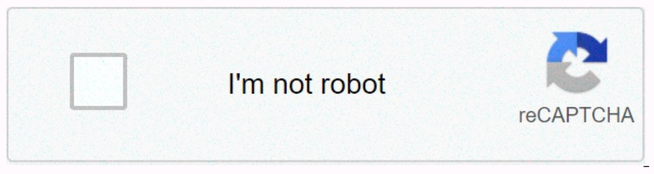

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Scroll down the displayed data and under the JID entry that lists your email address, you will find your device ID in hexadecimal format. We are interested in the 16 characters that appear after 'android-' If you have a tablet - although you can also do so with a phone - you should download the device ID from Google Play. This provides the same information. Enter all these details on the Options page for the Downloader APK and click Login .NET. Now you can go to Google Play and start browsing the available titles. When you find something you want to download, open its page and click the Downloader APK icon on the right side of the address bar and save the APK as I would with any other download. If you're having trouble downloading ACK, go back and check that your device ID has been entered correctly – it's wrong and you'll only see download errors. If you've ever tried to download a sideload app to your Android phone, then you know how confusing it can be. There are often different versions of the same app designed for various device specifications, so how do you know which one is the right one? Understanding the different versions of the files If you're reading this, there's a good chance you're looking 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-limited, unavailable for your device, or has an update that hasn't made it to your account yet. Although you may also need this information when downloading things from XDA Developers or other sources. RELATED: Like Sideload Apps on Android If that's where you are, then trying to figure out the correct download for your phone can be a nuisance. You won't have to worry about this if the app you're looking at only has one version, but some of the apps have multiple versions available, for example YouTube has 40 different variants. is when you will need to know which version is best for your phone. Generally, the details are divided into three three Architecture: Refers to the type of processor in the 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 will explain in more detail below. Android version: This is the version of the Android operating system running on your device. Screen DPI: DPI stands for Dots Per Inch, basically this is the pixel density of the phone screen. For example, a six-inch full HD screen (1920×1080) has a DPI value of $367. Bump that resolution up to 2880×1440, and the DPI is generated at $537. Technically, the correct terminology when referring to pixel density must be PPI or Pixel per inch. But since APK Mirror (and others) refers to this as DPI, we will stick to the relative terminology. ARM and x86 While the Android and DPI versions are pretty simple, the processor architecture is another story altogether. I will do my best to break it down as easily as possible here. ARM: This is a mobile processor architecture first of all, and what most phones run now. Qualcomm 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 much less common in Android phones. x86_64 refers to Intel 64-bit chips. This information is especially important because the x86 and ARM files are not transverse compatible: you must use the version designed for the specific architecture of the phone. Similarly, if your phone runs a 32-bit processor, the 64-bit APK will not work. However, 64-bit processors are compatible with earlier versions, so the 32-bit APK will work correctly on a 64-bit processor. How to find the correct device information I know, I know, is confusing. The good news is that there is an easy way to find out all the information about your device with an app called Droid Hardware Info. This is a free application in the Play Store, and it will essentially tell you everything there is to know about your phone. Go ahead and give and install and fire up. We will show you where to find exactly what you are looking for. The first tab you're going to want to look at is the Device tab, which is what the application opens on by default. There are two key pieces of information here: DPI and Android operating system version. To find the DPI value, examine the Software Density entry in the Screen section. For the Android version, look at the operating system version device section. This explicitly displays the version number. For architecture information, navigate to the System tab and extract the CPU Architecture and Instruction Set entries on the Processor tab. This isn't as striaghtforward as the others since it doesn't explicitly say arm64 or the like, so you'll have to between the lines a little bit. First of all, if you see 64 in the name of the architecture, you can practically guarantee that it is a 64-bit device. Pretty easy. To see if it's ARM or x86, you'll look at the Instruction Set section, again, you're just looking for basic information here, such as arm letters. On my Pixel 2 XL (the screenshots above), for example, it is quite clear that it is an ARM64 device. The Nexus 5, however, is not so clear, we can see that it is ARM, but it does not 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 the 64-bit architecture. Choose which file to download With this in mind, let's go back to our YouTube example above. We're going to watch the many versions of YouTube on APK Mirror and find exactly what download applies to my Pixel 2 XL. With device information in hand, we know that a 64-bit ARM processor is running, has a DPI value of 560, and is running Android 8.1. It is easy to match the processor type and android version- arm64 and Android 5.0. But there is no specific option for 560dpi. So, we have two main options to choose from: the highest available PPE, 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 range of PPE out there. So why not choose this regardless? Due to the size of the file, since it contains resources to essentially work on any DPI, it is a much larger file. If you can find the one that matches your device's DPI perfectly, always go with that. If not, you can also choose one that is slightly higher and be OK. In our test case, however, I am not convinced that the 480 DPI version will be as good as downloading nodpi since the phone is 560 DPI. In that case, the larger file size is worth the compromise. Learning your ins and outs of your device is quite simple. And luckily once you understand this information once you shouldn't worry again until you get a new phone. Phone.