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^ Falcone, John (July 6, 2010). S2CID 115588910. Timeline Before the 1980s c. ^ "Amazon Media Room: Press Releases". 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. ^ a b "E-Books Top Hardcovers at Amazon". Hart (left) and Gregory Newby (right) of Project Gutenberg, at Hackers on Planet Earth (HOPE) Conference, 2006 Michael S. The Independent. 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. Retrieved October 11, 2017. 30 (3): 181–4. ^ "Index Thomisticus", Corpus Thomisticum. 53 (7): 32–34. Cope, B.; Kalantzis, D. The IP address for this domain may have changed recently. "Amazon.com Says Kindle E-Book Sales Surpass Printed Books for First Time". Archived from the original on September 30, 2019. Archived from the original on March 3, 2016. Ars Technica. ^ Lallanilla, Marc (January 30, 2013). Archived from the original on September 25, 2015. February 21, 2006 ^ "Best Sellers. CBS Media. Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing Ltd. Many e-readers have a built-in light source, can enlarge or change fonts, use text-to-speech software to read the text aloud for visually impaired, elderly or dyslexic people or just for convenience.[166] Additionally, e-readers allow users to look up words or find more information about the topic immediately using an online dictionary.

[167][168][169] Amazon reports that 85% of its e-book readers look up a word while reading.[170] Printed books use three times more raw materials and 78 times more water to produce when compared to e-books.[171] A 2017 study found that even when accounting for the emissions created in manufacturing the e-reader device, substituting more than 4.7 print books a year resulted in less greenhouse gas emissions than print.[172] While an e-reader costs more than most individual books, e-books may have a lower cost than the price of traditional books using on-demand book printers.[173] E-books may be made available for less than the price of traditional books using on-demand book printers.[174] Moreover, numerous e-books are available online free of charge on sites such as Project Gutenberg.[175] 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.[176] Depending on possible digital rights management, e-books (unlike physical books) can be backed up and recovered in the case of loss or damage to the device on which they are stored, a new copy can be downloaded without incurring an additional cost from the distributor. ^ a b "e-book Definition from PC Magazine Encyclopedia". doi:10.1016/j.tele.2013.02.005. Brown's faculty made extensive use of FRESS; for example the philosopher Roderick Chisholm used it to produce several of his books. School Library Journal. The Oxford Companion to the Book. Dedicated hardware readers and mobile software Main article: E-reader See also: Comparison of e-book readers and Comparison of e-book software The BEBook e-reader. An e-reader, also called an e-book reader or e-book device, is a mobile electronic device that is designed primarily for the purpose of reading e-books and digital periodicals. 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. Archived from the original on June 17, 2011. Retrieved January 3, 2011. The Battle to Define the Future of the Book in the Digital World, First Monday – Peer reviewed journal. ^ "Pioneering the computational linguistics and the largest published work of all time". ^ Publication: Hugo and Nebula Anthology 1993 Archived August 21, 2016, at the Wayback Machine The Internet Speculative Fiction Database ^ Chronology timeline Archived September 21, 2016, at the Wayback Machine January 3, 2002. doi:10.2200/S00215ED1V01Y200907ICR009. Literature in English: A Guide for Librarians in the Digital Age. 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. Examples are apps for the Amazon Kindle,[57] Barnes & Noble Nook, iBooks, Kobo eReader and Sony Reader. Archived from the original on August 7, 2011. 2002 Palm, Inc and OverDrive, Inc made Palm Reader e-books available worldwide, offering over 5,000 e-books in several languages; these could be read on Palm PDAs or using a computer application.[88] Random House and HarperCollins start to sell digital versions of their titles in English.