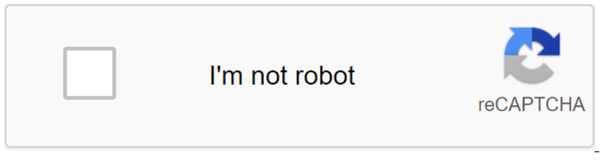
Fix damaged sd card android without formatting



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Android: One useful feature of Amazon Video is that you can download shows and movies so you can watch them offline, but these videos can quickly fill the internal storage on your tablet or phone. Now Amazon will allow you to save video on SD cards, so you don't max out the internal storage of your device. This is a small change, which is very useful. SD cards are a cheap way to dramatically expand your device's storage, and now you can download a few maps with your favorite shows and movies when you don't have a solid internet connection or just want to save data. There's nothing more annoying about being going to download a tablet with movies for flight only to find you need to shed a few gigabytes of data to make space. Now, you can just pop into a new map. Of course, iPhones don't have SD slots so it's a feature exclusively for Android devices. Amazon Video now lets you download content on Android SD cards (en) Ars Technica If you have an Android phone or tablet with little memory, you'll probably keep uninstalling apps to make room for others. But there's a way to expand your Android device storage if it has a slot for SD cards. By default, Android apps are installed on the phone's internal storage, which can be quite small. If you have an SD card, you can install it as the default installation location for some applications, thus making room for more space than you might otherwise install. You can also move almost any currently installed app to an SD card. RELATED: How to eradicate your Android Phone with SuperSU and TWRP there are several different ways to do this, and which you use depends on your Android version and what apps you want to move. Android 6.0 Marshmallow allows you to take your SD card as an internal store by automatically installing approved apps on your SD card. Some pre-Marshmallow devices can only move apps manually, but only if the developer allows it. If you want more flexibility than any of these options offer, you can root out your phone and use an app called Link2SD to make it happen. We detail all three methods in this article. Before we start, we should note: launching an app with your SD card will be almost certainly slower than running it from internal storage, so only use it if you absolutely have to, and if you can, try using it for apps that don't require much speed to work well. Android Marshmallow Method: Take your SD card as internal STORAGE RELATED: How to customize a new SD card in Android Additional storage Traditionally, SD cards in Android devices have been used as portable storage. This means you can store files such as videos, music and photos on it for use on your device, and connect the SD card to your computer to transfer files back and forth. If used as a portable storage, the SD card can be removed without affecting the functionality of the device. Device. Android 6.0 Marshmallow now allows you to take your SD card as internal storage, essentially making an SD card an integral part of internal storage on the device. Accepting your SD card as an internal store will install new apps on your default SD card if the app developer allows it. You can move the app back to the internal store later if you want. Also, when you accept your SD card as an internal store, you can't remove the SD card from your device without affecting the functionality of your device, and the SD card cannot be used on any other device, including your computer. The SD card is formatted as a local EXT4 drive, encrypted with 128-bit AES encryption and installed as part of the system. Once you accept an SD card on a Marshmallow device, it will only work with that device. You can read more about the difference between portable and internal storage on an Android device. Don't forget to back up the data time on your SD card on your computer before you accept your SD card as internal storage. The adoption process erases all the data on the SD card. You can put the data back on the SD card after it has been accepted as an internal repository, but for this you have to connect the Android device itself into your computer to transmit data. You can't remove an SD card from your device and connect it directly to your computer to transfer files. If you've used an SD card as a portable store and moved some apps to an SD card, you'll need to move those apps back to internal storage before you accept your SD card as internal storage. If you don't, these apps will be erased and need to be installed again. RELATED: How to Buy an SD Card: The speed of classes, sizes and capabilities explained when making an SD card as an internal storage, you want to make sure that you use a fast SD card. Look for Class 10 and UHS when buying a new SD card. If the SD card is a less expensive, slower SD card, it will slow down your apps and devices. If you're going to dedicate an SD card to your device by accepting it as an internal store, it's best to spend a little extra money on a faster card. Android will test the speed of the SD card during the adoption process and alert you if it is too slow and will negatively affect the performance of your device. Insert an SD card into your device. You should see the notification that a new SD card has been discovered. Click The Settings button. (If you don't see this notification, open the Android Settings app, go to the Storage and USB button and click the menu button on the format button as internal. choose whether you want to customize your SD card as a portable store or an internal store. Click the Use button as an internal store