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Android fragmentation chart

Thanks for your patience! We are working to improve the intuitions we provide to you about the Android ecosystem and the ways we are accelerating updates to Android devices, for example through Treble project, the Beta program of Android, security updates and more. For the most robust data to help manage your targeting application and understand the features of user devices, we recommend using the statistics application available to you in Play Console. This page provides information on the relative number of devices that share a certain feature, such as screen size and density. Each instantaneous of the data represents all the devices active during a 7-day period that expires on 31 July 2021. If you want to view the statistics only for devices on which users are running your application, you can use the Google Play Console. This can help you choose device profiles to optimize. Vulkan version This section provides data on the relative number of devices that support a particular version of Vulkan. Devices that are lacking in Vulkan support are represented by n. Note that support for a particular version of Vulkan also implies support for any lower version (for example, support for version 1.1 also implies support for 1.0.3). To declare which version of Vulkan the application requires, you need to create a Android.Hardware.vulkan.Version definition element. See Feature Vulkan_Hardware Version For more details on the hardware version. You can also use Android.Hardware.Vulkan.Level to declare a requested Vulkan functionality required. See Feature Vulkan_Hardware Level For more details on the functional level. Vulkan VersionDistribution none34.0% vulkan 1.0.319.0% vulkan 1.147.0% The data collected over a 7-day period that expires on 31 July 2021. OpenGL es version This section provides data about the relative number of devices that support A particular version of OpenGL eg. Note that support for a particular version of OpenGL ES also implies support for all lower versions (for example, support for version 2.0 also implies support for 1.1). To declare which version of OpenGL es the application requires, you should use the Android attribute: Glesversion of Element. It is also possible to use the element to declare GL compression formats that use your application. OpenGL ES VersionDistribution GL GL 3.011.44% 08/02/50% 16/03/56% GL GL 3.273.50% Data collected during a 7-day period ending July 31, 2021. The data type is specified using one of the following options. Note: Although values are defined precisely, their actual appearance may vary (sometimes it happens) from device to device. © This is because most of the devices are not calibrated, and some browsers do not support color profiles of output devices. The keywords are case-insensitive color identifiers that represent a specific color, such as red, blue, black, or lightseagreen. Although the names more or less describes their respective colors, they are essentially artificial, without a strict logic behind the names used. There are some caveats to consider when using keywords in color: HTML recognizes only the 16 keywords of basic color found in CSS1, using a specific algorithm to convert the unrecognized values (often completely different colors). The other color keywords to be used only in CSS and SVG. Unlike HTML, CSS will be fully Unknown keywords. The keywords of colors all represent creeping, plain colors, without transparency. Beyer Keywords It may be different from the corresponding color on X11 systems because manufacturers sometimes customized X11 colors to their specific hardware. Note: The list of accepted keywords has undergone many changes during the evolution of CSS: CSS Level Level It included only 16 basic colors, called the VGA color since © were taken from the set of viewable colors on VGA graphics cards. CSS level 2 has added the keyword orange. Although various colors not in the specific (mostly adapted from color X11) list have been borne by the first browser, it was not until SVG 1.0 and CSS level 3 colors that have been formally defined. They are called