Digital Preservation Planning July 29 2008, London, UK



The Planets Preservation Planning workflow and the planning tool Plato

organized in cooperation with DPC

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Outline

- Preservation Planning
 - Evaluation of potential actions
- □ The Planets Preservation Planning Workflow
 - Underlying methodology
 - Workflow walkthrough
 - The planning tool Plato
- Requirements definition exercise
 - Group assignment
 - Schedule





Evaluating preservation strategies

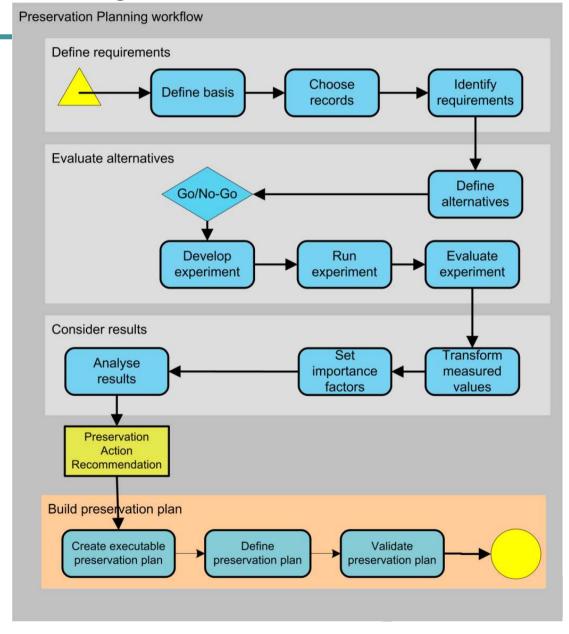
- □ Variety of solutions and tools exist
- □ Each strategy has unique strengths and weaknesses
- Requirements vary across settings
- □ Decision on which solution to adopt is complex
- Documentation and accountability is essential
- Preservation planning assists in decision making
- □ Evaluating preservation strategies on representative samples according to specific requirements and criteria





Planets Preservation Planning Workflow

- Define requirements
- Evaluate potential actions
- □ Analyse results
- Build a preservation plan





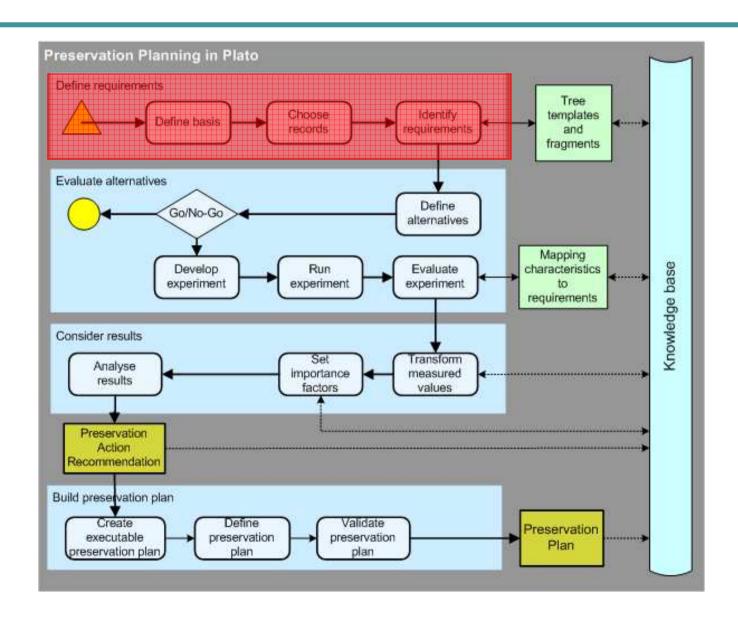
Preservation Planning in Plato

- Web based planning tool implementing the Planets preservation planning workflow
- Integration of registries and services for
 - File format identification
 - Preservation action
 - Characterisation and comparison
- Knowledge base
- □ A distributed architecture of preservation services

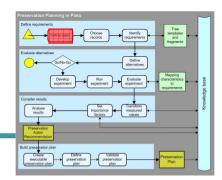




PP Workflow

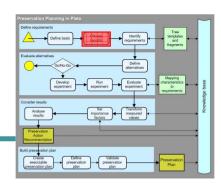


Define basis



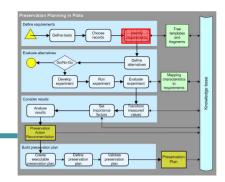
- What are the objects?
- What are the essential characteristics?
 - Content, context, structure, form and behaviour
- What are the requirements?
 - Authenticity, reliability, integrity, useability
 - Metadata (for different purposes)
- What preservation strategies will be applied and evaluated?

