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Safari

Tabs, bookmarks, bigger text, passwords and staying safe on iPhone, iPad and Mac, explained in plain English

A plain-English guide for seniors and families

Take your time — you can't break it

Written for you by Bill — Bill's Home Tech

(330) 200-8042 · BillsHomeTech.com

For Safari on iOS, iPadOS & macOS 26 and 27 · facts current November 2026

What's Inside

This is your Safari guide. Safari is the web browser that comes on every iPhone, iPad and Mac. Read it in any order: if you're new to Safari, start with Part 1; if a scary warning just popped up, go straight to Chapter 21. Steps are written for iPhone first, with notes for the iPad and Mac. Apple moves Safari's buttons around from time to time, so where a button may be in a different place on your device, this guide tells you what to look for.

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PART 1

Getting Started with Safari

What Safari is, which version you have, how to find your way around the screen, and how to set it up so the buttons you need are always in plain sight.

CHAPTER 1

A Note from Bill

Hello, and welcome. If you own an iPhone, an iPad or a Mac, you already have **Safari**. It's the little blue compass, and it's the app you use to look things up, read the news, check the weather, shop, bank and visit just about any website there is. Most people use it every day without ever being shown how it works.

I'm Bill. I've spent more than 30 years working with technology, and these days I help families here in Portage County, Ohio, get comfortable with theirs. I wrote this guide the way I'd explain things sitting next to you at the kitchen table: slowly, in plain English, one step at a time.

What this guide covers

- Finding your way around Safari on the iPhone, iPad and Mac, including Apple's newer look.
- Tabs: opening them, closing them, getting back one you closed by accident, and keeping them organized.
- Saving pages you like with bookmarks, Favorites and the Reading List.
- Making pages easier to read: bigger text, Reader, and having a page read out loud to you.
- Passwords: letting your Apple devices remember them safely and fill them in for you.
- Privacy: Private Browsing, clearing your history, and the protections Safari already gives you.
- Scams: what to do when a page shouts "Your iPhone is infected!" (it isn't).
- Downloads: where files go when you save them.

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

Once Safari feels familiar, the whole internet opens up: recipes, church bulletins, doctor's portals, the grandkids' photos, the answer to any question. And you'll be able to tell a real warning from a fake one, which is the most important safety skill on the web.

You can't break it

Please explore. Tap things. Open menus and close them again. Nothing you do in Safari will damage your iPhone, iPad or Mac. If a page ever looks wrong or scary, you can always close it, and Chapter 21 shows you exactly how.

And I'm a phone call away

If you get stuck or something doesn't look like it does here, call me at **(330) 200-8042**. Apple changes Safari's look from time to time, and I'm happy to help you match what's on your screen to what's in this guide.

— Bill

CHAPTER 2

What Safari Is, and Which Version You Have

A **web browser** is the app you use to visit websites. Safari is Apple's browser. It comes free on every iPhone, iPad and Mac, and it's already set up and ready to go. Google Chrome and Microsoft Edge are other browsers that do the same job; you don't need them unless you want them.

Why Safari looks different from a year ago

In 2025 Apple gave its software a new look it calls **Liquid Glass**: see-through, rounded buttons that float over the page. Safari got the biggest makeover. On the iPhone, the address bar shrank to a small floating oval and several buttons were tucked into a menu. That arrived with **iOS 26** (the iPhone's software), **iPadOS 26** and **macOS 26**.

Then on **September 14, 2026**, Apple released the next round: **iOS 27**, **iPadOS 27** and **macOS 27**. These keep the Liquid Glass look and adjust Safari's buttons again. So depending on whether your device has updated yet, your Safari may look a little different from a friend's.

GOOD TO KNOW

This guide works for both

Everything in this guide was written for iOS 26 and iOS 27 (and the matching iPad and Mac versions). Where the two differ, I tell you what to look for. Menu names in **Settings** barely change between versions, so when in doubt, the Settings route is the reliable one.

How to see which version you have

On an iPhone or iPad

1. Open the **Settings** app (the gray gears).
2. Tap **General**, then tap **About**.
3. Look at the line that says **iOS Version** (or **iPadOS Version**). A number starting with 26 or 27 means you have the new look.

On a Mac

1. Click the Apple menu in the top-left corner of the screen.
2. Choose **About This Mac**. The macOS version number is shown in the window that opens.

Should you update?

Generally, yes. Updates fix security holes, and Safari is the app that faces the open internet all day. On an iPhone or iPad, updates are in **Settings** > **General** > **Software Update**. Plug in, connect to Wi-Fi, and let it run, ideally overnight.

HEADS UP

Updates never arrive by pop-up

Real Apple updates come through Settings (or System Settings on a Mac). A web page that says "Your Safari is out of date, tap here to update" is a trick. Close it. More on these fakes in Chapter 21.

CHAPTER 3

Finding Your Way Around Safari on iPhone

Let's open Safari and take a look. Tap the blue **compass** icon on your Home Screen. If you can't find it, swipe down in the middle of the Home Screen and type **Safari** in the search box.

The address bar: one box, two jobs

The long oval box is the **address bar**. It's the heart of Safari, and it does two jobs at once:

- **Go to a website.** If you know the address, like **weather.gov**, type it and tap **Go**.
- **Ask a question.** If you don't know the address, type what you want in plain words, like **library hours Kent Ohio**, and Safari searches the web for you.

You don't have to decide which you're doing. Safari figures it out. Type whatever's in your head.

> TIP
> **Typing a web address**
> You never need to type "www" or "https://". Just the name and the ending, like **usps.com**, is enough.

The buttons you'll use most

Button	What it looks like	What it does
Back	An arrow pointing left (<)	Takes you to the page you were just on. The most useful button there is.
Forward	An arrow pointing right (>)	Undoes a Back.
Share	A square with an arrow pointing up	Sends the page to someone, adds it to your Favorites or Reading List, prints it.
Bookmarks	An open book	Shows your bookmarks, Reading List and History.
Tabs	Two overlapping squares	Shows every page you have open, and lets you open or close them.
More / page menu	Three dots, or a small icon at the edge of the address bar	Reader, text size, Listen to Page and other page options.

Where these buttons sit depends on the **tab layout** you choose. In Apple's newest "Compact" layout, some of them are hidden inside a menu. If you'd rather see them all at once, Chapter 4 shows you how to switch.

Where did the buttons go?

