

EVERGREEN ONLINE CONFERENCE 2020

Wednesday Track 1, Herding Bibliographic Cats

>> RUTH FRASUR: Let's get started. I was eating peanut butter so it took the last minute I had to actually be able to speak. Welcome, all to the last session of the debris thank you again to Evergreen Indiana library Consortium for providing the Zoom session and to Equinox open library and initiative for sponsoring close captioning for the 2020 Evergreen international online conference.

All the sessions and roundtables are being recorded and if you have been in these sessions all afternoon you have heard me say this now four times, they will be made available following the conclusion of the conference.

Please take a moment to acquaint yourself with webinar tools if you have not already, while you are-- your microphones are muted but you can use the chat box and Q&A feature and if you want to use your microphone you can raise your hand at the appropriate time. And speak using your microphone. If you would like to send a message to everyone in the room please make sure to select "all panelists and attendees" from the drop-down menu. Join me in welcoming Lynn Floyd, Meg Stroup, Andrew-- Andrea Buntz Neiman. Meg is the cataloging coordinator at the South Carolina state library. Andrea's development project manager for the equinox open library initiative and Rogan Hamby's data and project analyst for equinox. And I am going to stop sharing this and whoever is taking over is going to go ahead and take over.

>> ANDREA BUNTZ NEIMAN: I think that is me slide driver. Can you all see my screen?

>> ROGAN HAMBY: Yes.

>> ANDREA BUNTZ NEIMAN: All right welcome to our talk about how to talk about open source value. We are all going to share individually some talking points around various subject areas we thought were important in talking about open source value and then we will ask you what you think.

Let's jump in.

>> LYNN FLOYD: Had to qualify the value of a development community versus investing in a proprietary developer? The value of the development committee to commit to me you cannot, there's so much that goes into the developing community -- there's a lot of value you just cannot get, qualify. The development community so much more than the development -- is feedback from every aspect of the project community, the line staff to the developer, it is a two way feedback conversation constantly going on. It is not -- a one-way-- like you would get with proprietary developers.

If you talk about the proprietary developer and system it's a developing system that takes suggestions. And only a few individuals at different institutions are those suggestions actually taken from print I am working with-- another project and is only two of us in the entire project in Indiana that can actually make suggestions on that development, where with the development and community anybody can make development suggestions.

That usually has to work through a develop in process. Working with several different -- proprietary systems they are all different. Some suggestions go off into the ether and you never see it. So, some are more open than others. One system I am working with, the process is a little more open. Which is great -- -- I'm glad to see it. But to compare the value of the-- in qualifying the value and comparing of the two, it's what you want at it's how you want the development of progress. Were you able to spend on the development?, Do you want to do, input into the development of the project?

I love being able to at Evergreen, focus all that. To help development the way I want the project to go. Do you want to be hands off on the experience? Do you want to really not worry about what is new out there? That I would say a proprietary system is more for you. But if you are worried about what is going on with this particular software, open source is probably more -- the open source community is probably more what you're looking for. If you want a large input, and want to see what is new when available, what is coming down the pike, then that open-source committee is great.

If you are unsure of which way you want to go, and you do not have the technical skills or ability to gain the skills, that is another question you have to think about.

So I mean, how do you qualify the value of a development community versus proprietary developer? It is often what you want to experience.

>> MEG STROUP: The Georgia storm has now moved to South Carolina so if there is sound interference apologist Peter want to echo Lynn's point that you need to find what you want and what works for your community and be aware of that. Of what is a good fit.

That leads us to how you communicate sustainability of an open-source project if you decide open-source is what you want great and I think part, a really important part of answering the question lies in the question itself, open-source project. A project is a process and an ongoing thing that is living. It is not a static product that is a software box on the shelf at Best Buy and you grab it and go.