[citation needed] 2004 Sony Librie, the first e-reader using an E Ink display is released; it has a six-inch screen.[89] Google announces plans to digitize the holdings of several major libraries,[90] as part of what would later be called the Google Books Library Project. (2013). Ars. 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. ^ "Update your PRS-500 Reader", Style, Sony, archived from the original on January 7, 2010, retrieved November 18, 2009. Retrieved January 2, 2021. 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. Titan Books. pp. 11–. Retrieved November 17, 2013. 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. 1963 Douglas Engelbart starts the NLS (and later Augment) projects.[15] c. "Hands on review of the Pocketbook PRO 902 9.7 inch e-Reader". 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. The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment. "Conflict Widens In E-Books Publishing". 1998 Bookeen's Cybook Gen1 NuvoMedia releases the first handheld e-reader, the Rocket eBook.[79] SoftBook launches its SoftBook reader. Books that we can touch; books that we can smell; books that we can caress.[34] In 2009, Apart from all the emotional and habitual aspects, there are also some readability and usability issues that need to be addressed by publishers and software developers. Ebooks: Neither E, Nor Books, O'Reilly Emerging Technologies Conference Lynch, Clifford (May 28, 2001). "Legally speaking: Should the Google Book settlement be approved?". January 8, 2019. ^ a b Wood, Zoe (March 17, 2017). 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. Retrieved July 8, 2019. ^ Ha, Thu-Huong (October 3, 2018). 1982 ^ Nicole Yankelovich; Norman K. SINC (in Spanish). ^ Copyright Term and the Public Domain in the United States Archived February 26, 2015, at the Wayback Machine. ^ Affection for PDA Archived June 23, 2012, at the Wayback Machine Inside Higher Ed Steve Kolowich, June 20, 2012 ^ a b "Library Ebook Vendors Assess the Road Ahead". Archived from the original on August 29, 2010. Person And Object: A Metaphysical Study. March 2, 2011. 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. S2CID 62649317. Crugnola and I. 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 – Oyster announces its unlimited access e-book subscription service would be shut down in early 2016 and that it would be acquired 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. ^ a b Hughes, Evan (August 20, 2013). ^ Michael S. ^ Libraries Connect Communities: Public Library Funding & Technology Access Study 2009–2010. London: Guardian. ^ Harris, Christopher (2009). ^ a b van Dam, Andries; Rice, David E (1970), Computers and Publishing: Writing, Editing and Printing, Advances in Computers, Academic Press, pp. 145–74. In addition, for programming books, code examples can be copied.[6] The amount of e-book reading is increasing in the U.S.; by 2014, 28% of adults had read an e-book, compared to 23% in 2013; and by 2014, 50% of American adults had an e-reader or a tablet, compared to 30% owning such devices in 2013.[7] Terminology E-books are also referred to as "ebooks", "eBooks", "Ebooks", "e-Books", "e-journals", "e-editions", or "digital books". ISBN 978-0-7546-4779-9. See also Accessible publishing Book scanning Block 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 Brailler Comparison of e-readers References ^ Gardiner, Eileen and Ronald G. Hart, Project Gutenberg, archived from the original on November 6, 2012 ^ Flood, Alison (September 8, 2011). "Michael Hart, inventor of the ebook, dies aged 64". March 14, 2015 ^ Ebooks can tell which novels you didn't finish Archived October 12, 2016, at the Wayback Machine The Guardian. "Personal Electronic Aid for Maintenance: Final Summary Report" (PDF). James, Bradley (November 20, 2002). "Scribd Challenges Amazon and Apple With 'Netflix for Books'". Ebook at Curlie Retrieved from " "Is This 1949 Device the World's First E-Reader?". Retrieved January 6, 2010. Mellon Foundation.[47] Challenges Although the demand for e-book services in libraries has grown in the first two decades of the 21st century, difficulties keep libraries from providing some e-books to clients.[48] Publishers will sell e-books to libraries, but in most cases they will only give libraries a limited license to the title, meaning that the library does not own the electronic text but is allowed to circulate it for either a certain period of time, or a certain number of check outs, or both. 