Stafrace Managment & Marketing Consultancy

Trust
Learning
Innovation

2nd Feb - 2nd Apr 2026

Welcome To

Wesley Mission Technologies Smartphones Term 1 2026

JOE STAFRACE
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Joe.Stafrace@gmail.com
0497 093 465

WIFI Password

Go to your Settings

Locate WiFi

Choose Network **WM_Guest**

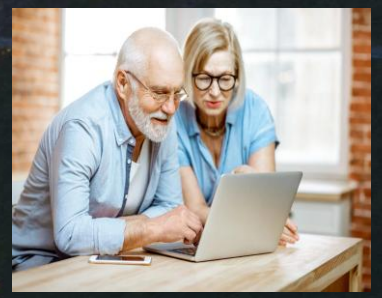
Enter Password as shown below

ST@ngryBr!an7#

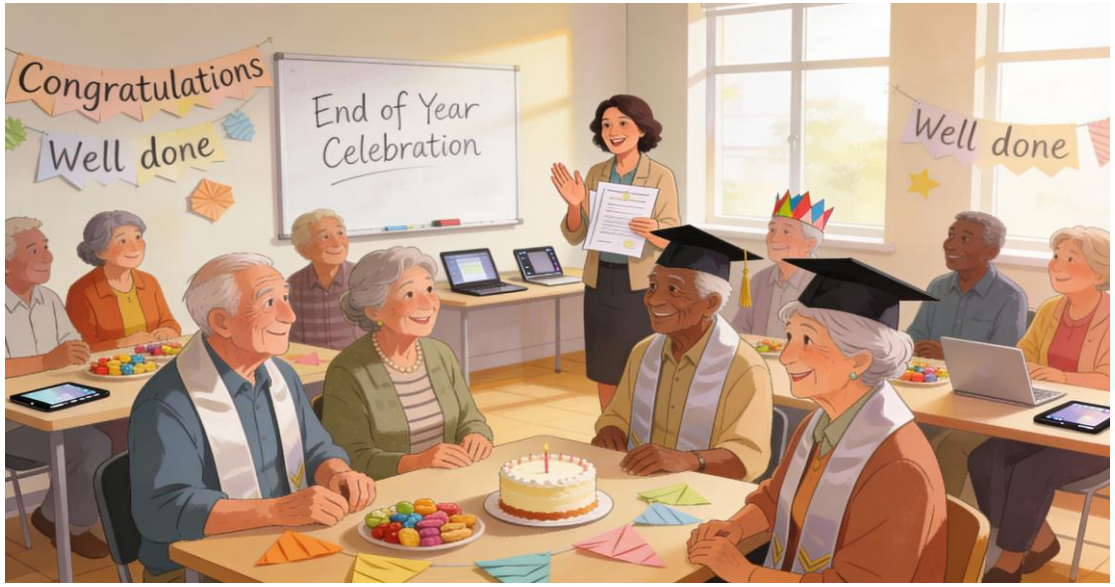
SMART TECHNOLOGIES CLASSES

10:00 TO 11:00
SMART PHONES

11:00 TO 12:00
COMPUTERS



12:00 TO 1:00
TABLETS



TERM 1 CLASSES

Feb 3	Feb 10	Feb 17	Feb 24	
Mar 3	Mar 10	Mar 17	Mar 24	Mar 31

Some topics in this course may feel familiar to those who have attended previous classes. However, since technology continues to evolve at a rapid pace, revisiting the basics ensures that everyone stays up to date and confident with the latest tools and features

- “**Your questions are important — we’re here to answer them.”**


TRAINING
GOAL
IDEA
SKILLS
WORKSHOP
TEAM
PRACTICE
RESULTS
TREND
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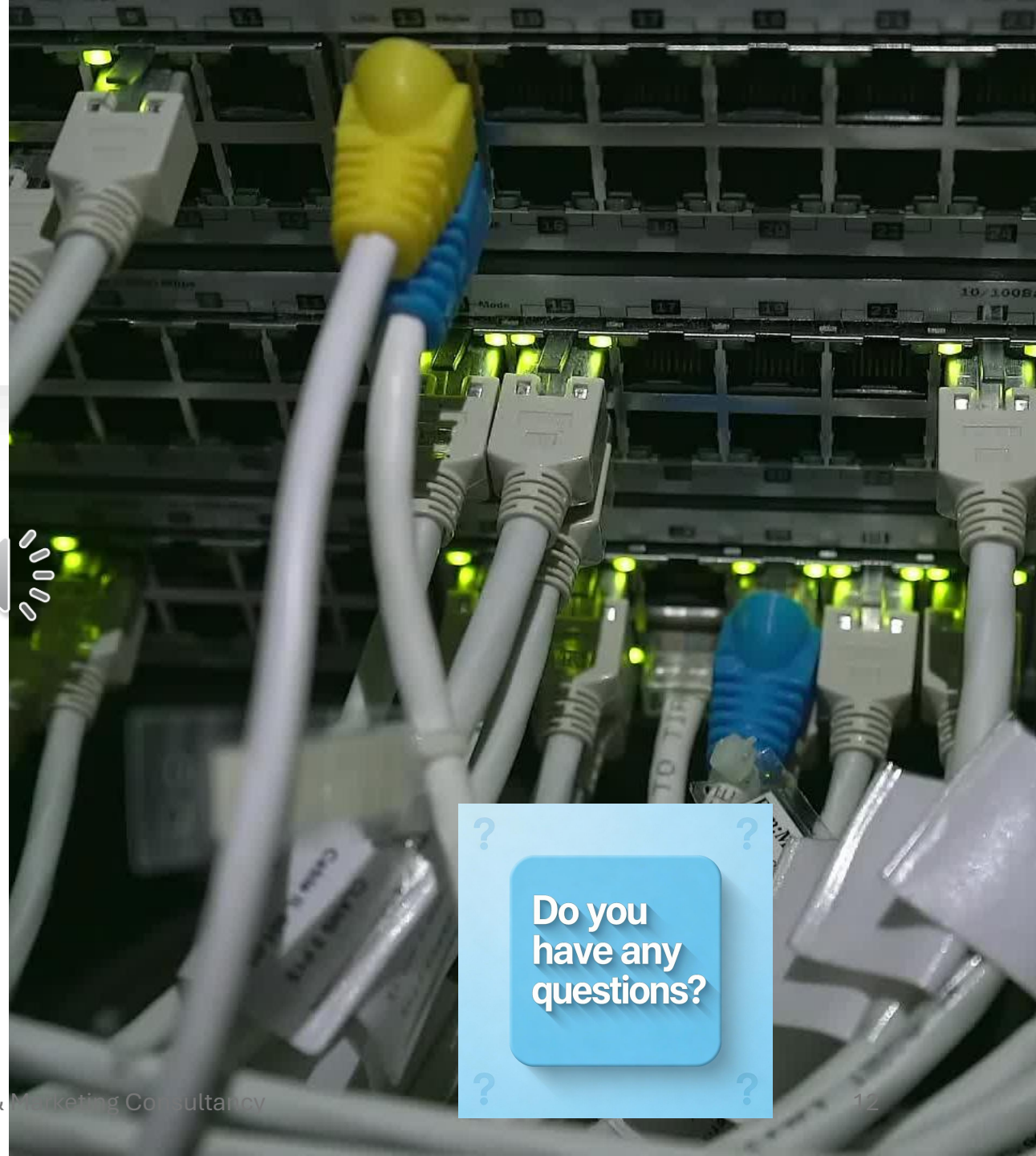
FIND YOUR SMARTPHONE PLATFORM & VERSION

