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Adaption of Web 2.0 Application in Academic Libraries

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ABSTRACT:

LIBRARY 2.0: Michael Casey invented the ABSTRACT: The paper applies the idea and definition to librarianship practice, that specialize in how web 2.0 technologies like synchronous messaging and streaming media, blogs, wikis, social networks, tagging, RSS feeds, and Mashups may affect how libraries provide access to their collections and user support for that access. to work out the acceptance and use of varied web 2.0 tools and technologies in academic libraries, also as motivators for his or her use. In pandemic duration web 2.0 is most useful for giving library services to patrons

KEYWORDS: Web 2.0, RSS Feeds, Podcasting, Blogs, wikis, Instant Messaging, Streaming Media, Library 2.0,

INTRODUCTION:

People's communication, interaction, knowledge sharing, search, investigation, and participation within the development and re-use of content have all changed as a results of the web . Web 2.0 has developed into a dynamic, interactive, and collaborative platform that permits users to share information and expertise. Web 2.0 is predicated on a human-centric approach, allowing users to interact , express themselves, and publish their thoughts online via services like blogs, wikis, and social networks. The transition from web 1.0 to web 2.0 is defined by a shift from "read-only" to "read-and-write" also as a shift from dynamic, interactive, and collaborative web. In covid-19 all traditional work of library become technological electronic work adopted in daily use.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

This paper addresses the subsequent three research questions (a) to what extent are Web 2.0 applications prevalent in libraries? (b) In what way have Web 2.0 applications enhanced the

standard of libraries? (c) Is it true that having Web 2.0 applications on libraries' websites improves its quality? consistent with the statistics, the foremost popular Web 2.0 applications in libraries are within the following order: Blogs, RSS, instant messaging, social networking services, wikis, and social tagging applications. The presence of Web 2.0 applications was found to be related to the general quality, and especially, service quality of library websites. (Chua & Goh, 2010, p. 0) The study of this paper is to define both theoretically and empirically the concept of Library 2.0. The questionnaire method applies for data collection and study resulted during a model of Library 2.0 containing seven building blocks of the phenomenon interactivity, users, participation, libraries and library services, web and web 2.0, social aspects, and technology and tools. The present research presents an empirical and consensus-based crowd-sourcing approach to defining the thought of Library 2.0, also as a foundation for addressing the concept's future evolution and relevance for library and knowledge science research and practice. (Holmberg et al., 2009). This paper suggests that recent thinking describing the changing web as "2.0" will have substantial implications for libraries, and recognizes that while these implications keep very on the brink of the history and mission of libraries, they still necessitate a replacement paradigm for librarianship. The paper applies the idea and definition to the practice of librarianship, specifically addressing how web 2.0 technologies like synchronous messaging and streaming media, blogs, wikis, social networks, tagging, RSS feeds, and mishaps might intimate changes in how libraries provide access to their collections and user support for that access (Maness, n.d.) The goal of this study is to give a survey of major university libraries in Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom, and the United States of America that have adopted Web 2.0 tools to improve library services. The research is based on a survey of websites of 277 university libraries. The study's conclusions recognize the value of web 2.0 tools in improving library services for users. Simple Syndication (RSS), Instant Messaging (IM), and blogs are popular in academic libraries. The paper concludes by offering best practices for implementing web 2.0 tools in academic libraries.

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resources. A questionnaire was used to collect data from 176 librarians in 49 university libraries in Nigeria. It emerged that the librarians were more conversant in social networking sites, instant messaging, and media sharing sites, blogs, and wikis. The recognition of those web 2.0 tools made them the foremost frequently employed by librarians. Web 2.0 tools like Flickr, RSS feeds, podcasts, social bookmarking, were among the smallest amount used. Web 2.0 tools are mostly employed by librarians for online reference services, library news/events, training materials, and image and video sharing, consistent with the survey. Lack of kit, like computers with internet access, a scarcity of skills, and a scarcity of your time, are identified as a number of the barriers to librarians in Nigerian university libraries using web 2.0 applications (Baro et al., 2013)

WEB 2.0 DEFINITIONS:

The term was coined by Darcy Di Nucci in 1999 and after that popularized by Tim O'Reilly and Dale Dougherty at the first O'Reilly Media web 2.0 Conference in late 2004.

