Latest apple operating system

I'm not robot

reCAPTCHA
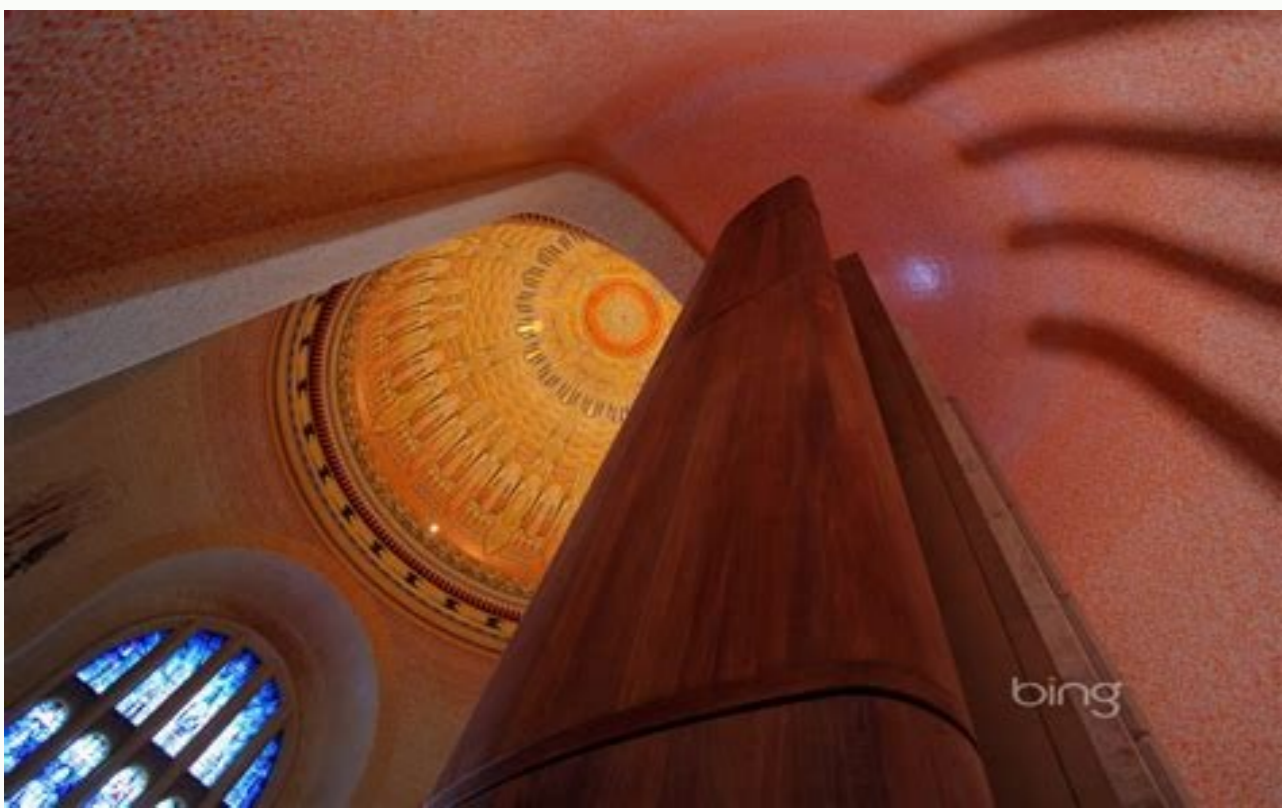
Next

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Latest apple operating system

Latest apple operating system for macbook pro. Latest apple operating system 2020. Latest apple operating system for ipad. Latest apple operating system update. Latest apple operating system 2021. Latest apple operating system for mac. Latest apple operating system for macbook air. Latest apple operating system name.

Operating system that operates a mobile device A mobile operating system © an operating system for mobile phones, tablets, smartwatch, 2-in-1 PCs, smart speakers, or other mobile devices. Although computers such as the tepic gates are "mobile", the operating systems used in them are generally not considered mobile, since they were originally designed for computers that historically did not have or needed specific specific features. This distinction is becoming fuzzy on some newer operating systems that are made for both uses. Mobile operating systems combine features of a personal computer operating system with other useful features for mobile or portable use, and typically include a wireless SIM modem and tray for telephony and data connection. In the first quarter of 2018, more than 383 million smartphones were sold with 86.2% Android and 12.9% iOS running[1] Only Android Â© more popular than the popular Microsoft Windows operating system, and in general the use of smartphones (even without tablets) exceeds the use of secrecy [citation needed] Mobile devices, with mobile communication capabilities (e.g. smartphones), have two mobile operating systems?" the main user-facing software platform © complemented by a second real-time low-level operating system that operates the radio and other hardware. Research has shown that these low©level systems can contain a number of security vulnerabilities that allow malicious base stations to obtain high levels of control over the mobile device[2] Mobile operating systems have been using a major use since 2017 (measured by web use); with only smartphones that use them (excluding tablets) having a majority use, used than any other type of device[3] so, the traditional desktop operating system is now a type of operating system of less use; see operating system usage quota. however, variations occur in popularity by regions, while the secretary minority also applies in a few days in countries such as the United States and andReino. Linha do tempo Ver tambÂ©m: HistÂ³ria dos computadores tablet Os marcos do sistema operativo mÂ³vel espelham o desenvolvimento dos telemÂ³veis, PDAs e smartphones: Pre-1993 1973Â¢1993 Ã¢ Os telemÂ³veis utilizam sistemas incorporados para controlar o funcionamento. 1993Â¢1999 1993 Abril Â¢ PenPoint OS by GO Corporation torna-se o sistema operativo EPOC da Symbian,[11] e Â© posteriormente renomeado para Symbian OS. Symbian's OS was used by those companies and several other major mobile phone brands, but especially Nokia. 1999 June Â¢ÂÂ Qualcomm's pdQ becomes the first smartphone with Palm OS.[12][13][14][15] October Â¢ÂÂ Nokia S40 Platform is officially introduced along with the Nokia 7110, the first phone with T9 Predictive text input[16] and a Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) browser for accessing specially formatted Internet data.[17] 2000s 2000 Â¢ÂÂ The Ericsson R380 is released with EPOC32 Release 5, marking the first use on a phone of what's to become known as Symbian OS (as of Release 6).[18][19] 2001 June Â¢ÂÂ Nokia's Symbian Series 80 platform is first released on the Nokia 9210 Communicator[20] This is the first phone an OS branded as Symbian, and the first phone using that OS that that installation by the user of additional software. September is Qualcomm's Binary Runtime Environment for Wireless (BREW) platform on its real-time rex (RTOS) operating system © launched for the first time on kyocera QCP-3035.[21] March 2002 BlackBerry released its first smartphone, running Java 2 Micro Edition (J2ME)[22] UIQ Â© released for the first time, on v2.0,[23] on Symbian OS, and becomes available later in the year on the Sony Ericsson P800, the successor to the Ericsson R380[24] June are introduced the first Smartphones Windows CE (Pocket PC) from Microsoft[25][26][27] The Symbian Series 60 platform (S60) from Nokia © launchwith the Nokia 7650, Nokia's first phone with camera and Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS)[28] S60 would be the basis of the operating system of most Nokia smartphones until 2011©, when they adopted Microsoft's Windows Phone 7. The S60 was© also used on some Samsung phones and others, and later by Sony Ericsson after consolidating different Symbian UI variants in 2008. October Â¢ The Hiptop Danger (T-Mobile Sidekick in the USA) is © first launched by Danger, Inc., running DangerOS. 2003 Â¢ Motorola presents the first Motorola A760 linux-based display based on the MontaVista Linux distribution. 2005 May Â¢ Microsoft announces Windows Mobile 5.0.[29] November Nokia presents the Maemo SO on the first, small Internet tablet, the N770,[30] with an ecrÂ£ 4.13". January 2007 Â¢ Apple's iPhone with iOS (named "iPhone OS" for its first three releases) is© introduced as an "iPod widescreen", "mobile phone", and "Internet communicator"[31] February Â¢ Microsoft announces Windows Mobile 6.0.[32] May Â¢ Palm announces the Palm Foleo, a "Mobile Companion" device similar to a sub-port computer, running a modified Linux kernel and relying on a companion Palm Treo smartphone to send and retrieve mail, as well as provide data connectivity when absent WiFi[33] Palma canceled the development of Foleo on September 4, 2007, after facing critical music[34] June - The world's first iPhone launched in the United States. November - Open Alliance (OHA) device is established, led by Google with 34 members (HTC, Sony, Dell, Intel, Motorola, Samsung, LG, etc.) [35] [36] 2008 February - Limo Foundation Announces the first phones running the Linux Mobile Limo distribution, Motorola,

NEC, Panasonic Mobile and Samsung. [37] [38] released at the end of the year. The Limo Foundation later became the Tizen Association and the limousine was subsumed by Tizen. - Nokia becomes the sole owner of Symbian Ltd. [39] The Symbian Foundation was then formed to coordinate the further development of the Symbian platform among corporations using, in a similar way to the alliance of the device opened with Android. [40] Nokia remained the main contributor to Symbian code. July - Apple launches iPhone OS 2 with iPhone 3G, making the Apple App Store available. [41] [42] October - Oha launches Android (based on the Linux kernel) 1.0 with HTC Dream (T-Mobile G1) as the first Android phone. [43] November â€" Symbian ^ 1, the platform based on specific s60 of the Symbian Foundation's touch (equivalent to S60 5th Edition) is first released in Nokia's first Symbian Touchscreen phone, the Nokia 5800 XpressMusic, the Nokia 5800 XpressMusic. [44] with a resistive screen and a pen. [45] Symbian ^ 1 being derived from S60 meant that using UQ support disappeared. [46] 2009 January Intel announces Moblin 2, created specifically for netbooks running the company's Atom processor. [47] In April 2009, Intel turned Moblin to the Linux Foundation. [48] Palm presents WebOS with Palm Pre [48] (released in June). [49] The new operating system is not compatible with the previous Palm OS. February - Palm announces that no other device with Palm OS will be launched by the company. [50] (The last was the Palm Centro, released October 14, 2007. [51]) Microsoft announces Windows Mobile 6.5, [52] A"undesired" for Windows Mobile 6.1 intended to fill the gap between the verse between the verse and the then still to be released Windows Mobile 7 (later cancelled in favor of Windows Phone 7). [53][54] The first devices running it appeared at the end of October 2009. [55] Mayâ€"DangerOS 5.0 becomes available, based on NetBSD. [56][57] June Neighboring Apple releases iPhone OS 3 with the iPhone 3GS. Nokia releases the Nokia N900,[58] its first and only smartphone running the Maemo OS intended for "portable computers... with voice capability", stating that they remain focused on Symbian S60 as their OS smartphone. [59] Nokia had previously released three mobile devices that ran Maemo, without cellular network connectivity.) 