ILS in the Cloud: Promise or Peril?

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Outline

- Cloud
- ILS in cloud
- What's a catalog?
- Peril
- Promise
- Discussion

Cloud



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Cloud Computing: What is it?

 a model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction.

• Attributes:

- on-demand self-service
- broad network access
- resource pooling
- rapid elasticity (ability to easily scale up or down)
- measured services

Cloud Computing: What it isn't

- Vendor-hosted systems with a new name
- Legacy applications with a new delivery model

Cloud service models

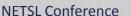
- Cloud computing providers offer their services according to three fundamental models:
 - Infrastructure as a Service (laaS),
 - Platform as a Service (PaaS), and
 - Software as a service (SaaS)

Infrastructure as a Service (laaS)

 Managed and scalable processing, storage, networks, and other fundamental computing resources.

- **Examples:**
 - Amazon (S3 and EC2)
 - Savvis
- SAVVIS.
 - Terremark (Verizon)
 - Rackspace Rackspace
 - Equinix





Platform as a Service (PaaS)

 User-created or acquired applications made using programming languages and tools supported by the provider. The user does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure, but has control over the deployed applications.

• Examples:

Google App Engine



Windows Azure



Force.com



Software as a Service (SaaS)

 the capability to use provider applications running on a cloud infrastructure. The applications are accessible from interfaces such as a Web browser.

• Examples:

Google Docs



- Salesforce CRM
- Microsoft Office 365



source: Libraries at Webscale

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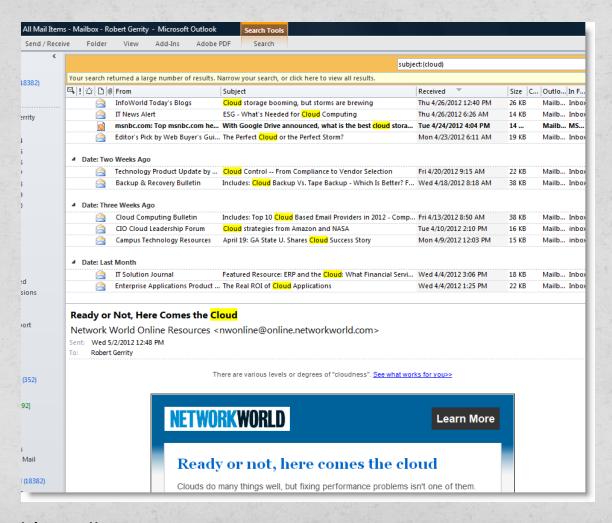
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Benefits of Cloud

- Reduced Costs
- Increased Storage
- Highly Automated
- Flexibility
- Mobility
- Allows IT to Shift Focus

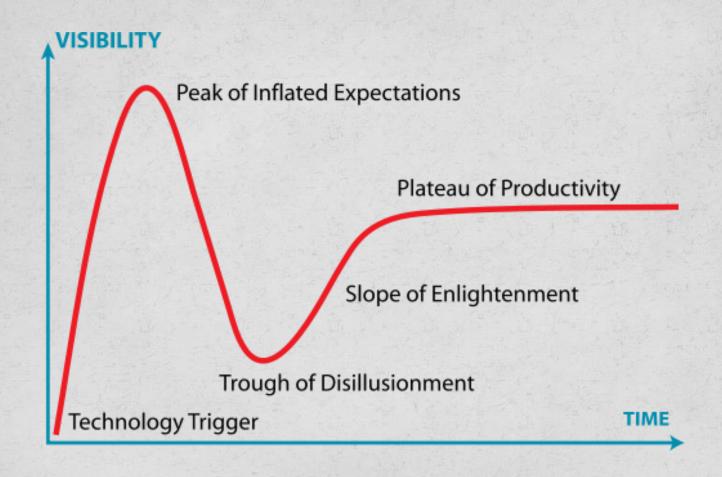
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Cloud Computing: Heavily Hyped



