



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

Subject Name: Web And Mobile Security Lab

Subject Code: 20CSP-338

Submitted to: Renuka Ratten

Faculty name: Renuka Ratten

Submitted by: Priya Bharti

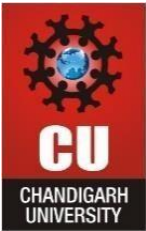
Name: Priya Bharti

UID: 20BCS3524

Section: 607

Group: B

Ex. No	List of Experiments	Conduct (MM: 12)	Viva (MM: 10)	Record (MM: 8)	Total (MM: 30)	Date	Remarks/Signature
1.1	Open any website on computer system and identify http packet on monitoring tool like Wireshark.					19/08/22	
1.2	Design a method to simulate the HTML injections and cross-site scripting (XSS) to exploit the attackers.					28/08/22	
1.3	Implementation of Cross site request forgery (XSRF) attack.					16/09/22	
1.4	Implementation of Design methods to break authentication schemes (SQL Injection attack).					04/10/22	
2.1	Write a program to generate message digest for the given message using the SHA/MD5 algorithm and verify the integrity of message.					19/10/22	
2.2	Perform Penetration testing on a web application to gather information about the system (Foot Printing).					03/11/22	
2.3	Implementation of Session hijacking attack on http-enabled website and to Identify vulnerable session cookies.					04/11/22	
3.1	write a program to sign and verify a document using DSA algorithm.					05/11/22	
3.2	Develop a Mobile application to create a notification in Android					06/11/22	



Experiment 3.2

Student Name: Priya Bharti

UID: 20BS3524

Branch: CSE

Section/Group: 607-B

Semester: 5th

Date of Performance: 06/11/22

Subject Name: WMS Lab

Subject Code: CSP-338

Aim: Develop a Mobile application to create a notification in Android

Objective: To draw 2D graphics and Animation in android application.

Software/Hardware Requirements: Android Studio

Discussion:

Android Notification

Android Notification provides short, timely information about the action happened in the application, even it is not running. The notification displays the icon, title and some amount of the content text.

Set Android Notification Properties

The properties of Android notification are set using **NotificationCompat.Builder** object. Some of the notification properties are mention below:

- **setSmallIcon():** It sets the icon of notification.
- **setContentTitle():** It is used to set the title of notification.
- **setContentText():** It is used to set the text message.
- **setAutoCancel():** It sets the cancelable property of notification.
- **setPriority():** It sets the priority of notification.

- `setPriority()`: It sets the priority of notification.

Reading Material (add reference links along with material):

Android Simple Graphics Example

The `android.graphics.Canvas` can be used to draw graphics in android. It provides methods to draw oval, rectangle, picture, text, line etc.

The `android.graphics.Paint` class is used with canvas to draw objects. It holds the information of color and style.

Canvas

- Android graphics provides low level graphics tools such as canvases, color, filters, points and rectangles which handle drawing to the screen directly.
- The Android framework provides a set of 2D-DRAWING APIs which allows user to provide own custom graphics onto a canvas or to modify existing views to customize their look and feel.

There are two ways to draw 2D graphics,

1. Draw your animation into a View object from your layout.
2. Draw your animation directly to a Canvas.

Some of the important methods of Canvas Class are as follows

- i. `drawText()`
- ii. `drawRoundRect()`
- iii. `drawCircle()` iv. `drawRect()`
- v. `drawBitmap()`
- vi. `drawARGB()`

- You can use these methods in onDraw() method to create your own custom user interface.
- Drawing an animation with a View is the best option to draw simple graphics that do not need to change dynamically and are not a part of a performance-intensive game. It is used when user wants to display a static graphic or predefined animation.
- Drawing an animation with a Canvas is better option when your application needs to re-draw itself regularly.

