CONTENTS

Introduction

Development of a science as a whole and a linguistic science, in particular is connected not only to the decision of actuality scientific problems, but also with features internal and foreign policy of the state, the maintenance of the state educational standards which are to the generators of progress providing social economic society. It forms the society capable quickly to adapt in the modern world.

It is now clearly seen in the economic socio-political and cultural life of the Republic of Uzbekistan today, when we are celebrating the 21th anniversary of the National Independence of our Fatherland, Uzbekistan. Conditions of reforming of all education system the question of the world assistance to improvement of quality of scientific-theoretical aspect of educational process is especially actually put. President I.A.Karimov has declared in the programme speech "Harmonic development of generation a basis progress of Uzbekistan[1]": "... all of us realize that: achievement of the great purposes put today before us, noble aspiration necessary for updating a society". The effect and destiny of our reforms carried out in the name of progress and the future, results of our intentions are connected with highly skilled, conscious staff, the experts who are meeting the requirements of time The Qualification Paper under review is dedicated to the study of the function ' their structural, semantic and functional properties in English used in the contexts (on the material of) which presents an interest both for theoretical investigation and for practical usage. We have basis to approve that many linguists have brought the invaluable contribution: studying various properties of the function words that has created necessary theoretical preconditions for des conjunctions and their types.

The Actuality present a certain interest both for the theoretical investigation for the is explained on one hand by the profound interest to the use of the multimedia

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[1] I.A.Karimov, " Independent Uzbekistan" мехнат 2009. 56. p

information resources, and on the other hand by the absence of widely approved analysis of the positive and negative effects of using E-text books in teaching English as a foreign language.

The subject matter of our qualification paper is to make the electronic manual on the topic "United Nations Organization".

The Aim of the qualification paper is to define the specific features of the e-text books used to introduce linguistic data.

It is our task to prepare learned professionally competent, energetic specialists and real patriots.

In this plan the National programs on training personal was warred out. It is directed to the formation of the new generation of specialists with the high common and professional culture, creative and social activity with the ability to orientate in the social and political life independently, capable to raise and solve the problems to the perspective.

The novelty of the work is that the electronic manual on the topic "United Nations Organization" which have not been researched yet; moreover studying the compiling E-books. We have analyzed the electronic manual on the topic "United Nations Organization" for the first time.

The Qualification paper consists of Introduction, Main part, Conclusion and Bibliography.

Introduction gives prove to the choice of the theme of the research, determines the aim, the tasks of the ward, points out language material, the methods of the ward, points out language material, the methods of the ward, practical and theoretical importance of the ward. It also indicates the perspective further investigations in this sphere. The main part includes III Chapters which are followed by several paragraphs:

The aim of a given Qualification paper puts forward the following **tasks**:

- to analyze the literature on the most actual problems of compiling e-books

-to analyze the e-books compiled on different subjects earlier in our country and abroad.

-to analyze the problem of the e-books related to teaching English.

-to analyze the structure of the e-books.

The methods of investigation used in this qualification Paper are as follows: structural, semantic, stylistic, structural and translational.

The Practical Value of the research is that the material and the results of the given qualification paper can serve as the material for theoretical courses of lexicology, translation, comparative typology as well can be used for practical classes in analytical reading, practical grammar, home- reading, current events and oral speech practice taught with the help of e-books

Theoretical Value of this paper is that it can be used as a theoretical material for compiling e-books on different other linguistic and non linguistic disciplines.

The methods of investigation used in this research are as following: complex approach to the study of the structural, semantic features of simple sentences including their subtypes and subgroups structural, distributional way of analysis of the English language units.

Methodological bases of the research is Decrees of the President of Republic Uzbekistan about development of languages, educations and sciences, the national program on a professional training, and also basic researches in the field of the theory of linguistics in particular theoretical grammar, translation theory and typology.

The structure of the paper- This Qualification Paper consists of Introduction, Two Chapters, Conclusion and Bibliography.

