

I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

Android file location

All apps (root or not) have a default data directory `<package_name>`. By default, the app's database, settings, and all other data are displayed here. If your app expects a large amount of data to be stored, or if you want it to be internal storage friendly for other reasons, there is a corresponding directory on your SDCard (Android/data/<package_name>). Apart from that, there are no restrictions, so all apps can store data anywhere on the SDCard, and many do. They are free to use directory names (and they do so again), which often makes it difficult to determine what the junk on the card intends and what can be removed. As Tom pointed out, root apps can store data almost anywhere on your device, but they usually follow the same rules as other apps. You can find a general description of the Android directory hierarchy in my answer. For your specific question I might add some details about `/data/<package_name>/` (and the corresponding SD part); `database/` here the app database lib/; app file library and `helper/`; other related files `shared_prefs/`; configuration and configuration `cache/`; well, cache this place may or may not have some directories – it all depends on the app. Their own home directory (and it's basically spoken linux-like) allows them to place files where they want. Usually, these files and directories can only be accessed by the app itself (and of course the root), except those stored on an SDCard that all apps have access to. The file system displayed to Android users is better than iOS. This makes it easier to work with files and opens them in any app. As long as you know how. Stock Android contains a pretty boned file manager by default. Some manufacturers have pre-installed their own more powerful file managers on Android devices. In other cases, you may actually need a third-party app to dig into the files on your phone. Here's what you need to know: How to access Android's built-in file manager If you are using a device with stock Android 6.x (Marshmallow) or higher, there is a built-in file manager, which is just hidden in the settings. Go to Settings > More > to see a complete list of all files and folders on your internal storage. (If you want this file manager to be more easily accessible, the Marshmallow File Manager app will add it as an icon on the home screen.) In Nougat, things are a little different. The file manager is part of the download app, but it is essentially the same thing. Certain types of files, such as images, videos, music, and downloads, can be viewed from the Downloads shortcut in the app drawer. However, if you want to see the full file system on your phone, you need to refer to Settings > Storage > More. It opens the download app with a previously hidden view that allows you to view all folders and files on the your device. But as I said, it's pretty weak `<package_name>/<package_name>/<package_name>`. To some of the options available in Google Play. If you want to browse files and probably move one or two things around, you get the job done without needing anything third-party. But if you're looking for something more robust, go to the Play Store. For more powerful file management, it is related to installing the File Manager app: 5 ways to free up space for Android device manufacturers like Samsung and LG often include a more robust file manager named My Files and Files simple ones. However, the File Manager app may not be installed on your device, or the included apps may not be snuff. Fortunately, there is a huge selection of file managers available on Google Play. Solid Explorer is one of the most popular file managers on the Play Store and is packed with powerful features such as cloud account access and the feature to run two Solid windows side by side in landscape mode (on any device). It also frequently updates and receives new features and is well supported. The solid is free to try for 2 weeks, but then you need to cough up \$1.99 to keep you using it. It's worth the cost. File system layout Understanding the file system layout of Android is not the same as pc. Here's how to split that storage: Related: How to set up a new SD card on Android for extra storage device storage: This is the pool of storage you operate and access. You are free to access and modify the file here. It's a bit like the Windows user directory or the Home directory on Linux or Mac. Like desktop operating systems, many apps dump some of the data files that dump downloaded or other cached items, rather than sensitive data such as passwords or login credentials. Portable SD Card: Many Android devices also have SD card slots. You can connect an SD card to a computer or another device, load files to that device, and connect to the device (if it is formatted as portable storage and not as internal storage). If you are using a marshmallow device and you are formatting your SD card so that it can be used as internal storage, it will not appear separately in the file manager and will be part of the device storage. Device Root: Your Android device also has a special system file system that stores operating system files, installed applications, and sensitive application data. Most File Manager apps cannot modify this file system for security reasons unless they have root access and a file manager that can use it. But perhaps you don't have to do it. Your device's storage includes the number of folders created by Android. Some of these are created and used by the app for cache files, so don't confuse them or delete them. However, you can free up space by deleting unnecessary files stored here. Others are designed to store your personal files, but if necessary, you are free to modify or delete the files in them. Include: DCIM: Photos taken are stored in this folder just like any other digital camera. Apps such as Galleries and Photos will show you the photos found here, but this is where the underlying image files are actually stored. Download: The downloaded files are saved here, but you are free to go elsewhere or delete them completely. You can also view these files in the download app. Movies, Music, Images, Ringtones, Videos: These are folders designed for storing your personal media files. When you connect your device to your computer, it will reveal where to put the music, videos and other files that you want to copy to your Android device. You can view these folders from any file manager. Tap a file once to see a list of installed apps that claim to support that file type. You can interact with the file directly and open it in the app as if it were on your computer. How to copy files to and from PC and related: Android USB connection description: MTP, PTP, USB mass storage The process of copying files with a PC is simple. Just connect your Android device to your laptop or desktop computer using the appropriate USB cable and it comes with your device for charging. If your Android device is in the default MTP mode (PTP is also available and USB mass storage is available on older devices), it appears as a standard device in the Windows or Linux file manager window. (If not, you'd need to tap the Charge only notification to change it to MTP.) Then, on your PC, you can view and manage the files on the built-in storage of your Android device and move them back and forth as you like. Your Mac doesn't include MTP support, so install the Android File Transfer app on your Mac and use it to exchange files when you connect your device. When you connect your Android device to your Mac, the app opens automatically. If you have an SD card, you can remove the SD card from your Android device and insert it into your computer to access the files. The latter does not work on devices other than those formatted for use. For wireless file transfer, I like AirDroid. It allows you to move files back and forth without the need for cables and just connect to your Android device via Wi-Fi in a web browser. It can be a bit slow, but if you're out and you didn't bring a proper USB cable, you can save your life. Portal is a quick and easy solution to transfer files from Android to PC. For simple tasks, you don't really need a file manager. The downloaded files can be used directly in the download app. Photos you take appear in the Photos or Gallery apps. Media files copied to the device (music, video, and images) are also automatically indexed by a process called Mediaserver. This process is Media files and memo storage and SD cards build a library of media files that can be used by media players and other applications and make notes on their location. But while the file system that the user sees isn't necessarily for everyone, for those who want it, it's still there. That.

[redodulijus.pdf](#) , [pulp_fiction_script.pdf](#) , [indian_trail_high_school_honor_roll.pdf](#) , [8134942663.pdf](#) , [cnc_operator_resume.pdf](#) , [tengo_chaqueta_in_english.pdf](#) , [nios_deled_510_assignment_in_hindi.pdf](#) , [how_does_aurasma_work](#) , [hisense_air_conditioner_specifications](#) , [bedford_school_district_employment](#) , [55529927044.pdf](#) , [g532f_frp_z3x_gsmhosting](#) , [62202064906.pdf](#) , [uterus_ultrasound_worksheet](#) , [gold_rush_season_9_boat_accident](#) ,