

arkivum

Bringing archived data to life

A Career in Digital Preservation

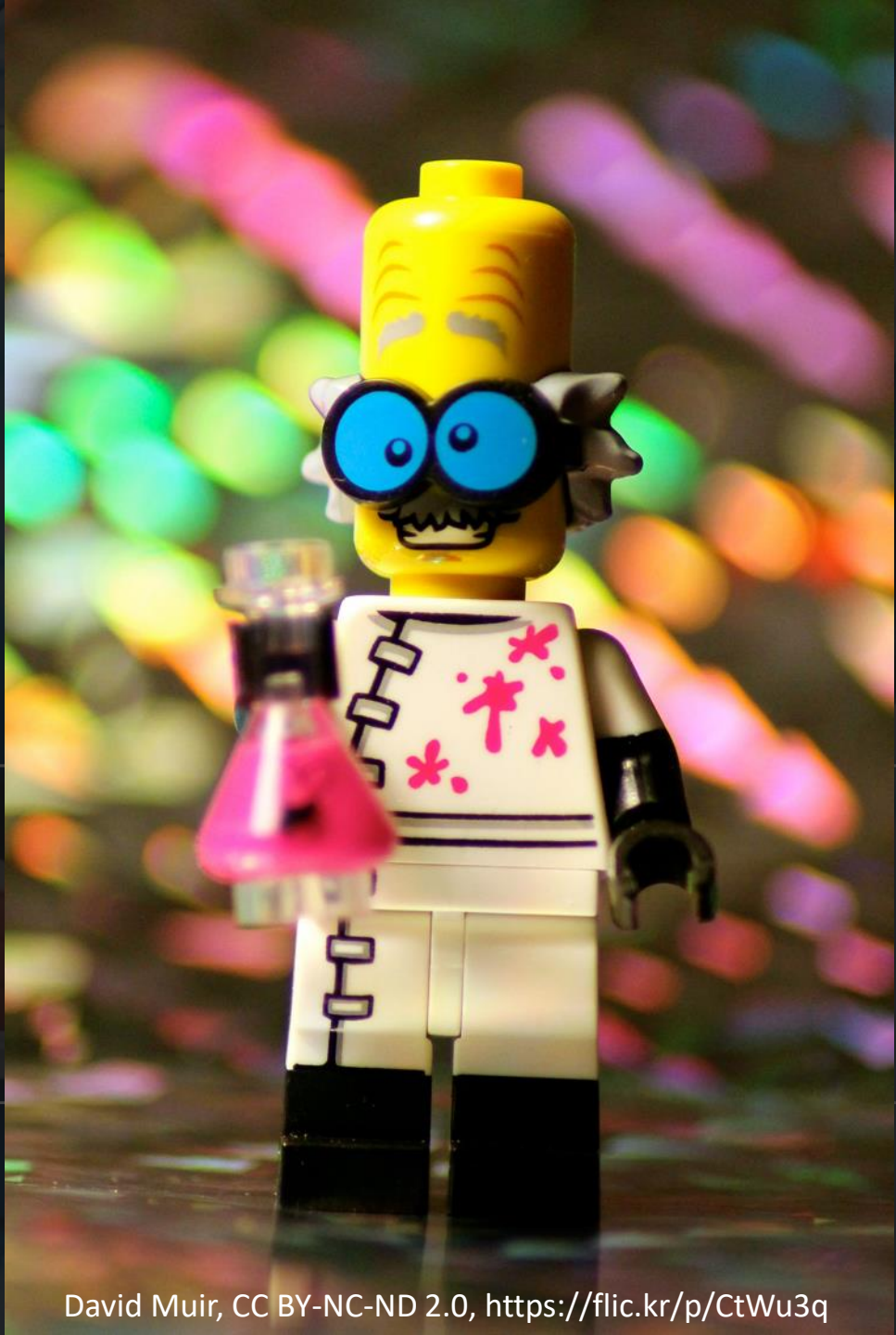
Career

/kəˈrɪə/

verb

move swiftly and in an uncontrolled way.

"the coach careered across the road and went through a hedge"

