

# Assignment 01

## Digital Libraries and Foundations of Informa

Winter semester 2022

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12	15	15				42

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### Task 1:

#### Digital Preservation in Libraries

8+7 Points

- (a)
- The physical media will decay after some time  
→ One can delay that to some extent with careful handling and proper storage measurements. For example paper is susceptible to high or low air humidity. UV radiation is another common factor that influences the lifetime of many physical media. ✓
  - Physically handling media results in physical stress  
→ Covers of books could be protected by an additional wrapper. Optical media can be duplicated, so one could either only hand out copies or keep > 1 lossless copy in storage. Access to important and vulnerable media could be restricted. ✓

- (b) One compromise is to how lossless a copy will be.

If the media is to be transformed to another data format, one can in most cases expect to lose information in the process. A digital recording of a vinyl will be contaminated with environmental conditions, like dust or air pressure and other influencing factors. In the best case, the resulting digital copy could be a perfect representation of the pickup during the time of recording, but can not be more than an approximation to the original piece of analog media. ✓

Duplicating digital media, on the other hand, is a completely lossless process.

A concern one might still have is the possibility of all copies suffering from the same defect, like the corruption of a specific storage area, which would result in an unrecoverable loss of information. That can be solved by using multiple and different storage media, like a hard disk, flash memory, tape and optical discs.

Optimally, there would be an infinitely scaling digital blueprint for every piece of media, like a scalable vector image or a T<sub>E</sub>X typesetting definition, accompanied by an index of publication specifications which include information like the devices associated, used materials and other factors that had an influence on originally distributed copies.

### Task 2:

#### Digitization of existing documents

5+5+5 Points

- (a) Video tape, like in the VHS cassette format, could be an interesting artifact to be digitized. I would not be surprised to find that some version of a movie or a recording might have exclusively been distributed via video tape. ✓
- Another artifact of interest could be optical storage media, like the CD-DA or CD-ROM. Many pieces of music have their best or even only publicly available format in their distributed audio CDs. The same goes for software, foremost abandoned software products, that were distributed via CD-ROM. ✓

Other examples are floppy disks, BluRay Disks, LaserDisk, magnetic audio tape, photographic film, punched cards, or decommissioned proprietary formats like the NES cartridge. ✓

- (b)
- 1 Digitized media can be shared from and to anywhere at the speed of light.
  - 2 Digitized media can be losslessly duplicated without any cost to the original.
  - 3 Digitized media are machine-readable, meaning many media can be analyzed or augmented by the same algorithmic processes.

- (c) One can analyze the color pigments and the structure of the paper of a document, or the details of a books binding to determine its place and time of origin. That information is, at least to some degree, lost when digitizing. ✓

Another analysis that is not possible with a digitized copy would be peculiarities of the media format. The crackle in a vinyl recording is either filtered out or specific to the playback device, same with signal noise on VHS tapes. One can only estimate how it was generally consumed and perceived. ✓ +5

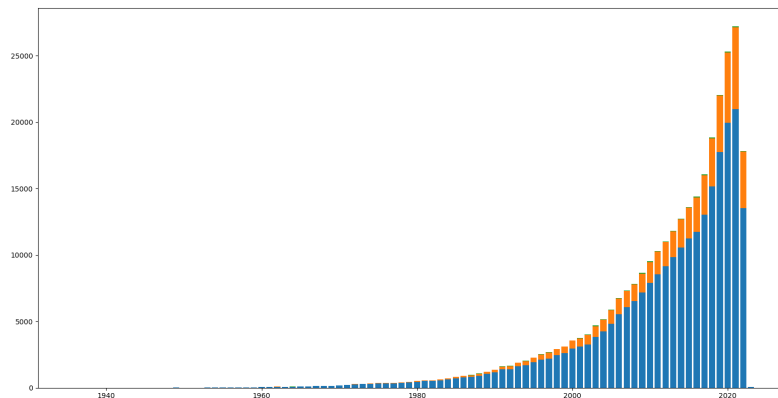
Also most probably elaborate book covers or paintings are not scanned to the extent that you could tell the depth or composition of a color drop on canvas or recognize fine nails in a leather book cover. For one, the effects of aging on the original can only be estimated. ✓

