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With printed books, readers increasingly browse through the pictures of book covers on the websites of publishers or bookstores, selecting and ordering titles online; hard-copy books are then delivered to the reader by post or other delivery service. With e-books, users can browse titles online and then, when they select and order titles, the e-book can be sent to them online or the total number of e-books. in the United States[4] The main reasons why people buy e-books are probably lower prices, greater convenience (since they can shop from home or on the go with mobile devices) and a title selection.[5] With e-book fiction and nonfiction books are available, the technical material Å is particularly suitable for e-book distribution because e-books. [6] The quantity of e-book Å is increasing in the United States; in 2014, 28% of adults had read an e-book, compared to 23% in 2013; and in 2014, 50% of American adults had an e-reader or tablet, compared to 30% who owned such devices in 2013. [7] Terminology E-bookÅ", Å"e-bookÅ", Å deviceÂ", or Â"eReader.Â" History I Readies (1930) Some trace the concept of e-reader, a device that allows you to see books on a screen, to a 1930 manifesto by Bob Brown, written after seeing his first Â"talkieÂ" (film with sound). Theentitled The Readies, belittling the idea of the Â"talkieÂ".[8] In his book, Brown says that films have surpassed the book by creating the Â"talkiesÂ" and, as a result, reading should find a new medium: a simple reading machine that I can carry or move, attach to any old electric plug and read novels of thousands of words in 10 minutes if I want, and I want. Browns idea, however, was much more¹ focused on reforming spelling and vocabulary than on the medium (Â"It's time to take out the capÂ" and start Â"a bloody word revolutionÂ"): introducing a large number of portmanteau symbols to replace normal words, and punctuation to simulate action or movement. It's not true. Next e-readers they have ever followed a model like that of Brown; However, he has correctly foreseen the miniaturization and portability of Di ot Skoob Cirnortcele ReDisnoc Snairotsih Emos, ylevitanretla)S0691(Mad Nav Seirdna DNA Trablegne Salguod]41[.aâ£auroc ygolonhcet dna epytorp atcusum lanoitan eh [.gnidaer rof tgil tgil cirtcele dna rotaluclac that ,ssalg gniyfingam that ,sgnidrocer oidua edulcni matalp sawlp Eciived Lanif Eht .loohcs ot deirraic slippup ,niapS ,lorreF morf rehcaet a ,selboR ziuR alegnÂÃ ,9491 by ni) by by) by ni 11[.enilno dehssilbup saw xedni ,5002 by]11[Eht Esuace b spost ;dettimo settimo sik siht ,revewoh .9891 Deraeppa Noisrev Mor-DC Elbatirtid ,Tetupmoc Elgnis that No Derots Yllanigiro H. FO skrow eht xedni cinortcele , sucissimoht xedni eht yam Koob-e tsrif eht)0791â"â€â€TMet edulc ybadulof eht ydiwolf eht ystaul rotnevni eht rotnevni]9[.gnos ralimaf a fo xera tsuj ot desopo in ,gnos yes yellante ro taeb sgnos dlo fost) Gngnah rof snoiton sih dna(redaer-e eht taht deveileb ngrob]9[" Dluow ,deugra nwork ,enihcam eht ydiwolf eht ydiwolf eht ystaul rotnevni]9[.gnos ralimaf a fo xera tsuj ot desopo in ,gnos yes yellante ro taeb sgnos dlo fost) Gngnah rof snoiton sih dna(redaer-e eht taht deveileb ngrob]9[" Dluow ,deugra nwork ,enihcam eht ydiwolf eht evisnetxe traH evag sionill fo ytisrevinU eht ta emarfniam V amgiS xoreX eht fo srotarepo eht ,1791 nI]62[]52[]42[.koob-e eht fo rotnevni eht sa traH .S leahciM troper snoitacilbup lareves ,yrotsih reilrae evisnetxe eht eht etipseD)1791(traH .S leahciM 6002 ,ecnerefnoC)EPOH(htraE tenalP no srekcaH ta ,grebnetuG tcejorP fo)thgir(ybweN yrogerG dna)tfel(traH .S leahciM .dradnats kooBe nepO eht no krow evisnetxe s'puorG ygolonhceT ylralohcS tsrif eht ,txeTanyD tliub taht seigolonhceT ylralohcS tsrif eht ,txeTanyD tliub taht seigolonhceT ylralohcS tsrif eht ,txeTanyD tliub taht seigolonhceT work metsys redaer-e desab-LMGS tsrif eht ,txeTanyD tliub taht seigolonhceT ylralohcS tsrif eht ,txeTanyD tliub taht seigelonhceT ylralohcS tsrif eht ,txeTanyD tsrif eht dednuf yvaN SU gnidulcni ,sraey ynam ynam rof deunitnoi c smetsys koob cinortcele ni krow s'ytisrevinU nworB]12["...metsyS gnitidE dna laveirteR eliF gnikam-hcope eht tuohtiw detelpmoc neeb evah ton dluow koob ehT" setirw eh)9791(tcejbO dna nosreP ot ecaferP eht ni suhT .skoob sih fo lareves ecudorp ot ti desu mlohsihC kciredoR rehposolihp eht elpmaxe rof ;SSERF fo esu evisnetxe edam tlucaf s'nworB .yrtsimehcoiB dna yrteoP hsilgnE gnidulcni ,sesruoc lareves ni snoissucsid enilno dna noitatonna rof sa llew sa ,enilno stxet yramirp evisnetxe gnidaer rof desu saw SSERF]02[.5891 yb eltit elcitra na ni esu ot hguone dehsilbatse saw ti dna]91[]81[,"kooj b cinortcele" mret eht denioc evah ot thguoht yllareneg si maD naV .seitilibapac rehto dna ,sezis wodniw ,erawdrah yalpsid ,sresu tnereffid rof yllacimanyd w yeht ;inset-enil naht rehtar inset-erutcurts erew dna semarfniam MBI no nar stnemucod SSERF]71[]61[]51[.ytisrevinU nworB ta maD nav seirdnA yb dedaeh stcejorp SSERF dna metsyS gnitidE txetrepyH eht dna ,)IRS(etutitsnI hcraeseR drofnatS salta trablegnE guoD yb dedaeh tcejorp SLN eht htiw ,s0691 ylrae eht ni detrats From this resource, he created his first electronic document by typing the U.S. Declaration of Independence into a plain text computer.