This is not a thing that has a shelf life like that you're talking about sustainability, I really associate the word "process" with the project and putting more into it, you want this to be sustainable, people using this product want it to be sustainable. It is to our benefit. We want to nurture what works for us, the software that is consistent with our goals and needs and it's an ongoing investment and going back to the quantifying question, the investment is people and it is perhaps money to pay for development. But it is also knowing that your open-source, non-vendor, will not cash out at any point. It is sustainable, and that there is no cashing out. You are not waiting for the vendor to say, we are done with this. Instead, you have the goal of keeping this alive and well-- we were at a as impatient last year free kittens versus prepare an open source is a free kitten you want to keep your free kitten alive, well and healthy. And that is the kind of commitment people have to open-source and I do not think people realize that.

We feel very strongly about this. And -- we are going to keep -- our commitment runs much deeper than making sure things work. And that is a different kind of sustainability than for--a proprietary software project., We-- how does this work out quite you have community discussions like now, you have development in a group of people widely dispersed that share concerns, shared values, shared library values and we will get to that later. It's very transparent. You can see where the project began and go although back to Georgia in the mid late 2000's and see that there are strong roots of this Evergreen tree.

That gives you a sense of planning of where it is going, you know where it came from and you know it is ongoing. I will say process a lot. Our shared goal for the process is to create the best product/project for now read but also for the future. We continually future proofing because we know this is something we want to consider sustain we want to keep this alive. We've seen recent examples of that with Evergreen because of the COVID situation.

I hate to capitalize on that to argue for open-source and sustainability, but we saw the community react quickly and be very agile. That is the kind of sustainability happening in the moment, we are not saying it will happen maybe commit maybe three months down the road? It is very quick, ongoing process, conversation.

Speaking as a cataloger I see these conversations about future things worrying about bedframe or RDA fixed fields, these concerns are in people's minds and they are not saying if we are still using Evergreen, there's and we are going to be using Evergreen, and how will it make this workweek we know who we are working with and so how do we make this sustainable in the long term? That is a really deeply important commitment so future proofing is a priority tied directly to sustainability. To finish, when you sign a contract with a vendor for -- a proprietary project you have that symbolic line at the bottom that you sign. The finish line, cut off and deadline, it-- at some point someone will draw a line under project and it is no longer sustainable because they have cut ties.

For-- for open source it keeps moving forward and keeps getting better and the goals keep rolling out. We're not an open source community going to reinvent the wheel. We have something good and something we know that works and we want to make it better, it is a constant goal, better, better, better.

Rather than reinventing the wheel, we are just going to keep getting new tires. I will hand it off to whoever is next.

>> ANDREA BUNTZ NEIMAN: Maybe I should unmute myself before I start talking. The next question, what is the value of the software itself? There are a lot of ways to talk about value. A lot of intrinsic value and sort of softer statements of value that I think we are all touching on in this presentation paid I was crease about cash value. Because a lot of times we are competing against proprietary vendors and they probably have a clear idea of the cash value of their own software. Determining the cash value of software can be tricky, even in a proprietary system, so even more so in an open source system.

Some community members are paid to work on code for the job, so that is a pretty 1 to 1 value. Some are paid not specifically for open source work but are able to do community work unpaid

time paid others who contribute to the community quite a few command-- contribute quite a bit on their own time and one person might fill a couple of different roles in those categories.

I was looking for a way you can translate labor costs into software. Value. You cannot easily determine the various hourly rates of all the individuals who contributed to Evergreen but there are ways to estimate value of software based on lines of code which is a data point we do know.

One of the most well-known is known as "COCOMO" stands for constructive cost model. And this is based on the total lines of code for a project. This is certainly not a perfect model but in a big project like this one I think it gives it an interesting ballpark. So Evergreen and OpenSRF together have roughly 2.4 million lines of code. That sounds like a lot, but that is actually not huge, it is for an enterprise class system, it is relatively lean. For example, if you are driving a newer car, that software in your car might contain 100 million lines of code. So Evergreen is very efficient in that sense.

