

Big data 2

Big data	Massive deposits of information that continue to be collected through the internet, used by data analysts to investigate, analyse and determine ways to improve businesses.
Bluetooth	Device to device connectivity, for example sharing images between two smart phones.
Corrupt data	When data becomes unstable, unusable, unreadable from either transfer or storage.
Digital revolution	An era beginning in the 1980s, when technology began to develop from using analog to digital technologies. It is sometimes known as the Third Industrial Revolution.
GPS	Global Positioning System, designed to monitor satellite data to determine your position on Earth, for example in a car sat nav system.
Infrared waves	The red section of the electromagnetic spectrum, which is invisible to the eye but can transmit small amounts of data.
Internet of Things (IoT)	A network of smart devices around a building that collect, monitor and distribute data to work harmoniously together.
QR code	Quick Response code. Is presented in a similar way to a bar code and when scanned, can take you to a specific website or provide information.
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification is a device that uses radio signals to check where something or someone is.
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module. A SIM card includes a chip that stores a unique IMSI (International mobile subscriber identity) to enable you to register your mobile phone number.
Computer simulation	Computer generated imitation of something such as a program test or product prototype.
Smart school/city	A school or city, which uses IoT technology to monitor and react to events, so that they can operate in a more interactive way, in real time.

What does 100mb look like (approximately)?

- > Four hours browsing the internet
- > One 30 minute episode on TV
- > Send 3,000 emails, without attachments
- > One hour on interactive online maps
- > 30 minutes on a video call
- > Listen to 25 music tracks
- > Stream six four-minute videos
- > Send 3,000 instant messages



Key facts



There are various methods of wireless data transfer. Examples of these are:

Machine-readable (visual) codes:



Wireless radio communication methods:

