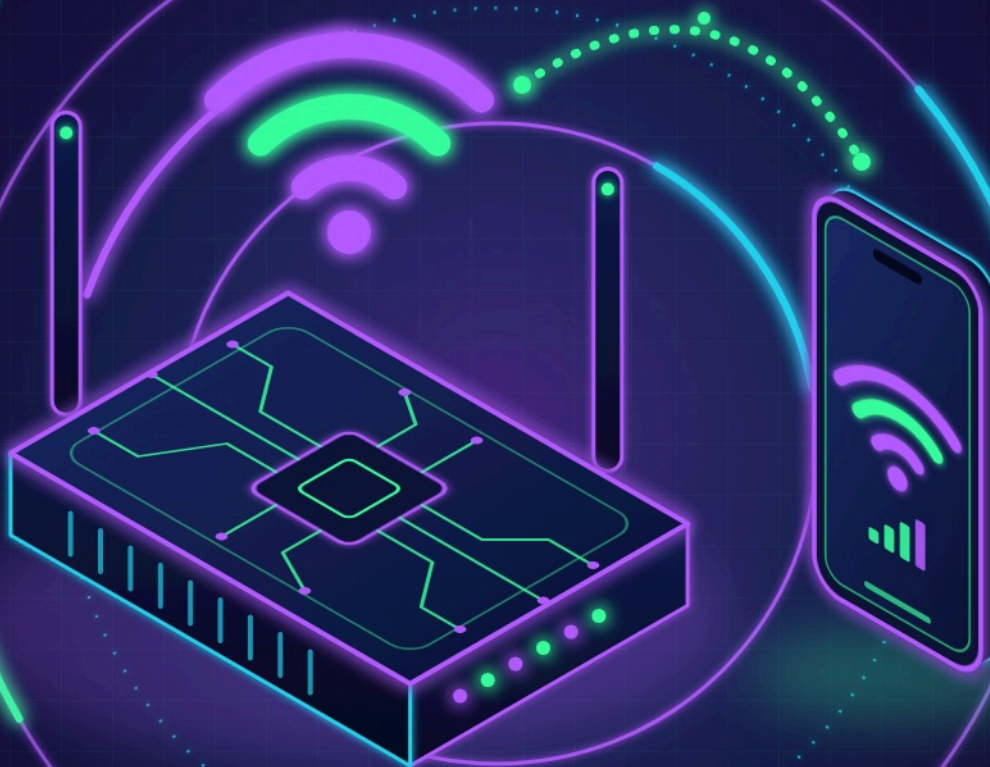


Wi-Fi at Home and Out

15 Simple Tips



FREE PDF GUIDE • NO SIGN-UP

For information only



START HERE

Before you start

Does your Wi-Fi slow down in the bedroom or drop in the kitchen? You are not alone, and the fix is often simple.

This guide has 15 tips in plain words. The first 8 help you get a better signal at home. The last 7 show how to use public Wi-Fi in cafes, hotels and airports with more care.

Each page has one tip and one simple drawing. Keep this PDF on your phone or print it.

PART 1 · AT HOME

1. Router in the open
2. Off the floor, away from metal
3. What disturbs the signal
4. The two bands
5. Restart once in a while
6. Extenders and mesh
7. Guest network
8. Name, password and updates

PART 2 · PUBLIC PLACES

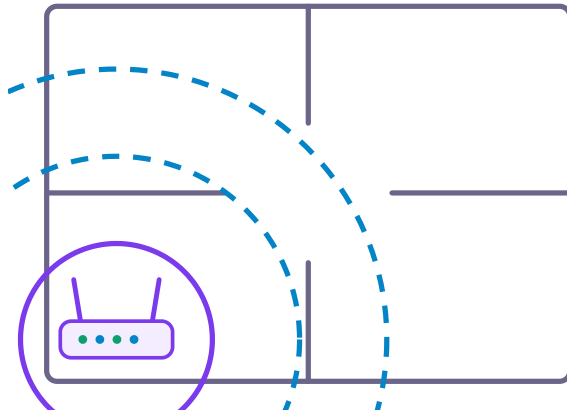
9. Confirm the network name
10. Padlock and https
11. Banking on a safer connection
12. Auto-join and sharing off
13. Sign-in pages that ask too much
14. What a VPN does
15. Mobile data and forget the network

This guide is for information only. It does not replace a qualified technician or your internet provider, so ask them for any work on your own equipment.