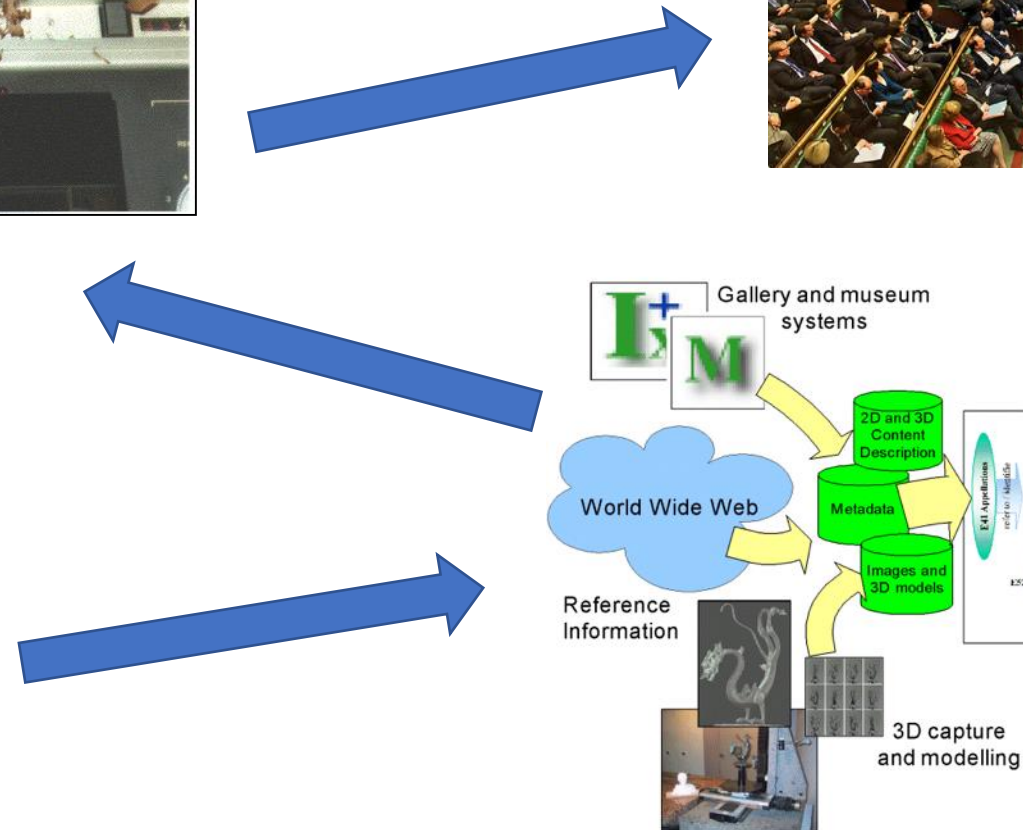




<https://flic.kr/p/ej5kzL>



<https://flic.kr/p/8UoMUe>





Warner Bros, Fox, Disney, Miramax, Evolutions, AMS pictures, Shaw cable, Smoke and Mirrors, BBC, B&G, United Space Alliance, BSkyB, Turner, Kingdom of Bahrain, The Pixel Farm, Film Museum NL, Pegasus Pictures, CineSite, FrameStore

