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Introduction

The president of the republic of Uzbekistan Islam Abduganievich Karimov speaking about the future of Uzbekistan underlines that “Harmonious generation is the future guarantee of prosperity”.

It is our task, to prepare and teach professionally competent and energetic personnel, real patriots to see them in the world depository of science and culture. In this plan the notional program about training personnel was worked out on the formation of new generation of specialist. “With the high common and professionally 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 perspective¹”.

Here the notable place is assigned to the general applied linguistics which carries responsibility for such socially and scientifically important sphere of knowledge as theory of grammar, methods of language training, translation theory and so on.

The subject matter of our qualification paper is to make the electronic manual on the topic “Globalization”.

The aim of the qualification paper is to make the electronic manual on the topic “Globalization”. Besides that to learn the selecting eBooks.

In accordance with the presented aim the following **tasks** are put forward in the scientific work:

- To study basis of compiling E-books;
- To study the history of e-books;
- To study advantages and disadvantages of e-books.

The novelty of the work is that the electronic manual on the topic “Globalization” which have not been researched yet; moreover studying the

¹ Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi: Toshkent 1997, 35 bet

compiling E-books. We have analyzed the electronic manual on the topic “Globalization” for the first time.

The actuality of the work is to ease and solve the quotes related to the problem of eBooks in English Grammar by giving comparative definitions analytically. And to show out the principles of compiling ebooks.

The theoretical significance of the work is that the results of the scientific work can be used in the course of lectures and seminars in English Grammar and also can be useful for those who study in the sphere of linguistics.

The practical significance of the qualification paper is that the results of the research can be useful in practical lessons like grammar, interpretation of the text and etc.

As the **research material** we have used the book “Touch the future” for graduate students. Besides that, we studied up to date American, British and other foreign eBooks on international websites related to the scientific work.

Structurally our qualification paper consists of the following: Introduction, two chapters and their paragraphs, conclusion followed by the list of used literature during the research and the presentation material for the E-manual on the topic “Globalization”.

Chapter I Theoretical basis of compiling E-books using the material on “Touch the future”

1.1. The history of creation e-book

An eBook is an electronic version of a traditional print book that can be read by using a personal computer or by using an eBook reader². The first attempt to create a worldwide library of e-books was called Project Gutenberg and it's still running today. Long before the World Wide Web came along, a bunch of dedicated Gutenberg volunteers took printed books and scanned or typed them into their computers to make electronic files they could share. For legal reasons, these books were (and still are) mostly classic old volumes that had fallen out of copyright. The electronic versions of these printed books are very basic, text-only computer files stored in a format called ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange)—a way of representing letters, numbers, and symbols with the numbers 0-255 that virtually every computer can understand. The problem with ASCII is that the text contains very little formatting information: you can't distinguish headings from text, there's only one basic font, and there's no bold or italics. That's why people developed much more sophisticated electronic files like PDF (Portable Document Format). The basic idea of PDF was to store an almost exact replica of a printed document in an electronic file that people could easily read on screens or print out, if they preferred. The HTML files people use to create web pages are another kind of electronic information. Every HTML page on a website is a bit like a separate page in a book, but the links on web pages mean you can easily hop around until you find exactly the information you want. The links on websites give you powerfully interconnected information that is often much quicker to use than a library of printed books. The first e-book may be [according to whom?] the Index, a heavily annotated electronic index to the works of Thomas Aquinas, prepared by Roberto beginning in the late 1940s. However, this is

² <http://aalbc.com/survey.htm>

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", [citation needed] 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 Inter Media; a spinoff company Electronic Book Technologies that built Dyna Text, 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 Dyna book, 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.[citation needed] In the 1990s, the general availability of the Internet made transferring electronic files much easier, including e-books, ok readers, the-gosh, but what the author decides to write promotion³.

The eBook or electronic book is also named e-book or eco-book. It is the digital equal to the traditional printed book. The contents are read on personal computers or by the use of hardware devices called eBook readers. The first thinking was triggered off by Michael Hart in the 1970`s. He reasoned that the greatest value of a computer should be not merely computing but also storing material, retrieving it and searching for knowledge kept in libraries. The birth of the ebook era started with the copy of Declaration of Independence. From these humble beginnings kicked off Project Gutenberg. Today there are 20,000 free texts and more than 100,000 books available. Each month 3,000,000 ebooks are downloaded - undoubtedly impressive figures in the history of ebooks. When it made its debut in the web the material was easily shared and stored.