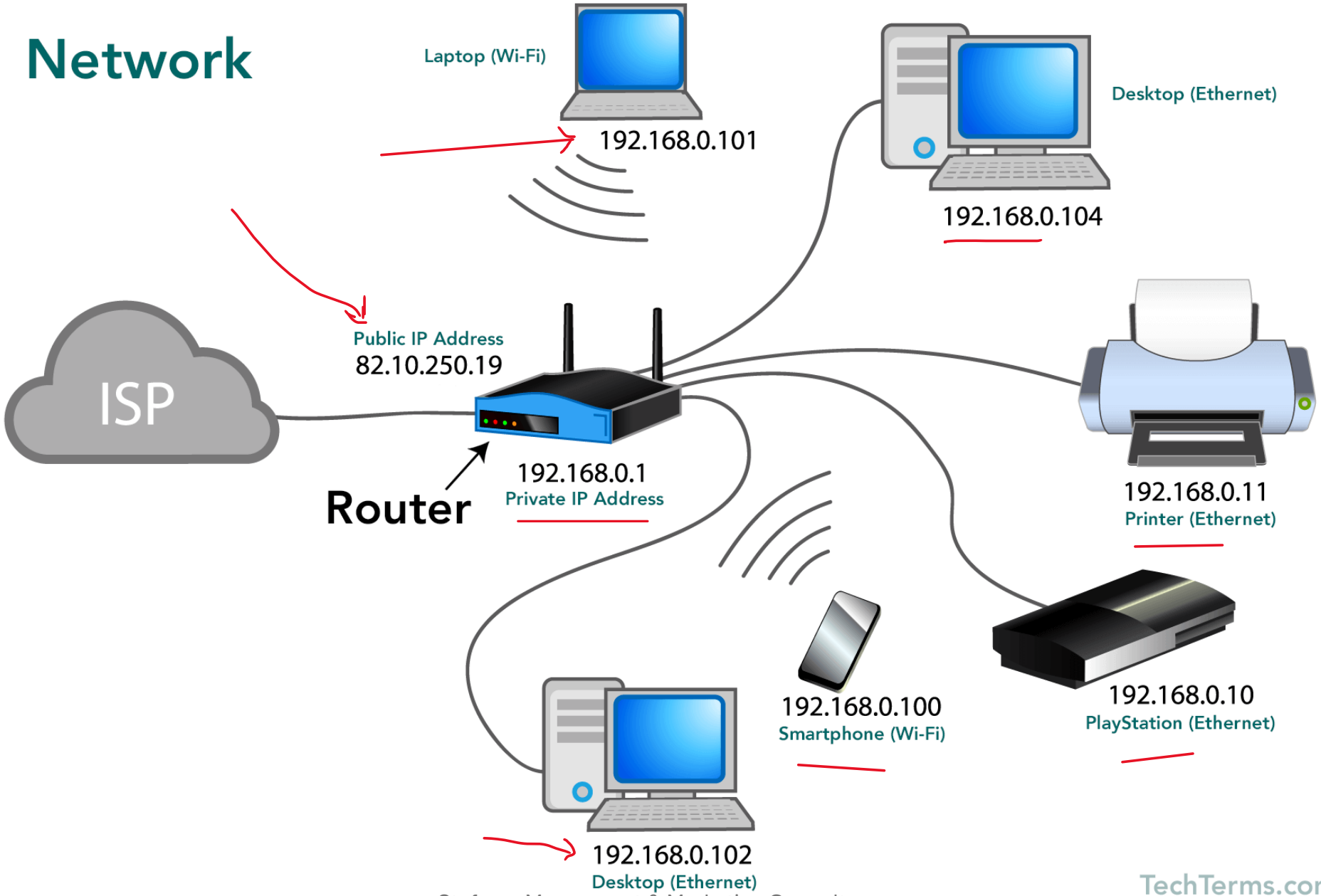
What is a network

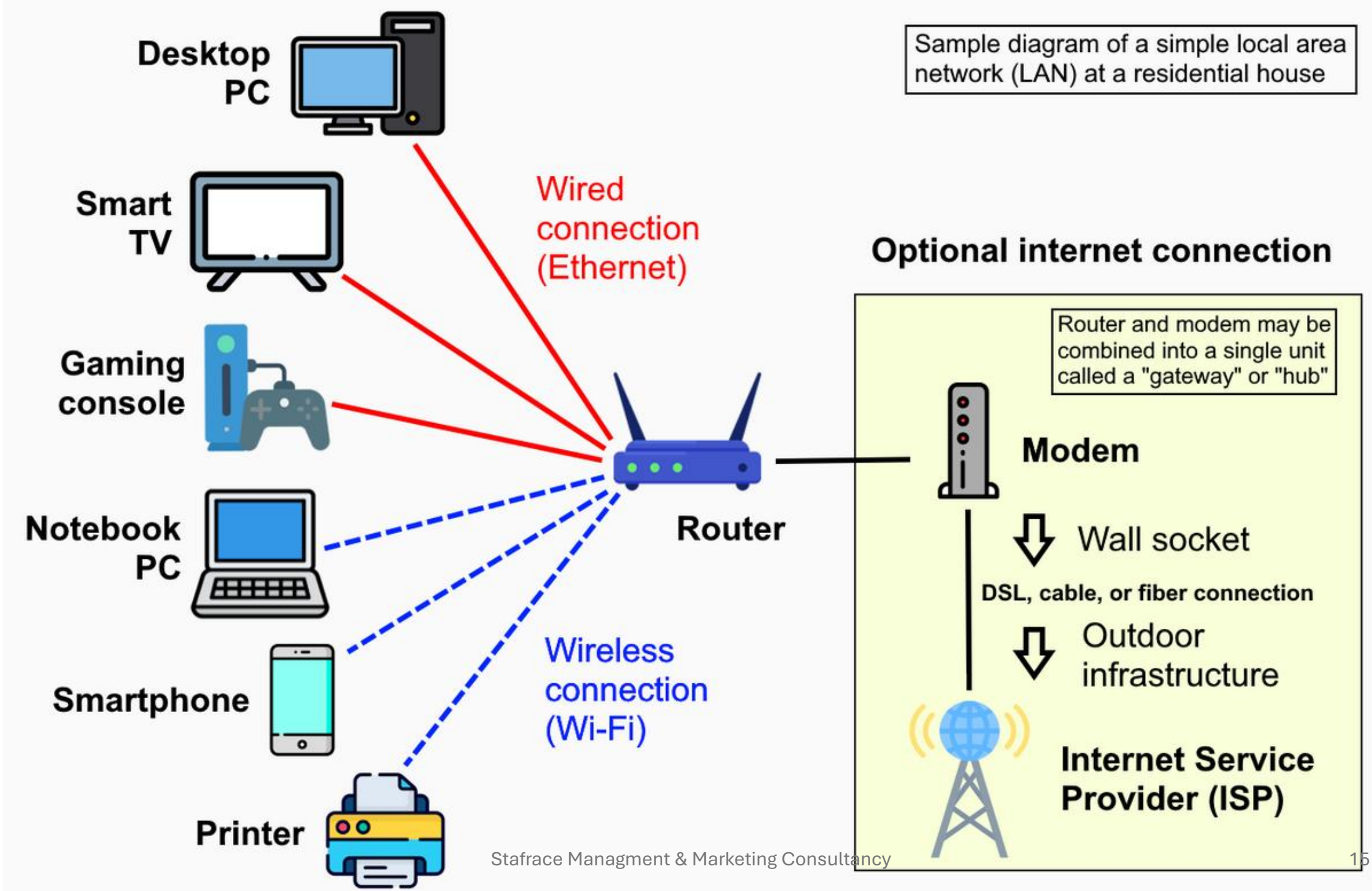
- A network is a group of two or more devices or computers that are connected so they can share data, resources (like printers or files), and services. In computer networking, these devices (often called nodes) communicate over wired links (like Ethernet cables or fibre) or wireless links (like Wi-Fi or mobile signals) using agreed rules called protocols (for example, TCP/IP)

