See closed notifications android

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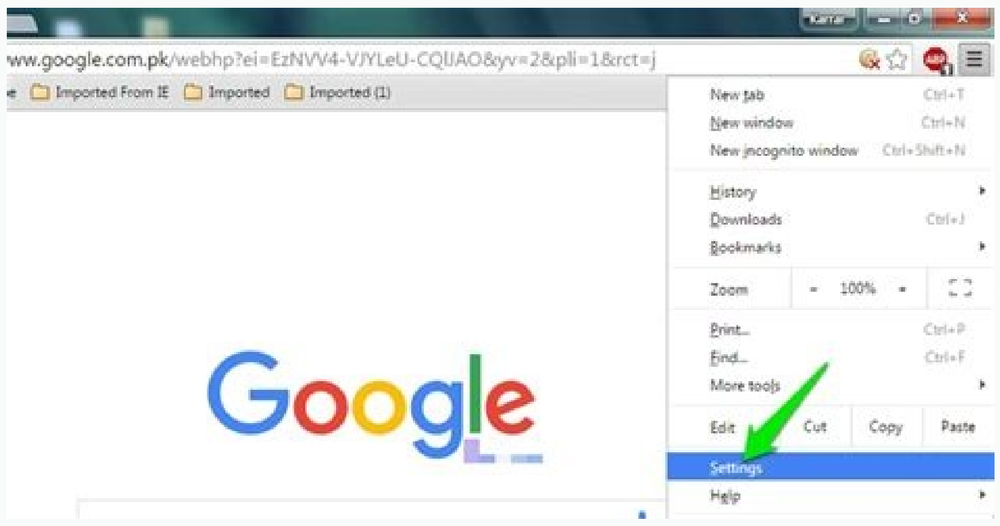
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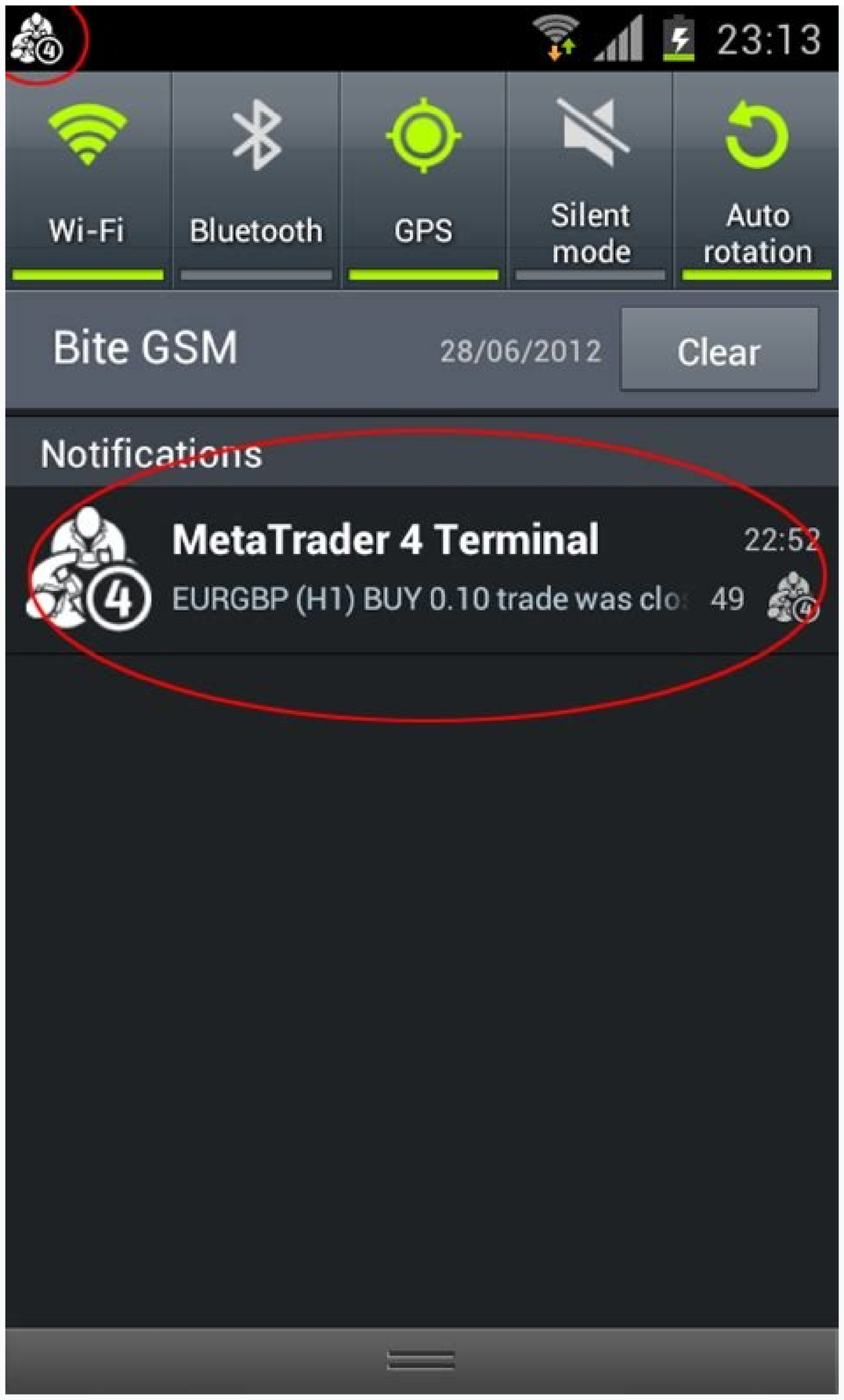

How to see notifications again on android. How to see recently closed notifications on android. How to find closed notifications on android. How do i see closed notifications on android. Can i see opened notifications. How to check closed notifications on android.

The notification drawer is arguably the most important and useful feature that Android has over iOS. Where Apple’s notifications area is primarily for viewing information only, Google has built in several contextually-driven actions that let you quickly and easily interact with these notifications and launch into the appropriate applications. This guide will help you familiarize yourself with the notifications area to make the most of your Android phone.Notifications on Android appear in the top bar on your phone. A simple swipe down from the notification bar will pull up the full screen notification drawer, where you can view and interact with your list of notifications. If you’d like to dismiss a notification, simply place your finger on the notification and swipe to the left or right to get rid of it.Some phones will have a button that lets you dismiss all notifications at once. In all cases, you can hide the notification drawer by dragging it back up to the top of the screen.Several of Android’s notifications are contextual. For many applications, the notification at the top of the list expands to reveal additional actions you can perform. For example, when you receive a new Gmail message, a menu underneath the message lets you reply to the message or archive it with the tap of a button. If you take a screenshot of your device, the notification contains a share button so you can share the screen with friends. All expandable notifications can be opened and closed by tapping and holding on the notification, then dragging down to open or up to close.Using these quick actions save you precious time since you don’t need to back out of the notification area to launch the appropriate application.In the newer versions of Android, a button in the top-right corner of the notifications menu will launch the quick settings screen. Depending on your phone, the quick settings menu will show different toggle buttons, but most will display buttons for phone brightness, Wi-Fi , cellular signal, Bluetooth, and Airplane mode, along with a shortcut to the full settings menu. These settings toggles will let you quickly and easily manage the settings on your phone to take better control of your Android.Follow Tom's Guide at @tomsguide, on Facebook and on Google+. Getting notifications on your phone isn't something new or something that started with Android. Whether we're talking about annoying pop-up boxes or that addictive red blinking light, our phones have always been able to tell us it wants our attention.But with Android 7.0, things are going to get a lot better, largely because developers now have more control over the way notifications are displayed.Let's talk about the changes and new features.Direct Replies are something you might have already seen on your phone with some apps. The Hangouts app is an example. If someone sends you a message in Hangouts, and you have no other pending notifications, you get a single message view that you can reply to right from the notifications shade. Since this has been possible since the original Nexus 6 launched, a good number of apps have coded it in.These kinds of actionable notifications have been further refined in Android 7.0, and the developers can decide to add more context to the notification (think a multi-line chat history in that Hangout's notification, for example) and keep the notification active after you reply if a return response is anticipated. You could have a running Hangouts chat, complete with history, right in your notification shade. And