

Mobile Phone Security



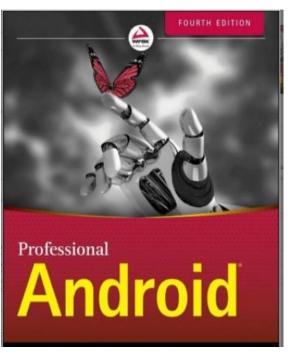
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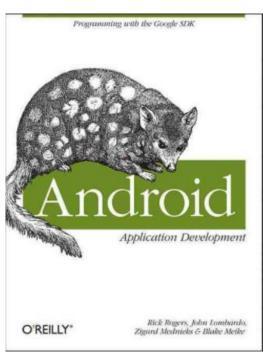
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Intent



Reference

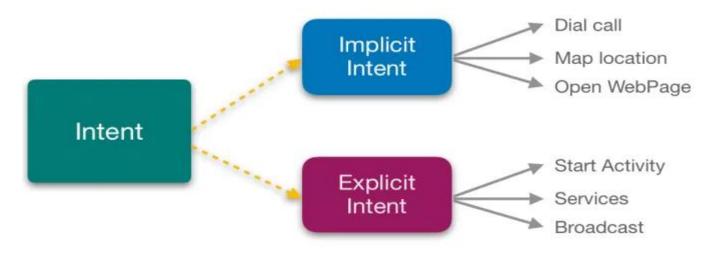




www.developer.google.com

https://dataflair.training/blogs/androidservice-tutorial/

- ✓ There are two types of intents:
 - 1. Explicit This intent satisfies the request within the application component. It takes the fully qualified class name of activities or services that we want to start.
 - 2. Implicit Intent: This intent does not specify the component name. It invokes the component of another app to handle it.



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Intent

- ✓Intent Communication object.
- ✓ Intent Filter tells Android that which activity handle which action.
- ✓ Whenever Android is given an Intent, It has to figure out which activity or activities can handles it.
- ✓ This process is known as Intent Resolution.

- ✓ There are two types of intents:
 - 1. Explicit This intent satisfies the request within the application component. It takes the fully qualified class name of activities or services that we want to start.

```
Syntax
```

```
Starting the Activity
```

```
Intent intent = new Intent(getApplicationContext(), ActivityT
wo.class);
```

```
startActivity(intent);
```

✓ There are two types of intents:

```
Syntax
Starting the Service
               = new Intent(this, HelloService.class);
Intent
        intent
startService(intent);
Syntax
Delivering Broadcast Receive
Intent intent = new Intent ("unique name");
context.sendBroadcast(intent);
```

1. Implicit Intent: This intent does not specify the component name. It invokes the component of another app to handle it.

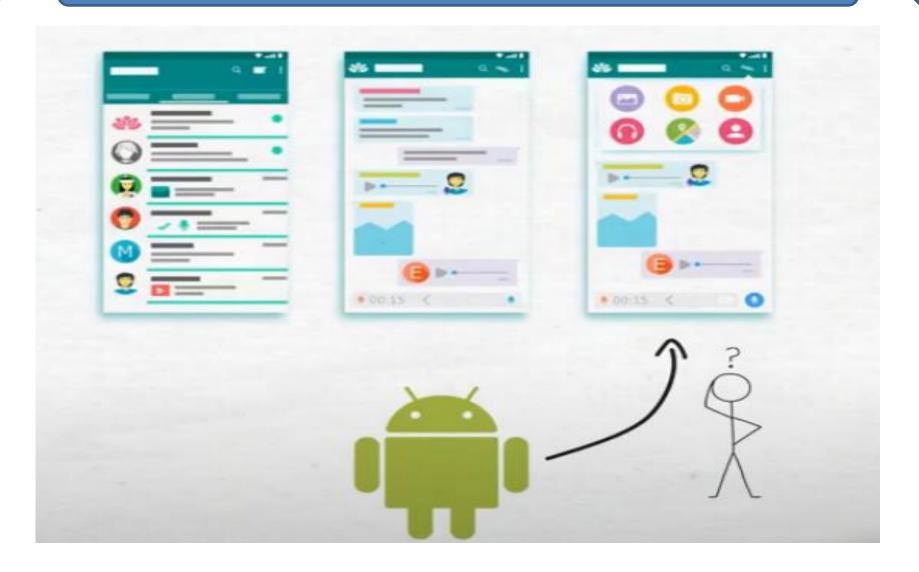
```
Starting the Activity

Intent intent = new Intent();

intent.setAction=(Intent.ACTION_DIAL);

intent.setAction=(Intent.ACTION_VIEW);

intent.setAction=(Intent.ACTION_CALL);
```



✓ Demonstration of two project

(Intro_demo_android_master)

- 1. Explicit Intent
- 2. Implicit Intent

Ref: https://github.com/codepath/intro_android_demo



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Intent Component



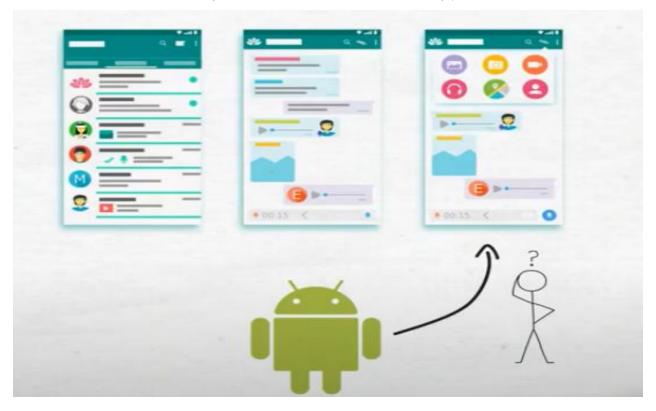
Intent Filter

Intent intent = new Intent();

intent.setAction=(Intent.ACTION_DIAL);

intent.setAction=(Intent.ACTION_VIEW);

intent.setAction=(Intent.ACTION_CALL);