When you scroll down a page, Safari shrinks or hides its buttons to give you more room to read. This is the number one thing that makes people think something is broken. To bring them back:

- Scroll **up** a little, or
- Tap the very bottom edge of the screen (or the shrunken address bar).

Choosing your search engine

When you type a question, Safari sends it to a **search engine**, which is Google unless you've changed it. You can pick another in **Settings** > **Apps** > **Safari** > **Search Engine**. Most people never need to touch this. If it has changed and you didn't change it, that's worth a look; Chapter 24 covers it.

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

Knowing just three things (type in the address bar, tap Back when you're lost, and scroll up to bring the buttons back) covers most of what you'll ever do in Safari.

CHAPTER 4

Choosing a Tab Layout You Like

Starting with iOS 26, Safari on the iPhone lets you pick how the address bar and buttons are arranged. There are three choices, and none of them is wrong. Pick the one that feels comfortable.

The three layouts

Layout	What you see	Good for
Compact (the new default)	A small floating address bar near the bottom, with a few buttons; others are inside a menu	People who like the most room for the page
Bottom	A full toolbar along the bottom with the address bar just above it, like Safari before iOS 26	Most people; every button is visible and within thumb's reach
Top	The address bar at the top of the screen, buttons along the bottom	People used to the older iPhone layout or a computer

How to change it

1. Open the **Settings** app.
2. Scroll down and tap **Apps**, then tap **Safari**.
3. Scroll to the section called **Tabs**.
4. Tap **Compact**, **Bottom** or **Top**.
5. Go back to Safari. The new layout is already in place.

FROM BILL

My suggestion

If you've been hunting for buttons since your iPhone updated, try **Bottom**. It brings back the full toolbar with Back, Forward, Share, Bookmarks and Tabs all in view. You can always switch back. This guide's steps work in any layout, but they're easiest to follow in Bottom.

GOOD TO KNOW

In iOS 27, the Compact layout changed again

Early reports on iOS 27 describe Apple rearranging the Compact layout's buttons (for example, making the bottom-right button open your tabs). Apple adjusted this during testing, so I'm not describing the final arrangement button by button. If Compact confuses you on iOS 27, the Bottom and Top layouts are still there and work the familiar way.

On an iPad

The iPad has more room, so its tabs run across the top of the screen in a row, like a computer. Tab layout options for the iPad are also under **Settings** > **Apps** > **Safari**; you'll see fewer choices than on the iPhone.

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

A layout that suits you means less hunting and less frustration. Two minutes in Settings can make Safari feel like an old friend again after an update moved things around.

CHAPTER 5

Safari on iPad and Mac: What's Different

Safari is the same app on every Apple device, so your bookmarks, Reading List and saved passwords follow you from iPhone to iPad to Mac if you're signed in to the same Apple Account. But the screens are different sizes, so the buttons move around a bit.

On an iPad

- The address bar and tabs sit at the **top** of the screen.
- Each open page shows as a tab you can tap, just like on a computer.
- The sidebar button (a rectangle with a line down the left side) opens a panel with your bookmarks, Reading List, History and Tab Groups.
- With a keyboard attached, many Mac keyboard shortcuts work too.

On a Mac

On a Mac you use a mouse or trackpad, and Safari has a **menu bar** across the very top of the screen: **Safari**, **File**, **Edit**, **View**, **History**, **Bookmarks**, **Window**, **Help**. Almost everything in this guide can be found in one of those menus, which is handy when a button has moved.

To do this on a Mac	Use the menu	Or the keyboard
Open a new tab	**File** > **New Tab**	Command-T
Close the current tab	**File** > **Close Tab**	Command-W
Bookmark this page	**Bookmarks** > **Add Bookmark**	Command-D
Make text bigger / smaller	**View** > **Zoom In** / **Zoom Out**	Command-plus / Command-minus
Open a private window	**File** > **New Private Window**	Shift-Command-N
See your history	**History** > **Show All History**	Command-Y
Change Safari's settings	**Safari** > **Settings**	Command-comma

TIP

"Command" is the key with the clover symbol

On a Mac keyboard, the **Command** key sits right next to the space bar. Hold it down, then tap the letter.

Settings live in different places

- **iPhone and iPad:** Safari's settings are in the **Settings** app, under **Apps** > **Safari**, not inside Safari itself.
- **Mac:** Safari's settings are inside Safari: choose **Safari** > **Settings** from the menu bar.

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

Learn Safari once and you know it everywhere. A page you bookmark on your Mac shows up on your iPhone, and a password you save on your iPad fills in on your Mac.

PART 2

Tabs, Without the Clutter

Keep several pages open at once, switch between them, close the ones you're done with, get back one you closed by mistake, and sort the rest into tidy groups.

CHAPTER 6

Tabs: Opening, Switching and Closing

A **tab** is one open web page. Safari lets you keep many of them open at the same time, like having several newspapers spread out on the table. You might keep a recipe open in one tab and the grocery store's website in another, and flip between them.

See all your tabs

1. In Safari, tap the **Tabs** button (two overlapping squares). In the Compact layout it may be inside the menu; in the Bottom and Top layouts it's at the bottom right.
2. You'll see each open page as a small picture (a "card").
3. Tap any card to jump to that page.

> **TIP**
>
> **A quicker way to switch**
>
> On an iPhone, you can also swipe left or right along the address bar to move to the next or previous tab.

Open a new tab

1. Tap the **Tabs** button.
2. Tap the **+** (plus) button.
3. Type an address or a question in the address bar.

When you touch and hold a link on a page, a menu appears with **Open in New Tab**. That opens the link without losing the page you were reading.

Close a tab

1. Tap the **Tabs** button.
2. Tap the small **X** in the corner of the card you want to close, or swipe the card to the left.

Close all your tabs at once

If you've built up dozens of tabs, you don't have to close them one by one. Touch and hold the **Tabs** button (or the **Done** button in the tab view). A menu appears with an option to close all of them. Safari asks you to confirm first, so you won't do it by accident.

GOOD TO KNOW

There's no prize for zero tabs

Some people keep two tabs, some keep two hundred. Close them when the clutter bothers you, not because you think you have to.

Have Safari close old tabs for you

In **Settings** > **Apps** > **Safari**, look for **Close Tabs**. You can choose to have Safari close tabs you haven't looked at after a day, a week or a month, or leave it on **Manually** so nothing closes unless you close it.

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

Tabs let you keep your place. You can look something up in the middle of reading an article and come right back to where you were, without losing anything.