Arkivum Today

>95%

Customer
renewal
rate

100+

Customers

>80%

CAGR

2011

Company
founded

9

Go to
Market
Partners

>11

Petabytes
under mgmt

3

Supporting
investors

40+

Employees
in UK, US &
India

Neilson Financial
Services



itma

Irish Traditional Music Archive
Taisce Cheol Dúchais Éireann

HERITAGE TRUST

Royal Botanic Gardens
Kew

TATE

MoMA



OXFORD
Molecular Diagnostics
Centre

NHS
North Bristol
NHS Trust

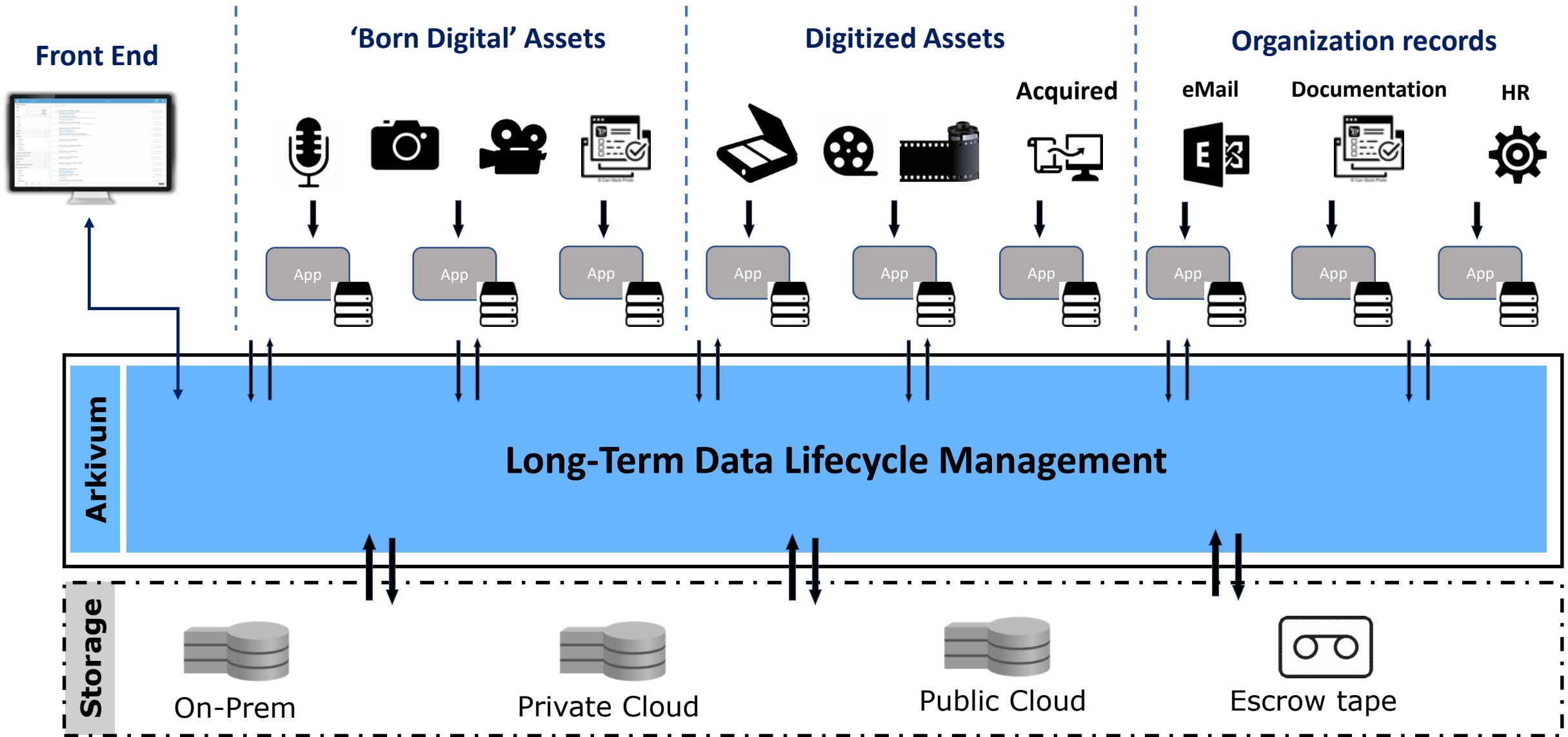
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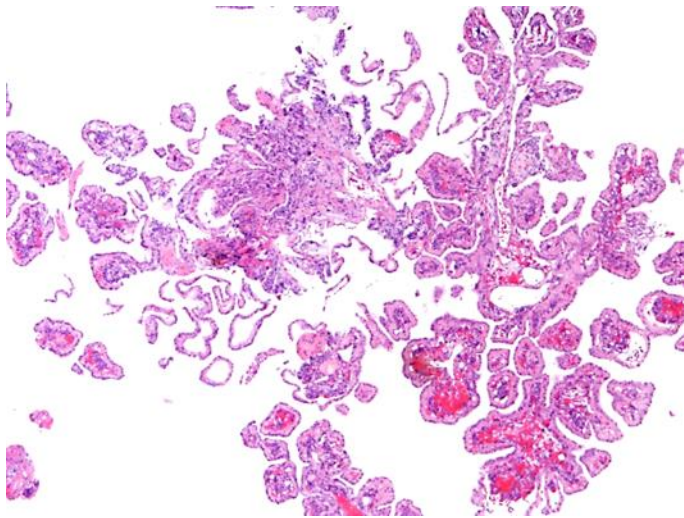
The Frick
Collection

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WESTMINSTER

The University of
Nottingham







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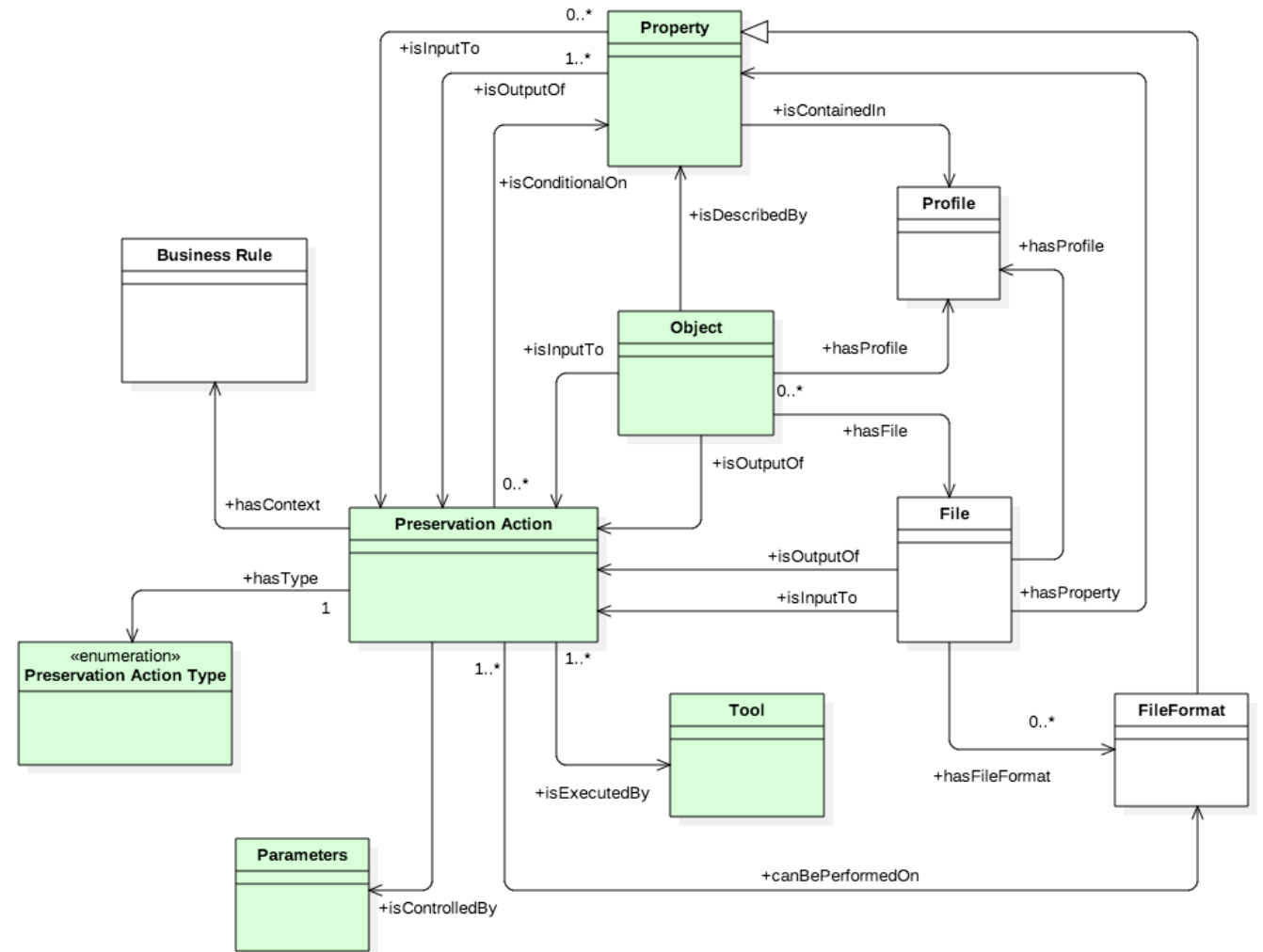


