

Accessioning Born-Digital Materials

Northern California Fall Workshop Society of California Archivists

Peter Chan, Digital Archivist Nov. 8, 2012

Agenda

- Literature review
- Put accessioning in context
- Stanford work flow
- Hands-on
- Demonstration
- Questions
- Forensic Lab Tour

Oxford and Manchester

Workbook on Digital Private Papers (2007)
http://www.paradigm.ac.uk/workbook/index.ht
ml

- One section on "Accessioning digital and hybrid personal archives"
- Very comprehensive (except delivery)

Hull, Stanford, Yale, and UVa

AIMS Born-Digital Collections:

An Inter-Institutional Model for Stewardship (2011)

http://www2.lib.virginia.edu/aims/whitepaper/

- High level
- Covering pre-accessioning, accessioning, processing and delivery

OCLC

You've Got to Walk Before You Can Run: First Steps for Managing Born-Digital Content Received on Physical Media (2012)

http://www.oclc.org/research/news/2012/08-23.html

- Very basic
- More to follow

Stanford

Born-Digital Archives Program: Forensics

Workflow Documentation: (2012)

https://sites.google.com/site/workflowdocumentation/home

- Used in processing the born digital component of the STOP Aids Project Records
- Detail
- Still work-in-progress

Best Practices

- Harder to agree (compare to processing of paper archives) because the vast difference among institutions in software and hardware platforms
- Not enough people with necessary knowledge to contribute
- Still early stage of development (especially in processing and delivery)

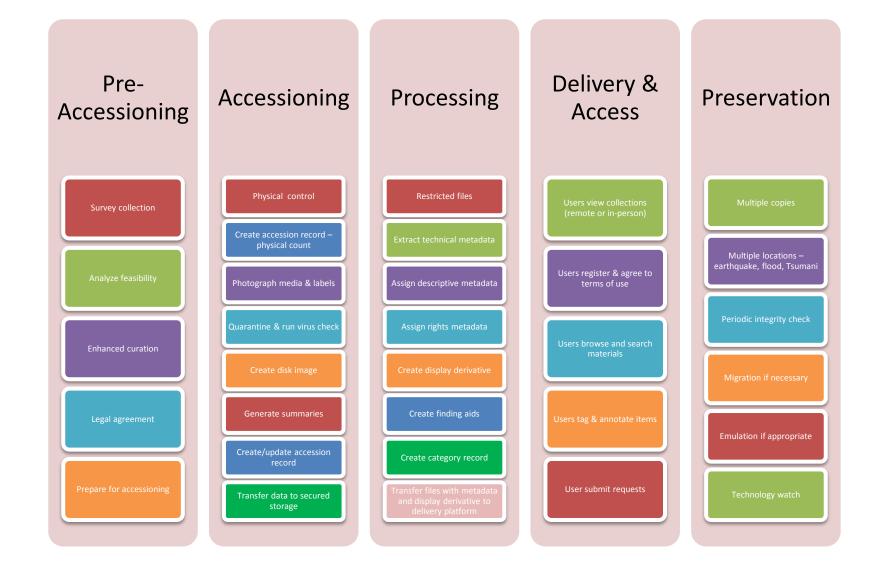
Don't Act Now

- Stanford spent \$10K to recovery files from 4 hard drives received ~10 years ago.
- Only 47 percent of the recordable DVDs tested indicated an estimated life expectancy beyond 15 years. Some had a predicted life expectancy as short as 1.9 years. (note 1)
- Manufacturing of 5.25 inch floppy drive stopped for some years already.

Note 1: http://www.thexlab.com/faqs/opticalmedialongevity.html



Born-Digital Workflow – Textual Files





Accessioning

Activities

"Physical" control

Create accession record

Photograph media & labels

Quarantine & run virus check

Create disk image

Generate summaries

Create/update accession record

Transfer data to secured storage

Tools / Persons

Manual / SecureFX[™] / Others

Archivist's Toolkit (AT)

Canon EOS T1i with copy stand

SophosTM

FTKTM Imager

AccessData FTK

Archivists' Toolkit (AT)

SecureFXTM

Deliverables

Control of media, files held locally

Accession record – physical count

Photographs of labels and media

Virus free files

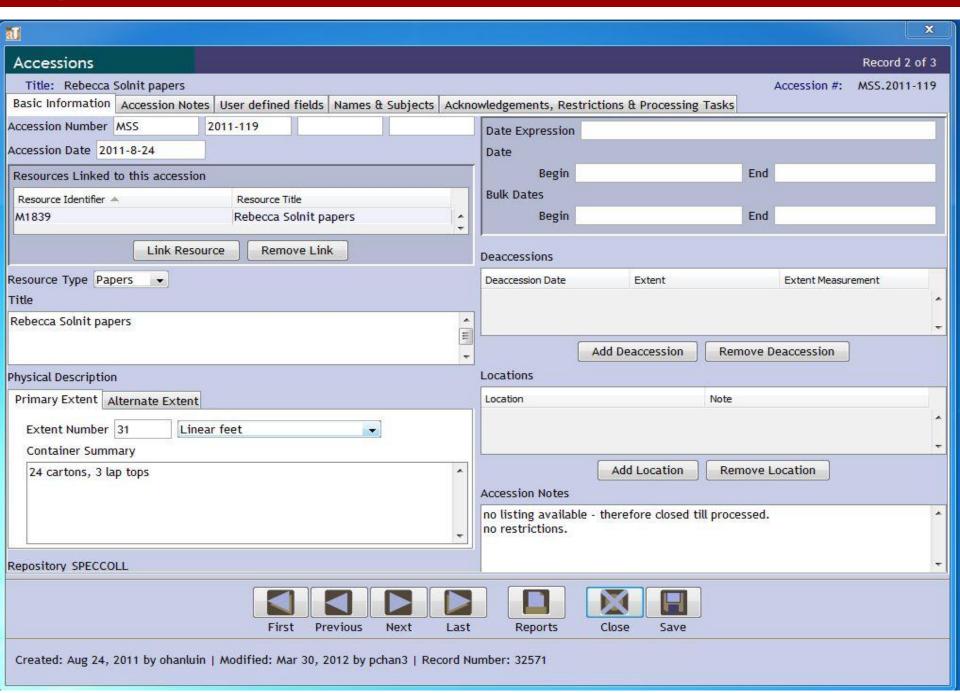
Disk image, audit log, image log

Summary report

AT accession record – no. of files and size

Files on secure network

SU@LAIR



AT Accession Records

- Physical
 - Media count
 - Computer count



Register or Login

Search	Search

Home Overview Download Support For Developers Add Ons Forum About Us

Application Bugs

Bug reports can be transmitted using the bug report function in the application. Otherwise they should be sent to the AT project at info@archiviststoolkit.org

Other comments or questions should also be sent to info@archiviststoolkit.org

Copyright 2006-2009

Multiple Extent Plugin

Submitted by michael vandermillen on Thu, 08/11/2011 - 08:29

Independent of collection size, archivists count and report on a variety of container and media types as they manage, store, and seek to understand the nature of their collections and meet preservation and access challenges.