CHAPTER 7

Getting Back a Tab You Closed by Accident

It happens to everyone: you meant to tap one thing and instead the page you were reading vanished. Don't worry. Safari remembers the tabs you closed recently, and getting one back takes a few seconds.

Reopen a recently closed tab on iPhone or iPad

1. Open Safari and tap the **Tabs** button (two overlapping squares).
2. **Touch and hold** the **+** (plus) button. Don't just tap it; keep your finger on it for a second.
3. A list of **Recently Closed Tabs** appears.
4. Tap the page you want. It opens again in a new tab.

> TIP
> **If the page isn't in that list**
> The recently closed list only goes back a short way. For anything older, use your **History**, which keeps the pages you've visited for much longer. Chapter 11 shows you how to search it.

On a Mac

- Choose **History** > **Reopen Last Closed Tab** from the menu bar, or press **Shift-Command-T**.
- For more than one, choose **History** > **Recently Closed** and pick from the list.
- Closed a whole window? **History** > **Reopen Last Closed Window**.

"I accidentally closed all my tabs"

If you closed everything at once, first try the touch-and-hold trick above; several of them may be listed. If not, open **History** (Chapter 11). Every page you visited is there, newest at the top, and you can tap each one to open it again.

> HEADS UP
> **Private tabs can't come back**
> Pages you had open in **Private Browsing** aren't saved to History, so once those are closed, they're gone. That's the whole point of Private Browsing (Chapter 18).

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

Knowing you can always reopen what you closed takes the fear out of tapping around. Close freely.

CHAPTER 8

Tab Groups: Keeping Things Organized

A **Tab Group** is a named set of tabs, like a folder. You might have a group called "Trip to Florida" with the hotel, the airline and the weather, and another called "Medicare" with the pages you're comparing. Only one group shows at a time, so your screen stays tidy.

Make a new Tab Group from tabs you already have open

1. Tap the **Tabs** button.
2. **Touch and hold** one of the tab cards.
3. Tap **Move to Tab Group**, then tap **New Tab Group**.
4. Type a name for the group, such as **Recipes**, and tap **Move** (or **Save**).

Make an empty Tab Group to fill later

1. Tap the **Tabs** button.
2. Tap the name or the small arrow in the middle of the bottom toolbar (it may say the number of tabs, or "Start Page").
3. Choose **New Empty Tab Group**, or **New Tab Group with** the tabs you have open.
4. Give it a name.

Switch between groups

In the tab view, tap the group name in the middle of the bottom toolbar. A list of your groups appears. Tap the one you want. Your ordinary tabs (the ones not in any group) are still there too; they're usually listed as a number of tabs at the top of that list.

Move a tab into a group

Touch and hold the tab's card, tap **Move to Tab Group**, and choose the group. To rename or delete a group, touch and hold its name in the list of groups.

> **GOOD TO KNOW**
>
> **Groups sync to your other devices**
>
> If you use Safari with the same Apple Account on an iPhone, iPad and Mac, your Tab Groups show up on all of them. Start planning a trip on the Mac and finish on the iPad.

On a Mac

Click the **Sidebar** button at the top left of the Safari window to see your Tab Groups. Choose **File** > **New Empty Tab Group** to start one.

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

Tab Groups are like labeled folders on your desk. Projects don't get mixed up, and you can pick up exactly where you left off, days later, on any of your devices.

PART 3

Saving the Pages You Love

Bookmarks, Favorites and the Reading List, three ways to keep a page so you can find it again, plus how to dig up a page you saw last week but didn't save.

CHAPTER 9

Bookmarks and Favorites

A **bookmark** saves a web page's address so you can come back to it with a tap, the same way a paper bookmark saves your place in a book. **Favorites** are a special set of bookmarks that Safari shows as buttons every time you open a new tab or tap the address bar. Put the handful of sites you visit most in Favorites: your bank, the weather, your church, your doctor's portal.

Bookmark the page you're on

1. Go to the page you want to save.
2. Open the page menu. In the Compact layout, tap **More** (three dots). In the Bottom or Top layout, tap the **Share** button (a square with an arrow pointing up).
3. Tap **Add Bookmark** (on some versions it reads **Add Bookmark to**).
4. Change the name if you like (shorter is easier to find), choose where to keep it, and tap **Save**.

> TIP
>
> **A shortcut**
>
> In the Bottom or Top layout, **touch and hold** the **Bookmarks** button (the open book) and tap **Add Bookmark**.

Add a page to your Favorites

1. Go to the page.
2. Tap the **Share** button (inside the **More** menu in the Compact layout).
3. Tap **Add to Favorites**.
4. Tap **Save**.

Now, whenever you open a new tab, that site appears as a button under **Favorites**. One tap and you're there.

Find your bookmarks

1. Tap the **Bookmarks** button (the open book). In the Compact layout it's in the **More** menu, or on the start page when you open a new tab.
2. Tap the **Bookmarks** section if it isn't already showing.
3. Tap a bookmark to open it, or tap a folder (like **Favorites**) to see what's inside.

Rename, rearrange or delete

1. Open your bookmarks as above.
2. Tap **Edit** at the bottom.
3. To delete one, swipe it to the left, or tap the red minus sign and then **Delete**.
4. To rename one, tap it, change the name, and tap **Done**.
5. To reorder, drag the three lines at the right edge up or down.
6. Tap **Done** when you're finished.

On a Mac

- Bookmark a page: **Bookmarks** > **Add Bookmark** (or Command-D). A small window asks where to put it; choose **Favorites** if you want it on the Favorites bar.
- See them all: click the **Sidebar** button, or choose **Bookmarks** > **Show Bookmarks**.
- Show a row of Favorites under the address bar: **View** > **Show Favorites Bar**.

GOOD TO KNOW

They follow you everywhere

If iCloud is set to sync Safari, a bookmark saved on one Apple device appears on the others. On an iPhone, check **Settings** > your name > **iCloud**, and make sure **Safari** is turned on.

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

A bookmark is a safe shortcut. Instead of searching for your bank every time, and maybe landing on a look-alike ad, you tap a button you saved yourself and go straight to the real site.

STAY SAFE

Bookmark the real site once

Search results sometimes show scam ads dressed up as your bank, Medicare or a delivery company. Type the real address carefully one time, check it, then bookmark it. From then on, use the bookmark.