Steps/Method/Coding:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>

<android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout
xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent" android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context="example.javatpoint.com.androidnotification.MainActivity">

    <TextView android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="ANDROID NOTIFICATION"
        app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintLeft_toLeftOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintRight_toRightOf="parent"
```

```
app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent"
```

```
app:layout_constraintVertical_bias="0.091"
```

```
android:textAppearance="@style/Base.TextAppearance.AppCompat.Medium"/>
```

```
<Button android:layout_width="wrap_content"
```

```
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
```

```
    android:id="@+id/button"
```

```
    android:layout_marginBottom="112dp"
```

```
    android:layout_marginEnd="8dp"
```

```
    android:layout_marginStart="8dp" android:text="Notify"
```

```
app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
```

```
app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"
```

```
app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent" />
```

```
</android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout>
```

Create an activity named as `activity_notification_view.xml` and add the following code. This activity will be launched on clicking the notification. `TextView` is used to display the notification message.

`activity_notification_view.xml`

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

```
<android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout  
xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"  
xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"  
xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"  
android:layout_width="match_parent" android:layout_height="match_parent"  
tools:context="example.javatpoint.com.androidnotification.NotificationView">
```

```
<TextView  
    android:id="@+id/textView2"  
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:gravity="center"  
    android:text="your detail of notification..."  
    android:textAppearance="@style/Base.TextAppearance.AppCompat.Medium" />
```

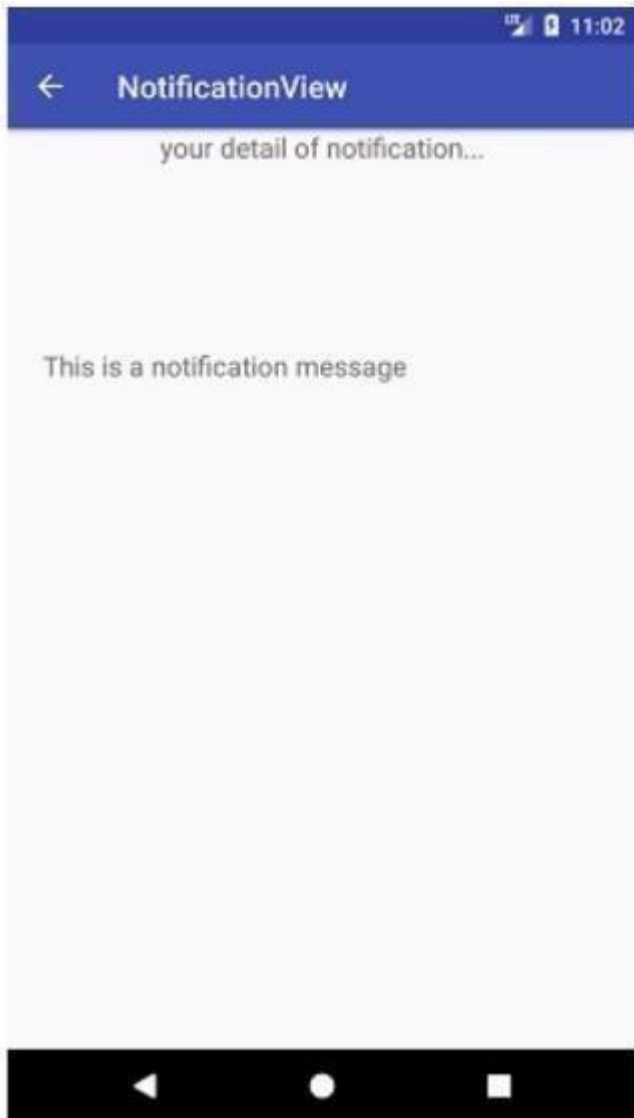
```
<TextView android:id="@+id/textView"  
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"  
    android:layout_marginBottom="8dp"  
    android:layout_marginEnd="8dp"
```

```
android:layout_marginStart="8dp"
android:layout_marginTop="8dp"

app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"
app:layout_constraintHorizontal_bias="0.096"
app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"
app:layout_constraintTop_toBottomOf="@+id/textView2"
app:layout_constraintVertical_bias="0.206"

android:textAppearance="@style/Base.TextAppearance.AppCompat.Medium"/>
</android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout>
```

Output:



Learning Outcomes:

A notification is a message you can display to the user outside of your application's normal UI. When you tell the system to issue a notification, it first appears as an icon in the notification area

Evaluation Grid :

Sr. No.	Parameters	Marks Obtained	Maximum Marks
1.	Student Performance (Conduct of experiment) objectives/Outcomes.		12
2.	Viva Voce		10
3.	Submission of Work Sheet (Record)		8
	Total		30