# **PASIG 2019**

When digital preservation at BnF becomes business as usual...

National Library of France Bibliothèque nationale de France

PASIG Mexico - 2019-02-14

**(BnF** 

- Context of digital assets at BnF
  - From archiving to preserving
  - Crafting a new organization
  - Sharing data and workflows
- Handling the volume
- Conclusion

# The National Library of France





An autonomous public establishment

2 200 agents and dozens of professions, a budget of approx. 230 M€

Local, national and international missions

About 1M readers per year, 300 000 visitors to the exhibitions

Large collections to manage

More than 14M books

More than 30M posters and photos

More than 250.000 manuscripts

More than 1M audiovisual material

"French" Web legal deposit





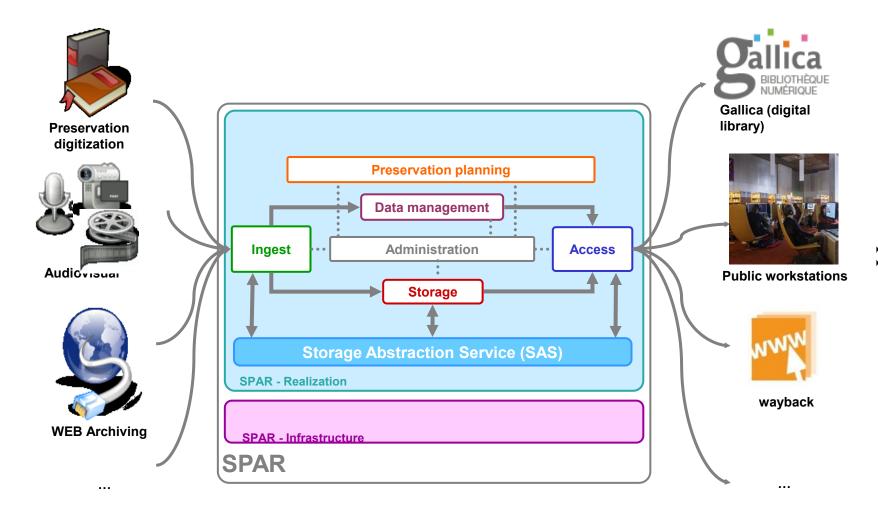








### Digital preservation at BnF: SPAR





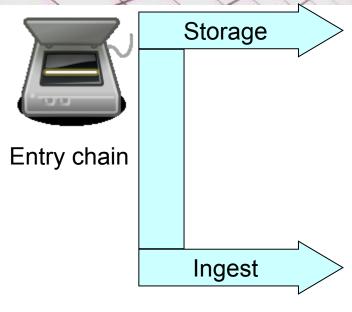
#### Some facts about SPAR (at 22/01/2019)

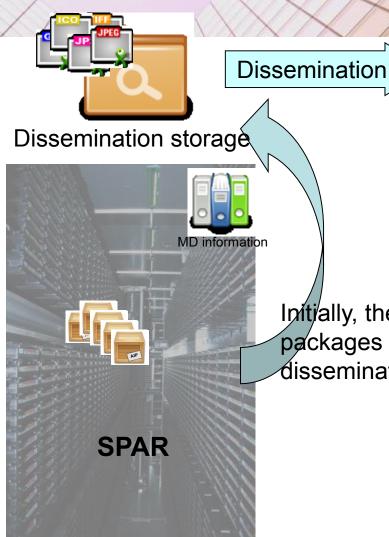
- Operation begins: may 2010
  - Current workflow of BnF's mass digitization program
  - Distributed storage over 2 sites
- 9 055 476 packages archived
- 386 830 827 data-objects (files)
- > 3.7PB (=3 785TB) of raw data
- > 5.2 billion RDF triples (elementary metadata)
- Very large manuscripts have been ingested (packages with size of 100GB)
- Two technological migration already made in 2012 and 2017: new tape generation
- Available tracks: monographs, periodicals, still images, audio, video, web archiving, office documents, ebooks, third-party archiving