because it's a native view of an app that's already active, it's light on resources.Bundled Notifications are the improved version of the "stacks" we've seen since Lollipop — using Nougat's new visual styling features. This is why they may feel familiar to you — app developers have been able to implement a form of them for well over a year.Simply, when multiple notifications for a single app are received, they can be bundled together into a single group. This group can be expanded to see the individual messages. Changes in Android N allow developers to "progressively" expand the notification stack so that they can add context to the group or each notification. That means in our Hangouts example, you could expand a notification bundle showing 3 unread messages and see the chat history for one or all of them — and with the Direct Reply feature, you could act on them.Developers can use these new features in their apps and still be compatible with older versions of AndroidThese changes may feel familiar to anyone using an Android with Lollipop or higher because the behavior is built on changes made in Android 5.0 (API 21). They are also what we already use on Android Wear watches with a new visual style. Because of this, Bundled Notifications and inline Direct Replies are backward compatible with any application built for Lollipop or higher. All the developer really needs to do is check that they meet the new best practices. Even if they don't bother, the existing API functions seamlessly call on the newer versions. This is important because the reality is that many apps we use every day rarely get updated.Even better news is that using existing support libraries, developers can implement these changes and still have an app that works as intended for versions of Android as old as Honeycomb (Android 3.0). That's 98.2% of all Android devices still in use.Notification Peeking brings back the old pop-up display for an incoming notification, but makes them smarter. A developer can use the peeking window to display the latest incoming notification of a bundled group. Our Hangouts notification is now collapsible and expandable to see content as we like, we can reply to each individual message thread and we could (if implemented by the developer) set things up so a reply can "peek" on our screen for a moment or two — and allow us to directly reply from the peeking window.Custom Views and Message Styles let a developer change how the notifications look for a particular app. This can be very important when you are creating bundles and peeking, and can help us as users get the right information at a glance. Message Styles allow customization of a notification's labels, and now our Hangouts notification has a title — "Chat with Dad" or "Bad Jokes" — and if there are multiple participants, each reply could be labeled or colored.Wrapping it all up, Custom Views allow a developer to define the artwork of a notification bundle (the icon) or define an icon for an individual notification, then use everything else without building their own user interface. A great app can have a unique notification style without worrying about how to handle replies, bundle multiple notifications into a stack and define the individual labels for each view without doing any of the heavy lifting themselves.So far, these changes appear subtle, and that's because we've only seen Google's take on their implementation. Nobody making Android phones has to keep things low-key and mostly white, and developers now have some tools to make notifications for their apps stand out. We won't like them all, but the next great idea can be built using these tools.Make notifications great again. In Android, once you launch an application, it will continue to run in the background, even after you’ve left it and moved on to other tasks. After enough applications are opened at once, you may notice your device lagging a bit due to the number of apps eating up your device’s RAM.Editor's Note 11/10/2018: From AT&T to Project