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Institutional Repositories

- # Institution-based
- # Scholarly material in digital formats
- # Cumulative and perpetual
- # Open and interoperable

The DSpace Repository



- # Institutional Repository for MIT faculty's digital research materials
- # MIT Libraries - Hewlett Packard Research Labs collaborative development project
- # Open Source system
- # Federated system
- # Preservation archive

Captures

- Digital research material in various formats
- Directly from creators (e.g. faculty)

Describes

- Descriptive, technical, rights metadata

Distributes

- Via WWW, with necessary access control

Preserves

DSpace Offerings



- # Large-scale, stable, managed long-term storage
- # Support for range of digital formats
- # Easy-to-use submission process
- # Persistent network identifiers
- # Access control
- # Search and delivery interface
- # Digital preservation services

Why Libraries



Expertise

- Large-scale collection management
 - Assessment/collection policies
 - preservation
- Metadata
- Solid business practices

Commitment

- Long time frames
- Mission scope

Possible Content



- # Preprints, articles
- # Technical Reports
- # Working Papers
- # Conference Papers
- # E-theses
- # Datasets
 - statistical, geospatial, matlab, etc.
- # Images
 - visual, scientific, etc.
- # Audio files
- # Video files
- # Learning Objects
- # Reformatted digital library collections

Information Model



- # Communities
- # Collections (in communities)
 - Distinct groupings of like items
- # Items (in collections)
 - Logical content objects
 - Receive persistent identifier
- # Bitstreams (in items)
 - Individual files
 - Receive preservation treatment

Information Model



Versioning

- Item “versions” can be
 - All instances of a work in different formats
 - E.g. the XML, PDF, and PostScript versions
 - All editions of a work over time
 - Official changes (e.g. addenda or new release)
 - Periodic snapshots (e.g. web sites)
- Metadata lists all available versions of items

Communities



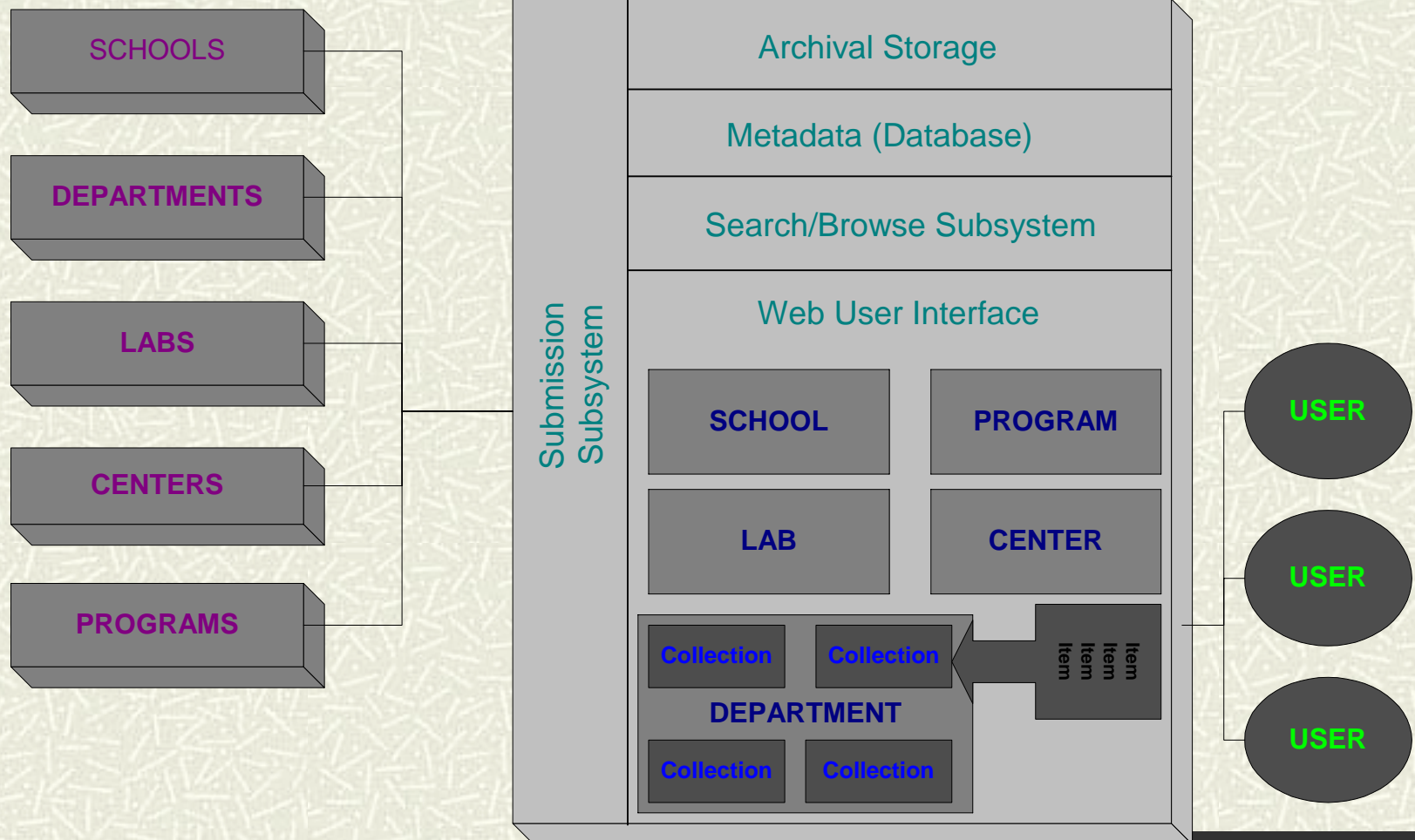
- # Departments, Labs, Research Centers, Programs, Schools, etc.
- # Localized policy decisions
 - Who can contribute, access material
 - Submission workflow
 - Submitters, approvers, reviewers, editors
 - Collections definition, management
- # Communities supply metadata

