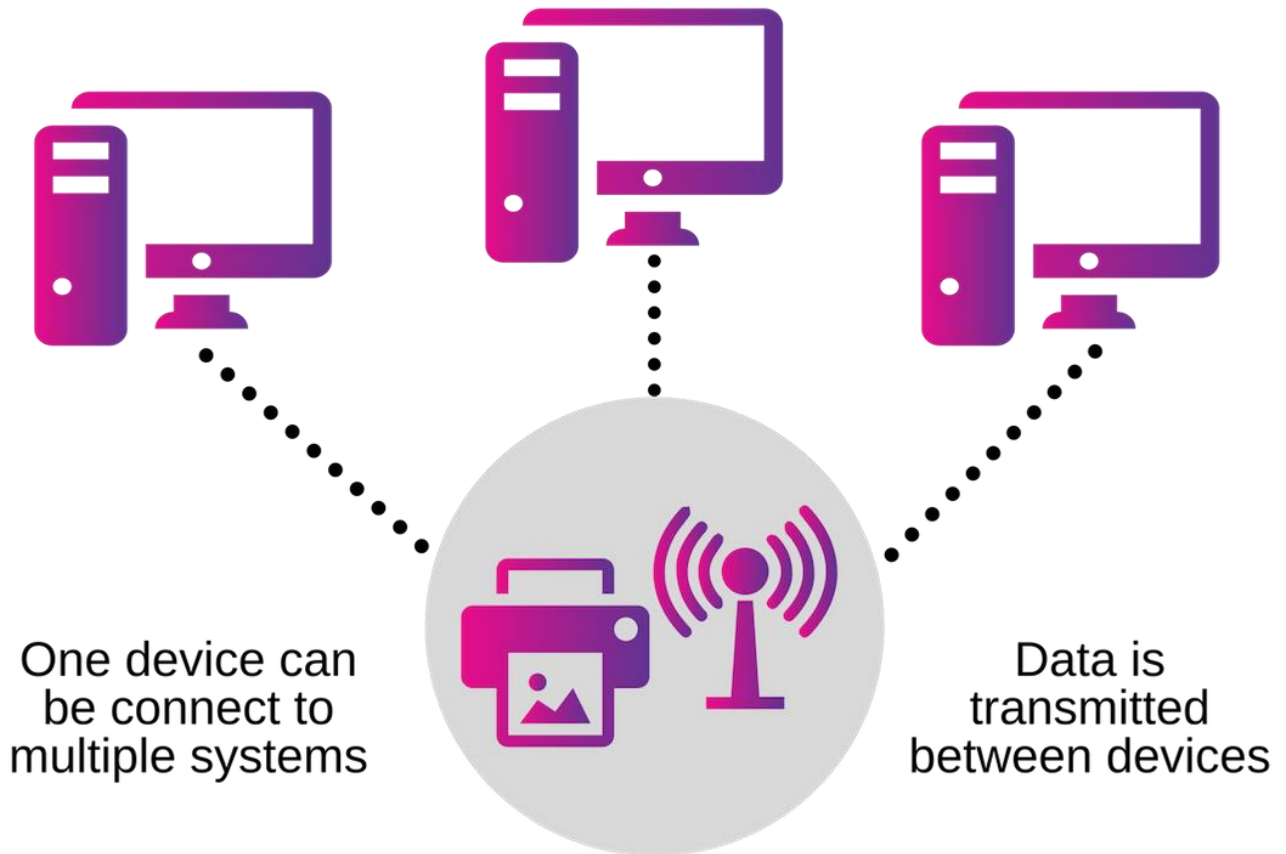
This video defines what a network is, how it relates to digital systems (and non-digital systems). It looks at how the internet is part of a large-scale network.



Video Source: Computing Science Education Research (CSER)

NETWORKS

When digital systems are linked together they form networks.



Digital systems can be connected by:

Wired with Ethernet cables

Wireless with WiFi

Wireless with Bluetooth

