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The reason: It needs a fix due to the Y2K issue, and it is simpler and cheaper to distribute the free fixed version to everyone than to contact each individual user with a way to download and register the program. For those who need MS Word for a particular project, there are other solutions as well. Most online offers for free Microsoft Word programs are illegal or misleading. Microsoft is very careful in protecting the ownership of its products. However, one version of Word was released for free in 1999: Word 5.5. This version has a serious Y2K problem which, without repair, undermines any documents made on it before 2000. Microsoft's cost analysis shows that it would be more expensive to contact each individual licensee than simply releasing a program. So they post it on their site, free to download. There are some problems with this version. First, this is the last DOS-based MS Word, so computers running Windows 98 or later will only run it on the built-in DOS emulator. Windows 7 computers may not be able to run them at all without downloaded DOS emulators such as DOSBox. Second, it is no longer a supported version, making it difficult to resolve any issues it may cause and difficult to find documentation for it. Quick search on Amazon or Barnes & Noble did appear some old-way books on this version, however. [download.microsoft.com/download/word97/win/Wd55\\_be/97/WIN98/EN-US/Wd55\\_ben.exe](http://download.microsoft.com/download/word97/win/Wd55_be/97/WIN98/EN-US/Wd55_ben.exe) may not need to download a copy of MS Word at all. If you have the MS Works Suite on your computer, the included word processor is an earlier version of MS Word. Due to compatibility issues with Windows ME and earlier, no newer version of Word 2002 was ever included, but this version may be sufficient for 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, generally, Open Office open licenses are a good solution. This freeware product runs on most modern platforms without any problems, and is mostly compatible with ms word format. Unless you plan to do some heavy graphics work, team editing, or similar high-end word processing work, the Open Office Write word processor should work well for you. Android: Google Play blocks some apps from being installed on your Android device, whether it's for phone mismatch or region locking. The APK Downloader extension bypasses these restrictions, and is easier than side loading. This extension works with any Android browser. When you find a limited app, open it in a browser on your phone or tablet. Go to the Share menu, select APK Downloader Extensions, and on the next screen, tap the Get button. That's it, the app will be downloaded to your phone. The APK Downloader extension requires Google Play Services to work; if you don't have the installation, you'll need to sign in with your Google Framework ID. The app's settings also have the option to automatically install anything you download. The APK Downloader extension does not work with paid apps, it will only download free apps. This is easier than loading an app, and since it comes from the Play Store, you don't have to worry about the security risks involved with third-party APKs. Downloader Extension APK (Free) | Google Play Store via XDA Developers Forum If you've ever tried downloading an app for sideloading on your Android phone, then you know how confusing it is. There are often multiple versions of the same app designed for different device specifications — so how do you know which one is right? Understanding Different File Versions If you're reading this, there's a good chance you'll try to download the app from APK Mirror, which is a legitimate hosting site for APKs available for free on the Play Store. This is an excellent option if the app you want is geographically restricted, unavailable to your device, or has an update that hasn't made it to your account. Although you may also need this information when downloading items 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 don't have to worry about this if the app you're viewing has only one version, but some apps have multiple versions available—for example, YouTube has 40 different variants. This is when you should know what version is best for your phone. Generally, the details are broken down into three main categories: Architecture: It refers to processor on your phone. Typically, the options are arm, 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 Android version: This is the version of the Android OS that your device is running. Screen DPI: DPI stands for Dots Per Inch—it's basically the pixel density of your phone's screen. For example, a six-inch full HD display (1920×1080) has ~367 DPI. Bump that resolution up to 2880×1440, and DPI rises 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 will stick with relative terminology. ARM vs. x86 While the Android and DPI versions are pretty easy, the processor architecture is another story altogether. I'll do my best to break it down as often as I can here. This is the first and foremost mobile processor architecture, and what most phones are running now. Qualcomm Snapdragon, Samsung Exynos, and MediaTek phone chips are 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 much less frequent in Android handsets. x86\_64 refers to a 64-bit Intel chip. This information is especially important because x86 and ARM files aren't cross-compatible—you'll need to use a 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. However, 64-bit processors are compatible with reverse, so a 32-bit APK will work well on 64-bit processors. How to Find The Right Information on Your Device That I know, I know, it's confusing. The good news is that there is an easy way to find out all your device information with an app called Droid Hardware Info. It's a free app on the Play Store, and will basically tell you everything you need to know about your phone. Go ahead and give it up and install it and fire it. We'll show you where to find exactly what you're looking for. The first tab you want to see is the Devices tab, which is what apps open by default. There are two pieces of info key here: DPI version and Android OS. To find DPI, see the Software Density entry under the Display section. For the Android version, see the OS version in the Devices section. It explicitly displays the version number. For architecture info, swipe to the System tab and see the Architecture and CPU Instruction Set entries under the Processors tab. This one isn't quite as straightforward as the other because it doesn't explicitly say arm64 or similar, so you have to read between the lines a bit. First, if you look at the 64 in the architectural name, you can pretty much guarantee it's a 64-bit device. It's pretty easy. To find out if it's ARM or x86, you'll see Instruction Set—again, you only need to for basic info here, like arm letters. On my Pixel 2 XL (screenshot above), for example, it's pretty clear that it's an ARM64 device. The Nexus 5, however, isn't clear enough — 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 it is a 32-bit chip because it does not specify a 64-bit architecture. Choose which Files to Download By remembering that, let's go back to our YouTube example above. We'll look at the many YouTube versions in APK Mirror and find out exactly which downloads apply to my Pixel 2 XL. With device info in hand, we know it's running a 64-bit ARM processor, has a 560 DPI, and is running Android 8.1. It's easy to match processor type and Android version — arm64 and Android 5.0+. But there is no specific option for the 560dpi. So, 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, as it contains all the resources available to cover the DPI gamut out there. So why not choose this one regardless? Because of the file size —because it contains resources to work with basically any DPI, this is a much larger file. If you can find one that fits your device's DPI perfectly, always do it. Otherwise, you can also choose one that is slightly taller and fine. However, in our test case, I'm not sure that the DPI 480 version will look as good as the nodpi download because the phone is 560 DPI. In this case, the larger file size is worth the tradeoff. Learning how to get your device out is pretty simple. And luckily once you know this info once you don't have to worry anymore until you get a new phone. Phone.

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