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Titel	Digital Forensics and Born-Digital Content in Cultural Heritage Collections
Publicatietype	Rapport
Publicatiejaar	2010
Auteurs	Kirschenbaum, M. G. [1], Ovenden R. [2], Redwine G. [3], & Donahue R. [4]
Document Number	146
Pagina's	101
Publicatiedatum	12/2010
Uitgever	CLIR - Council on Library and Information Resources
Taal	EN
ISBN Nummer	978-1-932326-37-6
RefMan	9584
Trefwoord(en)	authenticity [5], diplomats [6], forensics [7], information object [8], reliability [9], trustworthiness [10]

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Samenvatting

While the purview of digital forensics was once specialized to fields of law enforcement, computer security, and national defense, the increasing ubiquity of computers and electronic devices means that digital forensics is now used in a wide variety of cases and circumstances. Most records today are born digital, and libraries and other collecting institutions increasingly receive computer storage media as part of their acquisition of "papers" from writers, scholars, scientists, musicians, and public figures. This poses new challenges to librarians, archivists, and curators—challenges related to accessing and preserving legacy formats, recovering data, ensuring authenticity, and maintaining trust. The methods and tools developed by forensics experts represent a novel approach to these demands. For example, the same forensics software that indexes a criminal suspect's hard drive allows the archivist to prepare a comprehensive manifest of the electronic files a donor has turned over for accession. This report introduces the field of digital forensics in the cultural heritage sector and explores some points of convergence between the interests of those charged with collecting and maintaining born-digital cultural heritage materials and those charged with collecting and maintaining legal evidence.

Aantekeningen

Donor agreements by Cal Lee (blz 57)
 The seven levels of representation:
 Level 7: aggregation of objects.
 A set of objects that form an aggregation that is meaningful encountered as an entity.
 Level 6: object or package.
 An object composed of multiple files, each of which could also be encountered as individual files.
 Level 5: in-application rendering.
 As rendered and encountered within a specific application.
 Level 4: file thru filesystem.
 Files encountered as discrete set of items with associate paths and file names.
 Level 3: file as "raw" bitstream.
 Bitstream encountered as a continuous series of binary values.
 Level 2: sub-file data structure.
 Discrete "chunk" of data that is part of a larger file.
 Level 1: bitstream thru I/O equipment.
 A series of 1s and 0s as accessed from the storage media using input/output hardware and software.
 Level 0: bitstream on physical medium.
 A set of physical properties of the storage medium that are interpreted as bitstreams at Level 1.
 (eigenlijk zijn het er 8)

URL <http://www.clir.org/pubs/abstract/reports/pub149> [11]

Citation Key ref_9584

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