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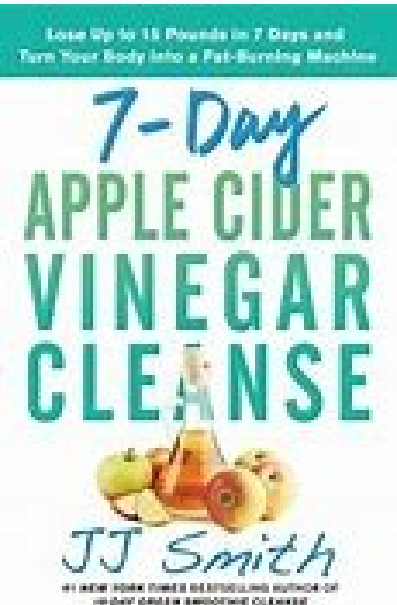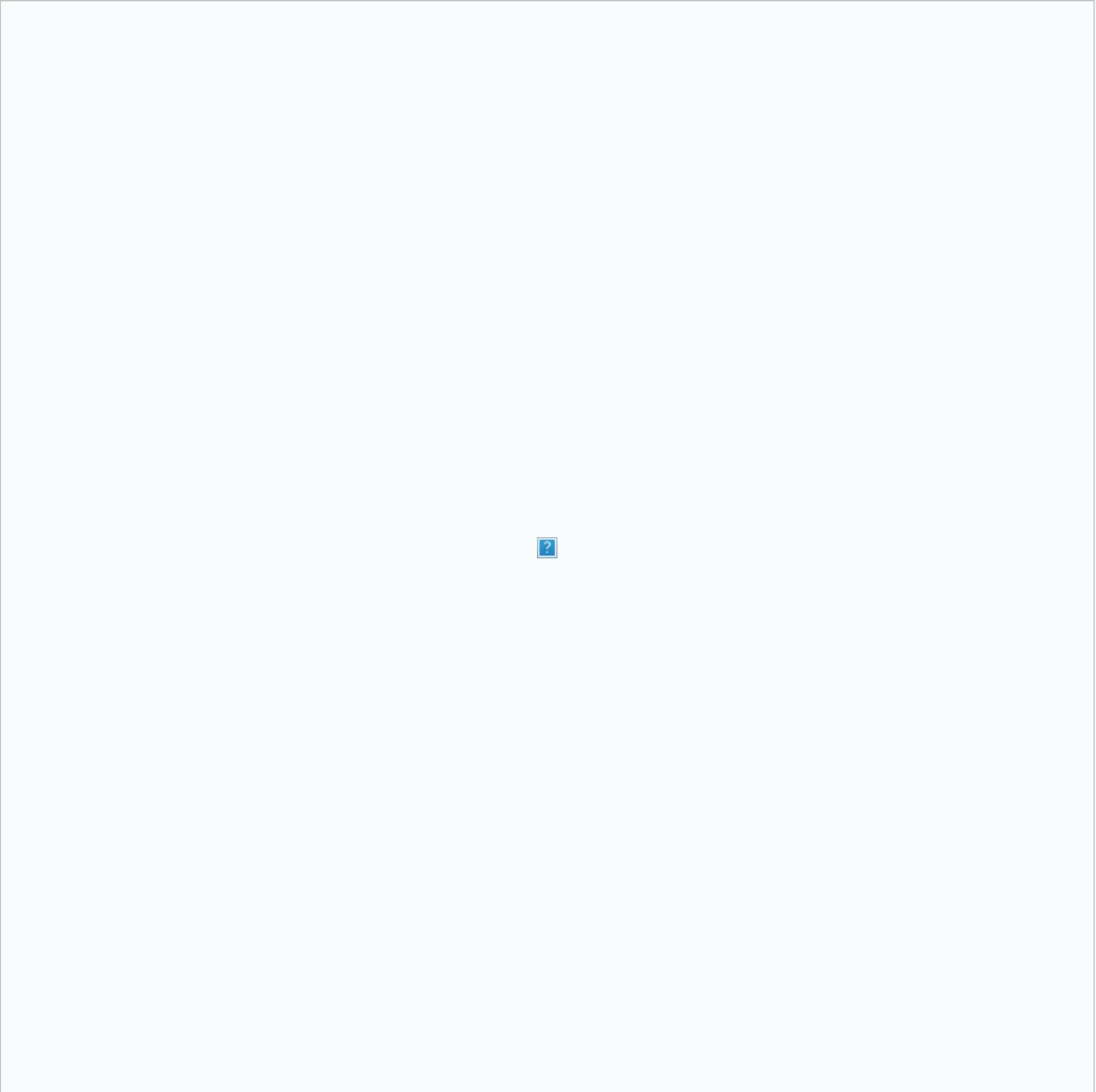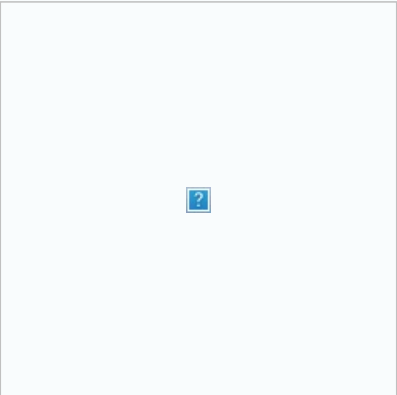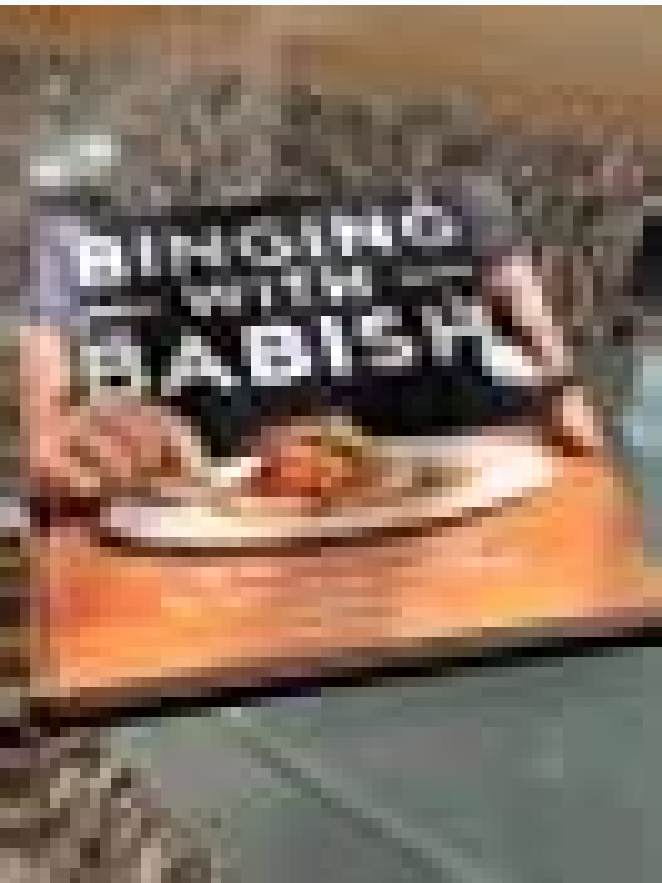
Publishing in digital format E-commerce Goods and services Online distribution Ebooks Software Streaming Media Retail services Banking DVD-by-mail Delivery (commerce) Flower Delivery Food Delivery Online ordering Grocery Pharmacy Travel Market services Advertising Comparative purchases Software Auction Social Trade Portfolio Trade Mobile Payment Ticket Office Customer service Call center Direct support E-pro Purchase for payment Super-appsvte Reading an e-book on an e-reader An ebook (abbreviation for e-book), also known as an e-book or eBook, is a publication of books made available in digital form, consisting of readable texts, images, or both, on flat screen displays of computers or other electronic devices.[1] Although sometimes referred to 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-readers, but also on any computer device with a controllable display screen, including desktop computers, laptops, tablets and smartphones. In the 2000s, there was a trend to sell paper books and e-books on the Internet, where readers buy traditional paper books and e-books on websites using e-commerce systems. With printed books, readers increasingly browse through the pictures of book covers on the websites of publishers or bookstores, selecting and ordering titles online; hard-copy books are then delivered to the reader by post or other delivery service. With e-books, users can browse titles online and then, when they select and order titles, the e-book can be sent to them online or the user can download the e-book[3]. By the early 2010s, e-books had begun to surpass the hardcover of the overall data published in the United States[4] the main reason why people buy e-books are probably the lower prices, the greater comfort (since © can buy from home or travelling with mobile devices) and Selection of titles [5]. With E-Books, "electronic bookmarks make referencing, e-book readers can allow the user to annotate pages." [6] "Although fiction and non-fiction books are available in e-book formats, the technical material is particularly suitable for e-book delivery because it can be searched digitally" for keywords. In addition, for programming books, code samples can be copied. [6] The amount of reading of e-books is increasing in the U..; By 2014, 28% of adults had read an e-book, compared to 23% in 2013; And by 2014, 50% of American adults had an e-reader or tablet, compared to 30% of such devices in 2013. [7] Terminological e-books are also referred to as "e-books", "e-books", "e-books", "e-magazines", "e-editions" or "digital books." A device designed specifically for reading e-books is called an "e-reader", "ebook device" or "ereader." History Readings (1930) Some trace the concept of an e-reader, a device that would allow the user to view books on a screen, to a 1930 poster by Bob Brown, written after seeing his first "talkie" He hatilizzatolo the readings, playing the idea of the "talkie." [8] In his book, Brown says that movies have overtaken the book by creating the "talkimeli" and, as a result, reading should find a new medium: a simple reading machine that I can carry or move, attach to any old electric plug, and read centiles like a thousand words in 10 minutes if I want to, and I want to. Brown's notion, however, was much more focused on reforming spelling and vocabulary, than on medium ("it's time to pull out the cork" and start "a bloody revolution of the word".): Introducing a huge number of Portmanteau symbols to replace normal words and punctuation to simulate action or the So it is unclear whether this fits into the history of "E-Books" or