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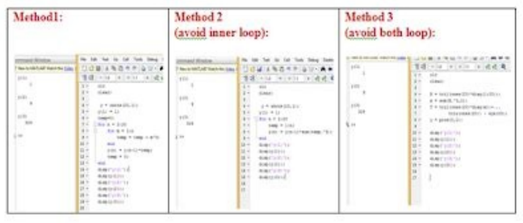

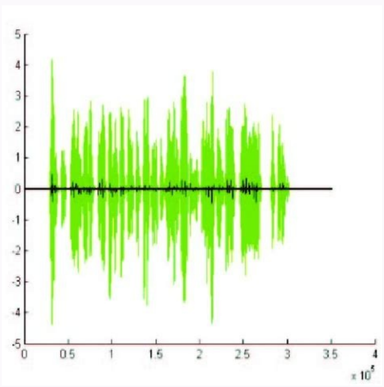

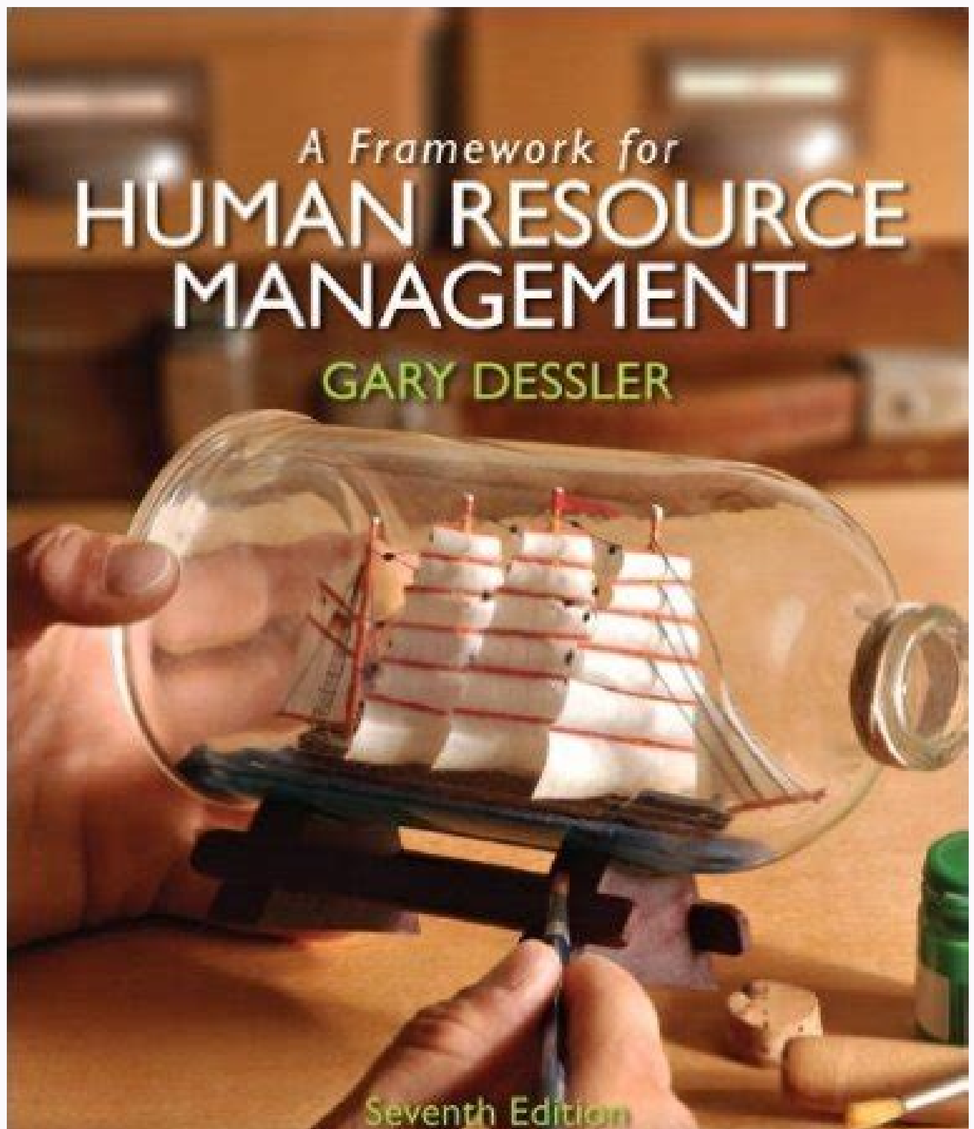

Digital Book Publishing E-Commerce Online Goods & Services Digital Publishing E-Books Software Streaming Media Retail Banking Services Mail DVD Delivery (Retail) Flower Delivery Grocery Delivery Online Grocery Ordering Grocery Pharmacy Prostitution Auto Tours Travel Market Services Advertising Auctions Comparison Shopping Software to Auction Social Commerce Shopping Communities Wallet Mobile Commerce Payments Tickets Customer Service Call Center Help Desk Online Support Software E-Procurement Purchase to Pay Super appsvte E-Book Reading on E-Reader E-book (short for e-book), also known as e-book book or e -Book is a book publication available in digital format, consisting of text, images, or both, readable on a flat-screen computer or other electronic device.[1] Although sometimes referred to as an "electronic version of a printed book,"[2] there are some e-books without a printed equivalent. E-books can be read on both dedicated readers and any computing device with a controllable screen, including desktops, laptops, tablets, and smartphones. In the 2000s there was a trend to move sales of printed books and e-books to the internet [citation needed], where readers buy traditional paper books and e-books from websites through e-commerce systems. Thanks to printed books, readers are increasingly looking at pictures of book covers on publishers' or bookstores' websites and choosing and ordering titles online; Paper books are then delivered to the reader by post or other courier service. With e-books, users can browse titles online and then select and order titles, have an e-book sent online or download an e-book.[3] In the early 2010s, e-books began to overtake hardcover books in the number of publications in the US.[4] The main reasons people buy e-books are probably lower prices, more convenience (since they can buy at home or on the godevices) and a larger selection of names.[5] For e-books, "electronic bookmarks facilitate referencing, and e-book readers can allow the user to add page annotations."[6] "While fiction and non-fiction are in e-book format, technical materials are particularly well-suited. Suitable for e-book delivery, because it is digitally searchable by keyword. Additionally, code examples from programming books can be copied.[6] E-book reading is on the rise in the US, with 28% of adults having read an e-book in 2014, up from 23% in 2013; and in 2014 50% of American adults owned an e-reader or tablet, up from 30% in 2013.[7] Terminology E-books are also called "e-books", "e-books", "electronic books", "e- books', 'e-magazines', 'e-editions' or 'digital books'. A device specifically designed for reading electronic books is called an 'e-reader', 'e-book device' or 'e-reader' .History The Readies (1930) Some concept of the e-reader, a device that allowed the user to view books on a screen u is looking for Bob Brown's 1930 manifesto, which he wrote after he had his first "conversation" (film with sound).) had seen). He called it The Readies and played with the idea of "conversations".[8] Brown says in his book that movies have surpassed books in creating "conversations," and so reading has to find a new medium: a simple reading device that I carry or move around, plug into any old power outlet, and read novels with it. a hundred thousand words in 10 minutes if I want and want. However, Brown's concept focused much more on spelling and vocabulary reform than on the medium ("It's time to pull the plug" and start a "bloody revolution of the word"): the introduction of various portmanteau symbols as substitutes for ordinary words. and punctuation marks to imitate action or movement; So it's not clear whether it belongs in the history of "e-books" or not. Later e-readers never followed Brown's model; However, he correctly predicted miniaturizationE-book portability. In one article, Jennifer Schuessler writes: "The machine, Brown argued, would allow readers to adjust font size, avoid paper clipping, and save trees, while easing the day when words were written straight into the fluttering air." could become. '"[9] Brown believed that the e-book (and his ideas for altering the lyrics themselves) breathe new life into reading. Schussler relates this to the fact that a DJ plays snippets of old songs to the beat or an entirely to create a new song, not just a remix of a known song Inventors The inventor of the first e-book is not widely recognized Some notable candidates are: Roberto Buza (1946-1970) The first e-book could be Index Thomisticus, a heavily annotated one electronic index of the works of Thomas Aquinas by Roberto Buza, S.J. from 1946 to the 1970s [10] Although originally stored on a single computer, a redistributable version appeared on CD in 1989. However, this work is sometimes neglected, perhaps because of the digitized text was more of a tool for studying written texts and developing linguistic conventions than a self-published edition In 2005, the Index published on the Internet.[12] Angela Ruiz Robles (1949) In 1949, Angela Ruiz Robles, a teacher from Ferrol, Spain, patented the Enciclopedia Mecánica, or Mechanical Encyclopedia, a pneumatic mechanical device containing text and graphics. on spools that users have loaded onto rotating spindles. Her idea was to create a device that would reduce the number of books her students would carry to school. The final device was to contain audio recordings, a magnifying glass, a calculator, and an electric lamp for reading at night.