- Context of digital assets at BnF
- From archiving to preserving
  - Crafting a new organization
  - Sharing data and workflows
  - Handling the volume
  - Conclusion

# Initially, a safe deposit



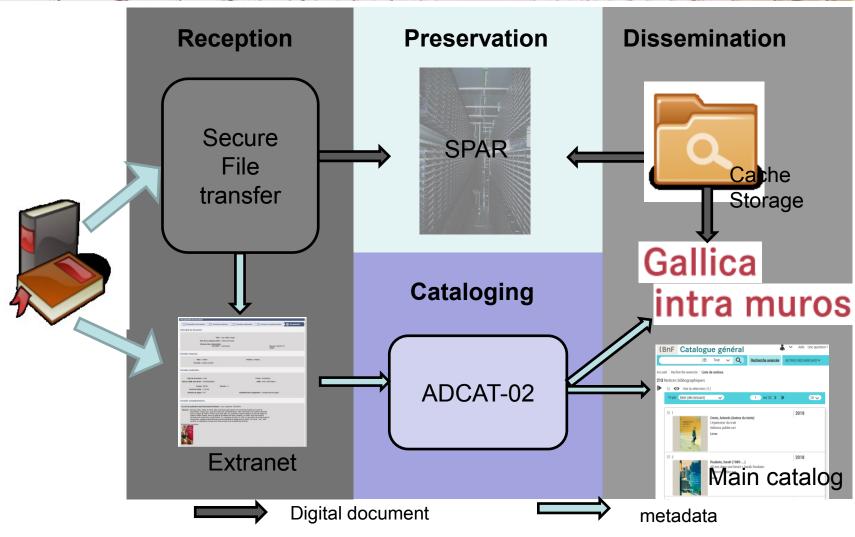




Initially, the information packages weren't disseminate directly

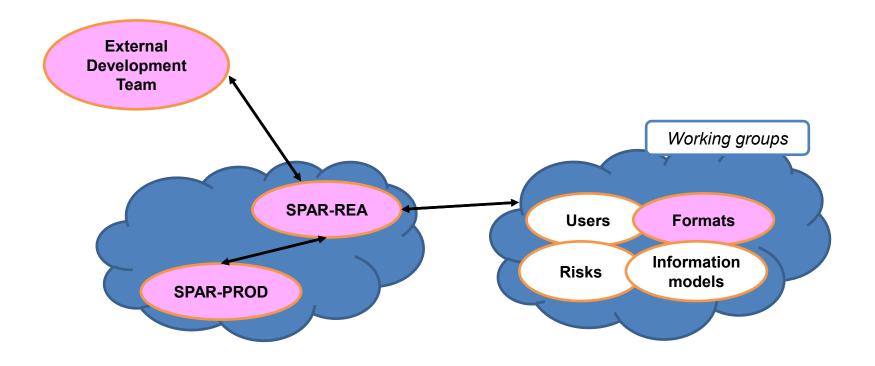


# Now, digital stacks

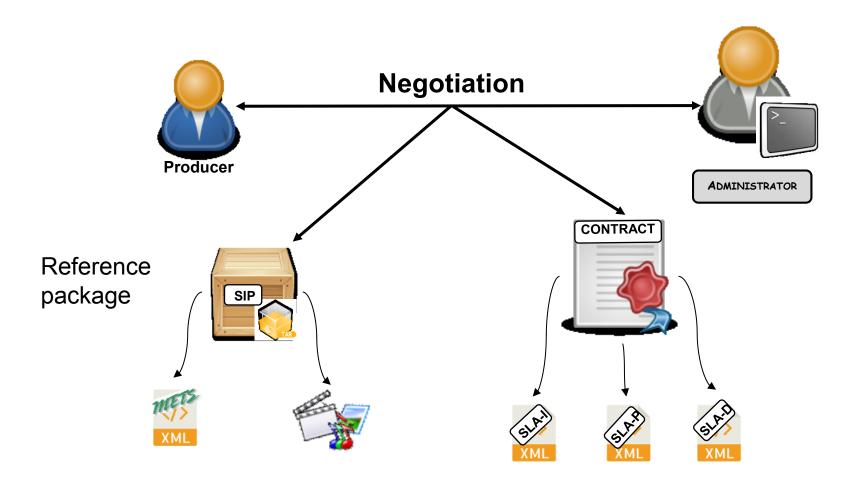


- Context of digital assets at BnF
- From archiving to preserving
- Crafting a new organization
  - Sharing data and workflows
- Handling the volume
- Conclusion

# Initial project organization



# Track negotiation: a contract





# Evolution in the organization

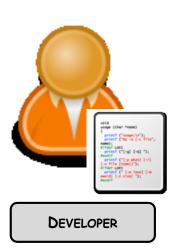