1

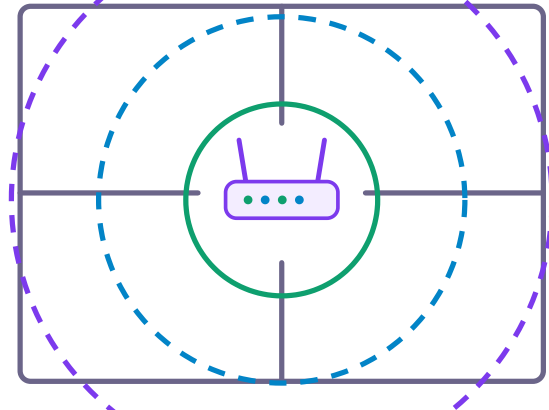
Put the router in the open, near the middle of the home

❌ In a corner, behind things



Half the signal goes outside

✅ Near the middle, in the open



Reaches more rooms

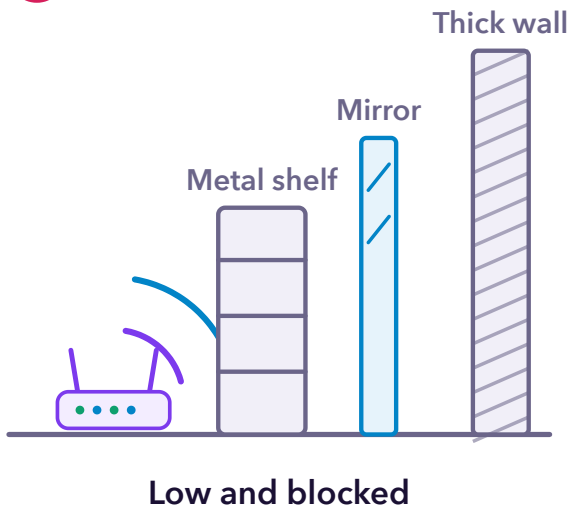
A router sends the signal in every direction, like a lamp sends light. If it sits in a corner or behind the TV, half of the signal goes outside. A spot near the middle of the home, in the open, usually reaches more rooms.

Remember: Open and central, not in a corner or behind the TV.