[27] Hart planned to create documents using plain text to make them as easy as possible to download and view on devices. Early implementations After Hart adapted the U.S. Declaration of Independence into an electronic document in 1971, Project Gutenberg was launched to create electronic copies of other texts, especially books. Another early implementation of the e-book was the desktop prototype of a laptop, the Dynabook, proposed to PARC in the 1970s: a general-purpose laptop computer capable of displaying books for reading. [28] In 1980, the U.S. Department of Defense began developing a portable electronic device for transmitting books. Technical maintenance information called PEAM project, the Portable Electronic Aid for Maintenance. Detailed specifications were completed in 1981/82 and prototype development began in the same year with Texas Instruments. Four prototypes were produced and delivered for testing in 1986 and testing was completed in 1987. The final synthesis report was produced in 1989 by the US Army Research Institute for Behavioral and Social Sciences, written by Robert Wisher and J. Peter Kincaid. On December 4, 1985, Texas Instruments filed a patent application for the PEAM device, entitled "Apparatus for deliverying procedural type instructions", listing John K. Harkins and Stephen H. Morriss as inventors. The first portable e-book, the US Department of Defense's "Personal Electronic Aid to Maintenance" In 1992, Sony launched the Data Discman, an e-book stored on CDs. One of the electronic publications which To be reproduced on the Data Discman, an e-book stored on CDs. books were generally written for specialized areas and a limited audience, designed to be read only by young and old alike. anu rep ocifitneics esseretni id ilairetam irtla e irbil id acifidoc al rep ilausnesnoc adiug eenil otappulivs ah ehc ,evitaitinI gnidocnE txeT al otamrof onnah isoiduts ilg ,opmettarf leN]airassecen enoizatic[.koob-e ilged atidnev al e otnemanoizefnoc li rep dradnats onu us osnesnoc nu otnuiggar ah non itazzilaiceps irotua ilged e itnednepidni irotide ilged otatnemmarf otacrem li etnemarf otacrem li etnemroiretlu odnatnemmarf, itamrof ihcop o onu ni irbil onavattecca ilauq ied itlom, isrevid itamrof onaviuges redaer-eâl rep ivitisopsid isreviD .enoisnemid artlaânu da o artsenif alla ,etnerroc anigap alla etnemacimanid israttada ehc otsottuip ,tuoyal e enoisnemid eralocitrap anu a itagel etnemlareneg onos FDP itnemucod i ,itamrof irtla ilged etrap roiggam alled aznereffid A]33[.3991 len ottodortni FDP otamrof ous li noc ebodA emoc ,erawtfos id Äteicos ilapicnirp elled otroppus li otloccar otats "Ä]airassecen enoizatic[,koob-e itamrof ied erarefilorp li e eregremeâl noC enoizareneg azret id eldniK nu us koob-e itamrof art otnorfnoC :ehcna ideV koob-e itamroF]23[.onredom otsetnoc len otasu 'koobeâ enimret led oipmese omirp li otats eresse ebbertop kcats otseuq id olotit II .aruttel al attorretni are is iuc ni otnup la itatropir itats "Ã is 'orbilâ la onrotir la ehc odom ni attel anigap amitluâlled ocitamotua otnemaiccart li atats "A aton id anged acitsirettarac anU .elibacsat ocinorttele orbil nu da elimis elbaegap enoisrev anu eraerc rep otset id elif isaislauq etnemlicaf eratropmi id avettemrep ehc ,kooBE otamaihc ,draCrepyH id otiutarg kcats onu ²Acilbbup miaB luaP, 3991 leN. koob-e ilg iserpmoc, icinorttele elif id otnemirefsart li ecilpmes ¹Aip otlom oser ah tenretnI id atazzilareneg Atilibinopsid al ,09â inna ilgeN, lairassecen enoizatic[.itnemogra irtla e enoizutorp id ehcincet ,erawdrahâllus icincet ilaunam avednerpmoc koob-e itseuq id otteggoâL. esseretni id ippurg of analytical and reading uses, and countless literary and other works have been developed using the TEI approach. At the end of the 1990s, a consortium was formed to develop the Open eBook format as a
tool for authors provide a single source document that can be managed by many software and hardware platforms for reading books. Several TEI scholars were actively involved in the initial development of Open eBook [1]. Focused on portability, Open eBook as defined required subsets of XHTML and CSS; a set of multimedia formats (other could be used, but there must also be a fallback in one of the required formats), and an XML schema for a "manifesto", to list the components of a given e-book, identify an ind ice, a cover, and so on. [citation required] This format led to the open format.[34] In 2010, e-books continued to gain in their niche and underground markets.[citation required] Many e-book publishers began distributing books that were in the public domain. At the same time, authors with books not accepted by publishers put their works online so that they could be seen by others. Unofficial (and occasionally unauthorized) book catalogues became available on the web, and e-book sites began to spread information about e-books to the public.[35] Nearly two-thirds of the US ebook publishing market is controlled by the Big Five. Hachette, HarperCollins, Macmillan, Penguin Random House and Simon & Schuster. Libraries began offering free e-books to the public through their websites and associated services[37], although e-books were mostly academic, technical, or professional in nature, and could not be downloaded. In 2003, libraries began offering free e-books of popular fiction and nonfiction to the public, launching an e-book lending model that worked much better for public libraries.