



African Digital Scholarship and Curation 12-14 May 2009

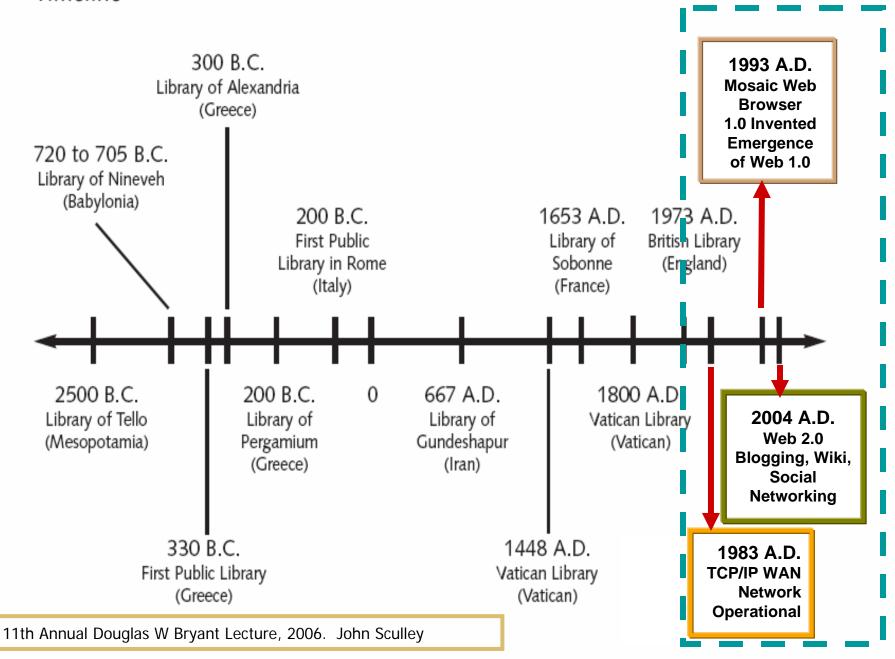


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University of Pretoria

Timeline



2001, September 11

Terrorist attacks in the USA

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php_URL_ID=3618&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.htm

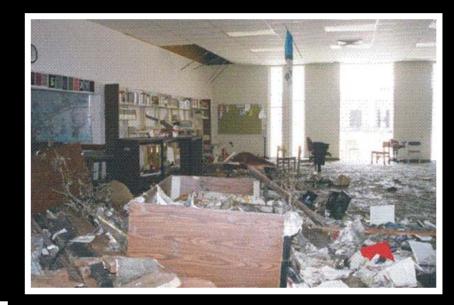


http://www.cathousechat.com/cathouse_chat/WindowsLiveWriter/TwinTowers911.jpg http://www.alarmingnews.com/archives/Twin-Towers-Reflected_1.jpg www.arsenalofhypocrisy.com/.../image015.jpg

2005, August

Hurricane Katrina

- http://www.regent.edu/general/library/about_the_library/news _publications/images/katrina1.png
- •http://msnbcmedia2.msn.com/j/msnbc/Components/Photos/060622/060622_library02_hmed_6p.h2.jpg
- •http://www.ala.org/ala/online/currentnews/newsarchive/2005 abc/September2005abc/katrina10.htm







Digital preservation



- Digital preservation
- is a term used for storage and the
 - ongoing action to
- protect digitally born or digitally created material

