## Types of computers :

1. ***Microcomputers*** *:* Nowadays synonymous with “Personal Computers”, these were called “micro” due to the emergence of microcomputers.
2. ***Minicomputers*** *:* Only a part of history thanks to the enhancements in microcomputers, these originally bridged the gap between microcomputers and mainframe computers.
3. ***Mainframe Computers*** *:* These are the cornerstones of massive business operations and nearly all IT giants, thanks to their ability to work reliably without ever breaking down, even under a massive processing load.
4. ***Supercomputers*** : The best of the best in the computing world, these are by far the most powerful type of computers we have ever built. These are mostly used to perform extremely complex and intense computations, weather forcasting or simulations and modelling or climate reasearch just to name a few.

## Top 5 Supercomputers :

1. **Fugaku** – Located in **Kobe, Japan**.
2. **Summit** – Located in **Tennessee, U.S.**
3. **Sierra** – Located in **California, U.S.**
4. **Sunway TaihuLight** – Located in **Wuxi, China**.
5. **Selene** – Located in **California, U.S.**

## Types of Monitors :

1. ***LCD*** : Made up of Liquid Crystals, hence the name “Liquid Crystal Display**”**, this is the most common type of monitor we see in our daily life.
2. ***LED*** : Short for “Light Emitting Diode”, thse have great color and image quality, but they don’t have the best response time. Especially good for editting or rendering, tasks which require precise movements.
3. ***Curved Monitors*** : Latest in the monitor tech, and really expensive. These are popular among gamers, editors and coders for the wider field of view.
4. ***CRT Monitors*** : Abbreviated for “Cathode Ray Tube”, these are the original computer monitors. While they have a very clear display, they are now nearly obsolete due to their glaring flaws: large, heavy and consume a lot of energy.
5. ***Flat Panels*** : These are the monitors typically used with a PC or a laptop or such devices, mainly due to their stable viewing angle, better picture quality, no bulky tube and most importly the lower cost.
6. ***Touch screen panels*** : Adding some extra functionality to the regular plain monitors, touch screen functionality comes especially handy in controlling presentations or natural text writing, or similar tasks where hand gestures come handy.
7. ***OLED Monitors*** : Stands for “Organic Light Emitting Diode”, these flat panel displays are popular nowadays in TVs and computers due to the fact that they use less power, has better contrast ratio and has more accuracy with colors than LCDs.

## Types of Hard Disks :

1. ***PATA :*** Short for “Parallel Advanced Technology Attachment”, these were the first types of hard disks to be developed, introduced by Western Digital. Data transfer rates can go up to 133 MB/s.
2. ***Serial ATA :*** SATA replaced PATA drives in desktop and laptops, and for good reason, since it is better in every aspect, but the difference in power consumption is the biggest stand-out feature here, 250mv compared to PATA’s 5V!
3. ***SCSI :*** Short for the “Small Computer System Interface” that they implement, these are very reliable and well-adapted for storing or moving large amounts of data.
4. ***SSD : T***hese make use of semiconductor devices to store data parmanently, at least until it is erased. Commercialized by Toshiba in 1987, the SSDs today have very fast data access speeds, have less power usage and their best trait being less susceptible to shock.
5. ***NVMe Drive :*** Latest and best in the market, Non-Volatile Memory Express (NVMe) is a storage interface introduced in 2013, these are considerably faster than SATA drives. These can show speeds upto 3.9 Gb/s, when the fastest SATA SSDs cap at around 560 Mb/s.