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DISABLE AUTO- UPDATE APPS ON ANROID



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When purchasing a smartphone, you may notice that the popular options outside of Apple's iPhone series come from various manufacturers. While these manufacturers (Samsung, LG, HTC, etc.) all have much different design philosophies and featuresets across their different devices, they all have one thing in common: they're all running a version of Android, an open-source operating system owned by Google, licensed for modifications across hundreds of manufacturers across thousands of devices. This means that when Android is on the verge of receiving yet another major update, so, too, are your devices (at least, newer ones - more on that later). Some manufacturers release updates featuring the latest Android versions within a few weeks of the new version releasing. The best ones for this are Google themselves, with their Nexus line (co-manufactured by other partners, like Huawei and LG), though Motorola and niche device makers, like OnePlus, also have a good reputation. Of course, this all might leave you wondering: what does this all even mean? Does it matter if I have the latest, greatest version of Android? Yes, actually. But let's talk about it. The importance of Android OS Updates As a proud owner of a Nexus 5, I'm quite enamored with what they call "stock" Android. Stock Android is simply Android OS without any of the manufacturer-exclusive customizations (called "skins") offered by the likes of Samsung (with TouchWiz), HTC (with Sense) and so on. Skinned Android often has major design and functionality changes and typically has more experimental/bloated features, things I'm personally not a fan of in comparison to stock, so your mileage may vary. Upgrades to the Android OS typically offer the following benefits: Performance improvements. This means a faster, more responsive system. Better power usage. Or, in short, longer battery life. Bug fixes. No matter what software you're using, it's always going to have some bugs and glitches. Major updates tend to remove them in droves, though usually some remain or a few new ones pop up. Major security fixes. As recently as this year, an exploit called StageFright was discovered, an issue originating in Android 2.2 that lived all the way up to Android 5. Updates made earlier this year fixed the problem for most devices, but if you're behind in updates, you may still be vulnerable. New features. For instance, the jump across Android versions in recent years switched the OS' runtimes to something faster and more efficient on modern hardware, an ART runtime, successor to Dalvik. The Barriers Between Android Updates and Phone Updates Android OS updates benefits both the consumers and the manufacturers. Why, then, do many phones go unsupported after a few years, and why can it take so long to receive important updates? One major barrier is the carrier. If you're buying a phone with a plan from a carrier like AT&T, Verizon, Sprint or T-Mobile, they're giving you a modified version of that phone, locked to run only on their network and only take updates that go through them first. Carriers have a notorious reputation for taking months, or even over a year, on major phone updates. This barrier is easily the largest and typically the most likely reason you haven't gotten an update for your new phone yet. However, the manufacturers themselves can also be slow to the punch. While folks like Google and Motorola have a good reputation for swift updates, other companies might not. In fact, most devices have a very short official lifespan. Most devices will have Android updates for a year, sometimes two. Particularly, lucky device owners will find that their devices are supported for up to three years. Typically, the devices with the best Android-update lifespan are the ones from Google themselves, with a guaranteed three years of support. For instance, the Nexus 4, just released in November 2012, only just stopped receiving updates after Android 5.1.1, missing out on Marshmallow. The Nexus 4 debuted alongside Android 4.2, however, meaning it survived quite a few Android updates. While it's a shame that it won't be getting Marshmallow, the Nexus 5 (its successor) will continue to be supported for a few more major Android updates. What to Do If you want to get the latest and greatest Android updates, go with a phone from Google's Nexus line or an unlocked phone from another manufacturer, like OnePlus or Motorola. Smaller, more niche companies like OnePlus tend to cater toward developer-oriented types with their devices which is why they tend to have very swift upgrades. Unlocked phones in general will receive updates before phones purchased from a carrier. While unlocked phones are great, they are significantly more expensive and may not work on some networks like Verizon's. Carriers are a mixed bag when it comes to swiftness of updates. Sometimes one is ahead of all the others, sometimes they're really quick with some phones and take forever with others. An unlocked phone can prevent this, but otherwise it's a very mixed bag. That being said, however, the best manufacturers for quick Android updates would be Google, Motorola, LG, HTC, Sony and Samsung. All of these major manufacturers are devoted to having their version of Android feature the latest and greatest, and if that's what you want, that's where you should go. That being said, how does this effect your purchasing decisions? Do you care about this at all? Sound off below and let us know what you think! Is this article useful? Software Update for Android, updates for Pie (Android 9 or Android P) only available for mobile phones listed. The updates are so easy to install that you simply need to download a software on your phone (firmware), this application includes links to download the latest version of Android on your mobile. Select your brand and it will give you links to the update for the Android version. It has automatic search for your phone and almost all existing operators. With