Trusted Digital Archives. Experiences from the Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg, nestor and DIN

Dr. Christian Keitel Johannesburg, 27/2/2013



Table of Contents

- Some fundamental concepts
- Solutions of the Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg
- DIN-Standard 31644 and nestor-certification



Trusted Traditional Archives

- Archives were old and hence trustworthy.
 - "Can I trust the archive?" >>>
 Ius archivi/concept of unbroken custody
 (jurisprudence)
- Archival objects were regarded as authentic.
 - "Are the objects what they purport to be?" >>>
 Examination of data carrier and information
 (diplomatics)



Trusted Digital Archives?

- Archives are young were old and hence trustworthy.
 - "Can I trust the archive?" >>>
 Ius archivi/concept of unbroken custody (jurisprudence)
- Archival objects were regarded as authentic.
 - "Are the objects what they purport to be?" >>>
 Examination of data carrier and information
 (diplomatics)



Report of the Task Force on Archiving of Digital Information (1995)

Repositories claiming to serve an archival function must be able to prove that they are who they say they are by meeting or exceeding the standards and criteria of an independently-administered program for archival certification."

Claiming trustworthiness by means of diplomatics.

Any more questions about the authenticity of digital objects?



The New Landscape

- All users should get the opportunity to check the authenticity of archival objects (digital diplomatics)
 - Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg
- All users should get information about the trustworthiness of the archive (criteria catalogues)
 - Nestor and DIN

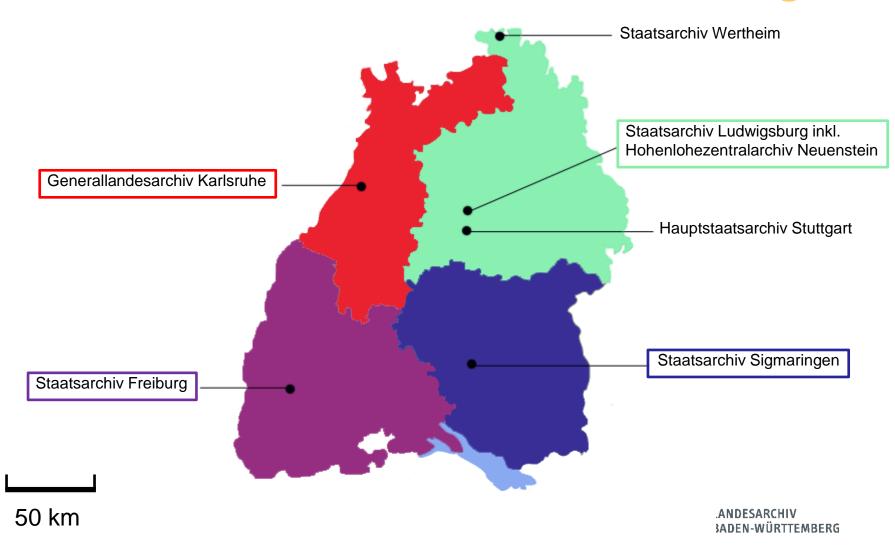


Baden-Württemberg and Germany





Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg



Digital Preservation in Baden-Württemberg

•	1974	First 2-day workshop
•	1987	Archive law: Machine-readable information is equal to paper documents
	2002	First digital object archived
	2006	Programming of DIMAG



The Problem

- Digital preservation needs to store digital objects in a concrete physical way
 - Specific carrier
 - Specific file
 - Specific file format
 - ...
- The physical manifestations have a short lifetime
- Transfers to other manifestations are unavoidable
- How to maintain authenticity?



