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However, if you need to move an app to a device without an Internet connection, or if you want to try it on a phone that is not officially supported, this can help. APK Downloader via Digital Inspiration Facebook targets users of entry-level Android devices with a new app that is now available in a handful of developing countries. The app is called Facebook Lite and is essentially a low-fi version of the full app known to hundreds of millions of users worldwide. Lite, which appears to be actually a packaging for a web application, is 262KB in size and it should work even on devices with very low processing power and slow 2G connections. As TechCrunch's Jon Russell notes, the app is based on Snaptu, an app Facebook acquired in 2011 that allows Facebook to run on some of the featured phones. The app is pretty basic in functionality and design, but all key components are present, including Messenger, Pages, Groups, and more. There is also a notification support, so users should be able to rely on it for the basic Facebook experience. Here's the play store description of the app: Quick to install - the app is less than 1 MBQuick at With data Designed for 2G networks and areas with limited network connectivitySte on my Mate 7, performance and responsiveness are clearly several notches below the full Facebook app, but this is to be expected from an app designed to work on basic devices. The app appears to have been quietly launched on January 20. Currently, Facebook Lite is available in Bangladesh, Nepal, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and Zimbabwe. These are all markets where connectivity is uneven at best, and where smartphone penetration is still low. Facebook seems to use these places as a test bed before deploying Facebook Lite in more areas. Update - Authorizations: Facebook has a clear interest in putting more users online, given how user acquisition has gone wild (or even turned negative) in most developed markets. Facebook Lite is just one of the initiatives mark Zuckerberg's company is pursuing in developing markets, with other examples being Internet.org (providing free Internet access in underserved areas) and Facebook Zero (sponsored access to Facebook). You can try Facebook Lite from the Play Store or by downloading the APK (Drive mirror) (checked for authenticity). Let us know what you think of this new app. Install an app from Google Play and, although the installer takes the form of an APK file, you never have the ability to download the file directly. Using the APK Downloader extension for Chrome, you can download any APK you need in order to have it as a backup. That doesn't mean you can wade into the store and start downloading all the high-end apps and games you've always had your eye on. This is not a tool for hacking, but it will allow you to download the APK for all free applications. Note: Using APK Downloader is against Google's terms of service because it involves accessing Google Play using means other than through the interface that is provided by Google. You can download a copy of the extension by paying for a visit to code Kiem. You'll need to click right on the link to the latest version of the expansion and select Save Target As. To install APK Downloader, click the menu button at the top right of Chrome and select Settings. click Extensions, and then drag the file .crx you downloaded from the extensions page - be sure to swipe to the center of the page so that the drop area 'Drop to install' appears. add and a new icon will appear on the far right of the address bar. Click on the Options link under the APK Downloader entry on the Extensions page and you will be asked to provide your email ID, password and device. Enter the email address and password associated with your Google Play account. The extension page provides details on why this information is needed. When it comes to your Android device id, there are a couple of options at your disposal. If if Using a phone, dial your dialer and call \*#8255\*. Scroll through the data displayed and under the JID entry that lists your email address, you'll find your device ID in hexadecimal format. We are interested in the 16 characters that appear after android- If you have a tablet - although you can also do it with a phone - you should download Device ID from Google Play. This gives you the same information. Enter all these details in the Options for APK Downloader page and click Connection. Now you can head to Google Play and start browsing through the available titles. When you find something you want to download, open its page and click the APK Downloader icon on the right side of the address bar and save the APK as you would for any other download. If you're having trouble downloading APIs, go back and check that your device ID has been entered correctly - be wrong and you'll only see download errors. If you've ever tried to download an app for sideloading on your Android phone, then you know how confusing it can be. Often there are several versions of the same application designed for various device specifications, so how do you know which one is right? Understand different file versions If you're reading this, chances are you're trying to download an app from APK Mirror, which is a legitimate hosting site for APIs that are available for free in the Play Store. This is a great option if the app you want is geo-restricted, not available