1.1 .An electronic books a book-length publication in digital form

An e-book is an electronic copy of a book. You can start reading an ebook as soon as you've paid for it, so there is no waiting for delivery. Ebooks also offer the convenience of size and portability; you can store your entire library on a laptop or other device.

In order to read an ebook, you need to download a small piece of free software known as an ebook reader. Ebooks come in different formats and each format has its own reader software. The format you select will depend upon your operating system (Windows, Mac, etc) and whether you would like to read on a hand held device or on your computer.

Ebooks have security settings which may prevent or limit printing and copying, as well as specifying how many different devices you can download the ebook to. You can view the security settings for each title by clicking the "Buy ebook" link on the ebook Details page.

An **electronic book** (variously, **e-book**, **ebook**, **digital book**) is a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, and produced on, published through, and readable on computers or other electronic devices. Sometimes the equivalent of a conventional printed book, e-books can also be born digital. The *Oxford Dictionary of English* defines the e-book as "an electronic version of a printed book," but e-books can and do exist without any printed equivalent. E-books are usually read on dedicated e-book readers. Personal computers and some mobile phones can also be used to read e-book.

Simply put, an eBook is a special computer file, which contains the text of a printed book. The file may be read on a personal computer (PC), a personal digital assistant (PDA), or an electronic device designed specifically for reading eBooks

(eBook reader). eBook readers have many features that are simply not available with standard printed text.

- It is economically feasible to publish low demand titles
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- Books never go out of print
- Authors have the ability to self publish and distribute their own books inexpensively
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- eBooks cost less than traditional books
- Look up words with dictionary software (included with most eBook readers)[2]
- Search for specific text - find that quote in seconds
- Annotate or highlight text
- Teachers may prepare customized e-Textbooks for their students
- Read in the dark or low light conditions
- Carry several books in one small package
- Subscribe to magazines, newspapers, and other periodical content
- Choose different fonts (text) sizes in which to read
- Copyright protected through software (prevent unauthorized duplication of eBook content)
- eBooks may be customized to suit an individual's specific interests and tastes
- Save eBooks on the Internet or Personal Computer (create your own virtual library)
- Enjoy content which includes audio and full motion video
- Create links between multiple eBooks
- Lawyers and doctors may carry volumes of material in a small package

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[2] "At the Tipping Point: Four voices probe the top ebook issues for librarians." *Library Journal*, August 2010

- The visually impaired may switch to audio mode and have en eBook read to them.
- Reduce environmental waste (save trees, and reduce pollution from delivery trucks)
- Reference material in eBook format may be easily updated
- Libraries may "Loan" eBooks by setting a time period in which an eBook may be read
- No expense for overstocking or missed sales from out of stock books

Before eBooks can create literary nirvana and truly benefit the general public, five things must continue to develop and improve; (1) Content creation and publication; (2) eBook software; (3) eBook reader hardware; (4) eBook standards formation; and (5) eBook education, distribution and promotion.

The inventor and the title of the first e-book is not widely agreed upon. Some notable candidates are listed here.

The first e-book may be the Index Thomisticus, a heavily-annotated electronic index to the works of Thomas Aquinas, prepared by Roberto Busa beginning in the late 1940s. However, this is sometimes omitted, perhaps because the digitized text was (at least initially) a means to developing an index and concordance, rather than as a published edition in its own rights.

Alternatively, electronic books are considered by some to have started in the early 1960s, with the NLS project headed by Doug Engelbart at Stanford Research Institute (SRI), and the Hypertext Editing System and FRESS projects headed by Andries van Dam at Brown University.The former ran on specialized hardware, while the latter ran on IBM mainframes. FRESS documents were structure-oriented rather than line-oriented, and 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",and it was established enough to use in an article title by 1985.