Enabling the User to Get His Questions Answered

- Task can't be postponed
- Digital preservation knows two states and four means to maintain authenticity
 - (1) Maintain integrity via hash values (frozen state)
 - (2) Maintain authenticity via metadata (transition state)
 - (3) Maintain a net of references
 - (4) Document what you do



(1) Hash Values (Frozen State)

- Each DIMAG file has its own hash-value-file
- DIMAG recalculates the hash values and compares them with the value in the hash-value-file
 - New files: every day
 - All files: every week



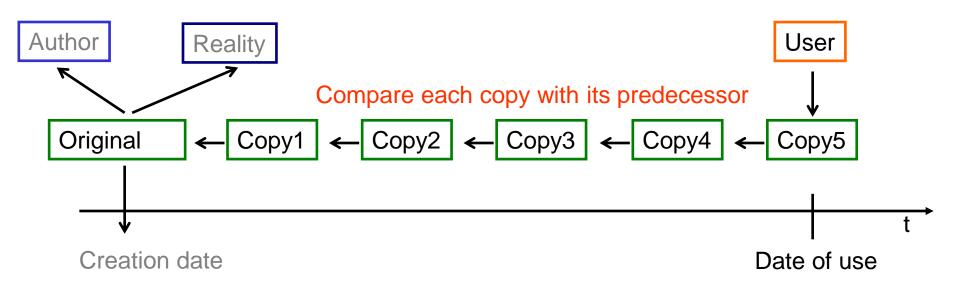
How We Obtain Historical Information



How We Trace Back Our Digital History

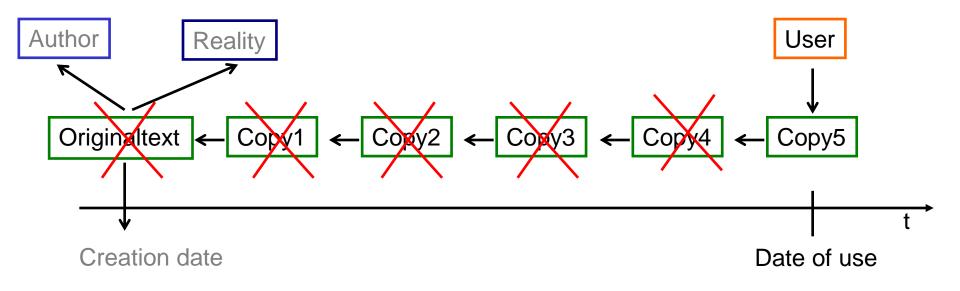


Task...



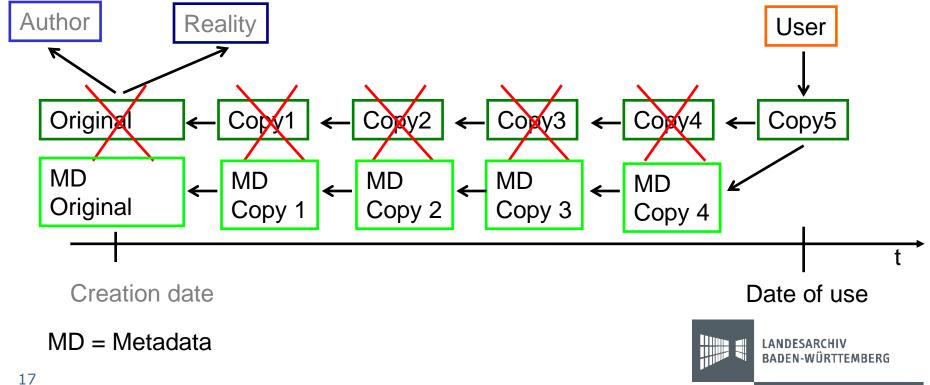


...Problem...





...and Solution



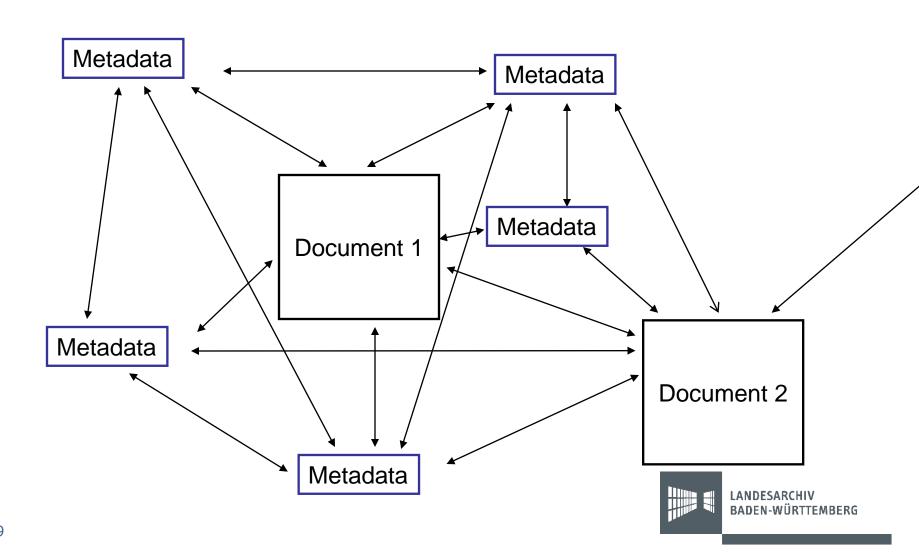
(2) Metadata (Transition State) - IngestList

