



To Do List

- Re-listen to APIEN
- Write script
- Preserve this Podcast
- Map out season 1
- Send email
- Face episodes
- Link track

THIS

PODCAST

ZINE

SERVICE

ARE YOU A...



...podcaster?



...Very Experienced
Audio Professional?



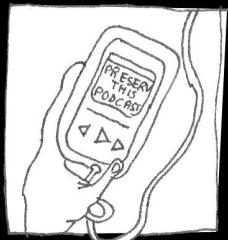
...person who
makes stuff using
computers?

THEN TAKE THESE

③ STEPS

①

Listen to the PTP podcast at
preservethispodcast.org



②

Open* up the exercises
sandbox at bit.ly/2OHCztK

**if you don't have an internet connection ~no worries~ just skip to Step 3!*



③

Read this zine and follow
the exercises!



TABLE OF CONTENTS



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Then, we'll talk about what preservation is (page 5) and what preservation has to do with digital files (page 6)



The first exercise guides you through understanding what types of files you make (page 7) and how to organize those files into folders (page 8) or by naming them descriptively (page 9)



The second exercise covers the so-called "3 - 2 - 1" backup rule (page 10) and provides a sample back-up plan (page 11).



The third (and last!) exercise covers what metadata is (page 12) and why it's important (page 13). We'll close with a note on how MP3s have special metadata "shelves" (page 14)



We'll end *sniffle* with some steps you can take today to Preserve Your Podcast!

What is Preserve This Podcast?

Preserve This Podcast is a grant-funded education and outreach project led by a team of three professional archivists. The project entails producing a podcast and supplementary zine addressing how podcasters can preserve their work for the future, and hosting a series of promotional and educational workshops and panel talks.



What is this zine?

This zine accompanies the Preserve This Podcast podcast. We encourage you to give that a listen first, then read this zine and follow the exercises. An online version of this zine, and the podcast, can be found at preservethispodcast.org.

Why podcasts?

Podcasts are at risk of disappearing in the face of rapid shifts in platform, delivery, and recording technology. These issues are endemic to mass media technologies to date (such as reel-to-reels, VHS tapes and CDs). But born-digital content has received less attention — and it's more at risk. Digital files can be easily erased, corrupted, and are at the mercy of the economic viability of third-party streaming and hosting platforms.

What is preservation?

Preservation describes any activity performed to prevent damage to either a thing, or to the content a thing holds, to prolong its usable life. Identifying risk is a good first step to understanding what preservation actions to take, and in what order to take them.



Exhibit A.



Warm up exercise: There are a number of actions the protagonist can take to get content off the CD. Can you think of any?

Why digital files are at risk

If you make podcasts, you are likely creating lots of digital files. Without taking proper preservation action, these files will be at risk of becoming unplayable, disappearing, or both. Why? Because they are dependent on certain things to work, like

software to create, edit, and play them back

services to distribute and promote their content

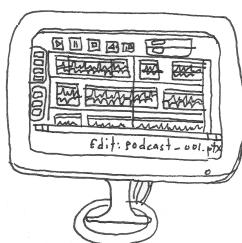
data to make them findable/recognizable

storage devices to store them

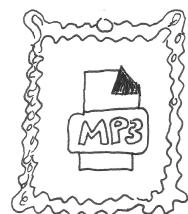
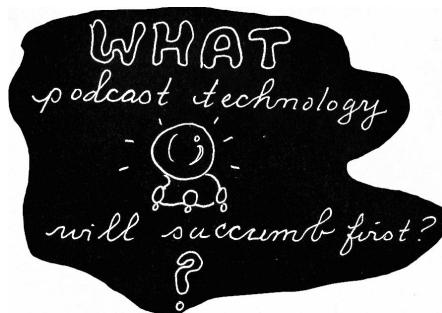
electricity and \$ to power/run all of the above

In an instant these things can succumb to failure (power outage), damage (coffee spill), loss (hard drive dies), economic hardship (streaming platform folds), and trends (MP3s go out of fashion)

What can you do to combat risk? Keep reading!



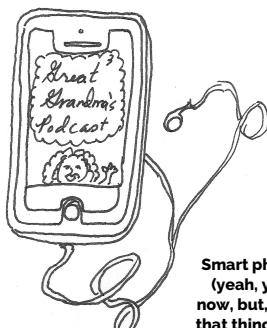
That software you use to make project files?



The MP3 or WAV file format?



RSS feeds?



Smart phones??!!
(yeah, you laugh now, but, remember that thing called the iPod shuffle?)



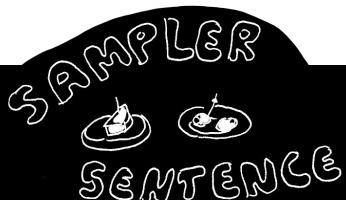
That streaming platform you've uploaded all your podcast files to?

