

Notes for the Workshop

Creating, delivering and consuming IIF Manifests within the Goobi Community

IIF conference 2019, Göttingen

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1 Introduction

1.1 What is Goobi?

Goobi is an open-source software suite. It can be used to manage and present digitisation projects. There are two main components - [Goobi workflow](#) and [Goobi viewer](#). There is also an extensive ecosystem of additional tools and plugins.

Goobi is currently used by over 80 cultural institutions (predominantly libraries, museums and archives) in 17 countries.



1.1.1 What is Goobi workflow?

[Goobi workflow](#) is the main workflow management component. It can be used to manage digitisation projects. Its strength lies in the flexibility it offers thanks to a wide range of plugin interfaces. As a web-based application, it can be operated independently of the user's operating system and location.

In terms of process management, [Goobi workflow](#) accepts various data, manages how those data are processed and then exports the desired results. The user can define any number of manual or automated processing steps. To help prevent potential errors, configurable validation procedures can be used at an early stage in the process to check subsets of results (e.g. files and metadata). Statistical analyses can be performed throughout the digitisation workflow giving the user a detailed picture of the project's current status. The export function supports numerous formats and targets.

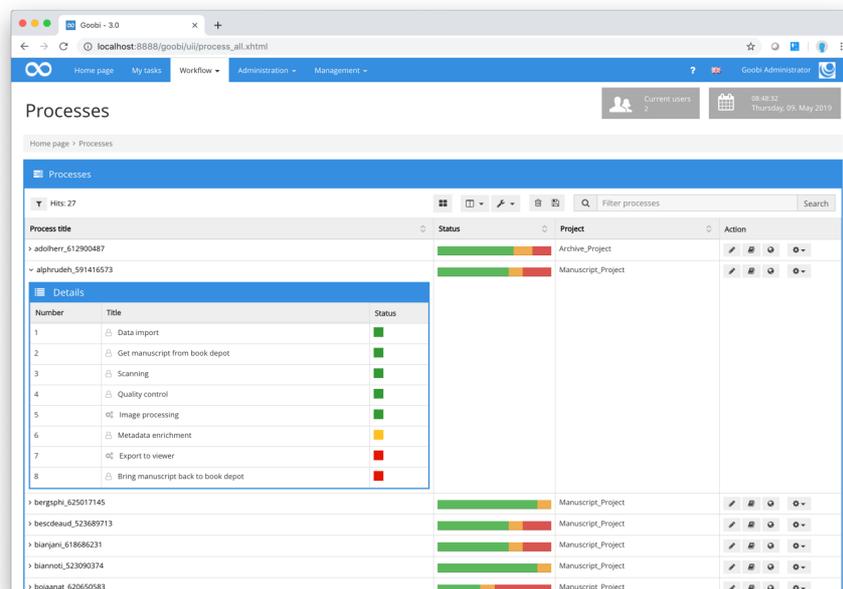


Figure 1: Process list of Goobi workflow

1.1.2 What is the Goobi viewer?

The function of the [Goobi viewer](#) is to present digital works and objects. As well as simply displaying objects, the [Goobi viewer](#) allows users to compile works into digital collections. It supports various searches and faceting within the entire data collection.

The GUI is available in several languages and can be fully adapted visually to meet individual needs. Content can be curated and individual pages created through an integrated content management system.

As well as displaying objects on the internet for end users, the **Goobi viewer** supports a large number and range of interfaces.

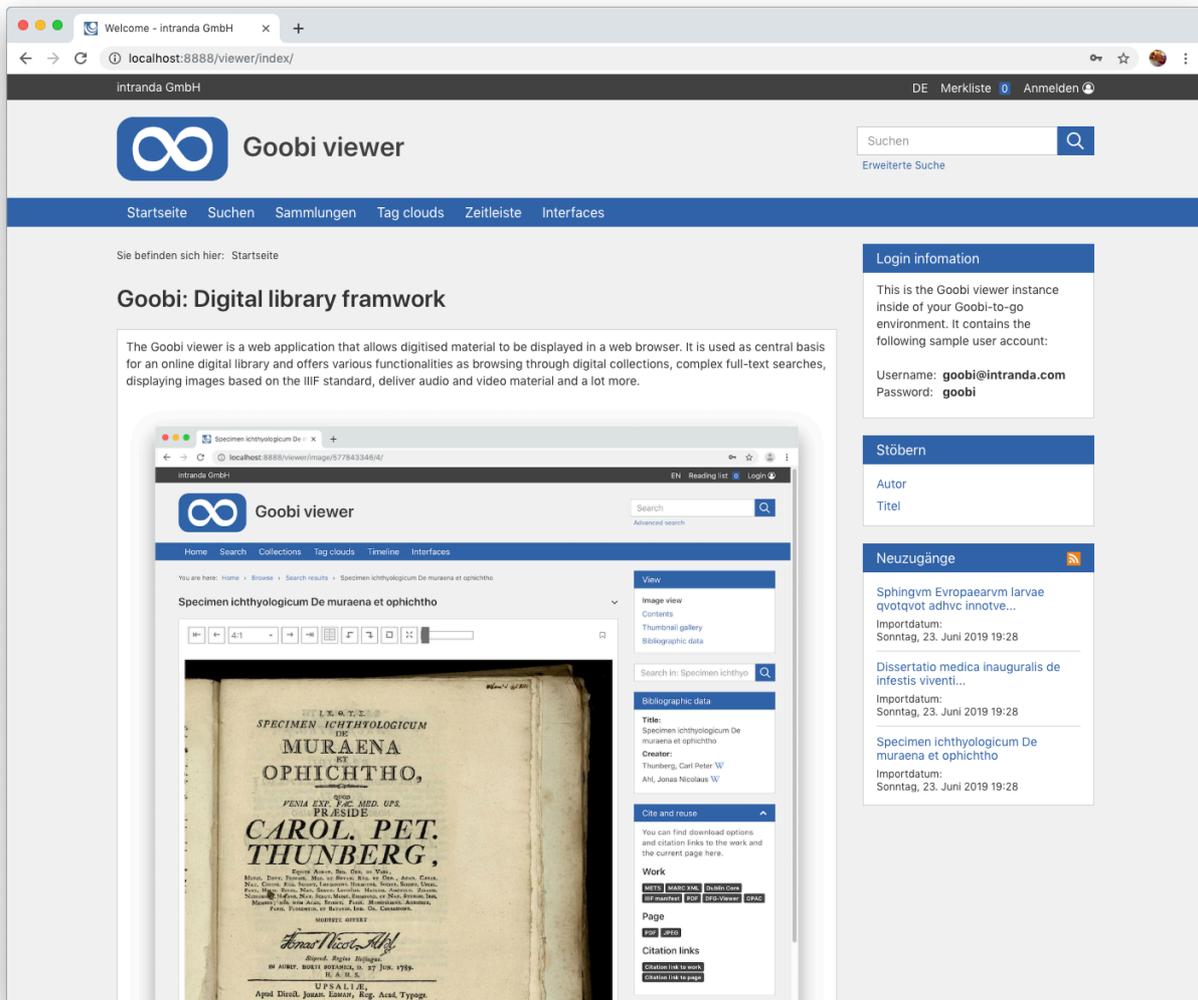


Figure 2: Welcome page of the Goobi viewer

1.2 What is Goobi to go?

Goobi to go is a complete Goobi work environment. It consists of the core components **Goobi workflow** and **Goobi viewer** together with a number of selected plugins and some example data. Once you have downloaded Goobi to go as a zip file, you can launch it directly without prior installation in macOS, Microsoft Windows and Linux by simply double-clicking.

Goobi to go makes it very easy for users to evaluate individual components or try out and run through modifications without having to use a live system.



2 Preparing and installing Goobi to go

In order to install **Goobi to go**, you must have **Java 8** on your system. If **Java 8** is not already installed, you can download it for different operating systems at:

<https://www.java.com/en/download/manual.jsp>

If **Java 8** is already installed, you can download the **Goobi to go** package as a zip file (**g2g.zip**) from:

<https://files.intranda.com/iiif2019>

2.1 Installing Goobi to go for macOS

After downloading the file **g2g.zip**, you will first need to unzip it by double-clicking. The file system will now show a folder entitled **g2g** with the following contents:

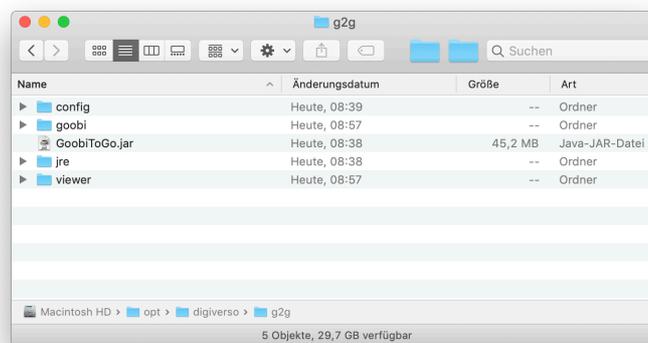


Figure 3: Goobi to go content on macOS

To launch **Goobi to go**, double-click the file **GoobiToGo.jar**. Once it has opened, the launch screen is hidden so that **Goobi workflow** and the **Goobi viewer** can be opened using the icon in the menu.

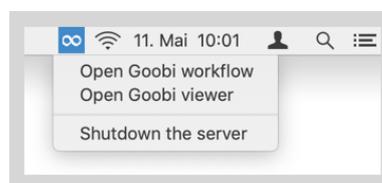


Figure 4: Menu of Goobi to go on macOS

2.2 Installing Goobi to go for Microsoft Windows

After downloading the file **g2g.zip**, you will first need to unzip it. The file system will now show a folder entitled **g2g** with the following contents:

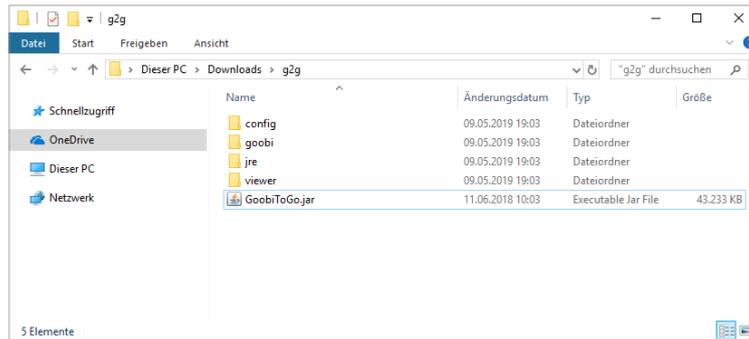


Figure 5: Goobi to go content on Windows

To launch **Goobi to go**, double-click the file **GoobiToGo.jar**. Once it has opened, the launch screen is hidden so that **Goobi workflow** and the **Goobi viewer** can be opened using the icon in the Systray menu.

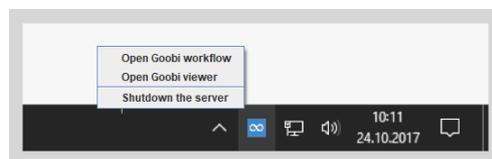


Figure 6: Menu of Goobi to go on Windows

2.3 Installing Goobi to go for Linux

After downloading the file **g2g.zip**, you will first need to unzip it. The file system will now show a folder entitled **g2g** with the following contents:

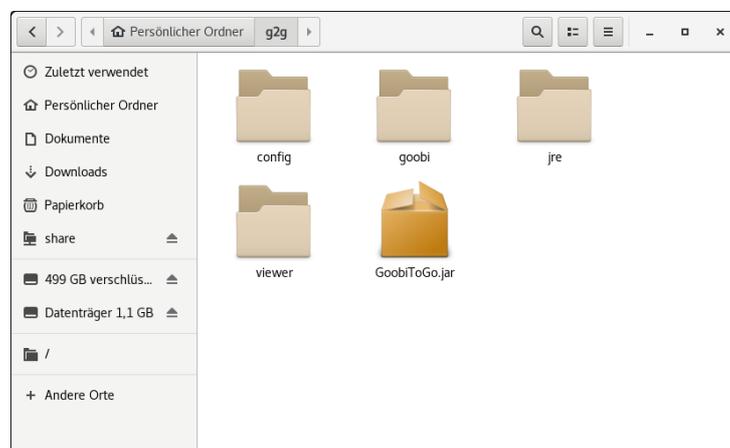


Figure 7: Goobi to go content on Linux

In the case of Linux, **Goobi to go** is usually launched via a command-line call. Once it has opened, the launch screen is hidden. Both **Goobi workflow** and the **Goobi viewer** can then be opened. In some Linux distributions you will now see an icon in the main menu. This can be used to open the applications.

