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 Android, the world's most popular mobile operating system, has seen numerous updates since its inception. Each new version comes with new features, improved performance, and bug fixes. To make things more interesting, Google has given each version a unique codename, usually based on a dessert or sweet treat. Here's a complete list of all the Android version names, from the very first Android release to the most recent:1. Android 1.0 - No CodenameThe first version of Android, released in September 2008, didn't have a codename. It introduced basic features such as the ability to make calls, send texts, and run apps.2. Android 1.1 - Petit FourAndroid 1.1, released in February 2009, was an incremental update that included minor bug fixes and a few enhancements, including support for third-party apps.3. Android 1.5 - CupcakeReleased in April 2009, Android 1.5 "Cupcake" was the first version to use a dessert-themed codename. It introduced an on-screen keyboard, the ability to record videos, and support for widgets on the home screen.4. Android 1.6 - DonutReleased in September 2009, Android 1.6 "Donut" added support for different screen sizes and resolutions, improved the Android Market, and brought along other features like a quicker camera and enhanced search functionality.5. Android 2.0 - EclairAndroid 2.0 "Eclair" was launched in October 2009 and introduced significant features like Microsoft Exchange support, Google Maps navigation, and the ability to store apps on the SD card.6. Android 2.2 - FroYoReleased in May 2010, Android 2.2 "FroYo" (Frozen Yogurt) brought major improvements such as USB tethering, Wi-Fi hotspot functionality, and performance optimizations, along with Adobe Flash support for the browser.7. Android 2.3 - GingerbreadAndroid 2.3 "Gingerbread" debuted in December 2010 and introduced a more polished interface. It also improved performance, added support for near-field communication (NFC), and brought better power management and enhanced keyboard input.8. Android 3.0 - HoneycombReleased in February 2011, Android 3.0 "Honeycomb" was designed specifically for tablets and introduced a tablet-optimized user interface. It featured a new system bar, holographic UI, and multi-tasking enhancements.9. Android 4.0 - Ice Cream SandwichAndroid 4.0 "Ice Cream Sandwich" was launched in October 2011 and marked a major redesign of Android. It introduced features like Face Unlock, Android Beam, and a new user interface that unified the design of both smartphones and tablets.10. Android 4.1 - Jelly BeanReleased in July 2012, Android 4.1 "Jelly Bean" focused on improving performance with Project Butter, which made the OS smoother. It also introduced Google Now, notification improvements, and expandable notifications.11. Android 4.4 - KitKatAndroid 4.4 "KitKat," launched in October 2013, brought a revamped design, better performance, and Google Now integration. It also featured improved voice recognition and support for low-cost devices (e.g., Android One).12. Android 5.0 - LollipopReleased in November 2014, Android 5.0 "Lollipop" was a major update that introduced the Material Design language, which changed the visual style of Android. It also included features like multi-user support, battery-saving mode, and ART runtime for better app performance.13. Android 6.0 - MarshmallowAndroid 6.0 "Marshmallow" arrived in October 2015 with features like Doze Mode for improved battery life, Google Now on Tap, app permissions, and USB Type-C support.14. Android 7.0 - NougatAndroid 7.0 "Nougat" was released in August 2016 and brought new features such as split-screen multitasking, Direct Reply for notifications, improved Doze, and support for Daydream VR.15. Android 8.0 - OreoLaunched in August 2017, Android 8.0 "Oreo" improved system performance and introduced features like picture-in-picture mode, notification dots, autofill, and battery optimizations. It also added native support for Android Go for low-end devices.16. Android 9.0 - PieAndroid 9.0 "Pie" was released in August 2018 and brought gesture navigation, adaptive battery, digital wellbeing tools, and adaptive brightness. It also introduced features like notch support and improved AI-driven features for better device performance.17. Android 10 - No CodenameIn September 2019, Android 10 was released, marking the departure from dessert-themed codenames. Key features included dark mode, gesture navigation, privacy improvements, and security enhancements.18. Android 11 - Red Velvet CakeThough Android 11 didn't officially have a dessert name during its public release in September 2020, there were reports that Google internally referred to it as Red Velvet Cake. Android 11 brought chat bubbles, better media controls, improved privacy features, and 5G support.19. Android 12 - Snow ConeAndroid 12, launched in October 2021, introduced the Material You design language, allowing for more customization with dynamic theming. Other features included one-handed mode, privacy dashboard, and quick settings redesign.20. Android 13 - TiramisuReleased in August 2022, Android 13 "Tiramisu" brought expanded personalization options, multilingual support, Bluetooth LE audio, and support for foldable and large-screen devices. It also focused on privacy enhancements and improvements to notifications.21. Android 14 - Upside Down CakeAndroid 14, launched in August 2023, was codenamed "Upside Down Cake". This release focused on enhanced privacy, AI integration, and improvements for large-screen devices, including foldable phones. It also brought expanded app hibernation features, battery-saving tools, and improved gesture navigation.ConclusionThe evolution of Android versions is a journey that reflects both technological advancements and changes in design philosophy. From the humble beginnings of Cupcake to the sophisticated features of Tiramisu and Upside Down Cake, Android continues to evolve, offering a variety of new features with each update. With more emphasis on privacy, AI, and customization, Android is well on its way to shaping the future of mobile technology.As each new version rolls out, it brings