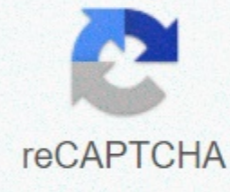




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## Apk obb downloads

Android: Google Play blocks some apps from being installed on your Android device, whether it's phone incompatibility or region lockup. The APK Downloader Extension circumvents these limitations, and is easier than side loading. This extension works with all Android browsers. When you encounter a restricted app, you open it in a web browser on your phone or tablet. Go to the Share menu, select THE APK Downloader Extension, and at the next screen, press the Get 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 it installed, you'll need to sign in with your Google Framework ID. The app's settings also have an option to automatically install everything you download. APK Downloader Extension does not work with paid apps, it will only download free apps. 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You will need to right-click the link the latest version of the add-in and select Save Target As. To install the APK Downloader, click the menu button to right of Chrome and select Settings, click Extensions and then drag the .crx file you've downloaded to the extensions page - make sure you drag to the center of the page so the 'Drop to install' drop zone appears. Click Add and a new icon appears on the far right of the address bar. On the Add-ons page, click the Options link under the APK Downloader entry and you will be asked to enter your email, password, and device ID. Enter the email address and password associated with your Google Play account. The extension's page contains details of why this information is needed. When it comes to your Android Device ID, there are a couple of options available to you. If you're using a phone, call the caller and call \*##8255##\*. Scroll down through the data displayed and under the JID record 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 this with a phone – you should download Device ID from Google Play. This gives you the same information. In the APK Downloader Options page, type all these details, and then click Sign in. Now you can switch to Google Play and start browsing through the available titles. When you find something you would like to download, open up its page and click on the APK Downloader icon on the right side of the address bar and save the APK as you would any other download. If you're having trouble downloading APCs, go back and double-check that your Device ID has been entered correctly — get it wrong and you'll see nothing but 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 multiple versions of the same app designed for different device specifications—so how do you know which one is the right one? Understand the different file versions If you're reading this, there's a good chance you'll try to download an app from APK Mirror, which is a legitimate host site for APKfiles that are available for free in the Play Store. This is a great option if the app you want is provideunlimited, not available for your device, or has an update that hasn't yet made it to your account. Though you may also need this information when downloading stuff from XDA developers or other sources. RELATED: How sideload apps on Android If that's where you are, 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 watching has only one version, but some of the apps have multiple versions available — for example, YouTube has 40 different variations. That's when you need to know which version is best for your phone. In general, the details are broken into three primary categories: Architecture: This is to refer to the type of processor in the 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 explain in more detail below. Android Version: This is the version of the Android OS device running. Screen DPI: DPI stands for Dots Per Inch—basically this is the pixel density on the phone screen. For example, a six-inch full HD display (1920×1080) has a DPI of ~367. Bump that resolution up to 2880×1440, and dpi raises 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 stick to the relative terminology. ARM vs x86 While the Android version and DPI are pretty straightforward, processor architecture is a different story altogether. I'll do my best to break it down as easily as possible here. ARM: This is a mobile processor architecture first and foremost, and what the majority of phones are running now. Qualcomm's Snapdragon, Samsung's Exynos and MediaTek 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 computer market, these chips are much less common in Android phones. x86\_64 refers to 64-bit Intel chips. This information is especially important because x86 and ARM files are not cross-compatible — you must use the version intended for your phone's specific architecture. If your phone is running a 32-bit processor, it won't work the same way, if your phone is running a 32-bit processor. However, 64-bit processors are backward compatible, so the 32-bit APK will work fine 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 is an easy way to find out all your device's information with an app called Droid Hardware Info. This is a free app in the Play Store, and will tell you essentially 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'll want to look at is the Device tab, which is what the app opens on by default. There are two important pieces of info here: DPI and Android OS version. To find DPI, look at the Software Density entry. For the Android version, look at the OS version under the Device section. This will explicitly display the version number. For architecture info, slide over to the System tab and check out the CPU Architecture and How-to Sets under the Processor tab. This one isn't quite as straightforward as the others because it's not says arm64 or or or so you have to read between the lines a bit. First of all, if you see 64 in the name of architecture, you can pretty much guarantee it's a 64-bit drive. Easy enough. To figure out if it's ARM or x86, you should look at the instructional section—again, you're just looking for the basic info here, like the letters arm. On my Pixel 2 XL (above screenshots), for example, it's pretty clear it's an ARM64 drive. The Nexus 5, however, isn't quite as clear—we can see 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. Choose which file to download With that 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 exactly which download applies to my Pixel 2 XL. With the device info 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, as it contains all the resources available to cover the spectrum of DPIs out there. So why not choose this one regardless? Because of the file size—because it contains resources to work on essentially any DPI, it's a much larger file. If you can find the one that matches the device's DPI perfectly, always go with it. Otherwise, you can also choose 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 because the phone is 560 DPI. In this case, the larger file size is worth the trade-off. Learning the device's ins and outs is pretty simple. And luckily when you figure this info out when you shouldn't have to worry about it again until you get a new phone. Phone.

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