ResourceSync:
A Web-Based Resource Synchronization Framework
ResourceSync Problem Statement

Consideration:
• Source (server) A has resources that change over time: they get created, modified, deleted
• Destination (servers) X, Y, and Z leverage (some) resources of Source A.

Problem:
• Destinations want to keep in step with the resource changes at Source A: resource synchronization.

Goal:
• Design an approach for resource synchronization aligned with the Web Architecture that has a fair chance of adoption by different communities.
• The approach must scale better than recurrent HTTP HEAD/GET on resources.

ResourceSync Tutorial: http://www.slideshare.net/OpenArchivesInitiative/resourcesync-tutorial
Synchronization

1. Baseline synchronization – A destination must be able to perform an initial load or catch-up with a source

2. Incremental synchronization – A destination must have some way to keep up-to-date with changes at a source

3. Audit – A destination should be able to determine whether it is synchronized with a source

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Framework Structure (light)
Framework Technical Details

1. Sitemaps

2. Pull method

3. Linking between resources

4. Discovery

5. Push method

6. Archives

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Use Case 1: arXiv.org

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Use Case 1: arXiv Mirroring and Data Sharing

- Repository of scholarly articles in physics, mathematics, computer science, etc.
- > 850k articles
- approx. 1.5 revisions per article on average
- approx. 75k new articles per year
- Each article has full-text and separate metadata record

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Use Case 1: arXiv.org

**arXiv mirror sites**

- cn.arXiv.org (China)
- fr.arXiv.org (France)
- de.arXiv.org (Germany)
- in.arXiv.org (India)
- ja.arXiv.org (Japan)
- es.arXiv.org (Spain)
- uk.arXiv.org (U.K.)
- lanl.arXiv.org (née xxx.lanl.gov, U.S. mirror at Los Alamos)
- arXiv.org (U.S. primary site at Cornell University)

2012-06: We are in the process of reducing the size of the arXiv mirror network. Our goal is to support just a few of the more heavily used mirrors to provide geographic redundancy, but otherwise focus our attention on the main site. Geographic locality is much less useful than it was when the mirror network was established. Most users geographically close to mirrors, perhaps in neighboring countries, have better access to the main site than to a "nearby" mirror.

2012-10: The Israeli mirror (formerly il.arxiv.org) has been discontinued.
2012-08: The Taiwan mirror (formerly tw.arxiv.org) has been discontinued.
2012-04: The Brazilian and Russian mirrors (formerly br.arxiv.org and ru.arxiv.org) have been discontinued.
2012-02: The APS and Australian mirrors (formerly aps.arxiv.org and au.arxiv.org) have been discontinued.
2009-01: The Italian mirror (formerly it.arxiv.org) has been discontinued.
2008-12: The South Korean mirror (formerly kr.arxiv.org) has been discontinued.
2007-06: The South Africa mirror (formerly za.arxiv.org) has been discontinued.

**Other interfaces to arXiv articles**

- The Front for the arXiv
- The NASA Astrophysics Data System (ADS)
- The IOP's eprintweb.org
Use Case 1: arXiv.org Goals

• Goal #1: Keep mirror sites synchronized with daily changes
• Goal #2: Make resources and update information publicly available so that any other service may synchronize at the frequency it needs, e.g. Math Front at UC Davis, printWeb from IOP in UK, Data for bibliometric and scientometric analysis

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Timeline

August 2013

• Release of version 0.9.2 of ResourceSync framework
• Specification Version 0.x of Push-based methods for ResourceSync
• Soliciting broad feedback

Fall 2013

• Specification becomes NISO standard

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ResourceSync & ADR

• Is ResourceSync appropriate for the ADR?
• How could ResourceSync help the ADR build a better digital repository?