I'm not a robot

The latest Android update has been rolled out, bringing a plethora of exciting changes and improvements to users. On September 3, 2019, Google unveiled its newest operating system, dubbed Android 10, which breaks away from the traditional dessert-inspired naming convention and instead employs a numerical approach. This significant update marks a major milestone in the evolution of the Android system, boasting numerous breakthroughs in visuals, concepts, and functionalities. ###ARTICLEAndroid 10 is the tenth major release of the Android mobile operating system, offering a robust feature set and improved user experience. As part of the development process, Google released developer previews, beta versions, and eventually the final version on September 3, 2019. Key features include a new gesture navigation system, improved multitasking capabilities, enhanced security measures, and enhanced media controls for users. Android 10 received widespread support from major device manufacturers, including Samsung, OnePlus, and Google, as well as carriers such as Verizon and AT&T. The operating system is also supported by popular third-party apps like Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. After its release, many Android devices started receiving the update in October 2019. A significant portion of the user base migrated to the new version from Android Pie (version 9), showcasing the upgrade's benefits. In contrast, the operating system received widespread support only from a few major device manufacturers.Android 10 introduces several key features and changes, including a revamped full-screen gesture navigation system and new app open and close animations. Users can navigate by swiping from either side edge of the display to go back, or swiping up to access Overview. The Google Assistant can be activated by swiping diagonally from a bottom corner of the screen. A sensitivity control allows for adjusting the size of the target area to activate the gesture. Apps can opt out of handling a back gesture within specific areas of the screen using an API. The traditional three-key navigation system remains supported as an option, along with the two-button "pill" style navigation introduced in Android 9.0 Pie. Android 10 includes a system-level dark mode, and third-party apps can automatically engage a dark mode when it is active. Apps can also present settings panels for specific settings via overlay panels. Major security and privacy changes include restrictions on app location data access and launching of activities by background apps. The Android 10 Go Edition forbids use of overlays except for apps that received the permission before a device was upgraded to Android 10. Device encryption is now mandatory on all Android 10 devices, using Adiantum if their CPU is not capable of hardware-accelerated AES. Implementation of "file-based encryption" is also mandatory for all devices. Security patches can be serviced via Google Play Store without requiring a complete system update ("Project Mainline"). Selected modules within this system use the new APEX package format, designed for housing and servicing low-level system components. A major change to storage access permissions known as "Scoped storage" is supported on Android 10 and became mandatory for all apps beginning with Android 11. Apps are only allowed to access files in external storage that they had created themselves. Native support for various media codecs has been added to Android 10, including MIDI controllers, AV1 video codec, Opus audio codec, HDR10+ and native support for aptX Adaptive, LHDC, LLAC, CELT and AAC LATM codecs. The new version also introduces opportunistic encryption for Wi-Fi using the WPA3 protocol and Enhanced Open. Additionally, Android 10 Go Edition offers performance improvements, with apps launching 10% quicker than on Pie. Moreover, Android 10 has been ported to the RISC-V architecture by Chinese-owned T-Head Semiconductor. Google releases Android Q Beta 4 with Dynamic System Updates Google has released the fourth beta version of Android Q, which includes Dynamic System Updates. These updates can be applied over-the-air and will enable users to update their devices without requiring a physical visit to a repair center. The new feature is based on Project Treble, which separates the boot process from the rest of the system. This allows for more efficient and streamlined updates. Additionally, the Android Q Beta 4 includes several other features and tweaks, such as improved gesture navigation and better support for dark mode apps. Google has also announced that it will be entirely eliminating overlay permissions in a future release of Android, which should make it easier for users to manage their app permissions and protect themselves from malware. Overall, the latest beta version of Android Q is looking promising, with several key features and improvements that are likely to benefit user experience. Updating Your Older Phone with Android 11 or 12 ###ENDARTICLETo check if your device is ready for Android 11 or 12, go to Settings then System Update. If there's an update available, tap Check for updates and look at the description to see if it includes a version upgrade. Download and install the update to upgrade your device. If no major version upgrade is available, you might still be able to get security updates through the software update app, but not the latest Android OS on your older phone. Check through the system update app on your TECNO or Infinix device to see if it's eligible for Android 11 or 12. New devices from these brands run the latest version of Android out of the box. You can upgrade your Android version to 11 or 12 if you have a supported device. Check through the Software Update channel on your phone to see if an update is available, then follow the prompts to download and install it. Upgrading an Old Tablet to a Newer Android Version: A Feasible Option? With the numerous benefits that can breathe new life into an aging tablet, many users are tempted to upgrade their outdated devices. However, navigating the world of operating system modifications can be complex and daunting. Upgrading your old tablet to a newer version of Android can be a great way to breathe new life into an outdated device. However, before you begin, it's essential to consider the potential risks involved. One major concern is the possibility of "bricking" your device, which means it becomes inoperable. This can happen if the upgrade process is interrupted or if the new operating system is not compatible with your hardware. Another consideration is the loss of warranty and official support, as upgrading your tablet's operating system unofficially can void its warranty, leaving you responsible for any future repairs or replacements. Additionally, older tablets may not receive ongoing support and updates from manufacturers, which could leave your device vulnerable to security risks and compatibility issues with newer apps and services. So, what are the steps involved in upgrading your old tablet? First, it's crucial to back up all your data to prevent any potential loss during the upgrade process. This includes transferring your photos, videos, documents, and any other important files to an external storage device or to the cloud. You should also ensure that your device is fully charged or connected to a power source, as the upgrade process may take some time. Next, check if there are any official updates available for your specific tablet model. If not, you may consider custom ROMs or third-party firmware to upgrade to a newer version of Android. However, it's essential to research thoroughly and choose a reputable source to avoid any potential security risks or voiding your warranty. Once you have selected a suitable ROM, follow the specific installation instructions provided by the ROM developer, as they may vary depending on the device and the version of Android you wish to install. After successfully installing the newer version of Android, it's advisable to perform a factory reset to ensure a clean and smooth transition. Finally, restore your backed-up data and familiarize yourself with the new features and enhancements that come with the upgraded Android version. Optimizing old tablets rather than upgrading them has become a viable alternative in light of rapidly evolving technology. Several methods are available to breathe new life into outdated devices. One option is to modify the current Android version by eliminating unnecessary apps, clearing caches, and disabling background processes. This can significantly enhance the device's performance and responsiveness. Another approach is to utilize custom ROMs, which are modified versions of Android developed by the community. Custom ROMs may offer improved features and performance, but they require technical expertise to install and might void the warranty. Moreover, repurposing tablets for specific tasks such as e-readers, digital photo frames, or smart home controllers can further extend their functionality, allowing users to continue utilizing them effectively without the need for a new operating system. Each of these alternatives provides options beyond traditional OS upgrades. Given this context, upgrading an old tablet with a newer version of Android becomes an appealing option. By considering factors such as hardware compatibility, performance enhancements, and access to security updates, it is evident that installing a newer operating system on older tablets can be both viable and rewarding. The decision to upgrade ultimately depends on the device's make and model as well as the user's desired functionality. As technology continues to advance, so too do opportunities for enhancing older devices' capabilities, making the upgrade path an attractive option for extending their usefulness in today's digital landscape.