Robust Technologies for Automated Ingestion and Long-Term Preservation of Digital Information

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Overall Goals

- Development of tools and technologies for automated ingestion and management of preservation processes.
- Evaluation and demonstration of tools on widely different collections.
- Overall architecture based on open standards and web technologies, and will interoperate with data grid and digital library technologies.
- Overall approach captures all essential elements of the Open Archival Information System (OAIS) Reference Framework.

Main Technology Issues

- Management of Technology evolution:
 - Storage, Information Management, Representation, and Access.
- Ensuring long term authenticity of and access to digital assets.
- Risk Management and Disaster Recovery:
 - Technology degradation and failure;
 - Natural disasters such as fires, floods, etc.
 - Human-induced operational or malicious errors.

ADAPT: Approach to Digital Archiving and Preservation Technology

- Digital object model that encapsulates content, structural, descriptive, and preservation metadata.
- Layered software architecture based on three levels of abstraction: data, information, and preservation.
- Organized to enable collaborative, communitybased efforts such as replication, "dark archiving", and Global Digital Format Registry.
- Components expressed within the Open Archival Information System (OAIS) reference framework.

Visual History Foundation Collection

- 52,000 testimonies (116,000 hours of video) in 32 languages from Holocaust survivors, amounting to 180TB of MPEG-1 video.
- Over \$16M were invested to create a rich collection of metadata to enable fast content-based access.
- UMD has access to significant portions under an NSF ITR project (Doug Oard)

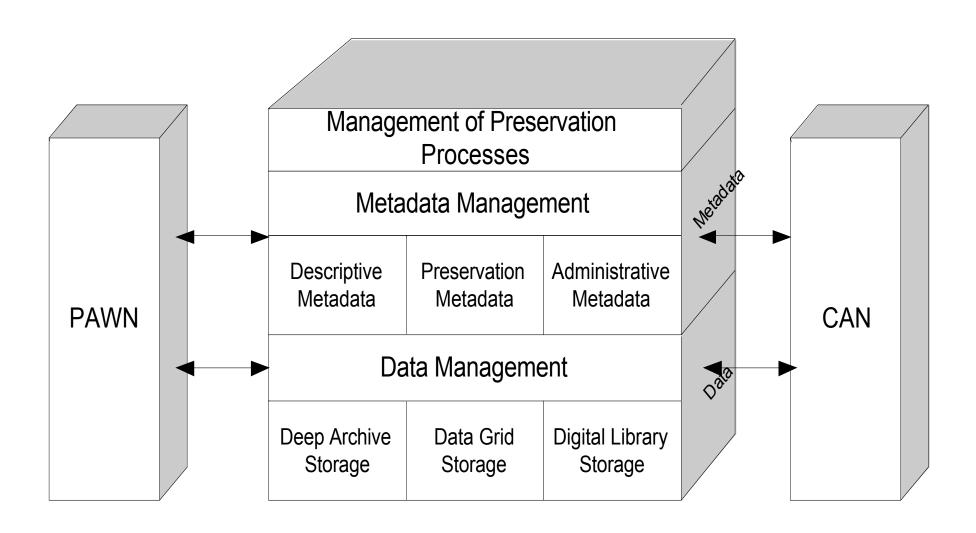
International Children's Digital Library (ICDL)

- Joint project between UMD and the Internet Archive funded by NSF and IMLS (Allison Druin).
- Goal: efficient search, browsing, and reading of a collection of 10,000 books in 100 languages.
- Current holdings over 600 books in 30 languages, with innovative book readers and browsing tools.
- Books are digitized in TIFF format, and processed in 5 sizes of JPEG2000 for each page of each book.

Global Land Cover Facility (GLCF)

- Over 15 TB of Earth Science data organized in a digital library with advanced tools for searching, browsing, and visualization.
- Holdings are raster images or in vector formats using FGDC (Federal Geographic Data Committee)-compliant metadata.
- Multiresolution, multi-temporal, and multispectral imagery with wide varying sizes.

