

Our digital memory tomorrow

what we've learned about digital access and preservation and how it's useful now and in the future

Access and preservation are almost the same thing:

No long term access without preservation No use to preservation without some access

What is the question? 6 basic challenges and some solutions 3 lessons from experience Some emerging trends ...

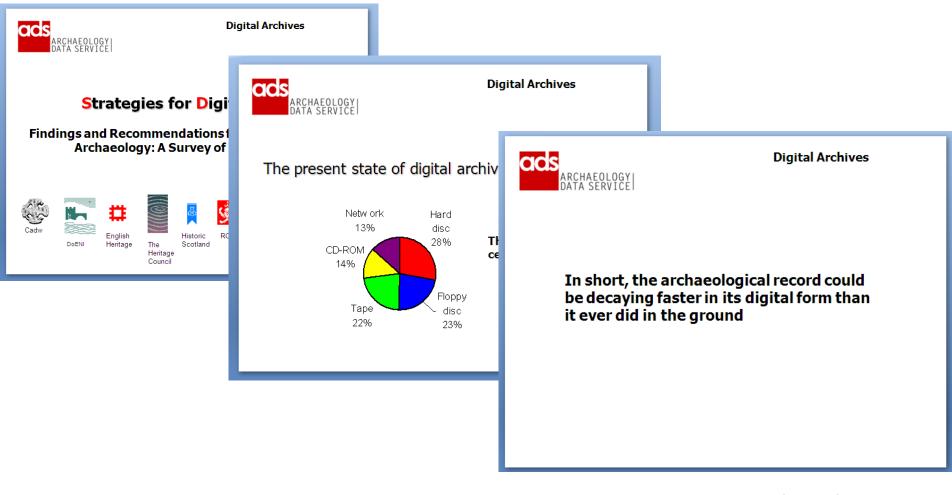
What has brought you here today?

Write down what you want to hear about ...

... later we'll find out if we've answered the questions



Digital preservation typically makes bleak reading ...





Digital preservation typically makes bleak reading 2

<Enter your details here>



Let's restate the problem ...

- •Digital data has value. It is an asset.
- •It has potential and creates new opportunities.
- •Use gives rise to direct and indirect outcomes. ...but...
- Deployment depends on software, hardware and people.
 Software, hardware and people change.
 ...therefore...
- Access is not guaranteed without (some) actionValue, opportunity, impact not guaranteed



Digital preservation is not just about 'data': Digital preservation is not just about 'access': Digital preservation is not just about 'risk':

it's about people and opportunity www.dpconline.org



What that means for business

Legal Compliance
 e.g. Sarbanes-Oxley, Data Protection

2. Regulatory Compliance

e.g. power generation, aviation, banking

3. Legal protection

e.g. patents, mis-selling, detection, audit

4. Unanticipated exploitation

e.g. petro-chemical, music, pharmaceuticals

5. Business Continuity and improvement

e.g. product recall, disaster recovery

6. Business Value

e.g. getting the right information to the right people at the right time in a format they can use



What that means for the public sector

1. Transparent

e.g. Data Protection, Freedom of Information ... childcare, human tissue **2. Safer**

e.g. preparedness, detection, disaster, recovery, audit

3. Smarter

e.g. scientific value, access to heritage, social knowledge

4. Wealthier

e.g. safe markets, efficient business, management of IP, employment, planning

5. Healthier

e.g. managed life history, research and safe innovation

6. Greener

e.g. environmental policy development, efficient retention



Key responses

1. Migration

Changing the format of a file to ensure the information content can be read

2. Emulation

Intervening in the operating system to ensure that old software can function and information content can be read

3. Hardware preservation

Maintaining access to data and processes by maintaining the physical computing environment including hardware and peripherals.

4. etc

Research and development field, new solutions and new approaches continue to emerge, eg virtualisation for preservation



6 Challenges and how they have been tackled



Challenge 1:

Access and long term use depends on the constant configuration of hardware. software data and the capacity of the operator.

... so we need to capture this configuration and use it to enable access.

Metadata, documentation, representation information



Challenge 1:

Metadata, documentation, representation information

Different levels of answer:

- OAIS Information Model
- PREMIS Data Dictionary
- METS for wrapping data
- *Registry services (e.g TOTEM, PRONOM etc)*



Technology continues to change creating the conditions for obsolescence.

