

A Capability Model for Digital Preservation

Analyzing Concerns, Drivers, Constraints, Capabilities and Maturities

Christoph Becker
Vienna University of
Technology
Vienna, Austria
www.ifs.tuwien.ac.at/~becker

Gonçalo Antunes,
José Barateiro,
Ricardo Vieira
INESC-ID Information Systems
Group, Lisbon, Portugal

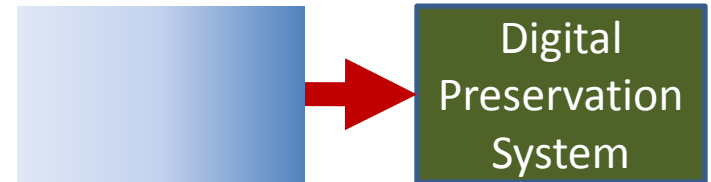
Digital Longevity

- Numerous reference models, frameworks and concepts
 - OAIS and trust: TRAC, RAC (ISO 16363), NESTOR...
 - Records Management: MoReq, ISO 15489...
 - Risk: DRAMBORA...
 - Planning: PLATO, PLATTER
 - Economics: BRTF, LIFE....
- Yet, we still lack a holistic view
 - Maturity of the field is unclear and evolving
 - Integration into Information Systems and Information Technology fields is unclear
 - How does Digital Preservation relate to, e.g., IT Governance?
 - How can we assess and improve organizational capabilities?
 - How can we deal with non-repository scenarios?

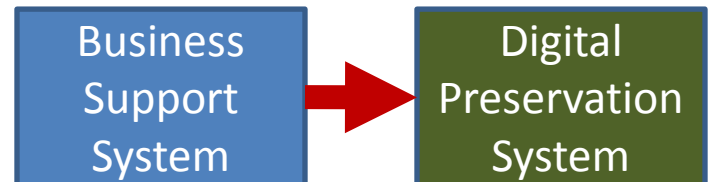
About systems, requirements and preservation

Scenarios of systems
and their perceived relevance of digital preservation requirements

The Digital Preservation System (DPS):
DP as *functional requirements*



The Systems of Systems (SoS): Business system
delegates DP responsibility to a DPS



The “Digital Preservation Ready” System (DPR):
Longevity as a *non-functional requirement!*

