

1. PC

The personal computer (PC) defines a computer designed for general use by a single person.



2.Desktop (настольный)

A PC that is not designed for portability(переносимость) is a desktop computer. The expectation with desktop systems are that you will set the computer up in a permanent(постоянный) location. Most desktops offer more power, storage(хранение) and versatility(универсальность) for less cost than their portable brethren(собратья).





3.Laptop

Also called notebooks, laptops are portable computers that integrate(обединять) the display, keyboard, a pointing device(устройство управления позицией) or trackball(шаровой указатель;), processor, memory and hard drive all in a battery-operated package(корпус с батарейным питанием) slightly larger(чуть больше) than an average hardcover book.

4. Netbook

Netbooks are ultra-portable computers that are even smaller than traditional laptops. The extreme cost-effectiveness(эффективность затрат) of netbooks (roughly \$300 to \$500) means they're cheaper than almost any brand-new laptop you'll find at retail outlets(розничные торговые точки.). However, netbooks' internal components are less powerful than those in regular laptops.



SuperComputer

This type of computer usually costs hundreds of thousands or even millions of dollars. Although some supercomputers are single computer systems, most are composed of multiple high performance(множества высокопроизводительных) computers working in parallel as a single system. The best known supercomputers are built by Cray Supercomputers.



Wearable Computer

The latest trend in computing (вычислительная техника) is wearable(носимый)computers. Essentially,(по сути) common computer applications (приложения)(e-mail, database(база данных), multimedia, calendar/scheduler) are integrated(встроены) into watches, cell phones(сотовый), visors (козырьки)and even clothing.