The COCOMO model takes this count of lines of code and if you multipliers based on project complexity, cost per person month value, which is based on a full-time rate of 156 hours per person per month. If we take a relatively low hourly rate for software developer of \$20 an hour and round that person/month cost down to \$3000 per month, the COCOMO model tells us that Evergreen's code base is worth \$46 million. Which I was staggered to read that when I ran this through the calculator.

Obviously, this is been spread out going on over 15 years of work. But it is still pretty astonishing you think that anybody can download this code totally for free.

This is only one measure about one metric of measuring costs. And as I noted an imperfect one but it gives us an interesting data point to talk about -- to put an actual number on the value of the communities work of over 15 years of participation and I thought that was cool. You can bear in mind the cost of the software itself is only a portion of the cost of a software solution. So for libraries, not just paying for software, you are paying for other costs like hosting, entering and support. At another point of open source value is it is much easier to have an itemized understanding of what you are paying for. You are not just writing a blank check for X number two year support vendor. You are seeing what you're getting for support, what you are getting for hosting, training, it is all broken out and you can have any combination of solutions. You can have a fully vendor support solution and equinix supports many in that realm. You could have

just a vendor on call in case you accidentally blow up your database and you want to have them walk that back for you.

You can contract independently for develop Mentor training. Without being hosted by anybody. And you can choose from among community vendors. So there's a lot of value to that, to being able to find a solution that fits your specific organization's needs.

I'm going to pass it on to the next slide.

>> ROGAN HAMBY: Hopefully I am on muted and not following Andrea's example. I'm going to answer the question, hopefully in a matter that is not take the rest of the time period, is there quantifiable value to ownership and agency?

We can talk about this a long time because all I can Andrea's question, this about value. It's about actual monetary value associated with things. Once upon a time in my life, I was in a position where lots of public library's that would ask me, what is the real cost of this open source think we I keep hearing people say it is free but were used to talk about well, it is free in this way but not in that way. And like Andrea said, anyone can download but there will be real costs associated with running and whether you do it yourself or hire someone like Equinox or whatever.

But what about the other costs or value you get? It's easy for us to say as an open source community because you have an intuitive sense that it is true that there's value to ownership and agency and by agency I mean the power of self-determination.

Can we associate an actual monetary line item value to this? Can we say libraries save money or generate value? I think so. To kick this off I am going to share a story. Everybody's probably dreading this moment, a panelist will share a story. But I will keep it simple.

When I was a systems librarian at the public library running a proprietary system it was a much beloved system and we had been running a long time. But it was no longer being supported and we needed to move on to something next-generation. We looked at Evergreen as well as other options. During the course of this we were talking to a lot of other people in our user

community who were also sharing the same software and frankly we were trying to see what they were doing and what pitfalls they fell into.

So as to hopefully not duplicate them for there is one lever we talk to a lot you ended up doing two migrations in two years. Migrated from what we were onto a whole new system. Found clauses to terminate their contract within the same year and then began a process to another vendor. To finish within a year.

Their staff by the end of the said PTSD.-- Had PTSD. It was horrible as you can imagine. There were a lot of costs. It was chaos from a public service standpoint. And we can take all the hassles they had withholds, circulation, with reprinting materials for the public, for the time Steph had to re-explain things and we could associate costs with those things, staff hourly costs all those things. The time of their employees. Probably the medical mental leave they needed. [Laughter].

I think they had at least one cataloger they had to do retirement payout for because they left in the middle of this. [Laughter]. Meg is making faces because she can imagine.

So that is a story of where something went wrong with migration choices but how does that relate to open source? Well, during this process I compared it to what my library was doing, which was we downloaded a copy of Evergreen and I put it on a server. I do sample migration of data. I had circulation staff come through, catalogers, reference staff and they played with it and told me what they liked and did not like about it.

