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Acer C7 Chromebook, the web-based laptop from Google that happens to have the guts of a PC. Apple may have invented the tablet computer that now threatens the existence of the PC, but it is Google, with the help of a variety of hardware manufacturers, who wants to finish the PC properly. Today, Google announced a new \$199 PC that is the latest and inexpensive in a line of machines running the Chrome operating system (OS.) Unlike Microsoft Windows or Apple OS X, Chrome OS just deserves to be called an operating system; it basically consists of a web browser and not much else. The idea behind a Chromebook, as they are called, is that you do everything through a web browser, using the growing range of web-based applications that have been built to do word-processing, photo-editing and just about anything else you might want to use a computer for. By moving 100% of your calculation to the web, you are no longer tied to a computer. And because everything you use and store is in the cloud, the software never needs to be updated, and, absent a snafu on Google's end, data can never be lost. The new Chromebook is produced by Acer, the Taiwan-based manufacturer best known for Windows-running laptops. But here's the funny thing about it: In many ways it's inferior to its cousin, an even more web-centric device announced in October, known as the Samsung Chromebook. Samsung Chromebook, a PC in name only. The difference between the two is that the new Acer C7 is still a traditional PC, even if it doesn't run Windows. It has an Intel processor, the same workhorse that powered PCs for a generation, and a large, streamlined, 320-gigabyte hard drive. The Samsung device has the same kind of processor, made by Intel's competitor ARM, which appears in almost every smartphone and tablet on earth, and only 16 gigabytes of solid-state memory (flash), such as a smartphone or tablet. In every way save its portable appearance, the Samsung Chromebook isn't a PC; It's a mobile device. In addition, Acer C7 may have a faster processor and a larger hard drive, but it is more bulky, has a battery life 2-3 hours shorter and, for many activities, is slower. When booting, charging applications and switching activities, solid state drives are significantly faster than normal ones. Reviewers have noted that Samsung's laptop does much more with its "limited" hardware than a one-to-one comparison with a PC would have suggested. So why did Google just release an inferior machine based on outdated technology? Probably because, although Samsung's Chromebook has in its short life become the most popular PC on Amazon.com (indeed, sold out,) Chromebooks as a whole have been slow to take off since they went on sale in mid-2011. The most People, it seems, are not yet ready to move on to Google's somewhat radical vision of the future of computing. Even though Google is much less likely to lose data than you are, there is something comforting to have your own hard drive with with There are things of their own. The thought of relying on the cloud has led to a sort of "line anxiety" for computer users, analogous to the anxiety some drivers feel about the limited range of electric cars, only this is anxiety to be out of range of a wifi signal. For people who are accustomed to trust the Intel brand and evaluate laptops based, in part, on the size of their hard drives, the Acer C7 is familiar consoling even if it doesn't run Windows. In other words, the latest Chromebook is like training wheels, or more cynically, a Trojan horse. If Google can attract cost-conscious buyers or tech bars with a savings of \$200 to spend with this ultra-cheap laptop, it can train them to think of a PC less as a home to store your life than as a window to see it. And that, of course, gives Google a good amount of control over what you see through the window. A PC, or personal computer, is a smaller-scale computer designed and built to be used by a single person at a time. Today, that computer can take many different forms. Here's what you need to know about PCs, including how the PC came about. Since the PC is defined using very broad general parameters, a PC can actually be a wide range of computing devices, including desktop computers, laptops, tablets, 2-in-1, smartphones and even Macs. Yes, although in brand sense, Macs are commonly thought to be different from PCs, Macs still fall into the general category and definition of personal computers. From a branding standpoint, however, PCs are generally considered to be personal computers that also run Windows, which is why the term is also commonly understood as a separate type of computer from Apple's Macs, which run macOS. Sami Sahil/Peexels The development of personal computers can be traced back to the 1970s. According to Encyclopedia Britannica, the first PC was developed in 1974 and was known as Altair. However, the Altair wasn't particularly popular with the general public, and it wasn't until 1977 that we saw PCs begin to become accepted by mainstream users. And this is because in 1977, three "pre-assembled personal computers" were released. These computers were the Commodore Business Machines' PET (Personal Electronic Transactor), Apple II and the Tandy Radio Shack TRS-80. According to PCMag, these early PCs generally featured a simple 64KB RAM, 8-bit microprocessors, and the use of floppy disks for storage. In the 1980s, PCs began to evolve to include faster speeds and greater "memory capacity." An example of this evolution in the 80s is the release of the IBM PC. It was then that IBM became the most popular PC in the world and its popularity was largely due to the inclusion of the Lotus 1-2-3, the use of Intel 8088 microprocessor, and an operating system that, according to Encyclopedia