Exercise 1: Get organized!

The first step to take to get started preserving your podcasts is to **get organized**. To do this, we have to have a basic understanding of the common **files types** we create whenever we make a podcast.

Tools/steps needed to complete this exercise:

- Think about the steps you take to create a single show in terms of files created.
- Write these steps down on a separate piece of paper, or use the Google doc provided in the Exercise 1 sandbox: bit.ly/2I6KI8t
- Using a pen or pencil, draw circles around file types. Unsure what to write/circle? Check out the sampler sentence!



i record interviews using my zoom recorder and transfer over the resulting **raw WAV files** to my laptop. i use audacity to edit the interviews with **narrative and music tracks** into a 30-min master edit file. i have all interviewees sign a **release form** that i scan to **PDF**. i also create a **GIF thumbnail image** to accompany what i upload to Soundcloud. to upload my finished podcast i convert the master edit file to an **MP3 file**.

PAGE

Folders are helpful for getting organized

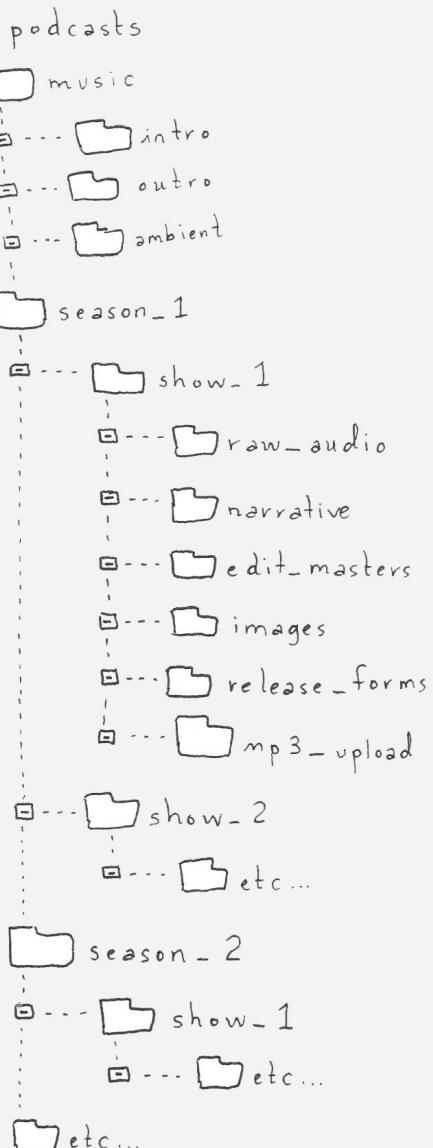
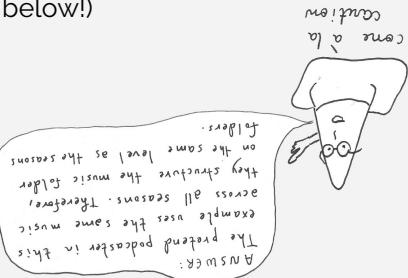
Folders are helpful for two reasons.

One, you can give them names. Folder names tell you what they contain.

Two, you can structure them hierarchically (i.e. storing a folder in a folder in a folder...) Structures can express relationships between files, or groups of files.

The illustration to the right is just one way we might structure folders based on the sampler sentence on the previous page.

Notice how the "music" folder is nested under "my_podcasts" on the same level as "season_1" and "season_2". **Can you guess why it was structured in this way?** (upside-down answer is below!)

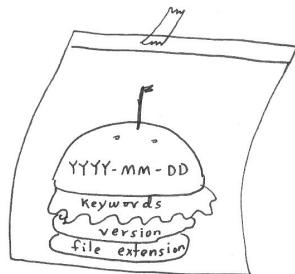
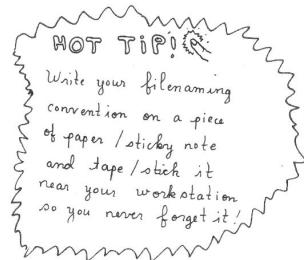


How would you organize your own folders, based on the sentence you wrote?

Naming your files

There are lots of approaches to naming your files so that they are findable and sortable. Suggestions:

- **Start the name with a date** like 2018-08-25. Leading with a date allows you to easily sort your files chronologically.
- **After the date, add some descriptive keywords**, like the title of a show, or the name of an interviewee.
- Decide on a few key words to **describe versions** and stick with them. i.e. "final" or "raw".
- **Try to avoid using spaces**. Use underscores or camelCase instead.
- Above all else, **try and be consistent**.



