

Data Preservation



V1: Introduction

The nature and importance of data preservation (first pass)

Preservation is an important part of curation

A central objective of curation:

*efficiently and reliably support the analysis of data,
and enable reuse over time*

Despite:

Physical deterioration or damage to storage devices

Decay of digital representations (bit rot)

Changes to file formats or encodings

Changes to schemas and standards

Changes to software tools and applications

Loss or separation of critical contextual information or documentation

Changes in practices and expectations *and so on*

(adapted from Giaretta, 2011)

A first definition

Digital preservation:

“... the active management of digital content over time to ensure ongoing access.” (US Library of Congress)

Obsolescence

File Format Obsolescence:

- Software upgrades don't support legacy files

- Format is superseded by another or evolves in complexity

- File format is not compatible with current operating systems

- Company goes out of business or is bought by a competitor

Hardware/Media Obsolescence:

- New, faster computers and storage media

- Decrease in physical size of media (8in to 3.5in floppy disc)

- Reliability and fragility of media

Physical Threats

Digital media and hardware are subject to numerous threats that can damage or destroy their readability:

- Environmental (temperature, humidity, light, dust, dirt)

 - Natural disaster (flood, earthquake)

 - Building failure (plumbing, electrical)

- Inevitable hardware failure

- Human error or improper handling

- Sabotage (theft, vandalism)

Context

Examples of metadata that must not be lost:

File format:

Is this ASCII or EBCDIC?

Is this TEI version 2.1 or version 5.0?

Data context

Who collected this observations? Where? When? How?

What do these attributes and values mean?

How were these values calculated?

Processing

What software created this file?

What software can read and process (render, perform, etc.) this?