- Catch central metadata of the objects to be archived (significant properties) as early as possible
 - Count fields and rows of the original data base table
 - Export tables as csv
 - Count rows and field delimiters of the csv
 - Compare metadata (number of rows and fields/field delimiters)





(3) Maintain a Net of References



(4) Document What You Do - DIMAG

Protokoll-Metadaten						
Prozess Ende	Prozess Ausführender	Bezug	Prozess	Nähere Angaben		
2008-06-25 09:03	Dr. Kai Naumann	D A StAL EL 413_4 1 DO_1 1	Anlage Objekt	Digitales Objekt 'Daten aus Summenkarten' ist angelegt		
2008-06-25 09:03	Dr. Kai Naumann	D A StAL EL 413_4 1 DO_1 1 R_1	Anlage Repräsentation	Repräsentation 'Festbreitenformat' ist angelegt		
2008-06-25 09:03	Dr. Kai Naumann	D A StAL EL 413_4 1 DO_1 1 R_2	Anlage Repräsentation	Repräsentation 'CSV-Format' ist angelegt		
2008-06-25 09:03	Dr. Kai Naumann	D A StAL EL 413_4 1 DO_1 1 R_3	Anlage Repräsentation	Repräsentation 'CSV-Format entschlüsselt' ist angelegt		
2008-06-25 15:50:03	n	D A StAL EL 413_41 DO_1 1R_2	Anlegen Dateiliste	University Uni		



(4) Document What You Do- DIMAG

- Internal procedures
- XML-schemes
- File format descriptions
- ...
- DIMAG handles these documents as if they were genuine archival objects



The International Landscape

- ISO 16363: 2012 109 criteria
 - Certification process by external experts (ISO 16919)
- DIN 31644: 2012 34 criteria
 - Extended peer-reviewed self-assessment or certification by external experts
- Data seal of approval 16 criteria
 - Peer-reviewed self-assessment

- European Framework for Audit and Certification of Digitial Repositories
 - http://www.trusteddigitalrepository.eu



The National Landscape

- Working groups at
 - nestor, the German competence network for digital preservation (founded in 2002)
 - DIN, the German Institute for Standardization
- Main developments
 - Criteria catalogue (DIN 31644, predecessor at nestor)
 - Certification versus DIN 31644 (nestor)



DIN 31644

- Purpose: Trustworthiness of the archive
- No compulsory technical implementation
- 4 principles: Documentation, transparency, adequateness, measurablity
- 34 criteria

C 1

Selection of information objects and representations

The digital archive has defined criteria for the selection of information objects and representations. The scope is limited by legal regulations, by the institution's mission, and by further objectives.

Published criteria for the selection



- C1 Selection of information objects and their representations
- C2 Responsibility for preservation
- C3 Designated communities
- C4 Access
- C5 Interpretability
- C6 Legal and contractual basis
- C7 Legal conformity
- C8 Funding
- C9 Personnel
- C10 Organisation and processes
- C11 Preservation measures
- C12 Crisis / successorship management
- C13 Significant properties

- C14 Integrity: Ingest interface
- C15 Integrity: Functions of the archival storage
- C16 Integrity: user interface
- C17 Authenticity: Ingest
- C18 Authenticity: Preservation measures
- C 19 Authenticity: Use
- C20 Technical authority
- C21 Transfer packages
- C 22 Transformation of the transfer packages into archival packages
- C 23 Archival packages
- C 24 Interpretability of the archival packages
- C 25 Transformation of archival packages into access packages
- C26 Access packages
- C27 Identification
- C28 Descriptive metadata
- C29 Structural metadata
- C30 Technical metadata
- C31 Logging the preservation measures
- C32 Administrative metadata
- C33 IT infrastructure
- C34 Security