exciting possibilities, so its always worth keeping an eye on future Android releases to see what new innovations will arrive next!With more than 3.9 billion users, Android is the dominant mobile operating system. It has a global market share of 72.17%, which is way too more than any other operating system. Since the first version of Android, Google has strived to make the software synonymous with innovation and advancement. Currently, Android users are enjoying the benefits of Android 14 and waiting for the latest smartphone models designed with Android 15. But how about the earlier versions? Would you be interested in learning about them? If yes, then read this post. Here, were sharing a detailed guide with the complete history and features of Android from the first version to the fifteenth. Lets get started. Table of Content Here is our complete guide with all the Android versions until today. Read on for the history and features of all the Android versions. Here we go The first version of Android, called Android 1.0, was rolled out on September 23, 2008. However, Alpha and Beta were released before this version. Alpha failed as it had many challenges, including the necessity of hardware buttons or a physical keyboard. The first Android device that launched version 1.0 Alpha was the HTC Dream. Features Google apps like Gmail, Calendar, Maps, and YouTube Wifi-Bluetooth support Limited features of the camera Instant text messaging and SMS Web browser Google search engine Notifications in the status bar with options to set ringtone or vibration alertsImage Source Temok Android 1.1 Beta was launched on February 9, 2009. It was an improved version of Android 1.0. It resolved bugs and glitches of API 1. In addition, it added a number of features to enhance the users experience. Like before, it was also initially launched for the HTC Dream. It was also known as Petit Four. Features Save attachments (PDF files, images, videos, etc.) in messages Feature to show/hide the dial pad Longer in-call screen when using the phone on speaker Know details and reviews of the locations with Google Map The marquee element in layouts added a fun function Another Android version that was launched after Android 1.1 Beta was 1.5 Cupcake. Based on Linux kernel 2.6.27, Android 1.5 Cupcake was launched on April 27, 2009. It introduced numerous refinements to the user interface and added more features to increase the users excitement. However, Google discontinued this version on June 30, 2017. Features On-screen keyboard with user dictionary Third-party app widgets Copy and paste features Animation in transition added uniqueness Upload videos to YouTube Support of 3GP and MPEG-4 for video recording and playback One-touch access to contacts Edit anything and anytime Upload images to Picasa The next version that Google launched after Cupcake was Android 1.6: Donut. Released on September 15, 2009, Android 1.6 immediately grabbed everyones attention. This is because Google launched it with numerous advanced features. Based on the Linux kernel 2.6.29, the Donut version provided an immersive experience to Android users. Features Highly responsive and accessible camera WVGA screen resolutions Select multiple photos for deletion Multilingual speech to allow an Android application to speak text Fully functional search engines Advanced GestureBuilder development tool Add content in search results Support for VPNs, CDMA/EVDO, and 802.1x Text-to-speech search engine The next version of Android was 2.0 SDK clair. It was launched on October 26, 2009. Based on the Linux kernel 2.6.29, this software came packed with some innovative elements, especially for the camera like digital zoom, color effect, flash support, white balance, scene mode, and macro focus. Also, the users found it the most fascinating version to date because of the addition of live wallpapers. It allowed the animated images of the home page to show real-time movements. Overall, it was a new phase in the history of Android. Features Add multiple accounts for a nice synchronization of contacts and an email Support of Bluetooth 2.1 and HTML5 Automatic deletion of old messages when the messages exceed the limit of the message box Easy to search saved SMS and MMS messages Incredible camera features for personalized photos and videos Speed improvement for on-screen keyboard Better contrast ratio Improved Google Maps abilities Enhanced features of Calendar Tap a Contact photo to call and send an SMS or email Upgraded browser UI Pinch-to-zoom capability Next, in 2010, Android released Froyo Android 2.2 (API8). Froyo Android 2.2 (API8) was released on May 20, 2010, with the support for a 320ppi screen pixel display. It claimed to provide the fastest browser among other smartphones in 2010. The most notable feature of this version was that API 8 was 2.5x faster, smarter, and more productive than its former versions. It was launched with the integration of Chromes JavaScript engine Android Cloud to Device Messaging. This way, it gave every reason for developers to go beyond possibilities and limitations. Features Speed and performance improvements Push notifications Seamless switch between multiple keyboard languages and their dictionaries Adobe Flash support View pictures with the feature of zoom Animated GIFs in various frames Ability to disable data access over the device Enhanced security features (eg. numeric and alphanumeric passwords) Wifi and USB-tethering support Bug fixes In the same year as Froyo, Google launched another version, i.e., Android 2.3 Gingerbread. Google launched it on December 6, 2010, with support for Linux kernel 2.6.35 and API 9. Most importantly, it came with graphics, audio, and input enhancements for developers. This made it an ideal software, especially for the ones who loved to indulge in modern games. Features Intuitive user interface with easy navigation Extra-large screen and powerful resolutions Fast text and voice input on an on-screen keyboard Improved copy or paste functionalities Multiple cameras (with front-facing camera) Easy access to downloaded files Equipped with advanced sensors such as barometers and gyroscopes