Communities



Communities

DSpace system



MIT Early Adopters



- # Sloan School of Management
- # Dept. of Ocean Engineering
- # Center for Technology, Policy and Industrial Development (CTPID)
- # Lab for Information and Decision Systems (LIDS)

- # MIT Press – out-of-print books

MIT Collaborators



Academic Computing

- Open Knowledge Initiative
 - Learning Object repository
- OpenCourseWare
 - Course content, including 3rd party

Information Systems (computer center)

W3C

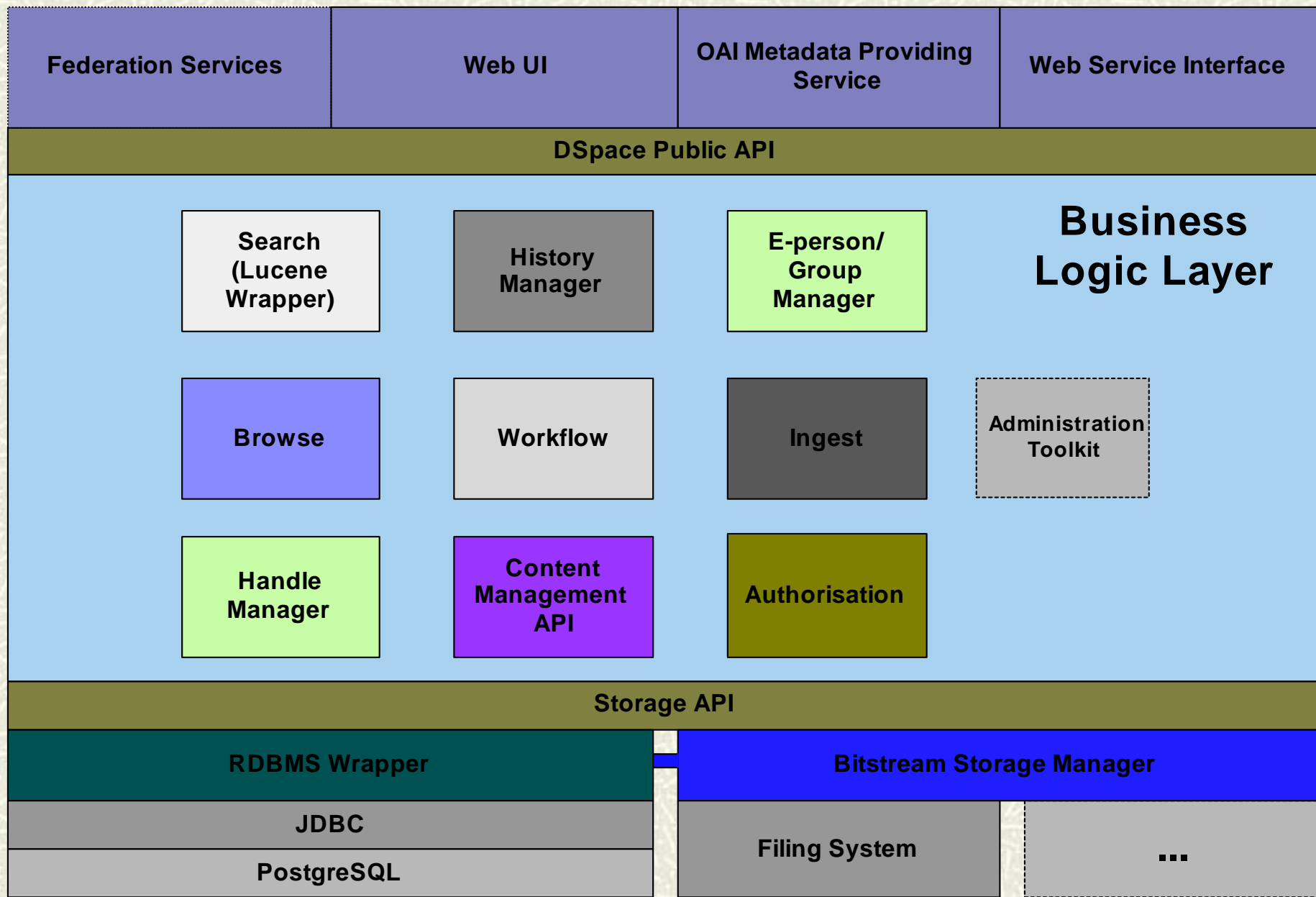
- Research collaboration

Library Collections



- # Libraries another DSpace community
- # Reformatted print collections
 - Scanned theses, tech reports, etc.
 - Especially to complete a series
 - Digital image collections, etc.
- # 3rd party archiving (e-journals, etc.)

Dspace Architecture



Standards-based



- # Modular architecture, well-defined APIs
- # 100% open source
 - Programmed in java
 - RDBMS and SQL for metadata
- # CNRI “handles” for persistent identifiers
- # X.509 certificate-based access control
- # OpenURL linking
- # OAI-PMH for exposing metadata

OAIS-compliant

- # METS AIPs in bitstore
- # Designated Community are scholars, researchers
- # Knowledge Base
 - Interdisciplinary content
 - Digital archaeology

