Don't WARC Away: Preservation Metadata & Web Archives

Jefferson Bailey & Maria LaCalle, Internet Archive



ALA 2015 | ALCTS PARS | June 27, 2015 @jefferson_bail | maria@archive.org



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- We are a non-profit Digital Library & Archive founded in 1996
- 20+PB unique data: 10PB web, ~8m text, 2m vid, 2m aud, 100K soft, etc
- We work in a former church and it's awesome
- Developed: Heritrix, Wayback, warcprox, Umbra, NutchWax, ARC format
- Engineers, librarians/archivists, program staff



INTERNET ARCHIVE WALLENGE TO THE PROPERTY OF T

- https://archive.org/web
- Largest and oldest publicly available web archive in existence
- 485,000,000,000+ URLs (that's billions)
- Like a billion websites, domain agnostic
- Content in 40+ Languages
- Periodic snapshot; 1b+ URLs per week







- https://archive-it.org/
- Web archiving service used by 370+ institutions
- 3500+ collection, 10 billion+ URLs
- 49 states and 19 countries
- Libraries, archives, museums, governments, non-profits, etc.
- User groups, Annual Meeting, collaborative and educational projects





What is a web archive?

- Web archiving is the process of collecting portions of web content, preserving the collections, and then providing access to the archives for use and re use.
- A web archive is a collection of archived URLs grouped by theme, event, subject area, or web address.
- A web archive contains as much as possible from the original resources and documents the change over time. It recreates the experience a user would have had if they had visited the live site on the day it was archived.





Web archive community

WEB ARCHIVING IN THE UNITED STATES: A 2013 SURVEY AN NDSA REPORT



NDSA 2013 Survey

- 70% of respondents using Archive-It
- 17% were using California Digital Library's Web Archiving Service
- 81% of organizations devoting one half FTE or less to web archiving

IIPC 2013 Survey

Is your web archiving collection integrated in your preservation system?

37% Yes

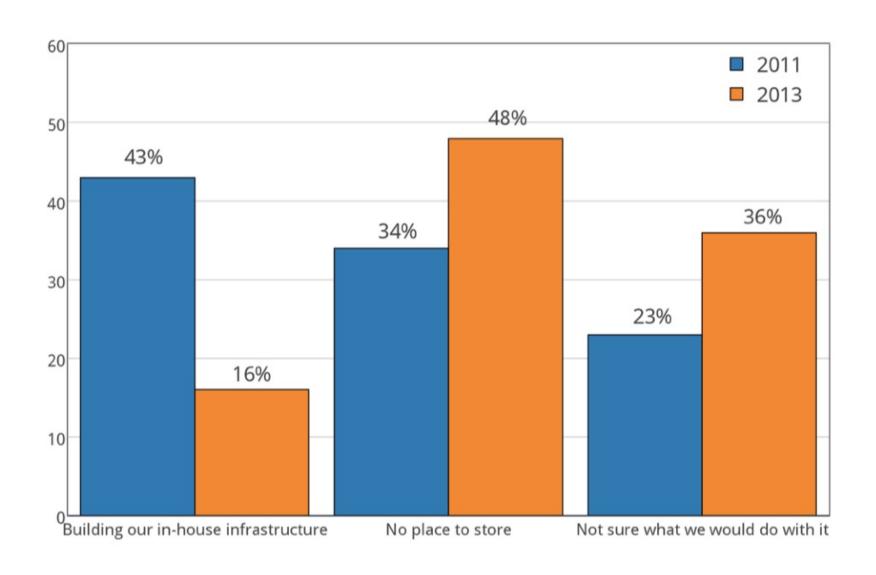
26% Planning to

37% Have not integrated their web collection





REASONS FOR NOT TRANSFERRING DATA FROM AN EXTERNAL SERVICE



Format Obsolescence: the David Rosenthal perspective



The vast majority of information generated today will not survive 100 years for reasons that have nothing to do with the interpretability of the bits.

