

Jfrog Ltd FROG under CEO Shlomi Ben-Haim



6		H	T	T		3	2	2		7
5		H	H	T		3	3	2		8
4		H	T	T		3	2	2		7
3		H	H	H		3	3	3		9
2		H	H	T		3	3	2		8
1		T	T	T		2	2	2		6

HEXAGRAM 56 - Lu - The Wanderer

Above LI THE CLINGING, FIRE
Below KEN KEEPING STILL, MOUNTAIN

- The mountain, Ken, stands still; above it
 - fire, Li, flames up and does not tarry.
- Therefore
the two trigrams **do not stay** together.
Strange lands and separation are the wanderer's lot.

THE JUDGMENT

THE WANDERER.
Success through smallness.
Perseverance brings good fortune

To the wanderer.

When

- a man is a wanderer and stranger,
 - he should not be gruff nor overbearing.
- He has no large circle of acquaintances therefore
 - he should not give himself airs.
- He must be cautious and reserved; in this way
 - he protects himself from evil.

If

- he is obliging toward others,
 - he wins success.

A wanderer has no fixed abode;
his home is the road.

Therefore

he must take care to remain upright and steadfast,
so that
he

- sojourns only in the proper places,
- associating only with good people.

Then

he

- has good fortune and
- can go his way unmolested.

THE IMAGE

Fire on the mountain: The image of THE WANDERER.

Thus

the superior man

- Is clear-minded and cautious In imposing penalties, And
- protracts no lawsuits.

When grass on a mountain takes fire, there is bright light.

However,

the fire

- does not linger in one place, but
- travels on to new fuel.

It is a phenomenon of short duration.

This is what penalties and lawsuits should be like.

They

- should be a quickly passing matter, and
 - must not be dragged out indefinitely.
-
- Prisons ought to be places where people are lodged only temporarily,

as guests are.

- They must not become dwelling places.

THE LINES

Six at the beginning means:

If

- the wanderer busies himself with trivial things,
- He draws down misfortune upon himself.

A wanderer should not

- demean himself or
- busy himself with

inferior things he meets with along the way.

- The humbler and more defenseless his outward position,
- the more should he preserve his inner dignity.

For a stranger is mistaken if he hopes to find a friendly reception through lending himself to jokes and buffoonery.

The result will be only

- contempt and
- insulting treatment.

Nine in the third place means:

The wanderer's inn burns down.

He loses the steadfastness of his young servant.

Danger.

A truculent stranger does not know how to behave properly.

- He meddles in affairs and controversies that do not concern him; thus

- he loses his resting place.

- He treats his servant with aloofness and arrogance; thus

- he loses the man's loyalty.

When

- a stranger in a strange land has no one left on whom he can rely,◦ the situation becomes very dangerous.

MOVING HEXAGRAM

HEXAGRAM 21 - Shih Ho - Biting Through

Above LI THE CLINGING, FIRE

Below CHEN THE AROUSING, THUNDER

This hexagram **represents** an open mouth (cf. hexagram 27) with an obstruction (in the fourth place) between the teeth.

As a **result** the lips cannot meet.

To bring them together one must **bite energetically through** the obstacle.

Since the hexagram is **made up** of the trigrams for thunder and for lightning, it **indicates** how obstacles are forcibly removed in nature.

- Energetic biting through **overcomes** the obstacle that prevents joining of the lips;
- the storm with its thunder and lightning **overcomes** the disturbing tension in nature.
- Recourse to law and penalties **overcomes** the disturbances of harmonious social life caused by
 - criminals and
 - slanderers.

The **theme** of this hexagram is a **criminal lawsuit**, in contradistinction to that of Sung, CONFLICT (6), which **refers** to **civil suits**.

THE JUDGMENT

BITING THROUGH has **success**.

It is favorable to let justice be administered.

When an obstacle to union arises, energetic biting through brings success.

This is true in all situations.

Whenever unity cannot be established, the obstruction is due to a talebearer and traitor who is interfering and blocking the way.

To prevent permanent injury, vigorous measures must be taken at once.

Deliberate obstruction of this sort does not vanish of its own accord. Judgment and punishment are required to deter or obviate it.

However,

it is important to proceed in the right way.

The hexagram **combines**

- Li, **clarity**, and
- Chen, **excitement**.

- Li is **yielding**,
- Chen is **hard**.

Unqualified hardness and excitement would be too violent in meting out punishment; unqualified clarity and gentleness

would be too weak.

The two together create the just measure.

It is of moment that

- the man who makes the decisions (represented by the fifth line) is gentle by nature,
- while
- he commands respect by his conduct in his position.

THE IMAGE

Thunder and lightning: The image Of BITING THROUGH.

Thus

the kings of former times

made firm the laws

Through clearly defined penalties.

Penalties are the individual applications of the law.

The laws specify the penalties.

- Clarity prevails when mild and severe penalties are clearly differentiated,
- according to the nature of the crimes.
 - This is symbolized by the clarity of lightning.
- The law is strengthened by a just application of penalties.
 - This is symbolized by the terror of thunder.

This clarity and severity have the effect of instilling respect;

it is not that the penalties are ends in themselves.

- The obstructions in the social life of man increase when there is
 - lack of clarity in the penal codes and
 - slackness in executing them.
- The only way to strengthen the law is
 - to make it clear and
 - to make penalties certain and swift.