keywords extended colors, colors X11 or SVG colors. CSS Colors Level 4 has added the keyword RebeppoPuple to honor the web pioneer Eric Meyer. Specify Keyword RGB Hex Value Keyword Live Keyword Lise CSS level 1 black # 000000 Silver Gray # c0c0c0 # 808080 # 800000 White #FFFFFFFF Maroon Red # FF0000 Fuchsia purple # 800080 # 008000 # ff00ff lime green # 00FF00 blue olive # 000080 # 0000FF TEAL AQUA # 008080 # 2_ 00FFFF CSS Level 2 (revision 1) Orange # FFA500 CSS ffdc color Module Level 3 AliceBlue F0F8FF AntiqueWhite # # # 7FFFD4 Faebd7 Aquamarine Azure F0FFFF BEIGE # # # F5F5DC Bisque FFE4C4 BlanchedAlmond #FFEBCD blueviolet # 8A2BE2 Brown # A52A2A burlywood # deb887 cadetblue # 5f9ea0 Chartreuse # 7ffff00 chocolate # d2691e coral # f7f750 cornflowerblue # 6495ed cornsilk # fff8dc crimson # dc143c cyan (synonymous with water) # 00FFFF dark blue # 00008b darkcyan # 008b8b darkgoldenrod # b8860b darkgray # a9a9a9 dark green # 006400 darkgrey # a9a9a9 # darkkhaki bdb76b darkmagenta 8b008b darkolivegreen # # # 556b2f darkorange ff8c00 darkorchid # 9932cc dark # 8b0000 # darksalmon e9967a darksalmo n # 8fbc8f darkslateblue # 2f4f4f darkslategreygr 2F4F4F # # # 2f4f4f darkturquoise 00ced1 Darkviolet 9400d3 deeppink # # # ff1493 deepskyblue 00bfff dimgray dimgrey # 696969 # 696969 # Dodger Blue 1e90ff firebrick # b22222 # floralwhite fffaf0 forestgreen # 228b22 Gainsboro #dcdcdc ghostwhite # f8f8ff gold # FFD700 goldenrod # daa520 GreenYellow adff2f gray # # # 808080 honeydew f0fff0 hotpink ff69b4 indianred # # # 4b0082 cd5c5c indigo ivory # fffff0 khaki f0e68c lavender # # # e6e6fa lavenderblush fff0f5 Lawngreen # 7cfc00 lemon cream blue #fffacd addfe6 lightcoral # # f08080 lightcyan # e0ffff lightgoldenrodyellow # fafad2 lightgray # d3d3d3 light green # 90ee90 lightgrey # d3d3d3 pale pink # fb6c1 lightsalmon # ffa07a lightseagreen # 20b2aa Lightskyblue # 87cefa lightslategray # 778899 lightslategrey # 778899 lightsteelblue # b0c4de lightyellow # FFFFE0 limegreen # 32cd32 lingerie # faf0e6 magenta (synonymous with fuchsia) # # FF00FF mediumaquamarine 66cdaa mediumblue # 0000cd mediumorchid ba55d3 mediumpurple # # # 9370db Mediaseagreen 3CB371 Media MediaSlateBlue 7B68Ee Media PringingGreen # # 00fa9a mediumturquoise 48d1cc mediumvioletred Midnightblue # c71585 # 191970 # mintcream f5fffa Mistyrose # ffe4e1 moccasin # ffe4b5 navajowhite #ff8ead oldlace fdf5e6 olivedrab # # # ff4500 6b8e23 Orangered orchid # da70d6 palegoldenrod # eee8aa Palegreen # 98fb98 paleturquoise #afeeee palevioletred # db7093 # papayawhip ffefd5 peachpuff ffdab9 peru # # # ffc0cb cd853f pink plum # dda0dd Powderblue b0e0e6 rosybrown # # # bc8f8f royalblue 4169e1 saddlebrown salmon # 8b4513 # fa8072 # Sandybrown f4a460 seagreen # 2e8b57 shell # fff5ee Sienna a0522d skyblue # # # 87ceeb Slateblue 6a5acd Slategray slategrey # 708090 # 708090 # 00f7f snow #fffafa springgreen steelblue 4682b4 tan # # # d8bfd8 d2b48c thistle tomato # ff6347 turquoise # # purple 40e0d0 ee82ee f5deb3 whitesmoke wheat # # # f5f5f5 yellowgreen 9acd32 CSS Color Module Level 4 pressure rebeccapurple # 663399 The key word transparent is a completely transparent color. This makes the background behind the completely visible colored object. Technically, transparent is a shortcut for RGBA (0,0,0,0). Note: To prevent unexpected behavior, such as in a , the current specific CSS specifications that transparency must be calculated in the color space Alfa-alpha. However, be aware that older browsers can treat it as black with an alpha value of 0. Note: transparent was not a real color in the CSS 2 level (Revision 1). It was a special keyword that could be used instead of a normal value on two CSS properties: background and e. E 'was essentially added to allow developers to replace a solid color inherited. With the advent of alpha channels in CSS level 3 Colors, Transparent has been redefined as a true color. It can now be used anywhere a value of can be used. The keyword currentColor represents the value of the color of an element property. What allows you to use the color value on properties that do not receive default. If currentColor is used as the value of the color