**RYAN GIBARA**, Concordia University

*Accessible parts of the boundary for domains in metric measure spaces*

In the setting of $Q$–Ahlfors regular PI–spaces, we prove that if a domain $\Omega$ has uniformly large boundary when measured with respect to the $s$–dimensional Hausdorff content, then its visible boundary has large $t$–dimensional Hausdorff content for every $0 < t < s \leq Q - 1$. The visible boundary is the set of points that can be reached by a John curve from a fixed point $z_0 \in \Omega$. This generalizes recent results by Koskela-Nandi-Nicolau (in $\mathbb{R}^2$) and Azzam (in $\mathbb{R}^n$). In particular, our approach shows that the phenomenon is independent of the linear structure of the space. This is joint work with Riikka Korte.