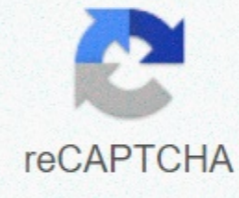




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Enter all of these details in the Options page for APK Downloader, and then click Sign in. Now you can go to Google Play and start browsing the available titles. When you find something you would like to download, open its page and click on the APK Downloader icon on the right side of the address bar and save the APK like any other download. If you're having trouble downloading APKs, go back and make sure your device ID was entered correctly — you're wrong and you won't see anything but download errors. If you've ever tried to download a side loading app on your Android phone, then you know how confusing it can be. Often there are several versions of the same application designed for different device specifications - so how do you know which one is the right one? Understanding different versions of files If you're reading this, there's a good chance you're trying to download an app from APK Mirror, 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 geographically limited, not available for your device, or has an update that hasn't yet reached your account. Although you may also need this information when downloading things from XDA Developers or other sources. RELATED: How to sideload Apps on Android If this is where you find yourself, then trying to figure out the right download for your phone can be a hassle. You won't have to worry about it if the app you're looking at has only one version, but some apps have multiple versions available - for example, YouTube has 40 different variations. This is when you need to know which version is best for your phone. In general, the details are divided into three primary Architecture: This is the type of processor on your phone. Typically, arm64, x86, and x86\_64. ARM and x86 options 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 that the device uses. DPI screen: DPI stands for Dots per inch - basically it's the pixel density of your phone's screen. For example, a six-inch Full HD screen (1920×1080) has a DPI resolution of ~367. Come across this resolution up to 2880×1440 and DPI will increase to ~537. Technically, the terminology should be correct when referring to the density of PPI pixels or pixels per inch. But since APK Mirror (and others) refers to it as DPI, we stick with relative terminology. ARM vs. x86 While android and DPI versions are quite simple, the processor architecture is a completely different story. I'm going to do everything I can to make this as simple as possible. ARM: This is the architecture of the mobile processor in the first place, and what most phones are running 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 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's 64-bit chips. This information is especially important because the x86 and ARM files are not cross-compatible— you must use a version designed for the specific architecture of your phone. Similarly, if your phone is running a 32-bit processor, the 64-bit APK won't work. However, 64-bit processors are backwardcompatible, so a 32-bit APK will work well on a 64-bit processor. How to find the right information of your device that I know, I know, it's confusing. The good news is that there is an easy way to find out all the information about your device using an app called Droid Hardware Info. This is a free app in the Play Store and tells you basically everything you need to know about your phone. Just go ahead and put it in and install it and fire it. We'll show you exactly where you're looking. The first tab you'll want to see is the Devices tab, which is what the app opens on by default. There are two key information here: DPI and Android OS versions. To find the DPI, see Software Density under View. For the Android version, see the operating system version under Devices. This explicitly displays the version number. For architecture information, on the System tab, and on the Processor tab, on the Processor tab, see Processor Architecture and Instruction Sets. This one is not as straightforward as others because it doesn't explicitly say arm64 or similar so you have to be between the lines a little. First, if you see 64 in the architecture name, you can pretty much guarantee that it's a 64-bit device. Easy enough. To find out if it's ARM or x86, check the Instruction Set section to find out what's new, such as arm letters. On my Pixel 2 XL (screenshots above), for example, it's pretty clear that it's an ARM64 device. However, the Nexus 5 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 a 64-bit architecture. When choosing the file you want to download with that in mind, let's go back to our YouTube example above. We'll look at many versions of YouTube on APK Mirror and find out exactly which download applies to my Pixel 2 XL. With device information in hand, we know it uses a 64-bit ARM processor, has a DPI 560, and uses Android 8.1. It's easy to customize 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 DPI — in this case 480 or nodpi. In this case, I recommend going with the nodpi variant, as it contains all the resources available to cover the DPI scale. So why choose this one regardless? Because of the file size — because it contains the resources to work with virtually any DPI, it's a much larger file. If you can find one that perfectly matches the DPI of your device, always go with it. Otherwise, you can also choose one that is a little higher and be ok. In our test case, however, I am not convinced that the 480 DPI version will look as good as downloading nodpi, because the phone is 560 DPI. In this case, a larger file size is worth a compromise. Learning your device is in and out is pretty simple. And luckily, once you find this information someday you shouldn't have to worry about it again until you get a new phone. Phone.