In answer to this need, Harvard developed a two-fold approach in the Archivists' Toolkit. First, we re-labeled the AT default extent as "Primary extent." Second, we developed a plug-in* to allow multiple alternate statements of extent and labeled this "Alternate extent." The alternate extent statements have the same data elements as the default AT extent statements, but the alternate extents have a separate drop-down list of extent types. Alternate extents are not required, but multiple alternate extents may be applied to an accession or resource record.

This plugin is an extension of BYU's Multiple Date and Physical Description custom panels plugin.

Attachment

Size

Harvard_Multiple_extent_plugin.pdf239.88 KB

Author: Harvard University Library

Zip File:

multipleExtent.zip

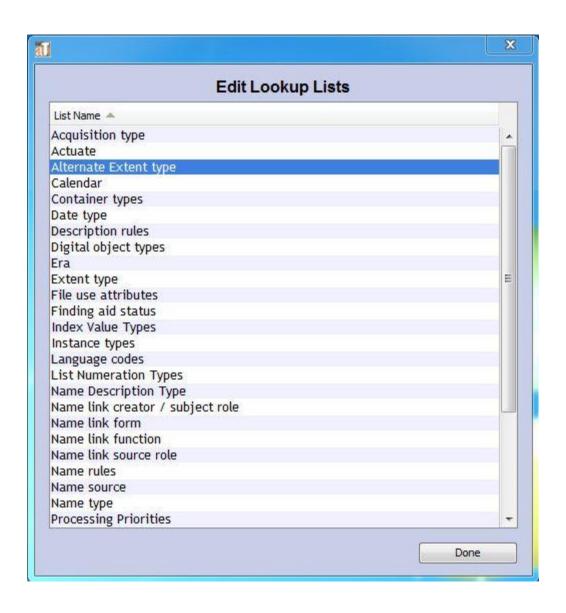
Source File:

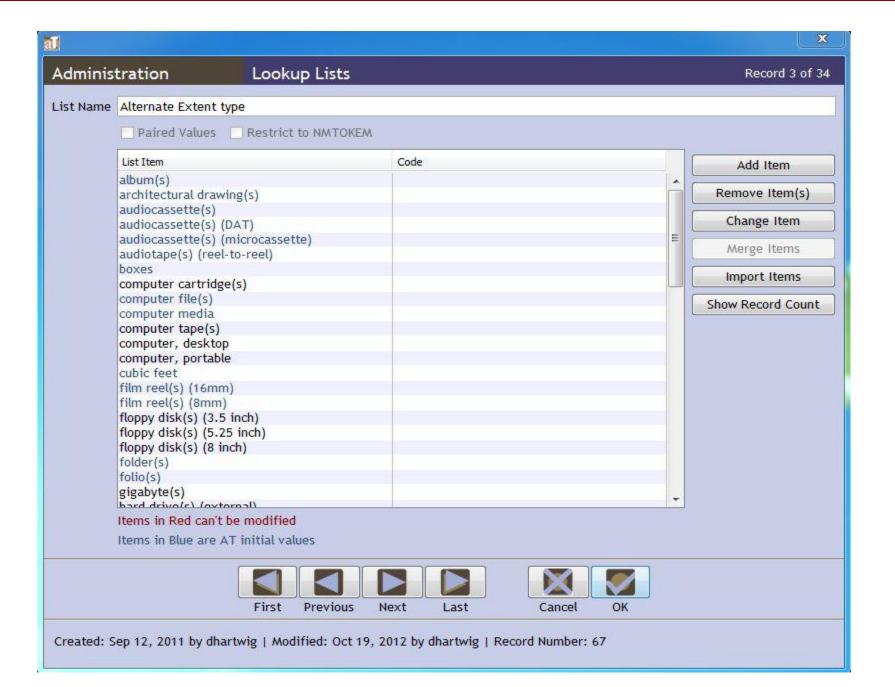
multipleExtentSrc.zip

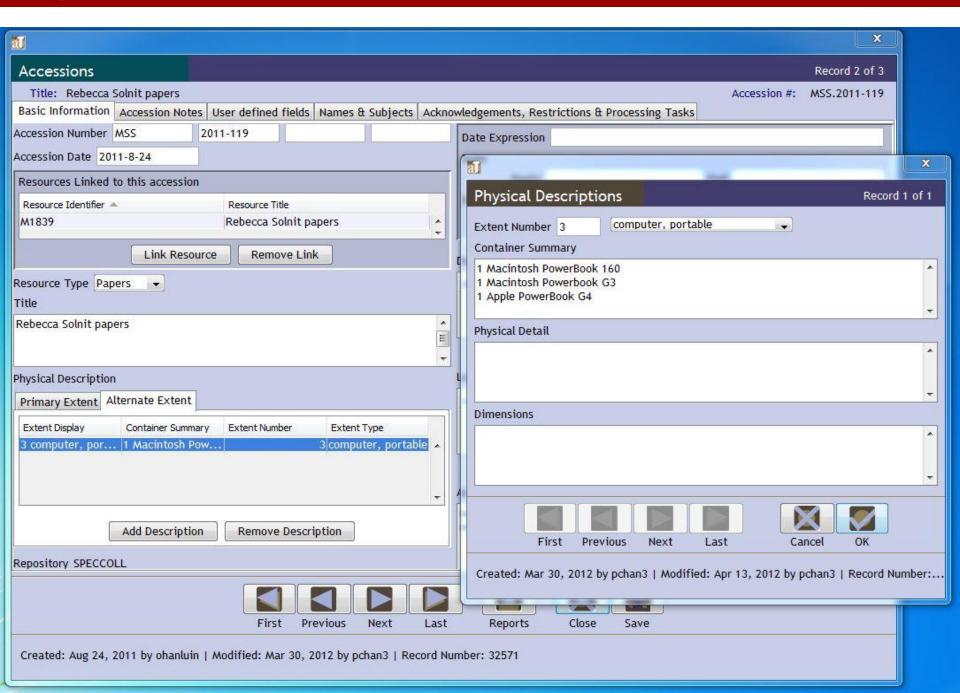
Description:

Plugin to allow primary and alternate extent entry for accession and resource records (based on the BYU Multiple Date and Phys. Desc. plugin)

Login or register to post comments







Media Count

- Media count by
 - 3, 3.5, 5.25, 8 inch. floppy diskettes
 - Zip disk
 - Open reel, cartridge tape
 - CD, DVD, Optical disk
 - External hard drive
- Computer
 - Desktop / Portable
 - Mac / PC / Others



8-inch, 5.25-inch, and 3.5-inch floppy



Smith Corona DataDisk 3-inch floppy



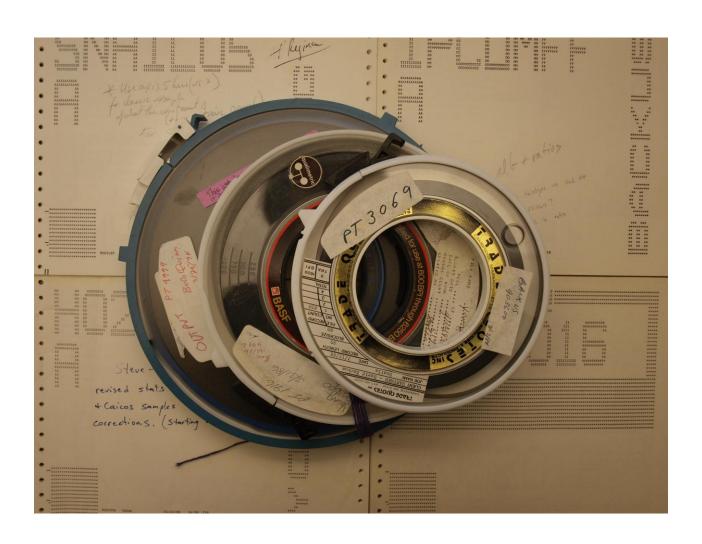


100MB Zip Disc for Iomega Zip





Open Reel Tape



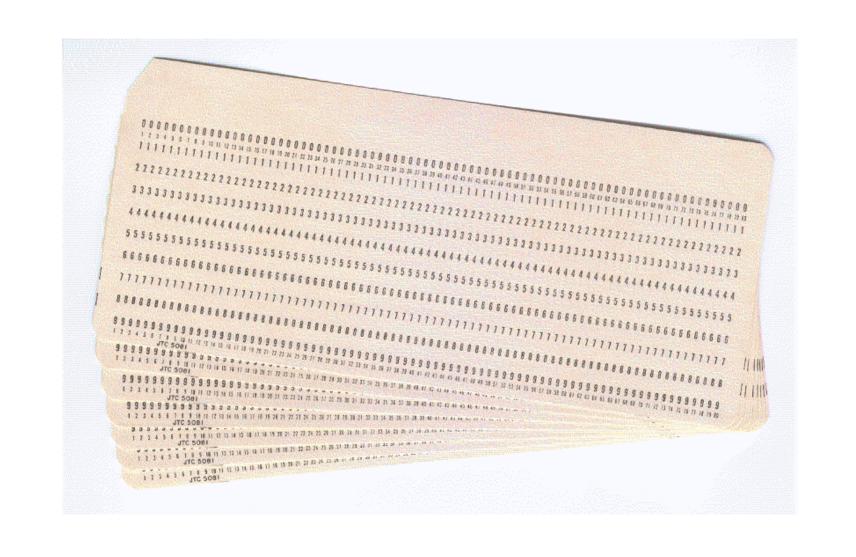


Cartridge Tape





Punch Cards



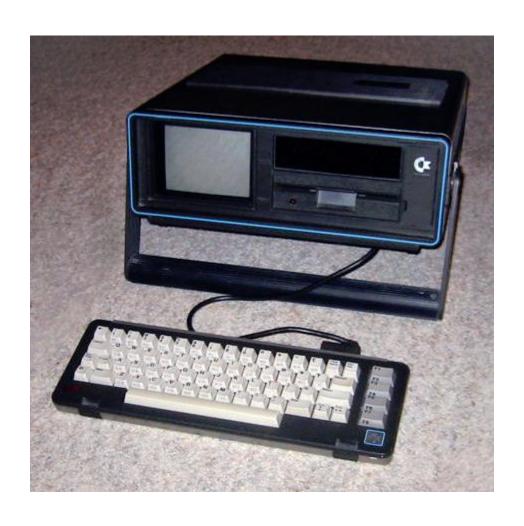


Apple II





Commodore C64 SX-64





Kaypro 10 portable computer



Media Label / Rehouse

- Label
 - Use "Call No._CMxxx" as label name, 0.5 x 1.875 inch.
 label
 - Template <a href="http://www.avery.com/avery/en_us/Templates-%26-Software/Templates/Labels/Return-Address-Labels/Return-Address-Label-80-per-sheet_Microsoft-Word.htm?N=0&refchannel=c042fd03ab30a110VgnVCM1 000002118140aRCRD
- Re-House
 - Follow the same box no. naming convention as other materials (paper, av, etc.).



Media Sleeve





Rehouse Media





hollingermetaledge.com

Floppy Disc Box

Cat#	Description	Size	3 or more	10 or more	20 or more	Qty
CDBB	CD/DVD Box	5 x 4 7/8 x 5 5/8"	\$5.40	\$5.05	\$4.85	
CDBT	CD/DVD Box	5 x 4 7/8 x 5 5/8"	\$4.65	\$4.40	\$4.20	
FDB442	Floppy Disc Box	3 1/2"	\$3.60	\$3.35	\$3.20	
FDB552	Floppy Disc Box	5 1/2"	\$4.05	\$3.85	\$3.70	

