



## Data Archiving and Data Stewardship

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CHEP 2013

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- Background and motivation
- What is preservation?
- For whom and what?
- How is it done?
- Pilots
- In conclusion

Source: wikipedia PD  
Image resources



# Digitalization of research and cultural processes



## ➤ Typical:

- Growing volume of data and sources
- Complexity of data processing
- data is dynamic
- High demand of data
- Complicated interaction between users and data

## ➤ Most important challenges:

- Managing and processing exponentially growing datasets
- Significant acceleration in analysis cycle
- Combining data sources



Source: wikipedia PD  
Image resources

# Long-term preservation of research and cultural heritage data

- Preservation of digital information is the core of research and cultural organization's activity.
- At this time, there has been no controlled and functional way of handling digital information in the long term.
- Long-term preservation of digital data means the reliable preservation of digital information for several decades or even hundreds of years.
- Equipment, software, and file formats will become outdated, but despite this the information must be preserved in understandable form.

# Digital processes break easily



- Short-period funding
- Software lifecycle: code, interfaces, formats...
- Dependent on expert knowledge
- Thin documentation and metadata



# Future Aim:

Research and cultural data routinely deposited in well-documented form, regularly and easily consulted and analyzed, and openly accessible while suitably protected and reliably preserved.

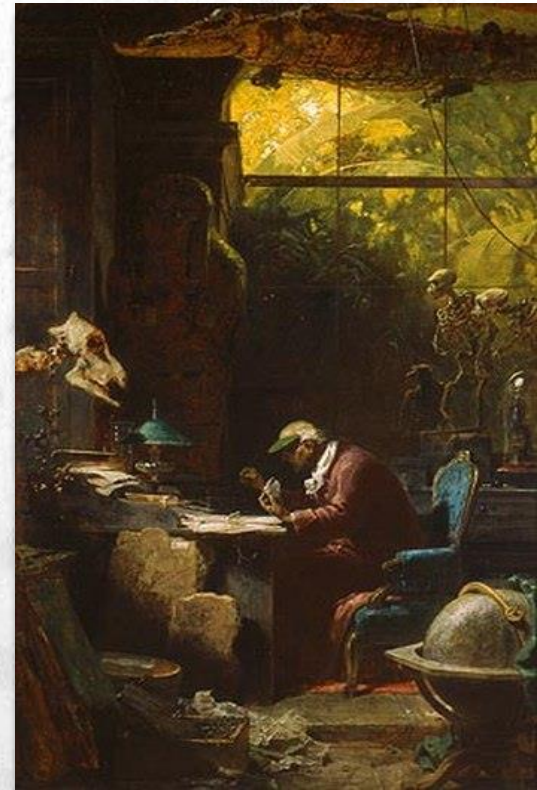
## Needs PERSISTENCE

- Coherent organizational framework?
  - Ownership
  - Curation
- Flexible technical architecture:
  - Standard open protocols and interfaces
  - Flexible user access, analysis and visualization of data
  - Address issues of authentication, authorization, security
  - Supports workflows

# Persistence

## Holy grail of preservation & information management more generally

- What does persistence mean?
- How long it persists?
- What persists?
- What is “guaranteed” to be accessible?



# Digital Curation

- **Curation** : The activity of, managing and promoting the use of data from its point of creation, to ensure it is fit for contemporary purpose, and available for discovery and re-use. For dynamic datasets this may mean continuous enrichment or updating to keep it fit for purpose.
- **Archiving** : A curation activity which ensures that data is properly selected, stored, can be accessed and that its logical and physical integrity is maintained over time, including security and authenticity.
- **Preservation** : An activity within archiving in which specific items of data are maintained over time so that they can still be accessed and understood through changes in technology.
- **Digital curation** : looking after and somehow "adding value" to digital data, ensuring its current and future usefulness. This probably implies creating some new data from the existing, in order to make the latter more useful and "fit for purpose".



## ***Data Collections***

- **Research Collections:** Authors individual investigators and investigator teams. Maintained to serve immediate group participants during the project lifetime. May not conform to any data standards.
- **Resource Collections :** Authored by a community of investigators (specific domain of science or engineering) with community-level standards. Lifetime from mid- to long term.
- **Reference Collections :** Authored by and serve large segments of science and engineering community. Using well-established and comprehensive standards.

# Preservation methods



## ➤ Preserving the original look-and-feel

### – Emulation

- Development of emulators to new platforms etc.
- Active testing and technology watch

## ➤ Preserving the content

### – Migration

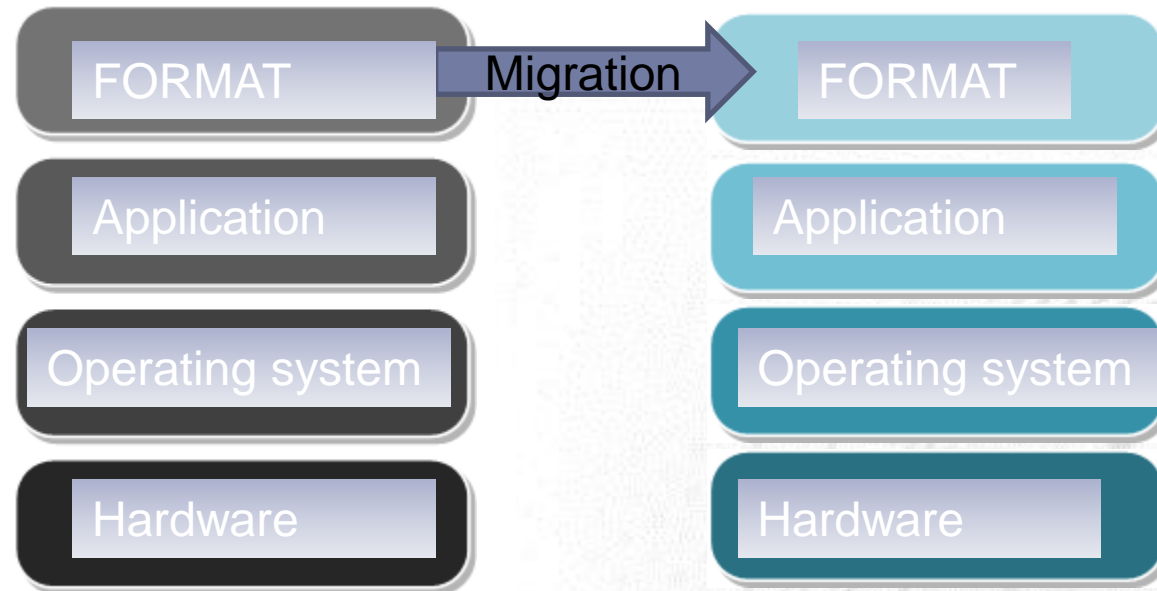
- Format development watch (format libraries)
- Development of transformation processes, testing, implementation, monitoring
- Preparation for recoveries

## ➤ Preserving the bits

### – Integrity

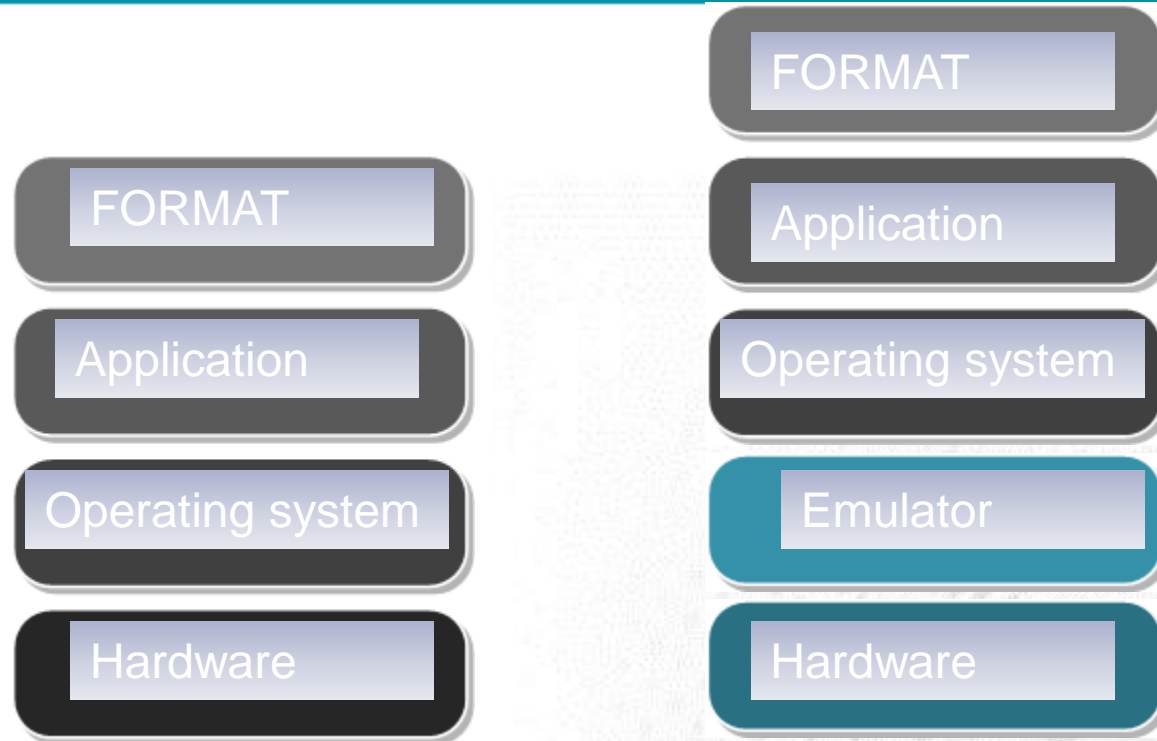
- File validation and monitoring
- Management of copies
- Both objects and metadata

