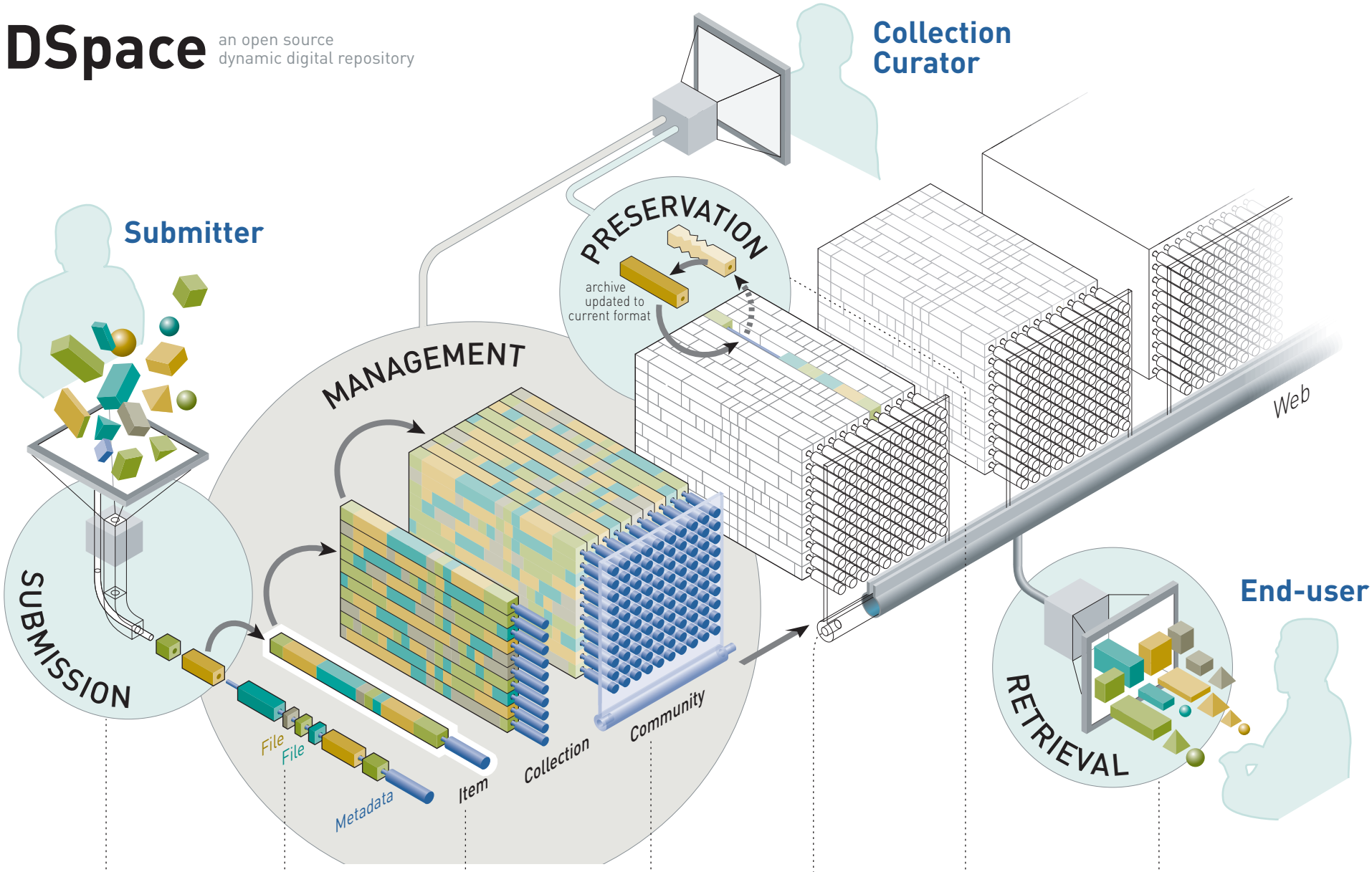
DSpace

an open source
dynamic digital repository



1. Web-based interface makes it easy for a submitter to create an archival item by depositing files. DSpace was designed to handle any format from simple text documents to datasets and digital video.

2. Data **files**, also called bitstreams, are organized together into related sets. Each bitstream has a technical format and other technical information. This technical information is kept with the bitstreams to assist with preservation over time.

3. An **item** is an "archival atom" consisting of grouped, related content and associated descriptions (**metadata**). An item's exposed metadata is indexed for browsing and searching. Items are organized into **collections** of logically-related material.

4. A **community** is the highest level of the DSpace content hierarchy. They correspond to parts of the organization such as departments, labs, research centers or schools.

5. DSpace's modular architecture allows for creation of large, multi-disciplinary repositories that ultimately can be expanded across institutional boundaries.

6. DSpace is committed to going beyond reliable file preservation to offer **functional preservation** where files are kept accessible as technology formats, media, and paradigms evolve over time for as many types of files as possible.

7. The end-user interface supports browsing and searching the archives. Once an item is located, Web-native formatted files can be displayed in a Web browser while other formats can be downloaded and opened with a suitable application program.

Visual Explanation by **Dynamic Diagrams**
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