



Policy session

Kevin Ashley,
Perla Innocenti

6 October 2010

DL.org Autumn School – Athens, 3-8 October 2010



About

- Your experience with DL policies
- Introduction to Policy definition and literature review
- Interoperability levels and Policy in the DELOS DLRM
- 10.30 – 11.00 Coffee break
- DL.org Policy WG approach
- DL.org Policy Interoperability Survey
- Hands-on exercise

Lessons

- We all make, or influence, policy at some level
- We all have some control on how policy is implemented
- Policy is manifest at many levels of detail, and over different periods of time

What is policy?



“A **policy** is typically described as deliberate plan of action to guide decisions and achieve rational outcome(s). The term may apply to government, private sector organizations and groups, and individuals”

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Policy>

What is a policy?

From the DELOS REFERENCE MODEL

“The policy concept represents the set or sets of **conditions, rules, terms and regulations governing interactions** between the **Digital Library** and its **users**, whether virtual or real. [...]”

Definition(s) of Digital Library

“A digital library is the **infrastructure, policies and procedures**, and organisational, political and economic mechanisms necessary to enable access to and preservation of digital content”.

Source: Ross, S., Digital Library Development Review. Final report, National Library of New Zealand, July 2003, http://eprints.erpanet.org/50/01/ross_report.pdf

“an **organisation**, which might be virtual, that comprehensively **collects, manages and preserves** for the long term rich digital content, and offers to its users communities specialised functionality on that content, of measurable quality and according to codified **policies**” (DELOS DIGITAL LIBRARY REFERENCE MODEL)

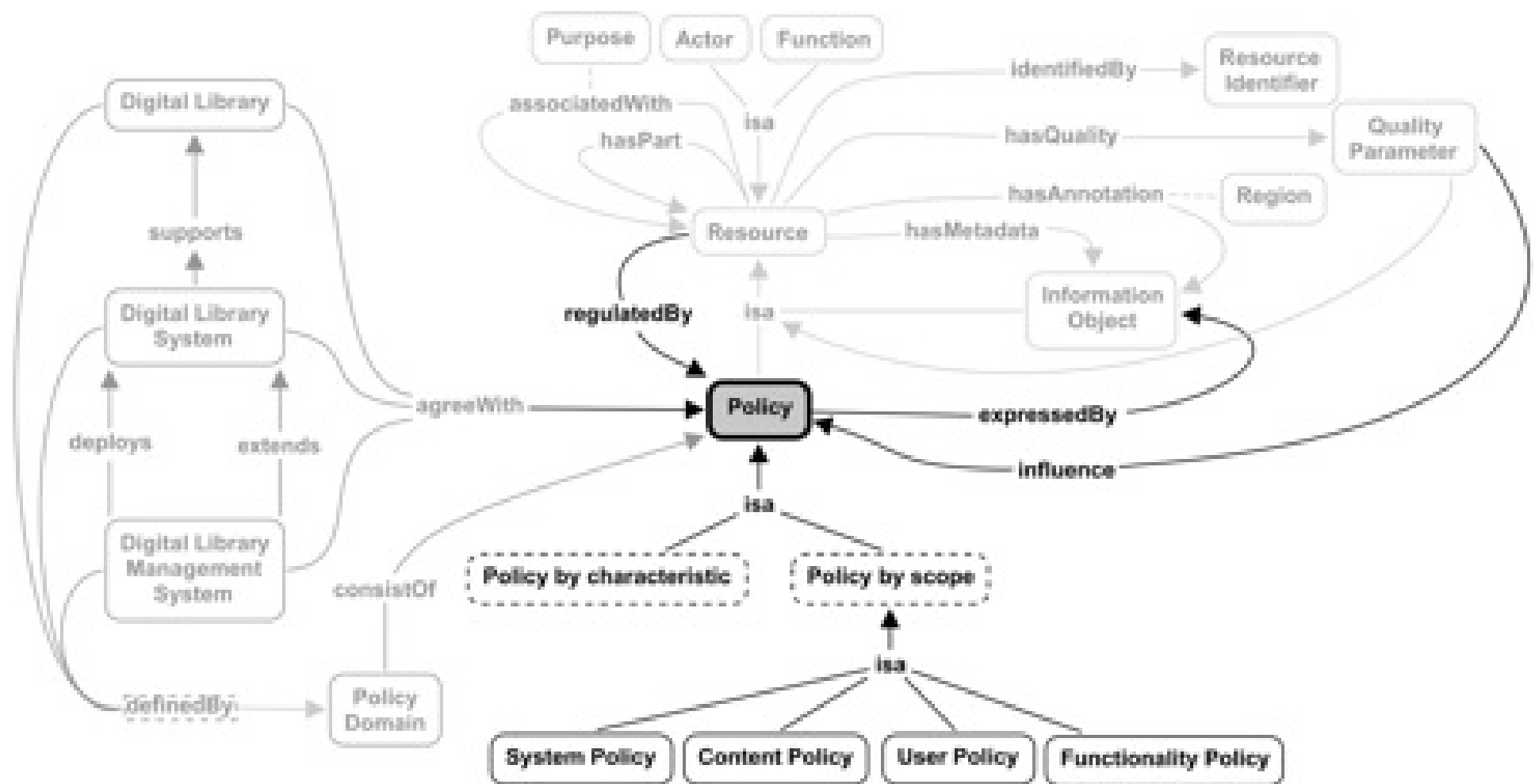
Interoperability: yet another definition

- “**Interoperability** is a property referring to the ability of diverse systems and organizations to work together (inter-operate). The term is often used in a technical systems engineering sense, or alternatively in a broad sense, taking into account social, political, and organizational factors that impact system to system performance”

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interoperability>

Policy in the reference model

- Policy is **expressed** by an Information Object
- Policy can be **regulated** by a Resource
- Policy can be **influenced** by Quality Parameters
- Policies can be compound
- Policies can have scope: User, Content, Functionality, System



Policies and the DL

- DL is defined by policy
- Policy is manifest in the Architecture
- Policy is **implemented** by Functionality
- Policy must be **visible** to Actors

Policy outside the DL

- Some policies are **intrinsic**: decided by the DL
- Some policies are **extrinsic**: imposed from outside
 - Wider organisational policy
 - Laws
 - Regulations
 - Custom

