**Touchscreen Display**

Smartphones, tablets, screens in vehicles, ATMs, etc. they are all working on the same technology. Their displays are called touchscreen displays and nowadays almost every monitor can become a touchscreen monitor. How does it all work?

In 1965. in The United Kingdom, E. A. Johnson created the very first finger-driven screen. It could detect just one touch at a time, but it was very important for the revolution of screen technology, that's begun in the 1970s.

There are many kinds of touchscreen displays, but the ones we use the most are resistive and capacitive displays.

Resistive touchscreens, seen on ATMs, are the simplest and most commonly used. They are reliable and durable, but unfortunately, they can handle only one touch at a time, you cannot zoom in, and, because of their multiple layers, they might be hard to read.

Smartphones and tablets don't have such problems, because they use capacitive touchscreens. These touchscreens are highly sensitive, they support multi-touch and offer high clarity and resolution. On the other hand, their glass is more prone to breaking and the screen won't work properly if it's not in contact with human skin. Also, it's more expensive compared to the resistive touchscreen.

Today, the evolution of technology has given us variants of touchscreen displays, such as infrared touchscreens, surface acoustic wave touchscreens, near-field imaging touchscreens, and many others. All of them are widely used in different fields, like airplanes, stores, banks, schools and universities, hospitals, etc.