Archiving Web Content with Conifer

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1. Short introduction to Web Archiving

2. Conifer demo through a journey to Mars

The World Wide Web by numbers

- "The <u>first-ever website (info.cern.ch)</u> was published on August 6, 1991 by British physicist Tim Berners-Lee while at CERN, in Switzerland"
- In the January 2021 survey we received responses from 1,197,982,359 sites across 262,949,225 unique domains and 10,649,817 web-facing computers. This reflects a gain of 95,900 computers, but a loss of 30.13 million sites and 465,000 domains. [from previous 22nd December, 2020]

https://news.netcraft.com/archives/2021/01/28/january-2021-web-server-survey.html

 "The Indexed Web contains at least 5.46 billion pages" (Tuesday, 9 February, 2021, <u>https://www.worldwidewebsize.com/</u>)

URL : Uniform Resource Locator

The structure of URLs on the World Wide Web (www):

protocol://subdomain.domain.top-level domain/path/page/

Ex:

https://wp.nyu.edu/widh/widhnycdh-2021/

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/URL http://dac.au.dk/forskning/forskningsprogrammer/ p. 51

Life and death of Web pages

- "The average life span of a Web page is only 44 days, and 44 percent of the Web sites found in 1998 could not be found in 1999. [...] As ubiquitous as the Web seems to be, it is also ephemeral, and much of today's Web will have disappeared by tomorrow." (Lyman, 2002 p. 38)
- "40% of the material on the Internet disappears within a year, while another 40% has been changed, which is why today we can only expect to find 20% of the material that was on the Internet one year ago." (Brügger, 2005 p. 15)
- "We now know that Web pages only last about 100 days on average before they change or disappear." (Kahle, 2015)
- In 2013, the average life span of a URL is 9.3 years (Musiani at al., 2019, <u>https://books.openedition.org/oep/8743</u>)
- In 2019, according to the Wayback Machine team the average life span of a Web page is 92 days

When the Web is broken

A problem for research and scholarly communication

- Error 404, Broken links, Link rot, Reference rot, Infosuicide, digital ruins, content drift, zombie media,...
- Shut down & take down, mergers and acquisitions:

On March 18, 2019, it was revealed that MySpace lost all of their user content from 2016 and earlier in "a server migration gone wrong". It was widely reported that over 50 million songs and 12 years worth of content was permanently lost, and there was no backup (<u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Myspace</u>)

- History :
 - Yougoslavia (.yu) breakup (now Serbia and Montenegro, .rs and .me)
 - Czechoslovakia (.cs) dissolution (now Czech Republic and Slovakia, .cz and .sk)
- Reference rot, a combination of:
 - **Content decay**: The content of the linked resource may change over time and, as a result, the degree to which that content remains representative of the content that was intended to be linked to may decrease over time.
- Link rot: The linked resource may disappear altogether. (Thoughts on Referencing, Linking, Reference Rot http://mementoweb.org/missing-link/)
- The integrity of research is at risk ! (James G. Neal, <u>http://library.ifla.org/id/eprint/907</u>)

Why Web Archiving?

- To maintain our digital cultural heritage
- To stabilize and preserve web materials as a research object
- To be able to document and illustrate claims based on analyses of web materials (whether the web itself is the research object or a source of knowledge about other research objects).

Nielsen, J. (2016). *Using web archives in research: an introduction*. Retrieved from <u>http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/960018046</u> p. 7

A definition of Web archiving

• Web archiving is the process of collecting portions of the World Wide Web, preserving the collections in an archival format, and then serving the archives for access and use. (IIPC Web site, <u>http://netpreserve.org/web-archiving/</u>)

 "Web archiving is the process of gathering up data that has been recorded on the World Wide Web, storing it, ensuring the data is preserved in an archive, and making the collected data available for future research." (Niu, J. (2012). An Overview of Web Archiving. *D-Lib Magazine*, *18* (3/4). <u>https://doi.org/10.1045/march2012-niu1</u>)

