



## Preservation and Archives Professionals



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## 18th Annual Preservation Conference

### Preservation Reformatting: Digital Technology vs. Analog Technology Perspectives on Digital Preservation

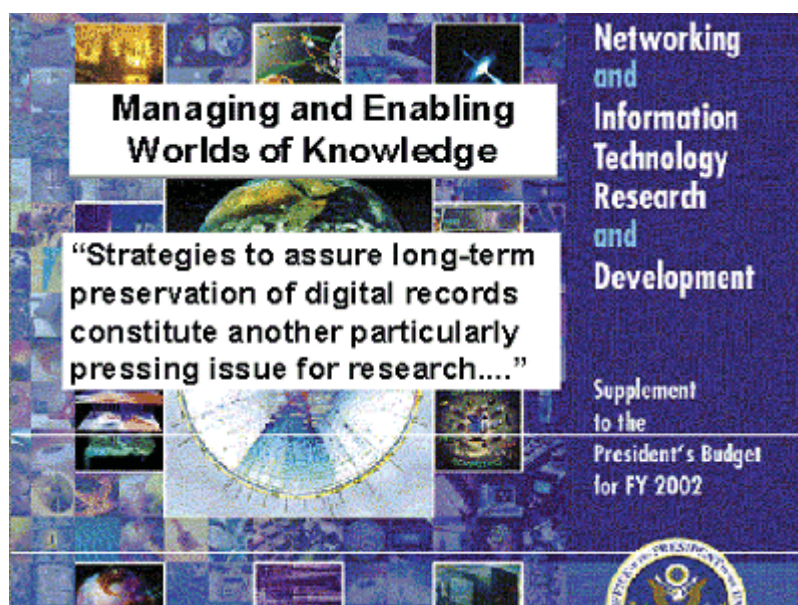
Kenneth Thibodeau, Director  
Electronic Records Archives Program  
National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)

#### NARA's Vision for the Electronic Records Archives

*"The Electronic Records Archives will authentically preserve and provide access to any kind of electronic record, free from dependency on any specific hardware or software, enabling NARA to carry out its mission into the future."*

#### NARA's Electronic Records Challenge

- Take any type of record
- Created using any type of application
- On any computing platform
- From any entity in the Federal Government, and
- Provide discovery and delivery to anyone with an interest and legal right of access
- Now and for the life of the republic



### Advanced Technologies to Build Knowledge from Data

- Ultra-large-scale data-mining technologies
- for rapid mining, filtering, correlating, and assessing of vast quantities of heterogeneous and unstructured data ....

### Data storage and management technologies:

- Tools for collecting, indexing, archiving, and synthesis
- Protocols for data compatibility, conversion, interoperability, and interpretation in networked environments ....
- Representation, preservation, and storage of multimedia collections

### Purpose of Preservation:

#### Authentic Preserved Records

What comes out of preservation is identical to what went in, in all essential respects



$$X' = X \pm \delta$$

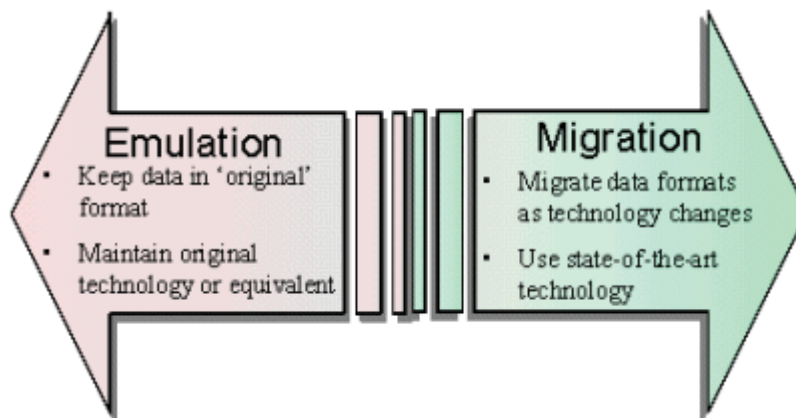
**Authenticity**

- Is a function of the identification and characterization of the object deemed authentic.
- E.g., what is an authentic copy of Thomas Jefferson's writing?
- 