and then click next. The message displays a warning that once the SD card is formatted as an internal store, it will only work on that device. You're also advised to back up data time Cards. Once you're ready to continue accepting the SD card as an internal store, click The Erase button and format. If you still have apps on your SD card that you forgot to move back to the internal store, the device displays a warning that apps will be removed. To see which apps are still installed on the SD map, click See apps. If it doesn't matter to you that the apps will be removed, click The Erase Anyway button. Android will format and encrypt your SD card. Once the formatting process is complete, you will be asked to transfer the data currently in the device's internal storage to the SD card. This step will move your photos, files, and some apps to your SD card. To transfer the data to the SD card now, click Motion Now. It chooses the SD card as the preferred storage location for all applications, databases and data. If you don't want to transfer data yet, click the Motion button later. The internal storage remains the preferred repository for all content. If you choose Motion later, you can transfer the data later by going to the storage and USB settings. Click on the SD card drive, then click the menu button and select Migrate Data. When the process is complete, you see a message that your SD card is working. Click Done. Once your SD card has been formatted as internal storage, both internal storage of your device, and the accepted SD card (USB Mass USB drive in the image below) is shown on the device storage screen when accessing the storage settings. Clicking on one of the items under the device's storage on the storage screen in the Settings app allows you to view information about the use of that storage space. From now on, when you install the app, Android will be wise to decide where to put it based on the developer's recommendations. You can manually move apps between internal storage and an SD card, but this is not recommended and can have unintended consequences on some devices. If you absolutely have to do this, go to the settings of the storage and USB. Select a store that currently contains the app you want to move - Internal or SD card- and click the App button. Choose the app you want to move from the list and click the Change button. You don't need to tell you where to store the content for each app. By default, apps will always store their content in their preferred storage location. If you only want to store photos, movies and music on your SD card, using an SD card as a portable store is the best option for you. However, if you have a device running Marshmallow with An SD card that has limited internal storage is a simple solution for expanding the internal capacity of your device. Pre-Marshmallow Method: Move approved apps to SD card manually If you're not using Android 6.0 Marshmallow, you can still move some apps to an SD card as long as the device supports it. In addition, this option is only for some application development applications, you have to consider them mobile in order for them to be moved. So, depending on the apps you want to move, it may or may not be very useful to you. This procedure is slightly different depending on whether you're using an Android device, such as a Phone or Nexus tablet, or a device with a custom version of Android, like a Samsung phone or tablet. We used the Samsung Galaxy Tab A tablet in our example, but we'll also describe how to access the app manager in the Android device warehouse. To move the app to an SD card, open your device settings. In stock Android devices, such as the Nexus 7, swipe down once to access the notification bar, and again to access the Fast Settings panel. Then tap the Settings icon in the top right corner of the quick settings bar. On any Android device, you can also open app Drawer and click the Settings icon there. To open an app manager in an Android device warehouse, click Apps in the Screen Settings section. On our Samsung device, we click the Apps in the list on the left and then tap the App Manager on the right. Scroll through the list of apps and tap the app you want to move to the SD card. As shown in the picture below, the Opera Mini won't take up much space on our internal storage, but we're going to use it as an example. You can scroll through your own list of apps and move an app that takes up a significant amount of space on your device. If the app you choose cannot be moved to the SD card, the SD card will be sucked out and will look like the Force Stop button in the image below. If the SD card button is not sown, you can move the app to an SD card. Click to start moving it. While the app moves, the Motion button to the SD map turns gray and displays the Traffic message.... When the process is complete, the Move to SD card button becomes a Move button in the device store, and you can use this button to move the app back to the internal store if you decide what you want. There is a better way to get a general idea of which apps can and cannot be moved to an SD card. Install AppMgr III from the Play Store. There is also a paid version, but the free version is good enough for this purpose. Root Method: Section your SD card and move any app you want Unfortunately Android can only move apps to an SD card if the app developer allows it. If you want to move unapproved apps, you can, but you need to eradicate your phone. So if you haven't already, that, and then go back to that leadership. Next, follow the steps below to the letter and you should have some extra space on your SD card for apps. Step One: Section your SD card