not. Successive e-readers have never followed a pattern at all like Brown's; However, it correctly anticipated the miniaturization and portability of In an article, Jennifer Schuessler writes, "the machine, according to Brown, would allow readers to adjust the size of the type, avoiding paper cuts and saving the trees, while accelerates the day when words could be" recorded directly on 'Palpitating other. "[9] Brown believed that the e-reader (and his notions to change the text himself) would have brought a completely new life to reading. Schuessler corre it with a DJ that turns pieces of old songs to create A completely new rhythm or song, instead of a single remix of a familiar song and. [9] Inventor The inventor of the first e-book is not widely agreed. Some important candidates include: Roberto Busa (1946Â ¢; â € â €) The first e-book can be the Thomstus index, an electronic index strongly noted to the works of Thomas Aquino, prepared by Roberto Busa, SJ since 1946 and completed over the years â € ™ 70. [10] Although originally preserved On one computer, A distributable CD-ROM version appeared in 1989. However, this work is sometimes omitted; Perhaps because the digitized text was a means of studying written texts and developing linguistic concordances, rather than as a published edition of it. [11] In 2005, the index was published online. [12] Ò «In Ngela Ruiz Robles (1949) in the 1949s, it is 129; The Ruiz Robles, a teacher of Ferrol, Spain, patented the Mec Nica encyclopedia, o The mechanical encyclopedia, a mechanical device that worked with compressed air where text and graphics were contained in the coils that users loaded on rotating spindles. The idea of her was to create a device that reduced the number of books that his students carried to school. The final device has been designed to include audio records, a magnifying glass, a calculator and an electric light for night reading. [13] The device has never been put into production but a prototype is in the National Museum of Science and Technology in A Corfu 177a.[14] Douglas Engelbart and Andries van Dam (60) Alternatively, some historians consider electronic electronics From the early 1960s onwards, with the NLS project led by Douglas Engelbart at the Stanford Research Institute (SRI), and the Hypertext Editing System and FRESS projects led by Andries van Dam at Brown University.[15][16][17] FRESS documents were based on IBM plots and were structured rather than line-oriented; have been dynamically formatted 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 have also provided a wide hypertext, graphics and other capabilities. Van Dam is generally regarded as coined the term "electronic book",[18][19] and has been established enough to use in an article title of 1985.[20] FRESS has been used to read extended primary texts online, as well as for annotations and online discussions in various courses, including English poetry and biochemistry. The Brown faculty has made extensive use of FRESS; For example, philosopher Roderick Chisholm used it to produce many of his books. Thus in the Preface to Person and Object (1979) writes "The book would not have been completed without the epoch-old File Retrieval and Editing System...[21] Brown University's work in electronic book systems continued for many years, including the projects funded by the U.S. Navy for electronic repair manuals; [22] a large-scale distributed hypermedia system known as InterMedia; [23] a spinoff company Electronic Book Technologies that built DynaText, the first SGML-based e-reader system; and the extensive work of Scholarly Technology Group on the Open eBook standard. Michael Hart (left) and Gregory Newby (right) The Gutenberg Project, 2006 Michael S. Hart (1971) Despite its long history, several publications cite Michael S. Hart as the inventor of the e-book.