WARC (Web ARChive) Format



- ISO 28500:2009
- Combines multiple
 digital resources into
 an aggregate archival
 file together with
 related information
- Container file
- Written by crawlers
- Concatenated raw content
- For long-term storage and preservation





WARC: the What and What Not

The What

- Four required fields:
 - Record Identifier (URI)
 - Content Length/ Record
 Body Size
 - Timestamp
 - WARC Record Type: 8
 different types but most
 common is the archived
 response/resource (HTML,
 pdf, JavaScript...)
- WARCs contain extensive technical metadata

The What Not

- Rights and permissions
- Descriptions
- Agents & Events
- File format identification
- Validation
- Characterization





WARC: The Guts

The eight types of WARC records:

- warcinfo defines records that follow
- response scheme-specific response (full http response)
- resource direct retrieval w/o protocol
- request full http request w/ headers
- metadata further describe/explain harvested resource (hopsFromSeed, fetchTime)
- revisit revisitation of previously archived content (dedupe)
- conversion transformations
- continuation completion across segmentation





WARC file WARC record Text header Content block [image/jpeg binary data] WARC/1.0 WARC-Type: resource WARC-Target-URI: file://var/www/htdoc/images/logoc.jpg WARC-Date: 2006-09-19T17:20:24Z WARC-Record-ID: <urn:uuid:92283950-ef2f-4d72-b224-f54c6ec90bb0> Content-Type: image/jpeg WARC-Payload-Digest: sha1:CCHXETFVJD2MUZY6ND6SS7ZENMWF7KQ2 WARC-Block-Digest: sha1:CCHXETFVJD2MUZY6ND6SS7ZENMWF7KQ2 Content-Length: 1662

https://wiki.archivematica.org/Significant_characteristics_of_websites

...etc.



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OPEN FILES

* ARCHIVEIT-3336-DAILY



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4141

4144





Find

Challenges to Preservation Metadata



- Concatenated nature
 - Unpack every resource?
- Dispersed for storage
 - Arbitrary placement of resources in WARC files
 - Duplication / revisit
- Unreliable mimes + format verification/obsolescence
- Differentiated preservation actions
- Volume of data





AIT 2015 Partner Survey

- 80% of respondents do not currently store local copies of their WARC files
 - -53% plan on doing so in the future
 - -41% are considering this for the future
- 20% ingest their WARCs into a digital preservation system or long-term repository
- 14% create metadata for WARC files