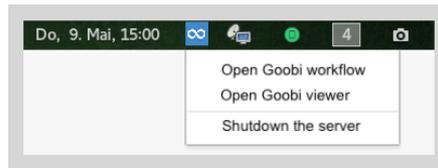


Figure 8: Menu of Goobi to go on Linux

If the menu is not displayed, you can open [Goobi workflow](http://localhost:8888/goobi/) and [Goobi viewer](http://localhost:8888/viewer/) directly in a web browser at:

```
http://localhost:8888/goobi/  
http://localhost:8888/viewer/
```

All the required command-line instructions are shown below:

```
# Download Goobi to go  
wget -O g2g.zip https://files.intranda.com/iiif2019  
  
# Unzip zip file  
unzip -q g2g.zip  
  
# Open unzipped folder  
cd g2g  
  
# Launch Goobi to go  
java -jar GoobiToGo.jar
```

3 Creating IIF Manifests with Goobi

The [Goobi workflow](#) user interface is called from the following URL:

<http://localhost:8888/goobi/>

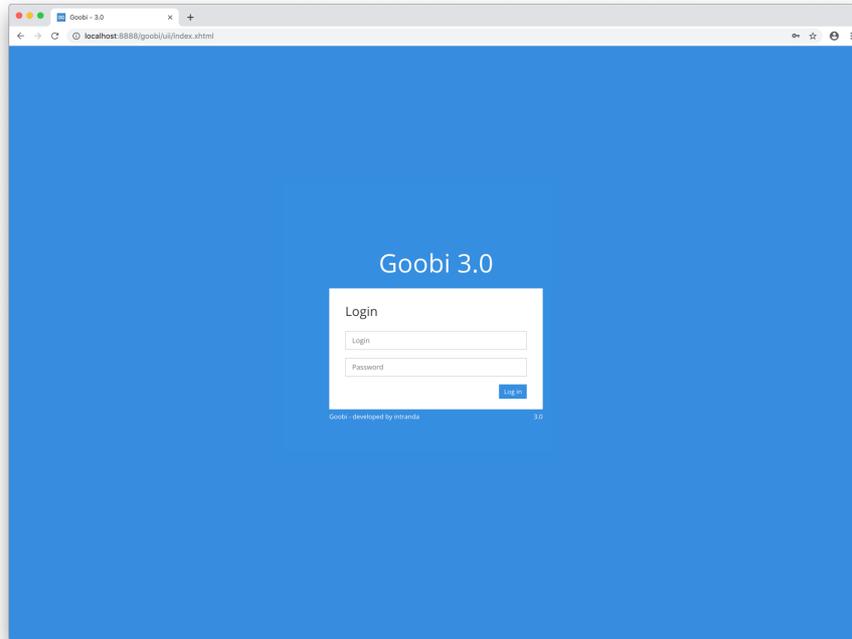


Figure 9: Login page of Goobi workflow

You can now enter one of the following user names in the login area:

Login	Password	Description
goobi	goobi	Administrator
testscanning	test	Scanning officer
testqc	test	Quality control officer
testmetadata	test	Metadata officer
testprojectmanagement	test	Project manager
testimaging	test	Image optimisation officer

3.1 Process an individual item through Goobi workflow

3.1.1 Create new objects

As an [Administrator](#) or [Project Manager](#), you can create new objects in [Goobi workflow](#). To do this, first open the list of [Process templates](#).

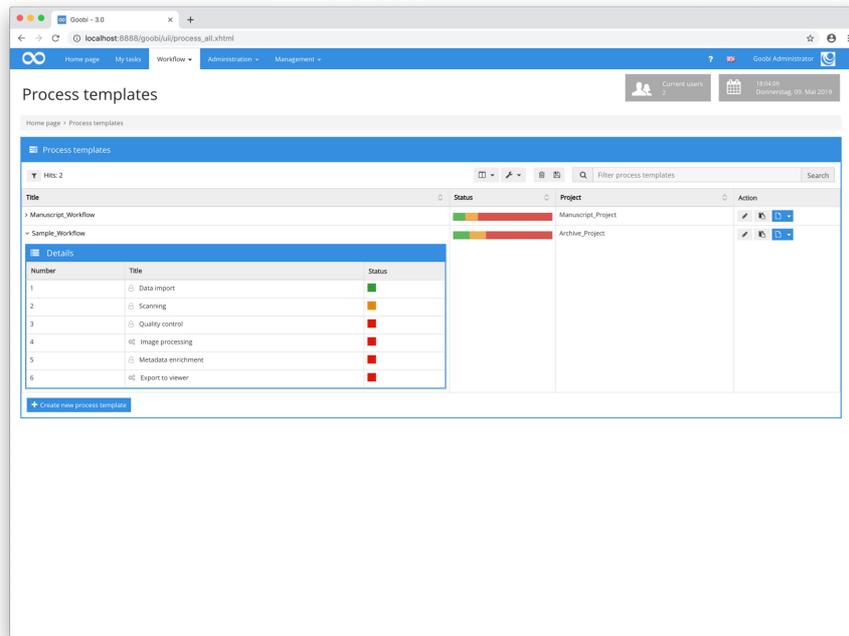


Figure 10: Select a workflow to create a new process

Once you have clicked the button to select a [Process template](#), [Goobi workflow](#) will display an input form in which you can enter the relevant metadata. This can be done manually, or you can import the data from an external source, e.g. a library catalogue.

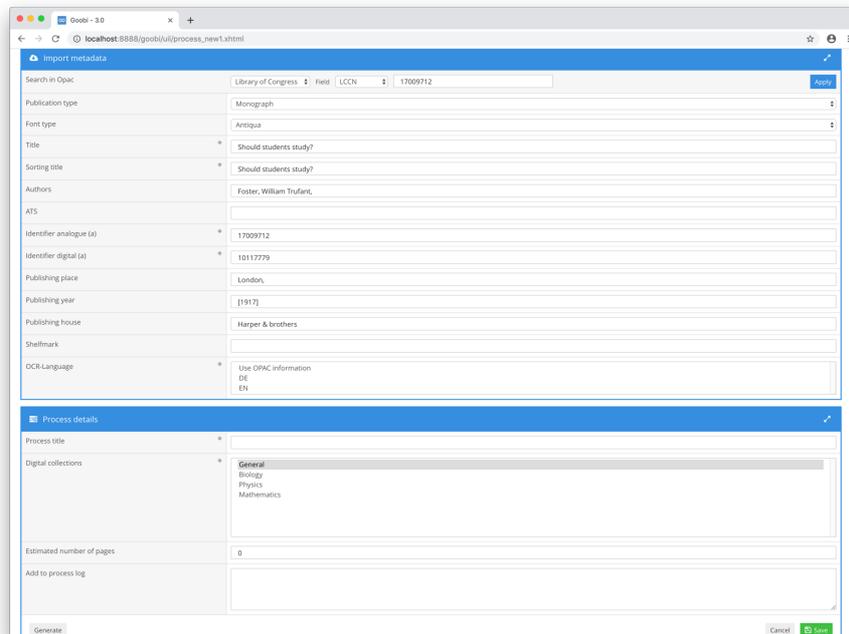


Figure 11: Request a catalogue to import metadata

You can now click [Save](#) to create a new Goobi process using the data you have provided and open the workflow.

3.1.2 Reading in media/images

As a **Scanning officer**, you can read images into Goobi. First select the right object from your own tasks and accept the processing job.

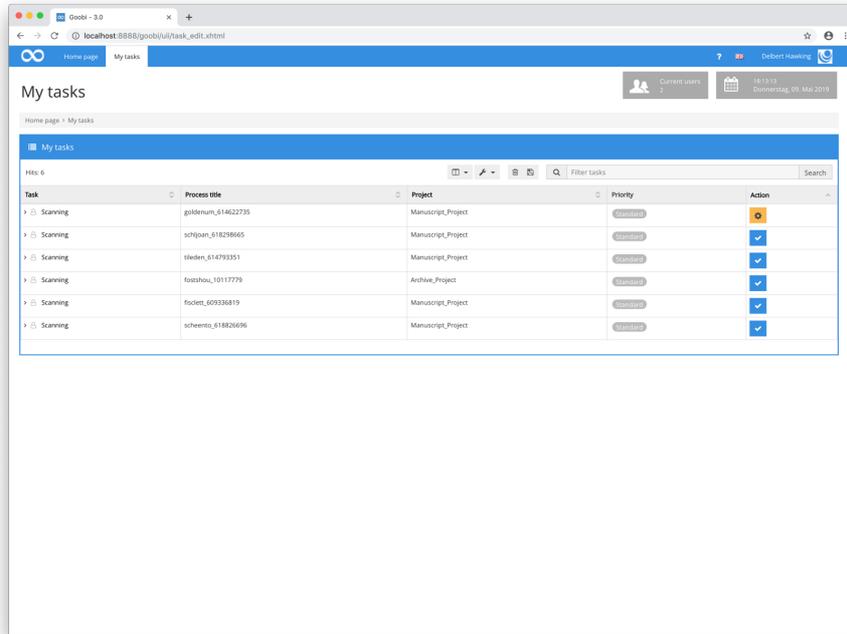


Figure 12: Task list for a scanning operator

The digitised images can now be uploaded simply by dragging them into the upload area of the form.

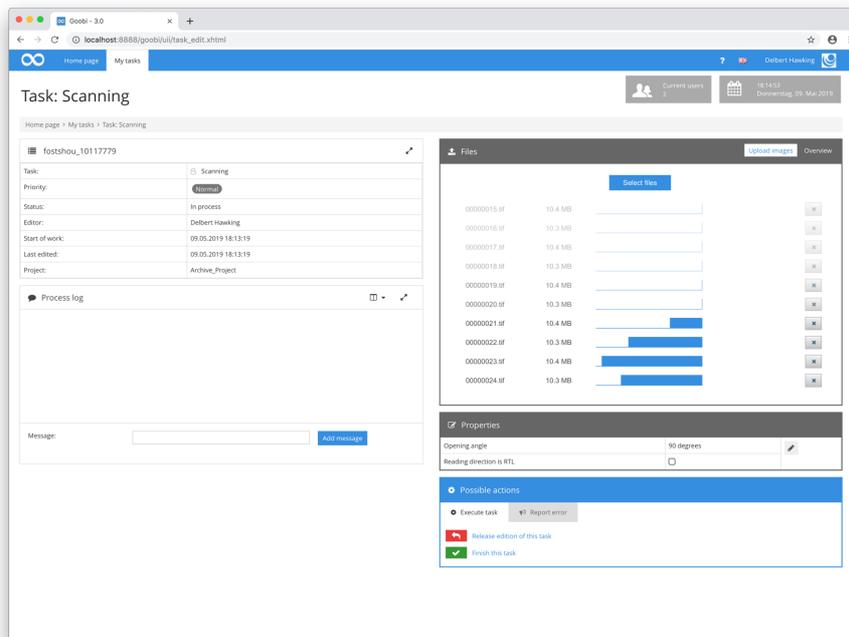


Figure 13: Uploading images inside of an accepted task

Once the upload is complete, click the **Finish this task** button and activate the next stage of the workflow.

3.1.3 Quality control

As a **Quality control officer**, your role is to check the quality of the images. You will need to accept this task before you can start work.