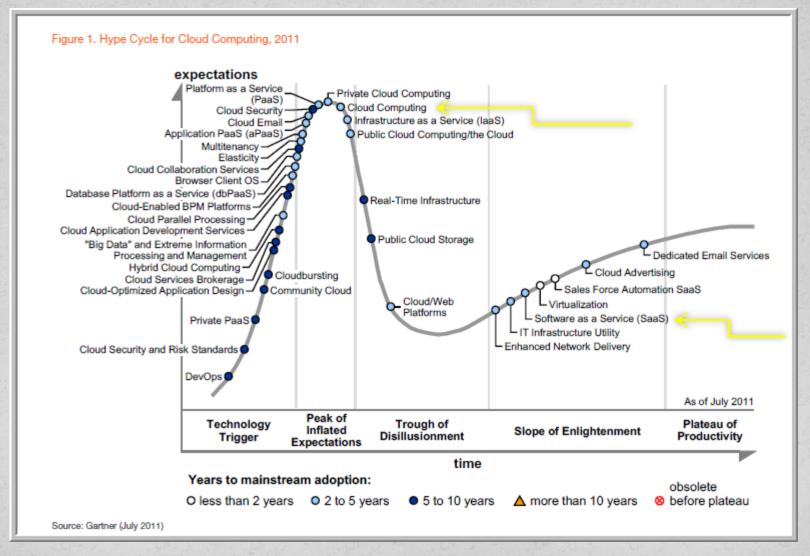
source: Bob's mailbox

Gartner Hype Cycle for Technology



SOURCE: Gartner NETSL Conference 5/6/2012 12

Cloud Computing Hype Cycle



source: Gartner

Cloud Standards, Security Compliance

- <u>SAS70</u>
- <u>ISO-9001</u>, <u>ISO-27001</u>
- PCI Data Security Standard
- FERPA
- Massachusetts Data Security Law (201 CMR 17.00: M.G.L. c. 93H)
- Service Level Agreement

ILS in the Cloud

Current examples:

OCLC WorldShare Management Services

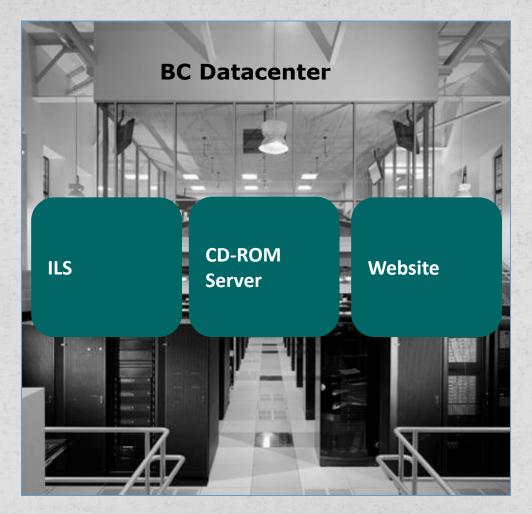
Ex Libris Alma

Innovative Interfaces Sierra

Serials Solutions Intota

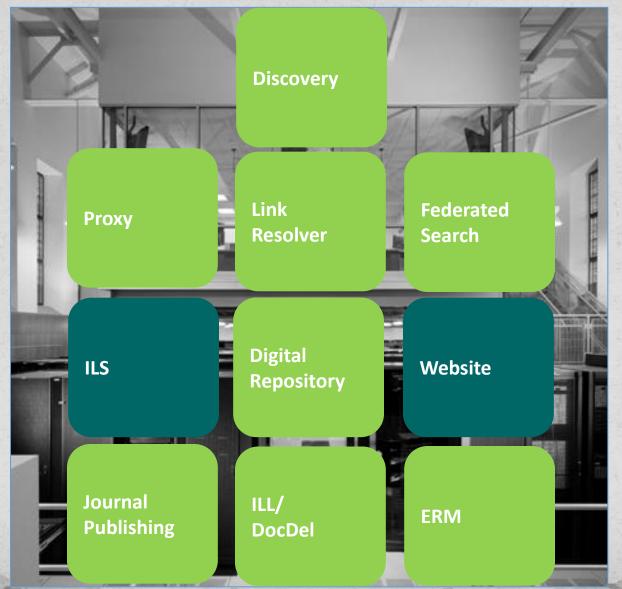
source: Wikipedia

My world in 2000





My world in 2010





My world in 2012?



System Management & Administration: Before and After Moving to the Cloud

Server, network and DBA

- O/S management
- Oracle upgrades
- Back-ups
- Disaster recovery
- Test environments
- Security infrastructure
- Logging-debugging
- Firewall

Application

- Service packs
- Version upgrades
- Client deployment
- Test application environment
- Command line

 Configuration and customization

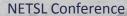
Support and service calls

- Under the hood diagnostics
- Implementing proposed fixes and testing solutions
- Capacity planning & tuning
- Liaison between local server/app teams and Ex Libris
- Logging & tracking service calls

