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Microsoft is very careful about protecting its ownership of products. However, one version of Word was released for free in 1999: Word 5.5. This version had a serious problem in 2000, which unremended every document created on it before 2000. Microsoft's cost analysis has shown that contacting each individual licensee will be more expensive than just releasing the program. So they posted it on their website, free to download. There are some problems with this version. First, it's the latest DOS-based MS Word, so computers running Windows 98 or later will only run it in the built-in DOS emulator. Windows 7 computers may not be able to run it at all without a downloaded DOS emulator like DOSBox. Secondly, it is no longer a supported version, so it is difficult to solve the problems that it can cause, and it is difficult to find documentation for it. A quick search on Amazon or Barnes Noble does turn some old-like to books on this version, however. download.microsoft.com/download/word97win/Wd55_be/97/WIN98/EN-US/Wd55_ben.exe You may not have to download a copy of MS Word at all. If you have MS Works Suite on your computer including the word processor is an older version of MS Word. Due to compatibility issues with Windows ME before, no version later than Word 2002 was ever included, but this version is probably enough for most people. Whether 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, an open Open Office license is a good solution. This free product works on most modern platforms without problems, and it's basically compatible with the MS Word format. If you don't plan on doing some heavy graphic Editing commands or similarly high-end word processor, Open Office's word CPU Write should work just fine for you. 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We are interested in the 16 characters that appear after Android- If you have a tablet - although you can also do so with your phone - you have to download Id device from Google Play. This gives you the same information. Enter all this information on the Options page for APK Downloader and click Login. Now you can go to Google Play and start viewing the available titles. When you find something you would like to download, open your page and click the APK Downloader icon on the right side of the address strip and save the APK like you would any other download. If you're having trouble downloading APKs, go back and double check that your device ID has been entered correctly - get it wrong and you won't see anything but download bugs. If you've ever tried to download a side download app on your Android phone, then you know how confusing it can be. There are often multiple versions of the same app device specifications, so how do you know which one is correct? Understanding different versions of files If you're reading this, there's a good chance tries to download the app from APK Mirror, which is a legitimate hosting site for APKs that are available for free in the Play Store. This is a great option if the app you want is geo-limited, is 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: As Sideload Apps on Android If this is where you find yourself, then trying to figure out the proper download for your phone can be a hassle. You don't have to worry about this if the app you're watching is just one version, but some of the apps have multiple versions available- for example, YouTube has 40 different options. This is when you need to know which version is best for your phone. Typically, the parts are divided into three main categories: Architecture: This means the type of processor in the phone. Typically, the options will be hand, arm64, x86, and x86_64. ARM and x86 for 32-bit processors, while arm64 and x86_64 for 64-bit processors. We will explain in more detail below. Android Version: This version of Android IS your device works. DPI screen: DPI means points per inch - basically it's the pixel density of the phone's screen. For example, the six-inch full HD screen (1920x1080) has a DPI of 367 pounds. Bump that permit to 2880x1440, and DPI raises up to 537 pounds. Technically correct terminology when referring to pixel density should be PPIs, or pixels per inch. But since APK Mirror (and others) refers to this as DPI, we will stick to relative terminology. ARM vs. x86 While the Android and DPI version is pretty simple, the processor architecture is a different story. I'll do my best to break it down as easily as possible here. ARM: This is the architecture of the mobile processor first, and what most phones run now. qualcomm's Snapdragon, Samsung Exynos and MediaTek mobile chips are examples of ARM processors. Most modern chips are 64-bit, or ARM64. x86: This is the specification of Intel's chip architecture. As dominant as Intel is in the computer market, these chips are much less common in Android phones. x86_64 refers to Intel's 64-bit chips. This information is especially important because x86 and ARM files are not cross compatible- you have to use a version designed for a specific phone architecture. Similarly, if your phone runs a 32-bit processor, the 64-bit APK won't work. The 64-bit processors, however, are compatible back, so the 32-bit APK will work well on the 64-bit processor. How to find the correct information of your device I know, I know, it is confusing. The good news is that there is an easy way to find out all your information with an app called Droid Equipment Information. Information. It's 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 ignite it. We'll show you exactly where to find what you're looking for. The first tab you'll want to look at is the Device tab, which is what the app opens by default. There are two key pieces of information here: DPI and Android OS. To find DPI, look at the software density record under the Display section. For the Android version, look at the OS version in the Device section. This clearly shows the version number. For information about the architecture go to the System Tab and check out the CPU Architecture and Instruction sets the entries under the processor tab. This one isn't quite as straightforward as the other since it doesn't exactly say arm64 or similar, so you have to read between the lines a bit. First, if you see 64 in the architecture name, you can pretty much guarantee that it's a 64-bit device. Simple enough. To find out if it's AN ARM or x86, you take a look at the Instruction section set-up again, you're just looking for basic information here like hand letters. On my

Pixel 2 XL (above screenshots), for example, it's pretty clear that it's an ARM64 device. The Nexus 5, however, isn't quite so clear, we see it's an 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 indicate a 64-bit architecture. By choosing which file to download with this in mind, let's go back to our example of YouTube above. We're going to look at many versions of YouTube on APK Mirror and find exactly what the download applies to my Pixel 2 XL. With device info in hand, we know that the 64-bit ARM processor runs, has a DPI 560, and runs Android 8.1. It's easy to match the processor type and Android-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 available DPI - in this case, 480, or nodpi. In this case, I recommend going with the nodpi option because it contains all the resources available to cover the gamut of DPIs out there. So why not choose this regardless? Because of the size of the file, since it contains resources to work essentially any DPI, it is much larger than the file. If you can find one that perfectly fits your device's DPI, always go with that. Otherwise, you can also choose one that is a little higher and be ok. In our test case, however, I'm not sure that the 480 DPI version will look as good as the kippy download since the phone is a 560 DPI. In this case, a larger file size is worth a compromise. Exploring all and outs of your device is pretty simple. And fortunately, once you understand this Don't have to worry about it again until you get a new phone. Phone.

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