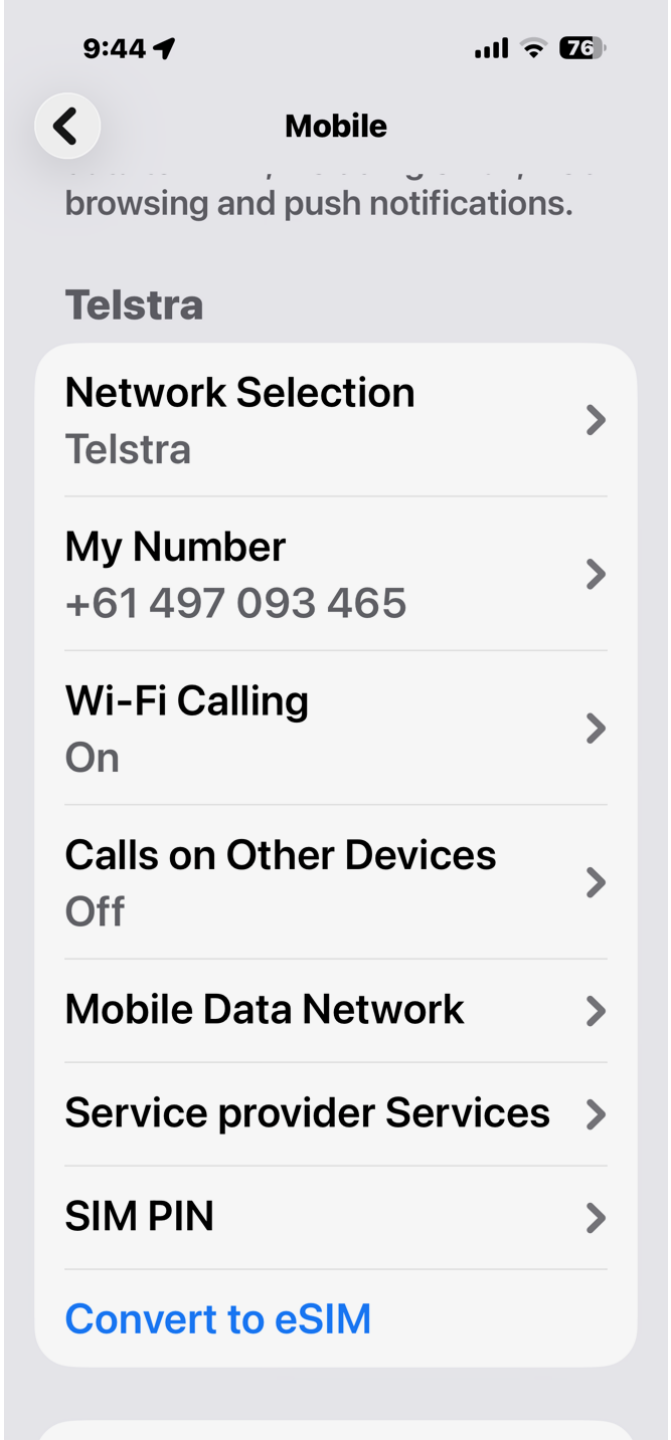


Ethernet Cables

Network

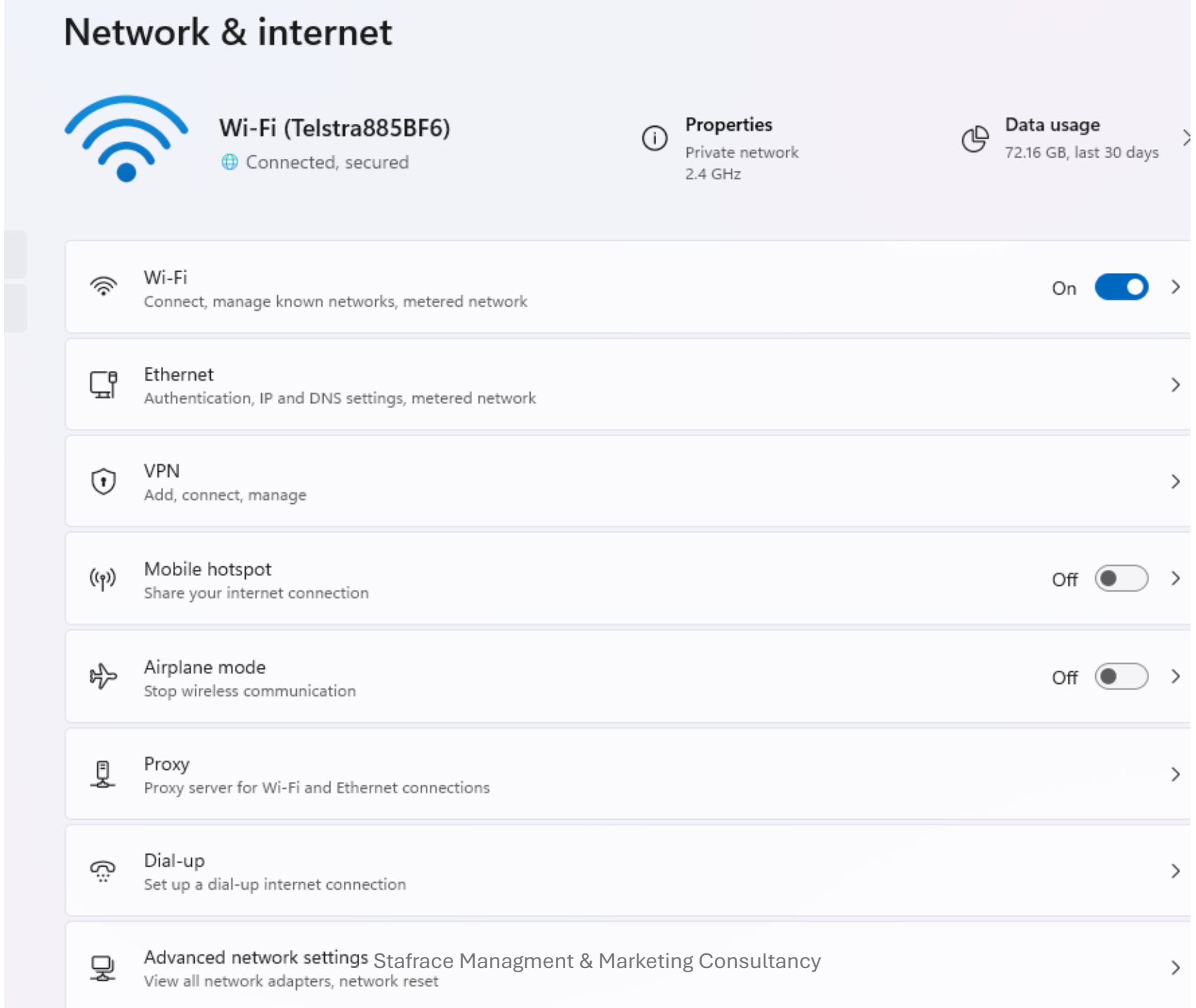

Laptop (Wi-Fi)
192.168.0.101
Desktop (Ethernet)
192.168.0.104
Public IP Address
82.10.250.19
ISP
Router
192.168.0.1
Private IP Address
192.168.0.11
Printer (Ethernet)
192.168.0.100
Smartphone (Wi-Fi)
192.168.0.10
PlayStation (Ethernet)
192.168.0.102
Desktop (Ethernet)

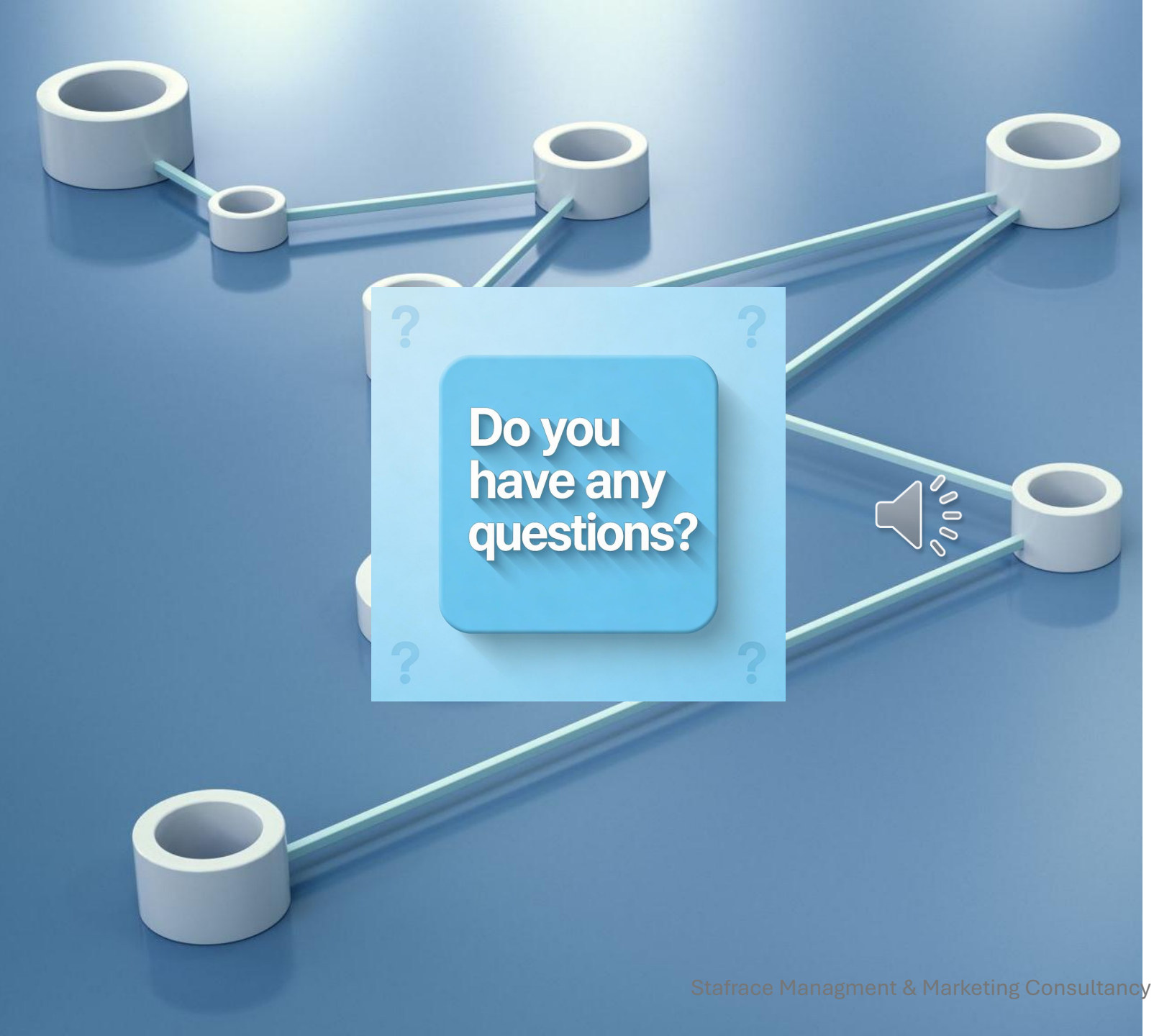

Sample diagram of a simple local area network (LAN) at a residential house
Desktop PC
Smart TV
Gaming console
Notebook PC
Smartphone
Printer
Wired connection (Ethernet)
Wireless connection (Wi-Fi)
Router
Optional internet connection
Router and modem may be combined into a single unit called a "gateway" or "hub"
Modem
Wall socket
DSL, cable, or fiber connection
Outdoor infrastructure
Internet Service Provider (ISP)



Find your network

- On your mobile
- On your Tablet
- On your PC/MAC


Network & internet
Wi-Fi (Telstra885BF6)
Connected, secured
Properties
Private network
2.4 GHz
Data usage
72.16 GB, last 30 days
Wi-Fi
Connect, manage known networks, metered network
On
Ethernet
Authentication, IP and DNS settings, metered network
VPN
Add, connect, manage
Mobile hotspot
Share your internet connection
Off
Airplane mode
Stop wireless communication
Off
Proxy
Proxy server for Wi-Fi and Ethernet connections
Dial-up
Set up a dial-up internet connection
Advanced network settings
View all network adapters, network reset



- The World Wide Web is the system of linked pages and websites that you open with a browser (like Chrome or Safari) over the internet, using rules called HTTP or HTTPS. It runs on top of the physical internet (cables, Wi-Fi, routers) and lets you click links, watch videos, read articles, and use web apps from servers all over the world

- HTTP and HTTPS are both methods your browser uses to talk to websites, but HTTPS is the secure, encrypted version of HTTP.

- **Meanings**
- **HTTP** stands for HyperText Transfer Protocol and is used to transfer web pages and data between your browser and a web server in plain text (not encrypted).