[24][25][26] In 1971, operators of the Xerox Sigma V At the University of Illinois Hart gave a wide computer period. Looking for a use worthy of this resource, he created his own Electronic document typing the U.S. Declaration of Independence into a plain text computer.[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 adapted the U.S. Declaration of Independence into an electronic document in 1971, Project Gutenberg was launched to create electronic copies of other texts, especially books. Another early implementation of the e-book was the desktop prototype of a laptop computer, the Dynabook, designed for PARC in the 1970s: a general purpose portable personal computer capable of displaying books for reading.[28] In 1980, the U.S. Department of Defense began developing a portable electronic device for transmission. Technical maintenance information called the PEAM project, the Portable Electronic Aid for Maintenance. Detailed specifications were completed in 1981/82 and prototype development began with Texas Instruments in the same year. Four prototypes were produced and delivered for testing in 1986 and testing was completed in 1987. The final synthesis report was produced in 1989 by the U.S. Army Research Institute for Behavioral and Social Sciences, written by Robert Wisher and J. Peter Kincaid.[29] On December 4, 1985, Texas Instruments filed a patent application for the PEAM device, entitled "Apparatus for procedural delivering type instructions", listing John K. Harkins and Stephen H. Morriss as inventors. The first portable e-book, the US Department of Defense's "Personal Electronic Aid to Maintenance" In 1992, Sony launched the Data Discman, an e-book reader capable of reading e-books stored on CDs. One of the electronic publications which could be reproduced on the Data It was called The Library of the Future.[31] The first e-books were generally written for specialist areas and for a limited audience, designed to be read only by small and devoted interest groups. Scope of application topic of these e-books included technical manuals for hardware, production techniques and other subjects.[necessary quote] In the 1990s, the general availability of Internet made it much easier to transfer electronic files, including e-books.[necessary quote] In 1993, Paul Baim released a HyperCard freeware stack, called EBook, which allowed easy import of any text file to create a page version similar to an electronic paper book. A remarkable feature was the automatic monitoring of the last page read so that, returning to the book you were reported where you had previously left reading. The title of this stack could have been the first example of the term in and book's used in the modern context.[32] E-book formats See also: Comparison of e-book formats Read an e-book on formats of a third generation Kindle As emerged and proliferated,[necessary quote] some support collected by large software companies, Like Adobe with its PDF format that was introduced in 1993.[33] Unlike most other formats, PDF documents are generally linked to a particular size and layout, rather than dynamically adjusting to page, window or other dimensions. Several e-reader devices have followed different formats, most of them accept books only in one or a few formats, thus fragmenting the e-book market even further. Due to the exclusivity and limited readership of e-books, the fragmented market of independent publishers and specialised authors lacked consensus on a standard for the packaging and sale of e-books. who has developed consensual guidelines for coding books and other materials of educational interest for a variety of analytical and and countless literary and other works have been developed using the TEI approach. At the end of the 1990s, a consortium formed to develop the Open eBook format as a way for authors and publishers to provide a single which many book reading software and hardware platforms could handle. Several TEI scholars 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 into one of the required formats), and an XML Schema for a "manifesto", to list the components of a given e-book, identify a table of contents, art covers, and so on.