



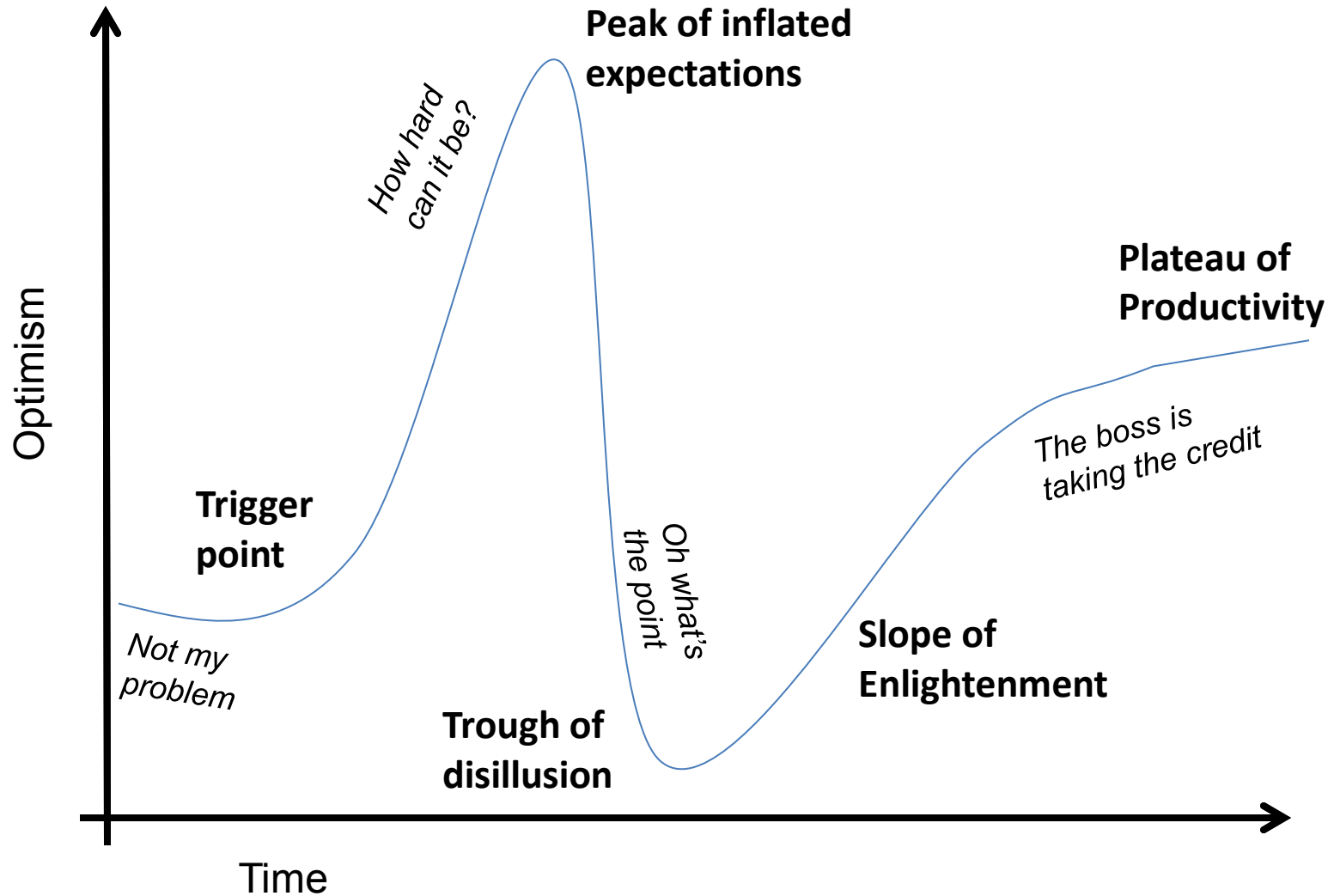
Digital**Preservation**Coalition

## **Getting Started in Digital Preservation: what do I need to know?**

It won't go away  
It won't do itself

You already have many of  
the skills you need!