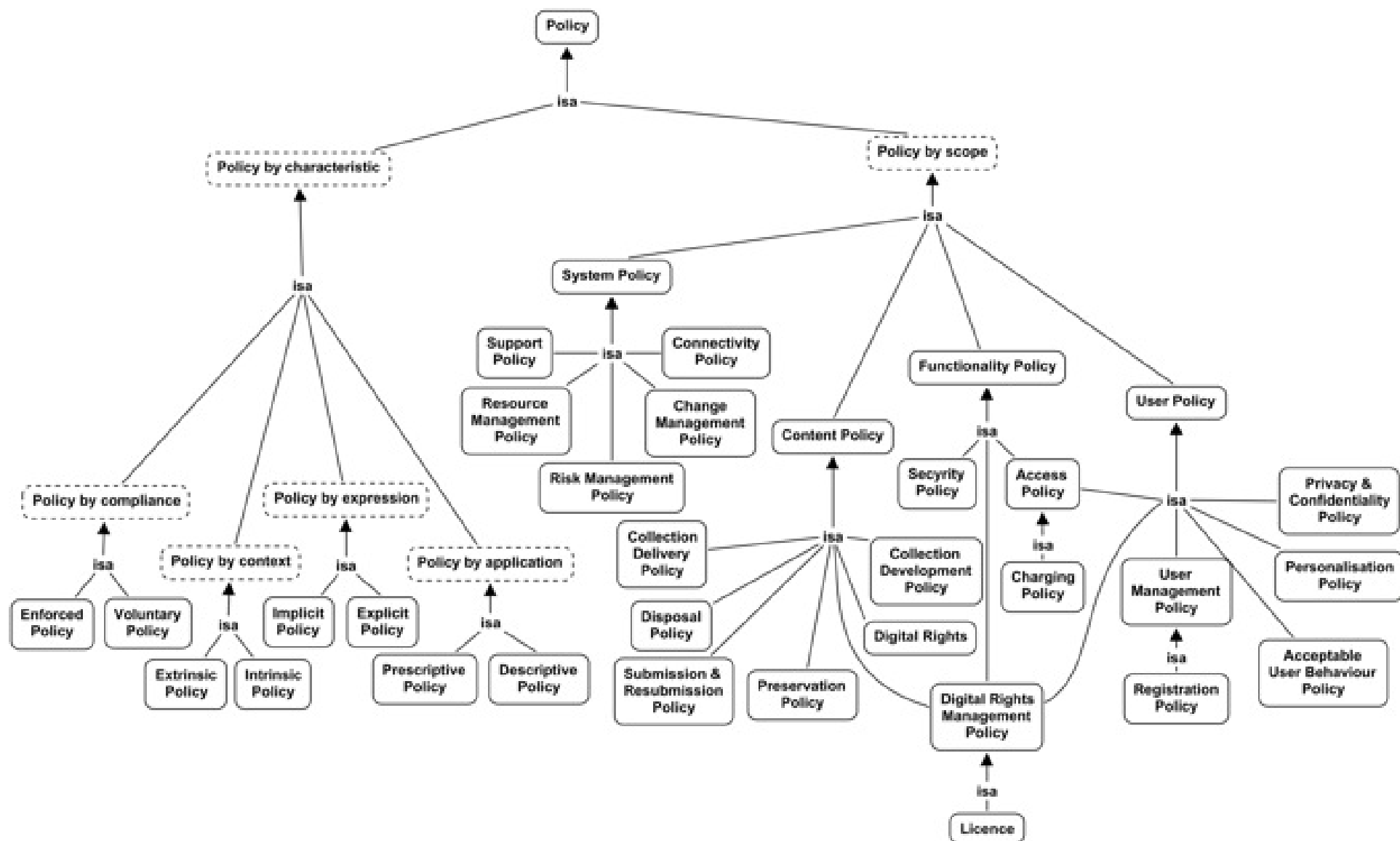
More typology

- Policies are **explicit** or **implicit**
 - **Explicit:** has been stated and approved
 - **Implicit:** inherent by accident or design
-
- Q: how is an **implicit** policy **visible** to **actors**?