³ <http://aalbc.com/survey.htm>

Quickly the idea picked up and large scale dissemination began to take place. At first ebooks covered special areas and were meant to be documents to be shared by those in the field. The subject varied from technical manuals to manufacturing techniques. Soon stuff appeared meant only for adults. The market was thus fractured and led rise to ideas of making it more universal and reachable. Many formats of ebooks appeared and spread supported by branded software. But the market became more fragmented with multiple readers using multiple formats. Ebook failed to become a mainstream product. A dual movement developed. There were ebook publishers who distributed old and rare books while new writers and publishers struck out on their own offering online books creating new readers and clients. Catalogues became available on the net and the message of ebooks began to spread to the public. Soon it was romance stories that captured the popularity zone. It sometimes meant `guilty pleasure` for the general public. Such types of works could be easily located and bought online from the confines and privacy of one`s own home. It was also easy to read such stuff without others knowing about the guilty tastes. The world did not quite know about the success of such `romantic books. But human civilization has a tendency to separate the grain from the chaff and soon big strides began to be taken in the diffusion of knowledge through ebooks. It has led to the spawning of new publishing houses and manufacturers of electronics. More ebook hardware readers are being released in the market that will be easy for the public pockets and convenience. They will apply for portable computers, smart-phones and even game consoles

1.2. Advantages of e-books

An e-book can be purchase/borrow, 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 material. 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 print publishing, it is cheaper and easier for authors to self-publish e-books. 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. While an e-book reader costs much more than one book, the electronic texts are at times cheaper. Moreover, 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 printers⁴.

Here we list the most important benefits of e-books:

1. E books are delivered almost instantaneously. You can purchase, download and start reading them within minutes, without leaving your chair. You don't have to go to a bookstore to buy them, neither wait for them for days, weeks and sometimes more to arrive in the mail.

2. No trees are required to manufacture paper for the pages of e books.

⁴ Dickey, Michele, D (2005). "Three-dimensional virtual worlds and distance learning" (PDF). British Journal of Educational Technology 36 (3): 439–51. Retrieved 20 April 2011.

3. When you need certain information, you can get it immediately, by downloading an e book.
4. Many e books are sold nowadays with bonuses, which you usually do not get with a printed book. This adds value to your purchase.
5. E books take up less space. You practically don't need any space to store them. You don't need a library or a room for them. You can store hundreds and thousands of e books in your computer.
6. E books are portable. You can carry a whole library of hundreds of books with you, on CD, in a laptop, notebook or any e book reader, without worrying about their weight.
7. With today technology you can read e books anywhere, on the bus, train, airplane and while standing in line.
8. E books are more safely stored and carried from one place to another, than ordinary books. They also withstand time more than books.
9. E books can show links, for easy access to more information and related websites.
10. E books are searchable. You can easily search for any information in an e book, instead of turning page after page.
11. E books can be interactive and contain audio, video and animations, which can enhance the message that the author is trying to convey.
12. As e books are delivered through the Internet, there are no packing and shipping expenses.
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Nowadays one can find e books about every possible subject, fiction and nonfiction, free and not free.

Considering non-fiction e books, such e books disseminate knowledge not pages, which means that it is not correct to evaluate the price of an e book according to the number of its pages. The price should be determined by the information it contains, its usefulness and relevancy, and on how much it gives you in terms of practical knowledge, inspiration, motivation, tips and advice, and also by the uniqueness of the information it contains. Some eBooks can be downloaded for free or at reduced cost, however, prices for many eBooks - especially bestsellers - are similar to those of hardcover books, and are sometimes higher. Most eBooks at Barnes and Noble, for example, are comparable in price to their traditional print version.

An eBook is an electronic version of a traditional print book that can be read by using a personal computer or by using an eBook reader. (An eBook reader can be a software application for use on a computer, such as Microsoft's free Reader application, or a book-sized computer that is used solely as a reading device, such as Nuvomedia's Rocket eBook.) Users can purchase an eBook on diskette or CD, but the most popular method of getting an eBook is to purchase a downloadable file of the eBook (or other reading material) from a Web site (such as Barnes and Noble) to be read from the user's computer or reading device. Generally, an eBook can be downloaded in five minutes or less⁵.

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⁵ Dickey, Michele, D (2005). "Three-dimensional virtual worlds and distance learning" (PDF). *British Journal of Educational Technology* 36 (3): 439–51. Retrieved 20 April 2011.