CHAPTER 10

The Reading List: Save It for Later

The **Reading List** is a to-read pile. It's for an article you want to finish later, a recipe for the weekend, or a story someone told you to look at. Unlike bookmarks, which are for sites you return to again and again, the Reading List is for one-time reading. Safari can even save the pages so you can read them with no internet connection, on a plane or at the cabin.

Add the page you're on

1. Open the article.
2. Tap the **Share** button (inside the **More** menu in the Compact layout).
3. Tap **Add to Reading List**.

Add a link without opening it

Touch and hold a link on any page, then tap **Add to Reading List**. The page is saved for later and you can keep reading what you're on.

Read what you've saved

1. Tap the **Bookmarks** button (the open book).
2. Tap the **Reading List** section (it looks like a pair of glasses).
3. Tap an item to read it.

Tidy up the list

Touch and hold an item to open it, mark it as read, or delete it. You can also swipe an item to the left to delete it.

Save pages to read offline

If you'd like every Reading List page saved onto the iPhone automatically, so it's readable without Wi-Fi or cell service, open **Settings** > **Apps** > **Safari**, scroll to **Reading List**, and turn on **Automatically Save Offline**. The benefit topic "Ways Safari Can Make Life Easier" walks through it.

TIP

On a Mac

Choose **Bookmarks** > **Add to Reading List** (or press Shift-Command-D). To see the list, click the **Sidebar** button and choose **Reading List**.

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

No more emailing articles to yourself or losing a story because you didn't have time to finish it. Your reading waits for you on every Apple device you own.

CHAPTER 11

History: Finding a Page You Saw Last Week

"I saw a recipe on Tuesday and now I can't find it." This is what **History** is for. Safari keeps a list of the pages you've visited (except in Private Browsing), newest first, and you can search it by a word you remember.

Look through your History on iPhone or iPad

1. Tap the **Bookmarks** button (the open book).
2. Tap the **History** section (a clock face).
3. Scroll down. Pages are grouped by day.
4. To search, pull the list down a little to show the search box, then type a word you remember, like **casserole** or **Medicare**.
5. Tap a page to open it.

Remove one page from History

In the History list, swipe a page to the left and tap **Delete**. To clear more, see Chapter 19.

Go back further in one tab

Touch and hold the **Back** button. A list of the pages you visited in that tab appears, so you can jump back several steps at once instead of tapping Back over and over.

On a Mac

- Choose **History** > **Show All History**.
- Type in the search box at the top right of the window.
- Double-click a page to open it.

GOOD TO KNOW

History and Private Browsing

Pages you visit in Private Browsing are not added to History. If you're looking for something you saw in a private tab, it won't be here.

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

You don't have to remember to bookmark everything. If you saw it in Safari, it's very likely still in your History, waiting for you to search.

PART 4

Easier on the Eyes

Bigger text, cleaner pages, and pages that read themselves out loud. These are some of Safari's kindest features, and most people never find them.

CHAPTER 12

Reader: Just the Words, Please

Many web pages are crowded: ads down the side, videos that start by themselves, boxes asking you to sign up. **Reader** clears all of that away and shows you just the article, as plain text on a plain background, like a page in a book.

Turn on Reader

1. Open an article, such as a news story or a recipe.
2. Open the page menu. In the Compact layout, tap **More** (three dots). In the Bottom or Top layout, tap the small page-menu icon at the left end of the address bar.
3. Tap **Show Reader**.

Turn it off again

Open the same menu and tap **Hide Reader**. The full page comes back.

GOOD TO KNOW

Why is Show Reader grayed out?

Reader works on articles. On a home page, a shopping page or a form, there's nothing for it to simplify, so Apple dims the option. If **Show Reader** is dimmed, Reader isn't available for that page.

Change how Reader looks

While Reader is on, open the page menu again. You'll find buttons for a smaller and larger letter **A** to change the text size, and choices for the font and the background color. Try a few and keep whatever is easiest on your eyes.

Have a site always open in Reader

If you read the same news site every day, you can tell Safari to use Reader there automatically. Open the page menu, choose **Website Settings**, and turn on **Use Reader Automatically**. The benefit topic "Ways Safari Can Make Life Easier" has the full steps.

On a Mac

Click the Reader icon at the left end of the address bar when it appears, or choose **View** > **Show Reader**. Choose **View** > **Hide Reader** to go back.

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

No more squinting past flashing ads to find the recipe. Reader gives you the words, big and clear, with nothing jumping around the page.

CHAPTER 13

Making Text Bigger (Page Zoom)

If a website's words are too small, you don't have to put up with it. Safari can make any page bigger, and it remembers your choice for that site.

Zoom one website

1. Go to the website.
2. Open the page menu (the **More** button, or the page-menu icon at the left of the address bar).
3. Look for the row with a small **A**, a percentage (like 100%) and a large **A**.
4. Tap the large **A** to make the page bigger, a step at a time. Tap the small **A** to shrink it.

Safari remembers the size you picked for that website and uses it every time you come back.

Make every website bigger

In **Settings** > **Apps** > **Safari**, look for **Page Zoom**. You can set a larger size for all websites at once, and see the sites where you've set a special size.

The quick finger trick

Put two fingers on the screen and spread them apart to zoom in on part of a page; pinch them together to zoom back out. This works for photos and maps too. Page Zoom is usually nicer for reading, because the words rewrap to fit the screen.

Make text bigger everywhere on the iPhone

Safari's zoom only affects web pages. To make the text bigger in all your apps, including menus and messages, open **Settings** > **Display & Brightness** > **Text Size** and drag the slider.

On a Mac

- Press **Command-plus** to zoom in and **Command-minus** to zoom out, or use **View** > **Zoom In**.
- Press **Command-0** (zero) or choose **View** > **Actual Size** to go back to normal.
- For a bigger default on every site: **Safari** > **Settings** > **Websites** > **Page Zoom**.

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

The web was built for young eyes on big screens. A few taps turn it into large, comfortable print, and Safari remembers your choices so you only do it once per site.

CHAPTER 14

Listen to Page: Have Safari Read to You

Safari can read a web page out loud, like an audiobook. It's wonderful for long articles, for resting your eyes, or for listening while you cook.

Start listening

1. Open an article in Safari.
2. Open the page menu (the **More** button, or the page-menu icon at the left of the address bar).
3. Tap **Listen to Page**.

Pause and resume

1. Open the page menu again.
2. Tap the **Pause** button.
3. To pick up where you left off, open the menu and tap **Play**.

