



**Traditional networks** are made up of several PCs, routers and other devices that are connected using cables and wires. **Ad hoc networks** are networks that do not require wires or cables, Modern technology has made it possible for organisations to connect devices when they are needed.

**Examples of ad hoc networks:**

- PAN
- Open Wi-Fi
- Tethering or Personal Hotspot

**Issues affecting availability:**

- Rural vs city locations
- Developed vs developing countries
- Available infrastructure
- Mobile network coverage
- Blackspot

**What is cloud storage?**

Files and folders are stored remotely rather than on a PC or device. The files are stored on servers so they can be accessed via the internet. When you want to access the media, the data is downloaded or streamed to the device you wish to use it on. It remains in the file in the cloud unless you delete it. Data on your device can also be uploaded to the cloud.

**Collaboration tools allow users to:**

- Add comments to documents
- Track changes made to the document
- Use services such as live editing
- Use chat facilities to discuss proposed changes to documents, plans or drawings before these changes are made in the file.

**Cookies**

Web applications often use session cookies to keep a user logged in, even if they leave a page and return to it later. Cookie data is used by organisations in many ways e.g. sharing data that enables a server to deliver web content that is tailored to your needs.

**The impact of technology on the environment**

The technology we use everyday impacts on the environment in many ways e.g. the use of non-renewable resources:

- precious metals used in manufacture of technology,
- coal used to generate electricity to power technology
- old technology that requires special disposal

**What is Net Neutrality?**

Net neutrality is your ability to pick any available products or services that you choose without your choices being filtered or influenced by the organisation that provides your internet connection. The connections used to navigate the internet are provided as a service by various ISPs. A basic principle of the internet is that all data is treated equally. This means that ISPs do not block, tamper with, speed up or slow down any data transfers based on source, destination or type of internet data.

**Data Protection Principles**

- The Data Protection Act – protects your information and the way information about you is used.
- May 2018 - the GDPR (General Data Protection Regulations) were introduced that manage the way data is captured, processed, stored and protected.
- The GDPR has led to additions to the principles of the Data Protection Act.