Meanwhile, the other library that had this negative experience did not get to see what their stuff looked like on the new software until they had a contract signed. That is agency. That is the power to make a determination. Ironically, even if we had not gone with Evergreen, we did, we would've derived value from it. Because we were able to make an informed choice. These are the choices you can make on going, constantly with Evergreen. If you run a proprietary ILS, S when you get to try out a new version of a software most of the time? When you are live on it. Compare that to most of the open source world, word is very much the norm to have a test server four months, if not significantly longer, on average you will upgrade to before you upgrade. Con- these are all examples of agency.

Let's jump -- I will use another example of a sinner, let's say want to change hosting providers and you are with a hosting provider, they helped you out with your Evergreen install for the time you've been around, it's a great person but they been running a one-man shop in their about to retire. This actually happened early in Evergreen's existence. There was a person who is pretty much a sole proprietor shop and he supported several Evergreen installs. He happened to retire.

I know why everybody was working with has gone on other Evergreen posters and several-- equinox I believe although that was before my time at equinox, it was just a matter of taking their database and transferring it to us and setting them back up. That is ownership. No having to terminate a contract and transfer it into a new form somewhere else, no losing of data, no dramatic retraining of staff prevents a value of ownership. Take all the costs you in a migration when business shuts down and this goes back to a longevity question and this effect is zero the amount. Income \$ my short version. Of what is the value of agency and ownership. Fact that every decision you make you can assign a dollar value and staff time or consequences.

I'm tempted to talk about development but I do know, Andrea, that might be a rabbit hole full into when we talk about the value of agency and develop an, what do you think we

>> ANDREA BUNTZ NEIMAN: It's a rabbit hole near and dear to my heart so if you're asking me to stop you, I don't know, maybe you should ask Lynn or Meg...

>> ROGAN HAMBY: Well they didn't.

>> LYNN FLOYD: When you talk about ownership and agency up to talk about the ownership of the development.

>> ROGAN HAMBY: That is fair. Development -- I want to talk about it briefly -- it has the potential to become a rabbit hole which I'll try to avoid paired one of the values of open source is the potential for long-term longevity paid the library I was at, when it first migrated to Evergreen, one of our selling points to the libraries when we start a consortia we said we know this will last at least 10 years and you'll be able to be on this platform for at least 10 years before you have to worry about migrating again. That platform is now well past 10 years.

Once --

>> MEG STROUP: 11 last month.

>> ROGAN HAMBY: And many more to come. When you get a large base and lots of eyes on something it develops inertia and momentum and gets a life of its own. That's good because it does not become stagnant because as we know user needs change over time both for patients and staff. And software can age added usefulness or lease become less attractive if it does not gain new features.

For example, curbside pickup is in excellent example of summer work open source can be very responsive to current needs. You want to be able to direct that. I remember working with proprietary vendors who were nice people. I don't have anything against them. Unfortunately I knew them well enough that they would say I know your library can use this feature but we just do not see a profit in adding it. I mean, that was the nature of their organization, to analyze what made the most profit for the business part however in the world of Evergreen, even if your organization cannot sponsor the develop meant or have people to code it yourselves you still have the opportunity to open dialogues with the wider community and potentially laid--lay the groundwork for it happening, you can still log onto something like Launchpad and see develop an happening that could impact you and provide feedback.

These are things everybody can do regardless of their resource level. I think you can assign value to those things.

>> ANDREA BUNTZ NEIMAN: And in the instance of curbside I toss it out to those who express just and I said were going to do this and it would be great to have a sponsor for this. PAILS agreed to sponsor that work but there's a list of community people that will be involved in testing that and committing the code and-- while the emphasis of it came from equinox, the moment it is always going to be a -- the implementation of any future will always be a community thing in an open source project.

>> MEG STROUP: This is the future I was alluding to when I spoke of process and agility and quickness of response that you can see an open source that unfolded in real-time conversations

in front of us. Development is a thing you can see happening. The values there because the value was articulate-- articulated by those using Evergreen.

>> ROGAN HAMBY: And everybody who uses Evergreen can provide feedback. And there is a sort of feedback circuit that happens or developers don't want to do work that is not useful. Because it will not get maintained. It is not going to end up being feasible long-term to develop things that are not really useful.

