

# An Availability of Open Source Software for Engineering College Libraries

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**Abstract-** Open source software is, software that users have the flexibility to run, copy, distribute, study, change, share and improve for any purpose. Open source library software's doesn't want the initial price of commercial software and allows libraries to own larger management over their working environment. Library professionals should remember of the benefits of open source software and should involve in their development. They must have basic knowledge about the selection, installation and maintenance. Open supply software requires a larger degree of computing responsibility than commercial software. Library professionals don't suppose seriously concerning the benefits of open source software for automation and therefore are reluctant to use it. They are doing not have the experience to support open source software. Paper highlights major open source library software.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Open source software is computer package whose source code is accessible under a license that allows users to review, change, and improve the software, and to spread it in changed firm. It's typically developed during a public, cooperative manner. It the most outstanding example of open source development and often compared to user generated content for several libraries, organizing their books and alternative media may be discouraging task, particularly because the library grows with additional material. Years ago we had crude card catalogue systems that kept things organized, however was difficult to keep up. With today's computing technology, organizing our libraries has never been easier or a lot of economical. Gone is that the card catalogue and in some libraries, it's much easier to find a book through and internet connection and selecting it up upon your arrival, instead of wasting the time scouring the aisles longing for your next browse, now simply because the world has been blessed wonderful software solutions that create everything easier to try and do, doesn't mean that each library within the universe is exploitation these solutions. Several libraries don't have huge amounts of cash to burn, and any that they do get sometimes goes to buying extra resources. Because of this would like for package and the lack of cash available to pay on that, several libraries are left to support themselves once it involves staying up to date with the newest technology. Unless, of course, they embrace the open supply movement and use a number of the innumerable software solutions available to help out. Most software that we all use on a daily basis is understood as "proprietary", that during a shell means that it costs cash which the particular code of the software is restricted, in that the code of the software can't be changed, copied, or modified from its original construction. [1] The code is "unreadable" and just about is what it's. Open source software, on the opposite hand, is quite the alternative. The open source mentality revolves around sharing and collaboration, and these two important parts describe open source software absolutely. initial and foremost, open source software is free for anyone to have; additionally significantly, not only is that the software free, however it's additionally free

for anyone to repeat, hack, modify, etc. This will increase the probabilities of a software program's potential thanks to this free-thinking model. many large groups of programmers have customized basic open source programs into no matter they deemed necessary, and have in turn given these modifications back to the open source community at no cost wherever others will still devolve on their work. There are many various forms of open source software solutions out there nowadays that would be embraced by the library. There is basic operating system, document processing programs, Library Management software (LMS) and Digital Library software. [1]

In 1998, a group of people advocated that the term free software get replaced by open source software (OSS) as an expression that is less ambiguous and easier for the corporate world. Software developers might want to publish their software with an open supply software license, so anybody may additionally develop an equivalent software package or perceive however it works. Open source software usually permits anybody to form a brand new version of the software package, port it to new operating systems and processor architectures, share it with others or retail it to you. The aim of open source is to let the product be additional intelligible, modifiable, duplicable, reliable or just accessible, whereas it's still marketable. [2]

The Open source Definition, notably, presents an ASCII text file philosophy, and any defines a boundary on the usage, modification and distribution of open-source software. Software licenses grant rights to users which might otherwise be prohibited by copyright. These embrace rights on usage, modification and distribution. Many open-source software licenses have qualified inside the boundary of the Open source Definition. The most distinguished example is that the in style wildebeest General Public License (GPL). Whereas open source presents the way to broadly build the sources of a product publically accessible, the open-source licenses enable the authors to fine tune such access. The "open source" label came out of a method session command in town in reaction to Netscape's January 1998 announcement of a source code release for Navigator (as Mozilla). A group of people at the

session enclosed Todd Anderson, Larry Augustin, John Hall, Sam Ockman, Christine Peterson and Eric S. Raymond. They used the chance before the discharge of Navigator's source code to clarify a potential confusion caused by the ambiguity of the word "free" in English. The 'open source' movement is mostly thought to have begun with this strategy session. Many of us, still, claimed that the birth of the internet, since 1969, started the open supply movement, whereas others don't distinguish between open source and free software movements.

The Free software Foundation (FSF), started in 1985, supposed the word 'free' to mean "free as in free speech" and not "free as in free brewage." Since an excellent deal of free software package already was free of charge, such free software became related to zero cost that appeared anti-commercial. [3]

## II. ADVANTAGES OF OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE

### A. Lower hardware expenses

In general, UNIX and open source solutions are elegantly compact and moveable, and as a result need less hardware power to accomplish equivalent tasks as on standard servers or workstations. The result's you'll get by with less costly or older hardware.

### B. Consolidation possible

Again, UNIX operating system and open source applications and services will typically scale significantly. Multiple choices for load equalization, clustering, and open source applications, like information and email, provide organizations the power to proportion for brand new growth or consolidate to do more with less.

