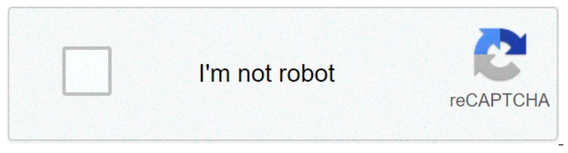

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How to check bluestacks version

Source: Ara Wagoner / Android Central Chromebooks are such handy computing devices. They're generally affordable, are available with excellent keyboards and screens, and last for years thanks to automatic security patches and updates to the operating system. If you have a Chromebook, you can expect to receive automatic updates to the Chrome OS operating system every six weeks or so. However, if you think you may have missed an update for some reason, or if you just want to double-check which version you're running, that's easy to do. I'll show you how in the steps below. How to check the Chrome OS version on your Chromebook Click on the settings menu in the lower right corner of the screen. Click on the settings icon (gear) at the top of the settings pop-up menu. Source: Android Central Click on About Chrome OS on the bottom left of the Chrome OS settings menu. Source: Android Central You should see the version number just below the About Chrome OS section. Click on Check for updates to make sure you have the most current version of Chrome OS. If there is a new version available, you can download and restart your Chromebook automatically. Source: Android Central Click on Additional Details to see which channel you are on. Source: Android Central Click on Change channel if you want to try the Beta or Developer channels (not recommended unless you're particularly adventerous). Source: Android Central Now you know how and where to check which version of Chrome OS your Chromebook is running. Some people elect to switch from the stable channel to the Beta or Developer channels to get an advanced peek at possible forthcoming features. If you decide to change the channel of your Chrome OS version, just note that you may experience some stability issues or bugs. Not to worry, you can always revert to the Stable channel whenever you want! Our top equipment picks If you're looking to get Chromebook that is flexible in form factor and affordable, we can't recommend the Lenovo Chromebook Duet highly enough. It even comes with a keyboard cover included. Part laptop, part tablet, all Chrome OS awesome. With battery for literal days and the best experience we've seen from a Chrome OS tablet to date, the Duet finally gives us the kind of Google tablet we've wanted for a decade. We may earn a commission for purchases using our links. Learn more. WHO: Matthew Dix (aka @offtrackoutlet)WHAT: Retro VHS versions of recent filmsWHY WE CARE: It's no secret that the Internet craves nostalgia. Nary a week goes by without a quiz dictating which 90s Nickelodeon cartoon you are or some artist outfitting Disney princesses in hipster clothing. And when it comes to films, there are indeed movie trailers that have been put through the filter of yesteryear, but graphic designer Matthew Dix is going on step further: not only does he meticulously create VHS boxes for recent films, he apparently dubs the films on tape as well. Dix has been chronicling his impeccable work under the Instagram account @offtrackoutlet. Unfortunately, for us, however, the VHS tapes Dix creates aren't for sale (copyright infringement is such a downer) so we all have to take him at his word that these are true dubs. Regardless, we can all bask in the glory of the perfectly weathered, perfectly time warped tape boxes Dix puts together by hand. Apple releases new versions of the macOS operating system about once per year. Here's how to check which release of the macOS operating system is installed on your MacBook, iMac, Mac Mini, or Mac Pro. To find this information, click the Apple icon on the menu at the top left corner of your screen, and then select the "About This Mac" command. The name of the macOS release you have installed appears on the Overview tab in the resulting window. The precise version number of your installed operating system appears below that. In the screenshot below, we're using macOS High Sierra, which is version 10.13. The version number says "10.13.4" because we've installed the latest security updates. These smaller updates are available from the "Updates" tab in the Mac App Store app. Note: If you're using an older version of the Mac operating system, it may be called "OS X" instead of macOS. If you're not using the latest version of macOS, you can install it from the Mac App Store—assuming your Mac's hardware is still supported by Apple. To do this, click the "Software Update" button in the About This Mac window, which will open the Mac App Store. You can also launch the Mac App Store in another way—for example, by clicking its icon on your dock. You can download and install the latest release of macOS on your Mac right from the app. We encourage you to back up your Mac before continuing, though—just to be safe. RELATED: How to Upgrade Your Mac to High Sierra Canonical releases a new stable release of Ubuntu every six months, and a new long-term support version every six months. Here's how to check which version of Ubuntu you have installed. You can check your version of Ubunto by using your desktop's graphical settings window, or by running a command in a terminal window. Let's take a look at the graphical method on both the GNOME and Unity desktops, and then at the terminal command. On GNOME Shell If you're using the GNOME Shell desktop—in other words, if your desktop looks similar to the screenshot below—click the icons at the top right corner of your screen, and then click the "Settings" icon. Scroll down in the list, and then select the "Details" option. The About page shows you which Ubuntu version you're running. On Unity If you're using the older Unity desktop—in other words, if your desktop looks similar to the screenshot below—click the gear icon at the top