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James has been an outlier his entire life. Brought up in a small town where most of his peers truly embodied the "small town" mentality, James was always looking for ways to grow. A rule-abiding rebel growing up, James was always looking for ways to grow. A rule-abiding rebel growing up, James was always looking for ways to grow. A rule-abiding rebel growing up, James was always looking for ways to grow. A rule-abiding rebel growing up, James was always looking for ways to grow. A rule-abiding rebel growing up, James was always looking for ways to grow. A rule-abiding rebel growing up, James was always looking for ways to grow. A rule-abiding rebel growing up, James was always looking for ways to grow. A rule-abiding rebel growing up, James was always looking for ways to grow. A rule-abiding rebel growing up, James was always looking for ways to grow. A rule-abiding rebel growing up, James was always looking for ways to grow. 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A rule-abiding rebel growing up, James was always looking for ways to grow a rule-abiding rebel growing up, James was always looking for ways to grow a rule-abiding rebel growing up, James was always looking for ways to grow a rule-abiding rebel growing up, James was always looking for ways to grow a rule-abiding rebel grow and a rule-abiding rebel grow a rule-abiding rebel gro of South Carolina, he started his own painting business with Young Entrepreneurs Across America and over the next 3 years progressed up the executive in the started his own painting business with Young Entrepreneurs Across America and over the next 3 years progressed up the executive in the started his own painting business with Young Entrepreneurs Across America and over the next 3 years progressed up the executive in the started his own painting business with Young Entrepreneurs Across America and over the next 3 years progressed up the executive in the started his own painting business with Young Entrepreneurs Across America and over the next 3 years progressed up the executive in the started his own painting business with Young Entrepreneurs Across America and over the next 3 years progressed up the executive in the started his own painting business with Young Entrepreneurs Across America and over the next 3 years progressed up the executive in the started his own painting business with Young Entrepreneurs Across America and over the next 3 years progressed up the executive in the started his own painting business with Young Entrepreneurs Across America and over the next 3 years progressed up the executive in the started his own painting business with Young Entrepreneurs Across America and Over the next 3 years progressed up the executive in the started his own painting business with Young Entrepreneurs Across America and Over the next 3 years progressed up the executive in the started his own painting business and the pai one year of college, James left his general manager with YEAA role to pursue his ultimate passion in life: professional speaking career. Within 6 months he was booked for collegiate orientations and multiple leadership conferences, and -oddly enough -- he even created a personal growth workshop for a local theater's apprentice program. Being productive and implementing ideas quickly is a way of life for James. His abundant mindset has allowed him to achieve happiness and live life to the fullest while also continually striving to add value to the world. James now has the privilege of traveling the country sharing messages about positivity, Gen-Y, peer leadership, productivity, and much more. Connect with James! Website: JamesRoper.coTwitter: RoperJC3 calibre supports the conversion of many input formats. It can convert every input format in the following list, to every output format. Input Formats: AZW, AZW3, AZW4, CBZ, CBR, CB7, CBC, CHM, DJVU, DOCX, EPUB, FB2, FBZ, HTMLZ, LIT, LRF, MOBI, ODT, PDF, PRC, PDB, PML, RB, RTF, SNB, TCR, TXT, TXTZ, Output Formats: AZW3, EPUB, DOCX, FB2, HTMLZ, LIT, LRF, MOBI, DDF, PRC, PDB, PML, RB, RTF, SNB, TCR, TXT, TXTZ, ZIP Note PRC is a generic format, calibre supports PRC files with TextRead and MOBIBook headers. PDB is also a generic format. calibre supports eReader, Plucker (input only), PML and zTxt PDB files. DJVU support is only for converting DJVU files that contain embedded text. These are typically generated by OCR software. MOBI books can be of two types Mobi6 and KF8. calibre fully supports both. MOBI files often have .azw or .azw3 file extensions. DOCX files from Microsoft Word 2007 and newer are supported. In order of decreasing preference: LIT, MOBI, AZW, EPUB, AZW3, FBZ, DOCX, HTML, PRC, ODT, RTF, PDB, TXT, PDF The first thing to realize is that most e-books have two tables of contents. One is the traditional Table of Contents, like the ToC you find in paper books. This Table of Contents is part of the main document flow and can be styled however you like. This ToC is a ToC that is not part of the book text and is typically accessed by some special button on a reader. For example, in the calibre E-book viewer, you use the Show Table of Contents button to see this ToC. This ToC cannot be styled by the book creator. How it is represented is up to the viewer program. In