

Metadata Representation and Risk Management Framework for Preservation Processes in Audiovisual Archives

Werner Bailer¹, Martin Hall-May², Galina V. Veres²

¹JOANNEUM RESEARCH Forschungsgesellschaft mbH

> DIGITAL Institute for Information and Communication Technologies

> > Steyrergasse 17 8010 Graz, Austria

Tel. +43 316 876-5000 Fax +43 316 876-5010

digital@joanneum.at www.joanneum.at/digital

² University of Southampton IT Innovation Centre

Gamma House, Enterprise Road Southampton S016 7NS United Kingdom



Introduction

- Preservation processes for audiovisual content consist of complex workflows
- Activities are performed by different tools and devices
- Planning and improving workflows requires assessment of related risks
- Interoperable metadata is a key prerequisite for performing, monitoring and analysing such workflows

Metadata Representation

Two types of metadata are crucial

- Structural metadata: technical metadata
- Preservation metadata: assessing fixity, integrity, authenticity and quality, documentation of the preservation actions

DAVID metadata model

- Focus on documenting preservation activities applied to (digital) items
- Tools and agents involved, their attributes
- Represent data needed for risk assessment
- Compatibility with business process models (e.g. BPMN)
- Contributed to MPEG Multimedia Preservation Application Format (MP-AF)

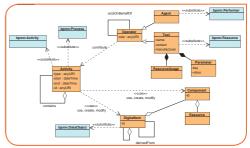


Figure 1: Entities of the preservation data model.

Risk Management Framework

Proposed cycle of continuous process improvement: plan, do, check, act

- Define objectives of risk management for digital preservation in archives
- Identify controls dealing with risks and any associated costs and time
- Analyse and classify risks according to an impact model (SPOT model)

Risk measures

- Expected loss (E): average magnitude (mean) of negative consequences
- Value at Risk (VaR): minimum negative consequence incurred in α % of worst cases
- \blacksquare Conditional Value at Risk (CVaR): expected negative consequence incurred in $\alpha\%$ of worst cases



Figure 2: Continuous business process improvement through monitoring and simulation.

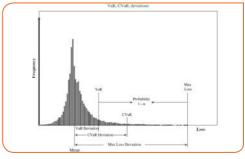


Figure 3: VaR, VaR deviation, CVaR, CVaR deviation, Maximum Loss and Maximum Loss Deviation (from [Sarykalin et al., 2008]).

Acknowledgements

This work has been funded partially under the 7th Framework Programme of the European Union within the ICT project "DAVID" (http://www.david-preservation.eu, ICT FP7 600827).

Data Gathering

- Use the proposed metadata model as an interoperable representation of information from different tools
- Gather data from configuration, workflow engines and logs
- Include data about choices in workflow, exception handling and planned but not executed activities