

Digital Preservation: How to Plan

Preservation Planning with Plato

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Outline

- Why preservation planning?
 - Trusted digital repositories
 - Policies vs. plans
- Preservation Planning
 - What is a preservation plan?
 - How to create a preservation plan
 - The Planets Preservation Planning Workflow
 - Requirements definition
 - The planning tool Plato
- Part 2: Requirements discussion





Trustworthiness in digital repositories

- Consumers need trust in digital repositories
- Producers need trust in digital repositories
- Repositories need trust in external providers
- Trustworthy Repositories Audit & Certification: Criteria and Checklist (TRAC)



TRAC and Preservation Planning: Example

- A 3.2 Repository has procedures and policies in place, and mechanisms for their review, update, and development as the repository grows and as technology and community practice evolve.
- Policies, plans, monitoring
- A3.6 Repository has a documented history of the changes to its operations, procedures, software, and hardware that, where appropriate, is linked to relevant preservation strategies and describes potential effects on preserving digital content.
- Preservation plans need traceability





Definition of a Preservation Plan

- 'A *preservation plan* defines a series of preservation actions to be taken by a responsible institution to address an identified risk for a given set of digital objects or records (called collection).'
- The Preservation Plan takes into account the preservation policies, legal obligations, organisational and technical constraints, user requirements and preservation goal. It also describes the preservation context, the evaluated alternative preservation strategies and the resulting decision for one strategy, including the rationale of the decision.





Objects in context



Ownership Awareness Responsibility



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







Preservation Planning in Plato

- Web based planning tool implementing the Planets preservation planning workflow
- Publicly available
- Automation of the planning process
 - Integration of registries and services for
 - File format identification
 - Preservation action (migration, emulation...)
 - Characterisation and comparison
- Knowledge base to support planning
- Upcoming new release!
- http://www.ifs.tuwien.ac.at/dp/plato







Define basis and samples

- Document basic assumptions and constraints
 - > Mandate, objects, and designated community
 - Purpose of planning
 - Applying policies and constraints
 - Reasons for starting the planning process
- Collection
 - > Size, type of objects, original environment, usage
 - Sample objects





Preservation planning environme

Monito

requirement
 technology
 environment

Evaluate alte

Analyse results

Build preservation plan

plan

Objects Technology Usage criteria

Policies

Actions

Repository



- Define the set of objects that are the subject of preservation planning
 - > Size of the collection
 - Growth rate
 - Object format
 - > ...
- Specify representative sample objects that cover the variety of significant properties and technical characteristics





Identify requirements

- Define all relevant goals and characteristics (high-level, detail) for the situation
- 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)
 - bottom-up
 - top-down









Stakeholders

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



An Objective Tree



Types of requirements

- Requirements on the outcome of actions
 - Access
 - Risks incurred
 - Format should be open, documented...
 - The objects should be
 - Authentic
 - Reliable
 - ...
- Requirements on the action
 - Fast
 - Reliable
 - Well supported







User perspective

- Goal of digital preservation is to serve (future) users in providing usable and authentic information
- What are needs/requirements of users?
 - easy access
 - knowledge about origin of documents/ to be able to interpret them
 - to use them for their own convenience
- Example requirements
 - some users prefer that all information is presented in a uniform way
 - some users prefer that they can search full-text in documents (consequence: don't migrate texts to image files)





Requirements for objects

- Authenticity
- Reliability
- Integrity
- Usability
- Accuracy





Essential characteristics of 'digital objects'

- What needs to be preserved?
 - Content
 - Context
 - Structure
 - Appearance
 - Behaviour





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





Objective Tree



PLANETS Preservation Planning Tool (Plato)

