

# Epimenides: An Information System offering Automated Reasoning for the Needs of Digital Preservation

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## ABSTRACT

**Epimenides** is a system that can be used in the context of digital archives and digital libraries for helping archivists in checking whether the archived digital artifacts remain *intelligible* and *functional*, and in identifying the consequences of probable losses. A distinctive feature of **Epimenides** is that it can model also *converters* and *emulators*, and the adopted modelling approach enables the *automatic reasoning* needed for reducing the human effort required for checking whether a task can be performed over a digital object (or digital collection in general).

## 1. INTRODUCTION AND MOTIVATION

Digital material has to be preserved not only against loss or corruption, but also against changes in its ecosystem for ensuring its usability. The latter is essentially a dependency management problem. Since *conversion* (else migration) and emulation are fundamental preservation strategies, a dependency management approach for digital preservation should be able to model converters and emulators, and also to exploit their capabilities. This is of paramount importance since a sequence of conversions and emulations can be enough to vanish the gap that prevents performing a task on a digital object.

Since there are numerous frameworks, tools and approaches for the emulation of computer systems (hardware and software components) and the conversion of file formats, it is practically impossible for a human to exploit all the possible ways that can arise from their capabilities for performing a task. For this reason, and in order to assist the *preservation planning*, we propose using advanced knowledge management techniques.

**Epimenides**<sup>1</sup> is the first system that realizes the approach presented in [1] and offers automated reasoning for (a) *Task-Performability Checking*, (b) *Consequences of a Hypothetical*

<sup>1</sup>[www.ics.forth.gr/isl/epimenides/](http://www.ics.forth.gr/isl/epimenides/)

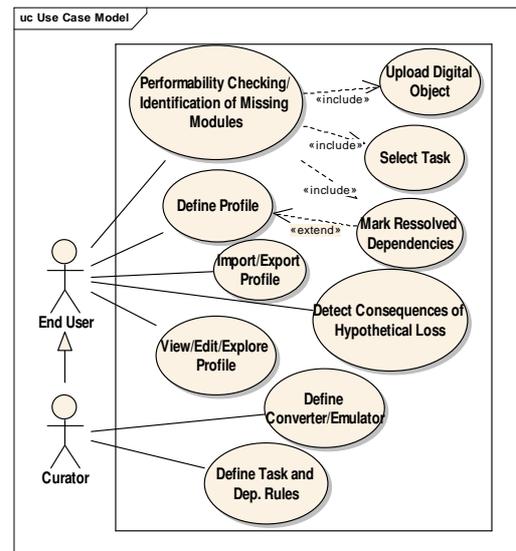


Figure 1: Use Case Diagram of Epimenides

*Loss* and (c) *Identification of Missing Modules*. A Use Case Diagram providing an overview of the supported use cases is given in Figure 1.

## 2. DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM

We can convey the main message through an example. Consider a user, say Yannis, who would like to compile and run on his mobile phone, software source code written before many years, e.g. software code written in Pascal programming language, stored in a file named `game.pas`. For example consider the situation illustrated in Figure 2a. The rising questions are: *what can Yannis do (to achieve his objective)*, *what should we (as community) do, do we have to develop a Pascal compiler for Android OS, do we have to standardize programming languages?* The direction and answer of the above questions (according to the approach that **Epimenides** follows), is that it is worth investigating whether it is already possible to compile and run that code on android by “combining” existing software, i.e. by applying a series of transformations and emulations. To continue this example, suppose that we have in our disposal only the modules (as a *module* we consider a software or hardware component) that are shown in Figure 2b. Someone could then think that it seems that we could run `game.pas` on Yannis’ mobile phone in three steps: by first converting the Pascal code to C++ code, then compiling the C++ code

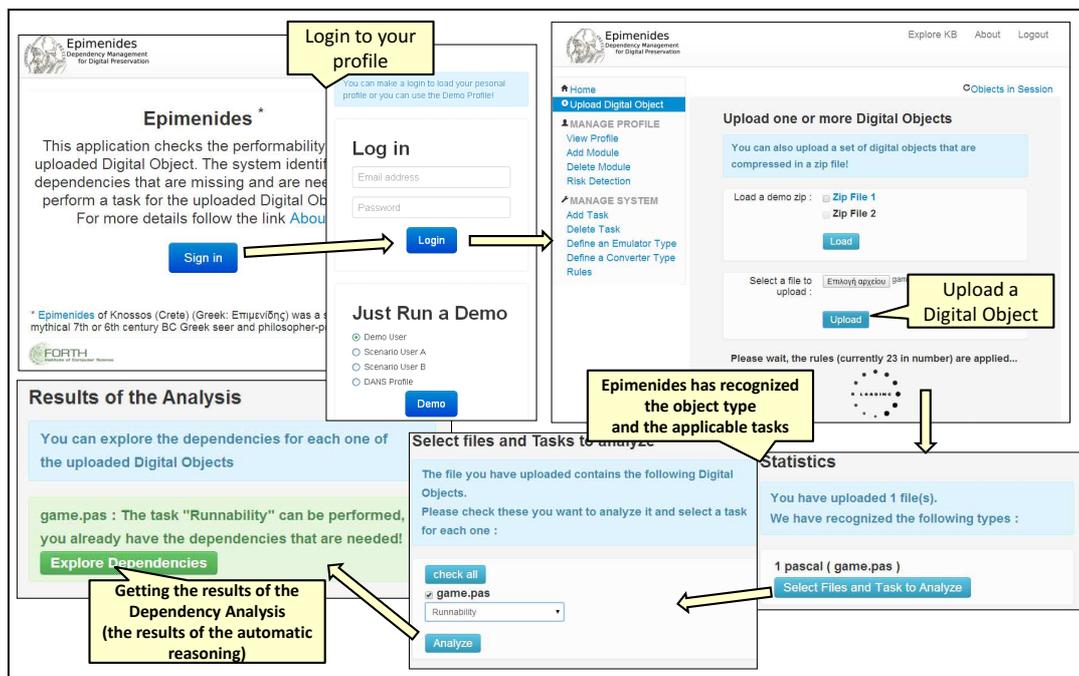


Figure 3: Checking the performability over a digital object

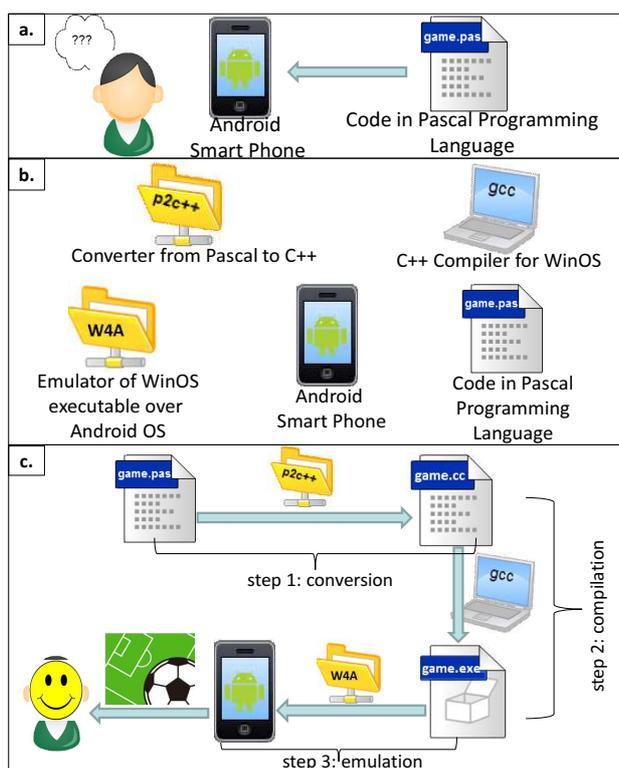


Figure 2: Running example. (a) The problem, (b) The available modules, (c) A series of conversions/emulations to achieve our objective

to produce executable code, and finally by running over the emulator the executable yielded by the compilation. Indeed, the series of transformations/emulations shown in Figure 2c could achieve our objective. However, one might argue that

this is very complex for humans. Indeed this is true, and this is the reason why we believe that such reasoning should be done by computers, not humans. Epimenides enables this kind of *automated reasoning*. Figure 3 summarizes the interaction between a user and Epimenides for checking the Runnability over `game.pas`.

Epimenides is based on W3C standards, and its Knowledge Base (KB), expressed using RDF/S, currently contains information about 657 Module Types, including 647 MIME Type Modules. The KB contains information about three tasks (readability, runnability, rendering) and for their dependencies 53 rules have been specified. In total, the KB contains 2,304 RDF triples. As regards extensibility, any user can enrich the KB by adding his/her own Module Types, Tasks and Rules, and since the KB is based on Semantic Web technologies it can be straightforwardly enriched with information coming from other external sources (i.e. other SPARQL endpoints). Epimenides offers a web interface, the server side uses the Apache Tomcat<sup>2</sup> 7.0.3 web server and the triple store OpenLink Virtuoso<sup>3</sup> 06.01.3127 version, while the Virtuoso Jena RDF Data Provider<sup>4</sup> is used for the communication with the triplestore.

### Acknowledgements

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## 3. REFERENCES

[1] Y. Tzitzikas, Y. Marketakis, and Y. Kargakis, "Conversion and Emulation-aware Dependency Reasoning for Curation Services," in *Proceedings of the 9th Annual International Conference on Digital Preservation (iPres2012)*, 2012.

<sup>2</sup><http://tomcat.apache.org/>

<sup>3</sup><http://virtuoso.openlinksw.com/>

<sup>4</sup><http://www.openlinksw.com/dataspace/doc/dav/wiki/Main/VirtJenaProvider>