Buy



hollingermetaledge.com

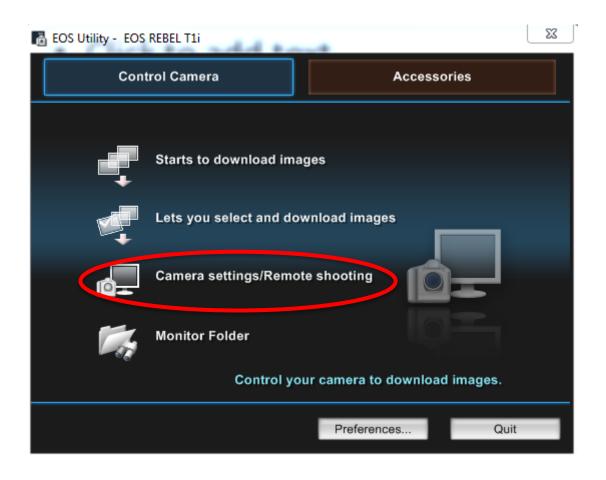


11735HT-A box

12L X 8 1/8W X 5 1/2H

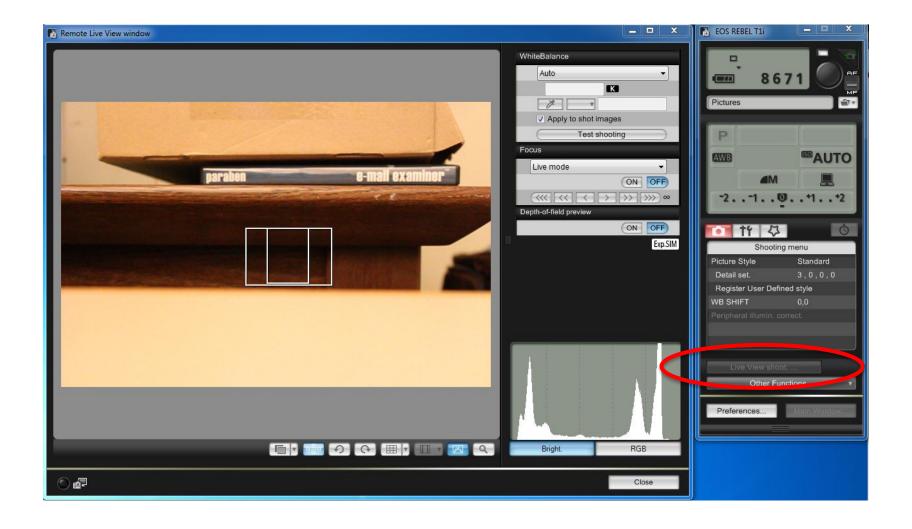


Canon EOS Utility





Live View Shooting



Filename

- Photographing media
 - Use ""Call No._CMxxx " as filename
 - If more than 1 photo is taken, add _1 for first and _2 for second photo, etc. (e.g. front, back, box, etc.)
 - Use computer to control the camera if you have more than 20 media to photo; otherwise, just use stand alone camera.
 - Store all photos in "Media Photo" folder

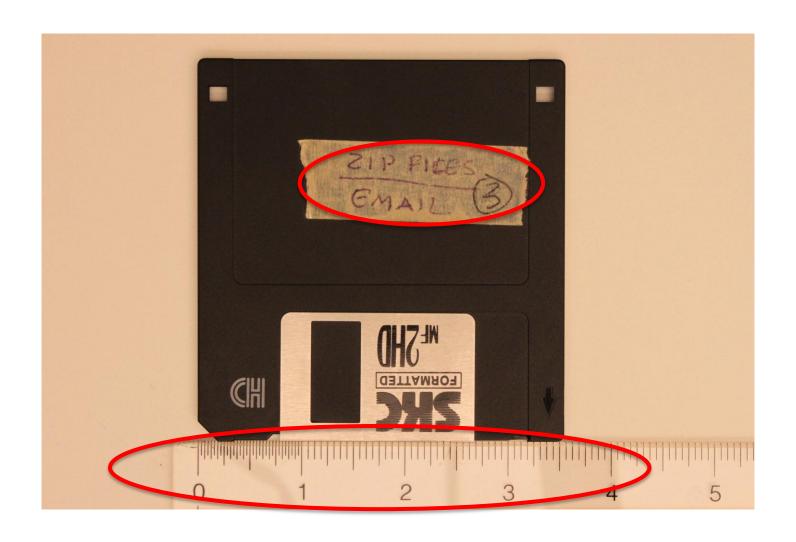


Preference

eferences	X
Basic Settings Destination	der File Name Downbad Images Remote Shooting L
Prefix + Number	₩
File Prefix	Customize
M0662_CM	
Assign Sequence No.	
Number of Digits	3
Start	1
Example:	
M0662_CM_0001	00X
(xxx: file extension	will be the same as the original file name)
About	OK Cancel



Media Photo



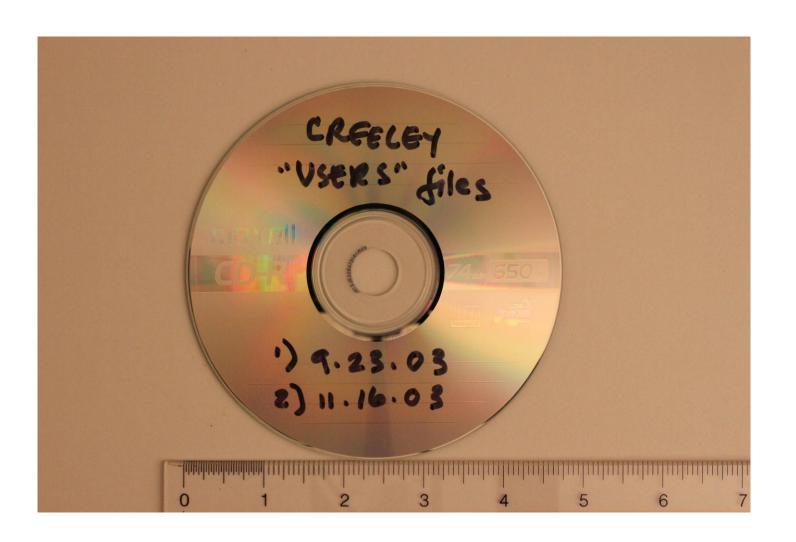


Media Photo



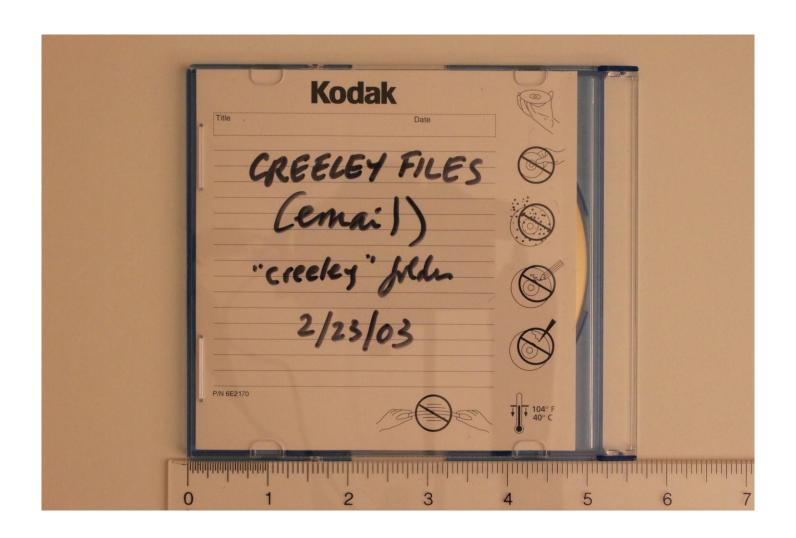


Media Photo





Media Photo



AT Accession Records

- Provide finer information than physical storage media count
 - Size in MB/TB, etc.
 - No. of files
 - Link to
 - Image log spreadsheet
 - Collection summary from FTK

