



LOCKSS Update: Offering Community Web Service Components

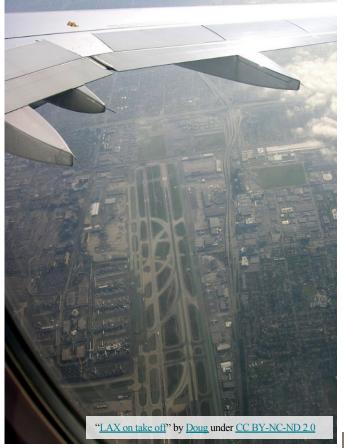
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PASIG Oxford September 13, 2017



overview

- LOCKSS background and status
- software re-architecture
- roadmap







community-centric

- preservation is an active community effort
- lots of communities keep stuff safe
- enable preservation of the content your community cares about
- enable libraries to be digital libraries





open-source software

- complements digital preservation
- mitigates lock-in
- facilitates data portability
- builds on open standards
- enables collaboration
- enhances security
- empowers adopters





today

- new collaborative momentum
- self-sustaining organization
- large community of LOCKSS networks, hundreds of institutions
- TRAC-certified technologies
- handling all types of content
- increased focus on archives, research, repositories, museums, web archiving
- Mellon Foundation support for SW re-architecture



















articulated threat model

- long-term bit integrity is a hard problem
- more (correlated)
 copies doesn't
 necessarily keep stuff
 safe
- don't underestimate:
 - people making mistakes
 - attacks on information
 - organizational failure





decentralized community copies

- no monopoly on copymaking
- de-correlated, independent copies
- no central point of failure or vulnerability
- local community custody, focus, control





connecting w/ new communities

- streamline
 system←→network
 data exchange
- promote API-oriented architectures
- contribute upstream to shared tools
- broaden, diversify community outreach













what we are doing

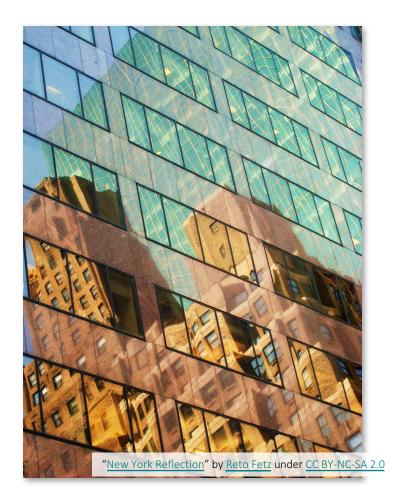
Press Release, September 7, 2017

"The core of the LOCKSS software is a peer-to-peer data integrity validation and repair mechanism, a feature built upon peer-reviewed research to mitigate the real threats that centralization poses to the longterm persistence of digital information. This and other LOCKSS software elements, including tooling for automated metadata extraction and enhancements for discovery of scholarly communications within web archives, will be made available to the community as documented web services."



why re-architect LOCKSS?

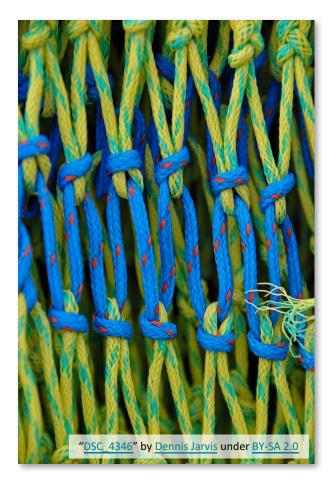
- reduce support and operational costs
- de-silo components + enable external integration
- evolve with new web technology and services
- increase both community and partner enhancements





polling and repair protocol

- core preservation capability
- network nodes conduct polls to validate integrity of distributed copies of data chunks
- more nodes = more security
 - more nodes can be down
 - more copies can be corrupted
 - ...and polls will still conclude
- nonces force re-hashing
- peers are untrusted
- polls are slow, to allow damage detection





use cases for polling and repair

- distributed digital preservation networks consortia, and communities
- repository storage replication layers
- existing communities with specialized, restricted, or at-risk content
- would like to support varied back-ends: tiered storage, cloud, etc.



automated metadata extraction

functionality

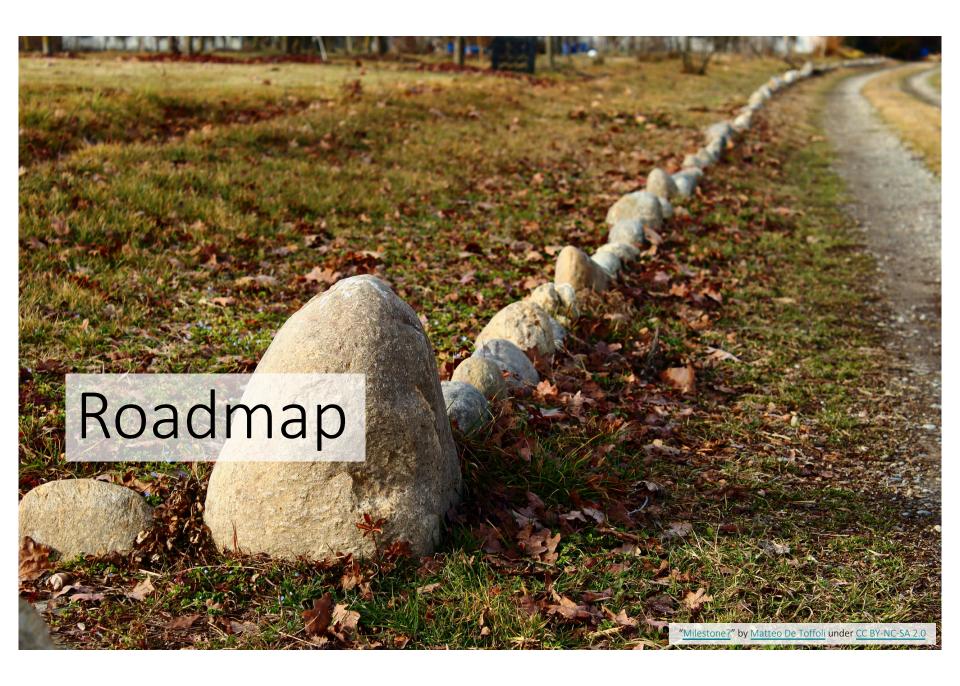
- for both web harvest and file transfer content
- map values in Document Object Model (DOM) tree to metadata fields
- retrieve downloadable metadata from expected URL patterns



use cases for metadata extraction

- apply to consistent subsets of content in larger corpora
- curate OA materials within broader crawls
- retrieve faculty publications posted online, license allowing
- describe sub-sites collected while self-archiving from a single institutional CMS





looking ahead

- early 2018
 - Docker containerization
 - web harvest framework
 - polling + repair web service
- late 2018
 - access control in OpenWayback
 - full-text search web service





questions for you

- what potential do you see for LOCKSS technologies?
- what standards or technologies could we use?
- how could we help you to use LOCKSS technologies?
- how would you like to see LOCKSS plug in more to other communities?

I work here

X