So everybody, even the smallest library with no tech people no money to put towards development, can still go on and read a bug feature, request on launch pad and say, what would really make that useful is if... Fill in the blank. That has an impact. And if that impact means two less clicks every time you have to do a booking, and you use booking a lot interlibrary, start doing the math and you can assign a quantifiable value.

>> MEG STROUP: And its absolutely quantifiable in cataloging and processing food

>> ROGAN HAMBY: And circulation.

>> MEG STROUP: It makes a world of difference in if you can talk to cover people that can articulate what they want, welcome to calculate and, we can tell you that the develop and community can make it happen.

>> ANDREA BUNTZ NEIMAN: And you will tell you or you will tell us, I should say. No apologies needed.

>> ROGAN HAMBY: So, in summation, is there quantifiable value, the answer is, yes. The real thing wants to add to that is it is not even that hard to figure out. You kind of have to learn how to look at it but once you learn how to do that, it is easy and it's a real dollar value you can assign to your operations. And that is it.

>> ANDREA BUNTZ NEIMAN: There's a dog alert in Rogan's camera.

>> ROGAN HAMBY: He likes to make the rounds to make sure everyone is safe.

>> ANDREA BUNTZ NEIMAN: Keep up the good work, Harry. This next slide is a little bit of around Raven-- around Robin what-- we will tell you what I think first. But is there a value can assign to open source and how it aligns with library values? This is something that's been near to my heart for a long time, before I came to work at Equinox alert-- I worked at it Evergreen for eight years. At the time we were the first public library in the state of Maryland migrate to an open source ILS and I think still the only one that ever did.

So this was something my former colleague Karen Collier and I talked about in presentations we gave two other-- to other library threats state which is how open stores aligns with library values the whole idea of librarians being information providers wanting to share information and share resources, it is so resonant with open source where you share code and documentation coming share ideas and I think a lot about more recent quote my colleague at equinox Mike Rylander and he said this in the context of a panel at an ALA conference last year, was that last year in DC? Good Lord. It was, wasn't it. He was in a panel of open-source executives and said something to the effect of, because open-source conversations happen in the open, development conversations happen in the open, you assume good faith on behalf of all participants and that is really resonant the idea of open information and libraries and librarians.

>> ROGAN HAMBY: I will pick up from there. I'm thinking back to my reference stays a little bit. I don't know how many people in the chat have worked as a reference librarian but there is a sort of conrod are that happens at a busy reference desk. [Laughter] you get used to passing things back and forth. You take a patron, triage them and realize this other staff member knows more about that subject and you and you pass them often at the same time they pass something else off to you. There's a good faith, to use Andrea's via Mike's turn of phrase, that everybody's working towards a common goal to help each other out. We see that in the open source world a lot. Certainly in the Evergreen community. Were people are working together towards common goals. You see some of the humanity-- affect medication in Launchpad and IRC and conferences where people pull on each other, person X I know you have worked on this in the past, can you show me this and can I get you to put your eyes on this problem? That sort of thing. This is a library value that is not coded anywhere in an ALA sort of ethics or principles of open information, all of which are noble but if you put a frontline working librarian -- there's a sort of culture that mirrors the open source world in an important way there. But maybe that is just me.

>> MEG STROUP: I would echo that and I have worked with frontline and technical services. When I moved to technical services one of the things I left behind is the legacy at the front desk were specific pieces of paper written out tell me what you need. Each one had a subject so the end of the month August aca papers with book requests and things that were not working. It was conveyed directly to me and it ended up in my hands to deal with. You have a constant communication going on and maybe I can make it happen with the ILS, maybe I can make it happen with the with the markup record MARC record and at the end of the date--day people want to find things and they want to know where the things are and leave the library with it. The right software enables you to do that. If it is not working-- the value is you can say it is not working in the community we serve. With values serving them in the best way that we can read then you open up the conversation. To the community at large. And hopefully you return the value to your county of 1000 people or your county of 50,000 people, the value spreads.