[citation required] This format led to the open format EPUB. Google Books has converted many public domain works into this open format.[34] In 2010, e-books continued to gain in their niche and underground markets.[citation required] Many e-book publishers began distributing books that were in the public domain.[citation required] At the same time, authors with books that were not accepted by and publishers have offered their works online so they can be seen by others. Unofficial (and occasionally unauthorized) book catalogues have been made available on the web, and e-book sites have begun to disseminate information about e-books to the public.[35] Almost two-thirds of the U.S. consumer e-publishing market is controlled by the 'Big Five." The editors of "Big Five" are: Hachette, HarperCollins, Macmillan, Penguin Random House and Simon &SV Schuster.[36] U.S. libraries libraries began offering free e-books to the public in 1998 through their websites and associated services,[37] although e-books were primarily academic, technical, and technical in nature. or professional, and could not be downloaded. In 2003, libraries began offering popular, downloadable and non-fiction e-books to the public free of charge, An e-book loan model that worked much more successfully for public libraries. [38] The number of library's e-book distributors and loan models have continued to increase in the coming years. From 2005 to 2008, libraries have experienced 60% growth in e-book collections. [39] In 2010, a a Library financing and study of access to the American Library Association technology [40] found that 66% of public libraries in the United States offered e-books, [41] and a great movement in the library sector began to examine seriously The issues related to and -Book loan, recognizing a "reversal point" when e-book technology would become widely established. [42] The content of public libraries can be downloaded to e-reader using application software such as Overdrive and Hoopla. [43] The Library of US National Medicine has provided PubMed for many years, a complete bibliography of medical literature. At the beginning of 2000, NLM configured the PubMed central repository, which stores the e-book versions at full text of many articles and books of the medical journal, through cooperation with scholars and publishers in the field. PubMed Central now offers storage and access to over 4.1 million articles, managed in a standard XML format known as Journal Article Tag Suite (or "Jats"). Despite the widespread adoption of e-books, some publishers and authors did not approve the concept of electronic publication, quoting problems with user demand, copyright infringement and challenges with proprietary devices and systems. [44] In an investigation into the interlibratrice librarians of the loan (sick), it was found that 92% of the libraries held e-books in their collections and that 27% of these libraries had negotiated the sick rights for some of the Their e-book. This survey has detected significant obstacles to conduct interlibribration loans for e-books. [45] Gear Driver Acquisition (PDA) has been available for several years in public libraries, allowing suppliers to simplify the acquisition process by offering to match the selection profile of a library to e-book titles of the [46] The library catalogue is then populated with records for all e-books that match the profile. [46] The decision to purchase the title is left to the users, although the library may set purchase terms such as a maximum price and purchases The 2012 American University Presses Association meeting included a panel on the PDA of books produced by university presses, based on a preliminary report by Joseph Esposito, A Digital Editorial Consultant, who 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 prevent libraries from providing some e-books to their clients.