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Open Source Content - Free SoftwareAdAway is fully open and licensed according to GPLv3. Custom rulesAdd exceptions to your white list, blocklist and rules for redirecting! AdAway is not available on Google Play! It was removed by Google due to a violation of Section 4.4 of the Developer Distribution Agreement. Please install it from the F-Droid. AdAway won't work reliably when on mobile networks like 3G. You can disable this proxy by moving to your chosen APN (on Android 4: Wireless and Networks - More ... - Mobile Networks - Access Point Names) and remove the value in the proxy box. Ads in Chrome aren't blocked! Turn off Chrome data compression proxies. Advertising in the XY app is not blocked! Follow this guide to find the appropriate host names and how to report them. XY' app has stopped working! See this list of problematic workaround apps. If your app isn't on, fill in the error report and hope for help. The Back button in the Android browser has stopped working! Include the local Webserver in AdAway preferences as a workaround. Are there still host sources that can be used? Other host sources can be found on Wiki on Github. Redirect lists of blocked domains in China add redirection lists to your host sources to redirect blocked DNS requests to the correct IPs in China. This host source contains redirect rules for Google, Facebook, and others. (You need to include redirect rules from host sources in preferences). More information? Open Vicky on Github. You can get good question/answers from the AdAway XDA thread. If no one out there can solve your problem and you then lead to believe that this is indeed an AdAway issue or something new to enhance AdAway, then click the error report button below. Help translate AdAway! Everyone can take part in AdAway on Transifex. Why do we think there is a need to write an article like this? On forums and in user messages, we often see the widespread belief that Adguard for Android is just a tool for blocking ads on devices that don't have access to ROOT. And this is a serious mistake. Adguard is the most advanced way to get rid of advertising and tracking on Android, regardless of whether you have a device rooted or not. I'll even say more. Adguard is not just an ad blocker, but a full full full access to the firewall. With it, you can take control of all the applications on your device, allow or deny access to the network - in general, to a specific server or even a specific But let's not rush things and start from the beginning. The history of ad blocking on Android First ad blockers for Android originated around 2011. First it was Adblock Plus for Android and Adaway. Today the first is almost abandoned, the second is still developing, and rather sluggish - it has very little opportunities for development, and I will explain why. Why. Over the next few years, the blocking of advertising on Android suffered several heavy blows: in 2013 Android KitKat was released, and with it the prohibition to change the proxy settings without access to ROOT. This de facto killed Adblock Plus for Android. For a long time, the use of ad blockers was limited to root devices. Around the same time, there was a mass expulsion of ad blockers from Google Play. Google has adopted a new policy on apps added to the Play Store, which has virtually turned all ad blockers into criminals. For the same reason, the first version of Adguard for Android was kicked out of the Play Store in November 2014, just 5 days after its official release. Over time, more and more browsers with built-in ad-blocking function began to appear, but that's a different story, and I'll cover it in the next part of this article. What is the difference between Adguard and AdAway? AdAway is really a great and very easy way to block ad network domains. What could be easier? You just tell the system that the advertising domain is in a place it can't reach, so all attempts to get to it end up in failure. AdAway does this with a special file called Hosts - many of you probably know about it. This file contains a list that matches the names of servers with addresses that the system must use to reach a particular server. This method certainly has some advantages: simplicity. All you have to do is replace the contents of one file. As simple as it can be. Easy to implement. All the app has to do is update the contents of the hosts file from time to time. The system will do all the work itself. There are drawbacks, of course: the lack of flexibility. You have no way to control the lock. If the domain is blocked - it's blocked, you can't change it. Why does it matter? Sometimes blocking an ad network leads to a disruption to the functionality of an application or website, and there's nothing you can do about it. Texture: Imagine that ads are downloaded not from an ad network server, but from a server that is also used for other purposes. What to do in this case? And these cases are far from unique. A good example is the Facebook ad network (don't be fooled by your name - it is used by thousands of different apps). If you want to get rid of such ads with a host file, you need to forget about using Facebook apps. Restrictions on this approach. Not all ads can be blocked like this. For example, you can't eliminate google ads without so-called cosmetic rules that hide banners. Adguard, on the other hand, is a full-fledged filter that