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Android 6.0 marshmallow(api level 23)

Sixth major version of android operating system Android MarshmallowA version of android operating systemAndroid Marshmallow home screen with some applications Google time on Nexus 5DeveloperGoogle Generality generality October 5, 2015; 5 years ago (2015-10-05)[1]Latest release6.0.1 (MOI10E)[2] / October 3, 2017; 3 years ago (2017-10-03)Molothic Kernel (Linux Kernel)Preceded by Android 5.1.1 LollipopWent byAndroid 7.0 NougatOffic support status websitewww.android.com/versions/marshmallow-6-0/Niewstrzykowyany Android Marshmallow (codenamed Android M during development) is the sixth major version of the Android operating system and 13th version of Android. First released as a beta on May 28, 2015, it was officially released on October 5, 2015, and Nexus devices were the first to receive the update. Marshmallow focuses primarily on improving the overall user experience of its predecessor, Lollipop. Introduced a new permission architecture, new APIs for context assistants (first used by the new Tap Now feature to provide contextual search results), a new power management system that reduces background activity when the device is not physically supported, native support for fingerprint recognition and USB-C connectors, the ability to migrate data and applications to a microSD card, and other internal changes. As of October 2020,[update] 7.01% of Android devices use android 6.0 (API 23) for security updates. The story of the edition was internally codenamed Macadamia Nut Cookie. The developer's first preview build, codenamed Android M, was unveiled and released on Google I/O on May 28, 2015 for the Nexus 5 and Nexus 6 smartphones, the Nexus 9 tablet, and the Nexus Player decoder. [5] [6] [7] The developer's second preview was released on July 9, 2015,[9][10] and the third and final preview was released on August 17, 2015, with the announcement that Android M would be called Android Marshmallow. [11] On September 29, 2015, Google unveiled the launch devices for Marshmallow, a LG-made Nexus 5X manufactured by Huawei Nexus 6P[13][14][15] alongside Google's own Pixel C tablet. [16] Android 6.0 updates and nexus factory images 5, 6, 7 (2013), 9, and Player were released on October 5, 2015, including the Nexus 4, Nexus 7 (2012) and Nexus 10, they did not receive an official update. [20] Android 6.0.1, software patch with security fixes, Unicode 8.0 emoji support (though without support for skin tone extensions for human emoji) and return function to the next alarm in Do Not Disturb mode, released on December 7, 2015[[22] [23] [24] User Experience Features The new ASSIST API allows you to including text and a screenshot of the current screen to be sent to the designated assistant application for analysis and processing. This system is used by the Google Now on Tap search app, which allows users to perform searches in the context of the information currently displayed on the screen. While the Home button was used in Android 5 to display available apps, the Home button is now used (along with a voice command) to generate on-screen tabs that display information, suggestions, and content-related activities. [25] Direct Share allows the Share menu to view recently used combinations of contacts and the associated app as direct goals. [25] Acceptable storage allows you to mark a newly inserted SD card or other additional storage media as portable or internal. Portable retains the default behavior of previous versions of Android, treating media as an additional storage device for storing user files, and storage media can be deleted or replaced without consequences, but subject to access restrictions by applications. When marked as Internal Storage, the storage media is formatted with the encrypted ext4 file system and is accepted by the operating system as the primary storage partition. Existing data (including applications and private data folders) is migrated to external storage, and the normal operation of the device becomes dependent on the presence of media. Operating system applications and features will not work correctly if the accepted storage device is deleted. If a user loses access to storage media, the accepted storage space may be forgotten, causing the data to be permanently unavailable. However, Samsung and LG have removed the ability to use the SD card as internal storage on their Galaxy S7 and G5 devices, and Samsung has argued that this feature could cause unexpected data loss and prevent users from transferring data using the card. [26] [27] Android Marshmallow introduces a redesigned app permissions model; applications are no longer automatically granted all their specified permissions at installation time. You are currently using an opt-in system where users are prompted to grant or deny individual permissions (such as the ability to access a camera or microphone) to an app when they are needed for the first time. Requests remember grants that may be revoked by you at any time. [7] [28] [29] The new permission model is only used by applications developed for Marshmallow using the Software Development Kit(SDK), and older applications will continue to use the previous all-or-nothing approach. Permissions may still be revoked for these applications, although this may prevent them from being valid and a warning is displayed for this purpose. [30] [31] Marshmallow introduces new power management systems known as Doze and App Standby; when running on battery power, the device will enter a low-state state if the and are not physically supported. In this state, network connectivity and background processing are limited and only high-priority notifications are processed. [25] In addition, access to the network by applications is deferred if the user has not recently interacted with the application. [32] Apps may request permission to exempt from these policies, but will be rejected from the Google Play Store as a violation of the Dangerous Products policy if their basic functionality is not compromised by them. [32] [33] Android Marshmallow provides native support for fingerprint recognition on supported devices through a standard API, enabling third-party applications to implement fingerprint-based authentication. Fingerprints can be used to unlock devices and authenticate purchases from the Play Store and Google Pay. Android Marshmallow supports USB-C, including the ability to instruct devices to charge another device via USB. Marshmallow also introduces verified links that can be configured to open directly in a specific application without further user prompts. [7] [6] User data for marshmallow-targeted apps can be automatically archived to Google Drive over Wi-Fi. Each app receives up to 25 MB of storage, which is independent of your Google Drive storage quota. [25] Since Marshmallow, the Android Compatibility Definition Document contains new security orders for devices, mandating that those that are able to access encrypted data without affecting performance must enable secure boot and device encryption by default. [34] These terms include the part of the specification that must be met to be certified for the operating system[34] and be able to license Google Mobile Services software. [35] The mandatory device encryption requirement was originally intended to apply to Lollipop, but was delayed due to performance issues. [34] See also android version history References ^ Rakowski, Brian (October 5, 2015). Get ready for the sweet taste of Android 6.0 Marshmallow. Official Android blog. Google. Accessed March 6, 2017. ↑ android-6.0.1_181.. android.googlesource.com. Accessed October 3, 2017. ^ Hunter, Steve. Android Security Warning: One billion devices no longer receive updates. Zdnet. 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