

HISTORY OF ANDROID



2003

Android offers a unified approach to application development for mobile devices. History of android begins in 2003 with **Andy Rubin, Rich Miner, Nick Sears, and Chris White** where they started a company called **Android, Inc** in Palo Alto, California.



Google found the true potential of Android and backed it up by bringing it for \$50 Million later all co-founders worked in **Googleplex**.



2005

2007

Android was officially given to **open source**. The first public Android Beta Version 1.0 was finally published on 5th November 2007

The first ever android device called **HTC Dream smartphone** was launched in Market (now playstore) on 23rd september 2008. Its first version of android- Android 1.0 with API 1. Features included are **Google Maps, YouTube, HTML Browser, Gmail, Camera, Bluetooth, Wi-Fi etc.**



2008

2009

In late April 2009, **Android 1.5 Cupcake** was introduced into Samsung Galaxy series. The major updates included are auto-rotation, on-screen keyboard, third-party keyboard support, support for widgets, video recording, enabling copy-paste for browser, facility to upload videos on YouTube, check phone usage history and many more.



In September 2009, **Android 1.6 Donut** was introduced. The most powerful update is using **CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access)** based network which helped to connect across the world. Other updates are different screen sizes, quick search boxes and bookmarks on web browsers, expansion of the Gesture framework, text-to-speech, etc.



In October 2009, **Android 2.0, 2.0.1 and 2.1 Eclair** was introduced. The highlight of this version is they introduced **Google Maps with voice Assistance** and other features are support for adding **multiple accounts in one device**, inclusion of **smarter dictionary for virtual keyboards**, enhanced ability to track multi-touch events, camera flash and digital zoom etc.



In Feb 2011, **Android 3.0 Honeycomb** was released and installed in Tablets phones with larger screen. The significant update in this version is that introduction of **virtual buttons** for performing the start, back, and menu functions. The later versions of honeycomb acquired feature to support for **joysticks, gamepads, external keyboards, and pointing devices**, better **USB connectivity**, **accessing file on SD Card** and other hardware support.



2011

2012

In October 2011 **Android 4.0 Icecream Sandwich** released. The significant add-on feature in this version is **face recognition to unlock phones**. Other prominent features included the possibility to monitor the use of **mobile data and Wi-Fi**, **sliding gestures to reject notifications**, **tabs of a browser or even tasks**, **integration of screenshot capture** using the Power and Volume button and many more.



In 2013, **Android 4.4 KitKat** was released. Google partnered with an actual food company to create the KitKat OS. As for the software itself, it added **emojis** to the Google Keyboard, had a smaller memory footprint to support lower-end phones. These were primarily designed for smartwatches and other wearables and integrated with **Google Assistant** technology and **mobile notifications** features into a smartwatch form factor.

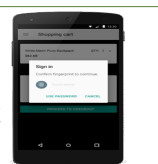


2013

2014

2015

In October 2015 Android 6.0 Marshmallow was introduced. Google Nexus 6P and Nexus 5X were the first devices to have android Marshmallow preinstalled. Marshmallow introduced **Doze Mode** to save on battery life. It also added built-in support for a **fingerprint reader**, **USB Type-C** and **4K mode for apps**, revisions for target-specific sharing between apps, MIDI support for musical instruments and a lot more.

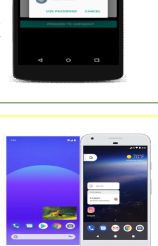


2015

2016

2017

In August 2017, **Android 8.0 Oreo** is released. Android Oreo served up **picture-in-picture** apps for even more multitasking. There was also a better **copy-and-paste** experience, improved security and better battery management, Notification dots, Autofill framework, Adaptive icons, Downloadable Fonts, Neural Networks API, Multiscreen support, and many more.

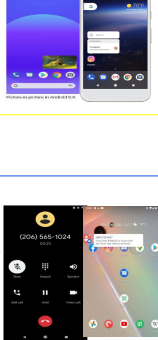


2017

2018

2019

In Sept 2019, **Android 10 Q** was released. It introduces **Dark Theme**, a new **pop-up notifications** style called Bubbles and **live captioning** on videos that are being played for more accessibility.

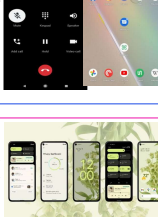


2019

2020

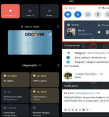
2021

In October 4, 2021 **Android 12** released which includes **Dynamic colour**, **Responsive motion**, **Conversation widgets**, **Accessibility improvements**, **Mic & camera indicators** and **toogles**, **Easy switch phones**, **Enhanced gaming**, **scrolling screenshot** and many other mind blowing features are incorporated which eventually become the symbol of modern society.



2021

In 8th of September 2020 **Android 11** was released. Significant features are **powerful usage of power button menu**, **dynamic media control**, **built-in screen recorder**, **Notification history**, **pin favourite apps** etc.



2020

In August 2018 **Android 9 Pie** was released. It focused on **behind-the-scenes improvements** that made Android phones work faster and save battery life. That included **AI tools** that suggested apps and shortcuts you might want to use, and it loaded slices of an online page that gave precise information, without the need to download an app search through a webpage apart from these it supported for **indoor positioning with Wi-Fi 6 (E)**, **Enhanced messaging experience**, **Multi-camera support** and **camera updates**, **ImageDecoder** for drawables and bitmaps and **Animation** etc.



2018

In October 2016, **Android 7.1 Nougat** were released. Majorly brought changes are **Circular app icon**, **support App shortcuts**, **Image keyboard**, **support New Professional Email**, **Storage Manager** Intent and many more.



2016

In November 2014 **Android 5.0 Lollipop** were released with Nexus 6 device. Google overhauled its aesthetic completely with a flat interface known as **Material Design**. Some of the markable changes are **Notifications** came in banners across the lock screen or as **pop-up alerts**. The OS also had **priority mode**, **multiuser support**, **screen mirroring**, and **access to apps** **removal overview**, support for multiple SIM cards, the **Device protection policy**, kept the device locked in case of **theft/misplacement** until the owner signs into their Google account, and the introduction of **High-definition voice** calls etc.



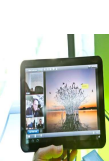
2014

In June 2012 **Android 4.1 Jelly Bean** released. Jelly Bean had faster, smoother performance. It let user to interact more with **expandable notifications**, the Chrome browser became the default, widgets became **resizable** and Google came preinstalled and it also included **International languages (utility for localization)**.



2012

In December 2010 **Android 2.3 Gingerbread** is launched in Nexus S developed by Google and Samsung. They included lot many enhanced features like improved keyboard support for **extra-large screen sizes and resolutions** was **integrated**, enhanced support for **multi-touch**, **eventhanced copy/paste functionality**, **multiple camera** introduced support for voice and video chat using **Google Talk** and many more which brought a **imense change in smartphones** look and feel. The further versions 2.3.3, 2.3.4, 2.3.5, 2.3.6, 2.3.7 were released in 2011.



2010

In May 2010 **Android 2.2 Froyo** is launched. Froyo is a combined word of **Frozon** **Yogurt**. The highlighted features of this versions were **Wi-Fi mobile hotspot support**, **push notifications**, **enhancement of device security** through **PIN/ Password protection**, **automatic update of apps**, **features**, **support for Bluetooth enabled car**, etc. The other versions 2.2.1, 2.2.2, and 2.2.3 was published in Nov 2011.



2010