Power-consumption management Advanced support for game developers Intriguing audio effects such as equalization, headphone virtualization, etc. Great support for SIP VoIP internet telephones The next version was Android 3.0: Honeycomb (API 11). Built with innovative connectivity features, Android 3.0 Honeycomb was released in 2011. Significantly, it was launched for larger screen-sized devices like tablets to redefine the experience of users and developers. It came with advanced features, i.e., seamless multitasking, home page customizations, widgets, and more. Users loved this version the most because it offered them an unforgettable 3D experience to interact and enjoy more. Features Intuitive and customized UI Powerful graphics Robust media player capabilities Seamless navigation buttons in the system bar Customize the home screen with widgets, app shortcuts, and wallpapers Smooth multitasking Speed improvements in the virtual keyboard Copy, paste, share, find, and explore Support for Media/Picture Transfer Protocol Enhanced wi-fi functionality Better browser experience Integrated with the advanced support for time-lapse video recording Built-in support of a two-pane UI and Fast Scroll for the Contacts app Redesigned UI widgets and themes Rich notifications Persistent action bar for application control More sensor enhancement Talk video chat Google eBooks Advanced 3D user interface High-performing 2D and 3D graphics Support HTTP media streaming Compatible with apps available on the Google Play Store In the same year, Google launched another version, i.e., Android 4.0: Ice Cream Sandwich (API 14). With the launch of Android 4.0: Ice Cream Sandwich on October 19, 2011, Google entered the era of minimalistic design and evolving user interface. The internet was buzzed with its release because of its exclusive features, resizable widgets, personalized home screen, robust web browsing, face unlocking, unified user interface, full-resolution snapshots, and more. Features Camera features like ZSL exposure, image zoom, and continuous focus Face detection technology Customized image effects to transform videos and images Lag-free camera Support of WebP format for high-quality compressed images Built-in support of Khronos OpenMAX AL 10.1 for low-level streaming Ability to open up to 16 tabs simultaneously in the browser Redefined 2D and 3D graphics Rich notifications Exchange apps, media, and contacts with NFC-based sharing Unified calendar Visual voicemail features voice transcriptions and audio files Link social groups, contacts, and profiles together Exceptional voice input engine Spell checker Respond by text messagesImage Source ZDNET The next Android version was Jelly Bean. Known as Jelly Bean, a sweeter version of Android was launched in June 2012 to build faster, smoother, and more responsive smartphones. It added new optimization features to the device, such as triple buffering, powerful 2D graphics, zero touch-sensor latency, etc. Features Vsync timing High-performing 2D and 3D graphics to enhance gaming capabilities Set up separate environments for each user with restricted profiles More sensor capabilities Handle quick responses High-quality shapes and text Improved window buffer allocation Advanced visual effects Project butter Enhanced camera functionalities 4k resolution support Expandable notification bar Efficient power consumption Multiple language support Security features Set or adjust the volume of calls or message ringtones Built-in emoji support Accessibility features On September 3, 2013, Google launched Android 4.4 KitKat for the Nexus 5. Later, it was available for other devices. Kitkat was designed to enhance the user experience. Furthermore, it worked better with less RAM than before. Features Full-screen artwork when the device is locked and the music is playing GPS support Organized user interface Full-screen immersive experience Screen recording Seamless change in resolution during playback Offline music support Smart caller ID Real-time updates for Google map navigation and alarm Contact prioritization The next Android version was 5.0 Lollipop. Launched on November 12, 2014, Android 5.0 Lollipop was packed with new and advanced features. It was not limited to phones, tablets, and wearables; users could integrate it with their TVs and cars as well. Also, Lollipop has many exciting, innovative, and unique features. Features Apps on a larger screen of the Android TV Multi-networking features High-performance graphics Low-latency audio Enhanced camera and video performance Screen capturing and screen sharing Work with more sensors In August 2015, Google launched the Android 6.0 Marshmallow or API Level 23, the next Android version. It brought several major improvements and features to the Android operating system. It was primarily released to improve the user experience. Nexus 5 and Nexus 6 were the first devices to receive the update on October 5, 2015. Android 6.0 Marshmallow established a framework for enhanced user control over permissions, improved battery management, and strengthened security, with many of these features paving the way for future developments in subsequent Android versions. Features Fingerprint authentication Type C USB support Automatic full data backup Custom Gooogle tabs Auto backups for apps 4K display mode Multi-window experience Clear permission system Another version that Google launched was Android 7.0: Nougat or API level 24. Android 7.0 Nougat was released in 2016 with a blend of features and robust strength. It brought substantial improvements to the Android ecosystem with a focus on user experience, performance, and productivity. Android 7.0 Nougat was launched with a focus on user productivity, multitasking, and power efficiency. With features like multi-window support, advanced notifications, data-saving tools, and Vulkan graphics support, it provided a smoother, more versatile, and powerful Android experience, setting a strong foundation for future Android versions. Features App shortcuts Image keyboard support New professional emoji Enhanced live wallpaper Low latency in the VR mode Multi-endpoint calling Split screen