2010s February 2010 MeeGo â€" announced, a mobile distribution of Linux that merges Maemo from Nokia and Moblin from Intel and Linux Foundation, to be hosted by Tizen. MeeGo is not compatible 0 with any previous operating system. Samsung introduces the Bada OS and shows the first Bada smartphone, the Samsung S8500. [61] It was released later in May 2010. April Apple releases the iPad (first generation) with iPhone OS 3.2. [63] This 0 the first version of the OS to support tablet computers. For its next major version (4.0) iPhone OS will be renamed iOS. HP acquires Palm in order to use webOS in various new products, including smartphones, tablets and printers,[64] later stating its intention to use it as the universal platform for all of its devices. [65] Mayâ€03) Microsoft Kin phone line with KIN OS (windows CE-based and a "close cousin" of Windows Phone[66]) become available. June ─ Apple releases iOS 4, renamed from iPhone OS, with iPhone 4. Microsoft Kin and KIN OS phones are discontinued. [67][68] September Apple releases a variant of iOS energizing the new second generation Apple TV. Symbian^3 0 launched for the first time on the Nokia N8. [70][71] This would be nokia's last emblendevice running Symbian (although your last Symbian phone), before switching to Windows Phone 7 for future flagship phones. The Hyptop line and Danger's acquisitions, Inc. by Microsoft on 2008[72] November Nokia takes full control over Symbian as Symbian Foundation disintegrates[73] Windows Phone OS 7.0 launched with Windows Phone 7 by HTC, LG, Samsung, and Dell. The new SO is not 0 retro-compatible with the previous SO Windows Mobile[75][76] February 2011 Android 3.0 (Honeycomb), the first version to officially support tablet computers, is 0: Launched on Motorola Xoom[77] Nokia abandons the Symbian operating system and announces that it would use Microsoft's Windows Phone 7 as its main smartphone platform, while Symbian would gradually be retired. [78][79] April BlackBerry Tablet OS, based on Neutrino QNX 0 released on the BlackBerry PlayBook. July Mozilla announces its Boot to Gecko project (later SO Firefox) to develop an OS for portable devices with a focus on web technologies based on standards[80], similar to webOS. webOS 3.0, the first version to support tablet computers, is 0: launched at HP TouchPad[81] August HP announced that the development and production lines of webOS devices would be interrupted[82] The last webOS version of HP, 3.0. 5, 0 Launch at 12 in January from 2012[83] September The Summit 0 introduced with the limited launch of Nokia N9, the first and only Nokia consumer appliance to use the operating system[84] (A small number of Nokia N950, as MeeGo phone available only to developers, was launched in the middle of 2011.[85]) Intel and the Linux Foundation announce a partnership with Samsung to launch Tizen, changing their focus from MeeGo (Intel and Bada (Samsung) during 2011 and 2012. [86] October Apple releases iOS 5 with iPhone 4S, integrating voice assistant Siri. The Mer project 0: announced, based 0 n an ultra-portable number for construction products, composed of Linux, QML, and JavaScript, which 0 derived from the MeeGo Circuit Base. November on Fire OS, a fork by Android Android 2012 May - Nokia launches Nokia 808 PureView,[87] subsequently confirmed in January 2013 to be the last Symbian smartphone[88] This phone was followed by a last update of Symbian software, "Nokia Belle, Feature Pack 2", later in 201[89] July The Finnish start-up Jolla, formed by former employees of Nokia, announces that the successor of the MeeGo, the Mer[90] August - Samsung announces that it does not send There are more phones using your Bada operating system, focusing on Windows Phone 8 and Android[92] September a Apple launches iOS 6 with iPhone 5. 2013 January á BlackBerry launches its new smartphone operating system, BlackBerry 10, not compatible with the BlackBerry operating system used on your previous smartphones. February á HP sells webOS to LG,[94][95] September á Apple launches iOS 7 with iPhone 5S and iPhone 5C. October Canonical announces Ubuntu Touch, a version of the Linux distribution expressly designed for smartphones. The OS is built in the Same Qt framework as BlackBerry smartphones, and uses, but does not use any Android Java code[96] December 2013 to be the last Symbian smartphone[97] KitKat 4.4. November - Jolla launches the SO Sailfish on the Jolla smartphone.[97] 2014 February Microsoft launches Windows Phone 8.1 Nokia presents its Nokia X platform OS as an Android fork 4.1.2 Jelly Bean in the Nokia X smartphone family.[98] Similar to Amazon's SO Fire. with, replaces Google applications and services with Nokia applications and services (such as HERE Maps, Nokia Xpress and mixed Nokia Store).[99] August á Samsung SM-ZM005 Z.å© the first phone launched with Tizen, with operating system v2.2.1.[100] Apple from September releases iOS 8 with iPhone 6 and 6 Plus. BlackBerry releases BlackBerry 10 version 10.3 with integration with Amazon Appstore November á Google releases the platform just a few months later. [99] August á The Samsung SM-ZM005 Z.å© the first phone launched with Tizen, with operating system v2.2.1.[100] Apple from September releases the LG Watch Urbane LTE smartwatch running "LG Wearable Platform OS" based on webOS.[101][102] This 0 a version of its Android Wear OS-based LG Watch Urbane, with LTE connectivity added. watchOS, based on iOS. 0 launched by Apple with the Apple Watch. Lollipop 2015 February á Google releases Android 5.1 Lollipop. April LG released the LG Watch Urbane LTE smartwatch running "LG Wearable Platform OS" based on webOS.[101][102] This 0 a version of its Android Wear OS-based LG Watch Urbane, with LTE connectivity added. watchOS, based on iOS. 0 launched by Apple with the Apple Watch. development kits for BlackBerry 10, and future updates would focus only on security and privacy improvements. [103] November á Microsoft releases Windows 10 Mobile.[10] 2016 February â€" Microsoft releases the last Windows 10 mobile phone before stopping all mobile hardware production the following year.[106] July á The BlackBerry Classic, the last device until 0 the date it runs a BlackBerry OS 0 discontinued. [107] While BlackBerry Limited still committed to the BlackBerry 10 operating system,[108] they have since only sent Android devices after releasing the BlackBerry Priv, their first Android smartphone in November 2015. [109] Google puts the source code Fuchsia at GitHub. Git-Hub! releases Android 7.0 "Nougat".[110] September - Apple releases iOS 10 with iPhone 7 and 7 Plus, and watchOS 3 with Apple Watch Series 1 and 2. November Tizen launch tizen 3.0. BlackBerry releases BlackBerry 10 version 10.3.3. 2017 April Samsung officially launches the custom firmware Samsung Experience based on Android from version 8.1 on the Samsung Galaxy S8. May Samsung announces the ending the release of any new features or functionality due to lack of market penetration and the lack of interest resulting from application developers,[111][112] and releases the latest major update for it, the "Call Center Update".