Every iPod touch has Wi-Fi capability. With it, you can connect to the Internet and view web pages directly on your iPod.

The iPod’s mobile version of Safari is a near twin to its computer-based version that runs on both Mac and Windows. The touchscreen displays web pages just as their designers intended. Web sites look like web sites and not like approximations of web sites. When it comes to browsing, there’s nothing else like Safari in the handheld market.

In this chapter, you’ll discover how to get the most from Safari with all its awesome full-browser powers. You’ll learn how to navigate to pages, manage bookmarks, and use both portrait and landscape orientations. You’ll also discover some great finger-tap shortcuts, useful Safari web sites, and Safari’s handy Reader and Reading List functions.

NOTE: Wi-Fi is a wireless technology. Your iPod touch uses three kinds of Wi-Fi networking technologies: 802.11b, 802.11g, and 802.11n. These three are the most standard connection types available. While there are many minute technical differences between B, G, and N, the primary difference is speed. B is the slowest, followed by G, with N being the fastest.

Getting Started with Wi-Fi

With your iPod’s Wi-Fi, you can connect to web sites such as YouTube, the iTunes Wi-Fi Music Store, and so on, and you can pretty much do everything over the Internet that you desire. Read on to learn more about setting up your iPod and connecting to a Wi-Fi network.
Checking Your Wi-Fi Connection

Before you use Safari, you need to have a Wi-Fi connection. You cannot connect to the Internet without it.

You can tell in an instant whether your Wi-Fi connection is up and running. Look at the very top-left corner of your screen. When you see the three semicircle-like arcs next to the word *iPod*, as shown in Figure 4–1, you have a live connection. When the arcs are more blue (and less black or gray), you have the strongest connection possible. Having three blue arcs is ideal. Seeing one or more black—or worse, gray—arcs means that your connection is weak. Try moving closer to the Wi-Fi source. Make sure that you’re not obstructing the antenna. Remove your fingers from around the Wi-Fi antenna on your iPod. The small, black rectangle on the back of your iPod shows you where that antenna lives. That’s the bit you want to avoid blocking with your hands and body.

![Figure 4–1. The three arcs shown here indicate a strong Wi-Fi connection. Blue arcs indicate the strongest connection. Black arcs mean a weak connection. Very light gray arcs show the worst connection.](image)

**NOTE:** If you use a mobile Wi-Fi hotspot such as the Sprint/Verizon MiFi or a tethering with a mobile phone, your iPod touch will probably show full arcs, but you’ll want to check your connection to the Internet on the other hotspot.

Choosing a Wi-Fi Network

If your iPod shows no Wi-Fi service, you’ll need to connect to a local network. Navigate to the *Settings ➤ Wi-Fi* screen, shown in Figure 4–2. From here, you can enable your Wi-Fi service and specify whether you want your iPod to search for local networks.

To connect to any network, set Wi-Fi to ON. When Wi-Fi is switched to ON, your iPod scans the immediate area and lists all active networks. When it is OFF, your iPod shuts down Wi-Fi service and does not actively seek connections.

You can connect to any Wi-Fi network listed by tapping its name. As with the network strength indicator in your iPod title bar, the arcs next to each network indicate the strength of its signal.