# Migration



- Migration enables the utilization of digital objects in new ICT environment
- Special care needed to preserve information content: planning, testing and validation with care

# Emulation



- Emulation enables the use of old solution on new hardware environment
- Emulation has to solve how the information can be used in context of new data production (copy-paste)

# Preservation solution has to manage

- Authenticity
- Integrity
- Technology change
- Risk management
- Preservation metadata management
- Scalability of the solution

Ministry of Education and Culture

*Opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriö*

Research

Culture

Adminis-  
tration



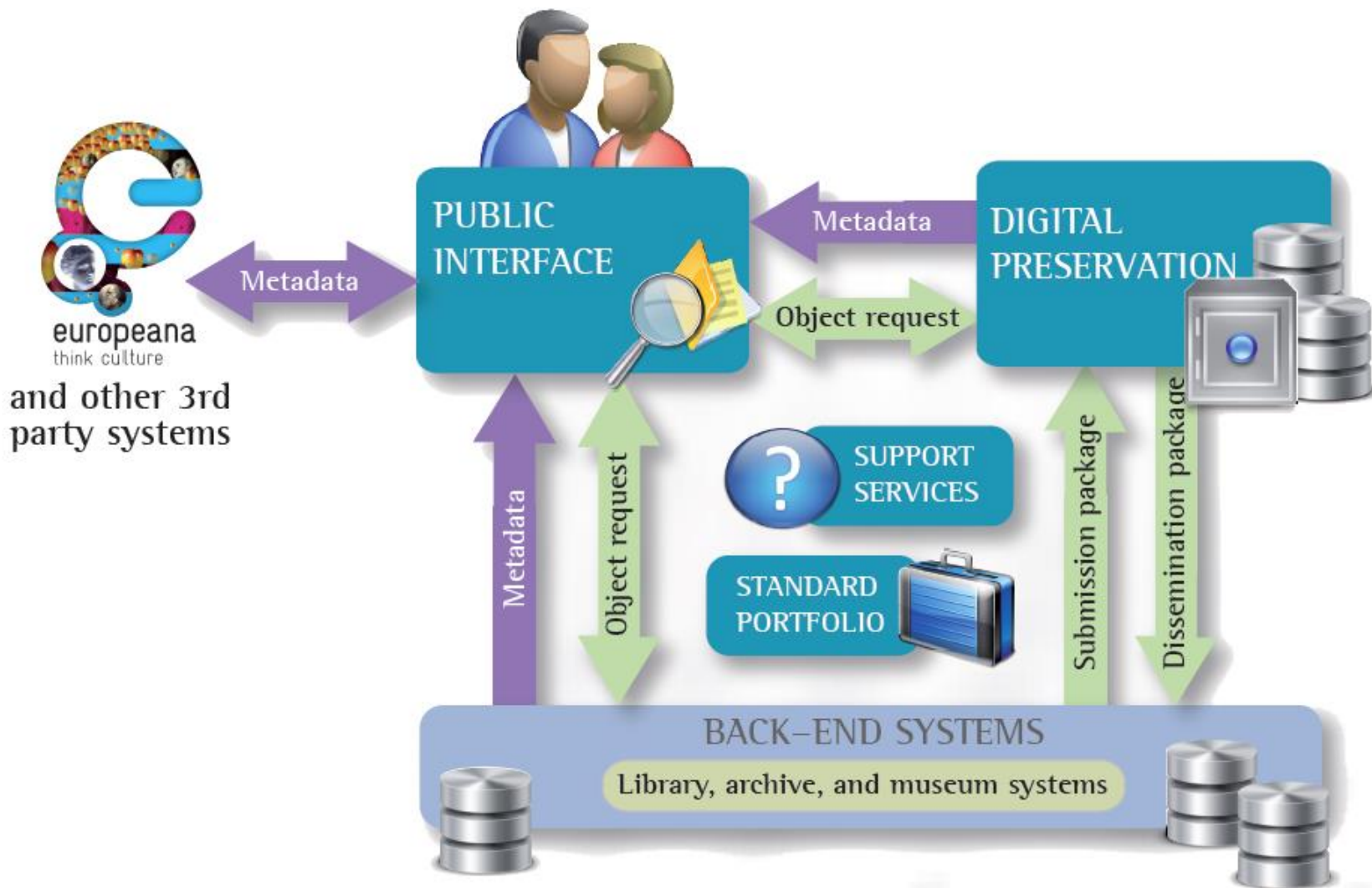
# The National Digital Library – collaborating and interoperating