Fi, Black Friday is upon us and we're hand-picking the best cellphone plans and deals of 2018.This isn’t a big problem on devices like the Galaxy S9 or Google Pixel 2 but several less powerful devices choke when too many applications are open and running.Here’s how to kill applications running in the background.1. Launch the recent applications menu. How you get to this menu will vary a bit from device to device. On the LG G5, for example, you tap the square button to get to recent apps, while on the Galaxy devices the icon looks like two 90 degree-angles.2. Find the application(s) you want to close on the list by scrolling up from the bottom.3. Tap and hold on the application and swipe it to the right. This should kill the process from running and free up some RAM. If you want to close everything, press the "Clear All" button if its available to you.4. Navigate to the Apps tab in settings if your phone’s still running slow. On Samsung phones, this menu is called "Application Manager." On LG phones, go to Settings > General > Apps.5. Go to the "All apps" tab, scroll to the application(s) that’s running, and click on it.6. Tap "Force Stop" to kill the process for good. If there’s something everything seems to agree on, it’s that Google’s Android is more “open” and Apple’s iOS is a more “closed” operating system. Here’s what that actually means to you. “Open” vs. “closed” means a lot of things, from the source code to the app store to how much the operating system allows you to customize and tweak things. Open-Source (Partially) vs. Closed-Source RELATED: 8 Reasons to Install LineageOS on Your Android Device Android is “open” in a variety of ways. For one thing, the Android operating system is based on code from the “Android Open Source Project,” or AOSP. It’s open-source, so people can take that source code and create custom operating systems from it. CyanogenMod is a custom ROM based on this code, for example. Amazon’s Fire OS, used on the Kindle Fire and Fire Phone, is also based on this open-source Android code. However, more and more of Android comes in the form of closed-source applications and APIs from Google Play Services. “Android” can mean several things. It’s an open-source operating system (AOSP), yes. But what most people think of as “Android” complete with all the Google bits is only a partially open-source operating system. And most phones ship with a locked bootloader — some may not let you unlock it without taking advantage of a security vulnerability, so installing your own preferred Android OS may be harder than you might think. On the other hand, Apple’s iOS is closed-source. Yes, it has some open-source bits, but the vast majority of the operating system is closed-source. There’s no real possibility of making a new operating system from it. What This Means To You: If you desperately want custom ROMs for your phone and want to mess around with this sort of thing, Android is for you. If you don’t, iOS is fine. And here’s an unfortunate truth: one of the big reasons to install a custom ROM is to get a more modern version of Android on a phone no longer being supported by its manufacturer. This isn’t a concern with iOS. Apps Can Come From Anywhere vs. Only the App Store RELATED: 6 Games Banned From iOS That You Can Play on Android or the Web On Android, you can flip a switch to install apps from “unknown sources.” This lets you install applications from outside Google Play, which is Google’s app store. Even if Google doesn’t approve of an app, you can install it from elsewhere. Google is also less restrictive about apps in their own app store. On iOS, you can only install applications from Apple’s App Store. If Apple doesn’t want to approve an app or they remove it from the app store, you just can’t use it. “Sideloading” unapproved apps require jailbreaking, which is a headache. What This Means To You: Depending on what you want to do on your phone, this can be an actual concern. For example, Apple’s app store doesn’t allow video game emulators, BitTorrent