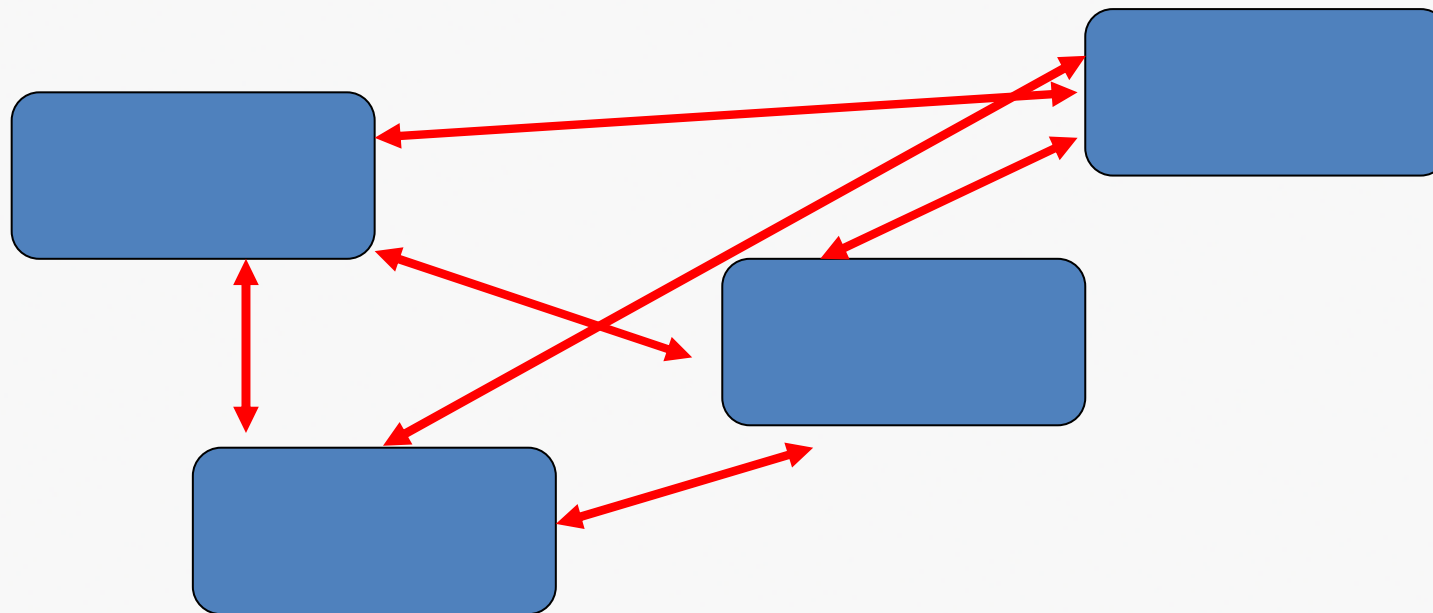
THINK OF SOME POLICIES

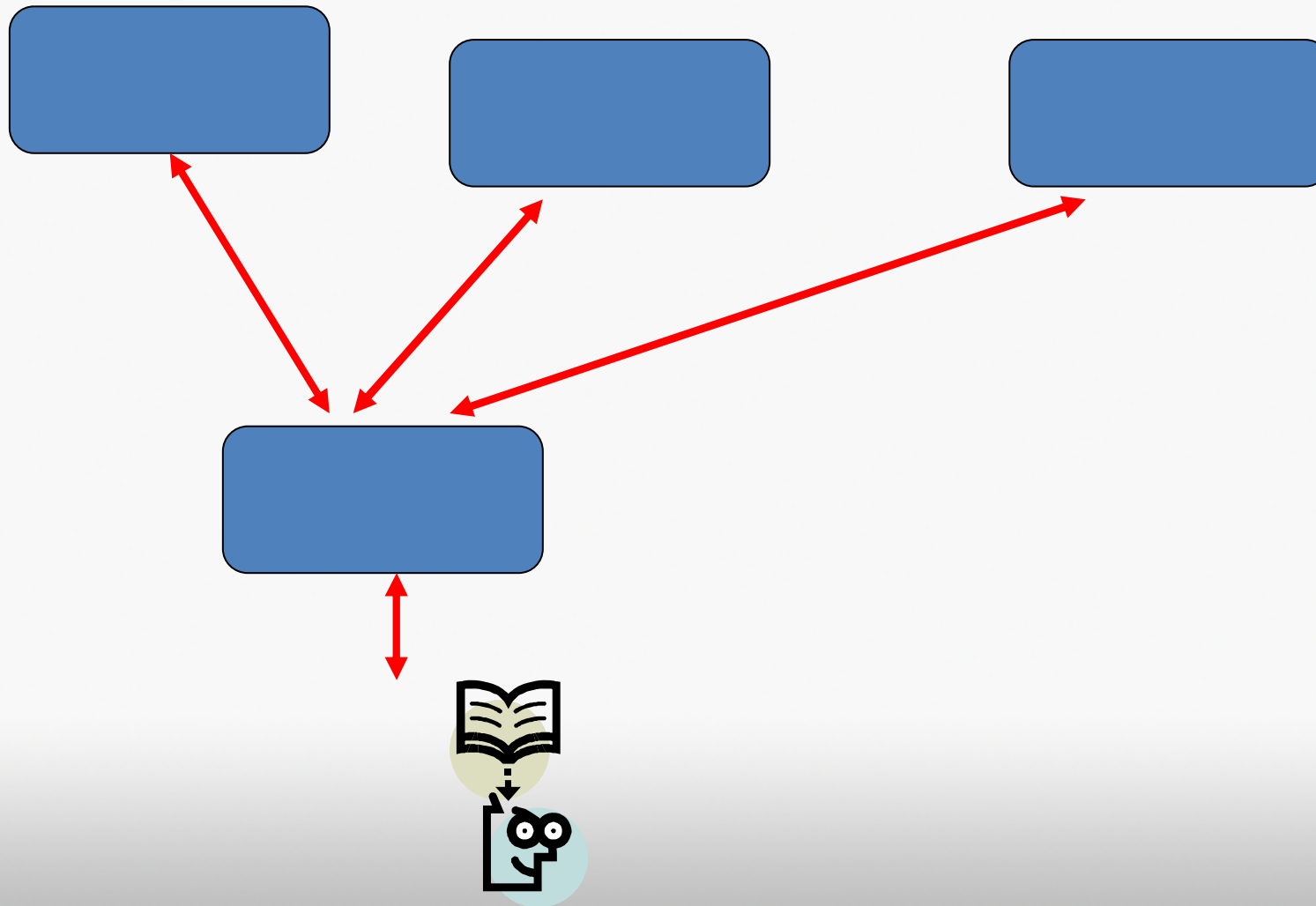
Examples of policies

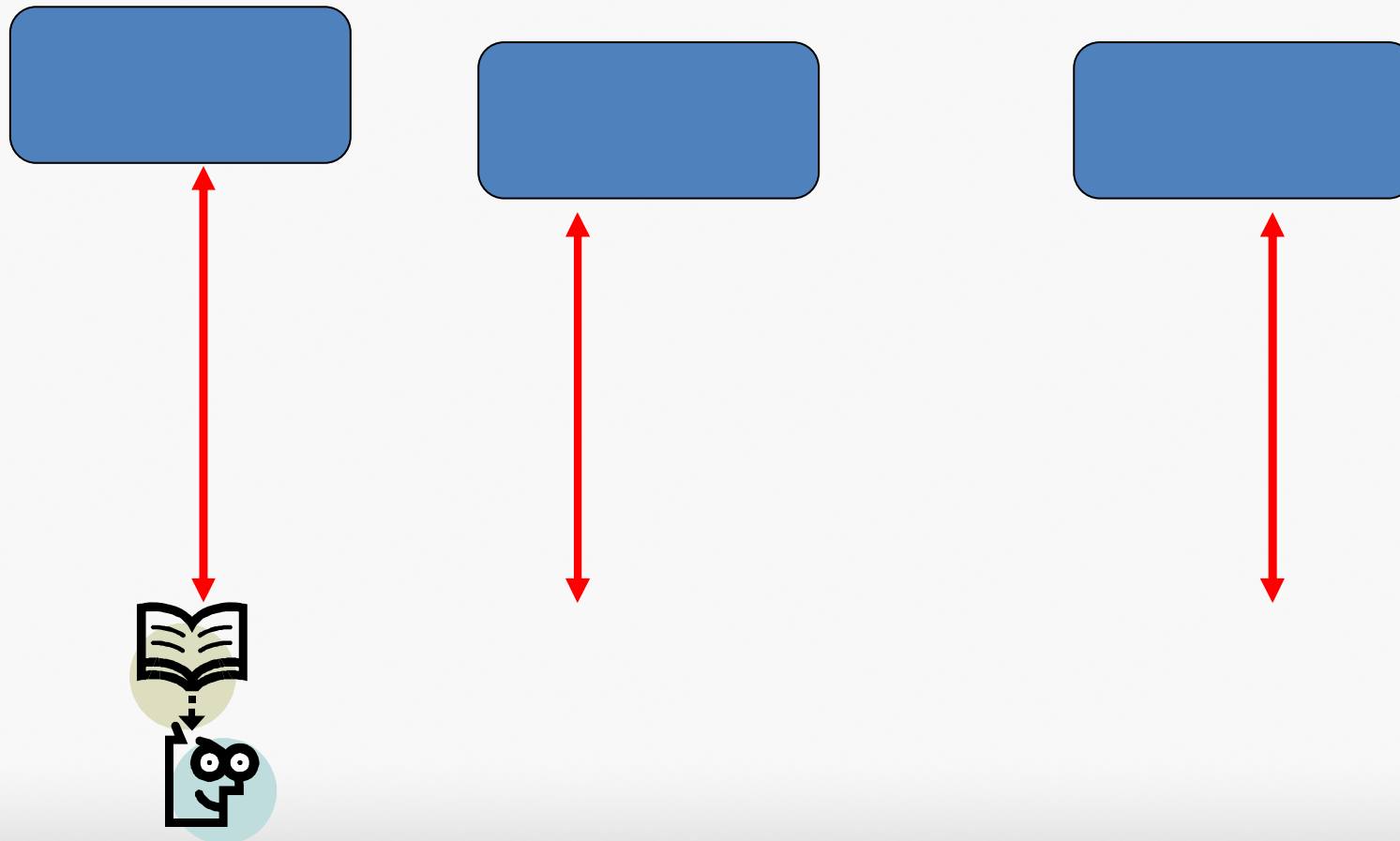
- Risk Management
- Collection Development
- Object Delivery
- Support
- Purchasing
- Appraisal
- User Management
-



ON INTEROPERABILITY







7 keys interoperability issues

1. *Process* – what is the boundary between static content, representations, linkages
2. *Authenticity* – how do we (people and machines) know ‘it’ is authentic
3. *Quality* – how do we measure quality and does it change overtime
4. *Change over time* – how do we create ‘dynamic interoperability’ frameworks
5. ***Policy* – how do we reconcile policies in a contemporary context and how do we handle policy drift**
6. *Legal* – how can we address issues related to legal aspects
7. *Preservation* – how do we preserve ‘interoperability potentiality’ what do we preserve.

Source: Seamus Ross, ECDL2008

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The National Digital Archive of Datasets



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Welcome to NDAD

The National Digital Archive of Datasets (NDAD) preserves and provides online access to archived digital datasets and documents from UK central government departments. Our collection spans 40 years of recent history, with the earliest available dataset dating back to about 1963.



Browse NDAD >

Latest Datasets

[International Organizations - European database \(Autumn 2008\)](#)



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Policy over time - NDAD

- National Digital Archive of Datasets
 - Part of UK National Archives; run by ULCC
- Policies on deposit, access developed together
- Influenced by legislation
- Content now being transferred to data.gov.uk
- Legislation changes over time

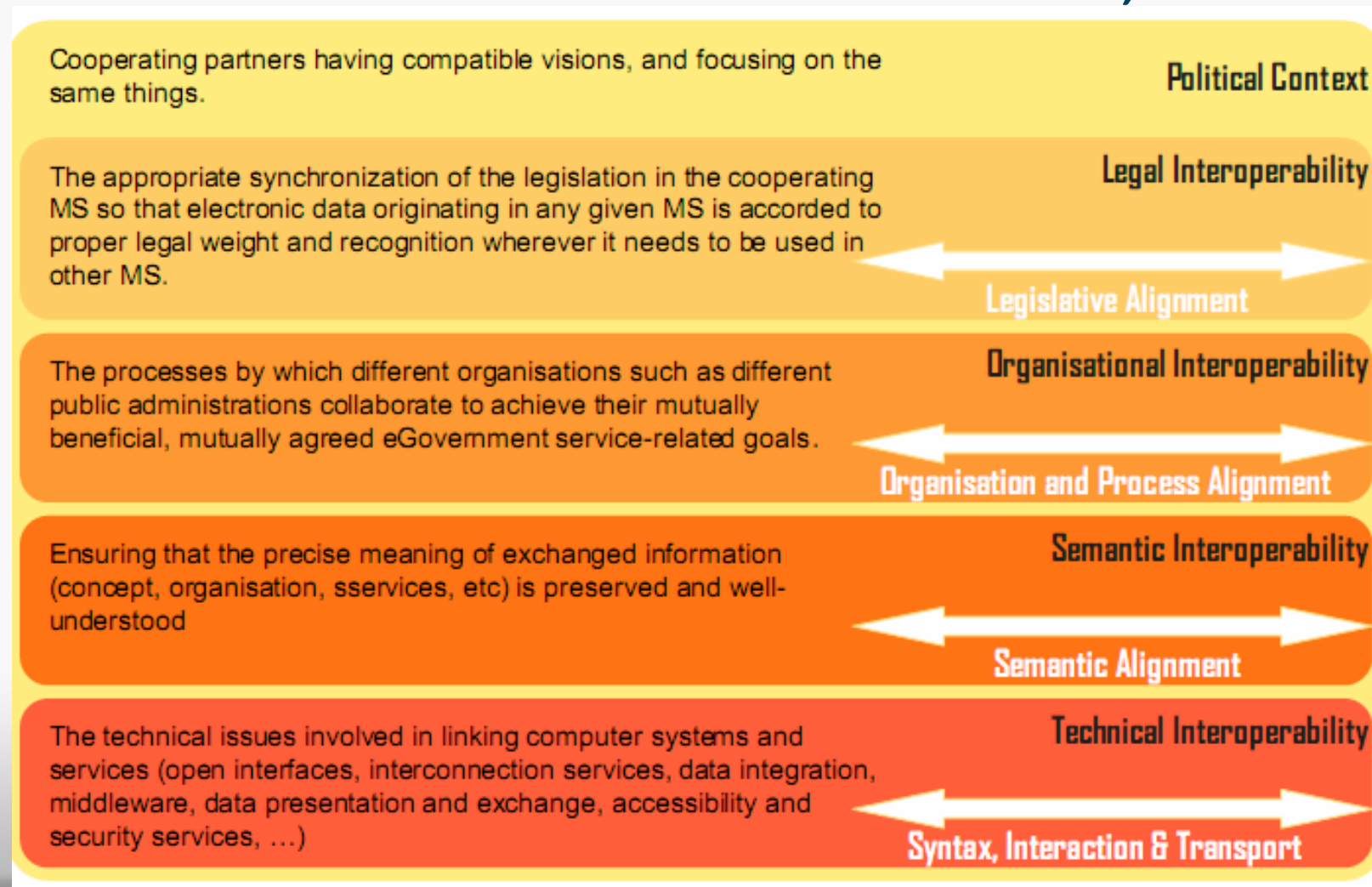
Policy and metadata

- File in NDAD – created 1989 – closed to access until 2019
- But really: closed to access until “Creation date + (time defined by law)”
- In 1998, time defined by law was 30 years
- Next year, it will be 20 years
- Metadata recorded absolute date, not rule
- External policy change invalidates metadata