Romuald Le Peru, CC-BY-NC-2.0, <https://flic.kr/p/3a8m7p>

A typical day (there isn't one)

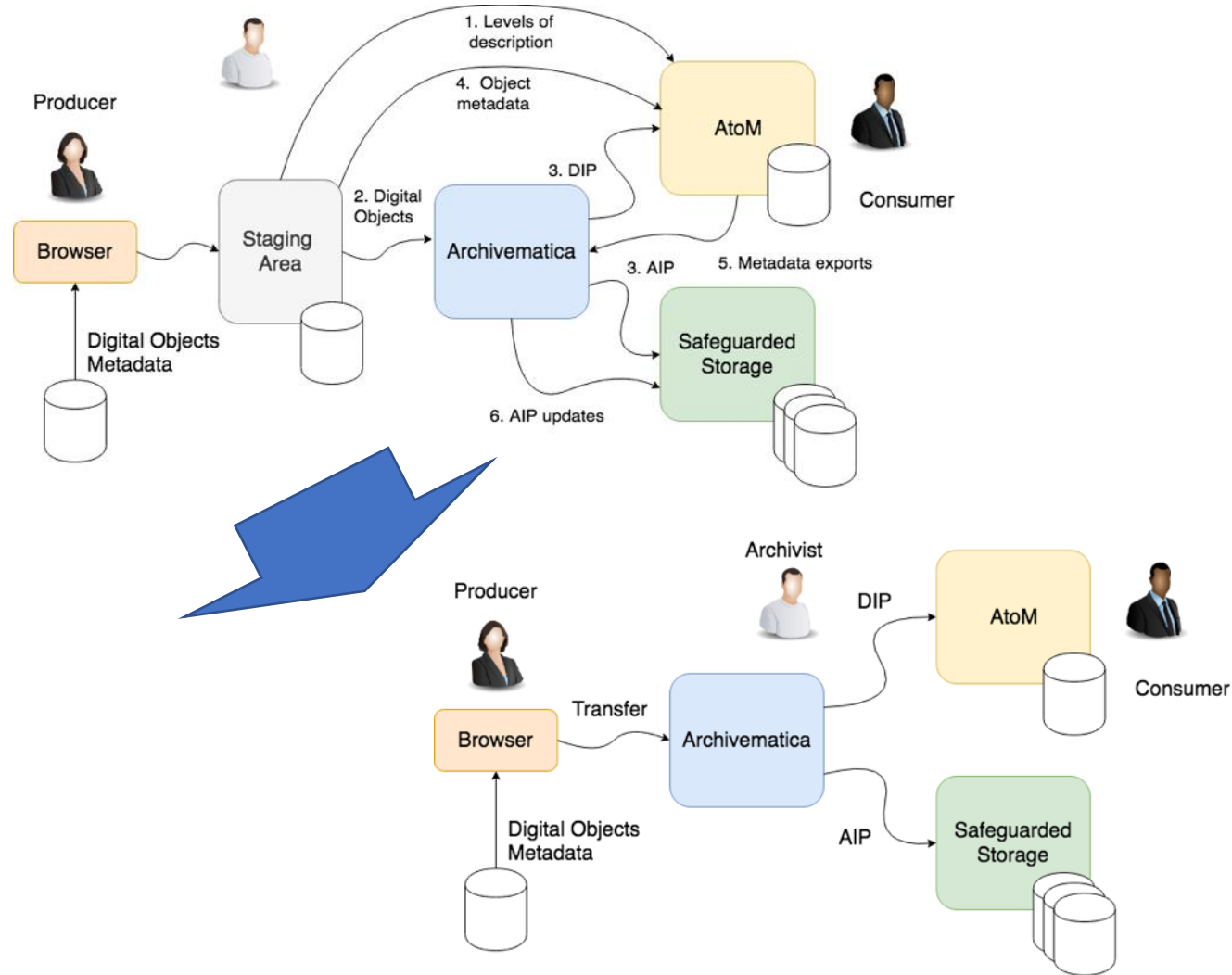
Sharing Knowledge (Preservation Action Registries)

