

Implications of Different Repository Models

Workshop: The Researcher / Librarian Nexus

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Information Services

Repository collections supporting research

- Text based scholarly output, e.g. ePrints



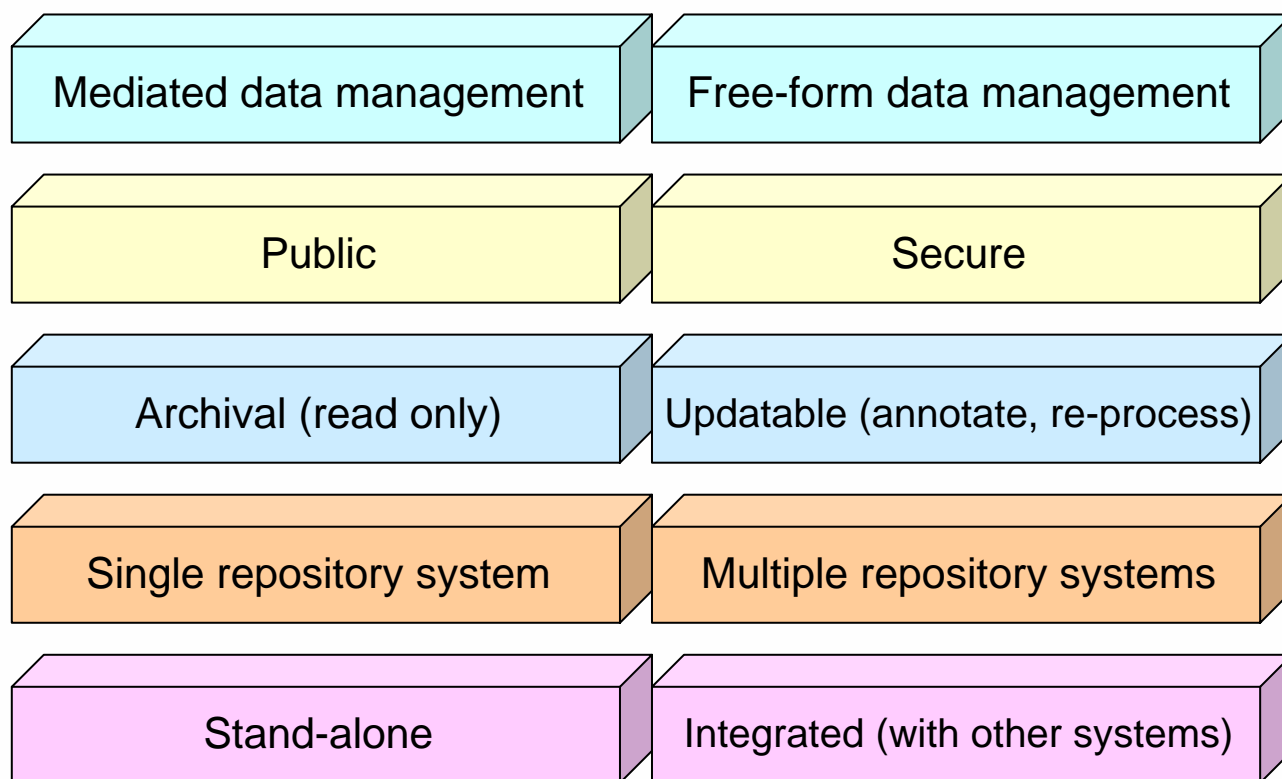
- Creative & performing arts scholarly output, e.g. images, sound, multimedia, text



- Datasets, e.g. raw, pre-processed, & processed datasets



Layers of alternative models for repositories supporting research





Mediated data management

Assisted help setting up and organising content and metadata

Implications

Staff time and resources

Better organised and findable content

Who will take responsibility for publishing into the repository, and adding meaningful metadata?

Who funds the repository?

When people move on, need to manage custody of content

Free-form data management

Organic growth by individuals, with no pre-defined organisation of content and metadata

Implications

Initially easy for publishers of content

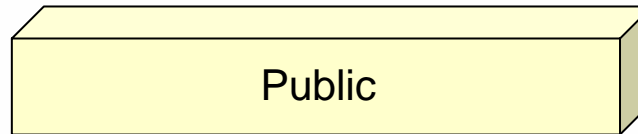
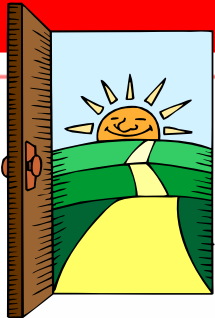
Can be easily tailored for individual needs

Difficult to manage long term

Difficult to find someone else's content

When people move on, who knows where content is located?





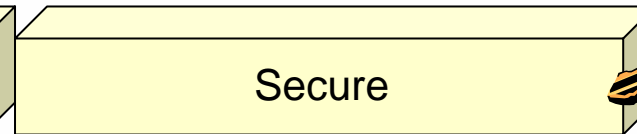
Available widely on the Internet, Open
Access content

Implications

Widely available content and metadata

Some risk of intellectual property being
misused

Harvesting of metadata records
required to increase access to content



Controlled access, via authentication

Implications

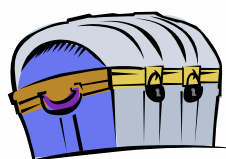
Limited availability of content and
metadata

Reduced risk of misuse of intellectual
property

Costly to maintain

Technical skill required to implement
and maintain





Archival (read only)

Content stored to allow for access, long-term storage and preservation

Implications

Content stored safely

Cannot be updated

Archival policy needed for each type of collection?