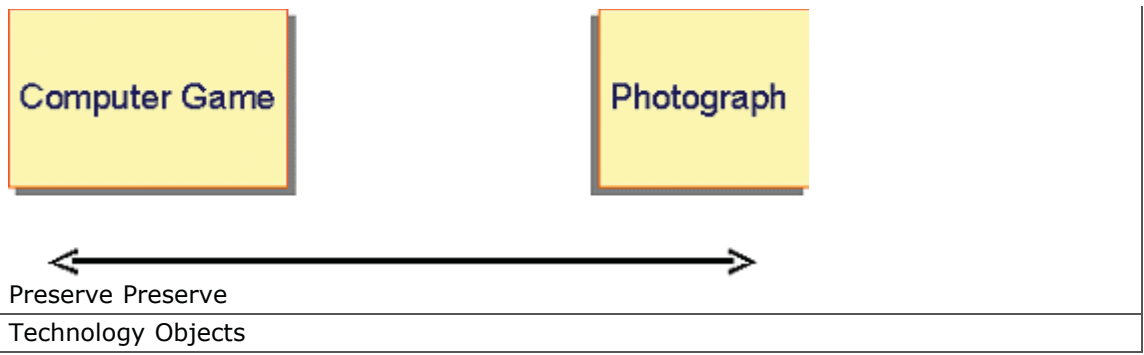
"The people, especially when moderately instructed, are the only safe, because the only honest, depositories of the public rights, and should therefore be introduced into the administration of them in every function to which they are sufficient: they will err sometimes and accidentally, but never designedly, and with a systematic and persevering purpose of overthrowing the free principles of the government"  
 Thomas Jefferson to M. Coray, 1823.  
 ME 15:483

**Possibilities for Digital Preservation**

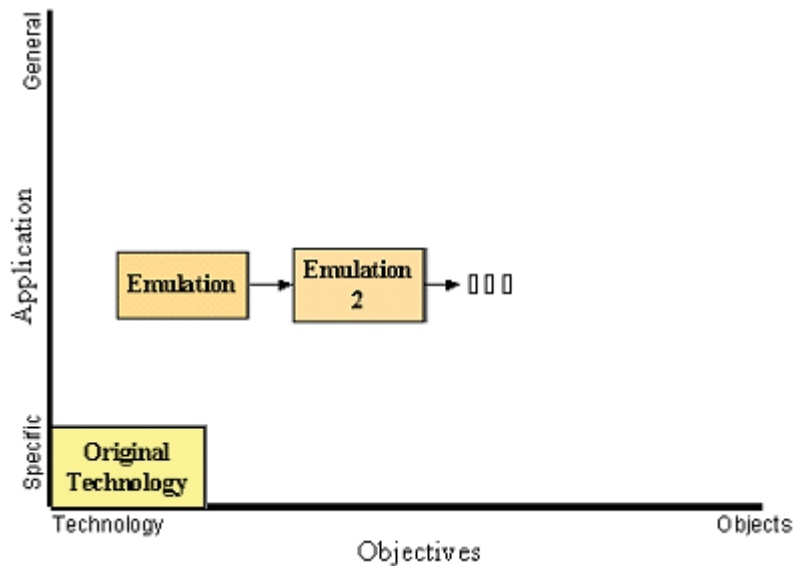
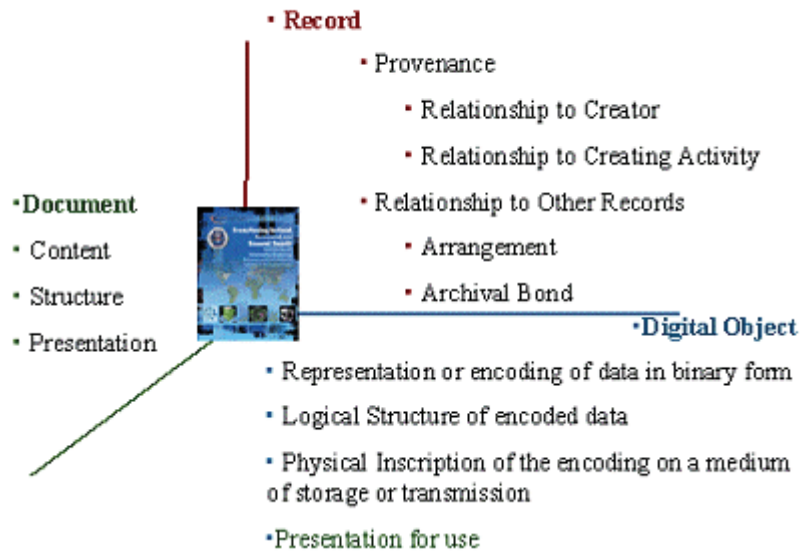


