Archive – Where it Started, and the Problems of Perpetuity

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Presented at the THIC Meeting at the Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock, 9500 MacArthur Blvd
West Bethesda MD 20817-5700
October 3, 2000
MISSION STATEMENTS

FEDERAL

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America

Preamble to the Constitution of the United States of America - 1787

DOC

Promote economic growth, sustainable development, and improved living standards for all Americans.

NOAA

Describe and predict changes in the earth’s environment, and conserve and manage wisely the Nation’s coastal and marine resources.

NESDIS

Provide and ensure timely access to global environmental data from satellites and other sources to promote, protect, and enhance the Nation’s economy, security, and quality of life.

NODC

Ensure that global oceanographic data collected at a great cost is maintained in a permanent archive that is easily accessible to the world science community and to other users.
The 1996 CocaCola Company Annual Report reads:

“A billion hours ago, human life appeared on earth. A billion minutes ago, Christianity emerged. A billion CocaColas ago was yesterday morning.”
Since our Milky way galaxy is estimated to contain upwards of 200 billion stars, let’s assume, on an average, the galaxies in the universe contain 100 billion stars each.

The estimate for the number of galaxies in our universe ranges from 50 billion to 100 billion (not sure that what we see back in time has not compressed itself to nothingness by now)

At a minimum, the number of stars could be 5 sextillion ($10^{21}$), so there soon will be more bytes of data (a yottabyte- $10^{24}$ is on the horizon) than stars in the universe we know.

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PROGRESSION OF KNOWLEDGE IN TERMS OF CAPABILITY
Now is the time for the future! But my quill is dull… Also, my ink is dried up and I need to go to India and get some more.

Images in Stone 20,000+ Years Ago

Abacus 5,000 Years Ago

Scribed Text 2,500 Years Ago

Images in Stone 20,000+ Years Ago

Abacus 5,000 Years Ago

Scribed Text 2,500 Years Ago

Printed Text 550 Years Ago

Babbage Analytical Calculator Late 1800s

Illiac I Late 1940s

Mainframe Computers 1950s to Present

Micro Computers 1980s to Present

The Future

THE BOOK

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THE DATA AND INFORMATION EXPLOSION

SCRIBED DATA
HUMAN READABLE (SHELVES)

SCRIBED PLUS DIGITAL DATA
COMPUTER REVOLUTION (FILES)

UNIT
VOLUME

Million (Megabytes)
Billion (Gigabytes)
Trillion (Terabytes)
Quadrillion (Petabytes)
Quintillion (Exabytes)
Sextillion (Zetabytes)
Septillion (Yottabytes)

0 AD 1000 AD 2000 AD

Alexandria Library
Gutenberg Printing Press

TIME

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PUTTING DATA MANAGEMENT IN PERSPECTIVE

In 1985, David Byrne wrote a song called “In the Future”, in which he lampoons those who make predictions for a living:

“In the future there will be so much going on that no one will be able to keep track of it.”

Source: Mike Mills
Washington Post Bookworld
December 21, 1997
CONNOTATIONS

ARCHIVE:  *noun* - ‘Repository for stored memories or information.’

Passive Data center connotation - A storage of data and information
(at a minimum - one copy stored off-line in a deep archive)

PRESERVE:  *verb* - ‘Safety from injury, peril; protect, keep in a perfect, or
unaltered condition; maintain unchanged.
From Latin ‘servare’ to guard.’

Active Data center connotation - To maintain data and information
in an access environment for perpetuity. Requires recurring
maintenance to insure integrity, to secure from alteration,
and to provide for utility in the future.
WHY SAVE DATA AND INFORMATION?

• **An immediate asset** - used to support operational mission (in the case of NOAA, for monitoring, and supporting forecast and warning services)

• **A continuous asset** - used during a prolonged period of principal investigation (NASA EOSDIS program for example)

• **A future asset** - once used data and information known to have future value (environmental change detection, demographics, economy, astronomy, etc.)

• **Historical artifact** - Museum collections

• **Not sure** - not fully understood or appreciated, lack of decision, apprehensive of risks and blame associated with disposal of data and information, procrastination
IF DATA IS A “PRODUCT OF INVESTIGATION”, YOU DON’T WANT TO THROW THE EVIDENCE AWAY!

**Figure 8.1**

The observed trend of the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) as measured at Mauna Loa Observatory on the island of Hawaii. Each year CO₂ undergoes a cycle caused by the growth and decay of seasonal plants. Superimposed on this annual cycle is a long-term upward trend of some 9 percent over the 24-year period of record shown. The trend is widely believed to be the result of human activities, and it could cause significant global climatic warming if it continues. [Source: U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration data, based initially on the work of C. D. Keeling at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography.]
ARCHIVE ATTRIBUTES

SCRIBED

PROS:
• Human Readable
• Standards optional
• Simple to catalog

CONS:
• Bulk
• Narrow breadth of access
• Manual search
• Replication limited
• Backup copy limited
• Time consuming

DIGITIZED

PROS:
• Compact
• Easily replicated
• Amenable to search queries
• Broad breadth of access
• Amenable to backup protection
• Info can be manipulated

CONS:
• System dependent
• Standards adherence
• Longevity dependent on many variables
  (i.e., media, systems, environment, preventative maintenance)
• Extraordinary steps required to avoid corruption (handling, controlled access)
• Long-term credibility directly proportional to extent of metadata
• Info can be manipulated
ARCHIVE ISSUES

**SCRIBED**
- Storage Space
- Logical/Physical management
- Life cycle management
- Query servicing
- Total or partial replication
- Access services supported
- Loss avoidance

**DIGITIZED**
- Sufficient metadata for long-term servicing
- Systems obsolescence
- Media deterioration
- Form factor changes
- Mandatory migration to extend data life
- Intrusion protection
- Copy credibility
- Standards utility
- Disposal
- Access services supported
- Maintenance costs
- Backup

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Even in 1934, T.S. Eliot foresaw a fundamental problem with what seemed to be a data explosion then when he wrote the dramatic poem, “The Rock”, where he lamented:

**Where is the wisdom we have lost in knowledge?**
**Where is the knowledge we have lost in information?**

Imagine how he would have felt today……
ACCESS

Access is more than a value added tool as it:

• Enhances the value of data and information
• Increases the likelihood of its longevity through use

Real value of data and information is directly proportional to the degree of access to it.

Enables the purpose of data and information to expand the breadth and wealth of knowledge
BROWSE IS GOLDEN,  BROWSE IS SURE, 
SO ACCESS IS PURE - FROM WHAT 
YOU'RE HOLD'N!

ALSO, BROWSE SHOULD BE FREE, 
TO ENCOURAGE ONE TO SEE.............

SUGGESTIONS:
• Large volume data sets should incorporate static browse as an additional data set.
• Small volume data sets should be supported with dynamic browse capabilities.
• Browse should be real, relating to the data set being queried.
• A browse item may suffice as data to some users.
• Browse is a marketing investment to increase product(s) exposure.
PRESERVATION
There was an article in the *Washington Post* newspaper by Joel Achenback, April 19, 1998, which addressed the approaching singularity of technology.

It states:

"the moment in the future when so many technologies have converged - computers, miniaturization, bio-medicine - that they become "auto-catalytic", driving one another to yet greater sophistication, "hyper-accelerating". Predictions will be worthless because everything is changing so fast - an event horizon beyond which we can detect nothing!"

This is the wave of the future!