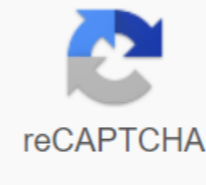I'm not robot

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We're interested in the 16 characters that appear under Android- If you have a tablet – although you can do it by phone – you should download the device ID from Google Play. This gives you the same information. Enter all this data on the APK Downloader options page and click Sign in. You can now go to Google Play and start browsing the available titles. Once you've found something you'd like to download, open its page and click the APK Downloader icon on the right side of the address bar and save the APK as you could download. If you're having trouble downloading apk, go back and check again if your device ID is entered correctly — incorrectly, and you'll see nothing but download errors. If you've ever tried to download an app to load a side upload on your Android phone, you know how it can be confusing. There are often several versions of the same app for various device specifications, so how do you know which one is correct? Understanding the different versions of files If you are reading this, there is a good chance that you are trying to download the app from apk mirror, which is a legitimate hosting site apk that is available for free in the Google Play Store. This is a great option if the app you want is geo-restricted, unavailable to your device, or is updated that hasn't yet been available in your account. Although you may also need this information when downloading items from XDA Developers or other sources. RELATED: Getting Sideload Apps for Android If this is where you find yourself, then trying to figure out the right download for your phone can be a hassle. You don't have to worry about it if there's only one version in the app you're looking at, but some apps have multiple versions, such as YouTube with 40 different options. This is when you need to know which version is best for your phone. As a general rule, data are divided into three primary Architecture: This is the type of processor on your phone. Usually, options will be hands, arm64, x86, and x86_64. ARM and x86 are designed for 32-bit processors, while 64 and x86_64 for 64-bit processors. We will explain in more detail below. Android version: This is the version of Android OS that your device is running. Screen DPI: DPI stands for Dots per inch, basically it is the pixel density of your phone's screen. For example, the six-inch full HD display (1920×1080) has ~367 DPI. Bump that resolution to 2880×1440, and DPI raises to ~537. Technically correct terminology, indicating pixel density, should be PPI or pixel per inch. But since the AEC mirror (and others) refer to this as DPI, we will stick to relative terminology. ARM vs x86 Although android version and DPI are quite simple, cpu architecture is a different story in general. I'll do my best to break it down as easy as possible here. ARM: It's mobile PROCESSOR architecture in the first place, and what most phones run now. Qualcomm Snapdragon, Samsung Exynos and MediaTek mobile chips are examples of ARM processors. Most modern chips are 64-bit, or ARM64. x86: This is the specification of intel chip architecture. As dominant as Intel is in the computer market, these chips are much less common on Android phones. x86_64 refers to 64-bit Intel chips. This information is especially important because the x86 and ARM files are not cross-compatible— you must use a version for a specific phone architecture. Similarly, if your phone is running a 32-bit processor, the 64-bit APK won't work. 64-bit processors, but are compatible with earlier versions, so the 32-bit APK will work perfectly on a 64-bit processor. How to find your device the correct information, I know it's confusing. The good news is that there is an easy way to find out all the information on your device using an app called Droid Hardware Info. It's a free app in the Google Play Store and basically tells you everything you need to know about your phone. Go ahead and give it up and install and fire it. 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 is what the app opens by default. Here are two main pieces of information: the DPI and Android OS version. To find dpi, see the software density record in the Display section. To get your version of Android, see the OS version in the device section. This clearly indicates the version number. For architecture information, scroll to the System tab to view the CPU architecture and instruction set records on the Processor tab. It's not quite as straightforward as others because it doesn't clearly say arm64 or something, so you have to between the lines a little. First of all, if you see 64 in the architectural name, you can pretty much guarantee that it's a 64-bit device. Easy enough. To find out if it's ARM or x86, you look at the instruction set section again, you're just looking for basic information here, such as letters in your hand. My Pixel 2 XL (screenshots above), for example, it's pretty clear that this is an ARM64 device. However, the Nexus 5 is not so clear – we can see it in ARM, but it is not clearly displayed as a 32-bit processor. In this case, we can safely assume that it is a 32-bit chip, because it does not contain 64-bit architecture. Specify which file to download in light of this, let's go back to our YouTube example above. We're going to look at many versions of the YouTube APK mirror and find exactly which download applies to my Pixel 2 XL. With device information in hand, we know that it runs on a 64-bit ARM processor, has 560 DPI, and runs on Android 8.1. Easy to match processor type and Android version – 64 and 5.0 or Android. However, there is no specific option for 560dpi. So, we have two main options to choose from: the largest available DPI, in this case, 480, or nodpi. In this case, I recommend to go with the nodpi option, because it contains all the resources to cover the DPIs gamut there. So why not choose this one regardless? Because of the file size, because it contains resources that can work with virtually any DPI, it's a much larger file. If you can find one that perfectly matches your device's DPI, always go with that. Otherwise, you can also choose a slightly larger and good. In our test case, however, I'm not sure that the 480 DPI version will look as good as nodpi download because the phone is 560 DPI. In this scenario, a larger file size is worth the compromise. Learning your device's ins and outs is pretty simple. And fortunately when you figure this information, some you shouldn't worry about it again until you get a new phone. Phone.