Chapter 1 : Digital Library Management System - ZMQ Technologies

Evolve ILS is used in libraries of varying sizes, from 5, to , holdings. The Evolve Library Management System is a state-of-the-art integrated library system that saves you time and money while making it easy to manage your entire library collection and circulation.

So unite now to take your business to cloud 9. You complete our story. GATT excels when it comes to information technology. The company delivers quality software solution in scheduled time, which is the best part of this organization. Therefore, our company has long-standing alliance with GATT. The company has provided percent customer satisfaction to us within time. We would definitely like to work with GATT in future too. Oxfam GA Technocare technology has been a great partner with my company. We looked for a professional software development partner to work with us on some of our products. And we found GA Technocare which has the best professional and expertise to consistently deliver quality products and services. We would recommend them to anyone looking to expand in-house capabilities with all their capable staff. IIFL The GA Technocare Technology team is a very capable and professional group of software development specialists who have proven ability to offer guaranteed best results. We are extremely exhilarated with our working relationship with GATT and also look forward to engaging them in future projects. Dialogic If you are looking for a web development company who is organized, fast and detailed oriented…then you reach to GA Technocare Technology Pvt. We would recommend GA Technocare Technology to anyone for splendid services. Thomson GA Technocare technology offers a unique combination of products and services experience that complements the quality work we like to concentrate on. Not just that, GATT bonds the relationship with you to guide through transforming your business into a success. All we have to say is, GATT keep taking new and intricate challenges every day and excel out in no time. We wish other software companies would be as concise, skilled and experienced as yours. Your products and services are great. You truly combine every IT related solution and services into an ample, cost-effective box. The requirements and schedule of events were aggressive. But GATT kept up to delivering beyond expectations. Exide life insurance Aviva Life Insurance has a longstanding alliance with GA Technocare Technology as it keeps on showing its functional abilities and project management expertise in delivering profound solutions to meet complex targets. We wish to have the privilege of working with GATT on future custom software development projects. Aviva Life Insurance GA Technocare Technology delivers quality and exceeds expectations at the price less than the total cost budgeted. This association has lived up to their notoriety for professionalism and capacity to perform. Their work folks are exceptionally skilled, easy to work with and have delivered results that have empowered us to meet our business goals. DHFL Your service has always been spectacular. Your expertise in each and every field of technology drives us towards to get the responsive and quality solutions from you. And GA Technocare Technology is a rock in the midst of chaos.. They were easy and reliable to work with and consistently kept us informed of each one of the project statuses. We have a dedicated team of certified professionals with enumerated and escalated resources. We are ever ready to meet new challenges every day by serving as the esteemed software solution company. H, Sector 63 Noida - , info technocaretechnology.

Chapter 2 : Official Website of Koha Library Software

Digital Library Management System. Library Management is a complete solution to digitalize your library. This software includes Book, Author, Publisher management, Book issue-receive records.