- **HTTPS** stands for HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure and does the same thing as HTTP but adds encryption using SSL/TLS to protect the data in transit

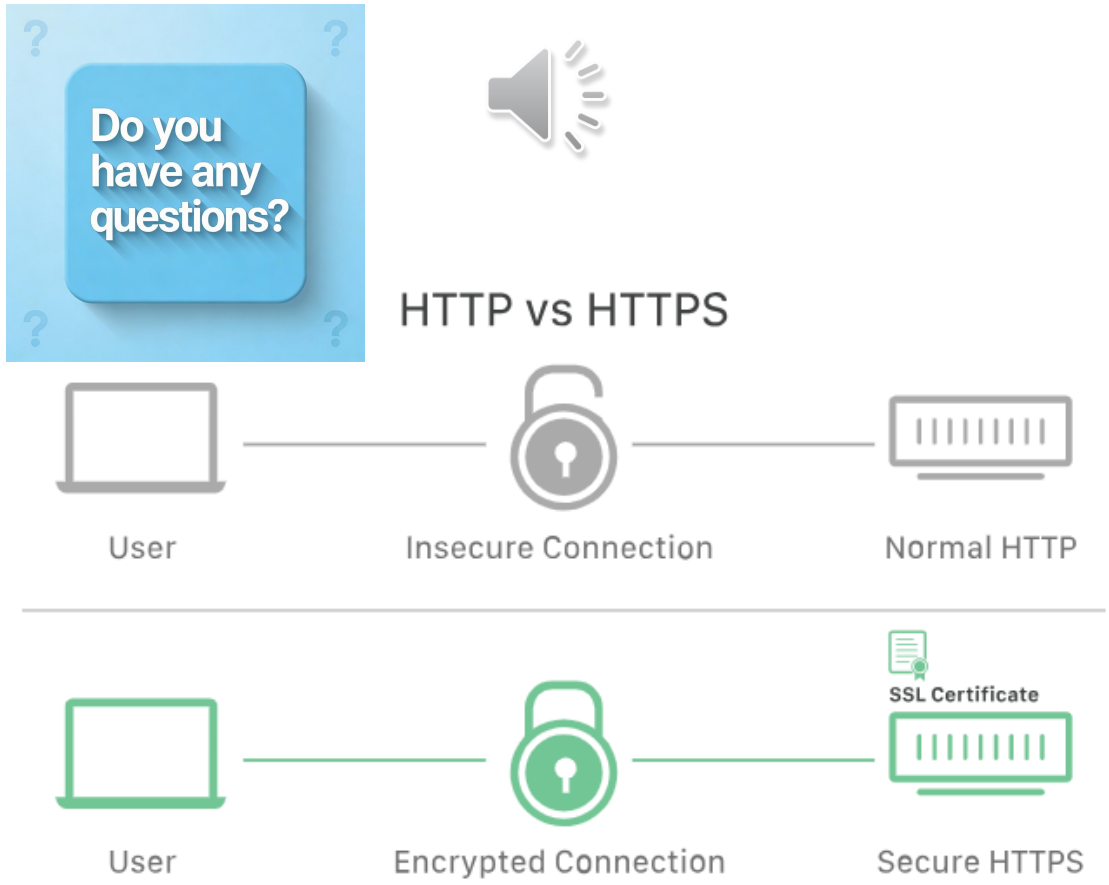
Key differences

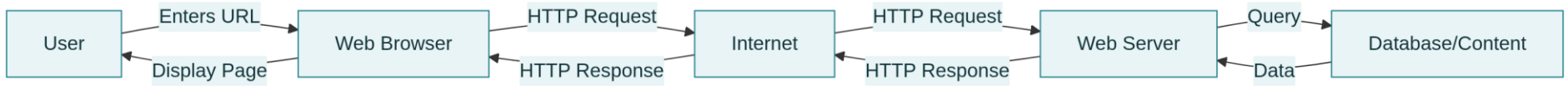
•Security:

- HTTP sends data as readable text, so anyone intercepting traffic can potentially see or alter it. HTTPS encrypts data, making it much harder for attackers to read or tamper with what is sent and received. URL and browser indicators:

- HTTP URLs start with http:// and modern browsers may mark such sites as “Not secure,” especially on pages with forms.

- HTTPS URLs start with https:// and usually show a padlock icon, indicating a valid security certificate and encrypted connection.





•User → types a website address into a **browser** (URL like https://example.com).

•Browser → sends an HTTP/HTTPS request through the internet to a web **server** that hosts the site.
•

•Web server → may talk to a **database** or other services, then sends an HTTP response (HTML, images, scripts, etc.) back to the browser.

• Browser → interprets the HTML/CSS/JavaScript and displays the page you see, including clickable **hyperlinks** to other pages

- **What the Web actually is**
- The Web is a huge collection of web pages and other resources (images, audio, video) that are linked together with hyperlinks and identified by URLs.

- It is not the same as the internet: the internet is the global network of computers; the Web is a service on top of that network for viewing and navigating content.

- Public web pages are usually written in HTML and delivered with HTTP/HTTPS so browsers can request and display them correctly.

- **Step-by-step: how it works**
- You enter a URL or click a link; the browser looks up the site's server address using DNS (like a phone book for domain names).

- Using TCP/IP, the browser opens a connection to that server and sends an HTTP request asking for a specific page or file.

- The server processes the request (possibly running code and reading databases) and responds with an HTTP message containing the page content and related files.

- The browser downloads these files, renders the layout, runs any scripts, and updates the screen so you can see and interact with the site

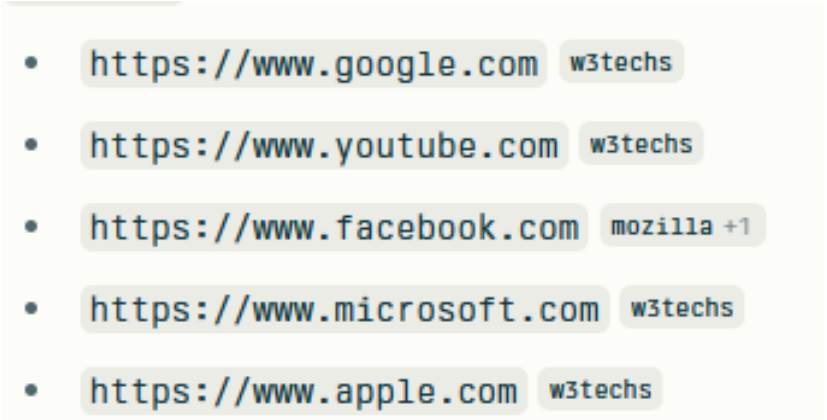
When it matters

Use HTTPS whenever you enter passwords, credit card details, or any personal information, because it protects against eavesdropping and data alteration Most modern sites default to HTTPS for all pages to improve security and user trust, not just for login or payment pages.

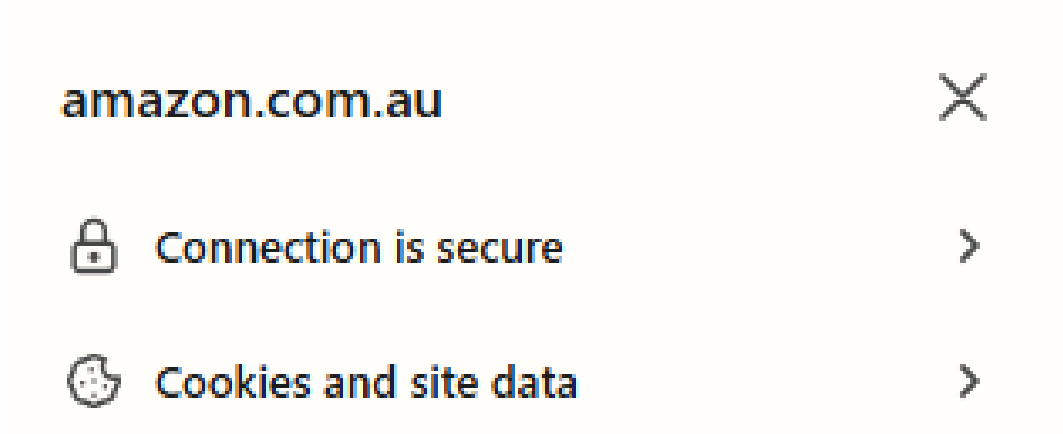
Open a browser and visit any site that still uses http://

NOTE:
- No padlock icon.
- Address bar starts with http://.
- Browser may label it “Not secure”.

Open a browser and visit any site that still uses https://




https://www.amazon.com.au


amazon.com.au
Connection is secure
Cookies and site data


TRAINING
GOAL
IDEA
SKILLS
WORKSHOP
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PRACTICE
RESULTS
TREND
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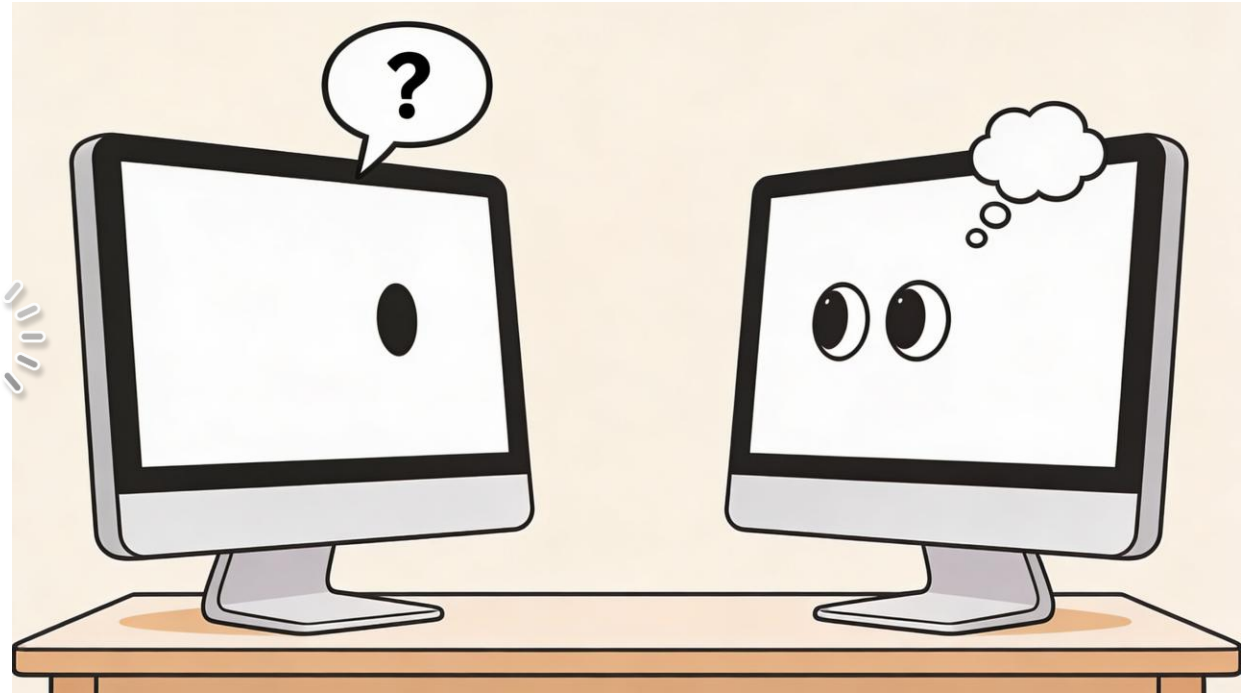
Exercise 1