the MOBI format, alone amongst mainstream e-book formats, does not have decent support for a metadata ToC. A MOBI book simulates the presence of a metadata ToC by putting an extra content ToC at the end of the book. When you click Goto Table of Contents on your Kindle, it is to this extra content ToC at the end of the book. When you click Goto Table of Contents on your Kindle, it is to this extra content ToC at the end of the book. When you click Goto Table of Contents on your Kindle, it is to this extra content ToC at the end of the book. When you click Goto Table of Contents on your Kindle, it is to this extra content ToC at the end of the book. content ToC and the other is a metadata ToC, even though both might have exactly the same entries and look the same. One can be accessed directly from the Kindle's menus, the other cannot. When converting to MOBI, calibre detects the metadata ToC in the input document and generates an end-of-file ToC in the output MOBI file. You can turn this off by an option in the MOBI Output settings. You can also tell calibre whether to put it at the start or the end of the book via an option in the MOBI it cannot not be part of the text. The fact that it is part of the text in MOBI is an accident caused by the limitations of MOBI. If you want a ToC at a particular location in your document text, create one by hand. So we strongly recommend that you leave the default as it is, i.e. with the metadata ToC at the end of the book. Also note that if you disable the generation of the end-of-file ToC the resulting MOBI file may not function correctly on a Kindle, since the Kindle's use the metadata ToC for many things, including the Page Flip feature. If you have a hand edited ToC in the input document, you can use the ToC detection options in calibre to automatically generate the metadata ToC from it. See the conversion section of the User Manual for more details on how to use these options. Finally, I encourage you to ditch the content ToC and only have a metadata ToC in your e-books. Metadata ToC will give the people reading your e-books a much superior navigation experience (except on the Kindle, where they are essentially the same as a content ToC). Note The newer AZW3 format has proper support for a metadata ToC. However, the Kindle firmware tends to malfunction if you disable the generated ToC, some features on the Kindle will not work, such as the Page Flip feature. In order to convert a collection of HTML files in a specific order, you have to create a table of contents file. That is, another HTML file that contains links to all the other files in the desired order. Such a file looks like: Table of Contents First File

Second File ... Then, just add this HTML file to the GUI and use the Convert button to create your e-book. You can use the option in the Table of Contents is generated. Note By default, when adding HTML files, calibre follows links in the files in depth first order. This means that if file A.html links to B.html and C.html and D.html, but B.html also links to D.html, but B.html, C.html, D.html, C.html, D.html, C.html, D.html, E.html, D.html, D the HTML to ZIP plugin. calibre does not guarantee that an EPUB produced by it is valid. The only guarantee it makes is that if you feed it valid XHTML 1.1 + CSS 2.1 it will output a valid EPUB. calibre tries hard to ensure that EPUBs it produces actually work as intended on a wide variety of devices, a goal that is incompatible with producing valid EPUBs, and one that is far more important to the vast majority of its users. If you need a colibre produced EPUB to an online store that uses an EPUB validity checker, you have to make sure that the EPUB is valid yourself, calibre will not do it for you in other words you must feed calibre valid XHTML + CSS as the input documents. Reduce your working hours, decrease costs, and increase time freedom + profits! Since 2006 Clay Clark and his team have been offering a turn-key flat-rate one-stop-shop for all your business growth needs including: Graphic design, search engine optimization, branding, print media, photography, videography, videography, digital marketing, coaching, systems creation, human resources coaching, bookkeeping, workflow mapping included (no contracts). Schedule Your FREE 13-Point Assessment with Clay Clark Learn More Learn Mo More Dr. Zoellner ThriveTime Show CEO /Optometrist / Entrepreneur /Venture Capitalist Project Gutenberg 68,977 free ebooks 46 by Fyodor Dostoyevsky A well-designed eBook in no time with our customizable designer-made templates. "My passion and purpose is to help you understand how our bodies are designed to heal and obtain optimal functionality. I am a physician, accomplished leader, and uncompromisingly patient-centered principles. My team and I invite you to learn as we provide and present material that you can understand so YOU can become the scientist of your own health." 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 (commerce) Flower delivery Food delivery Online food ordering Grocery Pharmacy Prostitution Ride-hailing Travel Marketplace services Advertising Auctions Comparison shopping Auction software Social commerce Payment Ticketing Customer service Call centre Help desk Live support software E-procurement Purchase-to-pay Super-appsyte Reading an ebook 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. E-books can be read on dedicated e-reader devices, but also on any computer device that features a controllable viewing screen, including desktop computers, laptops, tablets and smartphones. 