

## **Leveraging Repository Communities to Highlight Scholarly Content**

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This poster will explain the community and collection structure in Cerberus, the Fedora/Hydra repository system developed by Northeastern University Libraries. Cerberus was designed to store the scholarly, administrative, and archival output of Northeastern University, and the notion of a community was introduced early in Cerberus's development as a way to highlight scholarly content deposited by faculty. The resulting community and collection framework has allowed us to easily organize collections, files, and people in Cerberus according to the Northeastern University organizational structure. All schools and colleges are nested beneath the top-level Northeastern University community, departments and research groups are nested within the proper University school or college, and faculty can be connected to any appropriate community.

What makes communities different from collections is that they belong to a canonical graph within the repository and they can only contain communities, collections, or faculty users - no files. They can also contain Smart Collections, which are aggregated collections of content belonging to the community's faculty. Once faculty are attached to a community, the files stored in their Smart Collections can be discovered by browsing through the community's Smart Collections.

The content of this poster will appeal to the Open Repositories developer audiences because the community structure in Cerberus is novel compared to how other repositories organize and distribute content. Repository managers will be interested in the content of this poster because Cerberus uses the repository-defined relationships between communities, faculty, and their files to create multiple modes of discovery for faculty files stored in Smart Collections. The Cerberus community and collection structure is particularly well suited for a poster presentation because the hierarchy and the relationships between repository objects are best represented visually using a graph (see here for an example: <http://dsg.neu.edu/wiki/images/a/a7/SmartCollections.jpg>).

I will discuss the advantages to this structure, including easy organization of university departments and faculty, a nested repository structure that is quickly understood by users, and multiple browsing methods to enhance discovery of content. I will also discuss the disadvantages, including educating users on the concept of Smart Collections and the need to maintain the community structure within the repository as the University develops and changes.