ELAG 2016

Program

Copenhagen June 6-9
The Royal Library

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09:30-10:00  Migrating your data, feedback and experience of an Open Source support company.
10:00-10:30  LIBISYN: A Libis Data Synchronizer.
11:00-11:30  Going live? The highs and lows of getting a project into service.
11:30-12:00  Meet the first-movers.
12:00-12:30  Innovation and Inertia.
13:30-14:30  Workshop reports.
14:30-15:00  Closing.

WORKSHOP DESCRIPTIONS

Extending the out-of-the-box user interface of your discovery interface.

Migrating Digital Collections Metadata to RDF and Fedora: Operationalizing Assessment and Enhancement.

EXIT LOD, ENTER LOD.

Abandon your database, use Wikidata instead!

2020: are our library services prepared for the next decade?

ABOUT OUR SPEAKERS

Find an updated program at the conference web site:
elag2016.org

Get updates from conference twitter account:
@elag2016

Use conference hashtag:
#elag2016

WIFI networks:
KB or eduroam
Monday June 6: Pre-Conference bootcamps

09:00-10:00 – Registration and coffee
The Black Diamond, Atrium

10:00 -16:00 – Pre-conference: Bootcamps

Bootcamp #1:
Build your own aggregated discovery index of scholarly eresources
Martin Czygan; David Aumüller; Leander Seige

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected time slot</th>
<th>4 hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audience</td>
<td>People interested in complex batch data processing, aggregated indices, library data, Python, open source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expertise</td>
<td>To follow along with code: a Python and Shell scripting in a Unix environment. To attend and follow: Basic understanding of programming and data in libraries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Laptop with VirtualBox preinstalled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programming experience</td>
<td>Python basics, Shell, standard set of Unix tools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Providing discovery systems for e-resources is essential for library services today. Commercial search engine indices have been a widely used solution in recent years. In contrast, running an own discovery service is undoubtedly a challenging task but promises full control over data processing, enrichment, performance and quality. Building an own aggregated index of eresources includes gathering the right mix of data sources, clearing licensing issues, and negotiating data availability. Technically, these threads are resumed by data harvesters, filters and workflow orchestration tools.

In this bootcamp, you will build your own aggregated index from scratch. We will introduce tools and technologies we use ourselves at Leipzig University Library. Most software is written by the community, some is written by us, but it’s all available as open source. We will use mostly Python and shell scripting, so if you want to follow along with code, you should have basic familiarity with such an environment. If you have a less technical background, we invite you to take a look behind the curtain of a complex data processing application.

We will bring sample data and Linux virtual machines, which can be used with the VirtualBox hypervisor. If you are not a regular Linux user, you will probably need time to adapt. Pair (or group) programming is encouraged.
Bootcamp #2:

Exit: Leaving TIFF behind – JPEG 2000 in libraries
Stefan Weil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected time slot</th>
<th>3 hours</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audience</td>
<td>Librarians who use TIFF and are looking for alternatives, librarians who already use JPEG 2000 and who want to share and discuss their experience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expertise</td>
<td>Using command line tools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Laptop computer, Linux, Mac OS X or Windows, Internet connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programming experience</td>
<td>Not necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2015, Mannheim University Library got 25 terabytes of image data from a newspaper digitization project. This amount of data – distributed over more than 300000 TIFF files from scanned microfilms – was much more than we already had in our digital collections and exceeded our storage capacities.

TIFF is the recommended format for archiving of digital images, but we learned that there is also a possible alternative image format with smaller image files: JPEG 2000. So we dived into that very different image format, learned (some of) its advantages and pitfalls, evaluated commercial and free tools for handling JPEG 2000 files (including OCR) and started using JPEG 2000 for our online services.

The bootcamp will focus on free tools for JPEG 2000. Participants will also learn how to set up an image server which converts JPEG 2000 to JPEG on the fly.
Bootcamp #3:

In the Beginning ... Was the Command Line
Patrick Hochstenbach; Johann Rolschewski

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected time slot :</th>
<th>6 hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audience :</td>
<td>Everyone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expertise :</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required :</td>
<td>Laptop with VirtualBox <a href="https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads">https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads</a> installed. Organisers will provide a VirtualBox image (Linux guest system). Participants can also install their own environment, detailed requirements will be published beforehand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programming experience :</td>
<td>Not required.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Command Line Interfaces (CLI) and tools were the primary utilities for interaction with computer systems and programs until the introduction of the Graphical User Interfaces (GUI). For many tasks they still excel GUI programs: you can process very large files, you can redirect the output of one command line tool into another, chaining them together to resolve complex or repetitive tasks. This workshop will focus on beginner and intermediate uses of the CLI: organizing files and directories, processing data, interacting with Web Application Programming Interfaces (API). Beside the standard UNIX utilities we will use tools like `catmandu` (data processing toolkit), `csvkit` (utilities for converting to and working with CSV), `jq` (lightweight and flexible command-line JSON processor), `XMLStarlet` (command line XML Toolkit) and `YAZ` (toolkit for Z39.50/SRW/SRU protocols and MARC records).

