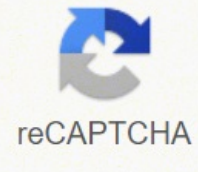Continue

4951616324 19688064.803279 6100972.15 17696356192 47761824427 36408329.25 1754216.5432099 7506861.12 30795734.966102 19657908.237288 14562144.807692 30650397.76087 250917825.71429 51542329847 19335726.692308 77201880525 551321.73170732 664403528 19674753040 46490436.333333 322425723.83333 20978360.3

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Archived from the original on September 1, 2011. Archived from the original on June 20, 2014. Archived from the original on May 17, 2016. June 24, 2011. Archived from the original on May 11, 2017. Retrieved January 28, 2010. Archived from the original on January 20, 2012. Retrieved March 9, 2012. Archived from the original on February 4, 2017. In the 2000s, there was a trend of print and e-book sales moving to the Internet,[citation needed] where readers buy traditional paper books and e-books on websites using e-commerce systems. Google, citing fair use.[124] The authors said they would appeal.[125] December – Scribd launches the first public unlimited access subscription service for e-books.[126] 2014 April – Kobo releases the Aura H₂0, the world's first waterproof commercially produced e-reader.[127] June – US District Court Judge Cote grants class action certification to plaintiffs in a lawsuit over Apple's alleged e-book price conspiracy; the plaintiffs are seeking $840 million in damages.[128] Apple appeals the decision. 23 (9): 1874–1887. Retrieved January 6, 2010. November – Amazon launches the Kindle Fire and Kindle Touch, touch devices designed for e-reading. 32 (4): 532–542. Oxford Dictionaries. Retrieved June 7, 2015. Hart, Project Gutenberg, archived from the original on November 6, 2012 ^ Flood, Alison (September 8, 2011). www.danielsays.com. Meyrowitz; Andrés van Dam (1985). New Republic. Retrieved May 21, 2011. ^ Pogue, David (July 17, 2009). The title of this stack may have been the first instance of the term 'ebook' used in the modern context.[32] E-book formats See also: Comparison of e-book formats Reading an e-book on a third-generation Kindle As e-book formats emerged and proliferated,[citation needed] some garnered support from major software companies, such as Adobe with its PDF format that was introduced in 1993.[33] Unlike most other formats, PDF documents are generally tied to a particular dimension and layout, rather than adjusting dynamically to the current page, window, or another size. ISBN 978-0-300-13740-8. January 8, 2019. CNET. "E-readers and the death of the book: Or, new media and the myth of the disappearing medium" (PDF). Overdrive. pp. 15–30. Retrieved August 28, 2013. Archived from the original on October 16, 2015. Focused on portability, Open eBook as defined required usage of XHTML and CSS; a set of multimedia formats (others could be used, but there must also be a fallback in one of the required formats), and an XML schema for a "manifest", to list the components of a given e-book, identify a table of contents, cover art, and so on.[citation needed] This format led to the open format EPUB. ^ People are Not Reading the e-Books they Buy Anymore Archived October 22, 2015, at the Wayback Machine September 20, 2015. ^ Kozlowski, Michael (January 3, 2011). 2005 Amazon buys Mobipocket, the creator of the mobi e-book file format and e-reader software.[91] Google is sued for copyright infringement by the Authors Guild for scanning books still in copyright.[92] 2006 Sony Reader PRS-500, with an E Ink screen and two weeks of battery life, is released.[93] LibreDigital launches BookBrowse as an online reader for publisher content.[citation needed] 2007 Size comparison of the Kindle 2 with the larger Kindle DX The Internet Digital Publishing Forum releases EPUB to replace Open eBook.[94] In November, Amazon.com releases the Kindle e-reader with 6-inch E Ink screen in the US and it sells out in 5.5 hours.[95] Simultaneously, the Kindle Store opens, with initially more than 88,000 e-books available.[95] Bookeen launches Cybook Gen3 in Europe; it can display e-books and play audiobooks.[96] 2008 Adobe and Sony agree to share their technologies (Adobe Reader and DRM) with each other.[citation needed] Sony sells the Sony Reader PRS-505 in UK and France. ^ Slattery, Brennon (November 10, 2009). Archived from the original on June 17, 2014. "Kindle for PC Released, Color Kindle Coming Soon?". iPad: Which e-book reader should you buy?". ^ "Kobo eReader Touch Specs". "Apple unveils iBooks 2 for digital textbooks, self-pub app (live blog)". Defense Technical Information Center.[permanent dead link] ^ EP0163511 A1 ^ The book and beyond: electronic publishing and the art of the book. Pocketbook-int.com. ^ a b Carmody, Steven; Gross, Walter; Nelson, Theodor H; Rice, David; van Dam, Andries (1969), "A Hypertext Editing System for the /360", in Faiman; Nievergelt (eds.), Pertinent Concepts in Computer Graphics: Proceedings of the Second 17 University of Illinois Conference on Computer Graphics, University of Illinois Press, pp. 291–330, June 14, 2005. New Media & Society. Retrieved June 4, 2012. Smaller e-book publishers such as O'Reilly Media, Carina Press and Baen Books had already forgone DRM previously.[160] Production See also: Book scanning Some e-books are produced simultaneously with the production of a printed format, as described in electronic publishing, though in many instances they may not be put on sale until later. 2009 Bookeen releases the Cybook Opus in the US and Europe. ^ Ballatore, Andrea; Natale, Simone (May 18, 2015). p. 18. Archived from the original on June 19, 2012. Archived from the original on February 19, 2012. ^ Obaiduzzaman Khan (August 22, 2010). OCLC 899135579. "Conflict Widens In E-Books Publishing". "Barnes & Noble Said to Be Likely to End Search Without Buyer". CNET News. Archived from the original on August 7, 2013. "Amazon.com Says Kindle E-Book Sales Surpass Printed Books for First Time". Engadget. ^ Amasawa, Eri; Ihara, Tomohiko; Hanaki, Keisuke (September 1, 2018). September – Amazon releases the Kindle Paperwhite, its first e-reader with built-in front LED lights. Archived from the original on April 30, 2017. Retrieved October 22, 2015. Common Ground. Archived from the original on March 27, 2012. "It's been Geometric! Archived October 6, 2010, at the Wayback Machine Documenting the Growth and Acceptance of eBooks in America's Urban Public Libraries." IFLA Conference, July 2009. The Electronic Book: Looking Beyond the Physical Codex, SciNet Cory Doctorow (February 12, 2004). ^ Chloe Albanesius (January 19, 2012). OCLC 227422438. ^ The Futility of E-Book Completion Data for Trade Publishers Ala Serafin. goodereader.com. February 21, 2006 ^ "Best Sellers. "Hands on review of the Pocketbook PRO 902 9.7 inch e-Reader". April 24, 2012. Archived from the original on July 14, 2012. City: Elsevier Science. Archived from the original on June 26, 2015. E-reader-info.com. An e-reader is similar in form, but more limited in purpose than a tablet. Courier Service. This e-reader, with expandable storage, could store up to 100,000 pages of content, including text, graphics and pictures.