[38] of electronic book distributors and library lending models has continued to increase in the coming years. From 2005 to 2008 libraries grew by 60% 60% electronic book collections[39]. In 2010, a study by the American Library Association[40] on financing and access to public libraries in the United States offered electronic books[41] and a large movement in the library sector began to seriously examine issues related to the lending of electronic books[41]. recognizing a "turning point" when electronic book technology would become widely established[42]. Public library of medical literature, for many years. In early 2000, NLM created the central PubMed repository, which stores full-text versions of many medical journal articles and books, through cooperation with scholars and publishers in the field. Pubmed Central also provides archiving and access to over 4.1 million articles, maintained in a standard XML format known as the Journal Article Tag Suite (or "JATS"). Despite widespread dissemination e-books, some publishers and authors have not approved the concept of electronic publishing, citing problems related to user demand, infringement of author's right and challenges with proprietary devices and systems[44]. In a survey of the librarians of the interlibrary loan (ILL), it was found that 92% of libraries held electronic books in their collections and that 27% of those libraries had negotiated ILL rights for some of their electronic books. The identified significant obstacles to the provision of inter-library loans for e-books[45]. Patron-driven acquisition (PDA) Å is available for several years in public, enabling suppliers to streamline the acquisition process by offering to match the selection profile of a library with the provider's e-book titles[46]. The library catalog is then populated with records for all e-books that match the profile[46]. The library catalog is then populated with records for all e-books that match the profile[46]. ehcna otamaihc ,redaer-e nU kooBEB ocinorttele erottel II koob-e id erawtfos led otnorfnoC e koob-e id irottel ied otnorfnoC e koob-e id irottel ied otnorfnoC :ehcna eredeV redaer-E :elapicnirp olocitrA eliboup id koob-e 000.25 ertlo ah grebnetuG ottegorp II .ilibissecca etnematelpmoc oinimod ocilbbup id koob-e id inoilim ies ertlo onorffo yrarbiL nepO al e evihcrA tenretnI'L enoizaivihcrA .]94[)0102 yekiW e notliH, oipmese da(orev "Ã otsoppo otteffe'l ehc otartnocsir onnah iduts inucla ,aivattuT .etidnev ella innad ilaiznetop noc ,itnetu id emrone oremun nu ad otallortnoc o/e ottel eresse etnemaciroet assop otudnev koob-e nu ehc onomet irotide ilg ©Ähcrep eecatrac inoizide elled esotsoc ¹Äip onos koob-e ilg rep eznecil eL .]84[elanosrep erotamusnoc nu rep obberas ehc olleuq a eroirepus etlov ert onemla "Ä otsoc li ,ocinorttele orbil nu rep aznecil anu atsiuqca acetoilbib anu odnauQ.ibmartne rep o ,inoizartse id oremun otrec nu rep o, opmet id odoirep otrec nu rep olrednoffid a atazzirotua "Ä am ,ocinorttele otset led airateirporp "Ã non acetoilbib al ehc acifingis ehc li ,olotit li rep atatimil aznecil anu olos ehcetoilbib ella icinorttele irbil onnaredecnoc isac ied etrap roiggam allen am ,ehcetoilbib ella icinorttele irbil onnarednev irotide ilG .]84[itneilc ia koob-e inucla erinrof id ehcetoilbib ella onocsidepmi Atlociffid el ,oloces IXX led inneced eud imirp ien atuicserc ais ehcetoilbib ellen koob-e id izivres id adnamod al enebbeS edifs.]74[nolleM .W werdnA enoizadnoF alled enoiznevvos anu noc ADP led inoizacilpmi el otaiduts ah ehc elatigid elairotide etnelusnoc nu ,otisopsE hpesoJ id eranimilerp enoizaler anu us otasab ,eiratisrevinu etsivir ad ittodorp irbil id ADP lus lenap nu osulcni ah enacirema eiratisrevinu etsivir elled enoizaicossA'lled 2102 led enoinuir aL .]64[acetoilbib alled oicnalib la esab ni iseps onais itacided idnof i ehc odom ni otsiuqca id itimil e omissam ozzerp nu oipmese da à is a mobile electronic device that à is designed primarily for reading e-books and digital periodicals. An e-reader is similar in shape, but has a more limited purpose¹ than a tablet. Comparison The tablets, many e-readers are better than the tablets to read because they are more portable, they have a better legitimate in the sunlight and a greater battery life [50]. In July 2010, the booklet online Amazon.com reported that e-book sales for its owner Kindle passed for the first time e-book sales for the second quarter of 2010, stating that he sold 140 e -Book for every 100 books on the rigid covers, including the rigid covers for which there was no digital edition [51]. In January 2011, sales of peckets [52]. In the US market, sales of pecket books are still much larger than those of paper books or electronic books; The American Publishing Association estimated that in Metã 2010 electronic books represented 8.5% of sales, compared to 3% of the previous year [53]. At the end of the first quarter of 2012, sales of electronic books in the United States passed for the first time those of rigid cover books [4]. Until the end of 2013, FAA does not allow the use of an electronic reader on