

Overview

SIARD: **S**oftware **I**nvariant **A**rchiving of **R**elational **D**atabases at the Swiss Federal Archives

Contents:

- The preservation process and its context
- The preservation strategy
- SIARD:
 - The Solution (Outcomes)
 - Support of the preservation workflow
 - The SIARD software tools

The Preservation Strategy

The preservation strategies for databases:

1. Software independence
2. Using Standards
3. Authenticity
4. Documentation

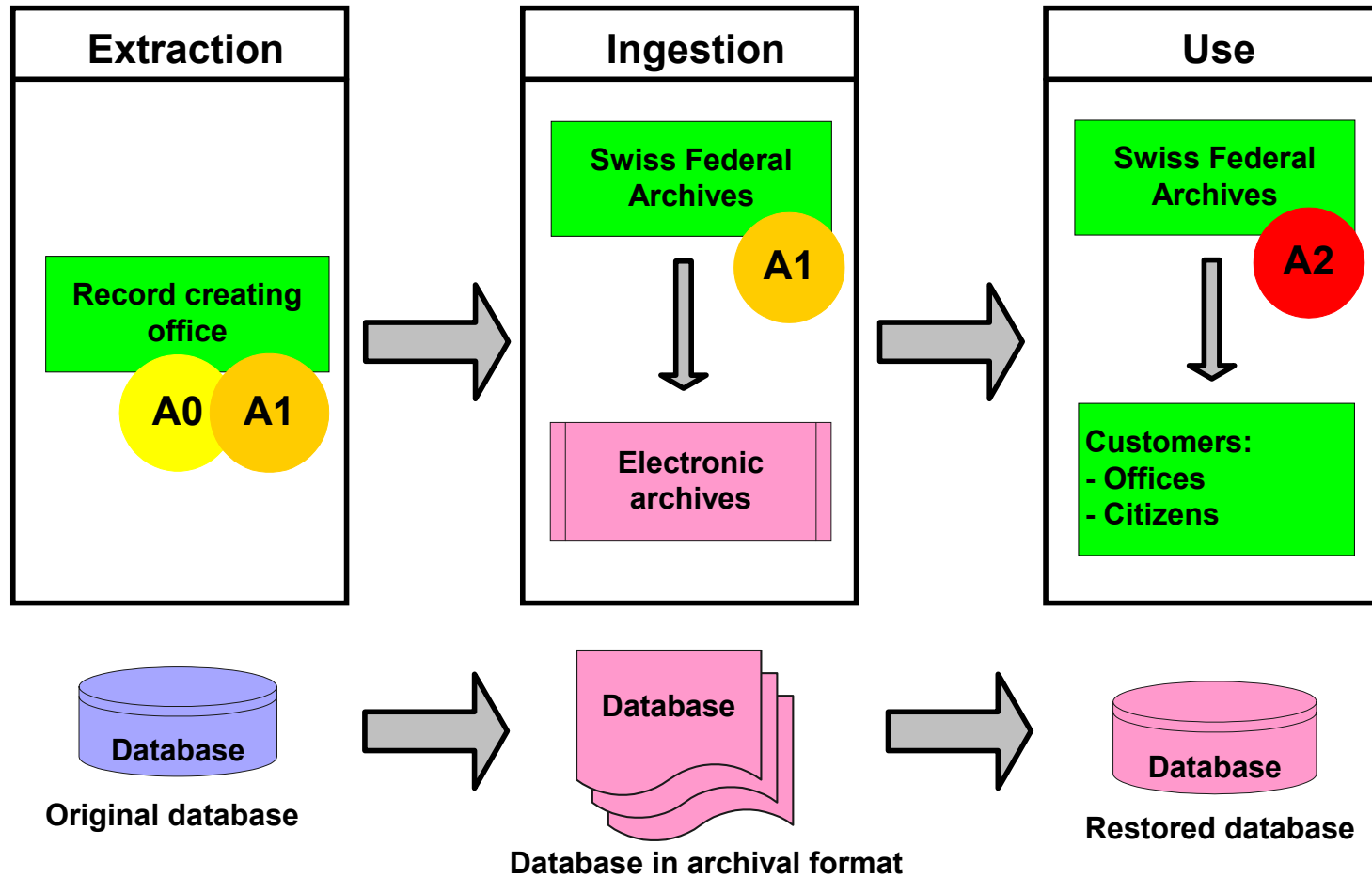
The Solution (Outcomes)

SIARD defines an preservation workflow and software tools to support this workflow.