[13] Their device was never put into production, but a prototype is kept at the National Museum of Science and Technology in A Coruña. Douglas Engelbart and Andries van Dam (1960s)Note that e-books originated in the early 1960s with the NLS project led by Douglas Engelbart at the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) and the Hypertext Editing System and FRESS projects led by Andris van Dam at Brown University. [17] FRESS papers ran on IBM mainframes and were structure-oriented rather than line-oriented; they were dynamically formatted for different users, display hardware, window sizes, etc., and had automated table of contents, indexes, etc. All these systems also provided extensive hyperlinks, graphics and other features. It is generally accepted that Van Damme coined the term "e-book", [18][19] and it became so well known that it could be used in the title of an article by 1985. [20] FRESS was used for online reading of extensive core texts, as well as online commenting and discussion of several courses, including English poetry and biochemistry. Brown's branch used FRESS extensively; for example, philosopher Roderick Chisholm used it in several of his books. Thus, in the preface to Man and Object (1979), he writes: “The book would not be complete without the remarkable file search and editing system…” [21] Brown University's work on electronic book systems has continued for many years. years, including projects funded by the US Navy in the field of electronic repair manuals; a large-scale distributed hypermedia system known as InterMedia; A subsidiary of Electronic Book Technologies, which created DynaText, the first e-book reader based on SGML; and the Scholarly Technology Group's extensive work on the Open eBook standard. Michael S. Hart (left) and Gregory Newby (right) of Project Gutenberg at the Hackers on Planet Earth (HOPE) 2006 conference Michael S. Hart (1971) Despite his extensive prior history, several of Michael S. Hart's publications are considered about the inventor of the e-book.[24][25][26] In 1971, the Xerox Sigma V mainframe computer at the University of Illinois was donated to Hart by the operatorscomputer time. In an effort to put this resource to good use, he created his first electronic document by printing the United States Declaration of Independence in plain text on a computer.[27] Hart planned to create simple text documents to be as easy to download and view on devices as possible. After Hart first converted the US Declaration of Independence into an electronic document in 1971, Project Gutenberg was launched to create electronic copies of more texts, especially books. Early hardware implementations In the 1970s and 1980s, along with mainframe and laptop solutions and data collection per se, specialized hardware devices for reading e-books began to appear. An early implementation of an e-reader was the Dynabook laptop desktop prototype offered at PARC in the 1970s: a general-purpose portable computer capable of displaying books for reading. In 1980, the US Department of Defense began the concept development of a portable electronic device for providing maintenance information called Project PEAM, Portable Electronic Maintenance Tool. Detailed specifications were completed in fiscal year 1981–82, and prototyping began that year with Texas Instruments. In 1986, four prototypes were manufactured and put to the test, which were completed in 1987. The final summary report was released in 1989 by the US Army Behavioral and Social Science Research Institute by Robert Wisher and J. Peter Kincaid. 29] On December 4, 1985, Texas Instruments filed a patent application for a PEAM [30] device called a "Procedural Instruction Delivery Device", naming John C. Harkins and Stephen H. Morriss as the inventors. US Department of Defense's first portable e-reader "Personal Service Electronic Assistance" In 1992, Sony released the Data Discman, an e-book reader that could read e-books stored on CDs. One of the electronicthat could be played on the Data Discman was called "The Library of the Future". Early e-books were usually written for specialized fields and limited audiences, and were intended for a small and dedicated stakeholder group. The subject of these e-books were technical device manuals, manufacturing methods and other subjects. [edit] In the 1990s, the general availability of the Internet greatly facilitated the transfer of electronic files, including e-books. [link required] In 1993, Paul Baym released free HyperCard software called EBook, which made it easy to import any text file to create a paperback version of an e-book, with pages. A notable feature was the automatic tracking of the last page read, so that when you return to the "book" you return to where you left off. The name of this party may have helped popularize the term "e-book".[32] E-book formats See also: E-book formats comparison. Read e-books on Kindle 3rd generation. As e-book formats emerged and proliferated, some took advantage of the support of major software companies such as Adobe with its PDF format, which was introduced in 1993.[33] Unlike most other formats, PDF documents are typically locked to a specific size and layout, rather than dynamically resizing to the current page, window, or other size. Different e-readers used different formats, with most only accepting books in one or a few formats, further fragmenting the e-book market. Due to the exclusivity and limited audience of e-books in a fragmented market of independent publishers and specialist authors, there was no consensus on the standard for e-book packaging and sales. In the meantime, scientists have joined forces to create the Text Coding Initiative, which has found consensus. Recommendations for coding books and other scholarly materials for a variety of analytical purposes, as well as for reading and countlessand other works have been developed using the TEI approach. In the late 1990s, a consortium was formed to develop the Open eBook Format as a way for authors and publishers to provide a single-source document that can be supported by multiple book-reading software and hardware platforms. Several TEI scientists were closely involved in the early development of the Open eBook[1], including Allen Renear, Elli Mylonas, and Steven DeRose, all from Brown. Focused on portability, Open eBook as required XHTML and CSS subsets; a range of multimedia formats (others can be used but must also be saved in one of the required formats) and an XML schema for the "manifest" to list the components of a particular e-book and identify the table of contents, coverage and so forth. [citation needed] This format led to the open source EPUB format. Google Books has converted many public domain works into this open format.