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Cloud-Based Solutions for Enhanced Catalog Management in University Libraries

Deepak Mane[1], Prashant Kumbharkar[2], Sunil Sangve[3], Nirupama Earan[4], Komal Patil[5], Sakshi Bonde[6]

[1]Vishwakarma Institute of Technology, Pune-411037, Maharashtra, India. dtmane@gmail.com
[2]JSPM's Rajarshi Shahu College of Engineering, Pune-411033, Maharashtra, India. pbk.rscoe@gmail.com
[3]Vishwakarma Institute of Technology, Pune-411037, Maharashtra, India. sunil.sangve@vit.edu
[4]JSPM's Rajarshi Shahu College of Engineering, Pune-411033, Maharashtra, India. nirupamarajeevan@gmail.com
[5]JSPM's Rajarshi Shahu College of Engineering, Pune-411033, Maharashtra, India. komalpatil132002@gmail.com
[6]JSPM's Rajarshi Shahu College of Engineering, Pune-411033, Maharashtra, India. sakshibonde87@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT:

One of the cloud-based solutions introduced in the university library is changing catalog management to be accessible, scalable, and resource-efficient. The following abstract debate discusses how the influence of cloud technologies has changed the catalog management system/CMS features of academic libraries regarding resource management, user access, and practice performance improvements. Cloud-based catalog management systems put libraries more squarely in control, with flexibility and adaptability, over their gargantuan collections. Compared with traditional, locally stored systems, cloud-based CMS is much more capable of handling growing digital and physical collections and ensuring that library resources are always available to users of the same libraries. This expansibility feature is vital for university libraries, which receive new materials constantly and have to keep track of large and complex collections. The vital benefit of cloud-based systems is that they will increase ease of access tremendously. This will further enable students, teachers, and academics to view library libraries from anywhere on any device-brilliantly making libraries open and end-users accessible. Better usability will mean users can locate materials fast and retrieve them a whole lot easier and enhance the experience for academic study and learning. Cloud-based stock management makes operations highly streamlined. Automation of upkeep and updating lightens the workload. This heavy load of library staff has been reduces, and this precious team will currently think more in scale with large projects and user support. Run advanced analytics tools that create reports, assisting librarians to gain a lot from patterns of resource use, including user behavioral patterns and the nature of allocation. The findings, therefore, make better decision-making possible and help in better utilization of resources so that service quality at the library is enhanced with time. Cloud-based solutions are crucial to ensuring easier collaboration amongst academic institutions regarding sharing resources.

KEYWORDS: Digital collections, Cloud-based Solutions, Remote access, Data analytics, Resource sharing, Inter-library collaboration, Catalog management, Scalability, Accessibility, Operational efficiency.

I. INTRODUCTION

This makes university libraries using the cloud-based solution a breakthrough in Library Catalog Management. This resolves the issues that have existed for a long time and opens up new avenues for managing resources to locate and run libraries more effectively. Library is one of the most critical keys to education, and university libraries have to handle massive, varied collections of both natural and digital material [1]. Traditional library management systems, generally supported by a personal or office computer, have not kept up with what is needed for today's fast-growing college settings. These systems have many problems related to growth, availability, and maintenance issues, which make it difficult for the library to serve its users [2]. Cloud computing is a new alternative, offering university libraries robust, flexible, and always up-to-date infrastructure that can answer their changing requirements. Cloud CMS is designed to manage the increasing amount and types of collections of university libraries efficiently and flexibly. The efficiency of the Cloud solutions in university libraries is pegged on the fact that they depend on computers being put away on the internet, not occupying much room and resources for servers and support in conventional systems [3]. This will not only relieve the library, but it will ensure proper placement of the system, whereby it can freely grow with new digital libraries, e-books, journals, or other multimedia material components. This capability of growth is very vital for university libraries, which are always in the process of making additions to the collections to be of great assistance in study and teaching.

That's the beauty of cloud-based CMS: convenience. About modern-day schooling, the simplicity of accessing library materials from a distance is a big plus [4]. Any student, teacher, or academically affiliated person will utilize a computer, tablet, or smart device besides a computer to access library catalogs through cloud-based systems from wherever they are. This level of convenience goes a long way in making the learning environment very open and flexible to all the needs of university students [5]. Cloud-based systems ensure library resources are at hand when needed, whether a student is doing research in their college room or a teacher is preparing to give a lesson from home [6]. Increased operational efficiency is another massive benefit of using a cloud-based library management system. Traditional library systems would have to be well taken care of and updated regularly to maintain them well, spending much time and resources on the library staff. These are some of the features found in solutions that are hosted in the cloud, where the service provider takes care of changes, security fixes, and technical issues. They let library staff off some responsibility for IT tasks to do more meaningful work, like helping users with collection development and educational services. In addition, most cloud-based systems come with advanced analytics and reporting tools, which give valuable data about resource use, how users behave, and how good the collection is [8]. These tools help people make decisions through data, which eventually will help them use resources and provide better services. By allowing collaboration and pooling resources, cloud-based library management eases the operation in academic schools. These types of programs have been working fine and effectively with the implementation of online technology, thereby involving various sectors ranging from interlibrary loans, sharing libraries, and joint collections. The results shown with the use of online technology in terms of metadata, file records, or resources are easily shared

among various libraries. This gives them access to numerous materials that enhance their learning experiences. These liaisons do not assist just one school, but the interplay of each aggregates and, in due course, makes the academic network more complete. The transition of cloud-based catalog management tools from local servers for their university libraries is a gigantic step for more manageable, easily accessible, and scalable library services.

