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### **Title: Case Study of Android**

- Introduction:

Android is a widely-used mobile operating system developed by Google. This case study delves into the history of Android, its developmental models, licensing, mode of funding, and its applications in both commercial and non-commercial contexts.

- History:

Android was founded by Andy Rubin, Rich Miner, Nick Sears, and Chris White in 2003. Google acquired the company in 2005, leading to the development of the Android OS. The first Android-powered device, the HTC Dream (also known as the T-Mobile G1), was released in 2008. Since then, Android has become the dominant mobile operating system, powering billions of devices worldwide.

- Understanding the Developmental Models:

Android follows a hybrid developmental model. The core of the Android operating system is open source, known as the Android Open Source Project (AOSP). This means that the base OS code is freely available for anyone to use, modify, and distribute. However, Google adds proprietary components like Google Play Services and certain apps, which are not open source. Manufacturers and developers can customize Android to create their own versions (forks) or build apps for the platform.

- Licensing:

Android is primarily licensed under the Apache License 2.0 for the open-source parts (AOSP). This license allows for the modification and distribution of the code. Google's proprietary apps and services, such as the Google Play Store, have separate licensing agreements.

- Mode of Funding:

Android's funding primarily comes from Google's advertising revenue. Google offers Android to device manufacturers for free, but it generates revenue through the pre-installation of Google apps and services on Android devices. Additionally, Google benefits from the data and user engagement generated through Android, which fuels its advertising business.

- Commercial/Non-Commercial Use:

Android serves a broad spectrum of commercial and non-commercial purposes:

- ☐ - Commercial Use: Android is the preferred operating system for many smartphone and tablet manufacturers. It's also used in a variety of commercial applications beyond mobile devices, such as in-car infotainment systems, smart TVs, and IoT devices. Businesses often develop Android apps to reach their customers or improve internal operations.

- - Non-Commercial Use: Android is used by individuals, hobbyists, and non-profit organizations for personal use, educational projects, and community initiatives. Its open-source nature allows for experimentation and customization without the need for licensing fees.

In conclusion, Android's history, developmental models, licensing, and funding mechanisms have contributed to its widespread adoption and versatility. Its presence spans both commercial and non-commercial domains, making it a dominant force in the mobile and connected device ecosystem. This case study highlights how Android's hybrid approach to open source and proprietary elements has shaped its success in the digital landscape.