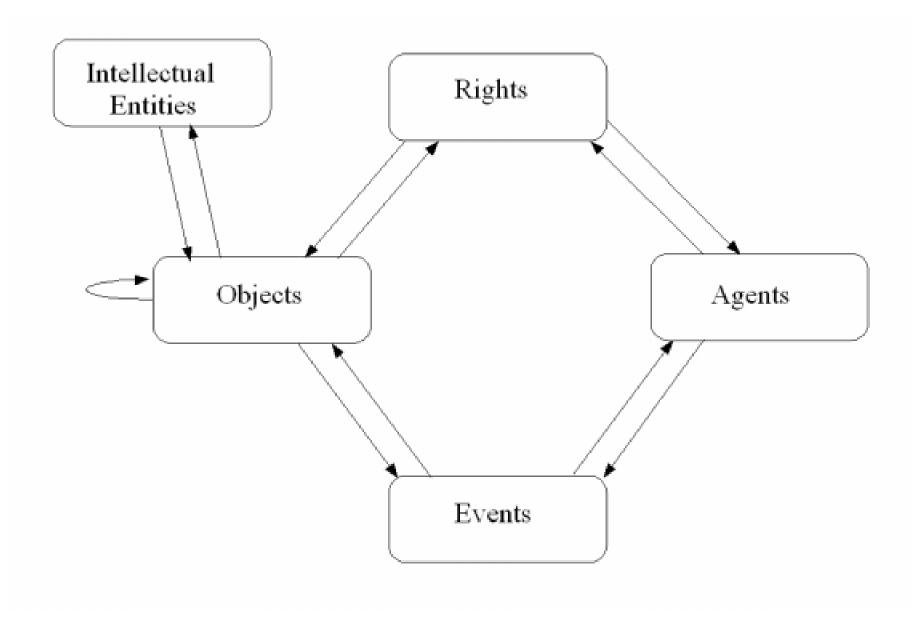
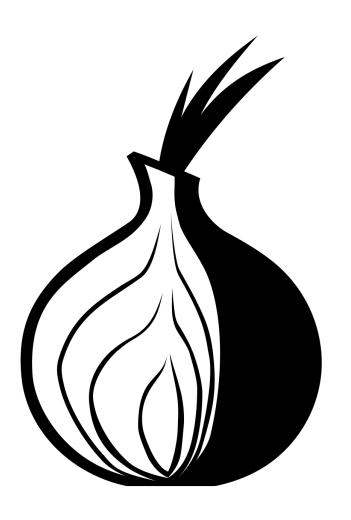
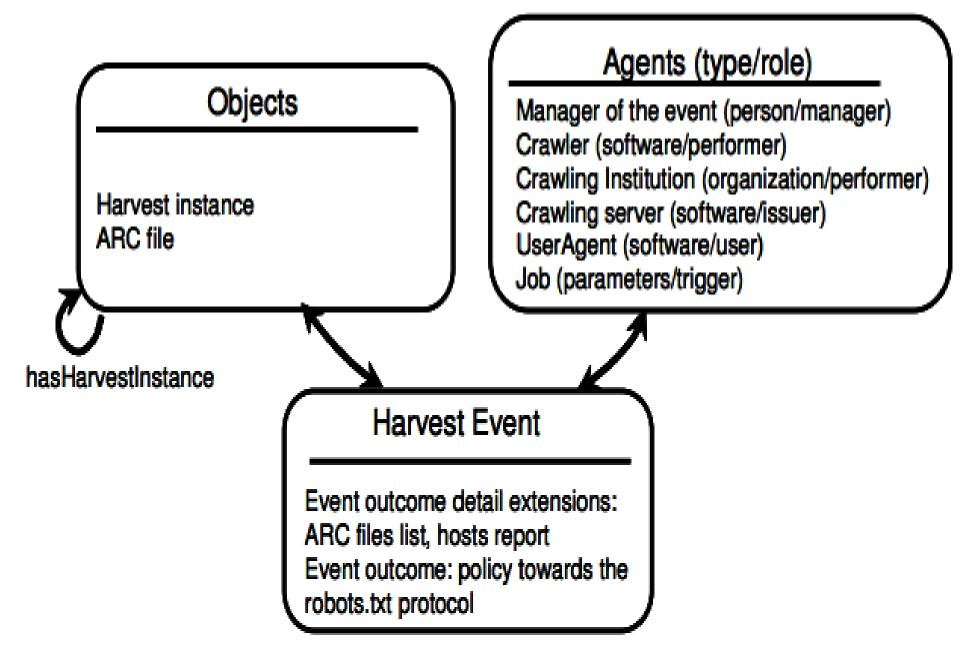


Figure 1: The PREMIS Data Model

The "Onion" Model



- objectCharacteristics
- compositionLevel
- Logical distinctions?
- "The individual filestream objects are not composition levels of the package file object. They should be considered separate objects, each with their own composition levels."
- WARC
 - Record
 - Record type
 - Header
 - Content block
 - Payload
 - Bitstream
 - On and on



Clement Oury, Sebastien Peyrard. From the World Wide Web to digital library stacks (2011)