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 faculty made extensive use of FRESS; for example the philosopher Roderick Chisholm used it to produce several of his books. For example, 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...". Brown's leadership in electronic book systems continued for many years, including navy-funded projects for electronic repair manuals; a large-scale distributed hypermedia system known as InterMedia; a spinoff company Electronic Book Technologies that built DynaText, the first SGML-based book-reader system; and the Scholarly Technology Group's extensive work on the still-prevalent Open eBook standard.

Despite the extensive earlier history, it is commonly reported that the inventor of the e-book is Michael S. Hart. In 1971, Hart was given extensive computer time by the operators of the Xerox Sigma V mainframe at the University of Illinois. Seeking a worthy use of this resource, he created his first electronic document by typing the United States Declaration of Independence into a computer (this of course would not fulfill the "book length" criterion some require). *Project Gutenberg* was launched afterwards to create electronic copies of more books.

One 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.

In 1992, Sony launched the Data Discman, an electronic book reader that could read e-books that were stored on CDs. One of the electronic publications that could be played on the Data Discman was called *The Library of the Future*.

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 subject matter of these e-books included technical manuals for hardware, manufacturing techniques and other subjects. In the 1990s, the general availability of the Internet made transferring electronic files much easier, including e-books.

Numerous e-book formats emerged and proliferated, some supported by major software companies such as Adobe with its PDF format, and others supported by independent and open-source programmers. Multiple readers followed multiple formats, most of them specializing in only one format, and thereby fragmenting the e-book market even more. Due to exclusiveness and limited readerships of e-books, the fractured market of independent publishers and specialty authors lacked consensus regarding a standard for packaging and selling e-books.

However, in the late 1990s a consortium was formed to develop the Open eBook format as a way for authors and publishers to provide a single source document that could be handled by many book-reading software and hardware platforms. Open eBook 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 ebook, identify a table of contents, cover art, and so on. Google Books has converted many public-domain works to this open format.

In 2010 e-books continued to gain in their own underground markets. Many e-book publishers began distributing books that were in the public domain. 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 over the web, and sites devoted to e-books began disseminating information about e-books to the public.

U.S. Libraries began providing free e-books to the public in 1998 through their web sites and associated services, although the 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 lending model that worked much more successfully for public libraries. The number of library e-book distributors and lending models continued to increase over the next few years. In 2010, a Public Library Funding and Technology Access Study found that 66% of public libraries in the U.S. were offering e-books, and a large movement in the library industry began seriously examining the issues related to lending e-books, acknowledging a tipping point of broad e-book usage. However, some publishers and authors have not endorsed the concept of electronic publishing, citing issues with demand, piracy and proprietary devices.Demand-driven acquisition (DDA) has been around for a few years in public libraries, which allows vendors to streamline the acquisition process by offering to match a library's selection profile to the vendor's e-book titles. The library's catalog is then populated with records for all the e-books that match the profile.[1] The decision to purchase the title is left to the patrons, although the library can set purchasing conditions such as a maximum price and purchasing caps so that the dedicated funds are spent according to the library's budget.

There have been several generations of dedicated hardware e-book readers. The Rocket eBook and several others were introduced around 1998, but did not gain widespread acceptance.

As of 2009, new marketing models for e-books were being developed and a new generation of reading hardware was produced. E-books (as opposed to ebook readers) have yet to achieve global distribution. In the United States, as of September

2009, the Amazon Kindle model and Sony's PRS-500 were the dominant e-reading devices. By March 2010, some reported that the Barnes & Noble Nook may be selling more units than the Kindle in the US.

On January 27, 2010 Apple Inc. launched a multi-function device called the iPad and announced agreements with five of the six largest publishers that would allow Apple to distribute e-books. The iPad includes a built-in app for e-books called iBooks and the iBooks Store.[3]

In July 2010, online bookseller Amazon.com reported sales of ebooks for its proprietary Kindle outnumbered sales of hardcover books for the first time ever during the second quarter of 2010, saying it sold 140 e-books for every 100 hardcover books, including hardcovers for which there was no digital edition. By January 2011, ebook sales at Amazon had surpassed its paperback sales. In the overall U.S. 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. In Canada, *The Sentimentalists* won the prestigious national Giller Prize.