A short chronology of Web archives

1537 Legal deposit in France (1619 Spain, 1710 United Kingdom) **1989** The World Wide Web was invented by Tim Berners-Lee **1996** Internet Archive is founded by Brewster Kahle 1996 Kulturarw3 in Sweden for archiving the .se top level domain name **1998** Google is launched **2001** The Wayback Machine (Internet Archive) **2003** UNESCO Charter on the Preservation of Digital Heritage 2003 the International Internet Preservation Consortium is formally chartered at the National Library of France with 12 participating institution 2005 Youtube is launched **2006** [The] Facebook and Twitter are launched **2006** National Library of France is in charge of collecting and preserving the "French Internet" (new French Copyright Law) alongside with the National Audiovisual Institute (Ina) 2013 EU Web Archive

Different strategies & methods for Web archiving

- Macro archiving
- Micro archiving
- Thematic or selective archiving
- Bulk or snapshot harvesting, or broad crawls
- "Exhaustivity" of a National domain name archiving (.se in Sweden)
- Event and 'real-time' institutional archiving (after 2015 terrorist attacks and Notre Dame fire in 2019 France)
- Shared archiving among institutions (in France btwn BnF and Ina)

• ...



Different ways of accessing Web archives

• Finnish Web Archive (since 2006)

https://www.kansalliskirjasto.fi/en/collections-and-content-online#finnish-web-archiv

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The contents of the archive can be only accessed from special legal deposit workstations that are available in selected libraries within Finland (including The National Library of Finland).

- Portugal (since 2008) accessible in Open Access at <u>Arquivo.pt</u>
- The Wayback Machine (since 2006) accessible in Open Access at <u>https://archive.org/web/</u>

There is a lot of different types of Web archives

As much as for other kind of archives, one must know the history of a Web archive and how it was constructed to better understand it and use it in research work. What you see is a reconstruction, not a copy of the site

- "What is harvested is both a point in time (the time of harvesting) and a period of time (the period up to the time of harvesting)." (Brügger, 2008 p. 158)
- "On the one hand the archive does not look like the internet as it actually was in the past (we have lost something), but on the other hand the archive might look like the internet as it never was in the past (we get something different)." (Brügger, 2001 p. 6)

Web archiving projects often needs to gather diverse and multiples expertises and skills : archivists and librarians, researchers, legal officers, IT and computer specialists and... users and stakeholders

Legal and ethical issues

As for any other kind of archives one must act lawfully and ethically when archiving and using Web archives:

- The materials in the web archives are protected by copyright law as they were on the live web
- There is "tensions around the archival principles of preserving the public record vs the individual's expectation of the right to be forgotten" (<u>http://netpreserve.org/ga2018/programme/abstracts/#paper21</u>)
- The processing of personal data is submitted to laws and even more to the research project ethics
- New laws to take into account ex. General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR, <u>https://gdpr-info.eu/</u>)

IIPC: International Internet Preservation Consortium

NTERNATIONAL

PRESERVATION

☆ HOME ABOUT IIPC ♥ WEB ARCHIVING ♥ EVENTS ♥ BLOG JOIN US

Q

The web is a unique and dynamic resource that is of high value to current and future researchers

Learn about the value of our work

B IIPC Members

Members are organizations from over 45 countries, including national, university and regional libraries and archives.

Working groups

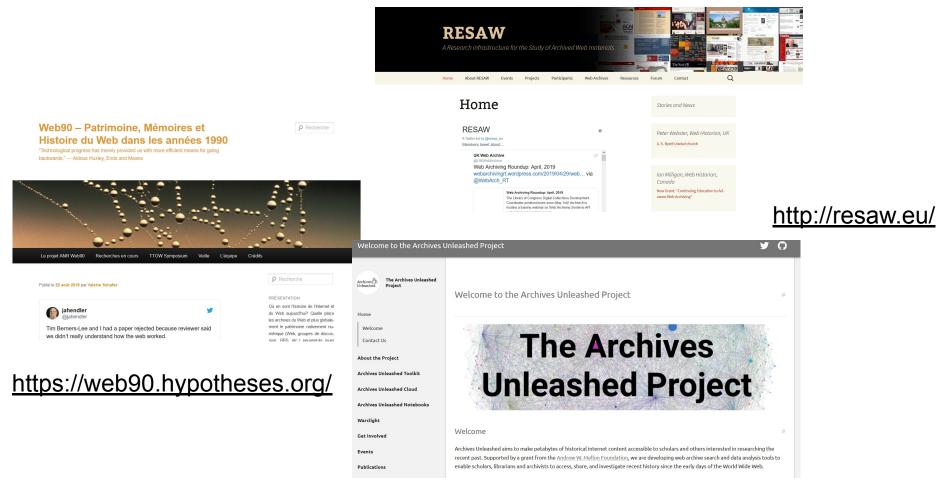
IIPC members join working groups that engage in short and long-term projects to advance the practice of web archiving.