clients, and other types of apps they consider controversial. For example, Apple bans games with controversial content from the app store. Realistically, most people probably won’t run up against these limitations. But if you plan on using video game emulators and other sorts of controversial apps, you’ll probably want to get an Android phone instead of an iPhone. Customizability and Flexibility RELATED: How to Use App Extensions on an iPhone or iPad With iOS 8 Historically, Android phones have been more flexible. Android apps have access to a full file system, can communicate each other via the Share feature, change the home screen launcher, swap out your keyboard, set themselves as default apps, and do many, many other things. For example, some apps can actually run over top of other apps. You can place widgets all over your home screen. You could install a third-party launcher and an icon theme to totally change how your home screen and the app icons on it appear. iOS is more limited. Apps don’t have as much power available to them and are restricted from communicating with each other. Over the years, Apple has improved on this. Apps can do more in the background and iOS 8 adds a share feature, third-party keyboards, and widgets that run in the notification center rather than on the home screen. What This Means To You: iOS is still more limited, but features like widgets, sharing between apps, apps running in the background, and third-party keyboards have now arrived in iOS. If you want to make your entire home screen and lock screen work in a different way, you’ll need an Android phone. But iOS offers a lot of flexibility without going completely overboard. However, Apple’s iOS still doesn’t allow you to choose your default web browser, email client, mapping app, and other default apps — that’s still a bit of an annoyance if you prefer other apps. Rooting vs. Jailbreaking RELATED: What's the Difference Between Jailbreaking, Rooting, and Unlocking? Despite all the power Android offers, lots of features are locked behind “rooting.” You’ll need root access to really take advantage of all the power Android enthusiasts trumpet. On most phones, rooting actually requires taking advantage of a security vulnerability. On some phones — Google’s Nexus phones, for example — it’s easy to bypass the security and do what you like. But Google still doesn’t like rooting, and Android updates will remove your root access. Apple users who want unapproved apps, tweaks, and more in-depth access to iOS have to “jailbreak” the operating system. This is actually similar to rooting in some ways — it requires exploiting a security hole in iOS. Once you’ve performed a jailbreak, you can’t necessarily upgrade to a new version of iOS. You’ll need to wait for a jailbreak to be released for it first or you’ll lose all your jailbreak tweaks. What This Means to You: It’s usually easier to root Android than jailbreak iOS. Be sure to choose a phone that’s easy to root if this matters to you. So, ultimately, what does it matter? For most people, it honestly doesn’t matter much. iOS is offering more and more flexibility with each passing version. Google’s Android isn’t a completely open platform — for something completely open-source, you might want to look at Ubuntu for phones or Firefox OS. On the other hand, if you’re someone who wants to customize every little thing about your device, tweaking low-level things, and installing random apps Apple may not approve of, an Android phone is still a more flexible platform for that. It’s impossible to cover every aspect of this debate in a single post, but this gives you some idea of what “open” and “closed” means here. Over the years, Android and iOS have grown closer to each other — with Google’s entire Android platform becoming less open-source as more things are subsumed into Google Play Services, and iOS offering more power and flexibility to apps and users. Image Credit: Aidan on Flickr

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