Safeguarding digital material

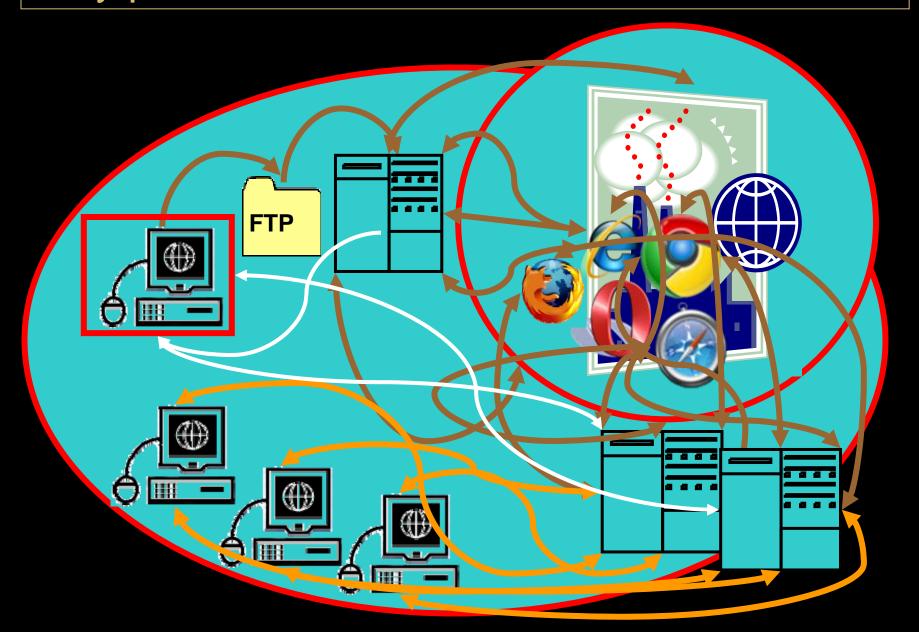
- For future access and usage
- Maintenance in the form of refreshing
- Migration of data to a different format to ensure its immunity from hardware and software obsolescence
- Enabling data to be accessed and reviewed by interesting parties over a wide range of space and time

Why preserve?



- Fragile digital documents
- The records of the entire present period of history are at risk
- To ensure the readability and interpretation of digital objects, preservation actions need to be taken at creation
- You don't know you have a gap in your digital records until you try to review something

Why preserve? Chaos of the 'structured web'



Risk analysis for digital objects

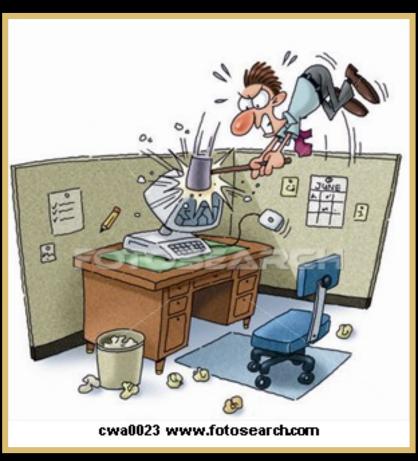
- Hard drive failure
- URL error linked broken
- Storage medium failure
- Loss of information/data
- Human error and memory
- Hackers







www.fotosearch.com cwa0



Digital preservation - Questionnaire

- Questionnaire circulated on email list serves
- Lack of knowledge about preservation methods
- Indication of digital material stored on personal computers
- Format types no unique formats used
- Awareness and training needed
- Marketing material should be created



Preservation strategy



- A preservation strategy is needed to safeguard digital content for future access
- A true preservation strategy must put planned-out business rules behind storage migration
- It should address
 - the risk factors involved
 - the actions needed for digital preservation
 - estimated time to do so
 - responsible entities

Actions required for digital preservation



- Store multiple copies
- Characterize and validate
- Ensure data remains authentic, reliable and usable
- Data cleaning, assigning preservation metadata and representation information
- Ensuring acceptable data structures or file formats
- Allocating unique persistent identifiers with comprehensive metadata
- Develop and execute preservation plans
- Implement a comprehensive technology watch mechanism
- Develop or acquire tools for preservation actions

Successful digital preservation



- Longevity
- Interoperability
- Total cost of ownership
- Technology obsolescence protection
- Back-up and recovery support

MoSCoW approach



- M: Things you/institution must preserve
- S : Things you should preserve, if at all possible
- C : Things you could preserve, if it does not affect anything else
- W: Things you won't preserve

Digital curation

 Digital curation includes data archiving and digital preservation as well as active management and appraisal of data over the life-cycle of scientific interest

 Effective data curation is a requisite component of multi-scale integration and re-use

Heidorn, P.B., et al.