before section of your SD card, be sure to back up all the data on yours Card. This section procedure erases everything on it. Remove your Android device, remove the SD card, insert it into the SD card reader on your computer and copy the files on the PC. Once the data is backed up, leave the SD card on your computer for the section process. First, download and install MiniTool Wizard Partition on pc, and then run the program. The next screen is displayed. Click the App Start button. In the main window of the program, you'll notice a few of these drives. First, you'll see a hard drive (s) on your computer, followed by an SD card, which in our case is a G drive. In our case, it's Disc 2. Be very careful when choosing an SD card disk, as you don't want to accidentally erase any of your other drives. We will remove the current section on the SD map. This is the point at which all data on the SD card will be deleted. So again make sure you back up the data before you continue the process. Click the right button on the SD card section (in our case G:) and select Delete from the pop-up menu. Now we will share the drive for our Android device. The first section will be used for data. Click the right button on what is currently an undistributed split on your SD card and select Create from the pop-up menu. Creating sections on an SD card so you can install apps on it on your Android device is different from the PC drive section. In order for this to work, you need to define both sections on the SD map as Primary. So, in the dialog field Create a new section, select Primary from the Create As list. Next, you need to determine the type of file system for the data section. Choose FAT32 from the File System list. You don't need to assign a section tag, but we decided to label our data. By default, the size of this section is an affordable size SD card. We need to want to post a second section that we are going to create further for applications. Because it's a data section, you'll almost certainly want to make it bigger than the second section of apps. We use 128GB of SD cards, so we allocate about 100GB of data, and the rest will be allocated for applications in the second section. To change the size of the partition, move the cursor over the right edge of the yellow border in the Size and Location section until it appears as a double line with two arrows, as shown below. Tap and hold the yellow border and drag it to the left until you get the approximate size for the data. Once you've completed the data section, click GOOD. The remaining place on the SD map is listed as undistributed below the newly created section of the data. Now it is necessary to define the second section for Click the right button on the second, undistributed section and select Create. You'll get a dialog box warning you that the new section won't work in Windows (Remember when we told you that creating sections on the SD map to install apps directly on the map is different from the drive section for use on a Windows PC?). Windows can only recognize the first section on a removable drive. However, since we don't use this SD card on Windows PCs, we can continue to create a second section. Click Yes. As we mentioned earlier, both sections should be defined as Primary, so select Primary from the Create As list. For the application section, the file system must be Ext2, Ext3, or Ext4. If you're using a stock drive, select Ext2. Otherwise, choose Ext3 or Ext4. If you're not sure which one to choose, start with Ext3 or Ext4. You can change the file system if your choice doesn't work. We shared our SD card for use in the Samsung Galaxy Tab A and first chose Ext3 and then changed it to Ext4 when we discovered that Ext3 didn't work when we tested it in Link2SD. If you want to enter the name for Partition Label and click GOOD. You don't need to change the size of the section. The remaining seat on the SD map is automatically used for the second section. These two sections are listed under the heading Disk (Disk 2 in our case). However, the changes are not yet final. To complete the sections, click apply on the toolbar. The dialog confirmation window displays making sure you want to apply the changes. Click yes to apply the changes. The Apply Pending Operation (s) dialog shows how operations are going. When all the changes have been applied, the Successful Dialogue Window is displayed. Click GOOD. Select Exit from the General menu to close MiniTool. Before removing the SD card from your computer, you can copy any files back to the SD card available on your Android device. Don't worry about handling two sections of Windows. It will only see FAT32, or data, section, which is where you want to put the files anyway. Step two: Download and install Link2SD Now that you have a properly split SD card, insert it back into your Android device and download the device. Search Link2SD on the Play Store and install it. There is a paid version of the app, but a free version will be enough for this procedure. Once you've installed the app, tap the Link2SD icon that appears on the Home screen, or click on the Apps box and run it from there. If you have rooted the device with our guide, then you have a SuperSU installed on your device and you will see the following dialog box asking for full access to Click Grant. The following dialog displays the first time you open Link2SD, asking you to select the file system used in the second section of your SD card. Don't choose FAT32/FAT16. This is the file system you used for the first section, for data. You've used either ext2, ext3, or ext4, so choose the right choice for the second section. We used ext4, so we chose this