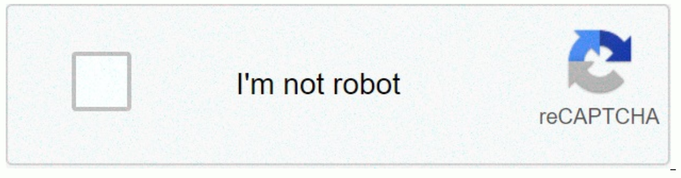

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When you find something you want to download, open its page and click the APK Downloader icon on the right side of the address bar and save APK like any other download. If you're having trouble downloading APKs, go back and double-check that your device ID has been entered correctly - you're wrong and you'll only see download errors. If you've ever tried to download an app for side charging to your Android phone, then you know how confusing it can be. Often, there are several versions of the same app designed for different device specifications, so how do you know which one is the right one? Understanding different file versions If you are reading this, there is a good chance that you are trying 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 a great option if the app you want is geographically restricted, not available for your device, or has an update that hasn't yet reached your account. Although it is possible, you also need this information when you download things from XDA Developers or other sources. RELATED: To Sideload Apps on Android If that's where you are, then trying to figure out the proper download for your phone can be a hassle. You won't have to worry if the app you're looking at has only one version, some of the apps have several versions available, for example, YouTube has 40 different variants. This is when you need to know which version is best for your phone. In general, the details are broken down into three Architecture: This refers to the type of processor in your 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'll explain more details below. Android version: This is the version of the Android operating system that the device is running. DPI screen: DPI stands for Dots Per Inch – basically this is the pixel density of the phone's screen. For example, a Full HD screen of 1920×1080) has an DPI of ~367. Bump this resolution up to 2880×1440, and DPI rises to ~537. Technically, the correct terminology when referring to pixel density should be PPI, or Pixels per inch. But since APK Mirror (and others) refers to this as DPI, we stick with the relative terminology. ARM vs x86 While the Android and DPI version are quite simple, the CPU architecture is another story altogether. I'll do my best to break it down as easily as possible here. Arm: This is a first mobile processor architecture, and what most phones run now. Qualcomm's Snapdragon, Samsung's Exynos and MediaTek 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 64-bit Intel chips. This information is particularly important because x86 and ARM files are not cross-compatible – you need to use the 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 compatible with reverse versions, so the 32-bit APK will work well on a 64-bit processor. to find the correct information of the device I know, I know, it's confusing. The good news is that there's an easy way to find out all your device information with an app called Droid Hardware Info. This is a free app in the Play Store and will essentially tell you everything you need to know about your phone. Go ahead and turn it on and install it and turn it on. We'll show you where to find exactly what you're looking for. The first tab you'll want to look at is the Device tab, which the app opens on by default. There are two key pieces of information here: DPI and Android OS version. To find DPI, see the Software Density entry in the Show section. For the Android version, see the operating system version in the Device section. This explicitly displays the version number. For about architecture, drag to the System tab and see the Cpu Architecture and Instruction Sets entries under the Processor tab. It's not even as striaghtforward as the others, because it doesn't explicitly say arm64 or similar, so you have to between the lines a little. First, if you see 64 in the name of architecture, you can pretty much guarantee that it's a 64-bit device. Pretty easy. To find out if it's ARM or x86, you'll look at the Instruction Set section – again, just search for the basic information here, it would be the arm letters. On my pixel 2 XL (screenshots above), for example, it is quite clear that it is an ARM64 device. The Nexus 5, however, is not as clear- we can see that it is ARM, but it does not explicitly look like a 32-bit processor. In this case, we can safely assume it is a 32-bit chip because it does not specify the 64-bit architecture. Choosing which file to download with that in mind, let's go back to our YouTube example above. We'll look at several versions of YouTube on APK Mirror and find exactly which download applies to my Pixel 2 XL. With device information in hand, we know that running a 64-bit ARM processor, has a 560 DPI and runs Android 8.1. It's easy to match the processor type and Android-arm64 and Android 5.0+ version. But there is no specific option for 560dpi. So we have two main options to choose from: the largest IPR available – in this case, 480 or nodpi. In this case, we recommend that you go with the variant nodpi, as it contains all available resources to cover the range of IPRs there. So why not choose that, regardless? Because of the file size, because it contains resources to work on any DPI, it is a much larger file. If you can find the perfect one that fits your device's DPI perfectly, always go with it. Otherwise, you can also choose one that is slightly larger and be OK. In our case testing, however, I am not convinced that the 480 DPI version will look as good as the nodpi download because the phone is 560 DPI. In this case, the larger file size is worth compromising. Learning the device's ins and outs is quite simple. And fortunately, once you figure out this information once you shouldn't worry about it again until you get a new phone. Phone.