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. Retrieved July 24, 2014. ^ Boesen, Steffen (May 12, 2015). ^ Patel, Nilay (January 27, 2010). Retrieved March 10, 2016. "U.S. Warns Apple, Publishers". E-BOOK NONFICTION". ^ "Bookeen launches a new e-book store". New Republic. 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 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. Retrieved July 19, 2010. ^ e-book Archived February 8, 2011, at the Wayback Machine". Common Ground. It may be possible to restore access to title sites by following these instructions for clearing your dns cache. 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). ^ 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). 2010. IPPF. "Apple Targets Educators Via iBooks 2, iBooks Author, iTunes U App". Oxford University Press makes a selection of its books available as a monthly book subscription through netLibrary. Telematics and Informatics. doi:10.1629/uksg.386. 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"). ^ Rüdiger, W.; Carrenho, C. Mobile mag. Archived from the original on November 4, 2013. "Sony Reader Touch and Amazon Kindle 3 go head-to-head". 1965 Andries van Dam starts the HES (and later FRESS) projects, with assistance from Ted Nelson, to develop and use electronic textbooks for humanities and in pedagogy.[16][17] 1971 Michael S. March 31, 2005. PCMag.com. Retrieved June 17, 2014. E-reader-info.com. Retrieved March 21, 2013. ^ Saylor, Michael (2012). CNet. ^ "Test of ereaders in 2012". An e-reader is similar in form, but more limited in purpose than a tablet. ^ "Apple settles ebook antitrust case, set to pay millions in damages". All these systems also provided extensive hyperlinking, graphics, and other capabilities. ^ McCracken, Jeffrey (March 23, 2011). 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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] Inventor The inventor of the first e-book is not widely agreed upon. ^ "Barnes & Noble announces new NOOK GlowLight Plus e-reader". Archived from the original on August 7, 2013. 23 (9): 1874–1887. ^ Rapaport, Lisa (May 19, 2011). "Ebooks and Interlibrary Loan: Licensed to Fill?" (PDF). Archived from the original on October 28, 2011. Oxford Dictionaries. Archived from the original on May 10, 2011. Retrieved January 28, 2010. Archived from the original on January 10, 2010. Retrieved April 12, 2012. Archived from the original on May 17, 2016. Archived from the original on May 10, 2012. The Digital Shift. Archived from the original on November 24, 2013. ^ Skoobe: publishing houses start e-book library Archived March 18, 2013, at the Wayback Machine (German) ^ Cooper, Charles (March 9, 2012). 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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 primarily scholarly, technical or professional in nature, and could not be downloaded. Retrieved November 2, 2015. ^ Yates, Emma; Books, Guardian Unlimited (December 19, 2001). Retrieved January 27, 2010. More than two dozen volumes of Inside Macintosh are published[73] together on a single CD-ROM in Apple DocViewer format. Retrieved December 2, 2010. July 19, 2010. "Kindle DX: Amazon takes on the world". Brink. Milano.repubblica.it. USA Today. "Ung millionær vil skabe litterær spotify". 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Retrieved December 17, 2014. ^ Day, B. CSPD. Hart as the inventor of the e-book.[24][25][26] In 1971, the operators of the Xerox Sigma V mainframe at the University of Illinois gave Hart extensive computer-time. ^ "Bookeen debuts Orizon touchscreen e-reader". 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 reissues the Kobo Aura, a baseline touchscreen six-inch e-reader. The final summary report was produced in 1989 by the U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, authored by Robert Wisher and J. Retrieved April 27, 2016. "How Green Is My iPad". Retrieved September 16, 2012. 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. "Case where Amazon remotely deleted titles from purchasers' devices". Peter (March 1989). 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 Jacobson, Barrett O. Retrieved April 16, 2021. The Digital Reader. 