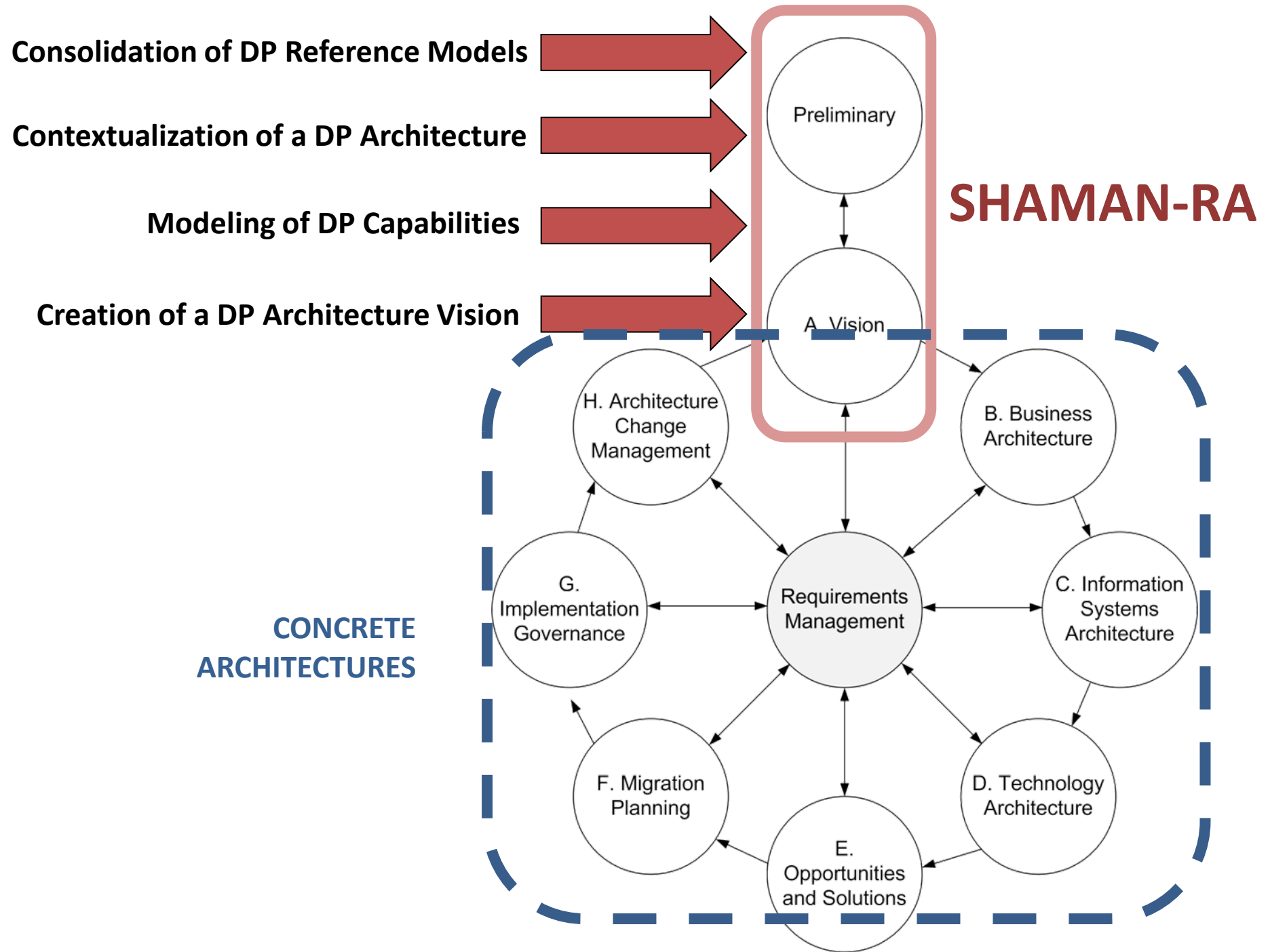


Background

- Enterprise Architecture (EA)
 - Holistic system architecture approach to information systems and technology in organizations
- IT Governance
 - decision making and communication within IT-supported organizations
 - leadership, organisational structures and processes
 - ensure that the IT sustains the organisation's objectives
 - COBIT: Control Objectives for IT
- The goals of Reference Architectures
 - Process
 - Stakeholder concerns
 - Independent of business domain and organization

