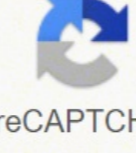


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The scope of the subject matter of these books included technical manuals for hardware, manufacturing techniques, and other subjects.[citation needed] In the 1990s, the general availability of the Internet made transferring electronic files much easier, 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. Archived from the original on March 22, 2017 - via The Guardian. (2001). ^ "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. Retrieved July 27, 2010. ^ dutta, monak. Retrieved August 11, 2011. Retrieved January 6, 2010. R. and Apple Inc., are DRM-protected and tied to the publisher's e-reader software or hardware. Archived from the original on May 9, 2016. 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In comparison to tablets, many e-readers are better than tablets for reading because they are more portable, have better readability in sunlight and have longer battery life.[50] In July 2010, online bookseller Amazon.com reported sales of e-books for its proprietary Kindle outnumbered sales of hardcover books for the first time ever during the second quarter of 2010, saying it sold 140 e-books for every 100 hardcover books, including hardcovers for which there was no digital edition.[51] By January 2011, e-book sales at Amazon had surpassed its paperback sales.[52] In the overall US market, paperback book sales are still much larger than either hardcover or e-book; the American Publishing Association estimated e-books represented 8.5% of sales as of mid-2010, up from 3% a year before.[53] At the end of the first quarter of 2012, e-book sales in the United States surpassed hardcover book sales for the first time.[4] Until late 2013, use of an e-reader was not allowed on airplanes during takeoff and landing by the FAA.[54] In November 2013, the FAA allowed use of e-readers on airplanes at all times if it is in Airplane Mode, which means all radios turned off, and Europe followed this guidance the next month.[55] In 2014, The New York Times predicted that by 2018 e-books will make up over 50% of total consumer publishing revenue in the United States and Great Britain.[56] Applications Reading applications on different devices Some of the major book retailers and multiple third-party developers offer free (and in some third-party cases, premium paid) e-reader software applications (apps) for the Mac and PC computers as well as for Android, BlackBerry, iPad, iPhone, Windows Phone and Palm OS devices to allow the reading of e-books and other documents independently of dedicated e-book devices. 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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. "Hands on review of the Pocketbook PRO 902 9.7 inch e-Reader". 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. Archived from the original on February 25, 2015. doi:10.1080/1072303X.2011.585102. "The Short-Term Influence of Free Digital Versions of Books on Print Sales". Retrieved August 28, 2013. Timeline Before the 1980s c. Seeking a worthy use of this resource, he created his first electronic document by typing the United States Declaration of Independence into a computer in plain text.[27] Harp planned to create documents using plain text to make them as easy as possible to download and view on devices. al.org ^ "66% of Public Libraries in US offering e-Books". goodereader.com. Transforming Libraries. Books that we can touch; books that we can smell; books that we can depend on.[182] 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. The Christian Science Monitor. ISBN 978-0-415-29593-2. ^ "Physical books still outsell e-books - and here's why". "Conflict Widens In E-Books Publishing". ^ a b Paul W. Please refer to our blog post for more information. Archived from the original on October 28, 2014. Journal of Interlibrary Loan, Document Delivery & Electronic Reserve. 1994. Mashable. Wired. The Oxford Companion to the Book. Archived January 20, 2012, at the Wayback Machine Text of an exhibition held at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, 1995. Archived from the original on June 19, 2012. June 24, 2011. "Is This 1949 Device the World's First E-Reader?". April 25, 2012. ^ "Kobo crams 1.5 million pixels into its 6.8" Aura H2O e-reader". Retrieved May 12, 2015. 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(March 9, 2012). 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 Nook 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, Bosen Books; authors include Fred Chappell, Kelly Cherry, Leon Katz, Richard Popkin, and Robert Rodman. Readers can synchronize their reading location, highlights and bookmarks across several devices.[177] Disadvantages The spine of the printed book is an important aspect in book design and of its beauty as an object. There may be a lack of privacy for the user's e-book reading activities; for example, Amazon knows the user's identity, what the user is reading, whether the user has finished the book, what page the user is on, how long the user has spent on each page, and which passages the user may have highlighted.[178] One obstacle to wide adoption of the e-book is that a large portion of people value the printed book as an object itself, including aspects such as the texture, smell, weight and appearance on the shelf.[179] Print books are also considered valuable cultural items, and symbols of liberal education and the humanities.[180] Kobo found that 60% of e-books that are purchased from their e-book store are never opened and found that the more expensive the book is, the more likely the reader would at least open the e-book.[181] Joe Queenan has written about the pros and cons of e-books: Electronic books are ideal for people who value the information contained in them, or who have vision problems, or who like to read on the subway, or who do not want other people to see how they are amusing themselves, or who have storage and clutter issues, but they are useless for people who are engaged in an intense, lifelong love affair with books. ^ Lynn Neary; Don Gonyea (July 27, 2010). Where the ownership of a paper book is fairly straightforward (albeit subject to restrictions on renting or copying pages, depending on the book), the purchaser of an e-book's digital file has conditional access with the possible loss of access to the e-book due to digital rights management provisions, copyright issues, the provider's business failing or possibly if the user's credit card expired.[184] Market share United States According to the Association of American Publishers 2018 annual report, ebooks accounted for 12.4% of the total trade revenue.[185] Publishers of books in all formats made \$2.6 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. 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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. ^ "Sync Across Kindle Devices & Apps". 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 Enciclopeda 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. hdl:2376/4898. ^ "J.K. Rowling refuses e-books for Potter". 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. Ebooks: Neither E. Nor Books, O'Reilly Emerging Technologies Conference Lynch, Clifford (May 28, 2001). 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