... so we need to plan accordingly, expecting that our current plans may need to change.



Planning and learning

Different solutions:

- OAIS Planning Functions
- PLATO: Tool Library and Methodology
- PLANETS Testbed
- Audit and certification: DANS, TRAC / 16363, DIN 31644



Storage media fail, have a short life and storage devices are subject to obsolescence.

... so we need a storage strategy which includes error checking and refreshment



Storage and refreshment

Different Solutions:

- Multiple media
- Controlled storage
- Self reporting media
- Lots Of Copies Keeps Stuff Safe
- Cloud storage

Beware: proliferation can become a problem

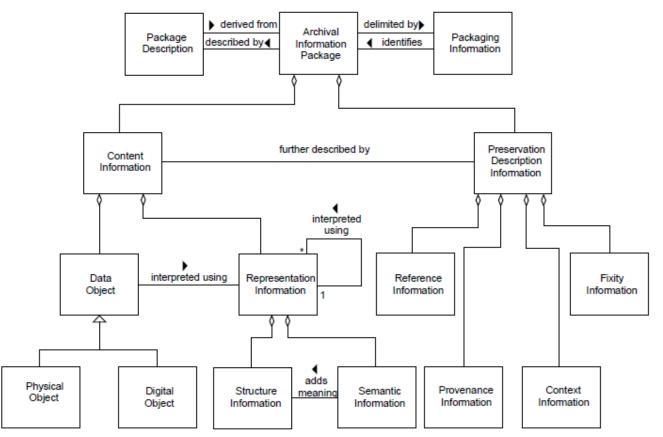


Digital preservation systems are subject to the same obsolescence as the objects they safeguard.

... so we need systems which are modular, based on standards and which are tested



Standards ... OAIS



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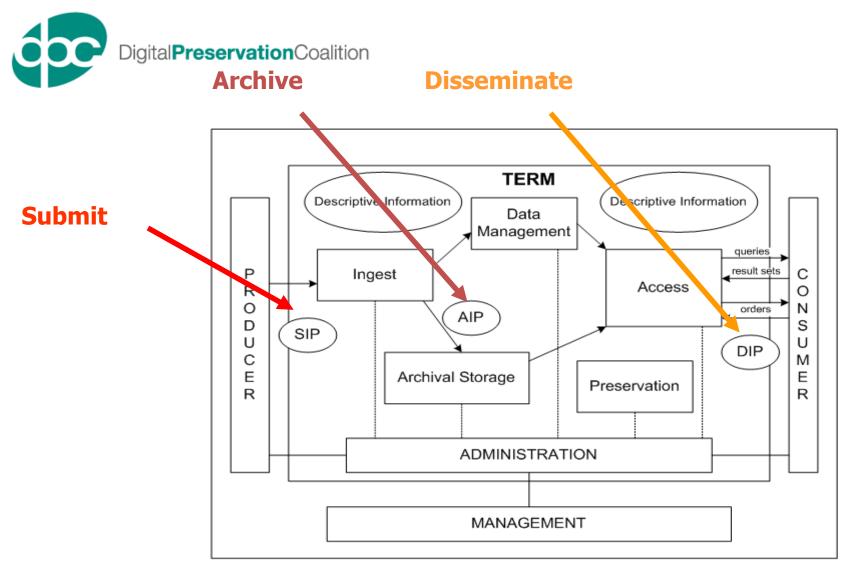