Make DP ubiquitous in systems

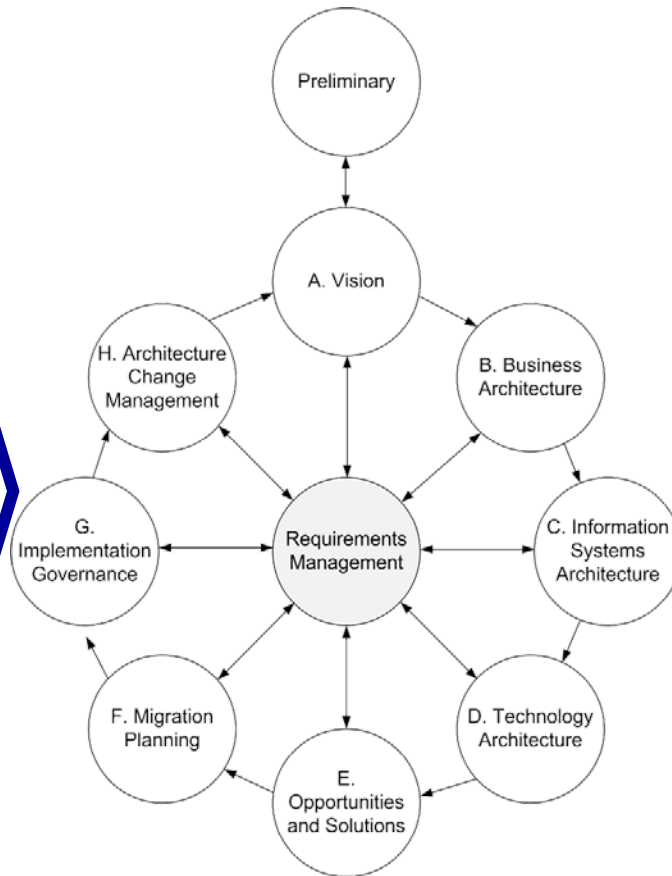
- Consider clearly defined Goals...
 - Business process
 - Stakeholder concerns
- Align business and technology according to the best references in Enterprise Architecture (EA)...
 - TOGAF Architecture Development Method
- Follow IT Governance best practices...
 - COBIT (goal-oriented, process-oriented, control-based)
 - Maturity Model based on CMM
- **Define a Reference Architecture for reuse in the EA processes where DP is a relevant concern**



