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Computer Studies

Std.6

Ch 8: Online Surfing and Cyber Security

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Internet

- The Internet is a global network of computers connected all over the world.
- Millions of computers are connected to the internet.
- It helps in communication, education, shopping, banking and entertainment.

Internet Services

- Internet services allow us to perform different activities online.
- We can access text, images, audio, video and software through the internet.

Types of internet services

Communication Services

a) E-mail

- E-mail stands for Electronic Mail.
- Used to send messages and files through the internet.
- It is fast and can be sent anytime and anywhere.
- Examples: Gmail, Yahoo Mail.

b) Video Conferencing

- Requires internet connection, webcam and microphone.
- It allows two or more people at different locations to communicate with each other simultaneously using audio and video facilities.
- Used for online classes, meetings and medical consultations.
- Examples: Google Meet, Meetings.io

c) VoIP (Voice-over-Internet Protocol)

- VoIP technology is used to make calls using the Internet. This service is used to transfer voice fax and multimedia content.
- Examples: Skype, WhatsApp.
- Advantages: Low cost, can be used on various devices like personal computers, laptops, mobiles etc.
- Disadvantages: Internet dependence, loss of data, delay during heavy internet traffic.



d) Chatting

- Online conversation using short messages.
- It can be one-to-one or group chat.
- Examples: WhatsApp, Telegram, Google Chat.

Social Networking

- Online platforms where people with common interests connect and share ideas.
- Users can share photos, videos and messages.
- These websites are also used as a marketing hub to promote products, services and ideas.
- Excessive use of social media can lead to addiction, distraction from studies or work and misuse of personal information.
- Examples: Facebook, Instagram, X.

Newsgroup

- Online discussion forums where people can post messages, share information, and discuss topics of common interest.
- Managed by a News Admin.

E-Greetings

- E-Greetings are digital greeting cards that are sent through the internet.
- Saves paper and time.
- Includes text, images, music and animation.
- Examples: 123greetings.com, e-cards.com.

E-Banking

- Online transfer of money easily from one bank account to another using the internet.
- Can be done using computer, laptop or smartphone.
- ATM service is also a part of e-banking.
- The banker's benefit: Less transaction costs, less chance of human error, reduction in fixed infrastructure cost.
- The customer's benefit: Convenience of banking, lower cost, no geographical limit.

Cloud Storage

- Cloud storage is a service where the users are able to store and manage data on remote servers in place of local computers.
- Data can be accessed from anywhere.
- Examples: Google Drive, Dropbox, OneDrive.
- Advantages: No need for physical storage devices. Easy access to data from anywhere and at any time.



Safety measures while using internet

- Never share personal or sensitive information online.
- Do not share your passwords with anyone.
- Always keep privacy settings enabled on websites and apps.
- Do not respond to messages or emails from unknown people.

Netiquettes

Netiquettes are the accepted rules that guide polite, respectful and responsible behaviour while communicating online.

Email etiquettes are the rules that help us communicate politely, clearly and responsibly through email. Important email etiquettes are:

- A clear and meaningful subject line should be used to state the purpose of the email.
- The language used in an email should always be polite, respectful and formal.
- Capital letters should not be used while typing an email, as they are considered shouting.
- Spelling and grammatical errors should be checked before sending an email.

Cyber Threats

A cyber threat is any criminal or harmful activity in which computers are used to damage, steal or misuse data, systems or networks.

Types of Cyber Threats:

Data Diddling – Illegally altering data in a computer system before or after it is processed in order to produce false or incorrect results.

Phreaking – The illegal use of telephone or communication systems to make free calls or access services without paying.

Cloning – The act of stealing the electronic serial numbers of cellular phones to misuse it for making broadcast calls or committing fraud.

Carding – Stealing and illegally using someone's credit card details to make unauthorised purchases or transactions. Preventive measures: Never share card number, CVV, PIN or OTP with anyone. Use secure websites/apps for payments and enable transaction alerts.

Hacking – Hacking is the act of gaining unauthorised access to a computer system, network, or account with the intention of viewing, stealing, modifying, or damaging data.

Cracking – Cracking is the illegal process of breaking security systems to gain unauthorised access to computer systems, usually to steal personal information, alter financial data, or cause harm. Preventive measures: Use strong passwords and enable two-factor authentication. Install and regularly update anti-virus software and firewall.

Cyber Security

The process of protecting computer resources such as networks, devices, programs and data from unauthorised access, damage or attack is called cyber security. Reasons for increased cybercrime: Increased internet use, lack of awareness, untrained users and multi-pronged attacks.