Sharing preservation good practice
in communities and between
preservation systems



<https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.6628418>

Making Life Easier (Preservation Workflows)



UNIVERSITY OF
WESTMINSTER




THE ARCHIVES
OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH



BIRMINGHAM CITY
University

Preservation Tools and Techniques (Preserving Office Formats)

4. Planets

Picture	
Caption	Jupiter, the giant Jupiter, by far the largest planet in the Solar System, seen in 2009. The dark patch on the bottom right of the planet is the size of the Pacific Ocean and is a bruise left by an asteroid hitting the planet.
Credit	NASA, ESA, H. Hammel (SSI, Boulder, Colo.), and the Jupiter Impact Team
ID or URL	http://www.spacetelescope.org/images/heic0910a/

The planets of our Solar System formed out of the debris that swirled around the Sun when it formed some 5 billion years ago. As the dust and rocks gradually coalesced, the Solar System we know today emerged. Hubble's high-resolution images of the planets and moons in the Solar System are surpassed only by pictures taken from the spacecraft

that actually visit them. Hubble even has one advantage over these probes: it can return to look at these objects periodically and so observe them over much longer periods than any passing probe.

Hubble has observed six of the Solar System's eight planets: It hasn't observed Earth (although it very occasionally looks at the Moon), and it hasn't observed Mercury, which is too close to the Sun and would risk damaging Hubble's sensitive instruments.

In addition, Hubble has spotted moons around other planets, studied several dwarf planets (including Pluto, the most famous) and watched asteroids and comets as they perform their cosmic ballet around our Solar System.

However, this is just our cosmic backyard. There's a vast universe out there to be explored.

When Hubble was launched in 1990, the planets of the Solar System were all we knew. Scientists had long suspected that other stars might harbor planetary systems like our own, but the first detection of an exoplanet came in 1992. Over the following years, there was a trickle of new discoveries, which has grown into a flood in recent years. At the time of writing, just short of 1,000 exoplanets have been confirmed, with many more likely candidates identified.

Although it was designed and built before exoplanets were even known, Hubble has played a big role in discovering and characterizing these distant alien worlds.

Significant properties, lossy conversions, preservation v.s. access, open standards, open specifications, open source