Main Software Components of ADAPT:



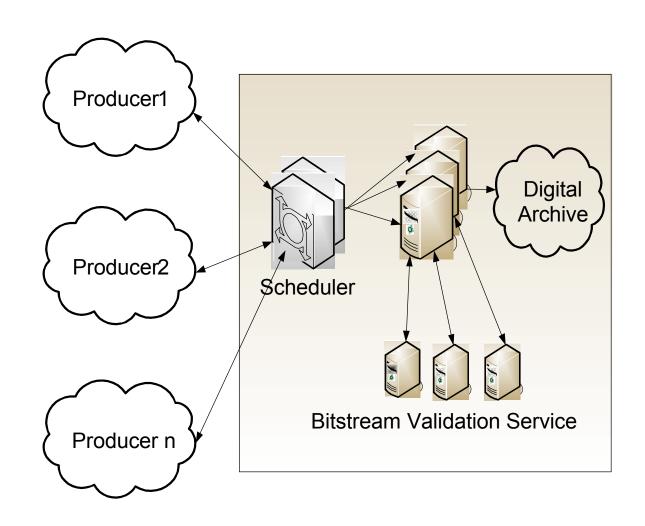
Pilot Persistent Archive Project (SDSC, UMD, and NARA)

- Based on the SRB data grid middleware:
 - Logical name spaces, provide global identifiers for records, users.
 - Data access through storage system abstraction
 - Replication for disaster back up.
 - Uniform access, common user interface across file systems and archives.
 - Single sign-on for users, authentication across administration domains.
- Data grid federation
 - Replicate records and preservation metadata between data grids.

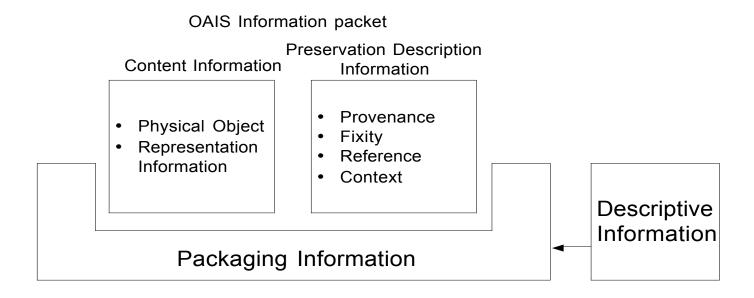
Producer – Archive Workflow Network (PAWN)

- Distributed and secure ingestion of digital objects into the archive.
- Use of web/grid technologies platform independent
- Ease of integration with data grids or digital libraries.
- XML Representation of metadata and bitstream
 - Self describing bitstream submissions
- Accountability of transfer and guarantee of data integrity