[34] In 2010, e-books became increasingly popular in their own niche and underground markets. [citation needed] Many e-book publishers began distributing books in the public domain. [Citation needed] At the same time, authors of books that were not accepted by publishers made their works available online for others to see. Unofficial (and sometimes unauthorized) book catalogs have become available on the Internet, and e-book sites have begun disseminating information about e-books to the public. [35] Almost two-thirds of the US e-book publishing market is controlled by the "Big Five". The Big Five publishers include Hachette, HarperCollins, Macmillan, Penguin Random House, and Simon & Schuster.[36] Libraries Libraries in the United States began offering free e-books through their websites and related services in 1998[37], although e-books were primarily academic, technical, or professional in nature and could not be downloaded. In 2003, libraries began offering and marketing free downloadable e-books of popular fiction and non-fiction to the publica lending model that worked much more effectively in public libraries.[38] The number of e-book library distributors and book lending models continued to grow over the next few years. Between 2005 and 2008, libraries recorded a 60% increase in e-book collections[39]. In 2010, a study of public library funding and access to technology by the American Library Association[40] showed that 66% of public libraries in the United States offered e-books[41], and the beginnings were starting to get serious. e-book lending issues, recognizing the “tipping point” as e-book technology becomes widespread[42]. Content from public libraries can be downloaded to e-book readers using apps such as Overdrive and Hoopla.[43] The US National Library of Medicine has provided PubMed, an extensive bibliography of the medical literature, for many years. In the early 2000s, NLM created the PubMed Central repository, which hosts full-text e-books of many articles and books from medical journals, in collaboration with researchers and publishers in the field. Pubmed Central now also provides archiving and access to over 4.1 million articles stored in a standard XML format known as the Journal Article Tag Set (or "JATS"). Despite the widespread use of e-books, some publishers and authors have not embraced the concept of e-publishing, citing problems with user demand, copyright infringement, and problems with proprietary devices and systems.[44] A survey of Interlibrary Loan (ILL) librarians found that 92% of libraries have e-books in their collections, and 27% of those libraries have contracts for some of their e-books. This study identified significant barriers to e-book interlibrary lending[45]. Customer Directed Ordering (PDA) has been available in public libraries for several years, allowing retailers to streamline their sourcing process by offering a customized library selection profile.Title of the e-book.[46] The library directory is then populated with records of all e-books matching the profile.[46] The decision to purchase a publication remains with the users, although the library may set purchase conditions such as maximum prices and purchase limits to ensure that the allocated funds are used within the library's budget. At the 2012 meeting of the Association of American University Presses, a panel on the CCP for books published by university presses was presented based on a preliminary report by Joseph Esposito, a digital publishing consultant who is studying the impact of the CCP on the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation grant. [47] Challenges Although the demand for e-book services in libraries has increased in the first two decades of the 21st century, difficulties have prevented libraries from making some e-books available to their customers.[48] Publishers will sell e-books to libraries, but in most cases, they will only grant libraries a limited license to the title, which means that the library does not own the e-text, but may also distribute it for a certain period of time or for a certain period of time. specified period Number of trips, or both. The cost of purchasing an e-book license for a library is at least three times higher than for a private consumer.[48] E-book licenses are more expensive than paper editions because publishers fear that a sold e-book could theoretically be read and/or viewed by a large number of users, which could hurt sales. However, some studies have found the opposite effect (eg Hilton and Wikey 2010)[49]. Archival Repository The Internet Archive and Open Library offers over six million fully accessible public domain e-books. Project Gutenberg has over 52,000 public domain e-books. Dedicated hardware readers and mobile software Main article: e-books See also: e-book reader comparison and e-book software comparisonAn e-reader or e-book reader is a mobile electronic device primarily intended for reading e-books and digital periodicals. An e-reader is similar in form, but its purpose is more limited than that of a tablet. Compared to tablets, many e-readers are better for reading than tablets because they are easier to carry, read better in the sun, and have longer battery life.