

Results Detail

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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: 128.111.242.178

Started Survey: 2/20/2007 10:52:35 AM Ended Survey: 2/20/2007 12:50:53 PM

2. LTER Site Name and survey user

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

SBC

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

Other (please specify) - LTER IM Executive Committee

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)

Software Developer

Webmaster

Database Administrator

Other (please specify) - programmer/analyst

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.

2.50

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).

1.25

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. - Low
 Acquired (on the job training) computer science training. - Medium
 Formal training or education in data management/database software. - Low
 Acquired (on the job training) in data management/database software. - Medium
 Formal Ecological/Biological Science training or education. - High
 Acquired (on the job training) in Ecological/Biological Science. - High
 Formal GIS/Remote Sensing training or education. - Low
 Acquired (on the job training) in GIS/Remote Sensing. - Low
 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. - 8
 User SYSTEM support - hardware help and support for site personnel. - 7
 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). - 9
 Other tasks not included in the above. - Empty

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

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) - 1
 Web servers (use the institutions web servers) - 1
 Computational Infrastructure (use the institution's computational infrastructure for analysis, statistics, modeling, etc. rather than the site's own infrastructure) - 1
 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)?

Regularly scheduled meetings.
Common filesharing is used (such as a shared file system for users at the site).
Email list servers.
Web tools for scheduling equipment, meeting rooms etc.
Web Calendars.
IM Chat (please include what type in "other" below).
Other (please describe) - irc

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) - SCCOOS (Southern Cal Coastal Observing System) SPOT (Système Pour l'Observation de la Terre) PISCO (Partnership for Interdisciplinary studies in Coastal Oceans)

4. Site metadata and EML implementation.

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

80

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

80

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

80

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

80

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)?

90

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)?

0

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

80

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?

80

5. Overview of site information management

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

Most site data is entered by site technicians.

Researchers at the site enter most of their data into the site information management system.

Site legacy data (historical data existing before the site was established) are included as part of the standard site LTER data.

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.

- The site has documented specific QA/QC procedures of its own.
- The site follows specific QA/QC guidelines (e.g. EPA, USGS etc).
- Researchers are responsible for QA/QC of their own data.
- QA/QC guidelines are followed for MOST site data.
- QA/QC guidelines are not necessarily followed for all site data (such as student thesis data).
- Other (please describe) - Different types of data have different QC procedures.

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

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 logged by ftp or other internet tracking tools.
- Users are known who must contact researchers for access to data.

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

- MOST site data are online and freely available and most data access does not require help from the site information manager(s).
- A "data license" or data use agreement exists, but is voluntary.

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

- The site website provides direct access to data.
- Site data are generally managed as "flat files" in an organized file system, not in a database.

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

Our site relies primarily on existing/off the shelf tools for information management.

Other (please describe) - For some data types (an increasing number) we incorporate EML creation as the final rprocessing step. The IM creates the scripts to do this.

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

Empty

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 collected by observing static instrument readings.

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

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

Meteorological data are collected by automated wireless phone (i.e. cell phone) 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 primary research site locations are maintained in a file or database.

The primary research site locations are publicly available on the site webpage.

Most research data are collected with GPS location information.

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

Other (please describe) - Accuracy of GPS is based on nearness of land-based stations. For data collected offshore, accuracy for gps coordinates is approximately 3m.

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).

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).

Hydrographic moorings

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 : - Seabird CTD, logging data with LabView, and sent to a campus PC via 3g wireless. To linux server with samba. Data is currently logged as text.

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.

Site data are archived using mirrored disk systems.

Data backup includes off-site/secure storage.

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

5tb

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

500gb

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 greater than 1 GB/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 > 1Gb/
S.

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

No

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.

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

Other (please specify) - same as home institution

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.

The university/home institution provides most computational support for data 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.

None, no database system is used for site data

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

DbDesigner

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

SAS

SigmaPlot

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

Other (please specify) - HECRAS (USGS model for rating curves)

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 ?

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

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

Current plans call for more metadata into postgres and automated creation of EML documents and data tables, with data loaded into postgres as appropriate.

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

There is not enough time to get all the code written.

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

No new sensor technology is currently planned.

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

Time to get the code written - either by the single dedicated info manager or through collaborations. This is basically the same list of items as in question 56, but scaled to specific, existing projects.

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