[48] Publishers will sell e-books to libraries, but in most cases they will give libraries a title-limited licence, which means that the library does not own the electronic text, but is allowed to circulate it for a certain period of time, or a certain number of checks, or both. When a library buys an e-book license, the cost is at least three times what it would be for a personal consumer.[48] E-book licenses are more expensive than paper-based e-books because publishers are concerned that an e-book sold could theoretically be read and/or controlled by a large number of users, potentially damaging to libraries. sales. However, some studies have found that the opposite effect is true (e.g. Hilton and Wikey 2010).[49] Archive Internet Archive The Archive and the Open Library offer more than six million fully accessible public domain books. Project Gutenberg has over 52,000 publicly available e-books. Dedicated hardware readers and mobile software Main article: E-reader See also: Comparison of e-book readers and Comparison of e-book software The BEBook e-reader An e-reader, also called e-book reader or e-book device, is a mobile electronic device primarily designed for reading and digital periodicals. An e-reader is similar in form to, but more limited in functionality of the a tablet. Compared to tablets, many e-readers are better than For reading because they are more portable, have better readability in sunlight and has a longer battery life. [50] In July 2010, the online bookstore Amazon.com reported e-book sales for its proprietary programmer unused in hardcover book sales for the first time 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] As of January 2011, Amazon's e-book sales had exceeded its pocket sales. [52] In the U.S. market as a whole, sales of Paperback books are still much larger than Hardcover or E-Book; The American Publishing Association estimated E-Books accounted for 8.5% of sales since the middle of 2010, compared to 3% the previous year. [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 the end of 2013, the use of an e-reader was not allowed for aircraft during take-off and landing by the FAA. [54] In November 2013, the FAA allowed the use of e-readers on airplanes at any time if it is in airplane mode, which means all radios turned off, and Europe followed this guide next month. [55] In 2014, the New York Times predicted that by 2018, e-books will account for more than 50% of total consumer publishing revenues in the US and the UK. [56] Applications Reading Applications on Different Devices Some of the leading book resellers and more third-party developers offer free (and in some cases third-party, premium paid) e-reading software applications (apps) for Mac computers and PC as well as for Android, Blackberry, iPad, iPhone, Windows Phone and Palm OS devices to enable reading e-books and other documents dedicated e-book devices. Examples are apps for Amazon Kindle, Barnes Noble Noble, IBooks, Kobo Ereader and Sony Reader. Timeline before the 1980s c. 1949th Angela Ruiz Robles Brevetti The idea of the electronic book, called Mechanical Encyclopedia, in Galicia, Galicia, Roberto Busa starts designing the Thomisticus index. [11] c. 1963 Douglas Engelbart starts NLS (and later Augment) projects. [15] c. 1965 Andries Van Dam starts projects HES (and then Fress), with the help of Ted Nelson, to develop and