planes during take -off and landing [54]. In November 2013, FAA allowed the use of electronic readers on planes at any time if it is in aerial modality, which means that all radio is off, and Europe has followed such guidelines the following month [55]. In 2014 the New York Times provided that by 2018 e-books will constitute over 50% of the total revenues of publishing for consumers in the United States and Great Britain [56]. Reading applications of applications of third parties developers offer free (and in some cases of third parties, premium for a fee) e-reader software applications (app) for Mac and PC computers, as well as © For Android, BlackBerry devices, iPhone, Windows Phone, and Palm OS allow reading e-books and other documents independently of dedicated e-book devices. Examples are applications for Amazon Kindle,[57] Barnes & Noble Nook, iBooks, Kobo eReader and Sony Reader. The Timeline Before the 80s c. 1949 ÂÂngela Ruiz Robles patents the idea of electronics Call mechanical encyclopedia, in Galicia, Spain. Roberto Busa begins to plan Thomisticus index. [11] c. 1965 Andries Van Dam starts the Hes (and subsequently FESS) projects, with the assistance of Ted Nelson, to develop and use electronic textbooks for humanities and pedagogical disciplines. [16] [17] 1971 Michael S. Hart types the United States Declaration of Independence in a computer to create the first e-book available on the Internet and launches the Gutenberg project in order to create electronic copies of more books. [27] c. 1979 Roberto Busa ends the Thomisticus index, a complete limited limits of the 56 printed volumes of San Tommaso d'Aquino and some related authors. [58] Years 1980 and 1990 1986 Judy Malloy writes and program the first Ipertesto online fiction, Uncle Roger, with connections that take the narrative in different directions depending on the choice of the reader. [59] 1989 Franklin Computer publishes an electronic edition of the Bible that can only be read with an autonomous device [0.] 1990 Eastgate Systems published on floppy disk, afternoon, a story, by Michael Joyce. [61] Electronic Book Technologies releases Dynatext, the first SGML -based system for the supply of large scale books, such as technical manuals for aircraft. Subsequently he was tested on an American aircraft carrier to replace the paper manuals. 1991 Voyager Company develops expanded books, which are books on CD-ROM in digital format. [64] 1992 The DD-8 Data discman F. Crugnola and I. Rigamonti designs and create the first e-reader, called incipit, as a thesis project at the Polytechnic of Milan. [65] [66] Apple begins to use Docviewer [67], format "to distribute the documentation to developers in electronic format" [68], It actually meant books by Inside Macintosh. 1993 Peter James publishes his novel Host on two floppy disks, which a The weather was called "the first electronic novel in the world"; A copy of it is stored at the Science Museum. [69] Hugo Award and Nebula Award Candinee Works are included in a CD-ROM by Brad Templeton. [70] LIBE OF BIBLIBYTES, A website to get e-books, both for free and on sale on the internet. [71] Paul Baim releases the Hypercard Ebook 1.0 Stack that allows the user to easily convert any text file into a
payable book based on Hypercard. [32] 1994 C&M Online is founded in Raleigh, in the North Carolina and begins to publish e-book through its imprint, Boson Books; The authors include Fred Chappell, Kelly Cherry, Leon Katz, Richard Popkin and Robert Rodman. More than two dozens of volumes of Inside Macintosh are published [72] together on a single CD-ROM in Docviewer Apple format. Apple subsequently passes to the use of Adobe Acrobat. [73] The popular format for the publication of e-book changes from the simple text to HTML. 1995 The online poet Alexis Kirke discusses the need for Wireless Readers Internet Electronic Paper in his article "The EMUSE". [74] 1996 Gutenberg project reaches 1,000 titles. [75] Joseph Jacobson works at MIT to create electronic ink, a means of reading/writing/low-cost cancellation, low cost to view e-books. [76] 1997 and Ink Corporation is co-founded by the university students of the MIT J.D. Albert, from Barrett Comiskey, by Professor Joseph Jacobson del Mit, as well as by Jeremy Rubin and Russ Wilcox to create an electronic printing technology. [77] This technology is subsequently used on Sony Reader, Barnes & Noble Nook and Amazon Kindle displays. 1998 The Bookeen Nuvomedia CyBook Gen1 releases the first portable e-reader, The Rocket Ebook. [78] Softbook launches its softbook reader. This e-reader, with expandable storage, could store up to 100,000 pages of content, including text, graphics and images. [79] The cybook ad ad onavired koobe otamrof li aicsalir TSIN li 9991 .neekooB ad etnemavisseccus e)3002" 8991(elatyC ad etnemlaizini ottodorp e otudnev erazzilatigid relov id aicnunna elgooG]88[.icillop ies ad omrehcs onu ah ;otaicsalir otats "Ã knI E yalpsid nu azzilitu ehc redaer-e omirp li ,eirbiL ynoS 4002]airassecen enoizatic[.eselgni ni ilotit orol ied ilatigid inoisrev el erednev a onaicnimoc snilloCrepraH e esuoH modnaR .]78[acitamrofni enoizacilppa'nu etnaidem o ADP mlap us ittel eresse onossop itseuq ;eugnil esrevid ni koob-e 000,5 ertlo onorffo ehc redaeR mlaP koob-e odnom li