Bootcamp #4:

Jupyter Jumpstart – An Introduction to Literate Programming
Harrison Dekker; Tim Dennis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected time slot :</th>
<th>6 hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audience :</td>
<td>Librarians, programmers, openscience advocates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expertise :</td>
<td>The material covered is most applicable to academic and science librarians, but could apply to public librarians with an interest in promoting programming and/or ‘citizen science’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programming experience :</td>
<td>Some programming experience will be helpful, but the workshop will also benefit those with a strong interest in learning Python.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the following quote: “An article about computational results is advertising, not scholarship. The actual scholarship is the full software environment, code and data, that produced the result.” [Buckheit and Donoho 1992]

This quote highlights a central tenet of the open science movement, namely that researchers doing computational work need to share their code and data to allow replication of their
results and to more clearly demonstrate their methods. But sharing is not yet commonplace, in part due to technical impediments. Typical problems have to do with reproducing the computing environment in which the code was used and include operating system dependencies, software version incompatibilities, and dependencies on proprietary components.

Project Jupyter is an effort to provide a solution to these challenges by creating an opensource, computational environment where text and code can be intermingled:

The Jupyter Notebook is a web application that allows you to create and share documents that contain live code, equations, visualizations and explanatory text. Uses include: data cleaning and transformation, numerical simulation, statistical modeling, machine learning and much more. (Source: http://jupyter.org)

Numerous examples of Jupyter Notebooks now exist across the disciplines and in both research and teaching. There are even examples of their usage in journalism. We contend that libraries can and should play a role in promoting open science tools like Jupyter. Some potential roles include:

- Advocates open science aligns closely with traditional library goals of providing free access to resource to promote an informed citizenry
- Educational various levels of education from helping users locate existing Jupyter Notebooks to teaching the programming and data management skills needed to use them.
- Curatorial as the number of Jupyter users increase, so will the need to build and curate them as digital artifacts
- Infrastructure the Jupyter platform can run on individual workstations or in the cloud. Libraries could be providers of computing infrastructure to facilitate use of the notebooks and longterm access.

Outcomes

In this workshop we will explore how Jupyter is being used both in and outside of academia. Participants will gain experience finding, using, and developing Jupyter notebooks.

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17:00-19:00 – Opening Reception

Black Diamond Bridge.
Wine and a light snack will be served. Registration will be open during the reception.
Tuesday June 7 – conference day 1

08:30-10:00 – Registration and coffee
The Black Diamond, Atrium

10:00-10:30 Opening session
Welcome remarks by Deputy Director General Kira Stine Hansen, head of Copenhagen University Library

10:30-11:30 Key note: Exit Control, Enter Creative Chaos
Merete Sanderhoff, Statens Museum for Kunst – National Gallery of Denmark

11:30-12:00 Break

12:00-12:45 The library as platform: exiting the old library system and transitioning to a new
Ken Chad; Kirstin Kemner-Heek; Sebastian Hammer

Are library systems doomed to remain behind the curve? As more and more business solutions move to cloud based ecosystems, library systems still seem lodged in the past. In functional terms, OSS library systems like Koha mimic many existing legacy proprietary approaches associated with monolithic, Integrated Library Systems. Thus, OSS collaborations to date have not yet realized their transformative potential.

At the same time, commercial library solutions have begun moving to what consultant Marshall Breeding termed ‘library services platforms (LSP), but vendors have not yet fully realised a true platform-based, interoperable library ecosystem. These early efforts in reality retain all of the traits of the monolithic systems of the past.

One key problem of these systems is that they do not work well with other systems, including library administrations systems from other vendors, or external systems that the library needs to interoperate with: Think financial systems, content vendors, etc. The resulting issues in the libraries range from librarians needlessly re-keying data from one system to another, to impeding collaboration between libraries.

A project is currently underway to develop a new open source library platform.

It is unlikely that any one application on its own could support all of the multi faceted functions that a library needs. Instead we need much better interoperability between a wide range of applications from a variety of developers and suppliers. One of the project goals is to allow mixing and matching of modules: For example, combining a reporting module and an acquisition module developed by different groups or vendors. Another goal is to keep the barriers to entry as low as possible for developer participation, including supporting many programming languages and platforms. The software includes library management services,
Tuesday
June 7

and a platform to support integrating services across different vendors and different platforms. The presenters will discuss the challenges faced, and how the new project seeks to address these issues.

12:45-14:00 Lunch in atrium

14:00-15:30 Workshops. Part 1

- Extending the out-of-the-box user interface of your discovery interface (Karsten Kryger Hansen) Room: Holberg
- Migrating Digital Collections Metadata to RDF and Fedora: Operationalizing Assessment and Enhancement (Christina Harlow) Room: Kulturavssalen (floor E)
- EXIT LOD, ENTER LOD (Felix Ostrowski; Johann Rolschewski) Room: Seminarlokalet (old building, right)
- Abandon your database, use Wikidata instead! (Jakob Voß) Room: Foredragssalen (old building, left)
- 2020: are our library services prepared for the next decade? (Graham Beastall; Juja Chakarova) Room: Blixen

15:30-16:00 Coffee break

16:00-16:30 StabiEXIT: Approaching Microservices and User-Centered Agile Development in Libraries
David Zellhöfer

Current libraries are facing a new challenge. While first generation digital library systems are reaching their end of life, libraries and their IT partners have to commit themselves to migrate those systems and their data or to cancel services for scientific communities. In contrast to typical cataloging and loan systems, (commercial) third parties often do not or no longer support those legacy database, research, and retrieval applications.