E-book readers are similar in form to a tablet computer. A tablet computer typically has a faster screen capable of higher refresh rates which makes them more suitable for interaction. The main advantages of e-book readers are better readability of their screens especially in bright sunlight and longer battery life. This is achieved by using electronic paper technology to display content to readers.

Any device that can display text on a screen can act as an e-book reader, but without the advantages of the e-paper technology.

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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

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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

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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 do⁶. Publication of eBooks moves the publication decision from the publisher to the author. As a result, the reader is allowed to read, Separating the Good from the Bad: How did you discover the last good book you read?

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⁶ Moore, Michael G.; Greg Kearsley (2005). Distance Education: A Systems View (2nd ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth. ISBN 0-534-50688-7. "Key Facts", External Programme, University of London.

books are published a year. As eBooks become more popular, and eBook reader costs come down we can expect the number of eBooks published to escalate dramatically in a few short years. Dick Brass, Vice President of Technology Development at Microsoft says more than half of all book titles will be sold electronically within the next 15 years." How will readers determine which books to read when there will be an overwhelming number of books from which to choose?

A recent survey of over 900 individuals determined that the most common way one learns about books they enjoyed is through a word of mouth. As access to the Internet continues to proliferate the "word of mouth" recommendations will be communicated via the World Wide Web. Even today, 14% of those respondents indicated that they learned about their last good book through an on-line source. A few years ago this percentage would have been virtually zero.

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Today there are, an increasing number of web sites, news groups, discussion boards, and email newsletters dedicated solely to the promotion of African-American books. More importantly, one will find web sites that provide information on very specific and narrow genres. These web sites will address audiences and topics that are considered too small or narrow to be addressed by

traditional means today. Soon readers will be able to learn about good new books more easily than they do today.

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⁷ Moore, Michael G.; Greg Kearsley (2005). Distance Education: A Systems View (2nd ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth. ISBN 0-534-50688-7. "Key Facts", External Programme, University of London.

on vacation, for reading in a favorite outdoor nook, or for reading on—How do you store a book in electronic form?

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The first attempt to create a worldwide library of e-books was called Project Gutenberg and it's still running today. Long before the World Wide Web came along, a bunch of dedicated Gutenberg volunteers took printed books and scanned or typed them into their computers to make electronic files they could share. For legal reasons, these books were (and still are) mostly classic old volumes that had fallen out of copyright. The electronic versions of these printed books are very basic, text-only computer files stored in a format called ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange)—a way of representing letters, numbers, and symbols with the numbers 0-255 that virtually every computer can understand.

1.3. E-book readers

An eBook reader is a device for browsing electronic files representing books. An eBook reader typically has a low-resolution but low-glare black-and-white screen, often not backlit, the size of a paperback book page. Compared to a general-purpose computer or smartphone which is often backlit, an eBook reader will be thin and light and have a long battery life. E Book readers typically read one or more of several proprietary "eBook" file formats. Some eBook readers are also capable of reading documents

E-book readers are similar in form to a tablet computer. A tablet computer typically has a faster screen capable of higher refresh rates which makes them more suitable for interaction. The main advantages of e-book readers are better readability of their screens especially in bright sunlight and longer battery life. This is achieved by using electronic paper technology to display content to readers. E book reader Although it is not necessary to use a reader application or device in order to read an Ebook (most books can be read as PDF files), they are popular because they enable options similar to those of a paper book - readers can bookmark pages, make notes, highlight passages, and save selected text. In addition to these familiar possibilities, eBook readers also include built-in dictionaries, and alterable font sizes and styles. Typically, an eBook reader handheld device weighs from about twenty-two ounces to three or four pounds and can store from four thousand to over half a million pages of text and graphics. A popular feature is its back-lit screen (which makes reading in the dark possible).

E Book 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 publish and distribute their own books inexpensively

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EBook Trends

"Booksellers and their distribution network account for 40% to 60% of the consumer price of any publication. Publishers are forced to pay for all aspects of publication and absorb all of the risk of failure, before the possibility of payment, which is further delayed after the sale of the publication by their distribution agreements."

"By removing the costs of printing, warehousing and the physical distribution of paper books (since returns reach 40%), publishers will realize a dramatic improvement in profit per sale by using eBook. Furthermore, they will substantially reduce the risk involved in releasing new titles. eBook provides publishers a turnkey e-business solution that allows them to focus on traditional

sales channels. Librius has secured contracts from 29 publishers for digital content and has identified potential anchor tenants as distribution partners."