passes through the traffic of all and then decides what to do with it. These decisions are based on a set of specific rules. You can rely on your own Adguard filters or use popular external filters such as EasyList - it's up to you. You can even create your own filtering, filtering, filtering. The syntax description is available in our knowledge base. Why did we choose this method? The answer is simple - because we can't handle the limitations caused by the rude approach of host-based ad blockers. We firmly believe that every user should have unlimited control over their data and their device, and this means more than just ad blocking. Below, I'll show you the examples of the flaws and limitations we refuse to accept. Missed ads Are well known that a picture is worth a thousand words. We've put together a few examples that illustrate the difference between ad blocking with Adguard and host-based ad blocker. Important: To get the same result, it's important to include HTTPS filtering in Adguard settings. An example #1: an ad that cannot be blocked without cosmetic rules; Left side: proof that Google contextual advertising can be inappropriate sometimes. Right side: proof that Google search still has some room for :). Example #2: an ad downloaded from the same website; Left: You may have blocked the AdChoices network, but you didn't get rid of the original ad script downloaded from your own domain site. Thus, half the page is used for a banner place. I would also like to draw your attention to a social widget stealing 5-10% of the screen. Right side: The same page processed by Adguard finally allows you to focus on the content. An example #3: Facebook's ad network; Left: The ad is downloaded from the Facebook domain. With a host-based blocker such as Adaway, blocking also means blocking Facebook. Right side: Adguard is removed and you can still use Facebook to tell your friends about it. Messed up websites layout Situations where the host blocker manages to block ads but destroys sites' readability, not uncommon. Empty spaces, ads 'remnants' - Adguard removes them from page content or hides with cosmetic rules. Example #1: the remnants of a blocked ad; Anti-adblockers Tthis year the fight against ad blockers is taking a new turn. Users learn about new terms they've never heard of before: Ad Reinserction, Ad Recovery, some websites are experimenting with limiting functionality or accessing a website for users who have installed an ad blocker. The rough approach of the blockers does not allow to fight back. An example #1: a website restricts access to its content; Broken functionality Another scourge of host blockers are broken items. Video players are one of the most frequent victims. An example #1: the video player on the website becomes broken; An example #2: the video player doesn't work, but it doesn't load. Drawing conclusions by the way, Adguard, in addition to everything else, is able to work in a variety of modes, including in the DNS-blocker mode - this is almost the same as the hosts-blockers do. But despite all the difficulties, we chose a full-fledged filter mode as a Default. This is our principled position - only users should decide what and how to block. Host-based ad blockers, unfortunately, don't provide such features. I hope this article explains our motives and demonstrates the differences between adguard's approach and other ad blockers in the market. Some of the issues that may have arisen will be addressed in the second part of this article. Or you can ask these questions in the comments and I or someone else from the Adguard team will definitely answer them. AdAwayAdAway 4.3.5 home screen on Android 10Original by (s)Dominic Schurmann (s)mRobinson (former); PerfectSlayer (current)Stable release4.3.6 / July 26, 2020; 2 months ago (2020-07-26) Repositorygithub.com/AdAway/AdAway Android 4.1 or laterSize5.1 MBLicenseGPLv3?2Website AdAway is a free open source ad-blocking app for Android mobile operating system. The story was started by Dominique Schoerman of Safe, but has since been forked out. In 2013, it was removed from the Google Play store along with other ad-blocking apps. AdAway features block ads using hosts' files from different locations and combine them automatically. The user can be on the white list or blacklist additional domains, or add a new host file altogether. There is the option of registering DNS requests to help the whitelist or blacklist. AdAway requires root access because the host file is in the system section. Links to the Archive copy. Archive from the original on September 20, 2014. Received December 4, 2015.CS1 maint: Archived copy as a title (link) - AdAway is an open source ad blocker for Android using a host file. : AdAwayAdAway. January 27, 2020. Stick it out to Google with AdAway. HowardForum. September 23, 2013. Received on April 1, 2018. b AdAway's official website. AdAway. Received on April 2, 2018. Safe enough - Velazko, Chris (March 13, 2013). Google pulls ad-blocking apps from the Play Store for violating a developer distribution agreement. Techcrunch. Received on April 1, 2018. AdAway on F-Droid. F-Droid. Received on April 2, 2018. Boric, Mehul (February 26, 2018). The 16 best Android apps are not in the Google Play Store of 2018. Technical arrival. Received on April 1, 2018. External links Official website obtained from adaway android file host

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