Archiving "Katrina"

Lessons Learned

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IN THE RN HILL A K C H I V E

Agenda

- Introductions
- Project Overview
- Lessons Learned
 - What Worked
 - Challenges & Limitations
- Technology Review
- Future Recommendations



What is the Internet Archive?

A digital library of about 3 petabytes of

information, including

- Web Pages
- Educational Courseware
- Films & Videos
- Music & Spoken Word
- Books & Texts
- Software







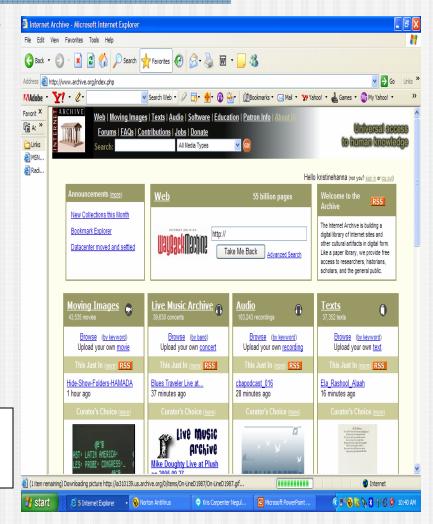
The archive's combined collections receive 6 million downloads a day

How is IA Content Collected?



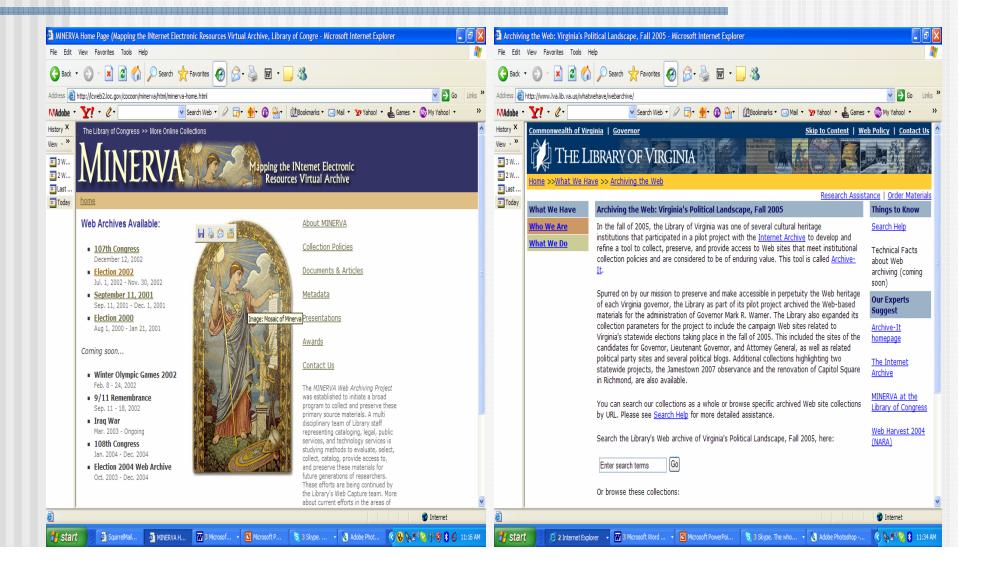
- Bi-monthly snapshots of www harvested by Alexa Internet
- Web harvests by the Internet Archive
- Contributions from the community
- Scanning & digitization of public domain texts, stills, moving images, etc.

Entire collection accessible for free to the public at www.archive.org









Project Overview

Hurricanes Katrina & Rita Web Archive





The 'Katrina' Collection

The Goal

 To create an historical record of the devastation and the massive relief effort that followed as it was documented on the Web.

Scope & Timing

- Web content was harvested between September 4 and November 8, 2005
- Collection includes over 61 million unique Web captures, all text searchable, from over 1700 Web sites.