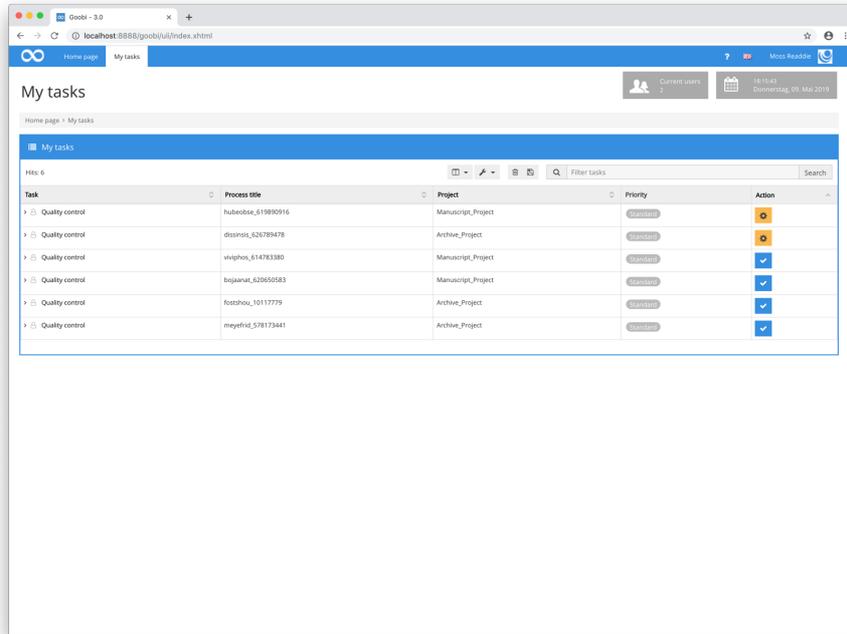


Figure 14: Task list for Quality assurance

Within this task, you can enter the **Image QA plugin**. This allows you to carefully review all the previously uploaded images of the selected object.

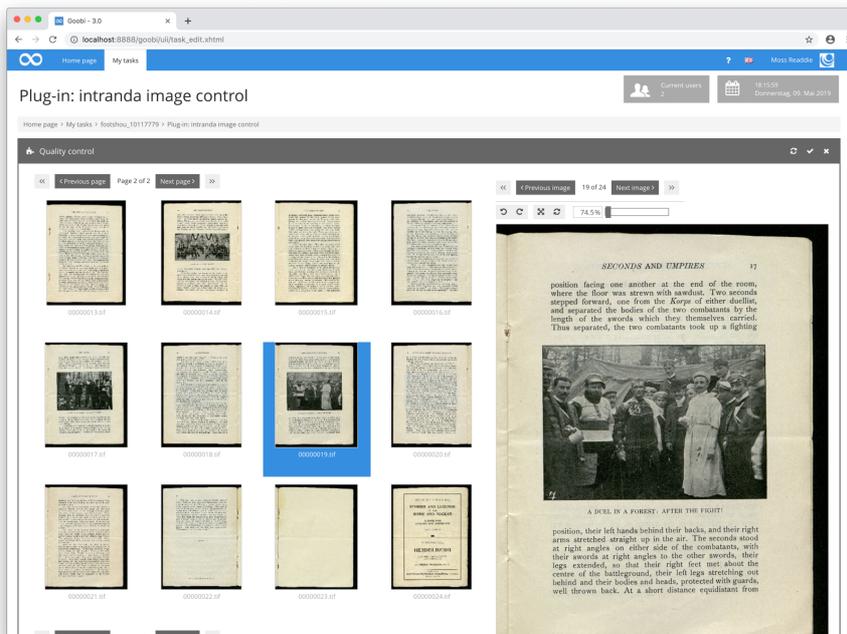


Figure 15: Image QA for an accepted item

After performing quality checks, the user can exit the plugin and conclude the task or (if necessary) submit a correction message.

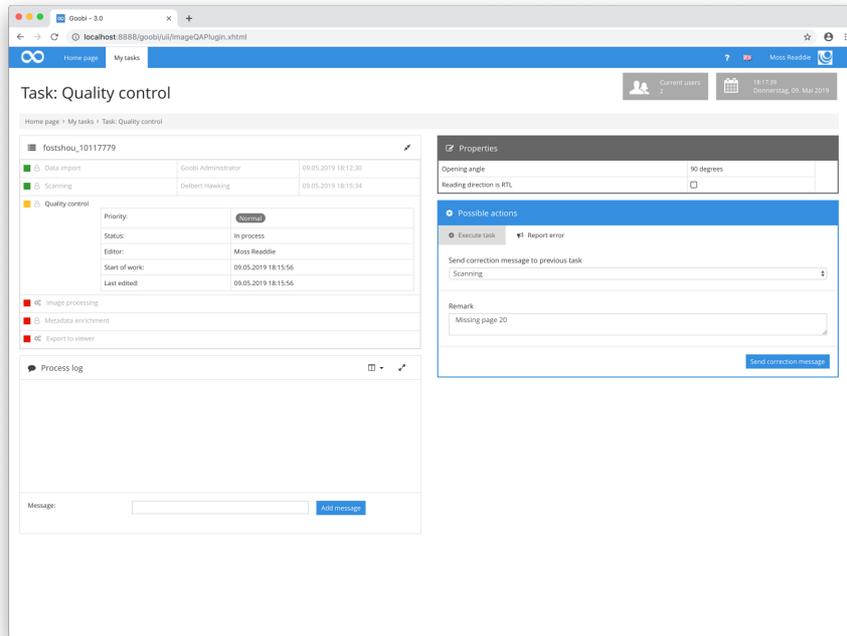


Figure 16: Reporting an error to a previous working station

3.1.4 Editing metadata

As a **Metadata officer**, you should first select the object you want to work on from the task list and then accept that task.

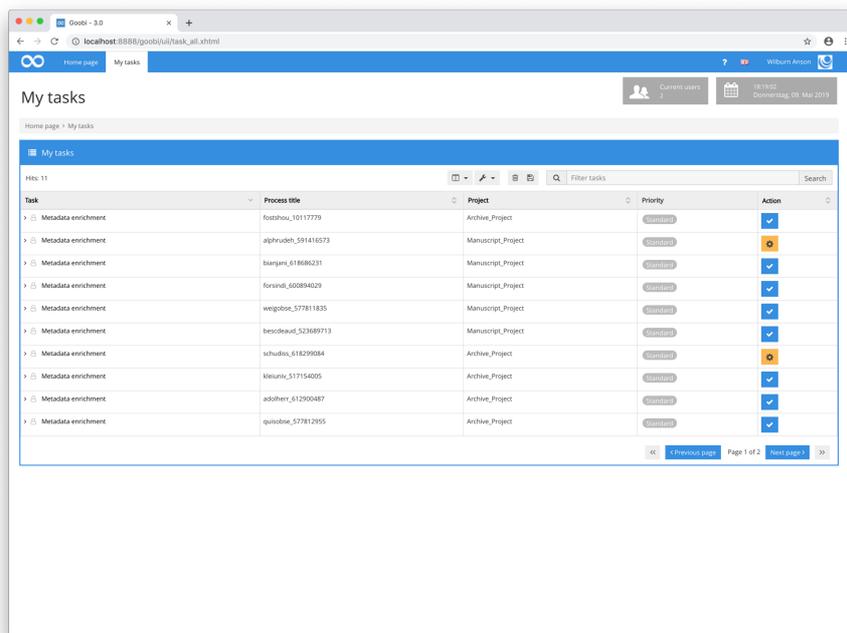


Figure 17: Task list for a metadata editor

Within the task, the user can enter the [Goobi Metadata Editor](#) and edit the data under the headings [Pagination](#), [Structure data](#) and [Metadata](#).

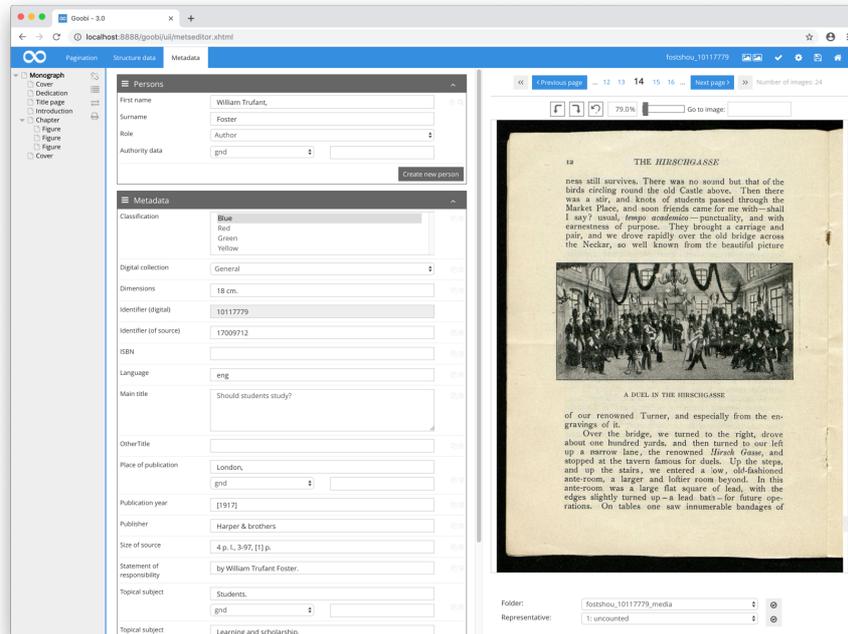


Figure 18: Working with the metadata editor inside of Goobi workflow

After completing the task, the user can save the data and exit the [Metadata Editor](#). This will end the task and trigger the next step in the workflow.

3.1.5 Export to Goobi viewer

Once the metadata have been entered, the application will perform an automatic export to the [Goobi viewer](#). The digitised object is now published and can be viewed by visitors.

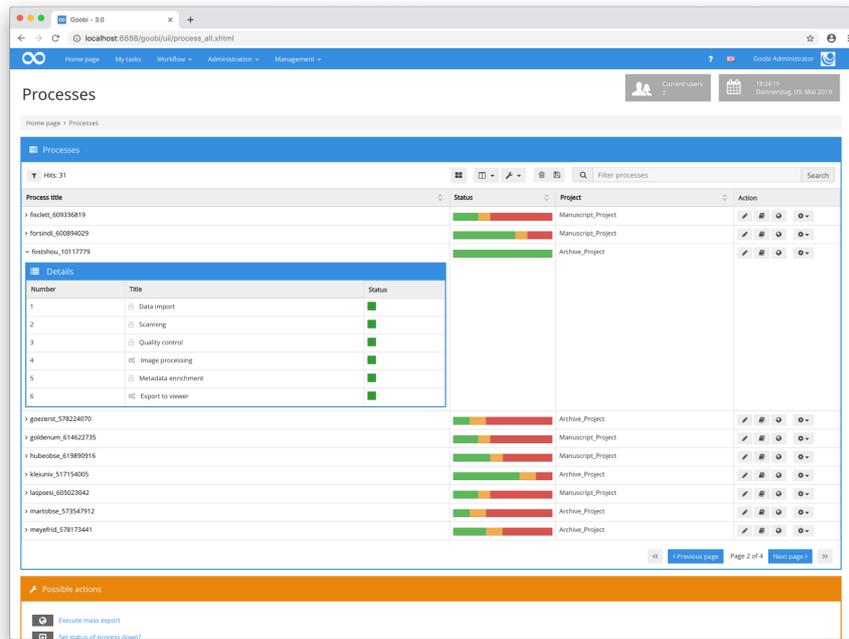


Figure 19: Progress of an item inside of the process list

As an **Administrator**, you can examine the process list to see exactly which workflow steps have been completed for a given object.

As soon as a process has been exported to the **Goobi viewer**, it is automatically available there with a **IIF Manifest** and can also be displayed in any external IIF viewer such as Mirador.



Figure 20: Published item in the Goobi viewer with IIF Manifest URL and Mirador link in the sidebar

3.1.6 Other workflow steps

Apart from the typical workflow steps outlined above, there are many other ways in which the workflow can be customised. There are currently more than 180 plugins covering different areas of Goobi. As well as individual steps such as image straightening and cropping, [Goobi workflow](#) offers many other features, e.g. data validation, individual export formats, ingests to different external systems such as permanent archives and repositories, imports from various data sources, APIs and statistics. It is also possible to configure tasks that cannot be performed in Goobi as part of the workflow. This means that they can be worked through systematically for each object and their progress monitored.