The Berlin State Library, one of Europe's largest research libraries, is facing this challenge as about 20 of such legacy systems have to be migrated and adapted towards current scientific needs – or the related services have to be cancelled. Another discriminative factor of such individual software systems from commercially supported IT applications is the genesis of these legacy applications: their development has been driven by librarians and researchers alone because qualified IT staff was not available due to different reasons. Moreover, the development of IT-supported library services was often funded with the help of project funding provided by research funding agencies. As a result, the sustainability and maintainability of the created monolithic software systems was often neglected while functional additions were added constantly if funding was available. Frequently, this development approach resulted in complex applications, which are hardly maintainable and very complex to extend. As a consequence, needed innovations for the supported scientific services can no longer be implemented in a short period of time. Eventually, this innovation bottleneck yields disappointed researchers, librarians, and IT staff. In the last consequence, this will lead to the abandonment of a once respected library service.
To migrate such legacy software systems and to create sustainable value, the Berlin State Library is investigating state of the art techniques from software engineering to both satisfy user needs as well as technical parameters. In two proofs of concepts, the Berlin State Library has examined the utility of microservice architectures in combination with agile, user-centered design principles. Roughly speaking, the core idea behind the microservice approach is to abandon monolithic software systems in favor of “software suites” of small independent services. These microservices, e.g., providing authentication and authorization services, are then used by different library systems. Furthermore, microservices can be deployed and operated separately increasing, amongst others, stability and scalability of the associated library services.

During the evaluation phase, the Berlin State Library has gained valuable insights into the development of microservices in teams of librarians and IT staff. To be more precise, the agile development of software poses various challenges on current library staff that have to be addressed in order to build successful and sustainable future library IT systems. To give an example, the participation of librarians during the development process consumes more time but creates a more satisfying user experience of the resulting software system at the same time. Moreover, on the one hand, the development of microservices also complicates some aspects of actual programming, which – on the other hand- facilitates the administration, and maintenance of such services. At the organizational level, the introduction of a new approach towards software development leads to new forms of cooperation and acceptance between traditional library and IT staff. This talk will outline the results of the Berlin State Library's evaluation of microservices and agile software development methodology mainly at the organizational level while on briefly touching technical aspects.

16:30-17:00 Pity the Poor User
Karen Coyle

The move from the card catalog to the computer-managed catalog obviously had many advantages, not the least being the ability of users to search the catalog data by keyword, as opposed to being limited to a linear, alphabetically ordered browse that required discovery through left-anchored strings. What we lost, however, was the bibliographic context provided by those headings, and the information that context provided to library users. Oddly, no changes were made to the library catalog data model, in spite of the fact that search and retrieval in a database provides a significantly different user experience from the card catalog.

I will show what these differences are, and will compare current catalog results with the stated goals of the catalog. I will argue that catalog users are poorly served because of this loss of context, and yet we cannot return to the card-based methods in order to recover that facility. We need to reinterpret the goals of the catalog to be in line with the technical capabilities we have today, and develop a new set of goals that give users a 21st century view of the library collection through the catalog.
17:00-17:30 Journal check-in without the fuss—making a single task oriented application
Kasper Løvschall

At Aalborg University Library as of January 2016 the subscription agent handling our paper journals could not continue to supply us with a service we had out-sourced to them. Previously our agent provided barcode labeling for each journal issue as well as they provided us with enough information in a spreadsheet that we were able to load into our library system. Thus, each issue checked-in as arrived and available for loan. As a result, the journal issues were ready for our open shelves with very little human interaction. This new (or the return of a rather old) situation meant that we took a move back to former tedious manual handling, barcode labeling, and check-in of each issue within the library system. Fortunately, today we are down to only 350 paper journal titles in subscription counting around 2,000 issues on a yearly basis. Nevertheless, it still takes a substantial amount of resources to perform the check-in on a weekly basis. It forced us to rethink the task and see if was possible to optimize the workflow and limiting parts of the manual handling. The solution was an in-house developed web application named nuKardex with the single purpose of performing journal check-in. This includes:

- Locating the correct journal title and let the cataloguer select the right issue from the publishing schedule.
- Printing a label with title, issue, and shelf information directly from the browser to a barcode printer.
- Checking-in the issue to the library system
- Sending out journal issue claims.
- Reprinting damaged barcodes.
- Managing subscriptions used by nuKardex.

nuKardex is an example of creating new and specialized applications by using existing frameworks (e.g., for building the user interface, web client interaction, and server side application programming), standard API’s and code reuse. You solve a core task by bridging the gap between interface and model. By using all these standard components, the development is rapid and does not as such require project management. This talk will focus on the above case and the idea of solving problems by making simple solutions—in this case an application with just one purpose. By focusing on a single problem, you can provide solutions that may solve the task more elegantly and faster than by using e.g. monolithic library systems.
Activities related to research data offer new opportunities for academic libraries to increase their visibility in the eyes of the researchers. Helsinki University Library has been working for years to come up with new ways of integrating itself as part of research activities, for example through data management related training, content curation and new discovery services for licensed content. When it comes to actually managing data during the project or storing and distributing it afterwards, the only alternative is usually to endorse an external service. But not this time. What started as a request for metadata related consultation and an idea about a simple web form, has turned into a flexible, reusable and scalable platform for building a customized web-based data management tool that produces data that is linked, distributed and made instantly applicable through APIs provided by the library.

For the past year and a half the library has been working in close co-operation with a research group from the Research Unit for Variation, Contacts and Change in English (VARIENG) to develop a tool and model for managing their research data. Together we are building the Language Change Database (LCD), which is designed to be a collaborative, cumulative and open access resource for corpus-based research on the English language. By providing comparative and machine-readable baseline data e.g. about the focus, sources and results of earlier studies, the LCD aims to facilitate historical linguistic research in general as well as statistical modelling, systematic review and replication of prior research with other datasets. 