History[edit] The early history of libraries is poorly documented, but several key thinkers are connected to the emergence of this concept. It not only provided the means to compile the digital library but the access to the books by millions of individuals on the worldwide web. Vannevar Bush and J. Licklider are two contributors that advanced this idea into then current technology. Bush was had supported research that led to the bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima. After seeing the disaster, he wanted to create a machine that would show how technology can lead to understanding instead of destruction. This machine would include a desk with two screens, switches and buttons, and a keyboard. In , Ford Foundation funded Licklider to analyze how libraries could be improved with technology. Almost a decade later, his book entitled "Libraries of the Future" included his vision. He wanted to create a system that would use computers and networks so human knowledge would be accessible for human needs and feedback would be automatic for machine purposes. This system contained three components, the corpus of knowledge, the question, and the answer. Licklider called it a procognitive system. By the s, the success of these endeavors resulted in OPAC replacing the traditional card catalog in many academic, public and special libraries. This permitted libraries to undertake additional rewarding co-operative efforts to support resource sharing and expand access to library materials beyond an individual library. Successful research proposals came from six U. The term virtual library was initially used interchangeably with digital library, but is now primarily used for libraries that are virtual in other senses such as libraries which aggregate distributed content. In the early days of digital libraries, there was discussion of the similarities and differences among the terms digital, virtual, and electronic. It should also be noted that not all electronic content is in digital data format. The term hybrid library is sometimes used for libraries that have both physical collections and electronic collections. For example, American Memory is a digital library within the Library of Congress. Some important digital libraries also serve as long term archives, such as arXiv and the Internet Archive. Others, such as the Digital Public Library of America , seek to make digital information from various institutions widely accessible online. Many of these repositories are made available to the general public with few restrictions, in accordance with the goals of open access , in contrast to the publication of research in commercial journals, where the publishers often limit access rights. Institutional, truly free, and corporate repositories are sometimes referred to as digital libraries. Traditionally, archives are defined as: Containing primary sources of information typically letters and papers directly produced by an individual or organization rather than the secondary sources found in a library books, periodicals, etc. Having their contents organized in groups rather than individual items. The technology used to create digital libraries is even more revolutionary for archives since it breaks down the second and third of these general rules. In other words, "digital archives" or "online archives" will still generally contain primary sources, but they are likely to be described individually rather than or in addition to in groups or collections. Further, because they are digital, their contents are easily reproducible and may indeed have been reproduced from elsewhere. The Oxford Text Archive is generally considered to be the oldest digital archive of academic physical primary source materials. Archives differ from libraries in the nature of the materials held. Libraries collect individual published books and serials, or bounded sets of individual items. The books and journals held by libraries are not unique, since multiple copies exist and any given copy will generally prove as satisfactory as any other copy. The material in archives and manuscript libraries are "the unique records of corporate bodies and the papers of individuals and families". The fundamental characteristic of archives resides in their hierarchical organization expressing the context by means of the archival bond. Archival descriptions are the fundamental means to describe, understand, retrieve and access archival material. At the digital level, archival descriptions are usually encoded by means of the Encoded Archival Description XML format. The EAD is a standardized electronic representation of archival description which makes it possible to provide union access to detailed archival descriptions and resources in repositories distributed throughout the world. NESTOR is based on the idea of

expressing the hierarchical relationships between objects through the inclusion property between sets, in contrast to the binary relation between nodes exploited by the tree. NESTOR has been used to formally extend the 5S model to define a digital archive as a specific case of digital library able to take into consideration the peculiar features of archives. Features of digital libraries[edit] The advantages of digital libraries as a means of easily and rapidly accessing books, archives and images of various types are now widely recognized by commercial interests and public bodies alike. A physical library must spend large sums of money paying for staff, book maintenance, rent, and additional books. Digital libraries may reduce or, in some instances, do away with these fees. Both types of library require cataloging input to allow users to locate and retrieve material. Digital libraries may be more willing to adopt innovations in technology providing users with improvements in electronic and audio book technology as well as presenting new forms of communication such as wikis and blogs; conventional libraries may consider that providing online access to their OP AC catalog is sufficient. An important advantage to digital conversion is increased accessibility to users. They also increase availability to individuals who may not be traditional patrons of a library, due to geographic location or organizational affiliation. The user of a digital library need not to go to the library physically; people from all over the world can gain access to the same information, as long as an Internet connection is available. The same resources can be used simultaneously by a number of institutions and patrons. This may not be the case for copyrighted material: The user is able to use any search term word, phrase, title, name, subject to search the entire collection. Digital libraries can provide very user-friendly interfaces, giving click able access to its resources. Digitization is not a long-term preservation solution for physical collections, but does succeed in providing access copies for materials that would otherwise fall to degradation from repeated use. Digitized collections and born-digital objects pose many preservation and conservation concerns that analog materials do not. Please see the following "Problems" section of this page for examples. Whereas traditional libraries are limited by storage space, digital libraries have the potential to store much more information, simply because digital information requires very little physical space to contain them and media storage technologies are more affordable than ever before. Certain characteristics of objects, primarily the quality of images, may be improved. Digitization can enhance legibility and remove visible flaws such as stains and discoloration. Software[edit] There are a number of software packages for use in general digital libraries, for notable ones see Digital library software. Institutional repository software, which focuses primarily on ingest, preservation and access of locally produced documents, particularly locally produced academic outputs, can be found in Institutional repository software. This software may be proprietary, as is the case with the Library of Congress which uses Digiboard and CTS to manage digital content. These are referred to as semantic digital libraries. Semantic libraries are also used to socialize with different communities from a mass of social networks. Keywords-based and semantic search are the two main types of searches. A tool is provided in the semantic search that create a group for augmentation and refinement for keywords-based search. Conceptual knowledge used in DjDL is centered around two forms; the subject ontology and the set of concept search patterns based on the ontology. The three type of ontologies that are associated to this search are bibliographic ontologies , community-aware ontologies, and subject ontologies. Metadata[edit] In traditional libraries, the ability to find works of interest is directly related to how well they were cataloged. To handle the growing volume of electronic publications, new tools and technologies have to be designed to allow effective automated semantic classification and searching. While full-text search can be used for some items, there are many common catalog searches which cannot be performed using full text, including: These resources are typically deep web or invisible web resources since they frequently cannot be located by search engine crawlers. Some digital libraries create special pages or sitemaps to allow search engines to find all their resources. Distributed searching typically involves a client sending multiple search requests in parallel to a number of servers in the federation. The results are gathered, duplicates are eliminated or clustered, and the remaining items are sorted and presented back to the client. A benefit to this approach is that the resource-intensive tasks of indexing and storage are left to the respective servers in the federation. A drawback to this approach is that the search mechanism is limited by the different indexing and ranking capabilities of each database; therefore, making it difficult to assemble a combined result consisting of the most relevant found items. Searching over previously