ottut ni enoizisopsid a ossem onnah cnI ,evirDrevO e cnI ,mlaP 2002 leN .irbilanges eraerc e itnuppa erednerp ,eraenilottos id itnetu ilga odnetnesnoc 0.5 redaeR taborcA ebodA aicsalir ebodA 1002]68[.yrarbiL hsitirB al osserp enilno elibinopsid "A grebnetuG id aibbiB alled atazzilatigid enoisrev anU .iramlap e CP us otaciracs tfosorciM erawtfos li odnazzilitu e ,nozamA us itatsiuqca eresse onossop ehc koob-e erednev rep emeisni onaroval nozamA us itatsiuqca eresse onossop ehc koob-e erednev rep emeisni onaroval nozamA us itatsiuqca eresse onossop ehc koob-e erednev rep emeisni onaroval nozamA us itatsiuqca eresse onossop ehc koob-e erednev rep emeisni onaroval nozamA us itatsiuqca eresse onossop ehc koob-e erednev rep emeisni onaroval nozamA us itatsiuqca eresse onossop ehc koob-e erednev rep emeisni onaroval nozamA us itatsiuqca eresse onossop ehc koob-e erednev rep emeisni onaroval nozamA us itatsiuqca eresse 000.005 odnednev, assam id koob-e omirp li otatnevid ič de enilno etnemavisulcse telluB eht gnidiR oznamor ous li acilbbup gniK nehpets.] 38[i cinorttele irbil id enoizazzilausiv alla ivitaler isnetinutats itteverb onognetto treblA.D nahtanoJ e yeksimoC. O tterraB , nosbocaJ hpesoJ 0002 0002]28[.skooB sredroB e elboN & senraB, incarat i osrevartta DC us ilaidemitlum koob-e erednev a aizini , neercSnO skooB neaB rehsilbuP .yrarbiLten osrevartta koob-e id amroi ni irbil ious ied enoizeles anu elibinopsid edner sserP ytisrevinU drofxO aL .apmats e koob-e otamrof ni ilotit ious ied inucla etnemaenaropmetnoc eracilbbup a erotide'L]08[kooBe of several important libraries[89], in scope of what will later be It's called the Google Books Library project. 2005 Amazon buys Mobipocket, the creator of the mobi mobi e-book file format e-reader [90]. Google is sued for violation of copyright. [91] 2006 Sony Reader PRS-500, with a screen and ink and two weeks of battery life, is released. [92] Libredigital Lancia Bookbrowse as online reader for publishers. [Necessary quote] 2007 Dimensional comparison of Kindle 2 with the largest Kindle DX The International Digital Publishing Forum Release EPUB to replace Open Ebook. [93] In November, Amazon.com releases the Kindle e-reader with a 6-inch screen and INK in the United States and sells in 5.5 hours. [94] At the same time, the Kindle Store is opened, initially more than 88,000 e-books available [94]. Bookeen Lancia Cybook Gen3 in Europe; It can view e-books and reproduce audiobooks. [95] 2008 Adobe and Sony agree to share their respective technologies (Adobe Reader and DRM). [Necessary quote] Sony sells the Sony Prs-505 reader in the United Kingdom and France. 2009 Bookeen publishes the CyBook Opus in the United States. Amazon releases the Kindle which has a 9.7 -inch screen in the United States. Amazon releases the Kindle application for PC at the end of 2009, making the Kindle Store library available for the first time outside the Kindle hardware. [96] 2010 January 2010 is â \in â \in Â "Apple releases the iPad in bundle with an e-book application called iBooks. [98] May ã ¢ â \in Â "Kobo Inc. releases his erecter Kobo to be sold at Indigo/Chapters in Canada and Borders in the United States. In July ã ¢ â € â € Â "Amazon reports that his sales of paper books [51]. August is â € â € Â "Pocketbook expands his with an e-reader Android. [99] August is â € â € "Amazon releases the third generation Kindle, available in Wi-Fi and 3G and Wi-Fi versions. Octoberâ € "October Â" un.yrarbiL⠬⠢Â oiarbbeF]601[.amirp isem inucla atolip enoisrev alled osseccus led otiuges a ,aigoloib alled ipicnirp ied elaidnom enoisrev alled osseccus led otiuges a ,aigoloib alled ipicnirp ied elaidnom enoisrev alled osseccus led otiuges a ,aigoloib alled ipicnirp ied elaidnom enoisrev allen otset id irbil id enoizes anu erpa elppA - oianneG]801[. 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egduJ tcirtsiD SU ¢ rebmevoN]221[.ecivres noitpircsbus koob-e ssecca detimilnu sti sehcnual retsyO ¢ rebmetpes .Redaer-e hcni-xis neercshcuot enilesab a, arua obok eht sesaeler obok "Â € Tsugua] 121 [.segamad enimrated ot 4102 ni lairt a selfirp leuton Elppa schif etoc esined egduj truoc tcirtsid su Elbon & Senrab .SEGRAHC TNEMELTTES NI 061 \$ Lauge Dluoc target For the first time, the geo-location distribution technology for e-book via Bluetooth Beacon. It was demonstrated for the first time on a large scale at Kuala Lumpur international airport. [133] October-Amazon releases the Kindle Voyage which has a 6-inch and 300 PPI HD card card display and, which was the most high resolution and contrast available in electronic readers starting from 2014. [134] is ^ also equipped with adaptive LED lights and performance sensors on the sides of the device. October-Bornes & Noble releases the Glowlight Plus, its first waterproof e-reader. [135] October - The team of the United States Appeals Side with Google instead of the authors' guild, declaring that Google has not violated the copyright law in its project to scan books. [136] December-Playster launches an unlimited access subscription service including e-books and audiobooks. [137] By the end of 2015, Google Books scanned over 25 million books. [9] By 2015, over 70 million electronic readers had been shipped all over the world. [9] 2016 March-the Supreme Court