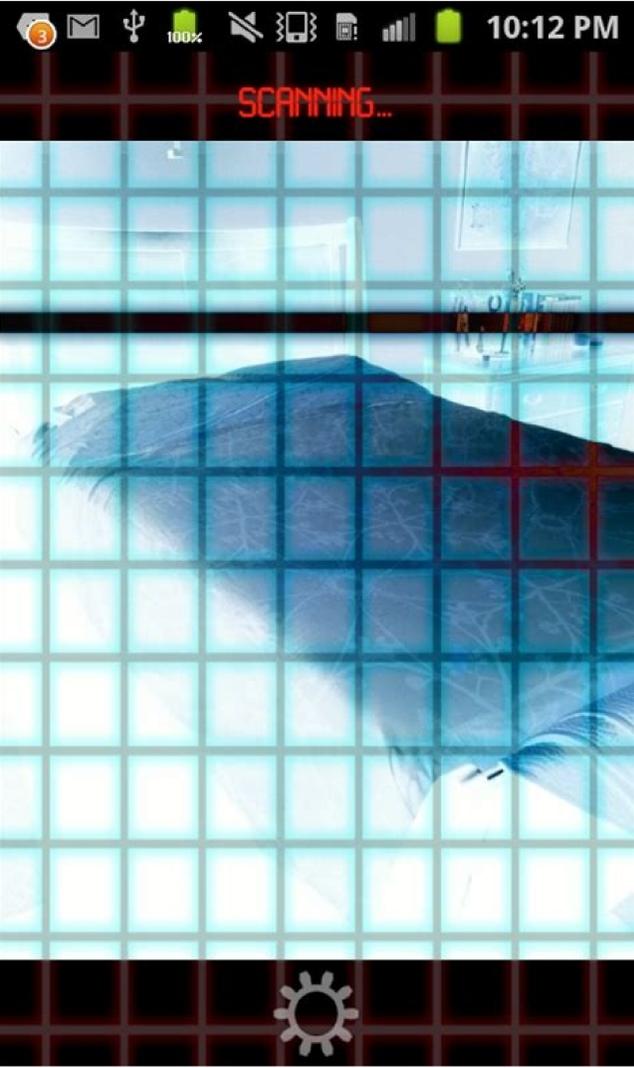


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Is there a built in screen recorder on android. Which is the best screen recorder for mobile. Best indian screen recorder app. Screen recorder made in india apkpure.