Institute of Software Technology and Interactive Systems

Project Define Requirements

Evaluate Requirements 🛛 🗰 Consider Results

[logout] [help]

planets

Identify Requirements

Expand All | Collapse All

Website

Focus	Node	÷	÷	-	Single	Scale	Restriction	Unit
	▼ Website	٠	*					
X	 Record characteristics 	٠	*					
×	Appearance		*					
X	► Content		*					
×	► Structure		*					
X	▼ Behaviour	٠	*					
X	▼ deactivate	٠	*					
X	mailto:					Boolean 💌	Yes/No	
X	▼ preserve	٠	*					
X	▶ menus					Ordinal 🛛 💙	complete/navigable/missing	
X	▶ pop-ups					Boolean 💌	Yes/No	
X	▼ freeze	٠	*					
X	current date/time					Ordinal 💌	frozen/missing/current	
X	visitor counter					Ordinal 💌	frozen/missing/current	
X	Newsfeeds					Ordinal 💌	frozen/missing/current	
×	Context	٠	*					
X	▼ Technical characteristics		*					
×	Ubiquity					Ordinal 💌	Ubiquitous/Widespread/Specialised/Obs	
×	Tool Support					Positive Number 🛛 🔍		Number of tools
×	Documentation	٠	*					
X	► Stability	٠	*					
×	Ease of identification					Ordinal 💌	Automatic/Manual/No	
×	Ease of validation					Ordinal 💌	Automatic/Manual/No	
© 2007 I	Institute of Software Technology and Inter	active Syste	ms: «o	ffice be	ars»	Ordinal 💌	Lossy/Lossless	Quick Access: 🕢



Evaluate alternatives

- List applicable actions
 - Migration
 - Emulation
 - Both, other...
- > Develop and run an experiment
 - >Apply each action to each sample
 - Measure effects
 - Evaluate outcome



Objects

Usage criteria Policies

Actions

Repository

Preservation planning environment

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requirements
 technology
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Define requirements

Analyse results

Build preservation plan

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Discovering possible actions

Create alternatives from applicable services

Sample record #1 has format IPEG File Interchange Format, 1.01. You can look up services that are able to handle this object type in the following registries:



	Preservation Action	Target Format	Info
	JPG > BMP	Windows Bitmap, version 3.0	JPG>BMP
✓	JPG > TIF	Tagged Image File Format, version 3	JPG>BMP>TIF
	JPG > TIF #2	Tagged Image File Format, version 3	JPG>TIF
~	JPG > TIF_2	Tagged Image File Format, version 3	JPG>TIF_2
	JPG > PNG	Portable Network Graphics, version 1.0	JPG>PNG
	JPG > JP2	JPEG 2000	JPG>JP2
/			

Create alternatives for selected services

Develop and run experiment

- Formulate for each experiment detailed
 - procedures and preparation
 - parameter settings for integrating preservation services
 - Evaluation/experiment plan (workflow/sequence of activities)
- Apply the selected potential preservation actions on the sample objects
 - Partly automated by web services
 - Partly manual





Objects Technology

Usage criteria

Policies

Actions

Repositon

Define requirements

Evaluate alternativ

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requirements technology

Evaluate experiment

- Evaluate the outcome of each alternative for each leaf of the objective tree
- Partly automated by tool support
 - Comparing objects: XCL, Jhove, ImageMagick, ...
 - Measuring performance
 - Judging file formats
 - ...
- Result: evaluated tree





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Define requirements

Build preservation play

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requirement
 technology
 environment

Objects

Usage criteria

Actions

Repository



Transform measured values

- Measures come in seconds, euro, bits,...
- Need to make them comparable
- Transform measured values to uniform scale
- Target scale 0-5
- Two types of transformation
 - Numeric
 - Ordinal
- Result: tree ready for analysis











Set importance factors



🕑 PL	PLANETS Preservation Planning Tool - Mozilla Firefox						
<u>D</u> atei	<u>B</u> earbeiten <u>A</u> n	isicht g	hronik <u>L</u> esezeichen E <u>x</u> tras <u>H</u> ilfe				
\	• 🔶 • 🥑	⊗ 1	http://localhost:8080/plato/workflow/importancefactors.sea 🗞	m 🔽			