- **When you use a web browser to visit a website, what is the internet MOST like?**
- A
- A photocopier that makes paper copies inside your computer
- B
- A television that only sends shows one way to you
- C
- A calculator that does only math problems for you
- D
- A library where your computer asks other computers for pages

D

A library where your computer asks other computers for pages

Correct
This option is correct because the internet works a bit like a huge library of information stored on many computers around the world, called servers. When you type a web address or click a link, your computer sends a small request across the network asking another computer, “Please send me this page.” That other computer then sends the data back, and your browser shows it to you, just like reading a borrowed book. The important idea is that your computer and the other computer can both send and receive information. It is a two-way conversation, not just one-way. This back-and-forth is what allows you to read news, watch videos, fill out forms, and send messages online.



Part 1 – Getting to Google

Ask learners to:

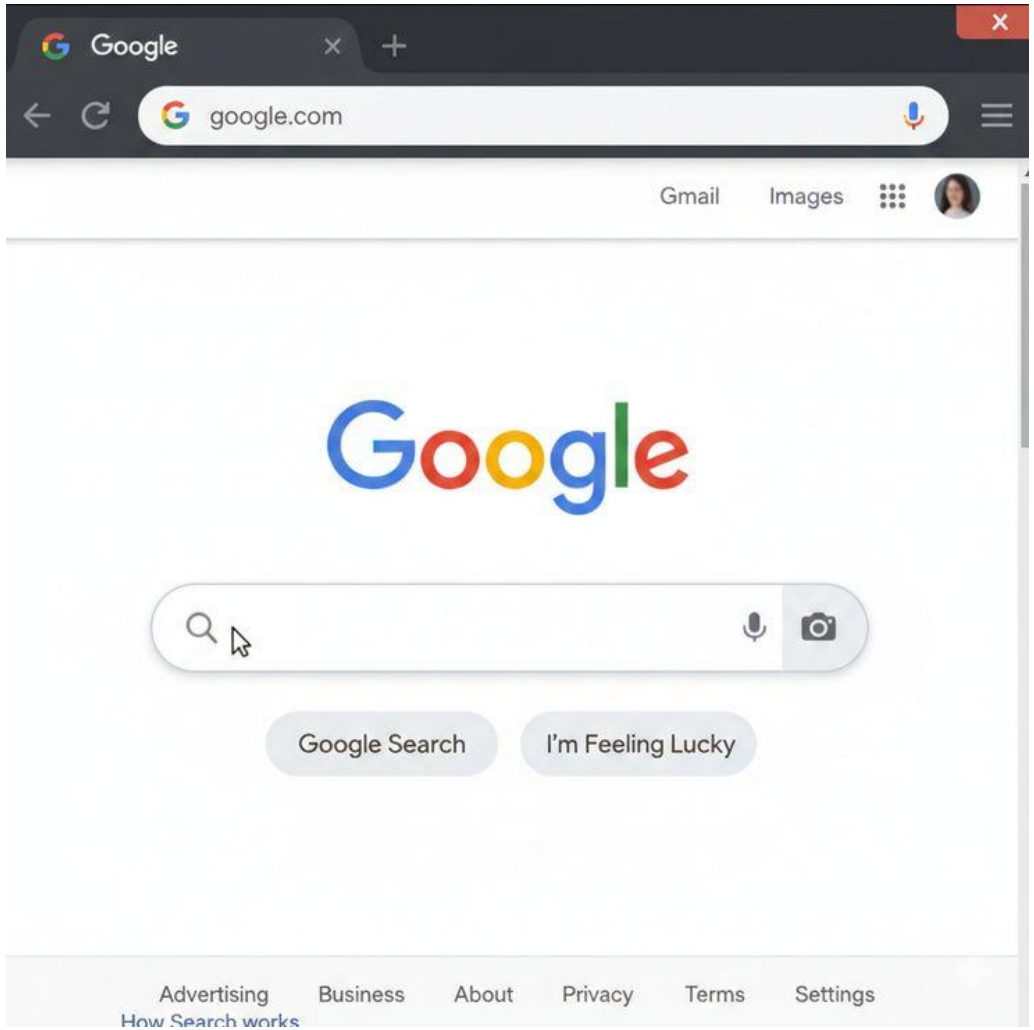
1.Turn on the computer or tablet.

2.Open the web browser (Chrome, Edge, Safari).

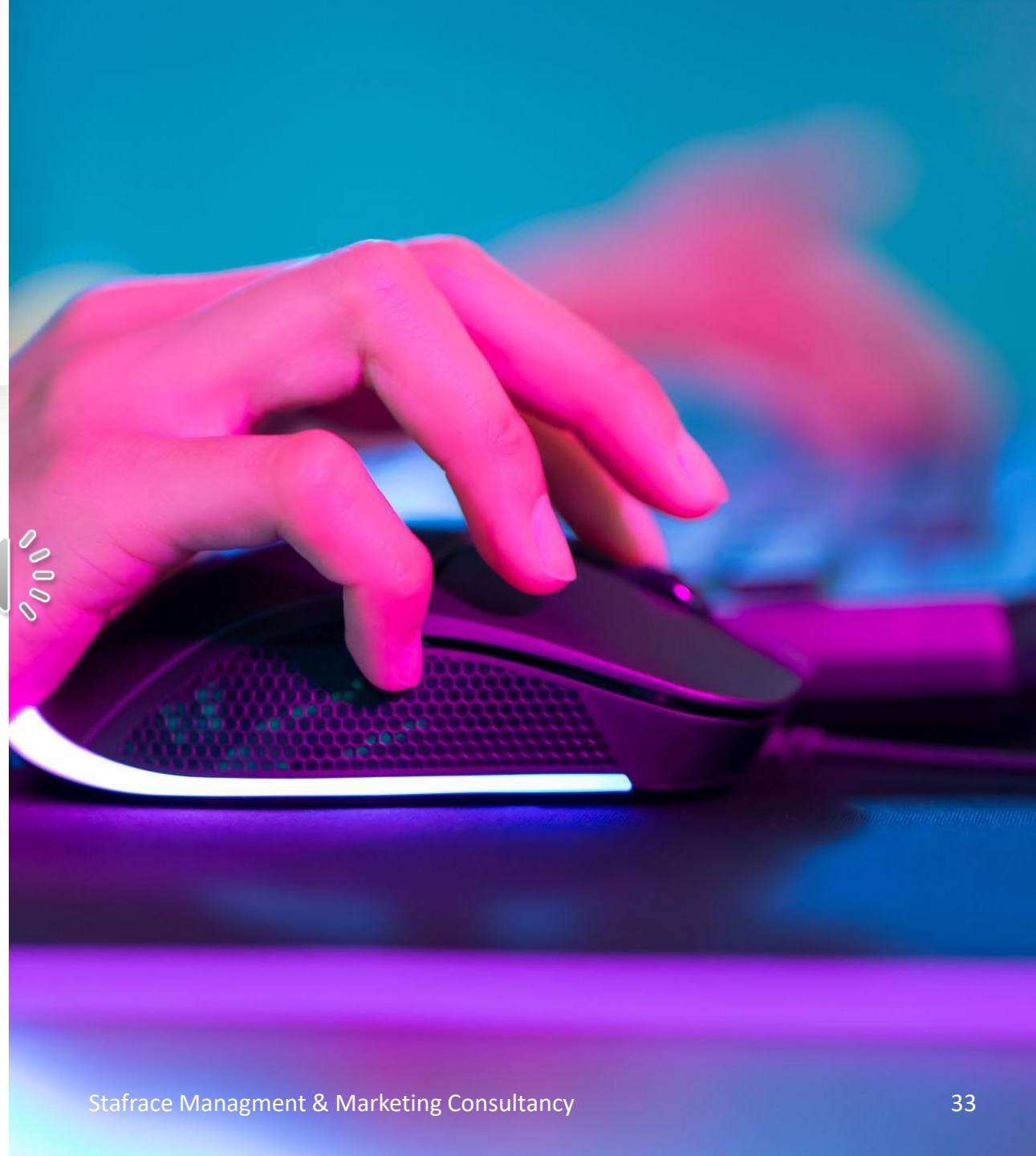
3.In the address bar at the top, type:
www.google.com
then press Enter.

