How to Improve the Ability of Library and Information in the Era of Big Data

HongXia Shen*
Rizhao Polytechnic, Shandong, China, 276826

*Corresponding author e-mail: Shenhongxia@163.com

Abstract. Document arrangement includes document classification, subject searching, description and Catalog typesetting. The classification of documents can provide the corresponding basis for the arrangement of catalogue and the production of document structure, and it is also convenient for the statistics of library bibliography, the publicity of new books, the consultation of reference materials and the search of relevant documents. The symbol of the theme is the theme range formed according to the corresponding literature content. It can interpret and express the literature according to the key words. The classification system and the mark of the topic are the important means to express the content of the paper. The description of language can comprehensively express the characteristics of literary form and content. It is convenient for readers to find some documents according to the different characteristics of the paper, and then get the paper that people need.

Keywords: Improve the Ability, Library and Information, Big Data

1. Introduction
As early as 3000 B.C., there were various records engraved on the clay board in the temple of Babylon. The earliest collection sites were the collection of books in the Greek temple and the collection of books attached to the Greek philosophy Academy (4th century BC).

The earliest library, Nineveh Library in Mesopotamia plain (also known as the library of Assyrian, which was founded by the king of Assyr ia).

According to the archaeologists, we know that the earliest Library in the world is in Mesopotamia plain. And the world famous is Nineveh library. This is the most complete, large-scale and complete library of ancient civilization sites[1]. It is more than 400 years earlier than the famous Alexandria Library in Egypt (the largest library in ancient times), and because of the particularity of clay books, it has not been destroyed in the war like Alexandria library, most of which have been preserved.
2. Cultural function of Library

2.1. Cultural heritage
Since the beginning of human society, words have been produced to record these books, the carrier of words, came into being. It records the development and evolution of human history from ancient times to the present[2]. The well-known role of the library is that it can scientifically collect documents, organize materials and manage papers, so that readers can better borrow and use literature resources[3]. The libraries-exists as an institution to preserve the cultural wealth of all nationalities. The task it undertakes to preserve human cultural classics is the oldest function of the library[4]. It carries out business activities on the basis of literature. But because of the realization of computer network and the rapid development of science and technology, the library not only keeps the handwritten and printed documents, but also the resources of other carrier forms, and the purpose of preservation is for better use. As Figure 1.

![Service Structure of Library in Big Data Era](image)

**Figure 1.** Service Structure of Library in Big Data Era

2.2. Develop information resources
Due to the great number of quantity and gradual progress of the social documents, the complex types and various forms of the social documents, the timeliness of the documents, the acceleration of the dissemination of the documents, the overlapping and repetition of the contents of the documents, the expansion of the languages used in the documents and the decline of the quality, people generally feel that it is not easy to use them. The library can form the order and standard information flow through the arrangement of paper related resources, scientific analysis and comprehensive search guidance. This way is conducive to a broader communication and transmission of papers, so that readers can make better use of papers related resources[5]. The progress of Library's Informational resources includes these contents: Firstly, people can check, register, classify, catalog and process the literature in the library, and finally to allocate it to each lending room for standard shelving and suitable measure. Secondly, people can search information resources related to papers outside the library[6].
This method can make the information transfer outside the library become virtual collection and form a wider and faster information channel. Thirdly, the library can digitize some documents of the library through the advanced computer network operation technology.

3. Social education function of library

3.1. Functions of Ideological Education
Library is the birthplace of paper related information resources, and it is also the hub of information resources transmission. In the construction of library collection, different countries and even different social strata have different principles of construction. China is a socialist country under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The purpose of the ideological and political education of the library is to guide and help the readers to establish a correct world outlook, outlook on life and values, lay the foundation of scientific theory, and establish the political direction for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The administrators of the library should never forget the function of the propaganda position of the ideological and political education of the library and their sacred duty of serving and educating people.

3.2. The educational function of two civilization construction
The library is the distribution center of human civilization achievements. In the construction of socialist two civilizations, it plays an important role in education. The rich collection of the library can provide the readers with literature information service, turn the spirit into material, and provide the readers with healthy and beneficial spiritual food through the selection, processing and collection of the collection. The library can vigorously promote the construction of two spiritual civilization through various activities such as gallery, wall newspaper, learning garden, etc.

3.3. The educational function of cultural quality
The social education of the library is mainly manifested in providing the most complete learning atmosphere of social personages and scholars: resources, sites and equipment. The educated can use the bookmobile for autonomous learning for a long time and freely. It is also an important component of the school's internal education. The library is the essential basic educational facility of the school. It is known as "the treasure house of knowledge, the source of knowledge", "the heart of University", "the second classroom of students". Its establishment can directly undertake the task of training talents. The library opens the door to all members of the society to teach them how to acquire the process and method of literature resources and master the skills necessary for lifelong learning.

3.4. Enriching the function of mass cultural life education
Enriching the literary life of social personages and students is an important component of the school's education system. There is no doubt that a healthy and entertaining culture is an essential part of human work and life. As one of the centers of social and cultural life, library plays an important role in spreading culture and activating the amateur cultural life of the masses. People can borrow their favorite books from the library and go home to have a good taste; they can also go to the reading room and look through newspapers and pictorials, enjoy art works and enjoy reading; they can also go to the computer network center and enter the chat room to chat, send an email to relatives and friends, etc.
4. Library development in China
In China, the commonly used standards for classifying types of library are as follows:

1) According to the control system of related resources (subordination) of the library. For example: culture system library, education system library, scientific research system library, trade union system library, Communist Youth League system library, military system library, etc.

2) According to the range of the collection. Such as: comprehensive library, professional library, etc.

3) By user group. Such as: Children's library, blind library, minority library, etc.

4) According to the book seller. Such as: traditional library, digital library, mobile library, real library, etc.

5) The main types of Libraries in China are: National Library, public service library, campus library, Science Park library, professional field library, technical work type library, various trade union library, military management library, children's Reading Library, Braille Library of school for the blind, library of school for ethnic minorities, etc. It can be seen that the classification of library types can adopt not only a single standard, but also a comprehensive standard combined by various types of libraries. Among these types of libraries, the library of public service, the library of Science Park and the library of university campus are generally regarded as the three representative constructions of the whole library cause in China.

5. Summary
Library is an organization that helps people to collect and sort out books and materials and provide them for people to read and use. It appeared as early as 3000 BC. It has the functions of protecting human cultural heritage, developing relevant information and participating in the education of social people. The word "library" first appeared in Japanese literature in 1877. It was published in the 62nd issue of education world at that time.

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