Join our newsletter All the best features, news, tips and great deals to help you live a better life through technology Thank you for signing up to T3. You will receive a verification email shortly. There was a problem. Please refresh the page and try again. By submitting your information you agree to the Terms & Conditions (opens in new tab) and Privacy Policy (opens in new tab) and are aged 16 or over. VPN APK might sound like a complex term, but in reality, it just describes VPN technology that's compatible with Android devices. The best VPN services provide options for all operating systems, but it's important to check that the option you choose offers this level of compatibility. In this article, we explain what APK is, how it can enable you to install a VPN on your Android device, and the protection it offers. Read on to learn how to benefit from an extra layer of security and privacy when using your Android phone or tablet. What is an APK? APK (Android Package Kit) is a file format that's compatible with Android devices. APK files are used for sideloading apps - those not typically listed on the Google Play store. They are available via third-party vendors and, as a result, may contain malicious content. For this reason, you need to be extra vigilant before downloading an APK file. Do your due diligence and check the legitimacy of the VPN vendor site before downloading the APK file. (Image credit: Shutterstock) Why do I need an APK file for an Android VPN? When you visit a VPN provider's website, you'll see that there are multiple download options. These options have specific software that's compatible with particular operating systems, and each will have a different file extension. For example, Apple iOS files typically end in .ipa. Unless you use a compatible file type on your Android device, you can't access all the security and anonymity features provided by VPN technology. APK is the file extension that's compatible with Android VPNs. Most legitimate VPN providers will make it easy for you to locate and download the APK file for your Android device. You'll usually see a range of options for compatible operating systems. Just follow the instructions to download and install the technology as you would any other app. Try out our pick for the best vpn What are the benefits of VPN APK? Typically, a VPN that's compatible with Android devices will provide you with the same level of privacy and protection that you might receive when downloading a VPN for another device or operating system. A VPN offers an extra layer of security when browsing online. It also enables you to access geo-restricted content such as region-specific content streaming services, and makes it possible to access the internet anonymously. Online anonymity provides many legitimate benefits, such as data protection and the avoidance of targeted marketing and ad tracking. APK enables VPN providers to offer Android users the same benefits that other users on different operating systems enjoy. Of course, these benefits can sometimes come with drawbacks if the technology you download is unsafe, so always do your research before committing to a provider. There are lots of free providers for VPNs out there, but you must be extra vigilant before signing up to a free service as there is often less regulatory oversight. You should also weigh up whether a free VPN is right for your requirements as, more often than not, a free VPN provider offers a very limited service. In search of more info about VPNs 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 several versions of the same app designed for various device specs—so how do you know which one is the right one? Understanding the Different File Versions If you're reading this, there's a good chance you're trying to download an 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 geo-restricted, 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 things 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 proper download for your phone can be a hassle. You won't have to worry about this if the app you're looking at only has one version, but some of apps have multiple versions available—for example, YouTube has 40 different variants. This is when you'll need to know what version is best for your phone. Generally, the details are broken down into three primary categories: Architecture: This is referring to the type of processor in 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 in more detail below. Android Version: This is the version of the Android OS 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 screen (1920x1080) has a DPI of ~367. Bump that resolution up to 2880x1440, and the 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) refers to this as DPI, we'll stick with the relative terminology. ARM vs. x86 While Android version and DPI are pretty straightforward, processor architecture is another story altogether. I'll do my best to break it down as simply as possible here. ARM: This is a mobile processor architecture first and foremost, and what the majority of 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 far less common in Android handsets. 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 designed for your phone's specific architecture. Similarly, if your phone is running a 32-bit processor, the 64-bit APK won't work. 64-bit processors, however, are backwards 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's an easy way to find out all of 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're going to want to look at is the "Device" tab, which is what the app opens on by default. There are two key pieces of info here: DPI and Android OS version. To find the DPI, look at the Software Density entry under the Display section. For the Android version, look at the OS version under the Device section. This explicitly displays the version number. For architecture info, slide over to the System tab and check out the CPU Architecture and Instruction Sets entries under the Processor tab. This one isn't quite as straightforward as the others since it doesn't explicitly say "arm64" or similar, so you'll have to read between the lines a bit. First off, if you see "64" in the architecture name, you can pretty much guarantee it's a 64-bit device. Easy enough. To figure out if it's ARM or x86, you'll look at the Instruction Set section—again, you're just looking for the basic info here, like the letters "arm." On my Pixel 2 XL (the above screenshots), for example, it's pretty clear that it's an ARM64 device. The Nexus 5, however, isn't quite as 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 it's a 32-bit chip because it doesn't specify the 64-bit architecture. Choosing Which File to Download With that in mind, let's go back to our YouTube example above. We're going to 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's 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's 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, because it contains all the resources available to cover the gamut of DPIs out there. So why not choose this one regardless? Because of the file size—since it contains resources to work on essentially any DPI, it's a much larger file. If you can find the one that matches your device's DPI perfectly, always go with that. Otherwise, you can also choose one that's 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 since the phone is 560 DPI. In that case, the larger file size is worth the tradeoff. Learning your device's ins and outs is pretty simple. And fortunately once you figure this info out once you shouldn't have to worry about it again until you get a new phone. Google Play Store (Image credit: Android Central) Google seems to want to move away from Android app formatted as APKs in the Play Store. It's now started mandating that new apps entering the store from August should use its new AAB format. The move is likely to harm third-party app stores as Google remains the only store that uses the AAB format. Google this week announced that it would be mandating the adoption of the Android App Bundle (AAB) over Android Packages (APKs) for new apps submitted from August 2021. The company had previously introduced the Android App Bundle as a new way of formatting apps for publication to the Play Store in 2018. It had seen adoption from developers as high-profile as Netflix and Adobe. Android App Bundles offered benefits for users in the form of smaller downloads. To put it simply, an APK install would have to be compatible with all supported device configurations and languages, while an AAB-packaged app would download only what was needed for your device and language combination. For developers, Google pitches them as more efficient and resulting in fewer uninstalls from users. They are also more secure via Google's Play App Signing, preventing apps from being compromised. While developers had the option to choose between APKs and AABs in the past, new apps submitted to the Play Store won't have that option anymore. Existing apps are exempt, though the use of the word "currently" means that Google is likely to change this requirement in the future. As always, the issue for developers is that if they want to target the Amazon App Store for Fire tablets and Windows 11 PCs, Huawei's AppGallery for HarmonyOS, and the Google Play Store, they'll have to have completely separate code bases for each platform, and only Google's benefits from these changes. Developers already face hurdles because each app store has its own set of common APIs, and this may cause even more friction that may discourage some from supporting third-party app stores.

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