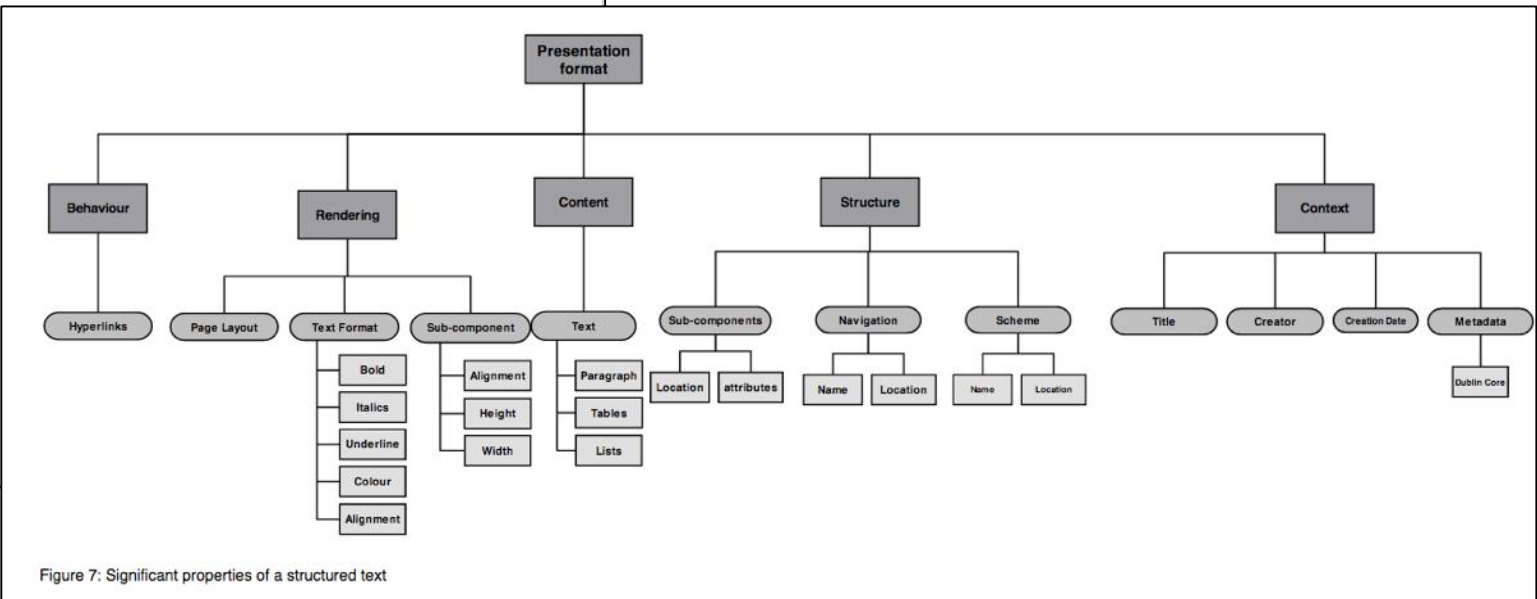
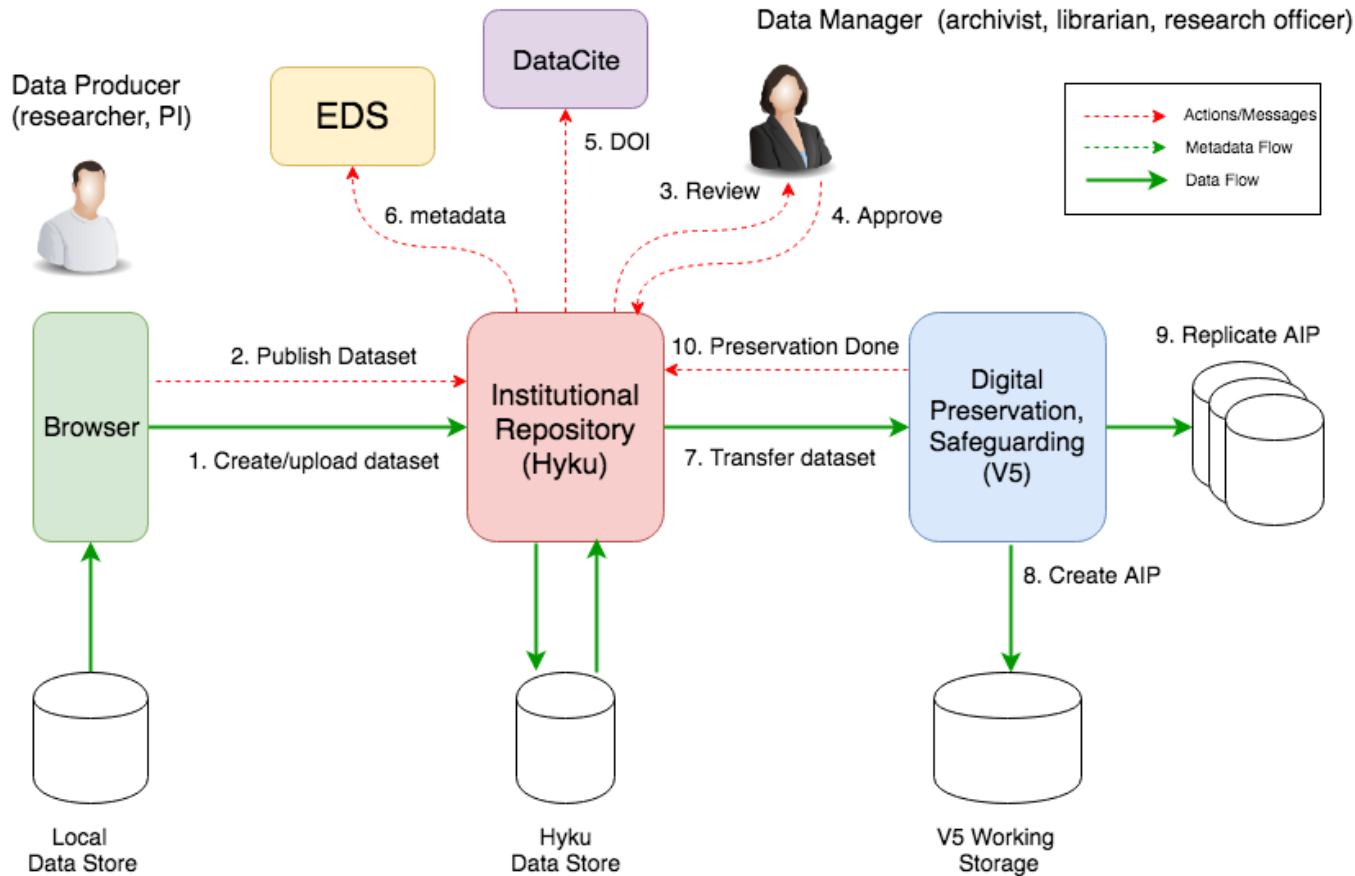


Figure 7: Significant properties of a structured text

https://www.kdl.kcl.ac.uk/fileadmin/documents/digifutures/materials/preservation/DF09_prsrv_knight-definingSigProperties.pdf

Preservation in New Domains (Research Data)



