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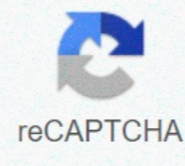
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Bluestacks free for pc

Are you thinking of buying an Android smartphone... but want to try your phone's apps first? Or you already have an Android phone and now you want to run your favorite apps on a larger PC monitor. BlueStacks App Player, now in alpha, allows you to run both of these things on a Windows PC. BlueStacks App Player runs Android applications like Talking Tom 2 within Windows.Once the app is downloaded to a PC, an Android robot icon standing on the Windows logo will appear in the upper-right corner of the Windows desktop screen. When you place your cursor over the Android icon, a menu of more than 10 predefined apps appears; you can open one of these apps with one click. You can also use your system's mouse and keyboard to interact with Android apps on your PC. Pulse, Talking Tom Cat 2 and Drag Racing are among the apps available. Testing them on an Acer Aspire 5738 laptop with a Pentium Dual Core CPU at 2.1 GHz and 8GB of memory running Windows 7, I didn't encounter any of the bugs you might expect to encounter in an alpha version of the software. To exit any Android app, simply click the X icon in the lower left corner of the screen. To open a Windows program running in the background, without closing BlueStacks App Player, press alt and keyboard tab. BlueStacks App Player works the same way as any other application in Windows. Access BlueStacks and apps running on it just like you would with an Internet browser, word processor, or other Windows app, without slowing down your computer. BlueStacks App Player runs applications from a different operating system in Windows without requiring the installation of a separate operating system or console. And because the player runs on Windows, you don't need to boot to another operating system to run apps on your PC. To add an app to BlueStacks App Player, click the BlueStacks Channels icon. There you will find lists for dozens of other Android apps, which you can download with your web browser by clicking on the app icon. BlueStacks also offers Cloud Connect, for transferring apps from an Android phone to a PC or tablet. To do this, you must first install BlueStacks on your Android phone and then upload apps to the cloud version of BlueStacks Cloud Connect for download to your PC or tablet. Although the feature is not available in the alpha version, the final version of BlueStacks App Player will allow you to download apps from the Android Store.BlueStacks App Player requires Windows 7 or Vista, at least 2 GB of memory, and an Intel Core 2 Duo processor or more powerful. I would have preferred compatibility with Windows XP and Linux as well. BlueStacks will soon launch a final version of BlueStacks App Player Pro, at a price yet to be announced. The company promises that a free version will still remain available. For users with PCs or that meet the hardware and operating system requirements and want to run Android apps on their PCs, BlueStacks App Player is worth download.--Bruce Gain Note: When you buy something after clicking on the links in our articles, we may earn a small fee. Read our affiliate link policy for more details. Run Android apps on YOUR Windows PC with the BlueStacks Player app. Does not slow down PC performance Apps available in Windows without a separate boot Run Android apps on an Alpha PC version features remain limited Works on Vista and 7 only on March 11, 2011 4 min bed Brought by PCWorld For many small business users, all rational arguments for using open source software like Linux make a lot of sense : It is free, customizable, compatible and is free of vendor lock, to name but a few. When it comes to wire at the time of purchase, however, many fall prey to one or more of the often perpetuated myths out there, and vague fears of incompatibility or lack of support or something else drive them straight back into Redmond's waiting arms. One way to make the notion of Linux-based computers less troubling to such users is to purchase preloaded hardware with Ubuntu. Canonical's version of the open source operating system. This can do a lot to ensure that everything works out of the box, and I've already discussed good ways and places to do it. In December, however, another option emerged that is worth a look at – it's even better, in fact, from a software freedom perspective. It is called Open-PC and offers a PC for daily use built by the Linux community for the Linux community, in the words of the project itself. With three models to choose from - two built and sold in Europe and one through ThinkPenguin in the US - the Open-PC has several key benefits that could make it the right choice for your small business. Here are some to consider. 