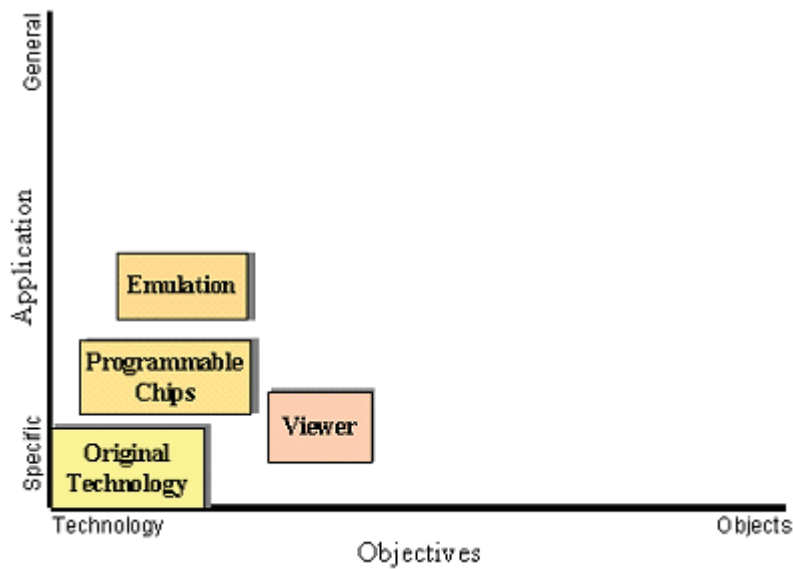
**Possibilities for Digital Preservation**