Standards

 OAIS (Model widely adopted as starting point in digital preservation efforts) (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Archival_Information_System)

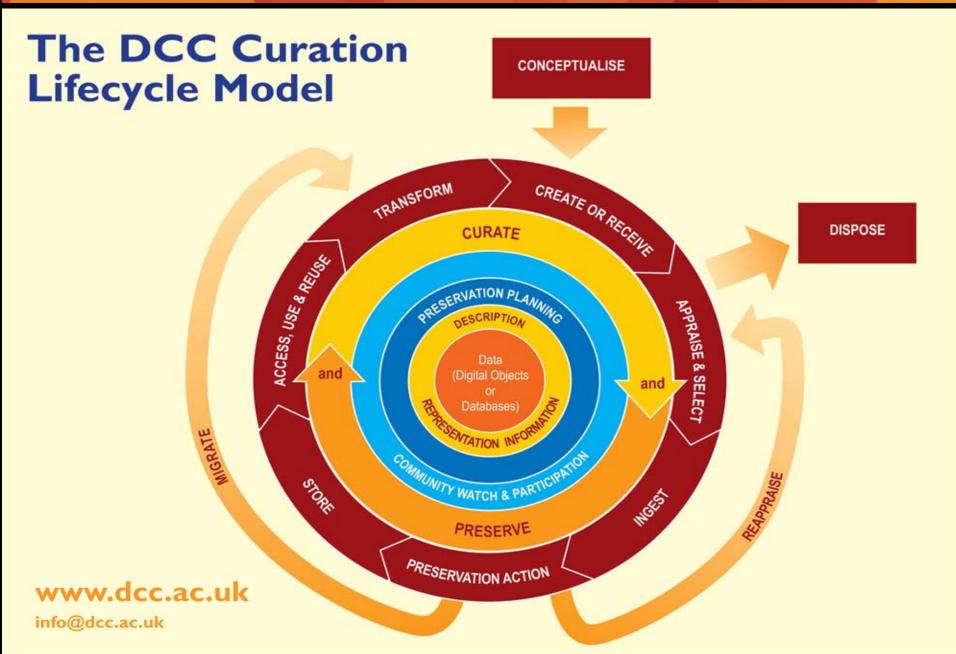
PREMIS (Preservation metadata)
 (http://www.oclc.org/research/projects/pmwg/premis-final.pdf)

ISO standards - Z39.87 (Technical metadata)



http://www.lockss.org/lockss/OAIS





PREMIS MODEL

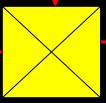


Intellectual entity (photo)

Converted to digital object

Agent:

- The role of the person undertaking the event (name/organization)
- Software name and version no.
- OS type



TIFF image file

Rights = Object - instructed user what it represent

Transform to JPEG for web display



Preserve for interoperability, access and readability

Object:

- •File size
- Date created
- •File format
- Creating application

Rights:

- License agreement
- Exact permissions granted over preservation of the object

Definition of metadata

Conventional metadata

- Is data about a digital object
- Explain the technical method of creation and administrative data
- Contain the descriptive information

Preservation metadata

- Include data to authenticate the provenance of a digital object; and
- Contain a complete dataset to ensure the future usage of a digital object

Preservation metadata categories

Preservation Description Information (PDI)

- Reference
- Context
- Provenance
- Fixity

Creators of preservation metadata

- Creators of digital resources
- Digitization projects
- Fixity information

?

Object becomes useful and can be preserved for future usage



DescriptiveandPreservationMetadata



Preservation I

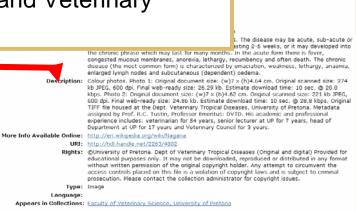
Description:

Colour photos.
Original scannesize: 26.29 kb

Description Provenance:

Original scanned in at 600dpi 100% TWAIN scanning program using a EPSON 1640XL scanner. Downsized to 400 pixels in width, resolution 300dpi. Web version done automatically by PhotoShop 7 Software. Downloading time shift between 4 to 7 seconds. Date done April 2005.

