### **CASPAR:**

### Components for a Science Data Infrastructure – preservation and re-use of data

**David Giaretta** 

← Alliance for Permanent Access →

















- CASPAR
- OAIS
- Threats and Solutions
- Validation



**EU FP6 Integrated Project** 

**Total spend approx. 16MEuro (8.8 MEuro from EU)** 













@semantics

metaware



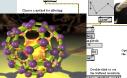
ircam

**Pompidou** 













**Centre** 

UNIVERSITY

of

GLASGOW





IIIM.

- Ensure that digitally encoded information are understandable and usable over the long term
  - Long term could start at just a few years
- Easy to make claims
  - Difficult to provide proof
- Reference Model for Open Archival Information System (ISO 14721)
  - The basic standard for work in digital pres.
  - Defines terminology and compliance criteria



## CASP<sub>A</sub>

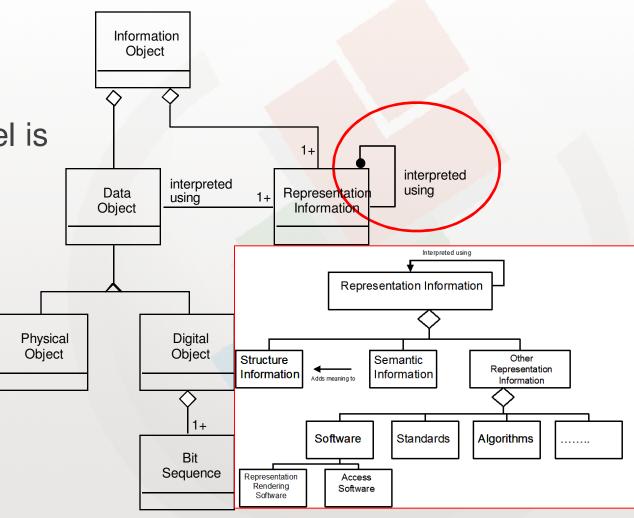
#### Cultural, Artistic and Scientific knowledge for Preservation, Access and Retrieval

### Information Model & Representation Information

The Information Model is key

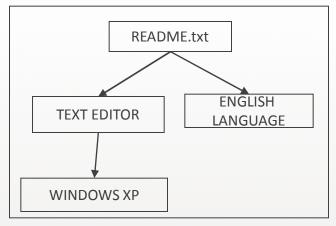
Recursion ends at KNOWLEDGEBASE of the DESIGNATED COMMUNITY

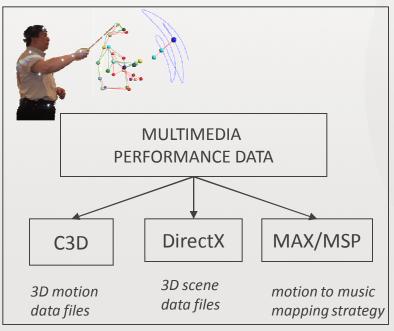
(this knowledge will change over time and region)