[80] The Cybook is sold and manufactured at first by Cytale (1998–2003) and later by Bookeen. Journal of Interlibrary Loan, Document Delivery & Electronic Reserve. Journal of Electronic Publishing. Archived from the original on July 20, 2011. Amazon releases the Kindle DX that has a 9.7-inch screen in the U.S. Barnes & Noble releases the Nook e-reader in the US. The Oxford Companion to the Book. "Tracking the Price of Ebooks: Average Price of Ebook Best-Sellers in a Two-Month Tailspin". Bowman, J (ed.). Markup Languages. Milano.repubblica.it. In the late 1990s, a consortium formed to develop the Open eBook format as a way for authors and publishers to provide a single source-document which many book-reading software and hardware platforms could handle. Retrieved July 7, 2019.[permanent dead link] ^ "Apple DocViewer 1.0a12 listing". ^ a b Suleman, Khidr (September 20, 2010). ^ a b c d Wischenbart, Rüdiger (2015). ^ Genco, Barbara. ^ The Fifty Shades of Grey Paradox Archived March 15, 2015, at the Wayback Machine. Brisk. thetechjournal.com. ^ John Hilton III; David Wiley (Winter 2010). Retrieved July 27, 2010. ^ What are the most looked up words on the Kindle? Retrieved May 23, 2019. ISBN 9780670025824. Archived from the original on January 8, 2015. Peter Kincaid.(29) A patent application for the PEAM device,[30] titled "Apparatus for delivering procedural type instructions", was submitted by Texas Instruments on December 4, 1985, listing John K. AAP. Retrieved September 8, 2011. ^ Boyle, James (2008). ^ "Update your PRS-500 Reader", Style, Sony, archived from the original on January 7, 2010, retrieved November 18, 2009. Retrieved September 30, 2012. ^ Samuelson, Pamela (July 2010). www.gryphel.com. pp. 145–182. IDPF. Crugnola and I. SINC (in Spanish). Retrieved January 11, 2015. Retrieved April 27, 2016. Some of the results were that only 44.4% of UK readers finished the bestselling e-book The Goldfinch and the 2014 top selling 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.[165] Comparison to printed books Advantages iLiad e-book reader equipped with an e-paper display visible in sunlight In the space that a comparably sized physical book takes up, an e-reader can contain thousands of e-books, limited only by its memory capacity. ^ Doris Small. Publisher Baen Books opens up the Baen Free Library to make available Baen titles as free e-books.[82] Kim Blagg, via her company Books OnScreen, begins selling multimedia-enhanced e-books on CDs through retailers including Amazon, Barnes & Noble and Borders Books.[83] 2000s 2000 Joseph Jackobson, Barrett O. The "Big Five" publishers are: Hachette, HarperCollins, Macmillan, Penguin Random House and Simon & Schuster.[36] Libraries U.S. libraries began to offer free e-books to the public in 1998 through their websites and associated services,[37] although the e-books were being primarily scholarly, technical or professional in nature, and could not be downloaded. 1992. MacRumors. p. 170. Timeline Before the 1980s c. Hart types the US Declaration of Independence into a computer to create the first e-book available on the Internet and launches Project Gutenberg in order to create electronic copies of more books.[27] 1978 The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy radio series launches (novel published in 1979), featuring an electronic reference book containing all knowledge in the Galaxy. October – Barnes & Noble releases the Glowlight Plus, its first waterproof e-reader.[136] October – The US appeals court sides with Google instead of the Authors' Guild, declaring that Google did not violate copyright law in its book scanning project.[137] December – Playster launches an unlimited-access subscription service including e-books and audiobooks.[138] By the end of 2015, Google Books scanned more than 25 million books.[9] By 2015, over 70 million e-readers had been shipped worldwide.[9] 2016 March – The Supreme Court of the United States declines to hear Apple's appeal against the court's decision of July 2013 that the company conspired to e-book price fixing, the previous court decision stands, obliging Apple to pay $450 million.[139] April – The Supreme Court declines to hear the Authors Guild's appeal of its book scanning case, so the lower court's decision stands; the result means that Google can scan library books and display snippets in search results without violating US copyright law.[140] April – Amazon releases the Kindle Oasis, its first e-reader in five years to have physical page turn buttons and, as a premium product, it includes a leather case with a battery inside; without including the case, it is the lightest e-reader on the market to date.[141] August – Kobo releases the Aura One, the first commercial e-reader with a 7.8-inch E Ink Carta HD display.[142] By the end of the year, smartphones and tablets have both individually overtaken e-readers as methods for reading an e-book, and paperback book sales are now higher than e-book sales.[143] 2017 February – The Association of American Publishers releases data showing that the US adult e-book market declined 16.9% in the first nine months of 2016 over the same period in 2015, and Nielsen Book determines that the e-book market had an overall total decline of 16% in 2016 over 2015, including all age groups.[144] This decline is partly due to widespread e-book price increases by major publishers, which has increased the average e-book price from $6 to almost $10.[145] February – The US version of Kindle Unlimited comprises more than 1.5 million titles, including over 290,000 foreign language titles.[146] March – The Guardian reports that sales of physical books are outperforming digital titles in the UK, since it can be cheaper to buy the physical version of a book when compared to the digital version due to Amazon's deal with publishers that allows agency pricing.[143] April – The Los Angeles Times reports that, in 2016, sales of hardcover books were higher than e-books for the first time in five years.[145] October – Amazon releases the Oasis 2, the first Kindle to be IPX8 rated meaning it is water resistant up to 2 meters for up to 60 minutes; it is also the first Kindle to enable white text on a black background, a feature that may be helpful for nighttime reading.[147] 2018 January – U.S. public libraries report record-breaking borrowing of OverDrive e-books over the course of the year, with more than 274 million e-books loaned to card holders, a 22% increase over the 2017 figure.[148] October – The EU allowed its member countries to charge the same VAT for ebooks as for paper books.[149] 2019 May – Barnes & Noble releases the GlowLight Plus e-reader, the largest Nook e-reader to date with a 7.8-inch E Ink screen.[150] Formats Main article: Comparison of e-book formats Writers and publishers have many formats to choose from when publishing e-books. March 29, 2014. ^ a b "E-Books Top Hardcovers at Amazon". September 22, 2015 ^ migration (September 30, 2015). ^ Taipale, S (2014). Announce Plans for Global Distribution of Palm Reader eBooks for Handheld Devices Archived April 27, 2016, at the Wayback Machine April 30, 2002 ^ "Sony LIBRIe – The first ever E-ink e-book Reader". Four prototypes were produced and delivered for testing in 1986, and tests were completed in 1987. 