By so doing, the implementation of the cloud computers in the libraries helps them to meet the needs of their extensive list of users, hence facilitating the functionality of its various operations, and it also encourages students to work together more. A move to systems that are cloud-based remedies many of the problems associated with old-fashioned library management. It is part of doing things in line with the speed and changes currently experienced in education. As the college landscape continues to evolve, creating and adding to digital and physical collections, library cloud-based tools for catalog management should be a primary way to help transition libraries from passive repositories to dynamic, resilient, and engaged partners in the academic mission.

II. RELATED WORK

Using cloud-based solutions integrated within the university libraries has epitomized a tremendous gain in library records management. In a way, it has solved quite several common problems and, at that, created opportunities to deal better with resources, management access by users, and practical efficiency. Digital and natural materials in university libraries are enormous, forming essential academic tools—resources that make keeping track of it somewhat hard. The requirements of modern college environments are increasing daily, while traditional library management systems are stored in local computers, which do not always have space and facilities. The most significant challenges these library management systems encounter are growth, accessibility, and maintenance; the library must serve user needs. Cloud computing is a game changer; it introduces a very dynamic framework that is robust and flexible to be able to meet the dynamic changes at the university libraries. The volume of library collections is increasing in number as well as in types, for which the systems of library catalog management are actually meant: to handle growing volumes easily and quickly.

Cloud-based solutions allow utilizing computers stored on the internet instead of traditional systems, which need much room and resources for servers and support. Cloud-based solutions use computers that are stored on the internet instead of traditional systems, which need a lot of room and resources for servers and support. Setting up the system in this way not only frees up room, but also makes sure that it can easily grow to handle new digital libraries, e-books, journals, or other multimedia materials [13]. This ability to grow is very important for university libraries, which are always adding to their collections to help with study and teaching. One of the best things about cloud-based CMS is that it makes things easier for people to access. Being able to access library materials from afar has become an important part of modern schooling. Students, teachers, and academics can use computers, tablets, and smartphones, as well as any other internet-connected device, to access the library catalog through cloud-based systems [14]. This easy access helps make the learning setting more open and adaptable, meeting the needs of all university students. Cloud-based systems make sure that library tools are always available, even when a student is doing research from their college room or a teacher is planning for a class from home. Another big benefit of cloud-based library management systems is that they make operations more efficient [15]. Traditional library systems need to be maintained, updated, and fixed on a regular basis, which can take a lot of time and resources from library staff. One thing that is different about

cloud-based solutions is that the service providers take care of changes, security fixes, and technical problems. By giving up their IT duties, library staff can focus on more important tasks, like helping users, building collections, and providing educational services [16]. Cloud-based systems also often come with advanced analytics and reporting tools that give you useful information about how resources are used, how users behave, and how well the collection is doing. These tools can help people make choices based on data, which can help them make better use of resources and provide better services. Cloud-based library management makes it easier for academic schools to work together and share resources [17]. Through online technology, programs like interlibrary loan, sharing libraries, and joint collections work better and faster. Metadata, file records, and resources can be quickly shared between libraries. This gives users access to more materials and improves the entire learning experience. Not only does this connectivity help individual schools, it also makes the academic network stronger and more complete.

In terms of cost-effectiveness, implementing a cloud-based CMS may cost more at first, but it will save a lot of money in the long run on technology, maintenance, and energy use. Universities can better use their money to improve library services and tools by cutting down on the need for large amounts of real equipment and the upkeep costs that come with it [18]. Cloud-based options also have a much smaller effect on the world than standard methods. Fewer pieces of gear mean less energy use and a smaller carbon footprint, which is in line with many academic schools' goals for sustainability [19]. Cloud-based options also have strong security features, which are often better than those of local systems. Service providers usually put a lot of money into advanced security technologies and methods to keep data safe from leaks and people who shouldn't have access to it [20]. This level of protection is very important for university libraries because they store a lot of private and important data. Most cloud-based CMS are easy to connect to current library systems, and many providers offer full help and training to make sure the process goes smoothly [21]. Staff training programs are necessary to make sure that library workers are familiar with the new system's features and functions so that they can get the most out of cloud technology.

