

Latest android version 8. 0 name

I'm not robot!



Predecessor **Android 7.1 Nougat** **Android 8.1 Oreo** **Google**, **Open Handset Alliance** **Monolithic (Modified Linux Kernel)** **Android "Oreo"** (codenamed **Android O** during development) is the eighth major version of the Android operating system. It was first released as an alpha quality developer preview in March 2017 and released to the public on August 21, 2017. It contains a number of major features, including notification grouping, picture-in-picture support for video, performance improvements and battery usage optimization, and support for autofillers, Bluetooth 5, system-level integration with VoIP apps, wide color gamuts, and Wi-Fi Aware. Android Oreo also introduces two major platform features: **Android Go** - a software distribution of the operating system for low-end devices - and support for implementing a hardware abstraction layer. Features[] **User experience** Edit[] Notifications can be snoozed, and batched into topic-based groups known as "channels". Android Oreo contains integrated support for picture-in-picture modes (supported in the YouTube app for YouTube Red subscribers). The "Settings" app features a new design, with a white theme and deeper categorization of different settings, while its ringtone, alarm and notification sound settings now contain an option for adding custom sounds to the list. The Android 8.1 update supports the display of battery percentages for connected Bluetooth devices, makes the notification shade slightly translucent, and dims the on-screen navigation keys in order to reduce the possibility of burn-in. **Platform** Edit[] Android Oreo adds support for **Neighborhood Aware Networking (NAN)** for **Wi-Fi** based on **Wi-Fi Aware**, **Bluetooth 5**, wide color gamuts in apps, an API for autofillers, multiprocess and **Google Safe Browsing** support for **WebView**s, an API to allow system-level integration for VoIP apps, and launching activities on remote displays. **Android Runtime (ART)** features performance improvements and better cache handling. Android Oreo contains additional limits on apps' background activities in order to improve battery life. Apps can specify "adaptive icons" for differently-shaped containers specified by themes, such as circles, squares, and squircles. **Android Oreo** supports new emoji that were included in the Unicode 10 standard. A new emoji font was also introduced, which notably redesigns its face figures to use a traditional circular shape, as opposed to the "blob" design that was introduced on **KitKat**. The underlying architecture of Android was revised so that low-level, vendor-specific code for supporting a device's hardware can be separated from the Android OS framework using a hardware abstraction layer known as the "vendor interface". Vendor interfaces must be made forward compatible with future versions of Android; this theoretically allows the quicker development and deployment of Android updates for devices, as vendors would only need to make the necessary modifications to their bundled software. All devices shipping with Oreo must support a vendor interface, but this feature is optional for devices being updated to Oreo from an earlier version. The "seamless updates" system introduced in **Android 7.0** was also modified to download update files directly to the system partition, rather than requiring them to be downloaded to the user partition first. This reduces storage space requirements for system updates. **Android Oreo** introduces a new automatic repair system known as "Rescue Party"; if the operating system detects that core system components are persistently crashing during startup, it will automatically perform a series of escalating repair steps. If all automatic repair steps are exhausted, the device will reboot into recovery mode and offer to perform a factory reset. The **Android 8.1** update also introduces a neural network API, which is designed to "[provide] apps with hardware acceleration for on-device machine learning operations." This API is designed for use with machine learning platforms such as **TensorFlow Lite**, and specialized co-processors such as the **Pixel Visual Core** (featured in **Google's Pixel 2** smartphones, but dormant until 8.1 is installed), but it also provides a **CPU fallback** mode. **Android Go** Edit[] A tailored distribution for low-end devices known as **Android Go** was unveiled for **Oreo**; it is intended for devices with 1 GB of RAM or less. This mode has platform optimizations designed to reduce mobile data usage (including enabling **Data Saver** mode by default), and a special suite of **Google Mobile Services** designed to be less resource- and bandwidth-intensive. The **Google Play Store** will also highlight lightweight apps suited for these devices. The operating system's interface is also modified, with the quick settings panel providing greater prominence to information regarding the battery, mobile data limit, and available storage, the recent apps menu using a modified layout and being limited to four apps (in order to