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Android versions names chart

What a long, strange trip it's been. From its initial release to today, Android has transformed visually, conceptually and functionally - over and over again. Google's mobile operating system may have started out scrappy, but sacred moly, it has ever evolved. Here's a fast-paced tour of Android version highlights from the platform's birth present. (Feel free to skip on if you just want to see what's new in Android 11.)

Android versions 1.0 to 1.1: The early daysAndroid made its official public debut in 2008 with Android 1.0 - a release so old it doesn't even have a cute code name. Things were pretty basic back then, but the software included a suite of early Google apps like Gmail, Maps, Calendar, and YouTube, all of which were integrated into the operating system - a stark contrast to the slightly updatable standalone app model employed today. T-Mobile Android 1.0 home screen and its rudimentary web browser (not yet called Chrome).

Android version 1.5: CupcakeWith the beginning of 2009's Android 1.5 Cupcake release, the tradition of Android version names was born. Cupcake introduced several improvements to the Android interface, including the first on-screen keyboard - something that would be needed as phones moved away from the once ubiquitous physical keyboard model. Cupcake also created the framework for third-party app widgets, which would quickly turn into one of Android's most distinctive elements, and it gave the platform's first ever video recording capability.

Android Police (CC BY-SA 4.0) Cupcake was all about widgets.

Android version 1.6: DonutAndroid 1.6, Donut, rolled into the world in the fall of 2009. Donut filled in some important gaps in Android's center, including the ability of the OS to operate at a variety of screen sizes and resolutions - a factor that would be critical in the coming years. It also added support for CDMA networks like Verizon, which would play a key role in Android's impending explosion. Google Android's universal search box made its first appearance in Android 1.6.

Android versions 2.0 to 2.1: EclairKeeping up the breakneck release pace of Android early years, Android 2.0 Eclair, emerged just six weeks after Donut; its point-one update, also called Eclair, came out a few months later. Eclair was the first Android release to enter mainstream consciousness thanks to the original Motorola Droid phone and the massive Verizon-led marketing campaign around it. Verizon's iDon't ad for Droid. The release's most transformative element was the addition of voice-controlled turn-by-turn navigation and real-time traffic info - something that was previously unheard of (and still largely unmatched) in the smartphone world. Navigation aside, Eclair brought live wallpapers to Android as well as the platform's first speech-to-text feature. And it made waves to inject the once iOS-exclusive pinch-to-zoom capability into Android - a move often as the spark that ignited Apple's thermonuclear war against Google.

Google The first versions of turn-by-turn navigation and speech-to-text, in Eclair.

Android version 2.2: FroyoJust four months after Android 2.1 arrived, Google served Android 2.2, Froyo, which revolved largely around under-the-hood improvements. Froyo, however, provided some important forward-facing features, including the addition of the now standard dock at the bottom of the Home screen as well as the first incarnation of Voice Actions, which allowed you to perform basic functions like getting directions and making notes by tapping an icon and then speaking a command. Google Google's first real attempt at voice control, in Froyo. In particular Froyo also brought support for Flash for Android's web browser - an option that was significant both because of the widespread use of Flash at the time and because of Apple's adamant stance toward supporting it on its own mobile devices. Apple would eventually win, of course, and Flash would become much less common. But back when it was still everywhere, being able to access the full web without black holes was a real advantage only Android could offer.

Android version 2.3: GingerbreadAndroid's first true visual identity began to come into focus with 2010's Gingerbread release. Bright green had long been the color of Android's robot mascot, and with Gingerbread, it became an integral part of the operating system's appearance. Black and green seeped all over the UI as Android started its slow march toward distinctive design. JR Raphael/IDG It was easy to be green back in the Gingerbread days.

Android 3.0 to 3.2: Honeycomb2011's Honeycomb period was a weird time for Android. Android 3.0 came into the world as a tablet-only release to accompany the launch of Motorola Xoom, and through the subsequent 3.1 and 3.2 updates, it remained a tablet-exclusive (and closed source) device. Under the guidance of newly arrived design manager Matias Duarte, Honeycomb introduced a dramatically reimagined UI for Android. It had a space-like holographic design that traded the platform's trademark green for blue and emphasized making the most of a tablet screen space. JR Raphael / IDG Honeycomb: When Android got a case of holographic blues. While the concept of a tablet-specific interface didn't last long, many of honeycomb's ideas laid the groundwork for the Android we know today. The software was the first to use buttons on the screen for Android's main navigation

