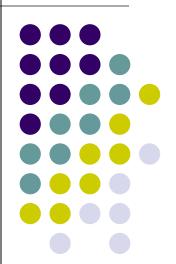
Mobile Application Development

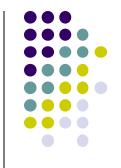
Prof. Prasad Koyande Vidyalankar Polytechnic

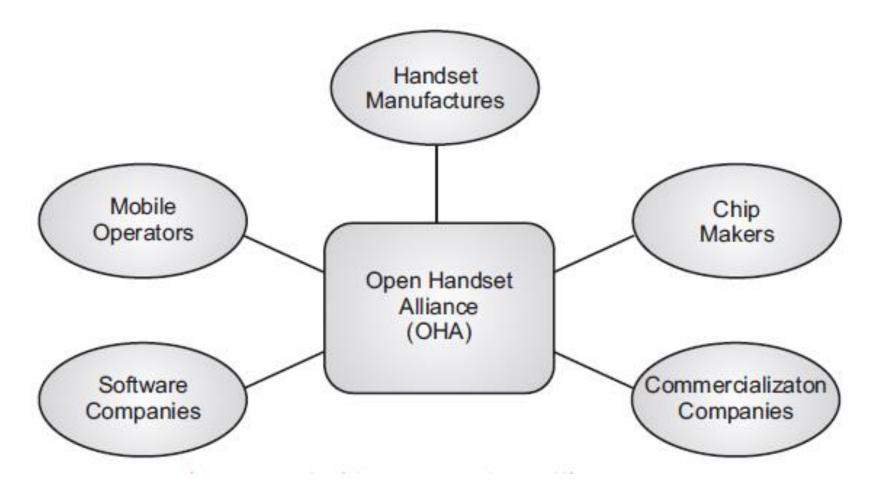


What is Android?

- Android is a mobile operating system developed by Google
- The Android is a powerful Operating System (OS) and it supports large number of applications (apps) in smart phones
- The hardware that supports android software is based on ARM architecture platform.
- The Android has got millions of apps available that can help us managing our life one or other way

Open Handset Alliance (OHA)





Android Ecosystem





NEED OF ANDROID

- Desktop
- Connectivity
- Browser
- Open to Carrier
- Market
- Future
- Muti-Notification
- Google Integration



- Open Source
- Endless Personalization

Features of Android

- Storage
- Multitasking
- Web Browser
- Open Source
- Accessibility
- Media Support
- Streaming Media Support
- Voice Based Features



- Multitouch
- External Storage
- Video Calling
- Handset Layout
- GCM
- Wi-Fi Direct

ANDROID ARCHITECTURE



APPLICATIONS			
Home Cont	acts Pho	ne Browser	
APPLICATION FRAMEWORK			
Activity Manager Window Manager Content Providers View System			
Package Manager Telephony Manager Resource Manager Location Manager Notification Manager			
LIBRARIES			ANDROID RUNTIME
Surface Manager	Media Framework	SQLite	Core Libraries
OpenGL / ES	FreeType	WebKit	Dalvik Virtual Machine
SGL	SSL	libc	
LINUX KERNEL			
Display Driver	Camera Driver	Flash Memory Driver	Binder (IPC) Driver
Keypad Driver	WiFi Driver	Audio Drivers	Power Management

Advantages Android

- Supports 2D, 3D graphics
- Supports Multiple Languages
- Faster Web Browser
- Video Calling
- Open Source Framework
- Uses of Tools are Very Simple
- Availability of Apps
- Great Social Networking Integration



- Better Notification System
- Updated User Interface Design
- At a Time Applications
- Low Chance of Crashing
- Stability
- Multitasking

Disadvantages Android

- Need internet connection
- Advertising
- Wasteful Battery
- Many applications contain virus
- Slow response
- Heat

Android Versions



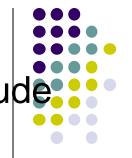
- Android 1.0 (Android 1.0, the first commercial version of the software, was released on September 23, 2008.)
- Access to web email servers, supporting POP3, IMAP4, and SMTP.
- Camera support but
 — however, thisversion lacked the option to change the camera's resolution, white balance, quality, etc.
- Wi-Fi and Bluetooth support.
- Notifications appear in the Status bar, with options to set ringtone, LED or vibration alerts.
- Supports instant messaging, text messaging, and MMS.



- Android 1.1
- Ability to save attachments in messages.
- Details and reviews available when a user searches for businesses on Maps.
- Support added for marquee in system layouts.

- Android 1.5 This was the first release to officially use a codename based on a desser item ("Cupcake")
- Support for Widgets.
- Video recording and playback in MPEG-4 and 3GP formats.
- Ability to upload videos to YouTube.
- Supports animated screen transitions.
- Auto-rotation option

- Android 1.6 Donut
- Voice and text entry search enhanced to include bookmark history, contacts, and the web.
- Support for WVGA (Wide Video Graphics Array) screen resolutions.
- Ability for developers to include their content in search results.
- Supports indicators of battery usages allows users to determine which applications/services takes most battery power.
- New control panel for setting up and configuring Virtual Private Network (VPN).



- Android 2.0/2.1 Éclair
- Improved typing speed on virtual keyboard Numerous new camera features, including flash support, digital zoom, scene mode, white balance, color effect and macro focus
- Bluetooth 2.1 support.
- Microsoft Exchange email support, with combined inbox to browse email from multiple accounts in one page.