A Capability-based Reference Architecture

Domain Knowledge

- SHAMAN-RA v1.0
- OAIS
- TRAC/RAC
- TDR 2002
- NESTOR
- Planets Planning method
- Planets Functional Model
- PREMIS
- BRTF Sustainability Report
- DRAMBORA
- PARSE.Insight
- ...



Standards and Best-Practices

- OMG UML
- OMG BMM
- OMG SBVR
- OMG OSM
- ISO 27000: Security
- ISO 31000: Risk Manag.
- IEEE Std. 1471-2000
- Zachman Framework
- COBIT
- DoDAF
- ...

Stakeholders

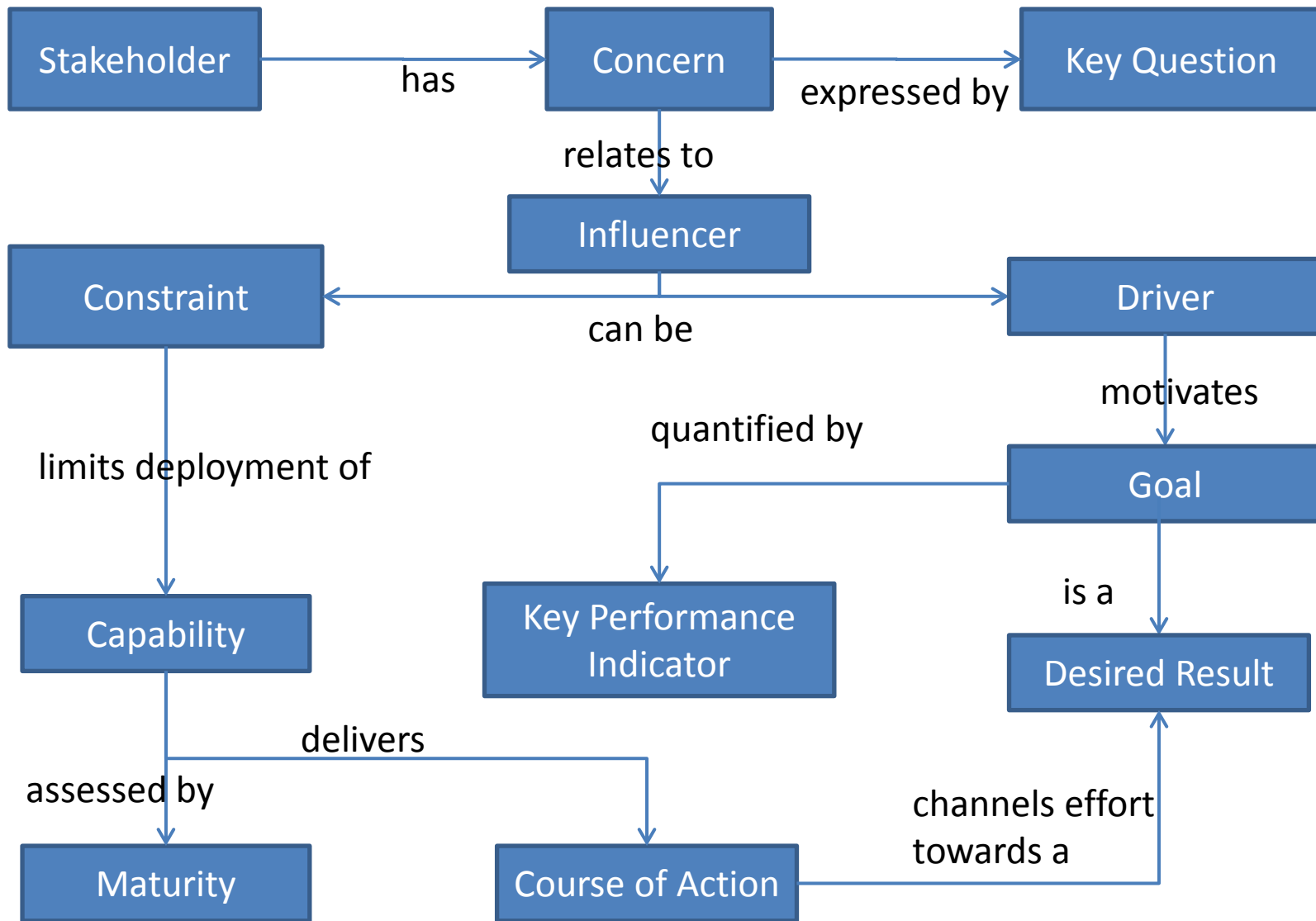
Concerns

Influencers