scanned size: 221 kb JPEG, 600 dpi. Final web-ready size: 24.86 kb. Estimate download time: 10 sec. @ 28.8 kbps. Original TIFF fle housed at the Dept. Veterinary Tropical Diseases, University of Pretoria. Metadata assigned by Prof. R.C. Tustin, Professor Emeritus: DVTD. His academic and professional experience includes: veterinarian for 54 years, senior lecturer at UP for 7 years, head of Department at UP for 17 years and Veterinary Council for 3 years.



handle.net/2263/4802

🔒 🥞 Local intranel

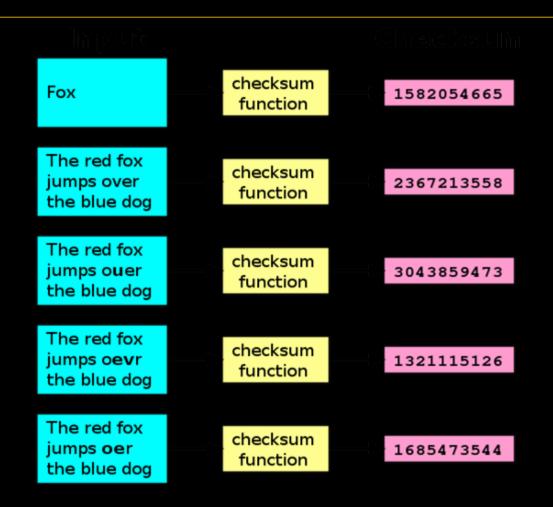


Need for Preservation Metadata

- Identifies the
- Determines w
- Details the cd
- Puts the reco
- Provides tech
- Provides know and how it wa

Submitted by Amelia Breytenbach (abreyten@op.up.ac.za) on 2007-10-11T07:47:42Z No. of bitstreams: 6 AT_fotoalbum6.jpg: 18703 bytes, checksum: b34593b272cb8fc200ade463859ed82d (MD5) AT_fotoalbum5.jpg: 17862 bytes, checksum: ad287e77f2a71ffaa8eeb45acf7bfd27 (MD5) AT fotoalbum4.jpg: 17339 bytes, checksum: 4ce10ea57074f0b69daf1ad64923ac72 (MD5) AT_fotoalbum3.jpg: 21651 bytes, checksum: 9b2d12d4355caa0a60033bd4e2d2b9a9 (MD5) AT_fotoalbum2.jpg: 14891 bytes, checksum: ab557dffa30175fde5f6ccf35b1ea690 (MD5) AT_fotoalbum1.jpg: 12779 bytes, checksum: fefefe9f90df44fd483d7fe8322755f7 (MD5)

Effect of a checksum function



Example of a digital document with metadata

The African Elephant: a digital collection of anatomical sketches as part of the University of Pretoria's Institutional Repository - a case study

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Abstract

Purpose – Although several collections have been digitized and made available in the University of Pretoria's Institutional Repository, a pilot study has not been done to measure the project management and workflow. The collections available in the repository at the time of this project were all long-term projects. There was a need to identify a project small enough to conform to normal project management requirements to use as an example to establish the planning and workflow of future projects. The purpose was to determine the outcome and quality of the final web-ready institutional repository product against specific digitization project goals.

Design/methodology/approach – A collection of anatomical sketches in the custody of the Faculty of Veterinary Science, Department of Anatomy and Physiology was identified as a possible collection that could comply with the above criteria. The different sketches in the Elephant collection could be digitized in phases, making it an ideal project for future comparison. In each phase a number of tasks were identified which the various role players should complete during the workflow process. Each phase would be compared to the previous completed phases to measure the outcomes and progress made in quality and time. Through successful interaction and collaboration between the Library and the Department of Anatomy and Physiology during the digitization process, valuable tacit knowledge could be preserved for future use in the field of Veterinary Science.

Findings – The completed project delivered on key areas such as the electronic availability of the collection through metadata description. Basic preservation of the physical collection was undertaken as necessary and the physical as well as the digital collections were archived for future use. The conclusion will describe the lessons learned and how it can be applied in future projects to the advantage of the institution.

Practical implications – The paper provides a very useful case study for other academic libraries who want to develop their own digital collections.