One person at the front desk says, this thing, I have visual impairment, I'm having trouble reading this. And then it snowballs and that's a terrific value that one voice can have such a great effect on the process and product.

>> ROGAN HAMBY: To go back to the value question, and that county of 1000 people, you can assign a value because a person who is engaging with the wider community by responding on, say, a Launchpad ticket to say, this works for us or this does not work for us, is now part of that value in that COCOMO calculated \$45 million of code. It didn't write them code the--- it did not write the code themselves but all the value in the code is in the writing of it, the bug testing, the specifications, and all the other things. That person is now contributed to that value.

>> MEG STROUP: When a competing to say who contribute the most value per the large consortium is not winning the value contest because there is none. The values are fundamental library values. Not -- having the highest sales at the end of the month.

>> LYNN FLOYD: The core value of the librarianship, according to ALA, and I looked this up so I know what it is, among them are access, confidentiality, privacy, democracy, diversity, education and lifelong learning, intellectual freedom, preservation, the public good, professionalism, service, social responsibility and sustainability. Open source does all of that. Access, access to everything from what we were talking about in a keynote speech. Disability access, we are now looking at that. If it wasn't open source, then there would be a whole other conversation appeared confidential, confidentiality, privacy, those are ingrained in a way,

especially Evergreen -- democracy, there's a huge democracy and open source projects pretty even other open source projects that I've helped with, there is a huge democracy in open-source bids and the next one is diversity.

If you look at this panel, there are three women and a guy, most panels, most open source development projects, there's more men out there than women so we actually bring in a huge diverse population of people to support the project. Education and lifelong learning. Every day I learn something new, every day, every one of us learn something new, whether it is through working with this open-source project or working with other open source projects, were all learning something new. I know people who have worked with Evergreen who have moved on to other greater jobs because of what they have learned working with Evergreen.

Intellectual freedom, that is a given food preservation, I mean, a lot of historical value of what a Liber has done is actually preserved in the way the databases design. So, you get that whole preservation of data, the fact that we do have the historical circulations and things like that, you get the historical data and at any one time you can call up what your circulation was in 2009, when you first started or whenever you first started.

>> ROGAN HAMBY: If you don't age your circulations.

>> LYNN FLOYD: Right. Even if you age the circulations there are ways you can call up the circulation numbers. The public good, is it cost-effective, I mean, I've gone from really bad, really, really bad ILS's to Evergreen, and the public good, way outweighs professionalism, there's a lot of professionalism but -- with open source projects, I've attended a conference last month of all things open. And I got to talk about Evergreen at several sessions and what the Evergreen open source community is doing.

Service. I mean, this is a service we provide for our patrons. They have the ability probably to do things now, especially with some older ILS's and things they would not have been able to do before. Social responsibility come are we socially responsible for pay, staff time, with-- we are that social responsibility with an open ILS.

Sustainability. Sustainability is big within my-- within Liber's, is this project sustainable? I went through a group of LSDA grants to determine -- one of the things we had to look at was sustainability of the project, was a project sustainable? Was the back with the open source community it is sustainable and, it has been here for a while now. It is not going away. So you have to look at those things. And there's value that you can assign and a lot of open source projects, the DEW line with our true core guidance.

>> MEG STROUP: Ruth made a point in the chat with the values that Lynn is disgusting, it open-source build skills for those participating in it and it speaks to library values that Lynn was discussing as well as value and possibly signing a price tag, are you going to have to pay to train people to learn to do new things? Do they do it on their own time? It can be an incentive for employees want to take on new projects and learn new things. I think whole question of just promoting skills building is a whole other can of worms and it is another discussion of how it plays in open-source and it is a vital part of the agility, again, the commitment to learning, and the process of moving forward of what do we need to move this forward? What do we as librarians with skills need to serve our population and how will we deploy the skills to best serve these people we value?