The most important outcomes are:

- Standardisation of the preservation workflow (data delivery, data integration & data access)
- Standardisation of the gathering of metadata (high level & low level meta data)
- A uniform (standardised) archival format for relational databases (XML, ISO SQL3, Dump-Files)

Support of the Preservation Workflow



The SIARD Software Tools

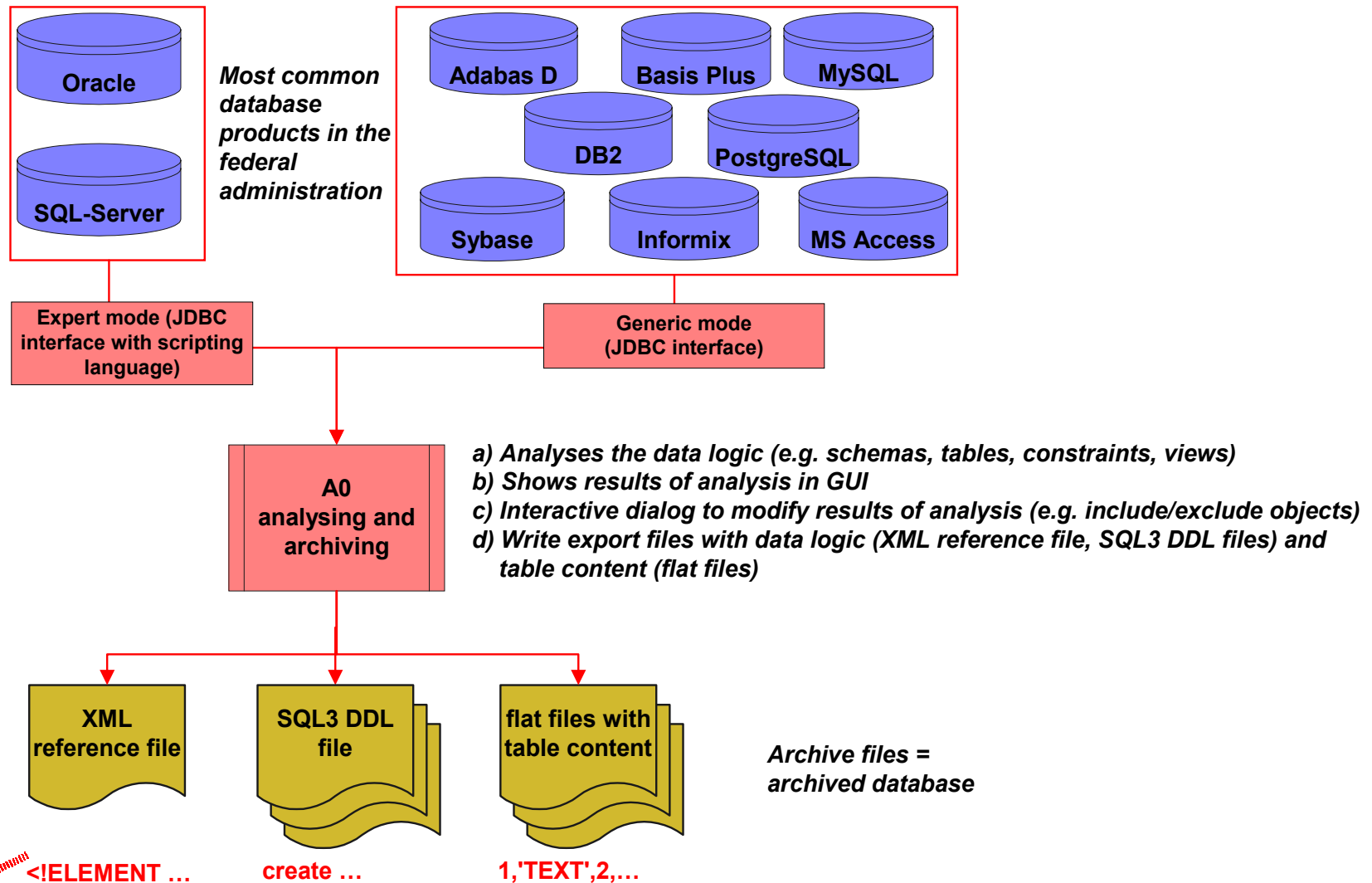
Function overview of the software. SIARD supports the preservation workflow with the following tools:

A0: Analysing and Interpreting
(used by the office)

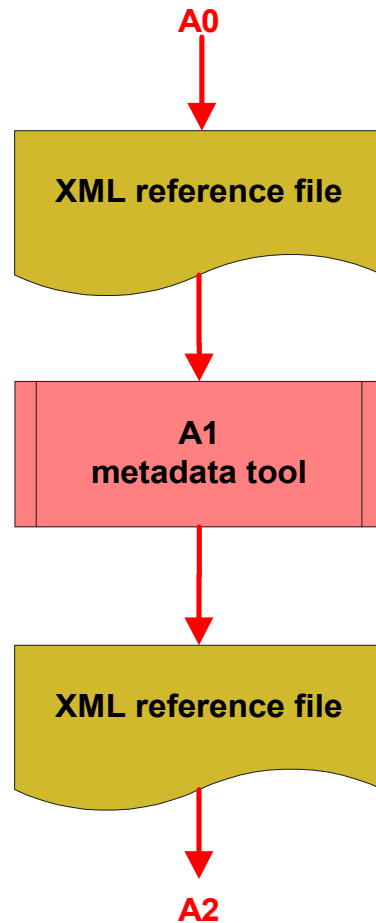
A1: Metadata: Description of Database
(used by the office and the Swiss Federal Archives)

A2: Reload Tool
(used by the Swiss Federal Archives)

A0: Analysing and Interpreting



A1: Metadata: Description of the Database



Completing of low level metadata in defined fields (e.g. code lists, selfexplanatory file names, type of embedded or referenced binaries)

Input of high level metadata (e.g. field of application, legal base)

A2: Reload Tool to Re-access the Data