[113] Cherry Mobile releases Cherry The operating system based on Android 2018 February Samsung launches Samsung Experience 9.0 based on Android "Oreo" 8.0 globally for Samsung Galaxy S8 and S8+. Google MarMo and partners officially launch Android Go (based on Android "Oreo" 8.1 but adapted for low-end devices) with Nokia 1, Alcatel 1X, ZTE Tite Go, General Mobile 8 Go, Micromax Bharat Go and Lava Z50. Google has launched Android "9" as a developer©. April Microsoft release Windows 10 Version 1803 á©April 2018 Updateâ» (in English). version of Huawei May Version LiteOS 2.1. August Google launch Android 9 "Pie". UBPorts launched Ubuntu Touch OTA-14 by updating the operating system based on the Super version of Ubuntu 16.04 LTS "Xenial Xerus". Xiaomi officially presents the MIUI for POCO for its smartphone from the sâ©rie Poco. Samsung officially presents Tizen 4.0 with the launch of the Samsung Galaxy Watch© series. September Apple releases iOS 12 with iPhone XS and XS Max, and 5 with Apple Watch Series 4. Huawei releases EMUI 9.0. October Microsoft releases Windows 10 10 1809 "October 2018 update". November Samsung announces the UI as the latest version of Samsung's experiment. Amazon released the operating system 6 for supported HD fire devices. 2019 January Microsoft announces that support for Windows 10 Mobile would end on December 10, 2019 and that Windows 10 mobile users must migrate to iOS or Android phones. [114] [115] June Apple announces iOS 13, Watchos 6 and ipades as a distinct variant of iOS. August Huawei announced EMUI 10 under beta release. September Apple Launch Ios 13 with the iphone 11, Watchos 6 with Apple Watch Sâ© Rie 5, and ipades with the 7th Generation iPad. Google Launch Android 10. The Librem 5, the first phone that runs pure, is released. October Samsung announces the only Ui 2.0 as the last version of his Galaxy Smartphone and Ui Smartwatch. November Microsoft releases the update of Windows 10 November 2019. Current software platforms See also: Comparison of mobile operating systems. Smartphone comparison, List of iOS devices and list Windows Phones These operating systems usually run the base band or other real-time operating systems that deal with hardware aspects of the phone. Android Key Articles: Android and Android Version History Google Android 12 Android (Based on the modified Linux Kernel) is a mobile operating system developed by Google. [116] The base system is open tand only the CopyleFT kernel), but the applications and drivers that provide functionality are becoming more and more closed. [117] In addition to the largest base installed all over the world in smartphones, it is also more popular operating system for general purpose computers [more explanations required] (a category that includes desktop computers and mobile devices), even if Android is not a popular operating system for (desktop) personal computers (PCs). although the system Android is free and open-ended software, [118] on devices sold, much of the software is proprietary software (closed and closed source software[119] Android's pre-2.0 (1.0, 1.5, 1.6) launches were used exclusively on telematics. The Launches of Android 2. x were mainly used for telemetry, but also 0: to some tablets, Android 3.0 was a tablet-oriented launch and does not officially work on telematics, which resembles very much those running on Pixel devices or, previously, in the installed by the supplier? © Owned and closed source software[119] Android's pre-2.0 (1.0, 1.5, 1.6) launches were used exclusively on telematics. The Launches of Android 2. x were mainly used for telemetry, but also 0: to some tablets, Android 3.0 was a tablet-oriented launch and does not officially work on telematics, which resembles very much those running on Pixel devices or, previously, in the Google Nexus program. Unlike most Androids "stock" that run on the market, Android One Ui resembles Pixel UI very much, due to Android One being a software experience that runs in the Android operating system not modified, which resembles very much those running on Pixel devices or, previously, in the OEM partners can tune or add additional applications such as cameras to the firmware, otherwise most applications will be handled by Google proprietary applications. The upgrade has been handled by Google and will be tested internally by the OEM before being distributed through the OEM.? the NATO upgrade to end-users. The One version of Android 0 the same as AOSP, from Android 5.0 "Lollipop" AliOS Cooperation by Alibaba, based on Android. BlackBerry High Secure BlackBerry Secure © an operating system developed by BlackBerry, based on the Android Open Source Project (AOSP). Officially announced the name of its boot the Android in August of 2017, before the announcement, BlackBerry Secure was operating on BlackBerry brand appliances BlackBerry Priv, DTEK 50/60 and BlackBerry KeyOne. BlackBerry currently plans to license BlackBerry Secure to other OEM s. Current list of BlackBerry Secure BlackBerry Version One. s (based on Android Android 6.x and "Nougat" 7.x) (initial release and small UI update for devices that support Android Nougat) ColorOS Main article: ColorOS ColorOS á Based 0 a custom front touch interface, based on the android open code (AOSP) and á© project developed by OPPO Electronics Co. á© of 2016[update], OPPO officially releases ColorOS with all OPPO and Realme devices (Future Realme devices will have their own custom version of ColorOS), and launched an official ROM for OnePlus One. CopperheadOS CopperheadOS CopperheadOS, a version of hardened security of the article Android EMUI Main: EMUI á© a front-end interface touch developed by Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd. and its Honor subbrand that is 0: based on Google's Open Source (AOSP) project. EMUI is á©-installed on most Huawei and Honor devices. While it was based on the Android operating system of open code, it consists of closed code and proprietary software. and/ man article: m/ (operating system) /and/ â© an operating system used from the source code of LineageOS (based on Android). / x / Main article: /x / Android smart phone devices, and uses MicroG as a replacement for Google Play Services. Version list /e/ OS current /e/ OS beta v0. 1 (based on Android Pie OS á© a mobile operating system based on andrâ»ides produced by Amazon for its range of tablets, Echo and Echo Dot, and other content delivery devices like Fire TV (formerly for your Fire Phone). Android Fork. Fire OS focuses primarily on content consumption, with a custom user interface and heavy ties for the content available from Amazon's own stores and services. List of current versions of Fire OS 1. X Fire THE SO 3. X Fire the SO-6. X Fire OS 5. X Fire The SO-6. X The SEVEN. x Flyme OS Flyme OS á© an operating system developed by Meizu Technology Co., Ltd., an open code OS based on the Google Android Open Source Project (AOSP). Flyme OS á© installed mainly on Meizu Smartphones Smartphones how sound © Series MX; however, also © it has released ROM support for some Android devices. Current Flyme The verses list Flyme OS 4. x based on Android "Ice Cream Sandwich" 4.0.3, initial verse) Flyme OS 2. x (based on Android "Jelly Bean" 4.1.x, 4.2.x) Flyme OS 4. x (based on Android "KitKat" 4.4.x) Flyme OS 4. x (based on Android "Lollipop" 5.0.x 5.1.x) Flyme OS 5. x (based on Android "Marshmallow" 6.0.x) Flyme OS 6. x (based on Android "Nougat" 7.x) GrapheneOS See main article: GrapheneOS, formerly called Android Hardening, is 0 a variant of Android that runs on Pixel 2 hardware and