>> ANDREA BUNTZ NEIMAN: Awesome. I think with calling out Ruth's question in the chat, segues us nicely to our last section here. Which is -- ask us questions. What do you think about open-source value and how that can be communicated and shared? What do you think about it in the context of the other conference sessions you have attended so far today and yesterday? We can use these Zoom Q&A or the chat, either one, we can watch both.

>> RUTH FRASUR: I have eyes on both but one of the things I've been thinking about as you have been talking is actually just looking at the panel and talking about the value -- I am looking at two people who when I started with Evergreen, and I could talk about my story but it's not about that, Rogan and Andrea were both in public libraries when I started. When I started doing various things, throwing their skills in this open-source community and their place within and now they are working -- still in a public way but for a private organization. And that is because they had the opportunity to grow the skills and to progress just in their lives. Evergreen, as an open source project was a big part of that, not only the software but the relationships that formed in the community and all those things. I think not talking about the

community -- welcome I do not want to frame it that way -- form a, the community has been as important -- open-source to speak to the value --

>> ANDREA BUNTZ NEIMAN: But it's all about the people.

>> RUTH FRASUR: It is all about the people and we developed this language of camaraderie that also feeds back into the developed of the software. It becomes this loop we have the conversations and be responsive to the needs of the libraries and organizations and the people. Yes.

>> ANDREA BUNTZ NEIMAN: All forever be grateful to my former director at Kent County for entrusting to mid twentysomethings with zero system administration experience when we rely, we think we should migrate to Evergreen and he says I think that sounds great.

There might maybe be a different person that would've been more circumspect about that before handing that off to myself and Karen Collier but obviously in the long run everything was fine. But I will forever be grateful to him for shrugging and letting us run with that and letting us pursue that because of all the relationships we have built and things we've learned. Karen, many of you probably know, is no longer part of the Evergreen immunity but she made a big impact when she was, she was one of the first I think the first actually head of DIG, the documentation interest group, she actually have-- has some wine in the code and the code base as well so those are all things, skills required as part of the Evergreen community.

>> RUTH FRASUR: I think that speaks to this unique thing -- is that you do not necessarily have to be the smartest kid in the class.

>> ANDREA BUNTZ NEIMAN: , No but Karen probably was I'm just saying.

>> RUTH FRASUR: You do need to be an enthusiastic learner in the open source community lends itself to those enthusiastic learners, those who want to get in there and get the dirt under the fingernails or whatever it is. Because the skills of those can be developed. But the enthusiasm -- needs to be there in order for that to happen.

>> ANDREA BUNTZ NEIMAN: HH. Lynn we going to say something?

>> LYNN FLOYD: (

>> MEG STROUP: I saw on the screen I had never been able to tear off the lid and find out you can just get your hands in an get them really dirty and that is a truly wonderful feeling. I would have trouble going back and just sitting in front of a monitor now and just following the rules. Honestly. It is freeing.

>> RUTH FRASUR: I spent about 10 years with Evergreen and went into a proprietary software setting for 14 months. In some odd days I could figure them out and probably should but I don't want to remember that much. It was absolutely agonizing because I was so used to the conversations that you could have about this aspect of the software or what is the timetable for this development feature? Or where do we talk about this great where is the forum for it, did not exist. Mineral people that were either grinding their teeth when I spoke or they were rolling their eyes and laughing. The sum total being the same thing -- no resolution for the things in my mind.

>> ANDREA BUNTZ NEIMAN: On laughing from a place of love. I'm glad you came back to the Evergreen community -- but to people still may grind their teeth and rolled her eyes but it's a different outcome.

>> LYNN FLOYD: I currently work with both an open source system and a proprietary system. Our members are conversation we had recently -- close dates. And however green uses emergency close dates and everything like that. How we were using them -- I mean when everything was closing down for the pandemic.

The people who went with the proprietary system, they were like, we never even thought of it. Never even thought about doing anything like this. It has been part of the system we are using for a while now.