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. With print books, readers are increasingly browsing through images of the covers of books on publisher or bookstore websites and selecting and ordering titles online; the paper books are then delivered to the reader by mail or another delivery service. 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-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 formats, technical material is especially suited for e-book delivery because it can be digitally searched for keywords. 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 an e-reader or a tablet, compared to 30% owning such devices in 2013.[7] Terminology E-books are also referred to as "ebooks", "e-Books", "e-Books", "e-Books", "e-Books", "e-books is called an "e-reader", "ebook device", or "eReader". 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). He titled it The Readies, playing off the idea of 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. 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. Later e-readers never followed a model at all like Brown's; however, he correctly predicted the miniaturization and portability of e-readers. 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. 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 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. 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, a teacher from Ferrol, Spain, patented the Enciclopedia, 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. Her idea was to create a device which would decrease the number of books that her pupils carried to school. 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; 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. All these systems also provided extensive hyperlinking, graphics, and other capabilities. 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. Brown's faculty made extensive use of FRESS; for example the philosopher Roderick Chisholm used it to produce several of his books. 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 book systems continued for many years, including US Navy funded projects for electronic book systems continued for many years, including US Navy funded projects for electronic book systems continued for many years, including US Navy funded projects for electronic book systems." built DynaText, the first SGML-based e-reader system; and the Scholarly Technology Group's extensive work on the Open eBook standard. Michael S. Hart (1971) Despite the extensive earlier history, several publications report Michael S. 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. Seeking a worthy use of this resource, he created his first electronic document by typing the United States Declaration of Independence into a computer in plain text. [27] Hart planned to create documents using plain text to make them as easy as possible to download and view on devices. 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 proposed notebook computer, the Dynabook, in the 1970s at PARC: a general-purpose portable personal computer capable of displaying books for reading. maintenance information called project PEAM, the Portable Electronic Aid for Maintenance. Detailed specifications were completed in FY 1981/82, and prototypes were produced and delivered for testing in 1986, and tests were completed in 1987. 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 I. 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. Harkins and Stephen H. Morriss as inventors. The first portable electronic book, the US Department of Defense's "Personal Electronic book reader 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. The scope of the subjects 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. 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. The title of this stack may have been the first instance of the term 'ebook' used in the modern context. [32] E-book formats See also: Comparison of e-book formats Reading an e-book on a third-generation Kindle As e-book formats emerged and proliferated,[citation needed] some garnered support from major software companies, such as Adobe with its PDF format that was introduced in 1993.[33] Unlike most other formats, PDF documents are generally tied to a particular dimension and layout, rather than adjusting dynamically to the current page, window, or another size. Different ereader devices followed different formats, most of them accepting books in only one or a few formats, thereby fragmenting the e-book market even more. Due to the exclusiveness and limited readerships of e-books, the fractured market even more and selling 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 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. Several scholars from the TEI were closely involved in the early development of Open eBook [1]. 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. Google Books has converted many public domain works to this open format.[34] In 2010, e-books continued to gain in their own specialist and underground markets.