Tim O'Reilly and Dale Dougherty O'Reilly (2005), the term 2.0 define it as "applications that make the most of the intrinsic advantages of that platform: delivering software as a continually-updated service that gets better as more people use it, consuming and remixing data from multiple sources, including individual users, while providing their data and services in a form that allows remixing by others, creating network effects through an "architecture of participation" and going beyond the page metaphor of web 1.0 to deliver rich user experiences. (*Library 2.0 - Wikipedia*, n.d.)

According to the website encyclopedia.com. "The term web 2.0 refers to new social applications and methods of communication implemented over the web. Most of the technology and structure behind Web 2.0 has been used since the primary days of the online (the end of the 20th century)." The concepts of Web 2.0, however, are new, and that they ask the social or commercial advancement of all web users. Web 2.0's faces include the merging of multiple websites into one, the creation of online communities and social networks, the spread of web services, and increased communication through wikis and online organizations, all of which represent the mixing of social exchange with internet capabilities. (*Web 2.0 | Encyclopedia.Com*, n.d.)

Term "Library 2.0" on his blog Library Crunch as an immediate spin-off of the concepts business 2.0 and web 2.0. Casey believes that libraries, particularly public libraries, are at a crossroads where many aspects of Web 2.0 are often applied to the library community, both in terms of technology-driven and non-technology-driven services. (*Library 2.0 - Wikipedia*, n.d.)

"Library 2.0" may be a concept that defines new genera of library services geared towards the requirements and expectations of today's library users (Casey, 2007) "Every library activity

planned or built with active participation and feedback from its user community qualifies to the concept of Library 2.0, which might be independent of technology."

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES OF WEB 2.0:

The fact that each one library activities designed or constructed with active participation and feedback by their user community qualify under the concept library 2.0. Library 2.0 is independent of technology. Web 2.0 technologies can assist libraries in creating the collaborative and participatory environment required to supply user-centric library services, also on generate new resources and expand on current ones by using user's collective intelligence.

INSTANT MESSAGING:

Instant communication may be a way of communicating in real-time between two or more people using text formats virtually instantaneously. Libraries that provide "real-time reference" services, during which patrons can communicate with librarians synchronously, very similar to them would during a face-to-face reference context. In "live reference services." The software utilized in libraries is usually far richer than simple IM applications. This software often co-browses, shares files, screens, shares data, and mines previous transcripts. Libraries can profit immensely from embracing this technology because it develops since it allows for online reference services that are quite almost like traditional library reference services. WhatsApp may be a popular instant messaging app that's employed by over 20 million people to speak in real-time with their relations, friends, colleagues, et al. . it's social elements like chats, video and audio sharing, and therefore the ability to guard communications from being read by others.

RSS FEEDS:

The headlines, summaries, and update notices are pulled into an RSS Feed, which then links to articles on your favorite website's page. This content is transmitted in real-time, ensuring that the highest RSS feed results always reflect the foremost recently produced information for an internet site . Rich site summary (RSS) or real simple syndication (RSS) is that the abbreviation for rich site summary or real simple syndication. On the one hand, the technology allows an internet site (or e-publisher) to list the foremost recent published updates like table of contents of journals and new articles employing a technology referred to as XML, and on the opposite hand, it lets as an internet user to stay track of latest updates on a selected website. RSS feed readers, sort of a personal search assistant, visit pre-defined websites, search for updated information, and download it to the user's desktop automatically. It allows users to syndicate and republish material round the internet. Users republish content

from other websites or blogs on their websites or blogs, aggregate content during a single location on other websites, and allegedly distill it for private use. Another web 2.0 application that's already influencing libraries and will still do so in significant ways is content syndication. Subscribing to RSS feeds allows a user to stay track of multiple websites through one news aggregator, which constantly monitors sites for fresh content and eliminates the necessity for the user to manually check them. Libraries creating RSS feeds on their websites for users to subscribe these feeds include updates on new items during a collection, new services, and new content in subscription databases. Libraries can make use of RSS Aggregator Tools, like RSS Mix, RSS Mixer, Feed Killer, Feed informer, etc. to aggregate RSS feeds from multiple publishers during a given discipline and facilitate users to explore new contents from different publishers on the library's internet site .