Prompt to ask the class:

4.“How do you know you are on Google’s home page?”



- **Which device in your home usually connects all your phones, tablets, and computers to the internet?**
- A
- The printer
- B
- The computer mouse
- C
- The Wi-Fi router or modem
- D
- The television remote control

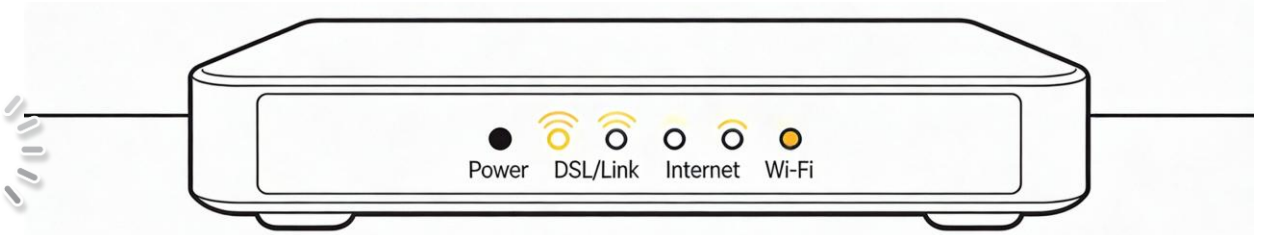


C

The Wi-Fi router or modem

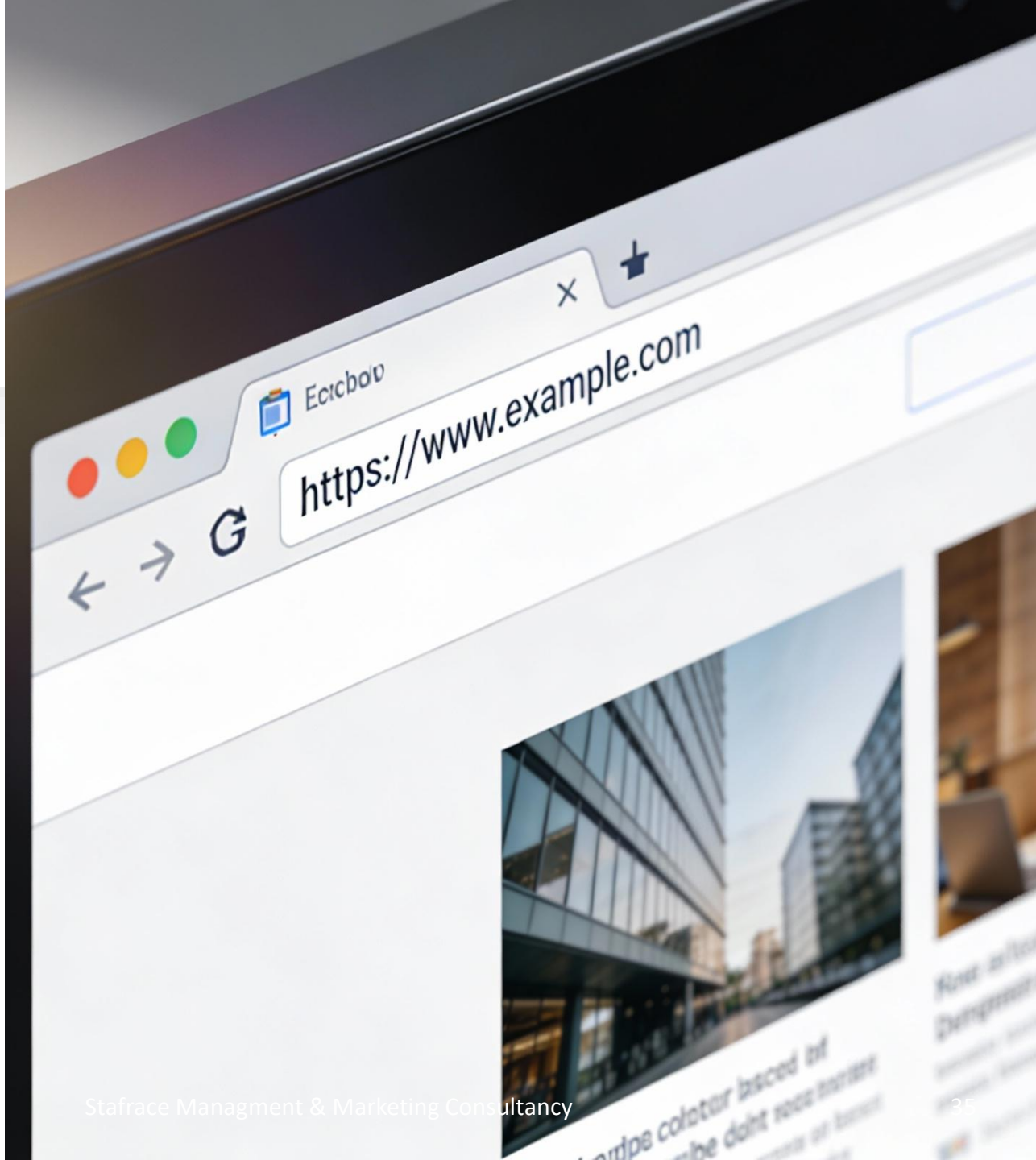
Correct

This option is correct because most homes have a Wi-Fi router or a combined modem-router box from their internet provider. This small box is usually plugged into the wall and has flashing lights on the front. It takes the internet signal from outside your home and shares it with your devices using cables and wireless signals. When you connect your phone or computer to your home Wi-Fi, you are really connecting to this box, and it passes your requests out to the wider internet. Without this device, your home computers would not be able to reach websites, send emails, or stream video from the internet.



What does https:// indicate when searching on the internet?

-
- A
- The website has no advertisements
- B
- The website is only for government use
- C
- The connection between you and the website is more secure
- D
- The website will always load faster

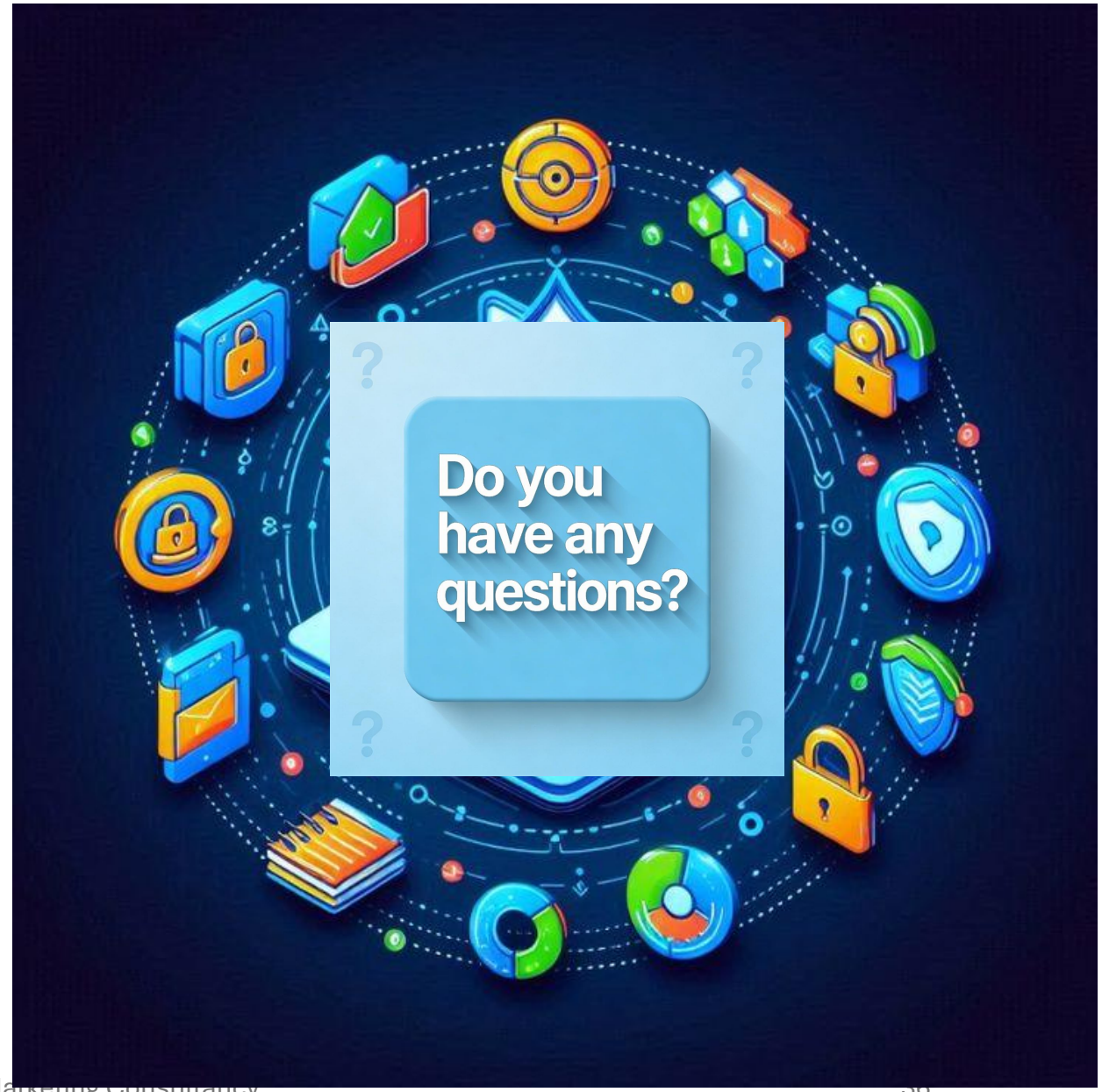


C

The connection between you and the website is more secure

Correct

This option is correct because the extra letter "s" in "https" stands for "secure." It means that the information you send between your device and the website is scrambled, or encrypted, so that other people on the network cannot easily read it. For example, when you type a password or credit card number on an "https" site, that data is protected as it travels over the internet. You can often see a small lock symbol next to the web address in your browser. While it does not guarantee that the website itself is honest or safe, it is a good sign that the connection is protected against eavesdropping while your information is being sent.