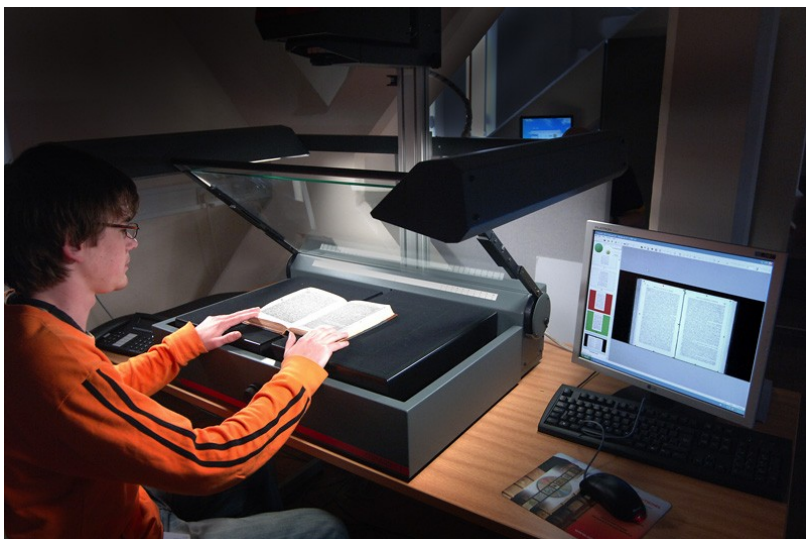
William Kilbride  
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## *What's the problem?*

- Digital data (images, documents etc) have value
- They create opportunities
- ...but...
- Access depends on software hardware and people
- Technology and people change
- ...therefore...
- Technology can create barriers to reuse
- So, managing data in the long term protects and creates opportunities



When asked about how long their digital resources would be available for, JISC-funded projects said ...

‘In perpetuity’

‘Indefinitely’

‘50 years’

‘10 years then elsewhere’

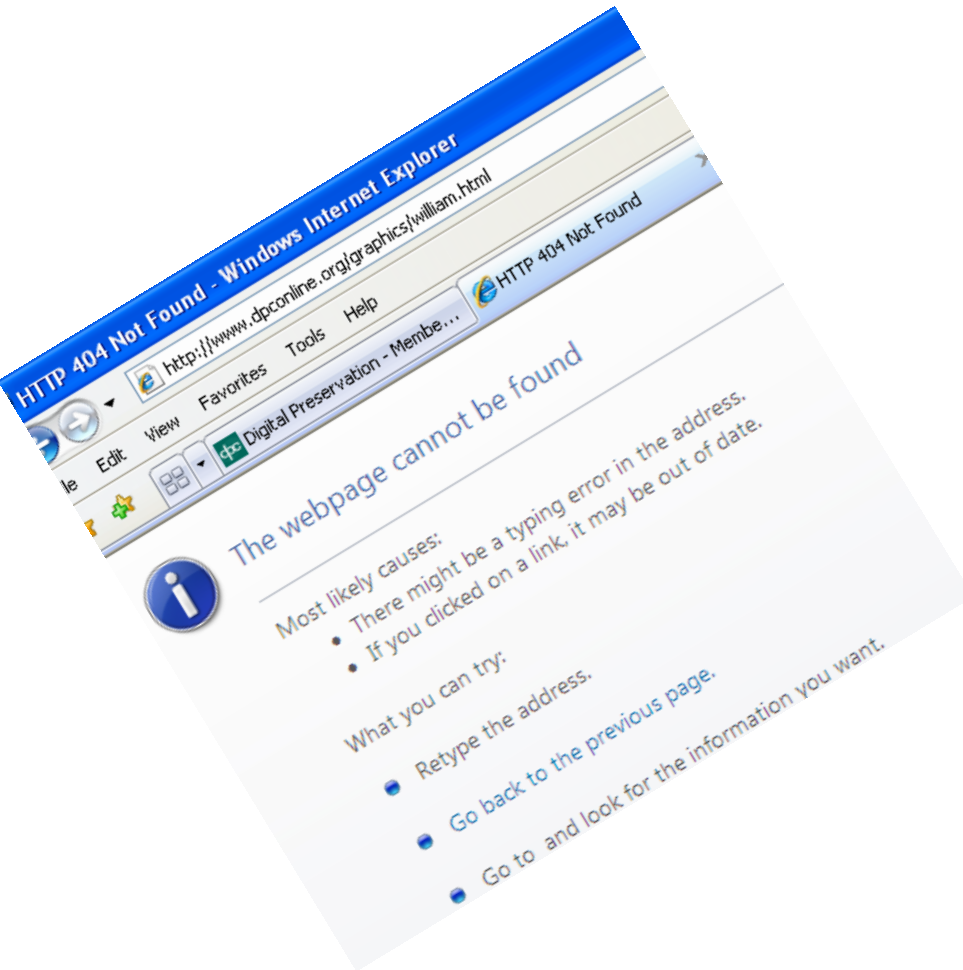
‘until 2014’

‘forever or for three years’

DPC/Portico/ULCC 2010



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*“...of all the web links cited in answers to parliamentary questions 1997-2006, 40 percent are now broken”*

(Spencer et al 2009)



## *Challenge 1*

*Access depends on the configuration of hardware and software and the capacity of the operator.*



Documentation can capture configurations

Emulation or Migration can create the conditions where access is possible.