mode Data functionality Display touch sensor enhancement Android 8.0 Oreo was released in August 2017 with more features and functionalities for users and developers. It introduced several key features and optimizations. Android Oreo focused on streamlining the user experience, improving battery life, enhancing security, and adding new features that made multitasking and productivity easier. Features like Picture-in-Picture, Notification Channels, and Autofill set a foundation for a more efficient Android experience, while Play Protect and Background Execution Limits reinforced device security and performance. Features Support for picture-in-picture mode Easy to manage notifications and settings Auto-filling of login details Multi-tasking Wide-gamut color display Pin widgets and shortcuts Multi-display support Unified layout Android TV launcher Text-to-speech support Highly accessible Downloadable fonts New emoji styling Adaptive icons Auto-enable wi-fi Smart-text selectionImage Source DroidSans Google launched the ninth version of Android, known as Pie, in August 2018 with plenty of amazing features to enhance the experience of users and developers. Android 9 Pie focused on enhancing the user experience through AI-driven features like Adaptive Battery and Adaptive Brightness, introduced tools to promote healthier device habits with Digital Wellbeing, and improved system efficiency and security. These changes set a new standard for smarter, more personalized, and secure smartphone use. Features Easy navigation Edgeto-edge screens Enhanced messaging experience Multi-camera support (compatibility for external camera) Flash support Support for GIF and WebP HDR-enabled videos and movies Adaptive battery Volume enhancement Improved security features for data protection Easier screen rotation Accessibility menu Customized notifications and settings Decode images Biometric authentication Support for multiple formats, including HTML Google released the 10th version of Android on September 3, 2019. Android 10, also known as Android Q or API level 29, was launched with a focus on security enhancement, user experience, and accessibility, along with several key interface updates. One of the most notable features introduced with Android 10 was the system-wide dark mode. This allowed users to apply a dark theme across the OS and compatible apps, offering visual comfort and battery savings on OLED screens. Features Improved biometric authentication settings Wi-fi network support Call screening Caller ID functionality Improvements in creating files in the external storage memory Accessibility menu Better notification settings Audio playback support Low-latency wi-fi Call quality improvement Monochrome camera support Android 11, or API Level 30, was launched in September 2020 and codenamed Red Velvet Cake. With an enhanced user-centric approach and privacy features, Android developers launched this update to offer a mesmerizing user experience. It offered a new conversation notifications section to group all message alerts, making it easier for users to manage conversations across apps. Additionally, it had a Bubbles feature that allowed users to multitask while keeping conversations accessible. Also, Android 11 featured improved media controls with a persistent playback bar, supporting seamless switching between audio devices. Features Scrolling screenshots Improved autorotation Easy data sharing Smart Device Controls Support for waterfall displays Wireless debugging Multiple refresh rates Expanded camera support Chat bubbles Muted notifications during media streaming Notification history App and widgets pinning in the shared menu Improved one-time permissions Face unlock for pixel 4 Undo of cleared applications Increased touch sensor Auto-revoke permissions The twelfth version introduced by Google is known as Snow Cone or API level 31. It had an exhaustive list of features like a modern user interface, redesigned widgets, AppSearch, Game mode, and new codecs. These features made it radically different from the previous version. Released in October 2021, Snow Cone brought one of the most visually striking updates with its Material You design. The new update was known for offering dynamic color themes, allowing users to create a highly personalized interface. Features Game mode APIs Rich content insertion Overview suggestions App hibernation Smooth motion Better dashboard Immersive gaming effects AppSearch Support for multi-languages Picture-in-picture mode Low-latency support Immersive mode improvements Privacy dashboard screen Bluetooth applications Phishing detection support for Pixel devices Modern codecs Easy color filters, blurs, and other effects Animated images Identify callers Revamped notifications One-handed mode Full-text search capabilities In August 2022, Google launched the Android 13 or API level 33, nicknamed Triamisu. It was the most powerful and aesthetic operating software to date. Combined with subtle features, this version offered an enhanced modern user experience with a focus on personalization, security, and cross-device compatibility. Built on Android 12s Material You design, Android 13 allowed users to extend dynamic color themes to more app icons, achieving a consistent look across the device. Additionally, it had privacy controls, multilingual support, and Bluetooth Low Energy Audio, which made Android 13 a versatile Android version. Features Themed app icons Ideal for multilingual users Improved text support Predictive back gesture Low-energy audio Share and broadcast audio to friends and family Promotes a long battery life Increased resolution for controllers Efficiency of animated splash screens Users can select specific images to share with the app Standardized user interface for apps HDR video capture Spatial audio experience High accessibility Native LE Bluetooth support QR code scanner support Improved data security and privacy features New camera features Google released Android 14 in October 2023. Initially, it was launched for Google Pixel devices. Later on, the developers launched it for Samsung and other smart devices. With Android 14, Google introduced