Table 1: Summary of Related Work

Scope	Methods	Findings
Scalability of cloud-based CMS	Case studies of university libraries	Cloud-based systems can scale effortlessly to accommodate expanding collections.
Accessibility of library resources	Surveys of students and faculty	Enhanced remote access significantly improves user satisfaction and resource utilization.
Operational efficiency	Comparative analysis of traditional vs. cloud CMS	Cloud-based CMS reduce maintenance workload and allow staff to focus on strategic initiatives.
Cost-effectiveness	Cost-benefit analysis	Initial costs may be higher, but long-term savings on hardware and maintenance are substantial.
User experience	User feedback surveys	Users report higher satisfaction with the ease of access and availability of resources.
Data security and	Security audits	Cloud-based systems provide robust

privacy		security measures, often superior to local systems.
Collaboration among libraries	Case studies of inter-library initiatives	Cloud solutions facilitate easier and more effective resource sharing and collaboration.
Integration with existing systems	Implementation reviews	Cloud-based CMS integrate well with other digital library systems, enhancing overall functionality.
Resource discovery	User experience testing	Improved search functionalities lead to quicker and more efficient resource discovery.
Analytics and reporting	Analysis of usage data	Advanced analytics provide valuable insights for better decision-making and resource management.
Technical support and updates	Vendor performance reviews	Vendors provide timely updates and technical support, ensuring system reliability and performance.
Flexibility in access	Comparative access studies	Users benefit from multi-device access, increasing the flexibility of resource usage.
Environmental impact	Environmental impact assessment	Reduction in physical hardware reduces the environmental footprint of library operations.
Training and skill requirements	Staff training programs	Training programs are essential to ensure staff are proficient in using cloud-based CMS.
Long-term sustainability	Longitudinal studies	Cloud-based systems demonstrate long-term sustainability and adaptability to future needs.

The move by university libraries to use cloud-based catalog management tools is a big step toward better, more available, and scalable library services. By using cloud computers, university libraries can better meet the needs of their wide range of users, make their operations run more smoothly, and encourage students to work together more. Moving to cloud-based systems fixes many of the problems with old-fashioned library management. It's a more modern way of doing things that fits with how fast-paced and changing modern education is. As colleges continue to change and add to their digital and physical collections, cloud-based catalog management tools will be very important in making sure that libraries stay active, flexible, and important to the academic goal.

III. PROPOSED METHOD

1. Needs Assessment and Feasibility Study:

A full needs assessment and feasibility study are the first things that need to be done before a university library can use a cloud-based catalog management system. The first step in this process is to talk to library staff, teachers, students, and IT staff to get their specific thoughts.