The current book production process is designed to produce a printed page. The output of this process has, for a number of years, been a digital file used either to produce film or more recently as input for a direct to plate system printing system. These files containing the title have been stored for future use.

Until now, these files have only become an asset by taking them back on press. This expensive and time-consuming proposition often prevented a publisher from realizing any additional revenue from an editorial and marketing investment in a title.

1.4 Converting a Document into eBook Format

EBook Reader Software

Just as there are many options for eBook reader hardware, there are more choices for eBook reader software. From a reader's perspective, once the eBook reader hardware has been made, the software decision is made as well. However, from an author or publisher's perspective the decisions are far from over⁸.

Each eBook reader requires that the text of the book be in a specific, usually proprietary format. That means if an author wants his book to be read on the PalmPilot, SoftBook or Rocket eBook readers, he needs to have it formatted in three completely different ways.

To complicate matters further, the eBook format chosen will also determine, at least today, determine who and how your book will be sold. For example, barnesandnoble.com sells eBooks, but only rocket eBooks. PalmPilot owners must go to peanutpress.com or another similar site which sells eBooks formatted for the PalmPilot “ keep in mind each vendor's eBooks will be formatted differently and will require adding additional eBook reader software. It is very much like the early days of word processing software for personal computers: An Apple PC created document could not be read on an IBM PC. It is likely consumer demand, as in the PC industry, will drive more interoperability between vendor's products.

Fortunately, creating eBook documents for the major vendor's platforms, for most books, is relatively easy. This document is available in three eBook formats. This document in one of the following eBook formats:

1 “EB Dedicated Reader or Personal Computer

⁸ <http://www.softbook.com/consumer/bookstore.asp>

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3 “PalmPilot PDA

Using the Peanut Make Book Java program, which reads a text file which has been formatted using either the Peanut Markup Language or a subset of HTML, and writes a Palm OS .pdb file which can then be hotsynced to your Palm device for reading with the Peanut Reader.

The original source file for this document is Microsoft Word 97. It is 22 pages long, over 7,000 words, about 500KB in size, includes about 19 photographs, graphics screen prints or graphics and includes several shaded text boxes.

1 “EB Dedicated Reader

Using Adobe Acrobat 4.0 software to convert to this document into an eBook which could be read on the **EB Dedicated Reader** is as easy as printing a file.

The original word document was simply printed to the Acrobat PDF Writer driver. The resulting PDF file (eBook) could be read on the EB Dedicated Reader

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Adobe's reader software for the PC is free and available via download from Adobe's web site (<http://www.adobe.com>). Adobe's PDF file format is so ubiquitous, it is the "open de facto standard for electronic document distribution worldwide". The vast majority of people who have read eBooks today have read them on their PC's⁹. The biggest disadvantage with this eBook format is that it will never really be practical for use with PDA or other very small screen reading device. With PDF files the page is recorded, almost like a snapshot. The resulting eBook page is best read on a device with a relatively large screen, like the larger display eBook readers or an PC.

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Conversion to the Rocket eBook format requires taking the original document and converting it into an HTML document. Any HTML editor will do the trick, in fact MS Word comes with an HTML export utility. The most immediate problem with the HTML conversion process is that the resulting file will not look like the original source document. Yes it will be legible, but it will lose a lot of formatting. For simply formatted text the process is simple. For more complex documents, creating a file with the exact format in HTML may be

⁹ <http://www.softbook.com/consumer/bookstore.asp>

impossible. The new HTML source will need to be reviewed carefully to ensure it is acceptable¹⁰.

Once the HTML source document has been created you may use Rocket Writer and "drag" them into the Rocket Librarian, the software used to download and manage Rocket Editions. The resulting file may be uploaded into the Rocket eBook. Also using the Rocket Writer" which allows Rocket eBook" owners to easily create their own titles in Rocket Edition" format.

Another characteristic of the Rocket eBook format is that the text may be displayed in landscape or portrait, different font sizes may be used as well. The position of the text and pages numbers change to accommodate the different screen sizes.

One may also share their documents on the Rocket-Library.com web site

Importing a web page is as simple as copying and pasting a selected URL into the Rocket Librarian.

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The least costly way for a publisher to convert the titles into Rocket eBook HTML is to create HTML documents themselves. If a publisher is not familiar with HTML, there are a number of very instructive books on how to construct HTML documents. Since all pages displayed on the World-Wide-Web use HTML, the skills necessary used to "mark-up a document" (a colloquialism for creating a document in HTML), are fairly widely known.