Britannica, was "adapted by Microsoft Corporation's MS-DOS system". But by far, one of the largest influential influencersIn personal computing was Lisa from Apple, a PC developed in 1983 that had a GUI (graphical user interface). The Lisa GUI led to the development of Apple's Macintosh in 1984. The Macintosh was particularly useful for desktop publishing since the GUI allowed users to determine how to organize items on a page (such as images) before printing them. But the Apple GUI wouldn't be alone on the market for long, as Microsoft released its own GUI operating system in 1985, called Microsoft Windows. After the introduction of GUIs, the development of PCs continued to evolve only towards computers with increasing speeds and storage, all seemingly packaged in smaller and smaller sizes. And these innovations were stimulated only further during the 90s and 2000s as the Internet became popular among mainstream users and maintains its dominance today through smaller PCs like laptops, smartphones and tablets. Since the broad definition of a personal computer is very generic and encapsulates so many different computing devices, it is clear that PCs are extremely popular today. Even if you are just looking at smartphones (which are mobile PCs), you can see how the dominant personal computers currently are in everyday life. In fact, according to the Pew Research Center, as of June 2019, an enormous 81 percent of Americans own a smartphone. In addition, almost 75% of adults in the United States own a laptop or desktop computer, and almost 50 percent of American tablet computers. Thanks for letting us know! Tell us why! Microsoft SurfaceRevolutions is chaotic. They've upset the status quo, and leave old ways of doing things behind. The PC, once the head of the personal digital revolution, may seem outdated next to sexy new tablets and smartphones. In reality, however, the PC is an intimate participant of the current revolution, changing its nature to respond to new usage patterns and a new generation of users. If anything, Microsoft's recent announcement of Surfaceâ Windows 8 PC posing as a tabletâ demonstrates the flexibility and relevance of the PC in the modern digital age. The new IT revolution is upon us, driven by a legion of users and developers creating new ways to interact with data, and with each other, in an ever-connected world. And the new PC has risen to meet the needs of users and application builders who have never known a world without the Internet. Apple and Microsoft are creating uniform operating environments, enabling a seamless transition from mobile phone to PC or Mac, all connected via cloud services. Windows 8 is leading the way, with the same core operating system at the heart of Windows Phone 8, Windows RT and Windows 8 on PC. The PC is undergoing its most radical since the advent of the IBM PC three decades ago. Pundits like to call it the post-PC era, but the PC remains the hub of our digital life. Call it a PC, call it an Ultrabook, call it call it still a personal computer in the center. Always active connectivity, cloud and ease define today's personal technological revolution. Users have played a role in the revolution, embracing digital media consumption instead of viewing digital devices as mere tools. Smartphone and tablet users â in particular, iPhone and iPad owners â have taken advantage of the path. As in the early age of personal computers (before the IBM PC), the nascent smartphone market was highly fragmented, with a diversified view of what users wanted. These days, after the rise of the iPhone, almost all phones look surprisingly similar. Having a data plan with your smartphone is now mainstream; it hasn't always been that way. Ultrabooks After a slow boot, PC manufacturers are now embracing change. Inspired by MacBook Air, Intel's Ultrabook program is driving the mainstream adoption of ultrathin and ultraportable PCs that make it much less compromised than recent memory notebooks. Most of these projects â including Apple â are based on Intel hardware. The new generation of Ultrabooks has been relatively slow to adopt the ever-connected model, as surprisingly few units are shipping with built-in cellular broadband. As true 4G networks become more widespread, they could change, especially as cloud storage becomes more integral to the operating system. Apple is already pursuing this idea with iCloud, and Microsoft integrates its SkyDrive service into Windows 8. Ultrabooks are just a response to the evolving market, though. The new tablets from Microsoft Surface show how PCs are evolving in other directions. The Surface RT model is blocked in Microsoft's app store, as much as Apple's iPad is blocked in iTunes. But the Surface Pro is really an ultra-thin PC in a compressed skin, with a fully functional Windows desktop and the ability to run most Windows applications. While the notion of running software from the cloud is not new, it is picking up steam. Google led the prosecution, and Google Docs saw a rapid adoption. Microsoft has launched Office 365 (a collection of hosted productivity applications) for businesses. Games are also running on the cloud, with companies like Gaikai and OnLive offering games on cloud servers and providing interactive streams to users' desktops. Both Apple and Microsoft are driving towards unified operating environments across smartphones, tablets and personal computing platforms. In some ways, Microsoft is ahead of the curve. Windows 8, Windows RT and Windows Phone 8 will offer almost identical user experiences. With the release of iOS 6 and Mac OS X Mountain Lion, Apple is taking another step along the road to user experience integration. Not all users are on board with environments However. Windows 8 seems to be particularly polarizing. Running