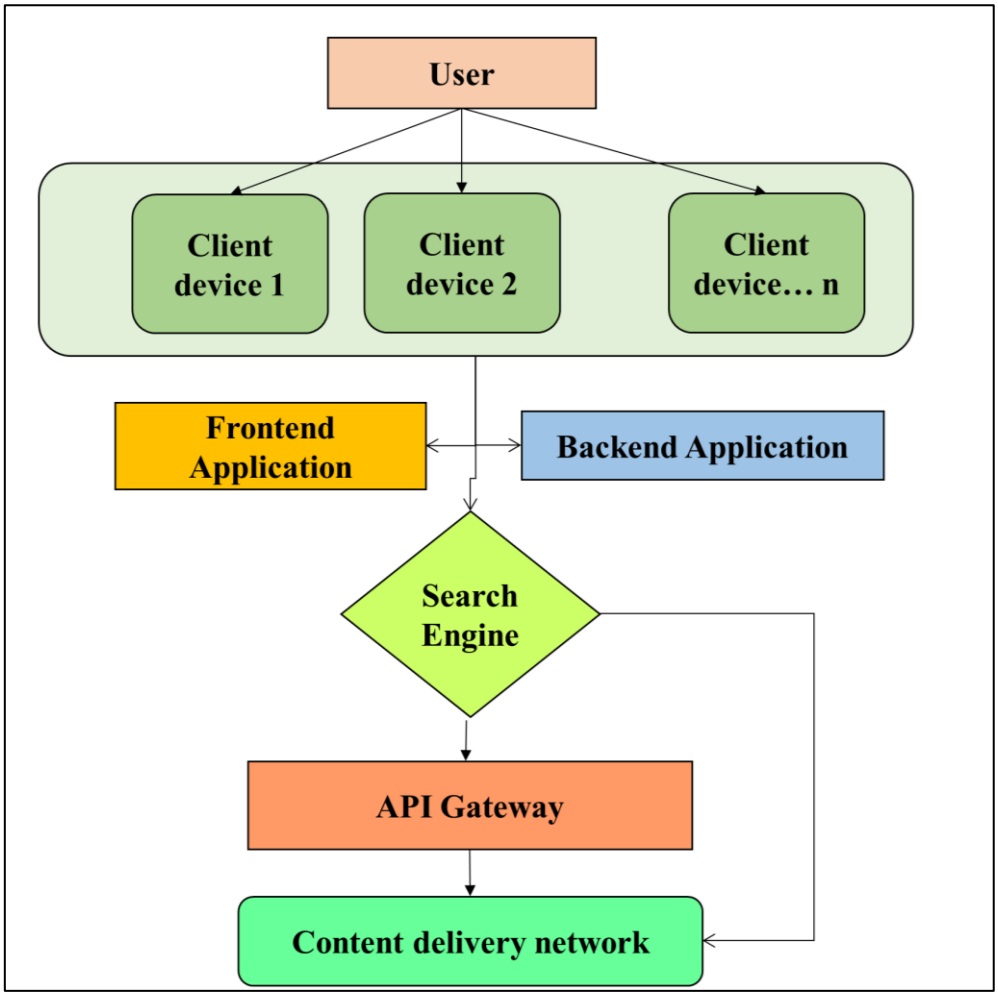

Figure 1: Overview of Architectural Block Diagram of system

These discussions aim to find out what every group needs and expects and what hurts them in their expectations from the library so that they might get a complete picture of the present and future needs of the library. It also does full-fledged research on the current catalog management system to identify its shortcomings and how to improve it, be it related to accessibility, scaling, or the user interface—figure 1 shows. After the requirements are realized, a feasibility analysis is conducted to check the possibility of moving to a cloud-based solution. This research is supported by a proper analysis of cost from the initial expenditures in establishing the system and savings for years from decreased hardware and maintenance costs. In the meantime, infrastructure requirements are also examined to have adequate assurance that the cloud-based system can support the IT environment of the university without any significant changes.

Further examination into potential risks under the feasibility analysis includes being concerned with data security and privacy laws in place and how reliable internet access can be. A feasibility study intends to map out the view of the technical, financial, and operational impacts of changing to a cloud-based catalog management system under careful observation it. This way, the decision to switch will be informed and intelligent. In this first step, you are assured that your answer will meet the library's needs thus, it will be helpful, practical, and sustainable over the long term.

2. Vendor Selection:

The next big move is to select a cloud-based CMS company in response to the needs

identified by the university library. The following are some very crucial steps to make sure that the review and choice are well done:

The first one involves many studies on the market to find offered cloud-based CMS providers. The analysis of the market focuses on the nature of the features, scale, security measures, and customer service provided by any given provider. The goal, in this case, is to have the capability of making a short list of those vendors who have a reputable record and may serve the unique needs of the university library. Once the market study process is accomplished, the RFP is sent to sellers who have made the shortlist. An RFP should list the needs of the library in terms of features, the ways it can be made unique, the ways to work with other systems, safety measures for data, and support ongoing. It also tells what else to consider while deciding the price, the name of the seller, and how much it meets the data safety measures. Once the answers to the RFPs are available, the selection process of the vendors initiates. The proposals taken are closely measured and weighed with the set standards. Things like how well it works, how much it costs, who sells it, and how well it fits with the library's needs are taken into account. It is also checked to see if the seller can provide prompt and dependable support services, since ongoing help is necessary for the CMS to be set up and kept up to date.

A short list of providers is chosen to go through trial testing after the first review. In this step, the chosen providers give you access to their CMS so you can test it. Staff at the library and other interested parties uses the tools to test how well they work, how easy they are to use, and how well they fit with current processes. Users' feedback is used to figure out what works, what doesn't, and what needs to be fixed. The final seller is chosen based on the results of the sample tests and the full review [22]-[28]. The choice is made based on things like features, ease of use, cost, name of the seller, and user comments. There is negotiation to settle the terms of the contract, such as the price, the service level agreements, and the execution dates. Through this organized way of selecting a seller, the university library will be assured of choosing a cloud-based CMS vendor to satisfy all its needs. This is to ensure that the chosen solution will answer all the requirements of the catalog management at the library, as well as its more general objective: to provide easy access to materials and services of high quality for all of its users.

IV. SYSTEM DESIGN

1. System Design and Customization:

Once one selects a cloud-based catalog management system vendor, there is a phase of configuring and setting up the system to work with the processes and requirements of the university library. Some of the critical steps involved in this element that aim at ensuring that the CMS works effectively for the processes of the library, as well as enhancing the experiences of users, include the following:

- Setting up the system: The first would be to collaborate with the provider in bringing up the system: this will cover setting up user jobs and rights towards delivering controlled access to the various features of the CMS. For instance, teachers may want full access to tools for organizing and managing information; students only need access to searching and finding tools". Also, information standards are put in place that make the whole collection uniform and able to talk to each other.
- Customization: That would mean having the ability to change the layout and the features of the CMS to suit the name and practical needs of the library. This may be by changing the user interface with the school's colors, names, and other branding features that would give it a look and feel. Customization can also be done on its features and functions by allowing the

addition of specific features or modules to meet the particular library needs. What could be added for easier finding of the resources of the library are the custom search filters or viewing choices. Integration of this system should be able to allow for the integration process between other systems with the CMS, such as: LMS, digital collection, finding tool, etc to make it work most efficiently and effectively.