[50] In July 2010, online bookseller Amazon.com announced that in the second quarter of 2010, sales of its own Kindle e-books surpassed hardcover sales for the first time, stating that 140 e-books were sold for every 100 hardcover books. in hardcover, which did not have a digital release. In January 2011, e-book sales on Amazon surpassed paperback sales. In the US market as a whole, paperback sales are still far higher than hardcover or e-book sales; The Association of American Publishers estimated that e-books accounted for 8.5% of sales in mid-2010, up from 3% a year earlier.[53] At the end of the first quarter of 2012, e-book sales in the US surpassed paperback sales for the first time.[4] As of late 2013, the FAA did not allow the use of e-books on airplanes during takeoff and landing.[54] In November 2013, the FAA authorized the use of e-books on airplanes the entire time they are in flight mode, meaning all radios are turned off, and Europe followed suit the following month. In 2014, The New York Times predicted that by 2018, e-books would account for more than 50% of total consumer publishing revenue in the US and UK. Apps Multi-device reading apps Some major booksellers and a few third-party developers offer free (and in some cases paid) eBook reading software (apps) for Mac and PC as well as Android, Blackberry, iPad. , iPhone, Windows Phone and Palm OS devices that allow you to read e-books and other documentsfrom special e-book devices. Examples include the Amazon Kindle,[57] Barnes & Noble Nook, iBooks, Kobo eReader, and Sony Reader apps. Timeline Before 1980 1949 Angela Ruiz Robles in Galicia, Spain patents an idea for an electronic book called the Mechanical Encyclopedia. Roberto Busa begins planning the Index Thomisticus.[11] around 1963 Douglas Engelbart starts the NLS (and later Augment) projects. around 1965 Andris van Dam, with the support of Ted Nelson, starts the HES (and later FRESS) projects to develop and use electronic humanities and education textbooks. 1971 Michael S. Hart types the US Declaration of Independence into a computer to create the first e-book available on the Internet and starts Project Gutenberg to create electronic copies of more books.[27] around 1979 Roberto Busa completes the Index Thomisticus, a complete collection of 56 printed Sts. Thomas Aquinas and some related authors. 1980s and 1990s 1986 Judy Malloy writes and programs Uncle Roger, the first online hypertext fiction, with links that take the narrative in different directions depending on the reader's choices. 1989 Franklin Computers publishes an electronic version of the Bible that can only be read on a separate device.[60] 1990 Eastgate Systems publishes the first hypertext fiction published on disc, Michael Joyce's Story Afternoon. Electronic Book Technologies releases DynaText, the first SGML-based system for delivering large books such as aircraft technical manuals. It was later tested on a US air base to replace paper manuals. [citation needed] Sony introduces the Data Discman e-book player. 1991 Voyager develops Expanded Books, which are CD-ROM books in digital format.[64] 1992 DD-8 Data Discman F. Crugnola and I. Rigamonti design and build the first e-reader, Incipit, as part of a master's thesis at the Politecnico di Milano. Applewith its DocViewer[67] format "for distributing documentation to developers in electronic format"[68] actually means Macintosh books. 1993 Peter James publishes his novel The Guest, described at the time as "the world's first electronic novel", on two discs; a copy of which is housed in the Science Museum.[69] The works nominated for the Hugo Award and the Nebula Award are included on Brad Templeton's CD-ROM [70]. Bibliobytes, a website for buying free e-books and selling them online, is launched.[71] Paul Baim publishes EBook 1.0 HyperCard Stack, which allows the user to easily convert any text file into a paged HyperCard-based book.[32] 1994 C&M Online is incorporated in Raleigh, North Carolina and begins publishing e-books through its Boson Books imprint; Authors include Fred Chappell, Kelly Cherry, Leon Katz, Richard Popkin, and Robert Rodman. More than two dozen volumes of Inside Macintosh will be published together on a single CD-ROM in Apple DocViewer[72] format. Apple then switched to Adobe Acrobat.[73] The popular e-book publishing format is changing from plain text to HTML. 1995 Online poet Alexis Kirke discusses the need for electronic paper readers for the wireless Internet in his article "The Emuse".[74] 1996 Project Gutenberg reaches 1,000 titles.[75] Joseph Jacobson is working at MIT to develop electronic ink, a high-contrast, low-cost read/write/erase medium for e-book display.[76] 1997 E Ink Corporation is founded by MIT students J.D. Albert, Barrett Commiss, MIT professor Joseph Jacobson, and Jeremy Rubin and Russ Wilcox to develop electronic printing technologies.[77] This technology will later be used in Sony Reader, Barnes & Noble Nook and Amazon Kindle displays. 1998 Bookeen's Cybook Gen1 NuvoMedia launches the first portable e-reader, the Rocket eBook.[78] SoftBook launches its own SoftBook reader. This e-reader with expandable memory can store up to 100,000 pages of content, including text and graphicsimages.[79] The Cybook is first marketed and manufactured by Cytale (1998–2003) and later by Bookeen. 1999 NIST releases the XML-based Open eBook format into the public domain; Most future e-book formats are based on Open eBook. Simon & Schuster creates a new publishing company called iBooks and becomes the first trade publisher to publish some of its titles simultaneously online and in print. Oxford University Press makes a selection of its books available as e-books via netLibrary. Baen Books launches the Baen Free Library to make Baen titles available as free e-books. Through her company Books OnScreen, Kim Blagg begins selling multimedia e-books on CD through retailers such as Amazon, Barnes & Noble and Borders Books. 