In addition to providing the research group with a customizable data platform and consultation on how to incrementally build their data model, the library also handles the distribution of the openly available subset of the research data through its linked data platform. The platform combines external datasets and data from different university systems such as CRIS, ILS, semantic wikis, and now the LCD, into one read-only linked dataset. This means that we can, for example, follow links from an organizational unit to a research group, from the group to a publication, from the publication to a dataset and finally from the dataset to the data itself all within the same service.

This presentation describes the infrastructure built and maintained by the library to support research groups in their research data management, publication and discovery tasks at different stages of project’s life cycle. We will present the technologies, architecture and services involved as well as lessons learned during the process. The underlying technology and accumulated knowledge on how to incrementally build a data model for research data provides a foundation for a more general data management solution for other research groups dealing with relatively small, but potentially complex data. The current project is a one-time deal, but it highlights an opportunity for libraries to be part of the research, and the place to go, not only for data about data, but for the data too.
Leaving black boxes behind: benefits and challenges of running inhouse developed eresource management and discovery systems
Annika Domin; Björn Muschall; Leander Seige; Evelyn Weiser

Following a strategy of openness and independence Leipzig University Library (UBL) decided to develop their own aggregated index (‘fincAI’) building on previously gathered expertise. As of today the index contains approx. 80 million records. Using the inhouse developed electronic resource management system amsl (http://amsl.technology/) as an administrative interface for the aggregated index, a transparent integration of both eresource management and discovery index was achieved.

Like many other university libraries, UBL used to license an aggregated index of scholarly eresources from a commercial vendor in order to increase visibility and usage of licensed content. Although resources could be searched in an unified manner, the commercial product also had its drawbacks. For instance, it lacked transparency in the administration of data sources and possibilities to reconcile metadata provided by the index with our actual journal holdings. To build an own index from scratch, relevant experience was available at hand since Leipzig University Library had started to host and adapt open source discovery systems for a range of university libraries in the state of Saxony. Looking back, 2011 marked the beginning of a new IT strategy based on open source, open data and open ideas. In addition to technical aspects of software development and data management, new tasks have emerged, most importantly in quality assurance, acquisition of metadata, as well as internal and external communication.

The presentation gives an overview of the administrative and infrastructural setup of the aggregated index, discovery system and eresource management in the context of our overall strategy. We will outline the major and minor challenges in building the index, as well as issues of sustainability, project management and changed demands on workflows and librarians.

10:30-11:00 Break
11:00-13:00 Workshops. Part 2
Meet in the same rooms as yesterday.
13:00-14:00 Lunch in atrium
14:00-14:30 Trying to create “a library for learning”
Peter van Boheemen

Like many libraries, Wageningen University and Research library does not put much effort in cataloging books and journals it has acquired anymore. Metadata of e-books and e-journals are generated elsewhere and are imported. Paper publications become rare. Over the last few years more and more effort has been put in generating meta data for the output that has been created by Wageningen UR staff. Until now this output was restricted to publications and data sets, but now we would like to extend this to meta data of electronic learning material. The re-use of this material is highly appreciated, but the generated material is hard to find. Distance learning, boosted by the recent development of MOOC’s has strengthened this demand. In 2015 we started a pilot to harvest local resources, starting with a repository of master theses and WUR-tv, a repository of video learning material. In this presentation I will explain the approach we took, the problems we ran into and our plans for 2016.

14:30-15:00 Theater Instituut Nederland: From museum to university library
Ad Aerts

The Theater Instituut started as a Theatre Museum, established by a few enthusiasts in 1924. Some private collections were purchased at that time to create the initial collection. The museum opened with its library and exhibitions to the public in 1952. It was later to merge with the Dutch Centre of the International Theatre Institute, and an archive of stage sound and image in the late 1970’s, to become the Nederlands Theater Instituut. Separate smaller service institutes for dance, mime and puppetry were incorporated in the organisation. The institute used to take care of several collections, including books, videos, photographs, audio recordings, but also a large museum collection with (among others) costumes, stage props, models, and puppets. For years the organisation was structurally funded by the Dutch government as a nation wide sector institute for theatre in the netherlands. Until 2011 when the institute was informed that subsidies would stop completely as of 2013.

Fortunately the collections and some of the staff were adopted by the University of Amsterdam. But this was a huge process of changes in many ways. This presentation will demonstrate what happens when a complete cultural institution is abolished and when its services are taken over by another organisation with different goals and procedures, focusing on opportunities. TIN used to manage all of its collection in an Adlib database, with some custom extensions for managing theater performance metadata. UvA used an Aleph (Ex Libris) library database (also in use for its museum collections), strongly tied to Worldcat. The beginning of a process that was beneficial to all involved.

15:00-15:30 Coffee break
15:30-16:00 From Google Scholar to “Library Search” via Koha: A different journey to discovery Services?
David Peacock

At the University of Hertfordshire (UH) we have only very recently implemented a Resource discovery Service (RDS). We came to discovery services from a somewhat different direction from many other universities. This has given us some interesting insights. Up until August 2015 we primarily used Google scholar as our main service for finding journal articles, instead of the RDS or federated search tool that many Institutions have implemented over the last few years.

We have just moved away from Google Scholar, as some Universities such as Utrecht have questioned the need for a commercial RDS. Hopefully we can offer some practical insights into this debate.

Utrecht also talked about Thinking the Unthinkable and replacing the OPAC. We have also replaced our traditional Catalogue with our RD Service. We have branded the new service Library Search. The University is only the second University in the UK which has implemented an Open Source LMS.

We explain why we made all these decisions at this time. In addition, we explain how we used business analysts to review and improve our business processes. What has been the impact or our services and users? We review the project after the first year.