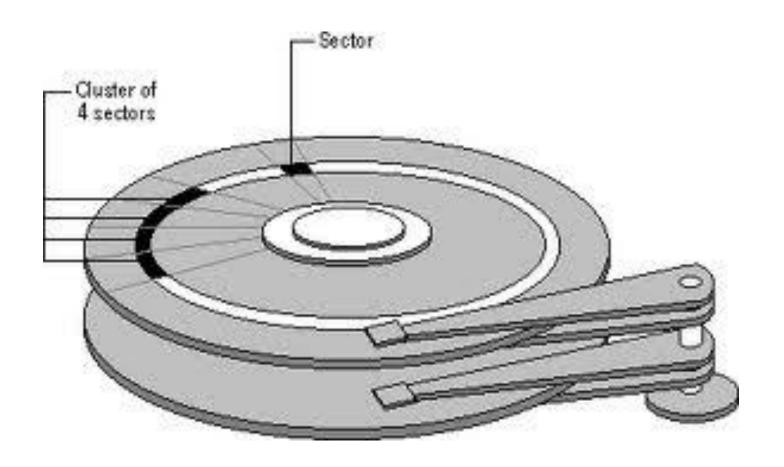
Virus Check

- Quarantine for 30 days (count from the day the media arrive at Stanford)
- Run Sophos
- Remove virus, if any, before creating disk/logical image (unless you are capturing the disk for a researcher in computer virus!)

Forensic vs. Logical Image vs. File Copy

- Do you want to copy deleted files?
- Are you sure you didn't change file dates (creation, modified, last accessed) when copying the files?
- Are you sure you copied all files (files in different partitions)?
- Are you sure you copied all required files (fonts for design files, etc.)
- Are you sure the source and copied files are same?



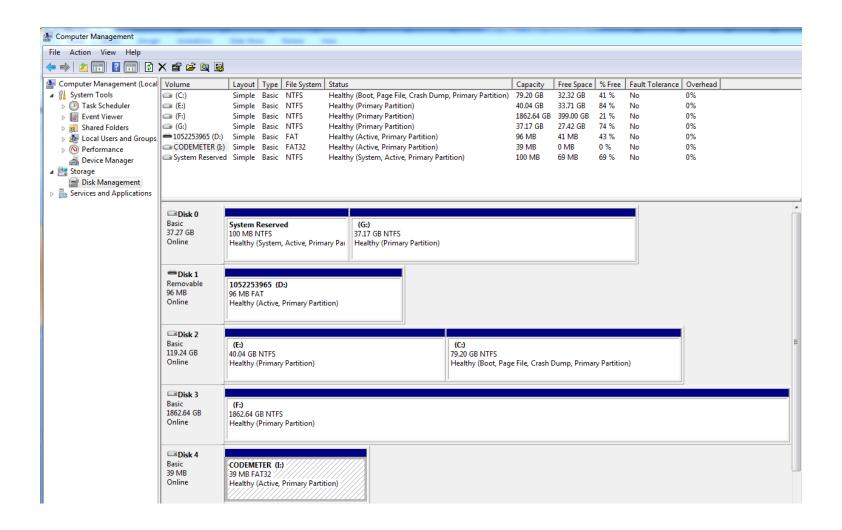


Disk Partition

- Disk partitioning is the act of dividing a physical hard disk drive into multiple logical storage units.
- The logical units can have different file systems so that we can set the same physical machine as a Window based PC and/or a Linux based PC and/or a Mac PC.

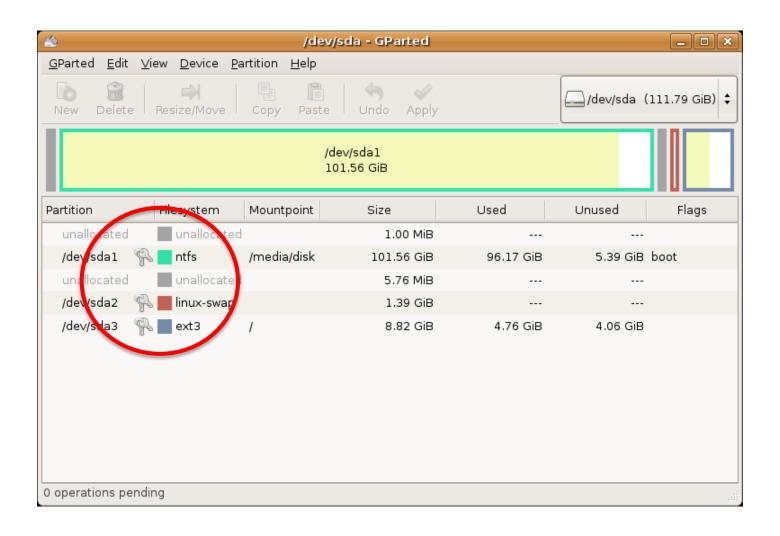


Computer Management



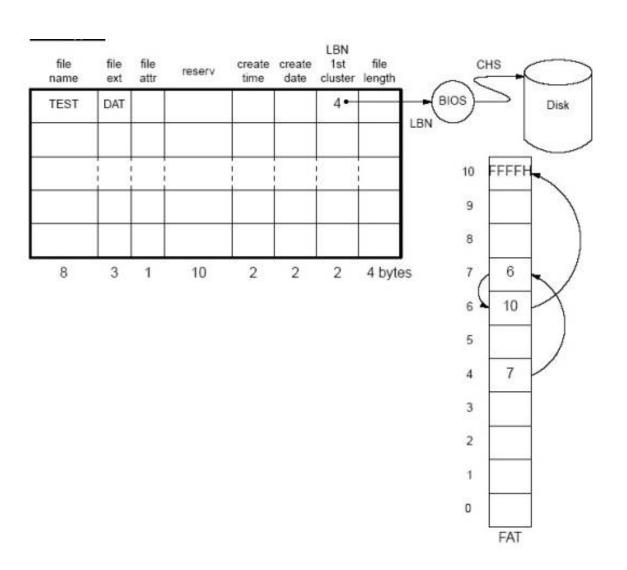


GParted



File System

- Microsoft: FAT12 (File Allocation Table), FAT16, FAT32, exFAT (FAT64), NTFS (New Technology File System)
- Apple: Apple ProDOS, HFS (Hierarchical File System), HFS+
- CPM file system
- Linux: ext (extended filesystem), ext2, ext3, ext4
- Optical Discs: ISO 9660, UDF (Universal Disk Format)



Disk / Forensic image

- A complete bit-by-bit copy of a storage medium or device, such as a hard drive, SSD (solid state drive), tape drive, floppy disk, CD/DVD/BD, or flash memory device.
- The image can be stored in one or more files.
- Deleted files, if any, will be copied in this process.
- All partitions will be copied.

