

5G network – the fifth generation of mobile network that provides high speed, small delay and is suitable for heavy usage, such as videos and smart devices.

Address bar – the address bar is the part of the browser where the website address is displayed. It may be located at the top or bottom of the screen. You can also type a search term or a website address into the address bar and open it by pressing «Enter» on a computer or by selecting the arrow or «Go» button on a mobile device. If a padlock icon appears next to the address, the connection between your device and the website is encrypted. However, the padlock does not necessarily mean that the website itself is trustworthy.

Address field – when you send an email, you enter the recipient's email address in the designated field. Most email services have three different address fields:

To – primary recipients;

Cc – recipients who receive a copy;

Bcc – recipients who receive a blind copy that is not visible to the other recipients.

These fields allow you to control who receives the message and who can see it.

ADOBE – an American technology company that develops widely used creative software. Its most known products are **Acrobat** (PDF-files), **Photoshop** (graphics) and **Premiere** (video editor).

ANDROID – a Linux-based mobile operating system created by Google and used in many phones, such as **Samsung**, **Nokia** and **OnePlus**. System also contains **Google Play** -app store, where can be downloaded both paid and free applications (apps). Android is the most popular mobile operating system.

Google bought the Android Inc. in 2005, released Android and formed Open Handset Alliance in 2007, and the first Android phone, the HTC Dream, was released in 2008, which launched the rapid adoption of Android.

App (application) – a digital program that is downloaded to a mobile device or computer and that allows the user to complete different functions, such as assistance, communications and use of other services.

App store – a digital store of applications, where user can browse and download different types of apps to its device. The selection includes both paid and free apps, such as news services, games, map apps and banking programs. **Trusted application stores** are **Apple's App Store**, **Google's Play Store** and **Microsoft Store**.

Besides the applications from app store, you can also buy games, movies and other digital content.

APPLE – an American technology company, best known for its **iPhone** (phones), **iPad** (tablets), **Mac** (computers) and **Apple Watch** (smartwatches).

Apple designs both devices and operating systems for them, such as **iOS** and **macOS**. Company also provides services, such as **App Store** (application store), **iCloud** (cloud service) and **Apple Music**.

Apple is one of the most well-known and influential technology brands in the world.

at-mark (@) – a character used, e.g., in email addresses to separate the username from the domain name (name@example.com).

Authentication – the process of verifying a user's identity online. Strong authentication is carried out using online banking credentials, a mobile certificate, or an electronic identity certificate. Less secure authentication is based on a username and password.

Backup – a way to protect important files by copying them to another location, such as the cloud or an external hard drive. The backup copy remains available even if the original file is lost or damaged.

Bank credentials, online banking credentials – personal credentials used to log in to online banking, mobile banking, and many other electronic services. They are part of your bank's basic services and are provided by your bank. Bank credentials are used for strong authentication, meaning they serve as the equivalent of an electronic signature and reliably verify your identity.

Base station – part of a mobile network that connects to a phone using radio signals. Every mobile phone is continuously connected to a nearby base station.

Blind carbon copy (BCC) – in email, the BCC field stands for blind carbon copy. When you add a recipient to this field, the other recipients of the message cannot see their email address. Likewise, the BCC recipient cannot see who else has been added to the BCC field.

Blog – a website where someone can be writing posts, for example, about hobbies, everyday life or interesting topics. You can also add pictures and videos. Many readers follow blogs in the same way as people follow magazines. The author of blog texts is a **blogger**.

Bluetooth – a wireless communication technology that operates over a distance of a few meters and allows devices to connect without cables. It is widely used in mobile devices, computers, cars and various accessories such as headphones and keyboards. Bluetooth is easy to use and energy efficient, making it a popular everyday connection method.