Publications of the Ministry of Education and Culture 2011:26

The National  
Digital  
Library

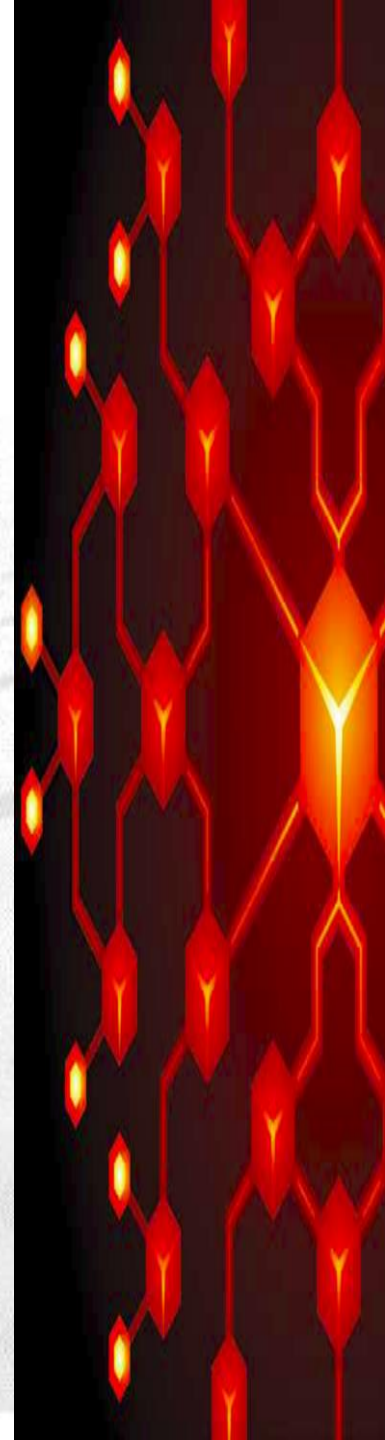


# National Digital Library



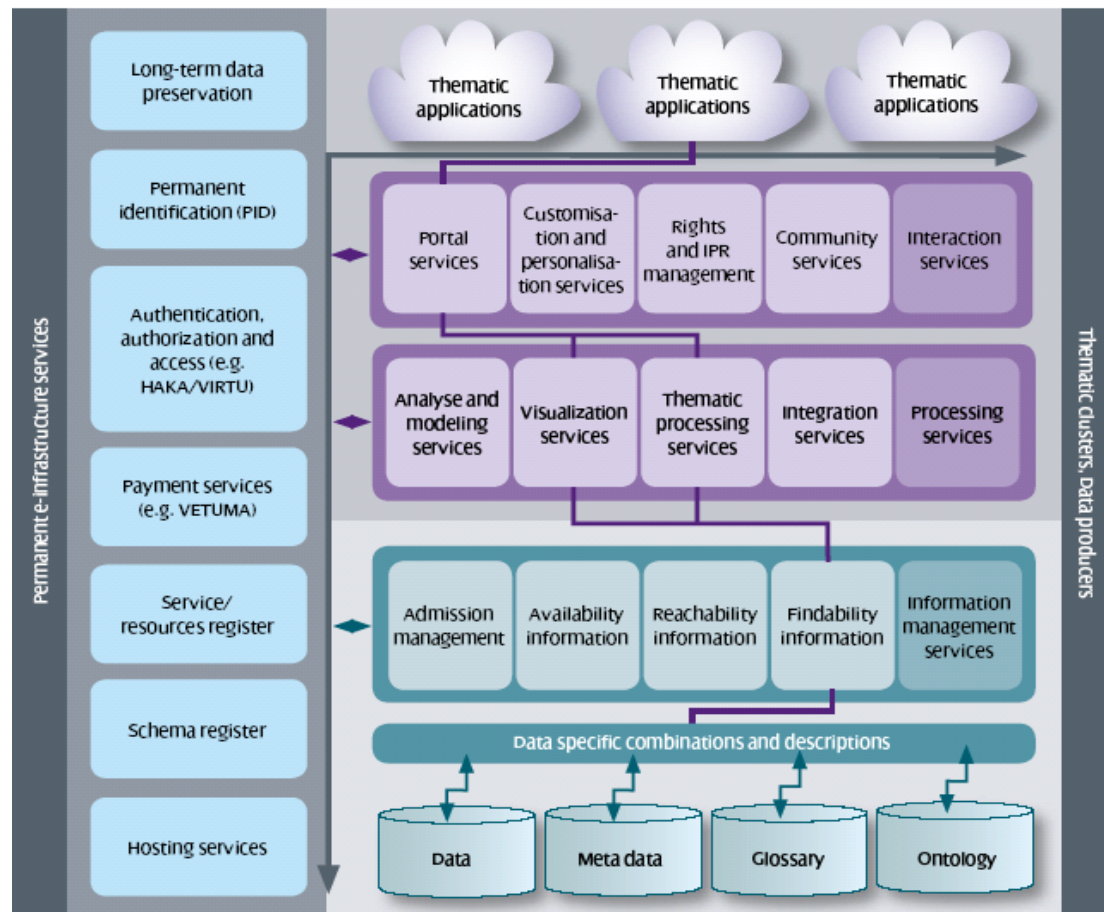


- Ministry of Education: national collaboration and roadmap for research Data
- National Information Infrastructure services for research
- TTA provides 2012-2013
  - Storage solution IDA
  - Metadata catalogue KATA
- Long Term Preservation 2015 –
  - Pilots starting 2014





- Embeddedness
- Transparency
- Reach of scope
- Links with conventions of practice.
- Embodiment of standards
- Build on an open platform: Infrastructure does not grow de novo; it wrestles with the “inertia of the installed base” and inherits strengths and limitations from that base.



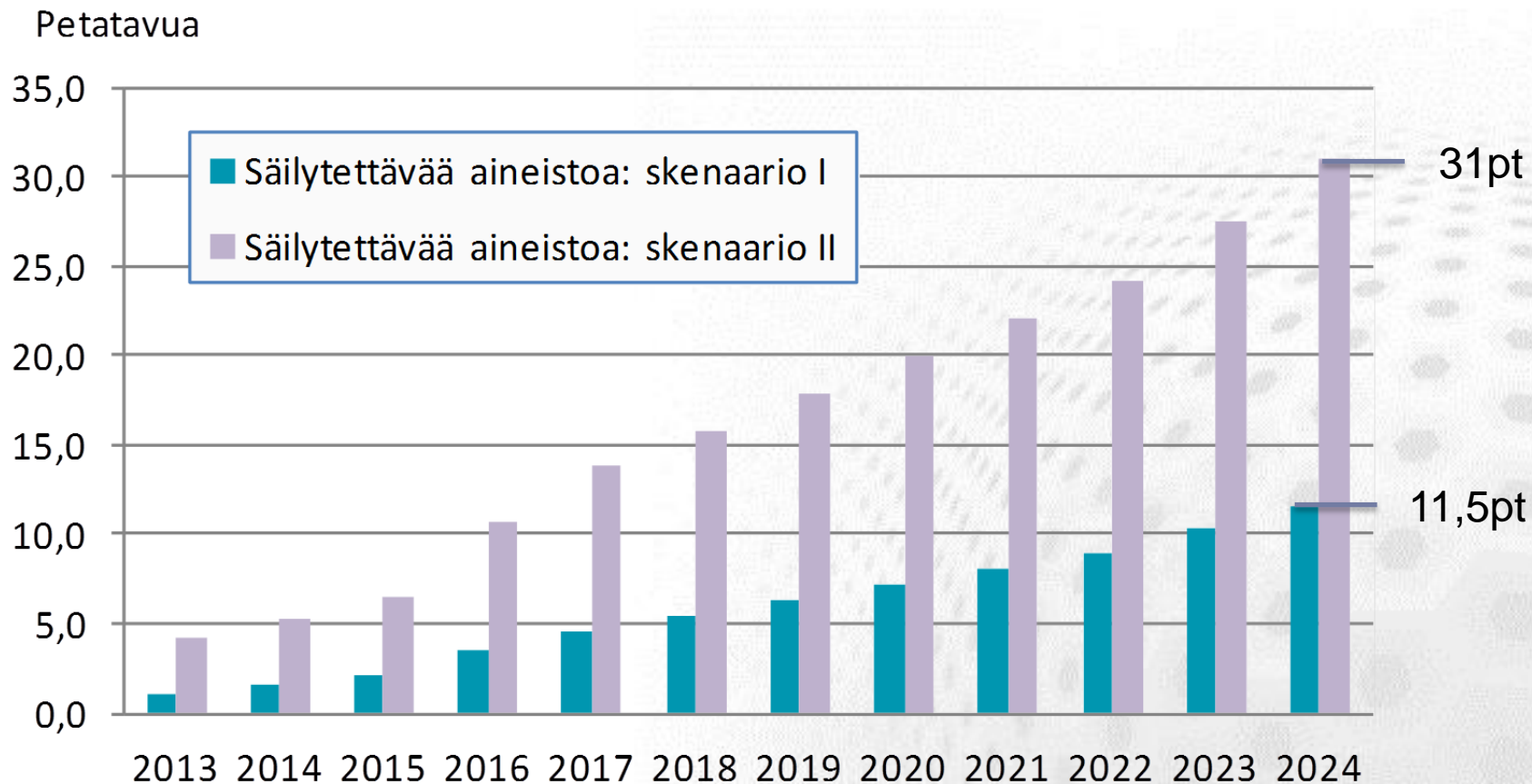
# Who? Research organizations Museums. Archives. Libraries



# What? - Data Volumes

	2010		2011		2015		2020	
	Objects (millions)	Size (TB)	Objects (millions)	Size (TB)	Objects (millions)	Size (TB)	Objects (millions)	Size (TB)
Files and documents	11	328	15	394	26	646	49	1301
Photos	1.7	18	2.1	30	3.9	68	6.1	120
Films	0.1	495	0.2	1143	0.8	3055	1.2	8020
Sound recordings	1.2	606	1.5	771	2.4	1418	3.7	2176
References	19.5	1.2	21	1.5	27	2.4	34	3.4
Online archive	496	20	646	27	1396	59	2300	97
Radio & TV archive	0.8	95	1.2	142	2.9	327	5.0	558
<b>Total</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>1563</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>2509</b>	<b>1458</b>	<b>5575</b>	<b>2400</b>	<b>12275</b>

# Research Data volumes, first guess



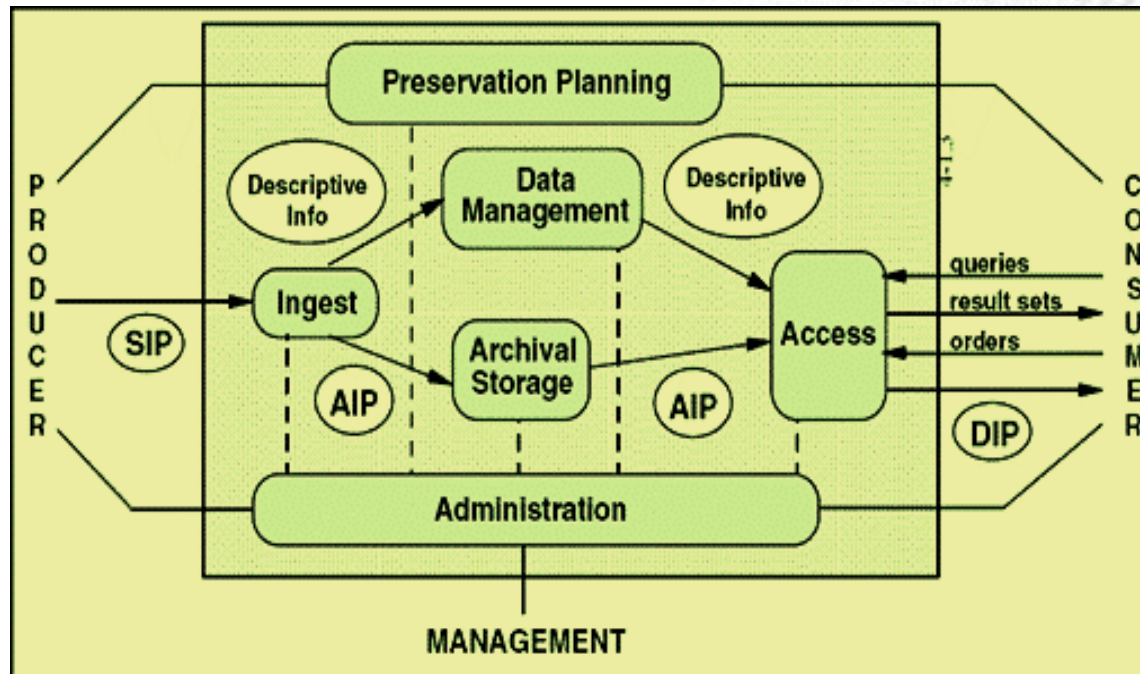
# Digital Preservation Services (1/3)

- Digital preservation system will be built according to Open Archival Information System (OAIS) reference model
- Preparation and ingest services
  - Metadata specification
  - Preservation plan preparation
  - Submission information package (SIP) packaging service
  - SIP ingest and validation
  - Processing of acceptable file formats (for transfer) to recommended file formats

# Digital Preservation Solution



- the [ISO](#) OAIS Reference Model for an OAIS. This reference model is defined by recommendation CCSDS 650.0-B-1 of the [Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems](#); <sup>[1]</sup> this text is identical to [ISO 14721:2003](#).