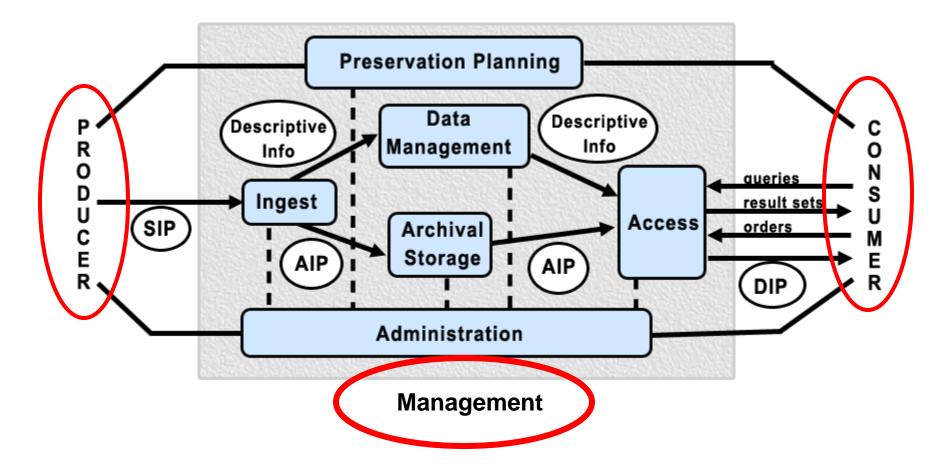
Fig. 1. Major functions of the OAIS Reference Model from Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems (CCSDS), <u>CCSDS 650.0-W-1</u>, <u>Producer-Archive Interface Methodology Abstract</u> <u>Standard. (OAIS). White Book. Issue 1. Draft Recommendation for Space Data System Standards.</u>

Picture from DLib

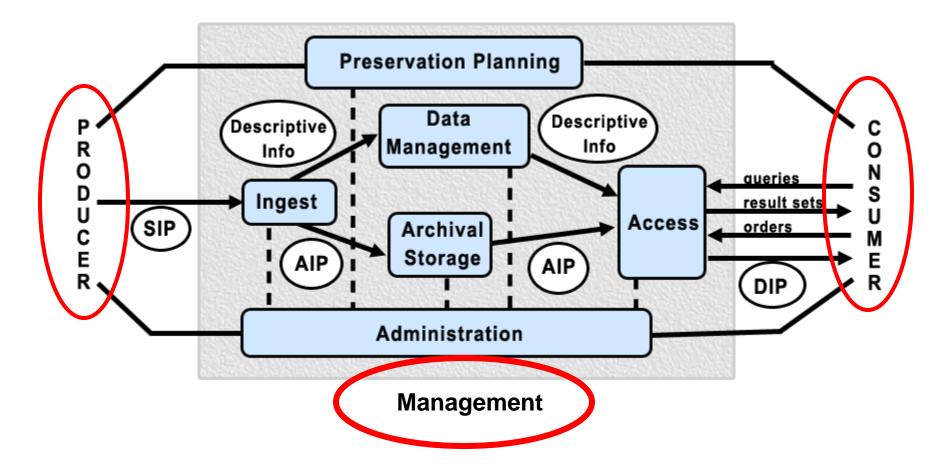
OAIS: Core Functions

- Negotiate with for appropriate content
- Obtain sufficient control
- Determine the scope of the community
- Ensure independent utility of data
- Follow procedures for preservation
- Disseminate data to community