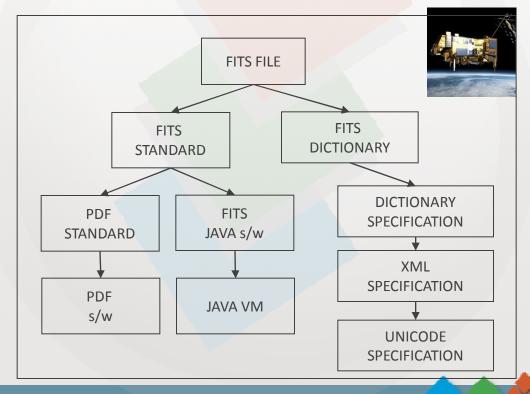




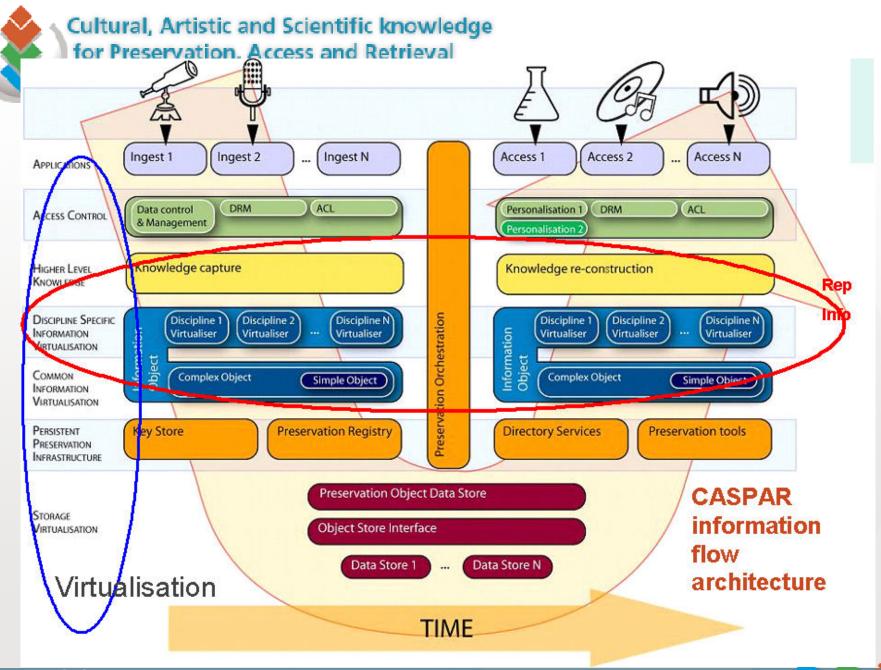
# Modules and Dependencies: defining the Designated Community