30 (3): 115–25. ^ a b Priego, Ernesto (August 12, 2011). April 2010. ^ Libraries Connect Communities: Public Library Funding & Technology Access Study 2009–2010. Phx.corporate-ir.net. Early implementations After Hart first adapted the U.S. Declaration of Independence into an electronic document in 1971, Project Gutenberg was launched to create electronic copies of more texts, especially books.[27] Another early e-book implementation was the desktop prototype for a proposed notebook computer, the Dynabook, in the 1970s at PARC: a general-purpose portable personal computer capable of displaying books for reading.[28] In 1980, the U.S. Department of Defense began concept development for a portable electronic delivery device for technical maintenance information called project PEAM, the Portable Electronic Aid for Maintenance. Archived from the original on September 10, 2011. hdl:2376/4898. The date to Define the Future of the Book in the Digital World, First Monday – Peer reviewed journal. A notable feature was automatic tracking of the last page read so that on returning to the 'book' you were taken back to where you had previously left off reading. 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The most popular e-readers[151] and their natively supported formats are shown below: Reader Native e-book formats Amazon Kindle and Fire tablets[152] AZW, AZW3, KF8, non-DRM MOBI, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook and Nook Tablet[153] EPUB, PDF Apple iPad[154] EPUB, IBA (Multitouch books made via iBooks Author), PDF Sony Reader[152] EPUB, PDF, TXT, RTF, DOC, BBeB Kobo eReader and Kobo Arc[155][156] EPUB, PDF, TXT, RTF, HTML, CBR (comic), CBZ (comic) Android devices with Google Play Books preinstalled EPUB, PDF PocketBook Reader and PocketBook Touch[157][158] EPUB DRM, EPUB, PDF DRM, PDF, FB2, FB2.ZIP, TXT, DJVU, HTM, HTML, DOC, DOCX, RTF, CHM, TCR, PRC (MOBI) Digital rights management See also: Digital rights management § DRM and e-books Most e-book publishers do not warn their customers about the possible implications of the digital rights management on their products. April 15, 2002. Sometimes only the electronic version of a book is 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. Retrieved June 29, 2011. March 25, 2004. History The Readies (1930) Some trace the concept of an e-reader, a device that would enable the user to view books on a screen, to a 1930 manifesto by Bob Brown, written after watching his first "talkie" (movie with sound). ^ Playster audiobook and e-book subscription debuts in the US Archived January 3, 2016, at the Wayback Machine. H.; Wortman, W. PR Newswire. Behavioral & Social Sciences Librarian. Archived from the original on October 22, 2015. "Consumer deception" The first portable electronic book, the US Department of Defense's "Personal Electronic Aid to Maintenance" In 1992, Sony launched the Data Discman, an electronic book reader that could read e-books that were stored on CDs. One of the electronic publications that could be played on the Data Discman was called The Library of the Future.[31] Early e-books were generally written for specialty areas and a limited audience, meant to be read only by small and devoted interest groups. Archived from the original on August 11, 2014. Archived from the original on January 10, 2010. Barnes & Noble releases the Nook Glowlight, which has a 6-inch touchscreen using E Ink Pearl and Regal, with built-in front LED lights. "A Brave New World: Streams of 1s and 0s". ^ "Industry Statistics". In an article, Jennifer Schuessler writes, "The machine, Brown argued, would allow readers to adjust the type size, avoid paper cuts and save trees, all while hastening the day when words could be 'recorded directly on the palpitating ether.'[29] Brown believed that the e-reader (and his notions for changing text and layout) bring a completely new life to reading. Judge finds Apple guilty of fixing e-book prices (Updated) Archived January 14, 2015, at the Wayback Machine. This vast amount of data could be fit into something the size of a large paperback book, with updates received over the "Sub-Etha".[58] c. "The Emuse: Symbiosis and the Principles of Hyperpoetry". 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June – Amazon releases the Kindle Paperwhite (3rd generation) that is the first e-reader to feature Bookerly, a font exclusively designed for e-readers.[132] September – Amazon announces its unlimited access e-book subscription service would be shut down in early 2016 and that it would be replaced by Google.[133] September – Malaysian e-book company, e-Sentral, introduces for the first time geo-location distribution technology for e-books via bluetooth beacon. Retrieved May 6, 2015. ^ Campbell, Lisa (June 8, 2015). "E-book market share down slightly in 2015". ^ Hamilton, Joan (1999), "Downloaded Any Good Books Lately?", BusinessWeek, archived from the original on March 4, 2016 ^ Judge, Paul (November 16, 1998), "E-Books: A Library On Your Lap", BusinessWeek, archived from the original on July 23, 2013. Nook.ss. ^ "Scarcity of Giller-winning 'Sentimentalists' a boon to eBook sales" Archived November 20, 2012, at the Wayback Machine. (accessed September 2, 2010). "Scribd Challenges Amazon and Apple With 'Netflix for Books'". Retrieved July 26, 2019. Scanning a book produces a set of image files, which may additionally be converted into text format by an OCR program.[161] Occasionally, as in some projects, an e-book may be produced by re-entering the text from a keyboard. Due to the exclusiveness and limited readerships of e-books, the fractured market of independent publishers and specialty authors lacked consensus regarding a standard for packaging and selling e-books.[citation needed] Meanwhile, scholars formed the Text Encoding Initiative, which developed consensus guidelines for encoding books and other materials of scholarly interest for a variety of analytic uses as well as reading, and countless literary and other works have been developed using the TEI approach. July 19, 2010. 1999 The NIST releases the Open eBook format based on XML to the public domain; most future e-book formats derive from Open eBook.[81] Publisher Simon & Schuster creates a new imprint called iBooks and becomes the first trade publisher to simultaneously publish some of its titles in e-book and print format. Retrieved June 17, 2014. Retrieved May 6, 2016. Her idea was to create a device with the capability to would decrease the number of books that her pupils carried to school. Archived from the original on January 12, 2012. Schuessler correlates it with a DJ spinning bits of old songs to create a beat or an entirely new song, as opposed to just a remix of a familiar song.[9] The inventor of the first e-book is not widely agreed upon. July – US District Court Judge Denise Cote finds Apple guilty of conspiring to raise the retail price of e-books and schedules a trial in 2014 to determine damages.[122] August – Kobo releases the Kobo Aura, a baseline touchscreen six-inch e-reader. Archived from the original on July 27, 2010. The Guardian. Archived from the original on October 14, 2015. Archived from the original on October 26, 2010. Retrieved February 25, 2015. March 14, 2015 ^ "E-books can tell which novels you didn't finish Archived October 12, 2016, at the Wayback Machine The Guardian. Albert are granted US patents related to displaying electronic books, these patents are later used in the displays for most e-readers.