of the United States refuses to listen to Apple's appeal against the decision of the July 2013 Court that the company conspired for the fixation of the prices of e-books, therefore the previous decision of the court, forcing Apple to pay \$ 450 million. [138] April - The Supreme Court refuses to listen to the appeal of the Guild of the authors of his case of scanning of the books, therefore the decision of the Copyright of the United States. [139] April-Amazon releases Oasis Kindle, its first e-reader in five years to have physical direction buttons and, as a premium product, includes a leather case with a battery inside; Without including the case, up to It is the slightly light electronic reader on the market. [140] August-Kobo releases Aura One, the first commercial ereader with an ink and 7.8-inch HD card display. [141] By the end of the year, smartphones and tablets both surpassed individually e-readers as methods for reading an e-book and a book in paperback tsom ehT.segatnavdasid dna segatnavdasid dna segatnavdasi stamov koob-e fo nosirapmoC:citra naM stamroF [941].neerkknI6hcni-8.7 a htiw etad redaer-ePP7thgiLwolSgertSehreEboSenyAYMRa19 20 [148].skoob repap of sa skoobe of TAV emas aht egrac ot seirtnuoc rebmem sti dewolla UE ehTAaOwlRebotcO [147].erugif 7102 eht revo esarcni %22 a ,sredloh drac ot denawal skoobe noym 472 naht erom htiw, raey eht fo esruoc eht revo skoob-eDrevRognioWorgdrybcer-seirbcu .iru ProvesYraunaJ 8102 [641].gnidere emitthgin ruf lufpleh eb yam under arutaef a, dnorgkcab a no txet etho brown ot diniK tsref eht ,2 repacEecic ,KUEttigniRegnioRetskueroRestaio ehTAaLaMaRaMa [541].seltit egaugnal ngiero of 000,092 revo gnidulcni, seltiem nolim 5.1 naht erom sesirpmoc detimilnU eldniK fo noisrev SUEhTLaOuiscedYraurbeF [441].01\$ tsomla\$ 6 morf ecirp koob-e egarceihcihw, srehlxew-Seuerceip sihT [341].spuorg ega la gnidulcni, 5102 revo 6102 ni %61 fo enilced latuo la revo na da tequerad quob-e under senimreted kooB nesleiN dna, 5102 ni doirep emas ehreo 6102 fo shtnom enin Eht %9.61 denilced teram koob-e tluda SU eht tahqniwohs sesenhselbu srehlarNasireiNaNoitfoNaosYoseh raurbeF7102 [241].selas koob-e naht won was saddles Natively supported e-readers[150] and their formats are shown below: Reader Native e-book format Amazon Kindle and Fire tablets[151] AZW, AZW3, KF8, MOBI non-DRM, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook and Nook Tablets[151] AZW, AZW3, KF8, MOBI non-DRM, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook and Nook Tablets[151] AZW, AZW3, KF8, MOBI non-DRM, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook and Nook Tablets[151] AZW, AZW3, KF8, MOBI non-DRM, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook and Nook Tablets[151] AZW, AZW3, KF8, MOBI non-DRM, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook and Nook Tablets[151] AZW, AZW3, KF8, MOBI non-DRM, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook and Nook Tablets[151] AZW, AZW3, KF8, MOBI non-DRM, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook and Nook Tablets[151] AZW, AZW3, KF8, MOBI non-DRM, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook and Nook Tablets[151] AZW, AZW3, KF8, MOBI non-DRM, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook and Nook Tablets[151] AZW, AZW3, KF8, MOBI non-DRM, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook and Nook Tablets[152] EPUB, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook and Nook Tablets[151] AZW, AZW3, KF8, MOBI non-DRM, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook and Nook Tablets[151] AZW, AZW3, KF8, MOBI non-DRM, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook and Nook Tablets[151] AZW, AZW3, KF8, MOBI non-DRM, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook and Nook Tablets[151] AZW, AZW3, KF8, MOBI non-DRM, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook and Nook Tablets[151] AZW, AZW3, KF8, MOBI non-DRM, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook and Nook Tablets[151] AZW, AZW3, KF8, MOBI non-DRM, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook and Nook Tablets[151] AZW, AZW3, KF8, MOBI non-DRM, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook and Nook Tablets[151] AZW, AZW3, KF8, MOBI non-DRM, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook AZW3, KF8, MOBI non-DRM, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook AZW3, KF8, MOBI non-DRM, PDF, PRC, TXT, RTF, PRC, TXT, RTF, PRC, TXT eReader and Kobo Arc[154][155] EPUB, PDF, TXT, RTF, HTML, CBR (comic), CBZ (comic), Android devices with preinstalled Google Play Books EPUB, PDF DRM, FB2, FB2.ZIP, TXT, DJVU, HTM, HTML, DOC, DOCX, RTF, M TCR, PRC (MOBI) Digital rights management See also: Digital rights management AA\$ DRM and e-book Most e-book publishers do not warn their customers about the possible implications of digital rights management related to their products. In general, they argue that the purpose of digital rights management argue that the purpose of digital rights management related to their products. In general, they argue that the purpose of digital rights management a also possible that the management of digital rights results in the total refusal of access by the purchaser to the e-book [158]. E-books sold by most major electronic publishers