3.2 Create IIF Manifests for legacy data through Goobi workflow

Users frequently need to import legacy data. In the following example, an [Excel file](#) with two metadata (identifier and title) per dataset is uploaded so that processes can be created automatically using the data. The next step is to upload the corresponding images. Various automated tasks are then performed in the rest of the workflow. By way of example, these might involve exporting the processes to the [Goobi viewer](#). Once these automated steps have been completed, the [Goobi workflow](#) remains in the [Metadata enrichment](#) step to enable final quality checks and re-export.

3.2.1 Importing data from Excel files

The first step here is to open the [Mass import](#) dialogue box for the chosen [Process template](#).

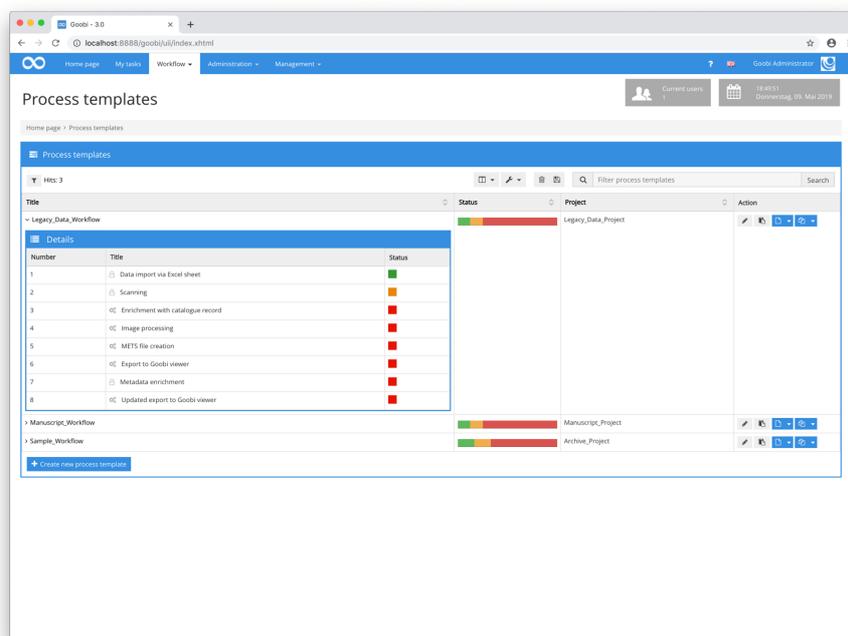


Figure 21: Select a workflow for mass imports

Here you can select the required import variant and the right import plugin and enter the necessary information.

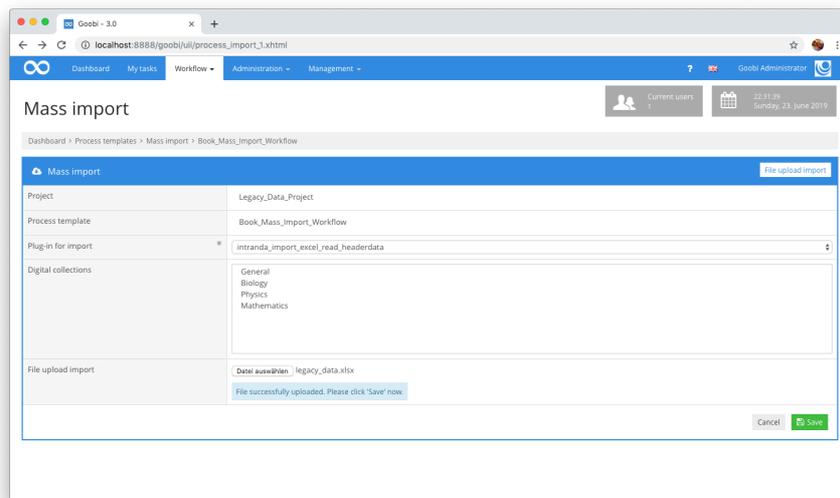


Figure 22: Upload your Excel file

Images can then be uploaded using the **Mass upload plugin**. Images are allocated automatically to the right process on the basis of the prefix. Once the images have been uploaded, the workflow is updated and the next step is activated for each object that has been read in.

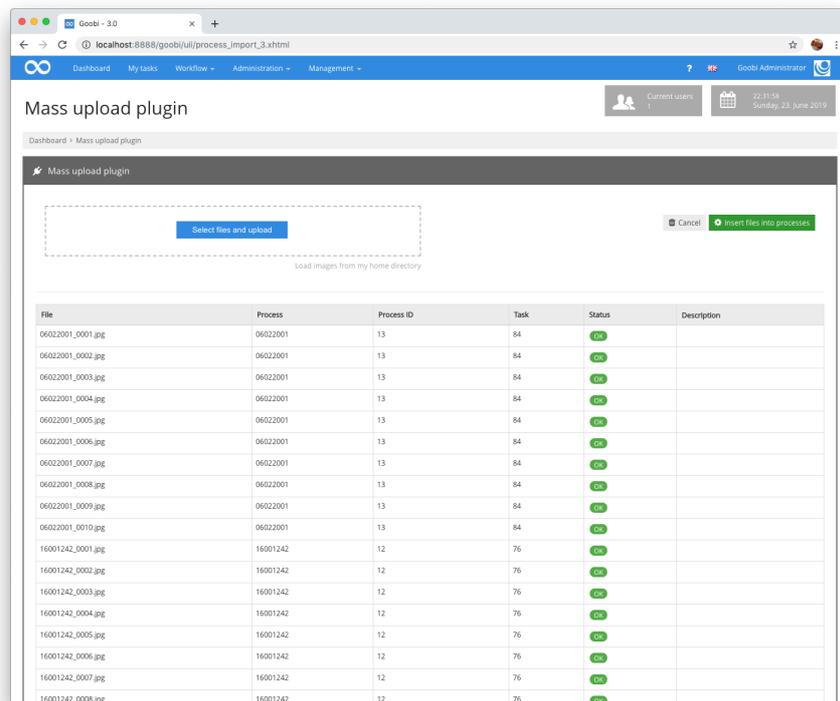


Figure 23: Upload the content of an entire folder to get it processed automatically

3.2.2 Automated catalogue requests

Since the metadata from the Excel table were very basic when imported, they are now updated automatically. This involves submitting requests to the Library of Congress catalogue.

3.2.3 Other automated workflow steps and export

Several workflow steps can be performed to prepare the data for export. These include generating a derivative of the uploaded images and updating the pagination within the METS files. The objects are then exported to the [Goobi viewer](#) in a fully automated process and can then be viewed.

3.2.4 Metadata enrichment and subsequent re-export

The next step is to open the workflow step [Metadata enrichment](#), either to perform a final quality check or to permit further enrichment of the metadata. Once this step has been completed, the entire object is re-exported definitively to the [Goobi viewer](#).

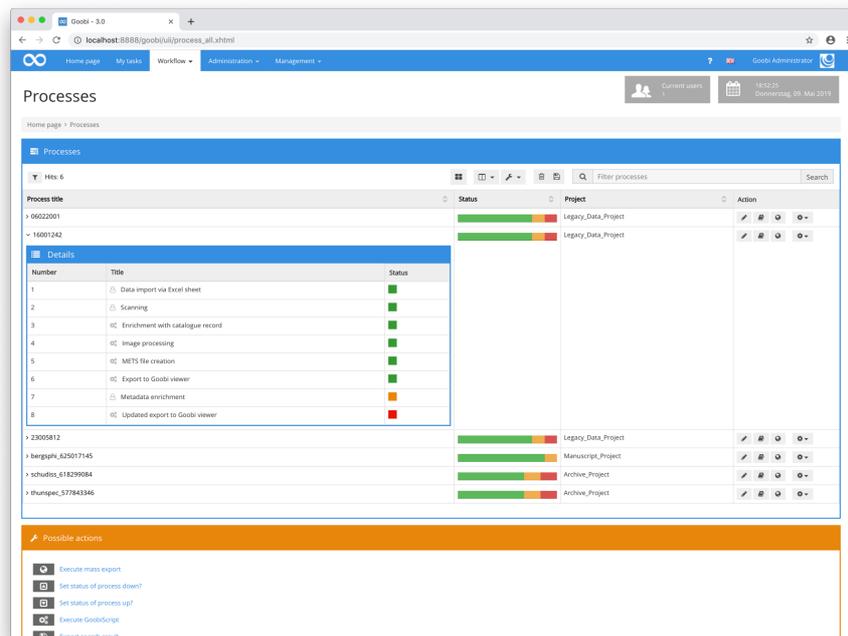


Figure 24: Workflow progress for an item

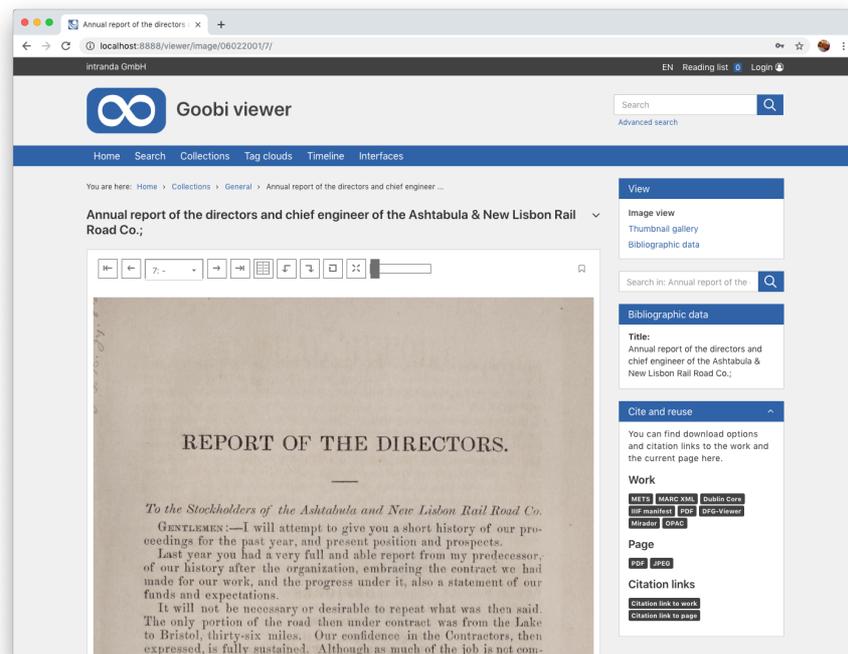


Figure 25: Exported datasets with IIIF manifest linking in the sidebar

3.3 Create IIIF Manifests for museum objects through Goobi workflow

Goobi is not only good with library content. For example, [Goobi workflow](#) can process museum objects, which are then automatically exported to the [Goobi viewer](#). In this case, however, the [IIIF Manifests](#) are not generated from the generated [METS files](#) from [Goobi workflow](#), but from the exported [LIDO files](#), including [event information](#).

3.3.1 Importing museum data records

As in the previous example, the desired workflow for the mass import of an Excel file with identifiers is selected first.