beyond, primarily by Daniel Micay from 2019[update], and aims to focus on security and privacy. HTC main meaning article: HTC Sense HTC Sense 0 a software us to developed by HTC, mainly used on Android-based phones. Serving as successor to HTC 3D TouchFLO software for Windows Mobile, Sense modifies many aspects of Android user experience by incorporating additional features (such as an initial changed screen and keyboard), widgets, applications redesigned by HTC and redesigned applications. The first Sense device, the HTC Hero, was launched in 2009. HTC Sense One. x (based on Android "Gingerbread" 2.3.x, redesigned UI) HTC Sense 4. x (based on Android "Marshmallow" 6.0.x, redesigned UI) HTC Sense 9.x (Based on Android "Nougat" 7.x, redesigned UI) HTC Sense 10.x (Based on Android "Oreo" 8. x and "turn" 9, redesigned UI) HTC Sense 2. x (based on Android "Gingerbread" 2.3.x, redesigned UI) HTC 8.x Based on Android "Marshmallow" 6.0.x, redesigned UI) HTC Sense 9.x (Based on Android "Nougat" 7.x, redesigned UI) HTC Sense 10.x (Based on Android "Oreo" 8. x and "turn" 9, redesigned UI) IQOO UI IQOO UI is a client user interface developed by the Live OS FunTouch, which is based on the Android open source project (AOSP). The U's total interface resembles primarily with the predecessor, however, with its own custom user interface at the top of the FunTouch operating system. Current IQOO UI Version List IQOO UI 1.x - Based on FunTouch OS Indus OS is a custom mobile operating system based on the Android Open Source Project (AOSP). It is developed by Indus OS based in India. It is no longer valid from 2018 Indus OS is available in Micromax, Intex, Karbonn and other Indian smartphone brands. Current Indus OS Version List firstouch OS (based on Android 5.1) InfinixOS based on Android "Marshmallow" 6.0) Indus OS 3.0 (based on Android "Nougat" 7.0.1) LG UX LG UX (formerly called Optimus A UI) is a front-touch interface developed by LG Electronics with partners, featuring a full-touch user interface. Sometimes it is incorrectly identified as an operating system. LG UX is internally used by LG for sophisticated resource phones and tablet computers, and is not available for licensing by external parties. Optimus UI 2 that based on Android 4.1.2 was released on Optimus K II and Optimus Neo 3. presents a more refined user interface compared to the previous version based on Android 4. 1.1 x á©redesigned UI LG UX 3. x based on Android "Kitkat" and "pyr0llipop" 4.4.x and 5.0.x, redesigned UI LG UX 3 x based on Android "pir0llipo0" and "marshmallow" 5.0.x and 6.0.x, redesigned ULGUX 5.x.x based on Android "Marshmallow" and "Nougat" 6.0. X and 7.0. X, redesigned UI LG UX UX-6. x vado, based on Android "Nougat" 7.0. X, redesigned UI LG UX UX-6. x+ Flooding based on Android Oreo" 8.0. x, redesigned UI LG UX 7. x vado— based on Android "Oreo" 8. x, redesigned "pir0llipo0" and "marshmallow" 5.x and 6.0.x, redesigned UI LG UX 5.x.x based on Android "Marshmallow" and "Nougat" 6.0. X and 7.0. X, redesigned UI LG UX UX-6. x vado, based on Android "Nougat" 7.0. X, redesigned UI LG UX UX-6. x+ Flooding based on Android Oreo" 8.0. x, redesigned UI LG UX 7. x vado— based on Android "Oreo" 8. x, redesigned UI LineageOS Main article: LineageOS LineageOS á© a custom operating system based on the Android Open Source Project (AOSP). It serves as the successor to the highly popular customized ROM, CyanogenMod, of which it was forked in December 2016 when Cyanogen Inc. announced that it was disrupting development and closed down the infrastructure by three stages of the project. Once Cyanogen Inc. retained the rights under the name Cyanogen, the project renamed its fork Lineageos. Similar to CyanogenMod, it does not include any proprietary applications unless the user installs them. It allows Android users who can no longer get support for updating their appliances using the official launch of Google AOSP and customization heavy theme. MiFavor MiFavor, it was the Android UI custom that was developed by ZTE for its smartphone that is running Android platform. Similar to most other Android UI, MiFavor replaces most of the action applications with ZTE, however, all UX still has applications. 0 very similar to the inventory. Current Android MyFavor current MyFavor 1.version list. x-vados based on the Android "Lollipop" 5.0. x as far as possible. x, redesigned UI 3 MiFavor 3. x vado, based on Android 7.x. redesigned UI MiFavor 4. x vado based on Android "Oreo" 8. x, redesigned UI "Oreo" 8. x- vados based on Android "Pie" 9.0, redesigned UI MiFavor 10. x seeds based on Android 10, redesigned seeds UI MIUI: MIUI Mi User User (MIUI), developed by the Chinese electronic company Xiaomi Inc., is a mobile operating system based on the Android Open Source Project (AOSP). MIUI is mostly six Xiaomi smartphones like the Mi and Redmi Series; however, it also has official ROM support for few Android devices. Although MIUI is open source, it consists of closed code and proprietary software itself. One UI Main article: One UI One UI (formerly called TouchWiz and Samsung Experience) is a front-end touch interface developed by Samsung Electronics In 2008 with partners, with a complete user touch interface. It is sometimes incorrectly identified as an independent operating system. Samsung Experience is internally used by Samsung for smartphones, has phones and tablet computers, and is not available for licensing by external parties, since it is of closed source and owner. The Android version of Samsung Experience also comes with preloaded Samsung applications (except starting with the Galaxy S6 that removed all applications Samsung preloaded installed, leaving one with the Samsung Galaxy Store (previously Galaxy Apps), to save storage space and initially due to the removal of the MicroSD). With the launch of the Samsung Galaxy S8 and S8+ One UI Main article: One UI with the introduction of the new function known as Samsung DeX. Similar to Microsoft Concept Continuum, Samsung DeX allowed high-end Galaxy devices such as the S8/S8+ or Note 8 to connect to an anchoring station, which extends the functionality to allow a function similar to the desktop, connecting a keyboard, mouse and monitor. Samsung also announced "Linux on Galaxy", which allows you to use the Linux environment on the DeX platform. List of previous versions of Samsung Android UI TouchWiz 3.x (launch for Android UI) TouchWiz 4. x (based on Android 2.3 "Gingerbread" and UI mini update) TouchWiz 4. x (based on Android 2.3 "Gingerbread" and UI mini update) TouchWiz UX UX ("Click" amd2.2 "Froyo" (Initial launch for Android UI) TouchWiz 4. x (based on Android 2.3 "Gingerbread" and UI mini update) TouchWiz Nature UX (based on Android Android Android "Ice Cream Sandwich" (Minor UI update) TouchWiz Nature UX 2. x (based on Android 4.1 "Jellybean") (Minor UI update) TouchWiz Nature UX 3. x (based on Android 4.4 "KitKat") (Minor UI update) TouchWiz Nature UX 4. x (based on Android 5 "Lollipop") (Minor UI update) TouchWiz Nature UX 5. x (based on Android 5 "Lollipop") (Major UI update) TouchWiz Nature UX 6. x (based on Android 6 "Marshmallow") (Minor UI update) Touch Wiz Grace UX (based on Android 6 "Marshmallow") (Major UI update) Samsung Experience 7. x (based on Android 7 "Nougat") (Minor UI update) Samsung Experience 8. x (based on Android 8 "Oreo" and turn "9") (Minor and latest update UX) (Upcoming update) Oxygen See main article: Oxygen Oxygen The operating system 0 based on the open source Android Open Source Project (AOSP) and © developed by OnePlus to replace Cyanogen operating system on OnePlus devices, such as OnePlus One, and © prion ©- installed on OnePlus 2, OnePlus X, OnePlus 