Bookmark – a browser feature that saves the URL address of a web page for later viewing. On computers and tablets bookmarks bar at the top of the browser; on mobile devices they can be found in the browser's menu or settings. Bookmarks can be organized into folders and given descriptive names to make pages easy to find. Bookmarks are retained as they are saved by the user, unlike the browsing history, which is a chronological list of activities.

to browse the internet, to surf the internet – to move around the internet and view websites. When you browse the internet, you open web pages, search for information, read content, and move from one page to another by following links. "Surf the internet" is an informal expression for the same activity.

Browser, web browser – a computer program used to open websites and view their content. There are many different browsers, and the most used ones in Finland are **Chrome** (Google's browser), **Safari** (Apple's browser), **Firefox** (the open-source browser developed by the Mozilla project), and **Edge**

(Microsoft's browser). Every browser works in the same basic way: it retrieves a website and displays it to the user.

Browsing history – when you use the internet, your browser stores information about your activity. It remembers, for example, the websites you have visited and the files you have downloaded. This stored information is called browsing history. You can choose in your device settings how much browsing history is saved. If you use the internet on a public computer, such as one in a library, it is important to clear your browsing history after use.

Clearing browsing history (Windows browsers - general method):

1. Open your browser.
2. Select the menu icon at the top of the window (three dots or another menu symbol).
3. Select History.
4. In the next window, select History again.
5. Select Clear browsing data.
6. Choose Browsing history (and any other data you want to remove).
7. Select Clear data.

Your browsing history will then be removed from the device.

Building-wide internet connection – an internet connection provided to an entire building and shared among all apartments. Residents receive broadband access for a shared monthly fee, which is usually included in the building maintenance charge.

Cache – temporary memory where a device stores information so that programs can run more quickly. On smartphones, this includes RAM, which temporarily stores items such as web pages. Clearing the cache frees up memory and storage space.

Chat, chatting – a real-time messaging service, where users can send to each other text, audio, image, video and file messages. It is used in such mobile and web apps such as **WhatsApp**, **Messenger** and live chat on websites. Chat is a fast and informal way of communication compared to email. Chat messages can be stored on servers, and storage and privacy policies depend on the service provider.

Chromecast – a small HDMI dongle made by Google that plugs into the TV. Device wirelessly receives media from your phone, tablet or computer and displays it on your TV. Some Chromecast models have 4K and HDR support, as well as a separate remote control and user interface. In last years, Google has also started offering **Google TV devices**, which include its own user interface.

Clipboard – a short-term storage space provided by the operating system where saved\copied or cut content is placed for pasting. The clipboard can store text, images or files, and the pasting is done with the “Paste” command. Often, the new copy replaces the previous content, but some systems have a clipboard history or support for multiple items. Clipboard content can be synchronized between devices via services, so copying of sensitive information should be avoided.

Cloud service – an online service that stores a user's files on the service provider's servers. This reduces the amount of storage space needed on your own device. Well-known cloud services include **Dropbox**, **Google Drive**, Microsoft **OneDrive**, and Apple **iCloud**. They usually provide a certain amount of free storage, with additional space available for a monthly fee. In a broader sense, "the cloud" refers to all data stored on a service provider's servers. For example, **Gmail** and **Instagram** are cloud services.

Computer – a device used for many digital tasks, such as browsing the internet, installing software, and connecting external devices. A computer can also be used with a Wi-Fi router or access point.

Cookie – a small text file that the website stores on the user's device. The cookie can store information such as language preference, the content of the shopping cart or the login ID, so that website could work according to user. Cookies can be session-only (are deleted when the browser is closed) or persistent (are kept longer). Third-party cookies are often used for tracking and advertising purposes and to implement the functionality of some online services. Cookies can be managed from the browser settings.

Desktop – the main screen of a computer, where important icons and tools for launching programs are located.

DM – an abbreviation commonly used on social media to indicate moving a conversation to private messages.

Email, e-mail – a messaging service that allows you to send and receive messages using a computer or smartphone. Every user has their own email address, which is needed for many everyday tasks. For example, you may receive messages from public authorities by email instead of regular mail. You can also attach files to an email, such as photos, forms, or documents.