¹⁰ <http://www.softbook.com/consumer/bookstore.asp>

3 “Palm Pilot

The program used to convert this document into Palm OS format may be obtained from this site

Make Doc W it is a very simple windows based program which take an plain text file as it's source and converts it into a document which may be read using the **Aportis Doc** software on a Palm OS PDA.

This document (originally a MS Word97 doc file) was converted to plain text prior to conversion to the Palm OS doc format. The adjacent graphic illustrates the, single step, conversion process to the Palm OS doc format.

The conversion to plain text eliminated all of the graphics from the source document. For a novel this may not be a big deal, for virtually all of the information is contained in text. However for a document such as this, which includes tables, graphs, photos, shaded text boxes and screen prints losing the visual content significantly reduces the effect of this document. Encyclopedias magazines, children's books and other visually rich documents are poor candidates for this type of eBook format. Unless the source document was created specifically for reading on a PDA, this platform will have limited utility in the eBook market, for all except the most avid readers.

EBook File Comparisons

The resulting eBook files characteristics are shown below

Type of Document	Size of files (Kbytes)	Number of files	Ease of Conversion to eBook Format	Accuracy of Reproduction

Original Word 97 Doc	852	1	n/a	n/a
Adobe PDF File	370	1	extremely easy	Excellent (Note: PDF file viewed on PC only was not viewed on actual eBook reader)
HMTL Web Document	852	23	HTML output required many modifications	Good (Graphics were poorly represented)
PalmOS Doc File	24	1	Easy	Poor (graphics not used with this format other format provide support for graphics)

In general, taking an existing document and converting it, with a high level of fidelity, to any of the popular eBook format is not trivial. Formatting problems were prevalent with all the conversion software used with the exception of the Adobe's software. The task is even tougher for documents which are not in

electronic format. Optical Character Recognition (OCR) promised to make conversion from plain paper into an electronic format suitable for conversion into an eBook reader file much easier. However, OCR errors often makes it more efficient to transcribe the written or printed work by hand.

The easiest documents to convert to eBook format are the ones which were designed with a specific eBook reader/software in mind. For example if we were to write a book, we knew was destined to be read on a Rocket eBook; we would not use large, color graphics to convey information - simply because the Rocket eBook has a monochrome display and can not display color graphics.

There is still a lot of work which needs to be done to facilitate the conversion and creation of eBooks. The current state of multiple, incompatible platforms and software may stifle eBook adoption and growth in the short term.

Conclusion

The eBook or electronic book is also named e-book or eco-book. It is the digital equal to the traditional printed book. The contents are read on personal computers or by the use of hardware devices called eBook readers. The first thinking was triggered off by Michael Hart in the 1970`s. He reasoned that the greatest value of a computer should be not merely computing but also storing material, retrieving it and searching for knowledge kept in libraries. The birth of the ebook era started with the copy of Declaration of Independence. From these humble beginnings kicked off Project Gutenberg. Today there are 20,000 free texts and more than 100,000 books available. Each month 3,000,000 ebooks are downloaded - undoubtedly impressive figures in the history of ebooks. When it made its debut in the web the material was easily shared and stored. Quickly the idea picked up and large scale dissemination began to take place.

At first ebooks covered special areas and were meant to be documents to be shared by those in the field. The subject varied from technical manuals to manufacturing techniques. Soon stuff appeared meant only for adults. The market was thus fractured and led rise to ideas of making it more universal and reachable. Many formats of ebooks appeared and spread supported by branded software. But the market became more fragmented with multiple readers using multiple formats. Ebook failed to become a mainstream product. A dual movement developed. There were ebook publishers who distributed old and rare books while new writers and publishers struck out on their own offering online books creating new readers and clients. Catalogues became available on the net and the message of ebooks began to spread to the public. Soon it was romance stories that captured the popularity zone. It sometimes meant `guilty pleasure` for the general public. Such types of works could be easily located and bought online from the confines and privacy of one`s own home. It was also easy to read such stuff without others knowing about the guilty tastes. The world did not quite know about the success of such `romantic books. But human civilization has a tendency to separate the grain from the chaff

and soon big strides began to be taken in the diffusion of knowledge through ebooks. It has led to the spawning of new publishing houses and manufacturers of electronics. More ebook hardware readers are being released in the market that will be easy for the public pockets and convenience. They will apply for portable computers, smart-phones and even game consoles.

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