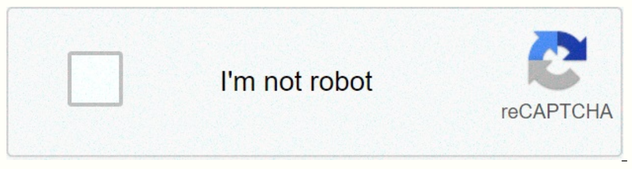

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Android: Google Play blocks some apps installed on your Android device, whether not compatible with your phone or locking the area. APK Downloader Extension ignores those restrictions and is easier than side loading. This extension works with any Android browser. When you come across a restricted app, open it in the browser on your phone or tablet. Go to the Share menu, select THE APK downloader extension, and on the next screen, tap the Download button. That's it, the app will be downloaded to your phone. Apk Downloader Extension requires Google Play Services to work; if you don't have that installed, you'll need to sign in with your Google Framework ID. The app's settings also have the option to automatically install any content you download. APK Downloader Extension doesn't work with paid apps, it will only download free apps. 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However, if you need to move the app to a device that doesn't have an internet connection or wants to try it out on a phone that isn't officially supported, this might help. APK Downloader | through Digital Inspiration Facebook is targeting users of entry-level Android devices with a new app now available in some developing countries. The app is called Facebook Lite and is basically a low-fi version of the full app known to hundreds of millions of users worldwide. Lite, which seems to actually be an wrapper for a web application, is only 262KB in size and it will work even on devices with very low processing power and slow 2G connectivity. As TechCrunch's Jon Russell noted, the app is based on Snaptu, an app that Facebook bought in 2011, allowing Facebook to run on some feature phones. This application is quite basic in terms of functionality and design, but all the main components are present, including Messenger, Pages, Groups, and more. There is also notification support, so users will be able to rely on it for the core Facebook experience. Here's the app's Play Store description: Quick to install — app more than 1 MBQuick to load Efficiently with data Redesign for 2G networks and areas with limited network connectivityFrom the testing of applications on my Mate 7, performance and responsiveability are clearly some grooves underneath the full Facebook application, but that is to be expected from an application designed to run 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 spotty, at best, and where smartphone penetration remains low. Facebook appears to be using these locales as test beds before deploying Facebook Lite to more regions. Update - Permissions: Facebook has a clear interest in attracting more users online, due to the diminishing (or even negative) way of attracting users 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 (which brings free Internet access to under-served areas) and Facebook Zero (sponsored access to Facebook). You can try Facebook Lite from the Play Store or by downloading the APK (Drive Pageer) (authenticity checked). Let us know what you think of this new app. Install the app from Google Play, and while the installer is an APK file, you'll never get a chance to download it directly. Using the APK Downloader extension for Chrome, you can download any APK you need so you have it as a backup. This doesn't mean you can wade into the store and start downloading all the premium apps and games you've always had your eye on. This is not a tool for piracy, but it will allow you to download APK for any free application. Note: Using APK Downloader is a violation of google's Terms of Service as it relates to accessing Google Play using 'other than the interface provided by Google'. You can download a copy of the extension by paying a visit to the Kiem Code. You'll need to right-click the link to the latest version of the extension and select Save goal as. To install the Downloader APK, click the menu button in the upper-right of Chrome and select Install, click Extensions, and then drag the .crx file you downloaded to the extensions page - making sure you drag to the middle of the page for the 'Drop to Install' drop zone to appear. Click Add, and the new icon appears on the far right side of the address bar. Click the Options link under APK Downloader on the Extensions page, and you'll be asked to provide your email, password, and device ID. Enter your email address and associated with your Google Play account. The extension's page provides details on why this information is needed. When it comes to your Android device ID, there are a few available to you. If you're using a phone, call the dialer and call *#*#8255#*#*. Scroll down through the data displayed, and under JID that lists your email address, you'll find your device ID in hedthing format. We're interested in the 16 characters that appear after 'android-' If you have a tablet - although you can also do this with your phone - you should download the device ID from Google Play. This gives you the same information. Enter all of these details in the Options page for the APK Downloader and click Sign in. You can now switch to Google Play and start browsing through the available headlines. When you find something you want to download, open its page and click the APK Downloader icon on the right-hand side of the address bar and save the APK as you want to download it. If you're having trouble downloading the APK, go back and check carefully if your device ID was entered