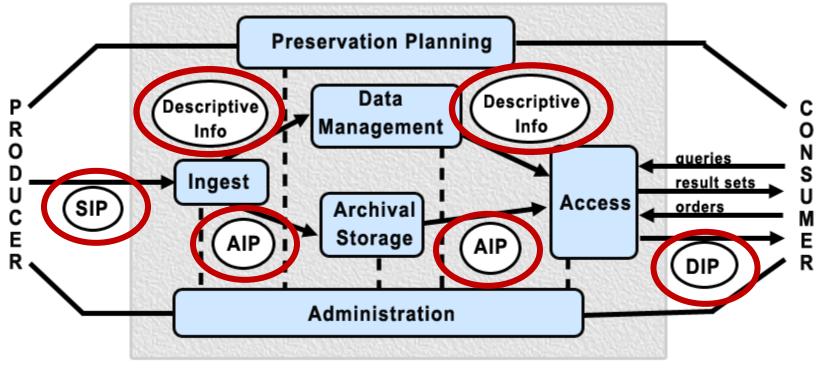
Diagramarama: the actors



Diagramarama: the actors

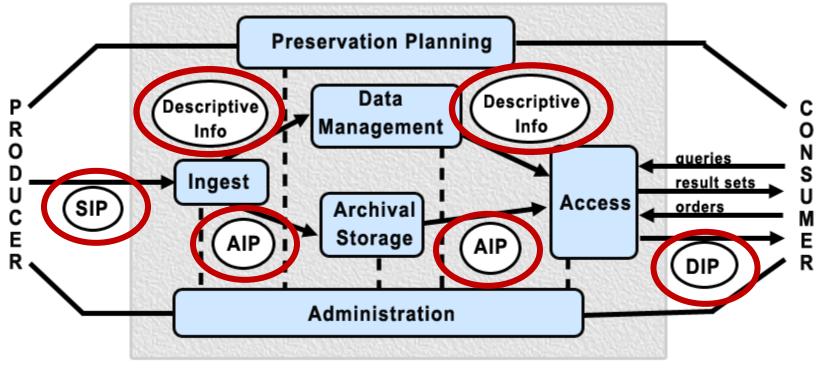


Diagramarama: the objects



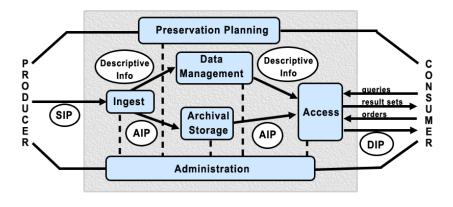
Management

Diagramarama: the objects



Management

Diagramarama: 4 things not necessarily obvious from the diagrams...



- 1. not a production-line process ...
- 2. SIP:AIP:DIP not necessarily 1:1:1 relationship
- 3. not necessarily all one agency
- 4. not all of this has to exist simultaneously



Digital resources are intolerant of gaps in preservation.

We need to act early and we need to act on an on-going basis. Lends itself to risk management approaches



On-going preservation

Different responses:

- Intervene early in lifecycle
- Transferable AIPs
- Risk management approach e.g. DRAMBORA
- Monitor community



Resources can be corrupted or tampered without trace

Need to fixity and authenticity checks



Fixity and authenticity

A variety of solutions:

- Checksum
- Forensic tools
- Authenticity Evidence Records
- Data security protocols



3 things we've learned



The issues are more subtle than we realised a decade ago... three examples

- File format obsolescence?
- Costs of preservation?
- How hard is preservation?



File formats can be a problem

- Changing file formats?
- Conformant containers?
- Real life is messy
- Format registries and characterisation tools (e.g. PRONOM + DROID)
- Forensic tools and digital archaeology



How to pick a winner ...



Adoption Dependency Disclosure Transparency Metadata support Interoperability Complexity Stability Rights management

Todd, M 2009 'File formats for preservation', DPC Technology Watch Report 02/09, online at http://www.dpconline.org/advice/technology-watchreports.html www.dpconline.org



How to pick a winner ...

beyond and **potentially over-writing the criteria** ... repository managers should **align** the recognition and weighting of criteria with a **clear preservation strategy** that articulates the **purpose** of the repository and the **needs of its designated community**;

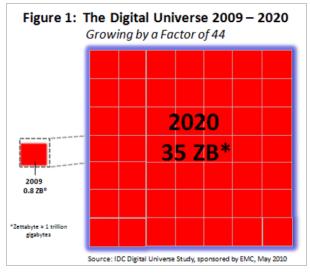
Todd, M 2009 'File formats for preservation', DPC Technology Watch Report 02/09, online at http://www.dpconline.org/advice/technology-watch-reports.html



How to pick a winner ...

'Digital Universe' Nears A Zettabyte

May 4th, 2010 : Rich Miller



The Great Recession hasn't slowed the breakneck growth of the Digital Universe. In 2010 the volume of digital information created and duplicated in a year will reach 1.2 zettabytes, according to new data from IDC.

You ain't seen nothing yet

Data growth on 3 axes•volume•complexity•Value

The 'file' is not the only unit of information

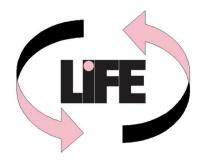
... it's not going to be about obsolescence so much as workflow, capacity and dependencies



How much does preservation cost?