Goals

Capabilities

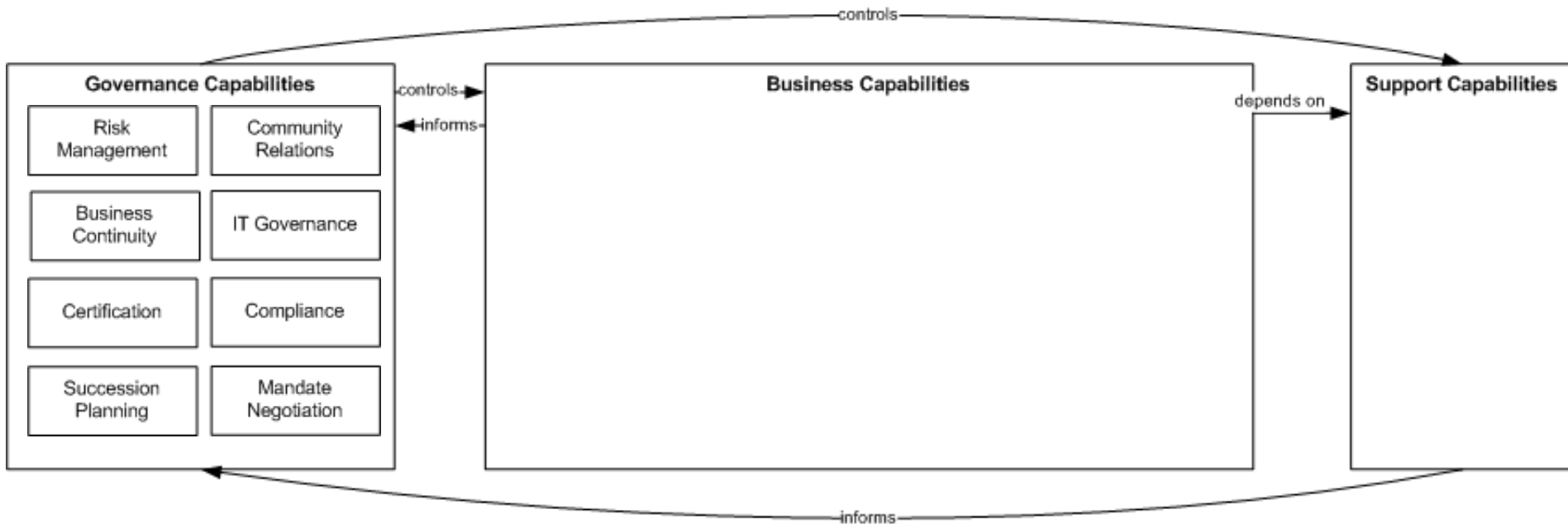
Metamodel of key elements



Digital Preservation Capabilities

A **capability** is an *“ability that an organization, person, or system possesses. Capabilities are typically expressed in general and high-level terms and typically require a combination of organization, people, processes, and technology to achieve”*

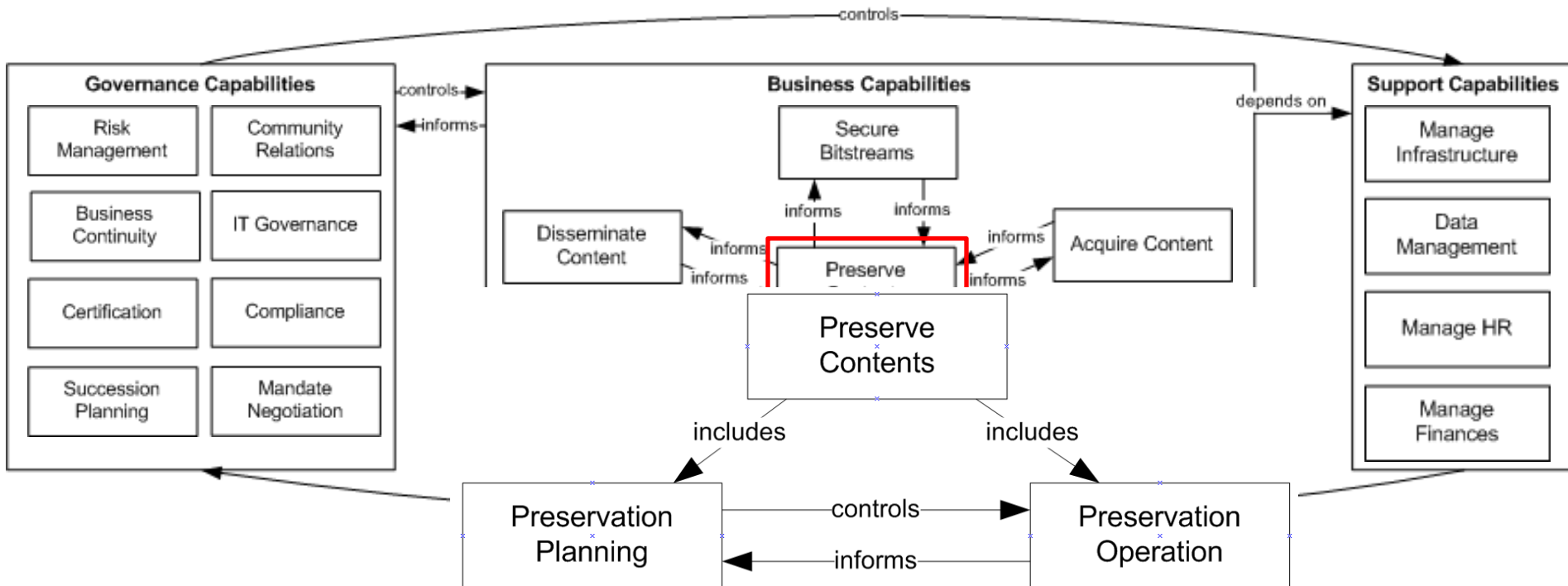
A capability can control, inform, include, or depend on another capability