PLANETS Preservation Planning Tool (Plato)

Project	Define Requirements 🚥 Evaluate Requirements 🚥 Consider Results 🛛	Project 'Minimalist
Set Impo	ortance Factors	

Balance	weights	automatically [~
---------	---------	-----------------	---

Expand All | Collapse All Object characteristics

Focus	Name		Weight	Lock	Total weight
	Object characteristics	D	1		1
×	🔽 🕨 behaviour	D _	1 0.15	~	0.15
×	structure	•	1 0.25	V	0.25
х -	🖌 🕨 context	•	1 0.1		0.1
×	appearance	0	1 0.1		0.1
×	content	۰	1 0.4	~	0.4
Save	Proceed				

Analyse Results



- Aggregate values
 - Multiply the transformed measured values in the leaf nodes with the leaf weights
 - Sum up the transformed weighted values over all branches of the tree
- Rank alternatives according to overall performance value at root
- Performance of each alternative
 - overall
 - for each sub-criterion (branch)
- Comparison of different alternatives





Results: Weighted sum

Result-Tree with all Alternatives, Aggregation method: Weighted sum. This tree contains only strategies that do not have knock-out evaluation criteria; see above Expand All | Collapse All Polar bear image preservation

Analyse results

Focus	Name	Result
	Polar bear image preservation	TIFF (tool A): 4,78 TIFF (tool B): 4,28 PNG (tool D): 3,97
×	Process	TIFF (tool A): 1,65 TIFF (tool B): 1,16 PNG (tool D):0,74
	Complexity	TIFF (tool A):2,50 TIFF (tool B):2,50 PNG (tool D):1,25
	Cost	TIFF (tool A):2,50 TIFF (tool B):1,00 PNG (tool D):1,00
x	🗆 Image properties	TIFF (tool A): 1,70 TIFF (tool B): 1,70 PNG (tool D): 1,70
	Bits of colour depth	TIFF (tool A): 5,00 TIFF (tool B): 5,00 PNG (tool D): 5,00
×	Technical characteristics	TIFF (tool A): 1,43 TIFF (tool B): 1,43 PNG (tool D): 1,53
	Official standard	TIFF (tool A): 3,50 TIFF (tool B): 3,50 PNG (tool D): 3,50
	Filesize (in Relation to Original)	TIFF (tool A):0,83 TIFF (tool B):0,83 PNG (tool D):1,12

Conclusion

Recommendation	
Recommendation:	
Reasoning:	
	• ①
Effects of applying this strategy:	
	• ①



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Scenario: We need a plan

- The purpose of planning is to find a strategy on how to preserve a collection for the future, i.e. choose a tool to handle our collection with.
- The tool must be compatible with our existing hardware and software infrastructure, to install it within our server and network environment.
- The files haven't been touched for several years now and no detailed description exists. However, we have to ensure their accessibility for the next years.
- 'A *preservation plan* defines a series of preservation actions to be taken by a responsible institution to address an identified risk for a given set of digital objects or records (called collection).'

Scenario: Scanned images

- Discussion scenario for today: Scanned images
- Specific exercise scenario tomorrow: Create a preservation plan for a collection of scanned images

ITALIENSK

- General characteristics of this scenario
- Mission statement
- High-level requirements

Pris: ca. 748.000

Opbygning: Medbærende karrosseri og rør-ramme. 2 dore. Bagagerum bagtil. Centermotor. Træk på baghjulene.