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## *Challenge 2*

*Technology continues to change creating the conditions for obsolescence.*

Technology watch services can give advanced notice of obsolescence.

Migration and emulation reduce the impact of changes in technology.





## *Challenge 3*

*Storage media have a short life. Storage devices are subject to obsolescence.*

Storage media can be refreshed and can self-check.

Storage densities continue to improve offering greater capacity at less cost.



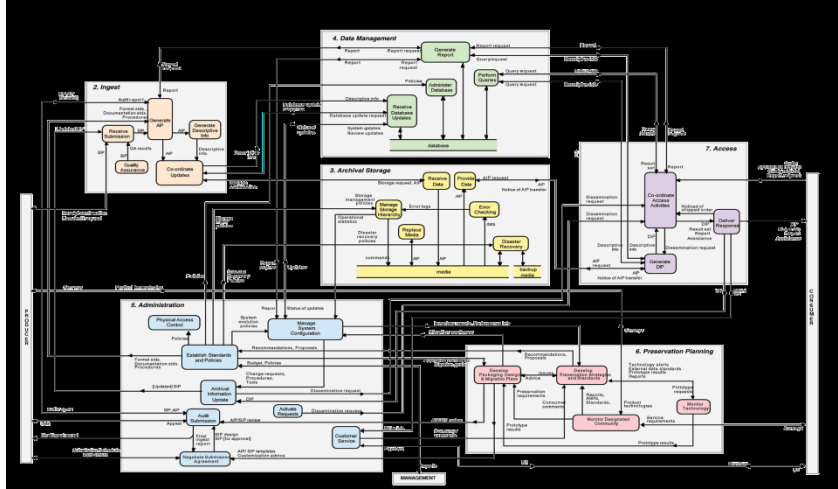


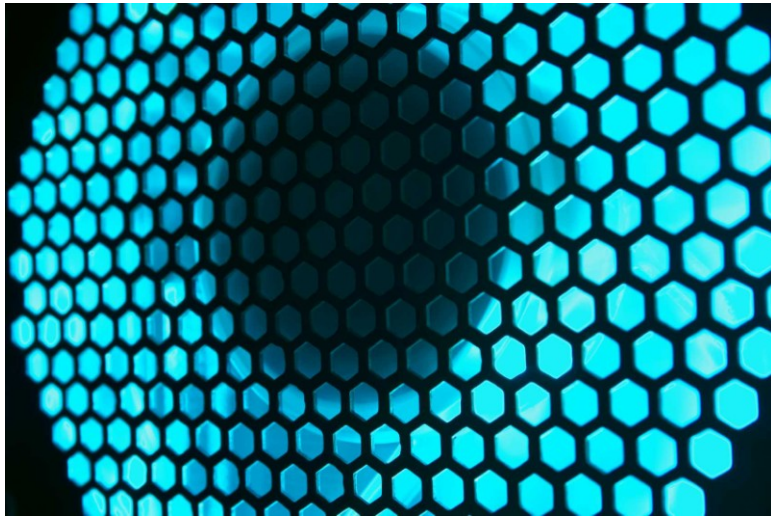
## Challenge 4

*Digital preservation systems are subject to the same obsolescence as the objects they safeguard.*

Systems can be modular and conform to standards.

Fitness for purpose can be monitored through time.





## *Challenge 5*

*Digital resources can be altered, corrupted or deleted without obvious detection.*

Signatures and wrappers can safeguard authenticity

Security can control access.

Copies are perfect replicas with no degradation.

## *Challenge 6*

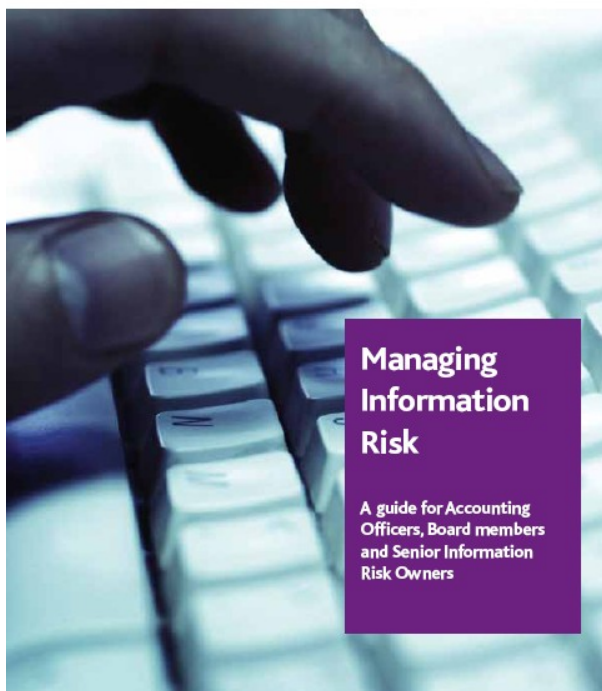
*Digital resources are intolerant of gaps in preservation.*

Ongoing risk management can provide monitoring.

