



Mac OS X software company Google released Android 4.4 KitKat in November 2013 as a free upgrade for all new Android phones. It was based on the source code of Android 4.4.2, and also included all the application level improvements developed by Google into the following three aspects: Base SDK, the SDK of the Android versions used to create Android applications and the tools to build them and test them. It is a "shell" to Android, and allows Android apps to be built in any other SDK than the original source SDK. It is

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also the base SDK for the Android virtual machine Dalvik. Android APIs are the API packages written by Android developers to extend Android. User interface guidelines, such as the Android Design guidelines. The Android developers can create new user interfaces and use them in their own apps. Android releases 4.4.2 and later include the SDK, APIs, and the Android user interface guidelines. Further updates will lead to a new major version, each with an incremental version number. Android versions 4.0–4.3 are numbered release-by-release, starting with "4.0", so version 5.0 of Android represents a major update to 4.3, with new features and fixes. Version 6.0 of Android represents a major update to Android KitKat, with new features and fixes. Release 5.0 received overwhelming popularity and all new Android versions will follow this model, starting with

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version 6.0. Android features and changes

Android has many unique features, but it follows the same coding standards as the Linux kernel. The primary goal of Android was to provide a Linux-based mobile operating system to compete with proprietary OSes. Within a few years, Android became the top smartphone OS, outselling Symbian, Microsoft's Windows Mobile, and Palm OS.

Its major features include: Support for multiple app containers, which is enabled by the use of the Dalvik virtual machine. Until Android 2.2, apps were loaded into fixed locations within the `/data/dalvik-cache` subdirectory, and are not guaranteed to be left there after a reboot. Since Android 2.3 and up, the Dalvik virtual machine allows apps to store data in the `/data/data/{package name}` subdirectory and these data are guaranteed to be preserved when the system is rebooted.

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## Action bar/action bar from Android 2.1 to Android 4.0.1 Adaptive icons for pre-H

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