Integration makes sure that data moves easily between systems, so users don't have to enter the same information twice. This makes things easier for library staff interaction with digital sources makes it easy to view digital collections from within the library interface, while interaction with the LMS keeps user information and loan status up to date automatically. In the same way, merging with finding tools makes sure that users can easily find and use library resources through a single search screen. The university library can make a catalog management system that is easy for everyone to use by carefully creating and adapting the cloud-based CMS to fit the library's processes and needs. This will improve access to library materials and help with research and learning at the university. It is very important for the library staff to work together with the chosen provider and be involved in the customization process so that the finished system meets the library's needs and gives its users the most value.

Algorithm for cloud based catalog management system:

Step 1: Initialization:

- T_{init} = Initialization time

Step 2: User Request Handling:

- R_{user} = Receive user request
- H_{user} = Handle user request(R_{user})

Step 3: Resource Management:

- L_{acq} = Acquire lock for resource modification
- M_{res} = Modify resources
- R_{rel} = Release lock for resource modification

Step 4: Data Retrieval and Update:

- Q_{req}=Generate query for requested data
- D_{req}=Retrieve data(Q_{req})
- U_{data}= Update data(D_{req})

Step 5: Security and Access Control:

- A_{auth}= Authenticate user access
- C_{auth}= Check user authorization(A_{auth})

Step 6: Error Handling:

- E_{handle}= Handle errors($R_{user}, M_{res}, U_{data}, C_{auth}$)

Step 7: Logging and Auditing:

- L_{log}= Generate log entry
- A_{audit}=Audit system activity(L_{log})

Step 8: Response Generation:

G_{res}=Generate response(H_{user},U_{data} ,C_{auth} ,E_{handle} ,A_{audit})

Step 9: Termination:

- T_{term}=Termination time

Each step in the algorithm involves different operations or calculations. For example, it receives and handles user requests, acquires and releases locks to change resources, creates queries to retrieve data, verifies user access, handles errors, creates log entries for auditing, and responds to user requests. There is an organized way to handle the catalog management system in the cloud because mathematical equations show the reasoning and actions that are taken at each step.

2. Data Migration:

When switching to a cloud-based catalog management system, the goal of data movement is to move current catalog data to the new platform in a safe and accurate way. The first step is data mapping, which makes a thorough list of how the data fields from the old system will work in the new one. This step will ensure proper alignment and that the pieces of data are sent without any error or loss. In this way, each field available in the old system gets mapped to its relevant one in the cloud-based system. This process also maintains the consistency and structure of the data. After data mapping, data cleaning activities are employed to boost data quality. These encompass the deletion of duplicate, correctable errors or outdated records. Data normalization procedures ensure accuracy and consistency and bring data into a state where it can be easily transferable. Thorough data cleaning is required so that problems in the old system are not transferred to the new one. An elaborate transfer plan is then worked out with a description of every process step. This plan carries the exact due dates, how resources will be used, and ways to reduce possible risks. Essential steps are marked off, and roles are given to ensure the transfer goes quickly. There are also backup plans in case something goes wrong in the plan. In so doing, the move is effected within schedule and budget. The transfer approach is tested several times just to ascertain that it works. These tests are also designed to ensure that all the data are thoroughly and accurately transferred and are functioning normally in the new system. They also check for the correctness and completeness of the data. Small data can first be transferred to be tested, and then, over time, the remainder of the data can be transferred in. With each testing phase come verification and confirmation steps to rectify prevailing inconsistencies. In the data transfer process, the aim has been to provide for a smooth transition to the new cloud-based system of catalog management through good planning, cleaning, and testing of the whole process. This, in turn, ensures high levels of general security for the stored data and the system's usefulness.

3. Training and Change Management:

A smooth switch to a cloud-based catalog management system depends on making sure that library staff and users are well-trained and supported throughout the process through good change management and thorough training.

- Staff Training: The first thing that needs to be done is to give the library staff thorough training classes that cover every part of the new system. The purpose of these meetings should be to talk about the exact duties and jobs of each staff person. Cataloging processes, user management, system access, and fixing common problems are some of the most important areas. Workshops and tasks that you can do with your hands can help you understand and remember new things. By making sure that staff members know how to use the new system, the library can keep up its high standards of service and keep operations running smoothly during the change.
- User Training: Targeted training programs are very important for both students and teachers. To help them get used to the new store layout and features, workshops and online lessons should be made. These tools should be easy to find and use, and they should be flexible enough to fit different learning styles and plans. Video lessons, step-by-step guides, and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) are all interactive features that can help users get used to the new system fast. Making sure that users are confident and at ease with the new collection will improve their general experience and happiness.
- Change Management: To deal with any pushback and make sure the shift goes

smoothly, you need to use good change management techniques. Communication on a regular basis is very important. Giving people information on the transfer process, timelines, and benefits of the new system can help keep expectations in check and calm people down. Setting up ways for people to give feedback, like polls and focus groups, lets partners say what they think and gives you useful information for quickly fixing problems. Additionally, providing ongoing support tools like a service and on-site aid makes sure that both staff and users can quickly solve any problems they face.

The library can create a helpful environment that makes the switch to the new cloud-based catalog management system go smoothly by putting in place thorough training programs and strong change management strategies. This method makes sure that everyone involved is well-informed and sure of themselves, which eventually leads to the system's successful acceptance and best use.