this application you can update the software of your phone with the official support of the manufacturer or operator and you can update your phone includes Tutorial to update OTA methods, links to download software for PCs from manufacturers (Samsung Kies, LG PC Suite, Sony Companion, ...). Without using an installation wizard directly on your device, you must search for the manufacturer's software to perform the update process. In general, this software is usually available on the manufacturer's official website. However, we have compiled the required software for different manufacturers so you can easily find the resources you need to carry out an Android update on your device. As soon as you have downloaded the software manufacturer, you should simply connect your Android mobile device or tablet with a USB cable and carry out the installation process. If you are going to update to Android or update your mobile version through OTA, the option will appear automatically when a new version is available. After accepting (should) a download, it will start to install, reconfigure the phone and leave it ready to use. You can also search for an OTA manually by going to 'settings => about => update software' or something similar. Keep in mind that you have a Wi-Fi connection and a sufficient battery before carrying out the update, otherwise you will get a semi-installed update that turns your device into a piece of brick. As not all devices can get an uninterrupted connection to the Internet, some manufacturers offer the option to download it to your computer and connect the device to perform the installation with the PC. Android is an open source operating system. What this means is that smartphone manufacturers have the freedom to tweak the operating system, before loading them onto their smartphones. Because of this, they have complete control over the look of the OS, features and the bundled apps. The bigger problem is that they also have control over the OS updates and as a result, very few phones get them. Manufacturers usually release an OS update for their flagship phones. Even then, most Android phones only get access to a single update. As a result, you don't get the latest features launched on latest Android operating systems. If you have a two year old phone, chances are that it's running an older OS. However there is way to get the latest Android OS on your old smartphone by running a custom ROM on your smartphone. It's a slightly complicated process, and we'll show you how to do it. A ROM is essentially a modified version of Android. It is designed to run better than the stock Android which smartphone manufacturers carry. It has more features and is largely customizable. You can tweak the look, enhance the battery and even improve the general performance. There are plenty of ROMs available online. XDA Developers Forum is a good place to start if you would like to learn more. What are the benefits of a custom ROM? Get the latest OS updates One of the primary reasons to run a custom ROM is to get your hands on the latest Android OS update. If you don't own a flagship phone, chances are that you won't have access to the latest OS updates. However, by running a custom ROM, this can be overcome, even on phones which are a couple of years old! No more bloatware Most Android versions on smartphones are filled with unwanted bloatware, in the form of apps and heavy interfaces. Running a custom ROM allows you to get rid of them, leaving only the useful apps. Such a light custom ROM will not only improve the performance but also enhance the whole Android experience. Add or tweak features Running a custom ROM also gives you access to features beyond the ones manufacturers offer. For example, you can customize your device by adding shortcut gestures which can be accessed right from the home screen. Some Custom ROMs also let you overclock your device speeds, making it much faster and more powerful. Get a unique experience If you're bored of your current operating system, running a custom UI is a good idea. Every custom ROM, comes with a unique look and there are plenty of options to choose from. You can opt for something that looks good, or something simple such as the stock UI. You can also simply run a beefed up version of your existing OS, but do make sure that you choose the right ROMs. In order to run a custom ROM, you first need to run a custom recovery which in turn can only be done once you have unlocked your device's bootloader. The bootloader decides whether to run the Android system or the recovery whenever the device is switched on. Hence, the custom recovery can only be run once the bootloader has been unlocked. This is probably the trickier part of the process and hence must be done carefully. Before you can start getting into the nitty-gritty of things, we recommend that you take a backup of your phone onto your PC or laptop. Also ensure that your device is charged more than 70 per cent at least. Losing power, or restarting your phone in the middle of the process can be disastrous. Most manufacturers such as Sony, HTC, Huawei and Motorola allow unlocking of the bootloader and the process to do this is more or less the same across their devices. You would first need to get an 'unlock key' which can be found on the respective manufacturer's website. Search for your device key by typing in the device name followed by 'unlock bootloader' on Google. Start by downloading 'Android Debug Bridge (ADB)' and 'Fastboot' software on your PC (We recommend using a PC to unlock the bootloader). Also download the USB drivers for your specific device from the official website. This is essential in order for your PC to detect your smartphone when connected with the USB cable. On the phone, enable both 'Developer option' and 'USB debugging mode'. This can be done by going into 'Settings' - 'About phone' and tapping seven times on the 'Build Number'. The 'USB debugging' option will show up in the 'Developer option'. Now connect the phone to the PC and open the folder where 'ADB' and 'Fastboot' are setup. Press Shift and right-click and choose 'Open command window here'. Type the commands as below: 1. 