Coronal holes are regions on the solar surface with magnetic field lines extending far away from the Sun, which allow plasma to flow from the Sun into interplanetary space. Such plasma flow from the Sun is called solar wind. It has been found that coronal holes are major source regions of high speed solar wind, which can disturb space weather and may pose hazard to spacecrafts and Earth. In addition to producing high speed solar wind, coronal holes represent an important part of the solar magnetic field, that is, the regions of open field lines. In this talk, we present our results on the study of properties of coronal holes, and their variation over solar cycles.