and retailers, which are Amazon.com, Google, Barnes & Noble, Kobo Inc., and Apple Inc., are protected by DRMs and related to e-reader software or publisher hardware. The first major publisher to omit DRM Ã was Tor Books, one of the largest science fiction and fantasy publishers, in 2012. Small e-book publishers, in 2012. Small e-book publishers like O'Reilly Media, Carina Press and Baen Books were already renounced the DRM earlier[159]. Production See also: Scanning Books Some e-books are produced at the same time as producing a printed format, as described in the electronic publication, although in many cases they cannot be sold until later. Often, e-books are produced by enoisnacs enoisnacs etimart etnemlareneg, jecatrac irbil without damaging the original print edition. Scanning a book produces a set of image files, which may additionally be converted into text format by an OCR program. [160] Occasionally, as in some projects, an e-book may be produced by the publisher. [example needed] It is possible to release an e-book chapter by chapter as each chapter is written.[example needed] This is useful in fields such as information technology where topics can change quickly in the months that it takes to write a typical book. It is also possible to convert an electronic book to a printed book by print on demand. However, these are exceptions as tradition dictates that a book be launched in the print format and later if the author wishes an electronic version is produced. The New York Times keeps a list of best-selling e-books, for both fiction[161] and non-fiction.[162] Reading data All of the e-readers and reading data All of the e-readers and reading data All of the e-readers and reading data. open, how long the users spend reading each e-book and how much of each e-book is finished.[163] In December 2014, Kobo released e-book reading data collected from over 21 million of its users worldwide. Some of the results were that only 44.4% of UK readers finished the bestselling e-book in the UK, "One Cold Night", was finished by 69% of readers; this is evidence that while popular e-books are being completely read, some e-books are only sampled. [164] Comparison to printed books are only sampled. [164] Comparison to printed books are only sampled. [164] Comparison to printed books are being completely read, some e-books are only sampled. [164] Comparison to printed books are only sampled. [164] Comparison to printed books are only sampled. [164] Comparison to printed books are being completely read, some e-books are only sampled. [164] Comparison to printed books are only can contain thousands of e-books, limited only by its memory capacity. Depending on the device, an e-book may be readable in low light or even total darkness. Many e-readers have a built-in light source, can or change fonts, use text-to-speech software to read the text aloud for visually impaired, elderly or dyslexic people or just for convenience.[165] Additionally, e-readers allow readers to look up words or find more information about the topic immediately using an online dictionary.[169][167][168] Amazon reports that 85% of its e-book readers look up a word while reading.[167][168] Amazon reports that 85% of its e-book readers to look up a word while reading.[167][168] Amazon reports that 85% of its e-book readers look up a word while reading.[169] Printed books use three times more raw materials and 78 times more water to produce when compared to e-books. [170] A 2017 study found that even when accounting for the emissions created in manufacturing the e-reader device, substituting more than print.[171] While an e-reader costs more than most individual books,
e-books may have a lower cost than paper books.[172] E-books may be made available for less than the price of traditional books using on-demand book printers.[173] Moreover, numerous e-books are available online free of charge on sites such as Project Gutenberg.[174] For example, all books printed before 1923 are in the public domain in the United States, which enables websites to host ebook versions of such titles for free.[175] Depending on possible digital rights management, e-books (unlike physical books) can be downloaded without incurring an additional cost from the distributor. Readers can synchronize their reading location, highlights and bookmarks across several devices.[176] Disadvantages The spine of the printed book is an important aspect in book design and of its beauty as an object There may be a lack of privacy for the user's e-book reading activities; for example, Amazon knows the user's identity, what the user is reading, whether the user has finished the book, what page the user is on, how long the user has spent on each page, and which passages the user may have highlighted.