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"Koha: Open Source Software for Modern ICT Library Management"

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FULL PAPER

In global use, its growth is driven by the collective efforts of more and more users to realize its technological goals. Koha's feature pack is consistently evolving to satisfy the requirements of its user base. Koha may be a web-based ILS within the backend with an SQL database (Marita or My SQL optional). Its table data is stored on the MARC and may be accessed via Z39.50 or SRU. The interface is very configurable and customizable, and has been translated into many languages. Koha has many features that ILS expects, including: Fully functional ILS Koha may be a widely used library of varied sizes worldwide. it's a real enterprise-level ILS with extensive functionality including basic and advanced options. Koha includes modules for acquisition, delivery, listing, queue management, authentication, flexible reporting, label printing, multiple sorts of announcements, offline delivery without internet access and lots of more functions. Koha will work for all level federation, multi-branch and single branch libraries.

Multilingual and translatable. Koha has many languages and more and more languages annually . Full Text Search Powerful search functionality and advanced table view, you'll use the contents of Amazon, Google, Library Thing, Open Library

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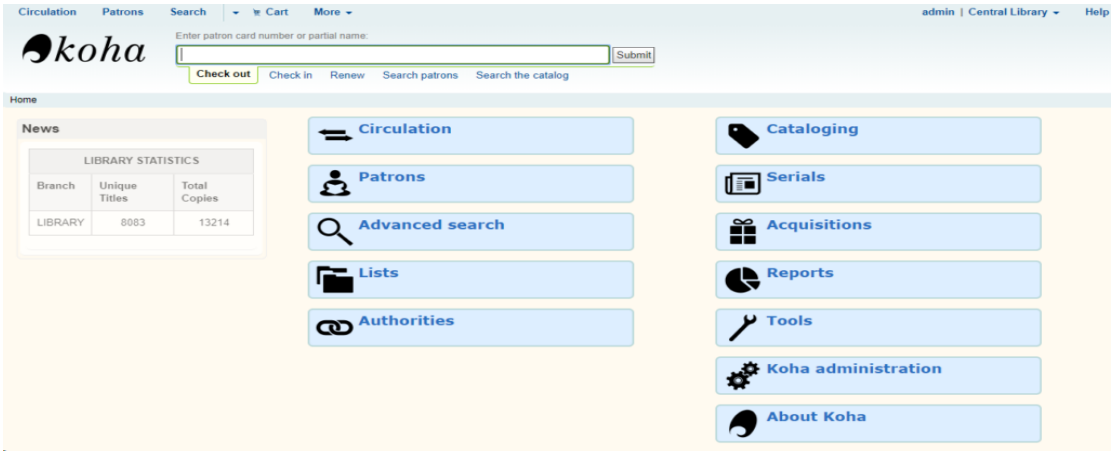
and Synthetics. suits library standards. Koha is made using library standards and protocols (such as MARC 21, UNIMARC, z39.50, SRU / SW, SIP2, SIP / NCIP) while supporting existing workflows and tools to make sure a platform between KOHA and other systems and technologies. Web-based interface. Koha's OPAC, Circa, management and self-update interfaces are all supported Koha, which produces standards - compliant web technologies - XHTML, CSS and Java Script.

Free software / open source. Koha Free Software is distributed under the general public License (GPL) Version 3 or higher.



No seller lock. This is often a crucial a part of the promise of free software, and there's no vendor lock in it: if the library has internal expertise, or can buy support or development services from the simplest sources, the library can install and use Koha independently. The library can change the subsidiary and export its data at any time. it's important to form sure that your affiliate allows this which it uses an honest data management system.
Various Web 2.0 features like tags, comments, social sharing and RSS feed Union listing facility.

Customizable search

Online publication

Barcode printing

History

Koha was founded by Kathibo Communications in 1999 for the Horohenua Library Foundation in New Zealand. This collection came into use in January 2000. Since 2000, the corporate has been providing commercial support to Koha, which has now grown to over 50. In 2001, Paul Pauline (from Marseille, France) began to feature many new features to Koha, most notably support for multiple languages. By 2010, Koha had been translated from its original English into French, Chinese, Arabic and lots of more. Support for table and search standards was added to MARC

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and Z39.50 in 2002, and was later provided by the Athens County library . Paul Pauline co-founded in 2007 with Bilbray in France. In 2005, Ohio-based Metavore, Inc. Founded under the name Liplime to support Koha and added many new features, including support for Zebra, provided by the Crawford County Federated Library System. Support for zebra technology improves search speeds and supports thousands of bibliographic entries. In 2007, a team of Vermont libraries began testing Koha's use of Vermont libraries. First, create a separate processor for every library. Later, the Koha Automatic Library System was organized to make a database to be used by the Vermont (Vocal) Library. The database was launched in 2011. 57 libraries chose to simply accept Koha and moved to a shared production environment provided and supported by Pivotter Solutions. Koha was also adopted by another library association in Vermont, the Catamount Library Network. Previously automated Vermont libraries used software from Folet or other commercial software vendors. After extensive feasibility studies, the King Fund completed its relocation to Koha in 2010 with the support of PDFS Europe. In 2011, the Spanish Ministry of Culture retained Cobli, a tailor-made version of Koha supported previous reports. In 2014, the Turkish Ministry of Culture began using the Koha-Devinim edition in 1,136 public libraries, containing quite 17,000,000 projects and applications. 2,000,000 active users. it's currently the most important Koha device. Professional libraries, like music libraries, are increasingly accepting Koha due to its open source nature, making it easy to customize for his or her specific application events.

Dispute with Liplime / PDFS

In 2009, a dispute arose between Liplime and other members of the Koha community. At the guts of the controversy is that the incontrovertible fact

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that Liplime doesn't explicitly want to feature site content and doesn't return software links to the community.

Several participants announced that they believe Liplime has developed software from the community. Created a separate website, ASCII text files repository and community. After March 2010, when PDFS bought Liplime, the fork remained. In November 2011, Liplime announced that the New Zealand property Office had granted them a short lived trademark to use the name Koha in New Zealand.The Koha community and catalyst successfully appealed against the provisional trademark license, a choice was released in December 2013 that Lilim Paid.

Awards

Winners of the "Nonprofit Organization" category at the 2000 "2000 Interactive New Zealand Awards" Winner of the LIANZA / 3M Library Innovation Award in 2000 2003 Part winner of the Free Lesbian Public Organization 2004 Computer World Excellence Award for Non-Profit ID Use New Zealand Open Source Award Final for Open Source Software Project 2014

Conclusion

Much software is free but consistent with usages of Koha library management software is best for library services and user oriented. A Koha service is freed from charge to users.

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