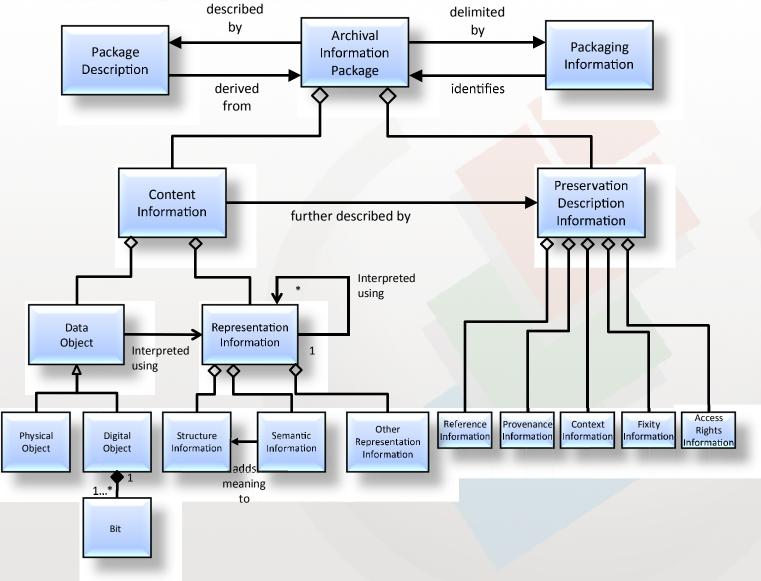




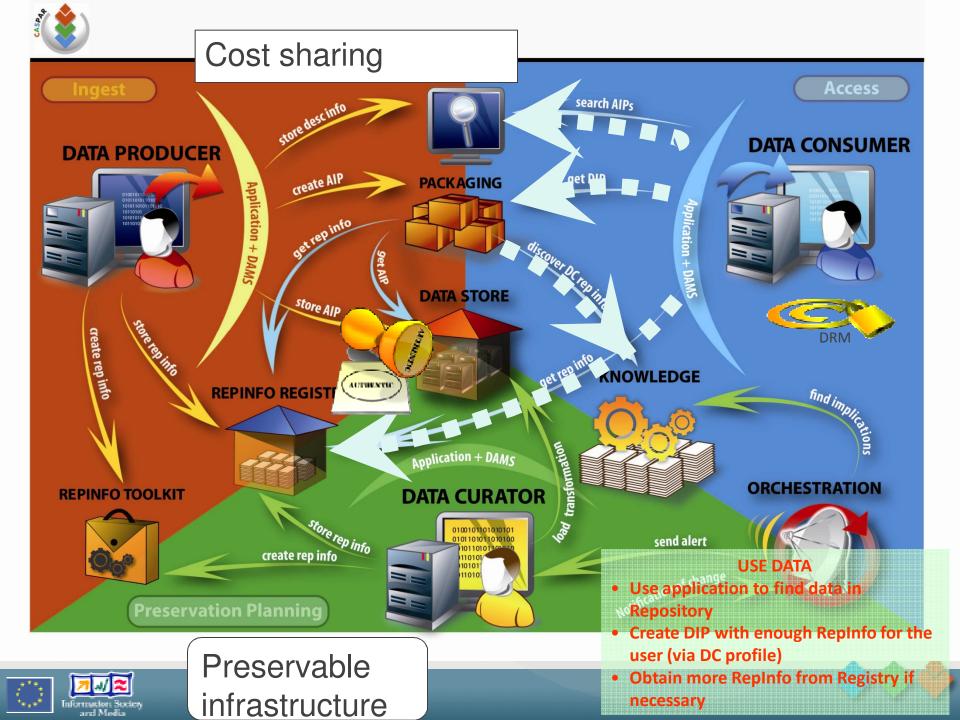












Threat	Requirement for solution
Users may be unable to understand or use the data e.g. the semantics, format, processes or algorithms involved	
Non-maintainability of essential hardware, software or support environment may make the information inaccessible	
The chain of evidence may be lost and there may be lack of certainty of provenance or authenticity	
Access and use restrictions may make it difficult to reuse data, or alternatively may not be respected in future	
Loss of ability to identify the location of data	
The current custodian of the data, whether an organisation or project, may cease to exist at some point in the future	
The ones we trust to look after the digital holdings may let us down	

## As part of the validation the CASPAR tested simulated the following:

- hardware changes
- software changes
- changes in the environment (including legal framework)
- changes to the knowledge bases of the Designated Communities





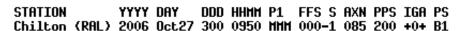
## Cultural, Artistic and Scientific knowledge for Preservation, Access and Retrieval Test scenarios vs Threats to digital preservation

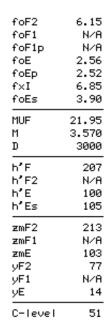
Threat	STFC	ESA	UNESCO	IRCAM	UnivLeeds	CIANT	INA
Users may be unable to understand or use the data e.g. the semantics, format, processes or algorithms involved	<b>V</b>		V	V	<b>V</b>	V	
Non-maintainability of essential hardware, software or support environment may make the information inaccessible	<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>	V	<b>V</b>		$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$	
The chain of evidence may be lost and there may be lack of certainty of provenance or authenticity				$\overline{\checkmark}$			<b>V</b>
Access and use restrictions may make it difficult to reuse data, or alternatively may not be respected in future							V
The current custodian of the data, whether an organisation or project, may cease to exist at some point in the future	<b>V</b>						