use electronic textbooks for humanistic and pedagogical disciplines. [16] 1971 Michael S. Hart inserts the US independence statement on a computer to create the first e-book available on the Internet and launches the Gutenberg project to create electronic copies of other books. [27] 1978 The radio series is launched Â «Guide for Hitchhiks at the GalaxyÂ» (novel by 1979), with an electronic reference book containing all the knowledge of the galaxy. This great amount of data could be contained in something size of a large pocket book, with updates received on «sub-ethaâ». [57] c. 1979 Roberto Busa ends the Index Thomisticus, a complete lemmatization of the 56 printed volumes of San Tommaso Dâ € ™ Aquino and some connected authors. [58] 1980s and ninety 1986 Judy Malloy writes and programs the Franklin Computer publishes an electronic edition of the Bible that can only be read with an autonomous device. [60] 1990 Eastgate Systems publishes the first hypertext fiction published on Floppy Disk, Afternoon, A Story, Michael Joyce. [61] Electronic Book Technologies presents Dynatext, the first SGML-based system for the distribution of large-scale books as aeronautical technical manuals. Subsequently it was tested on an American aircraft carrier to replace paper manuals. Sony launches the Data Discman e-book reader. [63] 1991 Voyager Company develops Expanded Books, which are books on CD-ROM in digital format. [64] 1992 The DD-8 Data Discman F. Crugno and I. Rigamonti design and create the first e-reader, called Incipit, as a project of thesis at the Polytechnic. from Apple starts using his docviewer format [67] "to distribute developer documentation in an electronic form", [68] which actually thought inside Macintosh books. 1993 Peter James publishes his novel host on two floppy disks, who at the moment was called the "First Electronic Novel of the World"; A copy of it is preserved at the Science Museum. [69] Hugo Award and Nebula Award Works Works are included on a CD-ROM by Brad Templeton. [70] Launch of Bibliobytes, a website to get e-book, both for free and for sale on the internet. [71] Paul Baim releases the HyperCard Ebook 1.0 stack that allows the user to easily convert any text file to a Supercard-based panoramic book. [32] 1994 C & M online is founded in Raleigh, North Carolina and starts publishing e-books through his imprint, Boson Books; The authors include Fred Chappell, Kelly Cherry, Leon Katz, Richard Popkin and Robert Rodman. More than two dozens of volumes within Macintosh included [72] together on a single CD-ROM in the Apple Docviewer format. Apple then passes to the use of Adobe Acrobat. [73] The popular format for publishing e-books changes from the plain text to HTML. 1995 Online poet Alexis Kirke discusses the need for wireless Internet electronic card readers in her article "The Emuse". [74] The 1996 Gutenberg project reaches 1,000 titles. [75] Joseph Jacobson works at the mit to create electronic ink, a high contrast medium, low cost, reading / writing / cancellation to store e-book. [76] 1997 and Ink

Corporation is co-founded by Undergraduates MIT 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 display of the Sony player, Barnes & Noble Nook and Amazon Kindle. The 1998 Cybook Bookeen Gen1 Releases the first portable e-reader, the Rocket Ebook [78]. SoftBook launches its softbook reader. This e-reader, with expandable storage space, could store up to 100,000 pages of content, including Graphics and Images. [79] The cybook is sold and manufactured first from Cyleg (1998Â ç ôã °2003) and later by Bookeen. 