numerous exciting features and enhancements. One of the key updates was support for Ultra HDR, which enhances both HDR video and images, offering more vibrant colors, brightness, and contrast. Additionally, there are features for AI-powered wallpaper customization and lock screen customization, offering a more user-friendly and safe user experience. Features Anti-phishing email detection App background battery usage settings Easy to share wi-fi password Per-app screen recorder Clock app Weather forecast Battery cycle counter A new lock screen style Universal drag-and-drop support Easy multitasking More vibrant and radiant colors Transparent navigation bar Easy to hide phones PIN from shoulder surfers Different live wallpapers for the home and lock screen Visual notifications via flash and screen cues Supports automatic confirmation of PIN without hitting the enter Emoji wallpapers to pixel Regional preferences feature Better support for keyboards Touchpad gestures Modifier key remapping Predictive back gesture App compatibility Background process optimization Better passkey support Health ConnectImage Source Android Faithful Finally, Google launched Android 15, codenamed vanilla ice cream, with numerous advanced features and enhancements. It was launched in September 2024. Some of its advanced features include AI-driven privacy enhancements, improved security features (with app permission handling and data protection tools), enhanced desktop mode for better multitasking and window management, and so on. This operating system also focuses on cloud integration and app archiving to help users manage storage. This update is currently exclusive to Google Pixel 6 and newer models. However, the brand plans to release it for other brands in the future. Some of the brands that can include Android 15 include Samsung, Honor, iQOO, Lenovo, Motorola, Nothing, OnePlus, Oppo, Realme, Sharp, Sony, Tecno, Vivo, and Xiaomi. Features Performance settings Game mode API Improved battery performance More accurate benchmarking Power efficiency mode Improved workload management Subtle vibrations when adjusting display brightness Swipe up to continue is an innovative feature for foldable devices Boost camera preview brightness Low light enhancement while shooting videos or clicking pictures Bluetooth popup dialog Partial screen sharing Native app archiver Share or record an app or a window Integration of more features and insights in Health Connect MIDI keyboards to extend communication between music apps Accessibility to battery insight settings Auracast for audio sharing Edge-to-edge display for apps Immersive viewing experience Smaller cover screen support for foldable devices Tap-to-pay experience Screen record detection HDR headroom setting to combat issues like HDR and SDR support Support for loudness control Automatic activation for spatial audio More customized options Boost password-protected files Automatic language switching Enhance IntentFilter functionality Elegant fonts and style Smart home connectivity Also Read: Android 15 vs iOS 18 Wrapping It Up So, this is all about the Android versions till date. Android, as we said earlier is the most used operating system. Most phone models come integrated with Android OS. With each update, the brand promises a new set of enhancements and features to change the way how we interact with smartphones. With a focus on security, customization, better battery life, and gaming experience, they move one step ahead to make the impossible possible in the real world. Hopefully, it has been an enlightening read for you. Thanks for reading! Stay tuned for more such insightful posts! Android has changed our lives, from its inception in 2003, its first commercial release in 2008, and all the subsequent versions till today. With the latest Android version 15, the experience of using Android has only been enhanced. Android versions have stood the test of time to be known as the most popular operating system. Throughout the years, it has been chiseled, tweaked, and refined to make it powerful and help it dominate the market. Today, Android is running on more than 3 billion active devices around the world. However, the Android we use today is far from what it was when it was introduced in 2008. In this blog, we will explore the list of Android versions and their prominent features through the years. Andy Rubin, Rich Miner, Nick Sears, and Chris White, founded Android Inc., pitched as a game-changing project that would help in developing smarter mobile devices. Soon after, Google bought Android Inc. for USD 50 million and marketed Android as a platform for mobile manufacturing. In 2007, Open Handset Alliance, a consortium of 82 companies was formed. It included device manufacturers like HTC, Samsung, and Motorola, network service providers, such as T-mobile and Sprint, chipset manufacturers like Qualcomm and Texas Instruments, and Google. This alliance formed the foundation on which Android was able to compete against Apples iPhone domination. Since then, Android has become one of the most desirable OS in the world. All the major Android versions are named after confectionary in alphabetical order. Though this naming convention was discontinued with Android 10, the versions are still codenamed internally. In this Android version list, we have collated all Android version names along with the year they were released. If you wish to learn more about Android, you can check out this online Android course. Android VersionAndroid Version NamesRelease YearAndroid Versions 1.0 1.1No codename2008Android Version 1.5Cupcake2009Android Version 1.6Donut2009Android Versions 2.0 2.1Eclair2009Android Version 2.2Froyo2010Android Version 2.3Gingerbread2010Android Versions 3.0 3.2Honeycomb2011Android Version 4.0Ice Cream Sandwich2011Android Versions 4.1 4.3Jelly Bean2012Android Version 4.4KitKat2013Android Versions 5.0 5.1Lollipop2014Android Version 6.0Marshmallow2015Android Versions 7.0 7.1Nougat2016Android Versions 8.0 8.1Oreo2017Android Version 9Pie2018Android Version 10Android 102019Android Version 11Android 112020Android Version 12Android 122021Android Version 13Android 