The library is building a new organization to interact with the Archive:

- census of preservation experts (expertise everywhere in the library)
- each track has a designated manager from the business units, to negotiate the SLAs and define the priorities
- the IT department is responsible for the data in the "digital stacks"

Most importantly, preservation is now part of every new digital project

# People involved in preservation planning





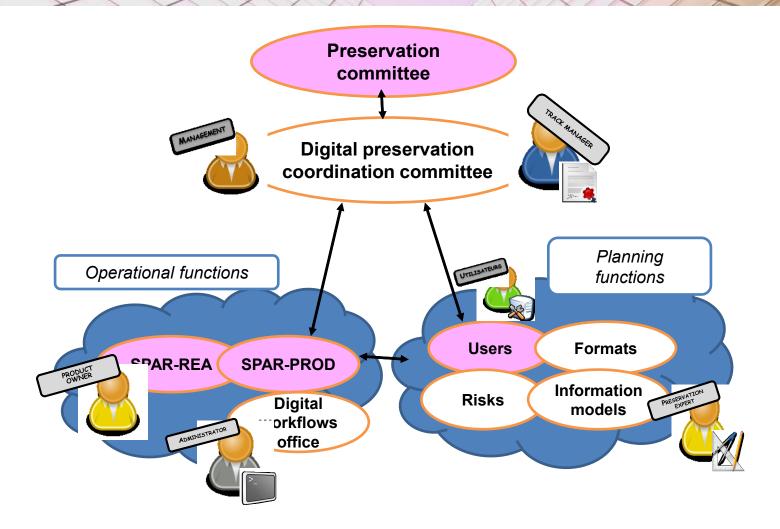




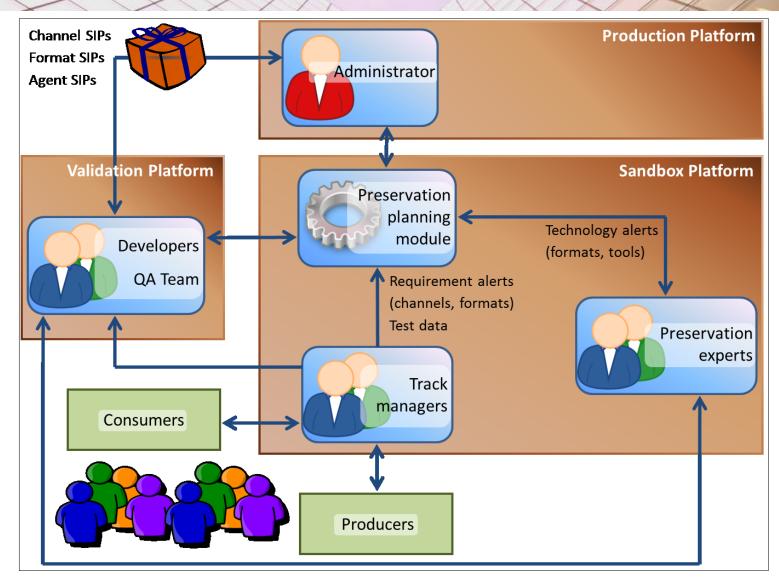




# Preservation organization



# Preservation as a core process



- Context of digital assets at BnF
- From archiving to preserving
- Crafting a new organization
- Sharing data and workflows
  - Handling the volume
  - Conclusion