Interoperability levels

- The EIF approach:
- Technical: standards for presenting, collecting, exchanging, processing, transporting data
- Semantic: ensuring that transported data preserves meaning
- Organisational: organising processes and structures to enable technical and semantic interoperability

European Interoperability Framework 2.0. EC, 2008



Wikidlong view

- Technical
- Syntactic – abstract syntax (e.g. DC)
- Semantic – meaning of what is in the syntax
- Functional – e.g. I ask for ‘delete’, you understand and can process
- Operational – I can use the object I receive
- Behavioural – standards aren’t everything!
- Secure – protecting in the same way
- Language – specific case of semantics ?
- Temporal – over time
- Business – processes, procedures, workflows

Policy in the DELOS DLRM

- Policies can **affect** interoperability
- Policies can **be** interoperable (or not)
- DLRM primarily concerned with second case; first is implicit
- Interoperable policies – especially at machine-machine level – are not common

Basics of policy interoperability

- Our policies should speak about the same things
- They should speak about them in comparable ways
- We must be able to reconcile permissions and prohibitions
- We must be able to identify appropriate external as well as internal policies

Examples of Policy Interoperability in Real Digital Libraries



iRODS: Data Grids, Digital Libraries, Persistent Archives, and Real-time Data Systems

navigation

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client applications

- [iRODS i-Commands](#)
- [iRODS Explorer for Windows](#)
- [iRODS Web Browser](#)
- [Other Clients](#)

client api



[About this image](#)

iRODS 2.4 Released

The new version includes Bulk Upload/Registration, a Connection Control and Monitoring System, numerous performance improvements, bug fixes, and more.

The release contains many new features developed in response to needs expressed by

WHAT IS IRODS

[iRODS Fact Sheet](#) | [A Quick Overview of iRODS](#) | [Micro-Services](#) | [Attributes](#) | [Actions](#) | [Rules](#) | [Rule Engine](#) | [Execution Modes](#) | [Rule Classes](#) | [Semantics](#)

[Data Intensive Cyberinfrastructure Foundation & iRODS Overviews](#) | [DICE Center People](#)

iRODS 2.4 Released July 23, 2010

[Full Release Notes history of iRODS](#)

Done, but with errors on page.

Internet



100%

Slide 2 of 42

2 Tema di Office

English (U.S.)

Irods – policy-driven storage

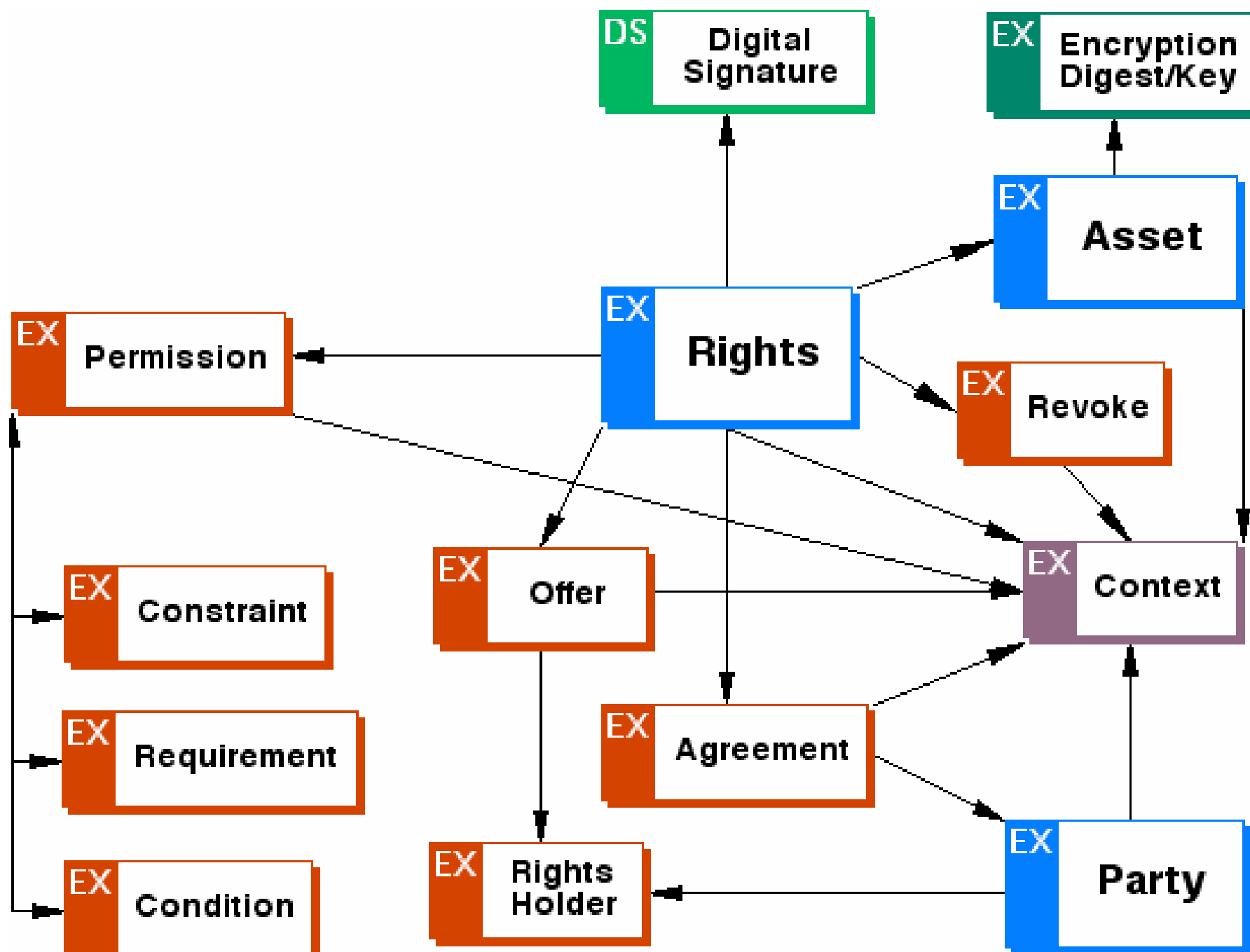
- Irods system allows policy on storage to be expressed & applied automatically
- Integrated Rule-Oriented Data System
- Allows preservation, annotation, replication, access control, etc
- Used by NARA, BNF, NASA, NSF,....