132022Android Version 14Android 142023Android Version 15Android 152024 Now we will explore each different Android version, in brief, to know better. So lets start without further ado! Google released its first commercial Android version 1.0 in 2008. This version of Android was very basic but had Google apps like Gmail, YouTube, Calendar, Maps, Search, Instant Messaging, and many more. All of these applications were integrated into the Android OS directly. It also supported HTML and XHTML web pages, a camera, Wi-Fi, and came with Bluetooth support.In 2009, Android released its second major release, Android version 1.5 Cupcake. With this release, the tradition of naming Android versions after confectionaries started. With Cupcake, Android introduced the first on-screen keyboard as people moved to touchscreen smartphones from keypad-style handsets. They also introduced a framework for third-party app widgets, which was a significant step. Cupcake also introduced the platforms first-ever video recording option.Image Source: cables.ph In the fall of 2009, Android dropped its next major update, Android 1.6 Donut. It came out at the right time, as the world slowly transitioned towards bigger screens and resolution phones. Donut came with built-in support for CDMA networks, which helped Android grow quickly. In addition, it introduced multiple new features like voice and text entry search, bookmark history, and WVGA resolution. It also allowed the users to select multiple photos for deletion at a time. Also Read: How To Become An Android Developer Image Source: android.fandom.com Android 2.0 Eclair was released just six weeks after Donut. Android. with this version, became popular among the masses, due to the hype created around Motorolas DROID phone and the marketing campaign led by Verizon. It introduced SMS, MMS, voice-guided turn-by-turn navigation and real-time traffic information, pinch-to-zoom capability (which only Apple had at that time), Bluetooth 2.1, fixed minor API, and a few bug fixes.Image Source: twitter.com Froyo was released four months after Eclairs introduction. This version of Android largely focused on back-end performance, speed, and memory optimization. In addition, it introduced voice actions, which allowed users to perform basic functions like speaking a command, making notes, and getting directions. It also supported Adobe Flash, which Apple never offered to users.Image Source: pinterest.com With Gingerbread, Android started foraying distinctive visual design. For example, the Android mascot is green in color and this versions prominent colors were Green and Black, which was visible throughout their UI. In addition, Gingerbread supported an extra-large screen, a simplified interface, enhanced copy/paste functions, NFC (Near Field Communication), and a host of improvements.Android released the Honeycomb version in 2011 for the first Android-based tablet, the Motorola Xoom. With subsequent updates, 3.1 and 3.2, the Honeycomb remained a tablet-exclusive entity. This was a detour for Androids visual appeal, as this time it had blue colored holographic design instead of their usual black and green combo. In addition, it was different, designed to make the most of the tablets widescreen space.Image Source: teknofilo.com Ice Cream Sandwich marked the entry of Android into the modern design language. While the Honeycomb version is considered the connection between old and new design, Ice Cream Sandwich refined all the visual elements with a single, unified UI vision that reunited phone and tablet design. It carried over the card-like appearance from Honeycomb and also introduced swiping, common for navigating across the OS. It also brought a framework or design standardization known as Holo across OS and Androids app ecosystem.Image Source: blog.phonehouse.es Android Jelly Bean was introduced in 2012 and made the best impressions among new users. Jelly Bean was built on the foundation built by Android version 4.0. It polished many rough edges, making the OS more attractive and appealing. In addition, it improved accessibility and offered multiple features like screen lock, bug removal, 4K support, and Google Now.Image Source: softonic.com Late in 2013, Android released KitKat. This Android version introduced OK Google support, offline music support, smart caller ID, better application compatibility, and many other built-in features.Image Source: gbgmumbai.org With the version Lollipop, Android reinvented itself. Amongst all these versions in the Android list, it established the material design standard, which stands even today. This gave the OS a fresh and new visual look across all Android apps and even other Google products. Furthermore, the team maximized the usage of the card-based concept, which became a core pattern for the Android team. It also introduced at-a-glance access for all the notifications from the lock screen itself. In addition, Lollipop improved the OK Google command support. This features voice activation was extended to work even when the devices screen was off. Also Read: Android Architecture Image Source: pcmag.com This Android version was slightly updated when compared to the Lollipop version. With Marshmallow, Android started the trend of releasing a major update per year. In addition, Marshmallow introduced support for fingerprint readers, USB-C, App Standby feature, Doze mode to save battery life, and many more with lasting impressions.Image Source: android.com Android Nougat is popular for releasing Google Assistant. This Android version offered few improvements, but all of them were significant. For example, they offered split-screen mode, a Data Saver feature, file-based encryption, battery usage alerts, a zoom-in screen, and many more features. Google also released Pixel, its first self-made phone, along the same timeline.Image Source: android.com Oreo brought in some of the best features, like picture-in-picture support, adaptive icons, 2x booting speed, Google Play Protect, a notification snoozing option, and many other features. In addition, this Android version included many elements aligned with Googles goal of aligning Android and