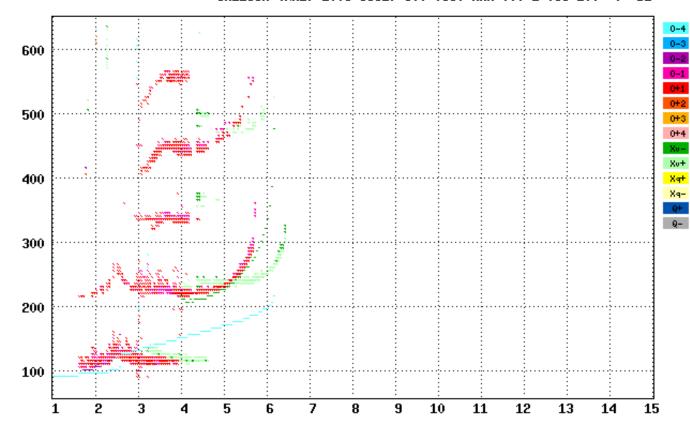




### Sultural, Artistic and Scientific knowledge Various STP





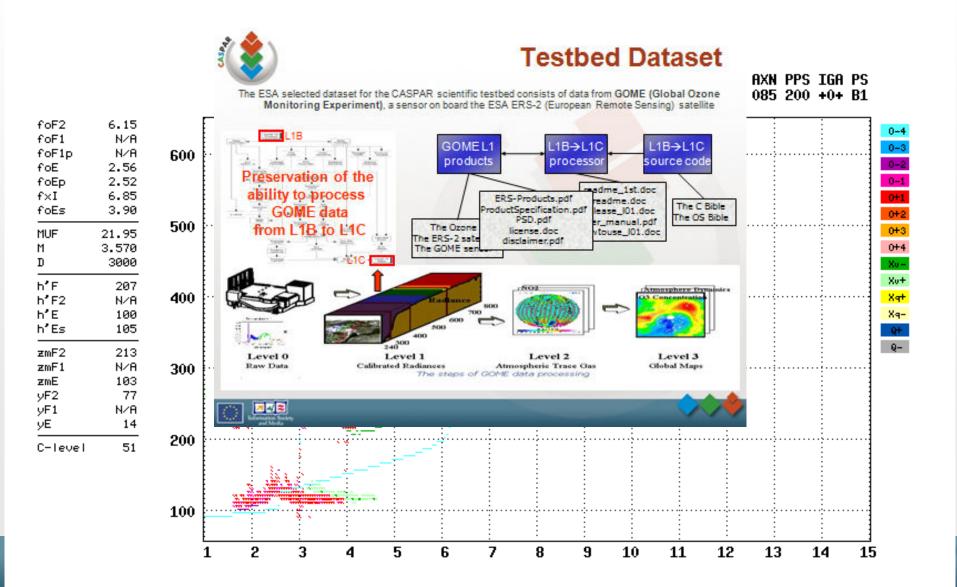






## CASP<sub>A</sub>

## for Preservation, Access and Retrieval ESA testoed





## for Preservation, Access and Retrieval UNESCO testbed



The Villa Livia dataset is a collection of files used within the "virtual museum of the ancient Via Flaminia" project: a 3D reconstruction of several archaeological sites along the ancient Via Flaminia, the largest of them being Villa Livia





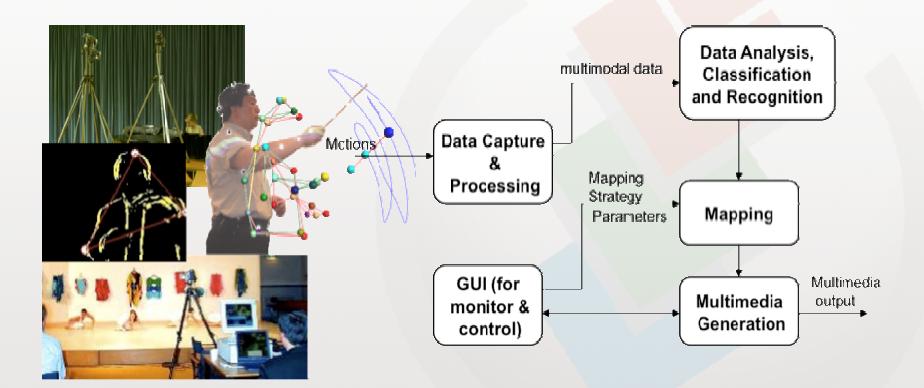
■ The laked image cannot be displayed. The fille may have been moved, remanded, of defetid. Verify that the link points to the connect file and location.

This is an elevation grid (height map) of the area where Villa Liva is located. It is an ASCII file in the ESRI GRID file format