1. It's completely free You know how when you use proprietary software like Microsoft's, you tend to accept an end-user license agreement that limits what you can and can't do with the software? Well, the Open-PC does it more or less. Only free software is used in Open-PC devices, and this includes those rascal drivers, which can sometimes cause a problem when you least expect it. All the software was chosen by the Linux community through a series of surveys, in fact. In Europe, Open-PCs use OpenSUSE Linux distribution, according to Free Software Magazine, while the U.S. version uses Ubuntu. Either way, KDE is the standard desktop. The most important point, of course, is that you are free to modify and customize the software according to the needs of your business. It is also worth noting, however, that - as with any instance of Linux - you are also relatively free from viruses and malware. This kind of freedom could be worth even more, in fact. It Just Works Specs on the Open-PC sold in the United States by ThinkPenguin include an Intel Atom processor of 1.6 GHz, up to 4 GB of DDR2 SDRAM, Intel GMA 3150 Accelerated Graphics, Realtek Realtek Fast Ethernet and 4 USB ports, for example. Perhaps more importantly, however, is that - similar in many ways to a preloaded Ubuntu machine - energy-efficient Open-PCs are preconfigured to your specifications and arrive ready for the customer. It is only used fully documented hardware - chosen, once again, through Linux community surveys - and is designed for ease of use, even by beginners. Gone can be all those fears of making everything work smoothly. 3. Support is included Add further to that peace of mind is that if, by chance, a problem occurs, phone and email support is included in the open-pc price. For those who are reluctant to entrust community support - excellent as that resource tends to be - that further reassurances can be significant. Conclusion? With prices starting at $249 in the U.S., the price of the Open-PC isn't insignificant. On the other hand, if you factor in the inclusion of support, the just works factor, and an included donation to the KDE project, the Open-PC could be a compelling choice. Microsoft SurfaceRevolutions is chaotic: they disrupt the status quo and leave behind the old ways of doing things. The PC, once the spearhead of the personal digital revolution, can look antiquated along with new sexy tablets and smartphones. In reality, however, the PC is an intimate participant in the current revolution, changing its nature to respond to new usage patterns and a new generation of users. If anything, Microsoft's recent announcement of Surface, a Windows 8 PC posing as a tablet, demonstrates the flexibility and relevance of your PC in the modern digital age. The new information revolution is at its door, led by a legion of users and developers who create new ways to interact with data, and with each other, in an ever-connected world. And the new PC has stepped up to meet the needs of users and application builders who have never known a world without the Internet. Apple and Microsoft are creating seamless operating environments, enabling a seamless transition from mobile phone to PC or Mac, all connected via cloud services. Windows 8 is state-of-the-art, with the same operating system core at the heart of Windows Phone 8, Windows RT, and Windows 8 on your PC. The PC is undergoing its most radical makeover since the advent of the IBM PC three decades ago. Experts like to call it a post-PC era, but the PC remains the hub of our digital life. Call it a PC, call it ultrabook, call it Surface, it's still a personal computer in the middle. Always on connectivity, cloud and easy mobility define today's personal technological revolution. Users played a role in the revolution, embracing the consumption of digital media instead of viewing digital devices as Tools. Smartphone and tablet users - in particular, iPhone and iPad owners - have led the way. As in the early age of the personal computer (before the IBM PC), the nascent smartphone market was highly fragmented, with divergent opinions about what users These days, after the rise of the iPhone, almost all phones look surprisingly similar. Having a data plan with your smartphone is now mainstream; it wasn't always like that. UltrabookSo after a slow start, PC manufacturers are now embracing change. Inspired by the MacBook Air, Intel's Ultrabook program is driving mainstream adoption of ultraseminal, ultra-portable PCs that make far fewer tradeoffs than recent memory netbooks. Most of these projects, including Apple's, are based on Intel hardware. The new generation of Ultrabooks has been relatively slow to adopt the always-connected model, as surprisingly few units are s shipping with built-in cellular broadband. As real 4G networks become more widespread, this may change, especially as cloud storage becomes more integral to the operating system. Apple is already pursuing this idea with iCloud, and Microsoft will integrate its SkyDrive service into Windows 8.Ultrabooks are just a response to the evolving market, though. Microsoft's new Surface tablets show how PCs are evolving in other directions. The Surface RT model is locked in the Microsoft app store, just as Apple's iPad is locked in iTunes. But Surface Pro is really an ultrathin PC in a skin tablet, with a fully functional Windows desktop and the ability to run most Windows applications. While the notion of running software from the cloud isn't new, it's gathering steam. Google led the charge and Google Docs saw rapid adoption. Microsoft has launched Office 365 (a collection of hosted productivity apps) to businesses. Games are also running on the cloud, with companies like Gaikai and OnLive offering cloud server games and offering interactive streams to users' desktops. Both Apple and Microsoft are driving toward unified operating environments across smartphone, tablet, and personal computing platforms. Somehow, Microsoft is ahead of the curve. Windows 8, Windows RT, and Windows Phone 8 will provide almost identical user experiences. With the release of iOS 6 and Mac OS X Mountain Lion, Apple is taking another step down the road to user experience integration. However, not all users are on board with unified environments. Windows 8 seems to be particularly polarizing. Running the Metro interface on a desktop system, or even on a mobile PC, seemed