HTML Feeds:

HTML feeds are RSS feeds that are transformed into HTML codes to permit researchers to speak with each other and share RSS search results. you'll place the HTML code on the websites and may customize the resulting HTML feed to finish the page.

STREAMING MEDIA:

Streaming media is multimedia that's delivered and consumed continuously from a source, with little or no intermediate storage in network elements. Streaming refers to the delivery method of content, instead of the content itself. Distinguishing delivery method from the media applies specifically to telecommunication networks as most of the normal media delivery systems are either inherently streaming e.g. radio, television or inherently non-streaming e.g. books, videotape, audio CDs. ("Streaming Media," Wikipedia, 2021)

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PODCASTING:

Streaming media is multimedia that's delivered and consumed continuously from a source, with little or no intermediate storage in network elements. Streaming refers to the delivery method of content, instead of the content itself. Distinguishing delivery method from the media applies specifically to telecommunication networks as most of the normal media delivery systems are either inherently streaming e.g. radio, television or inherently

non-streaming e.g. books, videotape, audio CDs. ("Podcast," Wikipedia, 2021)

The word "podcasting" springs from two words, namely "broadcasting" and "iPod" (popular MP3 player from Apple Computer), podcasting is defined because the "process of capturing audio digital media files which will be distributed over the web using RSS feeds for enjoying back on portable media players also as computer. Users can subscribe these feeds and have the files automatically downloaded into an audio management program on their computers. When a user syncs their portable audio device with their computer, podcasts are automatically transmitted thereto device and may be listened to whenever and wherever the user wants.

COLLABORATIVE PUBLISHING TOOLS:

Blogs: A blog (an abbreviated sort of the term weblog) may be a website that's usually maintained by a private and contains regular entries of commentary, event descriptions, or other material like graphics or video. In most cases, entries are displayed in reverse chronological order.

The emergence and growth of blogs within the late 1990s coincided with the introduction of web publishing tools that made it easier for non-technical users with little experience with programming to post content. The bulk are interactive web 2.0 websites that allow visitors to submit online comments; this interaction sets them aside from static pages. During this way, blogging are often considered a kind of social networking service. Bloggers, after all, don't just create material for his or her blogs; they also maintain social relationships with their followers and other bloggers.

Blogs are considered simple publishing platforms. An individual or a gaggle of individuals can control the publishing tools on a blog. An individual or a gaggle of individuals can use a blog to publish content or discuss it. Technologically, blogs are more user-friendly, platform-agnostic, and simply available via the web. Thousands of blogs are maintained by professionals in various subject areas who are willing to share their knowledge, insight, and opinions with others, and that they are often thought of as online diaries. Blog – publishing platforms available freed from cost include Word Press, blog.com, blogger, Live journal, BlogSpot, etc

Microblogging:

Twitter may be a microblogging and social networking service on which users post and interact with messages referred to as "tweets". Twitter is an American microblogging and social networking service on which users post and interact with messages referred to as "tweets". Registered users can post, like, and retweet tweets, but unregistered users can only read them. Users access Twitter through its website interface or its mobile-device application software.

Though the service could even be accessed via SMS before April 2020. Tweets were originally restricted to 140 characters, but the limit was doubled to 280 for non-CJK languages in November 2017. Audio and video tweets remain limited to 140 seconds for many accounts.