Key Contributors:

- Library of Congress
- Indiana University, CDL/LSU, University California at Berkeley, and others
- Individuals

Available at: http://websearch.archive.org/katrina/



The Katrina Collection - Tools

- Heritrix: a web crawler http://crawler.archive.org/
- Wayback Machine: an address-based access tool used to locate and view archived web pages

http://archive-access.sourceforge.net/projects/wayback/

■ NutchWAX: tools for full text search of archival web content.

http://archive-access.sourceforge.net/projects/nutch/

NutchWax is an extension of other open source projects:

- Nutch: open source web search engine software http://lucene.apache.org/nutch/
- Hadoop: a framework for running applications on large clusters of commodity hardware.

http://lucene.apache.org/hadoop/

Lessons Learned

- Back-Drop
- Defining the Collection
- Harvest & Access



Back-Drop

- Tight timeline
- No formal submission tools
- No definition of desired collection scope
- No process for recruiting contributors
- No pre-established "permissions to crawl"

Defining the Collection



What Worked

Acquiring Partners & Permissions

- Able to collect seeds rapidly from a broad range of sources
- Received permission to crawl national and regional press and news sites



What Worked

Collection Scope & Quality

Essential contributions came from LoC curators and subject experts at research universities

- 450+ seeds (~300 from LoC, 100+ from CDL/LSU, and others)
- A subset of the seeds were so unique that they would not have been found via a search engine or submitted by the general public



Challenges/Limitations

Acquiring Partners & Permissions

- Requests to contribute were distributed ad hoc, artificially limiting participation
- Partners had difficulty convincing experts to drop current work
- More difficult than usual to reach web site operators to acquire permissions



Challenges/Limitations

Collection Scope & Quality

- Sans permissions, forced to respect robots.txt
- Curatorial partners and the public submitted blind
- Given time constraints cast "a very big net"
 - Broad expansion of seeds using online directories, blog aggregators, and search engines returned mixed results

Harvest & Access



What Worked

Flexible Action

- Allocated hardware and engineering resources on short notice to enable timely capture, preservation and access to the collection
- Helped re-establish some Web presences using captures from the IA general archive harvested prior to the event



What Worked

Open Source Solutions

- Used Heritrix for rapid, continuous harvests during a six week period
- Automated the tracking and capture of seeds
 - some prior to disappearance of a site; and then when/if it reappeared
- Nutch/NutchWax enabled full text search
 - 61 million unique captures harvested from 1700 sites



Challenges/Limitations

Scalability of Harvesting Tools

 Improved distributed crawl capabilities would have increased the speed, efficiency and effectiveness of crawls

Prioritized/Parameterized Crawling

- "Smart" content discovery
 - Adaptive revisits and/or selective capture, automated link relationship analysis, geographic clustering, topic based clustering &/or content relationships defined by curatorial resources, etc.



Challenges/Limitations

Search & Analysis

- Duplicate management, indexing techniques not yet fully optimized for archived Web content
- Absence of meta data
- Limited options for viewing and analyzing contents

Technology Review

- Heritrix
- Wayback Machine
- NutchWAXwith Nutch, Hadoop





Collect

Heritrix Web Crawler

Redisplay/Browse

Wayback Machine Web Archive Viewer

Search

NutchWAX Web Archive Search Engine



Heritrix

"Open source, Extensible, Web-scale, Archival Quality Web Crawling Software"

http://crawler.archive.org

- Collaboratively developed
 - Internet Archive, IIPC, partner libraries, and others
 - First release (0.2) in January 2004; 10 since
- Katrina crawls used version 1.4
 - Latest version: 1.10, released September 2006
- "Heritrix" means? woman who inherits (heiress)





Heritrix was designed to...

- Crawl for completeness/depth
- Be highly configurable especially in collection scope
- Offer a web-based control interface
- Respect the robots.txt exclusion directives & META robots tags
- Collect material at a measured, adaptive pace, not to disrupt ordinary web site usage

...within the parameters...