correctly - wrong and you'll see nothing but download errors. If you've ever tried downloading an app to download extras on your Android phone, then you know how confusing it can be. Often there are several versions of the same app designed for different device specifications —so how do you know which version is the right one? Understand different versions of files If you're reading this, it's likely that you're trying to download the app from APK Mirror, a legitimate hosting site for APKs available for free in the Play Store. This is a great option if the app you want is geographically restricted, isn't available for your device, or has an update that hasn't been transferred to your account yet. While you may also need this information when downloading content 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 right download for your phone can be a hassle. You won't have to worry about this if the app you're viewing has only one version, but some apps have multiple versions—for example, YouTube has 40 different variations. This is when you need to know which version is best for your phone. In general, the details are divided into three main categories: Architecture: This is to mention the type of processor in your phone. Typically, the options will be arms, arm64, x86 and x86_64. ARM and x86 are for 32-bit processors, while arm64 and x86_64 for 64-bit processors. We will explain in more detail below. Android version: This is the Android OS version that your device is running. Screen DPI: DPI stands for Dots Per Inch—it's basically the density of your phone's screen. For example, a 6-inch full HD display (1920×1080) has a DPI ~367. Bump that resolution up to 2880×1440, and DPI increased to ~ 537. Technically, terminology when it comes to density should be PPI, or Pixels Per Inch. But since APK Mirror (and others) refer to this as DPI, we will stick with relative terms. ARM vs. x86 While the Android and DPI versions are quite simple, the processor architecture is a completely different story. I will do my best to break it as simple as possible here. ARM: This is a mobile processor architecture first and fore importantly, and what the majority of phones run 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 architectural specification for Intel chips. As dominant as Intel is in the computer market, these chips are less common in Android handsets. x86_64 refers to the 64-bit Intel chip. This information is especially important because x86 and ARM files are not cross-compatible—you must use a version designed for your phone's specific architecture. Similarly, if your phone is running a 32-bit processor, a 64-bit APK won't work. However, the 64-bit processor is backward compatible, so the 32-bit APK will work well on a 64-bit processor. How to find the correct information of your device I know, I know, that is confusing. The good news is that there is an easy way to get to know all your device's information with an app called Droid Hardware Information. This is a free app in the Play Store and will tell you basically everything you need to know about your phone. Go ahead and give it and install and shoot it up. We'll show you where to find exactly what you're looking for. The first tab you'll want to see is the Devices tab, which is what the app opens by default. There are two main parts of the information here: the DPI and the Android OS version. To find the DPI, see Software Density in display. For the Android version, see the os version in the Devices section. This explicitly displays the version number. For architectural information, swipe through the System tab and view the CPU Architecture and Guidance Set entries below the Processors tab. This isn't quite as striaghtforward as others because it doesn't explicitly say arm64 or the like, so you'll have to read between the lines a bit. First of all, 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 see the Guide section —again, you're just looking for basic information here, like arm letters. For example, on the Pixel 2 XL (screenshot above), it's obviously an ARM64 device. The Nexus 5, however, is not entirely clear— we can see that it is ARM, but it does not clearly display it as a 32-bit processor. In this case, we can safely assume it is a 32-bit chip it does not specify Architecture. Select File to download with that in mind, go back to our youtube example above. We'll look at many versions of YouTube on the APK Mirror and find out exactly which download applies to my Pixel 2 XL. With device information in hand, we know it is running a 64-bit ARM processor, has a DPI of 560 and is running Android 8.1. It's easy to fit the type of processor 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 using the nodpi variant, because it contains all the resources available to cover the colors of the DPI out there. So why not choose one regardless? Because of the file size — because it contains resources to function basically any DPI, it's a much larger file. If you can find your device's DPI perfectly, always come with it. Otherwise, you can also choose one that is slightly higher and be OK. In our test case, however, I do not believe that the 480 DPI version will look as good as the nodpi load since the phone is 560 DPI. In that case, the larger file size is worth balancing. Learning the features inside and out of your device is pretty simple. And fortunately once you find out this information once you don't need to worry about it again until you get a new phone. Phone.