right corner of the desktop, and then select the "System Settings" option. Click the "Details" icon in the System section of the System Settings window. The Overview page shows which Ubuntu version you're running. In the Terminal You can also check your Ubuntu version with a terminal command. This command works on alternate Ubuntu flavors like Ubuntu MATE, Xubuntu, Kubuntu, and Lubuntu. It also works if you're using a command-line environment with no graphical desktop, as you would on an Ubuntu server. First, open a Terminal window from your desktop's applications menu. Type the following command, and then press Enter: lsb_release -a Unlike when you use the graphical interface, this command also shows the minor version number of your installed Ubuntu version in the Description field (if applicable). For example, if you're running Ubuntu 16.04.3 LTS, you'll see "Ubuntu 16.04.3 LTS" when you issue the command. Using the graphical interface, you'd see only "Ubuntu 16.04 LTS." These minor updates are provided through standard package updates. Just install the latest available updates via the graphical Software Updater tool or via the apt command to get them. Microsoft releases new versions of Windows 10 roughly every six months. However, not everyone gets them all at once. Some PCs remain stuck on older versions of Windows 10 for a year or more. Here's how to check whether your PC is up-to-date. Why Windows 10 Updates So Slowly For example, AdDuplex's report for November 2020 found that only 8.8 percent of Windows PCs had the latest October 2020 Update at the time. 37.6 percent of PCs had the previous May 2020 Update. More than 50 percent of PCs were running versions of Windows 10 released in 2019 or earlier. Microsoft slowly rolls out updates to PCs, carefully measuring whether any problems occur with each update. For example, a specific hardware device in one particular laptop may have a hardware driver issue that needs to be fixed before it can work properly with a new version of Windows 10. Some PCs may be running security software that requires changes to function on newer versions of Windows 10—and so on. Due to Microsoft's cautious update strategy, some PCs may not get the latest update for a year or more while compatibility issues are being fixed. Does Having the Latest Version Matter? Honestly, for most people, having the latest version of Windows 10 just doesn't matter. Unless you are experiencing problems or want new features, you should probably stick with the version Windows Update automatically chooses for your system. While you could skip the queue and get the latest version of Windows 10 on your PC, it's often not a good idea, as you could experience bugs. Microsoft continues to update older versions of Windows 10 with security updates for some time. When a version of Windows 10 is no longer getting security updates, Windows Update is pretty aggressive about upgrading to a newer one. In other words, most people don't need to care about whether or not they have the latest version. In 2020, these big Windows updates have become smaller than ever—they rarely include big, new, must-have features. How to Check If You Have the Latest Version That being said, you might want the latest version of Windows 10 for a variety of reasons: to get new features, to obtain compatibility with a particular program, to fix a bug you're experiencing in an old version, to test software on the latest release, or to use the latest operating system. To check which version you have installed on your PC, launch the Settings window by opening the Start menu. Click the "Settings" gear at its left side or press Windows+i. Navigate to System > About in the Settings window. Look under Windows specifications for the "Version" you have installed. (On older versions of Windows 10, this screen may look a little different, but it shows the same information.) Note: The "Installed on" date may not always reflect the date when the latest update was installed. For example, 20H2 is a smaller update and many people have noticed they're running version 20H2 but the "Installed on" shows a date before October 2020, when the update was released. The date may instead show the date when 20H1 was installed—that was a larger update. This is normal. Now, check which is the latest version of Windows 10. We keep this page updated with the latest version of Windows 10. You can also find this information on Microsoft's Windows 10 release information web page—look at the most recent version under "Semi-Annual Channel." RELATED: What Is the Latest Version of Windows 10? How to Get the Latest Version of Windows 10 If the number doesn't match, you have an older version of Windows 10. To skip the wait and upgrade your PC to the latest version immediately, visit Microsoft's Download Windows 10 page and click the "Update Now" button to download Microsoft's Update Assitant. Run the downloaded tool—if a new version of Windows 10 is available, the tool will find and install it. To check if you have the latest version of Windows 10 on a PC, you can always just download and run this Microsoft tool. If a new version is available, the tool will offer to install it. If you have the latest version installed, the tool will tell you. Warning: By running the Upgrade Assistant, you're forcing Windows 10 to upgrade itself. Even if there's a known problem with the update on your computer, Windows will ignore the problem and install the update anyway. Microsoft recommends you check for any known problems impacting your system first. You can always uninstall an update if you experience a problem with it—assuming that your computer still boots properly. However, you must uninstall the update within the first ten days after installing it. Many Chromebooks can install Android apps from the Google Play Store, which is a handy