### Task 3:

Analysis of publication titles

5+5+3+2 Points

- (a) Titles containing a colon appear more frequently now than in the past. But documents in general appear more frequently now than in the past, as seen in figure 1. ✓



+5

May not be the best type of chart for this; show percentages instead

Figure 1: Stacked bar graph of number of book titles with none (blue), one (orange) and more than one colons (green) per year

The relative bar plot makes for a more interpretable impression, as seen in figure 2. After a relative frequency of around 23% at the inception of this title style in the 1960s, it dropped to a low of around 5% and had a slow and steady increase until the 2000s. Then it was more or less level until around 2015. Except for the preliminary data from 2023, there has been a strong and steady increase in frequency since then, with a current maximum of around 24%. ✓

could be outliers or based on incomplete data

- (b) See figure 3. +5

- (c) While looking at the rows by word count before the first colon I noticed some odd data: One title had length 0 because it started with a colon. Another title had length 72 because the colon was only part of a URL at the end. I thought we were looking at titles here! ✓

Another interesting row was #21654:

```
['article',
 '2016',
 'R-Syst::diatom: an open-access and curated barcode database for diatoms
 and freshwater monitoring.']
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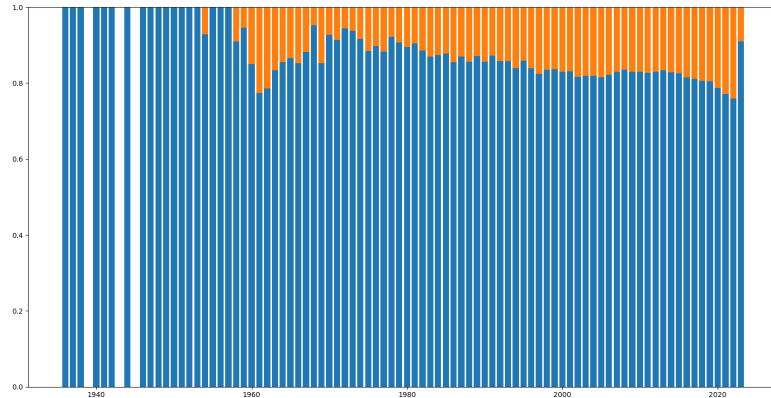


Figure 2: Stacked bar graph of proportions of book titles with none and one or more colons per year

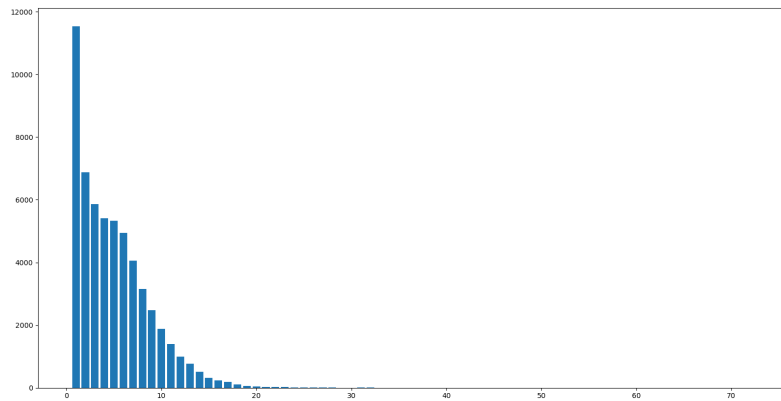


Figure 3: Bar graph of frequency of word count before first colon

It was detected as 2-or-more-colons with two words before the first colon. I think detecting 'R-Syst::diatom' as one term would be preferable, but what other anomalies would that introduce, however one would achieve that detection? Is there a general agreement that 'Sainte-Mère-Église' is also one term?

(d) Some patterns in titles worth analyzing might be

- general word count,
- word length,
- use of quotes,
- use of abbreviations, or
- full sentences versus phrases.