[84] Stephen King releases his novella Riding the Bullet exclusively online and it became the first mass-market e-book, selling 500,000 copies in 48 hours.[85] Microsoft releases the Microsoft Reader with ClearType for increased readability on PCs and handheld devices.[86] Microsoft and Amazon work together to sell e-books that can be purchased on Amazon, and using Microsoft software downloaded to PCs and handhelds. "The Truth About Ebooks". ^ "Bookeen debuts Orizon touchscreen e-reader". Publication: Hugo and Nebula Anthology 1993 Archived August 21, 2016, at the Wayback Machine The Internet Speculative Fiction Database ^ Ebook timeline Archived September 21, 2016, at the Wayback Machine January 3, 2002. One for the Books. When a library purchases an e-book license, the cost is at least three times what it would be for a personal consumer.[48] E-book licenses are more expensive than paper-format editions because publishers are concerned that an e-book that is sold could theoretically be read and/or checked out by a huge number of users, potentially damaging sales. It was later tested on a US aircraft carrier as replacement for paper manuals.[citation needed] Sony launches the Data Discman e-book player.[63][64] 1991 Voyager Company develops Expanded Books, which are books on CD-ROM in a digital format.[65] 1992 The DD-8 Data Discman, which has a 4000% growth over 2012 when only 0.5% of trade titles were digital. 53 (7): 32–34. ^ Patel, Nilay (January 27, 2010). ^ Yankelovich, Nicole; Meyrowitz, Norman; van Dam, Andries (October 1985), "Reading and Writing the Electronic Book", Computer, 18 (10): 15–30, doi:10.1109/mc.1985.1662710, S2CID 12214362. ^ Barbour, Mary Beth (April 19, 2012). 164. ^ Hamm, Steve (December 14, 1998), "Bits & Bytes: Making E-Books Easier on the Eyes", Business Week, p. 134B, archived from the original on May 2, 2012. ^ "Foto Franco, l'uomo che inventò l'e-book "Ma nel 1993 nessuno ci diede retta" – 1 di 10". ^ Greenfield, Jeremy (January 9, 2013). Oxford University Press. June 20, 2012. With print books, readers are increasingly browsing through images of the covers of books on publisher or bookstore websites and selecting and ordering titles online; the paper books are then delivered to the reader by mail or another delivery service. "The Joys and Hazards of Self-Publishing on the Web". Archived from the original on September 27, 2016. In early 2000, NLM set up the PubMed Central repository, which stores full-text e-book versions of many medical journal articles and books, through cooperation with scholars and publishers in the field. All these systems also provided extensive hyperlinking, graphics, and other capabilities. "Siding With Google, Judge Says Book Search Does Not Infringe Copyright" Archived January 20, 2017, at the Wayback Machine, Claire Cain Miller and Julie Bosman, The New York Times, November 14, 2013. ^ Kimberly Maul Checking Out the Machines Behind Book Digitization. Where the ownership of a paper book is fairly straightforward (albeit subject to restrictions on renting or copying pages, depending on the book), the purchaser of an e-book's digital file has conditional access with the possible loss of access to the e-book due to digital rights management provisions, copyright issues, the provider's business failing or possibly if the user's credit card expired.[184] Market share United States According to the Association of American Publishers 2018 annual report, ebooks accounted for 12.4% of the total trade revenue.[185] Publishers of books in all formats made $22.6 billion in print form and $2.04 billion in e-books, according to the Association of American Publishers' annual report 2019.[186] Canada Market share of e-readers in Canada by Ipsos Reid as of January 2012[187] Sellers Percent Kobo 46.0% Amazon 24.0% Sony 18.0% Others 12.0% Spain In 2013, Carreño estimates that e-books would have a 15% market share in Spain in 2015.[188] UK According to Nielsen Book Research, e-book share went up from 20% to 33% between 2012 and 2014, but down to 29% in the first quarter of 2015. Retrieved August 1, 2013. ^ McCracken, Jeffrey (March 23, 2011). Project Gutenberg. ^ Amazon Kindle Voyage review: Amazon's best e-reader yet, CNet, archived from the original on February 15, 2015. Archived January 20, 2012, at the Wayback Machine Text of an exhibition held at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, 1995. Transforming Libraries. (March 9, 2012). ^ About Kindle Unlimited, Amazon, archived from the original on August 6, 2017. Archived from the original on March 15, 2012. Archived from the original on January 2, 2010. Emotionally Speaking – Amazon, now studies have found the opposite effect to be true (for example, Hilton and Wiley 2010),[49] Archival storage The Internet Archive and Open Library offer more than six million fully accessible public domain e-books. ^ a b Hughes, Evan (August 20, 2013). "Scotched: Fair thoughts and happy hours did not attend upon an early enhanced-book adaptation of Macbeth". ^ "Project Gutenberg". Each format has advantages and disadvantages. "Ung millionær vil skabe litterær spotify". Depending on the device, an e-book may be readable in low light or even total darkness. Adobe.com. Dene Grigar & Stuart Moulthrop (2013–2016) "Pathfinders: Documenting the Experience of Early Digital Literature", Washington State University Vancouver, July 1, 2013. Michael S. Engadget.com. Retrieved November 17, 2013. Archived from the original on April 27, 2019. Brazilians are technology savvy, and that attitude is shared by the government.[190] In 2013, around 2.5% of all trade titles sold were in digital format. Retrieved February 26, 2015. The ebook standard. Archived from the original on November 4, 2013. British Librarianship and Information Work 1991–2000: Rare book librarianship and historical bibliography. E-BOOK FICTION". "Do e-books really threaten the future of print?". Fundación Española para la Ciencia y la Tecnología. ala.org ^ "66% of Public Libraries in US offering e-Books". Retrieved October 11, 2017. Ebook at Curlie Retrieved from " Ebooks: Neither E, Nor Books, O'Reilly Emerging Technologies Conference Lynch, Clifford (May 28, 2001). Seeking a worthy use of this resource, he created his first electronic document by typing the United States Declaration of Independence into a computer in plain text.[27] Hart planned to create documents using reading apps are capable of tracking reading data, and the data could contain which e-books users open, how long the e-book is open, how much of each e-book is finished.[164] In December 2016, Kobo released e-book reading data collected from over 21 million of its users worldwide." García, Guillermo (January 25, 2013). September 19, 2013. Amazon releases the Kindle 2 that includes a text-to-speech feature. Retrieved August 9, 2013. 13 (1). Retrieved January 7, 2011. Literature in English: A Guide for Librarians in the Digital Age. Retrieved December 15, 2009. Retrieved October 9, 2014. 