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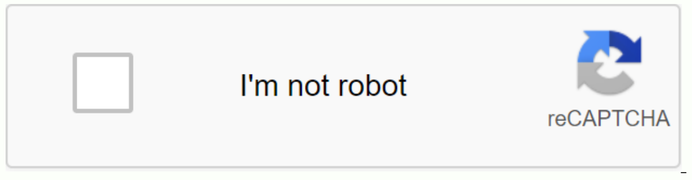

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To use the network legally, you must first unlock it. Click the network as it appears in the list of available networks or in the list of possible connections. To see a list of networks, click My Networks, Available Internet Networks, or Wireless Networks in the lower system tray. When prompted, click Connect. When your computer requests it, enter your password or network key. Your or your ISP's password or network key is determined when you set up your network. If you don't have a password or network key, contact your ISP and ask for it. After you enter your network key or password, click OK. If the number is correct, the network will be unlocked and you will be able to access the Internet. Author: Lee Johnson When you buy a new cell phone, it is likely to come with a used network block. This setting is set by the network that operates the phone and prevents you from using your phone with other Card. The reason is obvious: The company wants you to stay with your network. Despite these efforts, you are completely within your rights to change the network, and you can remove the block by finding the unlock code. The process is the same on most mobile phones. Find your phone's IMEI number. It's often colloquia called a serial number, and it's a unique 15-digit number that's on the label under your phone's battery. You can also find it by typing *#06 # into your phone. This is one of the many codes that perform operations on your phone and are used in the same way as the unlock code you receive later. Copy the IMEI number to a piece of paper. Contact your network. Most networks will provide you with your unlock code in exchange for an often relatively large fee. If you have been with them for a while, they can be merciful, and will give you the code for free, but in most cases they will charge you. Give them your IMEI number. This is required to generate your unique unlock code and is the only information you will need in addition to the make and model of your phone. Networks are generally quite slow when sending code, and you can wait about a week to receive it. Enter your unlock code into your phone. This can normally be done without special training, but some phones require you to turn it on without a SIM to remove the network block. You'll see a message confirming that the block has been canceled. You'll get your phone's IMEI number as described above (enter *#06# on your phone). Many mobile phone users need their phone unlocked at some point, and as a result, there are many online companies like Phone Unlockers that provide unlock code for a small fee. Enter details about your aspects and model on the website and include your IMEI number in the space you want. Websites often charge much less and deliver much faster than the networks themselves, and are in many ways a better choice. Usually you will have your code in a few days. Enter the unlocked code on your phone. Your phone will now be without a network block and you can change networks. Unlocking also increases the sales value of your phone. If you've ever tried to download a side loading app on your Android phone, then you know how confusing it can be. Often there are several versions of the same application designed for different device specifications, so how do you know which one is correct? Understanding the different versions of files if you're reading this, there's a good chance that you're trying 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 an excellent option if the app you want is geographically limited, not available for your device, or has an update that is yet to be added to your account. Even if you have they also need this information when downloading things from XDA Developers or other sources. RELATED: How 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 problem. You won't have to worry if the app you're looking at has only one version, but some apps have multiple versions available, such as YouTube has 40 different variants. This is when you need to know what version is best for your phone. In general, the details are divided into three main categories: Architecture: This refers to the type of processor on your 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 it to you in more detail below. Android version: This is the version of the Android operating system that your device is running on. DPI screen: DPI means Dots per inch, basically it's the pixel density of the phone screen. For example, the six-inch Full HD display (1920×1080) has a DPI~367. Bump that resolution up to 2880×1440, and the DPI increases to ~537. Technically, the correct terminology when referring to pixel density should be PPI or Pixels per inch. But because the APK Mirror (and others) refers to it as DPI, we stick to relative terminology. ARM vs x86 While android versions and DPI are pretty simple, the processor architecture is a different story altogether. I'm going to do everything I can to break this place down as soon as possible. ARM: This is the architecture of the mobile processor in the first place, and what most phones are running now. Qualcomm Snapdragon, Samsung 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 applies to Intel's 64-bit chips. This information is especially important because x86 and ARM files aren't cross-compatible — you'll need to use a version designed for a specific phone architecture. Similarly, if your phone is running a 32-bit processor, the 64-bit apk won't work. However, 64-bit processors are backwardcompatible, so the 32-bit apk will work well on a 64-bit processor. How to find your device the right information I know, I know it's confusing. The good news is that there is an easy way to find out all the information about your device using an application called Droid Hardware Info. This is a free app in the Play Store, and tells you basically everything you need to know about your phone. Go ahead and put it in and install it and fire it up. We'll show you exactly where you'll find what you're looking for. The first card you'll want to look at is the Device tab, which what the app opens by default. There are two key pieces of information here: DPI and Android OS versions. To find a DPI, see Software density under View. You can find the Android version of the operating system version under Device. This explicitly displays the version number. For architecture information, on the System tab, see Processor Architecture and Instruction Sets on the Processor tab. This one is not as striaghtforward as the others because it doesn't explicitly say arm64 or similar, so you have to read between the lines a little 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 see if it's arm or x86, you look at the briefing set-up again, you're just looking for basic information here, like shoulder letters. On my Pixel 2 XL (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 that 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 a 64-bit architecture. By selecting the file you want to download with this in mind, let's return to our YouTube example above. We'll look at many versions of YouTube at APK Mirror and find exactly which download applies to my Pixel 2 XL. With device information in hand we know it's running a 64-bit ARM processor, has dpi 560 and 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 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 variant because it contains all the resources available to cover the DPIs gamut out there. So why choose this one no matter what? Because of the file size—because it contains resources to work on basically any DPI, it's a much larger file. If you find one that perfectly matches the DPI of your device, always go with it. Otherwise, you can also choose one that is slightly higher and is fine. In our test case, however, I'm not convinced that the 480 DPI version will look as good as a nodpi download because the phone is 560 DPI. In this case, a larger file size is worth compromising. Learning how to find your device is pretty easy. And luckily, once you figure out this information, once you shouldn't have to worry about it again until you get a new phone. Phone.

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