Fiber optic cable – a cable that transmits data using light. It is one of the fastest and most reliable ways to transfer data. A fiber-optic network is connected to a building and then distributed to each individual apartment.

File Explorer – a computer tool used to view and organize the contents of a device. It works like an index of the computer, displaying drives, folders, and files. On Windows computers, File Explorer can be opened from the Start menu. On Mac computers, the equivalent tool is Finder, which displays and manages files and folders in a similar way.

Firewall – a software or a device that protects a computer or other smart device by preventing unauthorized access through a network. It monitors network traffic and blocks connections that are not allowed. A firewall can also protect a device within a local network, preventing outsiders from accessing its data.

Flight mode – a setting of a phone or other electronic device that cuts off all wireless connections (cellular network, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth) so that the device can be used without network connections; other functions such as offline apps or music can still be used.

Follower – a person or account that follows another user in social media. Follower can see its followed profiles' updates, such as posts and stories, in their own feed. Following can be public or require approval if the profile is private. Follower does not necessarily know the followed account personally; it is a way of following content or status updates.

Font – a format of text that describes how letters and numbers look. Fonts are different types, for instance serif and sans-serif, as well as decorative and handwriting-like. The choice of font can affect readability and appearance of the text, and can be changed in word processing, websites and apps. Fonts can also be changes in size and thickness, so choose a font based on its intended use and ease of reading.

Forward – means sending of the message or email forward to another person. The action usually forwards the original message content and attachments to the new recipient. You can add your own comment or delete some parts of the message before sending. Check the recipients and attachments before forwarding to avoid accidentally sharing sensitive information.

GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) – the EU's general data protection regulation that protects personal data (privacy) and gives data subjects rights and imposes obligations on companies. GDPR regulates the collection, processing and storage of personal data in the EU. It gives individuals rights such as access, rectification, portability and erasure (the right to be forgotten). Controllers and processors have obligations: lawfulness of processing, transparency, data minimization and data security, and, where necessary, the appointment of a data protection officer. GDPR can lead to sanctions and fines imposed by supervisory authorities, and it also applies to non-EU operators processing data of EU individuals.

Gif animation is a GIF (Graphic Interchange Format) file that is usually used to record and play short animated images. In practice, GIFs are files made up of sequential images that automatically repeat and are used on social media and communication to liven up and emphasize messages. GIFs are lightweight and easy to share, making them popular for quick visual expression.

to google – to search for the information from the internet using a search engine, especially **Google**. Word is an everyday verb that has become established in the Finnish language to describe online searches.

Google – an American technology that provides internet services and products. It is particularly known for the **Google search engine**, the **Android operating system**, **Google Maps** map service and **Gmail** e-mail. Google also owns the **YouTube** video service and other digital services.

GPS (Global Positioning System) is a global satellite positioning system operated by the UA Space Force. The core of the system consists of about 30 operational satellites that orbit the Earth at an altitude of about 20 200 km and transmit signals that help the receiver calculate its position. In everyday language, the term GPS often refers to anu satellite positioning system. Stand-alone GPS receivers can provide more accurate positioning than smartphones.

Haker – a person who penetrates, examines or modifies computer networks, information systems or its content. Hacking can be illegal and dangerous (e. g., data breaches, denial-of-service attacks) or legal and

beneficial (e.g., security testing). **White-hat hackers** look for vulnerabilities in the systems and help to fix them, while **black-hat hackers** exploit the vulnerabilities for their own purposes.

Hashtag or subject identifier (rose fence) – an entry used in social media that starts with the hash mark # and is attached to a word or group of words without a space, for example #digitaltrainings. Content marked with a hashtag is grouped into publications using the same tag, so those who are interested in the topic can easily find related posts.

