Here’s your sentence-by-sentence professional study note breakdown — all details preserved and clearly formatted for direct pasting into Word without extra spacing.

**Private Browsing – Detailed Study Notes**

1. **Lesson Objective**
   * Topic: Understanding private browsing modes in various browsers and their privacy limitations.
2. **Definition and Purpose**
   * Private browsing is a special mode that limits local storage of browsing data.
   * Prevents storage of:
     + Cookies
     + Browsing history
     + Form field auto-fill data
     + Saved passwords
     + Temporary files
   * All temporary session data is erased upon closing the browser window.
3. **Misconception About Anonymity**
   * Private browsing does **not** make users anonymous online.
   * Only prevents local device from storing activity records.
   * ISPs, websites, and other third parties can still track user activity.
4. **Tracking by External Entities**
   * ISPs can monitor all sites visited.
   * Websites can track user behavior, especially with tracking pixels (e.g., Facebook Pixel).
   * Even in private mode, cross-site tracking remains possible.
5. **General Benefit**
   * Useful for preventing local storage of sensitive browsing data.
   * Helps protect privacy from other users of the same device.
6. **Private Browsing in Firefox**
   * Access: Menu → “New Private Window.”
   * Visual indicator: Purple background and purple mask icon.
   * Behavior: Clears search and browsing history upon window closure.
   * Limitations: Does not hide activity from ISPs or websites.
   * Additional privacy requires tools like VPNs or anonymizers.
7. **Regular vs. Private Browsing in Firefox**
   * Regular tabs retain cache and history for autofill and site suggestions.
   * Private tabs do not save cache, history, or form entries.
8. **Private Browsing in Microsoft Edge (InPrivate)**
   * Access: “New InPrivate Window.”
   * Visual indicator: Dark theme and “InPrivate” label in corner.
   * Deletes browsing info when window closes.
   * Saves collections, favorites, and downloads but not download history.
   * Prevents Bing searches from being linked to the user.
   * Does **not** hide browsing from schools, employers, or ISPs.
   * No extra tracking protection unless manually enabled.
   * Option: Enable “Strict Tracking Prevention” for more blocking but still not full anonymity.
9. **Private Browsing in Google Chrome (Incognito Mode)**
   * Access: “New Incognito Window.”
   * Visual indicator: Glasses and hat icon in corner.
   * Prevents saving of:
     + Browsing history
     + Cookies and site data
     + Form-entered data (names, emails, credit cards)
   * Does **not** hide activity from websites, employers, schools, or ISPs.
   * Bookmarks, downloads, and reading lists are still saved and visible.
10. **Common Limitations Across Browsers**
    * Private/InPrivate/Incognito modes stop local storage but not external tracking.
    * Network owners and ISPs can monitor activity.
    * Term “private” may mislead users into assuming full anonymity.
11. **Awareness and Best Practices**
    * Understand the scope and limits of private browsing modes.
    * For true anonymity, combine private browsing with VPNs, anonymization tools, and tracker-blocking technologies.
    * Be cautious of the false sense of security from the “private” label.

If you’d like, I can now **map each of these points directly to CompTIA A+ 1102 Objective 2.11** and create **real-world scenarios** showing how this knowledge might be tested on the exam. That would turn these into exam-ready prep notes.