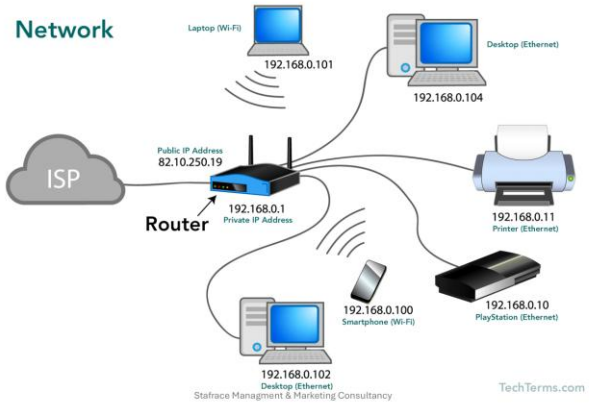


- **<u>What is Wi-Fi, in simple terms?</u>**
- A
- A special type of email account
- B
- A way to connect devices to the internet without using cables
- C
- A website where you can watch videos
- D
- A program that cleans viruses from your computer

Correct

This option is correct because Wi-Fi is the name for the wireless signal that lets your devices connect to the internet without plugging in a physical cable. Your Wi-Fi router sends out radio waves around your home or office, and your phone, tablet, or laptop can listen to those waves and talk back. When you connect to a Wi-Fi network, you are joining this invisible radio connection. That connection then carries your requests, like opening a web page or watching a movie, to and from the router, which passes them out onto the wider internet. Wi-Fi simply replaces the need for a long network cable running from your device to the router. **Wi-Fi is not Bluetooth**

- **B**
- **A way to connect devices to the internet without using cables**



Which of the following is the BEST example of an "online account"?

A

A username and password you use to sign in to a website or app

B

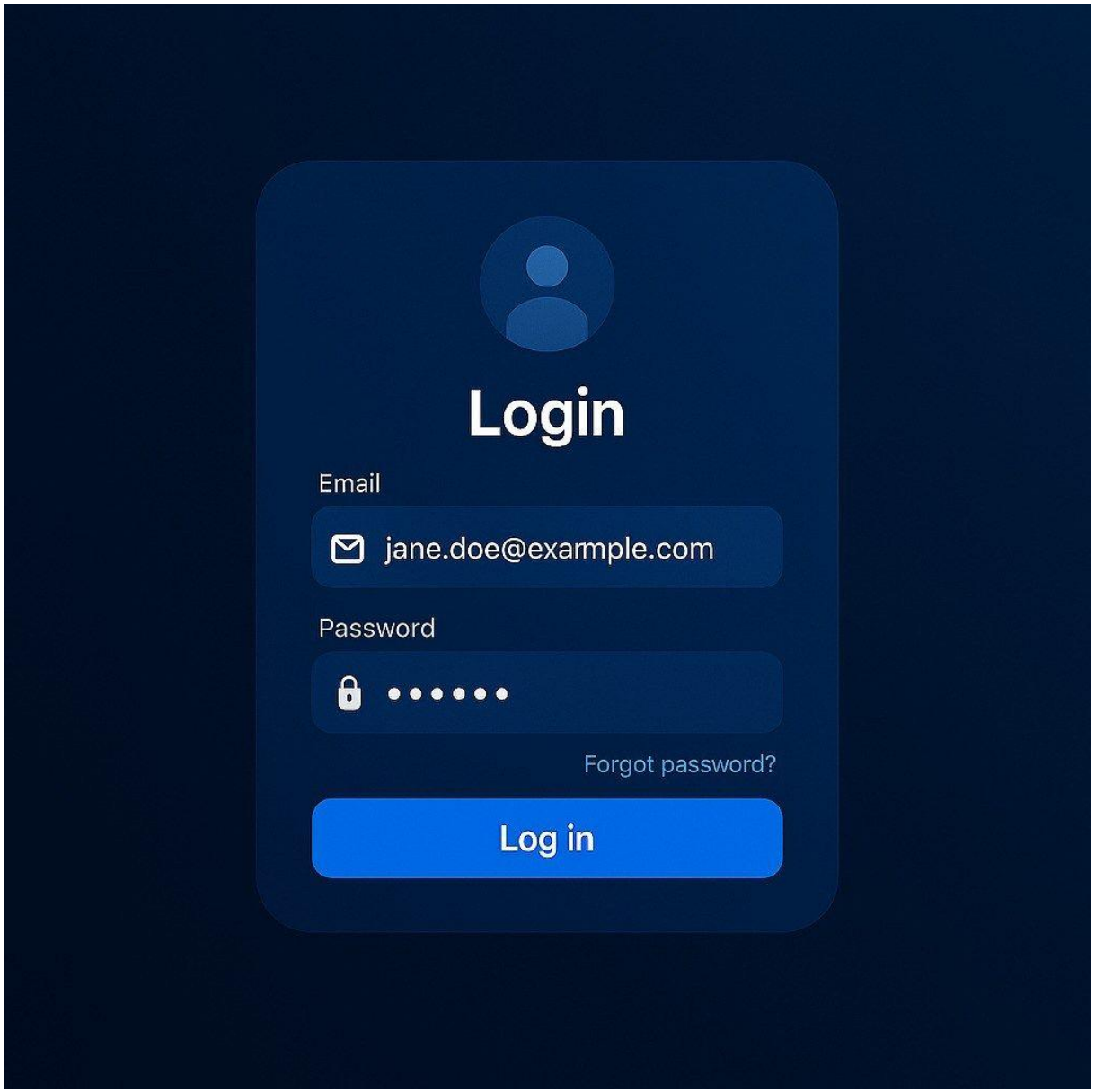
The physical notebook where you write down your passwords

C

A paper bank statement mailed to your home

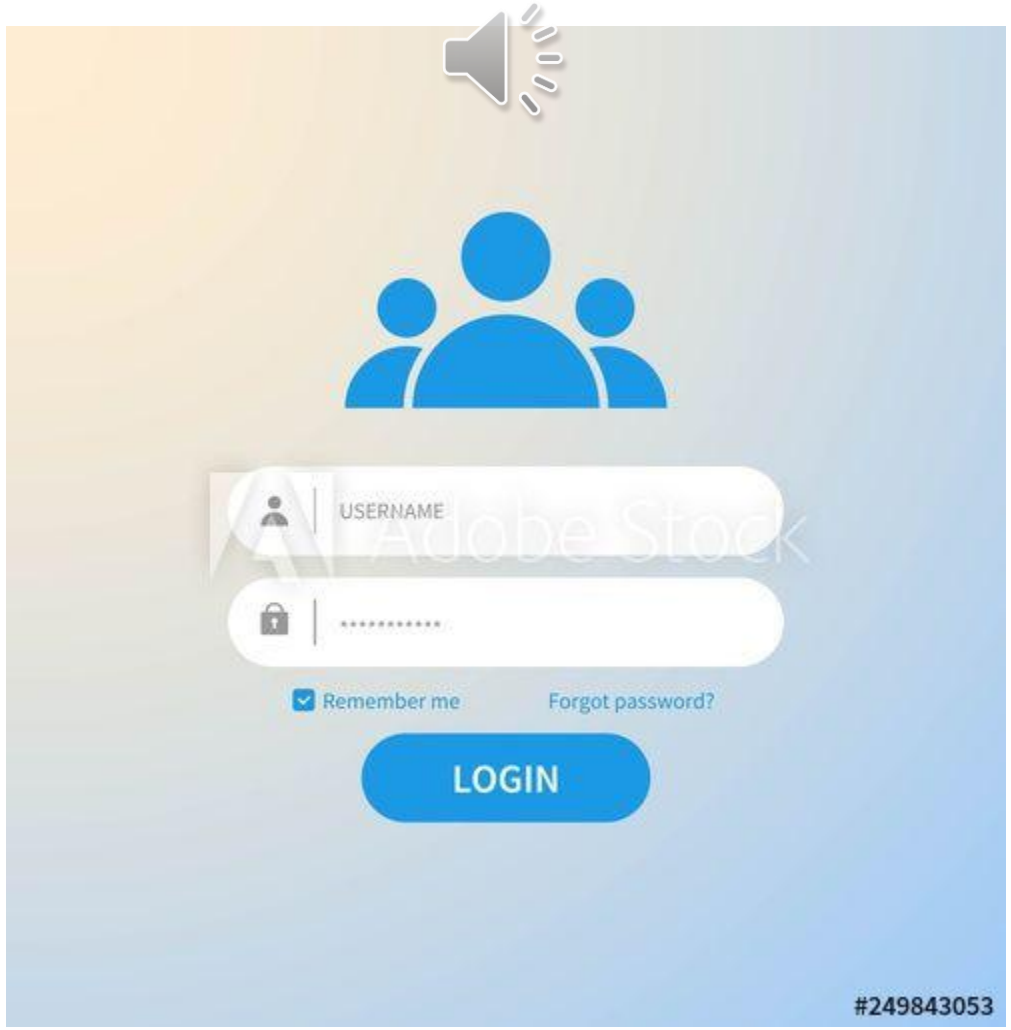
D

A file of holiday photos saved on your computer



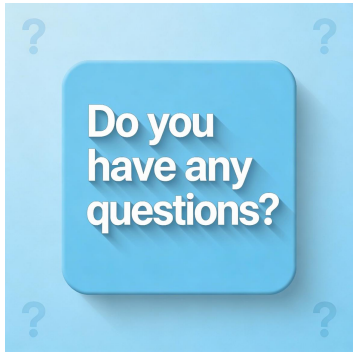
A

A username and password you use to sign in to a website or app



Correct

This option is correct because an online account is something you sign in to on the internet using a username, email, and usually a password. Examples include your email account, a social media account, or an account for your bank's website. The account is stored on the company's computers (servers), not only on your device. When you log in, you can see your personal information, messages, or services that are meant just for you. The username and password are like your key and ID, proving to the website that you are allowed to see that private information and use those features.