16:00-16:30 LibreCat: Transforming an Institutional Repository
Petra Kohorst; Vitali Peil

By developing a completely new repository software Bielefeld University Library gave its current system the last EXIT. The main reasons for abandoning the old system were its inherently complex data structures, its lack of performance and its highly time-consuming maintenance. Nevertheless, Bielefeld University Library powered (and still powers), as far as we know, the first institutional repository in Germany for research data and publications. The reasons for developing a completely new system were the general need for agile development, a new and more clearly structured architecture, better performance – and proving that one can build real world applications with Catmandu (https://github.com/LibreCat/Catmandu). Actually, Catmandu is used for all ETL processes within this application.

Besides the technical part this talk will mention the high costs of EXITing some known environment and ENTERing a new one. Migrating systems almost always unveils some bad surprises, but it is a good opportunity to clean up your DATA and transform it for your future needs. Not only does this affect the current users but also the library staff, not to mention the developers who need to transcend boundaries by rethinking every part of the software.
Wednesday
June 8

Conference dinner:

17:30 – Boat leaves from the Black Diamond.

Alternative means of transportation:
- Public ferry 992 can be boarded from several places along the waterfront; go on all the way to “Refshaleøen”. It leaves every half hour. Regular bus fare.
- Bus: 9A, direction: “Operaen/Holmen” – step off at “Fabrikmestervej (Danneskiold-Samsøes Allé)” and walk from there (1.5 km). The bus runs every 7-8 min.
- Cycle/taxi/walk to the restaurant: Aamanns Køkken, Refshalevej 163 A, 1432 Copenhagen K

18:00-23:00 – Conference dinner at Aamanns Køkken

For the return to the city center, you’re on your own:
- Public ferry: the last ferry (993) leaves from the Opera (2 km walk) at 23:00, possibly later if there is a show on.
- Bus: 9A in direction “Glostrup St.”/“Vanløse St.” from “Fabrikmestervej (Danneskiold-Samsøes Allé)” leaves every 10 min until 23:42. (And after that every 20 min)
- Cycle/taxi/walk back

Remember change or pre-paid tickets if you plan to return by public transportation.
Thursday June 9 – conference day 3

09:00-09:30 Lightning talks – sign up

09:30-10:00 Migrating your data, feedback and experience of an Open Source support company
Paul Poulain

Switching from a software to another is an important project, that include transferring your data from a system to an other. Paul & his company helped more than 500 libraries to migrate from a previous ILS to Koha, he has a very strong experience of all pitfall and caveats regarding data migration.

Some data have a standard: iso2709 for the catalog, kbart/onix for electronic resources, others don’t.

Exporting your data in a useful format will be your first goal. What kind of traps can you face when migrating? How to merge different catalogs in a consortium environment? How to enrich your data using external catalog (BNF, LoC) ? What to do with authorities, local fields, local thesaurus/indexing ? How to enrich your catalog with linked data when migrating?

Migrating other kind of data (patrons, issues, holds, book vendors, acquisitions, subscriptions,...) will be made without standard. What is possible, what is hard and what will be failing probably?

What can make a migration a success?

This talk will be mostly accessible to non-developer, though some tools will be quickly presented.

10:00-10:30 LIBISYN: A Libis Data Synchronizer
Naeem Muhammad

A combination of Content Management Systems (CMS) generally is needed to meet all requirements of an organization, to manage and publish their content. However, such a setting often requires sharing data among those CMS, which is a challenging task. The complexity increases further when automation of sharing process is needed, especially in the case of large content base.

To address a similar challenge, where our Collective Access (CA)1 and Omeka2 systems were needed to share data, we have developed a system (LIBISYN) that synchronizes the content in CA with that of Omeka. Although in our setting LIBISYN is being used for periodic synchronization of data between two systems, it is also suitable for transitioning data reliably to a new system, before exiting an old system.

LIBISYN consists of a CA plugin (Integration Plugin), a RabbitMQ3 worker (Integration Worker) and a mapping service.
10:30-11:00 Break

11:00-11:30 Going live? The highs and lows of getting a project into service
Ciaran Talbot

As Libraries become more business like organisations, adopting industry standards in project and service management, have we achieved a seamless transition from building a service to running it? Or do projects fall into service rather than launch well? Drawing on recent and current projects at the University of Manchester Library:
- migrating to the cloud based Library system Alma
- launching BookedIn, the Library gamification platform
- releasing a self-service mobile CheckOut app

I will explore these questions and discuss our experiences. Did we get the staff on board for transitioning to a new Library system? How do you evaluate the success of a platform like BookedIn? With the tightening of budgets and stricter controls do we still have the space for innovative projects like CheckOut? The aim of the talk will be to get people thinking about what we can do to better achieve a successful transition from project into Business As Usual.

11:30-12:00 Meet the first-movers
Henrik Bang

Libraries in Denmark are first movers – meet the Joint National Library System. Systematic is currently in the midst of deploying a new Joint Library System in 94 % of the municipalities in Denmark. This is an open-source system based on recognised standards, and it provides all the public libraries and school libraries that have signed up with access to search in a large shared data repository. The Joint Library System was developed on the basis of a shared requirement from the majority of Danish municipalities. From day one, the project has therefore been guided by representatives from the municipalities participating. Organising a project of this magnitude using this form of cooperative set-up is unique, and libraries cooperating nationwide on a joint solution had not been seen before.