the Metro interface on a desktop system, or even a laptop PC, seemed to be a baffling decision by Microsoft, until the surface announcement. Windows 8 and the surface arewoven, and it is clearly the direction that Microsoft wants to take the operating system-and its users. Next Page: Apple Factor, and Apple's huge success for the landscape of laptop with iPad, iPhone and MacBook Air has prodded traditional PC manufacturers to explore new designs. Although Apple has not significantly eroded the market share of Windows on desktop, Apple's laptop sales have gained ground. The current generation of iMacs has established the standard for all-in-one systems, while the MacBook Air is the child poster for ultrathin and mobile computers. The popularity of the air probably generated Ultrabooks - the slim and lightweight portable that Intel is currently pushing PC manufacturers to build. Over the next month or two, Intel anticipates a wave of Ultrabook versions, with dozens of new models flooding the market. MacBook Pro with Retina display The new MacBook Pro with Retina display brings a resolution of 2880-by-1800-pixel, which results in a pixel density of 220 pixels per inch - in Apple's premium laptop line. PC manufacturers are not as far as they seem to be, although: The new 13-inch Ultrabooks harvest with 1080p displays offer 160 ppi. Clearly the bar has been set. On the software side, Apple's AirPlay, which allows easy streaming of content to home entertainment systems, defined ease of use for wireless displays; Intel WiDi (a wireless laptop-to-TV connection) was less successful. At this year's E3, Microsoft announced SmartGlass, which aims to achieve the same goal, but will use the two-way streaming so that it is not just a one-way road. Intel's Ivy Bridge processor delivers traditional x86 CPU performance to a much lower power budget than previous CPU generations. While Ultrabooks have seen daylight with previous Sandy Bridge CPUs, it is Ivy Bridge that really offers promise of longer battery life and new forms and size of the PC, most of them sleeker, lighter, and more efficient than previous designs. At the recent Computex fair, laptop manufacturers showed a plethora of PC drawings - some radicals, others made up of only minor modifications to existing designs. Asus Taichi, for example, is a laptop that has a second touchscreen outside and works as a tablet when it is closed. Companies are also experimenting with exotic materials to reduce weight. Lenovo ThinkPad X1 Carbon and Gigabyte X11 use both carbon fiber as the main frame material. Toshiba is preparing a 21:9-aspect-ratio system with a native resolution of 1792 of 768 pixels, which can present widescreen films in their native format. It is not clear what designs will win the hearts of consumers, but it issee serious experiments after years of boring, 15.6-inch look-alike. Lenovo IdeaCentre A720 Despite the trend toward mobility, desktop PCs are still going strong. But they, too, are changing rapidly. All-in-one systems are becoming a bigger part of the and manufacturers are experimenting with other variations. The Lenovo IdeaCentre A720, which will ship later this year, features a multitouch display that can lie completely horizontal; you might think of it as a big brother to Microsoft's just announced surface tablets. Ultra-small units are also becoming popular in offices, homes and industrial environments. Inspired by interest in the Raspberry Pi (the small, supercheap PC-like device built around a system-on-chip and running Linux,) Intel is building its NUC (Next Unit of Computing,) which transports an Ivy Bridge-class dual-core CPU into a tiny, 4-inch-square smaller case than Apple TV. Even the most hard-core PC users, including serious gamers and performance enthusiasts, are looking beyond the familiar PC box. The Alienware X51, for example, packs a pretty serious PC gaming muscle into an Xbox frame. All this experimentation forces us to re-examine what a personal computer is and what it could become. Asus Windows RT ARM tablet (Source: IDGNS) Obviously, a desktop-side tower with attached displays and peripherals is a PC. All-in-one machines running Windows certainly qualify, as do most laptops. But what if the device is a tablet running Windows RT, Microsoft's next operating system for ARM-based systems? No one would call the iPad a PC, but Microsoft Surface RT and similar Windows RT tablets will include a flavor of Microsoft Office-an application that is heavily associated with PCs. An Ultrabook running Windows is certainly a PC. But what about a Chromebook running Chrome OS? It's almost always connected to the cloud, and doesn't run Windows â but it certainly can run applications that most business PC users would recognize. And the new Surface Pro can be extremely thin and lightweight, but it is a PC up to its x86 CPU and its ability to run most Windows applications. As the PC evolves, we will see the emergence of new products that drive the definition of the personal computer. In some cases, the hardware that most of us wouldn't call a PC will run applications traditionally associated with personal computers, just like those Windows RT tablets running Office. If the next generation of PCs were just experiments like Lenovo's IdeaCentre A720 and marketing initiatives like Ultrabook, we would have seen the PC simply evolve with the times. Windows 8 and Microsoft Surface tablets, however, expose a different view of the PC's destiny. Apple may have defined what the tablet might be with the iPad, but Microsoft is defining the future soul of the PC. Note: When you buy something after clicking the links in our articles, we can earn a small commission. Read our link policy of for more details. details. details.

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