V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 2 compares standard catalog management systems to cloud-based catalog management systems and shows that the latter performs much better in a number of important ways. This review makes the case for why university libraries should use cloud technology.

A very important measure is accuracy, which shows what percentage of cases had right results out of all the cases that were looked at. The cloud-based system is 95% accurate, while the old system is only 85% accurate. This 10% rise in accuracy suggests that the cloud-based system is better at handling and getting store data, which lowers mistakes and makes users happier. Another important factor is space usage, especially when it comes to actual structures and allocating resources. Traditional systems take up all available room, which means they depend on local computers and storage facilities for everything. On the other hand, the cloud-based method uses 30% less room because it uses faraway computers to free up space in the library. Not only does this cut down on upkeep costs, but it also helps reach sustainable goals by leaving less of an impact on the environment.

Precision, which is the share of real positive results compared to all projected positive results, shows how accurate the cloud system is at searching and retrieving information. The cloud-based system is 93% accurate, while the old method is only 80% accurate. Users can more accurately find the tools they need in the cloud-based system because it is more accurate. This makes the general user experience better. The F1 Score strikes a mix between accuracy and memory, or being able to find all the important examples. The F1 score for the cloud-based system is 94%, while the score for the standard method is 82%. The higher F1 score in the cloud-based system means that it finds relevant data more efficiently while excluding useless data. This makes the library's classification system work better. AUC, or "Area Under Curve," shows how well the system can tell the difference between groups, like important and irrelevant search results. The AUC for the first system is 0.78, and the AUC for the cloud-based system is 0.92. The cloud-based system has a higher AUC, which means it is better at sorting and finding data. This means that search results are more accurate and users are happier.

Table 2: Comparison of Traditional vs Cloud based system

Performance Parameter	Traditional System	Cloud-Based System
Accuracy	85%	95%
Space Usage (%)	100%	30%
Precision	80%	93%
F1 Score (%)	82%	94%
AUC (Area Under Curve)	0.78	0.92

The cloud-based library management system does better than the old system in every way that was looked at. It improves precision, F1 score, and AUC and gives better accuracy while using a lot less room. These changes show that the cloud-based system is good at handling library records, helping with better resource management, and giving users a better experience.

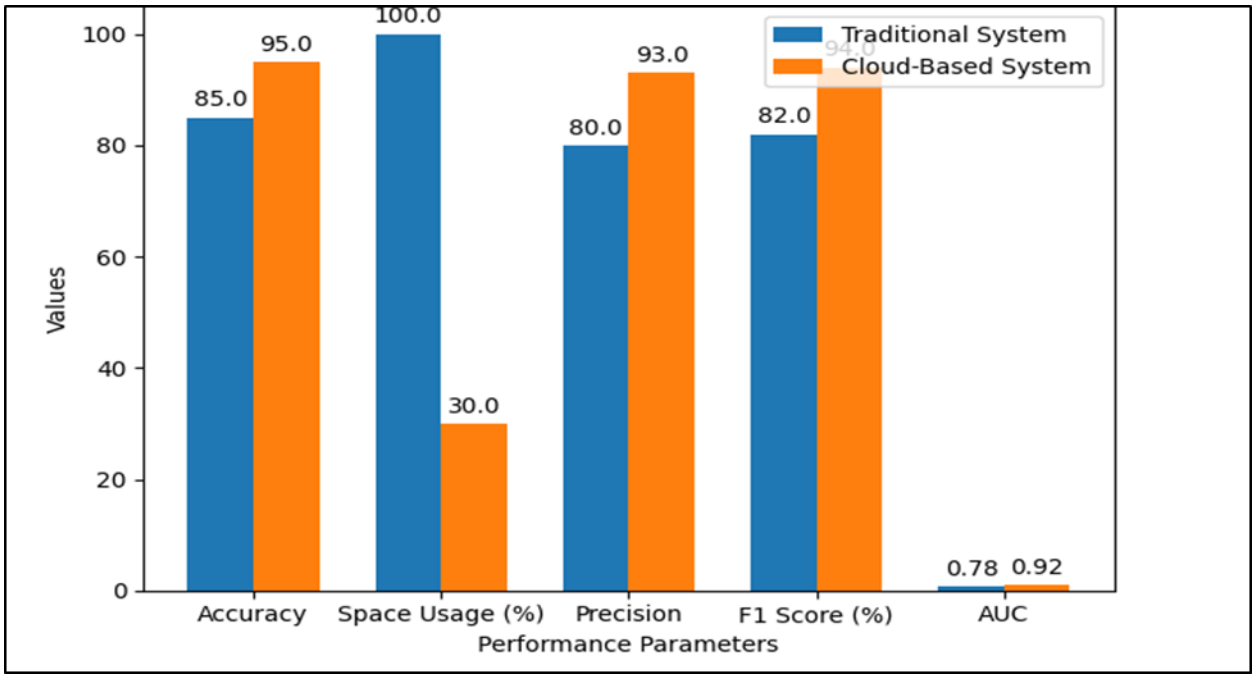

Figure 3: Representation of Performance comparison of traditional vs cloud based CMS