Lifecycle costs of digital objects vs Lifecycle costs of books vs Lifecycle costs of museum objects vs Lifecycle costs of archives vs Lifecycles costs of historic environment



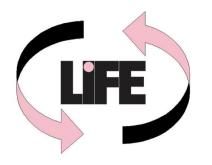


http://www.life.ac.uk/

$\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{T}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{T}} + \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{T}} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{T}} + \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{T}}$

L is the complete lifecycle cost over time 0 to T. Other categories are

- Aq = Acquisition,
- Ingest,
- M Metadata,
- Ac = Access,
- S = Storage,
- P Preservation



http://www.life.ac.uk/

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Lifecycle element	Acquisition	Ingest	M etadata	Access	Storage	Preservation
Element 1	Selection (Aq1)	QA (I1)	Characterisati on (M1)	Reference linking (Act)	Bit-stream storage costs (S1)	Technology watch (P1)
Element 2	IPR (Aq2)	Deposit (12)	Descriptive (M2)	User support (Ac2)		Preservation tool cost (P2)
Element 3	Licensing (Aq3)	Holdings update (13)	Administrative (M3)	Access Mechanism (Ac3)		Preservation metadata (P3)
Element 4	Ordering and invoicing (Aq4)					Preservation action (P4)
Element 5	Obtaining					Quality assurance (P5)
Element 6	Check-in (Aq6)					



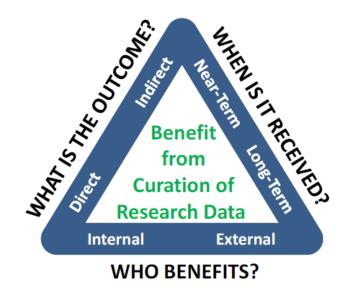
Basic assumption:

Society understand the value of museums, heritage etc. But Don't yet understand the value proposition of digital



Keeping Research Data Safe 2

Anatomy of a Benefit:



Relatively simple process:

- Identify benefits
- Categorise them
- Identify potential measures
- Illustrate value / impact

Measures benefits on three axes Aided by list of generic benefits ...



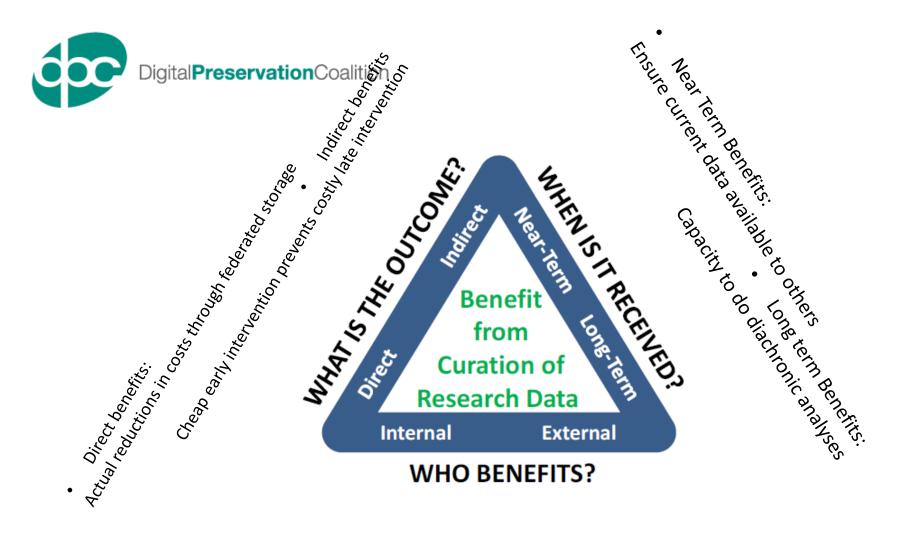
Typical examples of benefits



Anatomy of a Benefit:

Reduction in costs through federated storage Cheap early intervention prevents costly later intervention Ensure data is accessible to other researchers Capacity to do diachronic analyses Reputation and citability of data Ability of others to assess and develop your work

•••



• Internal Benefits: Reputation and citation of research

• External Benefits Ability of others to test and develop your research



Experience:

Organisation that have an internal digital preservation policy are more effective than Organisations that spend a lot of money fitfully or in responsive mode



Digital preservation expensive ..?