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. There has been a server misconfiguration." Amazon Kindle Voyage review: Amazon's best e-reader yet, CNet, archived from the original on February 15, 2015, retrieved February 24, 2015. Apple subsequently switches to using Adobe Acrobat. [74] The popular format for publishing e-books changes from plain text to HTML. Retrieved June 7, 2015. ^ "All Eight Roy Grace Novels by Peter James Now Available in e-Book Format in the United States". Retrieved May 8, 2017. ^ Alexis KIRKE (1995). Fundación Española para la Ciencia y la Tecnología. Archived from the original on August 23, 2014. Archived from the original on April 30, 2017. doi:10.1145/1785414.1785429. ISSN 0261-3077. ^ "Apple Launches iPad 2 (Announcement)" (Press release). September 22, 2015 ^ migration (September 30, 2015). 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Comiskey and Jonathan D. ^ "BBC – WebWise – What is an e-book?". ^ John Hilton III; David Wiley (Winter 2010). Archived from the original on October 10, 2011. Retrieved May 6, 2016. Phx.corporate-ir.net. ^ "Kbuuk announces competition for self-published authors". LA Times. The most passionate[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 Kobo[152] 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 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 tied to their products. ^ Chisholm, Roderick M (2004). Global E-book Report 2015. Unofficial (and occasionally unauthorized) catalogs of books became available on the web, and sites devoted to e-books began disseminating information about e-books to the public.[35] Nearly two-thirds of the U.S. Consumer e-book publishing market are controlled by the "Big Five". J. Interactive. December 9, 2013. 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. p. 18M. Archived from the original on January 20, 2011. Retrieved May 23, 2019. Retrieved January 2, 2012. {{cite web}}: CS1 maint: url-status (link) ^ "Beyond Ebooks". 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. Archived from the original on February 8, 2015. hdl:2376/4898. ^ "Project Gutenberg". Archived from the original on February 24, 2015. ISSN 1461-4448. ^ Amasawa, Eri; Ihara, Tomohiko; Hanaki, Keisuke (September 1, 2018). Hart (1971) Despite the extensive earlier history, several publications report Michael S. September – Amazon releases the Kindle Paperwhite, its first e-reader with built-in front LED lights. Archived from the original on March 27, 2012. Archived from the original on March 27, 2012. ^ Lejeune, Elise (April 2010 to May 2012.[108] This could equal $160 million in settlement charges. City: Elsevier Science. ^ Coleman, Daniel (April 4, 2010). 33 (3): 115–25. ^ People are Not Reading the e-Books they Buy Anymore Archived October 22, 2015, at the Wayback Machine September 20, 2015. Baim (July 31, 1993). H.; Wortman, W. 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. Archived from the original on July 27, 2012. Journal of Interlibrary Loan, Document Delivery & Electronic Reserve. Check your DNS settings to verify that the domain is set up correctly. 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

^ "Franklin sells interest in company, retires shares". ^ "Industry Statistics". 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 International 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. ^ "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. "Kindle for PC Released, Color Kindle Coming Soon?". Retrieved July 26, 2019. Barnes & Noble estimates it has a 27% share of the US e-book market.[120] June - Barnes & Noble announces its intention to discontinue manufacturing Nook tablets, but to continue producing black-and-white e-readers such as the Nook Simple Touch.