There are significant economies of scale

Many processes can be automated.

HM Government





## *Challenge 7*

*The necessary skills are  
badly distributed.*

*Six core functions of a DP service ...*

1. Determine what content is appropriate and negotiate for it
2. Obtain appropriate control over content received
3. Understand and survey the needs of the user community
4. Ensure independent utility of data within the system
5. Follow procedures for preservation
6. Disseminate data to users

*... you probably have many of  
the skills and policies already*

## *Challenge 8*

*We have limited experience.*

Rapid churn in technology  
accelerates our research

Transformed in last decade

This is a shared problem







## Key Approaches

### 1. Migration

*Changing the format of a file to ensure the information content can be read*

### 2. Emulation

*Intervening in the operating system to ensure that old software can function so that information content can be rendered*

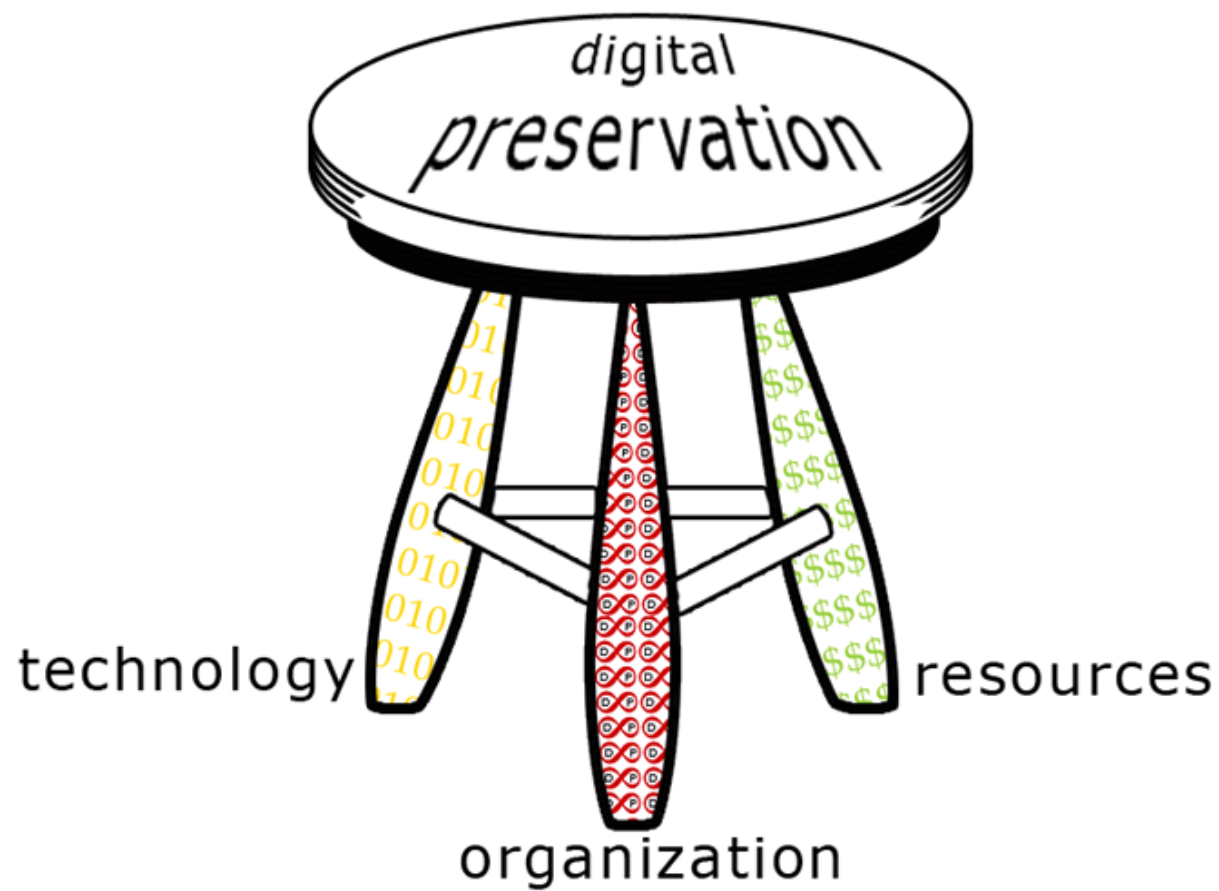
### 3. Hardware preservation

*Maintaining access to data and processes by maintaining the physical computing environment including hardware and peripherals.*