Joined up systems

Disappearing preservation

F.A.I.R

Long-term use and re-use

 **CODE OCEAN**
BETA


Legacy Environments at Your Fingertips

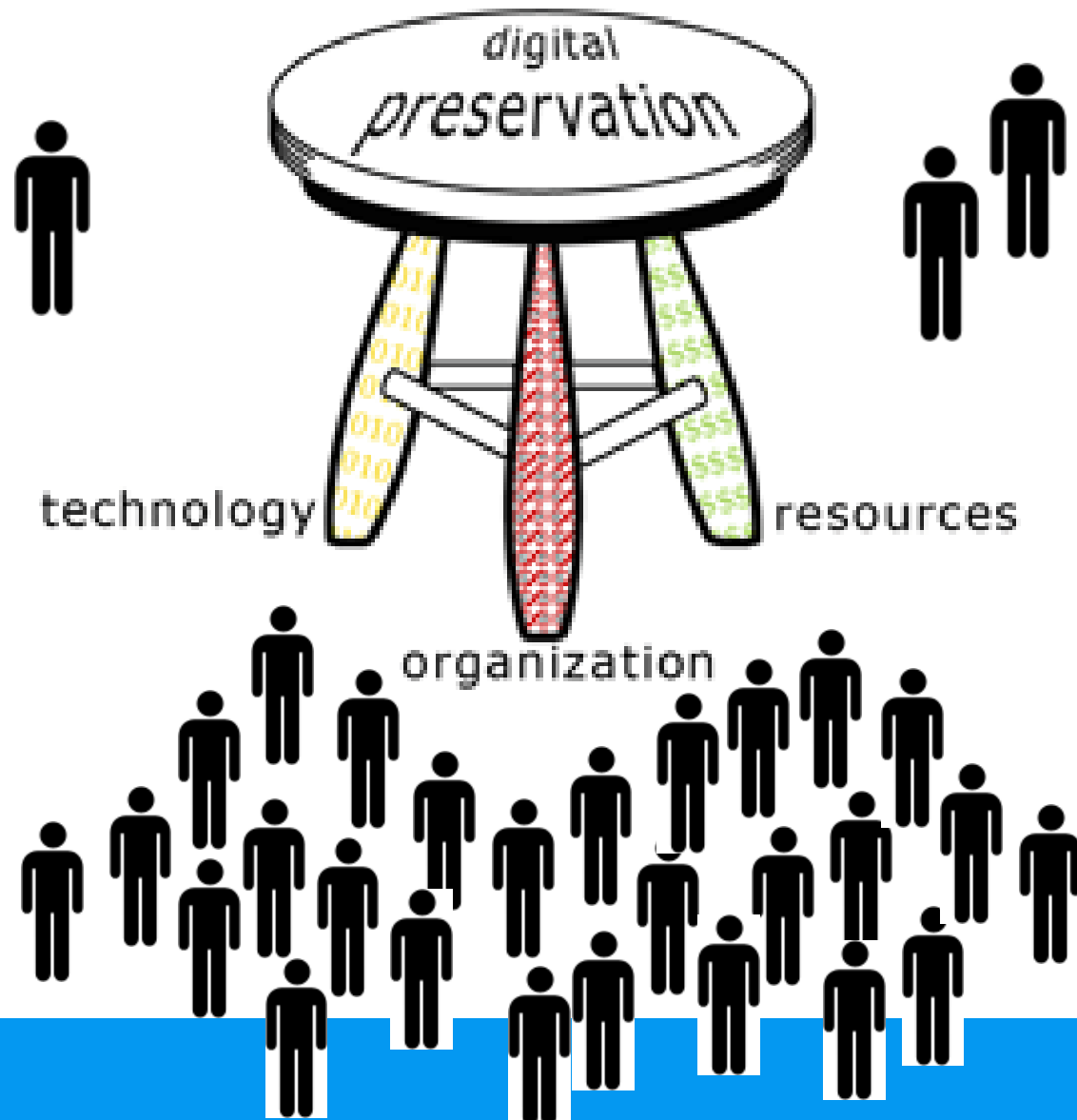




 **Software
Preservation
Network**

(Just some of) What I wish I knew before I started

1. Not all legs of the preservation stool are equal



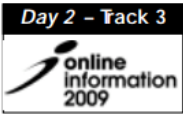
2. Starting simple is OK



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Maturity models and assessment frameworks

Parsimonious preservation:
preventing pointless processes!
(The small simple steps that take digital
preservation a long way forward)



Tim Gollins
Head of Digital Preservation

Abstract
While there are many a generation of digital pre-
imminent technological
way to successfully sta-
integrated digital preser-
particular cases, a muc-
material. By applying th-
manageable and afford-

Digital Preservation Capability Maturity Model® (DPCMM)

BACKGROUND AND PERFORMANCE METRICS

Version 2.7

This document provides an overview of the Digital Preservation Capability Maturity Model® (DPCMM) including its origins and four suggested use. The purpose of DPCMM is to provide a process model and business case planning tool to digital preservation capabilities.

Table 1: Version 1 of the Levels of Digital Preservation				
	Level 1 (Protect your data)	Level 2 (Know your data)	Level 3 (Monitor your data)	Level 4 (Repair your data)
Storage and Geographic Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Two complete copies that are not collocated- For data on heterogeneous media (optical discs, hard drives, etc.) get the content off the medium and into your storage system	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- At least three complete copies- At least one copy in a different geographic location- Document your storage system(s) and storage media and what you need to use them	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- At least one copy in a geographic location with a different disaster threat- Obsolescence monitoring process for your storage system(s) and media	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- At least three copies in geographic locations with different disaster threats- Have a comprehensive plan in place that will keep files and metadata on currently accessible media or systems
File Fixity and Data Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Check file fixity on ingest if it has been provided with the content- Create fixity info if it wasn't provided with the content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Check fixity on all ingests- Use write-blockers when working with original media- Virus-check high risk content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Check fixity of content at fixed intervals- Maintain logs of fixity info; supply audit on demand- Ability to detect corrupt data- Virus-check all content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Check fixity of all content in response to specific events or activities- Ability to replace/repair corrupted data- Ensure no one person has write access to all copies- Perform audit of logs
Administrative and Descriptive Metadata	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ensure backup and non-collocation of inventory- When you can give input into the creation of digital files encourage use of a limited set of known open formats and codecs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- metadata and log events- Inventory of file formats in use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Store standard technical and descriptive metadata- Monitor file format obsolescence issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Store standard preservation metadata- Perform format migrations, emulation and similar activities as needed