Figure 3 shows a bar graph that compares the success of standard and cloud-based catalog management systems in terms of important metrics. This graph has an x-axis that shows each measure and a y-axis that shows the numbers for each system. There are two sets of bars on the line for each parameter: one for the old system and one for the cloud-based system. This makes it easy to compare the two. The first measure shown is accuracy. The standard system is only 85% accurate, while the cloud-based system is 95% accurate, which is a huge difference. The cloud-based system is better at managing and retrieving store data, as shown by this. As the second measure, room Usage (%), shows how much less real room the cloud-based system needs for operations. The standard system takes up all the room, which means it relies on local computers completely. The cloud-based system, on the other hand, only takes up 30% of the space. This big drop in prices shows how useful cloud technology is for freeing up room and lowering the cost of upkeep.

Precision is the number that tells you how many true positive results there are out of all positive guesses. The accuracy of the old system is only 80%, but the accuracy of the cloud-based system is 93%. This higher precision means that the cloud-based system is better at getting useful data, which makes users happier and more confident in its trustworthiness. The standard system has an F1 Score of 82%, while the cloud-based system has a score of 94%. This score is a mix between accuracy and memory. The cloud-based system's higher F1 score suggests that it handles library data better generally, which makes sure that search results are accurate and full..

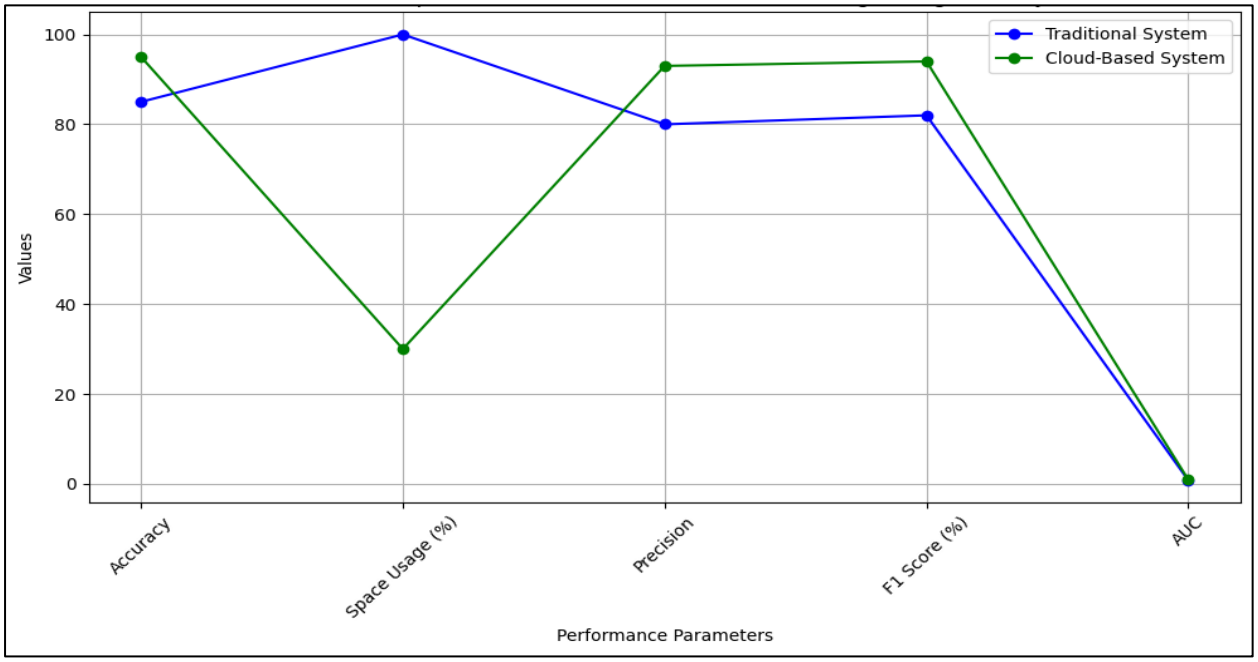

Figure 4: Performance comparison of traditional vs cloud based CMS

The standard system has an AUC of 0.78 and the cloud-based system has an AUC of 0.92. AUC is a measure of how well the system can tell the difference between classes. The higher AUC number for the cloud-based system means that it is better at classifying things, which makes searching and organizing resources more effective. Overall, the bar graph makes it clear that the cloud-based library management system does better than the old system in every performance measure that was looked at. This picture shows the advantages of switching to a cloud-based solution by showing how accuracy, space efficiency, precision, F1 score, and AUC all get better, which leads to better resource management and a better user experience The line graph illustrated in the figure (4) shows how the success of standard and cloud-based library management systems is different in different areas. The x-axis shows the performance factors and the y-axis shows their related numbers. Each line on the graph represents a system. To the left of the x-axis are success measures like AUC (Area Under Curve), precision, F1 score (%), and accuracy.