1999 The NIST releases the open eBook format based on XML to the public domain; Most future e-book formats derive from Open eBook. [80] Publisher Simon & Schuster creates a new imprint called ibex and becomes the first commercial publisher to simultaneously publish some of its securities in e-book and print format. Oxford University Press offers a selection of his books as e-book via Netlibrary. Baen Books publisher opens the Baen Free Library to make Baen titles available as free electronic books. [81] Kim Blagg, through him company Books Onscreen, start selling multimedia enhanced electronic books on CDs through retailers including Amazon, Barnes & Noble and Borders Books. [82] 200s Joseph 2000 Jacobson, Barrett O. Comiskey and Jonathan D. Albert were granted American patents related to the visualization of electronic books, these patents are subsequently used in the screens for most of the readers e-readers. [83] Stephen King releases its novel Riding the exclusive bullet online and has become the first mass market e-book, although Microsoft readers were together to sell e-books that can be purchased an downloaded. [84] Microsoft releases Microsoft Reader with Cleartype for greater readability on PCs and portable devices. [85] Microsoft and Amazon work together to sell e-books that can be purchased an downloaded to PC and PDA. A digitized version of the Gutenberg Bible is available at the British Library. [86] 2001 Adobe releases Adobe Adobe Acrobat Reader 5.0 which allows users to emphasize, take notes and bookmarks. 2002 Palm, Inc and Overdrive, Inc provide Palm Reader's books available to all over the world, offering more than 5,000 e-books in different languages; these could be read Palm PDA or using a computer application.[87] Random House and HarperCollins start selling digital versions of their titles in English.[necessary quote] 2004 Sony Librie, the first e-reader using a display E Ink is released; It has a The screen. [88] Google announces the plans to digitize companies from different larger bookstores, [89] as part of what later would be called the Google Books project. 2005 Amazon Buy Mobifocke, the Creator and File Filer E-book and E-Reader Software. [90] Google has been quoted for copyright infringement by guild authors for scanning books again in copyright. [91] 2006 Sony Reader PRS-500, with a screen and ink and two versions, is released. [92] Libredigital Lancia BookBrowse as an online reader for the contents of the publisher. [Quote required] 2007 Size comparison of the Kindle 2 with the largest Kindle DX The International Digital Publishing Forum releases EPUB to replace Open eBook. [93] In November, Amazon.com releases the Kindle e-Reader with a six-inch screen and ink in the United States and sells out in 5.5 hours. [94] At the same time, the Kindle Store opens, with initially more than 88,000 e-books available. [94] Bookeen launches Cybook Gen3 in Europe; [95] 2008 Adobe and Sony agree to share their technologies (Adobe Reader and DRM) between them. [Requested Quote] Sony sells the Sony Reader PRS-505 in the United Kingdom and France. 2009 Bookeen releases the opus cybook in the United States and Europe. Sony releases the Pocket Edition Reader and Reader Touch Edition. Amazon releases the Kindle DX that has a nine.7-inch screen in the United States. Barnes and Noble releases Nook's e-reader in the United States. Amazon releases the Kindle for the PC application at the end of 2009, making the Kindle Store bookcase outside the Kindle hardware available for the first time. [96] 2010s 2010 January Â ç â € ¢ Amazon releases the Kindle DX International Edition worldwide. [97] April and Â ç â € ¢ Apple releases the iPad with an e-book app called iBooks. [98] May Â ç â € ¢ Kobo Inc. releases its Kobo Ereader to be sold Indigo/Chapters in Canada and Borders in the United States. July ãã Amazon reports that its e-book sales are in greater number of sales than books for the first time ever in the second quarter of 2010.[51] August PocketBook expands its lineup with an Android electronic reader.