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Chicago: Association of College and Research Libraries. ^ Yates, Emma; Books, Guardian Unlimited (December 19, 2001). ^ "Checks Out Library Books – News from". ^ Engadget, December 9, 2013. 1995 Online poet Alexis Kirke discusses the need for wireless internet electronic paper readers in his article "The Emuse".[75] 1996 Project Gutenberg reaches 1,000 titles.[76] Joseph Jacobson works at MIT to create electronic ink, a high-contrast, low-cost, read/write/erase medium to display e-books.[77] 1997 E Ink Corporation is co-founded by MIT undergraduates J.D. Albert, Barrett Comiskey, MIT professor Joseph Jacobson, as well as Jeremy Rubin and Russ Wilcox to create an electronic printing technology.[78] This technology is later used on the displays of the Sony Reader, Barnes & Noble Nook, and Amazon Kindle. Archived from the original on August 30, 2011. NPR. Archived from the original on June 25, 2017. ^ Kehe, Marjorie (January 6, 2010). September – Oyster launches its unlimited access e-book subscription service.[123] November – US District Judge Chin sides with Google in Authors Guild v. Roberto Busa begins planning the Index Thomisticus.[11] c. macgui.com. ^ "BBC – WebWise – What is an e-book?". "Ebooks and Interlibrary Loan: Licensed to Fill?" (PDF). ^ "Apple settles ebook antitrust case, set to pay millions in damages". In comparison to tablets, many e-readers are better

than tablets for reading because they are more portable, have better readability in sunlight and have longer battery life.[50] In July 2010, online bookseller Amazon.com reported sales of e-books for its proprietary Kindle outnumbered sales of hardcover books for the first time ever during the second quarter of 2010, saying it sold 140 e-books for every 100 hardcover books, including hardcovers for which there was no digital edition.[51] By January 2011, e-book sales at Amazon had surpassed its paperback sales.[52] In the overall US market, paperback books are still much larger than either hardcover or e-book; the American Publishing Association estimated e-books represented 8.5% of sales as of mid-2010, up from 3% a year before.[53] At the end of the first quarter of 2012, e-book sales in the United States surpassed hardcover book sales for the first time.[4] Until late 2013, use of an e-reader was not allowed on airplanes during takeoff and landing by the FAA.[54] In November 2013, the FAA allowed use of e-readers on airplanes at all times if it is in Airplane Mode, which means all radios turned off, and Europe followed this guidance the next month.[55] In 2014, The New York Times predicted that by 2018 e-books will make up over 50% of total consumer publishing revenue in the United States and Great Britain.[56] Applications Reading applications on different devices Some of the major book retailers and multiple third-party developers offer free (and in some third-party cases, premium paid) e-reader software applications (apps) for the Mac and PC computers as well as for Android, Blackberry, iPad, iPhone, Windows Phone and Palm OS devices to allow the reading of e-books and other documents independently of dedicated e-book devices. Archived from the original on July 9, 2011. ISSN 0099-9660. ^ Matt Phillips (May 7, 2009). December – Google launches Google eBooks offering over 3 million titles, becoming the world's largest e-book store to date.[103] 2011 May – Amazon.com announces that its e-book sales in the US now exceed all of its printed book sales.[104] June – Barnes & Noble releases the Nook Simple Touch e-reader and Nook Tablet.[105] August – Bookeen launches its own e-book store, BookeenStore.com, and starts to sell digital versions of titles in French.[106] September – Nature Publishing releases the pilot version of Principles of Biology, a customizable, modular textbook, with no corresponding paper edition.[107] June/November – As the e-reader market grows in Spain, companies like Telefónica, Fnac, and Casa del Libro launch their e-readers with the Spanish brand "bq readers". "Document Structure and Markup in the FRESS Hypertext System". "Case where Amazon remotely deleted titles from purchasers' devices". The Digital Shift. Retrieved May 12, 2017. Generally, they claim that digital rights management is meant to prevent illegal copying of the e-book. ^ "Physical books still outsell e-books — and here's why". doi:10.1080/1072303X.2011.585102. "Go feds! E-books are way overpriced". ^ Queenan, Joe (2012). "Pinjam e-buku di KLIA, Berita Dunia – BeritaHarian.sg". ^ Brown, Bob (2009). The Readies, ISBN 9780892630226, archived from the original on November 29, 2016, retrieved August 28, 2013. pp. 11–. Wall Street Journal. Pubmed Central also now 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"). ^ Brown (2009), The Readies, ISBN 9780892630226, archived in the original in Finland". The Christian Science Monitor. Retrieved May 28, 2019. Retrieved October 24, 2011. Telematics and Informatics. Archived from the original on March 22, 2017 – via The Guardian. ^ New Bookerly Font and Typography Features, Amazon, archived from the original on April 14, 2016. ISSN 1461-4448. ^ Frederiksen, Linda; Cummings, Joel; Cummings, Lara; Carroll, Diane (2011). Van Dam is generally thought to have coined the term "electronic book",[18][19] and it was established enough to use in an article title by 1985.[20] FRESS was used for reading extensive primary texts online, as well as for annotation and online discussions in several courses, including English Poetry and Biochemistry. This survey found significant barriers to conducting interlibrary loan for e-books.[45] Patron-driven acquisition (PDA) has been available for several years in public libraries, allowing vendors to streamline the acquisition process by offering to match a library's selection profile to the vendor's e-book titles.[46] The library's catalog is then populated with records for all of the e-books that match the profile.[46] The decision to purchase the title is left to the patrons, although the library can set purchasing conditions such as a maximum price and purchasing caps so that the dedicated funds are spent according to the library's budget.[46] The 2012 meeting of the Association of American University Presses included a panel on the PDA of books produced by university presses, based on a preliminary report by Joseph Esposito, a digital publishing consultant who has studied the implications of PDA with a grant from the Andrew W. ^ "Barnes & Noble announces new NOOK GlowLight Plus e-reader". ^ a b c d Schuessler, Jennifer (April 11, 2010). Despite the widespread adoption of e-books, some publishers and authors have not endorsed the concept of electronic publishing, citing issues with user demand, copyright infringement and challenges with proprietary devices and systems.[44] In a survey of interlibrary loan (ILL) librarians, it was found that 92% of libraries held e-books in their collections and that 27% of those libraries had negotiated ILL rights for some of their e-books. ^ Goleman, Daniel (April 4, 2010). ^ Covert, Adrian. 