[120] June - Apple executive Keith Moerer testifies in the e-book price fixing trial that the iBookstore held approximately 20% of the e-book market share in the United States within the months after launch – a figure that Publishers Weekly reports is roughly double many of the previous estimates made by third parties. CNET News. The Wall Street Journal. ^ "Apple DocViewer before Adobe Acrobat". February 16, 2012. Digital publishing and print on demand have significantly reduced the cost of producing a book. ^ "OPS 2.0 Elevated to Official IDPF Standard". doi:10.3998/3336451.0013.101. ^ Campbell, Lisa (June 8, 2015). ^ Obaiduzzaman Khan (August 22, 2010). Dene Grigar & Stuart Moulthrop (2013–2016) "Pathfinders: Documenting the Experience of Early Digital Literature", Washington State University Vancouver, July 1, 2013. ^ "Cleared for take-off: Europe allows use of e-readers on planes from gate to gate". Often, e-books are produced from pre-existing hard-copy books, generally by document scanning, sometimes with the use of robotic book scanners, having the technology to quickly scan books without damaging the original print edition. 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. Retrieved October 28, 2012. pp. 15–30. "Scanning the horizon of books & libraries - Google book settlement and online book rights", Truth dig, September 29, 2009, archived from the original on January 23, 2013, retrieved October 3, 2009 "E-Books Spark Battle Inside Publishing Industry", The Washington Post, December 27, 2009. ^ Neil Gaiman (1988). Archived from the original on February 4, 2017. Retrieved October 21, 2015. Bowman, J ed.). ^ Matt Phillips (May 7, 2009). 32 (4): 532–542. OCLC 899135579. Retrieved February 24, 2015. Retrieved June 4, 2012. ^ Boyle, James (2008). (2011). Mashable. That 'Buy Now' button on Amazon or iTunes may not mean you own what you paid for". Transforming Libraries. ^ Grimes, William (September 8, 2011). Retrieved February 6, 2015. ^ Carnoy, David (April 15, 2013). Behavioral & Social Sciences Librarian. Seattle, WA: Aperiodical LLC. "A Brave New World: Streams of 1s and 0s". 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. doi:10.1007/s11367-017-1417-5. ^ a b Patel, Nilay (November 21, 2007). 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. E-BOOK FICTION". ^ "New Kindle Oasis is Waterproof, Costs $249, and Has a 7" Screen". The final 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. "The Joys and Hazards of Self-Publishing on the Web". The site may have been relocated from the original on October 22, 2015. ISSN 1614-7502. October 11, 2017. Archived from the original on June 26, 2015. Archived from the original on July 20, 2011. ^ Samuelson, Pamela (July 2010). ^ eBooks: 1998 – The first ebook readers Archived February 6, 2015, at the Wayback Machine. ISBN 978-1-322-55604-8. Archived from the original on September 12, 2015. 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 August 28, 2013. www.nature.com. ^ Michael Hiltzi (October 16, 2016). NPR. "Kindle DX: Must You Turn It Off for Takeoff and Landing?". "Go beta! E-books are way overpriced". No. 32. "Why doesn't everyone love reading e-books?". Archived from the original on March 22, 2017 – via The Guardian. Archived from the original on March 18, 2010. Ipsos Reid. ^ New Bookerly Font and Typography Features, Amazon, archived from the original on April 14, 2016. "Apple Claims 20% of U.S. E-Book Market, Double Previous Estimates". A. Retrieved June 29, 2011. Vanguard Press. ^ Eric Slivka (June 12, 2013). Defense Technical Information Center.[permanent dead link] ^ EP0163511 A1 ^ The Future of Books Archived September 27, 2016, at the Wayback Machine 2006 ^ Journal, Alec Klein Staff Reporter of The Wall Street. ^ "Kobo crams 1.5 million pixels into its 6.8" Aura H2O e-reader". July – Amazon releases the third generation Kindle, available in Wi-Fi and 3G & Wi-Fi versions. ^ a b "Nature Education Launches Interactive Biology Textbook". The Inquirer. Retrieved June 29, 2011. and beyond: electronic publishing and the art of the book. ^ The Future of Books Archived September 27, 2016, at the Wayback Machine February 2006 ^ Journal, Alec Klein Staff Reporter of The Wall Street. ^ "Kobo crams 1.5 million pixels into its 6.8" Aura H2O e-reader". July – Amazon releases the third generation Kindle, available in Wi-Fi and 3G & Wi-Fi versions. ^ a b "Nature Education Launches Interactive Biology Textbook". The Inquirer. Retrieved June 29, 2011. of hardcover books for the first time during the second quarter of 2010.[51] August – PocketBook expands its line with an Android e-reader.