Originality/value – This paper offers practical help to libraries starting with digitization. It supplies valuable information for project management, planning of workflow and estimate time frames for completing a specific task in the digitization process.

Article Type: Case study

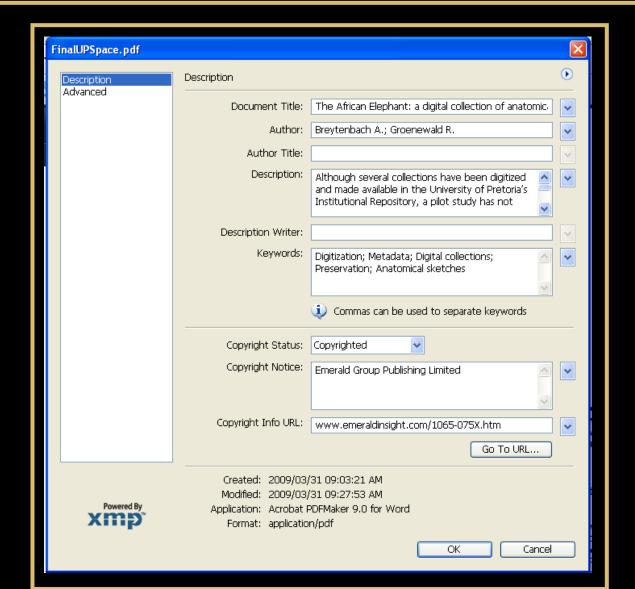
Example of metadata accompanying a MSWord document

Example of metadata accompanying a PDF-document

Example of metadata created for a digitally born, MSWord document

Document Title	The African Elephant: a digital collection of anatomical sketches as part of the University of Pretoria's Institutional Repository - a case study									
Authors	Breytenbach, Amelia and Groenewald, Ria									
Description	Although several collections have been digitised and made available in the University of Pretoria's Institutional Repository, a pilot study has not been done to measure the project management and workflow. The collections available in the repository at the time of this project were all long-term projects. There was a need to identify a project small enough to conform to normal project management requirements to use as an example to establish the planning and workflow of future projects. This paper offers practical help to libraries starting with digitisation, it supplies valuable information for project management, planning of workflow and estimate time frames for completing a specific task in the digitization process.									
Date created	2007/09/28 -									
Rights	The authors. Document can be migrated for future usage.									
Туре	Article									
Access	Own use	Social network								
	Journal 🗌	Repository								
Format	MS Word 2003 (.doc)									
Format extent	3.62 MB (3,796,480 bytes)									
File name	2007_gro_bre									
Language	English									
Keywords	Digital storage ; Collections management ; University libraries ; Anatomical drawings ; South Africa									
<u>Document History</u>										
Version	Date	Comments								
1	2007/09/28	Document created by authors								
2	2007/11/20 Document edited by authors									
3	2007/11/30 Final edit and submission to Journal									