C Events

Our community comes together annually to share experiences and present solutions during the Web Archiving Conference and the General Assembly.

http://netpreserve.org/

New research fields and projects



https://archivesunleashed.org/

Challenges and setbacks in Web archiving

- Robots.txt
- Captcha (ie Completely Automated Public Turing-test to tell Computers and Humans Apart)
- User interaction needed
- Password protected content
- Technologies and dynamic content : Flash, java scripts,...
- Distant content
- Temporal inconsistencies
- Bot traps
- ...

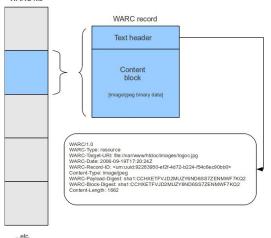
Method and tools for Web archiving

- Define a strategy
- Use a log and write throughout the life of the project
- You may need to use additional methods and tools
- Screen capture and screen recording
- Link crawling
- On demand archiving

• ...

A standard format for Web archives

- WARC file format = Web ARChive archive format
- ARC was accepted as an international standard in 2009 (ISO 28500:2009)
- WARC is now recognised by most national library systems as the standard to follow for web archival



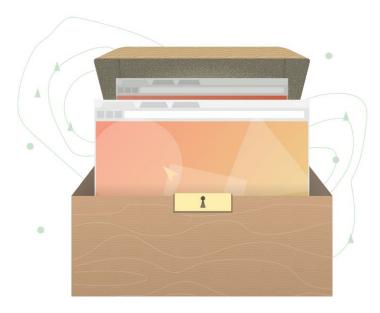
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_ARChive https://wiki.archivematica.org/Significant_characteristics_of_websites https://wiki.archivematica.org/File:WARCdiagram.png

Internet Archive's Wayback Machine



- Launched in 2001
- 357 billion archived <u>Web pages</u> so far
- Archived content going back to 1996

https://archive.org/



Conifer

Collect and revisit web pages.

Conifer is a web archiving service that creates an interactive copy of any web page that you browse, including content revealed by your interactions such as playing video and audio, scrolling, clicking buttons, and so forth.

Create a Free Account

Existing Users Login

Free accounts with 5GB of storage. Get more and support this project by <u>becoming a</u> <u>supporter</u>.

https://conifer.rhizome.org/

RHIZOME

Software





Community

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Blog

Program

https://rhizome.org/

Login Search



Webrecorder provides a **suite of open source projects and tools** to **capture** interactive websites and **replay** them at a later time as **accurately as possible**.

Latest News

Read about the ArchiveWeb.page Chrome Extension for high-fidelity web archiving.

Read about the release of the new OldWeb.today browser emulation system.

https://webrecorder.net/



Interactive browser-based web archiving, a Webrecorder project.

ArchiveWeb.page is the latest tool from Webrecorder to turn your browser into a full-featured interactive web archiving system!

ArchiveWeb.page is available as an extension for any Chrome or Chromium based browsers. (A standalone app version is also in development.)

To create web archives, the extension (or app) will be needed. Once created, the archives can be viewed in any modern browser using ReplayWeb.page -- no extension required!

E View the ArchiveWeb.page User Guide

Sorry, the ArchiveWeb.page browser Extension requires Chrome or a Chromium based browser. Please try ArchiveWeb.page in Chrome or check back soon for additional options.

https://archiveweb.page/

Bibliography

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