[100] August – Amazon releases the third generation Kindle, available in Wi-Fi and 3G & Wi-Fi versions. ^ a b "Nature Education Launches Interactive Biology Textbook". The Inquirer. Retrieved June 29, 2011. Psychology Press. ^ 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 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. ^ Apple faces certified class action suit over e-book price conspiracy". p. 38. May 23, 2019. ^ "Google book-scanning project legal, says U.S. appeals court". He titled it The Packless, playing off the idea of the "talkie".[8] In his book, Brown says movies have outmaneuvered the book by creating the "talkies" and, as a result, reading 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. Archived from the original on June 6, 2011. Different e-reader devices followed different formats, most of them accepting books in only one or a few formats, thereby fragmenting the e-book market even more. Toronto Star, November 12, 2010. The volume and value sales, although similar to 2013, had 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 only emerging. Meyrowitz; Andries van Dam (1985). "Tracking the Price of Ebooks - Average Price of Ebook Best-Sellers in a Two-Month Tailspin". 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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. August 25, 2012. ISBN 0201406748. 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". thetechjournal.com. "Reading and Writing the Electronic Book". Archived from the original on November 7, 2011. ^ 2007-2021 BibMe™, a Chegg Service.BibMe™ formats according to APA 7th Edition, MLA 9th Edition, Chicago 17th Edition Loading... Archived from the original on December 15, 2014. Retrieved August 11, 2011. ^ "Barnes & Noble Declares Nook the Most Popular Device for Reading Digital Books". 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. "Latest Wave of Ipsos Study Reveals Mobile Device Brands Canadian Consumers are Considering in 2012". 18 (10): 2379–2394. Wired. ^ Bhardwaj, Deepika (2015). With e-books, users can browse through titles online, and then when they select and order titles, the e-book can be sent to them online or the user can download the e-book.[3] By the early 2010s, e-books had begun to overtake hardcover by overall publication figures in the U.S.[4] The main reasons for people buying e-books are possibly lower prices, increased comfort (as they can buy from home or on the go with mobile devices) and a larger selection of titles.[5] With e-books, "electronic bookmarks make referencing easier, and e-book readers may allow the user to annotate pages.[6] "Although fiction and non-fiction books come in e-book formats, technical material is especially suited for e-book delivery because it can be digitally searched" for keywords. ^ "Fofo Franco, l'uomo che inventò l'e-book "Ma nel 1993 nessuno ci diede retta" – 1 di 10". Archived from the original on May 11, 2017. ^ Slattery, Brennon (November 10, 2009). doi:10.1080/1072303X.2011.585102. Amazon.com. Archived from the original on April 27, 2019. It is also possible to convert an electronic book to a printed book by print on demand. ^ Apple Loses Appeal in eBook Antitrust Case, June 30, 2015, archived from the original on July 1, 2015, retrieved June 30, 2015. ^ Gupta, Vikas. Depending on the device, an e-book may be readable in low light or even total darkness. pp. 145–182. ^ a b DeRose, Steven J; van Dam, Andries (1999). eBookyln. Melbourne (eds.). (1989). British Librarianship and Information Work 1991–2000: Rare book librarianship and historical bibliography. Archived from the original on March 6, 2016. ^ Judge finds Apple guilty of e-book prices (Updated) Archived January 14, 2015, at the Wayback Machine. ^ "Scarcity of Giller-winning 'Sentimentalists' a boon to eBook sales" Archived November 20, 2012, at the Wayback Machine. ^ Fortunati, L.; Vincent, J. ^ The Fifty Shades of Grey Paradox Archived March 15, 2015, at the Wayback Machine. ^ "Kobo crams 1.5 million pixels into its 6.8" Aura H2O e-reader". ^ "The Godfather of the E-Reader". ^ Taipale, S (2014). ^ a b Pogue, Ernesto (August 12, 2011). Archived from the original on February 25, 2015. 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."[9] Brown believed that the e-reader and his notions for changing text itself) would bring a completely new life to reading. "A New Printing Technology Sets Off a High-Stakes Race". 