Source: Long-Term Preservation of Digital Documents. 2006. doi:10.1007/978-3-540-33640-2. [ISBN 978-3-540-33639-6](#). Public Domain.

# Digital Preservation Services (2/3)

## ➊ Preservation services

- Archival information package (AIP) from SIP
- Development and monitoring of preservation methods and environment
- Preservation actions: integrity monitoring, refreshment, replication, migration
- Geographical distribution
  - ➋ E.g. Espoo and Kajaani – 550 km distance between
  - ➋ <http://goo.gl/maps/J5XkX>

## ➋ Digital information search functions

- Dissemination information package (DIP)

# Digital Preservation Services (3/3)

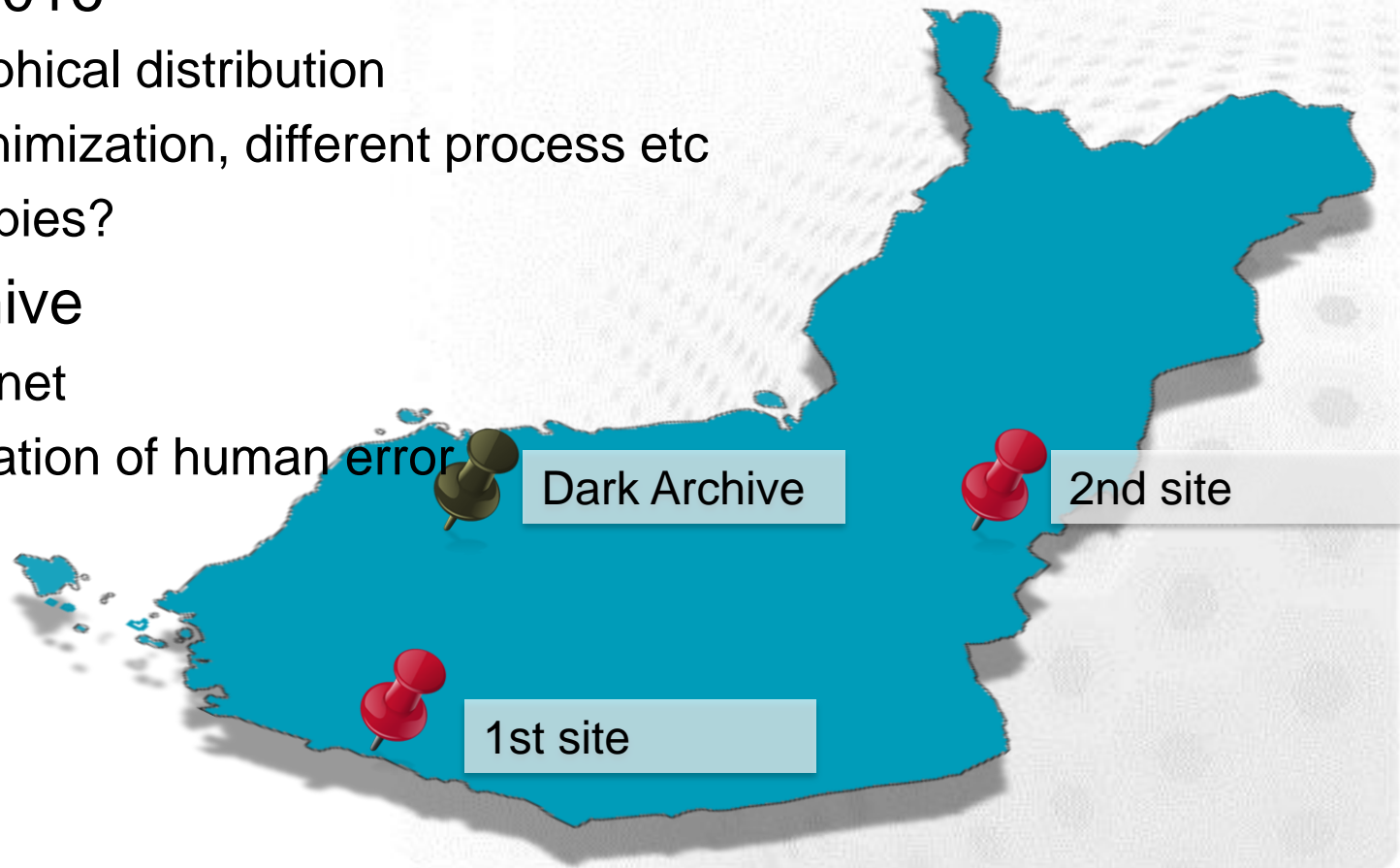
- Digital information management services
  - Metadata updates
  - Digital object updates
  - Removal of digital objects
  - Preservation plan updates
- Advisory and support services
  - Usage support of the services and the digital preservation system
  - Administrative support
  - Training and information services



# Roadmap



- ➊ 1st site: Ingest and bit level preservation service starts december 2013
  - 3 copies in 3 different media
- ➋ 2nd site 2016
  - Geographical distribution
  - Risk minimization, different process etc
  - Less copies?
- ➌ Dark Archive
  - No internet
  - Minimization of human error