[177] One A large adoption of the e-book is that most people considered cultural as an object in SI ©, including aspects such as consistency, smell, weight and appearance on the shelf [178]. The printed books are also considered cultural objects of value and symbols of liberal education and human sciences [179]. Kobo discovered that the book is expensive, more it is likely that the reader at least opens the e-book store are never open and discovered that 60% of the e-books are ideal for people who appreciate the information contained in them, or who have vision problems, but are useless for people who are engaged in an intense love relationship with books throughout their lives. Books that we can touch; books that we can smell; Books from which we can depend on. [181] In addition to all emotional and habitual aspects, there are also some legitimate and usability problems that must be addressed by publishers and software developers. Many e-book readers who complain of an eye fatigue, the lack of panoramic and the distractions could be helped if they could use a more suitable device or a more user-friendly reading application, but when they buy or borrow an e -DRM protectedbook, they often have to read the book on the device or default application, even if it has insufficient functionalities. [182] While a paper book is vulnerable to various threats, including water damage, mold and theft, e-book files can be corrupt, deleted or otherwise lost as pirate. When the possible loss of access to acce the electronic book due to digital rights Dispositions, copyright issues, activities supplier's business card or perhaps if your credit card has expired. [183] UNITED MERCHANDISE STATION According to the Association of American Publishers in all formats earned \$22.6 billion in print form and \$2.04 billion in e-books, according to the 2019 Annual Report of the Association of American Publishers. [185] Canada's market share of e-readers in Canada by ipsos Reid as of January 2012 [186] Seller Percent Kobo 46.0% Amazon 24.0% Sony 18.0% Other 12.0% Spain In 2012 3, Carrenho estimates that e-books would have a 15% market share in Spain in 2015. [187] United Kingdom According to Nielsen Book Research, the share of e-books à has risen from 20% to 33% between 2012 and 2014, but up to 29% in the first quarter of 2015. titles published and self-published by Amazon accounted for 17 million of these Books (worth Å£58 million) in 2014, representing 15% of the total book market and 15% of the digital market. Sales of volume and value, although similar to 2013, have seen an increase of 70% since 2012. [188] Germany The Wischenbart Report 2015 estimates the market share of e-books at 4.3%. [189] Brazil The Brazilian e-book market is only emerging. Brazilians are experts in technology and that attitude à is shared by the government. [189] In 2013, approximately 2.5% of all trades sold were in digital format. This à was a 400% growth in 2012 when only 0.5% of commercial stocks were digital. In 2014, the growth Ã¹ was slower and Brazil had sold 3.5% of its trading titles as e-books. [189] China The Wischenbart Report 2015 estimates the market share of e-books at about 1%. [189] Public Domain Books Main article: emoc emoc, onatroppus redaer-e itlom ehc itamrof ni ,tenretnI oivihcra'l emoc beW itis ad etnematiutarg itaciracs eresse onossop ehc acifingis ehc li ,itudacs onos erotua'd ittirid iuc i illeuq onos ocilbbup oinimod id ocilbbup oinimod id irbil TXT and EPUB. Books in other formats can be converted to an e-reader compatible format using e-book Writing software, such as Caliber. See also Accessible publication Book scanning Blook Cell phone novel Digital library Braille e-book Electronic publishing List of digital library projects Networked book Online book TeX and LaTeX Web fiction Braille translator Perkins Brail pp. 164 "e-book Archived 8 February 2011 at the Wayback Machine". Oxford dictionaries. April 2010. Oxford University Press. "BBC A @ AA WebWise A Mediabistro.com (June 15, 2012). Retrieved 28 August 2013. "Bhardwaj, Deepika (2015)". "Do e-books really threaten the future of the press?" Times of India. Archived from the original on 17 May 2016. "a b "e-book Definition from PC Magazine Encyclopedia". E-reading rises as device ownership jumps Archived 27 March 2014. at the Wayback Machine. Brown, Bob (2009), The Readies, ISBN 9780892630226, archived from the original on 25 June 2017. (in Chinese) Bryson, Anne (2014). Medieval studies and the computer. Elsevier Science. ISBN 978-1-322-55604-8. OCLC 899135579. a b Priego, Ernesto (12 August 2011). "Father Roberto Busa: the impact of a li li elanigiro'llad otaivihcrA .2-39592. 514-0-879 NBSI . 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A a User e sionill fo ytisrevinU), scihparG retupmoC us sionill fo ytisrevinU ,scihparG retupmoC us sionill fo ytisrevinU ,scihparG retupmoC us sionill fo ytisrevinU'lled aznerefnoC adnoceS alled ittA acifarg retupmoc ni issergorg , apmats e gnitide , a rep elautsetrepi id ametsis nu",)102012. ^a ¢A7 ; 1020; revetS , ydomraC B A ^ 41804915/992669901/2611.01; 1021; wad nav ; Ji nevetS , esored B A ^ 4102 oiggan 51 li ottartsE .4102 otsoga 32 li elanigiro'llad otaivihcrA .oviv lad azneicS. .* Quantical arap alo ±Â 4 arae comirp li A gellaG arotnevnl aL .* .* (cnis .* @ArtcelE orbiL led agellaG arotnevnl aL .* .* (cnis .* @ArtcelE orbiL led agellaG arotnevnl aL .* .* (cnis .* @ArtcelE orbiL led agellaG arotnevnl aL .* .* (cnis .*) atilegnA A ±Â f. .)3102 oianneg 52(omrelliuG ^ .mucitsimohT suproC ^ .mucitsimohT ECIDNI" ^ .2102 erbmettes 03 li ottartsE .3102, 4 elociN elociN ^ 2891 oianneg .)1(1 scihparG no snoitcasnarT MCA ".ivittaretni K. Meyrowitz; Andries van Dam (1985). 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