Chrome OS and transforming the Chromebook user experience. It also helped in Project Treble, which helped device manufacturers offer more timely software updates through a modular base for Androids code.Image Source: android.com Pie breathed in some fresh air to the Android mobile OS. It transformed and gave a new look to Android to make it feel more modern. The most popular change was the hybrid gesture/button navigation system, which replaced Androids Black panel for the Back, Home, and Overview keys. Pie also introduced many productivity features, which were missing in previous Android versions. In addition, it introduced many security and privacy enhancements and intelligent systems to manage power and screen brightness.Image Source: youtube.com With this version, Android dropped the naming tradition of each major release along with an item of confectionery. This version introduced even more visual interface upgrades for Android gestures and a swipe-driven navigation approach. Android Version 10 also brought more silent improvements and enhancements like granular permissions, control over location data, productivity features, and themes across the OS.Image Source: thequint.com Android 11 was released during the COVID-19 pandemic in September 2020. It offered a substantial Android update visible on the surface and more back-end improvements. Privacy was a major concern for mobile users across the globe. Android 11 addressed it appropriately and brought in a slew of privacy-enhanced features. For example, it introduced more granular app permissions that users can limit. In addition, it simplified all the panels and introduced conversation-style notifications, native screen-recording features, and connected-device controls.Image Source: scroll.morele.net In 2012, Google released Android 12. This version was largely focused on surface designs. Android 12 completely transformed the standard to create something known as Material You, a very visually customizable Android version. It also renewed its focus on widgets, other improvements, and easy accessibility with separate AI sections to function independently.Image Source: lifehacker.com Android 13 is a stable OS launched in 2022 with a new interface design for handheld devices. While the version also lays the foundation for multipurpose products, its gearing up for bigger screens and resolutions, which will ultimately appear on the newest Google Pixel tablet. This OS version has made strides in improving security, privacy, and performance. The name of the latest Android version is Android 14. It aims to provide rich camera and media experiences with Ultra HDR, lossless USB audio, and more camera extensions. Android users can personalize their apps further with features like per-app languages, predictive back, grammatical inflection, regional preferences, and more. Android 14 also comes with Health Connect (for health and fitness insights) and Credential Manager (to simplify sign-in). This version is set to launch in the fourth quarter of 2024 with several new features and enhanced capabilities. A developer version or preview has been released in February with a second developer version to be released in March. This will be followed by the release of Beta versions from April to August. The preview includes SDK and tools, APIs, system images, and Flash-to-OTA updates for Google Pixel. Android has evolved significantly through the years from its initial phases to becoming one of the most notable operating systems today. The list of Android versions provided in this blog shows that it has changed the way we interact with digital devices and made it easy for users to understand the interface. Have you checked out the preview for Android 15 yet? Share your thoughts on the new Android version with us in the comments below. Also, check out how to become an Android Developer to pursue a professional career in this domain. 1. Is Android 13 the latest version? Yes, Android 13 is the latest version. 2. How much RAM is needed for Android 13? According to Google, a smartphone would require at least 2GB RAM and 16 GB of storage to run Google applications. 3. Is Android 9 still safe to use? If you already have a phone that is running Android 9 then it is fine, but it is recommended that you upgrade to the latest version immediately for better security and features. 4. What is Android 14 called? Android 14 is called the Upside Down Cake. This name is the internal code name because Google has stopped the convention of naming Android versions after desserts from Android 10 onwards. 5. Is Android 15 out? Google has rolled out a developer version or preview of Android 15 and will release two more versions in February and March of 2024. Android 15 beta version will be available for users in April, with the final version released in the fourth quarter of 2024. 6. Is Android 14 better than 13? Yes, Android 14 is better than 13 because it comes with multiple new features and enhancements, such as a customizable lock screen and 200% font scaling. Additionally, Google has announced 7 years of regular updates on Pixel 8 devices. Aseem garg A seasoned tech professional, Aseem Garg is Internshalas Vice President of Engineering. A Full Stack Web Engineer and Android Engineer, he is responsible for leading and driving innovative technology at Internshala. With nine years of rich experience, he is an innovator - passionate about creating seamless web and mobile experiences while implementing efficient DevOps practices. Disclosure: When you purchase through links on our site, we may earn an affiliate commission.Google did not start out from the beginning, naming Android versions. It wasnt until the 3rd iteration of the software, Android 1.5, that we got the first in what was to be a long line of Android version names. That first sweet and tasty name was Cupcake. Though the first commercial version of Android was not ready till November 2008, September 2007 was when Android OS was first unveiled. Since then, it has been updated many times. It is history time, Mobilistas. Lets get started. Here is a list of all android version names from Cupcake in 2009 till Pie