### C. Lower Software expenses

Open source solutions usually need no licensing fees. The logical extension isn't any maintenance fees. The only expenditures are for media, documentation, and support, if needed.

### A. Easy license management

Obtain the software once and install it as repeatedly and in as several locations as you wish. There's no got to count, track, or monitor for license compliance.

### B. Escape merchant lock-in

Frustration with seller lock-in could be a reality for all IT managers. Additionally to current license fees, there's lack of movability and also the inability to customize software to satisfy specific wants. Open source exists as a declaration of freedom of alternative.

### C. Combined organization

Specific open source technologies like CIM (Common information Model) and WBEM (Web based Enterprise Management) offer the potential to integrate or consolidate server, service, application, and digital computer management for powerful administration.

## D. Excellence software

Evidence and analysis indicate that open source software is sweet stuff. The review method and community standards, and the actual fact that source code is out there for the world to envision, tend to drive excellence in design and efficiency in cryptography.

## E. Maintenance

Maintenance is accessible for open source-often superior to proprietary solutions. First, open source support is freely available and accessible through the web community via the internet. And second, several technical school corporations are currently supporting open source with free on-line and multiple levels of paid support. [4]

## III. OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE FO LIBRARY USE

### A. Library computerization

#### • KOHA

KOHA is a promising full featured open source ILS (integrated library system) presently being used by libraries everywhere the world. For those of you out there unfamiliar of what an ILS is, well, it's a system of keeping track of the operations of a library - payroll, expenses, purchases, and most significantly, keeping track of the varied media being tested by the librarians patrons. Several smaller libraries cannot afford to purchase, install, and maintain an ILS, and KOHA is a perfect alternative. KOHA is made using library ILS standards and uses the OPAC (open public access catalog) interface. Additionally, KOHA has no vendor-lock in; therefore libraries will receive technical school support from any party they select. [1]

The screenshot shows the 'Download Koha' page. It includes a section for 'Koha Requirements' with a list of prerequisites: a Linux server (Debian is recommended), Apache, MySQL (up to version 5.0) or MariaDB, Perl, root access to the server, and a user with a better-than-average level of skill with the command line, Apache, and MySQL tools. Below this, it states that Koha is free software under the GNU General Public License. There is also a 'Get Koha' section with a link to the release schedule and an 'Installing - Current Release' section with a link to installation instructions for Debian/Ubuntu, noting that it is actively supported for packages on Debian 8.0 (Jessie), Ubuntu 16.04 (Xenial Xerus), and that packages are preferred where feasible but can be run on other distributions.

#### • DSPACE

DSPACE is an innovative digital institutional repository that captures, stores, indexes, preserves, and redistributes the intellectual output of a university's research faculty in digital formats. It manages and distributes digital things, created of digital files and permits for the creation, indexing, and looking of associated data to find and retrieve the things. DSPACE design and developed by Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Libraries and Hewlett-Packard (HP).

DSPACE was designed as an open source application that establishments and organizations could run with comparatively few resources. It's to support the long

preservation of the digital material hold on within the repository. It's additionally designed to form submission simple. DSPACE supports submission, management, and access of digital content.

- **GREENSTONE Digital Library Software**

The Greenstone digital library software is AN open-source system for the development and presentation of data collections. It builds collections with effective full-text looking out and metadata-based browsing facilities that are attractive and easy to use. Moreover, they're simply maintained and can be increased and restored entirely automatically.



### A. Digital Library

The system is extensible: software “plugins” accommodate totally different document and metadata types. The aim of the Greenstone software is to empower users, particularly in universities, libraries, and alternative public service institutions, to make their own digital libraries. [1]



- **Eprints**

Eprints is an open source software package for building open access repositories that are compliant with the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for information harvest. It shares several of the options commonly seen in Document Management systems, however is primarily used for institutional repositories and scientific journals. E-Prints has been developed at the University of Southampton College of electronics and computer science and released under a GPL license. [4]



- **Fedora**

Fedora open source software offers organizations a versatile service-oriented design for managing and delivering their digital content. At its core is a powerful digital object model that supports multiple views of every digital object and the relationships among digital objects. Digital objects can encapsulate domestically managed content or create regard to remote content.