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[3] Becker, B. W. The e-Book Apocalypse: A Survivor's Guide. Behavioral & Social Sciences Librarian v. 30 no. 3 (July 2011) p. 181-4

1.2. Timeline of the E-books

1946

- Roberto Busa begins planning the Index Thomisticus

1963

- Doug Engelbart starts the NLS (and later Augment) projects

1965

- Andries van Dam starts the HES (and later FRESS) projects, with assistance from Ted Nelson, and other faculty at Brown develop and use electronic textbooks for poetry and biology.

1971

- Michael S. Hart types the US Declaration of Independence into a computer. He launches *Project Gutenberg* to create electronic copies of more books.

1985–1992

- Robert Stein starts Voyager Company Expanded Books and books on CD-ROM.

1990

- Eastgate Systems publishes the first hypertext fiction, *Afternoon, a story*, by Michael Joyce, available on floppy disk.
- Electronic Book Technologies releases DynaText, the first SGML-based system for delivering large-scale books such as aircraft technical manuals. Later tested on a US aircraft carrier as replacement for paper manuals, allowing the ship to rest 6" higher in the water.

1992

- Sony launches the Data Discman electronic book reader.
- Charles Stack's Book Stacks Unlimited begins selling new physical books online.

1992–1993

- F. Crugnola and I. Rigamonti design and create the first e-book reader, called Incipit, as a thesis project at the Politecnico di Milano.

1993

- Digital Book, Inc. offers digital books on floppy disk in Digital Book Format (DBF).
- Hugo Award for Best Novel nominee texts published on CD-ROM by Brad Templeton.
- Bibliobytes, a project of free digital books online in Internet.

1994

- C & M Online is founded in Raleigh, North Carolina and publishes e-books through its imprint, Boson Books. Authors include Fred Chappell, Kelly Cherry, Leon Katz, Richard Popkin, and Robert Rodman.[4]

1995

- Amazon starts to sell physical books on the Internet.

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[4]"The Simple Touch Reader". *LJ Interactive 24th May 2011*.

- Online poet [Alexis Kirke](#) discusses the need for wireless internet [electronic paper](#) readers in his article "The Emuse".

1996

- Project Gutenberg reaches 1,000 titles. The target is 1,000,000.

1998

- Kim Blagg obtained the first ISBN issued to an ebook and began marketing multimedia-enhanced ebooks on CDs through retailers including amazon.com, bn.com and borders.com. Shortly thereafter through her company "Books OnScreen" she introduced the ebooks at the Book Expo America in Chicago, IL to an impressed, but unconvinced bookseller audience.
- First ebook readers: [Rocket ebook](#) and [SoftBook](#).
- [Cybook / Cybook Gen1](#) Sold and manufactured at first by [Cytale](#) (1998–2003) then by [Bookeen](#).
- Websites selling ebooks in English, like *eReader.com* and *eReads.com*.

1999

- Baen Books opens up the [Baen Free Library](#).
- Webscriptions (since renamed to [Baen Ebooks](#)) starts selling Baen titles as unencrypted eBooks.

2000

- [Microsoft Reader](#) with ClearType technology.
- Stephen King offers his book "[Riding the Bullet](#)" in digital file; it can only be read on a computer.
- [Digital Book Index](#) begins operation. DBI and the [Online Books Page](#) both organize electronic books from disparate sites into single, searchable indexes, creating large virtual libraries of ebooks.

2001

- Todoebook.com, the first website selling ebooks in Spanish.

2002

- Random House and HarperCollins start to sell digital versions of their titles in English.

2004

- Sony Librie, first ebook using e-ink.
- Google announces plans to digitize the holdings of several major libraries, as part of what would later be called the Google Books Library Project.

2005

- Amazon buys Mobipocket.
- Google is sued for copyright infringement by the Authors Guild for scanning books still in copyright.