commands; marked the beginning of the end of the permanent overflow menu button. and it introduced the concept of a card-like UI with its take on the latest apps list. Android version 4.0: Ice Cream SandwichWith Honeycomb serves as the bridge from old to new. Ice Cream Sandwich - also released in 2011 - served as the platform's official entry into a time of modern design. The release refined the visual concepts introduced with Honeycomb and reunited tablets and phones with a single, unified Vision. ICS dropped much of Honeycomb's holographic appearance, but kept its use of blue as a system-wide highlight. And it carried key system elements like buttons on the screen and a map-like look for app switching. JR Raphael / IDG ICS home screen and app-switching interface. Android 4.0 also made reading a more integrated method to get around the operating system, with the then revolutionary feeling ability to swipe away things like notifications and the latest apps. And it started the slow process of bringing a standardized design framework - known as Holo - all throughout the OS and into Android's app ecosystem. Android versions 4.1 to 4.3: Jelly BeanSpread across three impactful Android versions, 2012 and 2013's Jelly Bean releases took ICS's fresh foundation and made meaningful progress in fine tuning and building on it. The releases added lots of poise and polish in the operating system and went a long way in making Android more inviting for the average user. Visuals aside, Jelly Bean brought about our first taste of Google Now – the spectacular predictive-intelligence utility that has unfortunately since been handed over to a glorified news feed. This gave us expandable and interactive messages, an expanded voice search system, and a more advanced system for displaying search results in general, focusing on map-based results that attempted to answer questions directly. Multiuser support also came into play, albeit on tablets only at this point, and an early version of Android's Quick Settings panel made its first appearance. Jelly Bean ushered in a heavily hyped system to place widgets on your lock screen, too - one that, like so many Android features over the years, quietly disappeared a few years later. JR Raphael/IDG Jelly Bean's Quick Settings panel and short-lived lock screen widget feature. Android version 4.4: KitKat.Late-2013's KitKat release marked the end of Android's dark era, as the blacks of Gingerbread and blues of Honeycomb finally made their way out of the operating system. Lighter backgrounds and more neutral highlights took their seats, with a transparent progress bar and white icons giving the OS a more modern look. Android 4.4 also saw the first version of OK, Google support - but in KitKat, the hands-free activation prompt only worked when your screen was already on and you were either on your home screen or inside the Google app. The release was Google's first foray into requiring a full panel of the home screen for its services, too - at least for users of its own Nexus phones and those who chose to download its first ever standalone launcher. JR Raphael/IDG The lightened KitKat home screen and its dedicated Google Now panel. From 2019, Android will have an 86 percent stake in the smartphone operating system market. Clearly, Android is the most used operating system in smartphones. Its only competitor in the smartphone operating system market now Apple's iOS. But Android is not Old. The first Android smartphone was launched in September 2008 and it didn't take much time for Android to suppress all its rivals, except iOS of course. In those years, a number of Android versions were released with better features that made it to the top smartphone operating system. In this article we will discuss the history of Android and the development it had. The Android versions clearly had a role in the development of mobile apps. History AndroidList of Android versions in OrderAndroid 1.0 (September 23, 2008)Android 1.1 (9. February 2009)Android 1.5 Cupcake (April 27, 2009) Android 1.6 Donut (September 15, 2009)Android 2.0-2.1 Eclair (October 26, 2009)Android 2.2 Froyo (20 May 2010)Android 2.3 Gingerbread (6. December 2010)Android 3.0 Honeycomb (February 22, 2011)Android 4.0 Ice Cream Sandwich (October 18, 2011)Android 4.1-4.3 Jelly Bean (18 October 2011) July 9, 2011)Android 4.1-4.3 Jelly Bean (July 9, 2011)Android 4.1-4.3 Jelly Bean (July 9, 2011) Android 4.1-4.3 Jelly Bean (July 9, 2011)Android 4.1-4.3 Jelly Bean (July 9, 2012)Android 4.4 KitKat (October 31, 2013)Android 5.0 Lollipop (November 12, 2014)Android 6.0 Marshmallow (5. October 2015)Android 7.0 Nougat (August 22, 2016)Android 8.0 Oreo (August 21, 2017)Android 9.0 Pie (August 6, 2018)Android 10 (September 3, 2019)The Future of Android History of Android In October 2003 , Andy Rubin, Rich Miner, Nick Sears and Chris White founded Android.inc Palo Alto California. The main purpose of the company at the time was to build an advanced operating system for digital cameras. But soon the company realized that there is no large market for digital cameras and thus, they shifted their intention to develop Android as a mobile operating system. Symbian and Microsoft Windows Mobile were the main targets of them as rivals. But still, there were no investors for Android. A close friend of Rubin, Steve Perlman gave ten thousand dollars to him and this resulted in the growth of Android. It was in July 2005 that Google acquired Android for \$50 million. Most of its key employees, including few founders, also joined Google as part of the deal. The team at Google began working on Android with Rubin as team leader. At the time, Google didn't reveal much about its Android project. The early prototype bore