Choose objects/records



- Different object types
 - Text documents, audio, video, e-mail, multimedia, databases, data sets, ...
- Distinction between
 - Physical (technical) object = computer file, and
 - The intellectual object (e.g. what is shown on the screen)
- Choice of objects affects the evaluation

Identify requirements



- Define all relevant goals and characteristics
 (high-level, detail) with respect to a given application domain
- Usually four major groups:
 - object characteristics (content, metadata ...)
 - record characteristics (context, relations, ...)
 - process characteristics (scalability, error detection, ...)
 - costs (set-up, per object, HW/SW, personnel, ...)
- Put the objects in relation to each other (hierarchical)
- Objective tree approaches:
 - bottom-up
 - top-down

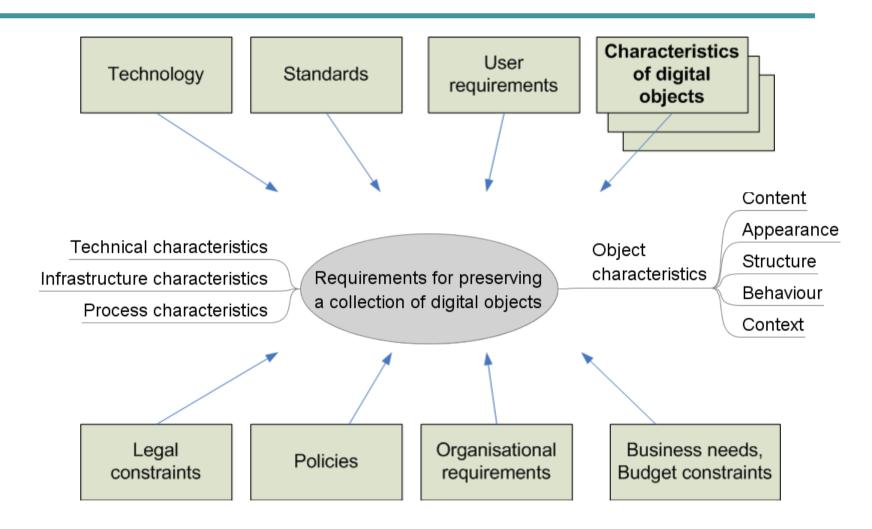
The Objective Tree

- Define all relevant goals and characteristics (high-level, detail) with respect to a given application domain
- Put the requirements in relation to each other
 - → Tree structure
- Top-down or bottom-up
 - Start from high-level goals and break down to specific criteria
 - Collect criteria and organize in tree structure





