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Typically, options will be handheld, handheld64, x86, and x86_64. ARM and x86 are 32-bit processors, while arm64 and x86_64 have 64-bit processors. Here's what's explained in more detail: Android version: This is the android OS version that your device is running. Screen DPI: DPI means Dots per inch— essentially the pixel density of your phone's screen. For example, the six-inch full HD screen (1920×1080) is DPI ~367. Bump that resolution to 2880×1440, and dpi leads up to ~537. Technically correct terminology, referring to pixel density, should be PPI or Pixels per inch. But since apk mirror (and others) refer to it as DPI, we stick with relative terminology. ARM vs x86 Although the Android version and DPI are pretty simple, processor architecture is a different story altogether. I will do my best to break it down as simply as possible here. ARM: This is a mobile processor architecture above all and what most phones run 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 intel chip architecture specification. As dominant as Intel is in the computer market, these chips are much less common for Android phones. x86_64 applies to 64-bit Intel chips. This information is especially important because x86 and ARM files are not cross-compatible — you must use a version designed for a phone-specific architecture. Similarly, if your phone is running a 32-bit processor, the 64-bit APK doesn't work. 64-bit processors, however, are back compatible, so the 32-bit APK will run fine on a 64-bit processor. How to find your device the correct information I know, I know it's confusing. The good news is that there is an easy way to find out all the device information with the Droid Hardware Info app. This is a free app on the Play Store and will basically tell you everything you need to know about your phone. Go ahead and go and set it up and install and fire it up. We'll show you where to find exactly what you're looking for. The first tab you want to view is the Device tab, which opens to the app by default. Here are two main pieces of information: DPI and Android OS version. To find the DPI, see the entry in the Software density section of Display. To get the Android version, see the operating system version under Device. This clearly displays the version number. For information about architecture, slide to the System tab and view the CPU architecture and instruction set records on the Processor tab. This one is not as striaghtforward as the other because it is not clearly said arm64 or so you have to read between the lines a bit. First off, if you see 64 architectural titles, you can pretty much guarantee it's a 64-bit device. Easy enough. To find out if it's ARM or x86, you'll look at the Instruction set — again, you're just looking for basic information here, such as hand letters. For my Pixel 2 XL (above screenshots), for example, it's pretty clear that it's an ARM64 device. Nexus 5, however, is not so clear, we can see that it is arm, but it does not clearly show it as a 32-bit processor. In this case, we can safely assume it is a 32-bit chip because it does not specify a 64-bit architecture. When choosing which file to download with it in mind, let's go back to our YouTube example above. We're going to view many versions of YouTube on APK Mirror and find exactly which download applies to my Pixel 2 XL. With device information, we know it runs on a 64-bit ARM processor, has a DPI 560, and runs Android 8.1. It's easy to match the processor type and Android version— arm64 and Android 5.0 or later. But there is no special 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 option because it contains all the available resources to cover the gamut of DPIs out there. So why not choose this one regardless? Because of the file size, because it has resources to work with basically any DPI, it is a much larger file. If you can find one that fits your device's DPI perfectly, always go with it. Otherwise, you can also choose a little higher and be fine. In our test case, however, I'm not sure that the 480 DPI version will look as good as nodpi downloaded because the phone has 560 DPI. In this case, the larger the file size is worth the tradeoff. Learning your device's ins and outs is pretty simple. And fortunately when you figure this info out when you shouldn't worry about it again until you get a new phone. Phone.