2000 2000 Joseph Jacobson, Barrett O. Comiskey and Jonathan D. Albert are granted US patents for e-book displays, these patents are later used in displays for most e-books. Stephen King publishes his novel Riding the Bullet exclusively online, and it was the first mass-market e-book to sell 500,000 copies in 48 hours. Microsoft releases Microsoft Reader with ClearType technology to improve the reading experience on computers and portable devices. Microsoft and Amazon work together to sell e-books available for purchase on Amazon and through Microsoft software downloads on PCs and PDAs. A digitized version of the Gutenberg Bible is available online from the British Library.[86] 2001 Adobe releases Adobe Acrobat Reader 5.0, which allows users to underline, make notes, and create bookmarks. 2002 Palm, Inc and OverDrive, Inc make Palm Reader e-books available worldwide, offering more than 5,000 e-books in multiple languages; They can be read on a Palm PDA or with a computer application. Random House and HarperCollins begin selling digital versions of their English editions. [citation needed] 2004 Sony Librie, the first e-reader with an e-ink display; it is six inchesGoogle announces plans to digitize the holdings of several major libraries[89] as part of what will later be dubbed the Google Book Libraries project. 2005 Amazon acquires Mobipocket, creator of the Mobi e-book file format and e-reader software.[90] Google has been sued by the Authors Guild for copyright infringement for scanning books that are still under copyright.[91] Sony Reader PRS-500 released in 2006 with E Ink screen and two week battery life. LibreDigital launches BookBrowse as an online publisher content reader. [citation needed] 2007 Kindle 2 vs larger Kindle DX International Digital Publishing Forum introduces EPUB to replace Open eBook. In November, Amazon.com released the Kindle e-reader with a 6-inch e-ink screen in the United States, which sold out in 5.5 hours. At the same time, the Kindle Store is opened, initially offering over 88,000 e-books.[94] Bookeen Launches Cybook Gen3 in Europe; can display e-books and play audio books.[95] 2008 Adobe and Sony agree to share their technologies (Adobe Reader and DRM). [citation needed] Sony sells the Sony Reader PRS-505 in the UK and France. 2009 Bookeen releases Cybook Opus in the US and Europe. Sony introduces Reader Pocket Edition and Reader Touch Edition. Amazon launches Kindle 2 which includes text-to-speech feature. Amazon introduces the Kindle DX, which has a 9.7-inch screen in the US. Barnes & Noble launches the e-reader Nook in the US. Amazon releases the Kindle PC app in late 2009, making the Kindle Store library available outside of Kindle hardware for the first time. 2010s January 2010 - Amazon launches the international edition of the Kindle DX worldwide.[97] April - Apple releases the iPad that comes bundled with the e-book app iBooks.[98] May - Kobo Inc. launches its Kobo eReader, sold at Indigo/Chapters in Canada and Borders in the US. July - Amazon reports that e-book sales have surpassed hardcover salesfor the first time in the second quarter of 2010[51]. August - PocketBook expands its offer with an e-book reader for Android.[99] August - Amazon launches the third generation Kindle, available in Wi-Fi and 3G and Wi-Fi versions. October - Bookeen introduces the Cybook Orizon at CES.[100] October - Kobo Inc. releases an updated Kobo eReader with Wi-Fi capabilities. November ➡ The Sentimentalists won Canada's prestigious national Giller Award; Due to the small size of the novel's publishing house, the book is not widely available in print, making the e-book edition the best-selling title on Kobo devices of 2010. November Barnes & Noble launches the

Nook Color LCD tablet. December … Google launches Google eBooks with more than 3 million titles, making it the largest e-book store in the world to date.[102] May 2011 Amazon.com announces that e-book sales in the United States now exceed total print book sales.[103] June - Barnes & Noble launches the Nook Simple Touch e-book reader and the Nook tablet.[104] August … Bookeen launches its own e-book store, BookeenStore.com, and begins selling digital versions of French-language titles.[105] September - Nature Publishing publishes a pilot version of Principles of Biology, an adaptable modular textbook, without a corresponding paper edition.[106] June/November • As the e-reader market grows in Spain, companies such as Telefónica, Fnac and Casa del Libro launch their e-readers under the Spanish brand "bq reader". November - Amazon launches Kindle Fire and Kindle Touch, both e-readers. In 2012, e-book sales generated more than three billion in sales in the US market.[107] January ➡ Apple releases iBooks Author, software for creating e-books for the iPad that can be published directly to the iBooks bookstore or shared as PDF files.[108] January ➡ Apple opens a textbook section in its iBooks bookstore.[109] February - Nature Publishing announces the release of rules worldwideBiology, following the success of the pilot project a few months earlier. February… Library.nu (formerly ebooksclub.org and gigapedia.com, a popular ebook download link site) is accused of copyright infringement and shut down by court order.[110] March • Random House, Holtzbrinck and arvato launch an e-book library called Skoobe.[111] March… The US Department of Justice is preparing antitrust proceedings against Apple, Simon & Schuster, Hachette Book Group, Penguin Group, Macmillan and HarperCollins over alleged collusion to raise the prices of books sold on Amazon.[112][113] March – PocketBook launches the PocketBook Touch, an E Ink Pearl e-reader that receives awards from German magazines Tablet PC and Computer Bild.