harvested metadata involves searching a locally stored index of information that has previously been collected from the libraries in the federation. When a search is performed, the search mechanism does not need to make connections with the digital libraries it is searching - it already has a local representation of the information. This approach requires the creation of an indexing and harvesting mechanism which operates regularly, connecting to all the digital libraries and querying the whole collection in order to discover new and updated resources. A benefit to this approach is that the search mechanism has full control over indexing and ranking algorithms, possibly allowing more consistent results. A drawback is that harvesting and indexing systems are more resource-intensive and therefore expensive. Digital preservation Digital preservation aims to ensure that digital media and information systems are still interpretable into the indefinite future. Only where the meaning and content of digital media and information systems are well understood is migration possible, as is the case for office documents. Instead of a bit-stream environment, the digital library contains a built-in proxy server and search engine so the digital materials can be accessed using an Internet browser. The eGranary is intended for use in places or situations where Internet connectivity is very slow, non-existent, unreliable, unsuitable or too expensive. In the past few years, procedures for digitizing books at high speed and comparatively low cost have improved considerably with the result that it is now possible to digitize millions of books per year. Copyright and licensing[edit] Digital libraries are hampered by copyright law because, unlike with traditional printed works, the laws of digital copyright are still being formed. The republication of material on the web by libraries may require permission from rights holders, and there is a conflict of interest between libraries and the publishers who may wish to create online versions of their acquired content for commercial purposes. In , it was estimated that twenty-three percent of books in existence were created before and thus out of copyright. Of those printed after this date, only five percent were still in print as of Thus, approximately seventy-two percent of books were not available to the public. Complex intellectual property matters may become involved since digital material is not always owned by a library. Some digital libraries, such as Project Gutenberg , work to digitize out-of-copyright works and make them freely available to the public. An estimate of the number of distinct books still existent in library catalogues from BC to , has been made. Four factors that constitute fair use are "Purpose of the use, Nature of the work, Amount or substantiality used and Market impact. This may involve the restriction of lending out only one copy at a time for each license, and applying a system of digital rights management for this purpose see also above. The Digital Millennium Copyright Act of was an act created in the United States to attempt to deal with the introduction of digital works. This Act incorporates two treaties from the year

Chapter 3 : Best Library Automation Software | Reviews of the Most Popular Systems

library management System software reduces manpower and maintains accurate number of outgoing and incoming of book records as well as member details. The library automation management system manages records of all transactions of books, magazines, journals made within the library premises.