No: it's an unfunded mandate

Therefore don't throw money at it: get the mandate properly incorporated

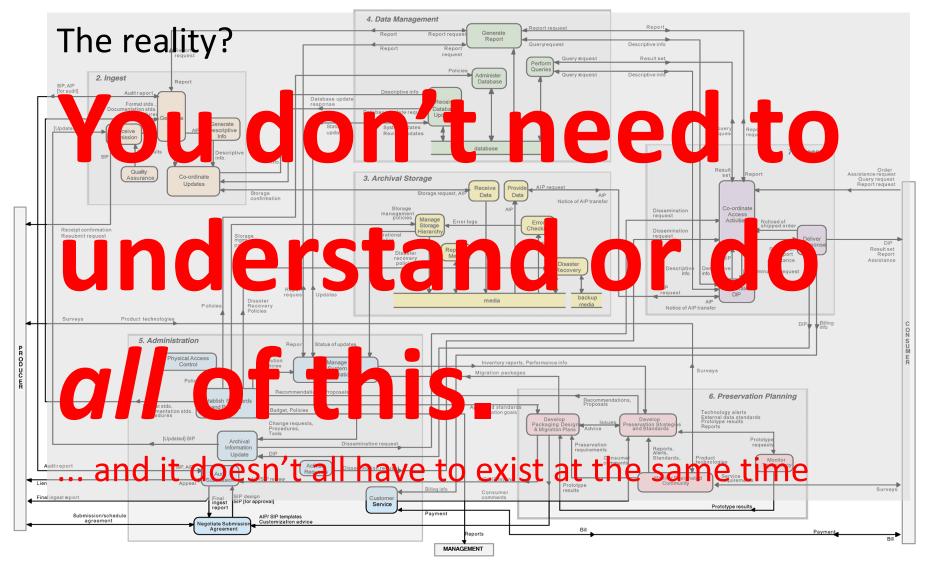


How hard can it be?

Preservation or *curation* or *longevity* or *continuity* or *resilience* or *legacy* or *permanent access* or *long-term access* or *inheritance* or *whatever term is fashionable this week* ...

Daunting challenge Decade of research and development Replete with jargon and acronyms Turf war between professions? Disconnected from practice? A whole new barrier







The last decade has shown definitively that creating complexity is not the same as solving problems

But you can (must) get started:

- Preservation planning
- Risk assessment
- Partnerships, collaboration
- Policy and business case
- Training and awareness



Things to watch for ...

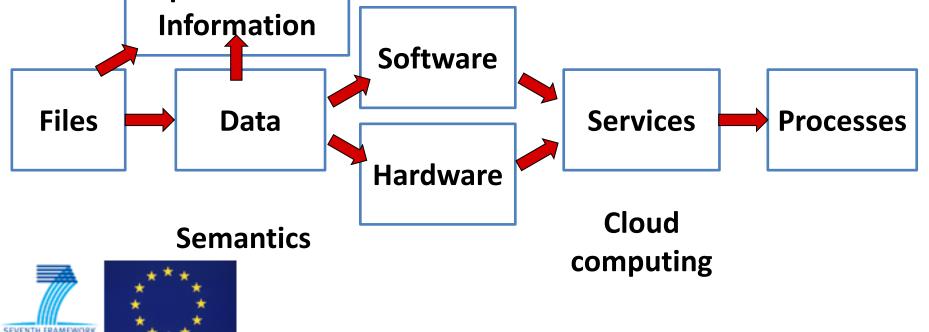


The blue horizon: things to watch for

- Preservation at scale
- Preservation and the cloud
- Preservation of processes
- Preservation-ready objects

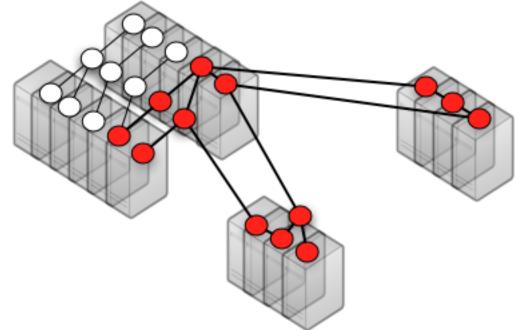
For example, TIMBUS ...







- 1. Related services in a Business Process
- 2. Distributed Public Cloud / Private Cloud / On Premise etc.