Technology Stack



- # Apache, Tomcat, OpenSSL/mod_ssl
- # Java 1.3, JSP 1.2, Servlet 2.3
- # PostgreSQL 7, JDBC (rdbms)
- # CNRI Handle System 5 (persistent ids)
- # Lucene 1.2 (index/search)
- # Jena (RDF History system)
- # JUnit (testing), Log4j (logging)
- # HP/UX, Linux, Solaris, etc.

Metadata



- # Qualified Dublin Core
 - based on Library Application Profile
- # Crosswalk from MARC
 - based on Library of Congress crosswalk
- # Minimally effective preservation metadata
- # METS-encoded OAIS AIP in bitstore
- # Support for collection/community-specific schemas in development (SIMILE)

System Comparison



- # Extends preprint archive model
 - e.g. eprints.org, arXiv.org
 - Accepts non-document material
 - Community paradigm
 - Preservation commitment
- # Differs from Digital Library model
 - e.g. FEDORA, Greenstone
 - Faculty-produced content
 - Distributed responsibility
 - Selection, policies, cataloging, submission, etc.
 - No guarantee of future renderability

Challenges



Faculty Acceptance

- Valuing and trusting an institutional archive
- Myriad disciplines with different cultures
- Copyright/IP policies

Learning and Sharing

- Designing DSpace system to federate
- Tracking digital library research, reporting out

Sustainability

- institutional, financial

Digital Preservation

Faculty Acceptance



- # Variety of content
 - Preprints and publications
 - Digital research material
 - Educational material
- # Respect for discipline differences
 - Access control, review process, etc.
- # Institutional support
 - Broad advocacy
 - Mission relevance

Business Plan



- # One year, Mellon funded project
- # Written by business consultants
- # Built cost models for running DSpace
- # Developed revenue options
 - Core services (free)
 - Premium services (for-fee)

Digital Preservation



Philosophy

- Lots of digital material *is already lost*
- Most digital material is *at risk*
- Better to capture it, guarantee bit preservation than to lose it completely
- Capture maximum information to support functional preservation
- Analyze Cost/benefit tradeoffs

Digital Preservation



MIT's commitment levels

- **Known/supported**

- TIFF, SGML/XML, AIFF, PDF

- **Known/unsupported**

- Microsoft Word, PowerPoint (common)
- Lotus 1-2-3, Visicalc, WordPerfect (less common)

- **Unknown/unsupported**

- One-of-a-kind software program

Digital Preservation



Supported = migration and/or emulation

- Migration for texts, images, audio, etc.
- Emulation for software, multimedia?

Unsupported

- Bit preservation at minimum
- Batch migration where possible
 - Commercial conversion services

Digital Format Registry



- # DLF-sponsored initiative
- # Centrally hosted, network accessible
- # More granular than MIME types
 - E.g. TIFF 5.0 rather than TIFF
 - *Not* TIFF 5.0 600dpi color
- # Captures format documentation
 - E.g. specifications, possibly authoring/rendering tools, samples, etc.
 - *Print* and digital

DSpace Federation



Goals

- Drive DSpace development
 - open source development model
- Build critical mass of content
 - support useful interoperation
- Leverage distributed expertise
 - metadata
 - digital preservation

Federation Benefits



Socio-political

- Shared direction, leadership, priorities, goals, resources
- Standards development
 - Putting weight behind “best practices”
 - e.g. W3C, NISO, IETF, ARL/DLF standards
 - Drive commercial developments

Federation Benefits



Technical

- Virtual collections
 - Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations
- New publishing ventures
 - “Overlay” e-journal located at multiple institutions
- Cross-institution/cross-collection search
 - NCSTRL project
 - OAI indexes in any subject
- Distributed services
 - Leverage industry services supporting preservation, etc.

Federation

- # Cambridge University Library in the UK
 - 3-year project, focussed on digital preservation
 - # Mellon project in the US
 - Columbia University, Ohio State University, Universities of Rochester, Toronto, and Washington
 - # Cornell University
 - Dean of faculty, collaborating with the library
-

Research Areas

SIMILE

- Funded through HP/MIT Alliance
- Flexible metadata infrastructure
- W3C's Semantic Web activity
- David Karger's research on personalized information management
- Library provides expertise, test-bed, real-world applications

Research Areas



Digital preservation

- Digital files (e.g. audio, video, image, text)
- Web sites (e.g. W3C)
- Software programs

Personal Archiving strategies

- DSpace on your laptop
- Proactive collaboration with content creators

Research Areas



New Publishing Models

- Open Archives Initiative
 - Collection sharing, aggregation
- Content delivery/publishing infrastructure
- E-communities (e.g. MIT Press CogNet)
- E-journals authored and edited by faculty

Open, standardized Rights Management

- Micropayment support
- Fine-grained access control (individual subscribers)

Schedule



- # Early Adopters (beta release)
 - Now through summer 2002
- # MIT public release (DSpace 1.0)
 - October 3, 2002
- # Begin federating
 - Starting Fall 2002
- # Begin research program
 - Starting Fall 2002
- # Open Source to the world
 - November 4, 2002



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DSpace @ MIT Home

What can you find in DSpace?

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- Articles
- Technical Reports
- Working Papers
- Datasets
- Images
- Videos....and more

Search

Enter some text in the box below to search DSpace.

Go

Submit

Submit your digital content to DSpace! To start the submission process, select the button below.

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Authorized Users Only

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Authorized Users Only



DSpace Early A

Spring-Summer

Communities:

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