feature. This is possible through a special Android layer on your Chrome OS device. So, which version of Android does it run? Let's find out. Chromebooks run Android apps in a layer that keeps them separated from the rest of the system. You can actually find a standard Android Settings menu if you know where to look. In these settings, you can also see which version of Android your Chromebook is running. To get started, open the App Drawer on your Chromebook and click "Settings." Scroll down to the "Apps" section, and then click the drop-down arrow next to "Google Play Store." Click the square arrow icon next to "Manage Android Preferences" to open the Android settings. You're now looking at the typical Settings menu you'll find on an Android phone or tablet. Click "System." Next, click "About Device." Here, you can see the version number of Android that's running on your computer. As shown in the image below, our Chromebook is running Android 9 Pie. Typically, Chromebooks don't receive Android version updates as often as Android phones or tablets because it's unnecessary to run apps. Some apps require you to run a certain Java version to properly function. You can check which version of Java you have installed using a graphical tool or via the command line. Check Your Java Version Graphically If you prefer to avoid the command line, you can use the About Java utility to find the installed Java version. To use this method, open the "Start" menu, search for "About Java," then click the first result. Here, you'll see your current Java version listed in the first line. If you don't see About Java in the Start menu, search for "Configure Java" instead and click it. Then click "About" to see your Java version. Note: If you don't see either the About Java or Configure Java tools, you likely don't have Java installed. You can download it from Oracle's official website. Check Your Java Version Using the Command Prompt You can check your Java version from the command line, too. To begin, open the "Start" menu, search for "Command Prompt," then click the "Command Prompt" shortcut in the search results. When the Command Prompt opens, type the following command at the prompt and press "Enter." java -version You'll see "java version" and some numbers next to it. These numbers are your Java version. If the Command Prompt says that Java is not recognized as an internal or external command, that's probably because the system variables are not properly set—or perhaps because you don't have Java installed. Reinstall Java on your PC and this should fix the issue for you. If you use Ubuntu alongside Windows, there's a command that you can use to check whether Java is installed on your Ubuntu-based computer. And if it's not, you can install it fairly easily. RELATED: How to Find Out if Java is Installed in Ubuntu and How to Install It Your BIOS version number isn't something you need to keep tabs on at all times. The main reason you'd want to check what version it's at is if you're curious if there's a BIOS update available. Like most things in the technology world, your motherboard software (BIOS) occasionally gets updated, sometimes to fix bugs and other times to add new features. As part of some hardware troubleshooting processes, especially those that involve new RAM or a new CPU that won't work correctly, updating BIOS to the latest version is a good thing to try. Below are six different methods for checking the BIOS version installed on your motherboard: Methods 1 and 2 are best if your computer isn't working properly. They are operating system independent. Methods 3, 4, 5, and 6 are more convenient ways to check the BIOS version, require your computer to be working, and work in Windows 10, Windows 8, Windows 7, Windows Vista, and Windows XP. The "traditional" way to check the BIOS version on a computer is to watch for the version notation that appears on the screen during the POST as your computer starts to boot. Restart your computer normally, assuming it's working well enough to do that. If not, kill the power manually and then start the computer back up. If your computer is off right now, powering it on normally will work just fine. Carefully watch as your computer first starts and note the BIOS version that's shown on screen. Some computers, especially those made by major manufacturers, show a computer logo screen in place of the POST results, which is what contains the BIOS version number. Pressing Esc or Tab usually removes the logo screen and shows the POST information behind it. If the POST results screen disappears too quickly, try pressing the Pause key on your keyboard. Most motherboards will pause the boot process, allowing ample time to read the BIOS version number. If pausing won't work, point your smartphone at your computer screen and take a short video of the POST results that flash on the screen. Most cameras record 60 fps or higher, plenty of frames to step through to catch that BIOS version. Write down the BIOS version number as shown on screen. It's not always 100 percent clear which of the cryptic lines of letters and numbers on the screen is the version number, so log everything that might be. Take a photo! If you've been lucky enough to pause the boot process at the POST results screen, snap a picture with your phone. This will give you something concrete to reference later on. You should now have your BIOS version number. The reboot method is great when you don't have the benefit of a working computer and can't try one of the more convenient methods below. However, it can get really frustrating restarting your computer over and over if you keep missing the BIOS version notation. The POST results screen is usually really fast, especially as computers get faster and decrease boot time. Updating BIOS isn't something you do manually, not completely