Example filename:

2018-08-25_hamburger_show-final.wav

cautious cone



Be careful when renaming or refoldering project files! Project files often contain internal references to other files. If it cannot reference a file (because you renamed it or moved it) it can render itself unplayable! So, play it cautious: always test play a sample of files.

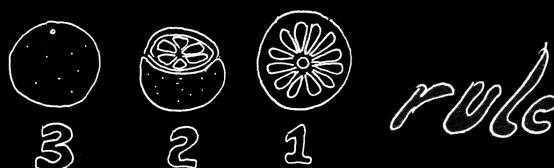
Exercise 2: Store, Backup or Lose

Tools/steps* needed to complete this exercise:

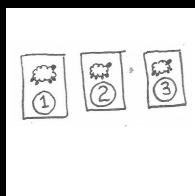
- a computer
- internet/WiFi connection
- Navigate to this URL to play Store, Backup or Lose:

preservethispodcast.org/adventure

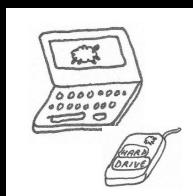
**If you don't have a computer or internet connection handy, that's perfectly okay. Keep reading to learn more about backing your stuff up!*



The **3-2-1 Rule** refers to a file backup strategy. Here's what it means:



Keep at least **3 copies** of your files.

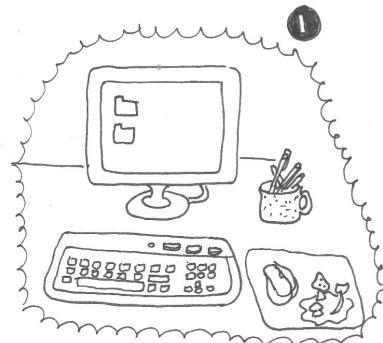


Store your file copies on at least **2 separate devices**.

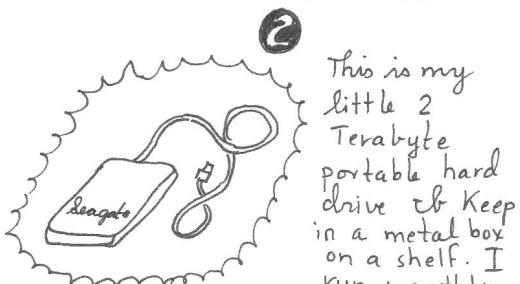


Store **1 copy** far from where you live.

An example of what a 3-2-1 backup looks like



So this is my desktop computer where the bulk of my files live in folders. cb keep scans, music files, backups of my phone, and all sorts of other things on here



This is my little 2 Terabyte portable hard drive cb keep it in a metal box on a shelf. I run monthly backups onto it.



cb have been known to mail / travel with a clone of my hard drive! My mom + brother live in Oregon so if anything were to happen in NY, my bi-coastal files would stand a chance.



Technically cb follows a 4-3-2-1 rule since cb subscribes to an annual Dropbox cloud storage service.

Can you think of a 3-2-1 backup plan that could work for you? What would that look like?

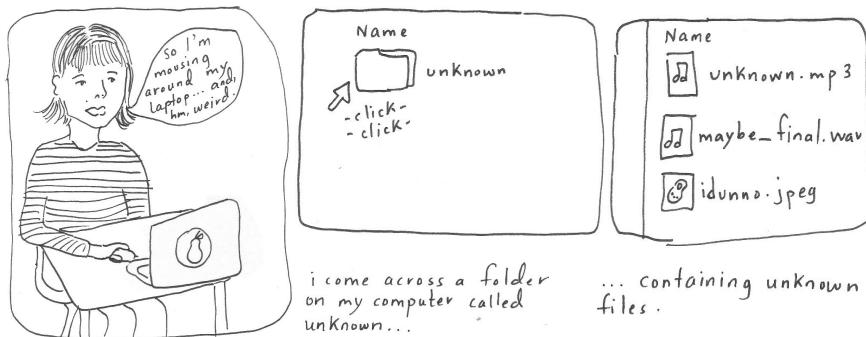
Exercise 3: Metadata Archaeology

This exercise helps us understand what metadata is and why it's helpful for preserving podcasts.

Tools/steps* needed to complete this exercise:

- a computer with internet/WiFi connection
- Navigate to this URL to play Metadata Archaeology: bit.ly/2NsJkhs

**If you don't have a computer or internet connection handy, that's perfectly okay. Read on!*



What are some steps Mary can take to figure out what this mysterious folder's contents holds?