3, OnePlus 3T, OnePlus 5, OnePlus 5T and OnePlus 6. [122] As stated by Oneplus, Oxygen is focused on the stabilisation and maintenance of actions such as those found in Nexus devices. It consists primarily of Google applications and lower user interface modifications to keep Android pure. Current Oxygen versions list Oxygen OS 1.0. x (based on Android 5.1.1 "Lollipop") (initial verse) Oxygen OS 3.0. x (based on Android 6.0.x "Marshmallow") (Android's major update) Oxygen OS 3.1. x (based on Android 6.0.1 "Marshmallow" OS 5.x (based on Android 6.x "Oreo") (Android main update) Oxygen OS 9.x (based on Android 9.0 "Pie") (Android main update) Oxygen OS 10.x.x (based on Android 11.0 "11") (Android main update) Oxygen OS 11.1.x (Android main update) Oxygen OS (based on Android 11.0 "11") (Android main update) PixelAndroid Main Article: Pixel (smartphone) Google Pixel UI or Pixel Launcher Android© developed by Google Pixel UI of Pixel Launcher á© based that á© based on Android open code. Unlike nexus phones, where Google shipped with the "stock" Android, the UI that came with the first generation of Pixel phones were slightly modified compared to the "stock" Android. As part of the Google Pixel software, the Pixel UI and its dom—ctico launch are closed 0 source and proprietary, so it only available on pixel family devices. (However, third-party mods allow smartphones not to Pixel install Pixel Launcher with Google Now power integration). Current Google Pixel Launcher ÁÁ¡ "7.1.1" (based on Android "7.1.1" (based on Android 7.1.2 "Nougat") (Initial release) Pixel Launcher ÁÁ¡ "8.1.0" (based on Android 8 "Oreo") (Minor UI Update) Pixel Launcher ÁÁ¡ "10.0" (based on Android 10.0 "10") (Minor UI Update) All that support themes) Pixel Launcher ÁÁ¡ "12.0" (Major UI update realme UI realme UI is a mobile operating system developed by Realme which is based on the OPPO ColorOS, which is based on the Android Open Source Project (AOSP). The global UI closely resembles its predecessor, however with its own custom UI and element at the top of ColorOS to match its target audience. Realme UI current list of versions realme UI 1.x - Based on ColorOS 7.0 - Android 10 - Initial release realme UI 2.x - Based on ColorOS 11.0 - Android 11 Replicant OS Article Replicant (operating system) Replicant á© an Android-based customized operating system with all proprietary drivers and closed looks Software removed. TCL UI TCL UI is a custom user interface that is developed by TCL Technology for yourundtime sound system, the operating system is based on the Android Open Code (AOSP) project. TCL UI Current Version List TCL UI 1.x - Based on Android 9 "Pie" and Android 10 - Initial launch Xperia Ui Sony Xperia UI (previously known as Sony Ericsson Timescape UI) was the front-end UI developed by the Sony Mobile (formerly Sony Ericsson) in 2010 for your Sony Xperia that is running the Android platform. Sony Xperia UI consists mainly in the application of Sony Proger, such as Sony Music (formerly known as Walkman). During the time when I was considered the UI Timescape, the UI was different from the standard UI of Android. Web browser as its main user interface. As a result, Chrome OS mainly supports web applications. Chrome OS Chrome OS Chrome OS Chrome OS CHROME OS OS OS OS á© an operating system designed by Google that is 0 based on the Linux kernel and uses the Google Chrome rather than the traditional block of applications at the bottom, was located in the four corners of the screen. Since the medium Screen consists of the widget, However, the recent development of the IU resembles very much a stock android. Current Xperia UI Version List. á© a á© "Based on Android" Eclair "2.0 / 2.1, Initial Release Timescape Version 2 á© á €" Based on Android "Gingerbread" 2 á. á€"Based on Android "Gingerbread" and á€" Based on Android "Gingerbread" á€" Ice Cream Sandwich "2.3.x and 4.0.x, Redesigned Ui Xperia Ui Version 4 á €" Based on Android "4.2.x ~ 5.0.x á €"5.1.x, Redesigned Ui Xperia Ui Version 8 á €" Based on Android "Marshmallow" 6.0.x, Redesigned Ui Xperia Ui Version 8 á á €" Based on Android "Nougat" 7.x, Redesigned Ui Xperia Ui Version 9 á á €" Based on Android "Oreo" 8.x, Redesigned Ui Zenui Main Article: Asus Zen Ui Zenui is a Front-End Touch Interface Developed by Asus With Partners, Featuring Full Touch User Interface. Zenui is used Asus for your Android phones and tablet computers, and is not available for licensing by external parties. ZenUI ZenUIComes to © Loaded with ASUS applications like ZenLink (PC Link, Share Link, Link Party Remote Link). Zenui Current Version List: Zenui 1.0. Based on Android "Jelly Bean" and "Kitkat" 4.3. x and 4. x, with theme support Android "Lollipop" 5.0. x is "5.1.x, redesigned ui zenui 3.0 s"Based on Android"Marshmallow"6.0. x, redesigned UI Zenui 4.0 is based on Android"Marshmallow"6.0. x, redesigned UI Zenui 4.0 is based on Android "Pie" (Minor and latest update) ZenUis redesigning a user interface) Current UI version list One UI 1.x (based on Android 9 "Pie") (initial verse) One (based on the open source Android Open Source Project (AOSP) and © developed by OnePlus to replace Cyanogen operating system on OnePlus devices, such as OnePlus One, and © prion ©- installed on OnePlus 2, OnePlus X, OnePlus 3, OnePlus 3T, OnePlus 5, OnePlus 5T and OnePlus 6. [122] As stated by Oneplus, Oxygen is focused on the stabilisation and maintenance of actions such as those found in Nexus devices. It consists primarily of Google applications and lower user interface modifications to keep Android pure. Current Oxygen versions list Oxygen OS 1.0. x (based on Android 5.1.1 "Lollipop") (initial verse) Oxygen OS 3.0. x (based on Android 6.0.x "Marshmallow") (Android's major update) Oxygen OS 3.1. x (based on Android 6.0.1 "Marshmallow" OS 5.x (based on Android 6.x "Oreo") (Android main update) Oxygen OS 9.x (based on Android 9.0 "Pie") (Android main update) One UI. x. redesigned Zui 2 X 2ui 3. X zui 4. X Zui 4. X Zui 4. X Zui 10. x (based on Android 9 "PIE") Zui 11. x (based on Android 9 "Pie" and Android 10 10) Desolate from the main article: wear OS (also © it simply known as wear and formerly Android Wear) © a version of Google's Android operating system designed for smartwatches and other wearables. By jamming with mobile phones running Android version 6.0 or Newer, or versions 10.0 or more recent with limited support from Google pairing application, use OS integrates Google Assistant technology and notifications on a smartwatch interface. Introduced in March 2014, they previously ran formerly Android Wear© a version of Google's Android operating system designed for smartwatches and other wearables. By jamming with mobile phones running Android version 6.0 or Newer, or versions 10.0 or more recent with limited support from Google pairing application, use OS integrates Google Assistant technology and notifications on a smartwatch interface. In May of 2021 in Google I/ 0, Google announced a major upgrade to the platform, known internally as wear OS 3.0 It incorporates a new visual design inspired by Android 12 and Fitbit Army tracking features. Google too 0 announced a partnership with Samsung platform with this renewal SmartWatch platform and Wear OS in the Future smartwatch products. The underlying track also © m has been upgraded to 11. Wear OS 3.0 will be available to use OS devices running Qualcomm Snapdragon Wear 4100 system on the chip, and will be an opt-in upgrade that requires a factory reset to install. List of current versions of Wear OS: Android Wear 4.4w (based on Android 4.4 "KitKat") - (initial release) Android Wear 1.0 - 1.3 (based on Android 5.0 "Lollipop") - (minor update) Android Wear 1.4 (based on Android 6.0 "Marshmellow) (minimal update) Android Wear 2.0- 6 (7.1.W1 , 7.1 JW3, 8.0 W1) - 2.9 (7.1.1W6, 8.0W6) (Based on Android 8.0 "Oreo") - (Minor update) Wear OS 2.0 (based on Android 9 "Pie") (Minor and latest update) Wear 2.0- 6 (7.1.W1 , 7.1 JW3, 8.0 W1) - 2.9 (7.1.1W6, 8.0W6) (Based on Android 8.0 "Oreo") - (Minor update) Wear 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0 Wear 0.0.0.0.0 Wear-0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0 Wear-0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0 Wear 0.0.0.0.0 (minor update) Android Wear 1.4 (based on Android 6.0 UI Main UI System Update) á© UI Watch One UI Watch á© is the latest operating system based on Tizen that Samsung has developed for the their wear OS-based smartwatch, officially announced after Google and Samsung confirm their partnership in a Finnish lake: versions of UI Watch. One UI Watch 3.0 (Based on Wear OS 3 - Android 11)(initial launch) Chrome OS Main article: Chrome OS Chrome OS Chrome OS CHROME OS OS OS OS á© an operating system designed by Google that is 0 based on the Linux kernel and uses the Google Chrome Web browser as its main user interface. As a result, Chrome OS mainly supports web applications. Chrome OS Chrome OS Chrome OS Chrome OS CHROME OS OS OS OS á© an operating system designed by Google that is 0 based on the Linux kernel and uses the Google Chrome the latest Chromebooks are introduced with touch screen capability, with Android applications starting to become available for the operating system in 2014. And in 2016, access to Android apps across the Google Play Store was introduced in the devices. With the support of Android applications, there are Chromebook devices that are positioned as tablet rather than notebook. Chrome OS is only available 0- installed in hardware from Google manufacturing partners. An open source equivalent, Chromium OS, can be compiled from the downloaded source code. In the beginning, Google provided design objectives for Chrome OS, but did not otherwise disclose of the technical. Sailfish OS This article is Abel60; or section may need to be formatted. You can help Wikipedia formatting it if you know how. Please consider also © changing this most specific communication. Main article: Sailfish OS Sailfish OS Sailfish OS OS 0 From Jolla. It is open source with the GNU General Public License (GPL) for the middleware cell phone that comes from the MER. Sailfish due to Jolla's business model and due to alliances with several partners and due to the intentional project of its devices, the © able to adopt in various layers of software from third parties, including Jolla software, for example, Jolla's UI is proprietary (closed source), so that such components can be proprietary with many different types of licenses. However, the user can replace them with open-ended custom components, such as UI NEMO instead of Jolla UI. After Nokia abandoned the MeeGo project in 2011, most of the MeeGo team built a MeeGo and using middleware from the MER cell battery distribution launched for the public use. The first device, the Jolla smartphone, was revealed on May 20, 2013. At 2015, Jolla Tablet was launched and the BRICS The MER exited alliance in 2011, to be launched on any hardware with MER-compatible kernel. In 2012, Sailfish OS Linux based 0 Meego and using middleware from the MER cell battery distribution launched for the public use. The first device, the Jolla smartphone, was revealed on May 20, 2013. At 2015, Jolla Tablet was launched and the BRICS countries declared that it was an officially supported there. Jolla began licensing Sailfish OS 2.0 for Some devices sold are updated for SAILFISH 2.0 without limits. Nemo Mobile is a commonly driven by the community, similar to Sailfish, but trying to replace his His components such as the user interface. [124] [125] [126] CADA SAILFISH THE VERSION retea the name of a Finnish lake: versions of SO Sailfish Main Name Description 1.0.0.5 á€"Claimer 1.0.1.1 x ? Quality Rate 1.0.2.5 Land 1.0.3.8 Naamajá¤rvi 1.0.4.20 á Seajá¤rvi 1.0.5.x Paarlampi 1.0.7.16? arrival 1.0.8.19 TRANSPORT 1.1.0.38.0 WARNING 1.1.2x 10 Hazardlans 1.1.2.16 Ylávirampi 1.1.4.28 13 á 1"Ljesvávirántará 1.1.627 15 Aaslakkájárvi 1.1.9.28 17 á 1¤á Saimaa completes 10 transition to version 2.0; Minor and latest update UX Minor UI update x.a 2.1.3.3 October 2017 20 Vátirápi Fa 1.1.6.27 15 Aaslakkájárvi 1.1.7.17 16 Hemtímlampi pre-transition for Version 2.0; Greater UI Revamp 2.0.01.10 Saimaa complete transition to version 2.0; Minor Ui and function improvements. 2.0.1.11 To do it. Xperia only. 2.1.3.3 October 2017 20 Vátirápi Fa SailfishX. Xperia only. 2.1.3.7 13 Nov 2017 Fishing Hafnarfjörður Aurajoki in Saltfish Aurajoki in Saltfish 2.1.4.14 February 28, 2018 Early Access Release. 2.1.4.14 February 28, 2018 Early Access Release. 2.1.4.14 February 28, 2018 Early Access Release. 2.1.4.14 February 28, 2018 Early Access Release. 2.1.4.14 February 28, 2018 Early Access Release. Version 2.0; Greater UI Revamp 2.0.01.10 Saimaa complete transition to version 2.0; Minor Ui and function improvements. 2.0.1.11 To do it. SailfishX. Xperia only. 2.1.3.7 13 Nov 2017 Fishing Hafnarfjörður Aurajoki in Saltfish Release. 2.2.029 June 7, 2018 public disclosure. 2.2.1.18 30 September 2. 2018 Lamp of Lake Public disclosure. 2.2.0.29 June 7, 2018 public disclosure. 2.2.0.29 June 7, 2018 public disclosure. 2.2.1.18 30 September 2. 2018 Lamp of Lake Public disclosure. Release. 2.2.0.29 June 7, 2018 public disclosure. 2.2.1.18 30 September 2018 public disclosure. 3.0.0.5 September 2018 Lamppi early access. Introduction of 3.0 UI Sailfish OS. Includes Planned 2.2.2 changes Release. 3.0.0.8 11 November 2018 public disclosure. 3.0.1.11 32 January 7, 2019 SipoOnkorpi Early Access Release. 3.0.1.11 January 16, 2019 Public Disclosure. 3.0.1.14 January 31, 2019 BETA RELEASE. Xperia XA2 (Ultra / Plus) Only. 3.0.2.8 33 Mar 2019 Oulanka Early Access RELEASE. 3.0.2.8 March 25, 2019 Public Disclosure. 3.0.3.8 24 April 2019 release Hossa Early Access. 3.0.3.9 May 7, 2019 Public3.0. 3.10 29 May of 2019 Public release. 3.1 0.11 35 14 July 2019 Seitseminen Early access. released a public update for the "1+2+1" Huawei Things Internet, which is 0 installed in Google Android Things and Samsung Tizen. It is launched under the permissive 3-BSD clause. Huawei LiteOS presents light weight, low power, quick response, multi-sensor collaboration, multi-Tizen 0 an operating system for devices including smartphones, tablets, In-Vehicle Infotainment devices (IVI), however, it currently focuses mainly on wearable and intelligent TVs. It is an open dog system (however the SDK was closed source and proprietary) that aims to offer a consistent experience of use across a different types of Tizen are the Linux kernel and the time of execution of the WebKit. According to Intel, Tizen "combines the best of LiMo and MeeGo. HTML5 applications are emphasized, with MeeGo encouraging its members to transition to Tizen, stating that "business to HTML5-based applications, outside of a relatively small percentage of developers, which we are firmly convinced that our investment needs to change to HTML5". Tizen will be the target of a variety of platforms, such as gadgets, touch pc, smart TVs and car entertainment. [127][128] In 17 May of 2013, Tizen launched the 2.1 version, called Tizen mig were developed by Samsung was mainly closed source and proprietary, like TouchWiz UI on the smartphone © Series Samsung Z and One Ui their Galaxy Watch portable lines. KaiOS See Main Article KaiOS KaiOS 0 From Kai. It is based on the Firefox OS/Boot for Gecko. Unlike most mobile operating systems that focus on