**1. What is the difference between Internal Storage & External Storage?**

* When building an app that uses the internal storage, the Android OS creates a unique folder, which will only be accessible from the app, so no other app, or even the user, can see what's in the folder.

The external storage is more like a public storage, so for now, it's the sdcard, but could become any other type of storage (remote hard drive, or anything else).

* The internal storage should only be used for application data, (preferences files and settings, sound or image media for the app to work).

If intent to download many mp3s, better to save them to external storage, as the external storage is often bigger.

* Uninstalling application, will remove all data stored inside internal storage.

Uninstalling application, will not remove all data stored inside external storage.

* Data stored inside internal storage is secured.

Data stored inside external storage is not secured.

**2. For how long the data resides in the cache?**

* Till the time we do not clear the cache for that much time data resides in the cache.

**3. What are the critical Permissions and Normal Permissions? What are the examples of each?**

* Android defines some permissions as dangerous or critical and some as normal. The common thing in both the types is that they need to be defined in the Manifest file.
* From Android 6.0 only dangerous or critical permissions are checked at runtime, normal permissions are not.
* An example of a normal permission is android.permission.INTERNET.
* Dangerous or critical permissions are grouped into categories that make it easier for the user to understand what they are allowing the application to do. If the user accepts one permission in a group/category they accept the entire group.

An example of dangerous permission is

android.permission.FINE\_LOCATION and

android.permission.COARSE\_LOCATION.

Enabling anyone of the location permissions enables all.