Requirements and Influence Factors

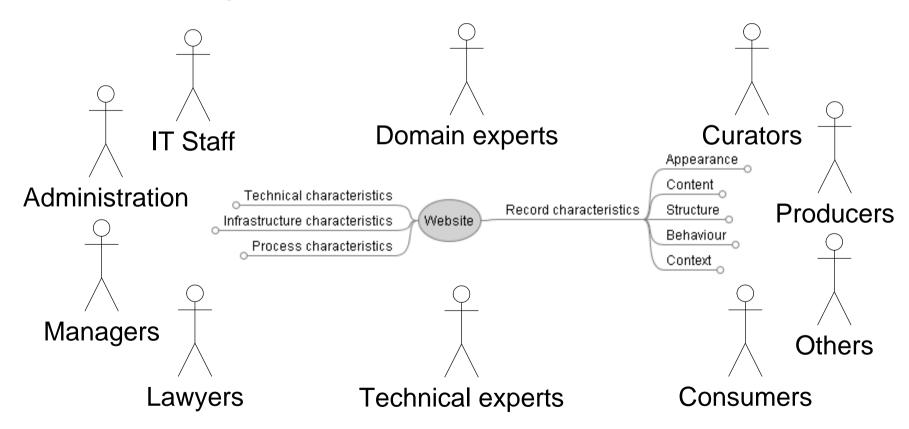






Stakeholders

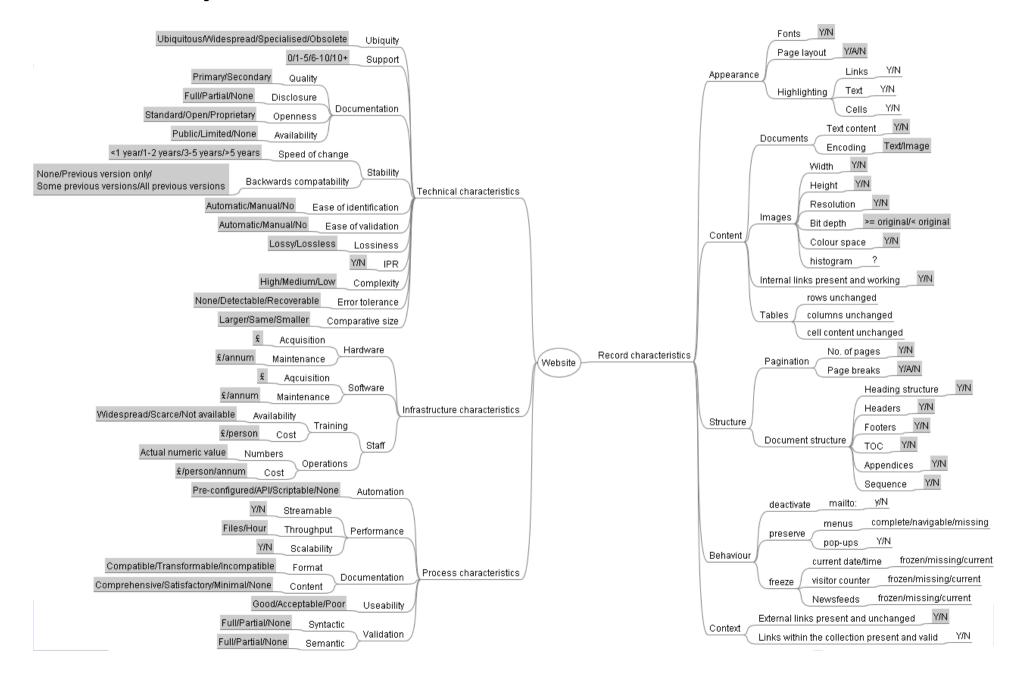
 Input needed from a wide range of persons, depending on the institutional context and the collection



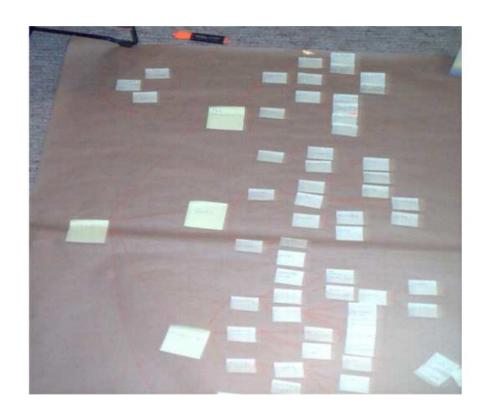


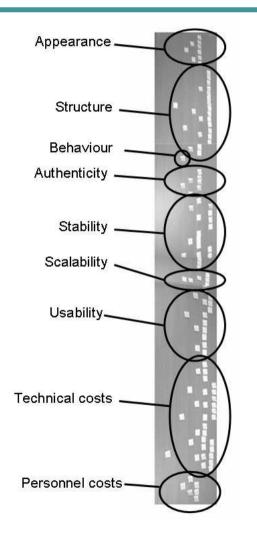


An Objective Tree



Analog...

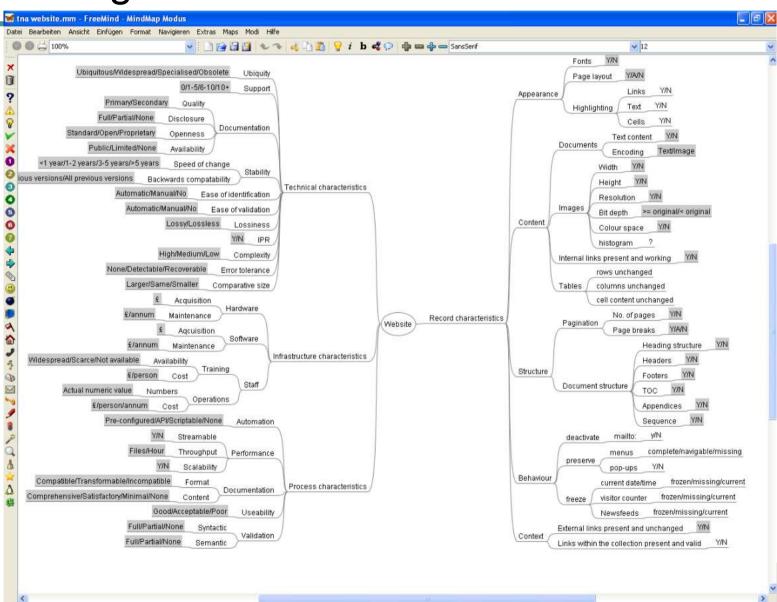








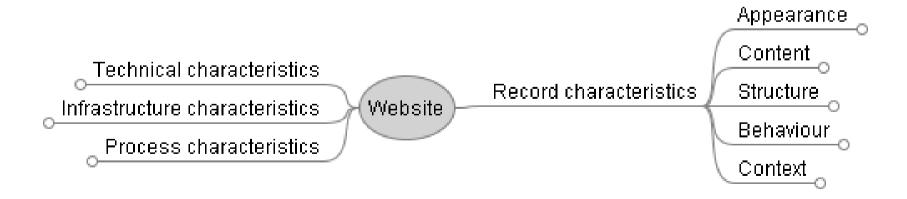
... or born-digital





Case Study: Web archiving

- Static web pages from the public domain
- Includes documents in formats such as doc, pdf
- Images
- No interactive content shall be preserved







