E-Book and E-Journal

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Abstract

The future for e-journals and e-books is full of change and challenge. While we can be enthusiastic about the advantages of this new format, we must also be aware of potential problems related to long term preservation and future accessibility. As for librarians migrating to e-journals implies fundamental paradigm shift but, at the same time holds out tremendous opportunities.

Introduction

An electronic book (also e-book, 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." four   wrong or only partial answers are electronic text of a book, electronic text simulating the layout of a book, portable reading device, e-book oxymoron. E-books can do exist without any printed equivalent. E-books are usually read on dedicated hardware devices known as e-readers or e-book devices. Personal computers and some cell phones can also be used to read e-books.

Among the earliest general e-books were those in Project Gutenberg, in 1971. 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.

Early e-books were generally written for speciality 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.

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Numerous e-book formats, view comparison of a 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 markets even more. Due to exclusiveness and limited readerships of e-books, the fractured market of independents and speciality authors lacked consensus regarding a standard for packaging and selling e-books. 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   works online so they could be seen by others. Unofficial (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.

In July 2010, online bookseller Amzon.com reported sales of e-books 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 hard covers for which there was no digital edition by January 2011, e-book 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. In Canada, the option of e-book publishing took a higher profile when the novel, The Sentimentalists, won the prestigious national Giller Prize. Owing to the small scale of the novel's independent publisher, the book was initially not widely available in printed form, but the e-book edition had no such problems with it becoming the top-selling title for kobo devices.

E-Journal

Electronic journals, also known as e-journals, and electronic serials, are scholarly journals or intellectual magazines that can be accessed via electronic transmission. In practice this means that they are usually published on the Web. They are a specialized form of electronic document: e- journals are valuable resources; they are largest and fastest growing segment of the digital collections. By the simple definition, they are any journal or serial publication available in electronic format. This publication may or may not have a print counterpart, the purpose of providing material for academic research and study they are formatted approximately like journal articles in traditional printed journals. Being in electronic form, articles sometimes contain

metadata that can be entered into specialized databases, such as DOAJ or OACI, as well as the databases and search engines for the academic discipline concerned.

Some electronic journals are online-only journals; some are online versions of printed journals, and some consist of the online equivalent of printed journal, but with additional online-only (sometimes video and interactive media) material.

Most commercial journals are subscription-based, or allow pay-per-view access. Many universities subscribe in bulk to packages of electronic journals, so as to provide access to them to their students and faculty. It is generally also possible for individuals to purchase an annual subscription to a journal, via the original publisher.

Most electronic journals are published in HTML and/or PDF formats, but some are available in only one of the two formats. A small minority publish in DOC, and a few are starting to add MP3 audio. Some early electronic journals were first published in ASCII text, and some informally-published ones continue in that format.

Advantages & Disadvantages

There are over two million free books available for download as of 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 on e-book can be offered indefinitely, without ever going "out of print". In the space that a comparable 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.

Also libraries lend more current e-book title 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 prize of traditional new books using new on–demand book printer.

An e-book can be purchased/barrowed, downloaded and used immediately, whereas when one book, one must go to 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 three times more raw materials and seventy eight times more water to produce they do not require a machine for use (out of

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context).Depending on possible digital rights management, e-books can be backed up to recover them in the of loss or damage and it may be possible to recover anew 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.

Speed : Articles can be put on the web as soon as they are ready, without having to wait may be months for a space in a journal issue (Brown,1997;moret,1997) The American Chemical Society put articles on their web site "as soon as publishable" which can be up to 11 weeks before print (Wilkinson,1998). This all means that the information is much more up-to-date than can be achieved with paper (Neal, 1997)

Easily searchable : Searchability is one of the core advantages of a digital format (Neal, 1997), also Hitchcock et al. (1998) argue that the easier it is to find research, the fewer duplicated experiments there will be, resulting in less wasted time. However, missingham (1999) raises the problem of information overload, with information easier to find, there will be much more to read and keep up-to-date.

Interactive : The rapid turnaround time means that articles can be read, commented on by the journal's reader's, and amended much more quickly than can be done with print. The ease with which e-mail can be sent, or forms filled in means that there can be much grater feedback through the Web.

Difficulty reading computer screens : The main disadvantages of digital information are the limitations of the computer monitor. This leads to problems with reading (Grenquist, 1997), particularly over four or five screens, annotation (Raney, 1998) and portability (Moret, 1997). Although the ideal would be to read information from the screen, I think that with printing facilities, this not to be a huge constraint on the development of e-journals, because at the moment most people photocopy library copies of the journals before taking them away anyway.

Archiving : The main considerations for archiving of electronic journals are (1) should the publishers or libraries archive the digital data (2) whose responsibility would it be to upgrade old data to newer formats and (3) if the publisher goes to bust, or the editor of an independent journal gets bored or leaves their institution, what will happen to the archives (Rainey, 1998)

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without satisfactory answers to these questions, the role of the scholarly journal as an archival record will be compromised.

Is the e-book Threat?

But there is a real threat: the de-objectification of the book

- Due to the fluidity of electronic texts and hypertexts

- Due to the perspective of web-based e-books

- Due to software obsolescence

- Due to 'turn-it-into-e-book' tools

- Due to rent-a-book polices of Digital Rights Management (DRM)

The Libraries need

+ Timely

+ Reliable

+ Comparable and

+ Consistent statistics which can enable precise analysis.

Conclusion

The future for e-journals and e-books is full of change and challenge. While we can be enthusiastic about the advantages of this new format, we must also be aware of potential problems related to long term preservation and future accessibility. As for librarians migrating to e-journals implies fundamental paradigm shift but, at the same time holds out tremendous opportunities.

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