

Cultural Heritage Digital Libraries on Data Grids

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Abstract. Data Grids offer redundant and huge distributed storage capabilities, providing an ideal and secure place for the long-term preservation of digitized literary works and documents of artistic and historical relevance. In this demo, we are going to show how we deployed some digital repositories of ancient manuscripts making use of gLibrary, a grid-based system to host and manage digital libraries

Keywords: Digital Libraries, Grid Computing, Data Grid, Cultural Heritage, Digital Preservation.

1 Introduction

Data Grids offer redundant and huge distributed storage capabilities, providing an ideal and secure place for the long-term preservation of digitized literary works and documents of artistic and historical relevance.

In fact, digitization has been progressively used as a means for avoiding the loss of literary heritage on paper, caused by physical ageing and the environmental conditions in which documents are kept. Document consultation is another problem that leads to additional deterioration. Multiple copies of high resolutions scans stored in a distributed environment and made available for consultation with an easy to use interface is a means to guarantee conservation of cultural heritage. Grid authentication and authorization mechanisms allow a fine-grained access to archives by single users, groups or entire communities. Moreover, metadata services permit a structured organization of scanned files for quick searches.

Two use cases have been considered to demonstrate how grid digital libraries can guarantee enduring preservation of literary heritage: the archives of the work of Italian writer Federico De Roberto, made up of almost 8000 scans, and the musical and the musical archives of the “Civiltà Musicale Napoletana” project, made up of more than 250,000 digitizations.

A working prototype of the De Roberto digital repository has been implemented on the gLibrary platform, a grid-based system to host and manage digital libraries developed by INFN Catania, on the Sicilian e-infrastructure of the COMETA consortium.

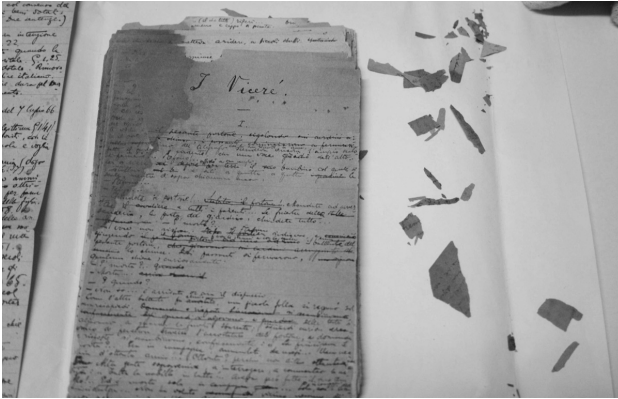


Fig. 1. First page of notes for the De Roberto “I Viceré” work

2 The gLibrary Platform

gLibrary challenge is to offer an extensible, robust, secure and easy-to-use system to handle digital assets widespread stored on a distributed Grid infrastructure. This goal can be achieved exploiting a series of Grid services together with a proper business logic, and providing an intuitive front-end, accessible from everywhere and anytime. Users do not have to care about the complexity of the underlying systems and the geographical location of their data and they can consider the available Grid storage as a huge virtual disk.

gLibrary can be used to store, organize, search and retrieve any kind of digital assets represented as files in a Grid environment. Consequently, it can be useful for different users that need a secure way to save and share their assets. Assets are saved on the grid storage servers and can be encrypted and replicated on several storage servers, assuring maximum security and high availability to the users' data.

All entries in a gLibrary repository are organized according to their type: a list of specific attributes to describe each kind of asset to be handled by the system. These are the same attributes that can be queried by users.

Each type can have multiple subtypes with additional attributes and all types share a common attribute list (root type), that is fixed by design (in the next release it will be the Dublin Core set). Before users can start uploading assets, a hierarchy of types has to be defined by the repository administrator.

A filtering system, similar to the ones used by the Apple iTunes application to organize iPod/iPhone multimedia collections, is available to browse each deployed repository: some of the attributes of each types can be selected as filters, and their cascading application narrow the result set dynamically, allowing the user to find the interested asset with few mouse clicks.

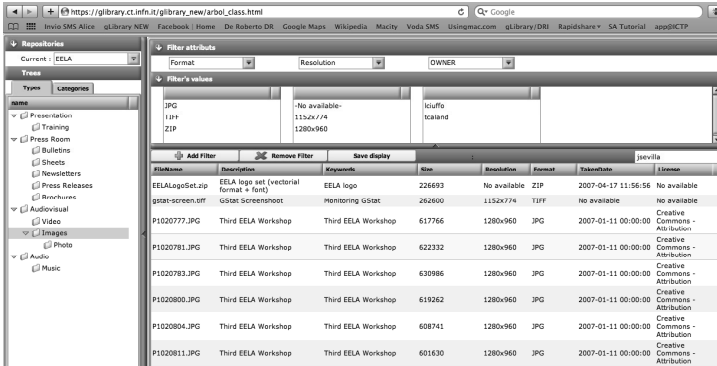


Fig. 2. gLibrary browsing front-end: type tree and filtering

gLibrary servers can host multiple libraries, which can have their own hierarchy of types and can be accessed by different users. Permissions are set up using a fine-grained authorization mechanism. Each asset and/or type has a set of ACLs (Access Control Lists) based on X.509 certificate that restricts its usage, allowing asset owners to grant access to a whole organization, selected groups of users or just a single user. Those entries and types, on which users do not have permissions, are also not visible from the browsing interface.

Both uploads and downloads to/from the grid are carried out over HTTPS or GSIFTP using respectively the user X.509 certificate on the browser or a local grid proxy.

3 Demonstration Content

Two repositories has been actually deployed with gLibrary on the Grid: the archives of the work of Italian writer Federico De Roberto (1861-1927), made up of almost 8000 scans, and the musical archives of the “Civiltà Musicale Napoletana” project, made up of more than 250,000 documents.

During the demonstration, the gLibrary front-end will be used to browse through the repositories and to look for items with some given properties, exploiting the filtering system of gLibrary. For example, a scholar may need to look for all the De Roberto drafts, printed in the 1919. He will first select the *De Roberto* repository, then select *Scansioni* (scans) from the type tree, then *testi a stampa* (printed drafts). Choosing the *PublicationYear* as filter, and selecting *1919* as value among the available years, he will get back a result set of all the assets satisfying his request. The search can be further refined choosing *Publisher* as second filter, to group drafts by publisher.

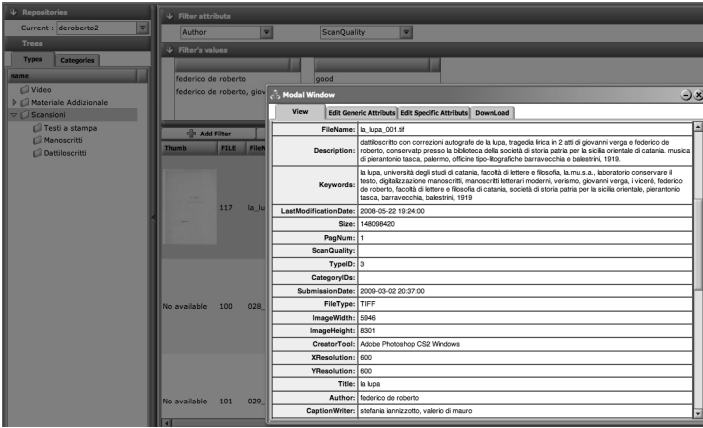


Fig. 3. Metadata full set of a chosen manuscript

Once the sought asset has been found, the user is able to inspect the complete metadata set and finally is able to choose one of the replica links for downloading the file from the proper Storage Element to his desktop/laptop.