Motor: 12-cylindret, 4-takts V-motor med 4 overliggende knastaksler. Vandkøling. Boring: 85 mm. Slaglængde: 73 mm. Slagvolumen: 4971 cm3. Kompression: 10,5:1, HK: 440 DIN ved 7400 o/m. Motorudnyttelse: 89 hk pr. 1000 cm3. Vægt/kraftforhold: 3,0 kg/hk. Maks. drejningsmoment: 50,5 kpm ved 5000 o/m. 6 dobbelte Weber karburatorer (vandret), type 45 DCOE. Transmission: Tor enkeltoladekobling, Gulvoear-

stang. 5 gear med synkronisering. Bremser: Skivebremser for og bag. Vakuumforstærker. 2 kredse. Forhjulsophæng: Dobbelte triangler. Skruefjedre. Krængningsstabilisator. Baghjulsophæng: Dobbelte triangler. Skruefjedre. Krængningsstabilisator. Staddæmpere: Teleskon Styretøj: Tandstang. Elsystem: 12 volt. Vekselstromsgenerator: 980 watt. Akkumulator: 72 amperetimer. Mål og vægt: Længde: 414 cm. Bredde: 189 cm.

Højde: 107 cm. Frihøjde: 14 cm. Akselafstand: 245 cm. Sporvidde for/bag: 150/152 cm. Vendediameter: 11,2 m. Dæk: for/bag: 205/70/215/70 VR 14. Tankindhold: 120 I. Oliesump: 15 I. Kølerindhold: 16 . Egenvægt: 1300 kg.

Reklamationsfrist: 12 mdr. eller 20.000 km. Olieskift/serviceeftersyn: 5.000/10.000 km. Øvrige modeller: Ingen

Importør: 1/2 Nielsen Holst's Eftl., Edwin Rahrs Vej 52, 8220 Brabrand, Tif. (06) 262244.

LAMBORGHINI COUNTACH LP 500

High level requirements 1/2

- Formats
 - must/shall be standardised...
 - Compression?
- Tools
 - must/shall be open source,
 - Must not cost more than...
- Bit-stream preservation costs...
 - Depend on the file size and other factors
 - Must not exceed ... (per object)
- Strategy
 - consider migration ,
 - consider emulation (copyright?)

High level requirements 2/2

- Objects must be
 - "the same" "unchanged" "authentic" ...
 - Significant properties need to be defined and measured
 - Content, context, structure, appearance, behaviour
- Trade-offs might be necessary
 - Usability vs. authenticity
 - Structure vs. independency
 - Access vs. costs
 - ...

Analog...

... or born-digital

Requirements for objects

- Authenticity
 - to be what it purports to be,
 - to have been created or sent by the person purported to have created or sent it, and
 - to have been created or sent at the time purported
- Reliability
 - contents can be trusted as a full and accurate representation of the transactions, activities or facts to which they attest and can be depended upon in the course of subsequent transactions or activities
- Integrity
 - being complete and unaltered
- Usability
 - can be located, retrieved, presented and interpreted
- Accuracy
 - the degree to which data, information, documents or records are precise, correct, truthful, free of error or distortion or pertinent to the matter.

Essential characteristics of 'digital objects'

- What needs to be preserved?
 - Content
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 - Behaviour

Results: Weighted sum

Fo

Result-Tree vith all Alternatives, Aggregation method: Weighted sum. This tree contains only strategies that do not have knock-out evaluation criteria; see above Expand All | Collapse All Polar bear image preservation

> Recommendation: Reasoning

Effects of applying this strategy

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Conclusion Recommendation

Questions?

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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

The content of a preservation plan

- 1. Identification
- 2. Status
 - ✓ What was the immediate reason for this plan?
 - \checkmark Has it been approved and if so, when and by whom
 - ✓ How does it relate to other P-plans related to a specific type of objects?
- 3. Description of institutional setting
- 4. Description of the collection (digital objects)
- 5. Purpose and requirements
- 6. Evidence of decision for a specific preservation action
 - \checkmark what is the foundation of the decision
 - ✓ description of evaluation of possible actions
- 7. Costs considerations
- 8. Trigger for re-evaluation
- 9. Roles and responsibilities
- 10. Preservation action plan
 - ✓ executable program

