**Library Definition**

1. A building or room containing collections of books, periodicals, and sometimes films and recorded music for use or borrowing by the public or the members of an institution
2. "A library is a collection of resources in a variety of formats that is (1) organized by information professionals or other experts who (2) provide convenient physical, digital, bibliographic, or intellectual access and (3) offer targeted services and programs (4) with the mission of educating, informing, or entertaining a variety of audiences (5) and the goal of stimulating individual learning and advancing society as a whole."
3. “Library from the Latin word liber, meaning "book", In Greek and the Roman languages, the corresponding term is bibliotheca. A collection or group of collections of books and/or other print or non-print materials organized and maintained for use (reading, consultation, study, research, etc.). Institutional libraries, organized to facilitate access by a specific clientele, are staffed by librarians and other personnel trained to provide services to meet user needs. By extension, the room, building, or facility that houses such a collection, usually but not necessarily built for that purpose.

**Functions Of Library**

 Build a collection of books and other documents in line with the needs of the users;

 Process and organize the collection systematically in the stack room, ensuring their easy location and replacement by subject approach;

 Provide assistance and services such as lending and reference services to put the collection to the best use

While the information revolution has placed enormous pressure on libraries as they try to find their way across this dramatic technological divide, librarians continue to carry out a series of basic functions in the service of their overarching goal of making information readily available to their clienteles.

Once such large and valuable collections were assembled in countless libraries across the world, it next fell to the library profession to preserve those collections across time. Thus, librarians have pioneered techniques for restoring old books to usable states, and are leaders in the project to ensure that all future books will be printed on materials designed to last for hundreds of years. Librarians have also been in the forefront of the discussion of the most effective ways to collect, organize, store, and preserve digital communications.

Another enormously costly aspect of the effort to preserve library collections has been the construction of library buildings specially designed to conserve the priceless contents of the libraries of the world. These libraries have become ever more expensive, and, depending on the size of the collection, can run to hundreds of millions of dollars to build. Many people hope this huge cost can be eliminated in the future as digital communication comes to replace traditional books and periodicals in the knowledge production system. Then, a computer might well become the library, but it must be noted that it would be many years before the accumulated knowledge of the world, stored in millions of books, periodicals, and manuscripts, could be translated onto the new digital medium. Thus, it appears that librarians will be faced with the daunting task of managing yet one more medium in the future.

Large collections of books are virtually unusable without careful attention to organization for ready access. As a result, the cataloging and classification of library materials remains a central function of the libraries of the world. Using various classification schemes such as the Library of Congress Classification scheme or the Dewey Decimal Classification scheme, librarians have prepared detailed catalogs that act as efficient guides to the contents of their ever-larger collections. Providing author, title, and subject access to library collections, these catalogs remain essential to the proper utilization of any library. Librarians have also been working to develop search engines that will facilitate searching the multitude of databases available to library patrons via [the Internet](https://www.encyclopedia.com/science-and-technology/computers-and-electrical-engineering/computers-and-computing/internet).

Finally, libraries must be interpreted for effective use. This library function is implemented by librarians who are prepared to answer user requests for specific information related to research projects and classwork. Librarians also prepare a wide variety of reference and bibliographic tools designed to provide library patrons with guidance in the use of specific elements of the collections of a library, such as periodical holdings, book reviews, or biographies of prominent individuals. Librarians are particularly committed to providing extensive formal and informal instruction to users who are seeking guidance in navigating their way through complex library collections and gaining what librarians refer to as "information literacy."