



Storing and Protecting Digital Content Over Time

Digital Preservation, Outreach and Education, Parts 3 & 4

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Today's Agenda

- Introduction to the program
- How to best store your digital content
- Break
- How to protect your content from disaster



Topics Covered

- How to make crucial storage decisions
- The importance of metadata
- Options for storage media
- How others can help you achieve storage goals
- Identifying threats to your content
- Taking proactive steps to protect content
- Dealing with a disaster
- Disaster recovery



DPOE Modules

- Identify what digital content do you have?
- Select what portion of that content will be preserved?
- **Store** what issues are there for long term storage?
- **Protect** what steps are needed to protect your digital content?
- Manage what provisions are needed for long-term management?
- Provide what considerations are there for long-term access?



The DPOE Model



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Overview of Storage Needs

Archival Storage manages digital content as objects, not just data

File + Metadata = Object





Overview, cont.

May include any type of digital content
 Images, text, sound, video, maps, etc.



- Requires some identification and description
 - Captured as metadata
- Needs at least <u>two</u> copies at least <u>two</u> places



Well-managed Collections

- Well-managed status makes preservation easier
- Sample characteristics:
 - Basic information about each deposit
 - Minimum metadata for objects (you define)
 - Common (or *normalized*) file formats
 - Controlled and known storage of content
 - Multiple copies in at least 2 locations



Let's Talk Metadata!

How do you know what an object is?

Metadata uniquely identifies digital objects

- How do you know an object is authentic?
 - Metadata allows objects to be traced over time
- How do you use the object in the future?
 - Metadata makes digital objects understandable

<u>Metadata enables long-term</u> <u>preservation</u>





Object Metadata Properties

- **Content**: preserve the substance
- Fixity: demonstrate content is unchanged
- **Reference**: identify as this content and no other
- **Provenance**: trace to its origin (or to deposit)
- Context: preserve linkages with other objects

Original source: Preserving Digital Information Report, 1996



JPG TIFF MP4 MP3 PNG GIF DOC PDF/A PDF XLS PPT ODF TXT XML WAV BWF CSV

File Formats

MJPEG-2000 MSG EML MBOX RTF WPD RA MPG

- Characteristics of good preservation formats:
 - Public documentation and open disclosure
 - Ensure future access
 - Widespread adoption and use
 - Lessens risk of sudden obsolescence
 - Self–describing
 - Limits software needed to interpret
 - Unencrypted, Uncompressed*
 - Encryption and compression jeopardize access



Storage Media Options

- Storage Media can include:
 - Physical, removable storage (CD, DVD, Tape, Flash)
 - Hard drives (HDD or SSD) in desktops or servers
 - RAID setups
 - Cloud services
- Types of storage:
 - Online: highest cost, fastest access
 - Near-line: medium cost, medium access speed
 - Offline: lowest cost, slowest access



Storage Media Considerations

- Cost (available resources for preservation)
 - Up front, future maintenance
- Space requirements (number and size of files)
- Expertise (skills required to manage)
 - IT, staff training
- Partners
 - Share repositories, geographic distribution
- External services (outsourcing)
 - Cost vs in-house
 - Who controls?



What is "The Cloud" exactly?

- Hosted services, storage partners
- Multiple, geographically distributed copies



Talk Amongst Yourselves

"Cloud Storage" is neither a cloud nor storage



DISCUSS

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How Many Copies are Enough?

Minimum: Two (2) copies in two locations



Optimum: Six (6) copies in multiple locations



Copy Considerations

- Size or number of files
 - Video files usually too large to have lots of copies
- Possible legal restrictions
 - Where permitted to store?
- Security concerns
 - Sensitive information: more copies = more risk
- Types of media used for storing the content
 - What is available to you?