### Collaborating with other libraries





- Integrating already digitized materials
- Preserving the digital materials on their behalf
- Sharing the dissemination with Gallica
- Allowing for a specific design: 'White

mark Gallica'





2019-02-14

Sustainability - PASIG 2019 - Mexico

# « BnF – Archivage Numérique » offer







- ✓ Custom made by BnF team
- ✓ Or by the « Espace Coopération» extranet of the BnF



- Media provided depending on the need:
  - On 2 tapes: access can take several hours
  - On 2 tapes and 1 disk: access in minutes, availability during working hours
  - On 2 tapes and 2 disks: access in minutes, availability 7d/7.



 A standard contract defines the Service Level Agreements (volume, duration, formats, metadata, rules, ...)

## Third-party archiving costs

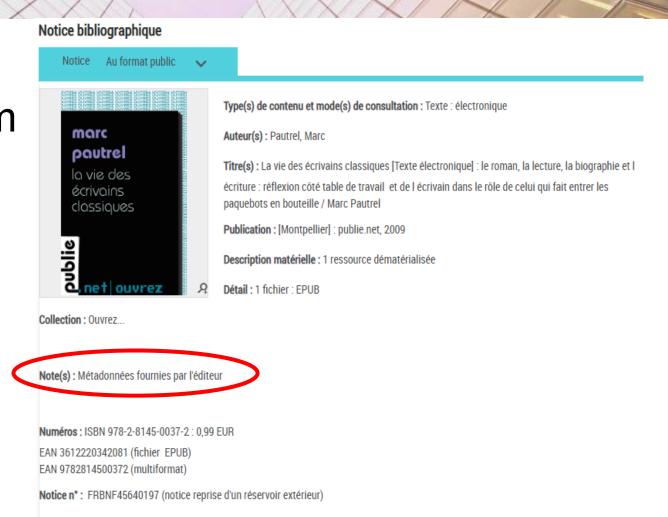


- It is a participation, at the best cost, in a spirit of sharing.
- Standard price lists are based on:
  - The way of downloading the data to archive (custom or extranet)
  - The kind of media (tapes, disks)
  - The volume to store (from 1 to 50 TB)
  - The duration of the initial contract (3, 5 or 8 years)

The cost is derived from the service level of agreement

# Scalability in metadata acquisition

Direct delivery from the publishers with dedicated B<sub>2</sub>B workflows



- Context of digital assets at BnF
- From archiving to preserving
- Crafting a new organization
- Sharing data and workflows
- Handling the volume
- Conclusion

## **Economical aspect: volume**



Initial digitization
B&W - 300dpi -TIFF
G4
1 page \( \frac{200KB}{} \)