### 4. Exhumation

*Maintaining access to an execution environment or software services so that processes can be re-run with new data*







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*Key Terms and Functional Relationships*

*Reference Model for an Open Archival Information System 'OAIS'*



**Submit**

**Archive**

**Disseminate**

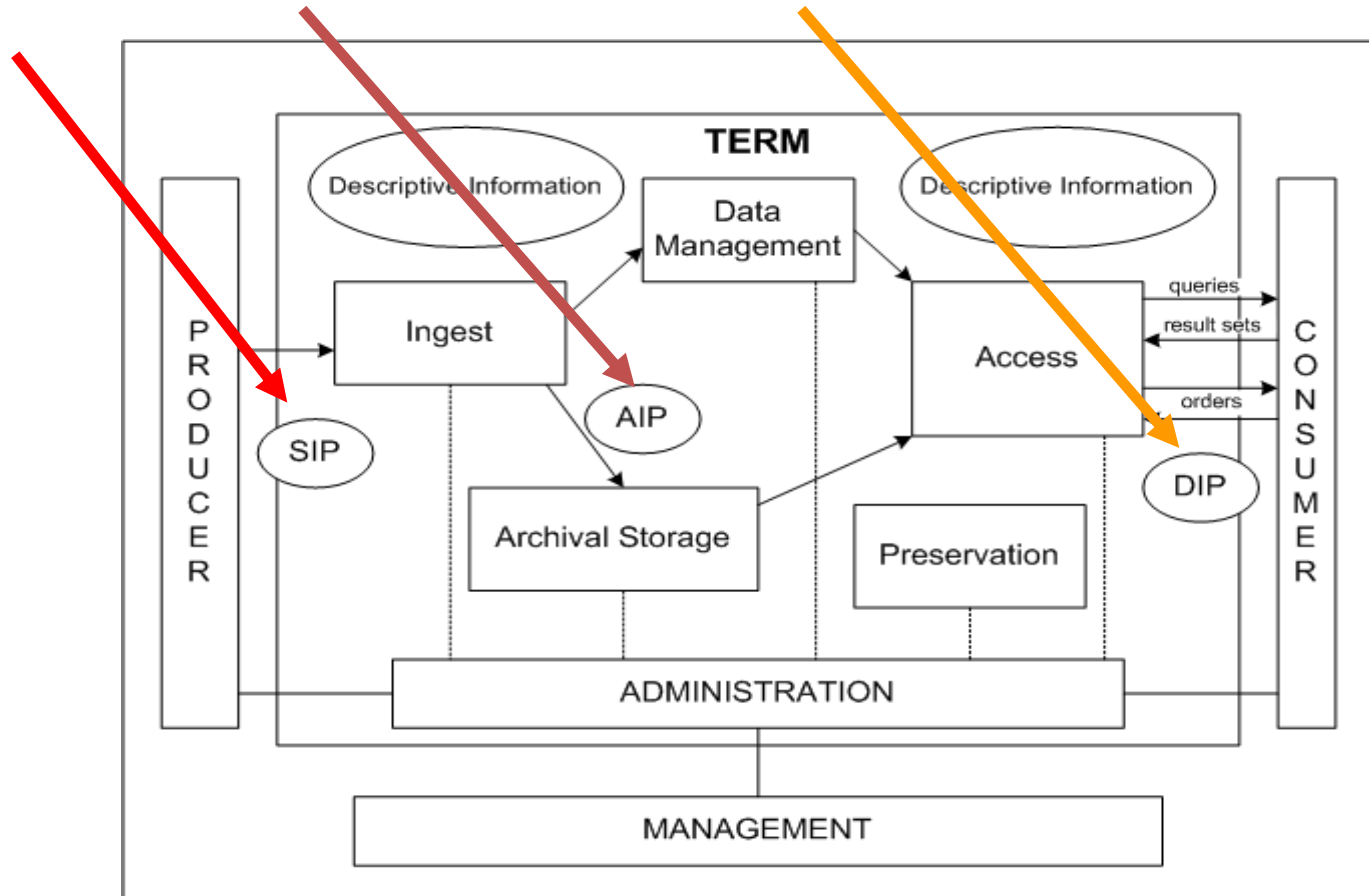