GOOD TO KNOW

Not every page can be read

Apple says Listen to Page works on *supported* webpages, which mostly means articles. If you don't see the option, try turning on Reader first (Chapter 12), or use the screen-reading trick below.

Another way: Speak Screen

Your iPhone has a general reading feature called **Speak Screen** that works in any app. Turn it on in **Settings** > **Accessibility** > **Spoken Content** > **Speak Screen**. Then, on any page, swipe down with **two fingers** from the very top of the screen, and the iPhone reads everything showing. A small control panel lets you pause or change the speed.

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

Your eyes get a rest, and you can "read" the news while folding laundry or sitting with your eyes closed.

CHAPTER 15

Hiding Pop-up Boxes and Other Distractions

Some pages have a box that sits on top of what you're trying to read: "Sign up for our newsletter!", a cookie notice, a video that follows you down the page. Since iOS 18, Safari can hide those items for you. Apple calls it **Hide Distracting Items**.

Hide something on a page

1. Open the page menu (the **More** button, or the page-menu icon at the left of the address bar).
2. Tap **Hide Distracting Items**.
3. Tap the box or banner you want gone. Safari outlines it.
4. Confirm by tapping **Hide**. Repeat for anything else, then tap **Done**.

Bring it back

Open the page menu and choose **Show Hidden Items**. Everything you hid on that site comes back.

GOOD TO KNOW

It isn't an ad blocker

Apple is clear that this works best on things that stay the same, like a sign-up box. It doesn't permanently hide ads or anything that changes often. Ads usually reappear when the page reloads.

HEADS UP

Never use it on a scary warning

If a page says your iPhone is infected or locked, don't try to hide the box and carry on. Close the whole tab. See Chapter 21.

TIP

Reader is often easier

For articles, Reader (Chapter 12) clears away nearly all distractions in one tap, without picking them off one at a time.

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

The pages you visit often, like your local newspaper, can be made calmer and easier to read, and they stay that way when you come back.

PART 5

Passwords and Signing In

Let your iPhone, iPad and Mac remember your passwords safely, fill them in for you, and warn you about weak ones, all with the free Passwords app that's already on your device.

CHAPTER 16

The Passwords App and AutoFill

Every website seems to want a password, and nobody can remember them all. Apple's answer is built in and free: the **Passwords** app. It's where your iPhone, iPad and Mac keep the passwords you save in Safari, locked behind your Face ID, Touch ID or passcode. When you visit a site, Safari offers to fill your password in for you. That filling-in is called **AutoFill**.

Where the Passwords app is

Look for a gray-and-white app with a key on it, called **Passwords**. It arrived with iOS 18 and macOS Sequoia; before that, passwords lived inside Settings. If you can't find it, swipe down on the Home Screen and type **Passwords**.

Saving a password in Safari

1. Sign in to a website as usual, typing your username and password.
2. Safari asks whether you want to save the password.
3. Tap **Save Password**. (Tap **Not Now** for a site you don't want saved.)

Letting Safari fill it in next time

1. Go to the website's sign-in page and tap the username or password box.
2. Your saved sign-in appears just above the keyboard.
3. Tap it. Face ID, Touch ID or your passcode confirms it's you, and both boxes fill in.

Make sure AutoFill is turned on

On an iPhone or iPad, open **Settings** > **General** > **AutoFill & Passwords** and make sure **AutoFill Passwords and Passkeys** is on, with **Passwords** selected. On a Mac, the same setting is in **System Settings** > **General** > **AutoFill & Passwords**.

Looking up a password

1. Open the **Passwords** app and unlock it with Face ID, Touch ID or your passcode.
2. Tap **All**, or type the website's name in the search box.
3. Tap the website. You'll see the username; tap the dots next to **Password** to show it.

Check for weak or leaked passwords

In the Passwords app, tap **Security**. Apple lists passwords that are easy to guess, used on more than one site, or have shown up in a known data leak. Change those first, starting with your email and your bank. Each item has a link to help you change it on the website.

GOOD TO KNOW

Your passcode is now the master key

Because the Passwords app opens with your iPhone's passcode, anyone who knows that passcode can see your passwords. Keep your passcode private, cover the screen when you type it in public, and don't share it.

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

You remember one thing, your device passcode, and your Apple devices remember the rest. Sign-ins become one tap instead of a hunt through a notebook.

TIP

Using a different password manager?

If you already use 1Password, Bitwarden or another manager, that's fine. In the same **AutoFill & Passwords** setting you can choose it instead of, or alongside, Apple's Passwords app.

CHAPTER 17

Strong Passwords, Passkeys and Fake Sign-in Pages

Safari can do more than remember passwords. It can make strong new ones for you, use the newer and simpler **passkeys**, and help keep you from typing your password into a fake website.

Let Safari create a strong password

When you sign up for a new account, or change a password, Safari often suggests a **Strong Password**: a long jumble of letters and numbers nobody could guess. Tap **Use Strong Password**. Safari saves it in the Passwords app straight away, and fills it in for you from then on. You never have to type or remember it.

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

A different, strong password for every site means that if one company is ever broken into, the crooks can't use that password to get into your email or bank.

What's a passkey?

A **passkey** is a newer way to sign in that replaces the password altogether. Instead of typing something, you just look at your iPhone (Face ID) or touch the sensor (Touch ID), the same way you unlock it. There's no password to forget, and nothing a fake website can trick you into typing.

1. When a site you use (Apple, Google, Amazon, PayPal and many others offer them) asks whether you'd like to create a passkey, tap **Continue** or **Create passkey**.
2. Confirm with Face ID, Touch ID or your passcode.
3. The passkey is saved in your Passwords app and syncs to your other Apple devices.
4. Next time, tap **Sign in with passkey** (or just pick your account) and glance at the phone.

GOOD TO KNOW

Passwords and passkeys live side by side

You'll use passkeys where sites offer them and passwords everywhere else for a long while yet. The Passwords app holds both and offers whichever a site needs.

Spotting a fake sign-in page

Scammers build pages that look exactly like your bank, Amazon, or Apple, then send you a link by text or email. Here's a quiet clue that helps: **AutoFill only offers your saved password on the real website.** If you're on a page that looks like your bank but Safari doesn't offer your saved sign-in, stop and look closely at the address.

SCAM ALERT

"Verify your account" links

Texts and emails that say your account is locked, a payment failed, or a package can't be delivered, with a link to "sign in and fix it," are among the most common scams. Don't tap the link. Open Safari yourself and go to the company's site using your bookmark (Chapter 9) or by typing the address.