property, instead it takes its value from the value of inherited property color. currentColor example The color of this text is blue. This block is surrounded by a blue border. The RGB color model defines a specific color in the sRGB color space according to its red, green and blue. An optional alpha component represents the color transparency. RGB color syntax can be expressed either through hexadecimal (prefix #) and functional (rgb (), RGBA ()) notations. Note: As of CSS Colors Level 4, RGBA () is an alias for rgb (). In browsers that implement the level 4 standard, accepted the same parameters and behave the same way. hexadecimal notation: #RRGGBB [AA] R (red), G (green), B (blue), and A (alpha) are hexadecimal characters (0 to 9, AA F). A is optional. For example, equivalent to # ff0000 # ff0000ff. hexadecimal notation: #rgb [A] R (red), G (green), B (blue), and A (alpha) are hexadecimal characters (0 to 9, AA F). A is optional. The three-digit notation (#rgb) is a more short version of the six-digit form (#RRGGBB). For example, the # F09 is the same color as # ff0099. Similarly, the four-digit RGB notation (#RGBA) is a more short version of the eight-digit form (#RRGGBBAA). For example, # 0f38 is the same color as # 00ff3388. functional notation: rgb [a] (R, G, B [, A]) R (red), G (green) and B (blue) may be either know s, where the number 255 corresponds to the 100%. A (alpha) may be a number 0, or a , where the number 1 corresponds to 100% (total opacity). functional notation: rgb [a] (R G B [/ A]) CSS Colors Level 4 adds support for values separated by a space in the functional notation. The HSL color model defines a given color in the sRGB color space in accordance with the hue, saturation and lightness components. An optional alpha component represents the color transparency. Many designers are more intuitive HSL and RGB, as it allows hue, saturation and brightness of each be adjusted independently. HSL can also make it easier to create a set of corresponding colors (for example when you want multiple shades of a single color). However, using HSL to create color variations can produce amazing results, because it is not perceptually uniform. For example, both HSL (240 100% 50%) and HSL (60 100% 50%) have the same lightness, even if the first is very dark more than the latter. HSL color syntax are expressed through functional (HSL) and HSLA) notations (. Note: As of CSS Colors Level 4, HSLA () is an alias for HSL (). In browsers that implement the level 4 standard, accept the same parameters and behave the same way. functional notation: HSL [a] (H, S, L [, a]) H (hue) is a color of the circle given in degs, RADS, gradients, or laps in CSS Color Module pressure Level 4. When written as dimensionless , is interpreted in degrees, as specified in the CSS Color Module pressure Level 3. by definition, red = 0deg = 360deg, with the other colors distributed around the circle, so green = 120deg, blue = 240deg, etc. as , it wraps around implicitly such that = 240DEG, 480DEG = 120DEG, -1TURN = 1Clend, etc. S (Saturation) and L (brightness) are percentages. 100% saturation is completely saturated, while 0% is completely unsaturated (gray). 100% lightness is white, 0% lightness is black, and 50% lightness is a normal.Å e a (alpha) can be a between 0 and 1, or a , where the number 1 corresponds to 100% (total opacity). opacità): Notation: HSL [A] (H S L [/ A]) CSS Color Level 4 adds support for values separated by space in functional notation. In forced colors mode (detectable with the average forced queries-colors), most of the colors are limited in a user palette and the browser-defined. These system colors are exposed by the following words, which can be used to ensure that the rest of the integrated page with the limited palette. These values can also be used in other contexts, but are not widely supported by browsers. The keywords in the following list are defined by the CSS Color Module Level 4 specification. Note: Note that these keywords are insensitive homes, but are listed here with uppercase and tiny letters to improve readability. ActiveText Text Active Link Buttonface Color Controls Background Color