[114][115] June – Kbuuk launches a cloud-based SaaS platform for e-book self-publishing[116] on Pubsoft's digital publishing program. September - Amazon launches the Kindle Paperwhite, its first e-reader with built-in front LED lights. April 2013 – Kobo introduces the Kobo Aura HD with a 6.8-inch screen, larger than the current models of American competitors.[117] May • Mofibo launches the first all-access e-book subscription service in Scandinavia.[118] June • The Association of American Publishers reports that e-books now account for about 20% of book sales. Barnes & Noble estimates that it has 27% of the US e-book market.[119] June… Barnes & Noble announces its intention to discontinue Nook tablets, but will continue to make black-and-white e-readers such as the Nook Simple Touch.[119] In June, Apple CEO Keith Murer revealed that the iBookstore had about 20% of the US e-book market in the months following its launch, in a review of e-book prices. roughly double the previous third-party estimate. Moerer also testified that the iBookstoreby an additional 20% with the addition of Random House in 2011. Kobo Aura Setup Offer Five major US e-book publishers were fined a price settlement of about $3 for each electronic copy of the New York Times bestseller they sold since April 2010, which was to be returned in May 2012. [107] This could mean $160 million in settlement fees. Barnes & Noble is launching the Nook Glowlight, which features a 6-inch E Ink Pearl and Regal touchscreen display with integrated LED front lights. July – US District Court Judge Denise Cote finds Apple guilty of conspiring to increase the retail price of e-books and plans to go to trial to determine damages in 2014.[121] August - Kobo launches the Kobo Aura, a 6-inch touchscreen e-reader. September – Oyster launches an all-access e-book subscription service.[122] November – US District Judge China sides with Google in Authors Guild v. Google, citing fair use.[123] The authors said they would appeal. [124] December – Scribd launches first public subscription service with unlimited access to e-books.[125] 2014 April Kobo launches the Aura Hâ0, the world's first waterproof commercial e-book reader.[126] June - U.S. District Court Judge Cote allows plaintiffs to file a class action lawsuit against Apple in an e-book pricing conspiracy; plaintiffs are seeking $840 million in damages. Apple will appeal the decision. June - Apple settles e-book antitrust case alleging Apple conspired with states to fix e-book prices; however, if Judge Cote's decision is overturned on appeal, the settlement will be voided. July – Amazon launches Kindle Unlimited, a subscription service for e-books and audiobooks with unlimited access.[129] June 2015 - The US Second Circuit of Appeals agrees 2-1 with Judge Cote that Apple conspired to fix e-book prices and violated federal antitrust laws. Apple appealed this decision. June - Amazon introducesPaperwhite (3rd generation), the first e-reader to include Bookerly, an e-reader-exclusive font. September - Oyster announces that its full access e-book subscription service will be phased out in early 2016 and will be acquired by Google.[132] September - Malaysian e-book company e-Sentral first introduced technology for distributing geo-located e-books using a Bluetooth beacon. It was first demonstrated on a large scale at Kuala Lumpur International Airport. October – Amazon launches the Kindle Voyage, which features a 6-inch 300ppi E Ink Carta HD display, the highest resolution and contrast available in an e-reader in 2014.[134] It also has adaptive LED lights and page-turning sensors on the side of the device. October – Barnes & Noble launches Glowlight Plus, its first waterproof e-reader.[135] October - The U.S. Court of Appeals sided with Google in the Authors Union case, declaring that Google had not infringed on copyright in its book scanning project.[136] December – Playster launches subscription service with unlimited access, including e-books and audiobooks.[137] By the end of 2015, Google Books had scanned over 25 million books.[9] By 2015, more than 70 million e-readers had been sold worldwide[9]. March 2016 - The U.S. Supreme Court declines to hear Apple's appeal against a July 2013 court ruling that the company conspired to fix the price of e-books, upholding a previous court order ordering Apple to pay $450 million. p. 138] April - The Supreme Court refuses to hear the Authors Guild's book scanning appeal, so the lower court's ruling remains in effect; the result means that Google can scan library books and display excerpts in search results without violating US copyright law.[139] April - Amazon introduces the Kindle Oasis, its first e-reader in five years, which has physical page-turning buttons and includes a leather case as a premium product.inside the battery; Without the case, this is the lightest e-reader on the market today.[140] August - Kobo launches Aura One, the first commercial e-reader with a 7.8" E Ink Carta HD display. By the end of the year, smartphones and tablets had overtaken e-books as the way to read e-books, and sales of paperbacks outpaced e-books.[142] February 2017 - The Association of American Publishers released data showing that the U.S. adult e-book market fell 16.9% in the first nine months of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015, and Nielsen Book notes that e-book market by book overall decline of 16% in 2016 compared to 2015, including all age groups.[143] This decline is partly due to large-scale price increases for e-books by major publishers, which increased the average price of e-books from $6 to almost $10.