SCAM ALERT

Nobody real asks for your codes

Apple, your bank and Medicare will never call or text asking you to read back a verification code or your password. If someone does, it's a scam. Hang up.

PART 6

Privacy and Safety

Private Browsing, clearing your history, the protections Safari gives you for free, and exactly what to do when a page screams that your iPhone is infected.

CHAPTER 18

Private Browsing (and Locking It)

Private Browsing is a way of using Safari that doesn't leave a trail on your device. While you're in it, Safari doesn't keep the pages in your History, doesn't remember what you typed in forms, and forgets the website sign-ins when you close the tabs. It's handy for shopping for a surprise gift on a shared iPad, or signing in to your email on someone else's device.

Open a private tab on iPhone or iPad

1. Tap the **Tabs** button (two overlapping squares).
2. Swipe right on the row of tab-group buttons at the bottom until **Private** is selected, or tap **Private** if you see it.
3. Tap **+** to open a private tab. In Private Browsing, the address bar turns dark.

Go back to normal browsing

Tap the **Tabs** button, then swipe or tap back to your regular tabs (the button shows a number of tabs, or a Tab Group's name).

Lock your private tabs with Face ID

Since iOS 17, Safari can lock your private tabs whenever you're not using them, so someone who picks up your unlocked iPhone can't see them. If your iPhone has a passcode, the private tabs lock automatically when they're not in use. To control it:

1. Open **Settings** > **Apps** > **Safari**.
2. Under **Privacy & Security**, find the switch to require **Face ID** (or **Touch ID** or your **passcode**, depending on your model) to unlock Private Browsing.
3. Turn it on, or off if you don't want the lock.

When you come back to locked private tabs, tap **Unlock** and use Face ID, Touch ID or your passcode.

On a Mac

Choose **File** > **New Private Window**. A private window has a dark address bar. Close the window when you're done and its history is forgotten.

HEADS UP

What Private Browsing does not do

It doesn't make you invisible. The websites you visit still know you were there, and so can your internet provider, your employer's network or a school network. If you sign in to a site, that site knows exactly who you are. Private Browsing only keeps the trail off *your* device.

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

Borrowing a friend's iPad to check your email, or hiding a birthday-gift search from the family, takes one tap, and nothing is left behind when you close the tab.

CHAPTER 19

Clearing Your History and Website Data

Clearing your history removes the list of pages you've visited. It also clears **cookies** (small notes websites leave on your device to remember you) and the **cache** (copies of pages kept to load them faster). It's a good tidy-up after a scare page, if a website is acting strangely, or simply for privacy.

Clear history on iPhone or iPad

1. Open **Settings** > **Apps** > **Safari**.
2. Scroll down and tap **Clear History and Website Data**.
3. Choose how far back to clear, from just the last hour up to all of your history.
4. Confirm.

GOOD TO KNOW

Your passwords are safe

Clearing history doesn't delete your saved passwords or AutoFill information. Apple notes that your AutoFill information stays put.

HEADS UP

You'll be signed out of websites

Because cookies are cleared, you'll need to sign in again to websites like your email or bank. Make sure you know (or have saved) those passwords first.

Clear just one site from History

Open your History (Chapter 11), swipe the page to the left and tap **Delete**. Nothing else is touched.

Clear cookies but keep your history

1. Open **Settings** > **Apps** > **Safari**.
2. Tap **Advanced**, then tap **Website Data**.
3. Tap **Remove All Website Data**, or swipe left on one site to remove just that one.

GOOD TO KNOW

Why is the button gray?

If **Clear History and Website Data** is grayed out, either there's nothing to clear, or Screen Time restrictions for web content are turned on. A family member who set up Screen Time may need to change it.

On a Mac

Choose **History** > **Clear History**, pick a time range from the pop-up menu, and click **Clear History**.

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

A clean slate fixes a lot of small website glitches and keeps a scam page's address from popping back up as a suggestion when you type.

CHAPTER 20

Safari's Built-in Protections

Safari quietly protects you in several ways, and most of them are already on. It's worth checking once, especially if someone else set up your device.

The two to check today

1. Open **Settings** > **Apps** > **Safari**.
2. Make sure **Block Pop-ups** is on (green).
3. Scroll to **Privacy & Security** and make sure **Fraudulent Website Warning** is on.

What the Fraudulent Website Warning does

If you try to open a page that's known to be a fake (a copy of a bank's sign-in page, for example), Safari stops and shows a full-screen warning saying the site is suspected of being deceptive. When you see it, the safe answer is always to go back. Don't tap your way past it.

STAY SAFE

Take the warning seriously

There's almost never a good reason to ignore a fraudulent website warning. If you got to the page from a link in a text or email, that message was a scam. Delete it.

Tracking protection

Advertisers try to follow you from website to website to build a picture of your interests. Safari's **Prevent Cross-Site Tracking** setting, on by default, blocks much of that. You'll find it in **Settings** > **Apps** > **Safari**. Leave it on.

On a Mac

Choose **Safari** > **Settings**, then click **Security**. Make sure **Warn when visiting a fraudulent website** is checked.

Pop-up blocking on a Mac is under **Safari** > **Settings** > **Websites** > **Pop-up Windows**, where you can choose to block pop-ups for websites in general.

GOOD TO KNOW

Some pop-ups are good

Your bank or doctor's portal might open a statement or a form in a pop-up window. If a trusted site says "please allow pop-ups," you can allow them for that one site on a Mac, or briefly turn Block Pop-ups off on an iPhone and back on afterward.

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

These protections work silently in the background. A couple of minutes checking them means Safari will step in and warn you before you land on many known scam pages.

CHAPTER 21

Fake Virus Pop-ups and "Your iPhone Is Infected" Scams

Sooner or later, almost everyone sees one: the screen flashes red, a siren plays, and a message says *"Your iPhone is infected with 4 viruses! Tap here to clean it now!"* or *"Apple Security Alert: call this number immediately."* Sometimes it seems to lock Safari. It is frightening. It is also **fake**.

SCAM ALERT

A web page cannot scan your iPhone

Safari can't tell a website what's on your phone, and Apple doesn't put warnings inside web pages. Any page that says your iPhone, iPad or Mac is infected, damaged or locked, or that tells you to call a number or install an app, is a scam.

