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As many of you know, installing an Android app is a simple, simple process - you open the Play Store, find the software you need, and press the large green Install button. However, Android apps also come in the form of manually installed packages, not via Google's app store. These packages have a .APK file extension, and their practical uses are numerous. For example, one might have offline backups of apps stored as APX. Even if the app in question is pulled from the Play Store (like what happened to Flappy Bird), it can still be installed from an APK file. APKs are also used when using apps on phones running forged Android versions as they don't come with the Play Store client. Think the Amazon Kindle Fire or the Nokia X phone. So, where do you get APK's from? While they can be downloaded from the Internet, the safest way to extract Android installation packages directly from an Android device. Keep in mind that the method described here only works for free applications! Paid apps are protected from withdrawal for obvious reasons. Apps that download additional data during installation (see image surveillance #5) can be unused if installed from an extracted APK. Apps that download extra files after they are installed must work well. With it out of the way, here's how you convert your own Android apps into APK installation files. On an Android device, open the Play Store and download the apps you've withdrawn. Download APK Extractor. It is a free and easy to use application. Open APK Extractor and tap any app you want to extract. Long-press to select multiple apps. The APK files will be stored in a folder on the device's storage. (ExtractApks by default.) That's pretty much it! The Withdrawal can now be copied to another Android smartphone or tablet and installed using a file manager such as Astro or ES File Explorer. SUBSCRIBE TO OUR NEWSLETTER! 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Microsoft's cost analysis showed that it would be more expensive to contact each individual licensee than it would be to simply release the app. Therefore, they posted it on their website, free to download. There are some issues with this version. First, it's the last DOS-based MS Word, so computers running Windows 98 or later will run it first in the built-in DOS emulator. Windows 7 PCs may not be able to run it at all without a downloaded DOS emulator such as DOSBox. Secondly, it's no longer a supported version, so it's hard to fix problems that can cause it and hard to find documentation for it. However, a quick search on Amazon or Barnes & Noble turns some old how-to books on this version. download.microsoft.com/download/word97win/Wd55\_be97/WIN98/EN-US/Wd55\_ben.exe You may not need to download a copy of MS Word at all. If you have MS Works Suite on your computer, the word processor is included an older version of MS Word. Due to compatibility problems with Windows ME and earlier, no version later than Word 2002 is ever included, but this version is likely enough for most people. If you're looking for a cheap or free word processor that's compatible with MS Word, or if you're just looking for a word processor in general, the open license Open Office is a great solution. This freeware product runs on most modern platforms with no problems, and it's mostly compatible with MS Word's format. Unless you plan to do some heavy graphics work, team combustion, or similarly high-end word processor job, Open Office's word processor Writes just fine for your work. If you've ever tried downloading an app for sideloading on your Android phone, then you know how confusing it can be. Often there are several versions of the same app designed for multiple device species - so how do you know which one is the right one? If you understand the various file versions when reading this, there's a good chance you're trying to download an app from APK Mirror, which is a legitimate hosting site for APK's that are available for free in the Play Store. This is an excellent option if the app you want is geo-restricted, not available to your device, or has an update that hasn't made it to your account yet. not. you may also need this information when you download things from XDA developers or other sources. RELATED: How to sideload apps on Android if that's where you find yourself, then trying to figure out the proper download for your phone could be a problem. You don't have to worry about this if the app you're just looking at has one version, but some apps have multiple versions available - for example, YouTube has 40 different variants. That's when you need to know which version is best for your phone. In general, the details are broken down into three primary categories: Architecture: This refers to the type of processor in your phone. Usually the options will be poor, arm64, x86, x86\_64, ARM and x86 are for 32-bit processors, while arm64 and x86\_64 are processors for 64-bit processors. We will explain in more detail below. Android version: This is the version of the Android OS running your device. Screen DPI: DPI stands for Dots Per Thumb - basically, it's the pixel density of your phone's screen. For example, a six-inch full HD screen (1920x1080) has a DPI of ~367. Bump up that resolution to 2880x1440, and the DPI increases to ~537. Technically, the correct terminology when referring to pixel density should be PPI, or Pixels Per Inch. But since APK Mirror (and others) refer to this as DPI, we'll stick to the relative terminology. ARM vs. x86 While Android version and DPI are quite simple, processor architecture is a different story entirely. I'll do my best to break it down here as simple as possible. ARM: It's a mobile processor architecture in the first place, and what the majority of phones are running now. Qualcomm's Snapdragon, Samsung's Exynos, and MediaTek's mobile chips are all examples of ARM processors. Most modern chips are 64-bit, or ARM64. x86: This is the architecture specification for Intel chips. As dominant as Intel is in the PC market, these chips are much less common in Android handsets. x86\_64 refer to 64-bit Intel chips. This information is especially important because x86 and ARM files do not cross- you must use the version designed for your phone's specific architecture. Similarly, if your phone manages a 32-bit processor, the 64-bit APK won't work. However, 64-bit processors are backwards compatible, so the 32-bit APK will work well on a 64-bit processor. How to find your device's correct information I know, I know, it's confusing. The good news is that there's an easy way to figure out all of your device's information with an app called Droid Hardware Info. This is a free app in the Play Store, and will essentially tell you everything you need to know about your phone. Go ahead and give it and install and fire it up. We'll show you where to find exactly what you're looking for. The first tab you're going to want to look at is the Device tab, which is what the app opens on by default. There are two important information here: DPI and Android OS version. To find the DPI, check out the software density software density under the Display section. For the Android version, check out the OS version under the Device section. It displays the version number explicitly. For architecture information, slide over to the System tab and check out the CPU Architecture and Instructions Sheets entry under the Processor tab. This one isn't quite as straightforward as the other, since it doesn't explicitly say arm64 or similar, so you'll have to read a little between the lines. First, if you see 64 in the architecture name, you can pretty much guarantee it's a 64-bit device. Easy enough. To find out if it's ARM or x86, you'll look at the InstructionsTle section - again, you're just looking for the basic information here, like the letters arm. On my Pixel 2 XL (the above screenshots), for example, it's pretty clear that this is an ARM64 device. However, the Nexus 5 isn't quite as clear - we can see that it's POOR, but it doesn't explicitly show it as a 32-bit processor. In this case, we can safely assume it's a 32-bit chip because it doesn't specify the 64-bit architecture. If we choose which file to download with it in mind, let's go back to our YouTube example above. We're going to look at the many versions of YouTube on APK Mirror and find exactly which download applies to my Pixel 2 XL. With the device information in hand, we know it runs a 64-bit ARM processor, has a DPI of 560, and runs Android 8.1. It's easy to match the processor type and Android version-arm64 and Android 5.0+. But there is no specific option for 560dpi. So, we have two main options to choose from: the highest available DPI - in this case, 480, or nodpi. In this case, I recommend going with the nodpi variant because it contains all the resources available to cover the spectrum of DPPs out there. So why not choose this one regardless? Because of the file size - since it contains resources to essentially work on any DPI, it's a much larger file. If you can find the one that fits your device's DPI perfectly, always go with it. Otherwise, you can also choose one that's slightly higher and be OK. However, in our test case, I'm not convinced that the 480 DPI version will look as good as the nodpi download, since the phone is 560 DPI. In that case, the larger file size is worth the trade review. Learning your device's ins and outs is pretty simple. And fortunately once you find out this information once you don't have to worry about it again until you get a new phone. Phone.

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