Native and non-native applications.

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8 de enero de 2024

What are native applications?

Native applications are those developed specifically for an operating system and require installation on the device.

Advantages:

- Performance: Native applications are faster and more efficient than other options because are more optimized to operate on a specific operating system.

- Native applications have full access to device functionalities of the dispositive, like as camera, the microphone, or sensors.

- Integration with the operating system: since native applications integrate seamlessly with the operating system can utilize all system's unique features and designs.

Disadvantages:

- Development and maintenance can be expensive because they require specialized knowledge.

- Native applications are not for other operating systems.

- It is necessary to download and install native applications on the device.

1. What are not native applications?

Non-native applications consist of a single development that can be used across multiple operating systems and are also easily accessible through a web browser.

Advantages:

- Non-native applications are faster and more cost-effective to develop, as they can share a codebase across multiple platforms (iOS, Android, web, etc.).

- It is easier to maintain than non-native applications.

- Web technologies such as JavaScript, HTML5, and CSS are used, which simplifies the implementation of certain functionalities.

Disadvantages:

- Non-native objects or applications are less efficient than native ones, as they lack full optimization for the operating system they run on.

- User experience can be incomplete.

- By depending on web technologies, they may have restrictions to access certain device functionalities.

- Non-applications may have more difficulty functioning without an Internet connection due to their dependence on web resources.

- Compatibility issues with certain devices or operating systems versions.