What to do on an iPhone or iPad

1. **Don't tap anything on the warning**, not even its "close" or "cancel" buttons. Those can be fake too.
2. Tap the **Tabs** button (two overlapping squares). If you can't see Safari's buttons, tap the very top or bottom edge of the screen.
3. Find the scary tab and tap the **X** on its corner, or swipe it away to the left.
4. Or simply tap the address bar and type a new address or search. That moves you off the page.

If Safari seems stuck

1. Swipe up from the bottom of the screen and pause in the middle to see your open apps. (On an iPhone with a Home button, press it twice.)
2. Swipe Safari's card up and off the screen. This closes Safari.
3. Open Safari again and close the bad tab from the Tabs view.
4. For good measure, clear your recent history (Chapter 19), choosing **Last hour** or **Today**.

What to do on a Mac

1. Don't click anything in the warning, and don't call the number.
2. Close the tab with Command-W. If Safari won't respond, press **Option-Command-Esc**, choose **Safari** and click **Force Quit**.
3. Hold down the **Shift** key while you open Safari again. That stops Safari from reopening the windows you had before, including the scare page.

SCAM ALERT

Never call the number

The phone number on the screen goes to a scammer, not Apple. They'll ask to connect to your computer, then "find" problems and demand payment by gift card, wire or cryptocurrency, or reach into your bank account. Apple will never ask you to call because of a web page.

If you already tapped, called or paid

- **You only tapped the page:** close it as above. Simply viewing or tapping a scare page doesn't give anyone your information.
- **You installed something it told you to:** delete that app or profile, and call someone you trust.
- **You called and let them connect to your computer:** disconnect from the internet, and don't use that computer for banking until it's been checked.
- **You gave a card number, bank details or a password, or paid them:** call your bank or card company right away using the number on the back of your card, and change the password you gave out.

FROM BILL

Rattled? Call me

If you're not sure what happened, stop and call me at (330) 200-8042 before you do anything else. There's no shame in it; these pages are built by professionals to frighten people. Bill's Home Tech also has a whole guide on pop-ups and fake virus alerts if you'd like to learn more.

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

Once you know a scare page is just a web page, it loses its power. Close the tab, breathe, and carry on with your day.

CHAPTER 22

Website Notifications, Extensions and Other Uninvited Guests

If odd alerts keep appearing, or Safari is acting strangely, it's usually one of two things: a website you once allowed to send **notifications**, or an **extension** (a small add-on program for Safari) you didn't mean to install.

On an iPhone or iPad: where do those alerts come from?

An ordinary web page open in Safari on an iPhone can't send you notifications. If you're getting spammy alerts on an iPhone, they're usually from a website that was added to your Home Screen as a web app, from an app you installed, or from junk calendar invitations. Check **Settings** > **Notifications**, find the name that's sending them, and turn **Allow Notifications** off.

On a Mac: stop a website's notifications

1. Open Safari and choose **Safari** > **Settings**.
2. Click **Websites**, then click **Notifications** in the list on the left.
3. Find any website you don't want hearing from and set it to **Deny**.
4. At the bottom, uncheck **Allow websites to ask for permission to send notifications**, so new sites can't even ask.

> HEADS UP
> **"Click Allow to prove you're not a robot"**
> This is the trick that starts most notification spam. A real "are you human" check never needs you to allow notifications. If a site asks, choose **Don't Allow**.

Check your Safari extensions

On a Mac

1. Choose **Safari** > **Settings**, then click **Extensions**.
2. Look through the list. Uncheck any extension you don't recognize, or select it and click **Uninstall**.

On an iPhone or iPad

Open **Settings** > **Apps** > **Safari** > **Extensions**. Turn off anything you don't recognize. To remove one completely, delete the app it came with.

TIP

Get extensions only from the App Store

Safari extensions come from the App Store. Only add one you went looking for, never because a pop-up told you to.

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

A five-minute check of notifications and extensions clears out most of the "Safari is acting weird" problems people run into.

PART 7

Downloads and Everyday Fixes

Where downloaded files end up, how to find them again, and a calm checklist for when Safari won't load a page or starts acting strangely.

CHAPTER 23

Downloads: Where Do the Files Go?

Sometimes a website gives you a file to save: a PDF of your bill, a form to print, a boarding pass, a photo. That's a **download**. Most of the time Safari simply opens a PDF right on the screen; you only need to download when you want to keep a copy.

Downloading on an iPhone or iPad

1. Tap the download link or button on the website.
2. If Safari asks, tap **Download**.
3. A small **Downloads** button (an arrow pointing down into a circle) appears in Safari while the file saves. Tap it to see your recent downloads, and tap a file to open it.

Finding the file later

1. Open the **Files** app (a blue folder).
2. Tap **Browse** at the bottom.
3. Tap **Downloads**. It's usually inside **iCloud Drive**, or under **On My iPhone**.
4. Tap the file to open it. To share or print, tap the **Share** button.

> **TIP**
>
> **Saving a PDF that's already open**
>
> If a PDF opened in Safari instead of downloading, tap the **Share** button and choose **Save to Files**, or **Print** if that's all you need.

Choosing where downloads go

In **Settings** > **Apps** > **Safari** > **Downloads**, you can choose iCloud Drive (so the file is on all your devices) or keep it on the iPhone only.

Downloading on a Mac

- Downloaded files go to the **Downloads** folder. Click the **Downloads** button (a down arrow) at the top right of the Safari window to see recent ones.
- Click the small magnifying glass next to a download to show it in the Finder.

- You can also open **Finder** and click **Downloads** in the sidebar, or click the Downloads stack near the right end of the Dock.

STAY SAFE

Be choosy about what you download

Download forms and statements from sites you trust. Never download a "virus cleaner," "video player update" or "Flash Player" that a pop-up offers. On a Mac, if a download is a program, get it from the Mac App Store or the maker's own website instead.

HEADS UP

Profiles on an iPhone

A web page that asks you to download a **configuration profile** to "protect" or "speed up" your iPhone is almost always a scam. Your iPhone doesn't need one unless an employer or school set it up. If one was installed, it appears in **Settings** > **General** > **VPN & Device Management**, where you can remove it.

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

Knowing where downloads land means that bill, form or boarding pass is always one tap away, even without an internet connection.

CHAPTER 24

When Safari Misbehaves

Most Safari problems are small and fix themselves with a simple step or two. Work down this list in order and stop when things are working again.

A page won't load

1. Check the address for typing mistakes.
2. Reload: tap the circular arrow in the address bar (or pull the page down). On a Mac, press Command-R.
3. Try a different website. If nothing loads, the problem is your internet, not Safari. Check that Wi-Fi is on (Control Center) or restart your router.
4. If only one website fails, it may be down for everyone. Try again later.