'adb reboot bootloader' - This will reboot the smartphone into the bootloader 2. 'fastboot devices' - This will check the fastboot connectivity. Your device should show up here. If it doesn't show any devices, it might mean the USB drivers are not installed properly. 3. 'fastboot oem unlock' - This will unlock the bootloader. This may not be the same for all devices. For devices which need a unique key, the command needs to be followed by the unlock key given to you by the manufacturer. 4. 'fastboot reboot' - Reboot your device to check the status. If all goes well, you would have successfully unlocked your bootloader. Step 2 - Run a Custom Recovery Recovery is a part of the Android system and can act as a mini operating system by itself - running backups and updates, deleting user and cache. It also does major task - installing ROMs. However, the default recovery on most smartphones has its limitations and that's where a custom recovery is useful. For instance, it allows the system to run Custom ROMs amongst other features. There are plenty of custom recovery tools to choose from, but the two most popular ones are TWRP and ClockworkMod (CWM). We recommend using one of the two as most devices are compatible with them. Visit the respective website and download the version that is compatible with your device. Continuing with the process, once you have the bootloader unlocked and a custom recovery downloaded on the PC, go to the folder where the recovery file is saved. Ensure you have the right version downloaded for your phone and keep the phone connected to the PC. Press Shift and right-click and click on 'Open the Command Window here'. Use the following commands to load the custom recovery. 1. 'adb reboot bootloader' - This will reboot your device into bootloader mode 2. 'fastboot flash recovery twrp (version you have saved).img' - This will flash the custom recovery on the device. Type the correct filename of the custom recovery that you have downloaded 3. 'fastboot reboot' - This will reboot the system after flashing the custom recovery You have now successfully flashed a custom recovery. Step 3 - Backup the existing Operating system The next thing to be done is to back up your OS. One of the features of the custom recovery besides running a custom ROM is the ability to make a 'Nandroid' backup. This is a backup of your existing OS and allows you to go back to things the way they were, in case you run into trouble. We highly recommend doing this. To do this, reboot into the custom recovery. Different devices have different ways to do this, however a combination of pressing the power button and a volume button after switching on the phone should work on most devices. Be advised, before you get to the custom recovery menu, that the only way to navigate on some phones will be with the help of the volume keys and power button. In the custom recovery, you can use the touchscreen. Now go to 'Backup' or 'Nandroid'. If possible, name the backup for safekeeping and wait until the backup is complete. This may take a while. You can also take a backup of your apps by downloading the 'Titanium Backup' app. In the app, go to the 'Backup all user apps' - this will backup all your downloaded apps. This is useful in case you want to recover all the apps in your new ROM without having to download them all over again. Step 4 - Flash the Custom ROM Before you go about flashing a ROM, it's very important to choose the right one for your device. Some of the popular ones are CynogenMod, Paranoid Android, Resurrection Remix, MIUI and Euphoria ROM. While you would find many others on websites such as XDA Developers Forum, be careful of the one you choose, as some carry bugs which could affect certain features on your phone. Look for a stable build. ROMs are usually large ZIP files, hence we recommend downloading it on your PC first before transferring it to your smartphone. We suggest saving the file in the root folder or the SD card on the phone, which will make it easier to find. Now reboot the device into the recovery mode using the power and volume button we mentioned earlier. Before you can flash the ROM, you might have to wipe some of your data. Go to 'Wipe' and click on 'Wipe Data/Factory Reset', 'Wipe Cache Partition'. This may differ across devices, so make sure you know which ones to click for your smartphone. Now head over to 'Install'. Find the Zip file of the ROM, and Flash it. Post this, reboot your device using the interface, and wait for your custom ROM to come to life. You may be required to wait for a long time, since it's the first time the phone boots into the new ROM. Step 5 - Flashing GApps (Google apps) In all probability, your new ROM will not come with the official set of Google apps. You can flash Google apps on your device, just the way you flashed a new ROM. A pack of Google apps is available here. You could choose one that has all the Google apps or stick to only the basic ones you need. Choose a package based on the storage limitations of your device and the Android OS you're using. If you don't have enough space you'll see an error while flashing the pack on the phone. As in the custom ROM, download the Gapps on your PC and transfer them to your phone, preferably where you saved the ROM. Now go to recovery and then click on 'Install'. Find the file and flash it. Reboot the system and the Google apps will show up in the app drawer. If you've made the Titanium backup, get the app and simple restore all the other third-party apps and data. There you have it, now you have a fully functional Custom ROM working on your device, complete with all your data. In the future if you need another ROM, just follow the steps of flashing a ROM. Note: We'd like to stress again that there is a risk involved in installing and running a custom ROM, but as long as you've done enough research you shouldn't have a problem. XDA Developers Forum is a good place to start. Image credit:

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