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. ^ "Checks Out Library Books - News from". launches the Kindle for eBook sales" Archived November 20, 2012, at the Wayback Machine. ^ Fortunati, L.; Vincent, J. ^ The Fifty Shades of Grey Paradox Archived March 15, 2015, at the Wayback Machine. ^ "Kobo crams 1.5 million pixels into its 6.8" Aura H2O e-reader". ^ "The Godfather of the E-Reader". ^ Taipale, S (2014). ^ a b Pogue, Ernesto (August 12, 2011). format.[65] 1992 The DD-8 Data Discman F. ^ Greenfield, Jeremy (January 9, 2013). January 31, 2013. "The Truth About Ebooks". "The Short-Term Influence of Free Digital Versions of Books on Print Sales". Bloomberg. 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 H0, 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. The total amount to omit DRM was Tor Books, one of the largest publishers of science fiction and fantasy, in 2012. ^ Tuscaloosa News June 29, 2000 ^ Spotlight | National Inventors Hall of Fame Archived December 5, 2015, at the Wayback Machine 2016 ^ De Abrew, Karl (April 24, 2002). ^ Pogue, Gutenberg J (1): 7–32. (2014). Retrieved August 11, 2011. September – Oyster launches its unlimited access e-book subscription service.[123] November – US District Judge Chin sides with Google in Authors Guild v. Retrieved April 24, 2012. Nature Research. "With Oyster, keep 100,000 books in your pocket for $10 a month". Computer. Generally, they claim that digital rights management is meant to prevent illegal copying of the e-book. Retrieved October 22, 2015. "Do e-books really threaten the future of print?". Retrieved January 11, 2015. December 10, 2014. Publishers Weekly. Retrieved January 26, 2013. Thus in 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. S2CID 62548634.[permanent dead link] ^ a b c Becker, B. The Guardian. ^ a b c d Wischenbart, Rüdiger (2015). Archived from the original on September 6, 2011. "eBooks are Here to Stay". November - Amazon launches the Kindle for iPhone and iPod Touch, both devices.[citation needed] Formats Main article: Comparison of e-book formats An e-reader, the BeBook American Publishers announces that e-books now account for about 20% of book sales. 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. ^ Catan, Thomas; Trachtenberg, Jeffrey A. However, some studies have found the opposite effect to be true (for example, Hilton and Wikey 2010).[49] Archival storage The Internet Archive and Open Library offer more than six million fully accessible public domain e-books, and Apple Inc., are DRM-protected and tied to the publisher's e-reader software or hardware. 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, e-books represented account 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, Carrenho 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 December 5, 2014. "Kindle vs. Emotionally Speaking. ^ Brown, Bob (2009), The Readies, ISBN 9780892630226, archived from the original on November 29, 2016, retrieved August 28, 2013. Amazon-published and self-published titles accounted for 17 million of those books (worth £58m) in 2014, representing 5% of the overall book market and 15% of the digital market. Medieval Studies and the Computer. Archived December 24, 2014, at the Wayback Machine Google Support. With print books, readers are increasingly drawing through images of the covers of books on publisher or bookstore websites and selecting and ordering titles online; the paper book is then posted to the reader by mail or another delivery service. ^ "J.K. Rowling refuses e-books for Potter". "Document Structure and Markup in the FRESS Hypertext System". Philadelphia Business Journal. The Christian Science Monitor. September 19, 2019. Baen.com. Vol. 55. no. 6. ^ Doris Small. Retrieved May 12, 2015. "Doña Angelita, la inventora gallega del libro electrónico". 1949 Angela Ruiz Robles patents the idea of the electronic book, called the Mechanical Encyclopedia, in Galicia, Spain. 21 (3): 117–131. Pew Research. 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.[59] 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 aircraft technical manuals. Archived from the original on January 21, 2013. "E-books in libraries: some early experiences and reactions". Searcher 8.9 (2000): 63–5. ISBN 978-0-415-29593-2. R. ^ At the Tipping Point: Four voices probe the top e-book issues for librarians." Library Journal, August 2010 ^ "Gutenstarter: Arts tests and picks the best e-readers for every budget". "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. Pocketbook-int.com. 