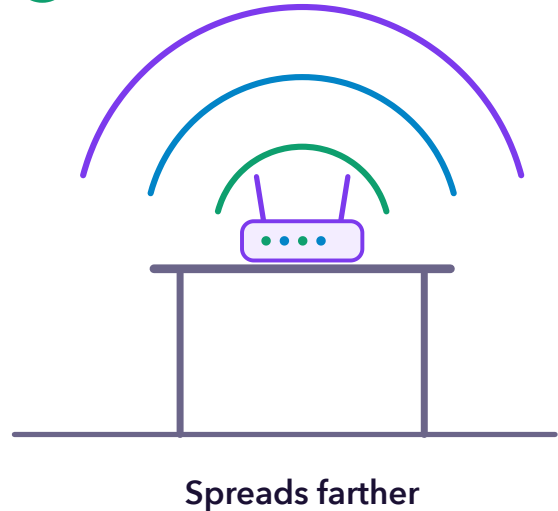
2

Lift it off the floor and away from walls and metal

❌ On the floor, blocked



✅ Up on a shelf, in the open



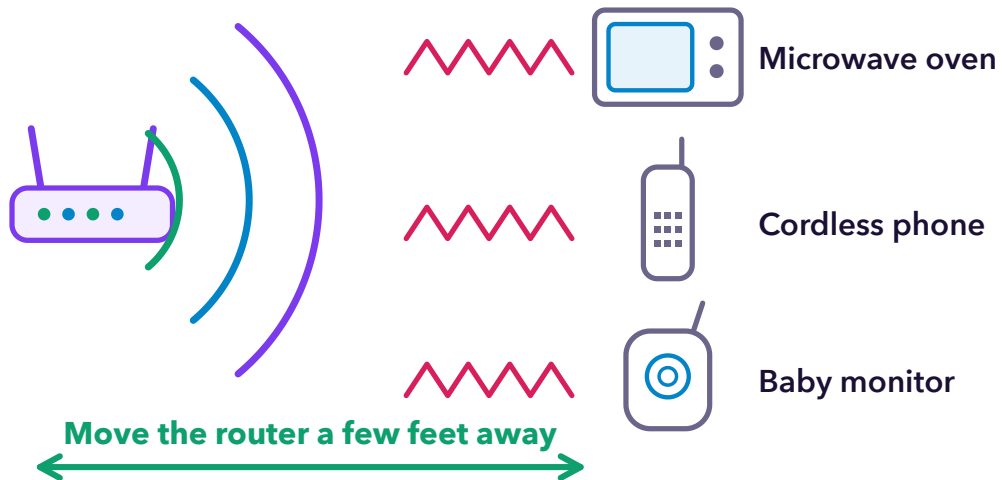
Signal travels better from a shelf or a table than from the floor. Thick walls, metal shelves and large mirrors weaken it. A little more height and a little more space often make a difference.

Remember: Shelf over floor, away from walls, metal and mirrors.