[citation needed] At the same time, authors with books that were not accepted by publishers offered their works online so they could be seen by others. 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". 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 were primarily scholarly, technical or professional in nature, and could not be downloaded. In 2003, libraries began offering free downloadable popular fiction and non-fiction e-books to the public, launching an e-book distributors and lending model that worked much more successfully for public libraries experienced a 60% growth in e-book collections.[39] In 2010, a Public Library Funding and Technology Access Study by the American Library industry began to seriously examine the issues relating to e-book lending, acknowledging a "tipping point" when ebook 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. 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. 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"). Despite the widespread adoption of e-books, some publishers and authors have not endorsed the concept of electronic publishing, citing issues 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. This survey found significant barriers to conducting interlibrary loan for e-books. [45] Patron-driven 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 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. 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 clients.[48] Publishers will sell e-books to clients.[48] but is allowed to circulate it for either a certain period of time, or a certain number of check outs, or both. When a library purchases an 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. 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. Project Gutenberg has over 52,000 freely available public domain e-books. Dedicated hardware readers and mobile software Main article: E-reader See also: Comparison of 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. An e-reader is similar in form, but more limited in purpose than a tablet. 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 every 100 hardcover books for ev 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 quarter of 2012, e-book sales in the United States surpassed hardcover book sales for the first quarter of 2012, e-book sales are still much larger than either hardcover book sales for the first quarter of 2012, e-book sales in the United States surpassed hardcover book sales for the first quarter of 2012, e-book sales are still much larger than either hardcover book sales are still much larger than either hardcover book sales for the first quarter of 2012, e-book sales are still much larger than either hardcover book sales are still mu time.[4] Until late 2013, use of an e-reader was not allowed 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. Examples are apps for the Amazon Kindle,[57] Barnes & Noble Nook, iBooks, Kobo eReader and Sony Reader. Timeline Before the 1980s c. 1949 Ángela Ruiz Robles patents the idea of the electronic book, called the Mechanical Encyclopedia, in Galicia, Spain. Roberto Busa begins planning the Index Thomisticus. [11] c. 1963 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. Hart types the US Declaration of Independence into a computer to create electronic copies of more books. [27] c. 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. [58] 1980 Franklin Computer releases an electronic edition of the Bible that can only be read with a stand-alone device.[60] 1990 Eastgate Systems publishes the first hypertext fiction released on floppy disk, afternoon, a story, by Michael Joyce.[61] Electronic Book Technologies releases DynaText, the first SGML-based system for delivering large-scale books such as aircraft technical manuals. It was later tested on a US aircraft carrier as replacement for paper manuals.[citation needed] Sony launches the Data Discman e-book player.[62][63] 1991 Voyager Company develops Expanded Books, which are books on CD-ROM in a digital format.[64] 1992 The DD-8 Data Discman F. Crugnola and I. Rigamonti design and create the first e-reader, called Incipit, as a thesis project at the Polytechnic University of Milan. [65] [66] Apple starts using its DocViewer [67] format "to distribute documentation to developers in an electronic form", [68] which effectively meant Inside Macintosh books. 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. [69] Hugo Award and Nebula Award nominee works are included on a CD-ROM by Brad Templeton. [70] Launch of Bibliobytes, a website for obtaining e-books, both for free and for sale on the Internet. [71] Paul Baim releases the EBook 1.0 HyperCard stack that allows the user to easily convert any text file into a HyperCard based pageable book.[32] 1994 C & M Online is founded in Raleigh, North Carolina and begins publishing e-books through its imprint, Boson Books; authors include Fred Chappell, Kelly Cherry, Leon Katz, Richard Popkin, and Robert Rodman. More than two dozen volumes of Inside Macintosh are published[72] together on a single CD-ROM in Apple DocViewer format. Apple subsequently switches to using Adobe Acrobat.[73] The popular format for publishing e-books changes from plain text to HTML. 1995 Online poet Alexis Kirke discusses the need for wireless internet electronic paper readers in his article "The Emuse".