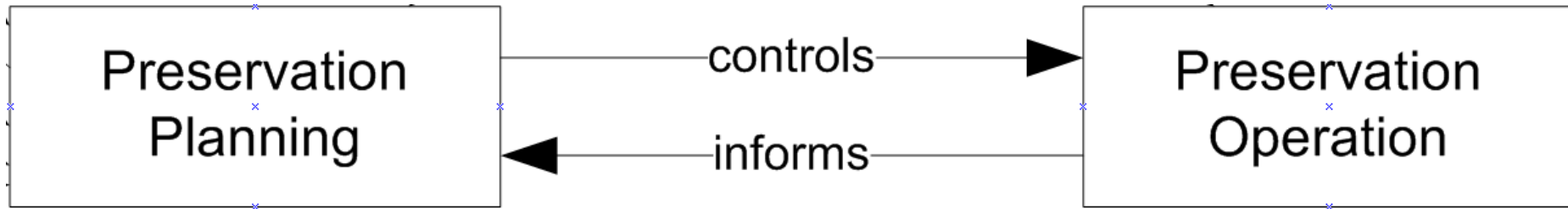
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Preserve Contents is the ability to **maintain content authentic and understandable to the defined user community over time** and assure its provenance.

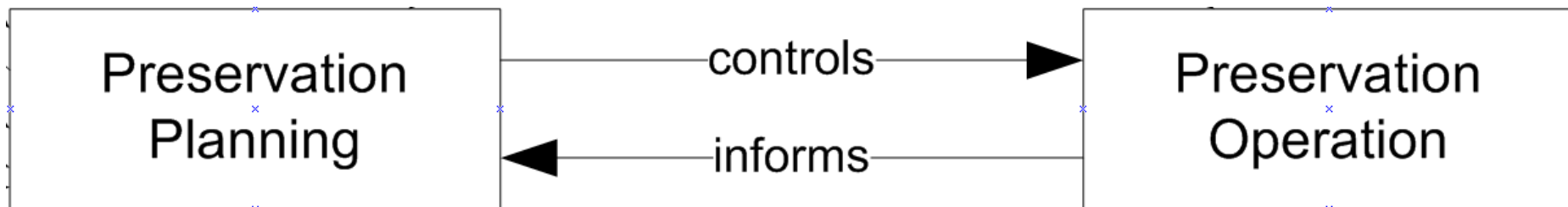


Core Preservation Capabilities



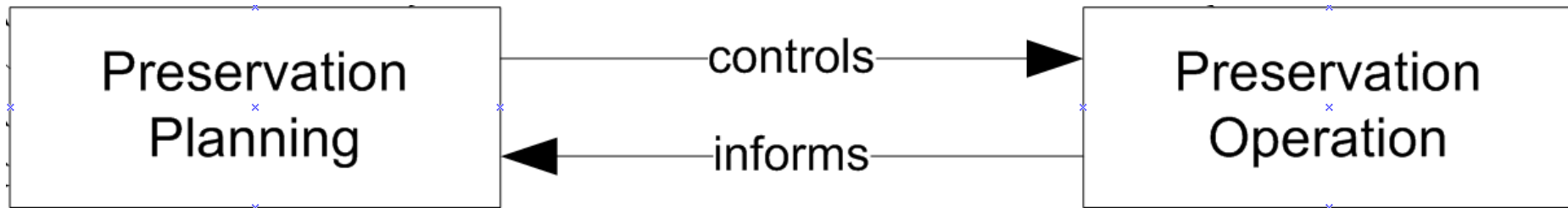
Preservation Planning	Preservation Operation
Monitor, steer and control the preservation operation of content	Control the deployment and execution of preservation plans.