Logical image

- A copy of the files in the directory(folder) / directories(folders) specified in the copy process.
- The full path of each file is recorded and the files are embedded in one or more files in AD1 format.
- Since deleted files and unpartitioned space are not represented in a directory, they are not copied in the process.
- The host operating system has to recognize the target directory (folder) for the operation. (You cannot perform a logical copy of an Apple disk using FTK Imager under Windows perform).



Capture 5.25 Floppy Diskette



Compare 4 5.25 Floppy Drive Solutions

 https://docs.google.com/document/d/1TLY3 mn3duadGBLqqb2_XnYoF3jakjmo1hXfzvmWC TzE/edit?hl=en US

Hard Disk Interface

- SCSI
- IDE
- Firewire 1394
- SATA
- USB



Internal Write Blocker

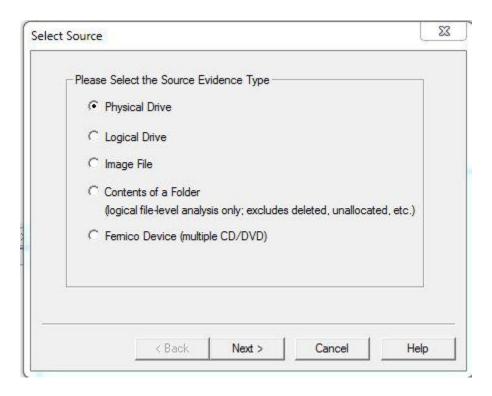


Image Log Spreadsheet

- Use the following columns
 - Box#
 - CM#
 - Media Details (3.5, 5.25, single/double sided, single/double/high density, etc.)
 - Image Result (successful / unreadable)
 - Note (bad sector, etc.)
 - Manufacturer
 - Earliest modification/creation year of files
 - Folder title (if removed from collection folder)
- Use "Call No. Imaging Log" as file name



FTK Imager



Create Disk Image

- Physical Drive hard / flash memory drive
- Logical Drive floppy / CD / DVD drive
- Contents of a Folder logical image
- Fernico Device a device which backs up forensic data from network locations or from locally attached hard drives, automatically spanning the content over a series of discs.

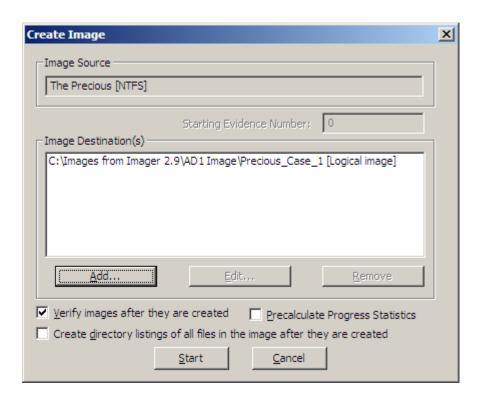


Fernico Device





Create Image



Tick "Verify images after they are created"

Tick "Create directory listings of all files in the image after they are created"

if you need one.



Image Type

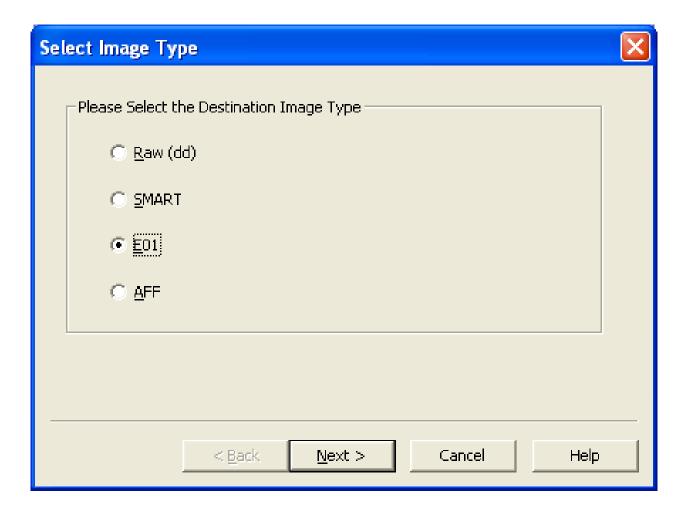
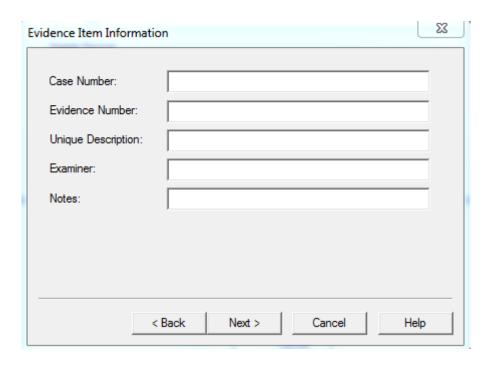


Image Type

- Raw (dd) commonly used disk image format created by the UNIX command dd
- SMART proprietary disk image format created by ASR Data.
- E01 proprietary disk image format created by EnCase.
- AFF an open source disk image format, allow encryption of disk image
- AD1 proprietary logical disk image format created by AccessData.