[74] 1996 Project Gutenberg reaches 1,000 titles.[75] Joseph Jacobson works at MIT to create electronic ink, a high-contrast, low-cost, read/write/erase medium to display e-books.[76] 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.[77] This technology is later used on the displays of the Sony Reader, Barnes & Noble Nook, and Amazon Kindle. 1998 Bookeen's Cybook Gen1 NuvoMedia releases the first handheld e-reader, the Rocket eBook.[78] SoftBook launches its SoftBook reader. This e-reader, with expandable storage, could store up to 100,000 pages of content, including text, graphics and pictures.[79] The Cybook is sold and manufactured at first by Cytale (1998-2003) and later by Bookeen. 1999 The NIST releases the Open eBook format based on XML to the public domain; most future e-book format based on XML to the public domain; most future e-book format based on XML to the public domain; most future e-book format based on XML to the public domain; most future e-book format based on XML to the public domain; most future e-book format based on XML to the public domain; most future e-book format based on XML to the public domain; most future e-book format based on XML to the public domain; most future e-book format based on XML to the public domain; most future e-book format based on XML to the public domain; most future e-book format based on XML to the public domain; most future e-book format based on XML to the public domain; most future e-book format based on XML to the public domain; most future e-book format based on XML to the public domain; most future e-book format based on XML to the public domain; most future e-book format based on XML to the public domain; most future e-book format based on XML to the public domain; most future e-book format based on XML to the public domain future e-book format based on XML to the public domain future e-book format based on XML to the public domain future e-book format based on XML to the public domain future e-book format based on XML to the public domain future e-book format based on XML to the public domain future e-book format based on XML to the public domain future e-book format based on XML to the public domain future e-book format based on XML to the public domain future e-book format based on XML to the public domain future e-book format based on XML to the public domain future e-book format based on XML to the public domain future e-book format based on XML to the public domain future e-book format based on XML to the public domain future e-book format based on XML to the public domain

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company Books OnScreen, begins selling multimedia-enhanced e-books on CDs through retailers including Amazon, Barnett O. Comiskey and Jonathan D. Albert are granted US patents related to displaying electronic books, these patents are later used in the displays for most e-
readers.[83] 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.[84] Microsoft releases the Microsoft Reader with ClearType for increased readability on PCs and handheld devices.[85] Microsoft and Amazon work together to sell e-books that can be
purchased on Amazon, and using Microsoft software downloaded to PCs and handhelds. A digitized version of the Gutenberg Bible is made available online at the British Library. [86] 2001 Adobe releases Adobe Acrobat 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.[87] 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.[88]
Google announces plans to digitize the holdings of several major libraries, [89] as part of what would later be called the Google Books Library Project. 2005 Amazon buys Mobipocket, the creator of the mobi e-book file format and e-reader software.
[91] 2006 Sony Reader PRS-500, with an E Ink screen and two weeks of battery life, is released. [92] 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. [93] In
November, Amazon.com releases the Kindle e-reader with 6-inch E Ink screen in the US and it sells outs in 5.5 hours.[94] Bookeen launches Cybook Gen3 in Europe; it can display e-books and play audiobooks.[95] 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. 2009 Bookeen releases the Kindle 2 that includes a text-to-speech feature. Amazon releases the
Kindle DX that has a 9.7-inch screen in the U.S. Barnes & Noble releases the Kindle for PC application in late 2009, making the Kindle for the first time outside Kindle hardware. [96] 2010s 2010 January - Amazon releases the Kindle DX International Edition worldwide. [97] April -
Apple releases the iPad bundled with an e-book app called iBooks.[98] May - Kobo Inc. releases its Kobo eReader to be sold at Indigo/Chapters in the United States. July - Amazon reports that its e-book sales outnumbered sales of hardcover books for the first time during the second quarter of 2010.[51] August - PocketBook
expands its line with an Android e-reader, [99] August - Amazon releases the third generation Kindle, available in Wi-Fi and 3G & Wi-Fi versions. October - Bookeen reveals the Cybook Orizon at CES. [100] October - Bookeen reveals the Cybook Orizon at CES. [100] October - Kobo Inc. releases an updated Kobo eReader, which includes Wi-Fi capability. November - The Sentimentalists wins the prestigious
