docking station. A docking connector **146** is placed in the connection between the stand **142** and the personal computer. Accordingly, the second housing **4**, into which a motherboard is incorporated, is connected to the stand **142**. A portion of the stand **142** to which the personal computer is fixed is preferably rotatable. As shown FIG. **12**, the LCD panel **8** in the first housing **2** and the LCD panel **18** in the second housing **4** may be arranged vertically in parallel so as to form a continuous screen. Alternatively, a rotary joint **148** may be rotated to arrange the LCD panels horizontally in parallel so as to form a continuous screen. The rotary joint **148** has a rotating shaft near the hinges of the personal computer so that even when the personal computer is rotated, the two screens are arranged at almost an equal distance to the user. In FIG. **12**, the keyboard **144** and the stand **142** are integrated together. The keyboard **144** and the stand **142** may be separately connected to the personal computer.

The LCD panels **8** and **18** may be arranged either vertically or horizontally in parallel. Preferably, the personal computer comprises a sensor that senses gravity so that information displayed on the screen including the virtual keyboard can be appropriately rotated depending on the sensed direction. This enables images to be always displayed in the correct direction with respect to the user. Such a configuration enables the screen and the input device to be appropriately arranged for each scene used in both desktop and mobile environments.

A screen display device and a processing circuit can be constructed on the same glass substrate by using a technique for forming an LSI on a glass substrate, the technique being called silicon-on-glass or system-on-glass. This serves to reduce the thickness and weight of the housings. FIG. **13** shows an embodiment of the present invention in which a display device and a processing circuit are collectively constructed on glass substrates **154** and **156**. The two glass substrates **154** and **156** are rotatably connected together using a hinge **158**. Resin covers **160** and **162** are provided at ends of the glass substrates **154** and **156** in order to protect the glass substrates **154** and **156**. Further, a shaft of the hinge **158** is longer than the width of the glass substrates **154** and **156**. When the computer falls down, structural members such as the hinge **158** and the resin covers **160** and **162** serve as cushioning materials to prevent damage caused by a shock. The resin covers **160** and **162** prevent the two glass substrates **154** and **156** from colliding against each other when the hinge is set in a closed state. A protective layer composed of a resin film **164** (not shown) is bonded to a surface of each of the glass substrates **154** and **156** to prevent glass pieces from scattering if the glass is broken. In such an embodiment, the resin covers **160** and **162** and the resin film correspond to housing parts. A connector, a slot, or a radio communication antenna may be stored any of the resin covers **160** and **162** and hinge portion **158**; it is difficult to mount the connector, slot, or radio communication antenna on the glass substrate **154** or **156**.

In the embodiment, the pressure-sensitive touch panel **18**T is utilized as a device that receives an input corresponding to a hand touch. However, a function similar to that provided by the pressure-sensitive touch panel can be provided by an electromagnetic touch panel by installing, around the user's finger, a device having the same function as that of a stylus for the electromagnetic touch panel. It is also possible to emit a light beam of a particular wavelength to the neighborhood of the surface of the LCD panel **18** in the second housing **4** and to use sensors provided at two points to sense the reflected beam to determine where on the panel the user's finger is placed, on the basis of a technique such as triangulation.

Alternatively, the LCD panel may be utilized as a touch panel by incorporating an optical sensor element array into the LCD panel and providing the panel with both display and scanner functions so that the user's finger touching the panel surface can be sensed as an image. A panel having such functions is disclosed in Jpn. Pat. Appln. Publication Nos. 2002-313255, 2002-313273, and 2002-313309 and was put on the market for the first time by Toshiba Matsushita Display Technology Co., Ltd., in April, 2003 under the name of "Input Display". This technique makes it possible to load a barcode or business card information through the panel **14** in the second housing **4** and to recognize the contents of the loaded image information.

The input display can load information from paper or an article tightly contacted with the surface of the display. However, even when nothing contacts the surface of the input display, so that tangible information such as a shape or an image cannot be sensed, the input display can measure environmental light to recognize the brightness of the environment in which the apparatus is placed or the color of a light source, to automatically adjust the brightness and color temperature of a screen shown on the display in the first housing **2** or second housing **4**. The input display is effective on various applications; for example, the daytime and the nighttime are recognized to adjust the brightness of the screen in an environment such as a semiconductor plant or a tunnel where a source of light different from white light is used for illumination or when the apparatus is used outdoors.

FIG. **14** shows an example of an apparatus comprising an input display **166**. In front of the input display **166**, built into the second housing **4**, a cylindrical lens **170** is fixed to a fixture **168** attached to the second housing **4**. The lens **170** forms an image on an image-loadable display surface of the input display **166**. This photographed image **168** is displayed on the LCD panel **8**. Utilizing the lens **170** as described above enables the input display **1166** to be used like a digital camera. A process for loading an image may also be executed on the areas other than the one to which the lens **170** is attached, to load the brightness and color of the environmental light in order to adjust exposure and white balance.

FIG. **15** also shows an example of an apparatus comprising an input display. As shown in FIG. **15**, the cylindrical lens **170** is placed on the input display **166**, built into the second housing **4** so as to incline from the input display **166**. The lens **170** forms an image on the surface of the image loadable display **166**. This personal computer can thus be used as a terminal for a remote conference using communications over a network. The lens **170** is composed of a cylinder inclined to the perpendicular of the surface of the input display **166** so as to face the user, so that an image formed is elongated in the vertical direction. Accordingly, the aspect ratio of the image is corrected by software processing before the image is transmitted over the network.

The personal computer shown in FIG. **15** can not only be used as a terminal for a remove conference but can also, for example, load a spatial gesture such as motion of the user's hand via the lens and use it as an operation instruction to execute the corresponding process.

FIG. **16** shows a personal computer in which a camera is installed according to another embodiment of the present invention. The first housing **2** comprises two cameras **172** and **174**, and a space on the LCD panel **18** in the second housing **2** is photographed and loaded as an image. Comparison of images from the two cameras makes it possible to measure the distance to the user's hand or the like placed near the LCD panel in the second housing **4**. The images from the two cameras make it possible to determine whether or not the