Core Preservation Capabilities



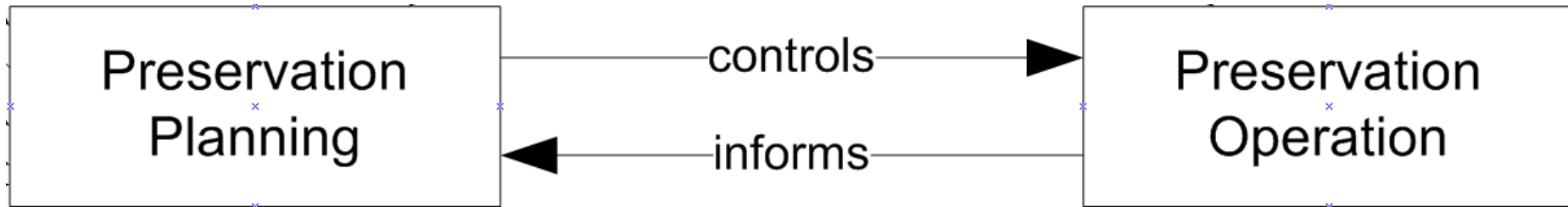
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Influencers and Decision making•Options diagnosis•Specification and delivery•Monitoring	

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<p><i>“Migrate this set of images (in TIFF-5) to JP2 using ImageMagick 6.3 with parameters a,b,c”</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Analyze original •Migrate, analyze output •Conduct quality assurance •Provenance, metadata, Reporting

Preservation Planning Capabilities

- Planning Operational Preservation:
 - make drivers and goals operational and assess options against these criteria to deliver efficient decisions and operational plans
 - 1. Influencers and Decision Making
 - 2. Options Diagnosis
 - 3. Specification and Delivery
- Monitoring
 - 1. Internal Monitoring
 - 2. External Monitoring