- **Why is it important to use strong, unique passwords for your online accounts?**
- A
- To make it harder for someone else to break in and misuse your accounts
- B
- So your computer will run faster
- C
- So websites will show fewer advertisements
- D
- To avoid needing antivirus software

A

To make it harder for someone else to break in and misuse your accounts

Correct

Do you have any questions?

This option is correct because a strong, unique password makes it much more difficult for someone to guess or crack it and get into your accounts. A strong password is usually longer and includes a mix of letters, numbers, and symbols that are not easy to guess, like a random phrase. Using a different password for each account also protects you if one website is hacked; thieves cannot reuse the same password to get into your other accounts. Good passwords help protect your email, bank details, and personal messages from being read or changed by strangers. This is a simple but powerful way to guard your privacy and money online.

- **What is an email attachment?**
- A
- The list of old emails in your inbox
- B
- The line where you type the recipient's email address
- C
- A file, such as a photo or document, that you send along with an email message
- D
- A special password for opening your email

C

A file, such as a photo or document, that you send along with an email message

Correct

This option is correct because an email attachment is an extra file that you add to an email before sending it. It could be a photo, a letter you wrote in a word processor, a PDF form, or another type of file. When the other person receives your email, they can open or download this attachment to view it on their device. It is similar to putting a photo or document into an envelope along with a letter before mailing it. Attachments are useful for sharing documents, pictures of family events, and other items that do not fit easily into the main message text of the email.

When using public Wi-Fi (for example, in a café), what is the safest way to handle sensitive tasks like online banking?

A

Turn off your device’s firewall while using public Wi-Fi

B

Use public Wi-Fi freely; all café networks are fully secure

C

Share your password only with the café staff to keep it safe

D

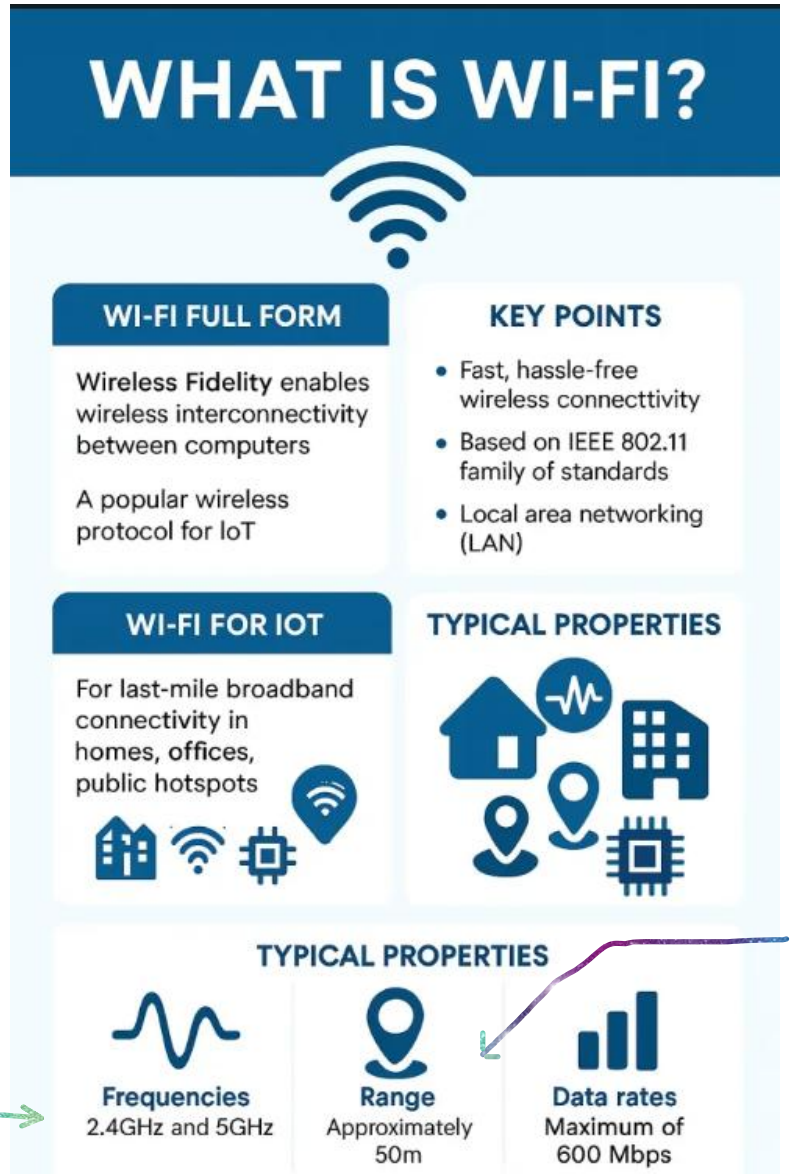
Avoid doing sensitive tasks and wait until you are on a trusted network at home

D

Avoid doing sensitive tasks and wait until you are on a trusted network at home

Correct

This option is correct because public Wi-Fi networks are shared by many people and are often less secure, making it easier for someone nearby to try to spy on your internet traffic. For that reason, it is safest to avoid tasks like online banking, shopping with a credit card, or entering important passwords while on public Wi-Fi. Instead, wait until you are back on your own trusted home network or use your mobile data connection if needed. If you must use public Wi-Fi for something private, make sure the website shows "https" and a lock symbol, but even then, avoiding highly sensitive tasks is the wisest choice for most people.


WHAT IS WI-FI?
WI-FI FULL FORM
Wireless Fidelity enables wireless interconnectivity between computers
A popular wireless protocol for IoT
KEY POINTS
Fast, hassle-free wireless connecttivity
Based on IEEE 802.11 family of standards
Local area networking (LAN)
WI-FI FOR IOT
For last-mile broadband connectivity in homes, offices, public hotspots
TYPICAL PROPERTIES
TYPICAL PROPERTIES
Frequencies
2.4GHz and 5GHz
Range
Approximately 50m
Data rates
Maximum of 600 Mbps

What is a web browser used for?

A

To connect a television to cable

B

To physically repair broken computers

C

To print documents from a typewriter

D

To view and explore websites on the internet

D

To view and explore websites on the internet

Correct

This option is correct because a web browser is the program you use on your computer, tablet, or phone to open and view websites. Common browsers include Chrome, Safari, Edge, and Firefox. When you type a web address or a search into the browser, it reaches out over the internet, collects the information from different servers, and shows you the pages, pictures, and videos. You can think of the browser as your window onto the web: it lets you look at news, send web-based email, watch videos, and more. Without a browser, it would be very hard to navigate the internet in a friendly, visual way.

What is meant by the term "download" on the internet?

A

Turning off your internet connection

B

Erasing a file from the internet completely

C

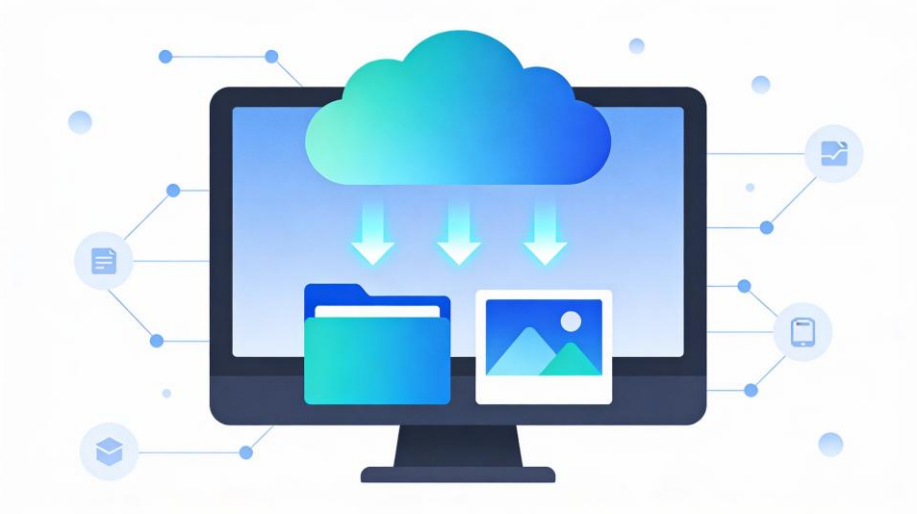
Saving a file from the internet onto your own device

D

Sending a file from your device to someone else over the internet

C

Saving a file from the internet onto your own device



Correct

This option is correct because "download" means taking a file that is stored on a computer somewhere on the internet and copying it onto your own device. For example, when you save a photo from a website, install an app, or get a PDF form from your email, you are downloading. The file travels over the network from the remote computer to yours and is stored locally so you can open it later, even without being online in some cases. You might see progress bars or messages like "Downloading..." while this transfer is happening, especially for larger files like videos or programs.

To be continued