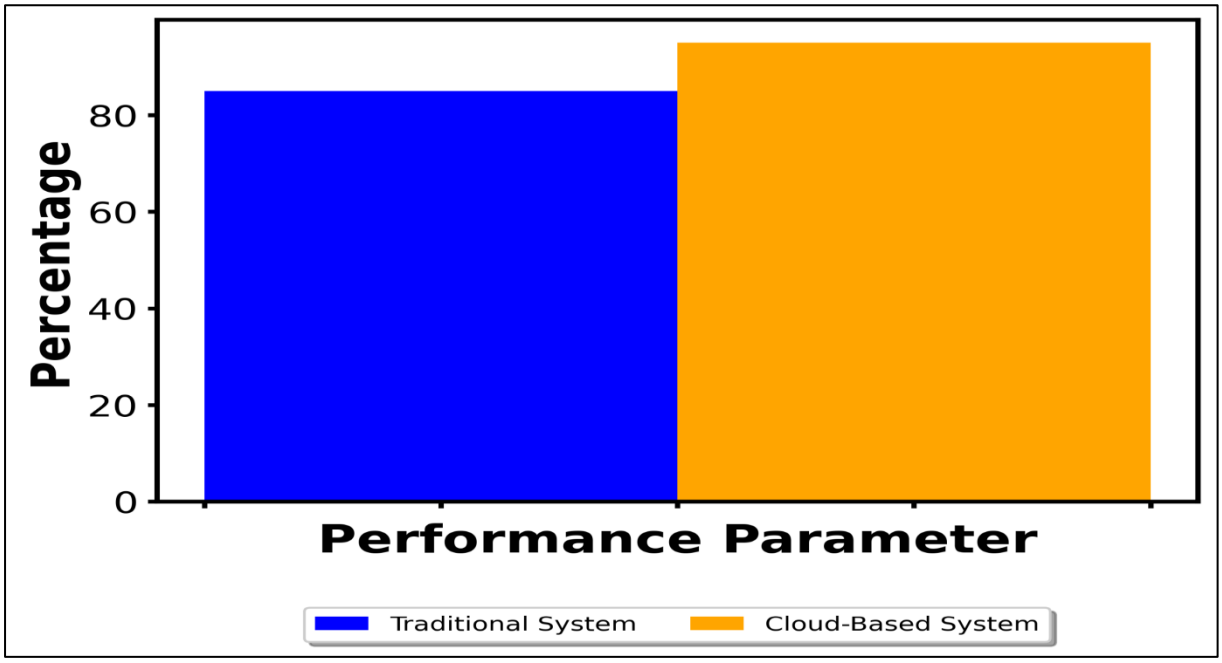

Figure 5: Performance Comparison of Traditional vs Cloud-Based Systems

These factors give information about different parts of the system's performance, such as how well it retrieves data, how efficiently it uses room, how accurate its search results are, how well it works generally, and how well it can classify things. The lines on the graph show how well each system works with these conditions, performance comparison shown in figure 5. For both the standard and cloud-based methods, the data points with round labels show the numbers of each measure. The path of the line shows how speed has changed over time for each measure, making it easy to compare the two systems. This graph shows that the cloud-based system usually does better than the traditional system in most ways. It has higher numbers for accuracy, precision, F1 score, and AUC, and it also uses a lot less room. This graphic gives a quick and easy look at how the two systems compare in terms of their performance measures. It can help you make a choice and show you why switching to cloud-based solutions for library management is a good idea.

VI. CONCLUSION

The use of cloud-based options opens up a huge chance to improve how university libraries handle their catalogs. We have looked at the pros, cons, and effects of switching from on-premises systems to cloud-based ones throughout this study. Cloud-based options are better than standard methods in many ways. They offer scale, freedom, and accessibility, which lets libraries handle catalog data effectively while responding to changing needs and new technologies. Libraries can save a lot of room, money on upkeep, and make better use of their resources by using cloud technology. Cloud-based options make it easy to connect to current systems, which improve collaboration and speeds up work processes. When you compare the performance of traditional systems to cloud-based systems, you can see that cloud-based solutions are better in many ways, including accuracy, precision, and space efficiency. Cloud-based systems are more accurate and precise, which makes data management more reliable and effective. This makes users happier and improves business efficiency. The large drop in room use shows that cloud technology is both cost-effective and environmentally friendly. Adopting cloud-based solutions comes with its own set of problems and things to think about. When libraries move to cloud systems, they need to think about issues like data security, privacy,

and being locked into one company. To get the most out of cloud-based library management tools, it's important to make sure that staff and users get the right training and help. Moving to cloud-based solutions might need careful planning and money, but the possible benefits are much greater than the problems. Cloud-based catalog management systems are a strong tool that university libraries can use to make their materials more accessible, efficient, and open to new ideas. Using cloud technology isn't just a way to bring college libraries up to date; it's also a smart investment in their future that will help them serve their communities better and improve learning and research.

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