Dynamic views are potential by associating web services with objects. Digital objects exist within a repository design that supports a range of management functions. All functions of fedora, each at the thing and repository level, are exposed as web services. These functions can be protected with fine-grained access management policies. This unique combination of options makes fedora an attractive resolution in a type of domains. Some examples of applications that are designed upon fedora embody library collections management, multimedia authoring systems, archival repositories, institutional repositories, and digital libraries for education. [6]



### B. Web Publishing Software

- **WORDPRESS**

Wordpress taken off as a fast, free, open source solution blogging solution just a few years ago; nowadays it's an ideal alternative to putting together a web site from scratch. Additionally to being free to use (and simple to install), the Wordpress community has exploded, with thousands of users and programmers making custom themes and plug-ins to completely amend the method the software appearance and operates. The foremost important aspect of the software is its easy-to use interface and content management system. With its visual made editor, anyone can publish text and photos to

the web site. Alternative choices embrace multiple authors (with separate log-ins), inbuilt RSS (Real simple Syndication) technology to stay subscribers updated, and a comment system that permits readers to move with the sites content. A incredible thanks to communicate with patrons, staff etc. [6]

obtaining started. Plus, there is many UBUNTU installations help out there to convey you a hand. [4]



- **Firefox**

Firefox is the Mozilla organizations answer to Microsoft's internet explorer browser, and has taken the web by storm over the past few years because the biggest competitor to i.e. in quite some time. Firefox offers a way more secure browsing expertise compared to i.e. (mostly because the majority if the population uses i.e. and that's WHO the bad guys are targeting). The biggest draw, however, is that the modifications which will be created to Firefox through its several plug-ins, which may build victimization internet a lot of constructive. Firefox runs on numerous versions of Microsoft Windows, Mac OS X and Linux. [9]



- **PDF Creator**

The PDF ("portable document format") file is an industry standard format that everyone uses each day. The aim of making a PDF file is typically to produce an important document for show that can't be changed by the reader (unless permission is given). Several programs exist that may change you to make your own PDF files; however they need you to pay cash, that isn't in our budget. Instead, we're going to use the open-source PDF creator to require our Open workplace files and convert them into professional PDF documents. [6]



- **DRUPAL**

DRUPAL is another open source web publication possibility that permits a personal or a community of users to simply publish, manage and organize a large style of content on a website. Tens of thousands of people and organizations have used DRUPAL to power scores of different websites, as well as Community web portals, Discussion sites, company websites, intranet applications, Personal websites or blogs, E-commerce applications, Resource directories, Social Networking sites.

The digital experiences you love. The organizations you trust most. The software they depend on.

Make something amazing, for anyone

Drupal is content management software. It's used to make many of the websites and applications you use every day. Drupal has great standard features, like easy content authoring, reliable performance, and excellent security. But what sets it apart is its flexibility; modularity is one of its core principles. Its tools help you build the versatile, structured content that dynamic web experiences need.

It's also a great choice for creating integrated digital frameworks. You can extend it with any one, or many, of thousands of add-ons. Modules expand Drupal's functionality. Themes let you customize your content's presentation. Distributions are packaged Drupal bundles you can use as starter-kits. Mix and match these components to enhance Drupal's core abilities. Or, integrate Drupal with external services and other applications in your infrastructure. No other content management software is this powerful and scalable.

The Drupal project is open source software. Anyone can download, use, work on, and share it with others. It's built on principles like collaboration, globalism, and innovation. It's distributed under the terms of the GNU General Public License (GPL). There are no licensing fees, ever. Drupal will always be free.

### C. Other Computer Programs

- **UBUNTU**

UBUNTU the most standard player in the UNIX based operating system game. UBUNTU is a excellent solution for libraries which require to upgrade their older computers using outdated Windows or for bulk computer purchases are requiring a brand new operating system. Several libraries feature computers for users to gain access to the internet, which being the only perform those computers serve. Why purchase all the unwanted things on Windows once you simply have to be compelled to get online? you would possibly be somewhat afraid initially of a new operating system, however just like anything else, the hardest part is

#### IV. OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE ON THE World Wide Web

Evaluation of open source software is completely different from proprietary programs. A key difference for analysis is that the knowledge offered for open source programs is typically different than for proprietary programs; source code, analysis by others of the program design, discussion between users and developers on how well it's operating, and so on. Usually proprietary programs always hide all information from users and only enable running the software. [3]

Following websites which provide detailed listing of open source software are

- Free Software Foundations software directory <http://fsf.org>
- GoogleCode
- <https://code.google.com/archive/>
- SourceForge <http://sourceforge.net>
- Filehippo <https://filehippo.com>

#### V. SUMMING UP

So, it looks that there are some terribly powerful solutions available nowadays that might be used to produce a far more resourceful library. By using open source software within the library, cash that alternative wise would be spent on software solutions is used for other vital resources, like buying extra media resources (books, journals, etc.), or is wont to rent educated, technical support that provides patrons with the know how to better use already existing resources. Additionally, this free software is constantly being updated, changed, and customized to satisfy the library's wants. Whereas all of this is often fine and dandy, and appears like the win-win solution for your library, there are still pitfalls and hurdles we'll need to overcome. Hopefully this article provides some introductory information on a way to wean your library off of traditional computing product and dive into the pool of open source resources available nowadays.

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