[144] February. The US version of Kindle Unlimited contains over 1.5 million titles, including over 290,000 titles in foreign languages. March - The Guardian reports that physical book sales in the UK are doing better than digital ones, as buying a physical book can be cheaper compared to a digital version due to Amazon's deal with publishers that allows for agency pricing. [142] April. The Los Angeles Times reports that in 2016, hardcover book sales outsold e-book sales for the first time in five years.[144] October - Amazon launches the Oasis 2, the first Kindle to be IPX8 certified, meaning it's waterproof to 2 meters for 60 minutes; It's also the first Kindle to allow white text on a black background, which can be useful for late-night reading. January 2018 - U.S. public libraries report a record year of OverDrive e-book lending, with more than 274 million e-books issued to cardholders, up 22% since 2017.[147] October - The EU made it possible for its member statesthe same VAT for e-books as for printed books.[148] May 2019 - Barnes & Noble releases the GlowLight Plus e-reader, the largest Nook e-reader to date with a 7.8-inch E Ink screen.[149] Formats Main article: Comparison of e-book formats Authors and publishers can choose from a variety of formats when publishing e-books. Each format has its own advantages and disadvantages. The most popular e-readers[150] and their supported formats are listed below: Reader Native e-book formats Amazon Kindle and Fire tablets[151] KFX, AZW, AZW3, KF8, DRM-free MOBI, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook and Nook Tablet[152] EPUB, PDF Apple iPad[153] EPUB, IBA (multi-touch books created with iBooks Author), PDF Sony Reader[151] EPUB, PDF, TXT, RTF, DOC, BBeB Kobo eReader and Kobo Arc[154] [155] EPUB, PDF, TXT, RTF, HTML, CBR (Comic), CBZ (Comic) Android device preinstalled with Google Play Books EPUB, PocketBook Reader PDF reader and PocketBook Touch[156][157] 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 potential impact of digital rights management associated with their products. It usually states that digital rights management is intended to prevent illegal copying of an e-book. However, in many cases it is also possible that digital rights management will result in the buyer directly denying access to the e-book.[158] E-books are sold by most major electronics publishers and retailers including Amazon.com, Google, Barnes & Noble, Kobo Inc. and Apple Inc., are DRM protected and associated with publisher-specific e-book reader software or hardware. The first major publisher to phase out DRM was Tor Books, one of the largest science fiction and fantasy publishers, in 2012. Smaller e-book publishers such as O'Reilly Media, Carina Press, and Baen Books have gone before phasing out DRM. Production See also:scanning Some e-books are produced at the same time as the print format as described in e-publishing, although in many cases they may be available later. E-books are often created from pre-existing printed books, usually by scanning the documents, sometimes using robotic book scanners that have technology to quickly scan books without damaging the original print. Scanning a book creates a set of image files that an OCR program can optionally convert to text format. Sometimes, as in some projects, an e-book can be created by repeatedly typing text on the keyboard. Sometimes a publisher only publishes an electronic version of a book. [example needed] You can publish e-books chapter by chapter as each chapter is written. [example needed] This is useful in fields such as information technology, where topics can change rapidly in the months it takes to write a typical book. The e-book can also be converted to print with print-on-demand. However, these are exceptions, because according to tradition, the book should be published in printed form, and then, at the author's request, an electronic version will be published. The New York Times lists the best-selling e-books, both fiction[161] and nonfiction[162]. Reading data All e-readers and reading applications are capable of tracking e-book reading data, and this data may include data about which e-books users open, how much time users spend reading each e-book, and how long it takes to read . takes every e-book. the book is complete.[163] In December 2014, Kobo released e-book reading data collected by its more than 21 million users worldwide. Some of the results were that only 44.4% of UK readers had read the best-selling e-book The Goldfinch, while 69% of readers had read the best-selling UK e-book of 2014, One Cold Night. readers; this suggests that while popular e-books are read in full, some e-books are read only selectively.[164] ComparisonAdvantages of printed books iLiad e-book reader with sunlight-visible e-paper display In the space occupied by a similar-sized physical book, an e-book reader can hold thousands of e-books, limited only by storage space. Depending on the device, the e-book can be read in low light or even complete darkness. Many e-readers have a built-in light source, can enlarge or change fonts, use text-to-speech software to read text aloud to the visually impaired, elderly, or dyslexic, or simply for convenience. In addition, e-books allow readers to look up words or instantly find additional information about a topic using an online dictionary. Amazon reports that 85% of e-book readers look up a word while reading.[169] Printed books require three times more raw materials and 78 times more water than e-books.[170] A 2017 study found that even after accounting for emissions from e-book production, replacing more than 4.7 print books per year produces fewer greenhouse gas emissions than print books.[171] Although more expensive than most individual books, e-books can be cheaper than printed books.[172] E-books can be made available on demand through book printers at a price below the cost of traditional books. Additionally, many e-books are available for free online from sites such as Project Gutenberg.