Implementing a funder repository with heterogeneous material and advanced presentation capabilities

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Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση





Agenda

- Aims and scope of the project
- Methodology and approach
- Implementation / DSpace extensions
- Conclusions future work

Project context

- Hellenic Ministry of Education programmes for education and lifelong learning, co-funded by the EU structural funds
 - Three phases: 1994-1999, 2000-2006, 2007-2013
 - Overall funds in the range of billion Euros
- Activities funded:
 - Face-to-face courses / seminars
 - Creation of educational material
 - Studies, surveys, reports
 - Conferences, workshops
 - Research: theses, collaborative projects

Aims and scope of the project

- Decision by funding authority to create a repository (autumn 2010)
- Aims: Dissemination, reuse and preservation of the digital material produced in the frame of the funded programmes
- Single point of (persistent) access to material, standards-based documentation/metadata, interoperability, link of content to project / funding programme
- Repository available (since spring 2011)
 - <u>http://repository.edulll.gr</u>

Project inputs and outputs

- Input material:
 - Digital files arranged in folders (hopefully) according to project
 - List of projects
 - No metadata!
- Output aimed for:
 - Repository with standards compliant metadata records along with processed digital files, suitable for dissemination
 - User-friendly interface for human users
 - Programmatic interface (OAI-PMH) for reuse by thirdparty software applications

Methodology and approach

- Investigate input material
 - Identify content of archival value exclude all other material (e.g. administrative documents)
 - Assign priorities to content
- Documentation / cataloguing of material according to standards – application profile created
 - Subject cataloguing
 - No self-archiving at this phase
- Digital processing of input files to produce copies suitable for preservation and dissemination – both initial and processed files kept in repository
- A lot of effort allocated to user-friendly interfaces for browsing metadata and accessing content

Metadata schema

- Custom application profile developed based on common international schemata
 - Qualified Dublin Core
 - LOM
 - PREMIS
 - CERIF
- Vocabularies used
 - Eurovoc for thematic indexing due to interdisciplinarity and multi-linguality
 - Eurydice vocabulary for education levels

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Processing workflow

Create metadata record. Upload initial digital files to repository. Handle assigned to record. Metadata record published. Digital files not visible.

Digital file processing instructions

Digital file processing (format transformations, merging/splitting, OCR, file rename)

Publication of processed digital files

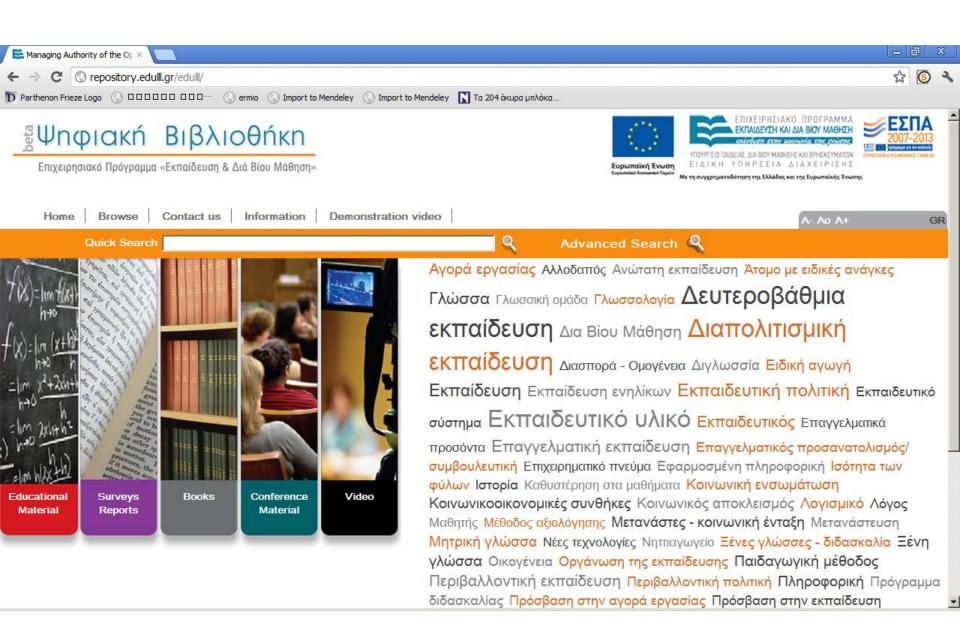
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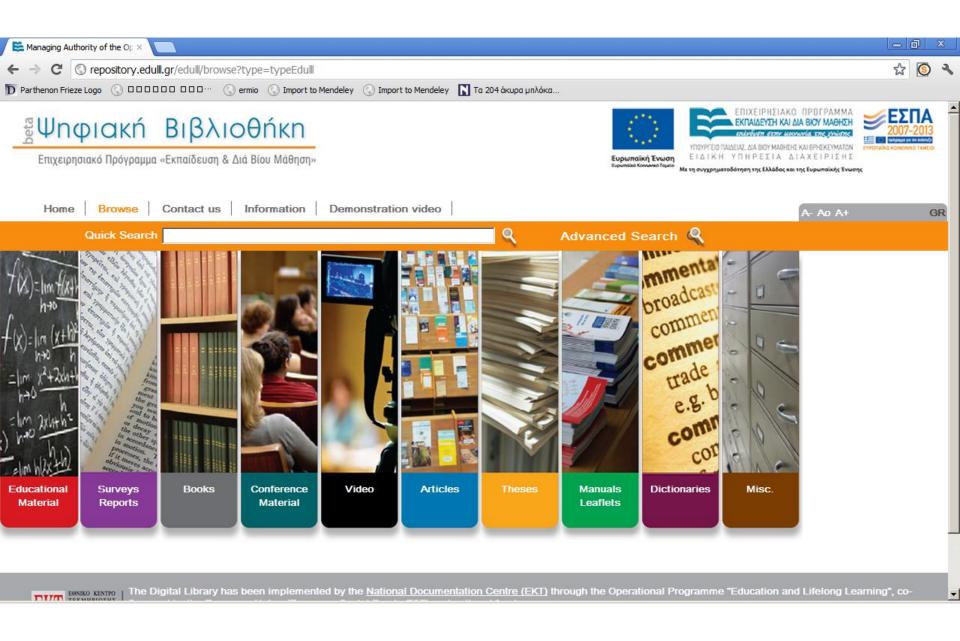
DSpace extensions