reduce RAM consumption), and an API for allowing mobile carriers to implement data tracking and top-ups within the **Android** settings menu. **Google Play Services** was also modularized to reduce its memory footprint. **Android Go** was made available to OEMs for **Android 8.1**. **Security** Edit[] **Android Oreo** re-brands automatic scanning of **Google Play Store** and sideloaded apps as "Google Play Protect", and gives the feature, as well as **Find My Device** (formerly **Android Device Manager**) higher prominence in the **Security** menu of the **Settings** app. As opposed to a single, system-wide setting for enabling the installation of apps from sources outside of the **Google Play Store**, this function is now implemented as a permission that can be granted to individual apps (i.e. clients for third-party app repositories such as **Amazon Appstore** and **F-Droid**). **Verified boot** now includes a "Rollback Protection" feature, which enforces a restriction on rolling back the device to a previous version of **Android**, aimed at avoiding a potential thief from bypassing security measures by installing a previous version of the operating system that doesn't have them in place. **History of Oreo** Edit[] **Android Oreo** was internally codenamed "Oatmeal Cookie." On March 21, 2017, **Google** released the first developer preview of **Android "O"**, available for the **Nexus 5X**, **Nexus 6P**, **Nexus Player**, **Pixel C**, and both **Pixel** smartphones. The second, considered beta quality, was released May 17, 2017. The third developer preview was released on June 8, 2017 and offered a finalized version of the **API**[9] **DP3** finalized the release's **API** to **API level 26**, changed the camera UI, reverted the **Wi-Fi** and cellular connectivity levels in the status bar back to **Wi-Fi** left, added themed notifications, added a battery animation in **Settings: Battery**, a new icon and darker background for the **Clock** app, and a teardrop icon shape for apps. On July 24, 2017, a fourth developer preview was released which included the final system behaviors and the latest bug fixes and optimizations. **Android "O"** was officially released on August 21, 2017 under the name "Oreo". Its lawn statue was unveiled at a promotional event across from **Chelsea Market** in **New York City**—a building which formerly housed a **Nabisco** factory where **Oreo** cookies were first produced. **Factory images** were made available for compatible **Pixel** and **Nexus** devices later that day. The **Sony Xperia XZ1** and **Sony Xperia XZ1 Compact** were the first devices available with **Oreo** pre-installed. **Android 8.1** was released in December 2017 for **Pixel** and **Nexus** devices, which features minor bug fixes and user interface changes. **Android 8.0** app compatibility; **Sony Software** update support for **Android 8.0 Oreo** ended on December 30, 2018. What a long, strange trip it's been. From its inaugural release to today, **Android** has transformed visually, conceptually and functionally — time and time again. **Google's** mobile operating system may have started out scrappy, but holy moly, has it ever evolved. Here's a fast-paced tour of **Android** version highlights from the platform's birth to present. (Feel free to skip ahead if you just want to see what's new in **Android 12** or **Android 13**.) **Android** versions 1.0 to 1.1: The early days **Android** made its official public debut in 2008 with **Android 1.0** — a release so ancient it didn't even have a cute codename. Things were pretty basic back then, but the software did include 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 more easily updatable standalone-app model employed today. **T-Mobile** The **Android 1.0** home screen and its rudimentary web browser (not yet called **Chrome**). **Android** version 1.5: **Cupcake** With early 2009's **Android 1.5 Cupcake** release, the tradition of **Android** version names was born. **Cupcake** introduced numerous refinements to the **Android** interface, including the first on-screen keyboard — something that'd be necessary as phones moved away from the once-ubiquitous physical keyboard model. **Cupcake** also brought about the framework for third-party app widgets, which would quickly turn into one of **Android's** most distinguishing elements, and it provided the platform's first-ever option for video recording. **Android Police** (CC BY-SA 4.0) **Cupcake** was all about the widgets. **Android** version 1.6: **Donut** **Android 1.6**, **Donut**, rolled into the world in the fall of 2009. **Donut** filled in some important holes in **Android's** center, including the ability for the OS to operate on a variety of different screen sizes and resolutions — a factor that'd be critical in the years to come. It also added support for **CDMA** networks like **Verizon**, which would play a key role in **Android's** imminent explosion. **Google** **Android's** universal search box made its first appearance in **Android 1.6**. **Android** versions 2.0 to 2.1: **Eclair** Keeping up the breakneck release pace of **Android's** early years, **Android 2.0**, **Eclair**, emerged just six weeks after **Donut**; its "point-one" update, also called **Eclair**, came out a couple 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 surrounding it. **Verizon's** "Don't" ad for the **Droid**. The release's most transformative element was the addition of voice-guided turn-by-turn navigation and real-time traffic info — something previously unheard of (and still essentially unmatched) in the smartphone world. **Navigation** aside, **Eclair** brought live wallpapers to **Android** as well as the platform's first speech-to-text function. And it made waves for injecting the once-iOS-exclusive pinch-to-zoom capability into **Android** — a move often seen as the spark that ignited **Apple's** long-lasting "thermonuclear war" against **Google**. **Google** The first versions of turn-by-turn navigation and speech-to-text. In **Eclair**. **Android** version 2.2: **Froyo** Just four months after **Android 2.1** arrived, **Google** served up **Android 2.2**, **Froyo**, which revolved largely around under-the-hood performance improvements. **Froyo** did deliver some important front-facing features, though, 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**. **Notably**, **Froyo** also brought support for **Flash** to **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 against supporting it on its own mobile devices. **Apple** would eventually win, of course, and **Flash** would become far less common. But back when it was still everywhere, being able to access the full web without any black holes was a genuine advantage only **Android** could offer. **Android** version 2.3: **Gingerbread** **Android's** first true visual identity started coming 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 being green back in the **Gingerbread** days. **Android 3.0 to 3.2: Honeycomb** 2011'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 the **Motorola Xoom**, and through the subsequent 3.1 and 3.2 updates, it remained a tablet-exclusive (and closed-source) entity. Under the guidance of newly arrived design chief **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 placed an emphasis on making the most of a tablet's screen space. **JR Raphael** / **IDG** The lightened **KitKat** home screen and app-switching interface. **Android 4.0** also made swiping a more integral method of getting around the operating system, with the then-revolutionary-feeling ability to swipe away things like notifications and recent 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 Bean** Spread across three impactful **Android** versions, 2012 and 2013's **Jelly Bean** releases took **ICS's** fresh foundation and made meaningful strides in fine-tuning and building upon it. The releases added plenty of poise and polish into 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's sadly since devolved into a glorified news feed. It gave us expandable and interactive notifications, an expanded voice search system, and a more advanced system for displaying search results in general, with a focus on card-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 for placing widgets on your lock screen, too — one that, like so many **Android** features over the years, quietly disappeared a couple 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 the blues of **Honeycomb** finally made their way out of the operating system. Lighter backgrounds and more neutral highlights took their places, with a transparent status bar and white icons giving the OS a more contemporary appearance. **Android 4.4** also saw the first version of "OK, **Google**" support — but in **KitKat**, the hands-free activation prompt worked only when your screen was already on and you were either at your home screen or inside the **Google** app. The release was **Google's** first foray into claiming 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. **Android** versions 5.0 and 5.1: **Lollipop** **Google** essentially reinvented **Android** — again — with its **Android 5.0 Lollipop** release in the fall of 2014. **Lollipop** launched the still-present-day **Material Design** standard, which brought a whole new look that extended across all of **Android**, its apps and even other **Google** products. The card-based concept that had been scattered throughout **Android** became a core UI pattern — one that would guide the appearance of everything from notifications, which now showed up on the lock screen for at-a-glance access, to the **Recent Apps** list, which took on an unabashedly card-based appearance. **JR Raphael** / **IDG** **Lollipop** and the onset of **Material Design**. **Lollipop** introduced a slew of new features into **Android**, including truly hands-free voice control via the "OK, **Google**" command, support for multiple users on phones and a priority mode for better notification management. It changed so much, unfortunately, that it also introduced a bunch of troubling bugs, many of which wouldn't be fully ironed out until the following year's 5.1 release.

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