3

Know what can disturb the signal

These can use the same radio space as Wi-Fi

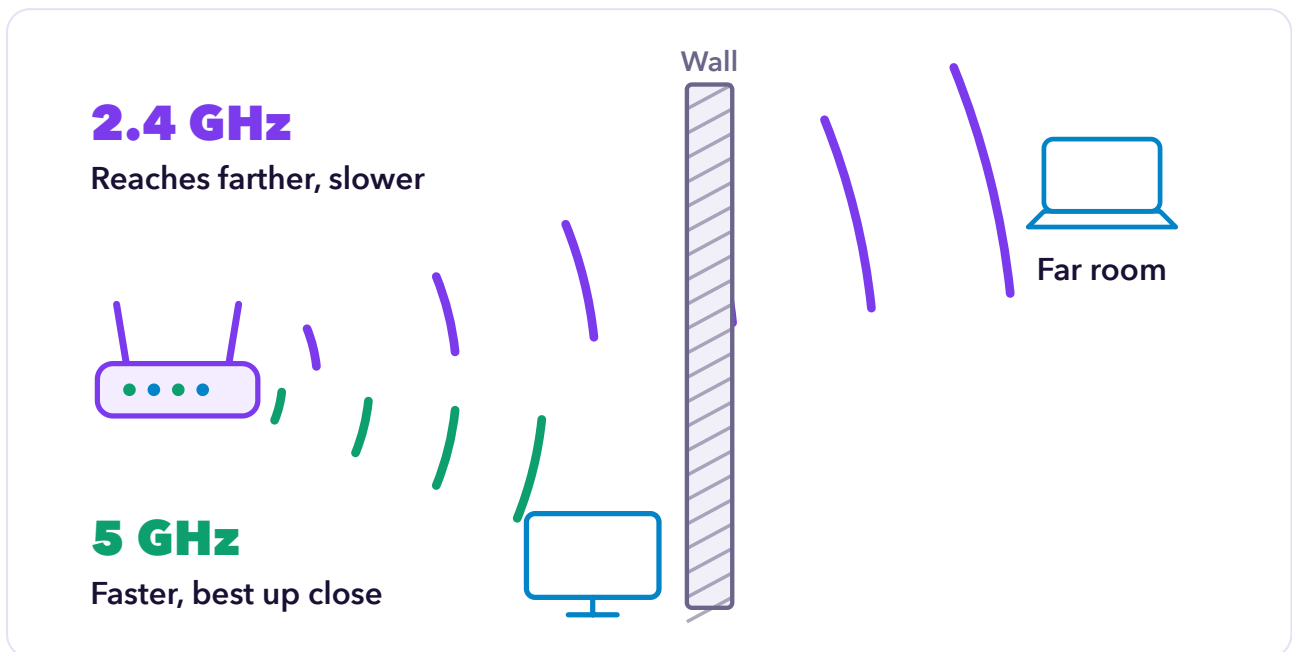


Microwave ovens, cordless phones and baby monitors can use the same radio space as your Wi-Fi. If the signal drops at certain times, look at what is running nearby. Moving the router a few feet away from them can help.

Remember: A microwave, cordless phone or baby monitor can disturb the signal.

4

Learn the two bands: 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz

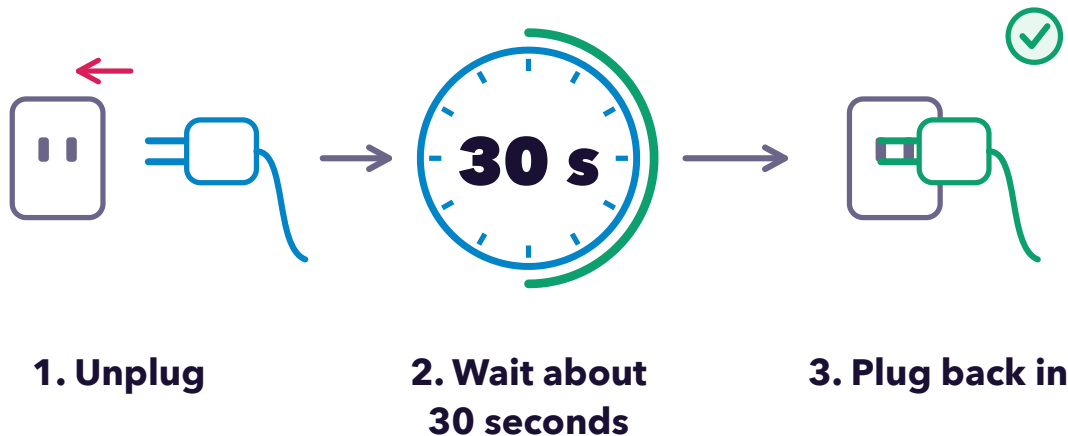


Most routers send two kinds of signal. The 2.4 GHz band reaches farther and goes through walls better, but it is slower. The 5 GHz band is faster, but it works best closer to the router. Use the first for far rooms and the second for video and games nearby.

Remember: 2.4 GHz reaches farther. 5 GHz is faster up close.

