Google: Android

return to Google

Source: The following is from the English Wikipedia on Android

> ***Android*** *is a mobile operating system developed by Google. It is based on a modified version of the Linux kernel and other open source software, and is designed primarily for touchscreen mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets. In addition, Google has developed Android TV for televisions, Android Auto for cars, and Wear OS for wrist watches, each with a specialized user interface. Variants of Android are also used on game consoles, digital cameras, PCs and other electronics.*
>
> *Android is also associated with a suite of proprietary software developed by Google, called Google Mobile Services (GMS),*[1] *that frequently comes pre-installed on devices. This includes core apps such as Gmail, the application store/digital distribution platform Google Play and associated Google Play Services development platform, and usually includes the Google Chrome web browser and Google Search app. These apps are licensed by manufacturers of Android devices certified under standards imposed by Google, but AOSP has been used as the basis of competing Android ecosystems such as Amazon.com's Fire OS, which use their own equivalents to Google Mobile Services.*

Table 1: Data Sheet for Jenkins.

Characteristic	Value
Developer	Google, Open Handset Alliance
Written in	Java (UI), C (core), C++ and others [2]
OS family	Unix-like (Modified Linux kernel)
Working state	Current
Source model	Open source (most devices include proprietary components, such as Google Play)
Initial release	September 23, 2008; 10 years ago Morrill, Dan (September 23, 2008). [3]
Latest release	9.0 “Pie” / August 6, 2018
Latest preview	Android Q Beta 4 (QPP4.190502.018)[4] / June 5, 2019;
Marketing target	Smartphones, tablet computers, smartTVs (Android TV), Android Auto and smartwatches (Wear OS)
Available in	100+ languages[5]
Update method	Over-the-air
Package manager	APK (primarily through Google Play; installation of APKs also possible locally or from alternative sources such as F-Droid)
Platforms	32- and 64-bit ARM, x86 and x86-64
Kernel type	Monolithic
Userland	Bionic libc,[6] mksh shell,[7] Toybox as core utilities (beginning with Android 6.0)[8][9]
Default user interface	Graphical (multi-touch)
License	Apache License 2.0, GNU GPL v2 for the Linux kernel modifications[10]

Characteristic	Value
Official website	http://www.android.com

1)

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2)

“Android Language Breakdown”. Open Hub. October 25, 2017. Archived from the original on December 14, 2017. Retrieved December 15, 2017.

3)

"Announcing the Android 1.0 SDK, release 1". Android Developers Blog. Google. Archived from the original on March 5, 2017. Retrieved March 11, 2017.

4)

"Support and Release Notes". Android Developers Blog. Google. Retrieved May 7, 2019.

5)

"Android 7.0 Nougat". Archived from the original on August 22, 2016.

6)

“android/platform/bionic/”. Archived from the original on December 3, 2017.https://android.googlesource.com/platform/bionic/+/master/libc/

7)

“android/platform/external/mksh/”. Archived from the original on January 21, 2016.https://web.archive.org/web/20160121112754/https://android.googlesource.com/platform/external/mksh/%2B/master

8)

“android/platform/external/toybox/toys/”. Archived from the original on March 14, 2016.https://android.googlesource.com/platform/external/toybox/+/master/toys/

9)

“Android gets a toybox”. Archived from the original on March 4, 2016.https://lwn.net/Articles/629362/

10)

Licenses“. Android Source. Google. Archived from the original on December 15, 2016. Retrieved March 11, 2017.https://source.android.com/source/licenses.html

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