national Giller Prize in Canada; due to the small scale of the novel's publisher, the book is not widely available in printed form, so the e-book edition becomes the top-selling title on Kobo devices for 2010.[101] November - Barnes & Noble releases the Nook Color, a color LCD tablet. December - Google launches Google eBooks offering over 3 million
titles, becoming the world's largest e-book store to date.[102] 2011 May - Amazon.com announces that its e-book sales in the US now exceed all of its printed book sales.[103] June - Barnes & Noble releases the Nook Simple Touch e-reader and Nook Tablet.[104] August - Bookeen launches its own e-books store, BookeenStore.com, and starts to sell
digital versions of titles in French.[105] September - Nature Publishing releases the pilot version of Principles of Biology, a customizable, modular textbook, with no corresponding paper edition.[106] 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". November - Amazon launches the Kindle Fire and Kindle Fouch, both devices designed for e-reading. 2012 E-book sales in the US market collect over three billion in revenue. [107] 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
[108] January - Apple opens a textbook section in its iBooks bookstore.[109] February - Nature Publishing announces the worldwide release of Principles of Biology, following the success of the pilot version some months earlier.[106] 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.[110] March - The publishing companies Random House, Holtzbrinck, and arvato bring to market an e-book library called Skoobe.[111] 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.[112][113] March - PocketBook releases the PocketBook releases the PocketBook releases the cloud-based e-book self-publishing SaaS platform[116] on
the Pubsoft digital publishing engine. September - Amazon releases the Kindle Paperwhite, its first e-reader with built-in front LED lights. 2013 April - Kobo releases the Kindle Paperwhite, its first e-reader with built-in front LED lights. 2013 April - Kobo releases the Kindle Paperwhite, its first e-reader with built-in front LED lights. 2013 April - Kobo releases the Kindle Paperwhite, its first e-reader with built-in front LED lights. 2013 April - Kobo releases the Kindle Paperwhite, its first e-reader with built-in front LED lights. 2013 April - Kobo releases the Kindle Paperwhite, its first e-reader with built-in front LED lights. 2013 April - Kobo releases the Kindle Paperwhite, its first e-reader with built-in front LED lights. 2013 April - Kobo releases the Kindle Paperwhite, its first e-reader with built-in front LED lights. 2013 April - Kobo releases the Kindle Paperwhite, its first e-reader with built-in front LED lights. 2013 April - Kobo releases the Kindle Paperwhite, its first e-reader with built-in front LED lights. 2013 April - Kobo releases the Kindle Paperwhite, its first e-reader with built-in front LED lights. 2013 April - Kobo releases the Kindle Paperwhite, its first e-reader with built-in front LED lights.
book subscription service.[118] June - Association of American Publishers announces that e-books now account for about 20% of book sales. 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.[119] 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. Moerer further testified that iBookstore acquired about an additional 20% by adding Random House in 2011.[120] A Kobo Aura's settings menu Five major US e-book publishers, as part of their settlement of a price-fixing suit, are ordered to refund about $3 for every electronic copy of a New York Times best-seller that they sold from
April 2010 to May 2012.[107] This could equal $160 million in settlement charges. Barnes & Noble releases the Nook Glowlight, which has a 6-inch touchscreen using E Ink Pearl and Regal, with built-in front LED lights. 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.[121] August - Kobo releases the Kobo Aura, a baseline touchscreen six-inch e-reader. September - US District Judge Chin sides with Google in Authors Guild v. Google, citing fair use.[123] The authors said they would appeal.[124]
December - Scribd launches the first public unlimited access subscription service for e-books.[125] 2014 April - Kobo releases the Aura H<sub>2</sub>0, the world's first waterproof commercially produced e-reader.[126] 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.[127] Apple appeals the e-book price fixing out of court with the States; however if Judge Cote's ruling is overturned in appeal the settlement would be reversed.[128] July - Amazon launches Kindle Unlimited, an
unlimited-access e-book and audiobook subscription service.[129] 2015 June - The 2nd US Circuit Court of Appeals with a 2:1 vote concurs with Judge Cote that Apple appealed the decision. June - Amazon releases the Kindle Paperwhite (3rd generation) that is the first e-
reader to feature Bookerly, a font exclusively designed for e-readers.[131] September - Malaysian e-book company, e-Sentral, introduces for the first time geo-location distribution technology
for e-books via bluetooth beacon. It was first demonstrated in a large scale at Kuala Lumpur International Airport.[133] October - Amazon releases the Kindle Voyage that has a 6-inch, 300 ppi E Ink Carta HD display, which was the highest resolution and contrast available in e-readers as of 2014.[134] It also features adaptive LED lights and page