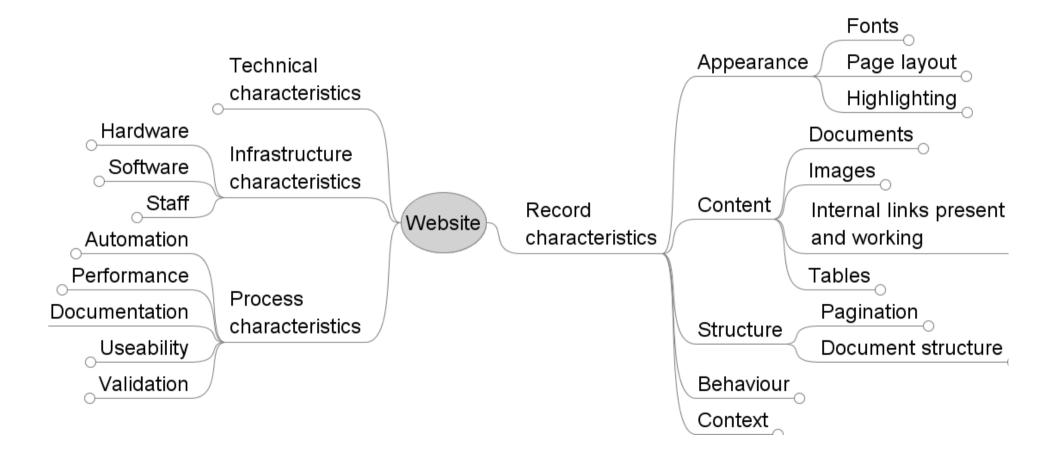
Object characteristics

- Content
- Structure
- Appearance
- Behaviour
- Context





A bit more detail...







Assign Measurable Units

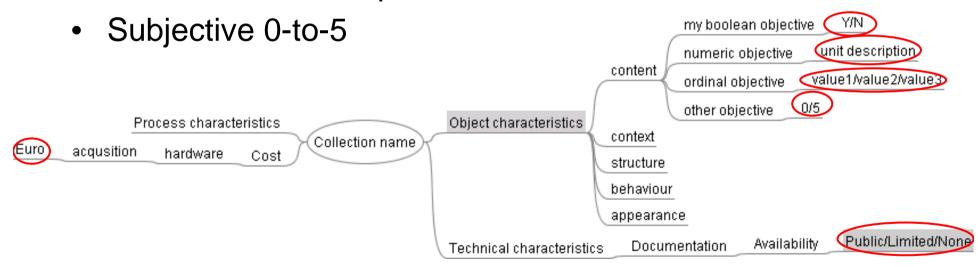
- □ Leaf criteria should be objectively measurable
 - Seconds per object
 - Euro per object
 - Bits of colour depth
- Subjective scales where necessary
 - Adoption of file format
 - Amount of (expected) support
- Quantitative results





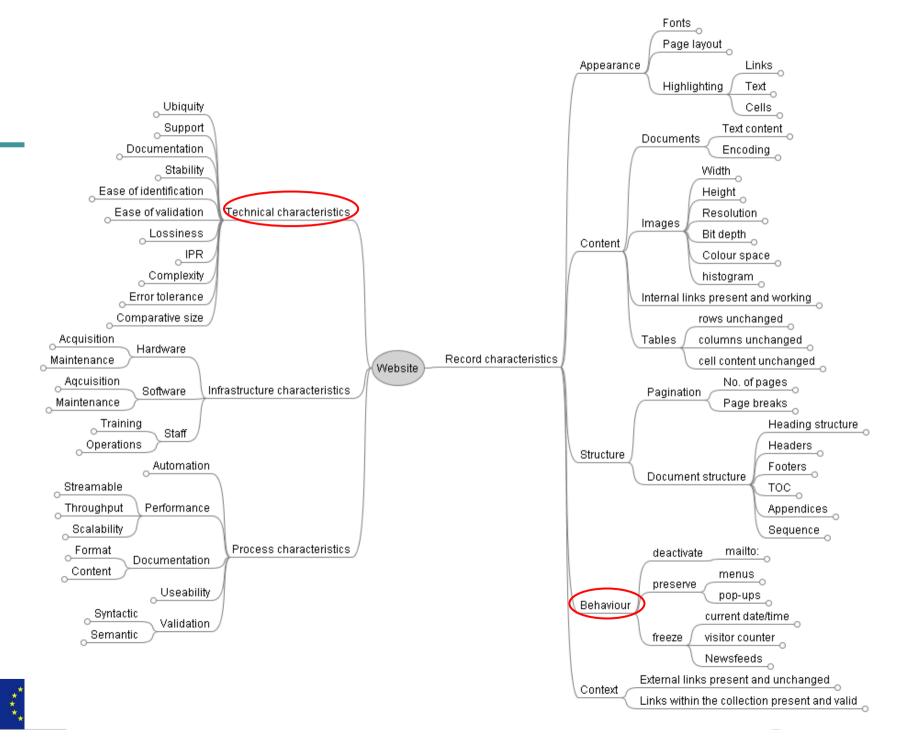
Types of scales

- Numeric
- Yes/No (Y/N)
- Yes/Acceptable/No (Y/A/N)
- Ordinal: define the possible values