<structMap> & <admSec>

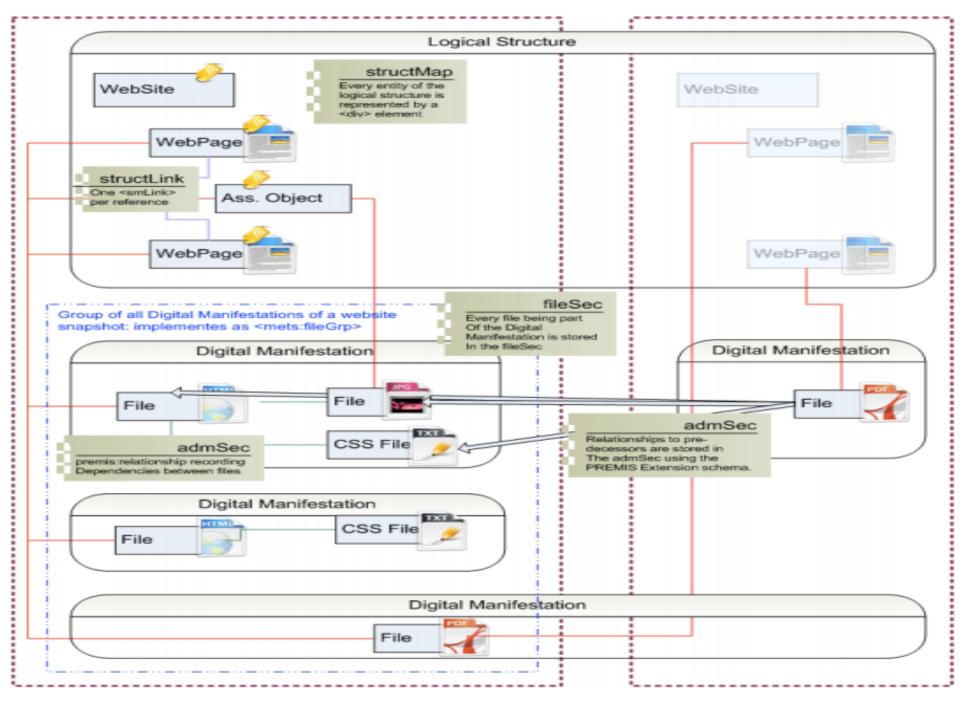
```
<mets:structMap TYPE="logical">
<!-- the website containing webpages -->
   <mets:div TYPE="WEBSITE">
     <!-- the first webpage -->
      <mets:div TYPE="WEBPAGE"/>
      <! definitios of image -->
      <mets:div TYPE="ASSOCIATEDOBJECT" />
     <!-- the second webpage -->
      <mets:div TYPE="WEBPAGE" />
  </mets:div>
</mets:structMap>
```

Figure 2. <structMap> in METS representing the logical structure of a harvested website

```
coremis:event>
  cpremis:eventIdentifier>
   premis:eventIdentifierType>local
   premis:eventIdentifierValue>event01
    </premis:eventIdentifierValue>
  premis:eventType>migration
  premis:linkingAgentIdentifier>
  cal
  </premis:linkingAgentIdentifierType>
  cpremis:linkingAgentIdentifierValue>
   agent001
  </premis:linkingAgentIdentifierValue>
  </premis:linkingAgentIdentifier>
</premis:event>
```

Figure 5. Representation of an event in PREMIS

Marcus Enders. A METS based information package for long term accessibility of Web Archives. (2010)



Marcus Enders. A METS based information package for long term accessibility of Web Archives. (2010)



Premises that complicate PREMIS

- Little local acquisition
- Format opacity
- Concatenation / compression
- Crawler variance
- Policies / Agents
- Scale, scale, scale





"Practical" Approaches

- Data redundancy over metadata granularity
- Utilize Crawl/Crawler-specific resources
 - mimetype-report.txt
 - crawl-report.txt
 - CDX index
- Utilize additional crawl reporting
 - Host reports, etc
- Decomposition levels?
- Simplify events/agents/objects





Closing/Discussion Thoughts

- Forecasting Obsolescence
- Collection vs. Control
- Institutional vs. Technological
- Lightweight Tonnage of Data





THANKS!

Jefferson Bailey, Internet Archive jefferson@archive.org | @jefferson_bail Maria LaCalle, Internet Archive maria@archive.org

Internet Archive

https://archive.org

Archive-It

https://archive-it.org





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4150 <![endif]-->



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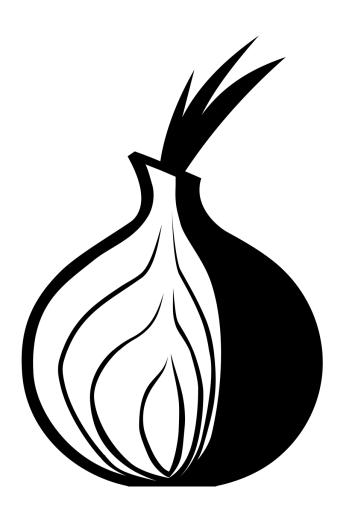
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