

“the academic library as almost a holy shrine that must be experienced” (xxii). Additionally, there are some structural problems, particularly in the first chapter, as the transition from supply-chain considerations to professional development plans is abrupt and lacking context, making it initially difficult to follow. Further, the entire work would have benefited from another round of editing as occasional sentence fragments, misspellings, and other misconstructions hinder clarity. And yet, such infelicities are not dramatic enough to recommend against this title.

Resources Anywhere, Anytime provides a welcome

survey of the present situation for larger academic libraries involved in ILL services. The case studies and the occasional specific tidbits (e.g. such as how to handle conditionals) could also help make this applicable to ILL operations at smaller libraries involved in more traditional practices. This is a good companion to Nyquist’s *Resource Sharing Today* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2014), as Nyquist helps readers become familiar with current lending and borrowing operations and Litsey helps push those operations into the future.—*Evan M. Anderson (evananderson1@gmail.com), Kirkendall Public Library, Ankeny, Iowa*

Migrating Library Data: A Practical Manual. Edited by Kyle Banerjee and Bonnie Parks. Chicago: ALA Neal-Schuman, 2017. 176 p. \$56.00 softcover (ISBN 978-0-8389-1503-5).

Just the thought of migrating to a new library management system (LMS) or institutional repository (IR) is enough to make many librarians shiver in fear. It is a process that not only involves a tremendous amount of data, but includes both library and IT staff members. *Migrating Library Data: A Practical Manual* describes what is involved in a migration, plus many of the challenges librarians encounter when moving to a new system. However, this book addresses more than data migration. Its contributors discuss “how to extract, analyze, structure, and modify data to achieve the desired effect in a new system. It is about understanding the relationship between the system itself, the configuration, and the data” (xix).

Edited by Banerjee and Parks, *Migrating Library Data* consists of thirteen chapters, with each addressing a separate aspect of the migration process. While each author has been through a migration at their respective libraries, no two write about the same project. This variety of experience gives this book an added depth that would otherwise be lacking. Those who have been involved in migrations know each project possesses unique challenges and problems. While contributors paint their respective areas of expertise using broad strokes, there is enough detail that readers can apply the insights to their individual projects.

Migrating Library Data begins with an overview of the migration process, including descriptions of the types of data used by LMSs. Later chapters discuss in detail how to process bibliographic and item data, patron information, acquisitions, serials, and MARC data. Other chapters examine adding libraries to a shared system, post-migration tasks such as testing, going live, and working with vendors. Additionally, some chapters conclude with lists of resources, including websites for those readers who wish to investigate further.

While this book could have limited its focus to LMSs, its editors chose to include electronic resource management systems (ERMS), IRs, and digital collections. The

challenges posed by these systems are described in Enoch’s chapter “Electronic Resources Management” and “Institutional Repositories and Digital Collections” by Banerjee. Although both note that moving to a new ERMS or IR rely on the same tools and skill sets as those used in LMS migrations, they involve a different set of challenges. For example, Enoch addresses the variety of information stored in an ERMS. Unlike an LMS, an ERMS holds holdings information for individual journal titles, title-specific data, and vendor contacts in addition to bibliographic data. This information may be in multiple formats and come from various sources. Enoch focuses on locating data sources and mapping the data that is to be moved to the new system. Additionally, these migrations often have a different focus from that of an LMS migration. That is, as Banerjee notes, “librarians tend to focus on transferring objects and metadata” while migrating a digital asset management system or R is “more about migrating an effect than it is about migrating data” (184).

Of particular note is Reese’s chapter, “Working with MARC Data.” Reese, the author and creator of MarcEdit, describes how to utilize MarcEdit to prepare, edit, and merge record data. Although it is called MarcEdit, this tool can be used with non-MARC metadata schemas such as Dublin Core, Encoded Archival Description, and MARCXML, as well as metadata discovery services like OAI-PMH. Reese’s focus is on working with MARC data. Since MarcEdit offers almost 200 editing functions, Reese limits his discussion to those that are the most relevant to the migration process: character conversions, data preparation, record editing, working with non-MARC data, merging record data, and beyond MarcEdit. An extra benefit of this chapter is that important information is emphasized via pictures, hypothetical scenarios, and “Pro Tips” sections.