Our aim and focus with the presentation is to high-light the many facets in a large IT migration project. The impact on organizations and their employees, the national perspectives with one library system and all the individual gains to come and the end of the day.
12:00-12:30 Innovation and Inertia
Fredrik Klingwall, Niklas Lindström, Markus Sköld

This presentation will touch on both technical and organisational challenges in changing existing automated and manual workflows. We will share thoughts and insights from our experience of working the past four years with LIBRIS XL, the upgrade of the core system architecture of the Swedish union catalogue Libris from MARC21 to RDF (Linked data). We’ll consider the viewpoints of infrastructure design, data-modeling and the needs of our various users, in their roles as producers of data and/or consumers thereof.

Library standards continue to proliferate, and do not in themselves ensure effective application. By aligning and adapting these practises and standards to modern tooling and other structured sources on the web, we can reduce the technical idiosyncrasies, convoluted notions and untraceable copying that renders more and more library data stale and irrelevant. But that is not sufficient in itself. New methods and structures such as REST and RDF need to be as embraced and understood as once Z39.50 and MARC was, followed by RPC and XML. Otherwise, the application of the new will mimic the old, lacking features of interlinking, delegation, simpler discovery and reuse. Thus losing the relative advantage over what’s being replaced.

It’s fairly accepted that MARC does not properly represent “what we want”, but getting into the details of who wants what, and, crucially, how, cannot be properly answered without experience, trial-and-error, and the consolidation of multiple perspectives and patterns. Balancing acute problems with time taken to learn by doing, and teach through examples. Only in so doing, can we concretely describe the actual problems and needs we are trying to address.

12:30-13:30 Lunch in atrium

13:30-14:30 Workshop reports

14:30-15:00 Closing
Workshop descriptions

Workshop #1:

**Extending the out-of-the-box user interface of your discovery interface**

*Karsten Kryger Hansen*

| Intended audience: | People working with integration and development of discovery systems etc. |

Buying out-of-the-box discovery systems for libraries holds great benefits, but may also introduce a struggle to adapt the system to various local demands for functionality. This can vary from a need to change certain minor things that are not configurable, to adding complex functionality for the individual user without having to re-write the entire user interface yourself.

This workshop will focus on how to extend the functionality in the user interface of discovery systems using JavaScript and supporting server-side scripts. These changes are made without altering the original code made by the vendor, and therefore builds on top of the original system. The learning objective is to get familiar with the whole idea of enriching your user interface, and provide an overview of some best practices that can be applied regardless of your chosen system.

This workshop will start by introduction to generic patterns in customization. This introduction is based on the speaker’s six years of experience with modifying a user interface provided by a vendor, discovering pros and cons to various kinds of solutions. Together with the experience from you – the audience – this will form the basis for working with various scenarios for making changes to the UI. These will be focused on three main areas; modifying the user interface itself, enrichment of the individual record and enhancing the search experience.

It is expected that you know basic HTML and some JavaScript can be fruitful. The workshop will start with a brief introduction to the technologies used, and you will get your hands dirty with some code. But the workshop is also intended to discuss and elaborate on the overall objectives and possibilities of extending your discovery interface, without having to code it yourself.
Workshops

Workshop #2:

**Migrating Digital Collections Metadata to RDF and Fedora: Operationalizing Assessment and Enhancement**

Christina Harlow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intended audience:</th>
<th>Metadata Librarians, Digital Collection Librarians, Library Platform Developers curious to know what Metadata folks are going on about</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workshop outcomes:</td>
<td>Experiment with ways to review and enhance existing descriptive metadata before a migration to a RDF-based system; Understanding from a metadata viewpoint of a possible object model and an object store – PCDM and Fedora 4; Practice modeling objects as PCDM objects with descriptive metadata applied using various ontologies; Discussion of these workflows and where community improvement could occur.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

With the growing popularity of the digital library platforms Hydra and Islandora, as well as a movement towards using RDF for the metadata in those platforms, there has been significant community work on the base of those technical stacks: the Fedora Digital Object Repository. With the release of Fedora 4, there are new possibilities in how digital objects can be modeled, described, related, and updated. These changes are occurring in tandem with the development of PCDM, or the Portland Common Data Model – a community-sourced digital object model meant to support digital object repository interoperability. But what does all this mean for descriptive metadata workflows, tooling, and needs? How do we operationalize these efforts in context of other descriptive metadata models and work occurring? How do we migrate, re-model, and remediate all the metadata created before?

Coming from the perspective of a metadataist and not a developer, this workshop walks through reviewing then migrating existing metadata and objects to a Hydra platform built on Fedora 4, PCDM, and descriptive metadata fully in RDF. The first day of the workshop will focus on reviewing the metadata to be migrated – performing quality analysis, planning and performing metadata enhancements (including entity matching), and mapping to a preliminary PCDM implementation. This will include discussions on and hands-on practice with the promises and pitfalls of PCDM, linking to various external datasets, and existing (or lacking) tools for this work. The second day will focus on continued review of PCDM integrations with various data models, working with the Fedora 4 interface, and attempts at working with the Fedora 4 REST API for metadata review and normalization. There will be group review of existing documentation and tools to then send back to the Fedora, PCDM and Hydra communities.
**Workshop #3:**

**EXIT LOD, ENTER LOD**

Felix Ostrowski, Johann Rolschewski

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intended audience:</th>
<th>People involved in open source software development projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Workshop outcomes: | ![An overview of software development projects in the library realm](image1)
A set of best practices on how to organize workflows under which circumstances
A set of recommendations of what tools to use for which aspects |

The Linked Open Data (LOD) hype is, if not completely over, at least in its Trough of Disillusionment. The reasons for this are manifold, but one problem is most likely the evangelism of a technological paradigm as a solution to all problems. Looking more closely though, individual aspects have gained traction in the library world. Open Data is no longer an ideology, it has become reality. Along with Open Data, it seems that following in its wake LOD has lead to an increase in Open Source projects carried out by library institutions. It is no longer only about freeing data from proprietary system, but about free systems altogether. This means that many libraries transition their IT, at least in part, from being customers to being providers. This is an entirely new role, often sneaked into institutions from bottom up. Thus, there are as many different workflows as there are developers. What many of them have in common though, is that Git(Hub) is increasingly used, resulting in Linked Open Development (LOD).