1982 ^ Nicole Yankelovich; Norman K. Archived from the original on May 23, 2012. "The Godfather of the E-Reader". DON'T PANIC: The official Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy companion. A digitized version of the Gutenberg Bible is made available online at the British Library.[87] 2001 Adobe releases Adobe Acrobat Reader 5.0 allowing users to redistribute, take notes and bookmark. ^ "Kbuuk announces competition for self-published authors". Titan Books. "Why doesn't everyone love reading e-books?". Retrieved May 24, 2014. Hart (1971) Despite the extensive earlier history, several publications report Michael S. Brown's faculty made extensive use of FRESS; for example the philosopher Roderick Chisholm used it to produce several of his books. Retrieved February 5, 2015. "Kindle DX: Must You Turn it Off for Takeoff and Landing?". 1993 Peter James publishes his novel Host on two floppy disks, which at the time was called the "world's first electronic novel"; a copy of it is stored at the Science Museum.[70] Hugo Award and Nebula Award nominee works are included on a CD-ROM by Brad Templeton.[71] Launch of Bibliobytes, a website for obtaining e-books, both for free and for sale on the Internet.[72] Paul Baim releases the EBook 1.0 HyperCard stack that allows the user to easily convert any text file into a HyperCard based pageable book.[32] 1994 C & M Online is founded in Raleigh, North Carolina and begins publishing e-books through its imprint, Boson Books; authors include Fred Chappell, Kelly Cherry, Leon Katz, Richard Popkin, and Robert Rodman. ^ Bhardwaj, Deepika (2015). Insights. PCMag.com. Archived from the original on October 28, 2014. ^ Affection for PDA Archived June 23, 2012, at the Wayback Machine Inside Higher Ed Steve Kolowich, June 20, 2012 ^ a b "Library E-book Vendors Assess the Road Ahead". ^ 電子書籍端末ショーケース : DATA Discman——ソニー February 25, 2012, ITmedia eBook USER ^ Cohen, Michael (December 19, 2013). ^ "Google Books ruled legal in massive win for fair use". Archived from the original on November 5, 2011. Retrieved December 5, 2014. ^ "Index Thomisticus", Corpus Thomisticum. ^ "Tor/Forge Plans DRM-Free e-Books By July". Live Science. Several scholars from the TEI were closely involved in the early development of Open eBook [1]. ^ Nook Glowlight Plus Now Available – Waterproof, Dust-Proof, 300ppi Screen, and only $129 Archived October 21, 2015, at the Wayback Machine. A device that is designed specifically for reading e-books is called an "e-reader", "ebook device", or "eReader". The first major publisher to omit DRM was Tor Books, one of the largest publishers of science fiction and fantasy, in 2012. S2CID 62548634.[permanent dead link] ^ a b c Becker, B. Some notable candidates include the following: Roberto Busa (1946–1970) The first e-book may be the Index Thomisticus, a heavily annotated electronic index to the works of Thomas Aquinas, prepared by Roberto Busa, S.J. beginning in 1946 and completed in the 1970s.[10] Although originally stored on a single computer, a distributable CD-ROM version appeared in 1989. "U.S. Warns Apple, Publishers". ^ a b Wood, Zoe (March 17, 2017). ^ Chisholm, Roderick M (August 16, 2004). Book-length publication in digital form E-commerce Online goods and services Digital distribution Ebooks Streaming media Retail for selling large-scale books such as court documents ^ Flower delivery Food delivery Online food ordering Grocery Pharmacy Travel Marketplace services Advertising Auctions Comparison shopping Auction software Social commerce Trading communities Wallet Mobile commerce Payment Ticketing Customer service Call centre Help desk Live support software E-procurement Purchase-to-pay Super-appsvte Reading an e-book on an e-reader An ebook (short for electronic book), also known as an e-book or eBook, is a book publication made available in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, readable on the flat-panel display of computers or other electronic devices.[1] Although sometimes defined as "an electronic version of a printed book",[2] some e-books exist without a printed equivalent. Many e-book readers lack overview and 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 a DRM-protected e-book, they often have to read the book on the default device or application, even if it has insufficient functionality.[183] While a paper book is vulnerable to various threats, including water damage, mold and theft, e-books files may be corrupted, deleted or otherwise lost as well as pirated. Global E-book Report 2015. Retrieved July 28, 2011. "Personal Electronic Aid for Maintenance: Final Summary Report" (PDF). www.bbc.co.uk. January 31, 2013. March 2, 2011. ^ a b DeRose, Steven J; van Dam, Andries (1999). ^ a b eBook Revenues Top Hardcover – GalleyCat Archived July 1, 2013, at the Wayback Machine. October 11, 2017. Bookeen reveals the Cybook Orizon at CES.[101] October – Kobo Inc. The Verge. ^ "Microsoft Reader Archived August 22, 2005, at the Wayback Machine August 2000 ^ Pearson, David (2006). "Kobo Unveils Aura HD: Porsche of eReaders". Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing Ltd. February 16, 2012. "Google Launches Google eBooks, Formerly Google Editions". Archived from the original on September 25, 2015. Ars Technica. Wired. Pew Research. Archived from the original on May 19, 2013. ^ Ha, Thu-Huong (October 3, 2018). Readers can synchronize their reading location, highlights and bookmarks across several devices.[177] 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.[178] One obstacle to wide adoption of the e-book is that a large portion of people value the printed book as an object itself, including aspects such as the texture, smell, weight and appearance (the very feel) of the book.[179] Print books are also considered valuable cultural items, and symbols of liberal education and the humanities.[180] Kobo found that 60% of e-books that are purchased from their e-book store are never opened and found that the more expensive the book is, the more likely the reader would at least open the e-book.[181] Joe Queenan has written about the pros and cons of e-books: Electronic books are ideal for people who value the information contained in them, or who have vision problems, or who like to read on the subway, or who do not want other people to see how they are amusing themselves, or who have storage and clutter issues, but they are useless for people who are engaged in an intense, lifelong love affair with books. "Books Don't Want to Be Free". Retrieved May 15, 2012. "E-book readers thrive on e-book formats, technical material is especially suited for e-book delivery because it can be digitally searched" for keywords. Project Gutenberg has over 52,000 freely available public domain e-books.[32] some e-books exist without a printed equivalent.[2] some e-books exist without a printed equivalent.[34] In 2017, e-books continued to gain in their own specialist and underground markets.[citation needed] Many e-book publishers began distributing books that were in the public domain.[citation needed] At the same time, authors with books that were not accepted by publishers offered their works online so they could be seen by others. Ars. However, in many cases, it is also possible that digital rights management will result in the complete denial of access by the purchaser to the e-book.