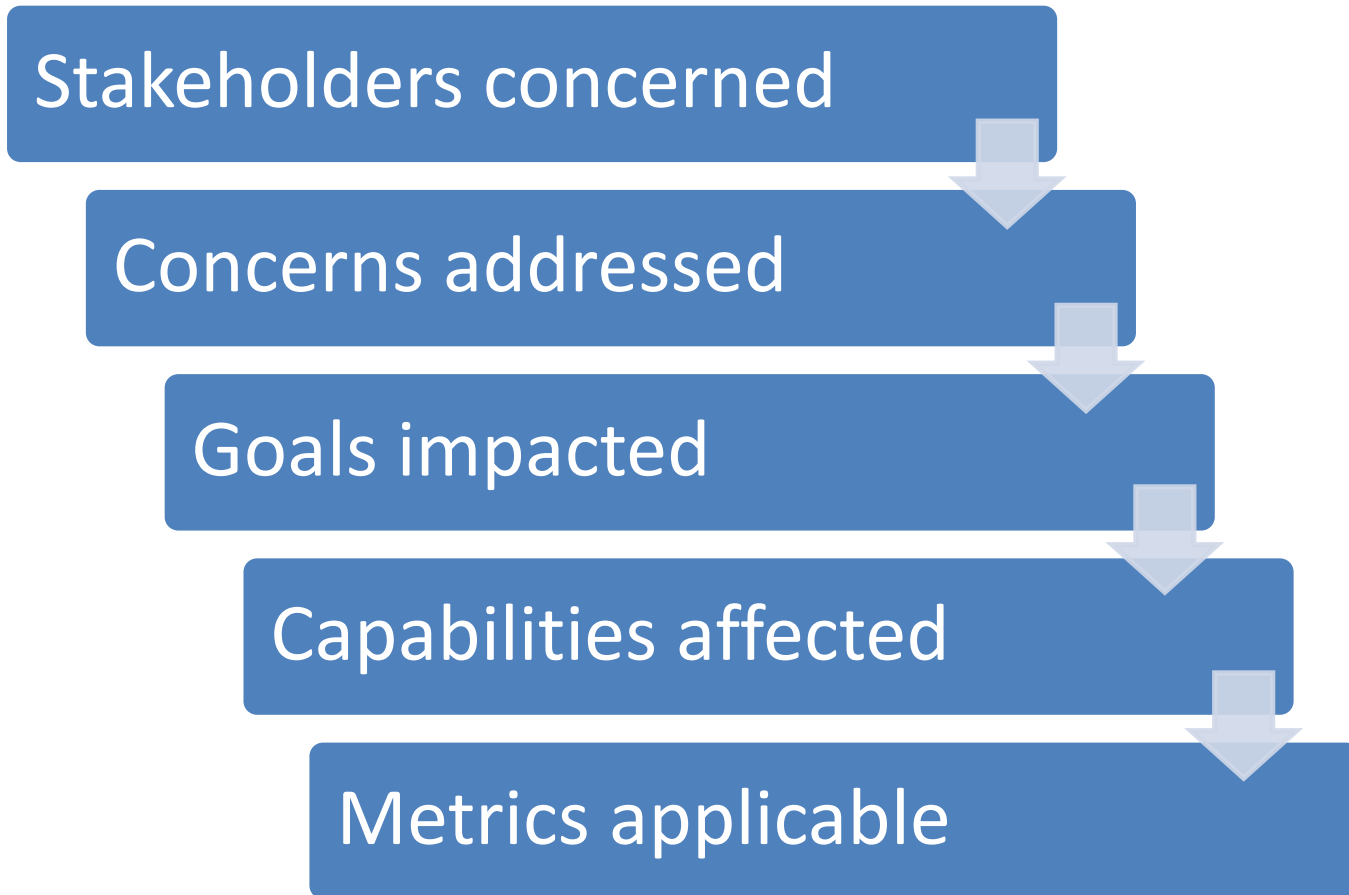
Preservation Operation Capabilities

- Analysis
- Action
- Quality Assurance
- Preservation Metadata
- Plan Deployment
- Reporting and Statistics

Example: Measuring Reporting and Statistics

- Timeliness
- Currentness
- Completeness
- Relevance
- Correctness
- Understandability

Analysing drivers and constraints



A Capability Maturity Model for Preservation Operation

The CMM has been shown to be a powerful instrument for assessment and improvement in Software Engineering

	Awareness and Communication	Policies, Plans and Procedures	Tools and Automation	Skills and Expertise	Responsibility and Accountability	Goal Setting and Measurement
1	Initial / ad-hoc					
2	Repeatable, but Intuitive					
3	Defined					
4	Managed and Measurable					
5	Optimized					

	Awareness and Communication	Policies, Plans and Procedures	Tools and Automation	Skills and Expertise	Responsibility and Accountability	Goal Setting and Measurement
1	Need for operations recognized	Some uncontrolled , undocumented operations	Some tools employed ad-hoc	No awareness of skills / expertise	None assigned	Operations react to incidents, not tracked
2	Awareness of role of operations, no formal reporting, individual communication	Operational procedures emerge, informal, intuitive. Individual procedures, ad-hoc QA	Automated tools used incoherently based on need and availability	Hands-on experience, informal peer training	Responsibility emerges, undocumented, no accountability	Individual awareness of short-term goals, no consistent definition
3	Understanding of role of operations, reporting guidelines not enforced	Defined process, driven by components and services.	Plans deployed according to spec, but mostly manual	Formal training plan, but training still individual initiative	Responsibility assigned, accountability not always provided	Operational goals specified, no formal metrics or alignment to goals
4	automated system controls automated operations	skills and expertise defined for all roles	Responsibility and accountability defined for all roles	Metrics aligned with goals, compliance enforced
5	RACI plan fully traceable to ops	...

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Conclusion

- Capability-based Reference Architecture
 - Supports deployment of preservation *capability* to any scenario
 - Enables customized, technology-independent architecture
 - Facilitates organizational change across technology generations
- Contextual Enterprise Architecture approach
 - Improves Separation of Concerns
 - Enables traceability
- Capability maturity model
 - Provides Decision support mechanism
 - Supports prioritizing improvements
 - Guides gap analysis
 - Facilitates management buy-in

Thank you!

- Questions?
- Related reading:
Control Objectives for DP: Digital Preservation as an Integrated Part of IT Governance published in the proceedings of the 74th Annual Meeting of the American Society for Information Science and Technology (ASIST)
- www.ifs.tuwien.ac.at/~becker