- Submission form enhancements
- User-friendly browsing (tagcloud, image-based type browsing)
- Embedding of video files
- Online reading / streaming of text material

Submission form enhancements

- Simplify procedure, fewer steps
- Enter metadata and upload multiple files from single form
- Subsequently edit metadata from submission form
- Multi-lingual controlled vocabularies with userfriendly values
- Various new widgets (e.g. language selection for fields, name processing)





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User-friendly browsing

- Tag cloud for subjects
- Configurable from dspace.dfg can be used for any other field indexed for browsing
- Image-based browsing for content types

Configurable tag cloud (examples)

```
# Select the browse index to create a tag cloud for in the home page
# Possible values: any of the browse indices
webui.tagcloud.home.bindex = subject
#
# Select the total tags to show
# Possible values: any integer from 1 to infinity
webui.tagcloud.home.maxtags = 50
#
# Should display the score next to each tag?
# Possible values: true | false
webui.tagcloud.home.showscore = false
#
# The score that tags with lower than that will not appear in the rag
cloud
# Possible values: any integer from 1 to infinity
webui.tagcloud.home.cutlevel = 5
```

Embedding video files

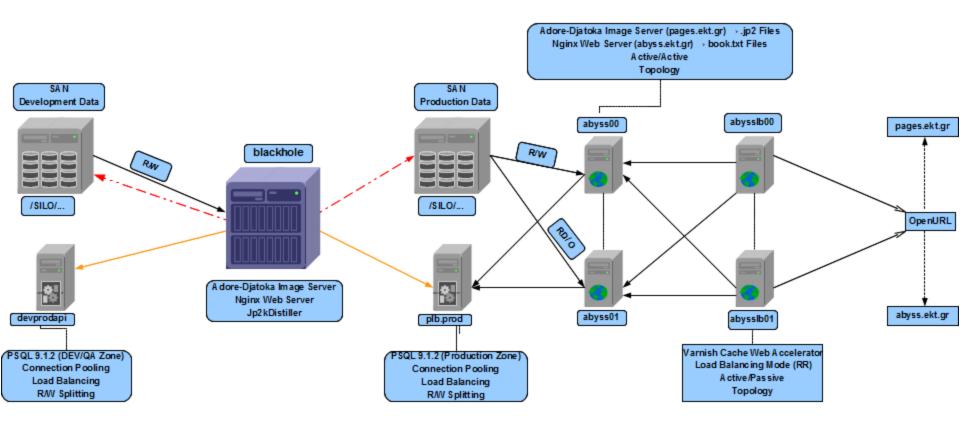
- H.264 enconding using a F4V video file container
- Video stream provided by Woowza
- Flowplayer selected from embedding video on metadata record page on repository
- Video-related fields included to the metadata submission/edit form

Online reader for text

- No need to download big files
- Bookmarking/sharing at the page level
- User access statistics at the page level
- Compatible with multitouch interfaces / tablets
- Based on the Internet Archive Book Reader
- Pages are JPEG2000 files served by an image server
- Sophisticated infrastructure for back-end processing

Online reader backend

- Two-tier backend:
 - content delivery and
 - content transformation
- Content delivery:
 - Nginx/Varnish load balancer/caching to 2 node tomcat/djatoka cluster serving JPEG2000 over a shared SAN storage and utilising a 3 node Postgres 9 cluster
- Content transformation
 - "Shadow" backend with specialized multithreaded content types transformation server
 - After transformation content copied to the delivery backend
 - Interfaced to OJS/Dspace
 - Manages the automatic batch conversion of content
 - Available as OSS (jp2k-distiller) <u>http://code.google.com/p/jp2k-distiller/</u>





Jp2k-distiller & dpool – features

- Available as OSS (<u>http://code.google.com/p/dpool/</u>)
- Set of python scripts that schedules and manages batch conversion of content files to different formats, exploiting multithreaded batch conversion features.
 - Need to run multiple encoders/per server in order to achieve high sustainable conversion ratesortunity window lasts until the batch ends.
- Three (3) different conversion options over various Queues
 - − PDF/TIFF \rightarrow PNG Conversion Queue
 - − PNG \rightarrow JP2000 Conversion Queue
 - − JP2000 \rightarrow Publishing Queue
- Interfaced with OJS and DSpace over a HTTP interface
- New version: **dpool** (so radically improved we had to change names! ③)
 - Tool for modular batch handling of any type of content conversion
 - Truly multinode: a central dispatcher server and an artibitaty amount of distributed "slave" workers over multiple physical or virtual servers
 - Technologies: Python, ZeroMQ for master-slave node communication, GlusterFS as common filestore, MongoDB for statistics, NodeJS – for web based dashboard
 - You can start with one conversion machine and scale to hundreds

Future work

- Support self-archiving (two phase cataloguing)
- Include CRIS functionality through a separate CERIF based system
- Various new features for presentation of content

Thank you for your attention!

• More info:

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