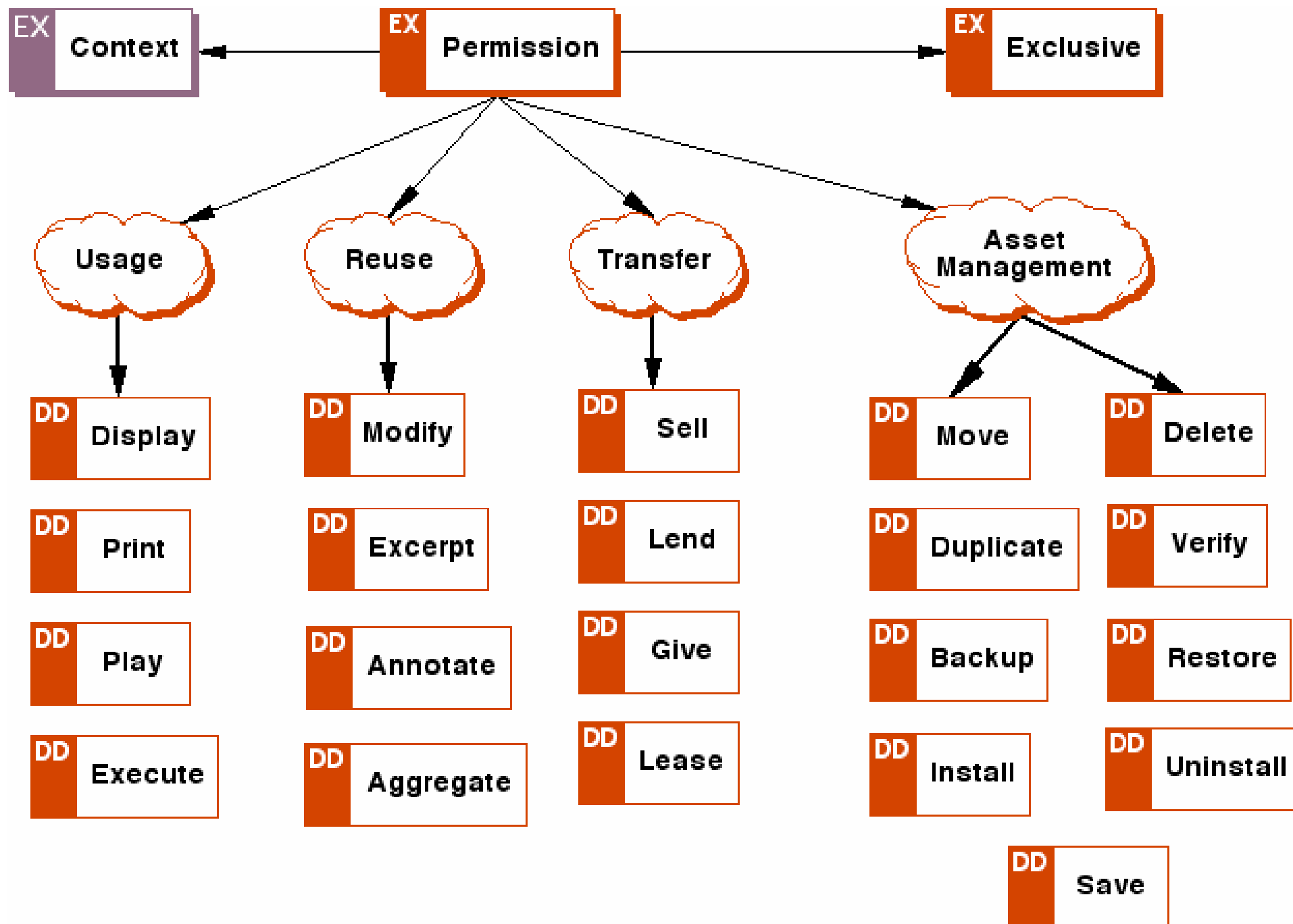
Example Irods policies

- Observations from my telescope must be replicated at least 1000 miles away within 1 hour of observation
- Backup copies must be on non-volatile storage
- User A may annotate but not view my data; they can hide their annotations from me

Policies and protocols

- Rights languages allow policy to be expressed, negotiated by machine
- Example: Open Digital Rights Language (odrl.net)





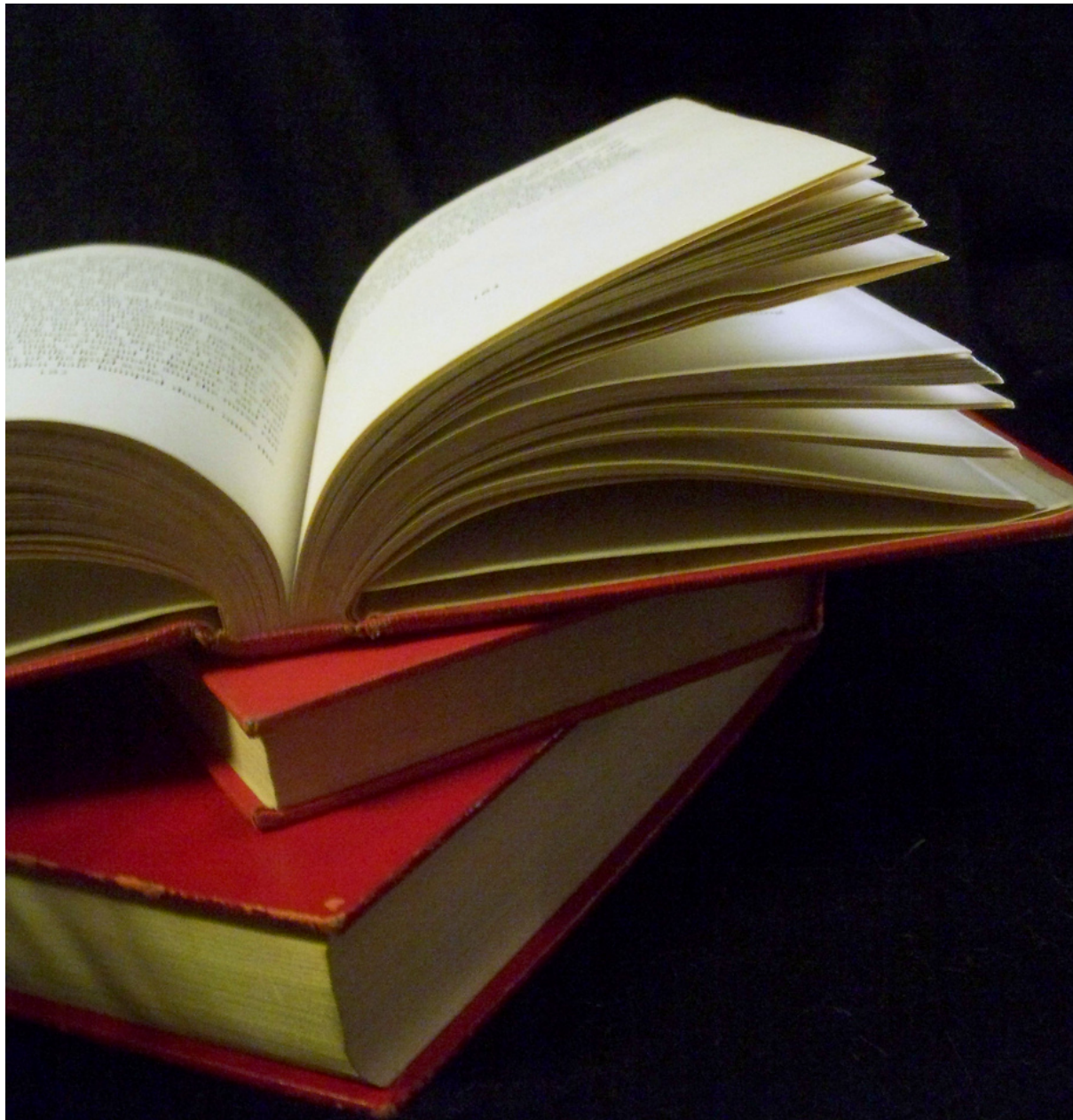
Practical ODRL

- Language is rich – but implementation can be easy
- JORUM offers only 3 choices for license
- But each is expressed by repository in ODRL
- Hence – learning objects can be automatically aggregated, harvested



[humpalumpa@flickr](#) CC-BY-BC-SAc

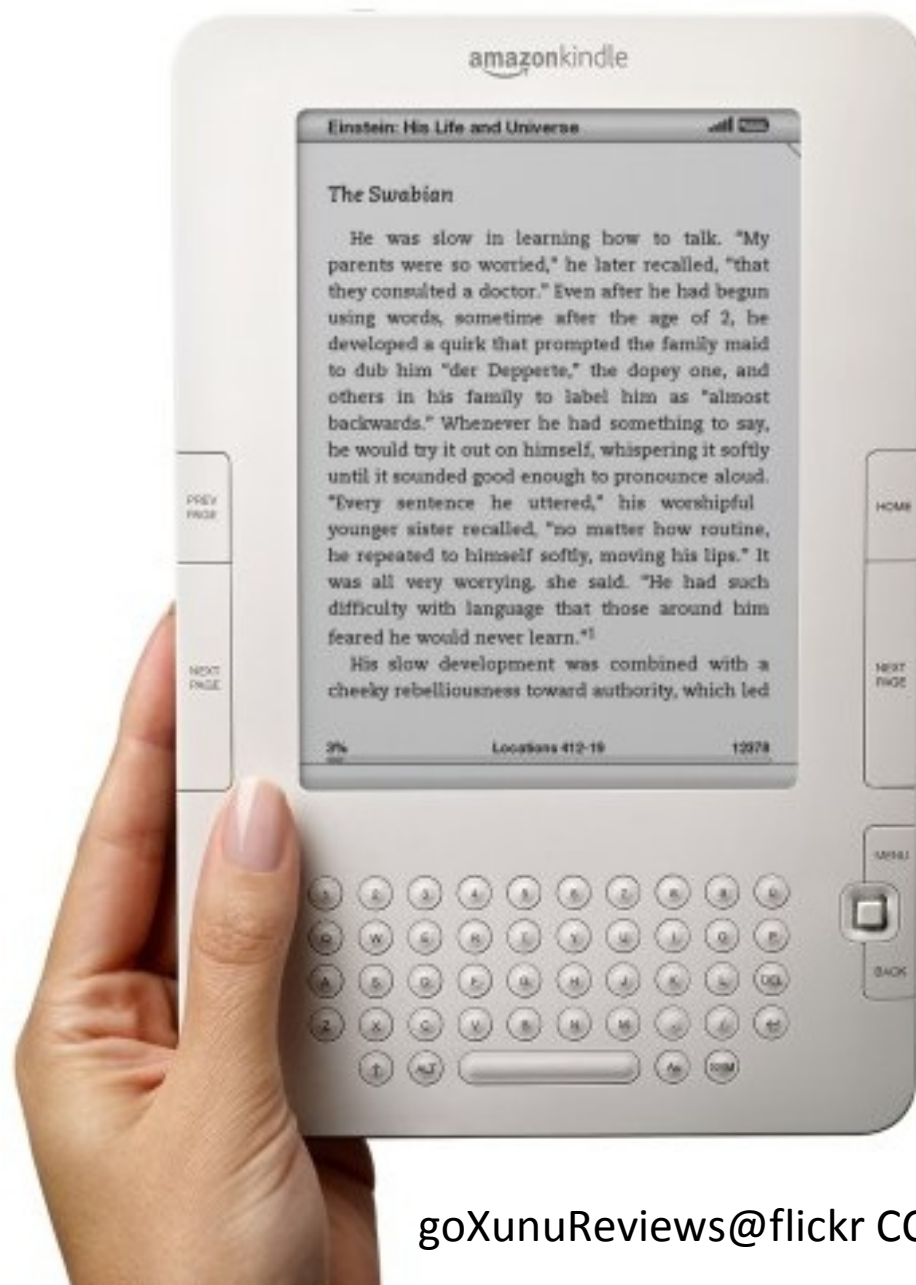




Pandora_6666@flickr (Jo Naylor) CC-BY-BC-SAc

Athens, 3-8
October 2010

Ashey, Innocenti, Policy, DL.org Autumn School
Digital Libraries and Digital Repositories: Modelling, Best Practices & Interoperability