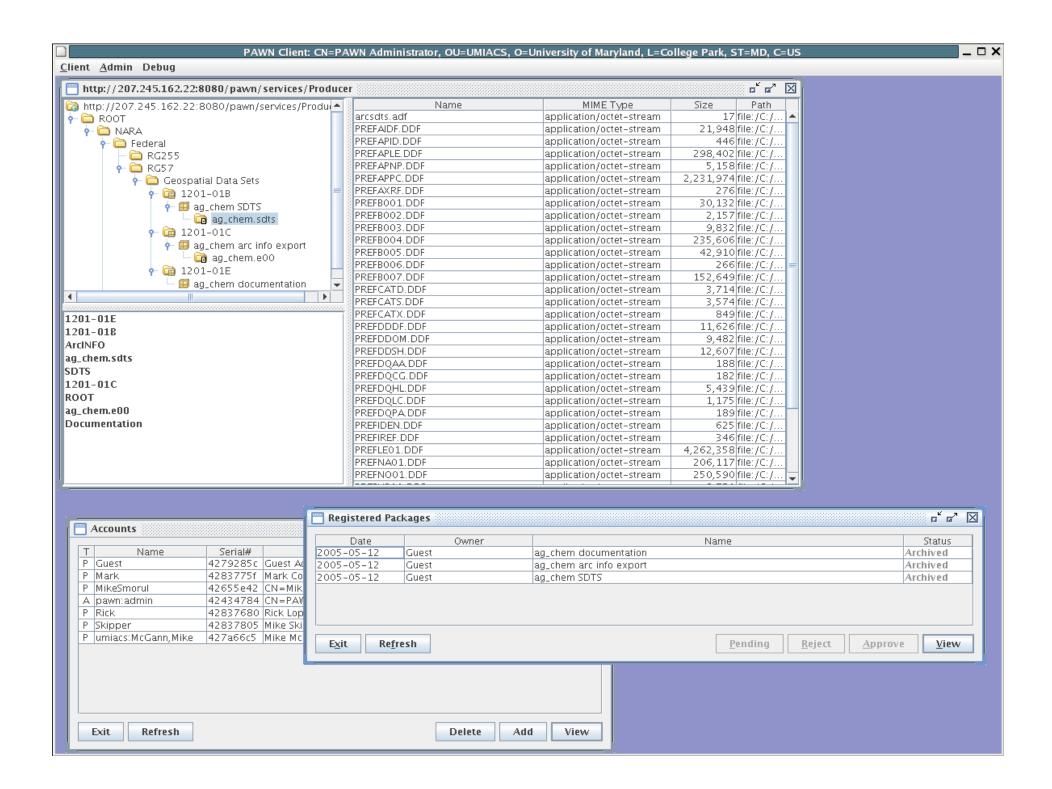
More About PAWN

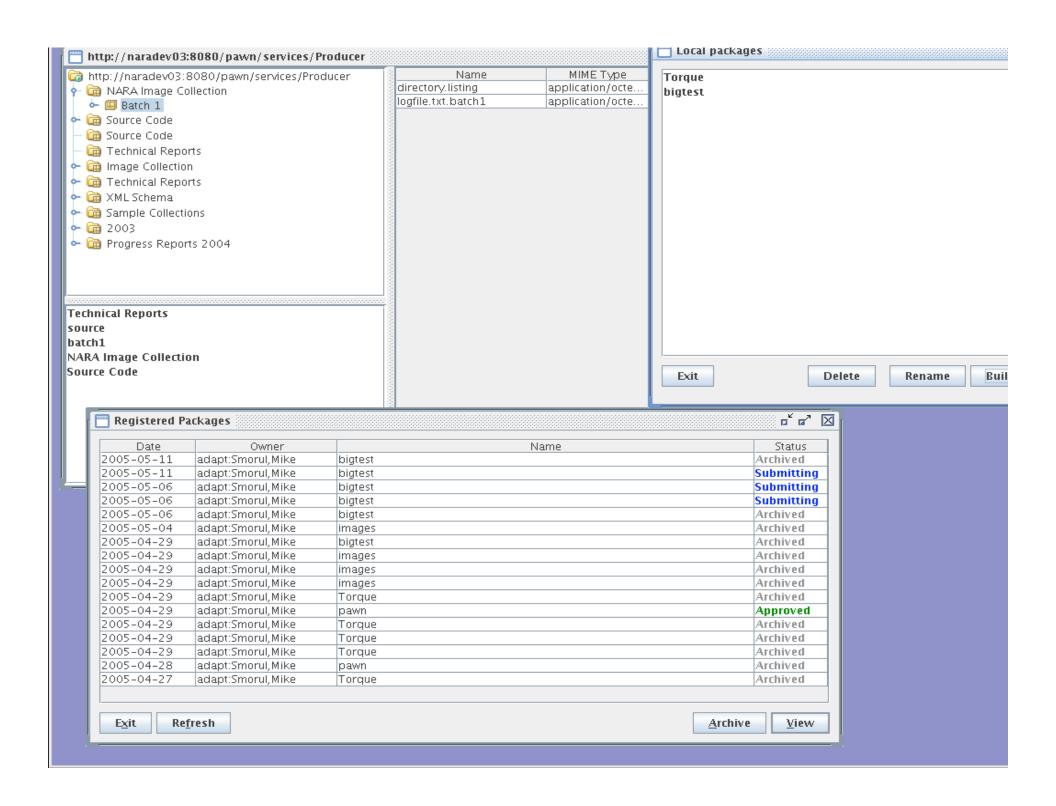


Submission Information Packet (SIP)



- METS Handles all areas of a SIP except Physical Object and Descriptive Information
- Descriptive Information can be embedded into METS as 3rd party XML schema
- Submission agreement constrains how a SIP is structured and described.





Management of Preservation Processes:

- Policy driven management of preservation processes.
- Main Components:
 - System Registry: available data/metadata repositories; supported file formats; certified transformations.
 - Registry of Policies: replication, refreshing, and migration.
 - Monitoring System to evaluate the archive's health on a regular basis.

Deep Archive

- Erasure codes are forward error correction codes that transform an input object into fragments such that only a specific number of arbitrary fragments can be used to reconstruct the object.
- Using a peer to peer DHT scheme, distribute the fragments among the nodes.
- Integrity and survivability of each object is guaranteed with high probability (can also be made unforgeable and self-verifying).

Consumer – Archive Network (CAN):

- Enables long-term access and information discovery across collections.
- Manages retrieval and display of content.
- Leverages advanced digital library services.
- Grid Retrieval and Search Platform (GRASP) prototype.

Evaluation Strategy

- Ingestion tools: based on tests to evaluate usability, functionality, performance, and interoperability.
- Management of perservation processes: tests to determine functionality in setting and controlling system and policy registeries; performance tests for auditing, tracking services, ...
- Deep archive: reliability, ability to retrieve data, and performance.

Conclusion

- Focus on tools and technologies for ingestion and management of preservation processes with core functionality.
- Demonstration and evaluation using rich collections of different types of data.
- Interoperability with the SRB middleware and digital library technology such as DSPACE and Fedora.