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Everything, Amazon releases the Kindle 2 that includes a text-to-speech feature. Archived from the original on May 10, 2012. "Case where Amazon remotely deleted titles from purchasers' devices". Rigamonti design and create the first e-reader, called Incipit, as a thesis project at the Polytechnic University of Milan.[66][67] Apple starts using the DocViewer[68] format "to distribute documentation to developers in an electronic form".[69] which effectively meant Inside Macintosh books. ^ Falcone, John (July 6, 2010), July – US District Court Judge Denise Cole finds Apple guilty of conspiring to raise the retail price of e-books and schedules a trial in 2014 to determine damages.[122] August – Kobo releases the Kobo Aura, a baseline touchscreen six-inch e-reader. Each format has advantages and disadvantages. IBM, 30 (3): 115–25. Generally, they claim that digital rights management is meant to prevent illegal copying of the e-book. Apple. Retrieved July 24, 2014. Global E-book Report 2015. Archived from the original on November 4, 2013. S2CID 62548634.[permanent dead link] ^ a b c Becker, B. and Apple Inc., are DRM-protected and tied to the publisher's e-reader software or hardware. February 21, 2006 ^ "Best Sellers. Retrieved May 15, 2012. ^ Lallanilla, Marc (January 30, 2013). Retrieved July 26, 2019. "E-book market share down slightly in 2015". ^ a b "Nature Education Launches Interactive Biology Textbook". Behavioral & Social Sciences Librarian. The Times of India. ^ John Hilton III; David Wiley (Winter 2010). Ars Technica. 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. Retrieved August 11, 2011. Retrieved September 16, 2012. Archived from the original on April 25, 2012. NPR. "Reading and Writing the Electronic Book". Archived from the original on October 28, 2014. Brown's faculty made extensive use of FRESS; for example the philosopher Roderick Chisholm used it to produce several of his books. Ebook at Curle Retrieved from ^ In the late 1990s, a consortium formed to develop the Open eBook format as a way for authors and publishers to provide a single source-document which many book-reading software and hardware platforms could handle. Archived from the original on October 12, 2011. Archived from the original on July 9, 2011. ^ "Amazon Media Room: Press Releases". Reuters. The Oxford Companion to the Book. "Why doesn't everyone love reading e-books?". Courier Service. See also Accessible publishing Book scanning Blook Cell phone novel Digital library Braille e-book Electronic publishing List of digital library projects Networked book Online book TeX and LaTeX Web fiction Braille translator Perkins Brailleur Comparison of e-readers References ^ Gardiner, Eileen and Ronald G. Several scholars from the TEI were closely involved in the early development of Open eBook [1]. Retrieved April 24, 2012. ^ Judge finds Apple guilty of fixing e-book prices (Updated) Archived January 14, 2015, at the Wayback Machine. p. 170. MacRumors. Journal of Interlibrary Loan, Document Delivery & Electronic Reserve. Retrieved January 26, 2013. 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. Retrieved January 6, 2010. September – Amazon releases the Kindle Paperwhite, its first e-reader with built-in front LED lights. "Paperback fighter: sales of physical books now outperform digital titles". Retrieved July 8, 2019. Retrieved October 21, 2015. The final summary report was produced in 1989 by the U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, authored by Robert Wisner and J. Politiken. February 13, 2015. He titled it The Readies, playing off the idea of the "talkie".[8] In his book, Brown says movies have outmaneuvered the book by creating the "talkies" and, 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 July 27, 2010. April 2010. June 15, 2012. "How Green Is My iPad". January 31, 2013. IDPF. Retrieved June 12, 2011. Retrieved May 24, 2014. Retrieved May 23, 2019. ^ Bryson, Anne (2014). ^ dutta, moinak. Retrieved October 9, 2014. October – Barnes & Noble releases the Glowlight Plus, its first waterproof e-reader.[136] October – The US appeals court sides with Google instead of the Authors' Guild, declaring that Google did not violate copyright law in its book scanning project.[137] December – Playster launches an unlimited-access subscription service including e-books and audiobooks.[138] By the end of 2015, Google Books scanned more than 25 million books.[9] By 2015, over 70 million e-readers had been shipped worldwide.[9] 2016 March – The Supreme Court of the United States declines to hear Apple's appeal against the court's decision of July 2013 that the company conspired to e-book price fixing, hence the previous court decision stands, obliging Apple to pay \$450 million.[139] April – The Supreme Court declines to hear the Authors Guild's appeal of its book scanning case, so the lower court's decision stands; the result means that Google can scan library books and display snippets in search results without violating US copyright law.[140] April – Amazon releases the Kindle Oasis, its first e-reader in five years to have physical page turn buttons and, as a premium product, it includes a leather case with a battery inside; without including the case, it is the lightest e-reader on the market to date.[141] August – Kobo releases the Aura One, the first commercial e-reader with a 7.8-inch E Ink Carta HD display.[142] By the end of the year, smartphones and tablets have both individually overtaken e-readers as methods for reading an e-book, and paperback book sales are now higher than e-book sales.[143] 2017 February – The Association of American Publishers releases data showing that the US adult e-book market declined 16.9% in the first nine months of 2016 over the same period in 2015, and Nielsen Book determines that the e-book market had an overall total decline of 16% in 2016 over 2015, including all age groups.[144] This decline is partly due to widespread e-book price increases by major publishers, which has increased the average e-book price from \$6 to almost \$10.[145] February – The US version of Kindle Unlimited comprises more than 1.5 million titles, including over 290,000 foreign language titles.[146] March – The Guardian reports that sales of physical books are outperforming digital titles in the UK, since it can be cheaper to buy the physical version of a book when compared to the digital version due to Amazon's deal with publishers that allows agency pricing.[143] April – The Los Angeles Times reports that, in 2016, sales of hardcover books were higher than e-books for the first time in five years.[145] October – Amazon releases the Oasis 2, the first Kindle to be IPX8 rated meaning that it is water resistant up to 2 meters for up to 60 minutes; it is also the first Kindle to enable white text on a black background, a feature that may be helpful for nighttime reading.[147] 2018 January – U.S. public libraries report record-breaking borrowing of OverDrive e-books over the course of the year, with more than 274 million e-books loaned to card holders, a 22% increase over the 2017 figure.[148] October – The EU allowed its member countries to charge the same VAT for ebooks as for paper books.[149] 2019 May – Barnes & Noble releases the GlowLight Plus e-reader, the largest Nook e-reader to date with a 7.8-inch E Ink screen.[150] Formats Main article: Comparison of e-book formats Writers and publishers have many formats to choose from when publishing e-books. Journal of Electronic Publishing. The first major publisher to omit DRM was Tor Books, one of the largest publishers of science fiction and fantasy, in 2012. Digital Book World. 1963 Douglas Engelbart starts the NLS (and later Augment) projects.[15] c. Archived from the original on November 5, 2011. (2011). 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. April 15, 2013. Archived from the original on April 27, 2019. ^ Bhardwaj, Deepika (2015). "Kindle Sells Out in 5.5 Hours". "The Truth About Ebooks". Fundación Española para la Ciencia y la Tecnología. ^ Catan, Thomas; Trachtenberg, Jeffrey A. 23 (9): 1874–1887. Bowman, J (ed.). ^ Skoobe: publishing houses start e-book library Archived March 18, 2013, at the Wayback Machine (German) ^ Cooper, Charles (March 9, 2012). Archived from the original on January 10, 2010. Retrieved July 19, 2010. Slate.



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