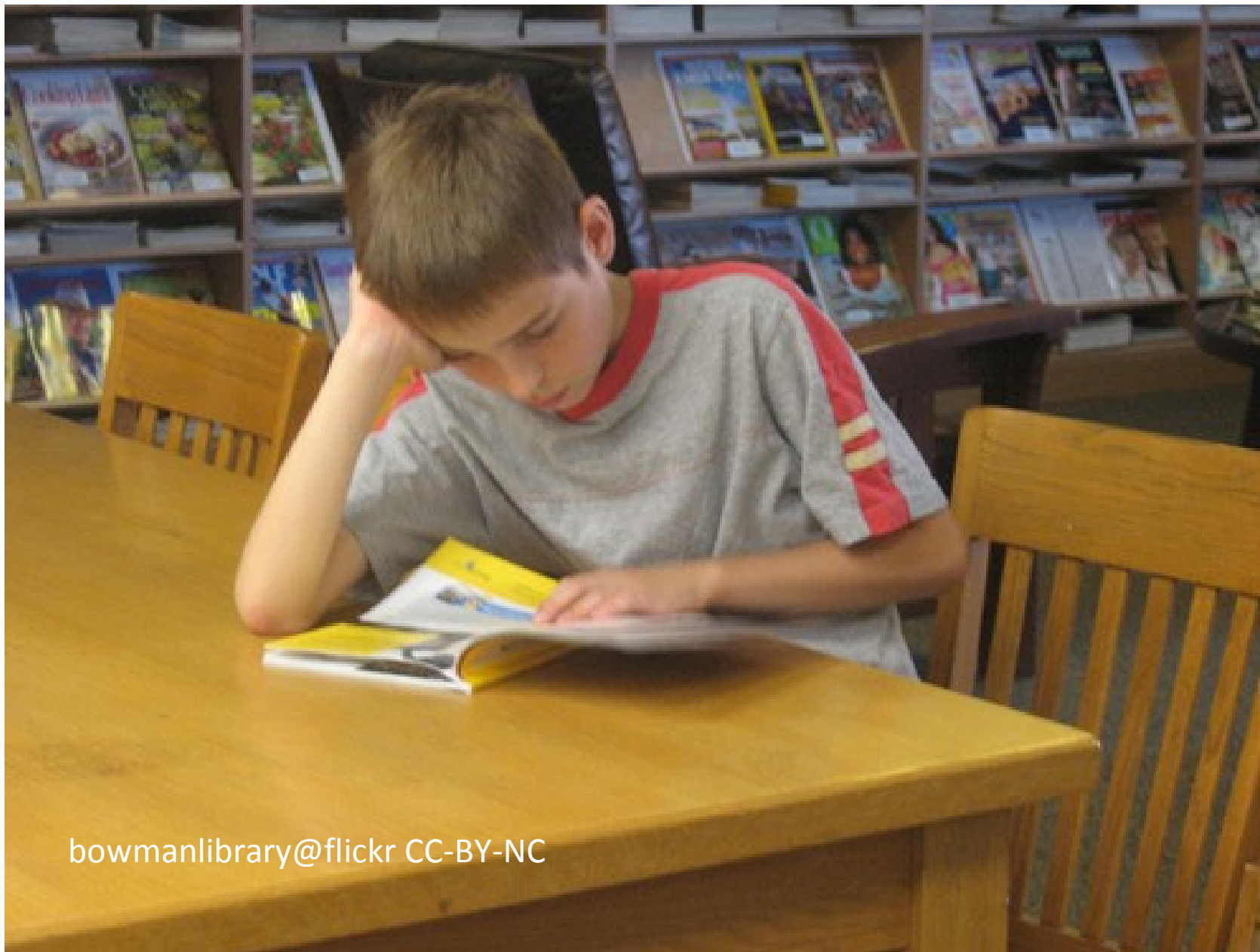
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Athens, 3-8
October 2010

Ashley, Innocenti, *Policy*, DL.org Autumn School
Digital Libraries and Digital Repositories: Modelling, Best Practices & Interoperability



bowmanlibrary@flickr CC-BY-NC

--- CLOSER THAN WE THINK!

by Rothberg

For the most Americans, you don't go to college. The values of good education are more evident all the time.

ELECTRONIC HOME LIBRARY

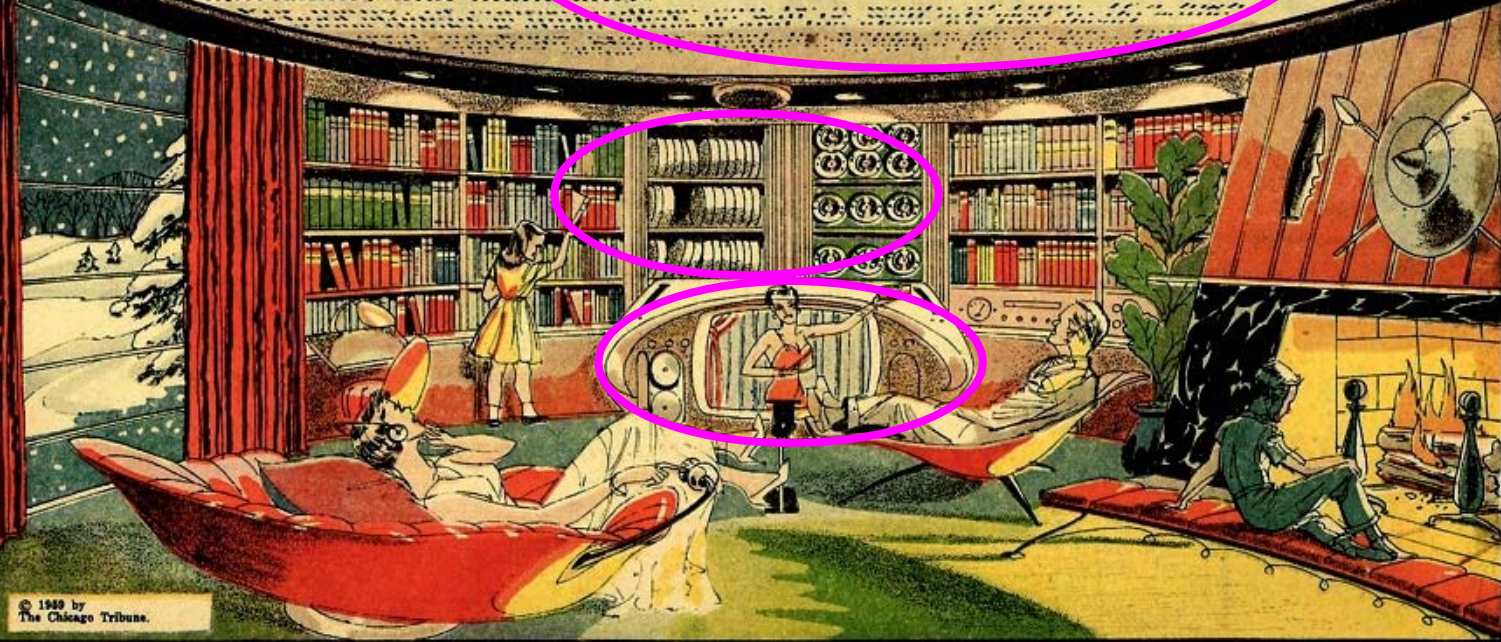
Some unusual inventions for home entertainment and education will be yours in the future, such as the "television recorder" that RCA's David Sarnoff described recently.

With this device, when a worthwhile program comes over the air while you are away from home, or even while you're watching it, you'll be able to preserve both the picture and sound on tape for replaying at any time. Westinghouse's Gwilym Price expects such tapes to reproduce shows in three dimensions and color on screens as shallow as a picture.

Another pushbutton development will be projection of microfilm books on the ceiling or wall in large type. To increase their impact on students, an electronic voice may accompany the visual passages.