Evidence Item Information



Evidence Item Information

- Use "Raw (dd)" as image type
- Use call no. as "Case Number"
- Use CMxxx as "Evidence Number"
- Put your name as "Examiner"
- Use the following in the "Notes" field:
 - 3.5 inch floppy disk; 5.25 inch floppy disk; Zip disk;
 - External hard disk; Internal hard disk;
 - Optical Disk



Select Image Destination

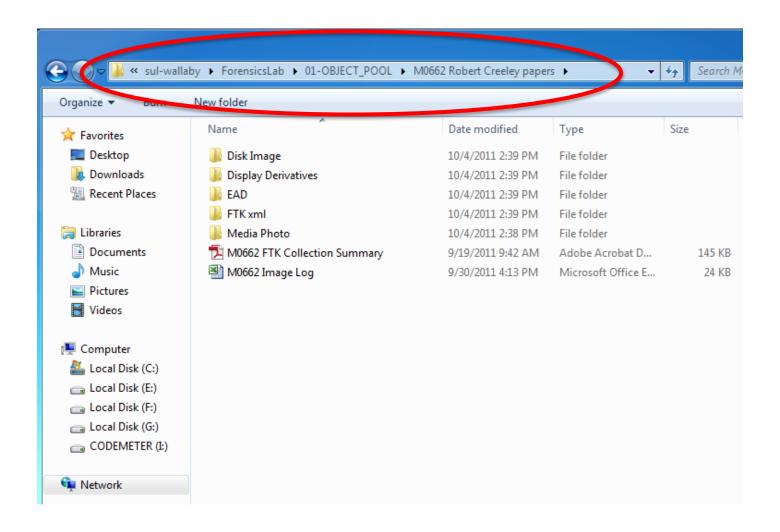
Select Image Destination	×
Image Destination Folder	_
C:\Images from Imager 2.9\AD1 Image	wse
Image Filename (Excluding Extension)	
Mantooth 1	
Image Fragment Size (MB) For Raw and E01 formats: 0 = do not fragment Compression (0=None, 1=Fastest,, 9=Smallest) Use AD Encryption	*
< <u>B</u> ack <u>F</u> inish <u>C</u> ancel	<u>H</u> elp

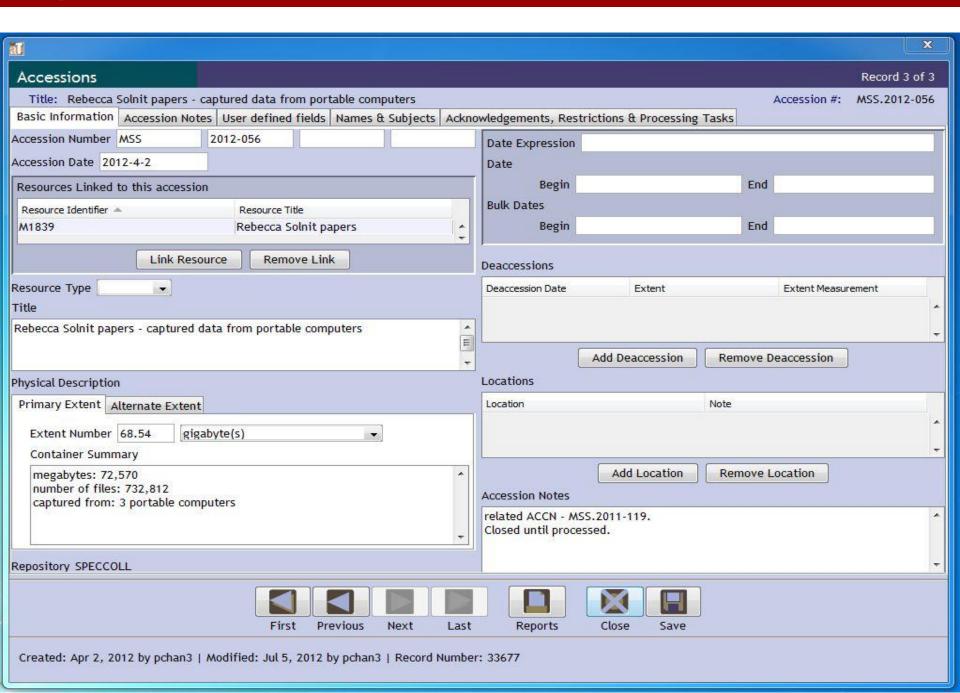
Select Image Destination

- Store all files under "Disk Image" folder in Desktop
- Use "Case No._CMxxx" as Image Filename for disk image
- Default Image Fragment Size = 1500 MB
- To save images segments that can be burned to a CD, specify 650 MB.
- To save image segments that can be burned to a DVD, specify 4000 MB.
- Selecting 0 (zero) produces the largest file, with no compression.



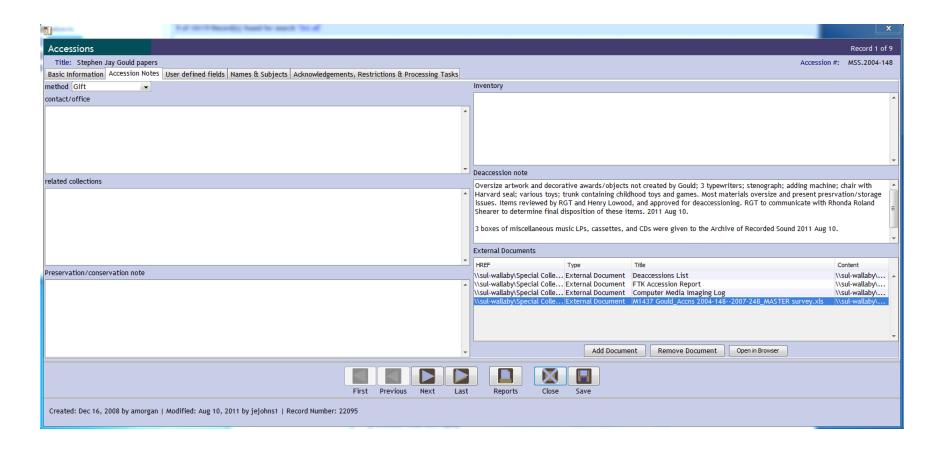
Storage Locations for Files







AT Accession Record External Documents



External Documents Location

\\sul-wallaby\Special
 Collections\Manuscripts\Collections\M1437
 Gould

M1437 FTK Accession Report

M1437 Computer Media Imaging Log

Problems in Capturing Floppy Disk

- Sophos under Win 7 will claim the completion of scanning a floppy disk even though it don't recognize the file format.
- FTK Imager under Win 7 will claim the imaging of a floppy disk successful even though it don't recognize the file format.