turn sensors on the sides of the device. October - Barnes & Noble releases the Glowlight Plus, its first waterproof e-reader.[135] 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.[136] December - Playster launches an unlimited-access
subscription service including e-books and audiobooks.[137] 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; the result means that Google can scan library books and display snippets in search results without
violating US copyright law.[139] 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.[140] August - Kobo releases the Aura One, the first
commercial e-reader with a 7.8-inch E Ink Carta HD display.[141] 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.[142] 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. [143] 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.[144] February - The US version of Kindle Unlimited comprises more than 1.5 million titles, including over 290,000 foreign language titles.[144] 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.[142] 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.[144] 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.[146] 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.[147] October - The EU allowed its member countries to charge the same VAT for ebooks as for paper books.[148] 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.[149] Formats Main article: Comparison of e-book formats Writers and
publishers have many formats to choose from when publishing e-books. Each format has advantages and disadvantages and disadvantages and disadvantages. The most popular e-readers[150] and their natively supported formats are shown below: Reader Native e-book formats Amazon Kindle and Fire tablets[151] AZW, AZW3, KF8, non-DRM MOBI, PDF, PRC, TXT Barnes & Noble Nook
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 & DRM and e-books Most e-book publishers do not warn their customers about the possible implications of the digital rights management 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. Generally, they claim that digital rights management is meant to prevent illegal copying of the e-book. [158] The e-books sold by most major publishers and electronic retailers,
which are Amazon.com, Google, Barnes & Noble, Kobo Inc. and Apple Inc., are DRM-protected and tied to the publisher's e-reader software or hardware. The first major publisher software or hardware and tied to the publisher's e-reader software or hardware. The first major publisher software or hardware. The first major publisher to omit DRM was Tor Books, one of the largest publishers of science fiction and fantasy, in 2012. Smaller e-book publishers such as O'Reilly Media, Carina Press and Baen
Books had already forgone DRM previously.[159] Production See also: Book scanning Some 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. Scanning a book produces a set of image files, which may additionally be converted into text format by an OCR program.[160] Occasionally, as in some projects, an e-book may be produced by
re-entering the text from a keyboard. 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] It is possible to release an e-book chapter by chapter as each chapter is written.
write a typical book. It is also possible to convert an electronic book to a printed book by print on demand. However, these are exceptions as tradition dictates that a book be launched in the print format and later if the author wishes an electronic version is produced. The New York Times keeps a list of best-selling e-books, for both fiction[161] and
non-fiction.[162] Reading data All of the e-readers and reading data, and the data could contain which e-book users open, how long the users spend reading data collected from over 21 million of its
users worldwide. Some of the results were that only 44.4% of UK readers finished by 69% of readers; this is evidence that while popular e-books are being completely read, some e-books are only sampled.[164] Comparison to printed books
Advantages iLiad e-book reader equipped with an e-paper display visible in sunlight In the space that a comparably sized physical book takes up, an e-reader can contain thousands of e-books, limited only by its memory capacity. Depending on the device, an e-book may be readable in low light or even total darkness. 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. [165] Additionally, e-readers allow readers to look up words or find more information about the topic immediately using an online dictionary. [166] [167] [168] Amazon reports that 85% of its
e-book readers look up a word while reading.[169] Printed books use three times more raw materials and 78 times more water to produce 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.[171] While an e-reader costs more than most individual books, e-books may be made available for less than the price of traditional books using on-demand book printers.[173] Moreover, numerous e-books are available for less than the price of traditional books using on-demand book printers.[173] Moreover, numerous e-books are available for less than the price of traditional books using on-demand book printers.[173] Moreover, numerous e-books are available for less than the price of traditional books.