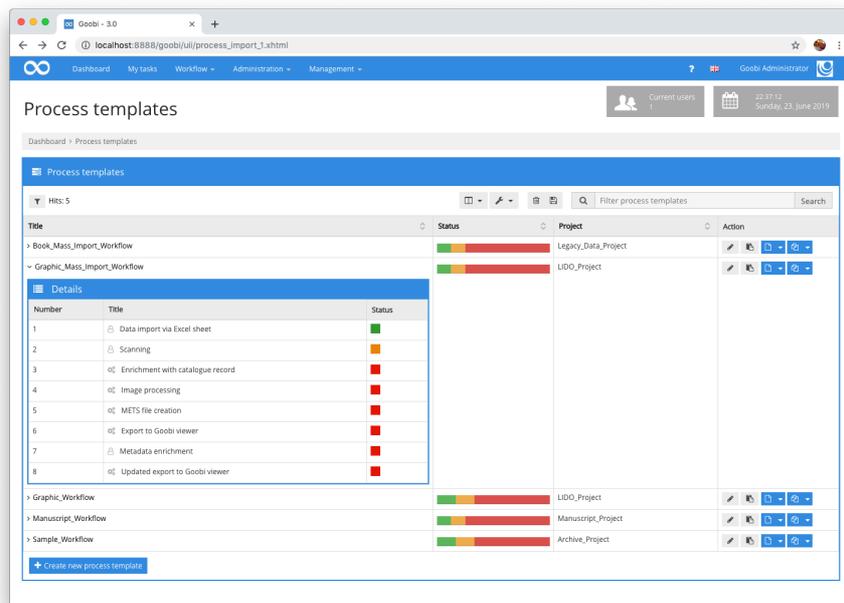


Figure 26: Selection of the desired process template

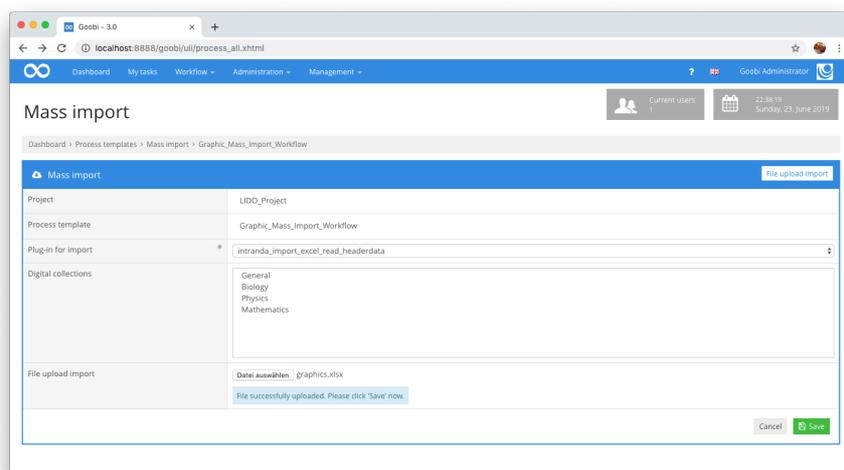


Figure 27: Import of an Excel file with identifiers of museum objects

3.3.2 Importing the digital items

As in the previous workflow, all files in a folder are imported into the [Mass upload plugin](#).

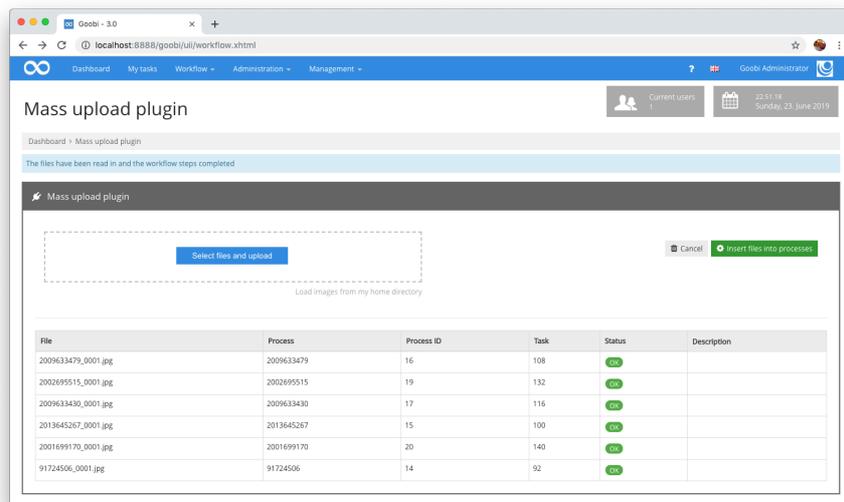


Figure 28: Upload of the digital items in the mass upload plugin

The images uploaded here are automatically assigned to the correct processes and imported. The workflows are then automatically moved forward, triggering the automatic catalog query similar to the previous workflow, to enrich the metadata from a catalog.

3.3.3 Enrichment of metadata

As in other workflows, the metadata can also be enriched for the museum objects. A special feature here is the recording of events. Each event can consist of several metadata, which are stored together in a Lido file.

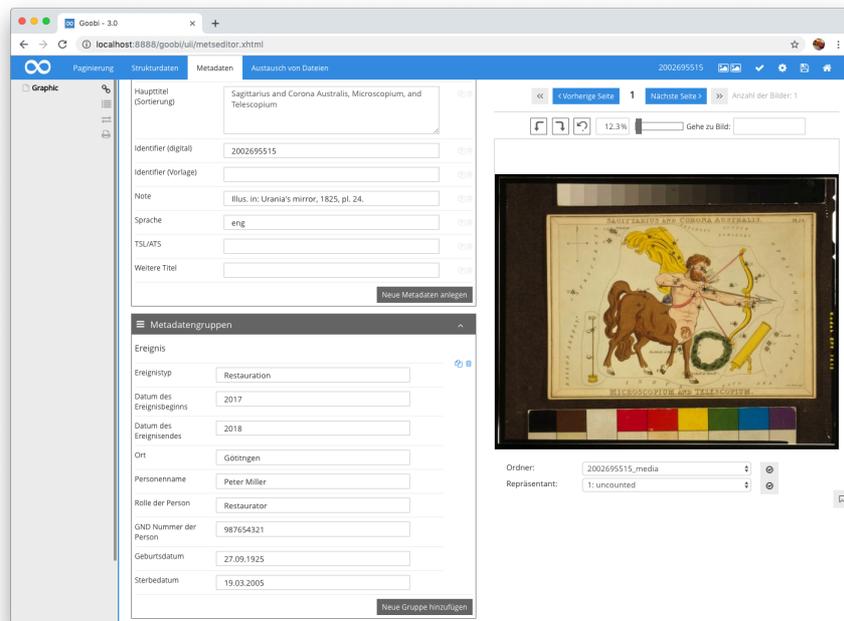


Figure 29: Enhancement of metadata with event information for the museum object

3.3.4 Re-exporting automatically to the Goobi viewer

After enriching the metadata, the data is automatically re-exported as a Lido file to the Goobi viewer. The museum object is then immediately accessible from there with a IIIF Manifest and can be displayed in the Goobi viewer or any other external viewer.

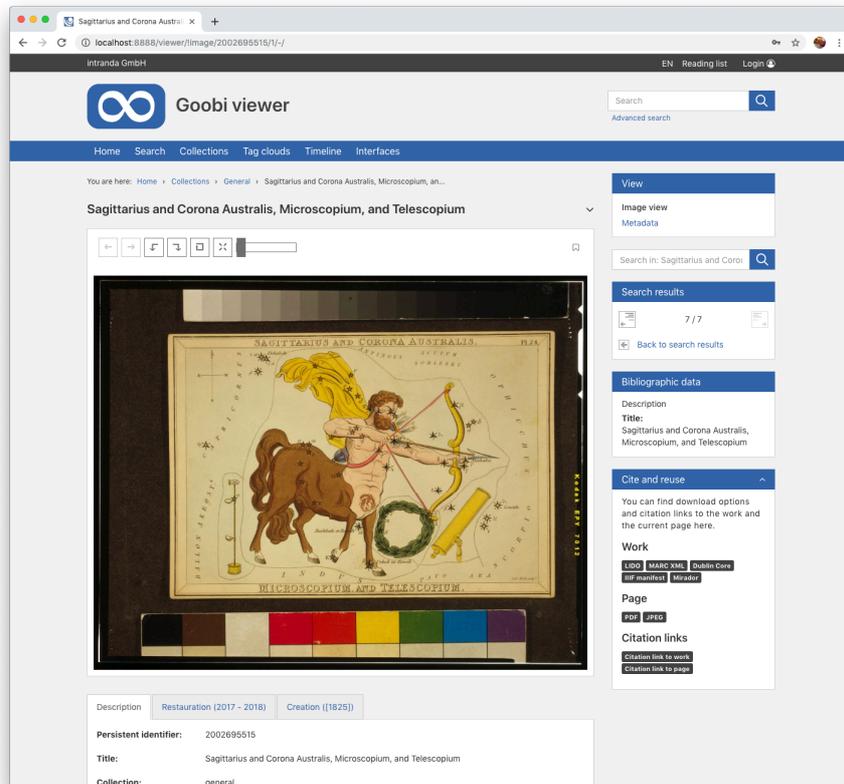


Figure 30: Display of the museum object in the Goobi viewer with download option of the Lido file, IIIF manifest and link to Mirador

4 Delivering IIF Manifests with the Goobi viewer

The **Goobi viewer** user interface is called from the following URL:

<http://localhost:8888/viewer/>

4.1.1 Working with the user interface

If you open an instance of the **Goobi viewer** from the URL, you will see the following welcome screen:

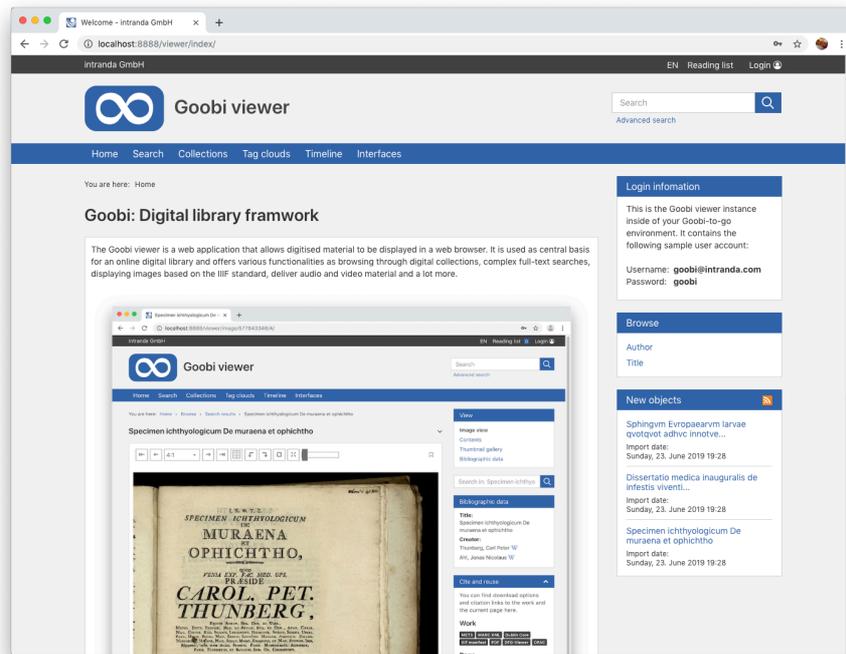


Figure 31: Welcome page of the Goobi viewer

From here the user can access the two main components of the **Goobi viewer** - **Search** and **Work view**. The search function may also be available from the menu or in the page header area:

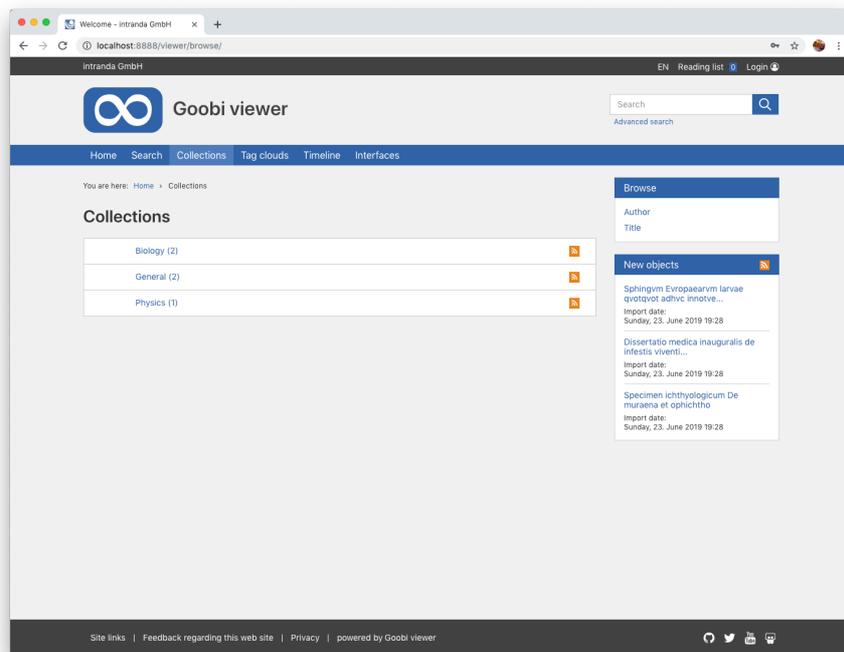
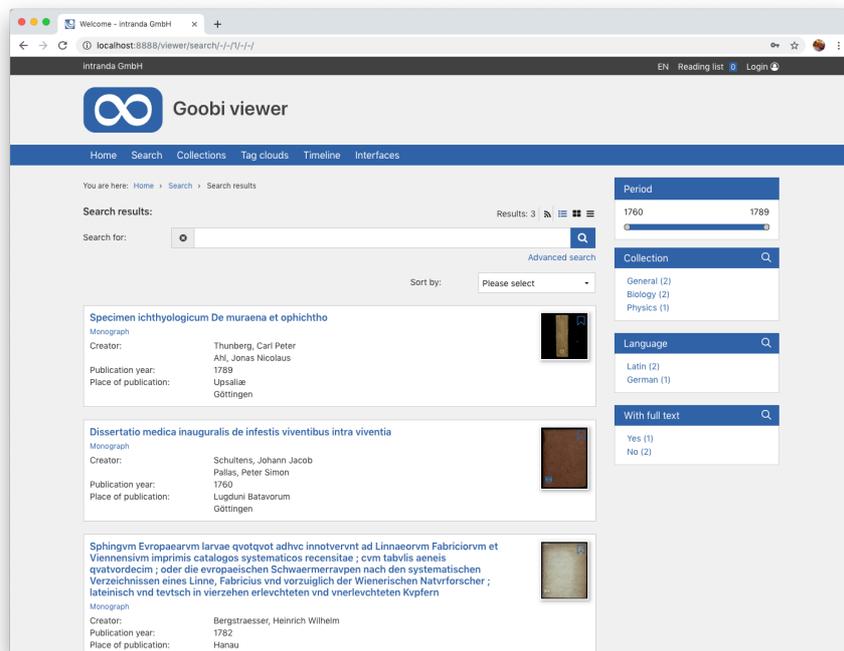