Creation[edit] To make a data object into a digital asset it must first be brought into the digital domain as a computer file, or Digital object. The cataloging function is usually part of the intake process for new assets. Access control[edit] The distribution of digital assets is not actually part of their management, except in the setting of access rights. The simplest situation is the purchase of an asset for personal use, like a video, movie or track of music. Some applications use a form of DRM to control access to features depending on what options are included in the purchase, or leasing, agreement. This permits the distribution of a single software package to all customers while creating the illusion of different levels of functionality as a sales tool. Terminology[edit] The term "media asset management" MAM may be used in reference to DAM applied to the sub-set of digital objects commonly considered "media" , namely audio recordings, photos, and videos. Any editing process that involves media, especially video, can make use of a MAM to access media components to be edited together, or to be combined with a live feed, in a fluent manner. A MAM typically offers at least one searchable index of the images and videos it contains constructed from metadata harvested from the images using pattern recognition, or input manually. The metadata of a content item can serve as a guide to the selection of the codec s needed to handle the content during processing, and may be of use when applying access control rules to enforce authorization policy. Assets that require particular technology to be used in a work flow need to have their requirements for bandwidth, latency, and access control considered in the design of the tools that create or store them, and in the architecture of the system that distributes and archives them. When not being worked on assets can be held in a DAM in a variety of formats including blob binary large object in a database or as a file in a normal file system, that are "cheaper" to store than the form needed during operations on them. This makes it possible to implement a large scale DAM as an assembly of high performance processing systems in a network with a high density storage solution at its centre. Media asset issues[edit] An asset can exist in several formats and in a sequence of versions. The digital version of the original asset is generally captured in as high a resolution, colour depth, and if applicable frame rate as will be need to ensure that results are of acceptable quality for the end-use. There can also be thumbnail copies of lower quality for use in visual indexing. Metadata for an asset can include its packaging, encoding, provenance, ownership and access rights, and location of original creation. It is used to provide hints to the tools and systems used to work on, or with, the asset about how it should be handled and displayed. Types of systems[edit] Digital asset management systems fall into these types: Library or Archive â€" for bulk storage of infrequently changing video or photo assets. Production management systems â€" for handling assets being created on the fly for use in live media production or as visual effects for use in gaming applications, TV, or films. Streaming â€" for on-demand delivery of digital content, like TV shows or movies, to end users on behalf of digital retailers All of these types will include features for work-flow management, collaboration, project-management, and revision control.

Chapter 4 : Hanford business structure for HANDI business management system - Digital Library

Greenstone is a complete digital library creation, management and distribution package created and distributed by the New Zealand Digital Library Project. There are two major versions of the software.

Login Library Management System Specifies the exact location of books with their barcodes, and keeps a check on the issue and return dates, generates No Dues Certificates and calculates the fine for each student. To solve this, A. Library Module has been developed and designed that allows access to the library wherein the user can view availability of the books and also keep a check on the stock. The automated library system has been created with the intention of making libraries more organized and to make library stocking and accessing more simplified and structured. It uses technology in terms of RFID tagging, online stock checking, procurement, check-in and check-out, fine management and the status of a book. It has become an essential tool for large libraries which have a huge number of books since stock checking and procurement is a lot simpler using the various technological options and a structured approach. Library Management Software In A. The library automation management system manages records of all transactions of books, magazines, journals made within the library premises. The library management system aims to make the job of a librarian simpler and well-organized by using RFID tags, transactions records, and also gives online access to the library stock and procurement options. By typing the book name or author name, the status of book can be checked. Library Management Software is very easy to work from very first user i. Online Library Management System The administration uses the online library management system software to analyze the entire stock, for check-in and check-out of books, fine calculation and resource management. Right from tagging the books with RFID technology to placing them in alphabetical order and using kiosks for issue and return, the digital library software makes the daily tasks less time consuming for the librarian. Students searches the required books online, reserve and then collect it. Online Library Management System is most helpful for students at the time of exams, they can save their time by visiting library and search for books, instead that they search online and reserve their books online. Library Software The library software is used in schools for management of books, magazines and journals. The library book tracking system has been designed to make it simpler to manage and consolidate libraries, saving manual labor and time. The library software helps in cataloguing of books, arranging them in order, recording issue and return, calculation of fines and procurement of books. The library software helps greatly in reducing the time taken to sort and record books manually. The library software is one of the most effective ways of organizing a library and using technological options to make management of resources more efficient. The library software can be used by both big and small colleges and schools for a better management of their books and more importantly for decreasing manual labor and time. C Building, 6th Block, Koramangala,.