Project Gutenberg.[174] 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.[175] 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. Readers can synchronize their reading location, highlights and bookmarks across several devices.[176] 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 is reading, what the user has finished the book, what page the user has finished the book, what page the user is on, how long the user has finished the book, what page the user has finished the book, what page the user has finished the 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.[178] Print books are also considered valuable cultural items, and symbols of liberal education and the humanities.[179] 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-books: Electronic books are ideal for people who value the information contained in them, or who have vision problems, or who like to read on the subway, or who do not want
other people to see how they are amusing themselves, or who have storage and clutter issues, but they are useless for people who are engaged in an intense, lifelong love affair with books. Books that we can touch; books t
readability and usability issues that need to be addressed by publishers and software developers. Many e-book readers who complain about eyestrain, lack of overview and distractions could be helped if they could use a more suitable device or a more sui
have to read the book on the default device or application, even if it has insufficient functionality.[182] While 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 provider's business failing or possibly if the user's credit card expired. [183] Market share United States
According to the Association of American Publishers 2018 annual report, ebooks accounted for 12.4% of the total trade revenue.[184] Publishers of books in all formats made $2.04 billion in e-books, according to the Association of American Publishers' annual report 2019.[185] Canada Market share of e-readers in
Canada by Ipsos Reid as of January 2012[186] 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.[187] 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. 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. The volume and value sales, although similar to 2013, had seen a 70% increase since 2012.[188] Germany The Wischenbart Report 2015
estimates the e-book market share to be 4.3%.[189] Brazil The Brazilian e-book market is only emerging. Brazilians are technology savvy, and that attitude is shared by the government.[189] In 2013, around 2.5% of all trade titles were digital. In 2014, then only 0.5% of all trade titles were digital format.
growth was slower, and Brazil had 3.5% of its trade titles being sold as e-books.[189] China The Wischenbart Report 2015 estimates the e-book market share to be around 1%.[189] Public domain books Main article: Public domain books are those whose copyrights have expired, meaning they can be copied, edited, and sold freely
 without restrictions.[190] 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. Books in other formats may be converted to an e-reader support, such as PDF, TXT, and EPUB.
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 Braille rebook Electronic publishing List of digital library projects Networked book Online book TeX and LaTeX Web fiction Braille translator Perkins Braille rebook Electronic publishing List of digital library projects Networked book Online book TeX and LaTeX Web fiction Braille rebook Electronic publishing List of digital library projects Networked book Online book TeX and LaTeX Web fiction Braille rebook Electronic publishing List of digital library projects Networked book Online book TeX and LaTeX Web fiction Braille rebook Electronic publishing List of digital library projects Networked book Online book TeX and LaTeX Web fiction Braille rebook Electronic publishing List of digital library projects Networked book Online book TeX and LaTeX Web fiction Braille rebook Electronic publishing List of digital library projects Networked book Online book TeX and LaTeX Web fiction Braille rebook Electronic publishing List of digital library projects Networked book Online book TeX and LaTeX Web fiction Braille rebook Electronic publishing List of digital library projects Networked book Online book TeX and LaTeX Web fiction Braille rebook Electronic publishing List of digital library projects Networked Brail Rebook Electronic publishing List of digital library projects Networked Brail Rebook Electronic publishing List of digital library projects Networked Brail Rebook Electronic publishing List of digital library projects Networked Brail Rebook Electronic publishing List of digital library projects Networked Brail Rebook Electronic publishing List of digital library projects Networked Brail Rebook Electronic publishing List of digital library projects Networked Brail Rebook Electronic publishing List of digital library projects Networked Brail Rebook Electronic publishing List of December 2018 and December 2018 and December 
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