Factor x400



Current digitization
Color (24 bits) – 400dpi
– uncompressed TIFF

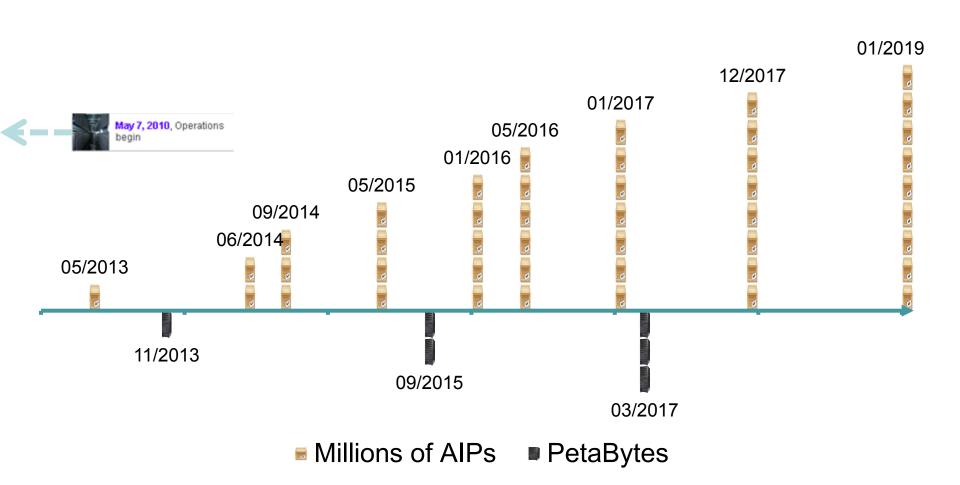
1 page ~ **80MB** 



Current digitization
Odpi Color (24 bits) – 400dpi
TIFF – JPEG 2000
1 page ~ 20MB
Divided by 4

# Timeline of the growth





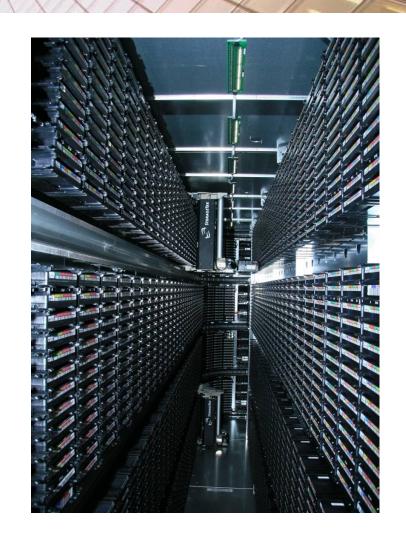


# Economical aspect: storage infrastructure

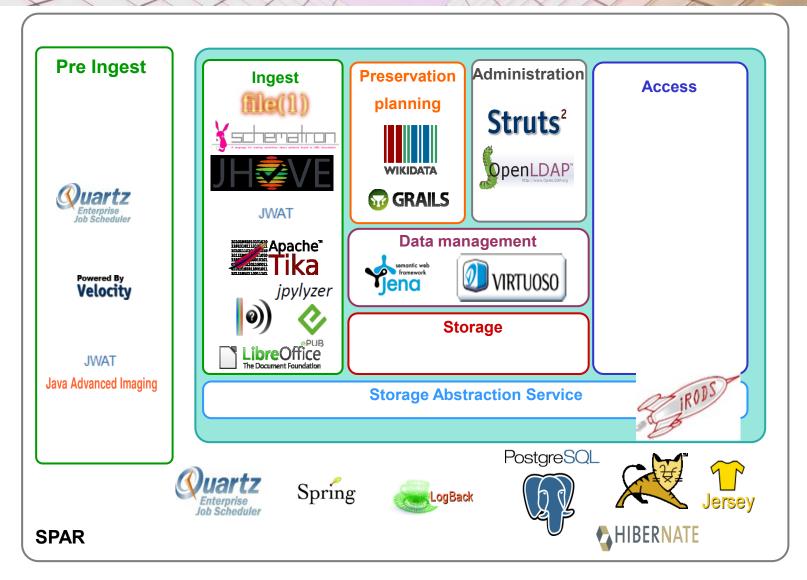
Cloud still not an option: legal issues, recurrent cost, data transfer issue when moving from one provider to another (escape plan)

Hard-disk only for dissemination

Tapes remain economically viable (10 times less costly than hard-disk) and power efficient



# Leveraging Open Source community effort



- Context of digital assets at BnF
- From archiving to preserving
- Crafting a new organization
- Sharing data and workflows
- Handling the volume
- Conclusion

#### Conclusions

For the digital preservation to be a sustainable activity, it needs:

- Involvement of the institution (core mission, skills, training, ...)
- Sharing with the ecosystem
- Building a business plan
- Always, anticipate risks

