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Although you may also need this information when downloading things from XDA developers or other sources. Related: How 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 that if the app you're looking at has only one version, but some apps have multiple versions available — for example, YouTube has 40 different versions. That's when you need to know which version is best for your phone. Typically, the details are divided into three main categories: architecture: this refers to the type of processor on your phone. Typically, the options will be arm, arm64, x86, x86_64. ARM and x86 are for 32-bit processors, while arm64 and x86_64 for 64-bit processors. We'll explain the interception later. Android Version: This is the version of the Android operating system your device is running. Screen DPI: DPI represents dots per inch - basically it's the pixel density of the phone screen. For example, a 6-inch Full HD screen (1920×1080) has a DPI of ~367. Bounce this resolution up to 2880×1440, and the DPI up to ~537. Technically, the correct terminology when referring to pixel density should be PPI, or pixels per inch. But since APK shows (and others) treating it like DPI, we will continue with the relative terminology. ARM vs. x86 While android version and DPI are quite simple, processor architecture is a whole different story. I'll do my best to break it as simple as possible here. This is a mobile processor architecture first and foremost, and what most phones are running now. Qualcomm's Snapdragon, Samsung's Exynos, and MediaTek's 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 pc market, these chips are much less common on Android devices. x86_64 refers to 64-bit Intel chips. This information is especially important because x86 and ARM files don't cross-compatible - you need to use a version designed for your phone's specific architecture. Similarly, if your phone is running a 32-bit processor, a 64-bit APK won't work. However, 64-bit processors are backward compatible, so the 32-bit APK will work just fine on a 64-bit processor. How to find your device right I know, I know, it's confusing. The good news is that there's an easy way to find out all your device's information through an app called Droid Hardware Info. This is a free app in the Play Store, and will tell you virtually everything you need to know about your phone. Come on, give it up and install it and start it. We'll show you where to find exactly what you're looking for. The first tab you want to look at is the Device tab, which the app opens by default. There are two key pieces of information here: DPI and Android OS version. To find the DPI, check the Software Density value under the View section. For the Android version, check the operating system version under the Device section. This explicitly displays the version number. For architecture information, swipe over to the System tab and check the CPU architecture and instruction sets values under the Processor tab. It's not so straightward as the others since it doesn't explicitly mean arm64 or similar, so you'll have to read between the lines a little bit. First of all, if you see a 64 called architecture, you can pretty much guarantee it's a 64-bit device. Easy enough. To figure out if it's ARM or x86, check out the 'Set of Instructions' section - again, you're just looking for the basic information here, like the arm letters. In my Pixel 2 XL (the screenshots above), for example, it's pretty clear that it's an ARM64 device. However, the Nexus 5 isn't so clear - we can see it's ARM, but it doesn't explicitly display as a 32-bit processor. In this case, we can safely assume it's a 32-bit chip because it doesn't specify the 64-bit architecture. Choosing which file to download with on the account, let's go back to our youtube sample above. We're going to look at the many versions of YouTube on the APK look and find out exactly which download applies to my Pixel 2 XL. With device details in hand, we know it runs a 64-bit ARM processor, has a DPI of 560, and is running 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 available DPI - in this case, 480 or nodpi. In this case, I recommend going with the nodpi variable, because it contains all the resources available to cover the gamut of DPIs out there. So why not choose it regardless? Because of the file size - because it contains resources to work on each DPI, this is a much larger file. If you can find the one that fits your device's DPI perfectly, 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 the nodpi download since the phone is 560 In this case, the larger file size is worth the trade-off. Learning the work of your device in and out is quite simple. And fortunately once you figure out this information once you don't have to worry about it again until you get a new phone. Phone.