anyway. In most cases, you'll use a special BIOS update tool supplied by your computer or motherboard manufacturer to do the job. More often than not, this tool will clearly show the current BIOS version that's installed, so even if you're not quite ready to update BIOS, or not sure you need to, the BIOS update tool can be used just to check the current version. You'll first need to locate the online support for your computer or motherboard maker and then download and run the tool. No need to actually update anything, so skip those later steps in whatever instructions are provided. This method works when your computer isn't starting properly only if the BIOS update tool for your motherboard is bootable. In other words, if the BIOS update program supplied only works from within Windows, you'll have to stick to Method 1. A much easier way to check the BIOS version running on your computer's motherboard is via a program called Microsoft System Information. Not only does this method not require any restarting of your computer, it's already included in Windows, meaning there's nothing to download and install. Here's how to check the BIOS version with Microsoft System Information: In Windows 10 and Windows 8.1, right-click or tap-and-hold the Start button and then choose Run. In Windows 8, access Run from the Apps screen. In Windows 7 and earlier versions of Windows, select Run from the Start menu. In the Run or search box, enter the following exactly as shown: msinfo32 A window titled System Information will appear on the screen. Select System Summary if it's not already highlighted. On the right, under the Item column, locate the entry titled BIOS Version/Date. Depending on how much you don't know about your computer or motherboard, you may also need to know who made your motherboard and what model it is. If that information is reported to Windows, you'll find those values in the BaseBoard Manufacturer, BaseBoard Model, and BaseBoard Name items. Jot down the BIOS version as reported here. You can also export the results of this report to a TXT file via File > Export in the System Information menu. Microsoft System Information is a great tool but it doesn't always report a BIOS version number. If it didn't for your computer, a similar program not made by Microsoft should be the next thing you try. If Microsoft System Information didn't get you the BIOS version data you need, there are several system information tools out there you can try instead, many that are much more thorough than MSINFO32. Here's how to do it: Download Speccy, a completely free system information tool for Windows. Install and run Speccy if you chose the installable version, or extract and then run Speccy.exe or Speccy64.exe if you chose the portable version. See 64-bit vs 32-bit if you're not sure which file to run. Wait while Speccy scans your computer. This usually takes several seconds to a few minutes, depending on how fast your computer is. Choose Motherboard from the menu on the left. Note the Version listed under the BIOS subcategory on the right. This is the BIOS version you're after. The Brand listed here isn't usually something that's worthwhile to know. The BIOS update tool and data file you need will come from your computer or motherboard maker, listed as Manufacturer, and will be specific to your motherboard model, listed as Model. If Speccy or another "sysinfo" tool doesn't work out for you, or you'd rather not download and install software, you have a couple other methods for checking your computer's BIOS version. A simple command can be used to print the BIOS version in Command Prompt. You might try this before the slightly more advanced method below, but only after trying the graphical programs above. Open Command Prompt. There are multiple ways to open Command Prompt, but in most versions of Windows, you can type cmd in the search bar or Start menu to find it. In all versions of Windows, executing the same command in the Run dialog box (WIN+R) works, too. Type this command, followed by Enter: wmic bios get smbiosbiosversion You should see the BIOS version appear just below the command you entered. You can also enter the systeminfo | findstr "BIOS Version" command into Command Prompt to find the BIOS version information as its reported in the System Information tool explained above. Last but not least, and probably not that surprising to those of you in the know, a lot of information about BIOS can be found logged in the Windows Registry. Not only is the BIOS version usually clearly listed in the registry, so is often your motherboard's maker and your motherboard model number. Here's where to find it: No changes are made to registry keys in the steps below but if you're afraid you might make unintentional changes to this very important part of Windows, you can always back up the registry, just to be safe. Open Registry Editor. From the registry hive list on the left, expand HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE. Continue to drill deeper inside of HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE, first with HARDWARE, then DESCRIPTION, then System. With System expanded, select BIOS. On the right, in the list of registry values, locate the one named BIOSVersion. Surprise...the value on the right is the BIOS version that's installed right now. Write down the BIOS version somewhere, as well as the BaseBoardManufacturer and BaseBoardProduct values, if you need them. The Windows Registry can seem scary but so long as you're not changing anything, it's perfectly harmless to dig around. Did you accidentally make changes in Windows Registry? It's easy to reverse them if you backed up the registry to a REG file. see How to Restore the Windows Registry if you need help. Thanks for letting us know! Tell us why!

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