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However, if you need to move an app to a device without an internet connection, or want to try it on a phone that is not officially supported, this can help. APK Downloader | via Digital Inspiration Facebook is targeting users of incoming Android devices with a new app that is now available in a handful of 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 be actually a wrapper for a web application, is only 262KB in size and 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 that Facebook has acquired 2011, which allows Facebook to run on some feature phones. The app is quite basic in functionality and design, but all key components are present, including Messenger, Pages, Groups and more. Notification is also supported, so users should be able to trust it for the main Facebook experience. Here's the app Play Store description:Quick to install — the app is less than 1 MBQuick for With dataDesigned for 2G networks and areas with limited network connectivityFrom testing the application on my Mate 7, performance and responsiveness are clearly several notches below the full Facebook app, but this is to be expected from an application designed to run on basic devices. The app appears to have been released silently on January 20. For now, Facebook Lite is available in Bangladesh, Nepal, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and Zimbabwe. These are all markets where connectivity is irregular at best, and where smartphone penetration is still low. Facebook seems to be using these locations as a test bed before launching Facebook Lite to more regions. Update – Permissions: Facebook has a clear interest in getting more users online, given how user acquisition has decreased (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 (bringing free Internet access to 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) (verified for authenticity). Let us know what you think of this new app. Install an application on Google Play and while the installer takes the form of an APK file, you never have the opportunity to download the file directly. Using the APK Downloader extension for Chrome, you can download any APK you need for you to have as backup. That doesn't mean you can walk into the store and start downloading all the premium apps and games you've always been watching. This is not a tool for piracy, but will allow you to download the APK for any free applications. Note: Use of apk downloader is against Google's Terms of Service because it involves accessing Google Play using means other than the interface provided by Google. You can download a copy of the extension by visiting the Kiem Code. You'll need to right-click the link to the latest version of the extension and select Save Target As. To install APK Downloader, click the menu button to the top right corner of Chrome and select Settings, click Extensions and drag the .crx file you downloaded on the extensions page – be sure to drag to the center of the page so that the Drop to install drop zone appears. Click Add and a new icon will appear to the far right of the address bar. Click the Options link below the APK Downloader entry on the Extensions page and you will be asked to provide your email, password and device ID. Enter the email and password associated with your Google Play account. The extension page provides details about why this information is needed. When it comes to your Android Device ID, there are a few options available to you. If If You using a phone, bring your dialer and call *#*#8255#*#*. Scroll down through the data that is shown and below the JiD entry listing your email address, you will 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 must download the Device ID from Google Play. This provides you with the same information. Enter all these details on the Options for APK Downloader page and click Login. Now you can go to Google Play and start browsing 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 bar and save the APK as you would any other download. If you have trouble downloading APKs, go back and double check if your device ID has been entered correctly – getting it wrong and you'll see nothing but download errors. If you've ever tried downloading an app to load sideways on your Android phone, then you know how confusing it can be. There are often multiple versions of the same app designed for multiple device specifications—so how do you know which one is right? Understanding the different versions of files If you are reading this, there is a good chance you are trying to download an APK Mirror app, which is a legitimate hosting site for APKs that are available for free from the Play Store. This is a great option if the app you want is geo-restricted, unavailable to your device, or has an update that hasn't arrived yet to your account. Although you may also need this information when downloading things from XDA Developers or other sources. RELATED: How to load apps on Android If that's where you find yourself, then trying to figure out the proper download for your phone can be a hassle. You won't have to worry about it if the app you're looking at has only one version, but some of the apps have multiple versions available—for example, YouTube has 40 different variants. That's when you need to know which version is best for your phone. Generally, the details are divided into three primary categories: Architecture: This refers to the type of processor on your phone. Typically, 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 operating system that your device is running. Screen DPI: DPI stands for Dots per Inch — basically this is the pixel density of your phone's screen. For example, a six-inch full HD display has a DPI of ~367. Increase this resolution to 2880×1440, and the DPI rises to ~537. Technically, the correct terminology when referring to pixel density should be PPI, PPI, Pixels per inch. But since the Mirror APK (and others) refers to this as DPI, let's stick with the relative terminology. ARM vs. x86 While the Android version and DPI are quite simple, the processor architecture is another story altogether. I'll do my best to break it as simply as possible here. THIS is a mobile processor architecture first, and what most 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 architecture specification for Intel chips. As dominant as Intel is in the computer market, these chips are much less common on Android devices. x86_64 refers to 64-bit Intel chips. This information is especially important because x86 and ARM files are not cross-compatible—you should 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. The 64-bit processors, however, are compatible with backtracking, so the 32-bit APK will work well on a 64-bit processor. How to find the correct information from your device that I know, I know, is confusing. The good news is that there is an easy way to find out all the information from your device with an application called Droid Hardware Info. This is a free app on the Play Store, and will essentially tell you everything you need to know about your phone. Go ahead and give it and install it and acand it. 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 by default. There are two main information here: DPI version and Android OS. To find the DPI, see the Software Density entry in the View section. For the Android version, see the OPERATING SYSTEM version in the Device section. This explicitly displays the version number. For architectural information, swipe to the System tab and check the cpu architecture and instruction set entries on the Processor tab. This is not as strong as the others, since it does not explicitly say arm64 or similar, so you will have to read between the lines a little. First, if you see 64 in the architecture name, you can practically guarantee that it is a 64-bit device. It's easy enough. To find out if it's ARM or x86, you'll look at the Instruction Set section— again, you're just looking for the basic information here, such as arm letters. On my Pixel 2 XL (the screenshots above), for example, it's pretty clear that it's an ARM64 device. The Nexus 5, however, is not so clear — we can see it's ARM, but not explicitly shows how 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 Choose File to Download With this in mind, let's go back to our YouTube example above. Let's look at the many versions of YouTube in APK Mirror and find out exactly which download applies to my Pixel 2 XL. With the device information at hand, we know that it is running a 64-bit ARM processor, has a DPI of 560, and is running 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 DPI available —in this case, 480 or nodpi. In this case, I recommend going with the nodpi variant as it contains all the features available to cover the range of DPIs out there. So why not pick this one anyway? Because of the file size—since it contains resources to work essentially on any DPI, it is a much larger file. If you can find what perfectly matches your device's DPI, always go with it. Otherwise, you can also choose one that is slightly taller and be OK. In our test case, however, I am not convinced that the 480 DPI version will look as good as downloading the nodpi since the phone is 560 DPI. In this case, the larger file size is worth the exchange. Learning the ins and outs of your device is very simple. And fortunately, once you figure out this information once you shouldn't worry about it again until you get a new phone. Phone.