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 - Cookies in web browsing are small text files that websites store on your device to remember information about you. They can hold details such as login credentials, site preferences, shopping cart contents, or tracking information.
     + 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.