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Associate Android Developer is a Google certification that can improve your career as a developer. In this post, we will explore why and how to go about making it. Developing Android apps isn't particularly difficult. The hard part is to develop good Android apps, and prove your ability to do it for customers. Getting certification is just one way to demonstrate this opportunity, and what better organization to be certified than Google itself? What better organization to be certified than Google itself? The Associated Android Developer is a Google Developer Certification that comes directly from the company responsible for the tools you will use. This is globally recognized, and in theory, it can demonstrate its expertise in android development. READ ALSO: Unity Certification for Developers: Is it worth it? How to become an associate Android Developer To become an associate Android Developer, you will need to pass the exam on Android Studio, Android SDK, and either Java or Kotlin (you can choose which language you want to use). By paying and proving your identity, you will be able to pass the exam and must submit within 8 hours. If your presentation is successful, you will be asked to complete an exit interview that includes recording conversational responses. If you are successful in this part, you will be awarded a certificate. The markings can take up to 45 days. Unlike Unity Certification, associate Android Developer certification is relatively inexpensive at a cost of just \$149 (prices can vary slightly depending on your location). However, you will need to pay again if you don't pass the exam. What do I need to know? The exam is designed for an entry-level Android developer, so certification should be achievable for most people willing to make an effort, especially if they have Android development experience. It is your responsibility to study and educate yourself before passing the exam, although Google provides exam content to help guide this study. Students need to understand: The functionality of the app - Know how to create apps using messaging, multitasking and other features. User Interface - Understand how to use Android UI frameworks. Data Management - Use Android platforms to store and retrieve data in a mobile environment. Debugging/Testing/YY can also find a complete guide to study here. We recommend that you consider taking an Android Development Course before you sit on the exam to avoid having to pay twice! READ ALSO: I want to develop apps for Android - What languages should I learn? Full and easy in the follow-up course for learning to develop Android is the introduction to the development of Android applications from Gary Sims. This course will take you from a complete beginner to experienced Android developers for a series of short video tutorials. Once you've worked through the program, you'll have more than enough take a hit on the exam. Is it worth it? So, is it worth becoming an associate android developer? I'm sure this time I'm saying yes - at least for the right student. Read also: I made \$50,000 from Android apps and you can too! Certification of this kind wouldn't be a huge game-change. Getting this relatively easy, and employers also want to see other qualifications and examples of your past work. After developing a hit app or working for a larger software firm will absolutely make more of a difference than associate Android Developer status. In fact, the level of knowledge in Android demonstrated this certificate, probably nothing the organization would be happy to train you in. However, in the sea resume (cv sea), this additional certification may just help you stand out. What's more, if you're a new developer and you want some experience or qualifications to win the trust of potential customers or employers (especially if you're self-employed), Associate Android Developer Certification is a great place to start. If you have absolutely no experience or degree, this may be enough to build trust in the customer. Potential employers can search through the Certified Developers Index. The price of certification itself should clinch the deal. When this is available, there is almost no good reason not to add it to your resume. It also doesn't take a huge investment of time. As an added bonus, potential employers can also search for certified developers on the index; giving you another chance to be discovered. Read also: How to work as an online software developer: Everything you need to know means Associate Android Developer is just one of many Google developer certificates. We'll be looking at them in the future, but for now, let us know what you think of the Associate Android Developer certificate. Will you get it? What good alternatives do you recommend? What is the difference between Android, Android One and Android Go? Every Android taste, everyone comes from Google, and they all have a few things in common. But there are some big differences in how smartphone manufacturers use open source software, how security updates are updated, which preinstalled apps are included, and more. Today we clarify any confusion. Note: To be clear, we define Android shares as everything That Google ships on its own hardware. There are obviously differences between Android found on Nexus phones and what to find on pixels, but given the demise of the Nexus program, we will refer to providing Pixels as Android shares throughout all that follows. (Normal) Android experience The way it works for traditional OEM like Samsung, LG or Huawei will be what Google Google the source code for Android is part of its Android Open Source Project (AOSP) - and then anyone can take that code and build around it for a smartphone or any other development board. In addition, Google has services such as google Play Store and apps such as YouTube and Google Maps, but they are not part of the Android Open Source Project. So to get a normal Android smartphone you need to take the source code from Google, but you also need to have certification so you can use your app, which is known as Google Mobile Services. Most OEMs add their own variations, skins, or what they see as improvements in Android OS on their smartphones, such as the Samsung Experience (now known as the Samsung One UI), The Feeling from HTC, or EMUI from Huawei. Not all of them were good, but most of them have gotten better over the years. In addition to these familiar variations on Android, what most people will use, we also have these three options for cleaner Android. Stock Android Historically, Android stock is what you get on devices in the Nexus lineup like the Nexus 5x and Nexus 6P. Although there were some differences in software between the latest Nexuses and the first pixels, now that the Nexus line has been officially deprecated, we will use the term Android stock to refer to any Google software on their own. These devices actually get Android directly from Google, so once there are changes that Google wants to send, it comes directly to the phone without delay. Naturally, there is a growing demand for Android stock as it is virus-free, updated quickly, and has nothing superfluous from OEM to slow it down. They're not for everyone, and some less technical users may prefer to have a bunch of preinstalled apps to avoid having to download them to the Play Store, but for enthusiasts and moderately capable users, Android promotions has a lot to like. Android One Then has Android One, which was originally launched in India in 2014 and was aimed at inexpensive phones. Over the years, Android One has actually grown beyond its original goal to include much higher-end phones than originally anticipated as the Moto X4, which we'll see later. For Android One devices, Google actually offers software development services to manufacturers. So maybe the phone maker is good at creating hardware, marketing and retail experience, but they're not good at software. In this case, Google offers them Android One and commits to send updates and security patches within an agreed period of time, directly to the phones. One gives the stock Android experience and the terms are sometimes interchangeable. Although little has been said publicly about this, Android One is likely a paid service. Android is of course open source, Android One program is a service on on this, so it makes sense that Google charges OEMs like Nokia, a major partner with Android One, to handle their software needs. If there is a cost, it can be offset by the fact that Google itself benefits from having more users on Android, in turn, getting more traffic to their search engines and using its apps, allowing it to place more ads in front of more users. Android Go Finally, there is Android Go. This Android fragrance replaces the original Android One program and especially for low-end devices. It's a cut-out version, so it doesn't have as many pre-installed apps and intentionally 'Lite' or 'Go' versions of Google apps like Maps Go and Gmail Go that focus specifically on running smoothly on low-end devices. The big difference between Android Go and Android One is that Android Go doesn't come directly from Google - Google sends it to a creator like Nokia and then Nokia releases it. This also means that Nokia has to release updates and updates when they are pushed out of Google, adding in a delay that doesn't exist with Stock or Android One. Android Go has not been seen by many in more developed countries, but this will change over time as it gains momentum. Stock Android vs. Android One vs. Android Go: On the device differences To check the differences between these tastes, we have three devices, each with a different version of Android: First, it is Google Pixel, which has a stock of Android on it, comes with Android 8.1 Oreo and has security updates including April, and Gary's video was filmed in April. The Motorola Moto X4, which is an Android One device and which has Android 8.0 Oreo and it has security updates until March. Finally, Nokia 1, which has Android 8.1 go for it, but it has a security update only until January. There are some cosmetic differences between how each version of Android looks, for things like widgets, wallpaper and colors. Android One devices, such as the Moto X4, have the most pre-installed apps, such as Google Translate. Pixel has a minimum of apps, while Nokia 1 has very few pre-installed apps (although all apps are certainly downloadable from the Play Store). It's worth noting that some apps are the same, but other apps can be quite different, such as a camera app that depends on the hardware available for camera software. Wrap-Up In a nutshell, Android shares comes directly from Google to Google hardware-like pixel range. Google is also responsible for providing updates and updates. Android One also comes directly from Google, but this time for non-Google hardware and, and in the Android warehouse, Google provides updates and patches. Android Go replaces Android One with low-cost phones and provides a more optimized experience for less powerful devices. Unlike the other two flavors, however, security updates and fixes come through Have you tried the device with Android One or Android Go? How did you like it? Let us know in the comments below. Below.

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