

Results Detail

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To analyze a subset of your data, you can create one or more filters.

Add Filter...

Total: 26

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Configure...

Status: Enabled

Reports: Summary and Detail

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Go

Respondent Type: Anonymous [Edit](#) / [Delete](#) this respondent

Email: empty

Name: empty

Custom Data: empty

IP Address: 128.111.242.213

Started Survey: 2/8/2007 2:15:21 PM Ended Survey: 2/9/2007 8:52:15 AM

2. LTER Site Name and survey user

1. What LTER Site do you represent? Please select the LTER site acronym:

MCR

2. Please enter any of the LTER roles, duties, committee affiliations of the PRIMARY information management personnel at your site:

Other (please specify) - Information Management

3. What position(s) most closely matches the general job functions of the PRIMARY information management personnel at your site? (select any/all that apply)

System Administrator
Software Developer
Webmaster
Database Administrator
IT Professional

3. General data/information management infrastructure

4. How many full time positions (FTE's) does your site CURRENTLY allocate for ALL information management (all types including data entry from technicians, data management specialists, web designers etc.) at your site? This will include all funding sources. LTER funding from NSF, supplements, other NSF grants, partnerships, cost share etc.

1.50

5. How many full time positions (FTE's) does your site allocate for information management from the LTER funding from NSF, including supplements? The amount here, when subtracted from the total in the previous question should equal the number of FTE's who are funded from OTHER sources (other grants, cost-share etc).

1.50

6. Please indicate the type of background and training of the PRIMARY site information management personnel. "Formal training" means coursework or certification.

Formal training or education in computer science. - High
 Acquired (on the job training) computer science training. - High
 Formal training or education in data management/database software. - Low
 Acquired (on the job training) in data management/database software. - High
 Formal Ecological/Biological Science training or education. - Low
 Acquired (on the job training) in Ecological/Biological Science. - Medium
 Formal GIS/Remote Sensing training or education. - High
 Acquired (on the job training) in GIS/Remote Sensing. - High
 Social Science or education. - Low
 Acquired (on the job training) in Social Science or education. - Low

7. Please RANK the following information management task areas, in order of effort at your site. The ranking should start with #1 being where you spend the most effort to #10 being where you spend the least effort. NOTE: You do NOT have to select all items if they don't apply. NO TWO can have equal importance - you have to decide...

General site data management including database development, data entry, providing data, archive and backup. - 3
Web design, maintenance and update. - 4
Software development (writing scripts and code). - 1
Metadata generation - creation, update, registration, harvesting. - 2
Information Management directly related to Network-level and cross-site research. - 6
Site system administration - site-based hardware and network support. - 7
User SYSTEM support - hardware help and support for site personnel. - 8
General user support - non-hardware related help for site personnel such as answering software related questions, study design, statistics, modeling etc. - 5
Site administration tasks (filling out paperwork, ordering supplies, doing hardware inventory etc). - 10
Other tasks not included in the above. - 9

8. What type of training would be most useful at your site? Please rank the following in order of need or importance. Note: No two items can have the same rank, but DO NOT SELECT ITEMS THAT ARE UNIMPORTANT.

Database management systems. - 5
Metadata, EML and EML implementation. - 1
Spatial data/GIS. - 8
Use of advance technology including new sensors. - 2
Wireless data transmission. - 6
Programming and script writing. - 9
Personnel management. - 10
Proposal writing and preparation. - 3
Scientific publication. - 4
Web design, implementation. - 7

9. What major information management support, and level, is provided by the home/host institution(s) of your site rather than what your site provides for its own use? Select any that apply.

Email (use the home institution's email system rather than one supported primarily by the site) - 3
Database (use the institution's database system) - 2
Web servers (use the institutions web servers) - 2
Computational Infrastructure (use the institution's computational infrastructure for analysis, statistics, modeling, etc. rather than the site's own infrastructure) - 2
Network infrastructure support is provided by the home institution. - 3
System administration is provided by the home institution - 2
Technical support is provided by the institution - 2
Institutional (site) software licensing or educational discount - 3

10. What type of collaboration tools are used at your site (select all that apply, and enter any other not listed here)?

Common filesharing is used (such as a shared file system for users at the site).
Telephone conferencing
Web tools for scheduling equipment, meeting rooms etc.
Web Calendars.
Collaborative web tools such as Wiki.

11. What type of collaborative cyberinfrastructure / information management partnerships (outside of LTER) is your site engaged in?