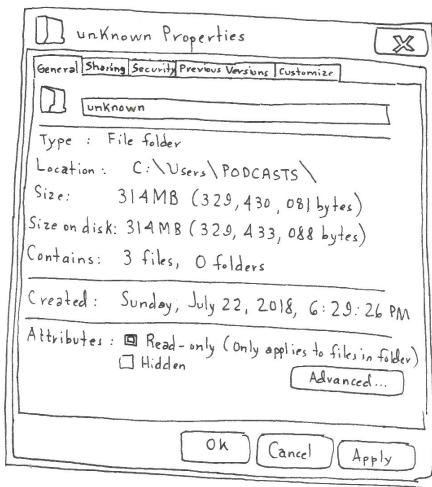
Write some ideas below:

ideas:

• play back the files

hint:
she is
not doomed!

Metadata is important!



Operating systems auto-create and update metadata fields to do with size, location, creation date, and other file attributes. Pictured above is the Windows 'Properties' window, showing various metadata fields to do with a single file.

Metadata is data about files. Metadata helps humans and computers distinguish between, sort and locate files. How? Metadata front-loads information about a file's contents, and other information about it (like its creator, or the year it was made, or what season it belongs to). That way, you, or your listeners, computers, software, or streaming platforms can know what is on your file immediately, without having to open and play it back.

There are many different flavors of metadata. **Keywords** you add to a show you upload to a distribution platform are one example: they allow current and future listeners to find your show by title, topic, etc. **Audio transcripts** are another kind of metadata that allow people to search words said during a podcast at certain times. You could also consider **file and folder names** to be a kind of metadata, as well. Can you think of other types of metadata?

What is a file
without metadata?
a ghost ship floating
in a digital sea
unknown.mp3



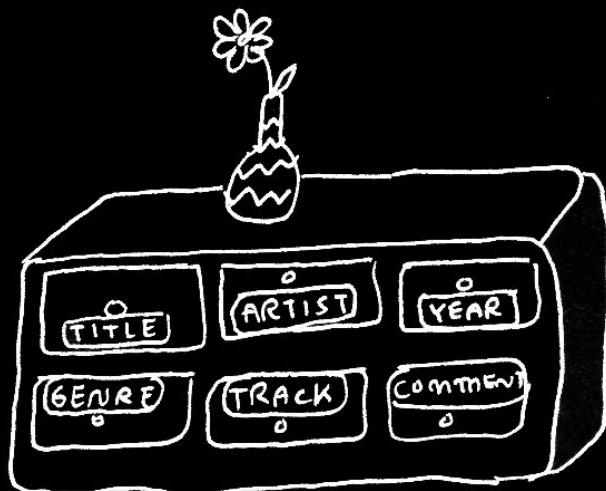
More on Metadata

Did you know in every MP3 file, **there is a tiny little bit of space reserved just for metadata fields called ID3 tags?**

You can think of ID3 tags as a bunch of tiny shelves, each which can hold certain information about your podcast.

You can add or edit ID3 tags using popular media software like iTunes, ProTools, and VLC. If you search for "ID3" in your web browser, you can find a complete list of all available ID3 tags, which includes things you should be pretty familiar with like "Title" and "Track".

Why should we care about editing ID3 tags? Let's think about the answer to this in terms of a metaphor. ID3 tags are like address labels on a package you are shipping to the future. **The more information on the label, the better your podcast will make it safely to its destination, wherever that may be.**



Take Action!

Reality check: preservation is not easy. It takes resources (namely: your time, money, brain power). However, it can be manageable, and not only that, has many long-term benefits. Below are some suggested actions you might take in the next month, year, or over the long-term.



listen to the
Preserve This Podcast!
podcast

Explore some
cloud storage
options, especially
for audio files.



Read about the Internet
Archive, a place where
you can upload your
audio files for free.
Consider working this
into a 3-2-1 plan
for backing up your files



Ask your friends/
colleagues who
make podcasts
what they are doing
to ensure their
podcasts can be
listened to in
the future



Download a
free ID3
metadata editor
and try editing/
updating your
MP3 metadata



my podcasts

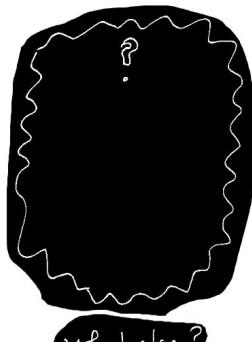
think of a folder-naming
convention and put it
to action: apply it to
last year's podcast files



Establish
a "no coffee
without a lid"
rule for your
workstation.



Work through
the exercises
in this
book



what else?



Purchase a storage device,
and schedule regular
backups to it.



Mail a copy of
your podcast
files to a trusted
friend or family
member



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PODCAST TEAM



DANA
GERBER
MARGIE



MOLLY
SHWARTZ



SARAH
NGUYEN



MARY
KIDD

I ALSO
DID THE
ILLUSTRA-
TIONS!

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PRODUCER OF THE "HISTORICALLY QUEER"
PODCAST.