HDMI connection (High-Definition Multimedia Interface) – a digital connection standard that transfers image and sound between devices with a single cable. The HDMI connection can be used to transmit high-definition video and multi-channel audio (e.g., 4K, HDR and 5.1/7.1), and it also supports additional features such as CEC control, ARC/eARC audio playback and Ethernet connection in certain versions. HDMI ports are commonly found on televisions, computers, monitors, game consoles and AV receivers. Connectors come in different sizes; the most common is type A (full-size), there is also mini-HDMI (C), and micro-HDMI (D). The quality and length of the cable can affect the range and stability of the signal.

Home screen – a digital main screen, where the most essential functions are displayed as small icons. Before that, the **lockscreen** usually opens. You can change the order of icons by yourself.

Hotspot (mobile base station) – a function of a phone or other mobile device that shares the device's mobile data connection (e.g., 4G/5G) with other devices, typically as a Wi-Fi network, but also as USB tethering or Bluetooth tethering. When the hotspot is activated, device creates a small wireless network that a laptop, tablet or other phone can connect to and use the internet.

http (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) – an application layer protocol used for data transfer between web browsers and servers. It works on a client-server model: the browser (client) sends a request containing the requested resource or an error message. **http** is stateless, i.e. the server does not automatically store information about previous requests (space can be increased e.g. with cookies). The HTTP connection can be protected with TLS encryption; in this case the **https address** is used, and there are several versions of the protocol such as HTTP/1.1, HTTP/2 and HTTP/3.

ICE (In Case of Emergency) is an emergency. An **ICE person** is a reliable contact whose phone number you save in your phone for emergency situations so that helpers can quickly call them. Add the ICE person's information to the phone's contact information with an easy and clear name, e.g., ICE – spouse or ICE – child's guardian.

Internet connection, data connection – when a smartphone or tablet has a data connection enabled, it can connect to the internet. The connection can work either through mobile data or by connecting to a wireless network, such as Wi-Fi. Both methods allow you to access the internet on a mobile device

Internet, net – a worldwide network made up of interconnected computer networks. When you use a computer, smartphone, or tablet online, you are connected to the internet.

Keyboard shortcut – a key or key combination that allows you to perform actions on a computer more quickly than by using menus. For example, on a Windows computer, you can copy selected text or an item by pressing Ctrl + C. The copied content can then be pasted into a new location using Ctrl + V.

Login, sign in – identifying yourself to the online service with a username and password so that the service recognizes you and gives you access to your own information and functions; registration is a separate procedure where credits are created for the first time, and after it is good to log out especially on shared devices.

Malware – a computer program or piece of code created to intentionally disrupt, damage, or exploit an information system, its data, or its users. Typical malware is viruses, worms, trojans, ransomware and spyware. Malware can, for instance, destroy or encrypt files, steal data, open an unauthorized remote connection or use the device as part of a botnet. They are usually spread through email attachments, unsafe links, downloaded files or vulnerabilities.

Menu icon (hamburger menu) – an icon consisting of three horizontal lines or three dots that appears in many web browsers. Selecting the icon opens a menu where you can change settings or access additional page options.

Mobilivarmenne (mobile certificate) – an electronic identification method in which a person's identity is confirmed digitally, it works like an electronic signature and is similar to bank codes in terms of security. The service is part of the additional services offered by **Elisa**, **Telia** and **DNA**. The identifier on the phone's SIM card is activated on the operator's website. A monthly fee is charged for the service, which varies by operator. The mobile certificate is especially suitable for those who do not use bank credentials.

Mobile – a mobile device such as a smartphone or tablet; more broadly, laptops and smart watches are also read as mobile devices. Mobile devices are designed to be used on the go, and they include wireless connectivity options such as **mobile network**, **Wi-Fi** and **Bluetooth**.

Mobile data – one way to use the internet on a phone or tablet without a Wi-Fi network. When the mobile data is on, the device connects to the network through a telephone connection, and at the top of the screen is an indicator such as 3G, 4G or 5G. In Finland, the use of data is not limited in most subscriptions, what differs from many other countries where data is paid for separately or only for certain amount.