## Cultural, Artistic and Scientific knowledge for Preservation, Access and Retrieval Contemporary Art Testbed







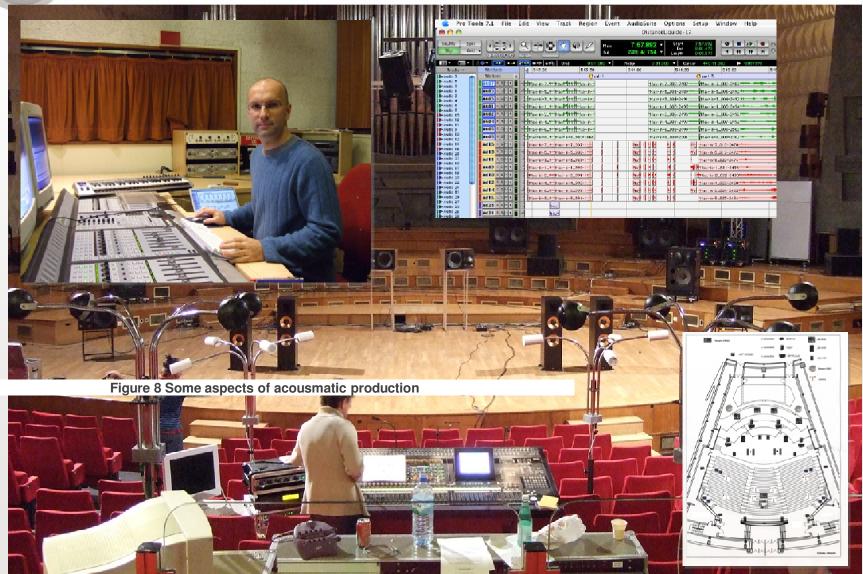


Performance Viewer: side-by-side comparison and validation of the transformation. From left to right: 3D visualization in Ogre3D, 3D model of the stage including the virtual dancer in VRML.















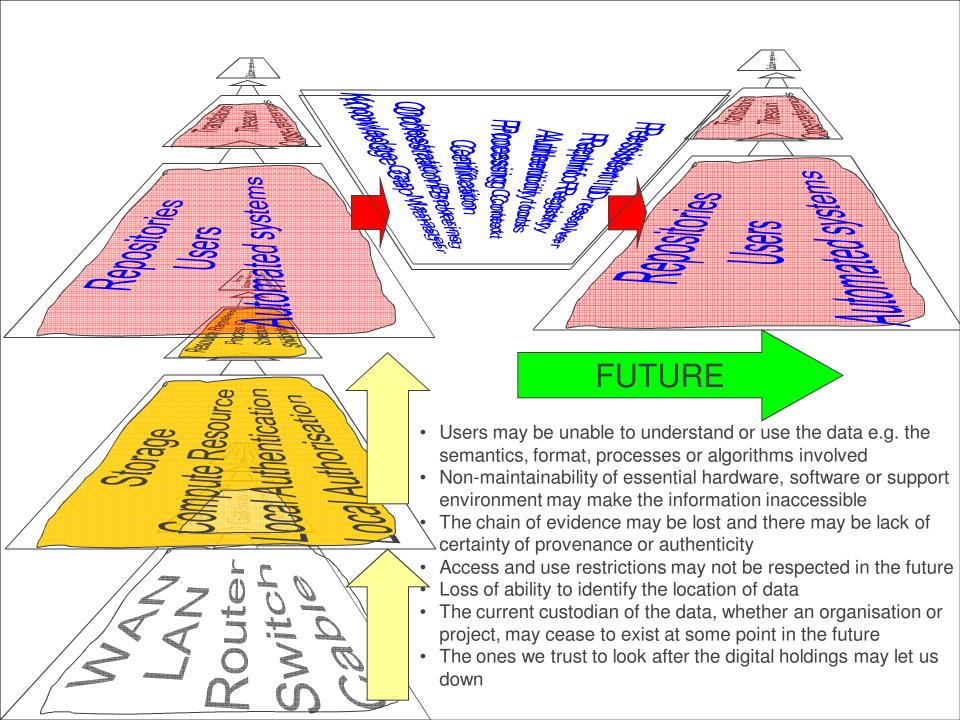
- In all cases members of the Designated Community, with appropriate changes to mimic changes over time, verified that the metadata was adequate for the use despite simulated changes of hardware, software, environment and Designated Community over time.
- Full details are available in the validation report (CASPAR Validation report, 2009)





- CASPAR http://www.casparpreserves.eu
- CASPAR Source code <a href="http://sourceforge.net/projects/digitalpreserve/">http://sourceforge.net/projects/digitalpreserve/</a>
- OAIS Reference Model http://public.ccsds.org/publications/archive/650x0b1.pdf
- and the updated draft is available from <a href="http://public.ccsds.org/sites/cwe/rids/Lists/CCSDS%206500P11/Overview.as">http://public.ccsds.org/sites/cwe/rids/Lists/CCSDS%206500P11/Overview.as</a>
- CASPAR Validation report
   http://www.casparpreserves.eu/Members/cclrc/Deliverables/caspar-validation-evaluation-report/at download/file
- PARSE.Insight:
  - www.parse-insight.eu
- Alliance for Permanent Access:
  - www.alliancepermanentaccess.eu
- Digital Curation Centre:
  - www.dcc.ac.uk





## END

### ← Alliance for Permanent Access →



The Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems