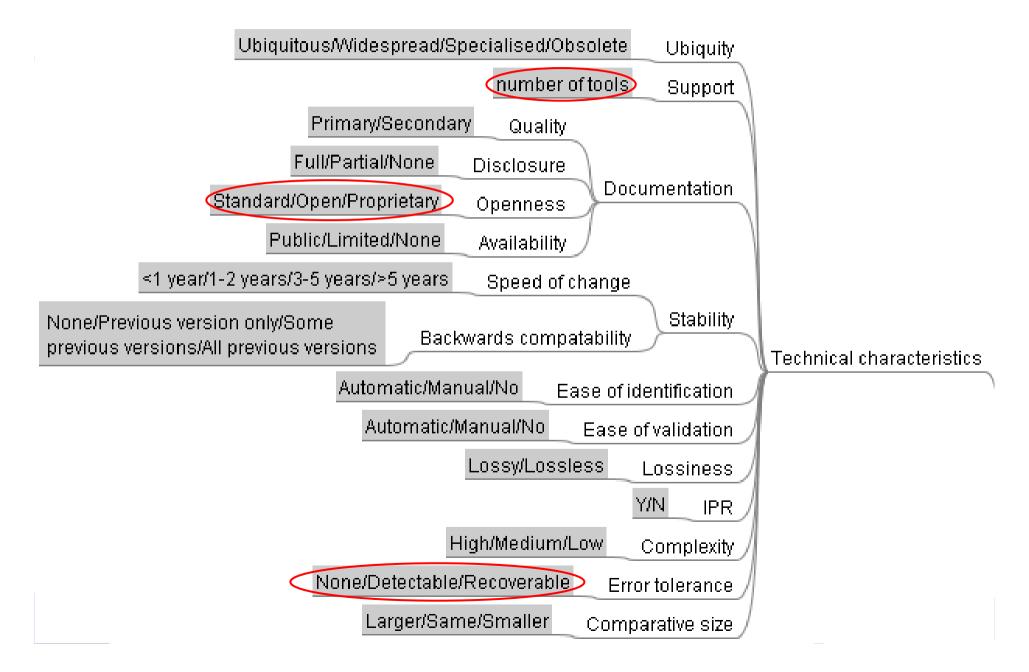




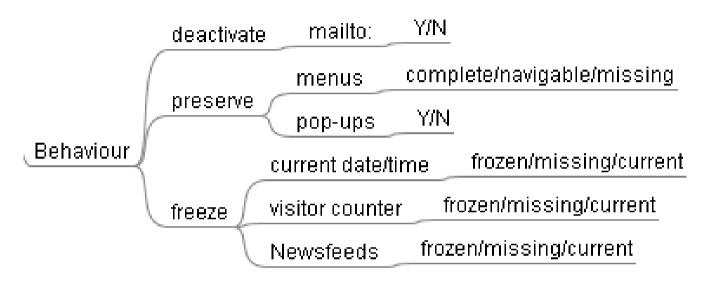




File format characteristics



Behaviour

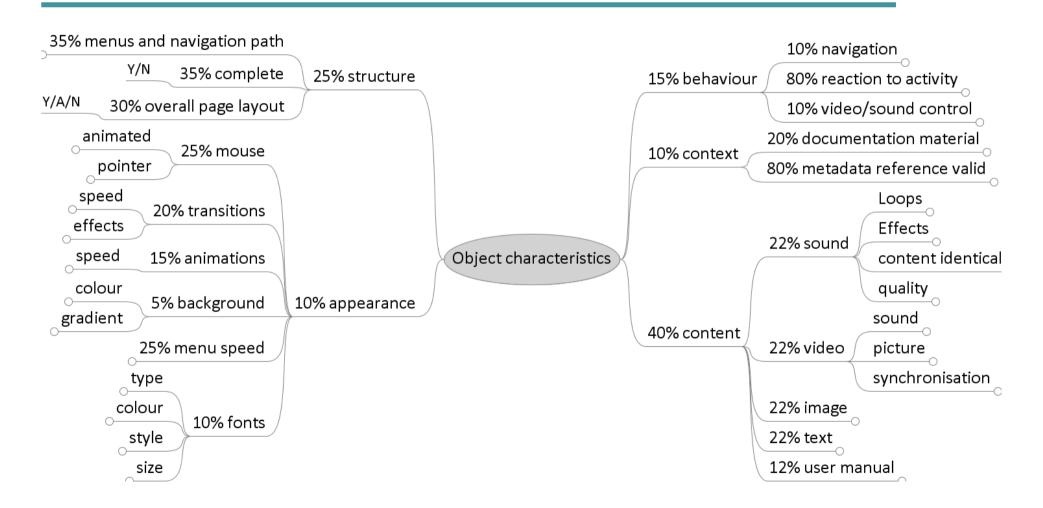


- Visitor counter and similar things can be
 - Frozen at the point of harvesting
 - Left out
 - Still counting while being accessed in the archive (Is this desirable?)





Interactive multimedia

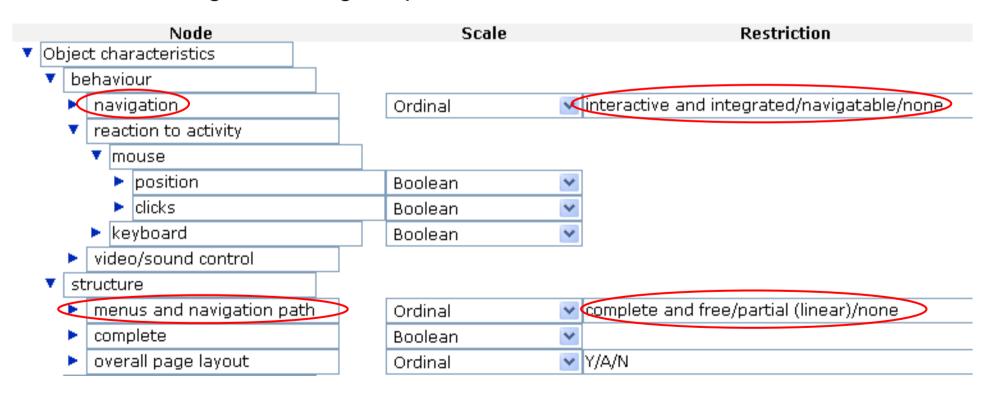






Behaviour

- Interactive presentations exhibit two facets
 - Graph-like navigation structure
 - Navigation along the paths







Objective Tree



PLANETS Preservation Planning Tool (Plato)

Institute of Software Technology and Interactive Systems

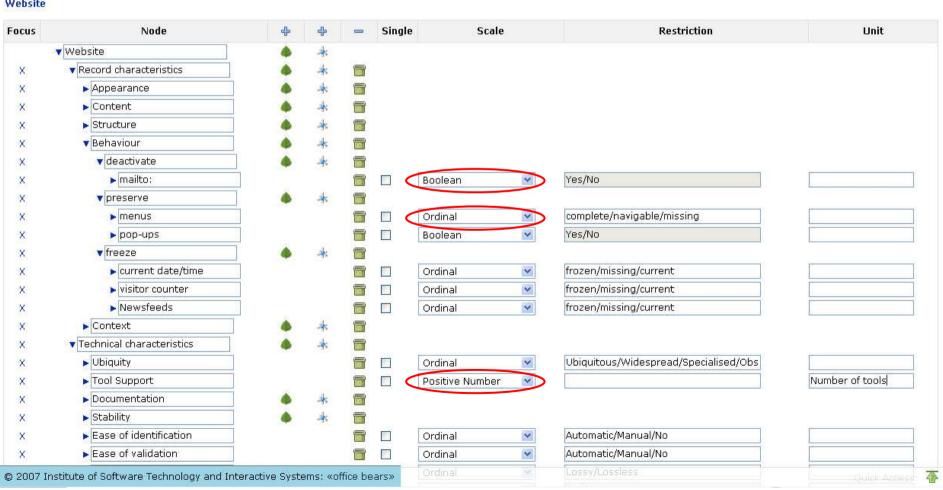


Project **Define Requirements Evaluate Requirements** Consider Results Loaded project: PP4 workshop - The National Archive