Mobile payment – a payment done via mobile phone.

Modem, mobile broadband modem – a device that provides an internet connection to a home or another location. Many modems also have a built-in router, which shares the internet connection with multiple devices. There are several types of modems, including cable, DSL, 4G, and 5G modems. There are also small wireless USB dongles that work like modems and provide internet access without requiring a fixed installation.

NFC (Near Field Communication) – a short-range wireless technology that allows devices to exchange information when they are very close to each other. It is commonly used in smartphones and for contactless payments with bank cards.

Online service – a service provided over the internet, such as customer support, instant messaging, or appointment booking. It is offered by an organization or company for citizens or customers.

Operating system – a basic software of the device that manages the hardware and provides the environment for applications to operate. It is responsible for example for memory management, file system, device drivers and user interface, and without it apps cannot use phone or computer resources.

Examples: Windows, macOS, Linux, Android, iOS, Chrome OS.

PDF, PDF file – a file format identified by the .pdf file extension. It appears the same on all devices and operating systems, and its contents usually cannot be edited. However, the text can often be copied. Opening a PDF file requires a PDF reader, which is pre-installed on most computers and mobile devices. The name PDF comes from the English words Portable Document Format.

PIN (Personal Identification Number) – a personal numeric code used like a password to unlock a device or authenticate yourself when accessing a service. It usually consists of 4–6 digits.

Podcast – a digital series, usually in audio format, that can be listened to on a smartphone or computer. It can be subscribed to and downloaded to your device so that new episodes become available automatically. Podcasts cover a wide range of topics and include many different types of discussions and audio programs.

Pop-up window – a small window that opens automatically on a website. It may contain advertisements, additional information, or an expanded view of the page. If you wish, you can block pop-up windows in your browser settings, but you can also allow individual pop-ups when needed.

to post – to publish or share a message, photo, video, or other content on a website or social media platform. When you post something, you make it visible for others to see and share.

Prepaid SIM card – a mobile phone or mobile data subscription that is paid for in advance. It is easy to obtain, free to purchase, and includes a SIM card with its own phone number. You can add credit whenever needed, for example through an online top-up. A prepaid number remains active only if it is used or topped up regularly, usually every 6–12 months, otherwise the number is released for reuse. In many countries, prepaid SIM cards can also be purchased without providing personal information, although some authorities have proposed mandatory registration.

QR code – a two-dimensional code made up of squares and patterns that stores information. It can be scanned using a smartphone camera, a dedicated QR code reader, or a scanning app. Scanning a QR code can open a website, ticket, or other digital content. The abbreviation QR comes from the English words Quick Response.

Reset, to reset – to restore a device to its original state. A reset can return a device to its factory settings, removing personal settings and often all saved data, so that the device returns to the condition it was in when it was first purchased.

Roaming – using a mobile phone or device on a network operated by a provider other than your own, typically while abroad or near national borders. Within the EU, phone calls and text messages usually cost the same as in your home country. However, depending on your mobile plan, mobile data may become chargeable after a certain data limit has been exceeded. Outside the EU, call and data charges can be significantly higher, so it is advisable to monitor your usage.

Router, Wi-Fi router, Wi-Fi access point – a device that shares a fixed internet connection with multiple devices. In homes, this is usually done wirelessly using radio signals. A router creates the home's wireless network, allowing smartphones, computers, and other devices to connect to the internet.

Screenshot – saving the image displayed on the screen or part of it in image format; the recording remains in the device's memory and can be used for sharing, documentation or later viewing. It is not dangerous.

Search engine – an online service that is used to search and find information on the internet. The user enters a search term, and the search engine uses indexing, crawlers, and algorithms to find, organize, and display relevant web pages, images, and other content as search results. The search results are influenced by, among other things, the search term, page content, page reliability, user location and personalization. Well-known search engines include **Google**, **Bing** (Microsoft), **Yahoo**, **Ask.com**, China's **Baidu**, Russia's **Yandex** and the privacy-focused **DuckDuckGo**.