Collaborations with the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis (NCEAS).
Other (please describe) - CREON <http://www.coralreefeon.org/>

4. Site metadata and EML implementation.

12. What percentage of all site data has corresponding structured METADATA OF ANY TYPE, including EML?

50

13. What percent of all site metadata has been converted to EML to at least the "identification" (base) level?

50

14. What percent of all site metadata has been converted to EML to the "discovery" level or beyond?

40

15. What percent of all site metadata has been converted to EML to the "integration" level or beyond?

20

16. Of the known site historical/legacy data - i.e. data the site might not consider part of its standard research data, what percentage has corresponding EML metadata (at any level)?

60

17. Of the known site GIS, including remote sensing data, what percentage of that total has corresponding EML metadata (at any level)?

100

18. Of the known site remote sensing data, what percentage of that total has corresponding EML metadata (at any level)?

100

19. About what percent of LTER site METAdata are registered/harvested in the LTER Metacat?

60

20. What percent of LTER site data have a direct link from the metadata, or the actual data are included in the metadata so that they can be directly accessed online?

70

5. Overview of site information management

21. What is the general way research data are managed at your site? Select all that apply.

The site information manager(s) manage most site data.

Most site data is entered by site technicians.

Standard procedures or training exists for use by technicians and researchers to enter and manage their data.

22. What type of quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedure does your site follow for site data? Select all that apply.

Researchers are responsible for QA/QC of their own data.

23. Please RANK in order from 1 to 10, the primary users of your data with #1 being the most frequent user of your site data. Note: No two items can have the same rank - you have to decide...

Site principal investigator(s) - 2
Site researchers (non-PI), technicians and staff. - 1
Site students - 3
Outside (non-site) researchers and students - 4
Outside or collaborating student researchers - 5
Government agencies, NSF, NASA etc. - 7
Policy makers, congress, government - 8
Litigators, lawyers etc. - 10
General public - 6
Others not listed here - 9

24. How does your site track users of data? Select any that apply.

Users are tracked from information collected through data use policy forms.
Users are known since they must contact information managers for access to data.
Users are known who must contact researchers for access to data.

25. How are data generally distributed at your site? Select ALL that apply.

SOME site data are online although most data requests are filled by an information manager.
A "data license" or data use agreement is required for data use.
Response to data access are tracked or recorded.
A procedure exists for access to sensitive or proprietary data - i.e. sensitive data is cataloged and a method to access the data exists.

26. On-line site data are provided through the following mechanisms: Select all that apply.

Site data are managed through a database system such as MySQL or Oracle.
Site data are managed through a specialized system, software or scripts developed at the site.

27. In addition to off the shelf tools for information management, briefly describe what tools, if any your site has developed.

Other (please describe) - relational database with client / server scripts accessing the database

28. For GIS data maintained at the site (select all that apply):

Internet map services are used at the site for DISPLAY and SEARCH of GIS data.

6. LTER site instrumentation infrastructure

29. How are standard/routine meteorological data (data from more or less standard meteorological stations) collected/managed at the site ? For shipboard systems or buoys, use the closest method listed (select all that apply).

Meteorological data are manually entered from the nearest NOAA, state climatologist or National Climate data center sources.

Meteorological data are downloaded from the nearest NOAA or National Climate data center.

Meteorological data are automatically collected by a digital hard-wired system.

Meteorological data are collected by automated data logger systems, and later downloaded.

Meteorological data are collected by hardwired phone/modem system.

30. What type of GPS location information is maintained for the LTER site? Please select all that apply, and add any information not listed here.

The site "boundary" is defined in spatial coordinates, for instance, a "shapefile" exists describing the site location.

The primary research site locations are maintained in a file or database.

Research data are generally collected with GPS location information with sub-meter accuracy.

GPS location information is required for all research data.

31. What type of GPS equipment is available for use at the site (select all that apply).

High precision DGPS equipment (better than 3m accuracy) is available for use at the site (using regional base station or other methods of correction).

Conventional GPS receivers (15m or worse accuracy) are generally available for use at the site.

32. Besides conventional meteorological measurements, what type of sensor systems are routinely used for data collection at the site? This may vary for terrestrial and/or aquatic systems. In other words, does your site routinely collect specialized data in an AUTOMATED fashion? (Please specify or describe).

Other (please specify) - thermistors, conductivity sensors, pressure sensors, current meters

33. The site has installed a wireless network for automated data collection at the site (this would include radio data transmission that is eventually linked directly to the internet).

Yes

If present, please describe : - A wireless network is installed at the site that could be used for automated data collection. At present it is used mainly by researchers for accessing the internet.

7. LTER site computer infrastructure:

34. What PRIMARY Server architecture is used for SITE data management? (select all that apply)

Linux-based systems

35. What archive and backup procedures are used at your site? (select all that apply)

Active site data are maintained on fault-tolerant (i.e. RAID) systems.