2006

- Sony Reader with e-ink.
- LibreDigital launched BookBrowse as an online reader for publisher content.
- BooksOnBoard, one of the largest independent ebookstores, opens and sells ebooks and audiobooks in six different formats.

2007

- Amazon launches Kindle in US.
- Bookeen launched Cybook Gen3 in Europe.

2008

- Adobe and Sony agreed to share their technologies (Reader and DRM).

- Sony sells the Sony Reader PRS-505 in UK and France.

- BooksOnBoard is first to sell ebooks for iPhones.

2009

- Bookeen releases the Cybook Opus in the US and in Europe.

- Sony releases the Reader Pocket Edition and Reader Touch Edition.

- Amazon releases the Kindle 2.

- Amazon releases the Kindle DX in the US.

- Barnes & Noble releases the Nook in the US.

2010

- Amazon releases the Kindle DX International Edition worldwide.

- Bookeen reveals the Cybook Orizon at CES.

- TurboSquid Magazine announces first magazine publication using Apple's iTunes LP format, however, this project was cancelled before it reached the market.

- Apple releases the iPad with an e-book app called iBooks. Between its release in April 2010, to October, Apple had sold 7 million iPads.

- Kobo Inc. releases its Kobo eReader to be sold at Indigo/Chapters in Canada and Borders in the United States.

- Amazon.com reported that its e-book sales outnumbered sales of hardcover books for the first time ever during the second quarter of 2010.

- Amazon releases the third generation kindle, available in 3G+Wi-Fi and Wi-Fi versions.

- BeBook releases the BeBook Neo, first e-reader in Europe with Wi-FI.

- Kobo Inc. releases an updated Kobo eReader which now includes Wi-Fi.

- Barnes & Noble releases the new NOOKcolor.

- Sony releases its second generation Daily Edition PRS-950.

- PocketBook expands its successful line of e-readers in the ever-growing market.

- Google launches Google eBooks

2011

- Barnes & Noble releases the new Nook – The Simple Touch Reader

- Amazon.com announces in May that its e-book sales now exceed all of its printed book sales.

- Bookeen launches its own e-books store : BookeenStore.com and starts to sell digital versions of titles in French.

- Nature Publishing publishes *Principles of Biology*, a customizable, modular textbook, with no corresponding paper edition.

- The e-reader market grows up in Spain and companies like Telefonica, Fnac and Casa del Libro (the most important Spanish bookshop) launches their e-readers with the Spanish brand bq readers.

- Amazon launches the Kindle Fire.

2012

- 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.

- Apple opens a textbook section in its iBooks bookstore.

- The publishing companies Random House, Holtzbrinck and arvato get an e-book library called Skoobe on the market.

- 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. [5]

1.3. Advantages and disadvantages of the E-books

[5] [Personal Dynamic Media](#) – By [Alan Kay](#) and [Adele Goldberg](#)

Over 2 million free e-books were available between July 4th and August 4th in 2009. Mobile availability of e-books may be provided for users with a mobile data connection, so that these e-books need not be stored on the device. An e-book can be offered indefinitely, without ever going "out of print". In the space that a comparably sized print book takes up, an e-reader can potentially contain thousands of e-books, limited only by its memory capacity. If space is at a premium, such as in a backpack or at home, it can be an advantage that an e-book collection takes up little room and weight.

E-book websites can include the ability to translate books into many different languages, making the works available to speakers of languages not covered by printed translations. Depending on the device, an e-book may be readable in low light or even total darkness. Many newer readers have the ability to display motion, enlarge or change fonts, use Text-to-speech software to read the text aloud for visually impaired, partially sighted, elderly or dyslectic people or just for convenience, search for key terms, find definitions, or allow highlighting bookmarking and annotation. Devices that utilize E Ink can imitate the look and ease of readability of a printed work while consuming very little power, allowing continuous reading for weeks at time.