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```
<activity android:name="com.gfsu.intentfilter demo.CustomActivity 1">
  Intent i = new Intent(android.content.Intent.ACTION VIEW,
                                                                               <intent-filter>
           Uri.parse("http://www.example.com"));
                                                                                <action and roid:name = "and roid.intent.action.VIEW"/>
                                                                                 <action android:name = "com.gfsu.intentfilter demo.LAUNCH" />
  startActivity(i);
                                                                                   <category and roid:name = "and roid.in tent.category.DEFAULT" >
                                                                                    <category android:name = "android.intent.category.BROWSABLE" />
                                                                                 <data android:scheme = "http" />
                                                                               ✓intent-filter>
Intent i = new Intent("com.gfsu.intentfilter_demo.LAUNCH",
                                                                             <activity>
Uri.parse("http://www.example.com"));
                                                                             application>
startActivity(i);
                                                                           -activity android:name="com.gfsu.intentfilter demo.CustomActivity 2">
                                                                               <intent-filter>
                                                                                <action and roid:name = "and roid.intent.action.VIEW"/>
Intent i = new Intent("com.gfsu.intentfilter_demo.CustomActivity.LAUNCH",
                                                                                 <action android:name = "com.gfsu.intentfilter demo.LAUNCH" />
                                                                                   <category and roid:name = "and roid.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
Uri.parse("https://www.example.com"));
                                                                                    <category android:name = "android.intent.category.BROWSABLE" />
startActivity(i);
                                                                                 <data android:scheme = "https" />
                                                                               ✓intent-filter>
                                                                             <activity>
                                                                           <a href="mailto:</a> <a href="mailto:red">application></a>
```

✓ Intent Filters

- ✓ Basically, Intent Filters can define the **behavior of**Intents using three Elements, that are-
- ✓ actions> Action name defines the intent action that it'll accept.
- \checkmark <data> Data defines the data that is acceptable.
- ✓ category> Category defines the name of the Intent
 Category that is acceptable.

✓ Intent Filters

- ✓ You have seen how an Intent has been used to call an another activity.
- Android OS uses filters to pinpoint the set of Activities, Services, and Broadcast receivers that can handle the Intent with help of **specified set of action, categories, data scheme** associated with an Intent.
- ✓ You will use **<intent-filter>** element in the manifest file to list down actions, categories and data types associated with any activity, service, or broadcast receiver.

- **✓** Intent Filters
- ✓ Demo (IntentFilter_demo)

- ✓ Any Intent object contains the following six things :
 - 1. Component Name
 - 2. Action
 - 3. Data
 - 4. Category
 - 5. Extras
 - 6. Flag

✓ Any Intent object contains the following six things :

1. Component Name:

The intent object holds the name of the component of the Android application. Using component names, the system delivers an intent to a particular application component.

- ✓ setComponent()
- ✓ setClass()
- ✓ setClassName()
- ✓ Demo of the application (ImplicitIntentOne.apk)

Ref: https://www.codota.com/code/java/methods/android.content.Intent/setComponent

✓ Any Intent object contains the following six things :

2. Action

Action defines the general task that is to be performed on components. Now, these actions directly target Activities, Services or Broadcast Receivers. Let's see a few actions that an intent object stores:

✓ Any Intent object contains the following six things :

2. Action

- ✓ ACTION_VIEW content://contacts/people/1 -- Display information about the person whose identifier is "1".
- ✓ ACTION_DIAL content://contacts/people/1 -- Display the phone dialer with the person filled in.
- ✓ ACTION_DIAL tel:123 -- Display the phone dialer with the given number filled in.

Ref: https://developer.android.com/reference/android/content/Intent

✓ Any Intent object contains the following six things :

2. Action

- ✓ ACTION_VIEW tel:123 -- Display the phone dialer with the given number filled in. Note how the VIEW action does what is considered the most reasonable thing for a particular URI.
- ✓ ACTION_EDIT content://contacts/people/1 -- Edit information about the person whose identifier is "1".

✓ Any Intent object contains the following six things :

2. Action

✓ ACTION_VIEW content://contacts/people/ -- Display a list of people, which the user can browse through. This example is a typical top-level entry into the Contacts application, showing you the list of people.

✓ Any Intent object contains the following six things :

3. Category

- This contains some additional information about what kind of object should hold the intent. An intent object can contain any number of type of categories.
- ✓ This field is optional in an IntentObject.

- ✓ Any Intent object contains the following six things :
 - **3.** Category: Some of the categories included are as follows:
 - ✓ BROWSABLE: The target components can be invoked in browsers to display data or message.
 - ✓ ALTERNATIVE: This means the component should be added in the list of alternative actions that the user performs on some data.
 - ✓ GADGET: This activity can be added inside some other components that host the gadgets.

- ✓ Any Intent object contains the following six things :
 - **3. Category:** Some of the categories included are as follows:
 - ✓ HOME: This displays the home page of the user's device.
 - ✓ LAUNCHER: The target can be an initial task and listed on the top of the application launcher.



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