Figure 32: List of collections with items

There are several ways of asking the viewer to display an object. One of these is through the collection list:



Once an object has been opened, the viewer will offer the usual navigation and display functions for working with digitised images. The **Cite and reuse** widget in the side panel shows relevant licence information and links that may apply to further use of the data.

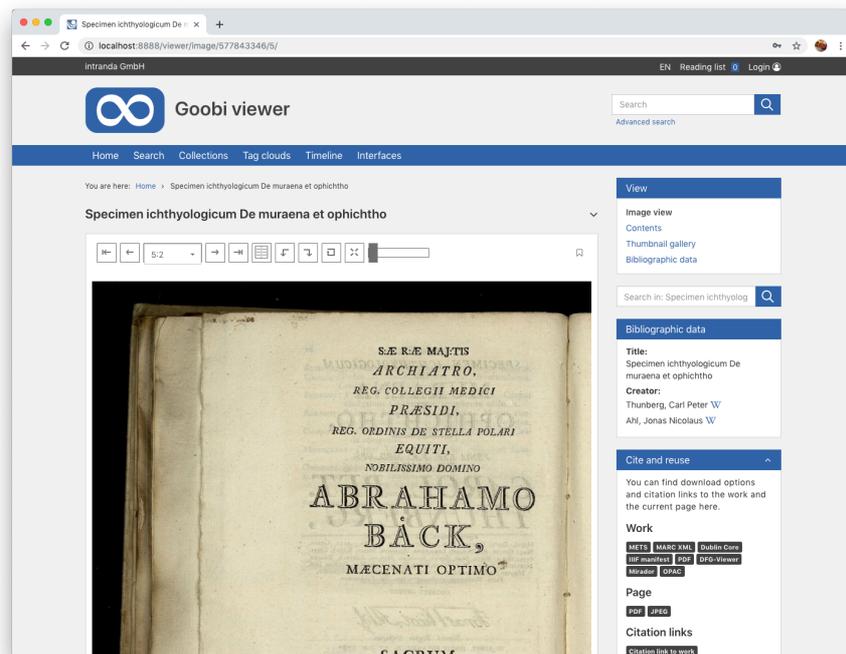


Figure 33: Cite and reuse widget

4.1.2 Interfaces and formats

All the data available in the [Goobi viewer](#) can be requested and reused via standardised interfaces provided that they have been set up and suitably configured.

[Goobi viewer](#) can process metadata in [METS/MODS](#), [LIDO](#) und [TEI](#) formats. It supports full texts in [Plaintext](#), [ALTO](#) and [TEI](#) formats and images in [TIFF](#), [JPEG](#), [PNG](#) and [JPEG2000](#) formats. Image sizes and image sections are automatically calculated, generated and supplied in real time. As well as image formats, the [Goobi viewer](#) supports 3D objects and several audio and video formats.

Images are compatible with the [IIIF Image API](#). [IIIF Presentation Manifests](#) can be called whatever the source format of the metadata. Information about changes is provided by another integrated [IIIF Change Discovery API](#). Image annotations are issued as [Open Annotations](#) or [Web Annotations](#) within the [IIIF Manifest](#).

The OAI interface supports the formats [METS/MODS](#), [MARCXML](#), [DublinCore](#), [LIDO](#), [TEI](#), [CMDI](#), [ESE](#) and [xepicur](#).

Bibliography management programs are supported by [COinS](#) and through the [SRU](#) interface.

4.2 Enrich the content

4.2.1 User comments for individual pages

In the [Goobi viewer](#), user can add comments to individual pages of a record. The configuration is described in Chapter 2.27 of the manual.

The comment function is visible below an image:

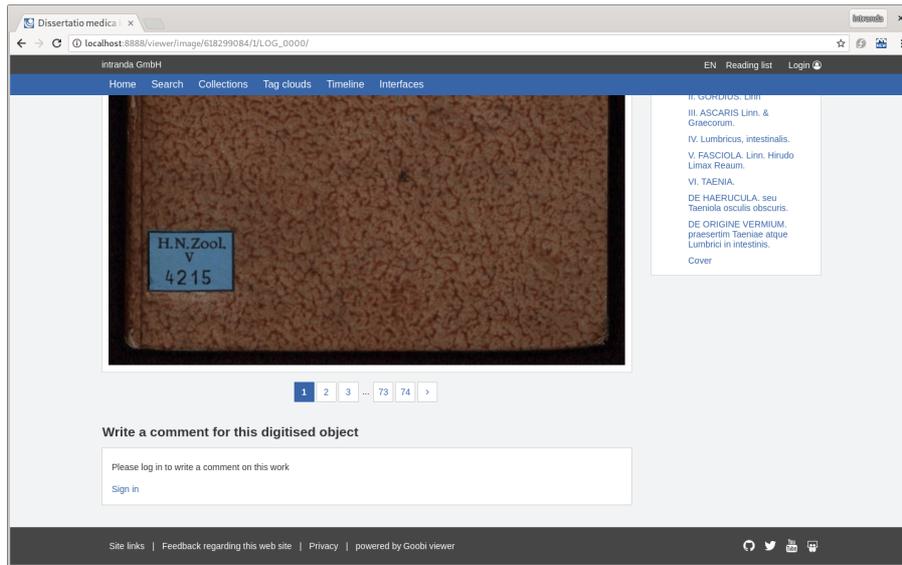


Figure 34: Comment function below an image

A click on the [Sign in](#) link opens the login screen:

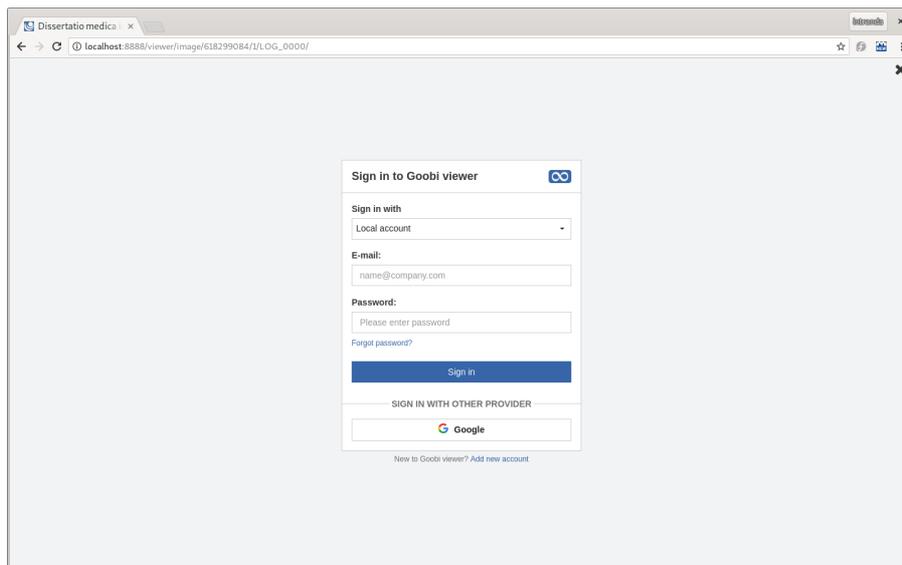


Figure 35: Login screen of the Goobi viewer

The following data can be used to log in within [Goobi to go](#):

Login	Password
goobi@intran da.com	goobi

Comments can be added after authentication. These are immediately visible to the public after saving:

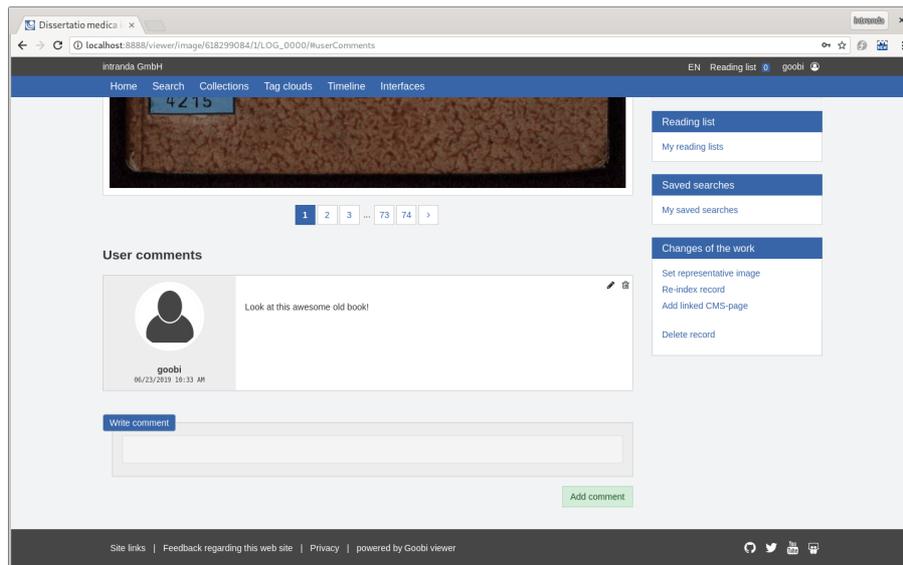


Figure 36: A comment to an image

The comments are also automatically linked in the [IIIF Manifests](#). This can be checked for example in the internal [Mirador](#). Therefore you have to click in the widget [Cite and reuse](#) the [Mirador badge](#):

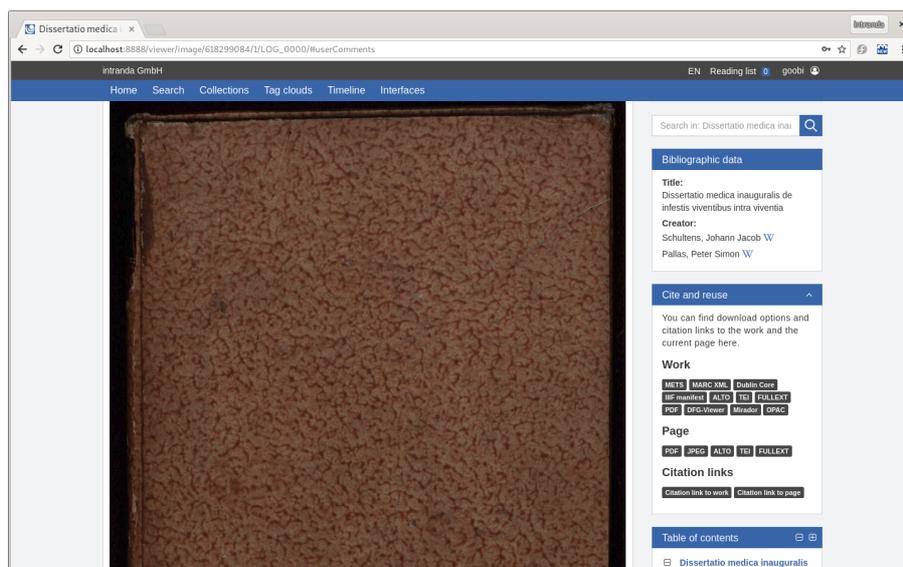


Figure 37: The quote and reuse widget contains a link to the internal Mirador

The comments are displayed as soon as the annotation layer is activated in the [Mirador](#):