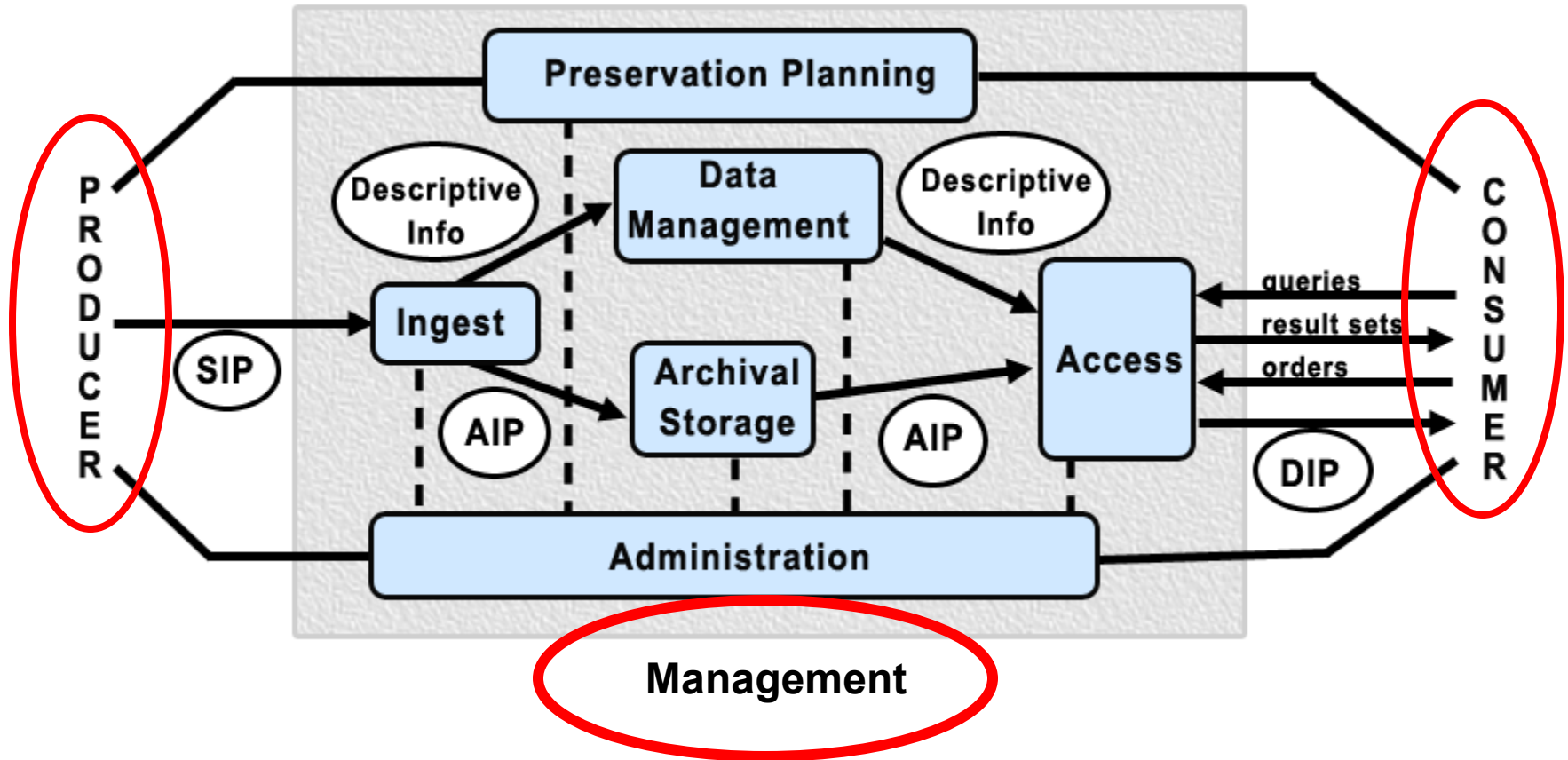


Fig. 1. Major functions of the OAIS Reference Model from Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems (CCSDS), CCSDS 650.0-W-1, Producer-Archive Interface Methodology Abstract Standard, (OAIS), White Book, Issue 1, Draft Recommendation for Space Data System Standards.