option. Click Good. If everything works correctly, you will see the dialogue window Reboot the device. Click the Reboot button. If you get a mounting script error, you've probably chosen the wrong type of ext file system when creating the second section. Close Link2SD, remove the device, remove the SD card and place it back on your computer. Open MiniTool Partition Wizard again, remove the second section and create it again, this time using other settings (most likely Ext3 or Ext4) that you haven't used before. Go through the steps again until you get to this point and you have to get the device restart dialog box. If you don't see the dialog box above to select the second section of your SD card file system, you can delete Link2SD and reinstall it. This should reset the app. Once you've restarted, open Link2SD again. You don't have to see any dialog box display. Instead, you should see a list of apps and some options at the top of the app screen. If so, you've successfully installed and created Link2SD. Step three (optional): Changing the default installation location for your apps If you want to automatically install new apps on your SD card rather than on internal storage, we recommend doing so right now. To do this, click the menu button (three vertical dots) in the top right corner of the screen. Click Settings in the pop-up menu. In the Auto Link section, click on the Auto-Network Check-box and then click the Automatic Link Settings button. Make sure all the first three check boxes are selected. The latest checkbox, the Internal Data Link, cannot be included in the free version of Link2SD. Thus, the data files for applications installed on the SD card will continue to be stored in the internal store. NOTE: If you want to be able to store data files for apps on the SD card, you can purchase the Link2SD Plus key ($2.35 at the time of this article's publication) to unlock this feature as well as additional features in Link2SD. Use the rear arrows at the top of each screen in Link2SD to get back to the previous screen. You can also use the Back button on your device. For information about internal storage and storage of SD cards, select Storage Information from the same menu where you previously accessed the Settings. Element SD in the list is the data section of your SD card, where you can store a file of documents, media files, etc. SD Card 2 part is the app section where apps will be installed by default now. Step Four: Moving already installed apps to SD Card Chances, you probably have some apps already installed on your phone that you would like to upgrade to an SD card. Here's how to do it. We'll use Word as an example of moving an app to an SD card because it takes up a lot of space on our 16GB Samsung Galaxy Tab A. If we go into device settings and take access to application information (via App Manager) for Word, we'll see that normally we can't move Word to SD card. The Movement button to the SD card is gray. The word also occupies a total of 202MB of space in internal storage. However, we can go beyond this limitation. We open Link2SD and scroll through the application list until we get to Word and touch it. The app information in Link2SD is similar to the app information screen in the device settings, but this app information screen allows us to move the app to an SD card. Notice the white box that is called in the image below. This indicates how much space the internal storage app uses. The orange box below shows the amount of space the app uses on the SD map. We want to move as much as we can that 202MB to the SD card as possible. To do this, we press the Link to SD Card button. Why didn't we press the Transition button on the SD card? This button seems to be doing the same thing as the Motion to SD Card button on the App Info screen in the device settings and doesn't work for us. It just seems to be there as a convenience for apps that can normally be moved to an SD card, so you can use Link2SD as a general app manager. The confirmation screen displays making sure we want to move the app we choose. Click OK. The progress screen is displayed while the app moves. The SD Card Link screen displays which types of application files will be moved and linked to the second (apps) section of your SD card. Leave the first three types of files selected. Again, internal data can only be moved when you buy Link2SD Plus. Click OK to continue. The progress screen is displayed while the links are being created. The next screen shows when the app has been connected and moved to an SD card. Click Good. You're back on the App info screen. Note that 189.54MB Word is now on the SD map. Word data is still stored in the internal store. To illustrate the app installed directly on the SD card, I installed a simple Notepad app from the Play Store, and it was installed on the SD map, bypassing the internal storage, as shown below. If you want to any app installed directly on the SD card or moved from internal storage to SD card back to internal storage, just open Link2SD open the App info screen for app and click delete the link. The app will be moved to the device's internal storage. Once the apps are installed and moved to the SD card, you must leave the card in the device when using it. If you remove the device, any apps you've moved to an SD card won't be used without an SD card. This may seem like a complicated process, but if you have an android device with limited internal storage and has an SD card slot as we do, it could be a life screensaver. Buying a microSD card with a decent amount of memory is much cheaper than buying a new device. Device. how to fix damaged sd card without formatting using android phone