# Single digital object preservation

Kansallinen digitaalinen kirjasto



Research communities, archives,  
libraries, museums

Preservation service

Content: understanding, significance

metadata

Preservation planning

format

Application of preservation method

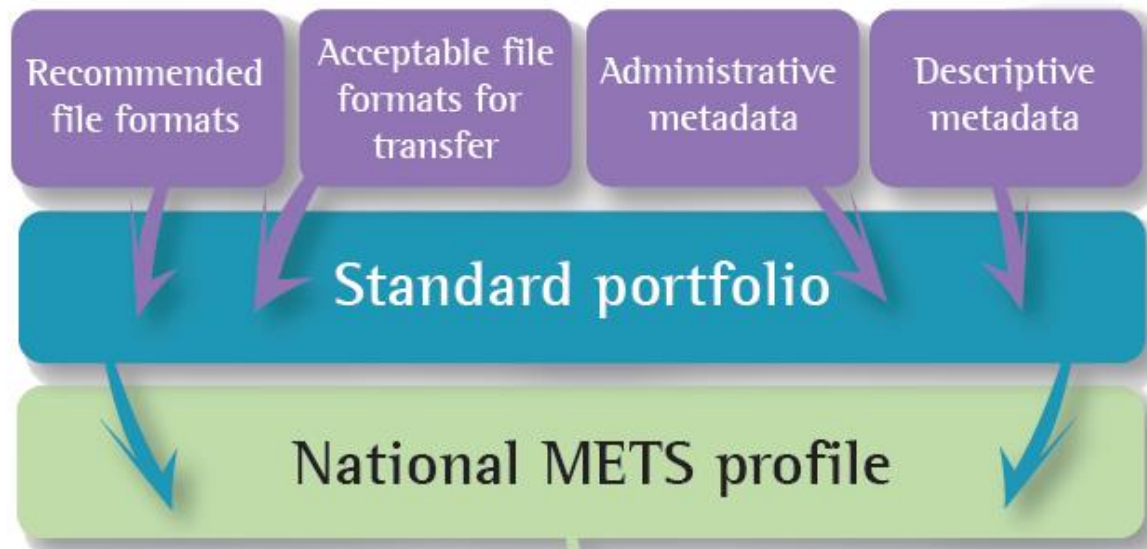
Management of copies

storage media

Storage hardware

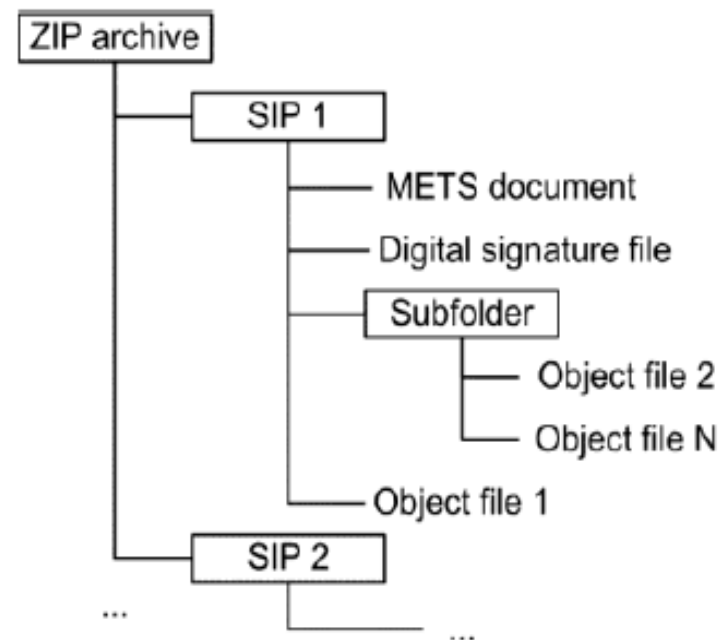
Long  
Term  
Use

# How? - Nationally Unified Structure



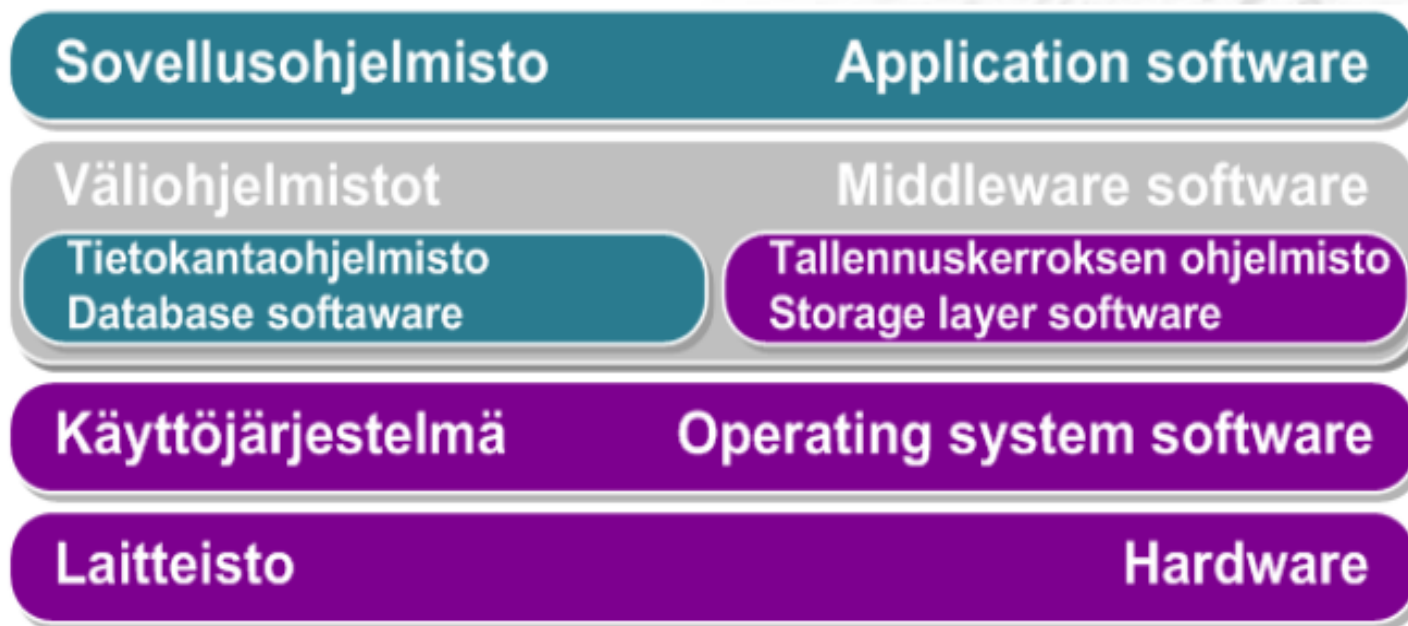
# Digital Preservation Solution

- Specifications defined for preparing and creating unified Submission Information Packages (SIPs) with a redifed METS schema
- A closed set of acceptable file formats
- From the acceptable file formats, some are recommended formats, some acceptable for transfer

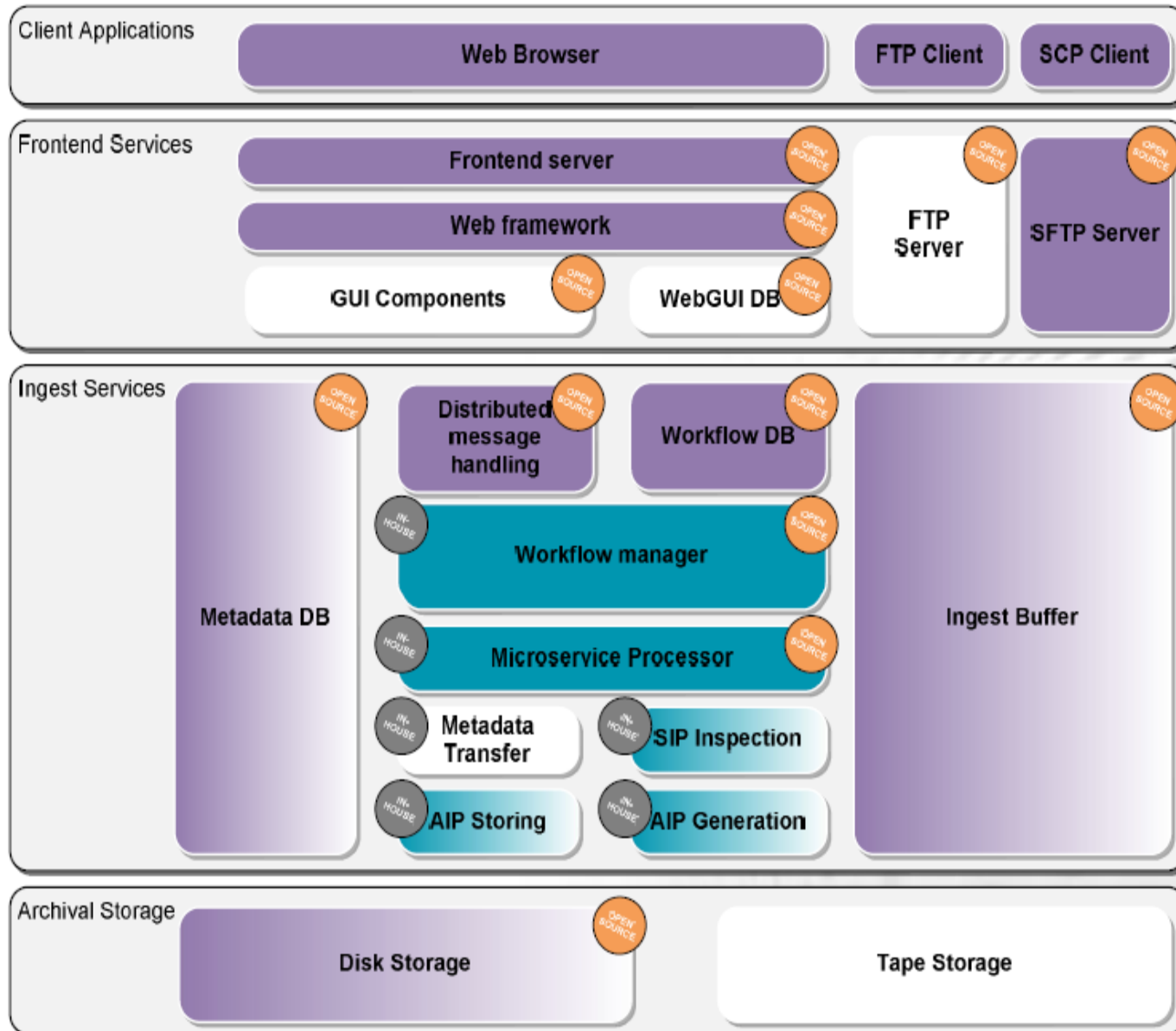


# Technical architecture

- Consists of several layers
- These layers are described in
  - Application architecture
  - Infrastructure architecture



