

Changes for Preservation Policy Metadata concerning preservationLevel entity

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PREMIS implementation Fair 2013 Lisbon, PT, Sept. 5, 2013

Overview

Challenge:

- Preservation Policy Metadata
 - How to express sustainable preservation policies
 - How to record these (in PREMIS)

PREMIS change:

 Allows the preservation policy applied to preserved digital objects to be recorded in more detail by updating the preservationLevel semantic container.

Contents of this presentation

- Preservation Strategies and policies
 - On logical/functional level
 - On bit preservation level
- Challenges
 - Expressing preservation levels
 - Preserving preservation metadata
 - Expressing preservation levels over time
- An example on the bit level
 - Risks mitigated in bit preservation
 - Bit integrity/safety, confidentiality and availability
- Types of preservation Levels
 - How to express them also over time
- Summary

Preservation Strategies & Policies

Logical preservation

Migration

Emulation

Technology preservation







The Change from 2.2 to 3.0

Information indicating the decision or policy on the set of preservation functions to be applied to an object and the context in which the decision or policy was made.

Semantic unit	1.3 preservationLevel
Semantic	1.3.1 preservationLevelValue
components	1.3.2 preservationLevelRole
	1.3.3 preservationLevelRationale
	1.3.4 preservationLevelDateAssigned



Semantic unit	1.3 preservationLevel
Semantic	1.3.1 preservationLevelType
components	1.3.2 preservationLevelValue
	1.3.3 preservationLevelRole
	1.3.4 preservationLevelRationale
	1.3.5 preservationLevelDateAssigned

Logical Preservation

preservationLevelType = logicalStrategy

preservationLevelValue	Comment
Migration	Migration of digital material to keep data interpretable
Emulation	Emulation of digital material to keep data interpretable
Technical	Technology preservation to keep data interpretable

Preservation Strategies & Policies

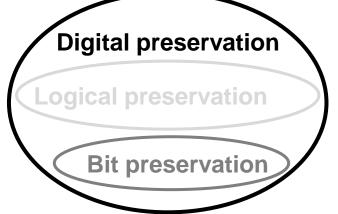
Bit preservation



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Elements in Bit preservation

Risk mitigation in Bit preservation



ISO 27000 series – at a higher level

Confidentiality

Costs

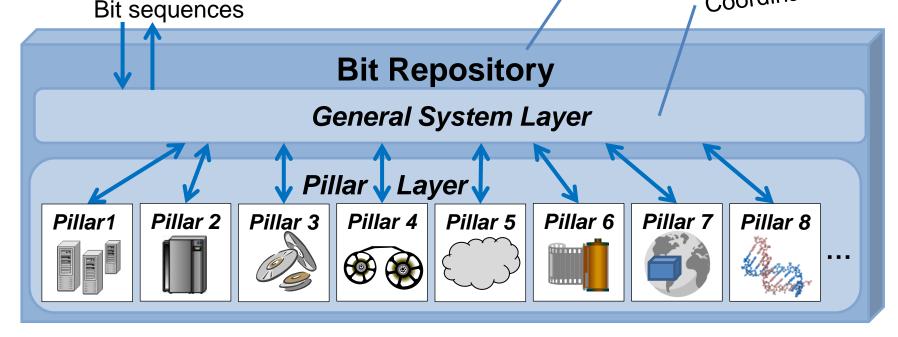
A General View of a Bit Repository

Elements in bit preservation:

- Number of copies
- Independence between copies
- Frequency of integrity checks

Organisation & techniques designed and arranged and used for long-term bit preservation

Integrity check Coordination



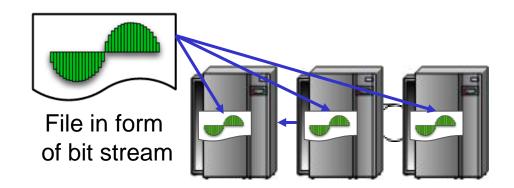


Integrity – Bit error



Risk: Bits can change value

- Error has occurred in Backup
- 2. File is corrupted
- Error is not discovered
- 4. Cannot determine which file is intact