Next week: Troop Transport Capsules

College training can be had by anybody who truly wants it and can qualify academically. Money need not be a problem if a spirit of sacrifice is accepted. Other obstacles, too, can be overcome by real determination. Young men and women everywhere have proved the truth of those statements. And the pictures of many college graduates prove that their brains are as sharp as their bodies. They are richly rewarded them, both materially and spiritually.





சீகா புவியரசு நினைவிடம் நினைவுகூரக்கூடிய கருவிகள்

Ranganathan's Laws

Objects are for use

2. Every Actor his/her Object
3. Every Object its Actor
4. Save the time of the Actor
5. The library is a growing organism

Coffee break!

Policy WG Participants

Iscentific
leader



Kevin Ashley,
DCC

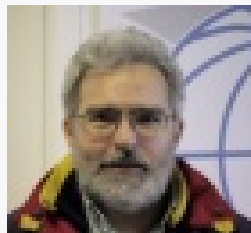


Seamus Ross,
UoT

WG
Coordinator



Perla Innocenti,
HATII at UG



Hans Pfeiffenberger,
AWI



John Faundeen,
USGS



Antonella De Robbio,
UniPd



Mackenzie Smith,
MIT Libraries



*Steve Knight,
NLNZ

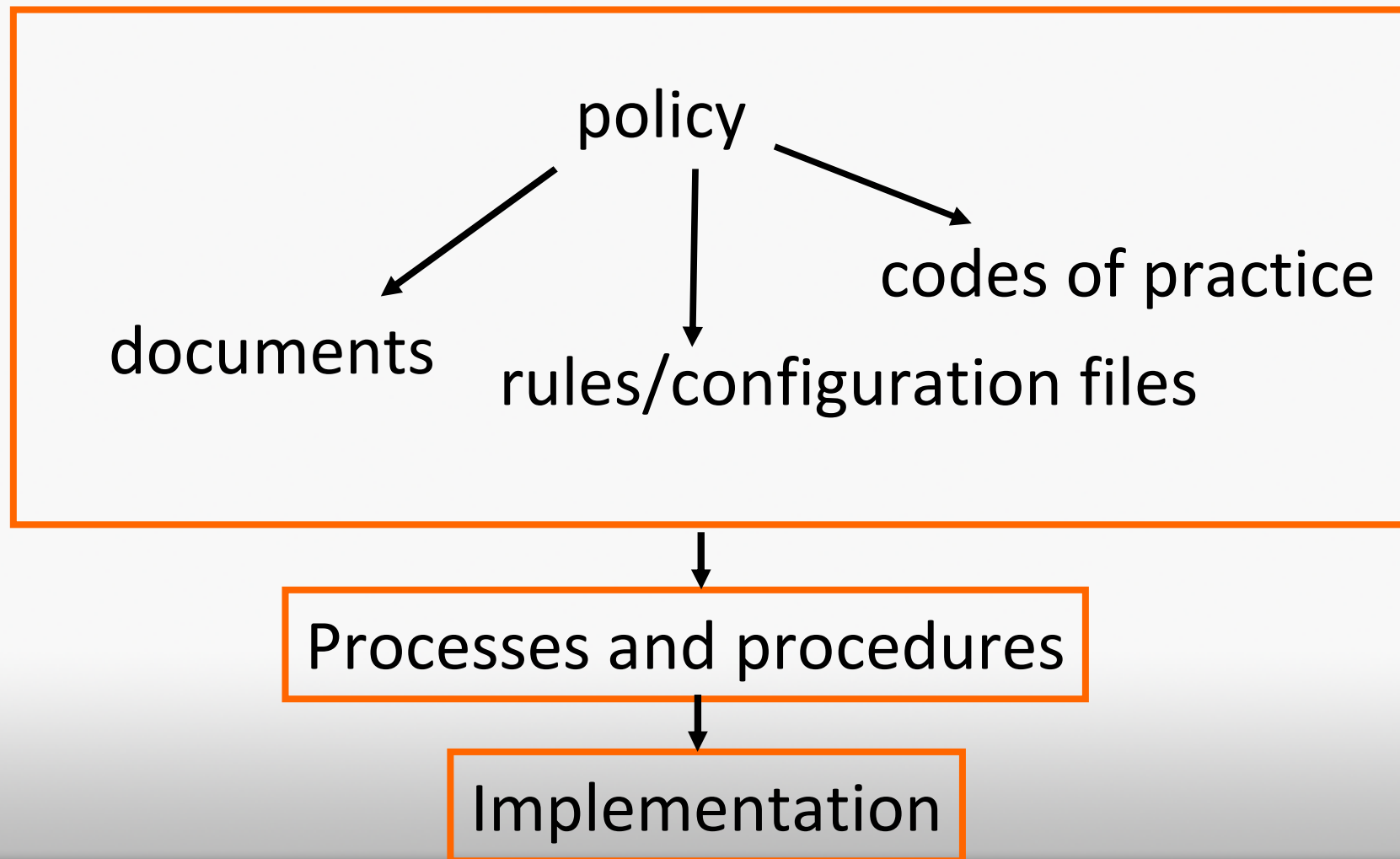
Policy WG public wikipage:

https://workinggroups.wiki.dlorg.eu/index.php/Policy_Working_Group

DL.org Policy WG approach

- State of the Art investigation
- Survey of real life DLs
- Suggestion of considering three interoperability layers (organisational, semantic, technical)
- First set of suggestion for the DELOS DL RM
- Suggestions towards a Policy Interoperability Framework in the DL.org Cookbook
- A checklist for policy

Polic(ies)



Identified Policy Interoperability Issues

Concept definition	Underpinning every digital library , there is an organisation governed by an organisational policy framework, that makes the digital library viable . The policy domain is a meta-domain , situated both outside the DL and any technologies used to deliver it, and within the DL
Interoperability level	Policy permeates the digital library from conceptualisation through to operation and needs to be so represented at these various levels https://workinggroups.wiki.dlorg.eu/index.php/Definition_of_Policy_and_Policy_Interoperability
State of the art	Unexplored territory at global organisational (rather than only technical) level & interdisciplinary research
Policy representation	Lack of policy formalisation and representation methods in current DLs https://workinggroups.wiki.dlorg.eu/index.php/Policy_enforcement
Time dimension	Handling policy drift over time

Identified Policy Interoperability approaches

Concept definition	Policy Interoperability defined as Business Level Interoperability
Interoperability level	At high (organisational) level, then instantiated at process level - whether those processes are being handled by human or machine
Policy representation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PLEDGE categorization ▪ Analysis of languages: AIR Policy Language iRODS rules, SWRL, Turtle RDF Triples, REVERSE Policy Language, OWL, KAoS, WSPF-WS, WSPF, WSPL, XACML, Rei
Time dimension & Policy Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy user scenarios ▪ Survey of current targeted DLs policies for interoperability ▪ SHAMAN Assessment Framework



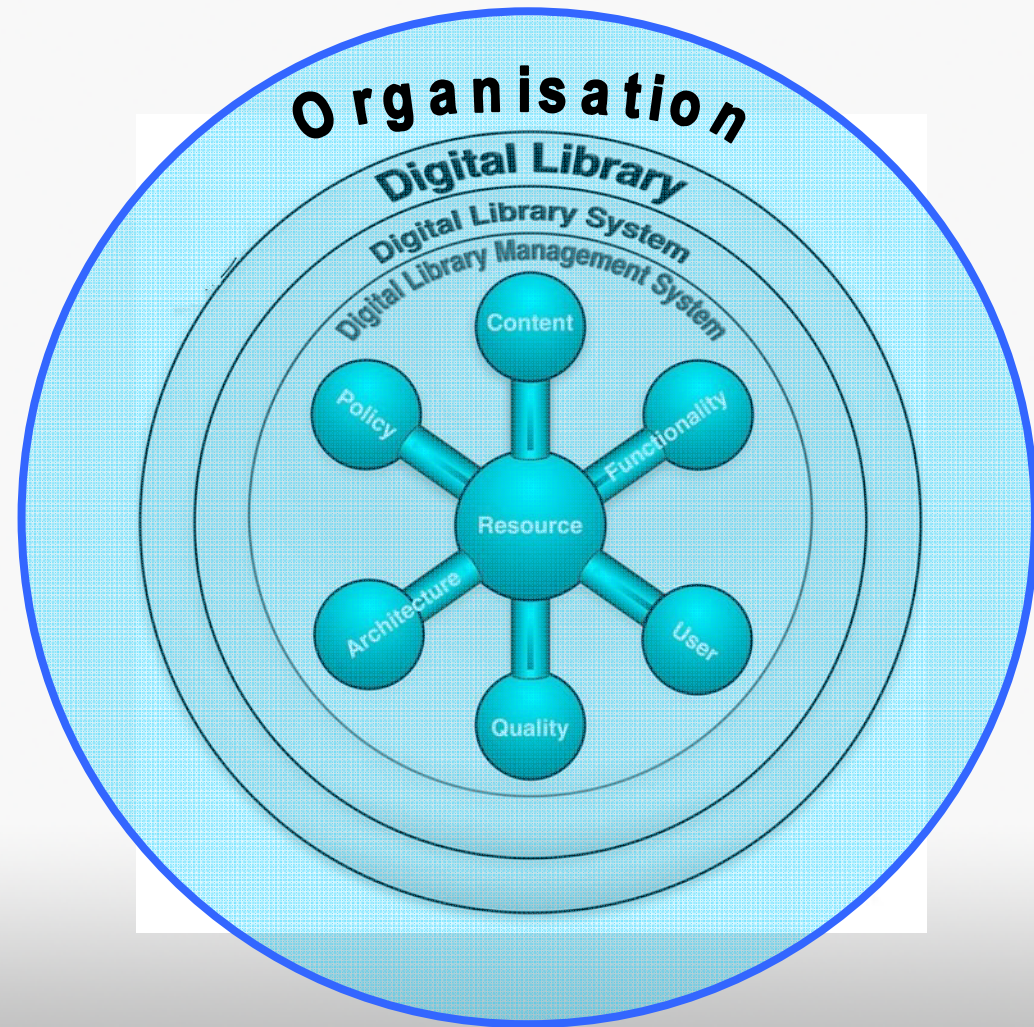
Towards a **Policy Interoperability Framework**