This workshop wants to find out what this transition means and what it necessary for it to be successful. It follows a [breakout session during SWIB15](http://etherpad.lobid.org/p/swib15-breakout-github). We would like to begin with short presentations of the participants’ projects. Which people are involved, and more importantly which roles do they take on? Which workflows are in place? Which tools are used to implement them? Following these presentations, the different approaches are discussed and categorized.

**Workshop #4:**

**Abandon your database, use Wikidata instead!**

Jakob Voß

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intended audience:</th>
<th>Anyone interested in library data, Wikidata, or both</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workshop outcomes:</td>
<td>Better understanding of possibilities, advantages, and disadvantages of putting library data into Wikidata</td>
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</table>

Wikidata is increasingly used as central database of statements, references, and connections for Wikipedia and other projects. The database that anyone can edit also contains authority files, bibliographic data and other content normally managed in library databases. In the first part of the Workshop we will find out how Wikidata works and what it contains by editing and querying (bring your computer and questions). In the second part we will collect ideas and discuss what kind of data to put in or move into Wikidata, and what consequences to expect or fear.
Workshops

**Workshop #5:**

**2020: are our library services prepared for the next decade?**
Graham Beastall & Juja Chakarova

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<tr>
<th>Intended audience:</th>
<th>librarians, knowledge managers, information managers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workshop outcomes:</td>
<td>Be Situation Analysis; Risk assessment: internal and external sources; Ideas with action plans to change behaviours and thinking; Suggestions/examples of technology platforms to support service changes; Psychological uplift</td>
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</table>

Are you feeling comfortable in your role?  
Do you worry about the future of library services and what the future looks like?  
Join us for a “Step outside the Box” We are asking uncomfortable and direct questions that will challenge assumptions and ask the fundamental questions about services, skills and technology in libraries.  
Do you know what your library service will be called to do 5 years from now?  
Are you a 2020 thinker? Come and join in the discussion and hear what people have to say or put your views forward in an engaging debate on the library of the future.  
Disruptive technologies can affect any business or department of government today. Goods and services that are better, cheaper and packaged in new ways.  
Are libraries sheltered from the impact of change? If not, how do you anticipate and prepare for upheaval and change?  
We will discuss issues such as “Data Value”, “evidence led performance”, “Knowledge loss prevention”.  
Are users of libraries are in the firing line as targets for automated intelligence.  
Is Watson, Quill and other automated classification and narrative tools friend or foe to the librarian?  
What strategies can we apply to develop these as tools to be at our disposal.  
We will demonstrate how library processes have changed with a Mindjet map to chart a way through technology transformation.  
If you are suffering from “Professional Depression” come and be uplifted and motivated with practical suggestions for change within a structured and friendly engaging debate.
About our speakers

**Ad Aerts** currently works for University of Amsterdam as a cultural heritage database specialist.

**David Aumüller** works as Software Developer in the Leipzig University Library.

**Henrik Bang** is Senior Manager of Business Development in the IT company Systematic.

**Graham Beastall** is the founder and Managing Director of Soutron, a developer of software solutions for corporate libraries and information centres. Graham has served the library sector since 1985. He provides strategic advice to knowledge managers and librarians on how to harness new technologies.

**Ken Chad** set up his consulting business (Ken Chad Consulting Ltd) in 2007 to help make libraries more effective. His consulting activities include help with strategy, innovation, improving the user experience, reviewing/auditing library IT infrastructure and systems and the procurement of new and replacement systems. His work also encompasses ebooks, resource management and discovery, open and linked data, Open Access, repositories, archives and research data management. He set up and manages a number of free, open community resources including Higher Education Library Technology (HELibTech), Local Government Library Technology (LGLibTech) and Open Specifications for Library Systems (LibTechRFP).

**Juja Chakarova** is Head of Library, Max Planck Institute Luxembourg for Procedural Law. She established two new law libraries from scratch for the last 6 years – MPI Luxembourg (Dec. 2012 -); Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL), The Hague (2009-2012).

**Karen Coyle** is a librarian with nearly forty years of experience with library technology. Karen has published dozens of articles and reports. Her most recent book, FRBR:Before and After, an analysis of bibliographic models over two centuries, is available as open access at http://kcoyle.net. She has served on standards committees including the MARC standards group (MARBI), NISO committee AX for the OpenURL standard, and is currently on the W3C Shapes working group for RDF validation.

**Martin Czygan** works as Software Developer in the Leipzig University Library.

**Harrison Dekker** is Data Librarian at the University of California, Berkeley. In addition to providing data services, he is actively involved in broader library and campus technology initiatives.
**Speakers**

**Tim Dennis** works as Data Services & Collections Librarian at the University of California San Diego Library.

**Annika Domin** is a Systems Librarian, Leipzig University Library. With **Björn Muschall**, **Leander Seige**, and **Evelyn Weiser**, she has been working for many years in projects building library systems based on independent open source software. Most notably this includes a) the implementation and adaptation of the discovery software VuFind for multiple institutions, as well as b) the design and implementation of an e-resource management solution for libraries called amsl. They are involved in cooperations across different working groups at Leipzig University Library (UBL) to realize modular services for the library, the Saxon Consortium, and the fincCommunity.

