<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass>

1.Development

2.Features

**3.Software**

**4.Awards and praise**

5.Criticism and privacy concerns /longest/

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9.Journalism and mass media applications

10.Technical specifications

11.Terms of service

Software[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Google_Glass&action=edit&section=4)]

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Google_Glass_with_frame.jpg)

A Google Glass with black frame for prescription lens.

**Applications**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Google_Glass&action=edit&section=5)]

Google Glass applications are free applications built by third-party developers. Glass also uses many existing Google applications, such as [Google Now](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Now), [Google Maps](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Maps), [Google+](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google%2B), and [Gmail](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gmail).

Third-party applications announced at [South by Southwest](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_by_Southwest) (SXSW) include [Evernote](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evernote), [Skitch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plasq#Skitch), [The New York Times](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_New_York_Times), and [Path](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Path_(social_network)).[[34]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-34)

On March 23, 2013, Google released the Mirror API, allowing developers to start making apps for Glass.[[35]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-35)[[36]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-36) In the terms of service, it is stated that developers may not put ads in their apps or charge fees;[[37]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-37) a Google representative told The Verge that this might change in the future.[[38]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-38)

Many developers and companies have built applications for Glass, including news apps, [facial recognition](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facial_recognition_system), exercise, photo manipulation, translation, and sharing to social networks, such as [Facebook](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facebook) and [Twitter](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twitter).[[39]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-39)[[40]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-40)[[41]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-AllThingsD.2C_Nov_19-41)

On May 16, 2013, Google announced the release of seven new apps, including reminders from Evernote, fashion news from *Elle*, and news alerts from [CNN](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CNN).[[42]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-42) Following Google's XE7 Glass Explorer Edition update in early July 2013, evidence of a "Glass Boutique", a store that will allow synchronization to Glass of [Glassware](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glassware) and [APKs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/APK_(file_format)), was noted.[[43]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-Slash-43)

Version XE8 made a debut for Google Glass on August 12, 2013. It brings an integrated video player with playback controls, the ability to post an update to Path, and lets users save notes to Evernote. Several other minute improvements include volume controls, improved voice recognition, and several new Google Now cards.

On November 19, 2013, Google unveiled its Glass Development Kit, showcasing a translation app [Word Lens](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Word_Lens), a cooking app AllTheCooks, and an exercise app [Strava](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strava) among others as successful examples.[[44]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-Wired.2C_Nov_19-44)[[45]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-CNET.2C_Nov_19-45)

On May 15, 2014, Google announced three news apps – TripIt, FourSquare and OpenTable – in order to entice travelers.

On June 25, 2014, Google announced that notifications from [Android Wear](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Android_Wear) will be sent to Glass.[[46]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-46)

The [European University Press](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_University_Press) published the first book to be read with Google Glass on October 8, 2014, as introduced at the [Frankfurt Book Fair](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frankfurt_Book_Fair). The book can be read as a normal paper book or - enriched with multimedia elements - with Google Glass, Kindle, on Smartphone and Pads on the platforms iOS and Android.[[47]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-47)

**MyGlass**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Google_Glass&action=edit&section=6)]

Google offers a companion Android and iOS app called MyGlass, which allows the user to configure and manage the device .[[48]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-48)

**Voice activation**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Google_Glass&action=edit&section=7)]

Other than the touchpad, Google Glass can be controlled using "voice actions". To activate Glass, wearers tilt their heads 30° upward (which can be altered for preference) or tap the touchpad, and say "O.K., Glass." Once Glass is activated, wearers can say an action, such as "Take a picture", "Record a video", "Hangout with [person/Google+ circle]", "Google 'What year was Wikipedia founded?'", "Give me directions to the Eiffel Tower", and "Send a message to John"[[49]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-49) (many of these commands can be seen in a product video released in February 2013).[[50]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-how_it_feels_through_glass-50) For search results that are read back to the user, the voice response is relayed using [bone conduction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bone_conduction) through a transducer that sits beside the ear, thereby rendering the sound almost inaudible to other people.[[51]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-51)

Awards and praise[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Google_Glass&action=edit&section=8)]

In November 2012, Glass received recognition by [*Time* Magazine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_(magazine)) as one of the "Best Inventions of the Year 2012", alongside inventions such as the [Curiosity Rover](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curiosity_(rover)).[[52]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-52)

After a visit to the [University of Cambridge](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Cambridge) by Google's chairman [Eric Schmidt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eric_Schmidt) in February 2013, [Wolfson College](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wolfson_College,_Cambridge) professor[[53]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-53) John Naughton praised the Glass and compared it with the achievements of hardware and networking pioneer [Douglas Engelbart](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Douglas_Engelbart). Naughton wrote that Engelbart believed that machines "should do what machines do best, thereby freeing up humans to do what *they* do best".[[54]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-54)

In December 2013, [David Datuna](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Datuna) became the first artist to incorporate Google Glass into a contemporary work of art.[[55]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-Town.26Country-55)[[56]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-Yahoo-56) The artwork debuted at a private event at The New World Symphony in Miami Beach, Florida, US and was moved to the Miami Design District for the public debut.[[57]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-NBC_Miami-57) Over 1500 people used Google Glass to experience Datuna's American flag from his "Viewpoint of Billions" series.[[58]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-Verge-58) Instances like this demonstrate that Glass can alter perspective, with the possibility of opening up new dimensions in the visual arts.[[59]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-59)

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Wearcompevolution2.jpg)

[Steve Mann](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steve_Mann), inventor of [EyeTap](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/EyeTap), wearing several developments of his device which has been compared with Google Glass[[60]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-verge-60)

The eyewear's functionality and minimalist appearance have been compared to [Steve Mann](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steve_Mann)'s [EyeTap](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/EyeTap),[[60]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-verge-60) also known as "Glass" or "Digital Eye Glass".[[61]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-Steve_Mann_March_2013-61) According to Mann, both devices affect both [privacy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privacy) and [secrecy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secrecy) by introducing a two-sided [surveillance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surveillance) and[sousveillance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sousveillance).[[62]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Glass#cite_note-62)