5

Restart the router once in a while

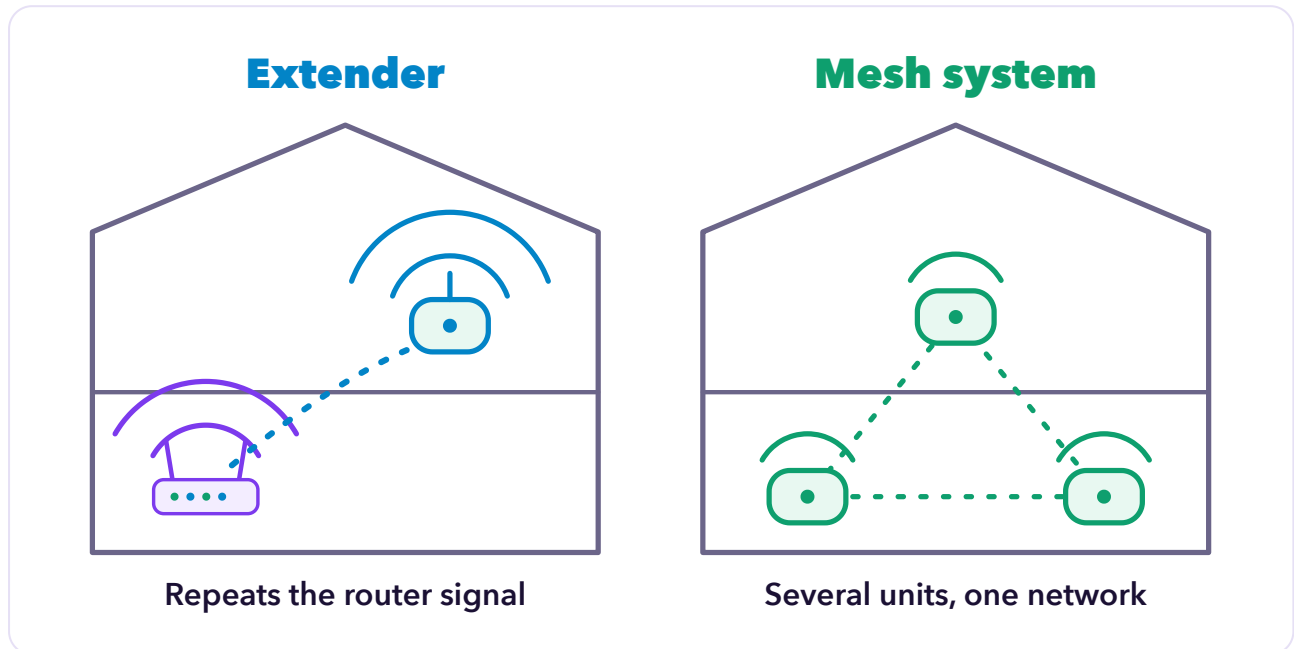


Like a phone, a router can get slow after weeks without a pause. Unplugging it for about 30 seconds and plugging it back in is a simple first step when things feel slow. If the problem comes back often, your provider can check the line.

Remember: Unplug for about 30 seconds as a first step when it is slow.

