Data Storage and Data Migration

Reto Kromer • AV Preservation by reto.ch

Open-Source Tools and Resources for Audio-Visual Archives
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Summary

- data storage
- data migration

Data Migrations

2014

- our internal archive from LTO-4 to LTO-6 (5.7 PB)

2014–2021

- many migrations for clients

2021

- our internal archive from LTO-6 to LTO-8

Magnetic Tape

- in use since the 1950s by IT
- cartridges are always on polyester base (old open reels can be on triacetate base)

Packaging

- open reel
- cassette
- cartridge

Recording

- linear or diagonally
- analogue or digital

LTO

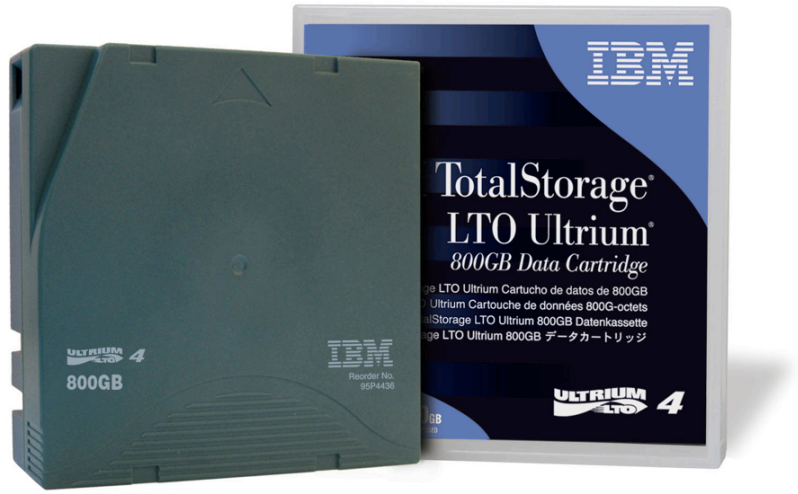
- Linear Tape-Open
- answer from the IT industry to the bank and insurance sector
- in 2000 LTO-1
- currently LTO-8
- currently Hewlett Packard Enterprise, IBM, and Quantum form the LTO Consortium

LTO-8

- only one-generation backward reading capabilities
- format M8 = LTO-7 cartridges formatted as LTO-8
- M8 can be used on LTO-8 drives only

LTO-9

- LTO-9 roll-out pushed to September 2021
- LTO-9 drives manufactured by IBM only
- LTO-9 cartridges manufactured by Fujifilm and Sony only
- backward reading capabilities for regular LTO-8 (L8), but not M8



Formatting

TAR

- from LTO-1 to LTO-4 only possibility
- still possible possible today

LTFS

- possible (and recommended) since LTO-5

TAR

- standard TAR
  - ➔ bloc size
  - ➔ number of archives per cartridge
  - ➔ archives needing more than one cartridge
- TAR with a proprietary data encoding (e.g. BRU, Retrospect)

LTFS

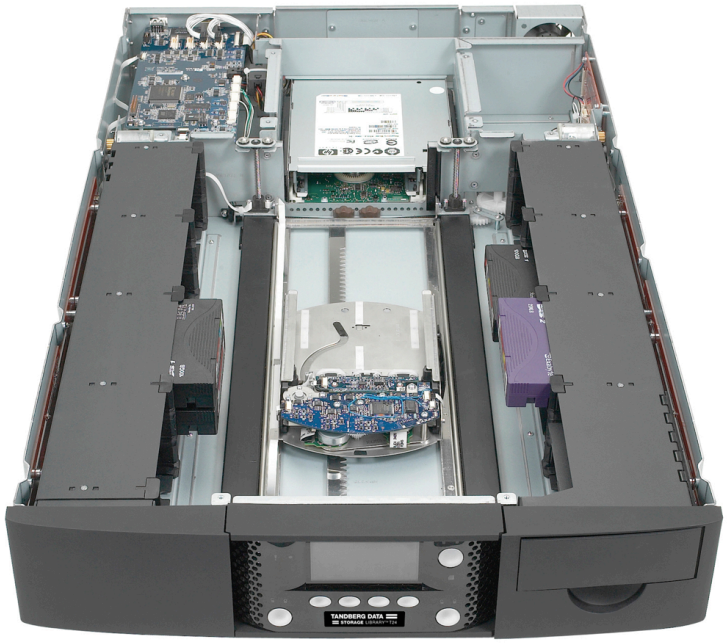
- different versions
- almost one implementation per vendor, but…

  … "ltfs" and "mkltfs" common commands
- lossless compression (default) or uncompressed data
- unencrypted (default) or encrypted data

	advantages	disavantages
TAR		
LTFS		

Drive

- internal or external unit
- library



17

	advantages	disavantages
unit		
library		

18

Storage of the Tapes

- in a tape library
- on a shelf

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	advantages	disavantages
library		
shelf		

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Software

- proprietary or open source
- graphical user interface (GUI) and/or command-line interface (CLI)

Plan the Next Migration

- file naming
- barcodes
- checksums
- write the full index to the cartridge
- technical metadata
- code to retrieve the files

#1: Film

FILM

- FILM_DPX/Film_nnnnnn.dpx
- Film_PCM.wav
- Film_ProRes.mov
- Film_H264.mp4

#2: Video

VIDEO

- Video_YUV422.mkv
- Video_ProRes.mov
- Video_H264.mp4

Reading

Reto Kromer: **On the Bright Side of Data Migrations**, in «IASA Journal», n. 49 (December 2018), IASA, p. 18–22

➔ retokromer.ch/publications/IASA_49.html

read | script | write

script to modify

- container
- codec
- both container and codec
- metadata
- filename

#1: ProRes-born Content

from:

- ProRes stored in a QuickTime (.mov) container

to:

- ProRes stored in a Matroska (.mkv) container

Update the Container

➔ read file from source LTO

➔ demultiplex file

- ProRes 422, 10 bit [yuv422p10le]
- ProRes 4444, 10 bit [yuv444p10le or yuva444p10le] or 12 bit [yuv444p12le]

➔ multiplex file

➔ write file to destination LTO

SMPTE RDD 36:2015

SMPTE REGISTERED DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT

Apple ProRes Bitstream Syntax and Decoding Process

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#2: Video

from:

- AVI / 8-bit and 10-bit uncompressed
- MOV / 8-bit and 10-bit uncompressed
- MP4 / 8-bit and 10-bit uncompressed

to:

- Matroska / FFV1

Container and Codec

→ read file from source LTO
→ demultiplex file
→ decode file
  - $Y'C_BC_R$, 4:2:2, 8 bit, «raw» [uyvy422]
→ encode file
→ multiplex file
→ write file to destination LTO

Container and Codec

→ read file from source LTO
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→ encode file
→ multiplex file
→ write file to destination LTO

#3: Filename

from:

- Title_YUV422.mkv

to:

- Title_YCbCr422_9d5084b5b0a08d5022b3 9e0e75241d12.mkv

#3: Filename

from:

- Title_YUV422.mkv

to:

- Title_YCbCr422_9d5084b5b0a08d5022b3 9e0e75241d12.mkv

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