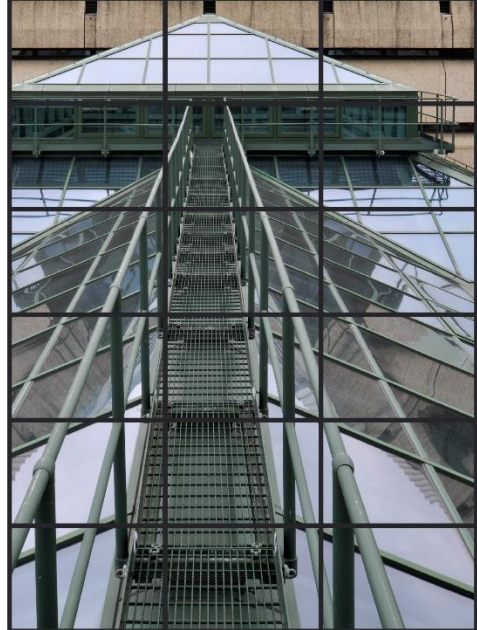
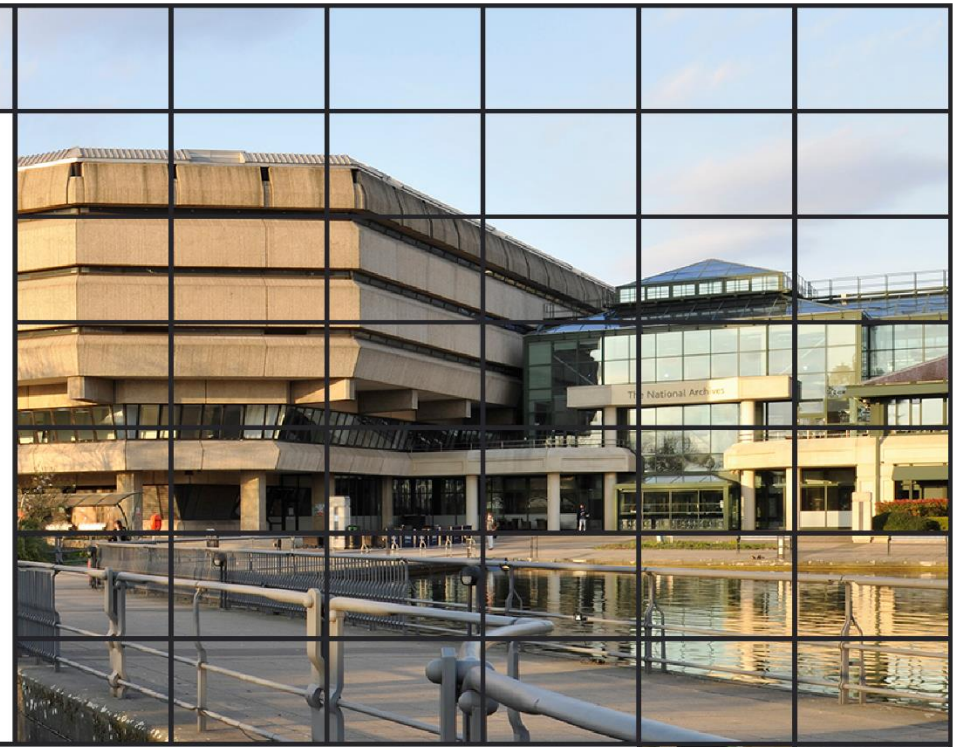




Digital Preservation 101

Session 2: Knowing what you have part 2



Paul Young
Digital Preservation
Specialist/Researcher



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Photo by [Belinda Fewings](#) on [Unsplash](#)

	<div>Schedule</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Background of PRONOM▪ Break▪ How does PRONOM work?▪ Lunch▪ What do you do when PRONOM doesn't work? File format process at TNA▪ Homework (what are we looking for in a DROID report?)▪ Break▪ File format surgery▪ Finish</div>														

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

	<h1>Overview of Today's Session</h1>															
	Today is all about file format identification!															
	Aim of today															
	In continuation of the previous session learning about what you have, we will be looking at file format identification, how DROID and PRONOM work and what to do when you come across new and unknown formats.															
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[illegible][illegible][illegible]



Sources of help

PRONOM mailbox - PRONOM@nationalarchives.gov.uk

PRONOM request form - www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/contact-us/submit-information-for-pronom

PRONOM Google group - <https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/pronom>

DROID Google group - <https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/droid-list>

Twitter - #PRONOM #DROID

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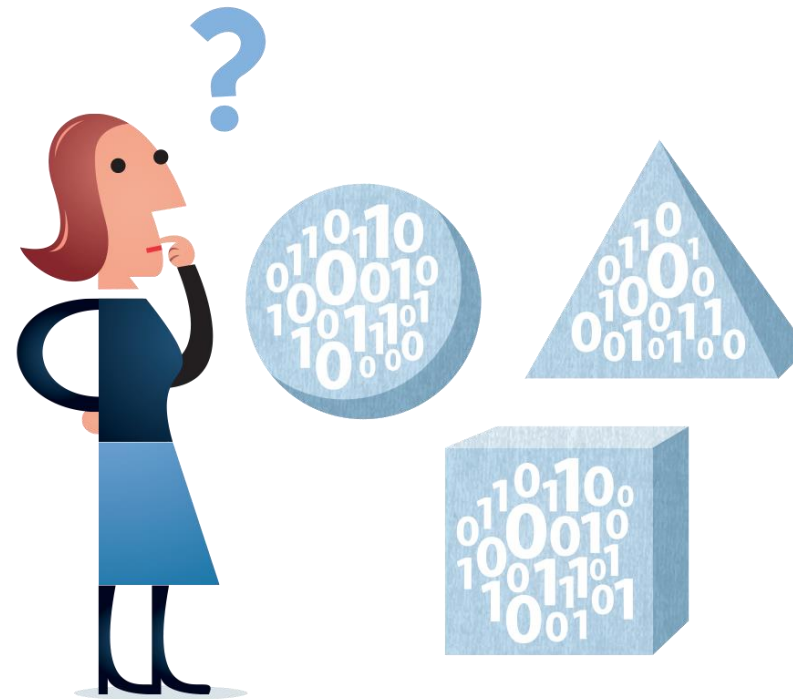
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Recap from Previous Session – Why is File Format Identification Important?

One of the key aspects around knowing what you have is understanding the formats in your collection, it allows you to:

- Take preservation actions such as migration
- Ensure you have access methods e.g. for legislative purposes (FOI) and for researchers
- Metadata extraction, format validation depends on identification of format



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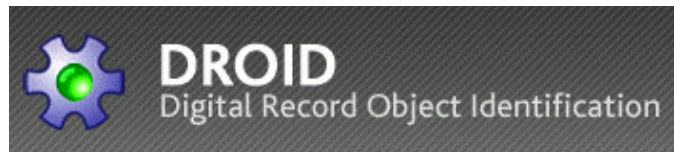
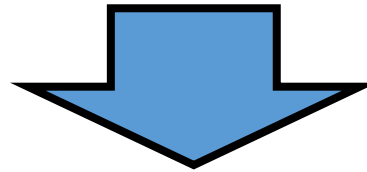
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The **technical registry**
PRONOM

- File format registry which provides DROID with information
- File format identification signatures (patterns in byte sequences) Often referred to as 'Magic'
- PRONOM data embedded in all major digital preservation systems



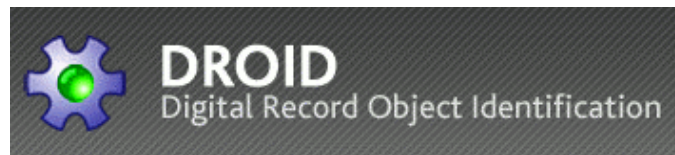
- DROID is a tool which uses the PRONOM file format registry to scan byte sequence and identify PUID by comparing known signatures in signature file

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The **technical registry**
PRONOM



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Why PRONOM?

- PRONOM has been the most consistent file format registry over time
- PRONOM aims to provide ‘certain’ file format identification by matching consistent patterns to file format specifications

You are here: [Home](#) > [Information management](#) > [Our projects and work](#) > [Digital preservation](#) > [PRONOM](#) > [Information Resources](#)> PRONOM Unique Identifiers



The **technical registry**
PRONOM

[Welcome](#) : [About](#) [Add an entry](#)
 [Search](#) ? [Help](#) [Information resources](#)

: PRONOM Unique Identifiers

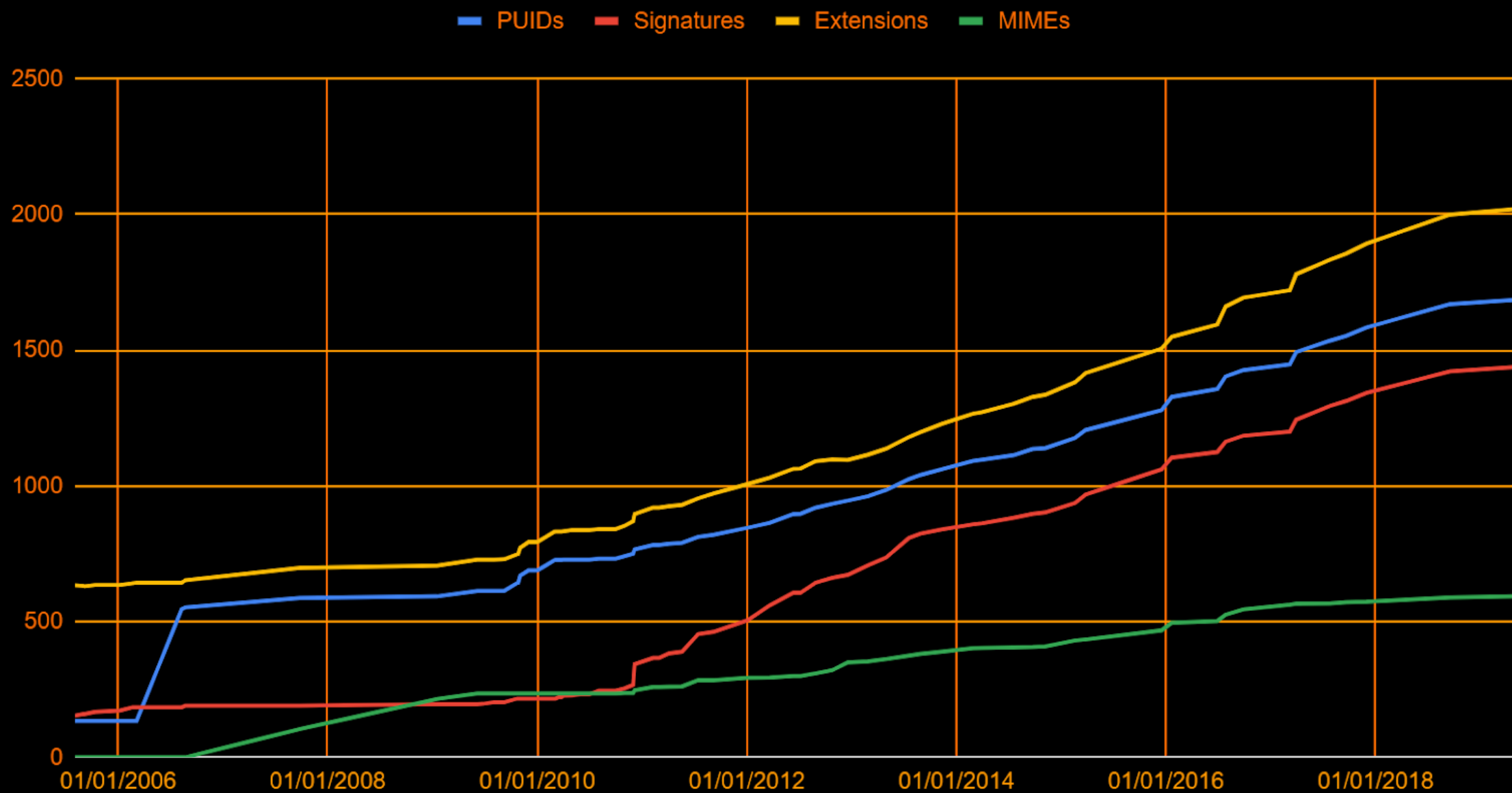
The PRONOM Persistent Unique Identifier (PUID) is an extensible scheme for providing persistent, unique and unambiguous identifiers for records in the PRONOM registry. Such identifiers are fundamental to the exchange and management of digital objects, by allowing human or automated user agents to unambiguously identify, and share that identification of, the representation information required to support access to an object. This is a virtue both of the inherent uniqueness of the identifier, and of its binding to a definitive description of the representation information in a registry such as PRONOM.

<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/aboutapps/pronom/puid.htm>

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	<div>DROID & PRONOM timeline</div>														
	<div><div><div>▪ 2001 – 1st edition of PRONOM (Internal)</div><div>▪ 2004 – Opened up as externally browsable resource</div><div>▪ 2005 – 1st edition of DROID – developed to utilise the PRONOM data</div><div>▪ 2005 – PRONOM made publicly available</div><div>▪ Ongoing – TNA commitment to PRONOM research ongoing to meet UK Gov and community needs</div></div></div>														
	Target of 100 new PUIDS a year for PRONOM research team														
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PUIDs, Signatures, Extensions and MIMEs



A world map showing the locations of PRONOM contributors. Red pins are placed on various countries across all continents. The map includes labels for major oceans (Arctic, North Pacific, North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Indian, Southern, South Pacific) and numerous countries. A title box at the top center reads "PRONOM CONTRIBUTORS WORLDWIDE". At the bottom, there is a Google My Maps logo and a URL: https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/viewer?mid=1zWzV6G-CZDzq_kvIFGFYTgYxATI&ll=35.27438564888553%2C42.99191712621405&z=2. The map data is attributed to 2019.

	<div>Georgia Tech Research Institute</div> <div>The National Archives and Records Administration</div> <div>Lars Clausen</div> <div>Museum of London</div> <div>Digital Library Research Group</div> <div>Swiss Federal Archives</div> <div>Datable</div> <div>Historic Environment Scotland</div> <div>National Library of New Zealand</div> <div>National Library of Singapore</div> <div>Bibliothèque nationale de France</div> <div>University of Southampton</div> <div>Archaeology Data Service</div> <div>Adobe Systems Incorporated</div> <div>Hagley Museum and Library</div> <div>Rhizome</div> <div>British Library</div> <div>The Borthwick Institute for Archives</div> <div>Australian National University</div> <div>l'Institut national de l' Audiovisuel</div> <div>Asta Development</div> <div>Axiell</div> <div>Nokia</div> <div>Tessella</div> <div>National Library of Wales</div> <div>Central Digital Archive</div> <div>Artefactual Systems Inc</div> <div>Yale University Library</div> <div>KULeuven - LIBIS</div> <div>Keep Solutions</div> <div>Provincie West-Vlaanderen</div> <div>Public Record Office of Northern Ireland</div> <div>Swiss Federal Office of Topography</div> <div>Walker Art Center</div> <div>Catenda</div> <div>Ricoh</div> <div>Sebastian Lasse</div> <div>Michelle Lindlar</div> <div>State Records New South Wales</div> <div>Archives New Zealand</div> <div>University of Edinburgh</div> <div>The Canadian Centre for Architecture</div> <div>Hull History Centre</div> <div>Bibliothèque cantonale et universitaire - Lausanne</div> <div>The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints</div> <div>Neil Gaiman</div> <div>National Library of Scotland</div> <div>Bodleian Library, University of Oxford</div> <div>Landesarchiv Nordrhein-Westfalen</div> <div>Harry Ransom Centre</div> <div>New York Public Library</div> <div>University of British Columbia</div> <div>Technische Informationsbibliothek (TIB) Hannover</div> <div>Victoria University of Wellington</div> <div>National Library of Australia</div> <div>SLUB Dresden</div> <div>The National Archives of Estonia</div> <div>Esri</div>														

MIME type vs PUID

- MIME (or media type) is a identifier for format, consisting of two parts *type* and *subtype*
 - e.g. - image/jpeg
 - application/pdf
 - text/plain
- Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) is official authority for standardisation and publication - <https://www.iana.org/>
- Originally used to denote attachments in emails, often used by browser to determine how to render file
- Often determined by extension

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MIME type vs PUID

Untitled-1 x Untitled-2 x					
△ Resource	Extension	Format	PUID	Mime type	Size
📁 H:\File format tr...					
📄 10.pdf	pdf	Acrobat PDF 1.4 - Portable Document Format	fmt/18	application/pdf	
📄 cat.JPG	jpg	Exchangeable Image File Format (Compressed)	fmt/645	image/jpeg	
📄 Closed cover i...	pdf	Acrobat PDF 1.3 - Portable Document Format	fmt/17	application/pdf	
📄 images (4).jpg	jpg	JPEG File Interchange Format	fmt/43	image/jpeg	
📄 images (5).jpg	jpg	JPEG File Interchange Format	fmt/43	image/jpeg	
📄 images (6).jpg	jpg	JPEG File Interchange Format	fmt/43	image/jpeg	
📄 images.jpg	jpg	JPEG File Interchange Format	fmt/43	image/jpeg	
📄 New Microsoft...	pdf	Acrobat PDF 1.5 - Portable Document Format	fmt/19	application/pdf	
📄 New Microsoft...	pdf	Acrobat PDF 1.5 - Portable Document Format	fmt/19	application/pdf	
📄 New Microsoft...	pdf	Acrobat PDF 1.5 - Portable Document Format	fmt/19	application/pdf	
📄 New Microsoft...	pdf	Acrobat PDF 1.5 - Portable Document Format	fmt/19	application/pdf	
📄 penguins.jpg	jpg	JPEG File Interchange Format	fmt/43	image/jpeg	
📄 Template for v...	pdf	Acrobat PDF 1.5 - Portable Document Format	fmt/19	application/pdf	

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Exercise 1 – Have a browse around PRONOM

- Browse around PRONOM and have a look - <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/PRONOM/>



Photo by [Bruno Nascimento](#) on [Unsplash](#)

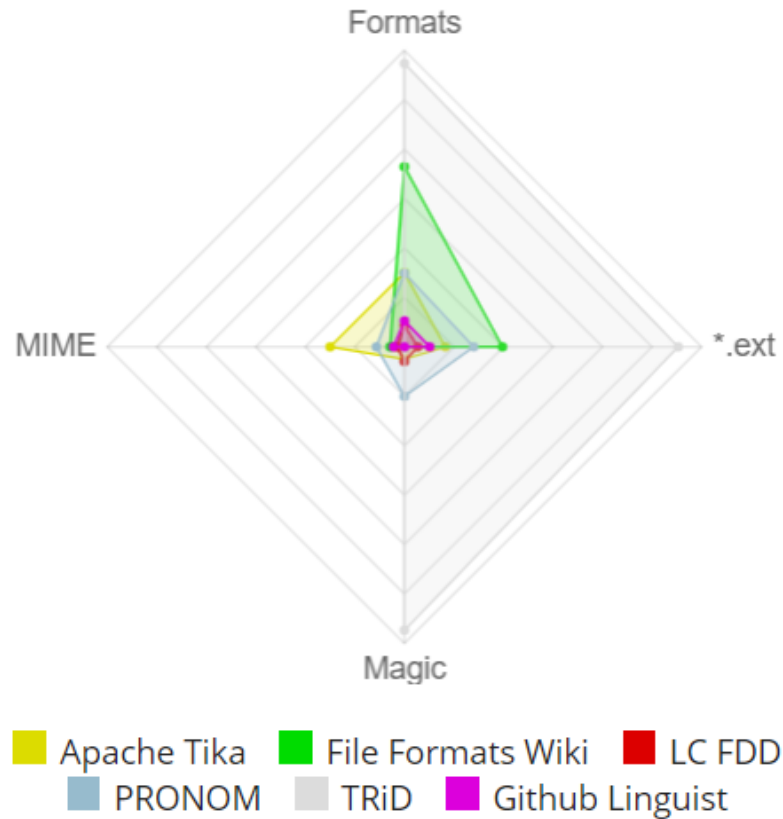
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Formats Overview Aggregating all the registries

Format Stats



Other sources of file format information

LOC – detailed file format information

<http://www.loc.gov/preservation/digital/formats/index.html>

File Formats Wiki – general file format information

http://fileformats.archiveteam.org/wiki/Main_Page

TRID – programmatic file identifiers

<http://mark0.net/soft-trid-e.html>

Source:

<http://www.digipres.org/formats/>

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HOW DOES IT WORK?

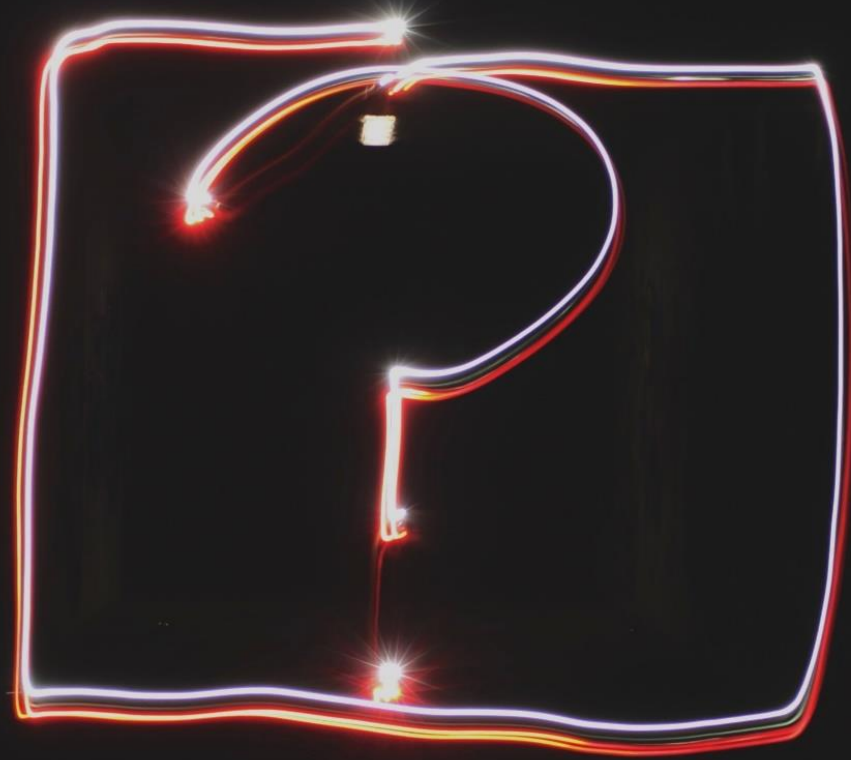



Photo by [Emily Morter](#) on [Unsplash](#)

How are PUID's assigned?

- Extension – Purely by extension (e.g. txt, .doc, jpg) cannot be as confident or specific about format identification
- Signature – Binary pattern matching, looking for unique and consistent identifying signature
- Container – formats made up of small files contained within a 'ZIP' or 'OLE2' wrapper (.doc, .xlsx, .odt)

 New Microsoft Word ...	Container	fmt/412		docx
 New Microsoft Word ...	Signature	fmt/19		pdf
 New Microsoft Word ...	Container	fmt/412		docx
 New Microsoft Word ...	Signature	fmt/19		pdf
 New Microsoft Word ...	Container	fmt/412		docx
 New Microsoft Word ...	Signature	fmt/19		pdf
 New Text Document ...	Extension	x-fmt/111		txt

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What is a PRONOM signature?

A signature attempts to define a series of 'magic bytes'.

Patterns can show up in a specific part of a file, that can be used as a fingerprint to identify that a specific file conforms to a particular format.

Often these patterns occur at the beginning or end of the file. Often these patterns are detailed in technical specifications by software creators.



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What is a PRONOM signature?

Simple search

File format

PRONOM Unique Identifier

Software

Vendor

Lifecycles

Migration Pathways

Details for: Acrobat PDF 1.5 - Portable Document Format 1.5

Save as... XML | CSV

Print

Go to: Summary > | Documentation > | Signatures | Compression > | Character encoding > | Rights > | Reference files > Properties >

Signatures

External signatures

File extension: pdf

Internal signatures

Name	PDF 1.5																		
Description	BOF: %PDF-1.5 EOF (offset up to 1024 bytes): %%EOF																		
Byte sequences	<table><tr><td>Position type</td><td>Absolute from BOF</td></tr><tr><td>Offset</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Byte order</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Value</td><td>255044462D312E35</td></tr><tr><td>Position type</td><td>Absolute from EOF</td></tr><tr><td>Offset</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Maximum Offset</td><td>1024</td></tr><tr><td>Byte order</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Value</td><td>2525454F46</td></tr></table>	Position type	Absolute from BOF	Offset	0	Byte order		Value	255044462D312E35	Position type	Absolute from EOF	Offset	0	Maximum Offset	1024	Byte order		Value	2525454F46
Position type	Absolute from BOF																		
Offset	0																		
Byte order																			
Value	255044462D312E35																		
Position type	Absolute from EOF																		
Offset	0																		
Maximum Offset	1024																		
Byte order																			
Value	2525454F46																		

<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/PRONOM/Format/proFormatSearch.aspx?status=detailReport&id=618&strPageToDisplay=signatures>

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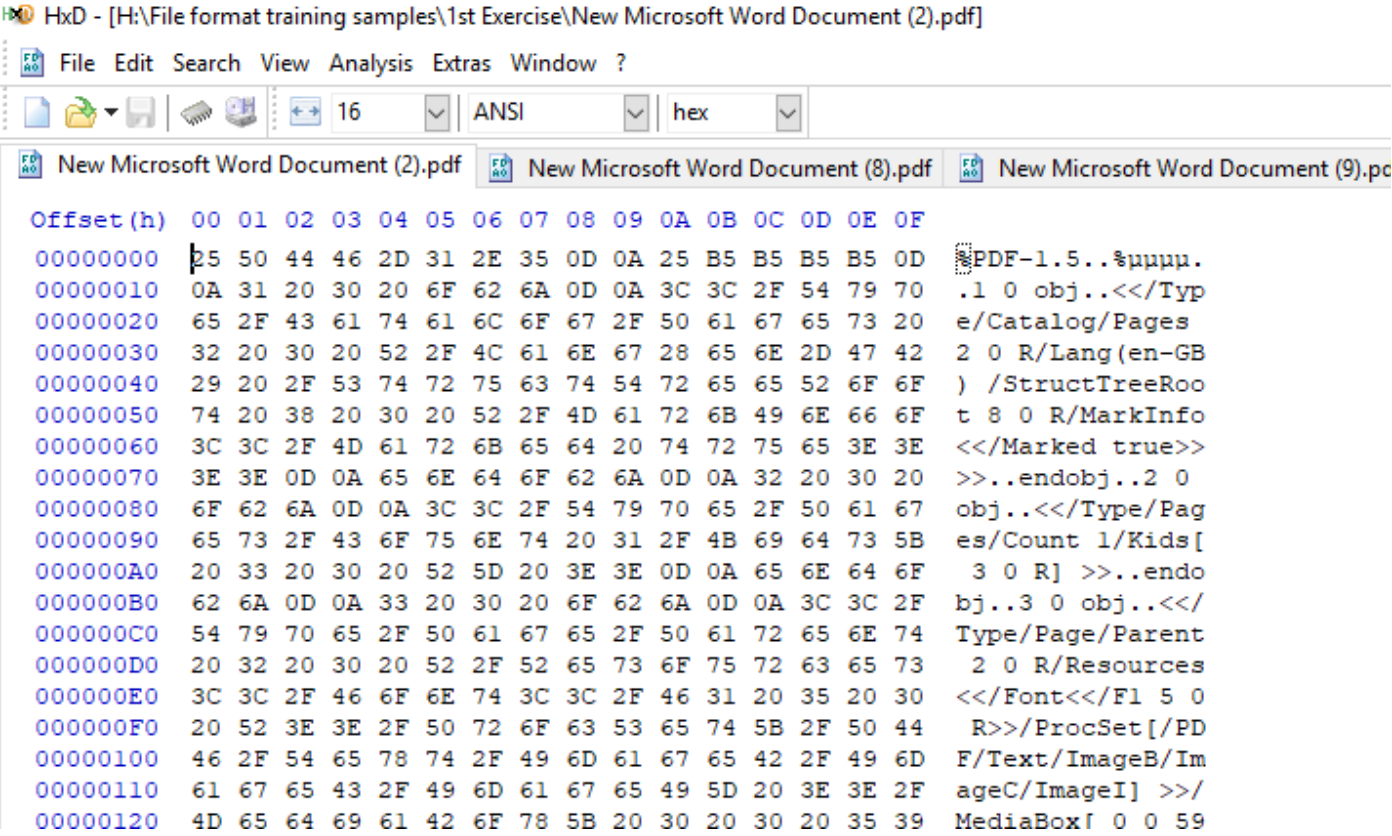
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Reading byte streams

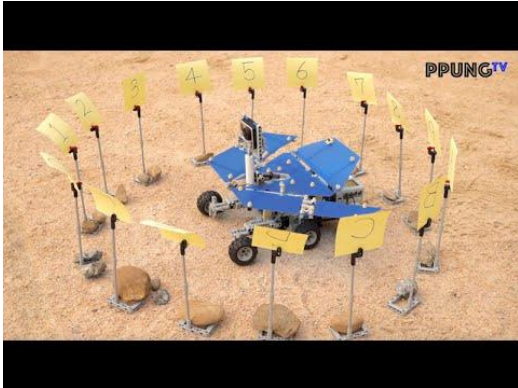
Hexadecimal numbers allow us to read binary data in a more human friendly manner.

Hex editors allow us to view the hexadecimal (16 characters, 0-9 & A-F) notation of a file.

Each hex character represents half a byte or a 'nibble' – 4 bits



ASCII and Hexadecimal (via Matt Damon)



48 4F 57 41 4C 49 56 45
H O W A L I V E

Hex	Binary	Value
41	0100 0001	A
42	0100 0010	B
43	0100 0011	C
44	0100 0100	D
45	0100 0101	E
46	0100 0110	F
47	0100 0111	G
48	0100 1000	H
49	0100 1001	I
4A	0100 1010	J
4B	0100 1011	K
4C	0100 1100	L
4D	0100 1101	M
4E	0100 1110	N
4F	0100 1111	O
50	0101 0000	P
51	0101 0001	Q
52	0101 0010	R
53	0101 0011	S
54	0101 0100	T
55	0101 0101	U
56	0101 0110	V
57	0101 0111	W
58	0101 1000	X
59	0101 1001	Y
5A	0101 1010	Z

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Hex Editors

Hex editors

- Windows - HxD

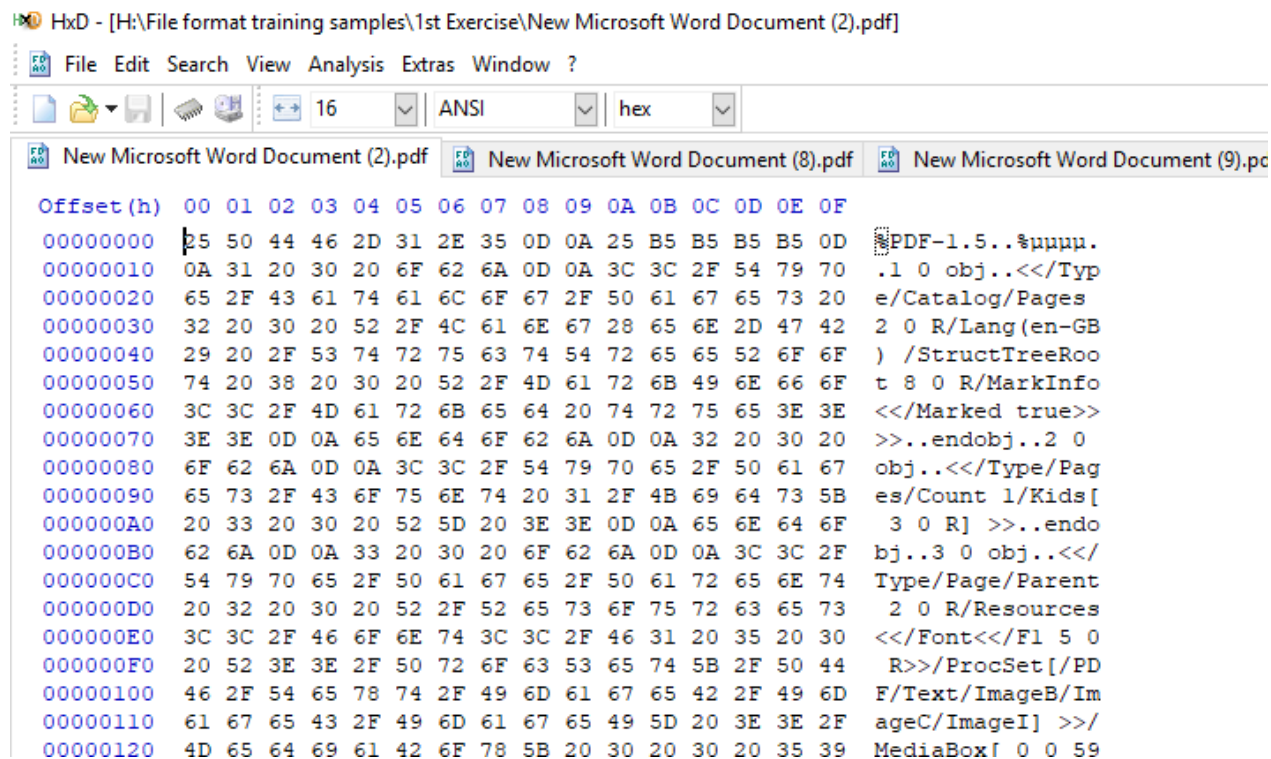
<https://mh-nexus.de/en/hxd/>

- OS X - HexFiend

<http://ridiculousfish.com/hexfiend/>

- Linux - Bless

<https://apps.ubuntu.com/cat/applications/precise/bless/20>



The screenshot shows the HxD hex editor window. The title bar reads 'HxD - [H:\File format training samples\1st Exercise\New Microsoft Word Document (2).pdf]'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'Search', 'View', 'Analysis', 'Extras', 'Window', and '?'. The toolbar contains icons for opening, saving, and other file operations, along with a dropdown for '16' (likely bytes) and a dropdown for 'ANSI' encoding. The main window displays three tabs: 'New Microsoft Word Document (2).pdf', 'New Microsoft Word Document (8).pdf', and 'New Microsoft Word Document (9).pdf'. The active tab shows a hex dump of a PDF file. The first column is labeled 'Offset(h)' and ranges from 00000000 to 00000120. The subsequent columns show the hex values for each byte. The rightmost column shows the corresponding ASCII text, which is a PDF dictionary entry for a page object.

```
Offset(h) 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
00000000 25 50 44 46 2D 31 2E 35 0D 0A 25 B5 B5 B5 B5 0D PDF-1.5...%uuuu.
00000010 0A 31 20 30 20 6F 62 6A 0D 0A 3C 3C 2F 54 79 70 .1 0 obj.<</Typ
00000020 65 2F 43 61 74 61 6C 6F 67 2F 50 61 67 65 73 20 e/Catalog/Pages
00000030 32 20 30 20 52 2F 4C 61 6E 67 28 65 6E 2D 47 42 2 0 R/Lang(en-GB
00000040 29 20 2F 53 74 72 75 63 74 54 72 65 65 52 6F 6F ) /StructTreeRoo
00000050 74 20 38 20 30 20 52 2F 4D 61 72 6B 49 6E 66 6F t 8 0 R/MarkInfo
00000060 3C 3C 2F 4D 61 72 6B 65 64 20 74 72 75 65 3E 3E <</Marked true>>
00000070 3E 3E 0D 0A 65 6E 64 6F 62 6A 0D 0A 32 20 30 20 >>..endobj..2 0
00000080 6F 62 6A 0D 0A 3C 3C 2F 54 79 70 65 2F 50 61 67 obj.<</Type/Pag
00000090 65 73 2F 43 6F 75 6E 74 20 31 2F 4B 69 64 73 5B es/Count 1/Kids[
000000A0 20 33 20 30 20 52 5D 20 3E 3E 0D 0A 65 6E 64 6F 3 0 R] >>..endo
000000B0 62 6A 0D 0A 33 20 30 20 6F 62 6A 0D 0A 3C 3C 2F bj..3 0 obj.<</
000000C0 54 79 70 65 2F 50 61 67 65 2F 50 61 72 65 6E 74 Type/Page/Parent
000000D0 20 32 20 30 20 52 2F 52 65 73 6F 75 72 63 65 73 2 0 R/Resources
000000E0 3C 3C 2F 46 6F 6E 74 3C 3C 2F 46 31 20 35 20 30 <</Font<</F1 5 0
000000F0 20 52 3E 3E 2F 50 72 6F 63 53 65 74 5B 2F 50 44 R>>/ProcSet[/PD
00000100 46 2F 54 65 78 74 2F 49 6D 61 67 65 42 2F 49 6D F/Text/ImageB/Im
00000110 61 67 65 43 2F 49 6D 61 67 65 49 5D 20 3E 3E 2F ageC/ImageI] >>/
00000120 4D 65 64 69 61 42 6F 78 5B 20 30 20 30 20 35 39 MediaBox[ 0 0 59
```

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Exercise 2 – comparing signatures

- Open DROID (click on droid.bat on desktop)
- Run DROID over '2nd Exercise folder'
- Click on any PUID to bring up PRONOM page, click on signature tab
- Open HXD (on desktop)
- Drag file (same one you clicked on PUID for) into HXD
- Compare!



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	<div>PRONOM terms, basic syntax</div>														
	<div>BOF = Beginning of File.</div>														
	<div>EOF = End of File.</div>														
	<div>Var = Variable (anywhere in the file)</div>														
	<div>Offset/Max Offset = Exact or positional range in which a signature starts</div>														
	<div>Ranges –</div>														
	<div>{n} = specific number of wildcard bytes, e.g. A2{5}F3</div>														
	<div>{n-n} = range of wildcard bytes, e.g. 4D{0-12}E4</div>														
	<div>Byte range: [hh:hh] = single byte value between range, e.g [00:FA]</div>														
	<div>Either/or:(hhhh hhhh hh) = either/any or these byte values, e.g. (0D 0A 0D0A)</div>														
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Container signatures

Some file formats use other formats as containers. In these cases, the format signature first needs to identify the container, and then identify the format using that container.

The two most common container formats are

- OLE2 - Used primarily by Microsoft in the 90s and 00s
- ZIP - Used by Microsoft and many others in the 00s to the present day

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Exercise 3 - Microsoft Office XML

Open Office XML formats use ZIP as a container for XML



Microsoft Office XML

```
<ContainerSignature Id="1030" ContainerType="ZIP">
  <Description>Microsoft Word OOXML</Description>
  <Files>
    <File>
      <Path>[Content_Types].xml</Path>
      <BinarySignatures>
        <InternalSignatureCollection>
          <InternalSignature ID="302">
            <ByteSequence Reference="BOFoffset">
              <SubSequence Position="1" SubSeqMinOffset="0"
                SubSeqMaxOffset="32768">
                <Sequence>'ContentType="application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.wordprocessingml.document.main+xml"'</Sequence>
              </SubSequence>
            </ByteSequence>
          </InternalSignature>
        </InternalSignatureCollection>
      </BinarySignatures>
    </File>
  </Files>
</ContainerSignature>
```

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Text based file formats

(when identification by extension is the best PRONOM can do)

- Non-binary formats which don't have a consistent pattern which can be used for a PRONOM signature
- Most can only be identified by 'extension'
- Common formats you may recognise are 'txt' and 'csv'



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Text files (txt)

Running DROID.txt - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

====

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LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING
NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS
SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

====

HxD - [T:\pyoung\droid-binary-6.5-SNAPSHOT-bin-unix\Running DROID.txt]

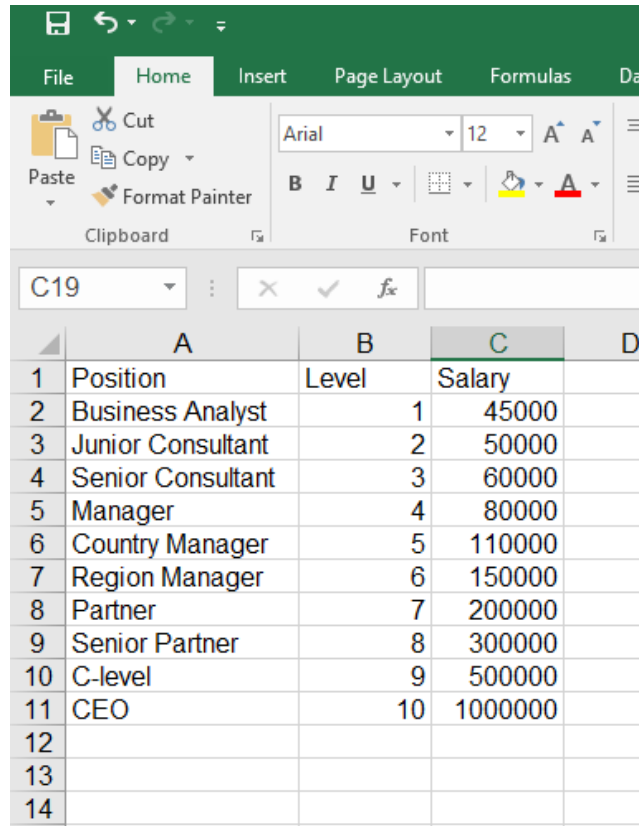
File Edit Search View Analysis Extras Window ?

16 ANSI hex

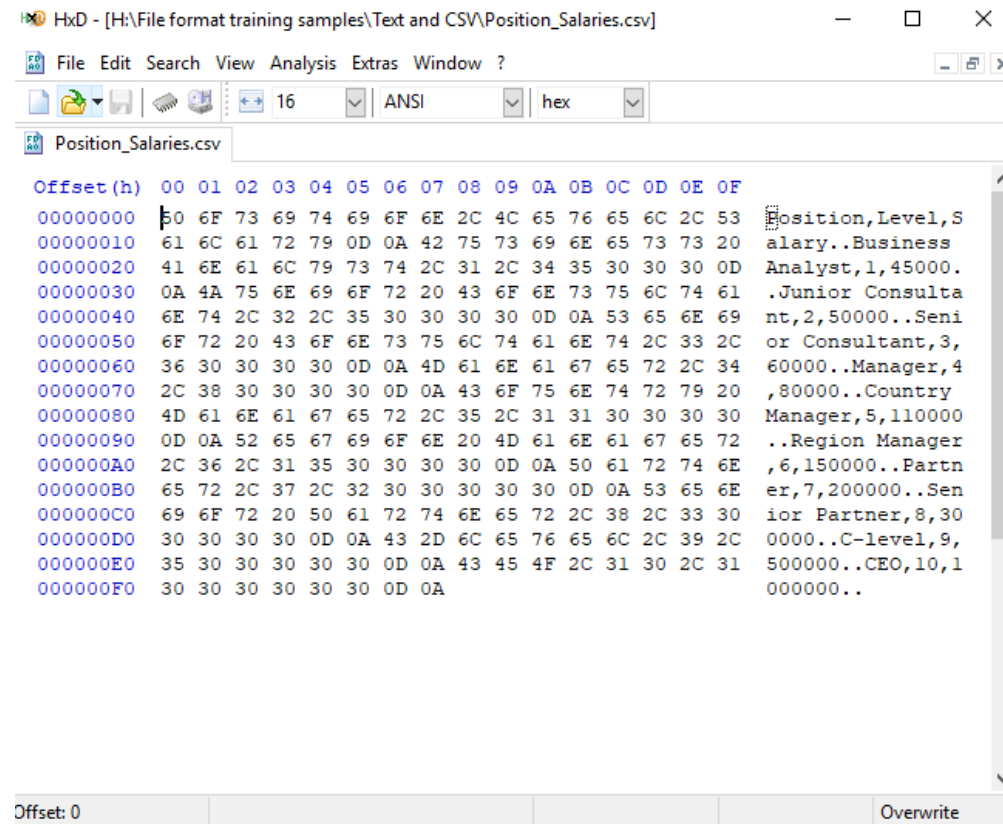
Running DROID.txt

Offset (h)	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F
00000000	BD	3D	3D	3D	0D	0A	20	20	20	20	43	6F	70	79	72	69
00000010	67	68	74	20	28	63	29	20	32	30	31	36	2C	20	54	68
00000020	65	20	4E	61	74	69	6F	6E	61	6C	20	41	72	63	68	69
00000030	76	65	73	20	3C	70	72	6F	6E	6F	6D	40	6E	61	74	69
00000040	6F	6E	61	6C	61	72	63	68	69	76	65	73	2E	67	73	69
00000050	2E	67	6F	76	2E	75	6B	3E	0D	0A	20	20	20	20	41	6C
00000060	6C	20	72	69	67	68	74	73	20	72	65	73	65	72	76	65
00000070	64	2E	0D	0A	0D	0A	20	20	20	52	65	64	69	73	74	
00000080	72	69	62	75	74	69	6F	6E	20	61	6E	64	20	75	73	65
00000090	20	69	6E	20	73	6F	75	72	63	65	20	61	6E	64	20	62
000000A0	69	6E	61	72	79	20	66	6F	72	6D	73	2C	20	77	69	74
000000B0	68	20	6F	72	20	77	69	74	68	6F	75	74	0D	0A	20	20
000000C0	20	20	6D	6F	64	69	66	69	63	61	74	69	6F	6E	2C	20
000000D0	61	72	65	20	70	65	72	6D	69	74	74	65	64	20	70	72
000000E0	6F	76	69	64	65	64	20	74	68	61	74	20	74	68	65	20
000000F0	66	6F	6C	6C	6F	77	69	6E	67	0D	0A	20	20	20	20	63
00000100	6F	6E	64	69	74	69	6F	6E	73	20	61	72	65	20	6D	65
00000110	74	3A	0D	0A	0D	0A	20	20	20	20	20	2A	20	52	65	64
00000120	69	73	74	72	69	62	75	74	69	6F	6E	73	20	6F	66	20
00000130	73	6F	75	72	63	65	20	63	6F	64	65	20	6D	75	73	74
00000140	20	72	65	74	61	69	6E	20	74	68	65	20	61	62	6F	76
00000150	65	20	63	6F	70	79	72	69	67	68	74	0D	0A	20	20	20
00000160	20	20	20	20	6E	6F	74	69	63	65	2C	20	74	68	69	73
00000170	20	6C	69	73	74	20	6F	66	20	63	6F	6E	64	69	74	69
00000180	6F	6E	73	20	61	6E	64	20	74	68	65	20	66	6F	6C	6C
00000190	6F	77	69	6E	67	20	64	69	73	63	6C	61	69	6D	65	72
000001A0	2E	0D	0A	0D	0A	20	20	20	20	20	2A	20	52	65	64	69
000001B0	73	74	72	69	62	75	74	69	6F	6E	73	20	69	6E	20	62
000001C0	69	6E	61	72	79	20	66	6F	72	6D	20	6D	75	73	74	20
000001D0	72	65	70	72	6F	64	75	63	65	20	74	68	65	20	61	62
000001E0	6F	76	65	20	63	6F	70	79	72	69	67	68	74	0D	0A	20
000001F0	20	20	20	20	20	20	6E	6F	74	69	63	65	2C	20	74	68
00000200	69	73	20	6C	69	73	74	20	6F	66	20	63	6F	6E	64	69
00000210	74	69	6F	6E	73	20	61	6E	64	20	74	68	65	20	66	6F
00000220	6C	6C	6F	77	69	6E	67	20	64	69	73	63	6C	61	69	6D
00000230	65	72	20	69	6E	20	74	68	65	0D	0A	20	20	20	20	20
00000240	20	20	64	6F	63	75	6D	65	6E	74	61	74	69	6F	6E	20
00000250	61	6E	64	2F	6F	72	20	6F	74	68	65	72	20	6D	61	74

Comma Separated Values (CSV)



	A	B	C
1	Position	Level	Salary
2	Business Analyst	1	45000
3	Junior Consultant	2	50000
4	Senior Consultant	3	60000
5	Manager	4	80000
6	Country Manager	5	110000
7	Region Manager	6	150000
8	Partner	7	200000
9	Senior Partner	8	300000
10	C-level	9	500000
11	CEO	10	1000000



Offset(h)	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	
00000000	50	6F	73	69	74	69	6F	6E	2C	4C	65	76	65	6C	2C	53	P
00000010	61	6C	61	72	79	0D	0A	42	75	73	69	6E	65	73	73	20	osition,Level,S
00000020	41	6E	61	6C	79	73	74	2C	31	2C	34	35	30	30	30	0D	alary..Business
00000030	0A	4A	75	6E	69	6F	72	20	43	6F	6E	73	75	6C	74	61	Analyst,1,45000.
00000040	6E	74	2C	32	2C	35	30	30	30	30	0D	0A	53	65	6E	69	.Junior Consulta
00000050	6F	72	20	43	6F	6E	73	75	6C	74	61	6E	74	2C	33	2C	nt,2,50000..Seni
00000060	36	30	30	30	30	0D	0A	4D	61	6E	61	67	65	72	2C	34	or Consultant,3,
00000070	2C	38	30	30	30	30	0D	0A	43	6F	75	6E	74	72	79	20	60000..Manager,4
00000080	4D	61	6E	61	67	65	72	2C	35	2C	31	31	30	30	30	30	,80000..Country
00000090	0D	0A	52	65	67	69	6F	6E	20	4D	61	6E	61	67	65	72	Manager,5,110000
000000A0	2C	36	2C	31	35	30	30	30	30	0D	0A	50	61	72	74	6E	..Region Manager
000000B0	65	72	2C	37	2C	32	30	30	30	30	30	0D	0A	53	65	6E	,6,150000..Partn
000000C0	69	6F	72	20	50	61	72	74	6E	65	72	2C	38	2C	33	30	er,7,200000..Sen
000000D0	30	30	30	30	0D	0A	43	2D	6C	65	76	65	6C	2C	39	2C	ior Partner,8,30
000000E0	35	30	30	30	30	30	0D	0A	43	45	4F	2C	31	30	2C	31	0000..C-level,9,
000000F0	30	30	30	30	30	30	0D	0A									500000..CEO,10,1
																	000000..

Exercise 4

- Drag text files into hex editor to see difficulties in identifying patterns for these formats



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Unidentified format?

- Grey circle?
- Or identifying as multiple formats?

PRONOM covers lots of formats but there are always more, and sometimes need updating!

Community has a big part to play in reporting new formats or spotting errors in PRONOM

DROID v6.4

File Edit Run Filter Report Tools Help

New Open Save Export Add Remove Start Pause Filter On Report

Untitled-1 x Untitled-2 x Untitled-3

Resource	Extension	Ids	PUID	Mime
H:\DAA_33\content				
Emergency Response Team				
Workflows				
base_de_donnees.png	png		fmt/12	image
delivery-form-digital.doc	doc		fmt/40	applica
Digital Transfer training ...	msg		x-fmt/430	
Draft DDRO 05.docx	docx		fmt/412	applica
DTP.docx	docx		fmt/412	applica
Gateways.ppt	ppt		fmt/126	applica
nord-lead-viewer.mxf	mx			
Presentation.pptx	pptx		fmt/215	applica
SKOS - Bing Images.mht	mht		"fmt/471", "x-fmt/429"	"messi
tech_acq_metadata_vm...	csv		x-fmt/18	text/c
Thumbs.db	db		fmt/682	applica

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Sources of help

PRONOM mailbox - PRONOM@nationalarchives.gov.uk

PRONOM request form - www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/contact-us/submit-information-for-pronom

PRONOM Google group - <https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/pronom>

DROID Google group - <https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/droid-list>

Twitter - #PRONOM #DROID

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Why is it not identifying?

- New format never seen before
- New version of an existing format
- Existing format which is not identifying correctly (due to PRONOM error)
- Corrupt format (signature not working because identifying sections are missing or corrupted)

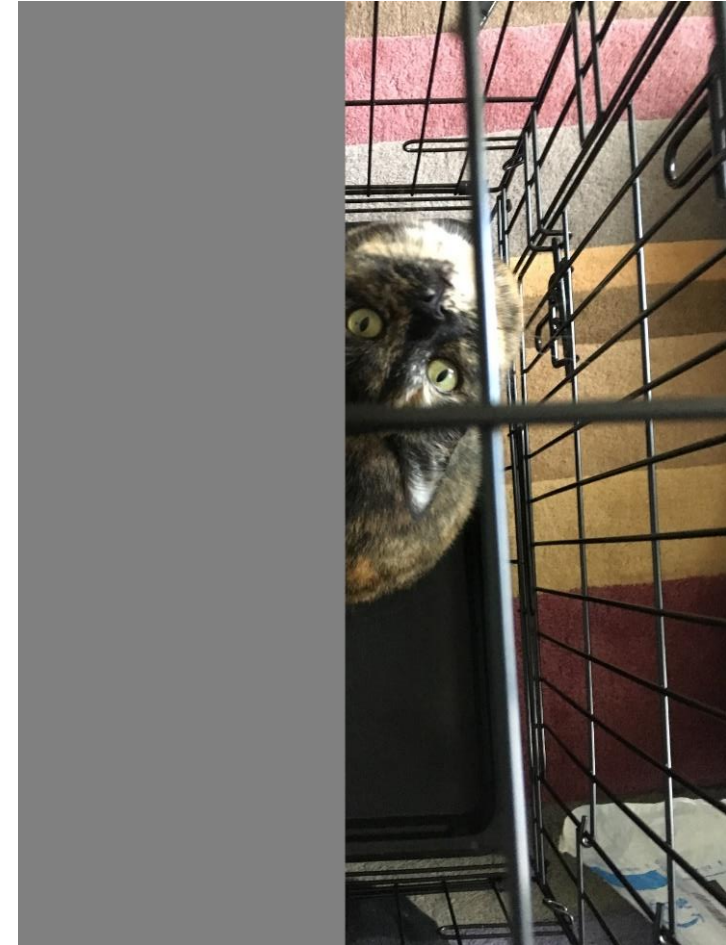


Photo by [Tran Mau Tri Tam](#) on [Unsplash](#)

Corrupt?

- DROID and PRONOM do not validate formats, so will not always pick up corruption but if identifying sections are missing the format will not identify

Untitled-1 x		
Resource	Ids	PUID
H:\File format training samples\2nd Exercise		
cat.JPG		fmt/645
corrupt penguins.jpg		
corrupt_cat.jpg		
penguins.jpg		fmt/43



corrupt_cat.jpg

Exercise 5

- Run DROID over '5th Exercise' folder
- Click on PUID for 'penguins.jpg'
- Compare signature in PRONOM with 'corrupt_penguins.jpg' file, to see the difference



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Not corrupt but a new format?

Contacting PRONOM

- We receive submissions which range from 'this file won't identify and I don't know what it is,' through to 'here is everything there is to know about this format, including signature and samples!'
- Ideally we'd like a format name & samples as a minimum (but don't let that put you off!)
- We are happy to look into any format but the more you can offer us the quicker it will appear on PRONOM

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What do we want to know?

- Format name
- Format description
- Format extension(s)
- Specification links (if known)
- Links to any sites with relevant information
- MIME/Media type (check [IANA](#))
- Vendor (if known)
- Format signature
- How you wish to be attributed



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Sending samples to PRONOM

- Samples can be sent via email PRONOM@nationalarchives.gov.uk
- We are happy to sign non-disclosure agreements that samples will be used for PRONOM research purposes only

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File format research process overview

- 1. Check common file format sites
- 2. Locate sample files, and scan with latest DROID sig file
- 3. Observe common byte sequences
- 4. Locate technical specification (where available) – use to confirm findings

1.File format sites

Gary Kessler - https://www.garykessler.net/library/file_sigs.html

FileExt - <https://fileext.com/>

As well as

LOC – <http://www.loc.gov/preservation/digital/formats/index.html>

File Formats Wiki – http://fileformats.archiveteam.org/wiki/Main_Page

TRID – <http://mark0.net/soft-trid-e.html>

AND - <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/PRONOM/Default.aspx>

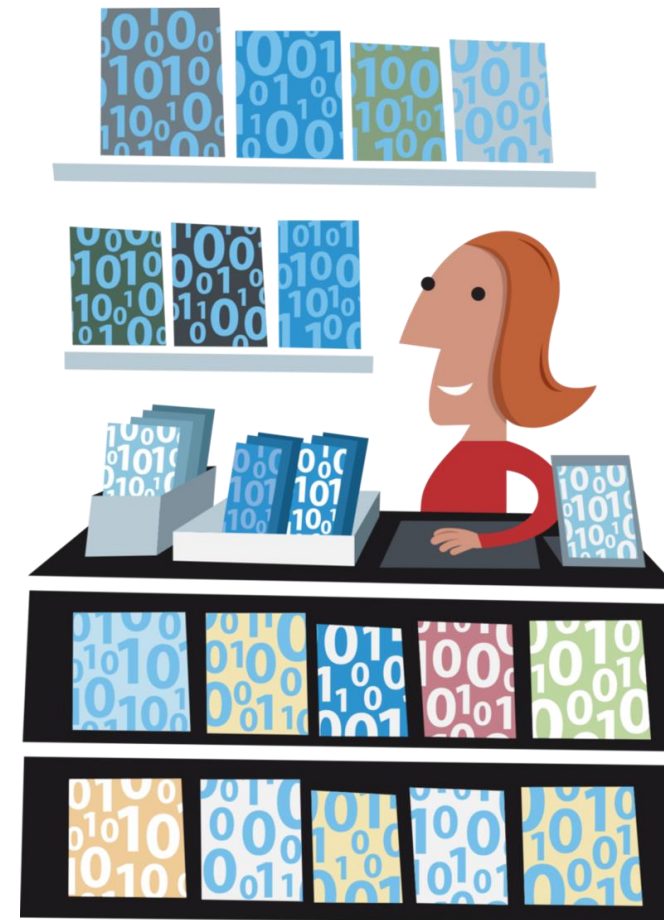
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2. Samples

- Want a range of samples if possible from different sources
- Trial versions of software are a good source of creating samples yourself
- Ask community for samples
- Be careful of formats with the same extensions but totally different formats – fileext.com is a good source for information on this



Digitalbevaring.dk

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Handy sample searching techniques

- Searching in Google -

“parent directory” .jpg = good google search for websites holding lots of files

filetype:jpg = another good approach for locating samples

Be careful with Googling! And downloading, check what you are clicking on

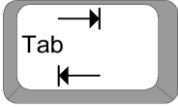
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3. Observing patterns

Exercise 6(TZX format)

- Open folder '6th Exercise' with tzx samples, gathered from <https://www.worldofspectrum.org/>
- Drag into Hex editor
- Cycle files holding Ctrl + 
- Observe any patterns you see



Offset (h)	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	
00000000	5A	58	54	61	70	65	21	1A	01	01	10	E8	03	13	00	00	ZX Tape!....è....
00000010	00	42	6C	6F	63	6B	44	69	7A	7A	79	A8	00	01	00	A8	.BlockDizzy"....
00000020	00	1C	10	E8	03	AA	00	FF	00	01	32	00	E7	30	0E	00	...è."ý..2.ç0..
00000030	00	00	00	00	3A	DA	30	0E	00	00	00	00	00	3A	FD	32:Ú0.....:ý2
00000040	35	33	32	37	0E	00	00	EF	62	00	3A	EF	22	22	AF	3A	5327...ib.:i""~:
00000050	F9	C0	36	35	31	34	36	0E	00	00	7A	FE	00	0D	00	14	ùÀ65146...zp....
00000060	6E	00	FD	32	35	33	32	37	0E	00	00	EF	62	00	3A	EF	n.ý25327...ib.:i
00000070	22	62	64	6D	63	22	AF	3A	EF	22	62	64	73	76	6C	64	"bdmc"~:i"bdsvld
00000080	22	AF	3A	F8	22	74	3A	22	3A	F8	22	42	6C	6F	63	6B	"~:ø"t"::ø"Block
00000090	44	69	7A	7A	79	22	CA	31	0E	00	00	01	00	00	3A	F8	Dizzy"Ê1.....:ø
000000A0	22	78	22	AF	36	35	31	34	36	0E	00	00	7A	FE	00	2C	"x"~65146...zp.,
000000B0	31	39	30	0E	00	00	BE	00	00	3A	EF	22	62	64	24	22	190...%...:i"bd\$"
000000C0	AA	3A	F9	C0	36	35	30	30	30	0E	00	00	E8	FD	00	0D	~:ùÀ65000...èý..
000000D0	91	10	E8	03	13	00	00	03	78	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	\.è.....x
000000E0	20	20	BE	00	7A	FE	A8	80	49	10	E8	03	C0	00	FF	F3	%.zp"€I.è.À.ýó
Offset (h)	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	
00000000	5A	58	54	61	70	65	21	1A	01	0A	30	1C	43	72	65	61	ZX Tape!...0.Crea
00000010	74	63	64	20	77	69	74	68	20	52	61	6D	73	6F	66	74	ted with Ramsoft
00000020	20	4D	61	6B	65	54	5A	58	10	34	03	14	00	00	00	4C	MakeTZX.4.....L
00000030	4F	41	44	45	52	20	20	20	20	58	02	01	00	58	02	10	OADER X...X..
00000040	00	10	EA	03	5A	02	FF	00	01	09	00	F9	30	0E	00	00	..é.Z.ý....ù0...
00000050	00	00	00	0D	00	0A	25	01	E7	30	0E	00	00	00	00	00%.ç0.....
00000060	3A	DA	30	0E	00	00	00	00	00	3A	D9	30	0E	00	00	00	:Ú0.....:Ú0....
00000070	00	00	3A	FD	32	34	39	39	39	0E	00	00	A7	61	00	3A	...:ý24999...\$a.:
00000080	F5	DB	31	0E	00	00	01	00	00	3B	D9	37	0E	00	00	07	øÛ1.....;Û7....
00000090	00	00	27	27	27	22	53	54	4F	50	20	54	48	45	20	54	...'""STOP THE T
000000A0	41	50	45	20	42	55	54	20	44	4F	20	4E	4F	54	20	52	APE BUT DO NOT R
000000B0	45	57	49	4E	44	21	22	3A	D7	31	0E	00	00	01	00	00	EWIND!":×1.....
000000C0	2C	31	30	0E	00	00	0A	00	00	3A	F5	D9	37	0E	00	00	,10.....:øÛ7...
000000D0	07	00	00	3B	22	49	4E	53	45	52	54	20	54	48	45	20	...;"INSERT THE
000000E0	42	4C	4F	43	4B	42	55	53	54	45	52	53	20	54	41	50	BLOCKBUSTERS TAP

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4. Technical specifications

- If written by vendor then can confirm patterns seen in sample files
- Can be found via Google, on official websites or for older software sometimes can be searching on the Internet Archive
- Do not always exist, for some proprietary software companies do not want to expose information for commercial reasons
- Sometimes 'unofficial' specifications may exist, created by software developers working on applications using the format. 'GitHub' is a good source for these, cannot be trusted in the same way but can be helpful in signature development
- Technical specifications vary a lot in how easy they are to read, don't need to read the whole thing! Just scan for any information on format headers and signatures
- You do not need to find a technical specification to create a signature, but it helps

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TZX Header			
length: 10 bytes			
Offset	Value	Type	Description
0x00	"ZXTape!"	ASCII[7]	TZX signature
0x07	0x1A	BYTE	End of text file marker
0x08	1	BYTE	TZX major revision number
0x09	20	BYTE	TZX minor revision number

<http://www.worldofspectrum.org/TZXformat.html>

```

Offset(h) 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
00000000 5A 58 54 61 70 65 21 1A 01 01 10 E8 03 13 00 00 ZXTape!....è....
00000010 00 12 0C 0F 05 0B 11 05 7A 7A 79 A8 00 01 00 A8 .BlockDizzy"...
00000020 00 1C 10 E8 03 AA 00 FF 00 01 32 00 E7 30 0E 00 ...è.ª.ý..2.ç0..
00000030 00 00 00 00 3A DA 30 0E 00 00 00 00 00 3A FD 32 .....Ú0.....ý2
00000040 35 33 32 37 0E 00 00 EF 62 00 3A EF 22 22 AF 3A 5327...ïb.:ï""~:
00000050 F9 C0 36 35 31 34 36 0E 00 00 7A FE 00 0D 00 14 ùÀ65146...zþ....
00000060 6E 00 FD 32 35 33 32 37 0E 00 00 EF 62 00 3A EF n.ý25327...ïb.:ï
00000070 22 62 64 6D 63 22 AF 3A EF 22 62 64 73 76 6C 64 "bdmc"~:ï"bdsvld
00000080 22 AF 3A F8 22 74 3A 22 3A F8 22 42 6C 6F 63 6B "~:ø"t:~:ø"Block
00000090 44 69 7A 7A 79 22 CA 31 0E 00 00 01 00 00 3A F8 Dizzy"Ê1.....:ø
000000A0 22 78 22 AF 36 35 31 34 36 0E 00 00 7A FE 00 2C "x"~65146...zþ.,
000000B0 31 39 30 0E 00 00 BE 00 00 3A EF 22 62 64 24 22 190...¼...:ï"bd$"
000000C0 AA 3A F9 C0 36 35 30 30 30 0E 00 00 E8 FD 00 0D ª:ùÀ65000...èý..
000000D0 91 10 E8 03 13 00 00 03 78 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 \.è.....x
000000E0 20 20 BE 00 7A FE A8 80 49 10 E8 03 C0 00 FF F3 ,.¼.zþ"€I.è.À.ýó

```

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Some less perfect examples – Jeff’s image format

- Jeff created his format to be a rival for GIF – as he was worried about patent for compression used in GIF
- Samples very hard to find
- Creator had made technical specification (available via web archive)
- As it is from creator of the format was deemed enough for a signature

	GIF	JIF
extension	gif	jif
type (for Macintosh files)	GIFf	JIFf
signature (first six bytes of file)	GIF87a or GIF89a	JIF99a
compression	LZW	LZ77 derivative



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Some less perfect examples – Snap Survey

- Snap Survey, doesn't publish technical specifications
- Had a small sample set, trial software available to create more files
- Clear header can be seen in samples
- Contacted software provider to confirm findings

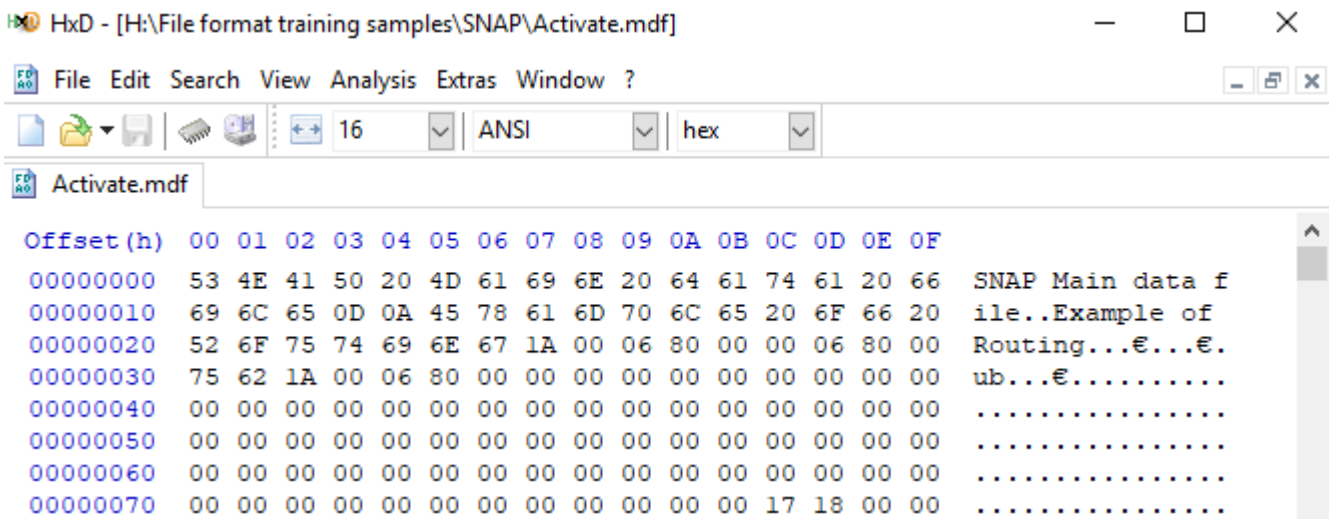




Photo by [Kate Stone Matheson](#) on [Unsplash](#)

Priorities

Orientation Binary

Byte order Big-endian (Motorola)

Related file formats

Has lower priority than [Acrobat PDF/A - Portable Document Format \(1a\)](#)
Has lower priority than [Acrobat PDF/X - Portable Document Format - Exchange 1:1999](#)
Has lower priority than [Acrobat PDF/X - Portable Document Format - Exchange 1:2001](#)
Has lower priority than [Acrobat PDF/X - Portable Document Format - Exchange 1a:2003](#)
Has lower priority than [Acrobat PDF/X - Portable Document Format - Exchange 2:2003](#)
Has lower priority than [Acrobat PDF/X - Portable Document Format - Exchange 3:2003](#)
Has lower priority than [Acrobat PDF/X - Portable Document Format - Exchange 1a:2001](#)
Has lower priority than [Acrobat PDF/X - Portable Document Format - Exchange 3:2002](#)
Has lower priority than [Acrobat PDF/A - Portable Document Format \(2a\)](#)
Has lower priority than [Acrobat PDF/A - Portable Document Format \(2b\)](#)
Has lower priority than [Acrobat PDF/A - Portable Document Format \(2u\)](#)
Has lower priority than [Acrobat PDF/A - Portable Document Format \(3a\)](#)
Has lower priority than [Acrobat PDF/A - Portable Document Format \(3b\)](#)
Has lower priority than [Acrobat PDF/A - Portable Document Format \(3u\)](#)
Has lower priority than [Acrobat PDF/X - Portable Document Format - Exchange PDF/X-4](#)
Has lower priority than [Acrobat PDF/X - Portable Document Format - Exchange PDF/X-4p](#)
Has lower priority than [Acrobat PDF/X - Portable Document Format - Exchange PDF/X-5g](#)
Has lower priority than [Acrobat PDF/X - Portable Document Format - Exchange PDF/X-5pg](#)
Has lower priority than [Acrobat PDF/X - Portable Document Format - Exchange PDF/X-5n](#)
Has lower priority than [Acrobat PDF/E - Portable Document Format for Engineering PDF/E-1](#)
Has priority over [TrueType Font](#)
Is previous version of [Acrobat PDF 1.1 - Portable Document Format \(1.1\)](#)

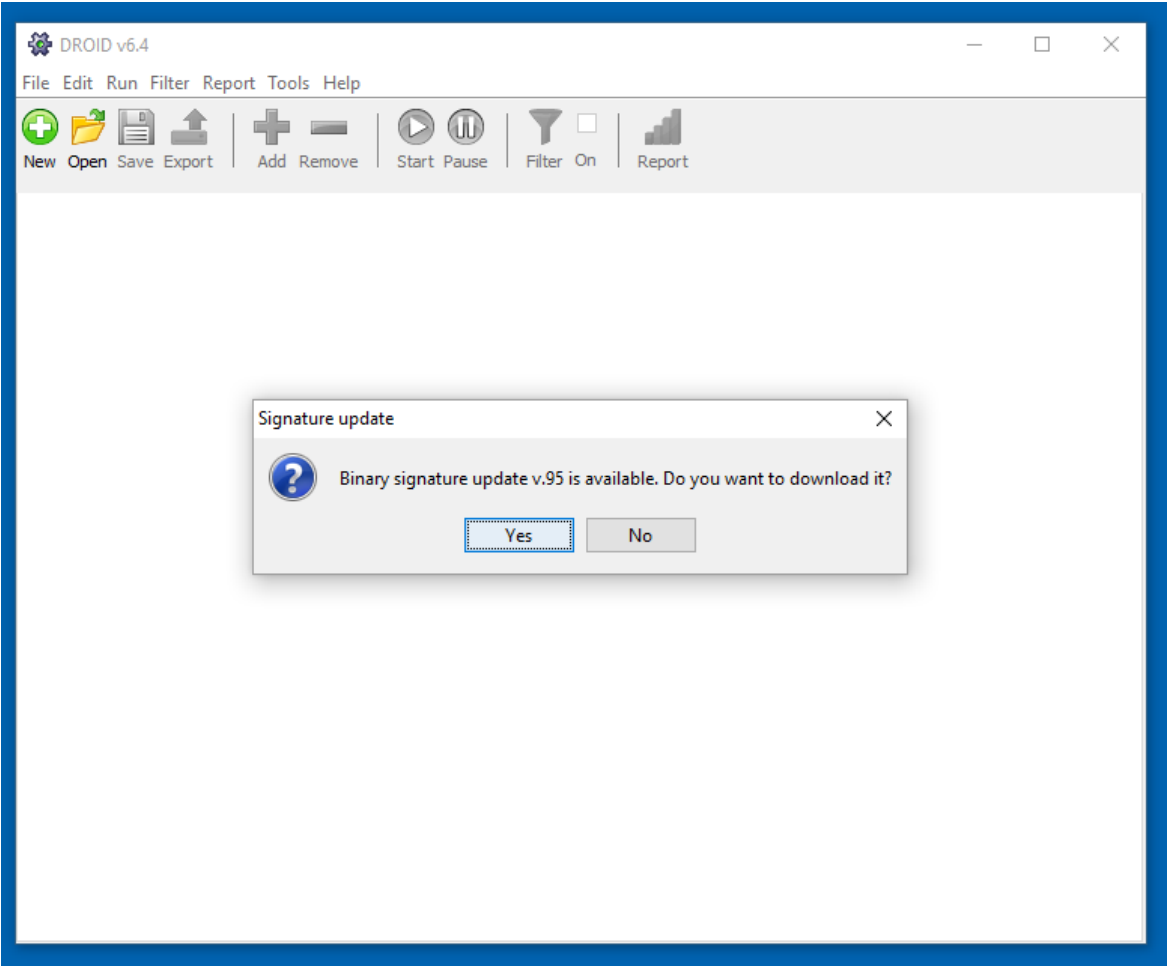
Technical Environment

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Updates - Always use the latest release



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Digital preservation systems and PRONOM updates

- May take longer for digital preservation systems to add the latest PRONOM signature release
- PRONOM gets better over time, if storing material in a digital preservation systems you may want to run file format identification tools over already ingested files to get the latest format identifications 're-characterisation'

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Homework!

What are we looking for in a DROID report?

We analyse the report for:

- **Unidentified files**
- **Files identifying by extension only**
- **Files identifying as multiple formats**
- **Extension mismatches**
- **Zip files**
- **Identified files not on our white list**
- **Password protected files**
- **Duplicates**



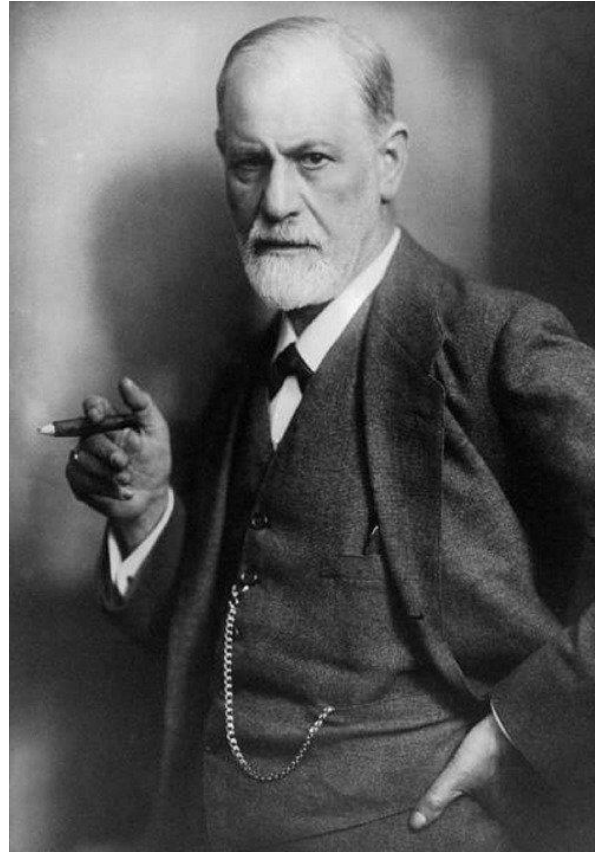
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Freud

Freud is a tool we use to identify potential file format issues which we can flag from a DROID CSV export



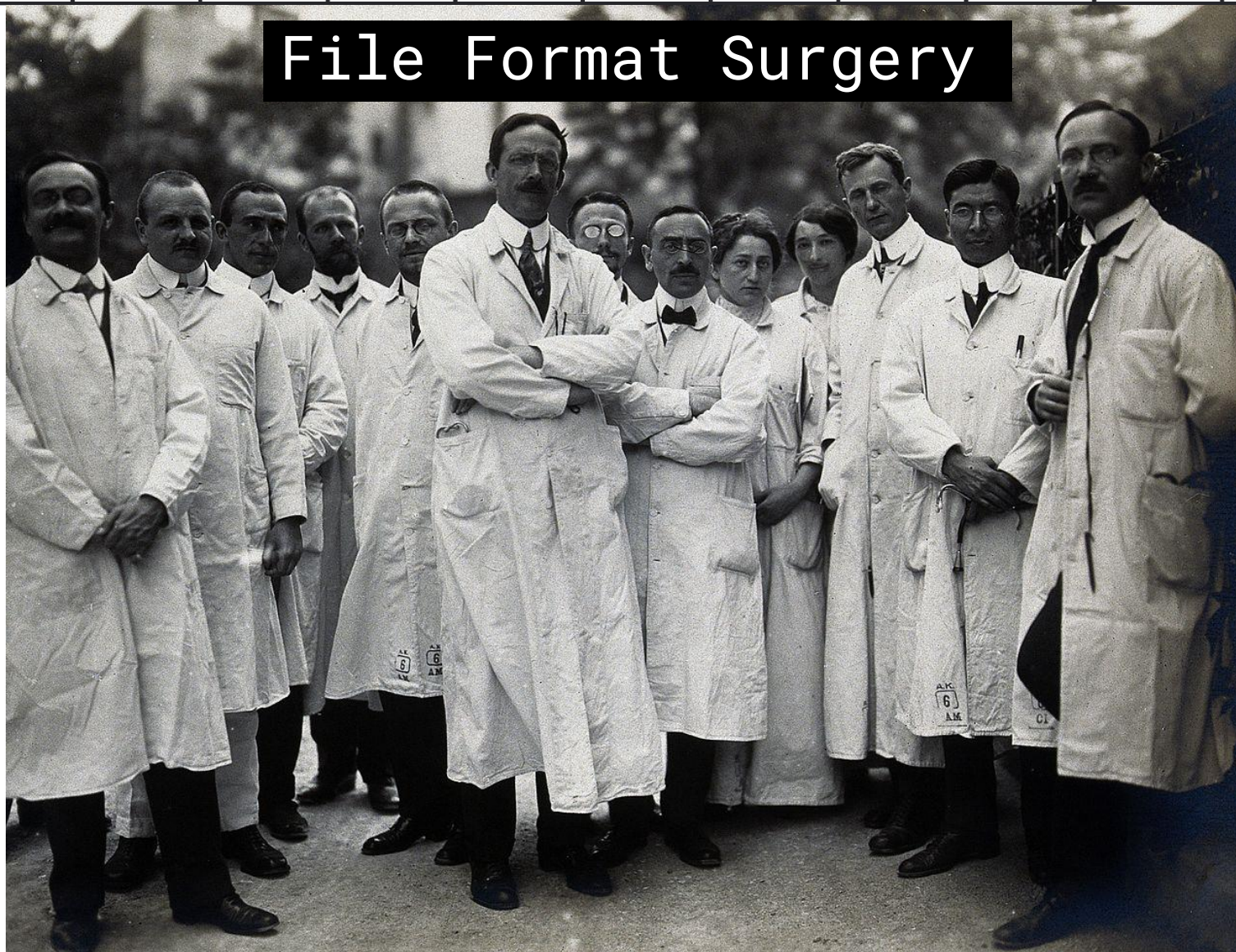
<https://github.com/digital-preservation/freud>

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File Format Surgery



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Homework 1 of 2

Review following materials (2-3)

- [How to research and develop signatures for file format identification](#) (TNA, 2011)
- [Hacking the Droid Signature File for Characterization](#) (Ross Spencer, 2012)
- [Making the Switch from User to User AND contributor: My First File Format Signature](#) (Andrea Byrne, 2016)
- [My first file format signature](#) (Jenny Mitcham, 2016)
- [DROID Container Signature Files: What they are and how to create them: A template and an example, or few...](#) (Ross Spencer, 2016)



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Homework 2 of 2

Check technical specification '7zFormat.txt' for any sections which will confirm signature pattern

- Think about key words which may help to identify correct sections – eg. 'header' or 'signature'

<https://fastapi.metacpan.org/source/BJOERN/Compress-Deflate7-1.0/7zip/DOC/7zFormat.txt>

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Thank you!

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@pmyoung84

Feedback Survey for Session 2

<https://tinyurl.com/y3vo5h8t>

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[illegible]

	<div>Next session - Describing what you have</div> <div>31 January 2020</div> <div>How to use tools to extract metadata from your digital files and an overview of the types of metadata validation carried out at The National Archives. A practical session on the use of a metadata extraction tool.</div>																
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Skeleton Test Suite

Test against a further file format tool which automatically generates sample files based on the digital signatures documented in the PRONOM database we don't want new signatures to clash with old ones

You probably don't have examples of all 2000 PRONOM formats, so Ross Spencer cooked up some samples

Branch: master ▾


New pull request

Create new file


Upload files

Find file

Clone or download ▾


 ross-spencer Update V95 to newer version

Latest commit d15c163 on 5 Jul

 README.md

Update V95 to newer version

4 months ago

 README.md

Release repository for The Skeleton Test Suite.

Introduction

Herein lies a tool for the automated generation of digital objects based on the digital signatures documented in the PRONOM database maintained by The National Archives, UK: PRONOM Data is licensed under the Open Government Licence (OGL): <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/>

The skeleton-test-suite-generator serves to fill the gap that exists whereby the community requires a corpus of digital objects for the validation and evaluation of format identification tools and techniques. The tool should be used to complement a methodology whereby skeleton files are also generated manually by signature developers.

The research paper this work led to can be found here: <http://www.ijdc.net/index.php/ijdc/article/view/8.1.120>

<https://github.com/exponential-decay/pronom-archive-and-skeleton-test-suite>

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Test signatures

- Generate test signatures using - <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/pronom/sigdev/index.htm>
- Install signature file and test over sample files



Prototype

PRONOM: Signature Development Utility

Name:	<input type="text" value="Development Signature"/>		
Version:	<input type="text" value="1.0"/>	Extension:	<input type="text" value="ext"/>
PUID:	<input type="text" value="dev/1"/>	Mimetype:	<input type="text" value="text/x-test-signature"/>
Signature:	<input type="text" value="255044462D312E34"/>		
Anchor	<input type="text" value="Absolute from BOF"/> ▼		
Offset:	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
Max Offset:	<input type="text" value="0"/>		

Add Sequence

Remove Sequence

Save Signature File



Export to RDF

? Help

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