6

Know when one router is not enough: extenders and mesh

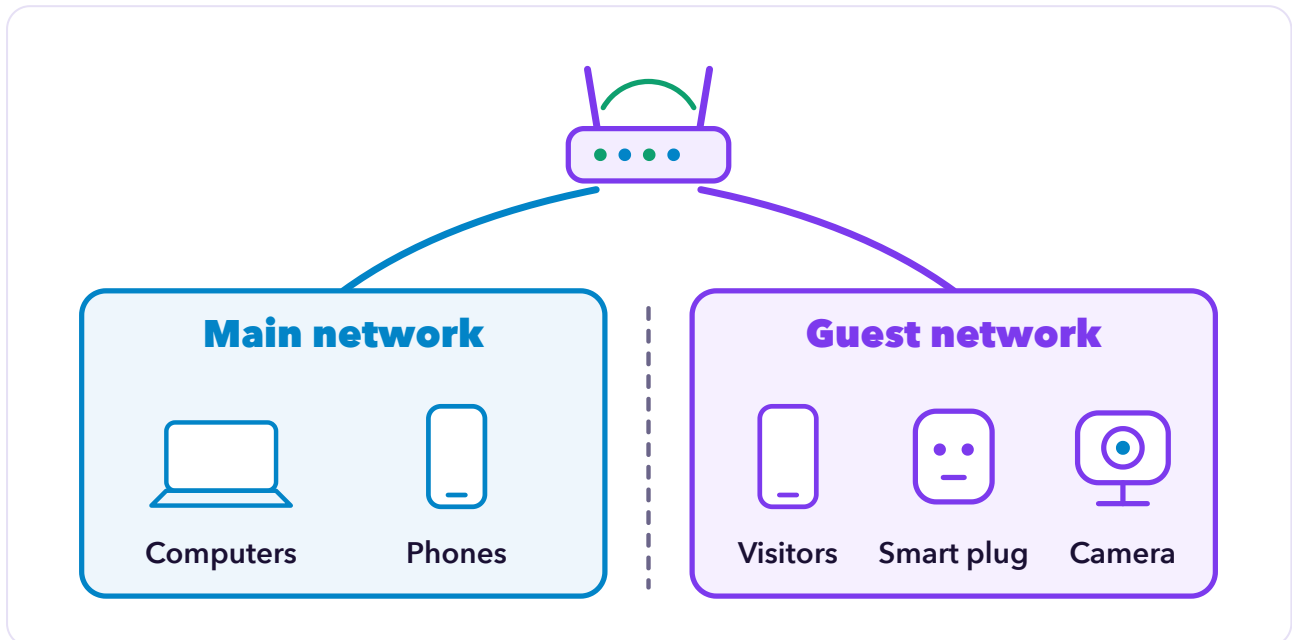


A large home or a home with several floors may be too much for one router. An extender repeats the signal from the router. A mesh system uses several small units that work as one network. The right choice depends on the size of the home, so a technician or your provider can advise you.

Remember: One router not enough? Ask about an extender or a mesh system.

7

Use a guest network for visitors and smart gadgets

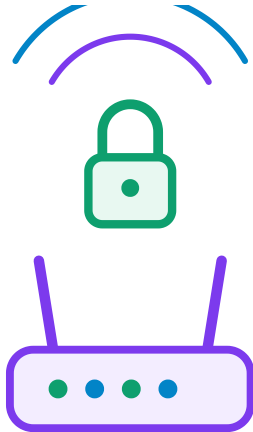


Most routers can make a second network just for guests. Visitors and smart devices such as plugs and cameras join that one, and your computers and phones stay on the main network. It is a simple way to keep the two apart.

Remember: Visitors and smart gadgets go on a separate network.

8

Cover the security basics: name, password and updates



New network name



Long, private password



WPA3 or WPA2 security



Router updates installed

Change the default network name and password that came with the router. Choose a long password only your household knows. In the router settings, pick the newest security type offered (WPA3 or WPA2), and install router updates when they are available.

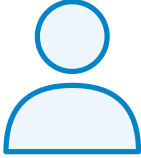
Remember: New name and password, WPA3 or WPA2, and updates.



Confirm the network name with the staff

Our network is

Cafe-Guest



Ask the staff

Choose a network

	Cafe-Guest Join this one	
	Cafe_Guest Look-alike	
	CafeGuest-2 Look-alike	

Anyone can create a network with a name like the cafe's name. Before you join, ask the staff for the exact name. Join only that one.

Remember: Ask the staff for the exact network name.