Settings – a menu of operating system, where the user can adjust functions and services of the device. For instance, via settings you can change the Wi-Fi network, manage applications, change notification settings and update the device's software.

In the settings you can also see which phone model you have and what operating system works on it.

Biometric identification means that a device recognizes you for using your fingerprint or face. It is often used to unlock the phone or log in without a password.

Shortcut – an icon displayed on a device's home screen or a computer's desktop that provides quick access to frequently used programs or files. You can add or remove shortcuts as needed. The term is mainly used for computers, while on smartphones and tablets people usually refer to app icons.

SIM card – a small smart card inserted into a mobile phone or tablet so that the device can use a mobile network and mobile data. The card contains the subscriber's identification information and enables the device to connect to the network. The abbreviation SIM comes from the English words Subscriber Identity Module.

Smart device – a device that connects to the internet and uses applications. A smartphone is a typical example, but smart devices also include tablets, smartwatches, and laptops. Most smart devices have a touchscreen.

Smartphone – a mobile phone that can access the internet and run applications. It functions like a small computer, allowing you to browse the web, use online services, download apps, and perform many everyday tasks.

SMS, text message – a way of sending a short message from one phone number to another. It became popular in the 1990s and significantly changed the way people used mobile phones. Text messages work without an internet connection, unlike WhatsApp, Facebook Messenger, and other instant messaging services. Although app-based messaging has reduced the use of SMS, text messages still work on all mobile phones and are usually available through the Messages app. The abbreviation SMS comes from the English words Short Message Service.

Snapchat – a social media platform developed by the American company Snapchat. The word "Snap" refers both to the service itself and to a message sent through it. Snaps are usually photos or short videos that are visible to the recipient for only a short time before disappearing.

Social media – an online platform where users can share content, follow other users, and interact with one another. Popular social media platforms include **Facebook**, **X** (formerly Twitter), **Instagram**, **Snapchat**, **YouTube**, and **TikTok**. They provide different ways to publish photos, videos, messages, and other content, as well as participate in discussions.

Spam, junk mail – unwanted messages sent to a recipient, usually by email. Spam is often mass-distributed advertising or marketing. You may also start receiving spam if you have provided your email address when entering competitions or filling in online forms that share addresses with third parties. Most email services automatically detect and filter spam, and you can also help improve the filtering by marking unwanted messages as spam. This helps the system send similar messages directly to the spam folder in the future.

Storage space – the number of photos, applications, and other files that can be stored on a device. In practice, it refers to the device's memory capacity.

Streaming – sending or receiving digital content over the internet in real time. The term can refer to several different activities:

- Displaying content on another screen. The image or sound from a mobile device can be shown on another device, such as a television. In this case, the smartphone acts like a remote control, while the main processing is done by another device, such as **Chromecast** or **Apple TV**. This is also known as casting or screen mirroring.
- Broadcasting your own video. Streaming can also mean recording yourself and broadcasting the video live to other internet users. This is commonly done on platforms such as **Twitch** and **YouTube**.
- Live interaction. Streaming usually refers to live content where viewers can comment and interact with the broadcaster in real time.

Suomi.fi – Finland's official online portal for public services. It provides information about government services and dealing with public authorities.

Suomi.fi e-Identification allows users to sign in securely to most Finnish public online services.

Suomi.fi Messages is a secure electronic mailbox for citizens.

Suomi.fi e-Authorizations allows you to authorize another person to act on your behalf or on behalf of a registered company.

Synchronization – updating information across different devices or applications so that the same content is available everywhere. This process usually happens automatically in the background. For example, when your calendar is synchronized, all events are automatically updated on your smartphone, computer, and tablet without needing to be entered separately on each device.

Tablet – a smart device that is larger than a smartphone but smaller than a laptop. It can be used for writing, reading, and accessing the internet through applications. A tablet uses the same mobile operating system as a smartphone.