Wikis:

A wiki may be a hypertext publication that's revised and maintained collaboratively by its audience employing a browser. A typical wiki comprises numerous pages for the project's subjects or scope, and it are often available to the general public or restricted to internal usage for maintaining an organization's knowledge domain. Wiki software, often referred to as wiki engines, is what makes wikis possible. A wiki engine may be a sort of content management system during which information is made without a transparent owner or leader, and wikis have minimal inherent structure, enabling the structure to grow as users' requirements dictate. Wikipedia, a collaborative encyclopedia, is one among the foremost well-known wikis that has defied one among librarianship's golden laws, namely content validation and knowledge authenticity

COLLABORATIVE SERVICE PLATFORMS:

Social Networks:

A social networking site, often referred to as a social networking site or just social media, is a web platform that permits people to develop social networks or relationships with others who have similar personal or professional interests, hobbies, backgrounds, or real-life connections. the sort and amount of features offered by social networking sites differ. they will use a spread of recent information and communication tools on desktops and laptops, also as mobile devices like tablets and smartphones. they'll include digital photo/video/sharing and online diary entries. "Websites that aid within the formation of a network of contacts for the exchange of varied kinds of online content." Social networking sites allow people to interact in ways in which aren't possible face to face. These computer-mediated interactions can assist preserve and build new social professional relationships by connecting members of diverse networks. Most social network services are web-based interfaces that facilitate a community of users to interact with one another deploying tools like chat, messaging, email, video, voice chat, file sharing, blogging, discussion groups, etc. Myspace, Facebook, Delicious, Flickr, and Instagram are social networking services that are very fashionable .

Tagging:

A tag may be a keyword, term, or subject heading that's applied to a bit of knowledge (a photograph, a geographic map, a blog post, a video clip, then on), characterizing the item and

allowing keyword-based classification and search of knowledge . Authors/creators, also as their consumers/viewers/community, frequently choose tags informally and personally. Tags are commonly used for computer files, web pages , digital photos, and bookmarks on the web .

Social Bookmarking Services:Using descriptive metadata, social bookmarking may be a means of saving, organizing, searching, and managing website bookmarks. Users can save links to web pages they need to recollect and share with others employing a social bookmarking system. These bookmarks are often made public, saved privately, or shared with specific individuals or groups of people.

Mashups:

A mashup may be a website or web application that uses content from quite one source to make one new service displayed during a single graphical interface. E.g. a user could combine the addresses and pictures of their library branches with a Google map to make a map mashup. The term implies easy, fast integration, frequently using open application programming interfaces and data sources to supply enriched results that weren't necessarily the first reason for producing the raw source data. The term mashup originally comes from creating something by combining elements from two or more sources. ("Mashup (Music)," Wikipedia, 2021)

It allows the user to edit OPAC data, store user tags, converse with librarians instant messaging, use the Wiki input with other users, see which other users inspect , borrow and loan tags are an equivalent items, and make and mashup an enormous catalog with a standard one-on-one catalog. Mashup is out there in Library 2.0

LIBRARY SERVICES AND APPLICATIONS:

Library 1.0	Library 2.0
Service of Digital Reference (Email based)	Instant Messaging Real-Time reference service.
Selective Dissemination service (SDI)	Personalization (RSS Feeds, HTML Feeds)
Text-based Tutorials	Multimedia Tutorials
Mailing Lists	Blogs and Wikis
Catalog of reliable subscribed prints electronic collections.	Catalog of reliable subscribed prints electronic collections as well as web pages, blogs, and wikis.
OPAC	Personalized social network infrastructure.
Encyclopedia	Wikipedia
Content Management System	Wikis, Wikipedia
Information is commodity	Information is conversation
Address books, contact lists	Online social networks

CONCLUSIONS:

The concept of Library 2.0 borrowed from web 2.0. Library 2.0 tools and techniques are useful for several libraries in providing new services and making existing services available in new and interesting ways. Some Library 2.0 approaches could also be effective in attracting new users to the library, while others may aid within the keeping of current members. These new services are likely to enhance the interest, relevance, and acceptability of libraries. The library will still modify its methodologies, applications, and ideas .

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