[159] The e-books sold by most major publishers and electronic retailers, which are Amazon, Google, Barnes & Noble, Kobo Inc. ^ dutta, moinak. IBM. 31 (1): 39–51. "Latest Wave of Ipsos Study Reveals Mobile Device Brands Canadian Consumers are Considering in 2012". Archived from the original on August 8, 2017. S2CID 62649317. Archived from the original on September 6, 2011. Archived from the original on August 7, 2017. Retrieved January 2, 2021. ^ Reilly, Edwin D (August 30, 2003), Milestones in Computer Science and Information Technology, Greenwood, p. 85, ISBN 9781573565219, archived from the original on November 29, 2016. The first device was planned to include audio recordings, a magnifying glass, a calculator and an electric light for night reading.[13] Her device was never put into production but a prototype is kept in the National Museum of Science and Technology in A Coruña.[14] Douglas Engelbart and Andries van Dam (1960s) Alternatively, some historians consider electronic books to have started in the early 1960s, with the NLS project headed by Douglas Engelbart at Stanford Research Institute (SRI), and the Hypertext Editing System and FRESS projects headed by Andries van Dam at Brown University.[15][16][17] FRESS documents ran on IBM mainframes and were structure-oriented rather than line-oriented; they were formatted dynamically for different users, display hardware, window sizes, and so on, as well as having automated tables of contents, indexes, and so on. ^ Gupta, Vikas. Pogue.blogs.nytimes.com. Archived from the original on September 12, 2015. ^ "The Simple Touch Reader". The volume and value sales, although similar to 2013, has seen a 70% increase since 2012.[189] Germany The Wischenbart Report 2015 estimates the e-book market share to be 4.3%.[190] Brazil The Brazilian e-book market is still emerging. The Magazine. NBC News. "No, ebooks aren't dying — but their quest to dominate the reading world has hit a speed bump". "Why Printed Books Will Never Die". ^ J.K. Rowling refuses e-books for Potter". Slate. ^ E-Book Sales Down 17% In First Three Quarters Of 2016 Archived March 7, 2017, at the Wayback Machine Forbes, Retrieved March 6, 2017 ^ a b Hiltzik, Michael (May 1, 2017). More than two dozen volumes of Inside Macintosh are published[73] together on a single CD-ROM in Apple DocViewer format. Retrieved April 16, 2021. ^ "Bookeen launches a new e-book store". ^ a b van Dam, Andries; Rice, David E (1970), Computers and Publishing: Writing, Editing and Printing, Advances in Computers, Academic Press, pp. 145–74. 2012 E-book sales in the US market collect over three billion in revenue.[108] January – Apple releases iBooks Author, software for creating iPad e-books to be directly published in its iBooks bookstore or to be shared as PDF files.[109] January – Apple opens a textbook section in its iBooks bookstore.[110] February – Nature Publishing announces the worldwide release of Principles of Biology, following the success of the pilot version some months earlier.[107] February – Library.nu (previously called ebooksclub.org and gigapedia.com, a popular linking website for downloading e-books) is accused of copyright infringement and closed down by court order.[111] March – The publishing companies Random House, Holtzbrinck, and arvato bring to market an e-book library called Skoobe.[112] March – US Department of Justice prepares anti-trust lawsuit against Apple, Simon & Schuster, Hachette Book Group, Penguin Group, Macmillan, and HarperCollins, alleging collusion to increase the price of books sold on Amazon.[113][114] March – PocketBook releases the PocketBook Touch, an E Ink Pearl e-reader, winning awards from German magazines Tablet PC and Computer Bild.[115][116] June – Kbuuk releases the cloud-based e-book self-publishing SaaS platform[117] on the Pubsoft digital publishing engine. ^ Skoobe: publishing houses start e-book library Archived March 18, 2013, at the Wayback Machine (German) ^ Cooper, Charles (March 9, 2012). ^ "Apple faces certified class action suit over e-book price conspiracy". Archived from the original on August 29, 2010. LJ Interactive. James, Bradley (November 20, 2002). ^ "All Eight Roy Grace Novels by Peter James Now Available in e-Book Format in the United States". 2013 April – Kobo releases the Kobo Aura HD with a 6.8-inch screen, which is larger than the current models produced by its US competitors.[118] May – Mobifo launches the first Scandinavian unlimited access e-book subscription service.[119] June – Association of American Publishers announces that e-books now account for about 20% of book sales. doi:10.1080/01639269.2011.591278. Publishers Weekly. "The European Union has decided that ebooks are really books, after all". ^ a b c Alison Flood (September 8, 2011). May 23, 2019. Politiken. Archived from the original on April 25, 2012. 1998 Bookeen's Cybook Gen1 NuvoMedia releases the first handheld e-reader, the Rocket eBook.[79] SoftBook launches its SoftBook reader. ^ "New Kindle Oasis is Waterproof, Costs $249, and Has a 7" Screen". ^ "PocketBook Touch Specs". Examples are apps for the Amazon Kindle,[57] Barnes & Noble Nook, iBooks, Kobo eReader and Sony Reader. "Sociological Insights into writing/reading on paper and writing/reading digitally". Archived from the original on June 6, 2011. ^ a b Paul W. Digital Book World. Archived from the original on February 8, 2015. "The Apple iPad: starting at $499". Print and Electronic Text Convergence. Archived from the original on February 13, 2015. Retrieved December 30, 2013. (2014). "Role of e-reader adoption in life cycle greenhouse gas emissions of book reading activities". Computer. Archived December 24, 2014, at the Wayback Machine "Sync Across Kindle Devices & Apps". "A New Printing Technology Sets Off a High-Stakes Race". doi:10.1016/j.tele.2013.11.003. ^ Apple is On the Hook for the $450m Settlement after Supreme Court Rejects Apple's eBook Conspiracy Appeal Archived March 8, 2016, at the Wayback Machine March 7, 2016 ^ US Supreme Court Rejects Challenge to Google Book-Scanning Project Archived April 18, 2016, at the Wayback Machine April 18, 2016 ^ Amazon's Kindle Oasis is the funkiest e-reader it's ever made Archived August 8, 2017, at the Wayback Machine The Verge Retrieved April 13, 2016 ^ Kobo Aura One Leaks, Has a 300 PPI 7.8" E-ink Screen for 229 Euros Archived August 12, 2016, at the Wayback Machine The Digital Reader, Retrieved August 15, 2016. R. Archived from the original on October 12, 2011. Archived from the original on May 10, 2012. 1979 Roberto Busa finishes the Index Thomisticus, a complete lemmatisation of the 56 printed volumes of Saint Thomas Aquinas and of a few related authors.[53] 1980s and 1990s 1986 Judy Malloy writes and programmes the first online hypertext fiction, Uncle Roger, with links that take the narrative in different directions depending on the reader's choice.[60] 1989 Franklin Computer releases an electronic edition of the Bible that can only be read with a stand-alone device.[61] 1990 Eastgate Systems publishes the first hypertext fiction released on floppy disk, afternoon, a story, by Michael Joyce.