10

Look for the padlock and the “https” in the address

<https://www.example.com>

Padlock and https: the connection to the site is protected

<http://www.example.com>

No padlock: do not type personal data

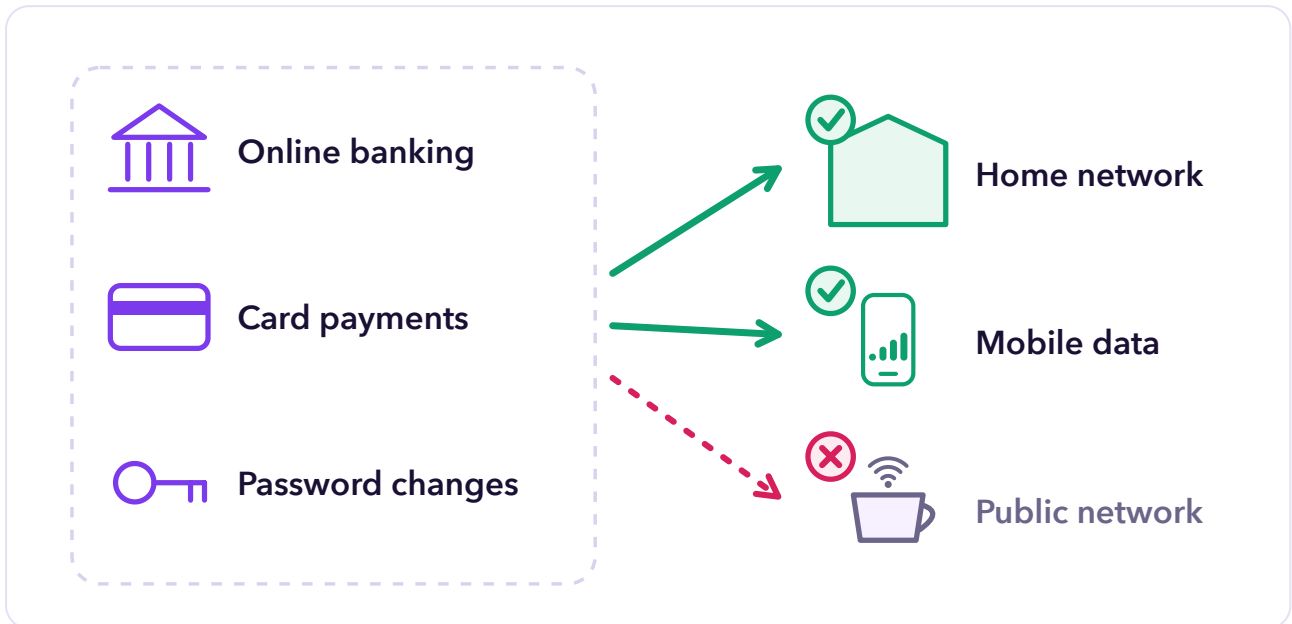
A padlock beside the website address and “https” at the start mean the connection to that site is protected. If you do not see them, do not type personal data on that page.

Remember: No padlock and no “https”? Do not type personal data.

11

PART 2 • PUBLIC PLACES • TIP 11 OF 15

Keep banking and shopping for a safer connection



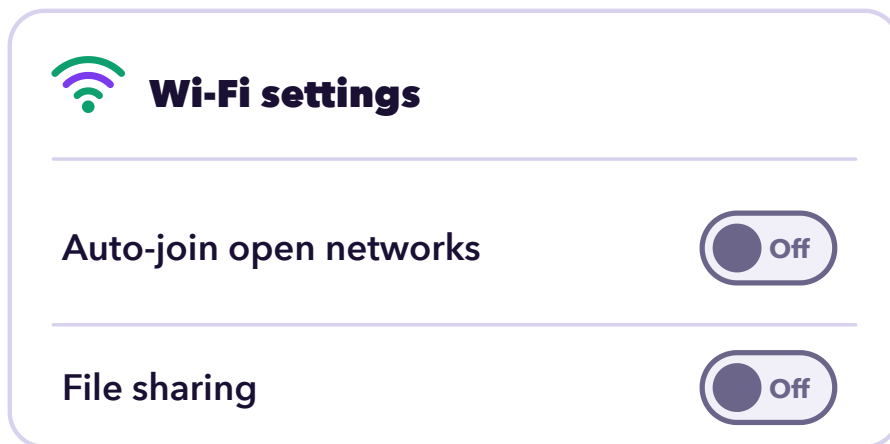
Public networks are shared with strangers. Save online banking, card payments and password changes for your home network or your mobile data.

Remember: Banking and shopping: home network or mobile data.

12

PART 2 · PUBLIC PLACES · TIP 12 OF 15

Turn off automatic joining and file sharing



Switch both off before you go out. You choose when to connect.

Phones and laptops can remember networks and join them alone. In the settings, switch off automatic joining for open networks and turn off file sharing before you go out. Then you choose when to connect.

Remember: Auto-join and file sharing off before you go out.