[99] August Amazon releases the third generation Kindle, available in Wi-Fi and 3G Wi-Fi versions. October Bookeen Reveals the Orizon Cybook at CES.[100]October2010Kobo Inc. releases a Kobo eReader update, which includes Wi-Fi capability. November The Sentimentalists win the prestigious National Giller Award in Canada; due to the small scale of the novel's publisher, the book is not widely available in print, so the e-book edition becomes the top selling title on Kobo devices for 2010.[101] November Barnes & N Noble releases the color of Nook, a color LCD tablet. December Â¢Aã Google launches Google eBooks offering over three million titles, making it the world's largest e-book store to date.[102] 2011 May Â¢Aã Amazon.com announces that its e-book sales in the U.S. now exceed all of its print book sales.[103] June _ÕzÄ Barnes &Noble Releases Nook Touch and Nook Tablet[104] August Bookeen launches its own e-book store, BookeenStore.com, and begins selling digital versions of titles in French.[105] September Nature Publishing Releases First Version of Principles of Biology, a manual book only.[106] June/November–Ã As the e-reader market grows in Spain, companies such as TeleP£Â3 nica, Fnac, and Casa del Libro are launching their e-readers under the Spanish brand "bq readers." November€Ã Amazon launches the Kindle Fire and Kindle Touch, both devices designed for e-reading. 2012 E-book sales in the U.S. surpass hardcover garner over three billion revenue.[107] January ÃÃ Apple releases iBooks Author, software for creating iPad e-books to be published directly in its library i Books or to share as files January ç Apple opens a text section in its iBooks library.[109] February ÃÃ Nature Publishing Announces the World Release of biology, after the success of the pilot version a few months before. [106] February Â «Library.Nuâ» (previously called eBooksclub.org and Gigapedia.com, a popular link site to download e-book) is accused of copyright infringement and closed by court order. [110] March Â «Random House publishing houses, HolzbrinkÂ» and Arbor put a bookstore e-book called Sbooke. March Â «The US Department of Justice prepares an anti-trust case against Apple, Simon & Schuster, Hachette Book Group, Penguin Group, Macmillan and HarperCollins, accusing collusion to increase the price of books sold on Amazon. [112] [113] March Â «PocketBook releases the Touch PocketBook Touch, an ink Pearl E-Rea Tablet PC and Computer Bild magazine.[114] [115] June Khozik releases the cloud-based e-book self-publishing SaaS platform [116] on the PubSoft digital publishing engine. September Â «Amazon releases the Kindle Paperwhite, its first e-reader with built-in front LED lights. April 2013 Â «Kobo launches the Kobo Aura HD with a 6.8-inch screen, which is larger than the current models produced by its US competitors. [117] May Mofibo launches the first unlimited e-book subscription service in Scandinavia. [118] June Â «The association of American publishers' announces that the e-books now represent about 20% of book sales. Barnes & Noble estimates it to hold a 27% share of the US e-book market. [119] June Â «Barnes & Noble announces its intention to cease the production of nook tablets, but to continue producing e-readers in black and white as the Nook Simple Touch. [119] June Â Â «Apple's manager Keith Moerer testifies to the process of setting the prices of the e-book that the iBookstore held about 20% of the market share of the e-book in the United States in its months following the launch Â «.»Amazon responds that Publishers Weekly reports about twice as many of many of the previous made by third parties. Moerrer also testified that iBookstore iBookstore Amazon About another 20% adding Random House for the launch of iBookstore.

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