Chapter 5 : Digital Library Management System - Website Designing Website Development

start it by typing one or more keywords for title, author or subject. Search.

Your patrons rely on your website for basic information about your library, such as directions to a branch or upcoming events. They also may go to your website hoping to search an online public access catalog OPAC , download an e-book, or browse an online exhibit. A content management system, or CMS, can help you provide these services and manage them effectively, whether you have a volunteer managing your site or an entire department doing so. A CMS is essentially a software package that lets you create and edit website content â€" including text, pictures, menus, and more â€" without having to know how to write code. There are a lot of CMS platforms available, but some are better suited for library needs than others. Which one you choose will depend not just on your size, budget, and level of technical sophistication, but also on what kind of content you put on your website. Idealware talked to several web-savvy library professionals to find out more and condensed their advice below. Low-complexity options include Weebly , Wix , and Squarespace. These tools all offer free or very inexpensive versions that include ads as a concession to their low cost. They also provide a URL, or web address, rather than allowing you to use your own for example, www. The features included in the more robust paid versions are likely to be worth the cost for most libraries. Open-source software source code is available to anyone who wants to customize it. The software is often overseen by a community of developers or a nonprofit rather than a for-profit company. Because it is easy to get up and running, several people recommended the tool for small and medium-sized libraries. For sites over a few hundred pages, WordPress may prove frustrating and limited. The powerful Drupal platform offers a number of add-ons geared toward libraries, including an OPAC and integrations with popular e-book vendors. Drupal even has an online forum dedicated to the questions librarians and library IT staff face. All of these platforms are free to download, but once you factor in hosting costs, staff time, and potentially the cost of a consulting firm to help you get the site up and running and troubleshoot problems over time, your website will be a significant budget item. These platforms might be worth looking into for libraries whose needs are not met by a more generalized CMS, but keep in mind that you might have more difficulty finding a consultant or web host familiar with these platforms. For institutions already using BiblioCore, the ease of integration is a significant benefit. LibGuides , provided by Springshare, is popular with academic libraries, and is most often used for subject guides and directories within library sites. The system is meant to serve as a CMS, digital asset management system, and collections management and online exhibitions system all in one. Libraries that offer a lot of online exhibitions and other public history resources might look into what it offers. Major Complexity for Massive Scale Truly large institutions with annual budgets well into the millions of dollars might find that none of the above options are sophisticated enough to meet their needs. One institution we spoke with evaluated both Joomla! Instead, it chose to go with Foundation , from Zurb, an open-source front-end framework rather than a CMS. Put simply, a framework has a lot less functionality out of the box than a CMS and requires considerable coding knowledge to build a site, but can be notably more flexible. Another popular framework it considered, Bootstrap , is also open source. Another even larger institution chose the enterprise level Nuxeo CMS â€" yet another open-source platform â€" for its major implementation effort, which cost it well into the millions of dollars. Go with Who You Trust The world of library content management systems is diverse and thriving, with different models offering different features to suit most needs. When you have a trusted partner helping your library, the process of designing and troubleshooting a website can go much more smoothly.

Chapter 6 : Digital library - Wikipedia

E- library system also known as a digital library is concerned with that body of knowledge relating to the collection, organization, storage, distribution, retrieval, and utilization of digital information.

Chapter 7 : Content Management Systems for Library Websites | TechSoup for Libraries

Library Management System and LSO staff, along with designated representatives from selected collection providers (e.g., a staff member from the institution) will have maintenance privileges, and the database will otherwise be publicly inaccessible.

Chapter 8 : Library Management System - Student Project Code

GATT Digital Library offers perfect solution for storing and managing and retrieving the information with ease. The digital library management system is used to store comprehensive information in form of CDs, DVDs, E-books, Archives, etc.

Chapter 9 : Digital Library Management System

The system is meant to serve as a CMS, digital asset management system, and collections management and online exhibitions system all in one. Libraries that offer a lot of online exhibitions and other public history resources might look into what it offers.