Example of embedded metadata created for a transformed document to PDF format



Side-car spreadsheet containing metadata of a digital collection

Elephan t	Date scan	Size of original canvas (cm) (w x h)	dpi	scanned sized (w z h) • KB	×	Date Conv	forma t	(w) x (h) pizels	ppi	work on image	forma t	size in pizels (w z h)	General info (Dimensions w z	ppi	Save for web	Download information	Adobe Acrobat	Password	Description
oli_001	16-Mar-07	35.5 x 25.5	610	8520 x 6400 pixels	100	24-03-07	jpeg	840 x 525		Mode: RGB 8-bits channels	gif	550 x 344	9.31 cm x 5.83 cm	150	1	87.93 k	Standard Size 86 kb		oli_001: Medial view of elephant skull, juvenile
	3250///12235/76	75555-4-26-555		156M		0.000	1.26M	1-00-100-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-0		Gray Scale		NAMOODE-05- 1	100% dither; selective pallett, 256 colours	10000000		32 sec @ 28.8 kbps			
										Clean canvas: white area	ļ					**			- FOA
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oli_002	16-03-07	35.5 x 25.5	610	8424 x 6352 pixels	100	24-03-07	ipeq	840 x 548		Mode: RGB 8-bits channels	qif	550 x 359	9.31 cm x 6.08 cm	150	1	83.28 k	6.0 Standard		oli 002: Lateral view of elephant skull, juvenile
				153.1M			1.32 M	00.1140.0000000000000000000000000000000		Rotate canvas: 0.4 mm - cw		320000000000000000000000000000000000000	100% dither; selective pallett, 256 colours			31 sec @ 28.8 kbps			fact A
				100000000						Crop Clean canvas:						1 171.00 kg			
				8640 x 6048						white area Mode: RGB 8-bits							6.0		
oli_003	16-03-07	35.5 x 26.0	610	pixels	100	24-03-07	jpeg	840 x 638		channels	gif	550 x 421	9.31 cm x 6.08 cm	150	1	111.8 k	Standard		oli_003: Caudal view of elephant skull, juvenile
				149.5M			1.55 M			Crop			100% dither; selective pallett, 256 colours			41 sec @ 28.8 kbps			
										Clean canvas: white area									
oli 004	16-03-07	41.0 x 28.0	610	8640 x 6656 pixels	100	24-03-07	jpeg	840 x 643	Server P	Mode: RGB 8-bits channels	gif	550 x 421	9.31 cm x 6.08 cm	150	7	107.5 k	6,0 Standard		oli 004: Ventral view of elephant skull, juvenile
			- 1.1-	164.6 M			1.55 M	1323133		Crop			100% dither; selective pallett, 256 colours			39 sec @ 28.8 kbps			
										Clean canvas: white area									
oli_005	16-03-07	35.5 x 26.0	610	6224 x 7728 pixels	100	06-04-07	ipeg	840 x 916		Crop	qif	550 x 420	9.31 cm x 7.12 cm	150	40	101.2 k	6.0 Standard		oli 005: Dorsal view of elephant skull, juvenile
				*						Mode: RGB 8-bits channels							Size 103 kb		, flor
										Clean canvas: white area			100% dither; selective pallett, 256 colours			37 sec @ 28.8 kbps			
										Rotate 90° CW									Contract of the contract of th

Search functions

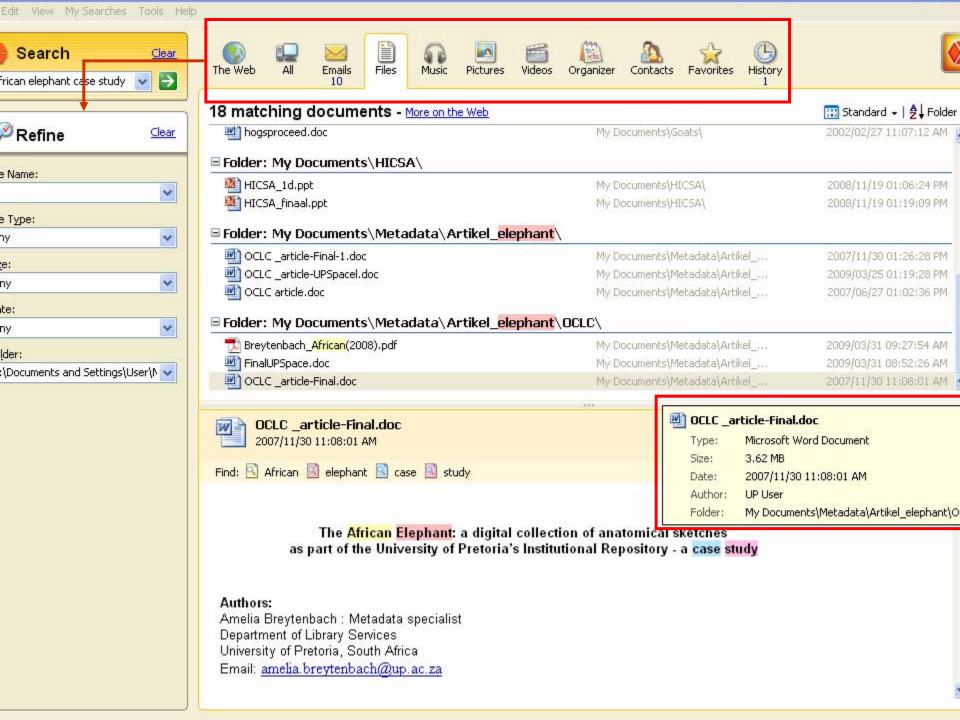
- Important role in the retrieval of electronic documents
- MicroSoft Explorer search tool
- The CDS (Copernic Desktop Search) * tool was found to be valuable for desktop searching