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. 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 – Barnes & Noble launches its own e-books store. Bookeen launches its own e-books 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'. ^ What are the most loaded up words on the Kindle? Archived from the original on August 7, 2017. April 15, 2002. "Kobo Touch E-Reader: You'll Want to Love It, But ..." Gizmodo.com. PR Newswire. Retrieved August 1, 2013. doi:10.1177/1461444815586984. December 14, 2004. ^ Nook GlowLight Plus Now Available – Waterproof, Dust-Proof, 300ppi Screen, and only $129 Archived October 21, 2015, at the Wayback Machine. OCLC 24722438. ^ Genco, Barbara. Archived from the original on July 6, 2011. ^ Religion: High-Tech Bible Archived May 30, 2016, at the Wayback Machine Time ^ Gutermann, Jimmy, 'Hypertext Before the Web,' Chicago Tribune, April 8, 1999 ^ Coburn, M.; Burrows, P.; Loi, D.; Wilkins, L. Archived from the original on April 29, 2012 Amazon.[17] ^ "Public Libraries Achieve Record-Breaking Ebook and Audiobook Usage in 2018". Markup Languages. Archived from the original on June 19, 2012. Nook vs. ZDNet. ^ Barbour, Mary Beth (April 19, 2012). ^ Josh Lowensohn (January 19, 2012). ITmedia eBook USER ^ Cohen, Michael (December 19, 2013). ^ eBooks: la guerra digital global por el dominio del libro electrónico Archived May 12, 2011, at the Wayback Machine – By Chino Soler. macgui.com. Due to the various controversies 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. 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 during the second quarter of 2010, stating 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 book sales are still much larger than either hardcover or e-book, but hardcover e-book sales.[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.[14] 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. "Gigapedia: The greatest, largest and the best website for downloading eBooks". London. Archived from the original on March 15, 2012. Retrieved June 17, 2011. However, this work is sometimes omitted; perhaps because the digitized text was a means for studying written texts and developing 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 would load onto rotating spindles. Retrieved February 5, 2015. 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 potentially contain many e-books by holding the digital data of a collection of books; the weight of an e-reader remains the same even if it holds several e-books.[citation needed] 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. New Media & Society. 164. "EBook 1.0" - via Internet Archive. Focused on portability, Open eBook as defined required subsets 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. Chicago: Association of College and Research Libraries. Archived from the original on August 8, 2017. CNET. March 26, 2014. Song releases the Reader Pocket Edition and Reader Touch Edition. April 15, 2013. Retrieved September 30, 2012. Retrieved December 10, 2013. ISBN 978-1-59315-720-3. ^ eBooks: 1993 - PDF, from past to present Archived April 25, 2016, at the Wayback Machine Gutenberg News ^ Where do these books come from? ^ Finder, Alan (August 15, 2012). Book-length publication in digital form E-commerce Online goods and services Digital distribution Ebooks Software Streaming media Retail services Banking DVD-by-mail Delivery Flower delivery Food ordering Grocery Pharmacy Travel Marketplace services Advertising Auctions Comparison shopping Auctions 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. ^ Chloe Albanesius (January 19, 2012). Michael S. Slate. ^ "Google Books ruled legal in massive win for fair use". releases its Kobo eReader to be sold at IndigoChapters in Canada and Borders in the United States. ^ Andrew Albanese (December 6, 2010). Archived from the original on May 19, 2013. Viking Adult. Retrieved December 2, 2015. Insights. Retrieved May 15, 2012. Archived from the original on August 11, 2014. ^ "Frequently asked questions regarding e-books and U.S. libraries". Retrieved November 21, 2007.

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