smartphones, KaiOS has been developed primarily for phones with resources, giving access to advanced technologies generally found on smartphones such as app stores and Wi-Fi/4G. [130] is a mixture of open code and proprietary source. personally owning (but still mostly open-ended, publishing its source code. [131][132] KaiOS are not 0 fully owned, as it uses the GPL Linux kernel copyleft as well 0 used on Android. [133] Totally open-source, entirely permissive licenses Fuchsia main article: Google Fuchsia Fuchsia 0 a capabilityû-based and real-time operating system currently being developed by Google. It was first discovered as a mysterious naming Gage in Github in August 2016, without any official announcement. In contrast to previous operating systems developed by Google, such as Chrome OS and Android, which are based on Linux kernels, Fuchsia 0 based on a new microkernel called "Zircon", derived from "Little Kernel", a small operating system intended for embedded systems. This allows you to remove Linux and GPL, copyleft the Linux kernel. licensed, Fuchsia 0 licensed under 3-BSD, Apache 2.0, and MIT licenses. After inspection, the media noticed that the code at GitHub suggested Fuchsia's ability to perform on universal devices, from embedded systems to smartphones, tablets and personal computers. In May 2017, Fuchsia was updated with a user interface, together with a developer blog, leading to speculation in the day that Google's intentions with the operating system, including the possibility of him replacing Android. [134] LiteOS Main article: LiteOS Lite ⊚ an open light-weight operating system that is part of the "1+2+1" Huawei Things Internet, which is 0 installed in Google Android Things and Samsung Tizen. It is launched under the permissive 3-BSD clause. Huawei LiteOS presents light weight, low power, quick response, multi-sensor collaboration, multi-protocol interconnectivity, allowing IoT terminals to quickly access successful. Huawei Liteos will facilitate the achievement of the current Lithuanians 0 presented to the consumer market with healthy © Huawei Watch GT and its under-brand are © Honor Magic Watch. Open dog licenses, mixed copyleft and permissive licenses See also © it: List of open dog operators Pure main article: Pure products 0 a Debian derivative GNU/Linux that uses only free software that meets the Debian Free Software Definition, mainly the GPL copyleft. Pure is a free program. 0 Supported by the Free Software Foundation as one of the operating systems that respect freedom[135] is developed by Purism, and was already being used in the portable computers of Purism before being used on smartphones 5. Purism, in partnership with GNOME and KDE, intends to separate CPU from the base band processor and include hardware switches for Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, camera, microphone and base phone processor, and provide both GNOME and KDE Plasma Mobile as workenvironment options[136][137] Ubuntu Touch Main Article: Ubuntu Touch Ubuntu Touch © Canonical Ltd. is open-ended and uses the GPL[129] Ubuntu Touch is abandoned to be available as one of the default options in Ubuntu 0 the GPL[129] Ubuntu Touch's working environment is planned to be available as one of the default options in Librem 5 smartphones[138][139] Although Canonical has formally announced the discontinuation of the Ubuntu operating system with its United integral component,[140] the non-profit independent community UBPorts Community/"Foundation" paperwork pending in the local base. Previous Version (initial time) OTA 2.X OTA 3.X OTA 4.X OTA 5.X OTA 6.x OTA 7.x OTA 8.X OTA 9.x OTA 10.X OTA 11.x OTA 12.X OTA 13.X OTA 14.x OTA 15.x UBports Ubuntu Touch OTA-14 [145] system with its United integral component,[140] the non-profit independent community UBPorts Community/"Foundation" paperwork pending in the local base. Previous Version (initial time) OTA 2.X OTA 3.X OTA 4.X OTA 5.X OTA 6.x OTA 7.x OTA 8.X OTA 9.x OTA 10.X OTA 11.x OTA 12.X OTA 13.X OTA 14.x OTA 15.x 15.04 OTA.1 [146] 15.04 OTA-3 [147] 16.04 OTA-4 [148] 16.04 OTA-5 [149] 16.04 OTA-6 [150] Main Article: Plasma Mobile Plasma Mobile 0 a plasma variant for smartphones. [151] Plasma Mobile is 0 compatible with Ubuntu Touch apps, [152] Pure apps,[139] and eventually Android Applications [153] Via KDE's Shashlik Project. "Also 0 sponsored by blue systems, [155] or Ashox. It is under the Copyleft GPLV2 license. Necuno phone uses Plasma Mobile. It is that 0 fully open and therefore does not have a cellular modem, so should make calls by VoIP, such as a pocket computer. [156] PostmarketOS PostmarketOS 0 based on the Alpine Linux distribution. It is intended to run on the old phone hardware. As of 2019 (update) is On Alpha. Luneos Main article: Luneos Luneos 0 a modern reimplementation of the Palm/HP webOS interface. CLOSED SOURCE. These applications include Apple IPadOS 15 iPadOS © a tablet system created and developed by Apple Inc. specifically for its iPad line of tablet computers. It was announced at 2019 Worldwide Developers Conference (WWDC), as a derivation of iOS, but with a name it is 0 Supported by the Free Software Foundation as one of the operating systems that respect freedom[135] second largest base installed in the world on smartphones, but the highest profits due to the aggressive competition of prices between android-based manufacturers. [157] The source owner owner closed 0: built in Objective-C, Swift, C and C++ the open-ended software, but the personally owning (but still mostly open-ended, publishing its source code. [131][132] KaiOS are not 0 fully owned, as it uses the GPL Linux kernel copyleft as well 0 used on Android. [133] Totally open-source, entirely permissive licenses Fuchsia main article: Google Fuchsia Fuchsia 0 a capabilityû-based and real-time operating system currently being developed by Google. It was first discovered as a mysterious naming Gage in Github in August 2016, without any official announcement. In contrast to previous operating systems developed by Google, such as Chrome OS and Android, which are based on Linux kernels, Fuchsia 0 based on a new microkernel called "Zircon", derived from "Little Kernel", a small operating system intended for embedded systems. This allows you to remove Linux and GPL, copyleft the Linux kernel. licensed, Fuchsia 0 licensed under 3-BSD, Apache 2.0, and MIT licenses. customized Linux kernel, that is ArchLinux and others 0 based on the Alpine Linux distribution. It is intended to run on the old phone hardware. As of 2019 (Update) is On Alpha. Microsoft as part of the Windows Mobile framework. Windows 10 main article: Windows 10 on Mobiles derivated oriented oriented an oriented an optimised touch screen Interface based on a hybrid interface that combined a traditional block of applications at the bottom, was located in the four corners of the screen. Windows 10 also introduces universal applications, expanding into Metro-style applications, these applications can be designed to run across multiple Microsoft product families with almost identical codes, including PCs, tablets, smartphones, embedded systems, Xbox One, Surface Hub and Mixed Reality. Main article of Windows 11: Windows 11 Windows 11 is a major version of the Windows NT operating system developed by Microsoft that was announced on June 24, 2021, and is the successor of Windows 10, which was released in 2015. Windows 11 was released on October 5, 2021, as a free Updates Update for devices eligible to run Windows 10. Microsoft has promoted that Windows 11 would have improved performance and ease of use in relation to Windows 10; it presents major changes in the Windows shell influenced by Windows 10X (cancelled, incluindo a redesigned Start menu, replacing "live tiles" with a separate "Widget" panel in the taskbar, the ability to create sets of mosaic windows that can be minimised and restored from the taskbar as a complete set of Xbox S Series hardware. Internet Explorer is fully replaced by the Chromium-based Microsoft Edge as default web browser, Windows teams are integrated into the Windows shell. Microsoft has also announced plans to support Android apps to run on Windows 11, with support for Amazon Appstore and manually installed packages. Similar to Windows 10, it is designed to work with various Microsoft products such as PCs and Tablets. The Windows user interface has also been revised to match transactions. mixed optimized interface for computer-based development based on a hybrid interface that combined a traditional interface and traditional interface of secrecy. Operating system smaller Other than the main interface, and traditional interface and traditional interface and traditional interface and traditional interface of its own smartband and smartwatch á© designed to be energy efficient and low battery consumption that is not 0 based on Android or Kernel Linux. The operating system that owns Amazfit OS © primarily designed for your realms © Rie. it 0, however Huami is currently developing the system to work as well 0 it with another corporate smartwatch. (Do not confuse with the TEN0 (LiteOS) that also 0 it has been developed by Huami) The operating system that owns Lenovo RTOS 0 developed by Lenovo for its fitness and smartwatch Smartband operating system 0 an operating system specifically designed and developed by Huawei for its fitness tracker, including sound 0 Honor's smart band. (Do not confuse with the TEN0 (LiteOS) that also 0 it has been developed by Huami) The operating system that owns Lenovo RTOS 0 developed by Lenovo for its fitness and smartwatch proprietary operating system designed to run in its main smartband and smartwatch, á© developed by Huawei. Wearable Real Time Operating System A proprietary RTOS that feeds TCL and Alcatel brand smartband and smartwatch. Xiaomi Mi Band Operating system Proprietary RTOS © developed for Xiaomi for its Xiaomi Mi Band. (Do not be confused with Xiaomi MIUI for smartwatch that 0 Based on SO Wear) Under maintenance only BlackBerry 10 main article: BlackBerry 10 BlackBerry 10 is a closed SO smartphone, á© of source closed, and it only works on phones and tablets from BlackBerry. One of the dominant platforms in the world at the end of the 2000 years, its global market share was reduced in the mid-2010s. In late 2016, BlackBerry announced that it would continue to support the OS, with the promise of releasing 10.3.3.[158][159] Therefore, BlackBerry 10 would receive very important updates, as BlackBerry and its partners would focus more on developing their Android base. Discontinued software platforms CyanogenMod Open Source Main article: CyanogenMod CyanogenMod was a custom mobile operating system based on the Android Open Source Project (AOSP). It was a custom ROM that was co-developed by the CyanogenMod community. The operating system did not include any proprietary applications and was 0 that was not installed by default, given their manufacturer's upgrade support to continue updating their OS version to the latest based on official releases of Google AOSP and customizing heavy themes. The latest version of OS was CyanogenMod 13 that was based on Android Asus On December 24, 2016, CyanogenMod announced on his blog that they would no longer release any updates from CyanogenMod. All development was transferred to LineageOS. Cyanogen The Cyanogen OS was based on CyanogenMod and proprietary by Cyanogen Inc; however, it included proprietary applications and was discontinued by Cyanogen Inc on commercial use. Firefox OS See also: Device comparison Firefox OS Firefox OS (formerly known as "Boot to Gecko" and briefly "B2G")[160] is from Mozilla. It was an open source system based on the Android and Linux kernel and uses the GPL copyleft licenses. According to Ars Technica, "Mozilla says that B2G is motivated by the desire to demonstrate that the standards-based web has the potential to be a competitive alternative to existing application development software from a single vendor offered by dominant mobile operating systems"[161] In September 2016, Mozilla that the work in the Firefox operating system ceased, and the whole B2G-related business would be removed from the Central Mozilla[162] MeeGo/Maemo/Moblin Main Articles: MeeGo, Maemo, and Moblin MeeGo was from a non-profit organization The The Foundation, the code open and GPL, licensed LGPL Linux, and draws much of its graphical interface (GUI), frameworks and libraries of the GNOME project. It uses matchbox window manager and GTK-based Hildon as its GUI framework and application. WebOS main article: WebOS WebOS was developed by Palm for the smartphone webOS, which launched with palm pre. After being purchased by HP, two phones (veer and prô 3) and one tablet (touchpad) ran WebOS. unveiled the Meego, a mobile operating system that combines Moblin and Maemo to create an open-source experience for users on all devices. In 2011, Nokia announced that it would no longer seek MeeGo in favor of Windows Phone. Nokia announced the Nokia N9 on June 21, 2011, at the Nokia Connection event. [163] in Singapore. LG has announced its support for the platform. [164] Maemo was a platform developed by Nokia for smartphones and tablets with the Internet. The open code and GPL, licensed on Debian GNU / Linux and draws a lot of its graphical interface (GUI), structures and libraries of the GNOME project. It uses matchbox window manager and GTK-based Hildon as its GUI framework and application. WebOS main article: WebOS WebOS was developed by Palm for the smartphone webOS, which launched with palm pre. After being purchased by HP, two phones (veer and prô 3) and one tablet (touchpad) ran WebOS. introduced in 2011. On August 18, 2011, HP announced that WebOS hardware would be discontinued, [165] but Continue to support and update WebOS software and develop the WebOS ecosystem. [166] HP has launched WebOS as an open source project under the name WebOS and plans to update it with additional features. [167] On February 25, 2013, HP announced the sale of WebOS to LG Electronics, which used the operating system for its "smart" or Internet-connected televisions. However, HP retains the underlying patents for WebOS and cloud-based services, such as the application catalog. However, the patents for WebOS and cloud-based services, devices, providing secure real-time shipping communications on various services. Services such as Messenger provide the integration of all communications into a single input box. In September 2012, RIM announced that the 200 million million of mobile phones was sent. In September 2014, there were about 46 million subscribers of the BlackBerry Service. [168] At the beginning of 2010, RIM went through a platform transition by changing their company name to BlackBerry Limited and making new mobile devices on a new platform called "BlackBerry 10". [169] Modern Symbian Symbian platform was developed by Nokia for some of its mobile phones proprietary software, however, was used by Ericsson (Sonyericsson), Shipping and Benq. The operating system was discontinued in 2012, although a slimmed-down version for basic phones was still developed to July 2014. Microsoft official archived the platform in favor of Windows Phone after your Nokia acquisition. [170] BADA's main article: Bada Bada platform (stylized as Bada; Korean: ·Å‹ "Å‹ "" «

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