Picture from DLib

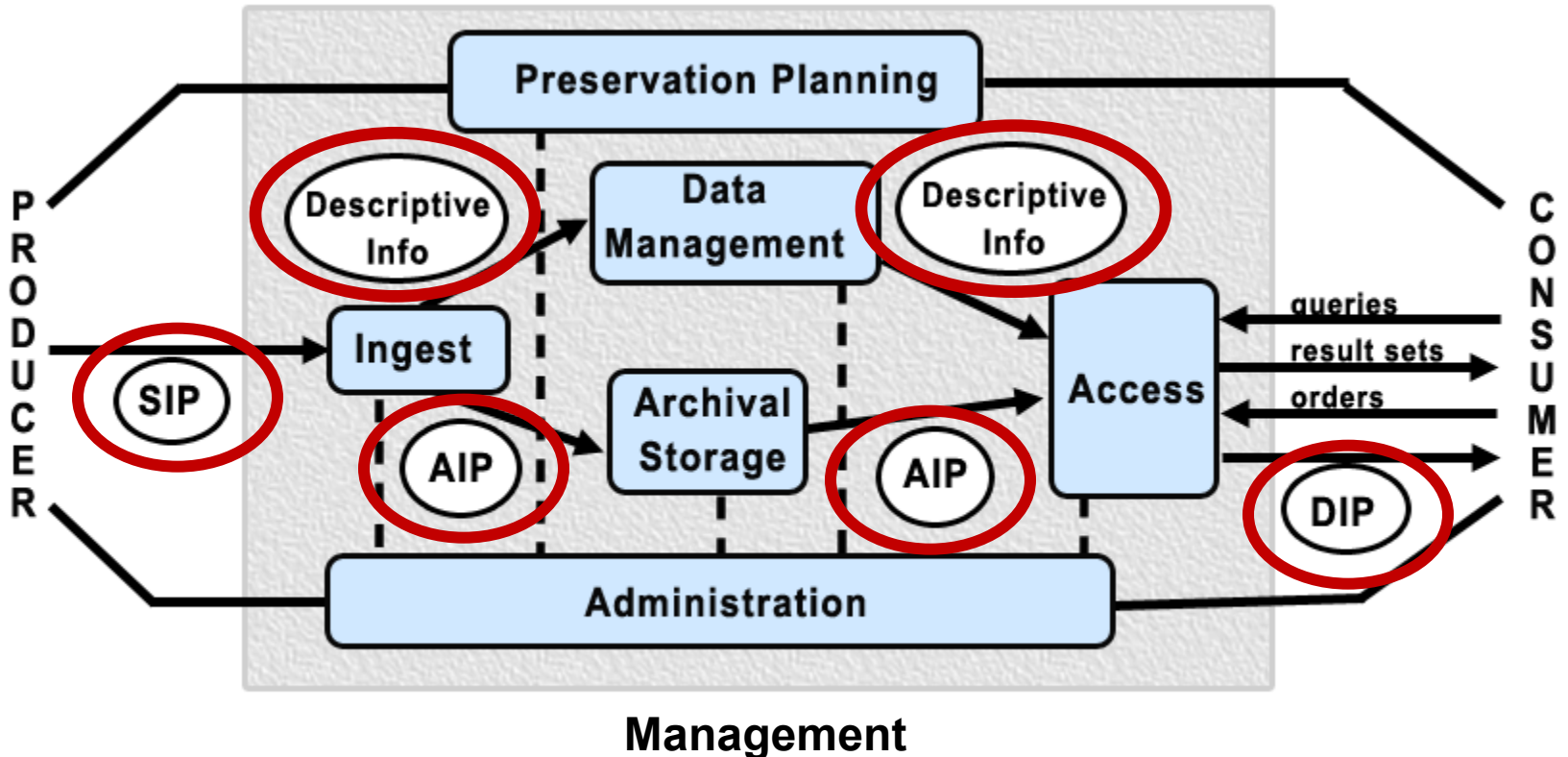
# Key Vocabulary: the actors



**Who are your producers?**

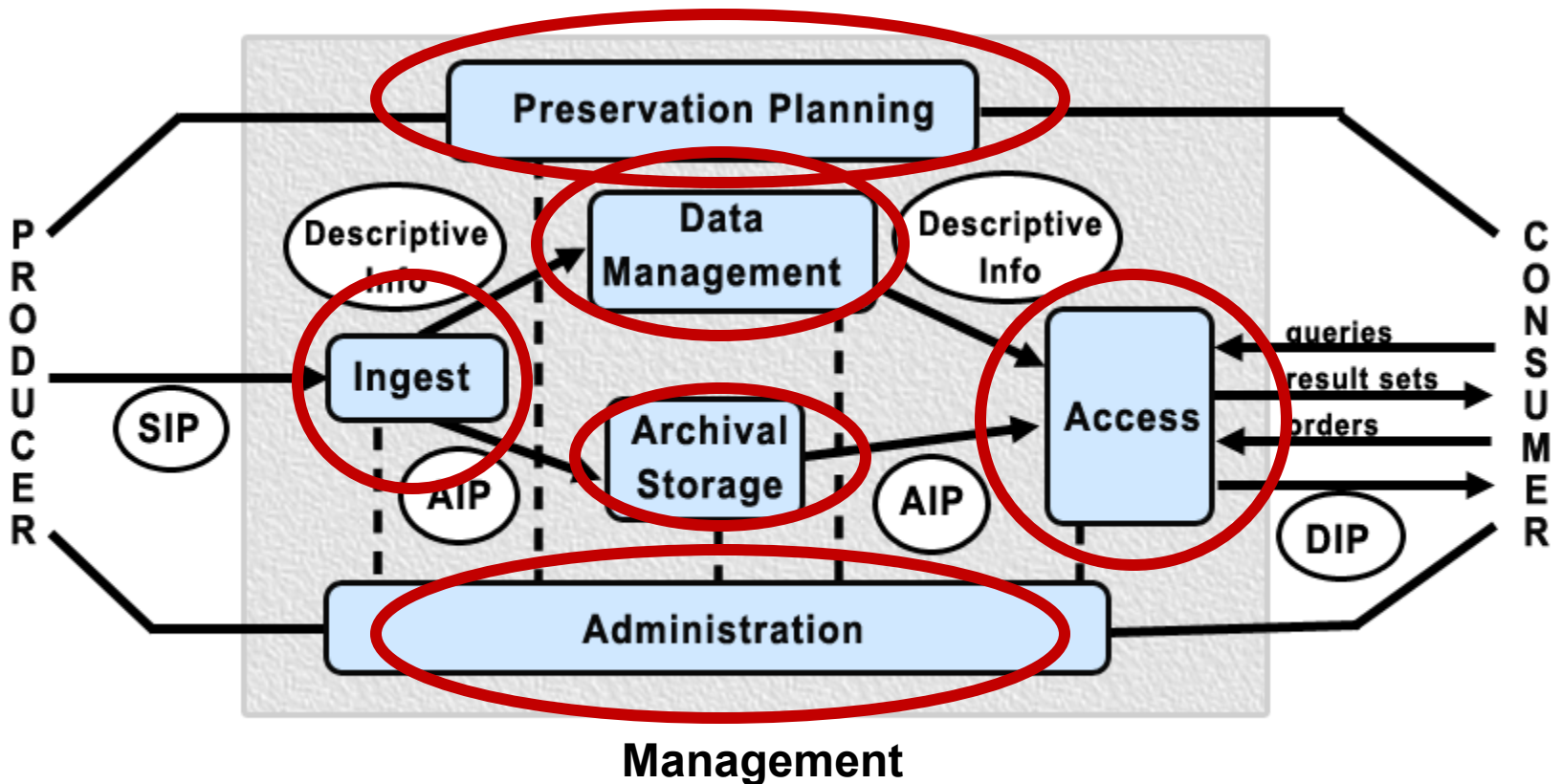
**Who are your consumers?**

# Key Vocabulary: the objects



**What do your producers produce?**  
**What do your consumers consume?**

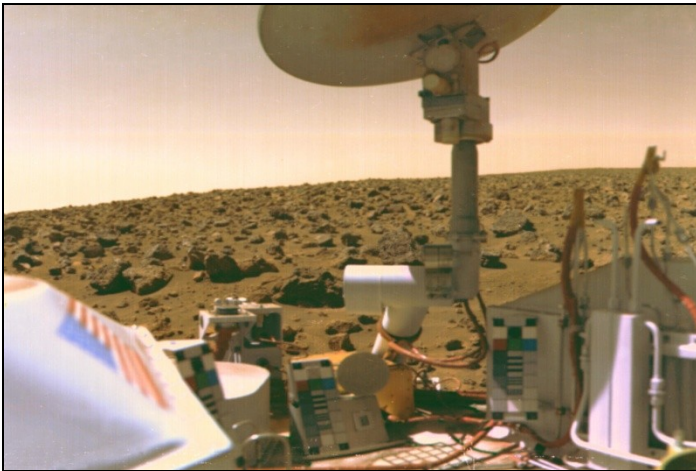
# Key Vocabulary: actions



**NB: not a production-line process ...**



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Courtesy NASA/JPL-Caltech

OAIS : you need to know ...  
Consultative Committee for  
Space Data Systems  
Inadvertent comparison with  
NASA  
Scales up really well  
Scales down?  
Gets very complicated!



In reality?

**You don't need to  
understand or do  
*all* of this.**

... and even if you do, it doesn't all have to exist at the same time ...



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