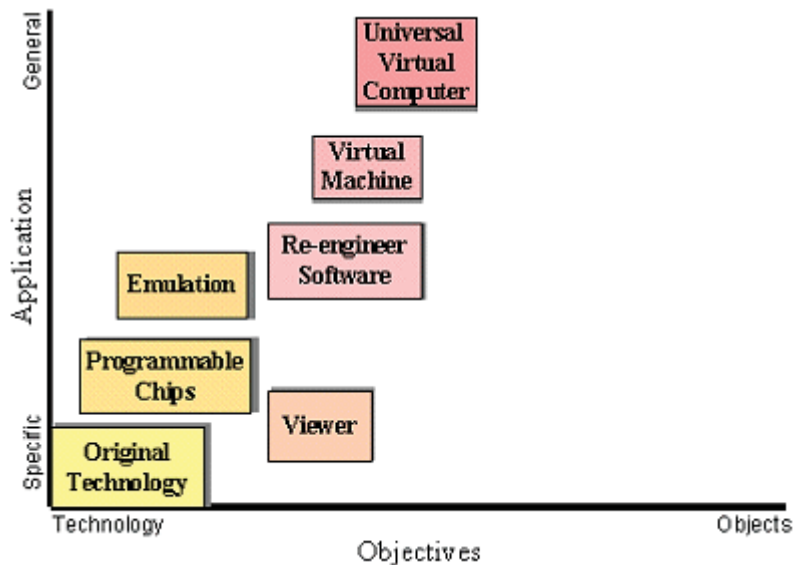
Characteristics of an Electronic Record

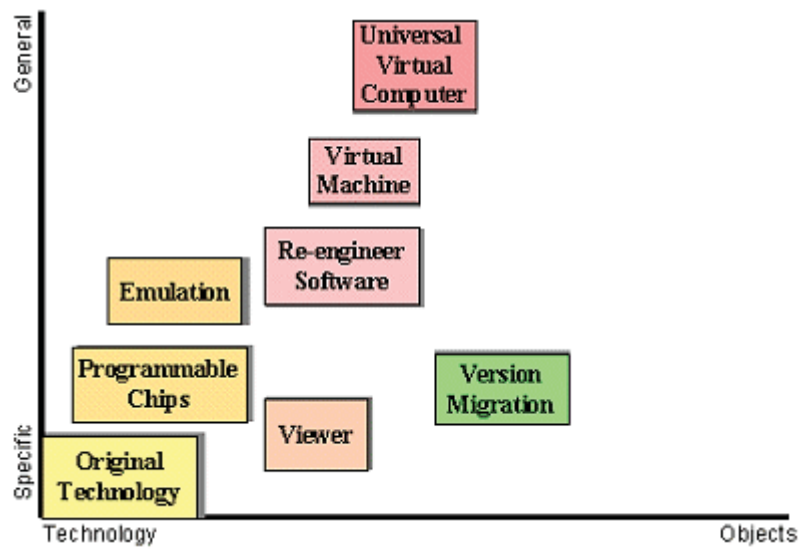




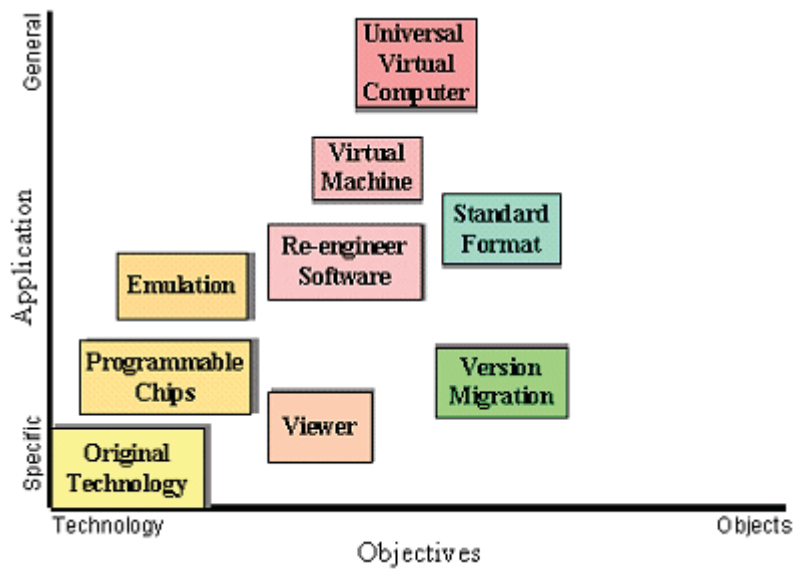
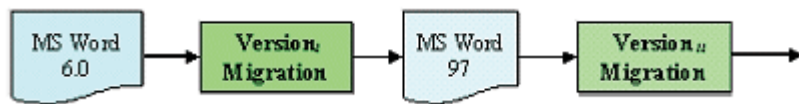
### Technology Preservation Methods

- Perpetuate the problems of current technologies
- Increasingly complex to support and use
- Thousands of combinations of hardware, operating systems, application software packages
- Increasingly difficult to train and assist users
- Even more complex as the focus shifts from individual systems to networks, distributed applications, and grid computing
- Becomes very complex for collections of documents accumulated over time
- Run counter to the major direction of IT
- Intellectual property rights



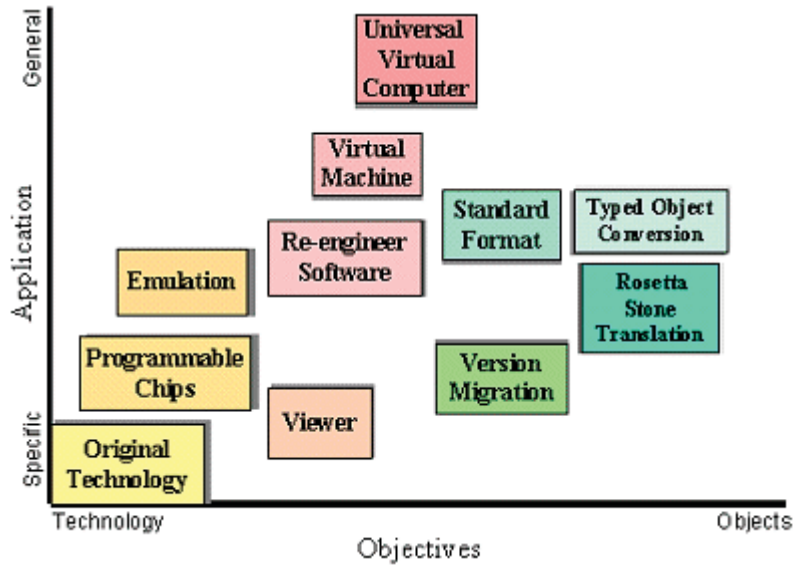
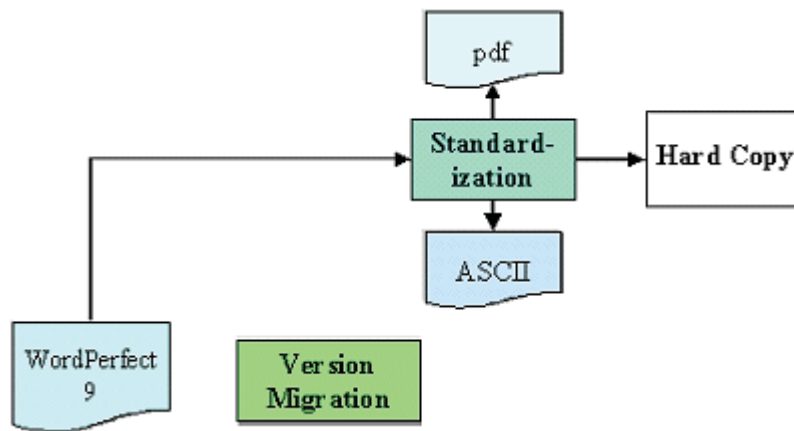