Beyond Simple Storage

- Long-term storage requires a Repository
- Repositories:
 - Provide integrated storage and management
 - All in one place
 - Easier to provide access to users
 - Provide a centralized interface to work with
 - Allow for active maintenance of objects
 - Error checks
 - Migration/disposal scheduling



Choosing a Repository

- Build, join or buy?
- Range of types to consider:
 - General (any content) to special (format-specific)
 - Open source to proprietary
 - Easy to advanced installation and management
- Each option has pros and cons
- No system is fully compliant to standards
 - OAIS is the goal, but hard to achieve
- Select best option for your content for now
 - Don't wait for the perfect solution



Planning for the Future

- Develop a storage management policy
 - Number of copies, locations, fixity means, metadata collected, file formats, etc.
- Specify storage service or partner agreements
 In-house? Network of peers? Vendor?
- Monitor copies of content for errors/change
 - Checksums, periodic sampling
- Plan for media replacement
 - Budget for media and manpower
 - Make part of regular workflow, not project







BREAK





Protecting Your Digital Content

Change and loss-accidental or intentional





Obsolescence due to rapid technology change



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Inappropriate access to data





Non-compliance with standards or requirements







Disasters (natural and man-made)





NIH Record http://nihrecord.od.nih.gov/newsletters/2007/07_27_2007/story1.htm



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Prevention & Treatment

- Proper planning should allow you to:
 - Predict most likely risks and threats
 - Prevent undesirable outcomes
 - Detect errors, problems, damage
 - Respond with appropriate measures
 - Repair damage or possible loss



Risk Management

- 1. Identify possible risks
- 2. Define those risks (nature and scope)
- 3. Assess potential impact (possible damage)
- 4. Develop appropriate, feasible responses (plans)
- 5. Respond to risks, threats (implement plans)



Risk Impact/Probability Chart



Exercise

A problem has been detected and windows has been shut down to prevent damage to your computer.

The end-user manually generated the crashdump.

If this is the first time you've seen this Stop error screen, restart your computer. If this screen appears again, follow these steps:

Check to make sure any new hardware or software is properly installed. If this is a new installation, ask your hardware or software manufacturer for any Windows updates you might need.

If problems continue, disable or remove any newly installed hardware or software. Disable BIOS memory options such as caching or shadowing. If you need to use Safe Mode to remove or disable components, restart your computer, press F8 to select Advanced Startup Options, and then select Safe Mode.

Technical information:

Beginning dump of physical memory Physical memory dump complete. Contact your system administrator or technical support group for further assistance.



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Control Your Content

- Revisit your inventory
 - Where is content? On- or offline?
- Know who has access to content
 - Administrators, IT staff, others?
- Manage authentication information
 - Control access for staff, depositors, users
- Track and review usage then adjust practices
 - Safety vs. utility
 - Web use, internal use and activities, maintenance

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Reduce Your Risk

- Choose stable media and formats
 - Refresh/migrate on schedule
- Have appropriate backups
 - Practice geographic redundancy
- Keep informed
 - New tech developments
 - Know your area's disaster risks
 - Know the rules/laws that apply to your collections



Detect Problems Early

- Physical monitoring
 - Moisture sensors
 - Smoke alarms
 - Inspection schedule
- Digital monitoring
 - Checksums
 - Regular system fixity checks
 - System diagnostic tools
 - Regular format & media review



Planning for the Worst



- Engage in ongoing disaster planning
- Establish committee and share information
- Develop and maintain (and read!) documents
- Identify possible outcomes and prepare
 - server goes down, media is damaged



Planning Components

"Ultimately, an organization would use a **suite of plans** to properly prepare response, recovery, and continuity activities for disruptions affecting the organization's **IT systems, business processes, and the facility**."

NIST Contingency Planning Guide for Information Technology Systems, pg. 7.



NIST Planning Components

Business Continuity Plan (BCP)

Business Recovery Plan (BRP)

Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)

IT Contingency Plan Crisis Communication Plan

Cyber Incident Response Plan

Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP)

Occupant Emergency Plan (OEP)

NIST Contingency Planning Guide for Information Technology Systems, pg. 11.



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NIST Contingency Planning Guide for Information Technology Systems (2002), pg. 11.



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Priorities in Emergencies

- Safety of employees and guests comes first
 Can't store a backup copy of those
- What needs to be available soonest?
 - Identify core functions as part of planning
 - Determine allowable downtime for each
 - Consider steps to re-establish each function
 - Develop relevant documents
 - Make sure planning documents are accessible



Disaster Planning Resources







National Institute of Standards and Technology





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Outcomes of Disaster Planning

- Practices in place to manage day-to-day protection - an implemented security plan
 - System security
 - Facilities maintenance
- Procedures in place to predict, prevent, detect, respond, repair
 - Knowing your risk environment
 - Knowing your collections
 - Diagnostic tools in place
 - Prioritizing recovery efforts



Questions?

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