While an e-book reader costs much more than one book, the electronic texts are at times cheaper. Moreover, a great share of e-books are available online for free, minus the minimal costs of the electronics required. For example, all fiction from before the year 1900 is in the public domain. Also, libraries lend more current e-book titles for limited times, free samples are available of many publications, and there are other lending models being piloted as well. E-books can be printed for less than the price of traditional new books using new on-demand book printers.

An e-book can be purchased/borrowed, downloaded, and used immediately, whereas when one buys or borrows a book, one must go to a bookshop, a home

library, or public library during limited hours, or wait for a delivery. The production of e-books does not consume [paper](#) and [ink](#). The necessary computer or e-reader uses less materials. Printed books use 3 times more raw materials and 78 times more water to produce. Depending on possible [digital rights management](#), e-books can be backed up to recover them in the case of loss or damage and it may be possible to recover a new copy without cost from the distributor. Compared to printed publishing, it is cheaper and easier for authors to self-publish e-books. Also, the dispersal of a free e-book copy can stimulate the sales of the printed version.

Ebook formats and file types continue to develop and change through time through advances and developments in technology or the introduction of new proprietary formats. While printed books remain readable for many years, e-books may need to be copied or converted to a new carrier or file type over time. Because of proprietary formats or lack of file support, formatted e-books may be unusable on certain readers. PDF and epub are growing standards, but are not universal.

Paper books can be bought and wrapped for a present and a library of books can provide visual appeal, while the digital nature of e-books makes them non-visible and intangible. E-books cannot provide the physical feel of the cover, paper, and binding of the original printed work. An author who publishes a book often puts more into the work than simply the words on the pages. E-books may cause people "to do the grazing and quick reading that screens enable, rather than be by themselves with the author's ideas". They may use the e-books simply for reference purposes rather than reading for pleasure and leisure. Books with large pictures (such as children's books) or diagrams are more inconvenient for viewing and reading.

A book will never turn off, can last for several decades or longer and would be unusable only if significantly damaged. The shelf life of a printed book exceeds that of an e-book reader, as over time the reader's battery will drain and require recharging. Due to faults in hardware or software, e-book readers may malfunction

and data loss can occur. As with any piece of technology, the reader must be protected from the elements (such as extreme cold, heat, water, etc.), while print books are not susceptible to damage from electromagnetic pulses, surges, impacts, or temperatures typically found in automobiles on a hot day.

The cost of an e-book reader far exceeds that of a single book, and e-books often cost the same as their print versions. Due to the high cost of the initial investment in some form of e-reader, e-books are cost prohibitive to much of the world's population. Furthermore, there is no used e-book market, so consumers will neither be able to recoup some of their costs by selling an unwanted title they have finished, nor will they be able to buy used copies at significant discounts, as they can now easily do with printed books. Because of the high-tech appeal of the e-reader, they are a greater target for theft than an individual print book. Along with the theft of the physical device, any e-books it contains also become stolen. E-books purchased from vendors like Amazon or Barnes & Noble.com are stored "in the cloud" on servers and "digital lockers" and have the benefit of being easily retrieved if an e-reading device is lost. Not all e-booksellers are cloud based; if an e-book is stolen, accidentally lost, or deleted, in the absence of a backup it may have to be repurchased.

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The USA's Federal Aviation Administration requires the prohibition of e-book reader use on commercial airliners during takeoff and landing.

Anti-circumvention techniques may be used to restrict what the user may do with an e-book. For instance, it may not be possible to transfer ownership of an e-book to another person, though such a transaction is common with physical books. Some devices can phone home to track readers and reading habits, restrict printing, or arbitrarily modify reading material. This includes restricting the copying and distribution of works in the public domain through the use of "click-wrap" licensing,

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[6] *Michael S. Hart*, Project Gutenberg

effectively limiting the rights of the public to distribute, sell or use texts in the public domain freely.