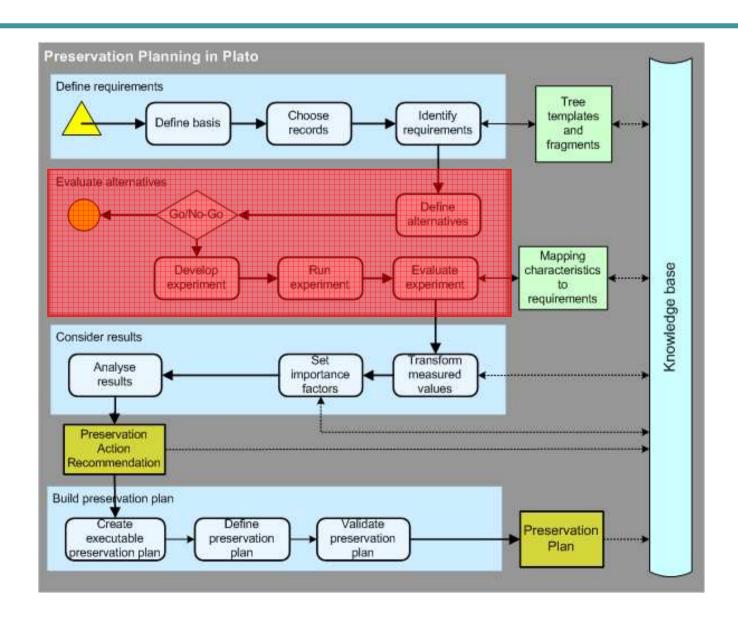
Identify Requirements

Expand All | Collapse All

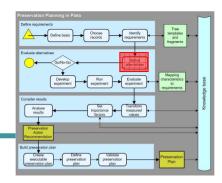
Website



PP Workflow

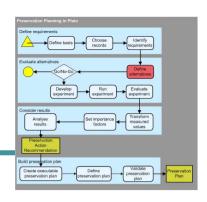


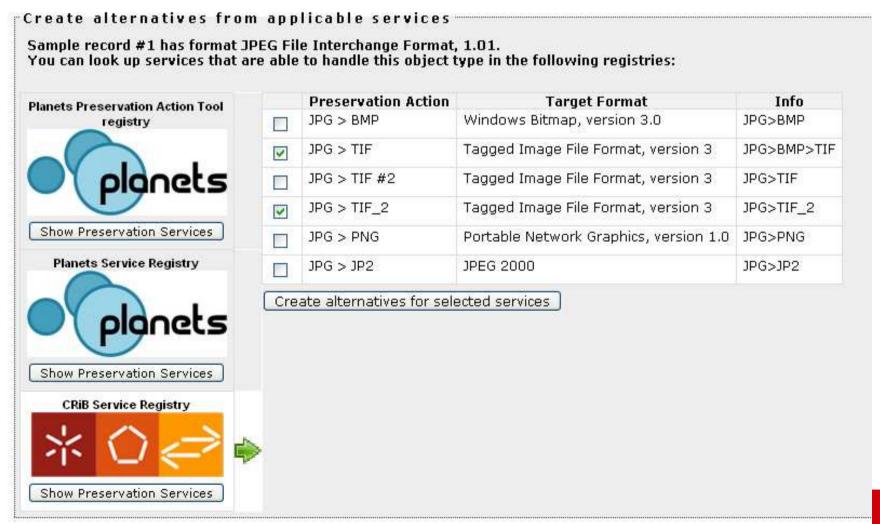
Define alternatives



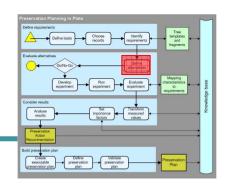
- Given the type of objects and requirements, what strategies would be best suitable/are possible?
 - Migration
 - Emulation
 - Both
 - Other?
- For each alternative precise definition of
 - Which tool (OS, version,...)
 - Which functions of the tool in which order
 - Which parameters

Discovering possible actions



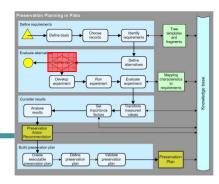


Specify resources



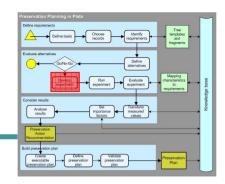
- Detailed design and overview of the resources for each alternative
 - human resources (qualification, roles, responsibility, ...)
 - technical requirements (hardware and software components)
 - time (time to set-up, run experiment,...)
 - cost (costs of the experiments,...)

Go/No-Go



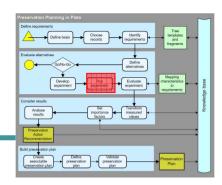
- Deliberate step for taking a decision whether it will be useful and cost-effective to continue the procedure, given
 - The resources to be spent (people, money)
 - The availability of tools and solutions,
 - The expected result(s).
- Review of the experiment/ evaluation process design so far
 - •Is the design complete, correct and optimal?
- Need to document the decision
- If insufficient: can it be redressed or not?