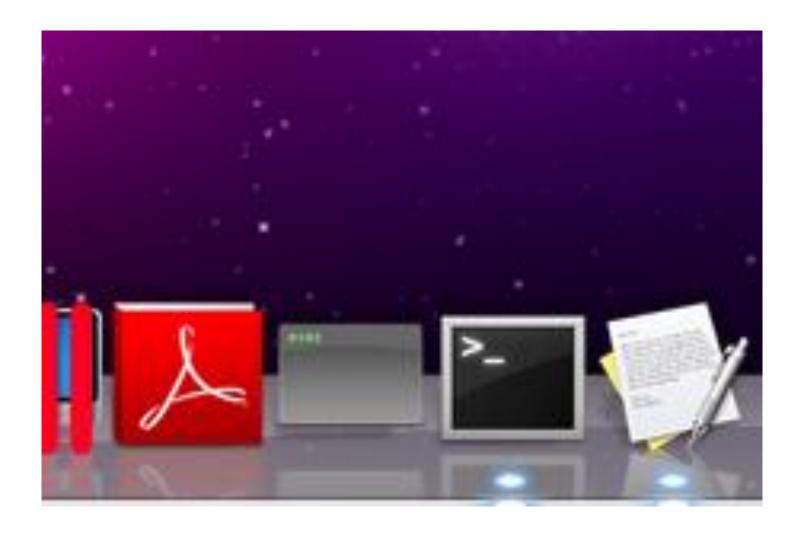
Floppy Disk Capture

- Virus Check
 - Make sure the system you use can understand the filesystem of the floppy disk by double click the floppy disk

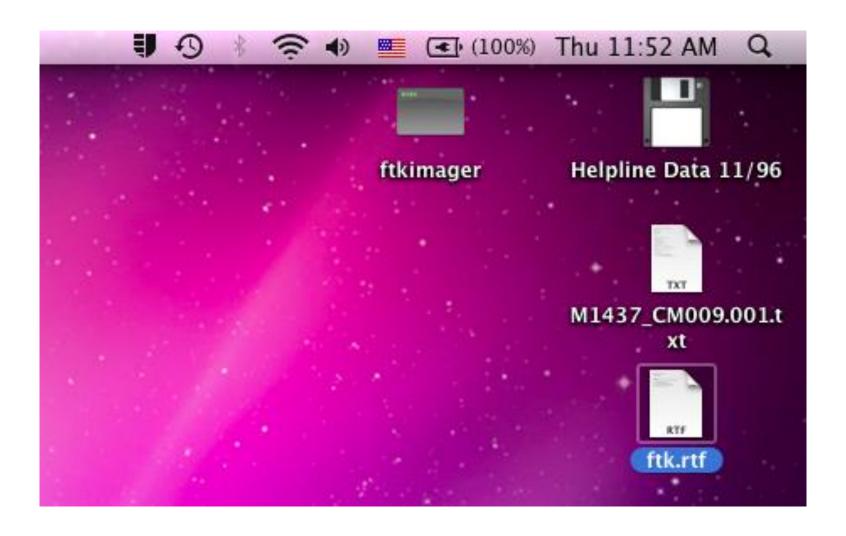
Ensure Accruate Virus Check

- List the directory of the floppy disk
 - Double click on the floppy disk drive

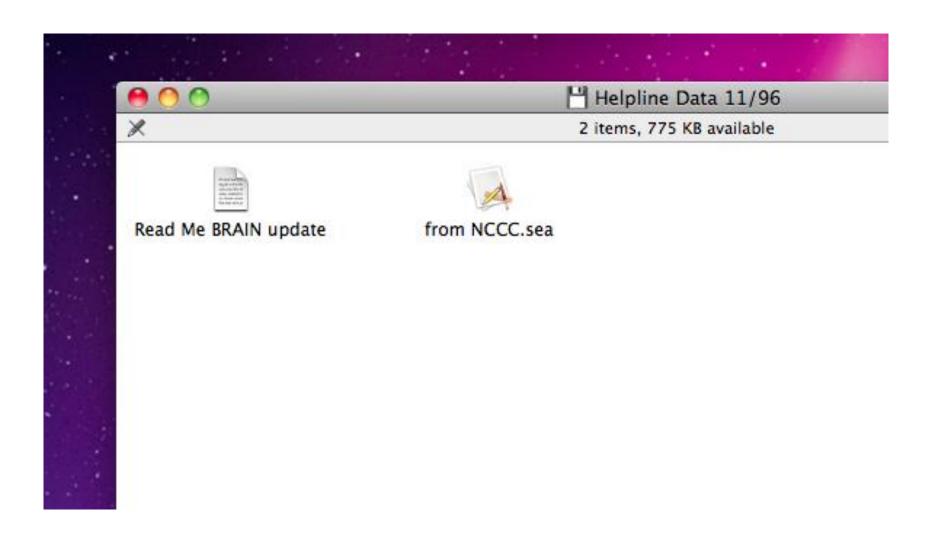
Floppy Disk Capture



FTK



FTK



Virus Scan

- Open Sophos Antivirs
- "+" Custom Scan
- Start Scan

FTK Imager

- click on "Terminal" icon
- cd ~/Desktop diskutil list (find disk identifier that corresponds to NAME of disk)
- diskutil unmountDisk /dev/disk1(match device found from diskutil list)
- ./ftkimager /dev/disk1 floppy1.dd --verify

Outsourcing

 I have never worked with the following vendors. Don't know the quality of the service.

- Punch Cards (http://punchcardreader.com/)
 - 6.5¢ per card + \$3 setup fee + return postage
- 9-track Tape (http://www.emaglink.com)
 - \$150 per tape plus the output media and shipping. \$25 for a DVD.

Get Hard drives out from Mac

- PowerBook G4
 - http://www.ifixit.com/Guide/PowerBook-G4-Aluminum-12-Inch-867-MHz-Hard-Drive-Replacement/208/1
- Macintosh PowerBook 165c
 - http://www.ifixit.com/Guide/Installing Macintosh-PowerBook-165c-Hard-Drive/7022/1

Take Home

- How to identify a variety of storage media, both obsolete and current: floppy diskettes (3.5 and 5.25 inch), computer tapes, optical disks, and hard drives.
- An introduction to computer storage system interfaces: IDE, SATA, SCSI (HDI, 40 pin, 68 pin, and xx pin connectors).
- An introduction to file systems, including: File Allocation Table (FAT), New Technology File System (NTFS), and Hierarchical File System (HFS)
- An introduction to the difference between logical and forensic images.
- How to create an image log using spreadsheet software.
- How to create basic accession records in Archivists' Toolkit.

Take Home

- How to install FTK Imager for Windows (free/low cost software), and how to create logical and disk images using Access Data FTK Imager software.
- How to image disks using write blocker (acquisition of information on a drive without creating the possibility of accidentally damaging the drive contents). -How to view files using FTK Imager.
- How to use the command line FTK Imager for Mac files.
- Demonstrations will include: how to remove a hard drive from a desktop computer, as well as how to remove a hard drive from and external hard drive enclosure. Peter will lead a discussion about outsourcing (tapes, punch cards, data recovery).