- Available under an open source license (LGPL)
- Use Java, leveraging existing open source libraries
- Scale to 100's of millions to a billion documents
- Run well on Linux
 (but also work wherever Java is available)





Current Release: 1.10.1

Notable Additions & Changes Since Katrina

- Ability to distribute a crawl across multiple independent crawlers
- Per-host/domain/queue-grouping collection quotas
- Improved performance and stability in large crawls
- De-duplication add-on
- Expanded crawl configuration options

Planned Enhancements

- "Smart" crawling enhancements
- Scaling to ongoing, 1billion+ URL crawls





http://archive-access.sourceforge.net/projects/wayback/

The Wayback Machine is an open source (LGPL) web archive viewing application in Java designed to

- Display lists of available captures by date
- Allow browsing 'as it was' in a natural manner
- Offer multiple UI modes and index options for different classes of users and deployment sizes

Current Release: v0.6.0

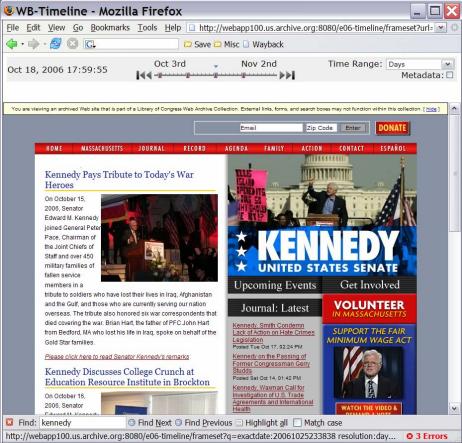
Notable Additions & Changes Since Katrina

- First open source release in December 2005
- Timeline and proxy modes











NutchWAX, Nutch, Hadoop

http://archive-access.sourceforge.net/projects/nutch/

NutchWAX includes tools to search Web Archive Collections (WACs). NutchWAX is built on two other open source projects:

- **Nutch**, web-search software based on Lucene Java adding Web specifics such as link-graph analysis, parsers for HTML and other formats, and a batch-oriented crawler.
- **Hadoop**, a framework for running applications (such as the indexing of large scale web content) on clusters of commodity hardware. Hadoop...
 - Implements a computational paradigm named map/reduce
 - Provides a reliable distributed file system on the compute nodes
 - Has been tested on clusters of 600 nodes, but there are reports of support for 900+ nodes for both map/reduce and file system storage.
 - IA's largest cluster for full-text indexing has been 34 nodes.



NutchWAX

NutchWAX bundles Nutch/Hadoop with extensions for working with archived content, including:

- Adapted Nutch fetcher step to go against archives rather than open net
- Index-time and query-time plug-ins to allow querying of a records' location in a repository
- Awareness of capture-times and multiple captures per URL
- Sending searchers/browsers to an associated Wayback Machine

Current Release: v0.6.0

Notable Additions & Changes Since Katrina

Moved to a map/reduce version of Nutch in May 2006

Planned Enhancements

Improved performance and stability for indexing jobs of 100+ million captures

Recommendations

For Spontaneous, Event-Based, Web Harvests





Establish a broad network of expert contributors & create a communication plan

- Encourage expert participation from research institutions, universities, museums, historical societies, archives, libraries, etc.
 - Secure commitments to participate, where feasible
- Provide incentives for involvement
- Clarify responsibilities for communication & procedures for initiating action





Brainstorm scenarios for event-based, Web harvests

Define criteria that trigger action and standard criteria for collection "quality"

 E.g. Wilma vs. Katrina?, epidemic or isolated threat?, etc.

Create flexible resource pools (hardware, bandwidth, harvesting tools, people, etc.)

Facilitate Contribution & Collaboration



Use Wiki's to organize participation, share information, encourage interaction amongst contributors

Define desired collection "quality" & provide specific guidelines for submission

Facilitate Contribution & Collaboration



Notify contributors of duplicate seeds as they attempt to submit

Make seed list/s, crawl status, prioritization, scope and frequency transparent to all contributors

Enable experts and curators to edit/expand seed lists, crawl scope, prioritization and frequency



Thank You!

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