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 copying of the e-book. However in many cases it is also possible that digital rights management will result in the complete denial of access by the purchaser to the e-book. With some formats of DRM, the e-book is tied to a specific computer or device. In these cases the DRM will usually let the purchaser move the book a limited number of times after which they cannot use it on any additional devices. If the purchaser upgrades or replaces their devices eventually they may lose access to their purchase. Some forms of digital rights management depend on the existence of online services to authenticate the purchasers. When the company that provides the service goes out of business or decides to stop providing the service, the purchaser will no longer be able to access the e-book.

As with digital rights management in other media, e-books are more like rental or leasing than purchase. The restricted book comes with a number of restrictions, and eventually access to the purchase can be removed by a number of different parties involved. These include the publisher of the book, the provider of the DRM scheme, and the publisher of the reader software.

The e-books sold by most major publishers and electronic retailers, including notably Amazon.com and Apple Inc., are DRM-protected and tied to the publisher's e-reader 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.

Some e-books are produced simultaneously with the production of a printed format, as described in electronic publishing, though in many instances they may not be put on sale until later. Often, e-books are produced from pre-existing hard-copy books, generally by document scanning, sometimes with the use of robotic book scanners, having the technology to quickly scan books without damaging the original print edition. Scanning a book produces a set of image files, which may additionally be converted into text format by an OCR program. Occasionally, as in some e-text projects, a book may be produced by re-entering the text from a keyboard.

As a newer development, sometimes only the electronic version of a book is produced by the publisher. It is even possible to release an e-book chapter by chapter as each chapter is written. This is useful in fields such as information technology where topics can change quickly in the months that it takes to write a typical book (See: Realtime Publishers). 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.

As of 2010, there is no industry-wide e-book bestseller list, but various e-book vendors compile bestseller lists, such as those by Amazon Kindle Bestsellers and Fictionwise.

1.4. E-books Makes Publishing More Accessible

Content refers to the original creative work we are all interested in reading. Whether it is in printed or electronic format compelling content is what drives us to purchase reading material. Remarkably the fashion in which written material is packaged has not changed much in hundreds of years. In fact, it can be argued that the quality of both the physical characteristics and content of books has declined over the last generation. Mass market paperbacks have taken the place of leather bound editions, and commercial fiction gets prime real estate in book stores, while the literary fiction collects dust in the rear.

The printing, storage, distribution and marketing of a book makes publishing a very risky business. Understandably, publishers will publish what they believe will sell in large enough volumes to turn a profit. Simply publishing what one believes

will be profitable is usually inconsistent with publishing a wide range of quality literature that appeals to a diverse readership. eBooks promise to reduce the financial risk of publishing.

eBooks have the potential to allow the market place to operate in a more rational fashion. In the purest form; an author writes a book which the reader then reads. In today's marketplace many other factors are inserted into the process before a book ever reaches the reader. In fact, more often than not, the book is killed before it can reach the reader's hands.

Even after the traditional book survives the arduous publication process, its life may be limited for a host of reasons. Some of those reasons include decisions that limit; how many copies should be printed; how will the book be distributed; and how long will store keep the book in stock.

Today an author must also be a showman, with the ability, time and desire to tirelessly self promote. Authors need to do this in order to generate enough interest in their book to keep it on store shelves. Imagine requiring a professional basketball to learn brain surgery in order to play on the team. Occasionally we′ll find someone with both skills but it is much easier to find someone with one. Similarly, the skills required to write a great novel are unrelated to the skills required to promote that same novel. In today's environment a writer, especially a relative unknown, is at a serious disadvantage if they don′t have the energy, temperament, time and charisma to sell their book.

With eBooks the cost of book publishing is greatly reduced. One simply has to take the text of a book and convert it into a format useable by an eBook reader. The cost of storage and distribution is negligible. An eBook is simply data stored on a computer.

The only risk associated with authoring an eBook is the time invested in writing it. Today most authors write their books on computers. A eBook can be generated from the original document on the computer in a few minutes. The resulting file may be uploaded to an eBook retailer for immediate availability on-line. The publication decision is left entirely up to the author.