Site data are archived using tape backup systems.

36. About what TOTAL data storage capacity does your site maintain for general LTER related data including backup capacity and other storage?

100gb

37. About what ONLINE data storage capacity does your site maintain for general LTER data and data distribution?

100gb

38. What is the primary link speed from the Home Institution(s) to the Internet? In other words, what kind of Internet connection does your primary site institution, university etc. have? For multiple institution sites, select what most have, or what the primary site institution has.

Internet link is greater than 1 GB/s

39. What type of internet capability is available for researchers at the Home Institution(s)? In other words, what is the general connection speed of your Local Area Network? Select the closest that applies.

Local Area Connection is greater than 1Gb/s.

40. Wireless internet is available for researchers at the home institution.

No

41. What is the speed of the primary link to the Internet at the Research SITE ?

Internet link is less than 10mb/s

42. What type of internet bandwidth is available at the research SITE? In other words, what is the speed of the internal local area connection at the site? Select the closest that applies.

Local Area Connection is less than 10mb/s. (i.e. 1.54mb/s)

43. Wireless internet is available for researchers at the site.

Yes

44. What type of conferencing capability is available at the site's home institution(s)? Select all that apply.

Local (on-site) phone conferencing is available.
Shared phone conferencing capabilities are available at the institution.
Voice over Internet (such as Skype).

45. What type of conferencing capability is available and used at the research SITE (select all that apply)?

Phone conferencing.
Internet video conferencing.

46. What type of computational capabilities does your site provide to researchers for data analysis - modeling, statistical analysis and data synthesis? Select all that apply.

Investigators use their personal systems for analysis.

47. If your site uses a database, what is/are the PRIMARY database system(s) used for METADATA? Here we are not considering the use of flat files or html by themselves as a database. Select any that apply but only include ones actually in use or currently being implemented.

Postgres

48. If your site uses a database system for DATA, what is the PRIMARY database system(s) used? Here we are not considering the use of flat files or html by themselves as a database. Select any that apply, but only include system actually in use or currently being implemented.

Postgres

49. Does your site use any CASE tools (database design tools) for database management? Select any that apply.

None

50. What basic analytic tools are used at your site (i.e. software)? Select any that apply, unless used rarely.

Microsoft Office Tools (Excel, etc.)
Matlab
Splus
SAS
SigmaPlot
Mathemetica

51. Please select or enter MAJOR Analytic MODELS or MODEL TOOLS in use at your site.

Empty

52. What type of data visualization software tools (separate from GIS and statistical tools) are used at your site? Select any that apply, unless used rarely

Matlab

53. What type of GIS software tools are used at your site ? Select any that apply, unless used rarely.

ArcGIS, ArcView, ArcServer etc.

54. What type of PROJECT management tools are used at your site ?

None

8. General site cyberinfrastructure needs

55. If your site were to increase the volume of data or the number of datasets you are managing by a factor of 10, 100 or more, Please rank the needs, in order from 1 to 10, in order of importance (1 is most important) that your site would require. Note: You do not need to select all items. No Item can have the same rank, you have to decide...

- Faster/better internet connection speed (wireless etc) in the field. - 2
- Faster/better internet connection speed at the field site. - 1
- Faster/better internet connection speed from the home institution to the internet. - 10
- Better, faster software for managing metadata. - 6
- Better, faster software for managing data. - 7
- Training for information management personnel. - 8
- A faster or more server(s). - 3
- More disk space for data storage at the home institution. - 4
- More disk space for data storage at the field site. - 5
- More information management personnel. - 9

56. What new cyberinfrastructure is your site planning to implement in the future? (If you have no specific plans, just list "nothing planned".

generate EML from relational database

57. What specific barriers exist to better data use or management at your site?

- people are distributed at different universities - MCR is a new site, hence IM means planning and implementing the IM system and collecting data and metadata at the same time. However, writing, testing and releasing stable products requires to stay focused and does not allow a lot of time for major network contributions, and sometimes even doesn't allow enough time to keep up with site activities.

58. What new/additional sensor technology capabilities does your site require to improve your site or Network-level science?

1. underwater marine acoustic modems 2. Newly available automated nitrate sensors would be useful for quantifying nutrient fluxes. 3. Inexpensive current measuring technologies would enable widespread monitoring of flow conditions in lagoons at the site. 4. A communications network allowing remote downloading of data from underwater sensors would enable adaptive, real-time experiments to sample important transient phenomena. It would also reduce technician field time.

59. What new or additional cyberinfrastructure/IT capacity does your site require to improve your site or Network-level science?

local instance of the database at the field site

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