- C1 Selection of information objects and their representations
- C2 Responsibility for preservation
- C3 Designated communities
- C4 Access
- C5 Interpretability
- C6 Legal and contractual basis
- C7 Legal conformity
- C8 Funding
- C9 Personnel
- C10 Organisation and processes
- C11 Preservation measures
- C12 Crisis / successorship management
- C13 Significant properties

- C14 Integrity: Ingest interface
- C15 Integrity: Functions of the archival storage
- C16 Integrity: user interface
- C17 Authenticity: Ingest
- C18 Authenticity: Preservation measures
- C 19 Authenticity: Use
- C20 Technical authority
- C21 Transfer packages
- C 22 Transformation of the transfer packages into archival packages
- C 23 Archival packages
- C 24 Interpretability of the archival packages
- C 25 Transformation of archival packages into access packages
- C26 Access packages
- C27 Identification
- C28 Descriptive metadata
- C29 Structural metadata
- C30 Technical metadata
- C31 Logging the preservation measures
- C32 Administrative metadata
- C33 IT infrastructure
- C34 Security



- C1 Selection of information objects and their representations
- C2 Responsibility for preservation
- C3 Designated communities
- C4 Access
- C5 Interpretability
- C6 Legal and contractual basis
- C7 Legal conformity
- C8 Funding
- C9 Personnel
- C10 Organisation and processes
- C11 Preservation measures
- C12 Crisis / successorship management
- C13 Significant properties

- C14 Integrity: Ingest interface
- C15 Integrity: Functions of the archival storage
- C16 Integrity: user interface
- C17 Authenticity: Ingest
- C18 Authenticity: Preservation measures
- C 19 Authenticity: Use
- C20 Technical authority
- C21 Transfer packages
- C 22 Transformation of the transfer packages into archival packages
- C 23 Archival packages
- C 24 Interpretability of the archival packages
- C 25 Transformation of archival packages into access packages
- C26 Access packages
- C27 Identification
- C28 Descriptive metadata
- C29 Structural metadata
- C30 Technical metadata
- C31 Logging the preservation measures
- C32 Administrative metadata
- C33 IT infrastructure
- C34 Security



The User's Questions

C 19 Authenticity: Use

The digital archive allows the user to evaluate the object's authenticity and enables the administration of the archive to preserve it....

Docun C 31

Logging the preservation measures

The digital repository logs the preservation measures and any changes to the representations.

Logs



Adequateness

- Implementations must be consistent with the archive's objective.
- An example: An archive wants to preserve just the text of web sites (no pictures, no sounds...)
 - For a political archive of East Asia studies, it might be sufficient.
 - For the archive of an academy of arts, it's not enough.



Nestor Certification - Overview

- Discussed since 2004
- Nestor working group on certification started in 2010
- Part of the European framework for certification of digital repositories
- Pilot certification of the German National Library
- Extended certification starts in 2013



Extended Certification - Process

- Defining the scope
- All criteria applicable?
- Questions for each criterion
 - Current conditions?
 - Rating?
 - Documentation?
- Evaluation by 1st reviewer
- Fixing by 2nd reviewer



Transfer packages

The digital repository has issued specifications regarding its transfer packages. The digital repository agrees with the producers on the transfer packages to be ingested (content data and metadata). The transfer packages are checked on the basis of the specifications.

- Which specifications does the digital repository have regarding transfer packages? Which content data are acceptable? Which metadata are required? Are there special requirements and processes for the creation of transfer packages?
- Which measures exist for validating the conformity of transfer packages?
- Will the repository reject defective transfer packages before ingesting, or will it take corrective measures within a defined work area?

C 21

Prospects

- Extended certification rollout in 2013
- The nestor working group on certification will address formal certification in 2013
- English translation of DIN standard and/or guidance document in 2013



Questions?

- christian.keitel@la-bw.de
- **+** ++49 711 212 4276