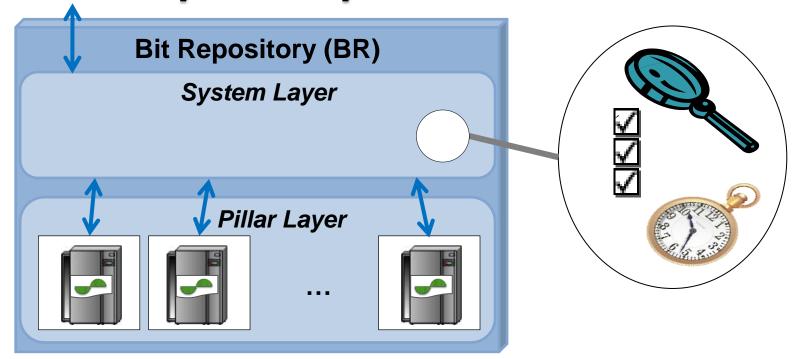




- 1. No backup. All are copies of data
- 2. Vote on which copy that is the right one



Bit error – System Layer





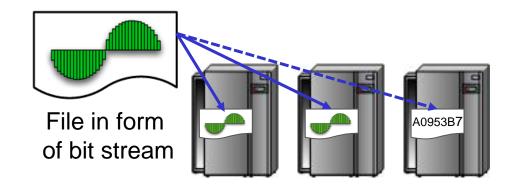
- System layer checks and follow-up on basis of comparing copies
- 2. Minimum three voters, optimize by checksums

Integrity - Bit error



Risk: Bits can change value

- Error has occurred in Backup
- 2. File is corrupted
- 3. Error is not discovered
- 4. Cannot determine which file is intact





- No backup. All are copies of data
- 2. Vote on which copy that is the right one
- Introduce checksums of files to discover errors.

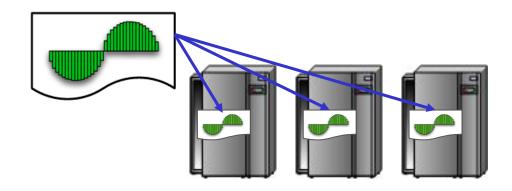


Integrity – Bit error



Risk: The same error occurs for more copies

- Same hardware
- 2. Same software
- 3. Same vendor



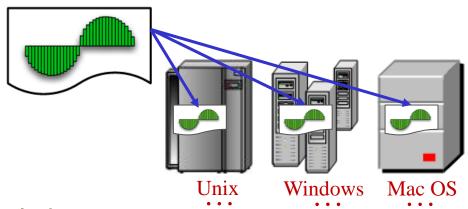


Integrity – Bit error



Risk: The same error occurs for more copies

- Same hardware
- Same software
- Same vendor





- Different hardware solutions
- Different vendors
- Different software (OS, interpreters, etc.)

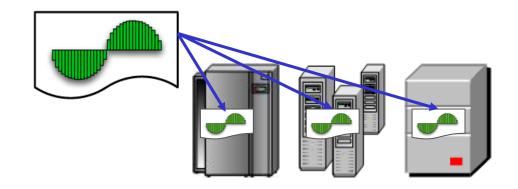


Integrity - Disasters



Risk: All copies are damaged at the same time

- Natural disasters
- Attacks in connection with war or terror

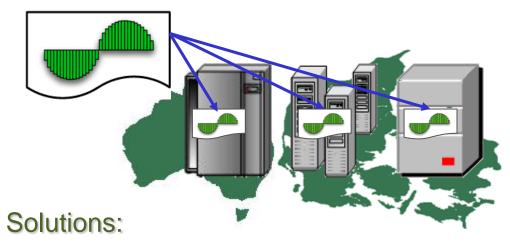


Integrity - Disasters



Risk: All copies are damaged at the same time

- Natural disasters
- Attacks in connection with war or terror





1. Different geographical locations

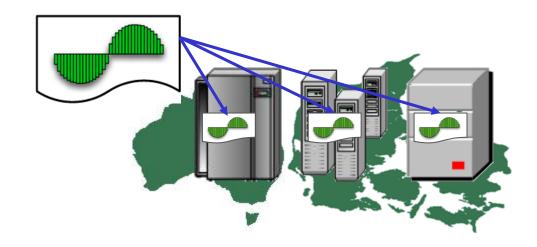


Integrity - Organisation



Risk: Errors/mistakes are made by the same person/org.