Funding to support archiving and backups?

Updatable (annotate, re-process)

Content can be added to, updated, annotated and re-processed

Implications

Content becomes 'living content'

Allows re-processing and re-working of a dataset multiple times for different purposes, including checking research findings

May allow social tagging

Need to determine policies for who can update, annotate, re-process?





Single repository system

Use of single system to hold and manage multiple content collections

Implications

Can the system support multiple collections?

Ability to allow different types of access for each collection (open access, MAMS, IP controlled, etc.)

Fewer systems to administer

How can research centres be charged?

Multiple repository systems

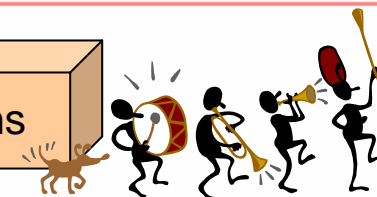
Use of different repository systems, or separate instances, for specific types of collections

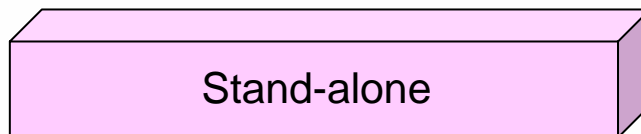
Implications

Multiple skills required to administer the systems

Multiple licensing for commercial systems, or multiple development required over time

Multiple migrations required when moving to new systems



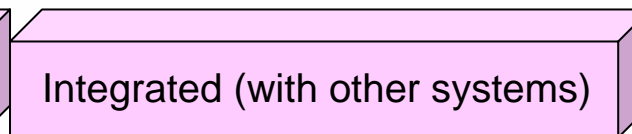


Where a repository system functions in isolation from other systems

Implications

Less technical development required to manage, and update

Limited ability of transfer of data, resulting in duplication



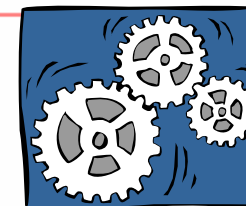
Where a repository system is integrated with other systems (e.g. other repositories, administrative systems)

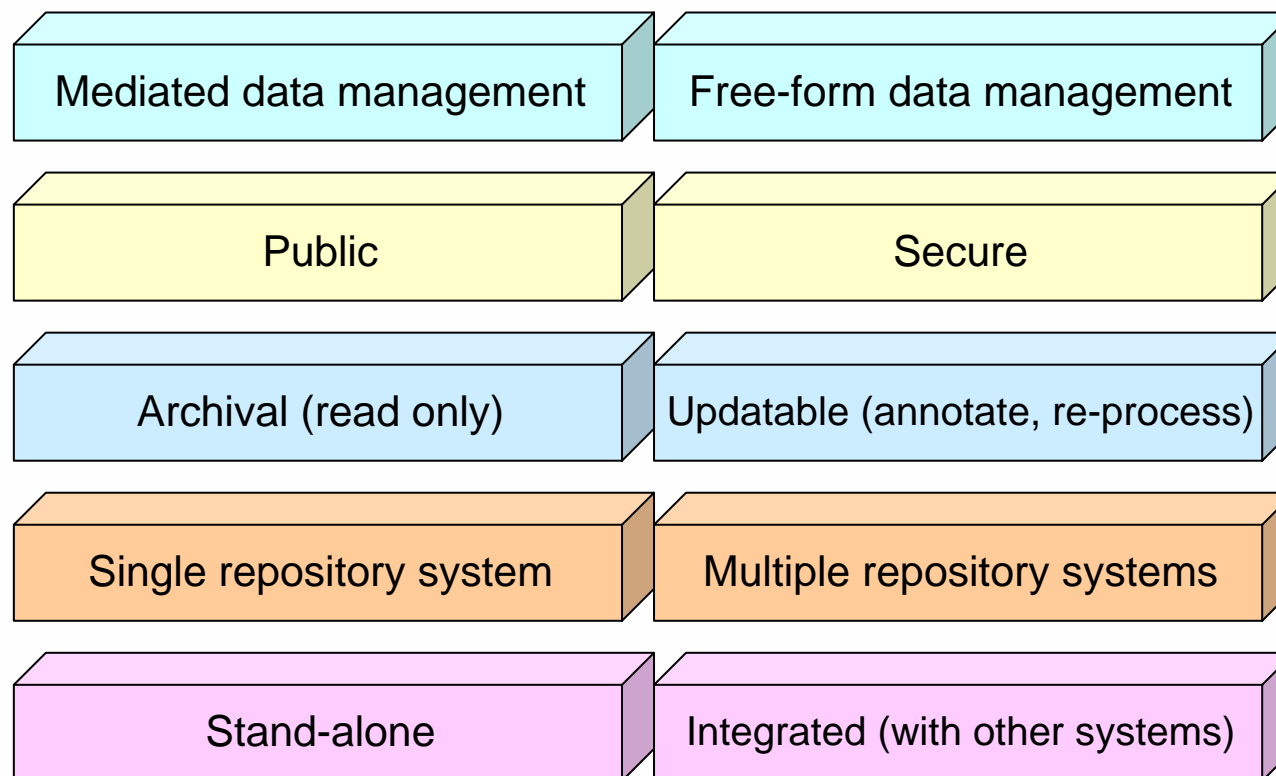
Implications

Can the repository system be integrated?

Which other systems should it be integrated with?

Need to consider the management of the integration when one of the systems is upgraded?





Models – like the layers of a cake



But to the end user (researcher)...



They just want the management of their content to be fast, easy and intuitive ... So they can get on with their research

Questions?