Buttontext Close-up of Canvas Controls Closeup Application Content Background Or Documents Input Field Fieldtext Fields In Input Text Graytext Fields close-up for elements with disabilities (eg a disabled control) highlight background of selected elements color highlighttext closeup of selected elements linktext text of non-active, meshes not visited mark text background that has been specially marked (like from 'HTML marking element) Marktext Text that has been specially marked (such as from the HTML mark element) VisiteText Color text Visited links Obsolete system Keywords Keywords have been defined in previous versions of the Color Module CSS. Now they are deprecated. For use on public web pages. ActiveBorder edge of the active window. ActiveCaption Active Caption Window. It should be used with captiontext as a close-up color. Appworkspace color interface background multiple documents. Desktop background background. Buttonhighlight The color of the edge facing the light source for the 3-D elements displayed 3-D due to that layer of surrounding board. Buttonshadow The color of the edge away from the light source for the 3-D elements that appear 3-Due of that layer of surrounding board. CaptionText Text under the item, size box, and the arrow scroll box. It should be used with ActiveCaption background color. INACTIVEBORDER edge of the inactive window. INACTIVECTION Inactive window title. It should be used with the close-up color inactiveCapPtionText Color text color in an inactive title. It should be used with the color of inactivecaption background. Infobackground background color for tooltip controls. It should be used with the Infotext close-up color. InfoText Text color for tooltip controls. It should be used with the color of InfoBackground background. Background menu. It should be used with the MENUTEXT or -MOZ-MENBARText close-up color. MENUTEXT text in the menus. It should be used with the background color. Scroll bar Background color of scroll bars. Threeddarkshadow The darkest (generally external) color of the two boards away from the light source for the 3-D elements displayed 3-D Cause of two concentric layers on the surrounding board. Threedface the background color face for 3-D elements that appear 3-D Cause of two concentric layers of surrounding board. It should be used with the buttontext close-up color. Threedhighlight The color of the lighter (generally external) of the two edges in front of the light source for 3-D elements that appear 3-Due of two concentric layers of the two edges in front of the light source The 3-D elements that appear 3-Due of two concentric layers of surrounding board. ThreedShadow The color of the lighter (generally internal) of the two edges Distance from the light source for the 3-D elements that appear 3-D Cause of two concentric layers on the surrounding board. Background window. It should be used with the background color of the window. WindowFrame window frame. Windowtext text in the windows. It should be used with the background color of the window. -Moz-buttondefault the border border Which goes around the buttons that represent the default action for a dialog box. -Moz-ButtonHoverface The background color of a button that the mouse pointer is located above (which would be Threedface or Buttonface when the mouse pointer is not on it). It should be used with the first floor color -moz-buttonhovertext. -MOZ-ButtonHoverText The color of the text of a button that the mouse pointer is located above (which would be Buttontext when the mouse pointer is not on it). It should be used with the background color -Moz-Buttonhoverface. -MOZ-CELLHIGHLIGHT Background color for the selected item in a tree widget. It should be used with the first floor color -moz-cellhightext. See also -Moz-HTML-Cellhighlight. -MOZ-CELLHIGHLIGHTText Text color for a selected item in a tree. It should be used with the background color -moz-cellhighlight. See also -Moz-HTML-Cellhighlight Text. -Moz-comboble background color for combined boxes. It should be used with the first floor color -moz-comboBoxText. In versions prior to 1.9.2, the use -moz-field instead. -MOZ-ComboBoxText Text color for