a resemblance to blackberry's smartphones. It had a QWERTY keyboard and no touch screen. This didn't go well because Apple launched its first iPhone in 2007. Soon other rivals, Nokia and Blackberry also announced the arrival of the touchscreen in their smartphones. Google realized that they need to switch their product to one with touch feature if they want to compete with other companies. Below is the development of Android mobile operating system through its various versions, starting from 2008. Today, Android powers not only mobile phones or tablet PCs and ebook readers, but also IoT devices and even smart bikes that don't even have been in the wildest thoughts of Android project founders, Andy Rubin, Rich Miner, Nick Sears, and Chris White back then – where they originally touted it as a smart operating system for digital cameras. List of Android Android i Order Android 1.0 (September 23, 2008) The first smartphone with an Android operating system was launched in 2008 and its name was HTC Dream, also known as the T-Mobile G1. It had a pop-up QWERTY keyboard and a touchscreen display. Smartphone didn't go well it had many flaws. It had Android 1.0 in it and the beginning of Android's journey started with it. This version of Android (actually the first 2 versions) did not have any official names or code names. Android 1.1 (February 9, 2009) Although the first two public versions of Android (1.0 and 1.1) had no code names, Android 1.1 was unofficially called the Petit Four. This was released in February 2009, ie only 4 months after the launch of the Android 1.0 version, but there were no major changes than in the previous version. But one important thing that turned in favor of Android with this release was that it was able to prove ease to users installing newer updates with incremental features that no other platform had that kind of an ability back then. This was evident later when Android released 4 versions in the year 2009 itself, including version 1.1. Android 1.5 Cupcake (April 27, 2009) It was version 1.5 that came with the name Cupcake and this pattern of naming Android version is chosen by Google until now. Cupcake was released in April 2009. Many features and improvements were included in it. Few of its features are available on Android even today, such as the ability to upload videos to YouTube, support for third-party keyboards, and function as automatically rotating the phone's screen to the right positions. The first Samsung Galaxy phone had Android 1.5 cupcake. Android 1.6 Donut (September 15, 2009) Google launched the next version just five months later. It was Android 1.6 Donut. The main feature of Donut was that it supported carriers that used CDMA-based networks. This was a big plus point as it allowed all carriers around the world to sell smartphones with Android OS. It also included features like quick switching between cameras, camcorder, and Gallery that could streamline the image capture experience. It also introduced the quick search box. Also, there were features like the Power Controlling widget that could control Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Global Positioning System (GPS), etc. One of the smartphones, Dell Streak had the Donut operating system. It had a 5-inch screen that was huge at the time. It was not well received by the public. Android 2.0-2.1 Eclair (October 26, 2009) In October 2009, Google launched the second version of Android and called it eclair. It was the first Android version with text-to-speech support. It has also introduced multiple account support, live wallpapers, navigation with Google Maps, and many other new features. The first smartphone with Android 2.0 version was motorola droid, which was also the first Android phone that was sold by Verizon wireless. Android 2.2 Froyo (May 20, 2010) The version, Froyo, kort form for for Yogurt was launched in May 2010. It was in this version that Wi-Fi mobile hotspot features were introduced. It also included many other features such as flash support, push notifications via Android Cloud for Device Messaging (C2DM) service, and more. Google's Nexus one previously had Android 2.1 but quickly it was updated to Android 2.2 Froyo. Android 2.3 Gingerbread (December 6, 2010) Android 2.3 Gingerbread was launched in September 2010. A number of features were included in this version updated UI design that provided increased efficiency and ease of use. It had support for extra large screen sizes and resolution. More features such as native support for SIP VoIP internet phones, improved text input using the virtual keyboard, better text suggestions and voice input capability were added. One of the most important features was its support for using NFC (near field communication) features for smartphones. The first Android smartphone with this version was the Nexus S. It was co-developed by Google and Samsung. This version also laid the groundwork for a selfie. In this, several cameras were supported and also had video chat support in Google Talk. Android 3.0 Honeycomb (February 22, 2011) The next version was something special. Android version 3.0 Honeycomb was launched to be installed only for tablets and mobile devices with larger screens. It was launched in February 2011. Android's rival, Apple launched the iPad in 2010. Honeycomb was a direct response to Apple. Google was aiming for features that couldn't be handled by smartphones with smaller screens. But Honeycomb ended up as a version that isn't really required. Most of the features of Honeycomb were integrated with the next great version of Android. Android 4.0 Ice Cream Sandwich (October 18, 2011) Ice Cream Sandwich was launched in October 2011. It had many features. Features of the previous