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Understanding the different file versions If you're reading this, there's a good chance you're trying to download an APK Mirror app, which is a legitimate accommodation site for APKs that are available for free on the Play Store. This is a great option if the app you want is geographically restricted, unavailable 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 Sideload Apps on Android If that's where you are, then trying to figure out the right download for your phone can be a hassle. You won't have to worry about this if the you're watching only has one version, but some of the apps have multiple versions available, for example, YouTube has 40 different variants. This is when you will need to know which version is best for your phone. Generally, the details are divided into three main categories: Architecture: This refers to the type of processor on your phone. Options are usually arm, arm64, x86 and x86_64. ARM and x86 are for 32-bit processors, while arm64 and x86_64 for 64-bit processors. We will explain in more detail below. Android version: This is the version of the Android operating system that your device is running. Screen DPI: DPI stands for Dots per inch, basically this is the pixel density of your phone's screen. For example, a six-inch (1920x1080) Full HD display has a DPI of 367 euros. It hits that resolution until 2880x1440, and PPP increases to 537. Technically, the correct terminology when referencing pixel density should be PPI or Pixels per inch. But since APK Mirror (and others) refers to this as DPI, we'll keep the relative terminology. ARM vs. x86 While the Android and DPI version are quite simple, the processor architecture is another story altogether. I'll do everything I can to break it down as simply as possible here. ARM: This is a mobile processor architecture first and foremost, and what most phones run now. Qualcomm's Snapdragon, Samsung, 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 on Android phones. x86_64 refers to 64-bit Intel chips. This information is especially important because x86 and ARM files do not support cross-versioning, you should use the version designed for your phone's specific architecture. Similarly, if your phone is running a 32-bit processor, the 64-bit APK will not work. 64-bit processors, however, are backward compatible, so the 32-bit APK will work well on a 64-bit processor. How to find the right information from your device that I know, I know, is confusing. The good news is that there is an easy way to find out all the information on your device with an app called Droid Hardware Info. This is a free app on the Play Store, and will tell you essentially everything you need to know about your phone. Go ahead, hit him and install it and turn it on. We'll show you where to find exactly what you're looking for. The first tab you're going to want to see is the Device tab, which is what the app opens by default. There are two key pieces of information here: DPI and the Android OS version. To find PPP, see the Software Density entry in the Display section. For the Android version, look at the operating system version in the Device section. This explicitly displays the version number. For architecture information, go to the System tab and see the CPU Architecture and instructions on the Processor tab. This one is not as straightforward as the others as it does not explicitly say arm64 or similar, so you will have to read between the lines a little. First, if you see 64 in the architecture name, you can guarantee that it is a 64-bit device. Pretty easy. To find out if it's ARM or x86, you'll see the Instruction Set section, again, you're just looking for basic information here, such as gun 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 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 the 64-bit architecture. Choose which file to download With that in mind, let's go back to our previous YouTube example. Let's look at the many versions of YouTube in APK Mirror and find out exactly which download applies to my Pixel 2 XL. With device information in hand, we know you're running a 64-bit ARM processor, have a 560 DPI, and run Android 8.1. It's easy to match the processor type and Android version: arm64 and Android 5.0+. But there is no specific option for 560dpi. Therefore, 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, because it contains all the resources available to cover the IPR range out there. So why not choose this one independently? Because of the file size, because it contains resources to work essentially on any DPI, it is a much larger file. If you can find the one that perfectly matches your device's DPI, always go with it. Otherwise, you can also choose one that is slightly higher and ok. In our trial case, however, I am not convinced that the 480 DPI version will look as good as downloading nodpi since the phone is 560 DPI. In that case, the larger file size is worth the balance. Learning the entresos of your device is quite simple. And fortunately once you discover this information once you don't have to worry again until you get a new phone. As many of you know, installing an Android app is a simple and simple process: you open the Play Store, find the software you need and press the big green Install button. Android apps, however, also come in the form of packages that are installed manually, not through the Google app store. These packages have a .APK file extension, and its practical uses are numerous. For example, one can have offline backups of applications stored as APKs. Even if the app in question is extracted from the Play Store (like what happened to Flappy Bird), it can still be installed from an APK file. In addition, APKs are used when downloading apps on phones running forked Android versions, as they do not come with the Play Store client. Think about the Amazon Kindle Fire or Nokia X phone. So where do you get APKs? While they can be downloaded from the Internet, the safest way is to extract Android installation directly from an Android device. Please note that the method described here only works for free apps! Paid apps are protected from extraction for obvious reasons. In addition, applications that download additional data during installation (see image #5) may be unusable if installed from an extracted APK. Apps that download extra extra after they have been installed it should work well. With that out of the way, here's how to turn your own Android apps into APK installation files. On an Android device, open the Play Store and download the apps you need to extract. Download APK Extractor. It is a free and easy to use application. Open APK Extractor and tap any application you want to extract. Press and hold to select multiple applications. APK files will be saved to a folder on your device's storage. (ExtractedApks by default.) That's all! The extracted APKs can now be copied to another Android smartphone or tablet and installed with the help of a file manager like Astro or ES File Explorer. SUBSCRIBE TO OUR NEWSLETTER! Bulletin!