TIMBUS

TIMELESS BUSINESS 💿 🕑 💿

- 3. Risk analysis determines subset of business process must be available in >= 30 years
- 4. TIMBUS methods and tools used to preserve business process



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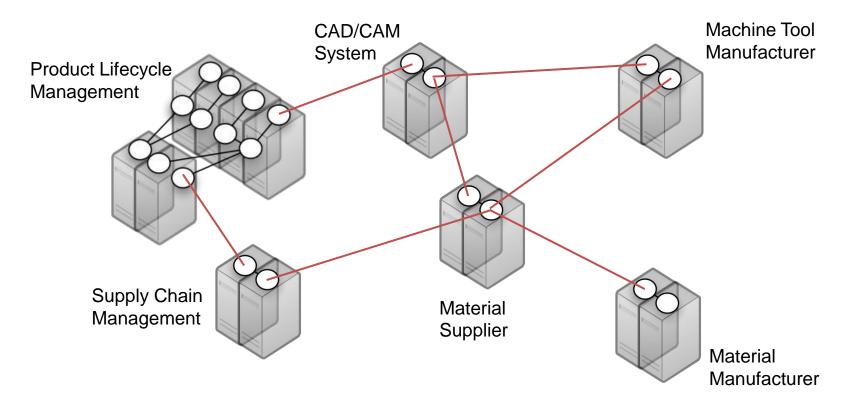


- 1. Aerospace company BigAirTransportation (BAT) is involved in a project with an estimated lifecycle of 50 years.
- 2. This spans the initial vision through to product decommissioning and recycling.
- 3. The vision is to produce a lighter passenger jet that will use approximately 20% less fuel than their current product and use key components (e.g. wings, fuselage, and empennage) that require 10% less maintenance inspection.
- 4. After initial design and cost engineering the passenger jet will be constructed from 52% reinforced plastic composite.



Concrete TIMBUS Example







TIMBUS

TIMELESS BUSINESS 💿 🛞 📀

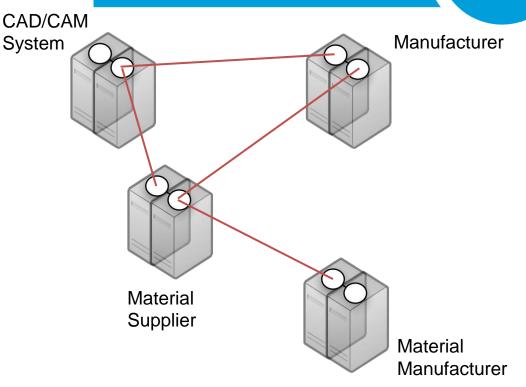
Planning

- Risk analysis performed
- PLM -> SCM not deemed expedient for preservation
- CAD/CAM -> Material Supplier -> Material Manufacturer -> Machine Tool Manufacturer critically expedient for preservation
- **Preserve** performing the preservation of business processes
- Legalities Lifecycle Management
- Software Service Engineering for Preservation
- Business Process Virtualization and Storage
- Processes and Standards for Digital Preservation of Business Processes

Re-deploy– reruning/extending a business process at a future date

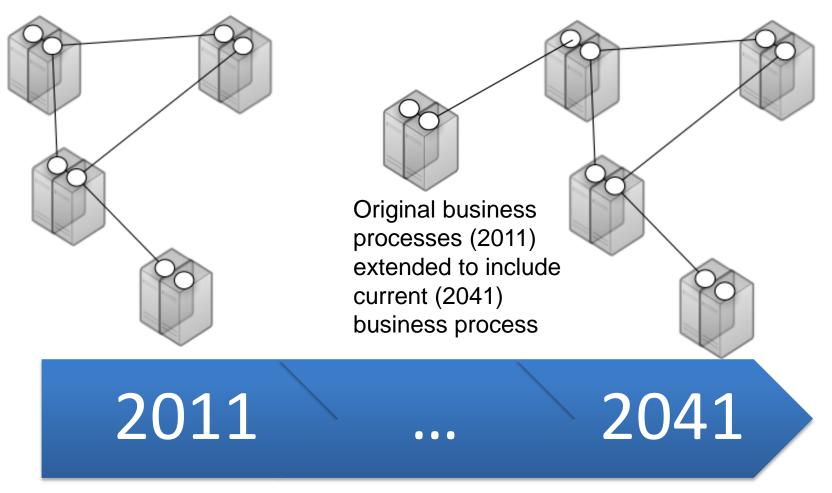
 Business Process Exhumation and Integration Support (with Future Simulated Test Bed)

