in 2018. The list also includes the Android operating system versions that do not have a dessert name, so it is a constantly updated list of Android OS versions. Advertisement Android 1.0 Released in September 2008. Android 1.1 Released in February 2009. Android1.5:Cupcake Released in April 2009. Android 1.6:Donut Released in September 2009. Android 2.0 to 2.1:Eclairs Released in October 2009. Android 2.2:Froyo Released in May 2010. Android 2.3, to 2.4:Gingerbread Released in December 2010. Android 3.0 to 3.2:Honeycomb Released in February 2011. Android 4.0:Ice Cream Sandwich Released in October 2011. Android 4.1 to 4.3:JellyBean Released in July 2012. Android 4.4KitKat Released in October 2013. Android 5.0 to 5.1Lollipop Released in November 2014. Android 6.0:Marshmallow Released in October 2015. Android 7.0 to 7.1:Nougat Released in August 2016. Android 8.0 to 8.1:Oreo Released in August 2017. Android 9.0:Pie Released in August 2018. After Android 9 Pie, Google discontinued the use of names and adoped a numbering system only. Android 10: Released in September 2019. Android 11: Released in 2020 Android 12: Released in 2021 Android 13: Released in 2022 Android 14: Released in 2023 Android 15: Released in 2024 And the pattern of naming Android versions with dessert names ended after Android 9 Pie. During the Android 10 unveiling, Google announced that Android OS would no longer be so named but would stick to a number pattern only, and Android 10 was just Android 10. And so it was that Android Pie became the last of the Android version names. The next versions will be known by their numbers only, e.g., Android 11, Android 12. Google discontinued the use of Android version names after Android Pie As you can also see from the list of Android version names, Google did not start out releasing updates on an annual basis. It was not until after Android 4.0 Ice Cream Sandwich in 2011 that Android OS updates became a yearly affair. Officially, Google and the Open Handset Alliance are responsible for the maintenance of the Android Open Source Project. The Open Handset Alliance is an ever-growing consortium of mobile device manufacturers, developers, and network operators. Members include companies like Google, Samsung, Huawei, OPPO, Acer, Alcatel, ZTE, G, Sony, HTC, Motorola, Qualcomm, and MediaTek, among others. A complete list of all current members can be foundHERE. Questions have been raised about whether the Alliance is actually involved in any work with Android OS, as it appears that Google has been single-handedly carrying out development work on the operating system. To all intents and purposes, the Open Handset Alliance is a dummy. Google runs the show and has been responsible for development work, including software versions and updates, on Android OS for years. Even the OHA website is a relic in terms of website design and the last update on it was in 2011, which speaks volumes. Android OS has come a long way since thefirst Android phone(and also my first Android phone), HTC Dream AKA T-Mobile G1, which was released in late 2008. In its 11th year now, about 87% of smartphones in use in 2019 are Android devices. Thats it for this episode. We hope that this feature on Android version names and history has been enlightening, informative, or just entertaining. MobilityArena has lots more informative content for you. If it is about mobile phones and smartphones, we likely have published something about it. Use the search button at the top of the page to find the information you need. 11 min read From its initial release, Android has changed conceptually, visually, and functionally over time to provide advanced features to its users. In this article, you will learn the Android version list from the beginning to the latest running mobile operating system with its history, functionality, and features. The initial version of Android was released on September 23, 2008, known as Android 1.0. This alpha version had many loopholes, including the necessity of physical keyboards or hardware buttons. It has an Android API (application program interface) level 1. API level is the integer value that identifies the API framework revision provided by the version of the Android platform. API framework includes the core set of classes, packages, XML elements, intents, and permissions that the application can request. Google Maps, browser, calendar Camera and scroll down the notification bar Gmail integration, Contacts, and Google Synchronization. Wireless supports Wi-Fi and Bluetooth. Android Beta version was released on February 9, 2009, with API changes and resolved issues encountered in 1.0. This Android version was released for T-Mobile G1 devices only. Display details and reviews for locations Add a Save attachment in the message Provide detailed information by clicking on the business It was released on April 30, 2009, with the first official public code name and amazing features as compared to the old versions. Moreover, it also brought the third-party app widgets that were the most distinguishing and valuable feature. on-screen keyboard and search function Uploading videos and images Copy and paste facility and video recordings Support for MPEG4 and 3GP formats The Android 1.6 version was released on September 15, 2009, was many valuable changes including the ability to operate on several different screen resolut

android. It is said that android 12 is the most personal OS of all time. As it provides lots of customization according to user preferences. The first android 12 was launched on Google Pixel 6 series. This android highly focuses on UI and user experiences. Highlight Features: Beautiful Widgets.Material UI.Scrolling Screenshots.App Search.Accurate Auto-Rotate. Android 13 was released in 2022 especially focusing on foldable phones and tablets. It gives your tablet a desktop experience with large screens and easily accessible icons. It will be soon released for smartphones as well. Highlight Features: Enhanced Wellbeing.Customize Notifications.Customize App Languages.Taskbar. To know more about android, check our Android Blog.

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