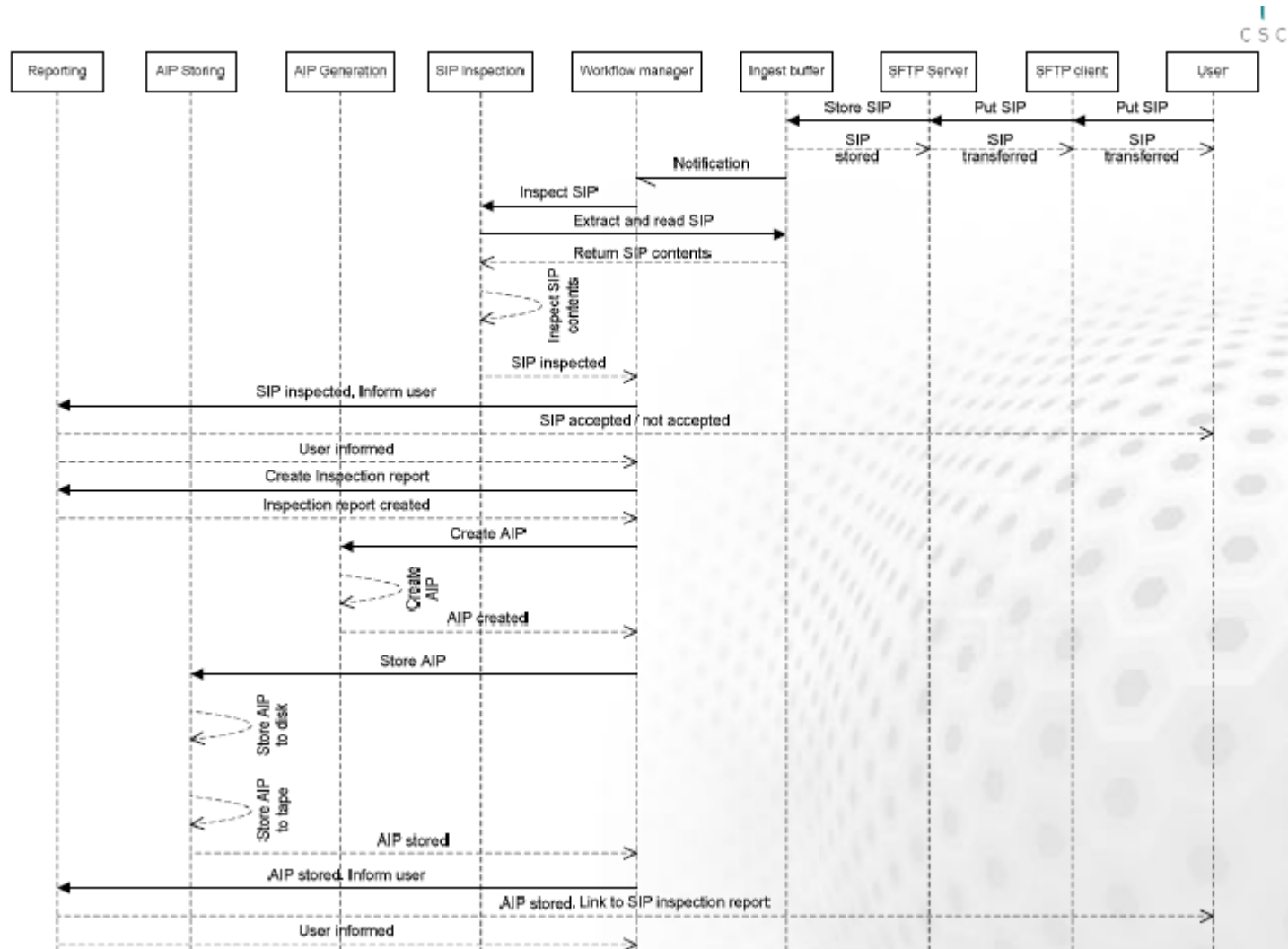
# Ingest



# Ingest

- We utilize 24 different Open Source components
  - Format checks: 11 components (JHOVE1, JHOVE2, FITS, Epubcheck, Apache ODF Toolkit, Officetron, FLAC, Pngcheck, warc-tools, Ms Office binary File Format Validator, MP3val)
- Missing parts done in-house
- LOT of integration work (technology watch, testing, report handling etc.)

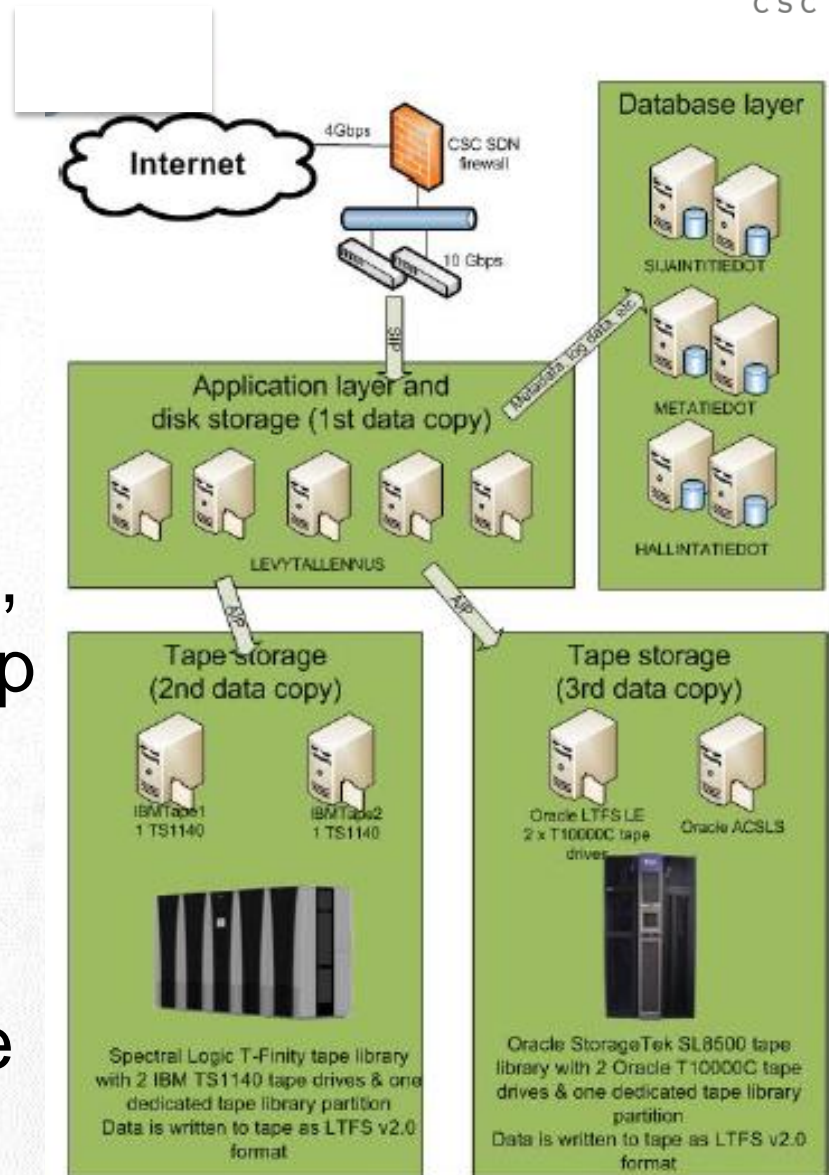
# Ingest messages





# Hardware infrastructure

- Separate database layer
  - 3 copies on 3 different media
  - Distributed storage group of storage nodes, linked together via tcp/ip & storage software running on operating system
- => no enterprise storage solution



# In practise



Finnish common digital preservation system:

- ➊ Highlights the ownership and roles
- ➋ Needs actions starting from policy level and similarly from operational level
- ➌ draws practices of partner organizations closer to each other
- ➍ reduces the costs and fragmented nature of the ICT systems
- ➎ intensifies cooperation

However:

- ➏ Common specification (profile) will be most likely updated several times in the future.
  - requires a lot of discussion and collaboration.

# Actions on many levels



Goal: the extensive use of publicly funded data in research

Discovery

Availability

Usability

Data life cycle

## The required activities

*Coordination*

*Role division*

*Attitude*

*Collaboration*

*Interoperability*

*Resources*

Political will  
and data policy

- Political alignment
- Common goals
- Principles and the division of responsibilities
- Resource planning
- Coordination enhancements

Legislation  
renewal

- Clear rules
- Removing the ambiguity
- Easing the availability and usage of research data

Development  
of practices

- Data inventories
- Terms of use
- Rules for financing and research principles
- The strengthening of skills

The data  
infrastructure building  
blocks

- Interoperable systems
- Common services
- Thematic applications
- Long term preservation
- Investments

Ministries,  
government,  
state council

Ministries,  
Data protection  
commissioner,  
the parliament

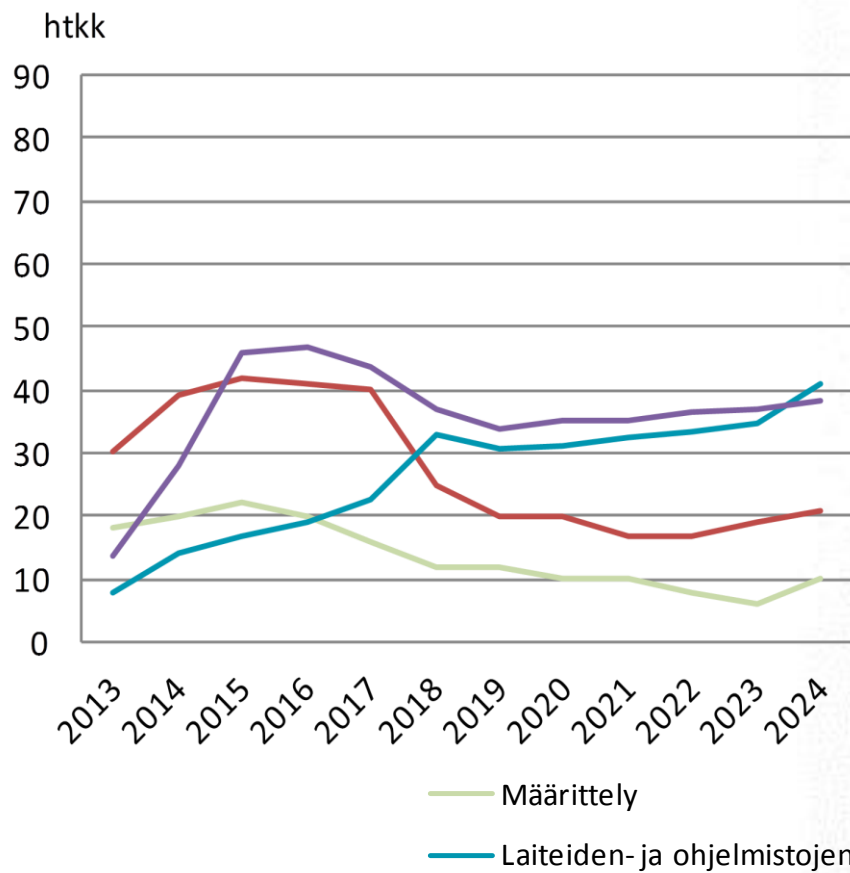
Ministries, sponsors,  
Data producing and governing  
organizations, univer-  
sities, research institu-  
tions, researchers