Green = cloud managed

Purple = changed

Blue = unchanged



Agile Release Cycle

Frequent, small updates

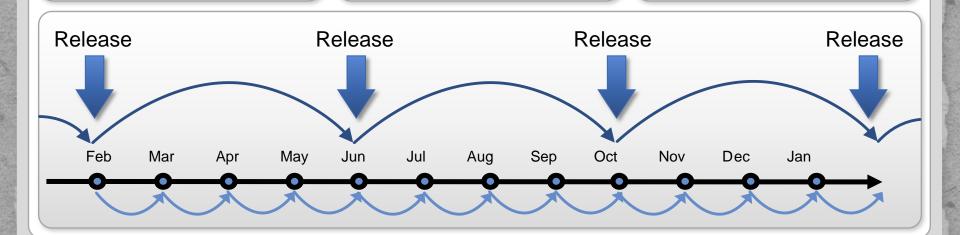
- Bug fixes, minor enhancements
- Automatic for every customer
- No impact on daily activity

Periodical Releases

- 3 times a year (spring, summer, winter)
- New features
- User requests & needs addressed in weeks / months (not years)

Easier Management

- No server or client upgrades
- No data migration
- Always on the latest release





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Promise: example of SaaS in action

Alma Release Notes EXLIBIS The bridge to knowledge

Greetings,

We are delighted to inform you that starting January this year, Alma is live in the cloud running as a software-as-a-service. As part of the move to a live environment, we have started to release monthly software updates deployed onto Alma's production environment. The monthly releases are part of Alma's on-going enhancements that are delivered through its Agile development methodology. In the future, we will also release less frequent periodical releases focusing on major new enhancements.

What's New in the Alma April 2012 Release?

In this release we have added functionalities spanning many of Alma's workflows.

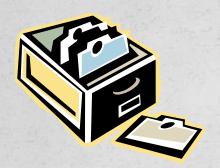
The new functionalities were driven by both requests and feedback from our Development Partners as well as the Alma Roadmap.

Some of April 2012 Release highlights are:

Resource Management:

Metadata Bulk Changes Enhancement: This new functionality offers catalogers a
very powerful tool for effecting global changes to bibliographic records. Users will
be able to create their own rules (macros) for efficient and easy update of
metadata records. In the initial phase, the rules infrastructure and online preview is
enabled.

What's a Catalog anyway?











Wikipedia definition for 'library catalog':

A library catalog (or catalogue) is a register of all bibliographic items found in a library or group of libraries, such as a network of libraries at several locations. A bibliographic item can be any information entity (e.g., books, computer files, graphics, realia, cartographic materials, etc.) considered library material (e.g., a single novel in an anthology), or a group of library materials (e.g., a trilogy), or linked from the catalog (e.g., a webpage) as far as it is relevant to the catalog and to the users of the library.

A Brief History of Catalogs











A Brief History of Catalogs, continued



or



What's in a catalog:

- Metadata
 - Words (author, title, subject, etc.)
- More metadata
 - More words (TOC's, reviews, etc.)
- Even more metadata
 - Cover images, full text, etc.

Data in

- Who puts data in:
 - Catalogers
 - Systems people
 - Users (oh, my!)

Data out

- Who gets data out:
 - Users
 - Librarians
 - Companion services
 - Resources for College Libraries, etc.
 - Discovery services

Just wondering:

Anyone remember RLIN?

Where the data sits:

- Local server
 - Just my data
- Hosted server
 - Just my data
- 'In the cloud'
 - My data intermixed with others

Cloudy Consortial Catalogs

- HELIN is...
 - 11 Academic Libraries
 - 13 Special Libraries
 - One (okay, 2... well, 3) catalogs
 - Server at Univ. of RI
 - And HELIN Central Office
 - For all others, access is through the Cloud

ILS or LSP?

- ILS: Integrated Library System
 - OR
- LSP: Library Services Platform
 - Coined by Marshall Breeding

Perils

- Loss of control
 - But do we really have it now?
- Trouble shooting from a distance
- More nodes between system & users
 - Harder to isolate issues
- More sources of data
 - Harder to isolate issues
 - Who owns the data?



Promises

More services possible

- May re-deploy staff
 - No need to manage locally hosted ILS
- Sharing the workload
 - Something catalogers have been doing all along
- Collaborative development
 - Change can happen across the cloud

Discussion

- Is your library/consortium planning to move to a cloudbased ILS?
 - Why/why not?
- Is there any future for the non-cloud ILS model?
- What do you see as the key advantages/disadvantages?
- Your other questions and comments!

Thank you!

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Community Zone Collaboration

Data Services

Global Authorities

Shared repository of standard authority files
Managed by Ex Libris

Community Catalog

Shared metadata repository Seeded by Ex Libris, stewarded by the community

Central KnowledgeBase

Shared administrative information for e-resources
Managed by Ex Libris

Local Zone

Local Catalog

Metadata repository stewarded locally

Managed by your library

Inventory

Holdings, items, activated electronic resources, and digital objects
Can link to the local or
Community Catalog