- The same person has access and has delete rights
- 2. The same person makes procedural mistakes

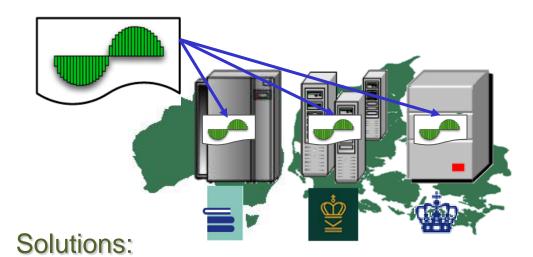


Integrity - Organisation



Risk: Errors/mistakes are made by the same person/org.

- The same person has access and has delete rights
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Different organisations

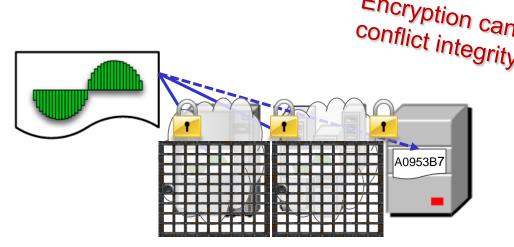


Confidentiality



Risk: Unauthorised gets access to confidential data

- Unauthorised gets access to Bit Repository
- 2. Unauthorised gets access to data from Bit Repository

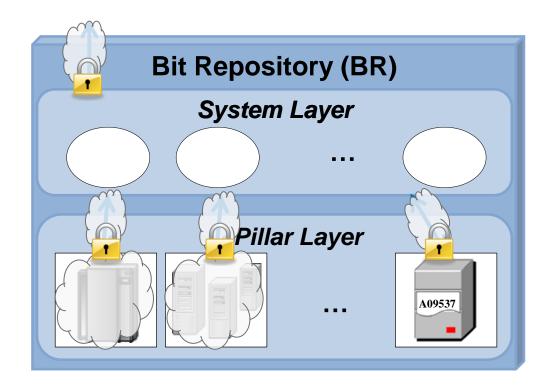




- Authentication of users of pillars with copies
- 2. Encryption internally on pillar
- Hardware secured in locked rooms



Confidentiality – System Layer



Likewise on System layer

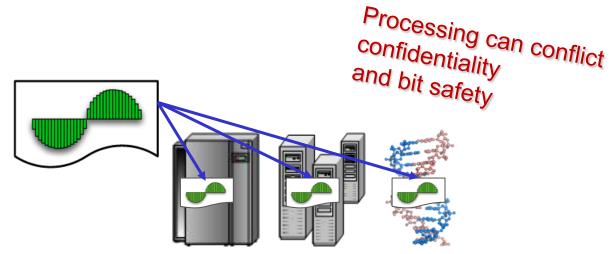


Availability



Risk: Cannot get access as required

- Cannot get any response on request
- Processing not possible in reality

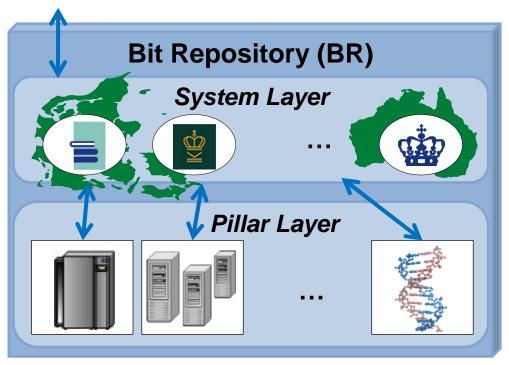




Solutions:

1. Specialised pillar with distributed architecture

Availability



Solutions:

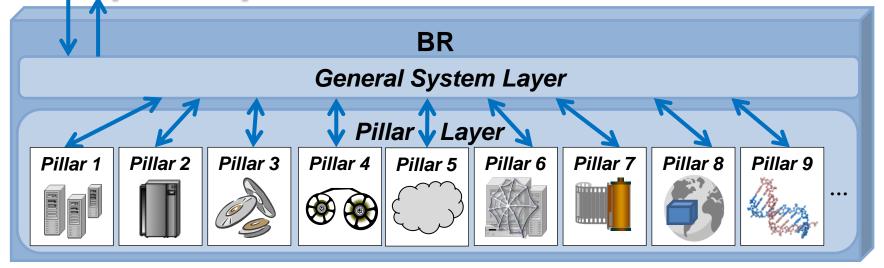


- Redirection if access to a pillar is down
- Depends on what Distributed requests to different pillars
- Scaling
- Diversity,

is required



Bit Repository - Different Current Solutions



- Media
- Data safety
- Access speed
- On-line
- Off-line
- Organisational placement
- Geographical placement
- ...





Bit Safety preservationLevelType = BitSafety

preservationLevelValue	Comment
Max	Maximum bit safety
VeryHigh	Very high bit safety
High	High bit safety
Medium	Medium bit safety
Low	Low bit safety
VeryLow	Very low bit safety
Min	Minimum bit safety

Bit Safety preservationLevelType = BitSafety

preservationLevelValue	Comment
Max	Maximum bit safety
VeryHigh	Very high bit safety
High	High bit safety
Medium	Medium bit safety
Low	Low bit safety
VeryLow	Very low bit safety
Min	Minimum bit safety

Policy:

As high bit safety that we can get

Strategy 2013:

10 copies spread over 3 continents, both optical and magnetic medias, checked every ...

Strategy 2050:

8 copies; at lest 2 on Mars, at least two written to DNA, checked every ...



Confidentiality preservationLevelType = Confidentiality

preservationLevelValue	Comment
Max	Maximum confidentiality
VeryHigh	Very high confidentiality
High	High confidentiality
Medium	Medium confidentiality
Low	Low confidentiality
VeryLow	Very low confidentiality
Min	Minimum confidentiality

Confidentiality preservationLevelType = Confidentiality

preservationLevelValue	Comment
Max	Maximum confidentiality
VeryHigh	Very high confidentiality
High	High confidentiality
Medium	Medium confidentiality
Low	Low confidentiality
VeryLow	Very low confidentiality
Min	Minimum confidentiality

Policy:

Only restricted access, where it is as hard as it can get for others when skipping encryption

Strategy 2013:

No more than 2 copies, that are secured on off-line medias ...

Strategy 2050:

??? ...



Availability preservationLevelType = Availability

preservationLevelValue	Comment
Max	Maximum availability
VeryHigh	Very high availability
High	High availability
Medium	Medium availability
Low	Low availability
VeryLow	Very low availability
Min	Minimum availability

Preservation Level in metadata

```
2013-01-18T19:28:01.458+01:00
ervationLevelDateAssigned>
</preservationLevel>
2013-01-18T19:28:01.458+01:00
ervationLevelDateAssigned>
ervationLevel>
preservationLevelValue>
2013-01-18T19:28:01.458+01:00
ervationLevelDateAssigned>
</preservationLevel>
```

Preservation Level information

preservationLevelType	Comment
Bit safety	Bit preservation
Confidentiality	Bit preservation
Availability	Bit preservation
Logical Preservation Strategy	Logical Preservation
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Policy

Types and values can differ

- With institution preservation policies
- Express values Same over time
- Strategy
 - Requirements for fulfilment with current technologies ...

Questions and Comments