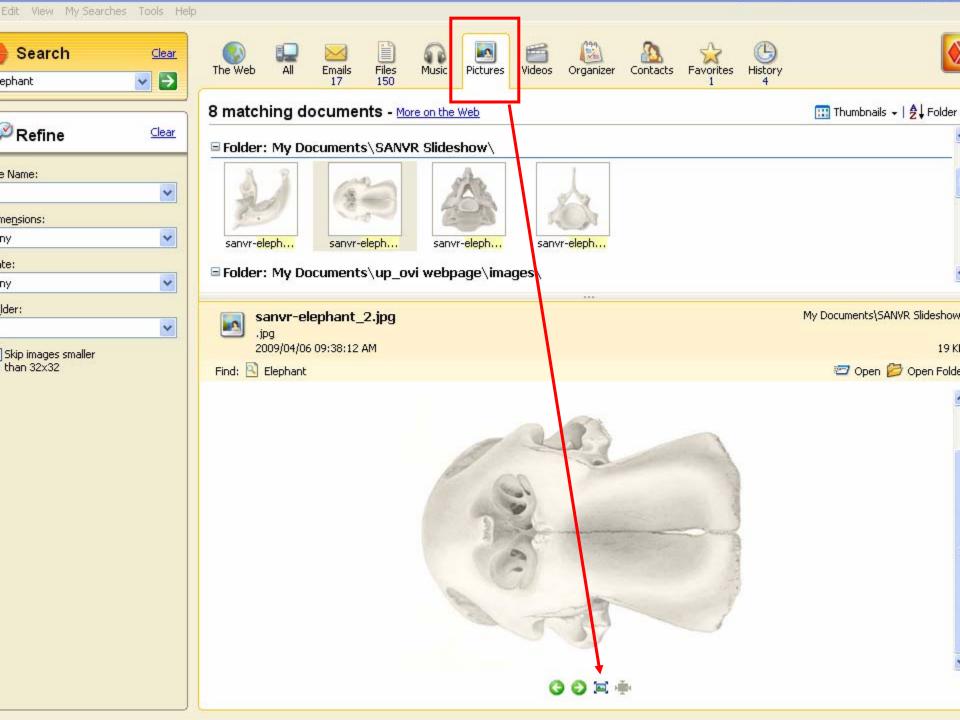
*http://www.copernic.com









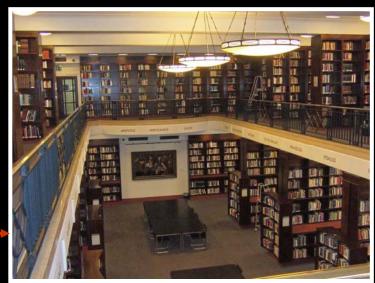


Research done



Library of Alexandria

Wellcome Library









Preservation Tools



- Content Management System, i.e. Joomla
- Archival software Alfresco
- Format Preservation Xena
- Web 2.0 Web Curator Tool
- Search Facilities Copernic and Windows Explorer
- Back-up systems
- Spreadsheets or inter-active list containing separate metadata
- DCC digital object life-cycle
- Standardization







Conclusion



- Preservation awareness in SA
- Negligence on format specifications and standardisation
- Storage and preservation of digital data
- Knowledge of preservation methods should be promoted
- Training in the preservation of digital content and the actual delivery of plans and policies
- Metadata, as a consistent, logical manner to keep documents accessible and usable

Technical developments

- The technical challenges, like the perceptual issues, will be overcome with time
- Bandwidth will increase
- Processors will get faster
- Memory will continue to grow
- The two major technical hurdles that need to be addressed are
 - the tools that are available for digital preservation
 - interoperability



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