Safari is slow, frozen or acting strangely

1. Close Safari and open it again. On an iPhone, swipe up from the bottom, pause, and swipe Safari's card away. On a Mac, choose **Safari** > **Quit Safari**.
2. Close tabs you don't need (Chapter 6).
3. Restart the device.
4. Check for a software update (Chapter 2).
5. Clear your history and website data (Chapter 19). You'll need to sign in to websites again.
6. Check your extensions (Chapter 22).

The buttons or address bar disappeared

Scroll up a little, or tap the bottom edge of the screen. Safari hides its buttons while you read. If the layout looks completely different after an update, see Chapter 4 to choose a layout you like.

Text is suddenly tiny or huge

You (or a grandchild) may have changed the Page Zoom for that site. Open the page menu and use the small and large **A** buttons to adjust it (Chapter 13).

My search engine or home page changed

On an iPhone, check **Settings** > **Apps** > **Safari** > **Search Engine**. On a Mac, check **Safari** > **Settings** > **Search** and **General** (Homepage), and look for unfamiliar extensions. If they keep changing back, something unwanted may be installed; that's a good time to call.

A website says it doesn't support Safari

A few websites work better in another browser. Try updating your device first. If the site still complains, it's fine to install Google Chrome or Microsoft Edge from the App Store just for that site. Bill's Home Tech has a separate guide to Google Chrome.

I can't sign in to a website

- Look the password up in the **Passwords** app (Chapter 16).
- Use the website's own **Forgot password?** link to set a new one.
- If the site sends a code by text or email, type it into the website yourself. Never read it to someone who calls you.

WHAT THIS DOES FOR YOU

What this does for you

Nine times out of ten, a reload, a restart or a closed tab fixes it. Working down a short list calmly beats tapping everything in a panic.

FROM BILL

When the list doesn't fix it

If you've worked through these steps and Safari still isn't right, or something keeps coming back, that's exactly the kind of thing I'm glad to look at. See Chapter 25.

PART 8

When to Call Bill & Your Cheat-Sheet

An honest word about when a hand is worth it, and one page that sums up the whole guide.

CHAPTER 25

When to Call Bill

I wrote this guide so you can do most of this yourself, and I hope you will. But sometimes it's simply easier to have someone patient sit with you and do it together. Here's my honest advice on when a call is worth it.

Times it's well worth a call

- **You called the number on a scare page**, let someone connect to your computer, or gave out a password or card number. Call me right after you've called your bank.
- **Pop-ups or strange pages keep coming back** even after you've closed Safari and cleared your history.
- **Your search engine or home page keeps changing**, or you find extensions you didn't install.
- **Setting up passwords properly**: moving your passwords out of a paper notebook into the Passwords app, checking the weak ones, and setting up passkeys on your important accounts.
- **Making Safari comfortable**: a layout you like, bigger text, Reader on your favorite sites, and your Favorites set up with the real websites you use.
- **A new iPhone, iPad or Mac**, and you'd like your bookmarks and passwords to come along.

What working with me is like

I work at your pace, in your home here in Portage County or over a remote session, and I explain what I'm doing in plain words as I go. I've been doing this kind of work for more than 30 years. If you'd like to learn rather than just have it fixed, my **Device Training** sessions are made for that: we sit down with your own iPhone, iPad or Mac and practice the things in this guide until they feel natural.

FROM BILL

How to reach me

Call **(330) 200-8042** or book a time at **billshometech.com/book**. My help is $49 remote · $99 in your home. This guide is yours to keep and share, and no question is too small.

GOOD TO KNOW

You may meet Sophie

When you call or visit billshometech.com, you may be greeted by **Sophie**, my AI receptionist. She can answer quick questions and help you book a time. The actual help always comes from me.

SCAM ALERT

How to tell it's really me

I will never pop up on your screen, send you a warning in Safari, or call out of the blue saying your computer has a virus. If someone does that using my name, or Apple's, it's a scam. Hang up and call me at the number above.

Thank you for reading. Take your time with Safari; it's a wonderful window on the world once it feels familiar.

— Bill

CHAPTER 26

Your Safari Cheat-Sheet

The whole guide on one page. Print it and keep it next to your device.

The essentials (iPhone and iPad)

To do this	Do this
Change the layout	**Settings** > **Apps** > **Safari** > **Tabs**: Compact, Bottom or Top
See or close tabs	**Tabs** button (two squares); **X** or swipe left to close
Get a closed tab back	**Tabs** button, then **touch and hold +**
Bookmark / Favorite	**More** or **Share** > **Add Bookmark** or **Add to Favorites**
Save to read later	**Share** > **Add to Reading List**
Find an old page	**Bookmarks** (open book) > **History** (clock), then search
Just the words	Page menu > **Show Reader**
Bigger text	Page menu > large **A**
Read it to me	Page menu > **Listen to Page**
Passwords	The **Passwords** app (key icon)
Private Browsing	**Tabs** button, switch to **Private**
Clear history	**Settings** > **Apps** > **Safari** > **Clear History and Website Data**
Protections on	**Block Pop-ups** and **Fraudulent Website Warning** in Safari settings
Downloads	**Files** app > **Browse** > **Downloads**

On a Mac

To do this	Do this
New tab / close tab	Command-T / Command-W
Reopen closed tab	**History** > **Reopen Last Closed Tab**
Bookmark	Command-D
Bigger / smaller	Command-plus / Command-minus
Private window	**File** > **New Private Window**
Clear history	**History** > **Clear History**
Frozen by a scare page	Option-Command-Esc, Force Quit, then hold Shift while opening Safari

Write it down once

Keep handy	
My device passcode is kept	_____
My Apple Account email	_____
My bank's real website	_____
My email's real website	_____
Person I call when unsure	_____

When something's wrong, in order

1. Scary warning? Don't tap it. Close the tab (Chapter 21).
2. Stuck? Close Safari and open it again.
3. Still stuck? Restart the device.
4. Strange pages keep coming back? Clear history and check extensions (Chapters 19 and 22).
5. Gave out a password or card number? Call your bank first, then change the password.
6. Unsure about anything? Call Bill at (330) 200-8042.

SCAM ALERT

The golden rule

A web page can't see viruses on your device. Apple never asks you to call a number from a pop-up, and nobody real asks for gift cards or the code sent to your phone.