Despite its strengths, a downfall of *Migrating Library Data* is its focus on large academic libraries. The inclusion of smaller academic, public, and special libraries that may

lack the technical knowledge and/or staff members would display a wider variety of migration strategies. Hearing about their struggles and how they overcame challenges such as an already overburdened IT department would help readers realize that while migrations are demanding and taxing even for well-staffed libraries, a library of any size and type can successfully move their data. For example, while several authors mention working with vendors, this reviewer occasionally formed the impression that much of the work was done in-house, a scenario that is not possible for all libraries. Many libraries would benefit from learning how other similar institutions worked with their LMS vendor before, during, and after a migration and how libraries

decided which migration tasks they wanted to manage themselves and which ones they passed on to their vendor.

Migrating Library Data: A Practical Manual is a resource that any library considering migrating its data should read before embarking on a project of this nature, whether it is to a new LMS, IR, or ERMS. This volume manages that rare feat of not overwhelming readers with too much detail, but providing enough information to keep readers engaged. Even those librarians who have managed a migration project would benefit from reading this book because there is always something new.—Allison Badger (allison.badger@nebraska.gov), *Nebraska Library Commission, Lincoln, Nebraska*

Protecting Patron Privacy: A LITA Guide. Edited by Bobbi Newman and Bonnie Tijerina. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2017. 142 p. \$45.00 paperback (ISBN 978-1-4422-69705); \$90.00 hardback (ISBN 978-1-4422-6969-9); \$42.00 e-book (ISBN 978-1-4422-6971-2).

Today's world is consumed with using technology at an instant. Often this means that the desire to use technology immediately takes priority over taking the time to understand how to protect yourself while using mobile devices and even the internet. *Protecting Patron Privacy* is a well-developed guide that takes the reader through learning about technological privacy from the beginning. It serves as a history of the topic, while also presenting real-world challenges that occur in libraries.

Keeping patron information private is a test about which librarians constantly worry. There are many ways that identifying information could be communicated between library websites, catalogs, integrated library systems (ILS), and databases. Several of the chapter authors emphasize the importance of being aware of what these technologies ask of both patrons and librarians, and that not all responsibility lies with the librarian.

The author(s) of each chapter bring their own perspective to the common problem of patron privacy. Although the book is not broken into sections, the chapters are arranged in a way that provides background information about the history of patron privacy, as well as some relevant privacy laws in the first half of the book. Readers should not be frightened away by the heaviness of the beginning of the book. The remainder of the book focuses on areas where privacy could be a problem and practical case studies of how different libraries have approached training staff and teaching patrons about internet and mobile device safety. Although these last few chapters are not as difficult to read they are not any less important, and each chapter brings its own light to a topic that is at the core of librarianship values.

Understanding contracts between libraries and third-party vendors consumes much of the first half of the book. Several of the authors touched upon the different ways

patron privacy could be compromised through linking patron data from the ILS to the third-party vendors. The authors also make suggestions of how to avoid these problems by making sure the contracts are extremely clear to both parties.

A common theme throughout several chapters is the effort to stay current with technology. Contrary to what some may think, library staff are not all-knowing and the quick paced changing of the technology landscape can make it quite difficult to make sure all staff are up-to-date in both knowledge and training. Small libraries can struggle to provide current technology because of small budgets. This presents another challenge for technology class teachers who do not have the teaching tools on their library computers to match those that patrons may have at home.

Melissa Morrone from the Brooklyn Public Library wrote about her library's data privacy project which included a pair of three-hour workshops to educate staff about different aspects of privacy. Morrone wrote, "I'm sensitive to what often happens here, which is that there's a major training initiative that comes and goes with little follow up" (113). This quote brings together several aspects of the book. Libraries often act with good intentions to educate their communities while also protecting their rights. The staff need the support to adequately inform themselves about current trends to help patrons, but often these initial trainings are not provided frequently enough for staff to keep the material fresh in their minds, nor are changes to the technology taught quickly to make sure staff are prepared to handle every question from patrons.

This book has something for beginners just starting their journey to understanding patron privacy rules and regulations, as well as those who may want to brush up on their knowledge. Those that are new to the topic will