https://workinggroups.wiki.dlorg.eu/index.php/Policy_Interoperability_Approaches_Summary

Shared Quality/Policy WGs

Organisational Issues

A DL may operate within an **organisation** which defines over-arching policies (not necessarily specific to Digital Libraries) which affect **interoperability**



Kenney/
McGovern
2003

6. Procedural Accountability (Certification)

Trusted Digital Repository Model

1. Administrative Responsibility

2. Organizational Viability

3. Financial Sustainability

4. Technological and Procedural Suitability

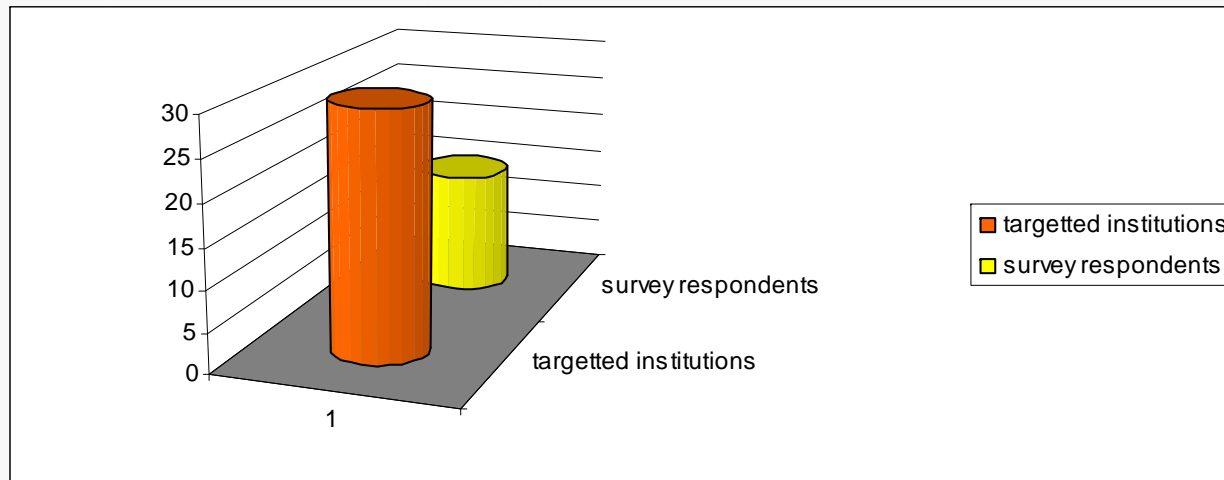
5. System Security

DL.org Policy Interoperability Survey

The survey investigated:

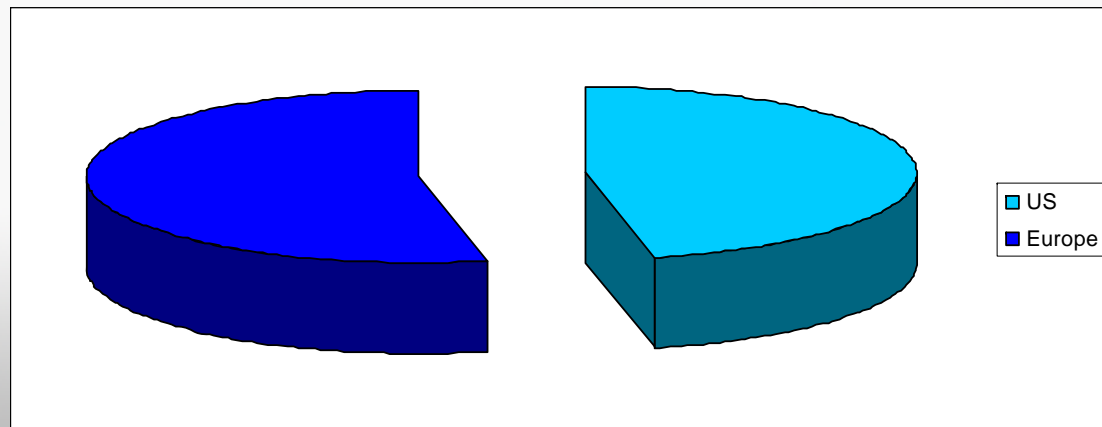
- Any policies, strategies, frameworks, programs, plans, or statements that have been prepared to guide how to **develop and exploit aspects of their digital library/digital repository's information management.**
- How these policies, strategies, frameworks, programs, plans, or statements **affects or are affected by interoperability.**

Policy Interoperability Survey: targeted institutions



- large/medium DL, repository, archive
- public and commercial sector
- at least some policies in place

- US
- Europe (UK, Italy, Greece, European initiatives)



Policy Interoperability Survey: first set of organisations

- ACM - Digital Library
- California Digital Library (CDL) - Calisphere
- DANS
- DRIVER
- ELis
- Europeana
- ITHAKA: JSTOR, PORTICO
- Liber Liber
- NARA
- Nemertes
- National Science Digital Library (NSDL)
- Padua@Research
- UK Data Archive
- University of Chicago Digital Repository
- USGS Digital Library

Policy Interoperability Survey: sections

1. **scoping** the digital library and organisation staff involved in the digital library policies
2. **questions focused on policies** for:

Access	Collection
Preservation	development
Metadata	Intellectual property
Networks	Authentication
.	Service level
	agreements

Policy Interoperability Survey: diagrams

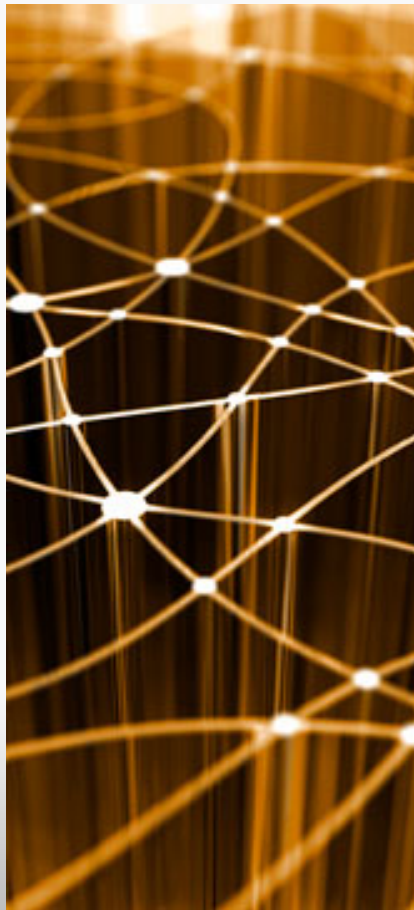
A number of diagrams has been shown with preliminary results during this talk. The survey results will be presented to the forthcoming DCC2010 conference.

What did we learn so far

- Policy is a multifaceted concept
- A variety of actors is involved
- Policy formalisation
- Policy representation
- ‘hot areas’ needed for policy interoperability (e.g. Machine-encoding, Interoperability assessment)
- What DLs are currently using and what might use for policy interoperability

Hands-on exercise

- *3 groups – 3 real policies*
- *All from data libraries, or funders of data*
- *UK Data Archive – preservation policy*
- *UK Natural Environment Research Council – data policy (research funder & data archive operator)*
- *European Bioinformatics Institute – EGA deposit policy*
- *Pick one – match to the model & typology*
- *How does policy help or prevent interoperability ?*
- *Each group reports back at the end of the exercise*



Thank you!

Policy WG public wiki page:

https://workinggroups.wiki.dlorg.eu/index.php/Policy_Working_Group