### Version Migration



### Migration to Standard Form





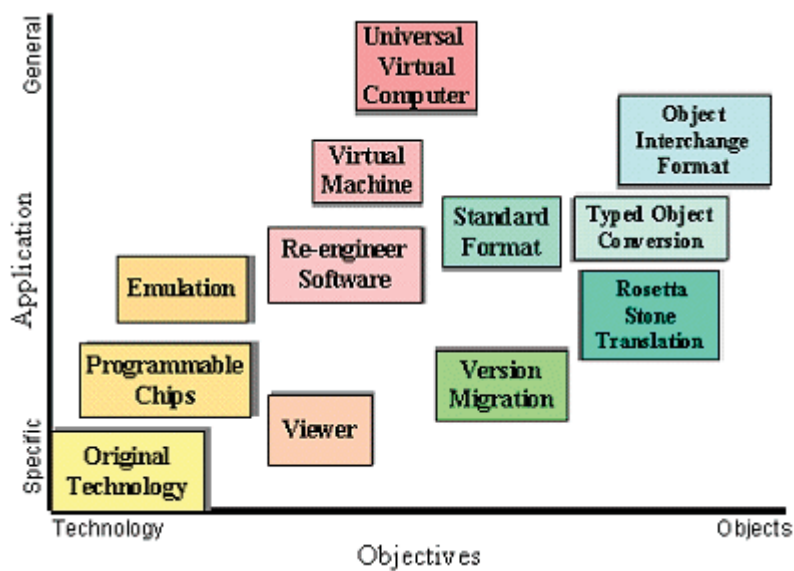
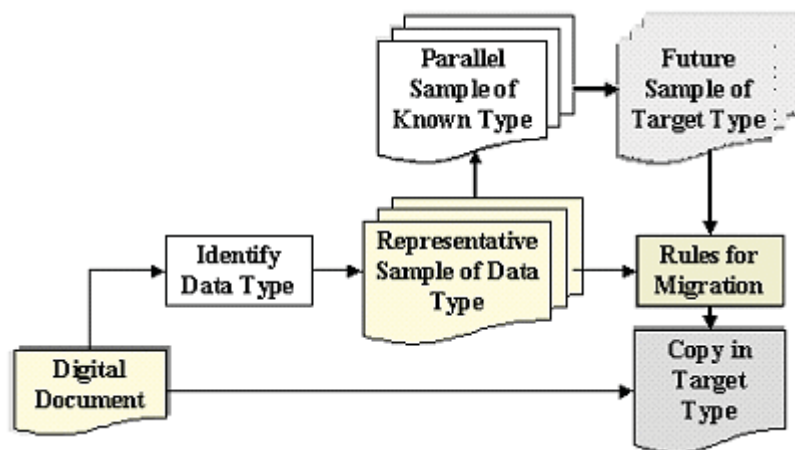
### Typed Object Model