The ministry of  
culture and education,  
research organizations,  
Infrastructure actors

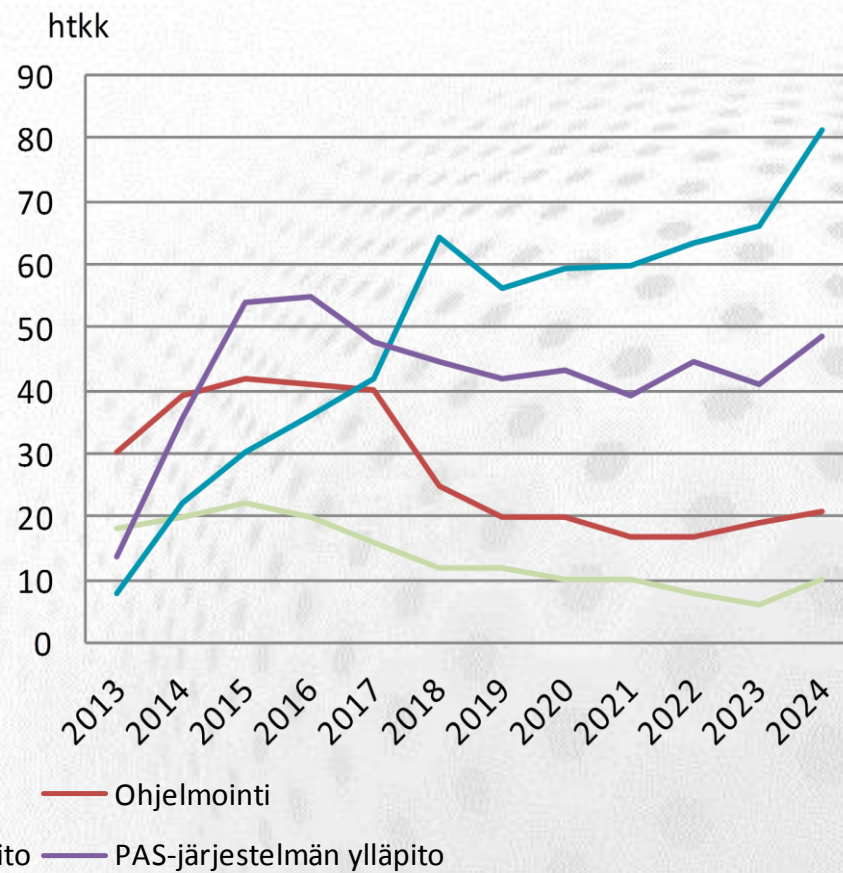
Main actors

# Workload distribution

## Preservation of cultural heritage

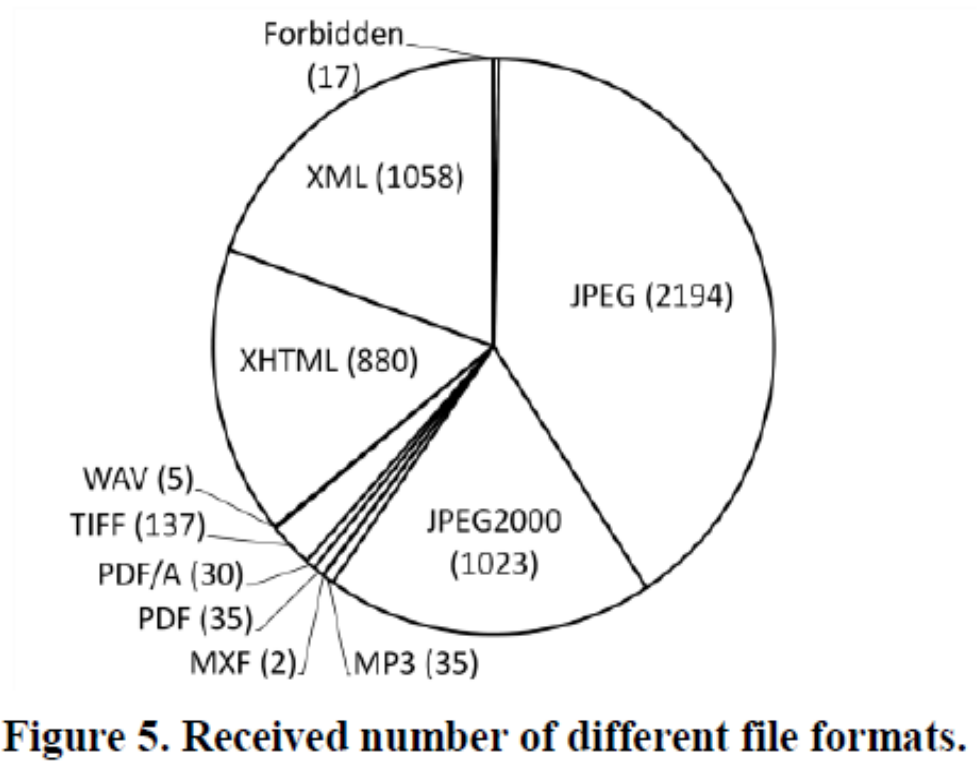


## Preservation of scientific data



# Pilots

- To understand the preparedness of partner organization
- Ten pilots in total, three libraries, five archives, two museums



**Figure 5. Received number of different file formats.**

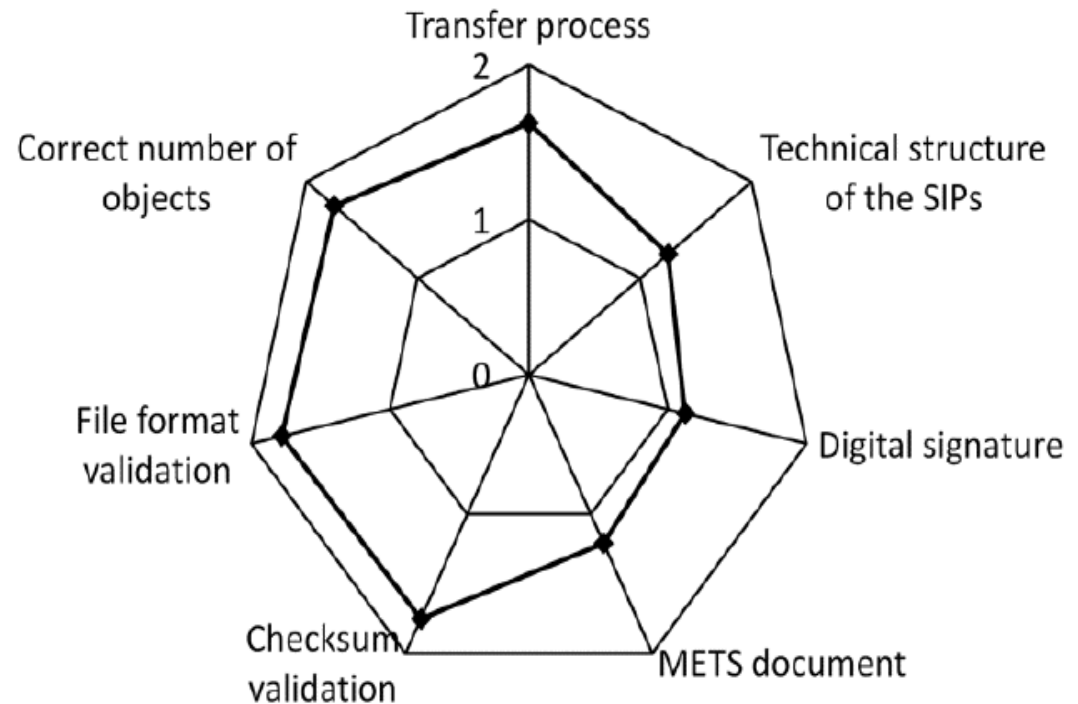
Source: On preparedness of memory Organizations for Ingesting Data. J.Lehtonen, H.Helin, K.Koivunen, K.Lehtonen, iPRES2013.

