What is digital curation?

Policies and practices for maintaining and adding value to trusted digital content now and into the indefinite future

Curation is a superset of preservation

PODS (Permanent Objects, Disposable Systems)

Preservation (curation) is not a place

Systems come and go (but not our system :-)

The new curation landscape

Increasing number, size, and diversity of content, and content producers and consumers

More stuff, smaller budget

Inevitability of disruptive changes in technology, user expectation, institutional mission, and resources

- "My grant requires a data sustainability plan"
- "I know I should be doing something more to protect my stuff, but I don't know what"
- "I don't want to preserve my stuff, just store it forever"

Assumptions

Curated content gains

- Safety through redundancy
- Meaning through context (description)
- Utility through service
- Value through use (feeds back to safety)

Integrated and decentralized curation can be as effective as centralized curation

Curation stewardship is a relay

The micro-services approach

Want low barrier, low commitment tools
Avoid monolithic, single-culture systems
Compose repository function from small, independent, and interoperable micro-services – complexity *emerges*True success: micro-services absorbed into the OS infrastructure



The wisdom of files

After 30 years, we're good at modern filesystems

Files and directories (folders) are fast, plentiful, stable, and highly interoperable across platforms

Native OS tools will create, list, change, and backup

File-based micro-services will be easier...

- to develop, maintain, and to escape from
- to recombine in flexible ways
- to move upstream into use by content producers

Curation micro-services

Curation	Interoperation with value	Annotation	Consumer enrichment of managed content
		Publication	Notification of content availability
	<i>Application</i> through service	Transformation	Creation of new derivative representations of content
		Search	Index-based search and browse of content and metadata
		Index	Management of indexes of content and metadata
		Ingest	Acquisition of content into a curation environment
	Interpretation of context	Characterization	Automated extraction of content properties
		Catalog	Management of structured descriptive metadata
Preserv <i>a</i> t	tion Protection of state	Replication	Synchronization of distributed replicas of content
		Fixity	Verification of bit-level integrity of stored content
		Storage	Secure, persistent storage of digital content
		Identity	Persistent content identification of digital content

Curation throughout the lifecycle



Micro-services can be brought to the content rather than requiring that content be brought to micro-services.



Taking a closer look

What is the thinnest smear of functionality that we can add to a filesystem to make it an effective object store?

- Namaste
- CAN
- Pairtree
- Dflat
- ReDD





Name As Text (Namaste) Tags

Directory-level signature files extending Dublin Core Kernel metadata

- [Magic h0] 0=name_version
- Who h1 1=who
- What h2 2=what
- When h3 3=when
- Where h4 4=where



Content Access Node (CAN)

File system conventions (structure and reserved names) for an instance of a repository.

```
can/
0=can_0.01
can-info.txt
log/
store/
pairtree...
```



Pairtree

Use pairs of object identifier characters to create its file system path.

Dflat

A "digital flat": a residence for object data and metadata.

```
dflat/
      0=dflat 0.01
      dflat-info.txt
      v001/
           d-manifest.txt
           delta/
                  redd...
      v003/
           manifest.txt
           full/
                 data/
                 metadata/
                 enrichment/
                 annotation/
```



Reverse Delta Directory (ReDD)

File-level reverse delta compression.

```
redd/
0=redd_0.01
add/
delete.txt
```

Putting a repository together

- A CAN (content access node) is a repository instance
 - A Pairtree with Dflats for leaves,
 - ReDD-tinged versions, and Namaste tags to greet the visitor who requests a directory listing of the pairpath...

```
$ ls 12/34/5
0=dflat_0.01 admin/
1=Twain,_Mark v001/
2=Huckleberry.. v002/
3=1898 v003/
4=12345
```

- 0 = one of {bagit, redd, dflat, pairtree, can, etc.}

Performance Scaling

Modern file systems, e.g. ZFS, exhibit good performance characteristics at reasonable scale



2,272,000 files = 28.5 TB 127,058,820 files = 25.7 TB

Early success story 1

- *Pairtree* (storage service) creates paths from object id/en/ti/fi/er/s, and the resulting directory collection holds objects of any type
 - We invited UM to co-author the Pairtree specification, and Hathi Trust uses our software to store Google books



Import a pairtree and you can

- Enumerate all objects and their ids
- Produce any object by requested id
- Maintain and back up the tree with ordinary OS tools
- Rebuild a broken catalog simply by walking the filesystem

cyocum

Early success story 2

- *BagIt* is a file package ("bag") suitable for disk-based or fast networkbased transfer of generic content
 - We wrote the BagIt specification with the Library of Congress, who now uses BagIt to receive most of its grant-funded partner content



- Speaking of recycling, we are building on lots of ongoing success stories:
 - JHOVE/2 (characterization service)
- ARK/NOID (identity service)
- XTF (index service)

Our micro-service specifications, and some software, are summarized at

http://www.cdlib.org/inside/diglib/

Summary

- Provide
 - Safety through redundancy
 - Meaning through context
 - Utility through service
 - Value through use
- Low commitment leads to high integration
- Complexity through composition, not addition
- Persistent interfaces, evolving implementations
- Early prototyping, frequent refactoring



Questions?

www.cdlib.org/inside/diglib

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