for your device, or has an update that hasn't yet made it to your account. Although you may also need this information when downloading things from XDA developers or other sources. RELATED: How to sideload apps on Android If that's where you are, then trying to figure out the proper download for your phone can be a problem. You won't have to worry about it if the app you're looking at has only one version, but some apps have multiple versions available, for example, YouTube has 40 different variants. That's when you'll need to know which version is best for your phone. In general, the details are divided into three main categories: Architecture: This is to refer to the type of processor in your phone. Usually, the options will be arm, arm64, x86, and x86\_64. ARM and x86 are for 32-bit processors, while arm64 and x86\_64 are for 64-bit processors. We'll tell you more detail below. Android version: This is the Android OS version of your device is running. DPI screen: DPI means Points per inch, which is essentially the pixel density of your phone's screen. For example, a six-inch FULL HD display (1920x1080) has a DPI of \$367. Bump this resolution up to 2880x1440, and the DPI increases to 537 pounds. Technically, the correct terminology when it comes to pixel density must be PPI, PPI, Pixels per inch. But since APK Mirror (and others) refers to this as DPI, we'll stick to the relative terminology. ARM vs x86 While the Android and DPI versions are pretty simple, the processor architecture is a different story altogether. I will do my best to break it down as simply as possible here. ARM: This is a mobile processor architecture first and foremost, and what the majority of phones are running now. Qualcomm Snapdragon, Samsung's Exynos and MediaTek mobile chips are all examples of ARM processors. Most modern chips are 64 bits, or ARM64. x86: This is the architecture specification for Intel chips. As dominant as Intel is in the computer market, these chips are much less common in Android handsets. x86\_64 refers to 64-bit Intel chips. This information is particularly important because the x86 and ARM files are not cross-compatible: you need to use the version designed for your phone's specific architecture. Similarly, if your phone is running a 32-bit processor, the 64-bit APK won't work. 64-bit processors, however, are compatible backwards, so the 32-bit APK will work fine on a 64-bit processor. How to find the correct information of your device. I know, I know, it's confusing. The good news is that there is an easy way to find all the information from your device with an app called Droid Hardware Info. This is a free app in the Play Store, and will basically tell you everything you need to know about your phone. Go ahead and give it and install it and pull 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 Peripheral tab, which is what the app opens by default. There are two key elements of the information here: DPI and Android OS version. To find the DPI, look at the software density input under the View section. For the Android version, look at the OS version under the Peripheral section. This explicitly shows the release number. For more information about architecture, swipe to the System tab and see the CPU Architecture and Instruction Sets entries under the Processor tab. This one is not quite as straightforward as the others as it doesn't explicitly say arm64 or similar, so you'll have to read between the lines a bit. First of all, if you see 64 in the name of the architecture, you can pretty much guarantee that it is a 64-bit camera. It's pretty easy. To find out if it's ARM or x86, you'll look at the Instruction Set section — again, you'll simply basic information here, such as the letters arms. On my Pixel 2 XL (the screenshots above), for example, it's pretty clear that it's an ARM64 camera. The Nexus 5, however, is not quite as clear, we can see that it's ARM, but it doesn't explicitly show it as a 32-bit processor. In this case, we can safely assume that it is a 32-bit chip because it does not specify the 64-bit architecture. Choosing File to download With this in mind, let's go back to our YouTube example above. We'll look at the many versions of YouTube on APK Mirror and find out exactly what download applies to my Pixel 2 XL. With the device information in hand, we know it's running a 64-bit ARM processor, has a 560 DPI, and runs Android 8.1. It's easy to match the type of processor with the Android version — arm64 and Android 5.0. But there is no specific option for 560dpi. Thus, we have two main options to choose from: the highest DPI available, 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 DPI range out there. So why not choose this one independently? Because of the size of the file, since it contains resources to work essentially on any DPI, it is a much larger file. If you can find one that fits perfectly with your device's DPI, always go with that. Alternatively, you can also choose the one that is slightly higher and be OK. In our test case, however, I'm not convinced that the 480 DPI version will look as good as the nodpi download since the phone is 560 DPI. In this case, the larger size of the file is worth the trade-off. Learning the ins and outs of your device is pretty simple. And luckily, once you understand this info once you shouldn't have to worry about it again until you get a new phone. Phone.

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