The risk to the reader is less for two major reasons; (1) eBook versions of a book cost less than their paper based counterpart and (2) Typically readers are allowed to download, for free, a chapter or more of the book to read at their leisure. Unlike the trailer for a movie, this is an actual sample of the book, not just the highlights. The reader gets a chance to read the author's material and make a determination of whether or not it will satisfy their need. This is happening today; on-line book sellers provide excerpts (essentially eBook excerpts) for their on-line customers.

Of course one might argue that the current publishing process helps screen out bad books by preventing them from reaching the marketplace. The publishing industry is currently rife with stories of excellent books that can′t get published and poor ones that do. Publication of eBooks moves the publication decision from the publisher to the author. As a result, the reader is allowed to read, not what the publisher decides to publish, but what the author decides to write.

One might also argue that the public would *prefer* for the publishing industry to filter out the "bad" books and make the final determination of what gets published " particularly in an eBook environment where virtually anyone can publish and the number of titles available has increased dramatically. Again, the individual reader, if given the opportunity and complete access to information, is much better at determining what will best satisfy their needs. A perfect example of this is the World Wide Web: Today there are perhaps 3,000,000 web sites. Obviously no one has time

to visit them all. But good news travels fast online. We learn pretty quickly where to find the good web sites.[7]

1.5. Conclusion

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[7] Libraries Connect Communities: Public Library Funding & Technology Access Study 2009–2010. ala.org

Electronic devices dedicated to solely reading books do not maximize the use of technology. PDA's like 3Com's Palm Pilot are popular because they are miniature computers capable of a vide variety of things including; managing contracts, playing chess, storing photos of the family, or allowing you to read a great eBook " all in a package that is 4.5" X 3" and less than " an inch thick.

There are already electronic devices that serve as PDA's and cell phones. There are cell phones that can access the Internet. Why carry a cell phone, pager, PDA, laptop computer, and an eBook, when it is technically possible to carry everything in the same device?

We are witnessing the beginning of a point where the function of a device is hardware independent. Meaning as long as a device has certain physical characteristics, you may program it to do anything. A PalmPilot which has an infrared transmitter may be programmed as a television remote control or a "Gameboy" type device for playing games. A cell phone can be programmed to keep track of contact information, A computer may be programmed to be a entertainment center complete with television, graphic equalizer, and database of CD titles. Electronic Devices dedicated to a single function are becoming a thing of the past.

Even devices as common as household appliances will do things unimaginable today. Image the refrigerator of the very near future being connected to the Internet. The door may be a touch screen which allows you to look-up a recipe for Hopping John, check the kitchen for the required ingredients, and then place an order for the ingredients you are don't have. Of course the "system" looks for the grocer with the least expense products and withdraws the appropriate funds form your bank account. Before any of this can happen, these devices need to know how to work together.

In 1993 more books were sold in the United States than in any year before, $18 billion worth. It is not likely eBooks will dethrone books, as the primary reading platform, in the next few years. However, in our life time eBooks will be come so popular, that they will be referred to, simply, as books.

Paper books can be bought and wrapped for a present and a library of books can provide visual appeal, while the digital nature of e-books makes them non-visible and intangible. E-books cannot provide the physical feel of the cover, paper, and binding of the original printed work. An author who publishes a book often puts more into the work than simply the words on the pages. E-books may cause people "to do the grazing and quick reading that screens enable, rather than be by themselves with the author's ideas". They may use the e-books simply for reference purposes rather than reading for pleasure and leisure. Books with large pictures (such as children's books) or diagrams are more inconvenient for viewing and reading.

A book will never turn off, can last for several decades or longer and would be unusable only if significantly damaged. The shelf life of a printed book exceeds that of an e-book reader, as over time the reader's battery will drain and require recharging. Due to faults in hardware or software, e-book readers may malfunction and data loss can occur. As with any piece of technology, the reader must be protected from the elements (such as extreme cold, heat, water, etc.), while print books are not susceptible to damage from electromagnetic pulses, surges, impacts, or temperatures typically found in automobiles on a hot day.[8]

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