**J. Ockerbloom, U. Pennsylvania**

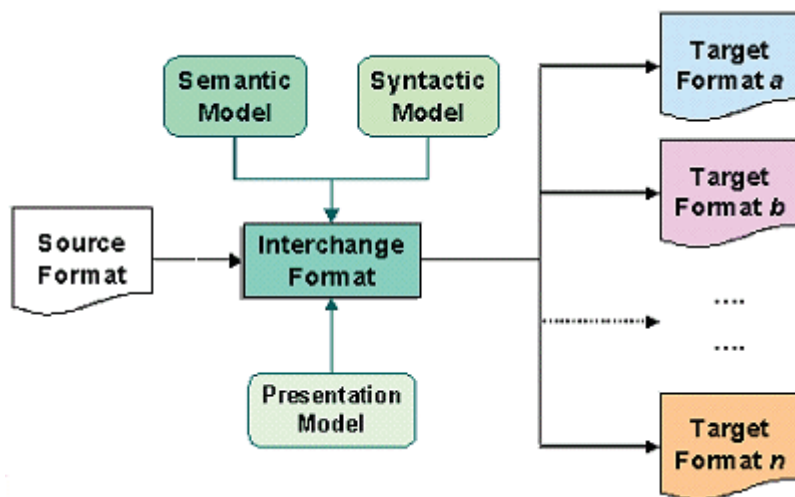
- All digital data 'things' are objects with
  - Specified attributes
  - Specified methods (operations)
  - Specific semantics
- A Type is defined by given values or parameters for the attributes, methods, or semantics of a class of objects.
- Any digital object (byte sequence) has a format; i.e. a specified encoding for an object of that type
- Byte sequences can be converted from one format to another
- It is possible to perform conversions that respect type
- 'Respectful' conversions cannot be distinguished when viewed through an interface for the type.

### Rosetta Stone

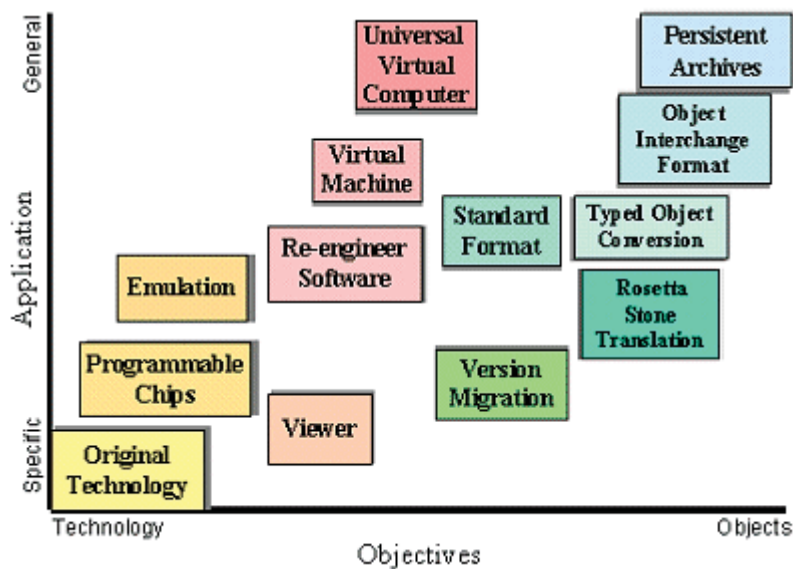
**Arcot Rajasekar, SDSC**



### Object Interchange Format







### Persistent Archives Method

- Characterize significant properties of the things that are to be preserved.
- Express these properties in formal models
- Encapsulate objects in metadata defined in the models.
- Use software "mediators" to enable future technologies to interpret the models and metadata
  - to rebuild and repopulate collections
  - to re-present the records
  - support information discovery and delivery.

### Knowledge Based Persistent Archives

	Ingest Services	Management	Access Services
<b>Knowledge</b>	Relationships Between Concepts	Knowledge Repository for Rules	Knowledge or Topic-Based Query / Browse
Domain to Information Mapping			
<b>Information</b>	Attributes Semantics	Information Repository	Attribute-based Query
Data Grid			
<b>Data</b>	Fields Containers Folders	Storage (Replicas, Persistent IDs)	Feature-based Query

National Partnership for Advanced Computational Infrastructure

[http://www.archives.gov/electronic\\_records\\_archives/](http://www.archives.gov/electronic_records_archives/)

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