Develop experiment



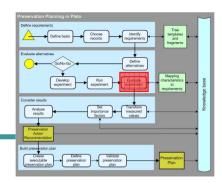
- Formulate for each evaluation or experiment or preservation process detailed
 - Development plan
 - steps to build and test software components
 - procedures and preparation
 - parameter settings for integrating preservation services
 - Test plan (mechanisms how to)
 - Evaluation/experiment plan (workflow/sequence of activities)

Run experiment



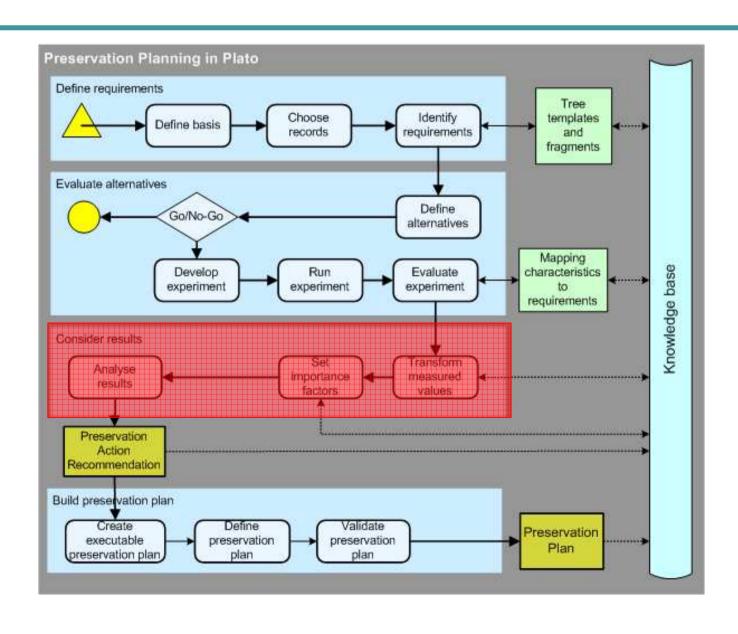
- Before conducting an evaluation or running an experiment, the experiment process as designed has to be tested
 - It may lead to re-design or even termination of the evaluation/ experiment process
- The results will be evaluated in the next stage
- > The whole process needs to be documented

Evaluate experiment

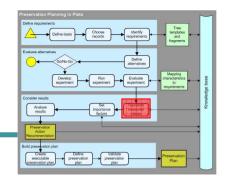


- ➤ Evaluate the outcome of each alternative for each leaf of the objective tree
- ➤ The evaluation will identify
 - Need for repeating the process
 - Unexpected (or undesired) results
- Includes both technical and intellectual aspects
- Evaluation may include comparing the results of more than one experiment/evaluation.

PP Workflow

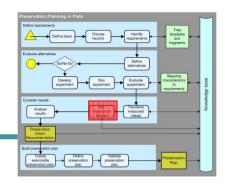


Transform measured values



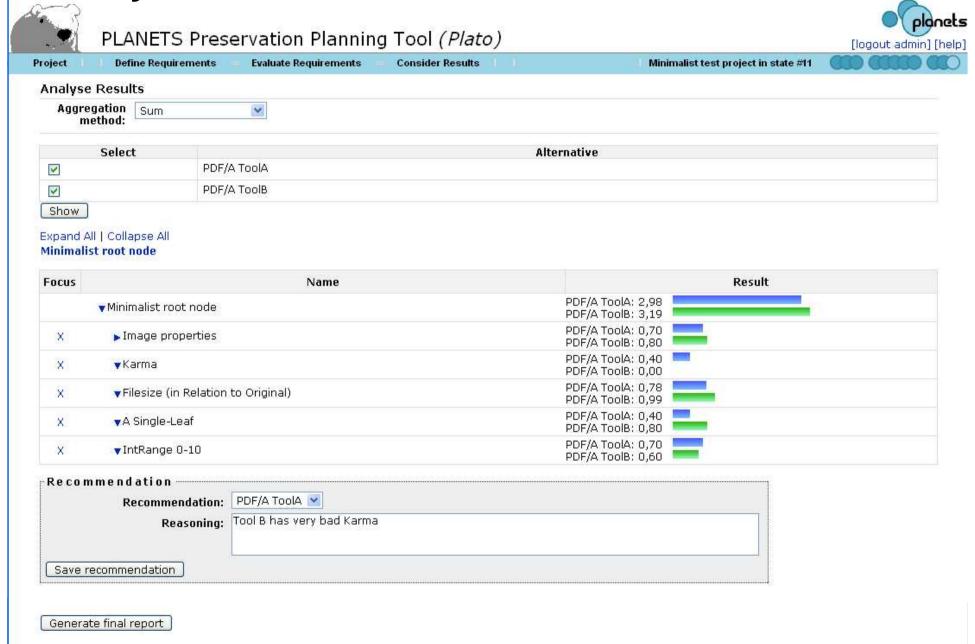
- Measures come in seconds, euro, bits, goodness values,...
- □ Need to make them comparable
- □ Transform measured values to uniform scale
- Transformation tables for each leaf criterion
- □ Linear transformation, logarithmic, special scale
- Scale 1-5 plus "not-acceptable"

Set importance factors



- Definition which criteria are more important
- Depends on individual preferences and requirements
- Adaptation for each implementation
- High influence on the final ranking
- Aggregation of weights

Analyse results



Questions?

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www.ifs.tuwien.ac.at/dp/plato www.planets-project.eu





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