- Planning Innovations
 - Service Dependency Analysis
 - Business Process Context Capture
- Preservation Innovations
 - Legalities Lifecycle Management
 - Software Service Engineering for Preservation
 - Business Process Virtualization and Storage
 - Processes and Standards for Digital Preservation of Business Processes
- Redeploy Innovations
 - Business Process Exhumation and Integration Support (with Future Simulated Test Bed)



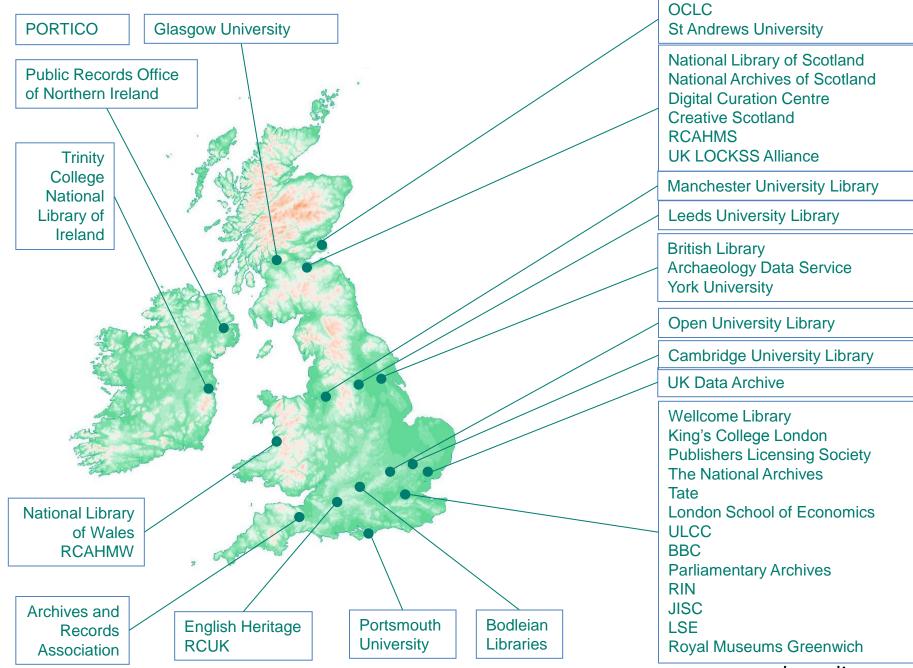


Oh and ... the Digital Preservation Coalition

...to make our digital memory accessible tomorrow ...

- Workforce development
- Advocacy
- Knowledge Exchange
- Assurance and Practice
- Partnership





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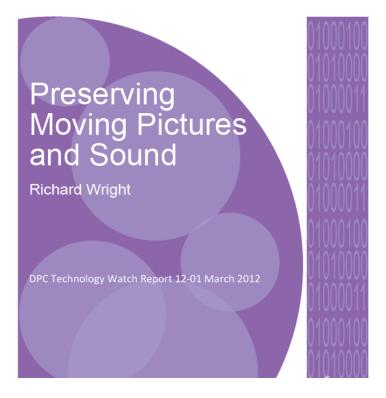


Workforce Development

- Leadership Programme
- Expert Briefing
- 'Roadshows'
- Peer networking



Knowledge Exchange



- Technology Watch
- What's New
- Briefing Days
- Email list
- Case studies
- Conference reports



Assurance and Practice

- Standards Watch
- Working parties:
 - CERT
 - WAPTF
 - 'Bedern Group'
 - CDT
- Internal consultancy



Advocacy

- Direct Advocacy
- Knowledge Base
- Executive Briefings
- Awareness Raising
- Preservation Award



Partnership

- Planning Day
- Directors' Group
- Co-funded projects
- Awareness Raising
- Preservation Award



DPC as a partner and friend!

(join us)



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