to be a puzzling decision by Microsoft, right up to the Surface announcement. Windows 8 and Surface are closely intertwined and it is clearly the direction in which Microsoft wants to take the operating system and its users. Next page: Apple Factor and Apple's huge success of Laptop Landscape Page 2 with iPad, iPhone and MacBook Air have prompted traditional PC manufacturers to explore new designs. Although Apple significantly eroded Windows' market share on the desktop, Apple laptop sales gained ground. The current generation of iMacs has set the standard for all-in-one systems, while MacBook Air is the poster child for Laptops. The air's popularity probably generated Ultrabooks, the skinny and lightweight laptops that Intel is currently pushing PC manufacturers to build. Over the next month or two, Intel expects a wave of Ultrabook versions, with dozens of new models flooding the market. MacBook Pro with Retina displayThe new MacBook Pro with Retina display offers a resolution of 2880 by 1800 pixels, which results in a pixel density of 220 pixels per inch, to Apple's premium laptop line. PC manufacturers aren't as far behind as they seem to be, though: the new 13-inch Ultrabook crop with 1080p display offers 160 ppi. It is clear that the bar has been set. On the software side, Apple's AirPlay, which allows easy streaming of content to home entertainment systems, has defined ease of use for wireless displays; Intel's WiDi (a wireless laptop-to-TV connection) has been less successful. At this year's E3 gaming fair, Microsoft announced SmartGlass, which aims to achieve the same goal but will use two-way streaming so it's not just a one-way-street. The Intel Ivy Bridge processor delivers mainstream x86 CPU performance with a much lower power budget than previous generations of CPUs. While Ultrabooks first saw the light with previous Sandy Bridge CPUs, it's Ivy Bridge that really delivers on the promise of longer battery life and new FORMS and PC sizes, most of them more stylish, lightweight, and efficient than past designs. At the recent Computex fair, laptop manufacturers showed a plethora of PC projects - some radical, others consisting only of small changes to existing designs. The Asus Taichi, for example, is a laptop that has a second touchscreen outside and works like a tablet when it's closed. Companies are also experimenting with exotic materials to reduce weight. ThinkPad X1 Carbon by Lenovo and X11 by Gigabyte both use carbon fiber as the main material of the chassis. Toshiba is preparing a 21:9 aspect ratio system with a native resolution of 1792 by 768 pixels, which can feature widescreen movies in their native format. It's unclear which designs will win the hearts of consumers, but it's great to see serious experimentation after years of boring 15.6-inch lookalike. Lenovo IdeaCentre A720Despite the trend towards mobility, desktop PCs are still going strong. But they too are changing rapidly. All-in-one systems are becoming a larger part of the mix, and manufacturers are experimenting with other variants. The Lenovo IdeaCentre A720, which will be shipped by the end of the year, offers a multitouch display that can be completely horizontal; you might think of it as an older brother of the Surface tablets just announced by Microsoft. Ultra-thin units becoming popular even in offices, homes and industrial environments. Inspired by an interest in raspberry pi (the small supercheap PC-like device built around a system on a chip and running Linux), Intel is building its OWN Unit of Computing (NUC), which carries an Ivy Bridge-class dual-core CPU into a 4-inch square case smaller than the Apple TV. Even the most hard-core PC users, including serious gamers and performance enthusiasts, are looking beyond the familiar PC box. Alienware X51, for example, packs fairly serious PC gaming muscles into an Xbox-sized chassis. All this experimentation forces us to re-examine what a personal computer is, and what it could become. Asus Windows RT ARM tablet (Source: IDGNS)Of course, a desk-side tower with displays and connected peripherals is a PC. All-in-one machines running Windows are certainly qualified, as are most laptops. But what if the device is a tablet running Windows RT, Microsoft's upcoming operating system for ARM-based systems? No one would call the iPad a PC, but Microsoft Surface RT and similar Windows RT tablets will include a certain flavor of Windows Office – an application strongly associated with PCs.An Ultrabook running Windows is definitely a PC. But what about a Chromebook with Chrome OS? It's almost always connected to the cloud and isn't running Windows, but it's certainly capable of running applications that most business PC users would recognize. And the new Surface Pro can be extremely thin and lightweight, but it's a PC up to its x86 CPU and its ability to run most Windows applications. As your PC evolves, we'll see the emergence of new products that push the definition of the personal computer. In some cases, the hardware that most of us won't call PCs will run applications traditionally associated with personal computers, just like those Windows RT tablets running Office.Se the next generation of PCs simply consisted of experiments like Lenovo's IdeaCentre A720 and marketing initiatives like the Ultrabook, we'll see your PC simply evolve with the times. Microsoft's Windows 8 and Surface tablets, however, set a different view of your PC's fate. Apple may have defined what the tablet might be with the iPad, but Microsoft is defining the future soul of your PC. 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