version, Honeycomb, were integrated with the Ice Cream Sandwich version. This version was the first to introduce the support feature to unlock the phone using its camera. This feature will develop a lot in the coming years. Other notable changes with Ice Cream Sandwich included support for all the on-screen buttons, the ability to monitor mobile and Wi-Fi data usage, and swipe gestures for rejecting messages and browser tabs. Android 4.1-4.3 Jelly Bean (July 9, 2012) Google launched Android 4.1 with the Jelly Bean label in June 2012. Two more versions under the Jelly Bean brand, Android 4.2 & 4.3, were released by Google in October 2012 & July 2013, respectively. The message part was greatly improved in this version. Full support for Google Chrome (Android version) was included in Android 4.2. Android's touch responsiveness was also improved. Jelly Bean had assembled the first Android version to support emoji and screensavers that are built-in made. Nexus 7 tablets had Jelly Bean installed in it. Many Android smartphones use this version of Android. Android 4.4 KitKat (October 31) Google contacted Nestle, the maker of KitKat chocolate, asking if they could use the chocolate bar name for the next version of Android. Nestle agreed to this and Android 4.4 KitKat was launched in September 2013. KitKat didn't have many features. But one of the main features was that KitKat could run on smartphones with another 512MB of RAM. That was because KitKat used Android Runtime (ART), but experimental, instead of DVM (Dalvik Virtual Machine) originally used by Android. This expanded the market share of Android to the next level. Phone makers could now run Android on cheaper smartphones. Google's Nexus 5 had the KitKat version of Android. KitKat still runs on many smartphones around the world. Android 5.0 Lollipop (November 12, 2014) Android 5.0 Lollipop was launched in June 2014. Google's new Material Design language was first introduced in Lollipop, which brought some major aesthetic changes to Android UI. It included changes to UIs like a revamped navigation bar and better style notifications for the lock screen etc. It brought the Flat Design concept into play. Google made several improvements to Android devices battery life with a Doze mode where background apps are killed off when the show is off. Google's Nexus 6 and Nexus 9 tablets were the first to use Lollipop. Android 6.0 Marshmallow (October 5, 2015) First, the Android 6.0 version was called Macadamia Nut Cookie, but it was released as Marshmallow in May 2015. It included many new features like an app drawer, which was vertical scrolling, along with Google Now available on Tap. This was the first version that had native support for unlocking the smartphone with biometric; fingerprint authentication. USB Type C support was included and Android pay was also introduced in Marshmallow. Google's Nexus 6P and Nexus 5X smartphones were the first smartphones to have Marshmallow. Android 7.0 Nougat (August 22, 2016) Android 7.0 Nougat was released in August 2016. It came out with multitasking features, especially for smartphones with larger screens. That included split-screen and quickly switching between apps. Many behind-the-scenes changes were also made by Google, such as switching to a new JIT compiler that could speed up apps. Google's own smartphone, the Pixel, and pixel xl, and lg v20 came out with Android 7.0 Nougat. Android 8.0 Oreo (August 21, 2017) It was the second time Google used a trademark name for the Android version, first kitkat. Android 8.0 Oreo was released in August 2017. It included many visual changes such as native support for image-in-picture mode, new autofill APIs that could help better manage passwords and fill out data, review channels, and more. Android 9.0 Pie (August 6, 2018) The next major version was released in August 2018. It came with a lot of new features and improvements. The new home button was added in this version. When swiped up, it brings the apps used recently, a search bar and suggestions Bottom. There was a new option added by read left to see the currently running apps. Improvements in battery life were also made in this version. Shush, a new feature was also added. It automatically sets the smartphone in Do Not Disturb mode. Many more features were also added. Finally, Google chose to drop the tradition of naming the Android version after sweets and desserts. It was launched in September 2019. A number of features were added, such as support for the upcoming foldable smartphones with flexible screens. Android 10 also has a system-wide dark mode, along with the recently introduced navigation controls using gestures, the smart response feature for all messaging apps, and a sharing menu that's more efficient. Control over app-based permissions is also more in it. The future of Android From the idea of creating an advanced operating system for digital cameras to the leading market share of smartphone OS, Android has covered a long distance. There were problems at the beginning. But today, except iOS, Android has wiped out all its rivals, including Windows, Blackberry and Nokia. There's no doubt, and IOS isn't going anywhere, but still, the majority of smartphone OS market share is with Android alone. With each update, new features are included and improvements are made. Android is evolving at a rapid pace and in the future, it does not appear any other OS will affect its position. Acodez is one of the leading mobile app development company in India. We are also a web design and web development company in India offering all kinds of web design and development services. For more details, contact us today. Today.

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