[62] Electronic Book Technologies releases DynaText, the first SGML-based system for delivering large-scale books such as court documents ^ An Ink Pearl e-reader, winning awards from German magazines Tablet PC and Computer Bild.[115][116] June – Kbuuk releases the cloud-based e-book self-publishing SaaS platform[117] on the Pubsoft digital publishing engine. [26] In 1971, the operators of the Xerox Sigma V mainframe at the University of Illinois gave Hart extensive computer-time. "Kindle Sells Out in 5.5 Hours". June 15, 2012. p. 38. In 2003, libraries began offering free downloadable popular fiction and non-fiction e-books to the public, launching an e-book lending model that worked much more successfully for public libraries.[38] The number of library e-book distributors and lending models continued to increase over the next few years. doi:10.1007/s11367-017-1417-5. April 15, 2013. New York Times (November 12, 2014). Psychology Press. ^ Catan, Thomas; Trachtenberg, Jeffrey A. (1989). Retrieved March 21, 2013. doi:10.1016/j.tele.2013.02.005. "With Oyster, keep 100,000 books in your pocket for $10 a month". ISBN 978-0-7546-4779-9. doi:10.1162/109966299751940814. He titled it The Readies, playing off the idea of the "talkie".[8] In his book, Brown says movies have outmaneuvered the book by creating the "talkies" and a book, should find a new medium: A simple reading machine which I can carry or move around, attach to any old electric light plug and read hundred-thousand-word novels in 10 minutes if I want to, and I want to. The Times of India. doi:10.3998/3336451.0013.101. ^ Barnes & Noble to stop making most of its own Nook tablets". Kindle vs. "How Green Is My iPad?". Retrieved December 5, 2019. Amazon.com. Retrieved March 10, 2016. School Library Journal. Nature Research. Comiskey and Jonathan D. Global eBook: Current Conditions & Future Projections. 21 (3): 117–131. However, this work is sometimes omitted. Perhaps because the digitized text was a museum piece, the digitized version was never created.[citation needed] ^ a b Alison Flood linguistic concordances, rather than as a published edition in its own right.[11] In 2005, the Index was published online.[12] Angela Ruiz Robles (1949) In 1949, Angela Ruiz Robles, a teacher from Ferrol, Spain, patented the Enciclopedia Mecánica, or the Mechanical Encyclopedia, a mechanical device which operated on compressed air where text and graphics were contained on spools that users load onto rotating spindles. 1 (1): 7–32. From 2005 to 2008, libraries experienced a 60% growth in e-book collections.[39] In 2010, a Public Library Funding and Technology Access Study by the American Library Association[40] found that 66% of public libraries in the U.S. were offering e-books, [41] and a large movement in the library industry began to seriously examine the issues relating to e-book lending, acknowledging a "tipping point" when e-book technology would become widely established.[42] Content from public libraries can be downloaded to e-readers using application software like Overdrive and Hoopla.[43] The U.S. National Library of Medicine has for many years provided PubMed, a comprehensive bibliography of medical literature. "Ebooks: a beginner's guide". Peter (March 1989). ^ "Google Books copyright legal, says U.S. appeals court". ISBN 978-0-415-29593-2. Vol. 55, no. 6. (2013). The Inquirer. ^ Andrew Albanese (December 6, 2010). February 14, 2014. ^ Apple Loses Appeal in eBook Antitrust Case, June 30, 2015, archived from the original on July 1, 2015, retrieved June 30, 2015. February 13, 2015. The New York Times. ISBN 978-0-8389-8081-1. doi:10.1177/1461444811586984. ^ Palm Digital Media and OverDrive, Inc. ^ Harris, Christopher (2009). ^ Finder, Alan (August 15, 2012). Seattle, WA: Aperiodical LLC. ^ "The Kindle Oasis is the funkiest e-reader it's ever made Archived February 26, 2015, at the Wayback Machine". ^ Saylor, Michael (2012). "Legally speaking: Should the Google Book settlement be approved?". This is the Preface to Person and Object (1979) he writes "The book would not have been completed without the epoch-making File Retrieval and Editing System..."[21] Brown University's work in electronic book systems continued for many years, including US Navy funded projects for electronic repair-manuals;[22] a large-scale distributed hypermedia system known as InterMedia;[23] a spinoff company Electronic Book Technologies that built DynaText, the first SGML-based e-reader system; and the Scholarly Technology Group's extensive work on the Open eBook standard. Retrieved October 21, 2015. Archived from the original on November 14, 2012. ^ "Cleared for take-off: Europe allows use of e-readers on planes from gate to gate". Archived from the original on March 18, 2010. Brown's notion, however, was much more focused on reforming orthography and vocabulary, than on medium ("It is time to pull out the stopper" and begin "a bloody revolution of the word."): introducing huge numbers of portmanteau symbols to replace normal words, and punctuation to simulate action or movement; so it is not clear whether this fits into the history of "e-books" or not. 1994. www.nature.com. Retrieved December 10, 2013. Retrieved February 24, 2015. In 2014, the growth was slower, and Brazil had 3.5% of its trade titles being sold as e-books.[190] China The Wischenbart Report 2015 estimates the e-book market share to be around 1%.[190] Public domain books Main article: Public domain books Public domain books are those whose copyrights have expired, meaning they can be copied, edited, and sold freely without restrictions.[191] Many of these books can be downloaded for free from websites like the Internet Archive, in formats that many e-readers support, such as PDF, TXT, and EPUB. Vanguard Press. Amazon releases the Kindle for PC application in late 2009, making the Kindle Store library available for the first time outside Kindle hardware.[97] 2010s 2010 January – Amazon releases the Kindle DX International Edition worldwide.[98] April – Apple releases the iPad bundled with an e-book app called iBooks.[99] May – Kobo Inc. ^ Day, B. The scope of the subject matter of these e-books included technical manuals for hardware, manufacturing techniques, and other subjects.[citation needed] In the 1990s, the general availability of the Internet made transferring electronic files much easier, including e-books.[citation needed] In 1993, Paul Baim released a freeware HyperCard stack, called EBook, that allowed easy import of any text file to create a pageable version similar to an electronic paperback book. "Kindle DX: Amazon takes on the world". ISBN 978-1-59315-720-3. "Apple Targets Educators Via iBooks 2, iBooks Author, iTunes U App". E-books can be read on dedicated e-reader devices, but also on any computer device that features a controllable viewing screen, including desktop computers, laptops, tablets and smartphones. USA Today. Archived October 19, 2015, at the Wayback Machine Retrieved October 22, 2015. CNBC. ^ "Frequently asked questions regarding e-books and U.S. libraries". BeritanTama. PC World. ^ / Oyster HQ Blog Archived September 30, 2015, at the Wayback Machine. "Doña Angelita, la inventora gallega del libro electrónico".

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