Taskbar – the panel at the bottom of the computer desktop that displays program icons and other important functions.

Trolling – posting messages online that are intended to provoke emotions and reactions. The purpose is to influence other people's thoughts and conversations. Today, trolling can also refer to the organized manipulation of public opinion through social media.

Update, to update – updated online content, software, or an application that has been improved or corrected. In the digital world, software and applications are updated continuously to improve functionality and security. You can choose how your devices handle updates – for example, by enabling automatic updates.

USB flash drive, memory stick – a portable storage device that connects to a computer through a USB port. Files can be copied to it and transferred back to a computer. When connected, it appears as an icon in **File Explorer** or **Finder**.

User account, profile – a personal account created by registering for the online service, with which you log in to the service with a username and password. It is not a bank account; you can assign a username or email address to the account, and you can use it to manage your own settings, content and rights in the service.

Username – the name used to log in to the service or the identifier you provide when registering. It is used together with the password to identify you in the service; it can be an email address or another name of your choice, and for privacy reasons it is recommended to use different credits for different services.

Video call – a conversation in which people can talk to and see each other through video. A video call may involve two people or a larger group. Video calls can be made using services such as **WhatsApp**, **Messenger**, **Hangouts**, and **FaceTime**.

Virtual currency, cryptocurrency – digital money that uses blockchain technology to verify transactions. It allows value to be transferred directly from one person to another without intermediaries. There are thousands of cryptocurrencies, and **Bitcoin** is the best-known example.

Vlog – a video that works like a blog. Vlogs are often published on platforms such as **YouTube**. Vloggers commonly create diary-style videos in which they talk about their lives or share their thoughts.

Voice message – a recorded spoken message that can be sent through **WhatsApp**. It is recorded by pressing the microphone icon and is sent immediately after the recording is finished.

VPN – a secure internet connection that encrypts all data traffic. It allows users to change their apparent location and hide their IP address. A VPN can also provide access to content that is restricted to certain geographic regions. The service works when it is enabled in the device's settings.

VR, virtual reality – a computer-generated environment in which users can move around and look in different directions using a VR headset. Virtual reality is used in gaming, education, and property presentations.

Web browser, Internet browser, browser – a program used on a computer, smartphone, or tablet to access websites and online services. A browser allows you to open and view web pages on the internet. The most used browsers in Finland are **Chrome** (developed by Google), **Safari** (for Apple devices), **Firefox** (an open-source browser developed by the Mozilla community), and **Edge** (Microsoft's browser).

Webinar – an event held online, such as a lecture, training session, or discussion. Participants join using their own internet-connected devices, so no physical meeting place is required.

WhatsApp – an instant messaging service provided by Meta. It allows users to send messages and media, as well as make voice and video calls. WhatsApp can be used for conversations with individual people or groups.

Wi-Fi, WLAN – a wireless network that allows devices to connect to the internet. Wi-Fi is a trademark, but it has become the common name for a wireless local area network. A router or modem broadcasts the Wi-Fi signal that devices connect to. The range of a Wi-Fi network varies, but it typically covers an area of several dozen meters around the router.

Wikipedia – a website containing encyclopedia-style articles. Users can create new articles and edit existing ones, provided they follow Wikipedia's guidelines.

Word processor – a tool used to write, edit, format, and save text. Common word processing programs include **Microsoft Word**, **LibreOffice Writer**, **Google Docs**, and **Apple Pages**.

YouTube – a website where people can watch and share videos. It is the world's most widely used video-sharing platform. YouTube also offers a large collection of music.

Youtuber – a content creator who publishes videos on their own YouTube channel. The verb *to create YouTube content* refers to this activity.

ZIP, compress, compression – a method of reducing the size of one or more files by combining and compressing them into a ZIP file. This makes them easier to store and send. Images usually do not compress very much. A ZIP file can be opened and extracted, restoring its contents to their original form.