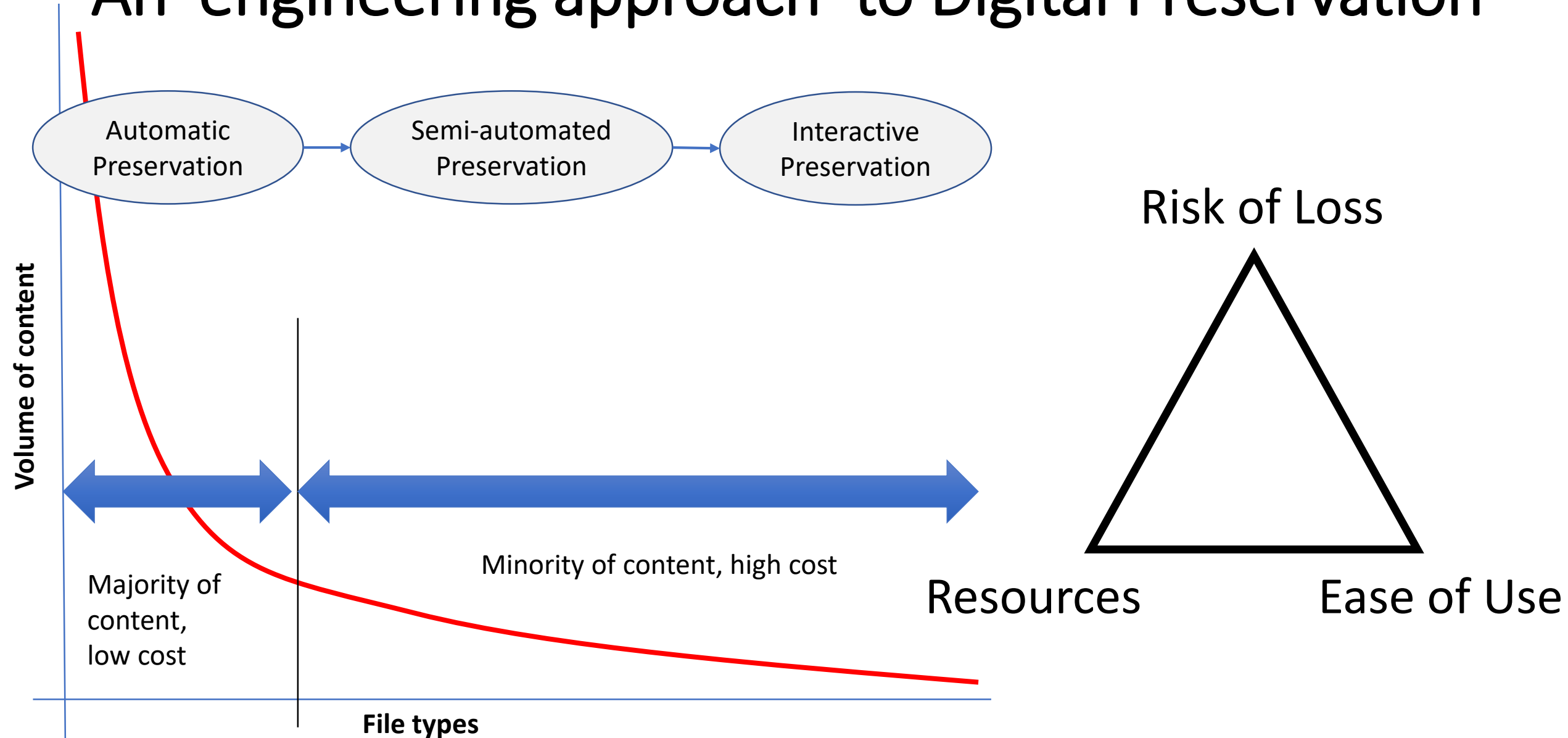
Digital Preservation Handbook





<code>.gif</code>	<code>.xml</code>	<code>.jpg</code>
<code>.sml</code>	<code>.pdf</code>	<code>.raw</code>
<code>.tif</code>	<code>.oa3</code>	<code>.doc</code>
<code>.htm</code>	<code>.html</code>	<code>.wav</code>
<code>.mp3</code>	<code>.docx</code>	<code>.txt</code>
<code>.bmp</code>	<code>.swf</code>	<code>.xls</code>
<code>.lmx</code>	<code>.zip</code>	

An 'engineering approach' to Digital Preservation



Digital Preservation is Totally Awesome!



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