combined boxes. It should be used with the background color -Moz-ComboBox. In versions prior to 1.9.2, the use -moz-fieldtext instead. -Moz-dialog background color for dialog boxes. It should be used with the first floor color -moz-dialogtext. -MOZ-DIALOGTEXT Text color for dialog boxes. It should be used with the background color -moz-dialog. -Moz-dragtargetZone, -Moz-eventReerow Background color for rows with numbers in a tree. It should be used with the first floor color -moz-fieldtext. In versions prior to 1.9 gecko, use -moz-field. See also -Moz-HTML-CellHighlight Background color for the item highlighted in HTML s. It should be used with the top-floor color -moz-html-cellhighlightext. Before Gecko 1.9, the use -Moz-Cellhighlight. -MOZ-HTML-CELLHIGHTText Text color for highlighted elements in HTML s. It should be used with the background color -Moz-HTML-Cellhighlight. Before gecko 1.9, the use -moz-cellhighlightext. -MOZ-Mac-BarkestShadow, -Moz-Mac-AccentDarkshadow, -Moz-Mac-AccentDarkshadow, -MOZ-Mac-AccentlightThighlight, -Moz-Mac-AccentlightShadow, -Moz-Mac-CentreGularHighlight, -Moz-Mac-CentreGular Highlight, -Moz-mac-chrome-inactive for inactive and active Chrome browser. -MOZ-Mac-FocusRing, -MOZ-MAC-MENUselect, -MOZ-Mac-Menushadow, -MOZ-MAC-MENUTEXTSELECT, -MOZ-MenuHover background color for hovered menu items. Often similar to highlight. It should be used with the -moz-menuHovertext or -moz-MenBarHoverText close-up color. -MOZ-MenuHovertext Text color for hovered menu items. Often similar to HighlightText. It should be used with the background color -moz-menuhover. -Moz-MenBardText Color of text in menu bars. Often similar to Menutext. It should be used at the top of a menu background. -Moz-MenuBarHoverText of color for the text hovered menu bars. Often similar to -Moz-Menuhovertext. It should be used at the top -moz-menuhover background. -MOZ-NativeHYPERLINKTEXT Hypertext connection color default platform. -Moz-oddroerow background color for odd lines in a tree. It should be used with the first floor color -moz-fieldtext. In versions prior to 1.9 gecko, use -moz-field. See also -moz-eventrow. -MOZ-WIN-COMMUNICATIONSTEXT should be used for text in objects with appearance: -MOZ-Vittoria-Communication-Toolbox;. -Moz-Win-MediaText must be used for text in objects with appearance: -MOZ-Win-Media-Toolbox. -Moz-win-accentcolor Used for Windows Color Accent 10 custom access that is possible In the start menu, taskbar, title bars, etc. -moz-win-accentcolortext Used for access text color about Windows 10 custom color accent in the start menu, taskbar, title bars, The preference etc. User -Moz-ActiveHyperLinkText for the color of the text of active links. It should be used with the background color of the default document. The preference for the user-default-background-color -moz for the background color of the document. -Moz-default-color preference for the user for the color of the text. -Moz-HyperLinkText -Moz-HyperLinkText Preference for the color of the text of the links not visited. It should be used with the background color of the default document. -Moz-visitedHYPERLINKTEXT user preference for the color of the text of the links visited. It should be used with the background color of the default document. Color CSS 4 introduced LAB colors. LAB colors are specified through the laboratory functional notation (). They are not limited to a specific color space, and can represent the entire spectrum of the human vision. Color CSS 4 introduced LCH colors. LCH colors are specified by the LCH () functional notation (). They are not limited to a specific color space, and can represent the entire spectrum of the human vision. In fact, LCH is the polar form of laboratory. It is more human as a friendly laboratory, like its chromiiance and shades components specify the quality of the desired color, unlike mixing. It is similar to HSL in this way, even if it is much more perceptively uniform. Unlike HSL describing both HSL (60 100% 50%) HSL (240 100% 50%) and having the same HSL (240 100% 50%) and having the same lightness, ICL (and Lab) correctly attributes different lights: the first (yellow) has a L of 97.6 