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Scroll down through the displayed data and below the JID entry that lists your email address, you'll find your device ID in hexadecimal format. We're interested in the 16 characters that appear after 'android-' if you have a tablet - although you can also do it by phone - you should download your Device ID from Google Play. It gives you the same information. Enter all these details on the OPTIONS page for the APK Downloader and Login. Now you can head to Google Play and start browsing the available titles. When you find something you would 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 well as any other download. If you're having trouble downloading the APK, go back and double-check that your device ID is entered correctly — make a mistake and won't see anything but download errors. If you've ever tried downloading a side-load app on your Android phone, then you know how confusing it can be. There are often several versions of the same app 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 high probability that you're trying to download the app from APK Mirror, which is a legitimate site for hosting APKs that are available for free in the Play Store. This is a great option if the app you want is geo-restricted, isn't available for your device, or has an update that hasn't reached your account yet. Although you may also need this information when downloading things from XDA Developers or other sources. RELATED: How to side load apps on Android If you're there, then trying to figure out the right download for your phone can be a hassle. You won't have to worry about that if the app you're watching has only one version, but some of the apps have multiple versions available – for example, YouTube has 40 different variants. Then you will need to know which version is best for your phone. In general, the details are broken into three primary categories: Architecture: This applies to the type of processor in the phone. Usually the options will be hand64, 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 Android OS that your device does. DPI screen: DPI stands for Dots per inch – basically your phone's screen pixel density. For example, a six-inch full HD display (1920x1080) has a DPI of ~367. Bump that resolution to 2880x1440, and dpi raises to ~537. Technically, the correct terminology when referring to pixel density should be PPI or Pixels Per Inch. But since APK Mirror (and others) call it DPI, we will stick to relative terminology. ARM vs. x86 While the Android version and DPI are fairly simple, the architecture of the processor is a completely different story. I'll do my best to break it as much as possible here. ARM: This is primarily the architecture of the mobile processor, and what most phones do now. Qualcomm's Snapdragon, Samsung's Exynos and MediaTek's mobile chips are examples of ARM processors. Most modern chips are 64-bit or ARM64. x86: This is an architecture specification for Intel chips. As dominant as intel is in the PC market, these are far less common in Android headphons. x86_64 to 64-bit Intel chips. This information is especially important because x86 and ARM files are incompatible with the cross – you need to use a version designed for the specific architecture of the phone. Similarly, if your phone runs a 32-bit processor, the 64-bit APK won't work. The 64-bit processors, however, are backward compatible, so the 32-bit APK will work well on a 64-bit processor. How to find the exact information of your device that I know, I know, is confusing. The good news is that there is an easy way to get all the information about your device using an app called Droid Hardware Info. This is a free app in the Play Store and will tell you basically everything you need to know about your phone. Go ahead and give it up and install it and light it. We'll show you exactly where to find what you're looking for. The first tab you'll want to see is the Device tab, where the app opens by default. There are two key data here: dpi and Android OS version. To find a DPI, see the software density entry under View. For android version, see the version of the OS under Device. This explicitly shows the version number. For architecture information, slide into the System tab and see cpu architecture and instructions entries on the Processor tab. This one's not quite as straightforward as the others because it doesn't explicitly say arm64 or anything like that, so you'll have to read between the lines a little bit. Before 2, if you see 64 in the architecture name, you can pretty much guarantee that it's a 64-bit device. It's easy. To find out if it's ARM or x86, you'll look at the Instruction Set section — again, just look for basic information here, like the letter hand. 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 an ARM, but it does not explicitly display 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 64-bit architecture. By selecting a file to download With this in mind, let's go back to the example above on YouTube. We will look at many versions of YouTube on APK Mirror and find out exactly what exact download applies to my Pixel 2 XL. With device data in hand, we know that a 64-bit ARM processor works, has a DPI of 560 and has Android 8.1. It's easy to match the processor type and Android version – arm64 and Android 5.0+. But there is no special option for 560dpi. So, we have two main options to choose from: the highest DPI available – 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 range. Then why don't you pick this one regardless? Because of the file size – because it contains resources to work on basically any DPI, it's a much larger file. you can find one that perfectly matches your device's DPI device, always go with it. Otherwise, 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 look as good as a nodpi download since the phone is 560 DPI. In this case, a larger file size is worth the compromise. Learning about your device's ins and outs is pretty easy. And luckily once you understand this information once you shouldn't worry about it again until you get a new phone. Phone.