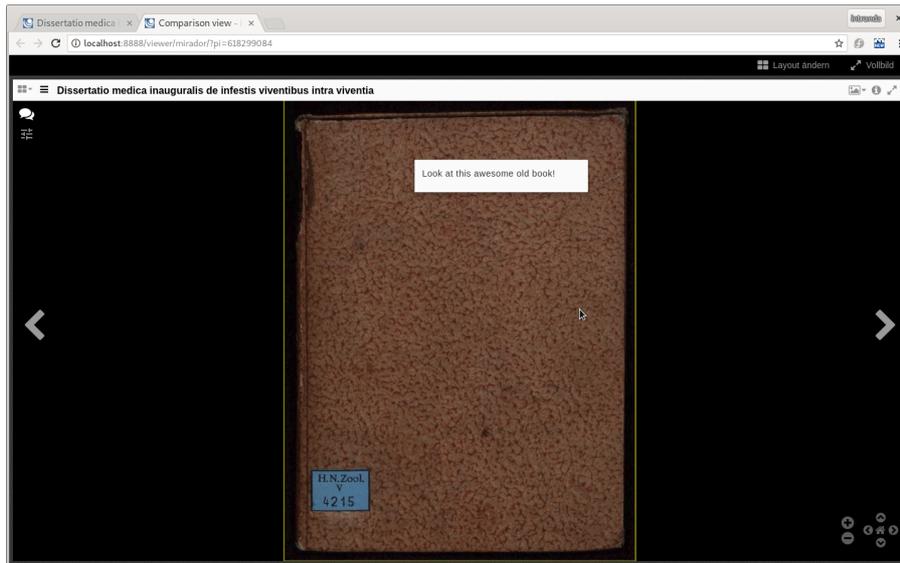


Figure 38: Comment visible as annotation in IIIF manifest

4.2.2 Linking scientific papers

The [Goobi viewer](#) contains an integrated [CMS system](#). A great amount of content can be managed on the web-based interface here. Among other things, it is possible to link [CMS pages](#) with records in the [Goobi viewer](#).

In the following example, one record was researched and the results were published as a scientific paper. The record is available within the digital library and because both contents are [Open Access](#), the institution would like to display the paper directly to the viewers of the record.

An administrator authenticates himself and opens the desired record. In the sidebar in the widget [Changes to the work](#) there is a link [Add linked CMS page](#).

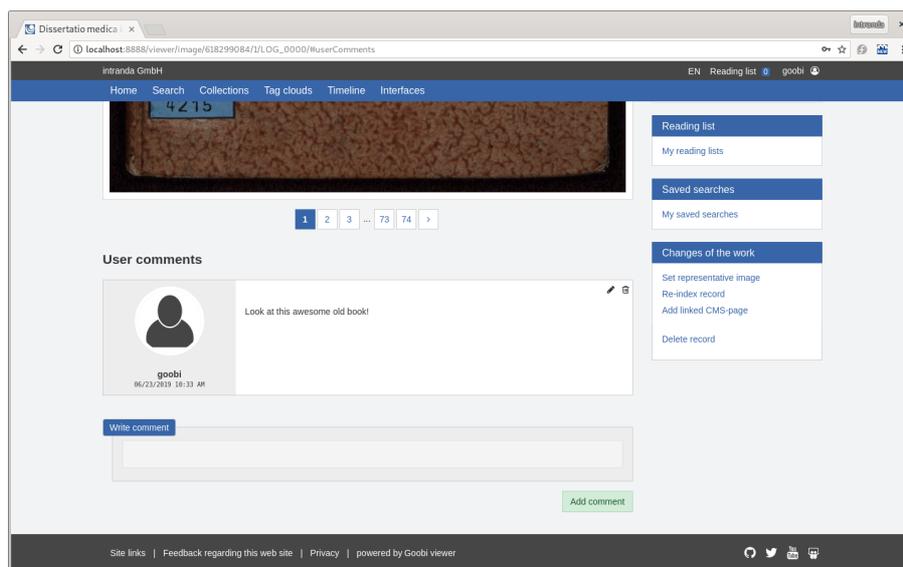


Figure 39: In the widget "Changes to the work" a linked CMS page can be added

After a click on the link the backend opens and a [CMS page](#) for [Scientific text](#) was automatically selected. The identifier of the record was automatically transferred to the field [Related work](#).

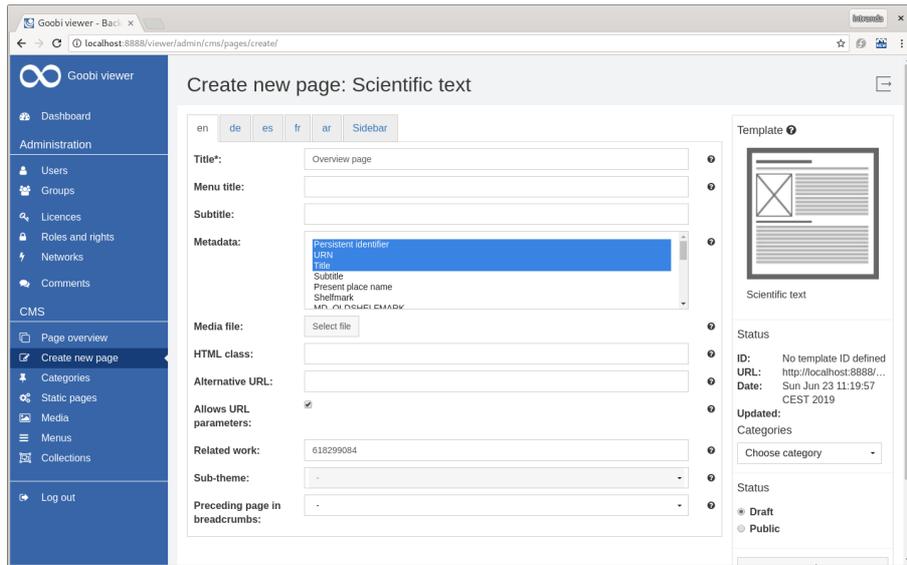


Figure 40: CMS page for Scientific text with identifier pre-entered

The **Title** is the title of the page. The **Menu title** is displayed in the **Sidebar**. Under **Media file** the PDF file can be uploaded and selected:

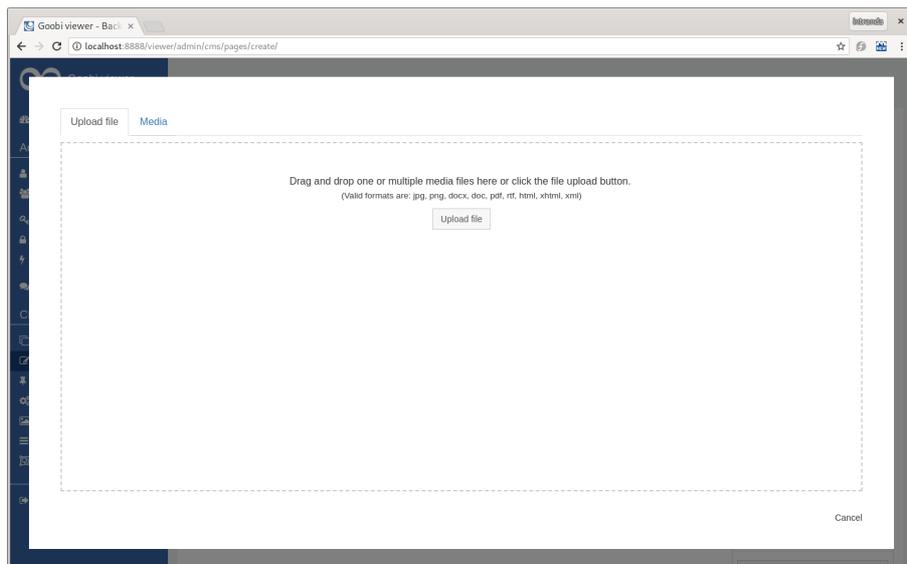


Figure 41: Upload screen for a media file

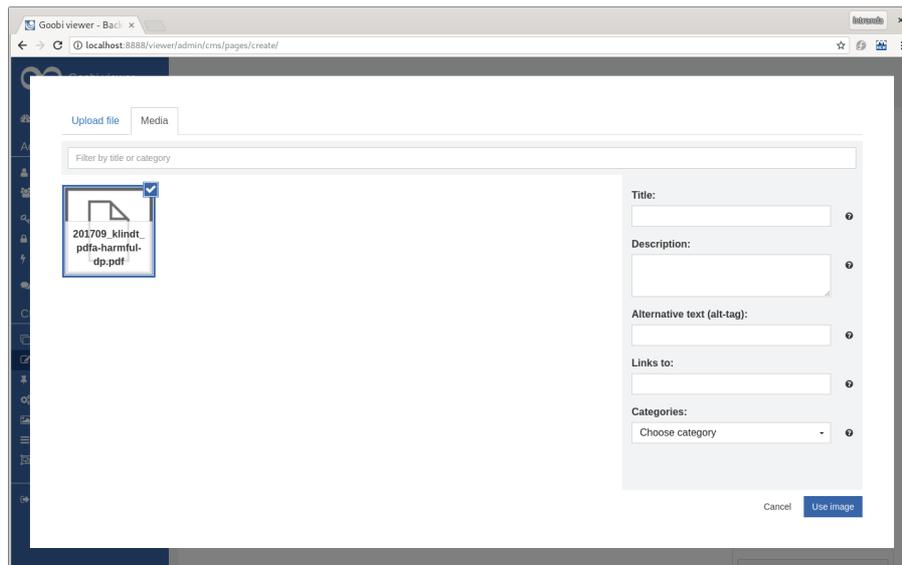


Figure 42: PDF file is selected

Now it is important to activate the checkbox **This page uses the default sidebar** in the tab **Sidebar**. This means that the **Sidebar** of the page will be used.

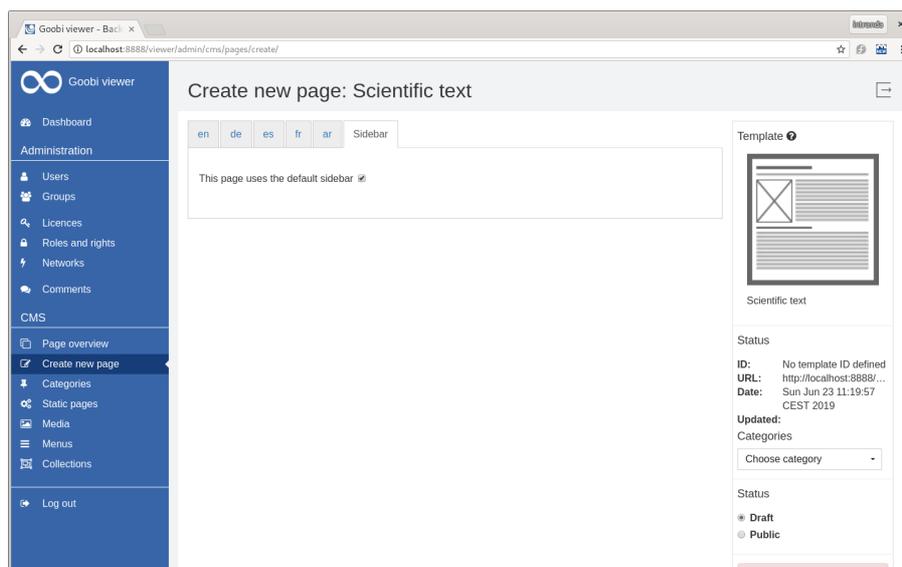


Figure 43: This page uses the default sidebar

Then set the status in the **Sidebar** to **Public** and save the page.

Back in the record display, the new link to the linked CMS page is prominently visible in the sidebar. The PDF document can now be read directly in the record context:

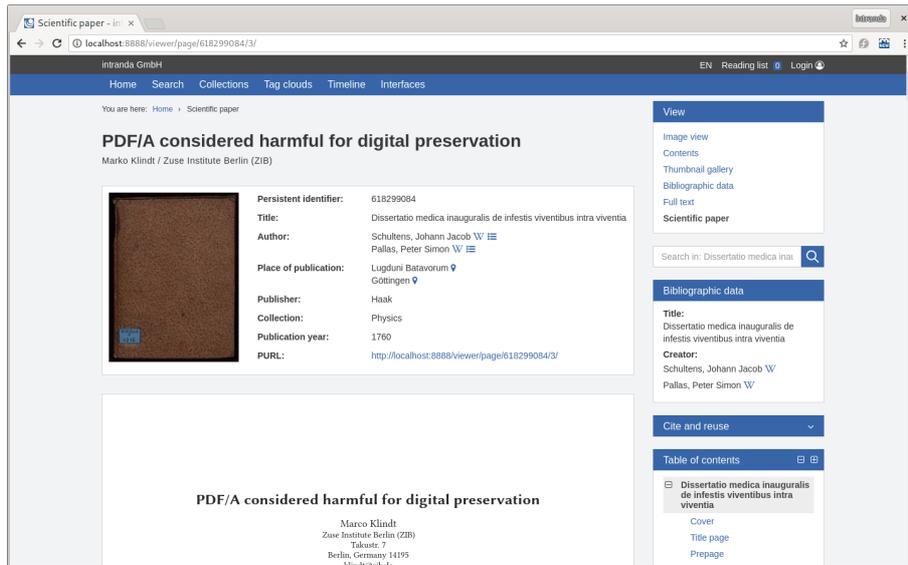


Figure 44: CMS page visible in work context

CMS pages linked to a record are also automatically added to the IIF Manifests as related resources. This can also be checked in the integrated Mirador:

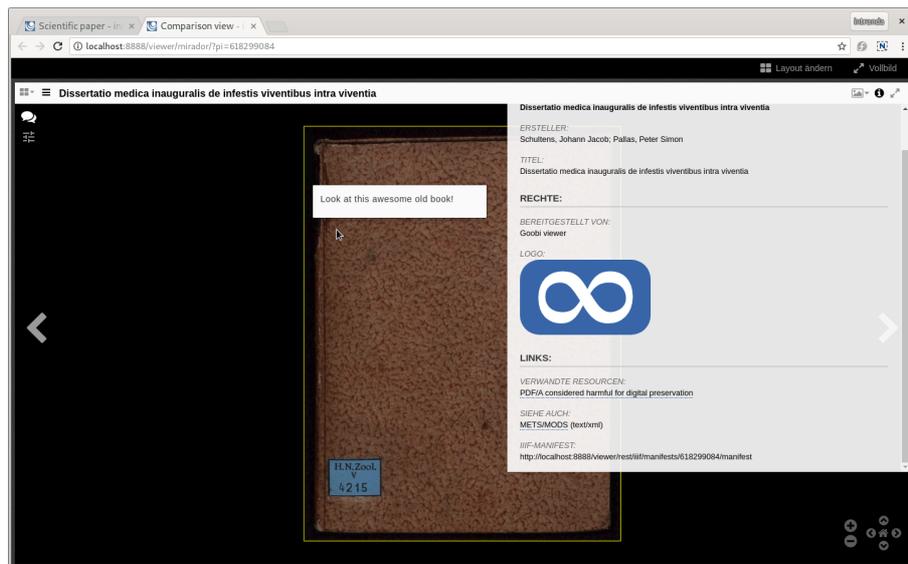


Figure 45: CMS page automatically added as Related resource in IIF manifest

5 Consuming IIIF Manifests within the Goobi Community

Below you can find most of the content that was shown during the demonstration how [IIIF Manifests](#) are consumed within the [Goobi Community](#).

5.1 The Goobi IIIF api model in action

5.1.1 A IIIF manifest

```

    @context:      "http://iiif.io/api/presentation/2/context.json"
  ▶ @id:         "https://digi.landesbibli...ests/AC12176929/manifest"
    @type:       "sc:Manifest"
  ▶ label:      "Bericht der oberösterrei...erbes in Oberösterreich"
  ▶ metadata:   [...]
  ▶ thumbnail:  {...}
    attribution: "Digitale Landesbibliothek Oberösterreich"
  ▶ logo:      {...}
  ▶ rendering:  [...]
  ▶ seeAlso:    {...}
  ▶ sequences:  [...]
  ▶ structures: [...]
```

5.1.2 A (partly) expanded IIIF manifest

```

    @type:       "sc:Manifest"
  ▶ label:      "Bericht der oberösterrei...erbes in Oberösterreich"
  ▶ metadata:   [...]
  ▶ thumbnail:  {...}
    attribution: "Digitale Landesbibliothek Oberösterreich"
  ▶ logo:      {...}
  ▶ rendering:  [...]
  ▶ seeAlso:    {...}
  ▼ sequences:
    ▼ 0:
      ▶ @id:     "https://digi.landesbibli...C12176929/sequence/basic"
        @type:   "sc:Sequence"
        viewingHint: "paged"
        ▶ within: "https://digi.landesbibli...ests/AC12176929/manifest"
      ▼ canvases:
        ▼ 0:
          ▶ @id:     "https://digi.landesbibli...ests/AC12176929/canvas/1"
            @type:   "sc:Canvas"
            label:   " - "
          ▶ thumbnail: {...}
          ▶ rendering: {...}
          ▶ within:   "https://digi.landesbibli...C12176929/sequence/basic"
            width:   3554
            height:  5337
          ▼ images:
            ▼ 0:
              motivation: "sc:painting"
              ▶ on:       "https://digi.landesbibli...ests/AC12176929/canvas/1"
              ▶ resource: {...}
              ▶ @id:     "https://digi.landesbibli...2176929/canvas/1/image/1"
                @type:   "oa:Annotation"
```

```

    ▼ 1:
      ▶ @id:           "https://digi.landesbibli...12176929/list/1/FULLTEXT"
      ▶ @type:         "sc:AnnotationList"
      ▶ label:         [...]
    ▼ 2:
      ▶ @id:           "https://digi.landesbibli...s/AC12176929/list/1/ALTO"
      ▶ @type:         "sc:AnnotationList"
      ▶ label:         "ALTO"
  ▼ 1:
    ▶ @id:           "https://digi.landesbibli...ests/AC12176929/canvas/2"
    ▶ @type:         "sc:Canvas"
    ▶ label:         " - "
    ▼ thumbnail:
      ▶ @id:           "https://digi.landesbibli...l/!400,400/0/default.jpg"
      ▶ @type:         "dcTypes:Image"
    ▼ rendering:
      ▶ @id:           "https://digi.landesbibli...ewer/image/AC12176929/2/"
      ▶ label:         "goobi viewer"
      ▶ format:        "text/html"
    ▶ within:        "https://digi.landesbibli...C12176929/sequence/basic"
    ▶ width:          3554
    ▶ height:         5337
    ▼ images:
      ▶ 0:             {...}
      ▶ otherContent: [...]
```

5.1.3 Our IIIF API model

We created a Java model to deliver [IIIF Manifests](#) in the [Goobi viewer](#):

```
http://github.com/intranda/iiif-api-model
```

The library is also available on our [Maven repository](#). It can be imported like this:

```

<repositories>
  <repository>
    <id>intranda-public</id>
    <url>http://nexus.intranda.com/repository/maven-public</url>
  </repository>
</repositories>
<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>de.intranda.api.iiif</groupId>
    <artifactId>iiif-api-model</artifactId>
    <version>1.1.4</version>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

This model can also be used to consume [IIIF Manifests](#) in [Java](#) code. Getting a [Manifest](#) object is easy:

```

// use jackson to deserialize
ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
// configure the ObjectMapper to not fail on unknown properties
mapper.configure(DeserializationFeature.FAIL_ON_UNKNOWN_PROPERTIES, false);
// ...and accept single values as array
mapper.configure(DeserializationFeature.ACCEPT_SINGLE_VALUE_AS_ARRAY, true);
// deserialize the JSON manifest
try (InputStream in = new URL(manifestUrl).openStream()) {
```

```
Manifest iiifManifest = mapper.readValue(in, Manifest.class);
}
```

After obtaining the `Manifest`, we can access the metadata, sequences, structures and everything else in Java objects:

```
List<Metadata> metadata = iiifManifest.getMetadata();
List<Sequence> sequences = iiifManifest.getSequences();
List<Range> structures = iiifManifest.getStructures();
```

Getting all images in a manifest would look like this:

```
iiifManifest.getSequences().stream()
    .flatMap(s -> s.getCanvases().stream())
    .flatMap(c -> c.getImages().stream());
```

5.2 The Goobi IIIF downloader

5.2.1 A ready-to-use application

The goobi-iiif-downloader is a batteries-included command line interface to download images and full text results linked in [IIIF Manifests](#).

```
http://github.com/intranda/goobi-iiif-downloader
```

5.2.2 The Goobi IIIF downloader: Usage

Download all images from a manifest:

```
java -jar goobi-iiif-downloader-1.1.0.jar \
--manifest \
"http://api.digitale-sammlungen.de/iiif/presentation/v2/bsb00046575/manifest" \
--destination Downloads/
```

Also download ALTO fulltext:

```
java -jar goobi-iiif-downloader-1.1.0.jar \
--manifest \
"http://api.digitale-sammlungen.de/iiif/presentation/v2/bsb00046575/manifest" \
--download_alto \
--destination Downloads/
```

5.2.3 Goobi IIIF downloader: Advanced usage

Download all illustrations from a book:

```
java -jar goobi-iiif-downloader-1.1.0.jar \
--manifest \
"http://digi.landesbibliothek.at/viewer/rest/iiif/manifests/AC12176929/manifest" \
--destination Downloads/ \
--include-structures "Strukturtyp::Abbildung"
```

Download everything but illustrations from a book:

```
java -jar goobi-iiif-downloader-1.1.0.jar \
```

```
--manifest \  
"http://digi.landesbibliothek.at/viewer/rest/iiif/manifests/AC12176929/manifest"  
--destination Downloads/  
--exclude-structures "Strukturtyp::Abbildung"
```

Download 9 non-illustration pages from a book:

```
java -jar goobi-iiif-downloader-1.1.0.jar \  
--manifest \  
http://digi.landesbibliothek.at/viewer/rest/iiif/manifests/AC12176929/manifest"  
--destination Downloads/  
--exclude-structures "Strukturtyp::Abbildung"  
-max 9
```

5.3 Another example: The OCR font transcriptor

The [OCR font transcriptor](#) is an application to transcribe texts for later OCR training. The IIIF presentation API enables us to get resources for transcription easily.

```
http://localhost:9090/
```

6 Next steps

6.1 Documentation

Comprehensive user documentation is available for every area of Goobi, including the main programs, the plugins, scripts and the different use cases. The documentation is regularly updated and compiled on our central platform:

<https://docs.intranda.com>

We welcome suggestions, additions and criticism. You can contact us by email (support@intranda.com) or post a contribution to the [Community Forum](#).

6.2 Community and Forum

The [Goobi Community](#) is made up of hundreds of people - from over 80 institutions in 17 countries - who work with Goobi every day. The [Goobi Forum](#) is the main platform used by the community to discuss questions, suggestions and developments. The most common languages used on the forum are German and English:

<https://community.goobi.io>

6.3 User meetings

User meetings are held at least once a year. Members of the community report on the latest developments, projects and challenges in the world of digitisation. The meeting is not limited to users, however. It is open to any institution that wishes to learn more about the software suite and the active community.

The next user meeting will be held in Göttingen (Germany) on 25 and 26 September 2019.

6.4 Contact

For more information about Goobi, see:

<https://goobi.io>

If you require further details, please do not hesitate to contact our Goobi and plugin development teams.



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