# Overall packaging results



A grade was given for each SIP in each validation step

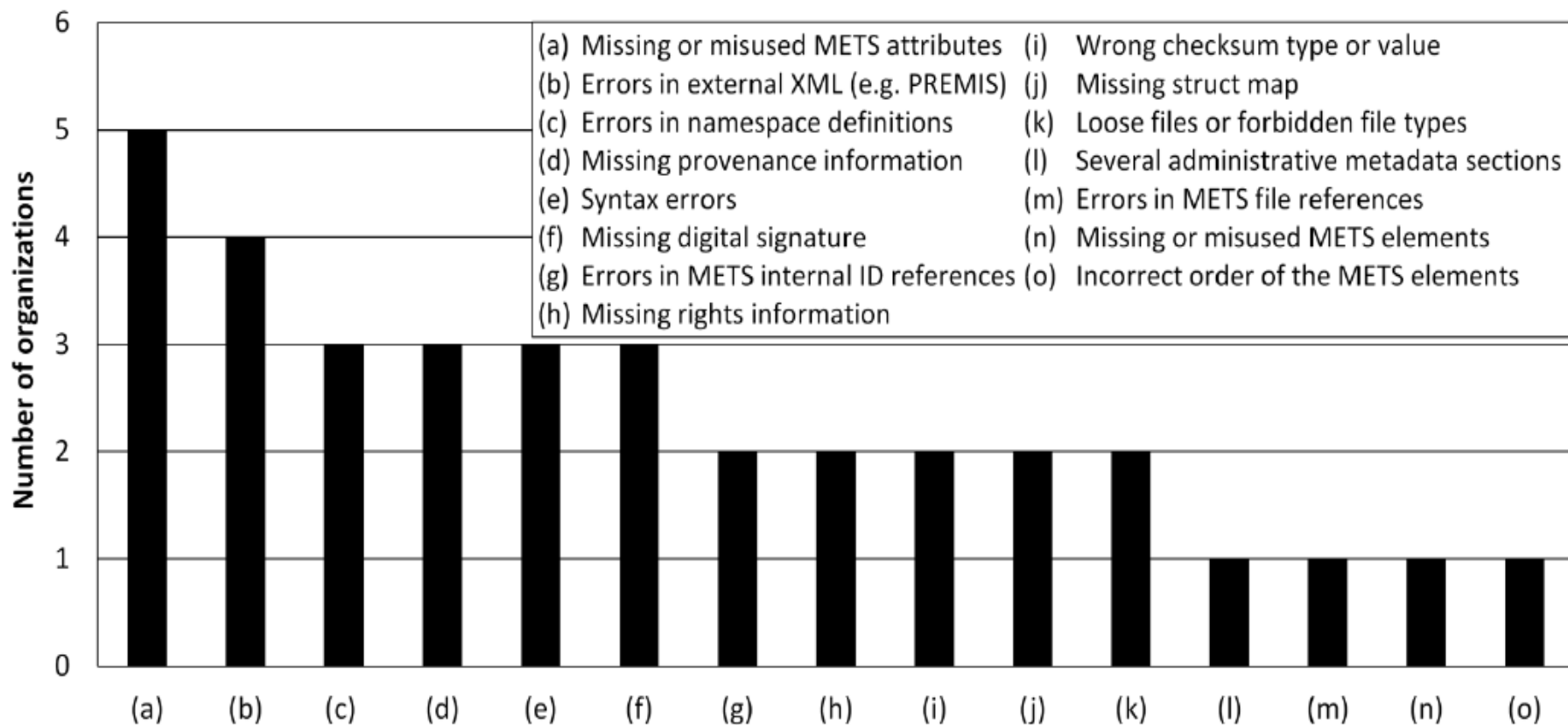
0. The part is missing or does not follow the specifications
1. The part includes severe errors or a large number of minor mistakes
2. The part is flawless or includes only a few minor mistakes



**Figure 2. Average grades of the SIPs in validation steps.**

Source: On preparedness of memory Organizations for Ingesting Data. J.Lehtonen, H.Helin, K.Koivunen, K.Lehtonen, iPRES2013.

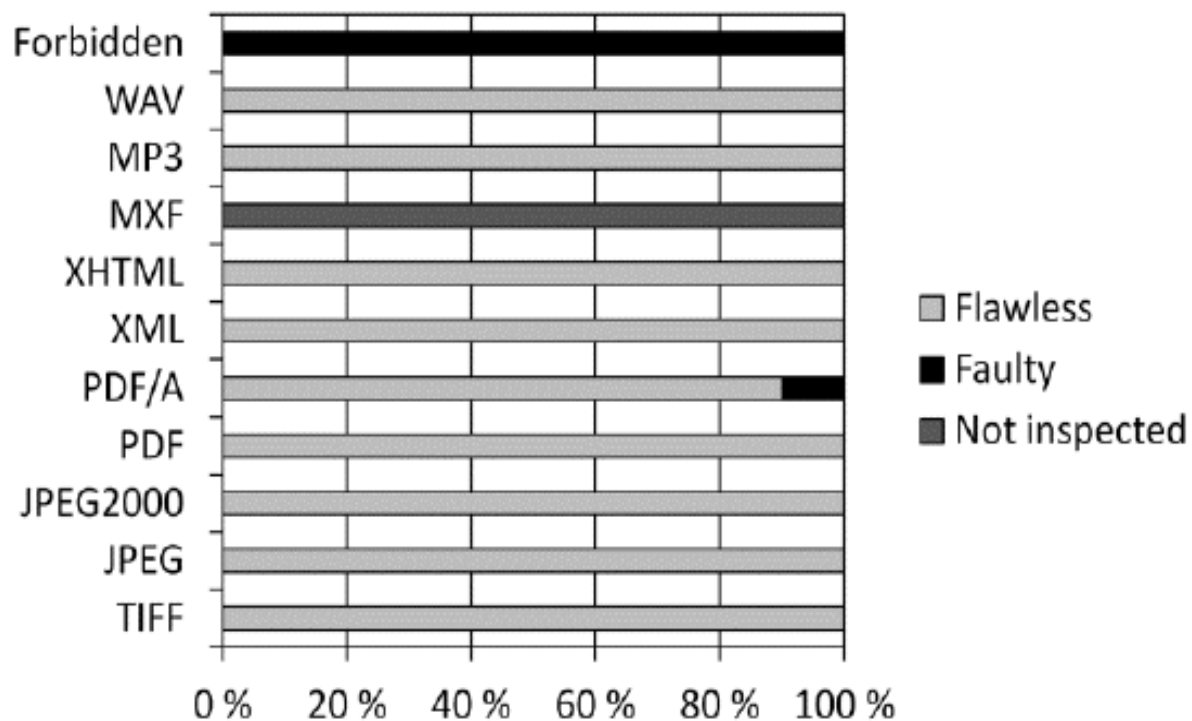
# Metadata results



**Figure 3. Flaws related to the received METS documents.**

Source: On preparedness of memory Organizations for Ingesting Data. J.Lehtonen, H.Helin, K.Koivunen, K.Lehtonen, iPRES2013.

# File format results



**Figure 4. File format validation results.**

Source: On preparedness of memory Organizations for Ingesting Data. J.Lehtonen, H.Helin, K.Koivunen, K.Lehtonen, iPRES2013.



# Never the same again



"πάντα χωρεῖ καὶ οὐδὲν μένει" καὶ "δις ἐς τὸν αὐτὸν ποταμὸν οὐκ ἂν ἔμβαίης"

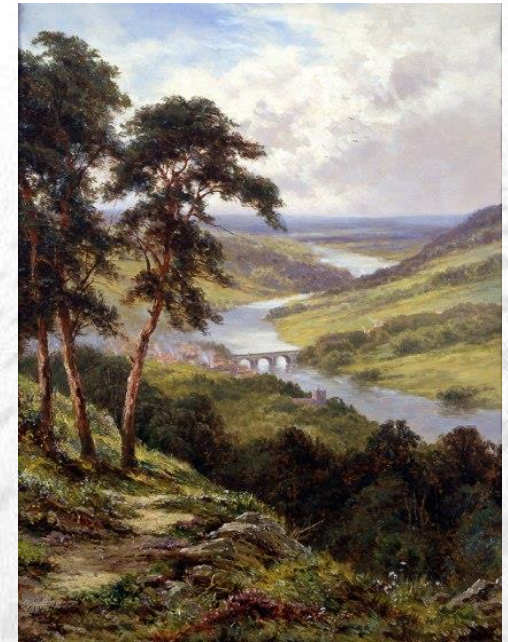
*Panta chōrei kai ouden menei kai dis es ton auton potamon ouk an embaies*

"Everything changes and nothing remains still ... and ... you cannot step twice into the same stream"<sup>[37]</sup>

*Heraclitos*

Preservation is an open end problem

- Automate as much as possible
- Save time: thorough ingest process
- Remember the learning curve
- Accept lifecycles: not everything has to be stored for ever



Source: wikipedia PD  
Image resources

# Conclusions

- ➊ If you want your digital data to survive, start today!
- ➋ Equally important:
  - Ingest
  - Ownership/stewardship
  - Preservation planning
  - Preservation solution
- ➌ Clear definition of roles and organization
- ➍ Collaboration!
- ➎ Exit-strategy



Source: wikipedia PD  
Image resources

# Thank you!

- <http://www.kdk.fi/>      <http://www.tdata.fi>
- *Pirjo-leena.forsstrom@csc.fi*