and the latter (blue) a L of 29.6. Therefore, LCH can be used to create palettes through totally different colors, with predictable results. Please note that the LCH tonnality is not the same as HSL Tonality and LCH Croma is not the same as HSL saturation, although they share some conceptual similarities. CSS Color 4 has introduced this notation. The colors specified through the color function () can specify a color in one of the predefined color spaces, as well as custom color spaces, defined through the @ color-profile rule. In animations and gradients, values are interpolated on each of their red, green and blue components. Each component is interpolated as a real number, floating point. Note that color interpolation takes place in the SrgBa alpha-Premoltiplicate color space to avoid unexpected gray colors to appear. In animations, the speed of interpolation is determined by time function.Some people have difficulty distinguishing colors. The WCAG 2.0 recommendation strongly recommends the use of color as the only means of transmitting a specific message, the action, or the result. See color and color contrast for more information. In this example we provide a and a text input. Entering a valid color at the entrance sits that the to adopt that color, which allows you to test our color values. HTML Insert a valid color value: Div CSS (Width: 100% ; Height: 200px; } This example shows the various ways in which a single color can be created with the various RGB color syntax. / * These syntax variations specify all the same color: completely opaque hot pink. * / / * Hexadecimal syntax * / # f09 f09 # # ff0099 / * functional syntax * / rgb (255,0153) rgb (255, 0, 153) rgb (255, 0, 153) rgb (100%, 0%, 60%) RGB (100%, 0%, 60%) RGB (100%, 0, 60%) / * Error! Do not mix numbers and percentages. * / Rgb (255 0 153) / * hexadecimal syntax with alpha value * / # f09f # ff09f09ff # f09ff # ff0099ff # ff0099ff # ff0099ff / * functional syntax with alpha value * / rgb (255, 0, 153, 1) rgb (255, 0, 0, 153, 100%) / * WhiteSpace Syntax * / RGB (255 0 153/1) RGB (255 0 153/100%) / * Functional syntax with floating value * / RGB (255, 0, 153.6, 1) RGB (2 , 55 E2, 0E0, 1.53E2, 1E2%) / * Hex Hex Syntax * / # 3A30 / * 0% opaque green * / # 3A3F / * full opaque green * / # 33AA3300 / * 0% opaque green * / # 33AA3380 / * 50% opaque green * / * functional syntax * / rgba (51, 170, 51, 1.1) / * 10% opaque green * / rgba (51, 170, 51, .4) / * 40% * matt green (51, 170, 51, .7) / * 70% * Opaque green / rgba (51, 170, 51, 1) / * full opaque green * / / * whitespace syntax * / rgba (51 170 51 / 0.4) / * 40% * Opaque green * / # 33AA3300 / * 0% opaque green * / * functional syntax with floats value * / rgba (51, 170, 51.6, 1) rgba (5.1 E1, 1.7E2, 5.1E1, 1E2%) / * These examples specify all the same color: a lavender. * / HSL (270.60%, 70%) HSL (270, 60%, 70%) HSL (270 60% 70% / .75Turn, 60%, 70%) / * These examples are all specify the same color: a lavender that is 15% opaque. * / HSL (270, 60%, 50%, .15) HSL (270, 60%, 50%, 15%) HSL (270 60% 50% / .15) HSL (270 60% 50% / 15%) Notation Description Live HSL (0, 100%, 50%) Red HSL (30, 100%, 50%) Orange HSL (60, 100%, 50%) Yellow HSL (90, 100%, 50%) Lime Green HSL (120, 100%, 50%) Green HSL (150, 100%, 50%) Blue-Green HSL (180, 100%, 50%) Sky Blue HSL (210, 100%, 50%) Blue HSL (270, 100%, 50%) Purple HSL (300, 100%, 50%) Magenta HSL (330, 100%, 50%) Pink HSL (360, 100%, 50%) Red Notation Description Live HSL (120, 100%, 0%) Black HSL (120, 100%, 20%) HSL (120, 100%, 40%) HSL (120, 100%, 60%) HSL (120, 100% , 80%) HSL (120, 100%, 100%) White notation Description Live HSL (120, 100%, 50%) Green HSL (120, 80%, 50%) HSL (120, 60%, 50%) HSL (120, 40%, 50%) HSL (120, 20%, 50%) HSL (120, 0%, 50%) Gray HSLA (240, 100%, 50%, .05) / * 5% opaque blue * / hsla (240, 100%, 50%, .4) / * 40% matt blue * / hsla (240, 100%, 50%, .7) / * 70% matt blue * / hsla (240, 100%, 50%, 1) / * FULL OPA Que Blue * / / / * White spaces syntax * / HSLA (240 100% 50 / 0.05) / * 5% opaque blue * / / * percentage value for alpha * / hsla (240 100% 50 / 5 %) / * 5% blue opaque * / BCD tables only charge in the browserse also