13

Be careful with sign-in pages that ask for too much

Sign in to browse

Name	✓	Name or room: can be normal
Room number	✓	
Card number	✗	Card or document: stop and ask the staff
Document number	✗	

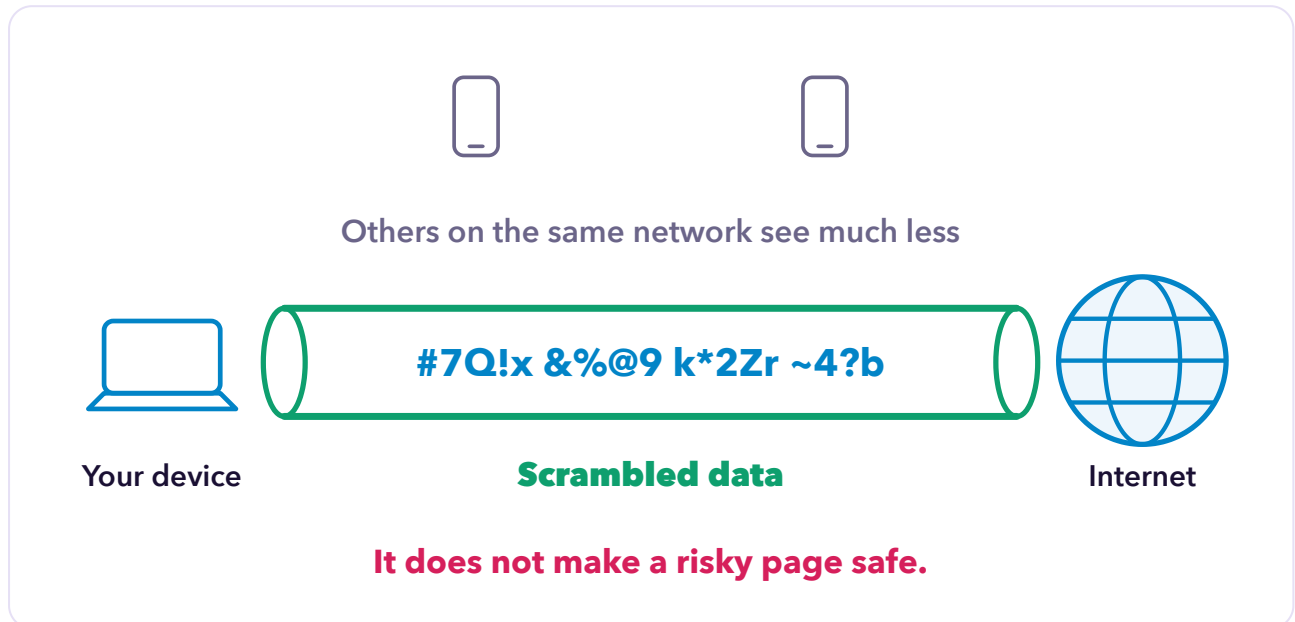
Hotels and airports often show a page before you can browse. A name or a room number can be normal. A page that asks for card details, a document number or a long list of personal data is a sign to stop and ask the staff.

Remember: Card or document details on a sign-in page are a warning.

14

PART 2 · PUBLIC PLACES · TIP 14 OF 15

Understand what a VPN does (in general terms)



A VPN is a service that scrambles the data between your device and the internet, so others on the same network see much less. It adds a layer of care but it is not magic. It does not make a risky page safe, so the earlier habits still matter.

Remember: A VPN adds a layer of care. It is not magic.

15

Use your own phone connection when in doubt, and forget the network when you leave



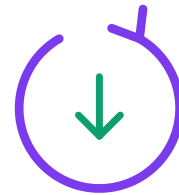
Mobile data for anything private



Cafe-Guest

Forget this network

Log out and forget the network



Keep devices updated

If a network feels unclear, your phone's mobile data is a safer choice for anything private. When you finish, log out of your accounts and choose "forget this network" so the device does not join it again. Keep your phone and laptop updated, because updates close known gaps.

Remember: Mobile data when in doubt. Forget the network when you leave.



BEFORE YOU GO

Keep this guide handy

Try one tip at a time and see what changes. For any work on your own equipment, ask a qualified technician or your internet provider.

**For information only. Not a
substitute for a qualified
technician or your internet
provider.**

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