And so sometimes -- things that do get developed, and open source systems bleed over to proprietary systems especially when you have people that work in both worlds.

>> RUTH FRASUR: We have about eight more minutes, so if there are more questions, Sharon did bring up this comment, she was so tired of hearing, that is going to cost \$5000 when we were on a different system for -- that is a different module, you will have to wait are you ready to sign a new contract. Ahhhh.

>> ROGAN HAMBY: I know this is primarily an Evergreen audience but one of the nice things about open sources it in-- is also an open source ILS-- they said Evergreen is doing this curbside thing, let's look at what they are doing and maybe we can develop the same features here. That's not a one-way street, Evergreen has it taken inspiration from what they've done as well but-- and there are certainly people that work in both communities, I am one of them.

I think that is a great thing. It improves the value of both communities being able --

>> RUTH FRASUR: It is the nice thing about the licenses is that you can say -- hey, I was looking at this thing and it does this, how about we think about doing this thing? Rather than Singh, oh, I may have seen that in passing and had this independent thought so it's not to steal your intellectual property.

>> ANDREA BUNTZ NEIMAN: Code reuse is easier to support when everyone is under the GPL.

>> RUTH FRASUR: Exactly right.

>> MEG STROUP: That's a caveat I meant to give, I might be repeating something in the conversation but nobody -- nobody is going to email me and say hey that was my idea give it back. The conversation is so open. We swap ideas around. So it is going to ownership. But in time for the last slide?

>> ROGAN HAMBY: Let's do it.

>> ANDREA BUNTZ NEIMAN: This is one for the road for you all to think about, it's again, the solid presentation is very much-- I am all in my feels about it, can you assign a value to the

transparency and trust that can accumulate in an open source community? That is our philosophical question for you to ponder in these 20 minute between now and happy hour if you are joining the happy hour.

>> RUTH FRASUR: I will answer it for me before I give you the link to the virtual happier, I can assign monetary value because my entire job anymore is only -- it only involves Evergreen Indiana and Evergreen the project, it is so obvious to say, I cannot actually look at my life -- the whole of my life -- without including Evergreen the software as a fundamental part of that. It is changing the way I thought about my career, it changed my family life come is changed where I live. It changed my education. It's changed all those things. And it has aligned by actual personal value system, so to become a person that I like. So can I put a value on the transparency and trust that can accumulate in an open source community? Yes. It is, like me when I end up in the ground, you can just say, Evergreen did this. And I don't mean put me in the ground but may be at that point.

>> LYNN FLOYD: [Laughter]

>> RUTH FRASUR: But everything in that package has some aspect of Evergreen tied into that.

>> ROGAN HAMBY: Put the black version of the Evergreen logo on your tombstone and unless you get, unless you pay for a color tombstone, but it has to be green to fit the trademark prude

>> RUTH FRASUR: I would really like to have YAOS on there.

>> ANDREA BUNTZ NEIMAN: As long as Rogan and I are in charge of your final arrangements we will make it happen.

>> RUTH FRASUR: You what you need to do and it will be fun. While I will be there but anyway. I will put the link for the virtual happy hour into the chat. It starts at 5:15 PM, that is going to be hosted by Biblionation, and we are basically going to hang out and have fun for

thank you to the panelists, this is my absolute favorite topic of all in Evergreen and I love a lot of them. But this is the thing.

Get stuck in and elevator and talk about Evergreen open source. I'm sorry thank you to everybody proved if there are questions you want to put in chat, I will leave this up for about another three minutes or so. And we will see you all tomorrow or at happy hour, happy hour.

>> ANDREA BUNTZ NEIMAN: Either one.

>> RUTH FRASUR: Either one prayed

>> ROGAN HAMBY: Goodbye.

>> LYNN FLOYD: Goodbye.

>> ANDREA BUNTZ NEIMAN: Thank you, Ruth for your hosting and enthusiasm.

>> RUTH FRASUR: No problem.