**Sebastian Hammer** has worked in library technology for 25 years, starting in a government agency, then in a private company. He founded Index Data in 1994 and cultivated its growth into a worldwide player respected for its work in standards-based solutions and for its commitment to Open Source Software. He designed many of Index Data’s core systems, and is the senior liaison on key projects, as well as setting strategic direction for the company. Direct contacts include national libraries and other government agencies, commercial companies, and universities throughout the US and Europe.

**Karsten Kryger Hansen** has been working with system integration and user experience for more than ten years – the last six in the library world. Focus is on integration of systems enabling a smooth and silo free experience for the user. Co-awarded “The Azriel Morag Award for Innovation” with **Kasper Løvschall** by Ex Libris and IGeLU 2015 on the basis of some of the work included in his current ELAG workshop.

**Christina Harlow** is a Metadataist at Cornell University Library (Ithaca, NY, USA).

**Patrick Hochstenbach** works as digital architect at the University Library Ghent.

**Kirstin Kemner-Heek** is a systems librarian with nearly 20 years of experience in ILS systems. Starting with the participation in piloting an ILS at the University Library Marburg, she now worked for over 16 years in the Head Office of the Common Library Network (VZG) in Goettingen, in the Department "Local Library Systems". Since 3 years she is the Head of the Department and started together with her colleague from the German network hbz, Roswitha Schweitzer, the German OLE project in 2013.

**Joonas Kesäniemi** is an all-around (linked) data enthusiast working within the University of Helsinki Library to develop services for the whole university and beyond.
Fredrik Klingwall is a system developer at The National Library of Sweden; focusing on usability and the application of data in user interfaces.

Petra Kohorst is a mathematician working at the repository group at Bielefeld University Library. Active in the LibreCat group.

Niklas Lindström is a system developer at The National Library of Sweden; focusing on data structure and linking using models, definitions and services.

Kasper Løvschall is a generalist and self-taught developer with in-depth knowledge of the “library development stack” and the functioning of the library in real world and everyday life. Always ready to discuss topics at policy level and help provide solutions to actual problems.

Naeem Muhammad is working as a Software Architect at LIBIS KULeuven in Belgium. He holds a PhD degree in software architecture. His current work includes research and development of software systems in the domain of digital heritage.

Björn Muschall is a Systems Librarian, Leipzig University Library.

Felix Ostrowski is a web engineer, linked data technologist and knowledge management consultant. Before founding graphthinking in 2013, he worked as a research assistant at the Berlin School of Library and Information Science and as a software developer and repository manager at the North Rhine-Westphalian Library Service Centre (hbz). He was also a driving force behind hbz’s Linked Open Data (LOD) strategy.

David Peacock currently manages the information Collections & Services library team at the University of Hertfordshire, in the UK. He has previously worked in nearly every single library sector: research, public, health and academic. Between 1998 and 2011 he was the Regional Librarian for the NHS Libraries in the North East of England, where he was involved in the strategic coordination of libraries and e-learning. He has previously worked at the Universities of Northumbria and Sunderland.

Vitali Peil is a mathematician working as a subject librarian and he is part of the repository group at Bielefeld University Library. Active in the LibreCat group.

Paul Poulain is a software developer, involved in Open Source since 1998. He has been Koha Release Manager, is a member of the Coral Steering Committee, and has founded BibLibre, a company dedicated to Open Source software for libraries in 2008.

Johann Rolschewski works at Zeitschriftendatenbank, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz.
Merete Sanderhoff is Curator and Senior Advisor in the field of digital museum practice at Statens Museum for Kunst in Copenhagen, where she is working to provide free access to, and encourage re-use of, the museum’s digitised collections. She is a frequent speaker and moderator at international digital heritage conferences. A conference organiser herself, she has set the agenda for openness in the Danish GLAM community at the international Sharing is Caring seminars in Copenhagen. Merete has published substantial research in the area of digital museum practice, including in the anthology Sharing is Caring: Openness and Sharing in the Cultural Heritage Sector (2014). She serves on the Europeana Foundation Governing Board and Members Council, the OpenGLAM Advisory Board, and the Board of DIAS Digital Interactive Art Space.

Leander Seige is Head of IT, Leipzig University Library.

Markus Sköld is a system developer at The National Library of Sweden; focusing on the architecture and integration of services and infrastructure.

Ciaran Talbot is Library Systems Manager at the University of Manchester Library. Interested in improving the student experience having been involved with the Eureka! Student Innovation Competition, the sleep pod trial, Book-a-space bookable study space trial and the ongoing Digilab events. Current interests are in moving to data driven decisions and how we can sync up the digital and physical to improve wayfinding around our Library space.

Peter van Boheemen is working at the IT department as a member of the ‘Research Information and Library services’ team. He acts as a devOp in this team, performing consultancy and development tasks. For some years now he also is the chair of ELAG.

Jakob Voß works in research and development at the head office of the Common Library Network (Gemeinsamer Bibliotheksverbund, GBV).

Stefan Weil is deputy head of the IT department, Universitätsbibliothek Mannheim.

Evelyn Weiser works as Electronic Resources Librarian, Leipzig University Library.

David Zellhöfer is Head of Unit "Applications and Data Management of the Library Core Processes", Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz.