

Bagger GUI User Guide: How to Create and Validate Bags with Bagger

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Bagger version 2.8.1



NC DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

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Overview

Bagger is a Library of Congress tool for bagging files into the BagIt specification structure. It is a graphical user interface (GUI) designed by Library of Congress to be a user-friendly alternative to the command-line BagIt application. The official download of the Bagger tool, as well as more information on the BagIt specification, can be found on the Library of Congress GitHub page at <https://github.com/LibraryOfCongress>.

The structure of the bags created in this guide conform to the BagIt specification 0.97.

Bag structure created using this guide:

```
<base directory>/
|  bag-info.txt
|  bagit.txt
|  manifest-sha256.txt
|  tagmanifest-sha256.txt
\--- data/
     |  [payload files]
```

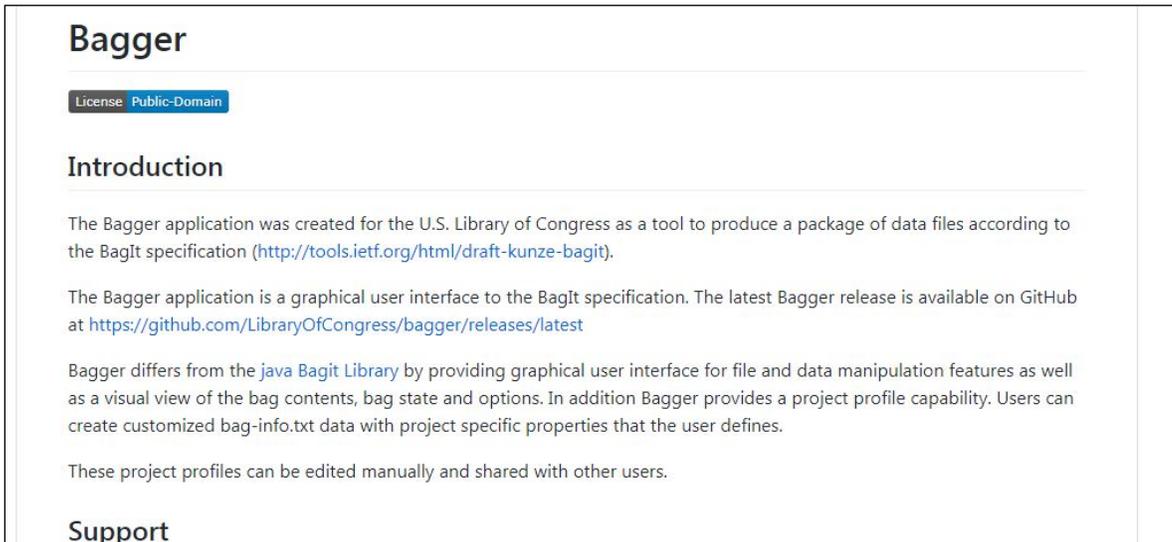
Special Note on Non-Windows Operating Systems

This manual presumes that you are moving material within a Windows environment (that the original machine and bag destination—probably a hard drive—are both running on Windows operating systems). If materials are originating on a Mac OS computer or computer running another non-Windows operating system, please contact the staff of the Digital Services Section for further assistance.

1. Downloading and Installing Bagger

1.1 Download Files from GitHub

Download the most recent version of Bagger by visiting the Bagger GitHub page at <https://github.com/LibraryOfCongress/bagger>. The page has a link to the latest available release at <https://github.com/LibraryOfCongress/bagger/releases/latest>.



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for Bagger. At the top, the repository name "Bagger" is displayed. Below it, a license badge indicates "License: Public-Domain". The "Introduction" section contains the following text:

The Bagger application was created for the U.S. Library of Congress as a tool to produce a package of data files according to the BagIt specification (<http://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-kunze-bagit>).

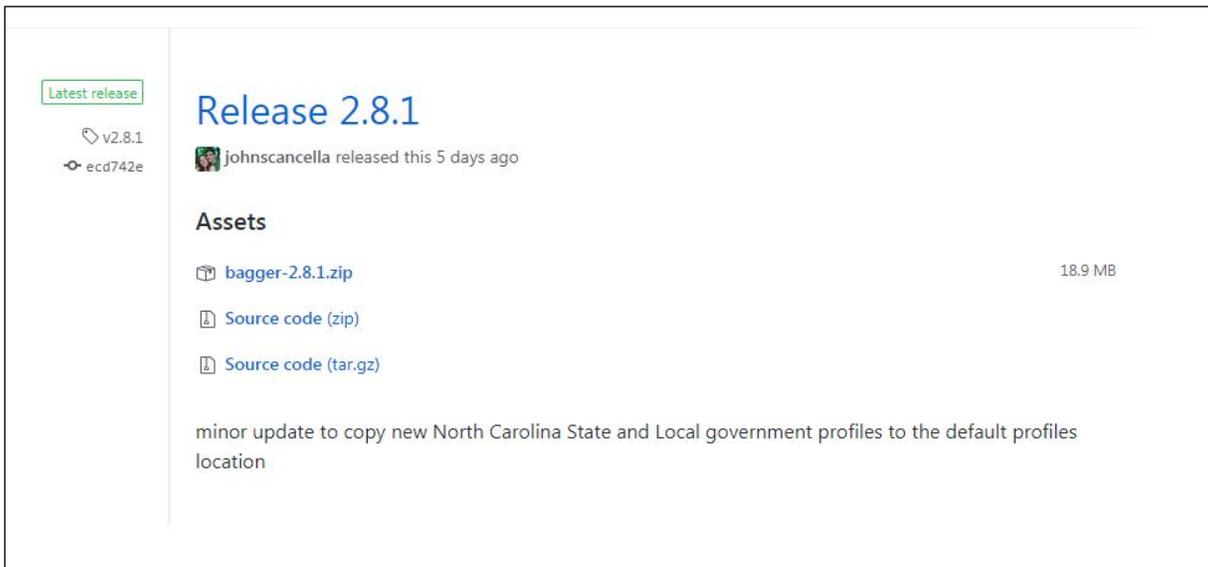
The Bagger application is a graphical user interface to the BagIt specification. The latest Bagger release is available on GitHub at <https://github.com/LibraryOfCongress/bagger/releases/latest>

Bagger differs from the [java Bagit Library](#) by providing graphical user interface for file and data manipulation features as well as a visual view of the bag contents, bag state and options. In addition Bagger provides a project profile capability. Users can create customized bag-info.txt data with project specific properties that the user defines.

These project profiles can be edited manually and shared with other users.

The "Support" section is partially visible at the bottom of the screenshot.

After navigating to the most recent version, click on the **[version].zip** link. At the time this guide was written, Bagger 2.8.1 was the most recent version.

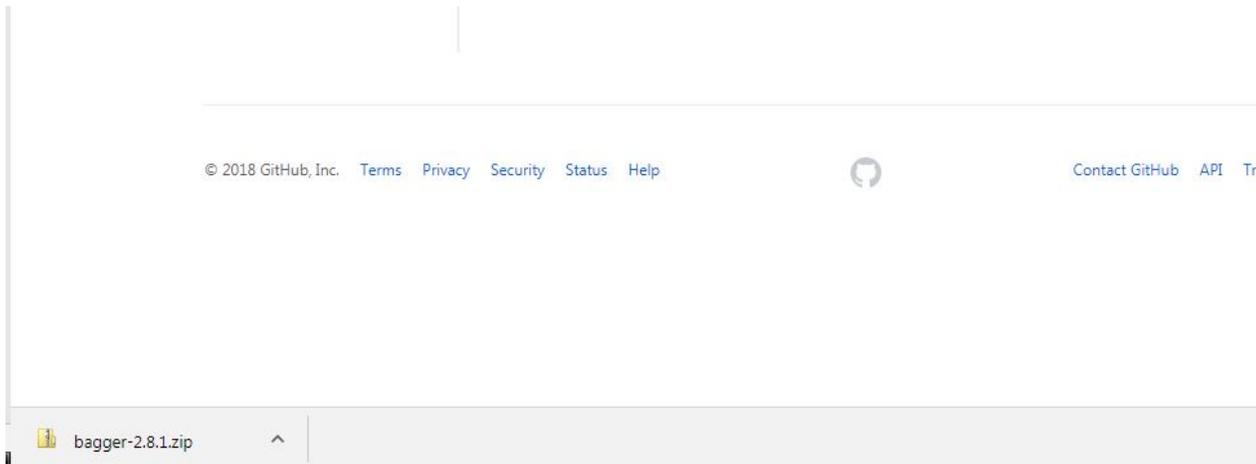


The screenshot shows the GitHub release page for Bagger version 2.8.1. The release title is "Release 2.8.1" and it was released by johnscancella 5 days ago. The "Assets" section lists the following files:

- [bagger-2.8.1.zip](#) (18.9 MB)
- [Source code \(zip\)](#)
- [Source code \(tar.gz\)](#)

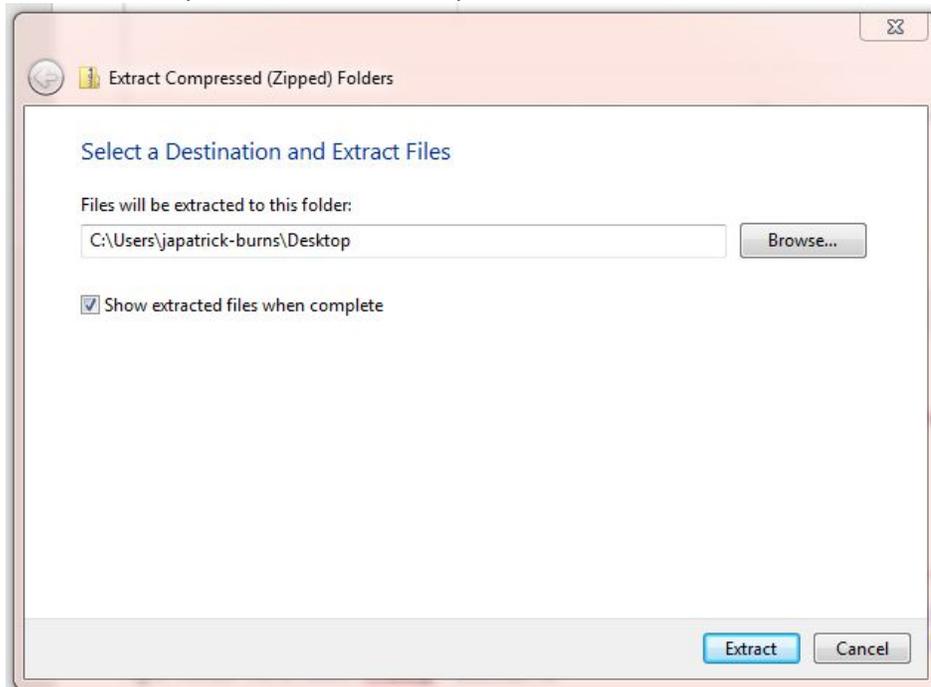
The release description states: "minor update to copy new North Carolina State and Local government profiles to the default profiles location".

The download will begin and show up in your downloads bar. You can save the zip file wherever you like, but note the location. Your computer will likely automatically save it in a download folder.



1.2 Extract Zipped Files

If you are running a Windows system that supports reading zipped files, you can use the Windows default zip reader. In your Downloads folder, select the zip file **bagger-2.8.1.zip** and right click. Select **Extract all...**, then choose a destination folder, such as your C: drive or Desktop. Click **Extract**.



You may also choose to use 7-Zip or another file archiver utility.

1.3 Resolve Java Error

Bagger requires Java Runtime Environment (JRE) be installed and accessible by Bagger. JRE is widely used, and most computers will already have a copy. If the computer you are working with (a) does not have a copy or (b) the computer cannot correctly locate its copy, you will receive an error when you attempt to open Bagger.

 **If you do not receive an error, you may skip this section and proceed directly to 2. Creating a Bag.**

 **However, if you do receive a Java error, you will need to follow these steps with administrator rights to your computer. If you do not have administrator rights, your computer will refuse to allow you to make the following changes. If you are not sure if you have administrator rights, try the following steps and stop if you receive a message indicating that you need administrator rights to proceed.**

Open Bagger

Double-click **C:\bagger-2.8.1\bin\bagger.bat**, and the Bagger application will start.

(Note: if you have installed Bagger in another location, navigate to **bagger.bat** and double-click).

A black command-line window will first appear, and a moment later this image:



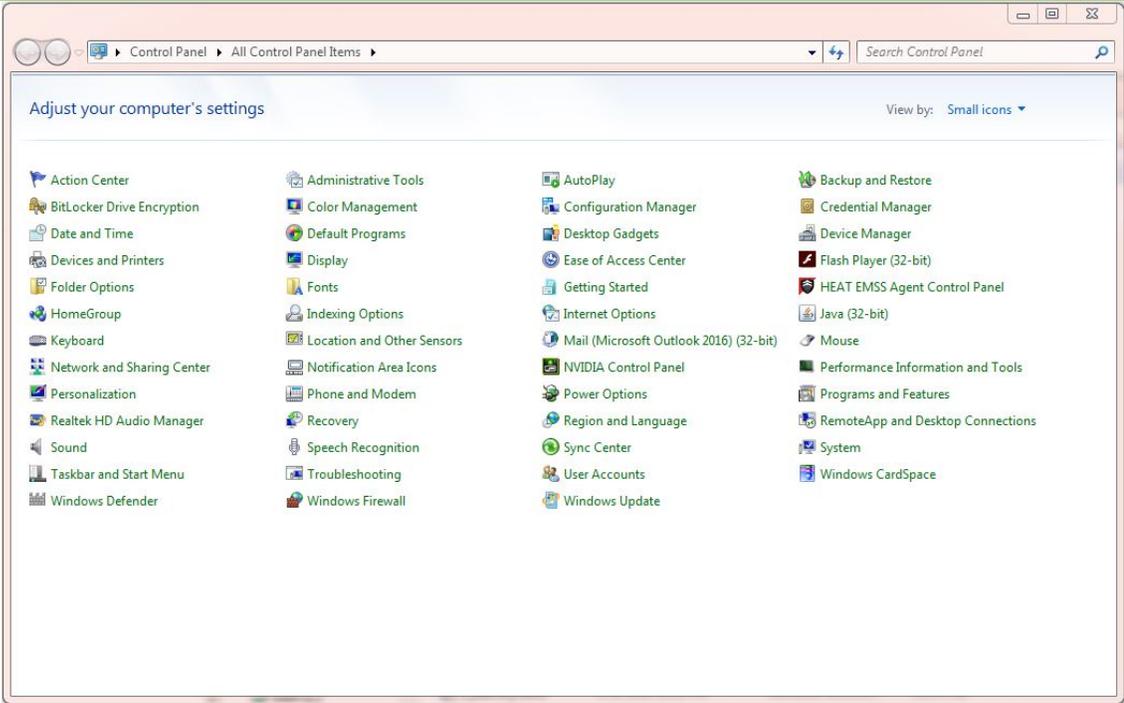
Confirm that JRE is installed

You can check your computer to see if you have a JRE installed by navigating to the Control Panel.

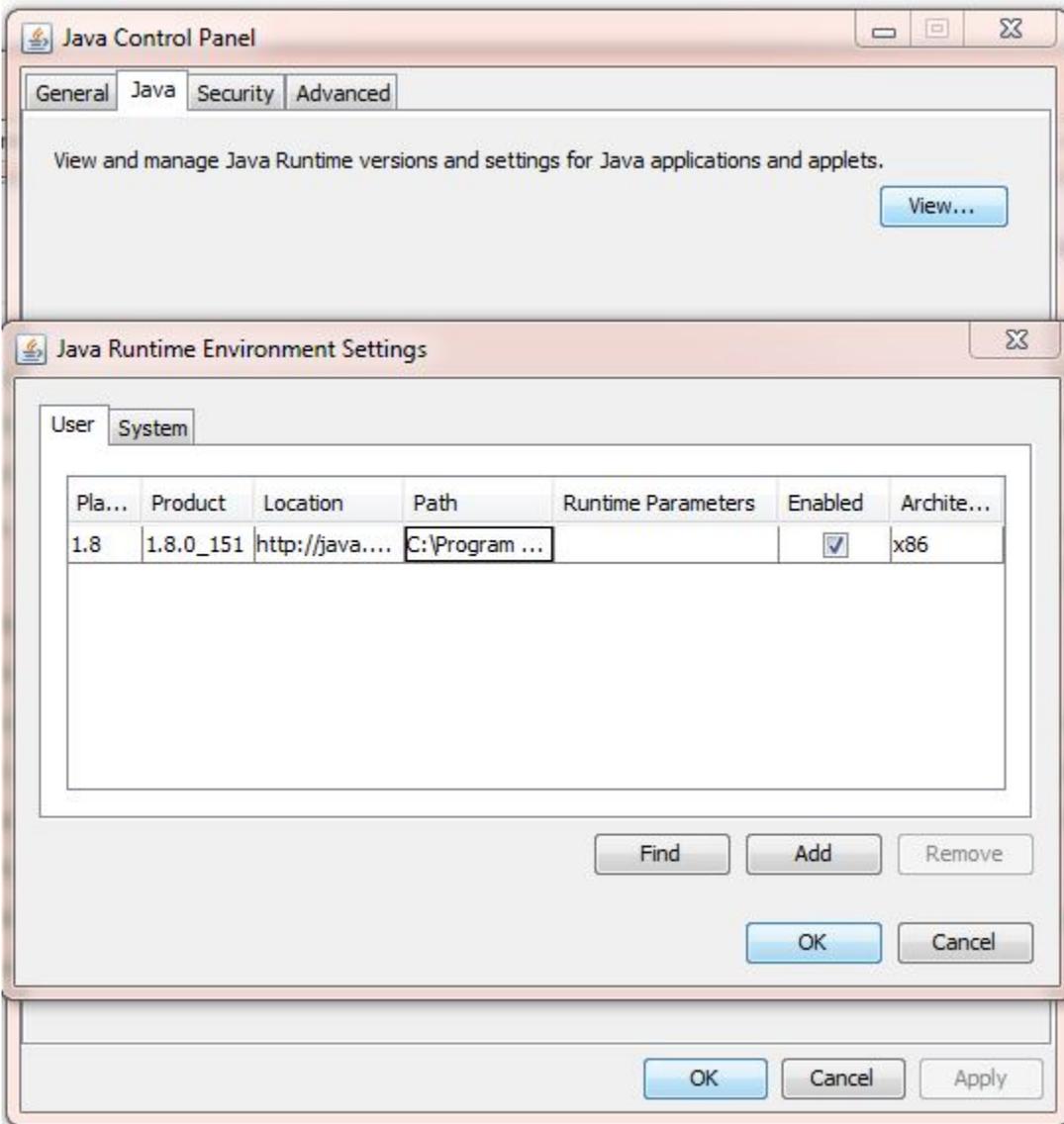
For Windows 7, select **Start -> Control Panel**

For Windows 10, search for "Control Panel" in the search bar

If your Control Panel is in Category View (see below), click on **Category** and change it to **Small Icons**. Double-click on **Java** to open the Java Control Panel



Select the **Java** tab to view the screen that provides access to the Java Runtime Environment Settings. Select the **View...** button, and this will display the Java Runtime Versions you have installed.



This displays the version and the installation location.

If it appears that you have a JRE installed, skip down to step 1.2 to confirm that the JRE environmental variable is defined.

Download and Install JRE if it is not already installed.

1. Oracle: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html>
2. CNET: http://download.cnet.com/Java-Runtime-Environment-JRE/3000-2356_4-10009607.html

Note the JRE is generally installed to the C:\Program Files or C:\Program Files (x86) folder.

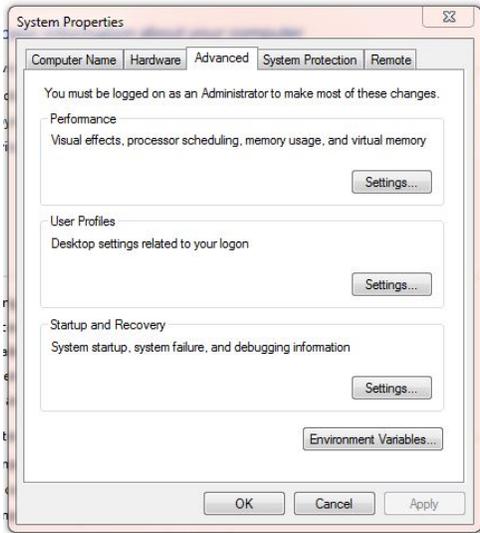
Configure JRE environmental variable

Navigate to the **Advanced system settings**.

- For Windows 7: From the **Start** menu, right click on the **Computer** button. From right-click menu, select the **Properties** option. Select the **Advanced system settings** link on the left.

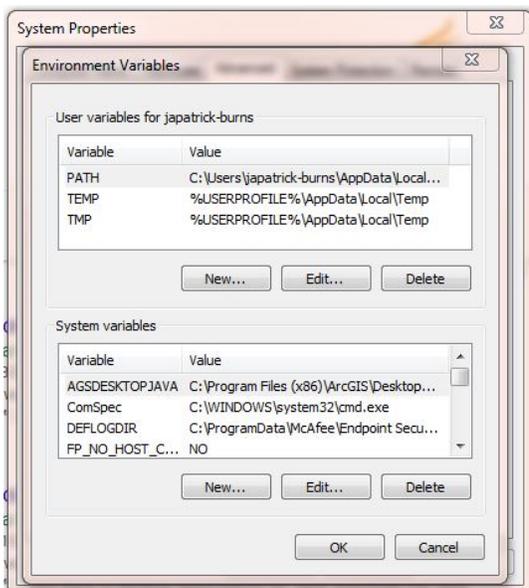
- For Windows 10: navigate to the Control Panel by searching “control panel” in the search bar. Click on System, then Advanced system settings.

Select the **Environment Variables** button near the bottom of the dialog box.



An Environment Variables window will appear. First verify that the JAVA_HOME environment variable is **not** defined.

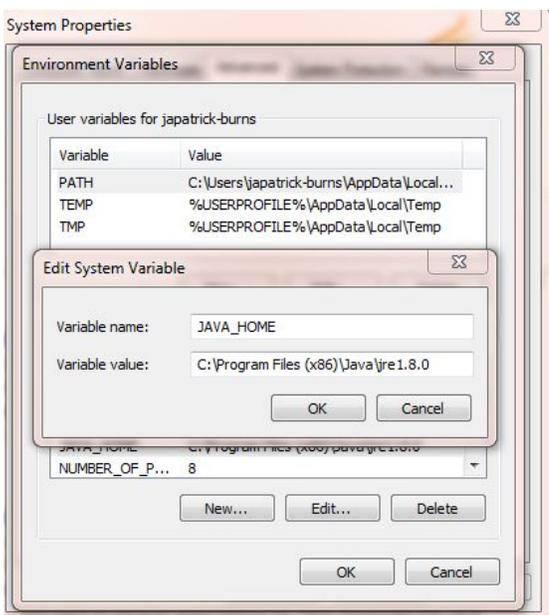
The environment variables are listed alphabetically. Scroll down the list, until you see where the environment variables would be listed that start with J. In the example below, there is no JAVA_HOME variable listed in this display, so it is not yet defined. We will create it in the following steps.



To create a new Environmental variable, select the **New** button in the lower half of the window.

A new **Edit System Variable** window will appear.

In the *Variable name* field, type JAVA_HOME. In the *Variable value* field, type the complete path to the folder that contains the JAVA bin folder, the lib folder, and the COPYRIGHT file. This will be **above the** bin folder that contains java.exe (Note: this will **not** be the bin folder, but the folder up one level from the bin folder).



Click **OK** to close the **Edit System Variable** window.

Review the list of system variables and verify the JAVA_HOME variable is there.

The system variables are listed alphabetically in the lower window. Scroll down through your list of system variables to confirm the JAVA_HOME variable was properly assigned.

Click **OK** to close the **Environment Variables** window.

Click **OK** to close the **System Properties** window.

2. Creating a Bag

2.1 Open Bagger

2.1.1 If you are transferring documents from a state agency or local office computer to an external hard drive, you will save the bag directly to the external drive. If Bagger is installed on an external hard drive, navigate to the external hard drive, locate the folder **bagger-2.8.1** (or whichever version of bagger you have installed) and double click on the file **bagger.bat**.

For example, if your external hard drive is mapped to the E:\ drive, navigate to **E:\bagger-2.8.1\bin\bagger.bat**, double click **bagger.bat**, and the Bagger application will start.

(Note: if you have installed Bagger in another location, you will need to locate **bagger.bat** file and double-click).

A black terminal window will first appear, and a moment later this image:

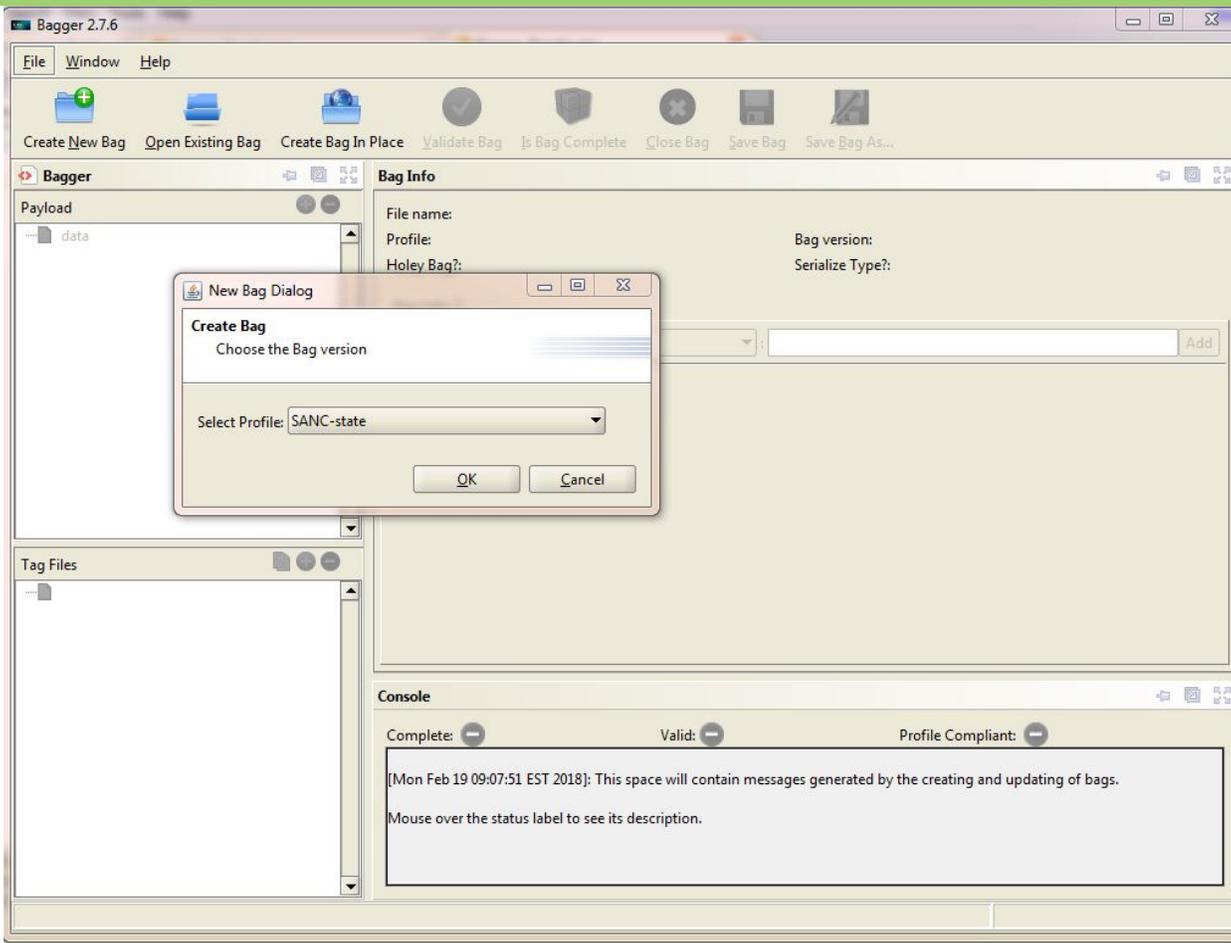


2.2 Create a Bag

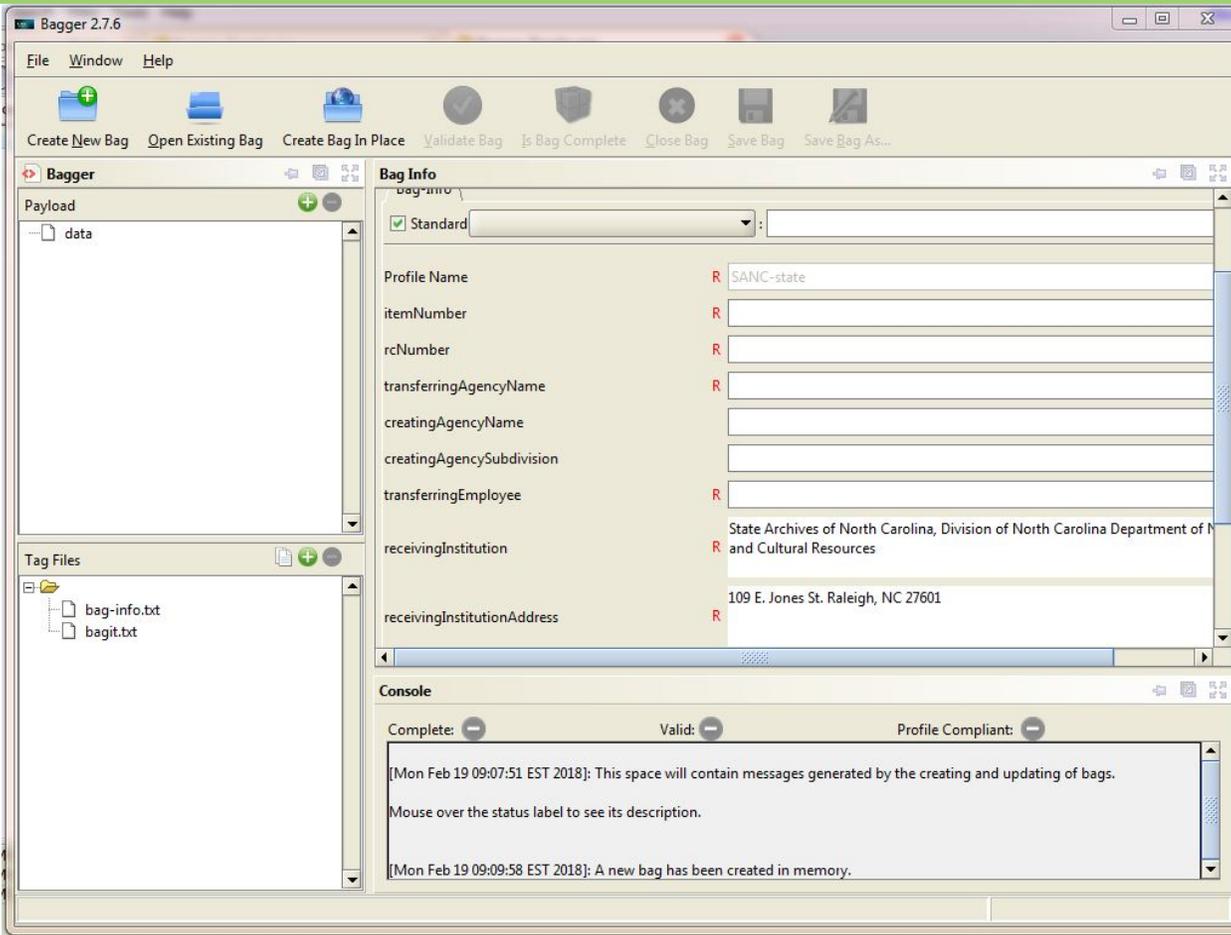
Creating a New Bag

On the main screen of the Bagger Application, click **Create New Bag**.

A small dialog box will come up that asks you to select a profile. Select SANC-state for state agencies or SANC-local for local government agencies and municipalities. Click **OK**.



The pane on the right side of the interface shows a list of metadata to fill out. Fields marked with a red “R” are required.



See below for a list of the fields in the Bagger profile.

State Agency Records

Field	Required	Values
Item Number	Yes	Blank
RC Number	Yes	Blank
Transferring Agency Name	Yes	Blank
Creating Agency Name	No	Blank
Creating Agency Subdivision	No	Blank
Transferring Employee	Yes	Blank
Receiving Institution	Yes	Default: State Archives of North Carolina, Division of North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
Receiving Institution Address	Yes	Default: 109 E. Jones St. Raleigh, NC 27601

Field	Required	Values
Dates of Records (YYYY-MM-DD) - (YYYY-MM-DD)	Yes	Blank
Digital Originality	Yes	Options: ??? Original (Born Digital) Original Surrogate (Digitized/Migrated & Physical/Original Destroyed) Surrogate (Digitized/Migrated & Physical/Original Kept) Not-Yet-Known
Classification (for Access)	Yes	Options: ??? Open/Public Open/Redacted Contains Some Confidential Records Confidential/Sensitive Not-Yet-Known
Digital Content Structure	Yes	Options: ??? Compound (Multiple Types) Word Processing Plain Text Text With Markup Spreadsheet Presentation Database AUDIO Audio: Mono Audio: Stereo VIDEO Video: High Quality/Professional Video: Medium Quality/Amateur Video: Animation/Interactive IMAGE Image: Raster (for Tiff,PNG,Jpeg,jpeg2000,etc.) Image: Vector/CAD Image: Raw/Native Image: Geospatial Raster Image: Geospatial Vector Email Web Content: Site/Page/SocialMedia/Blog/etc. Software: Game/Application/Virtual Machine/Code/etc. Disk Image/Forensic Image Archive: Zip/Tar/Arc/Warc/SIRF/VEO/etc. Encrypted (Key-Available/Accessible-Content) Encrypted (No-Key/Inaccessible-Content)) Not-Yet-Known
Notes	No	Blank

Local Records

Field	Required	Values
Records Series Title	Yes	Blank
Transferring County Name	Yes	Blank
Creating Agency Name	Yes	Blank
Creating Agency Subdivision	No	Blank
Transferring Employee	Yes	Blank
Receiving Institution	Yes	Default: State Archives of North Carolina, Division of North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
Receiving Institution Address	Yes	Default: 109 E. Jones St. Raleigh, NC 27601
Dates of Records (YYYY-MM-DD) - (YYYY-MM-DD)	Yes	Blank
Digital Originality	Yes	Options: ??? Original (Born Digital) Original Surrogate (Digitized/Migrated & Physical/Original Destroyed) Surrogate (Digitized/Migrated & Physical/Original Kept) Not-Yet-Known
Classification (for Access)	Yes	Options: ??? Open/Public Open/Redacted Contains Some Confidential Records Confidential/Sensitive Not-Yet-Known

Field	Required	Values
Digital Content Structure	Yes	Options: ??? Compound (Multiple Types) Word Processing Plain Text Text With Markup Spreadsheet Presentation Database AUDIO Audio: Mono Audio: Stereo VIDEO Video: High Quality/Professional Video: Medium Quality/Amateur Video: Animation/Interactive IMAGE Image: Raster (for Tiff,PNG,Jpeg,jpeg2000,etc.) Image: Vector/CAD Image: Raw/Native Image: Geospatial Raster Image: Geospatial Vector Email Web Content: Site/Page/SocialMedia/Blog/etc. Software: Game/Application/Virtual Machine/Code/etc. Disk Image/Forensic Image Archive: Zip/Tar/Arc/Warc/SIRF/VEO/etc. Encrypted (Key-Available/Accessible-Content) Encrypted (No-Key/Inaccessible-Content) Not-Yet-Known
Notes	No	Blank

Adding payload to bag

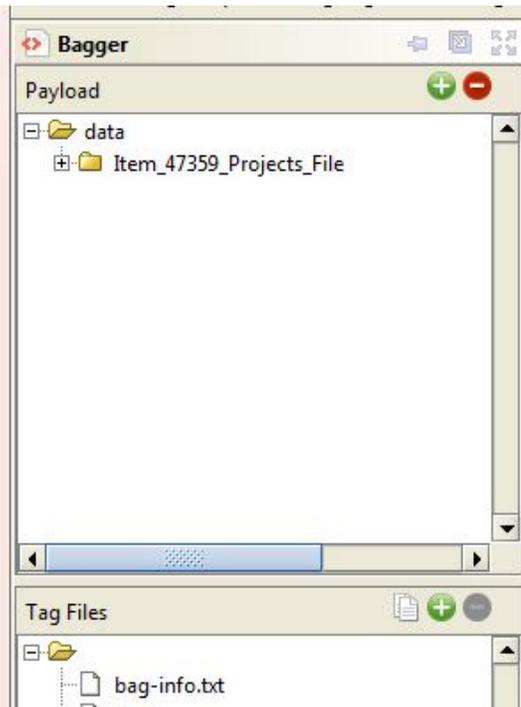
Nothing has been saved yet, and there is nothing in your bag yet. To add file, either click on the green **Add Data** button or go to **File > Add Data...**



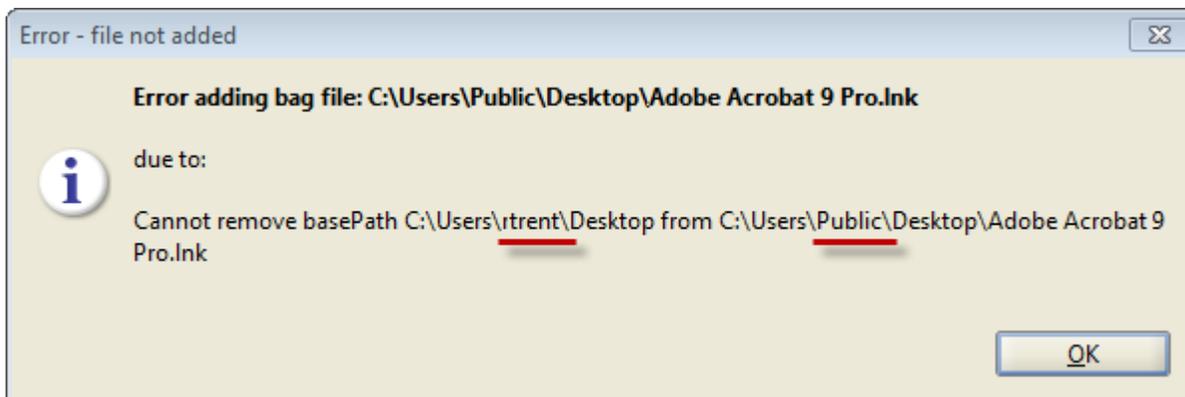
A new dialog box will appear. Select the files and/or folders you would like to be bagged. You may select as many folders as you like from as many places as you like.

Select the **Open** button to place your selections in the bag. (Note: When you click **Open**, nothing happens to the actual files. You are simply preparing a list, and you may still add and remove files freely at this stage. You are not committing yourself to anything.)

The new files will appear in the Payload section on the left:



If you are on a Windows 7 computer, you may receive an error like the following:



If you receive an error like this, note the exact file paths that it suggests. In the error above, the user asked Bagger to retrieve a file from inside `C:\Users\rtrent\Desktop` and bagger indicated that it was unable to retrieve the file because its actual path is `C:\Users\Public\Desktop\Adobe Acrobat 9 Pro.Ink`. In this example, the user needed to navigate to `C:\Users\Public\Desktop\Adobe Acrobat 9 Pro.Ink` to add the Adobe Acrobat 9 Pro.Ink file. These errors occur because of the way users are handled in Windows 7. A file may be visible to several users, but is owned by only one user.

Saving the Bag

Click on the **Save Bag As...** button.

Make sure that the **tag manifest** and **payload manifest** boxes are checked and set to **sha256**:

Click the **Browse** button and browse to the desired folder on the external hard drive. In the **File Name** box, type in the name of the bag. This will be the title of the folder that holds the bag. Note: please use the **Browse** button to navigate to the correct location and then type in the bag name, rather than simply typing the path into the **Save in** field, as Bagger will encounter an error and be unable to save the bag.

Follow these rules when naming a bag:

- Always end the bag name with **_bag**
- Begin the bag name with the item number of the transfer
- If the bag contains confidential information, include the word CONFIDENTIAL in the name
- Replace all empty spaces with underscores (**Easley_Exec_Orders** instead of **Easley Exec Orders**)
- Include the date the bag was made (today's date)
- Make the name of the bag meaningful, so that if you look at the bag another date, you can easily discern the nature of its contents without having to open it

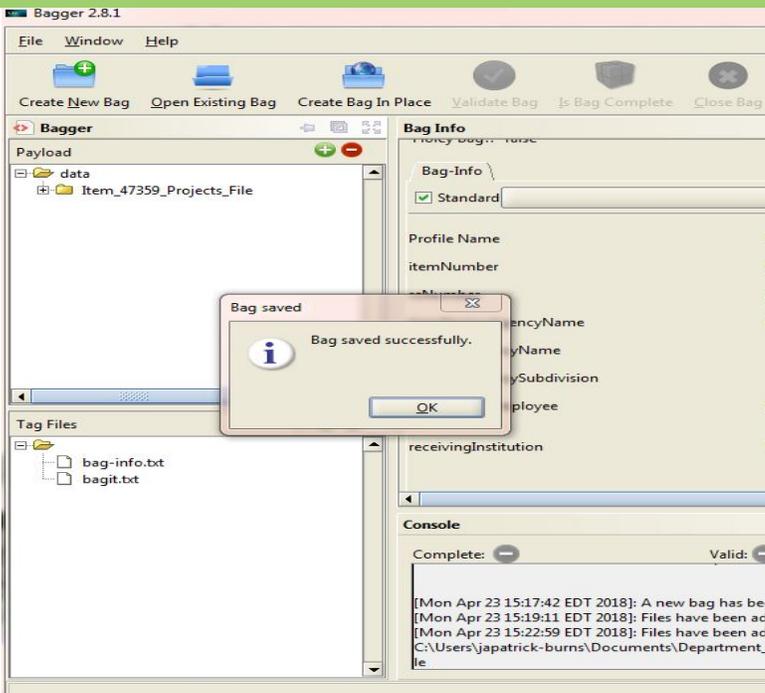
Examples bag names:

3989_lankford_documents_20120214_bag

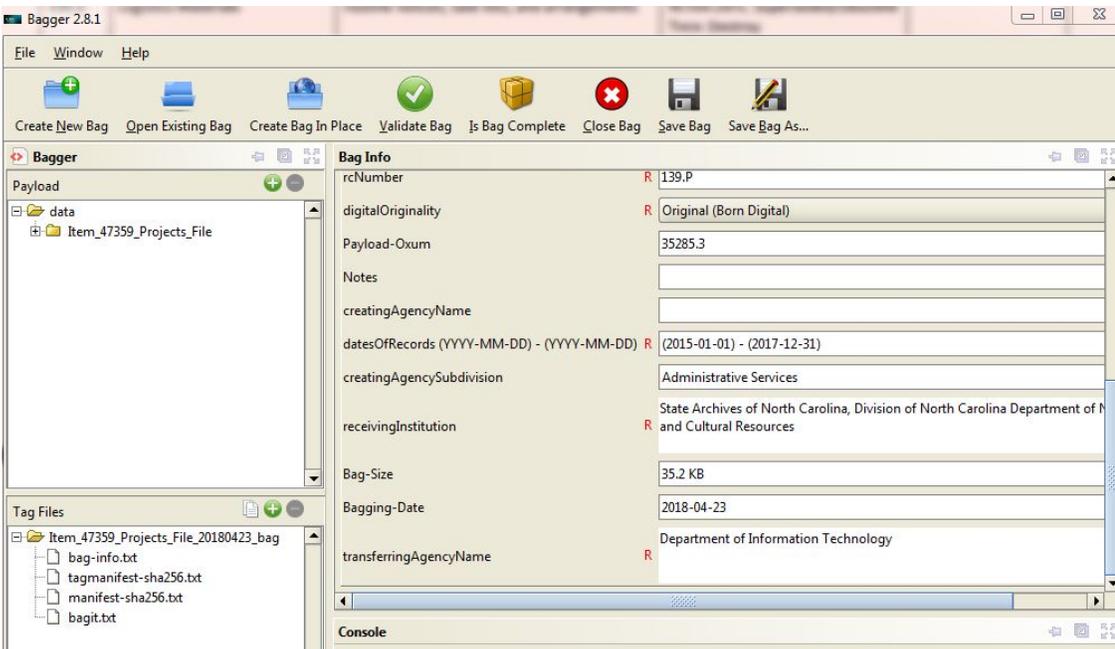
Click **OK** to begin saving the bag. After you click **OK**, Bagger will first checksum the original files, then copy the files onto the hard drive.

Note: After you click OK to save the bag, if you hover your cursor over Bagger, the cursor will appear busy. This will continue until Bagger has finished checksumming the files. Once Bagger begins to copy the files, a progress bar will appear and the cursor will return to normal. Do not worry if Bagger appears to hang for a long time. It is simply checksumming the files.

Once the bag has been saved, a popup window will appear:



Click **OK** on the popup window. The popup window will disappear and the main window will display information about the new bag:

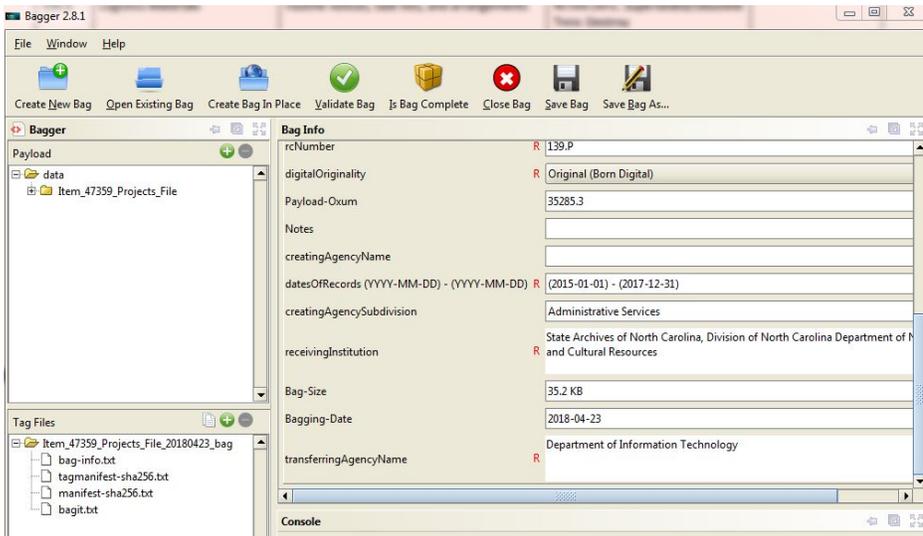


Record the Size of the Saved Bag

On this screen, you will want to note two pieces of information for the “Bag List and Description” section of the Electronic Records Transfer Form RC-2D (<https://archives.ncdcr.gov/government/forms-government>):

- the size of the bag, which can be found in Bagger as “**Bag-Size**”
- the number of files in the bag’s payload, which can be found in Bagger in the numerals after the period in the

“Payload-Oxum.” For example, in the screen copied below, the payload-oxum was 35285.3. Thus, there were 3 files in this bag.



13. A Public Series Listing Form (Form Yes

ID is attached to this transfer request.

Transfer Container	Bag Name	Number of Files Included in Payload	Total Size of the Files in the Bag	Example Formats of Files in the Bag
HD1	23999_Minutes_1989-2010_bag	21	325KB	DOC, PDF-A
HD1				
HD1				
Total for the entire transfer:				

[List additional bags on a continuation page.](#)

FOR STATE RECORDS CENTER USE ONLY

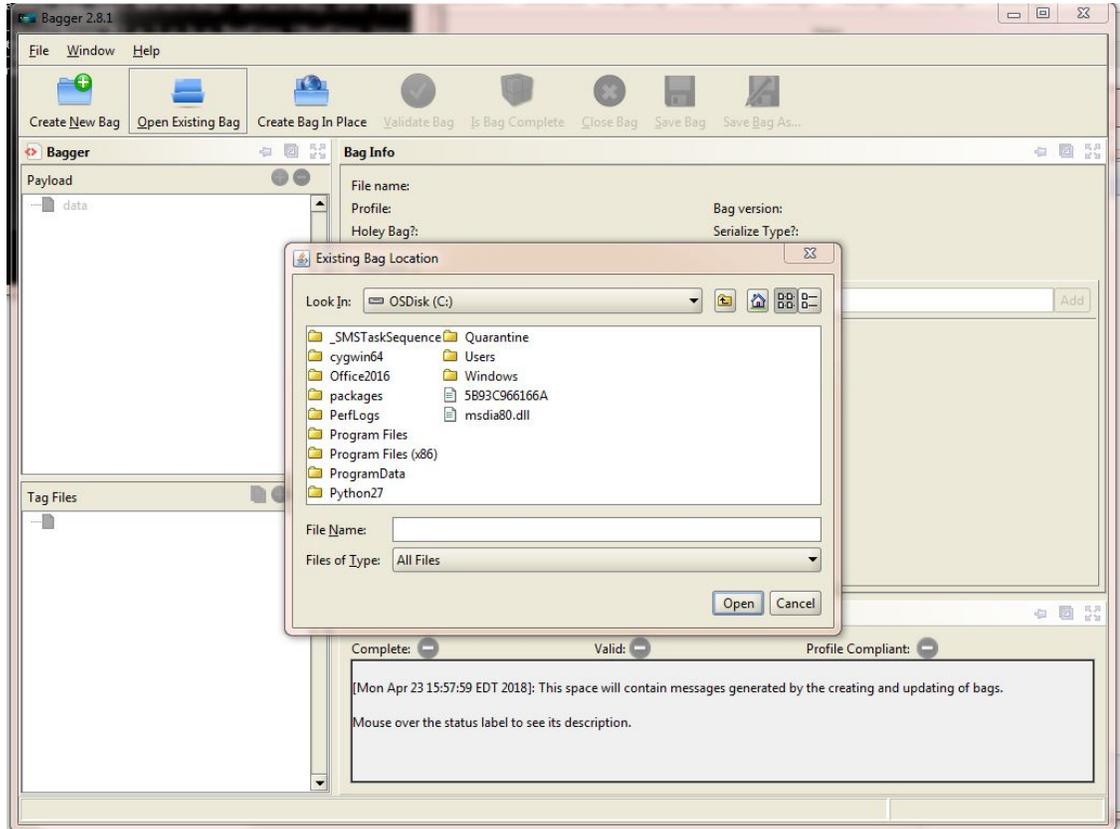
Records Received (name and date)	Record Dates	Container Type and Number	Confirmed File Size and Number	99S Received
-------------------------------------	--------------	------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------

3. Validating a Bag

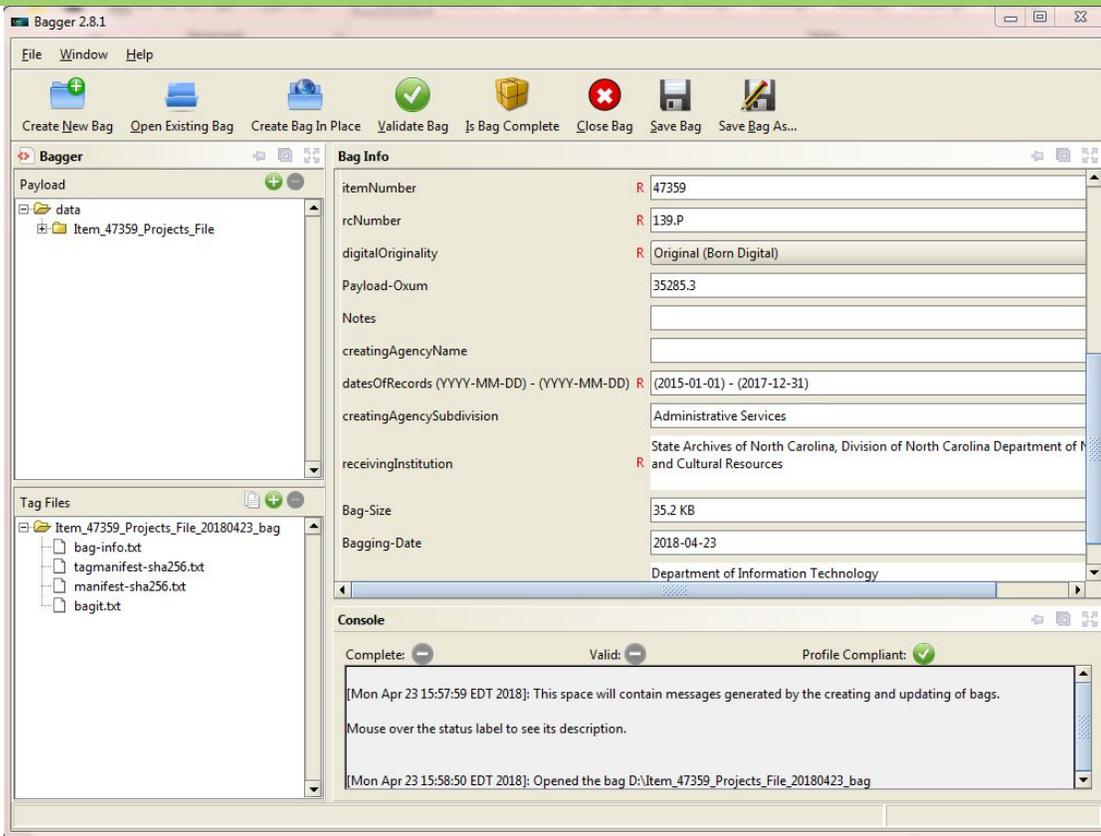
Immediately after creating a bag, it is a good idea to validate it to authenticate that the bag was successfully created.

3.1 Open Existing Bag

On the main Bagger screen, click **Open Existing Bag**. A popup window will appear:



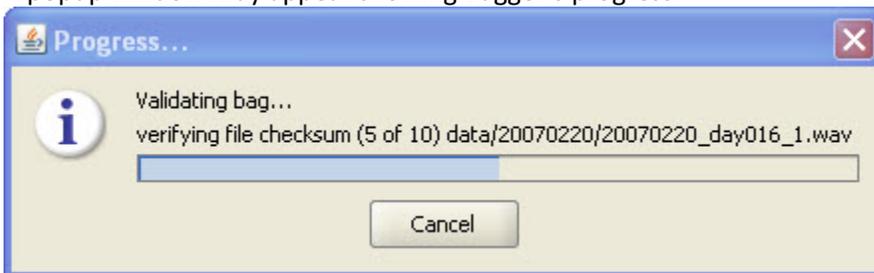
Navigate to the bag you would like to validate and click **Open**. The bag will appear in the main screen:



3.2 Validate Bag

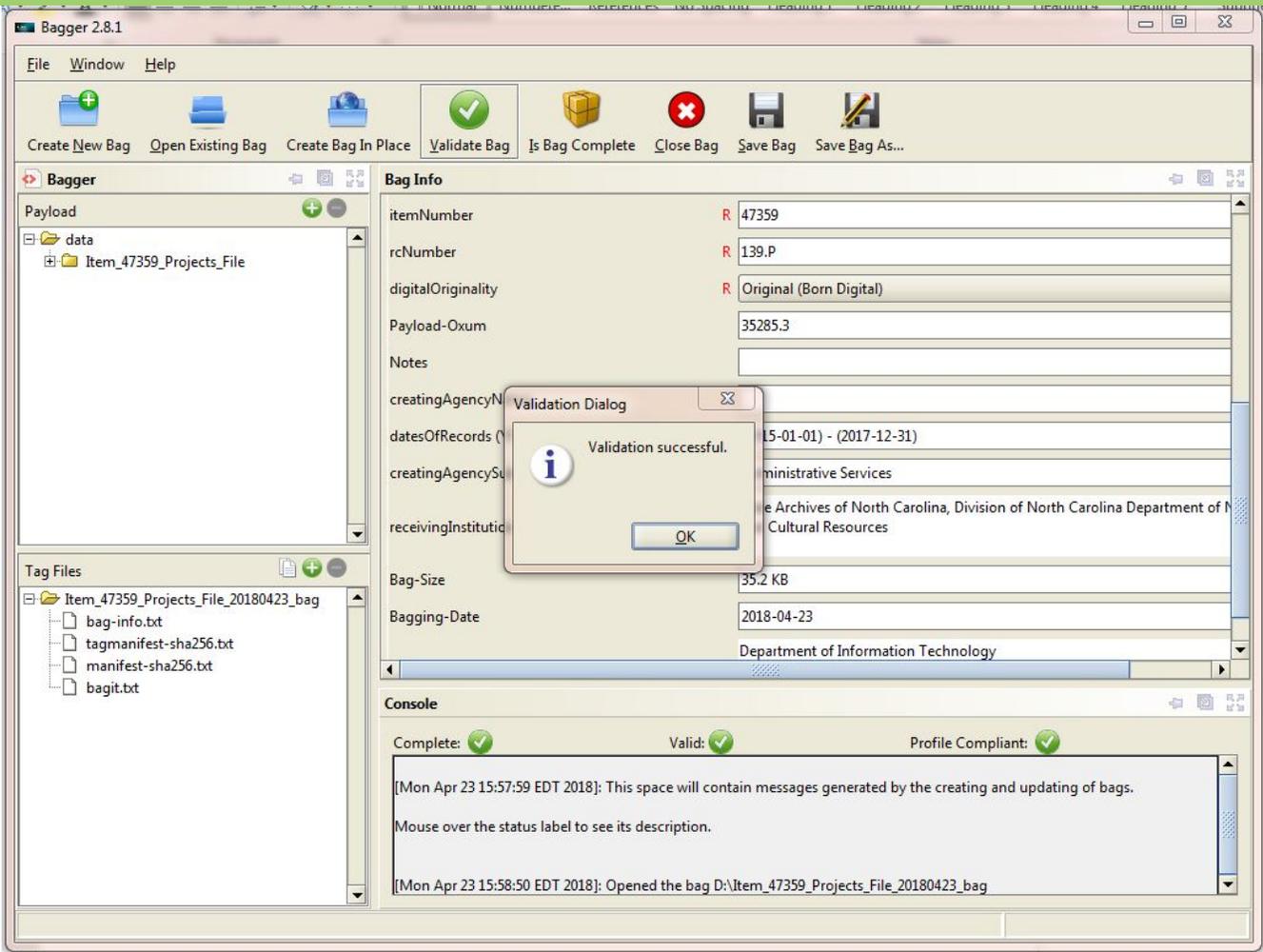
Click **Validate Bag**. Bagger will immediately start validating the bag.

A popup window may appear showing Bagger's progress:



3.3 Check results

Once the validation is complete, a popup window will appear that says **"Validation successful."** Click OK.



Note that the bag now has green check marks indicating that it is complete and valid.

3.4 Close Bagger

After validating the bag, you can close bagger using the  in the top right corner or by clicking **Close Bag**:



If Bagger asks you if you would like to save the bag, say no. (You have just finished saving the bag and do not need to re-save it).