[174] For example, all books printed before 1923 are in the public domain in the United States, allowing websites to host electronic versions of such books for free.[175] Subject to possible digital rights management, e-books (unlike physical books) can be backed up and restored if the device on which they are stored is lost or damaged, and a new copy can be downloaded from the distributor at no additional cost. costs. Readers can synchronize their reading space, highlights, and bookmarks across multiple devices.[176] Disadvantages The other side of the printis an important aspect of the design of the book and its beauty as an object. When reading e-books, there may be no privacy of user actions; For example, Amazon knows the identity of the user, what they are reading, whether they have read the book, what page they are on, how much time they spent on each page, and what passages they might have marked.[177]] One of the barriers to the widespread adoption of e-books is that most people value the printed book as an entity in its own right, given aspects such as texture, smell, weight, and shelf appearance.[178] Printed books are also considered valuable cultural objects and symbols of liberal education and the humanities.[179] Kobo found that 60% of e-books purchased from their e-library were never opened and found that the more expensive the book, the more likely the reader would even open the e-book. Joe Queenan wrote about the advantages and disadvantages of e-books: E-books are ideal for people who value the information they contain, have vision problems, like to read on the subway, or don't want other people to read them. to see them play or have problems with storage and clutter, but for people who have an intense lifelong love of books, they are useless. Books we can touch; books we feel; books we can rely on.[181] In addition to all the emotional and conventional aspects, there are also some readability and usability issues that publishers and software developers have to deal with. Many e-book readers who complain of eye strain, lack of visibility, and distraction can be helped by using a better device or more convenient reading app, but when they buy or rent DRM-protected e-books, they are often advised to read the book on device or default app, even if it lacks functionality.[182] On the other hand, a paper book is exposed to various threats, including water ones.Mold and theft, e-book files can be corrupted, deleted or otherwise lost and also pirated. If owning a printed book is fairly easy (albeit with limitations on borrowing or page copying, depending on the book), the purchaser of an e-book digital file has conditional access, with possible loss of access to the e-book goes. Book due to digital rights management rules, copyright issues, the collapse of the vendor's business, or possibly the user's credit card expiration. According to the 2018 Annual Report of the Association of American Publishers, the US e-book market share was 12.4% of total commercial revenues.[184] According to the Association of American Publishers' 2019 annual report, book publishers of all formats earned $22.6 billion from print books and $2.04 billion from e-books. Canada Share of Canadian e-book market according to Ipsos Reid, January 2012 Percentage of retailers Kobo - 46.0% Amazon - 24.0% Sony - 18.0% Other - 12.0% Spain, 2013 Carrenho estimates the market share of E-books in Spain in 2015 will be 15%.[187] United Kingdom According to Nielsen Book Research, the share of e-books increased from 20% to 33% between 2012 and 2014, but fell to 29% in the first quarter of 2015. million) in 2014, representing 5% of the total book market and 15% of the digital market. Sales volume and value, while similar to 2013, have increased by 70% since 2012[188]. Germany. A 2015 report by Wischenbart estimated the market share of e-books at 4.3%.[189] Brazil The Brazilian e-book market is still in its infancy. Brazilians are tech-savvy, an approach shared by the government.[189] In 2013, around 2.5% of all specialist publications sold were digital. That's 400% more than in 2012, when only 0.5% of commercial publications were digital. Growth was slower in 2014, with Brazil accounting for 3.5% of professional publications sold as e-books.[189] ChinaA 2015 Wischenbart report estimates the e-book market share to be around 1%.[189] Public domain books Main article: Public domain books are books whose copyright has expired, which means they can be copied, edited, and sold without restriction. Many of these books can be downloaded for free from sites such as the Internet Archive in formats supported by many e-books, such as . For example, PDF, TXT and EPUB. Books in other formats can be written using e-book authoring software, for example. B. caliber, in a format compatible with e-books. See Also Available Publications Book Scanning Blook Mobile Novel Digital Library Braille E-Book Electronic Publishing Digital Library Project List Online Books TeX and LaTeX Online Books Braille Web Fiction Translators Perkins Brailler E-Reader Comparative Links ^ Gardiner, Eileen and Ronald G. Mass. "Electronic book". In Suarez, Michael Felix and H. R. Woodhuysen. Oxford Book Companion. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010, p. 164. ^ "Ebook Archived 2011-02-08 at the Wayback Machine". Oxford dictionaries. April 2010 Oxford University Press. (as of September 2, 2010). ^ "BBC - WebWise - What is an eBook?". www.bbc.co.uk. Archived from the original on February 4, 2017. Retrieved May 26, 2017. ^ a b Top Hardcover eBook Revenue - GalleyCat. Archived 2013-07-1 at the Wayback Machine. Mediabistro.com (June 15, 2012). Retrieved August 28, 2013. ↑ Bhardwaj, Deepika (2015). "Are e-books really a threat to the future of printing?". India time. 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