



Dataset Documentation Reference Guide for Pure Users

“Pure is the University's Current Research Information System (CRIS). Information held in Pure relates to research staff and their datasets, publications, projects and activities information. Pure allows for relationships and associations to be created between research inputs and outputs, providing a broad picture of research activity at the individual, research unit, School, College, and University levels. In addition to providing many of the University's current research management and reporting needs, data from Pure is also used to populate the Edinburgh Research Explorer, which provides a public view on the University's research activity.”

<http://www.ed.ac.uk/pure>

This document provides you with specific guidance to achieve the following for your research dataset(s):

- [Use Pure to create a metadata record to describe your dataset](#)
- [Acquire a Digital Object Identifier \(DOI\) in DataShare and Pure to publish your dataset's metadata record on the Edinburgh Research Explorer website](#)
- [Relations to other content: link your dataset to research output, or your research output to your dataset](#)
- [Save or delete your Pure metadata record](#)
- [Pure metadata record's 'History and comments' page](#)

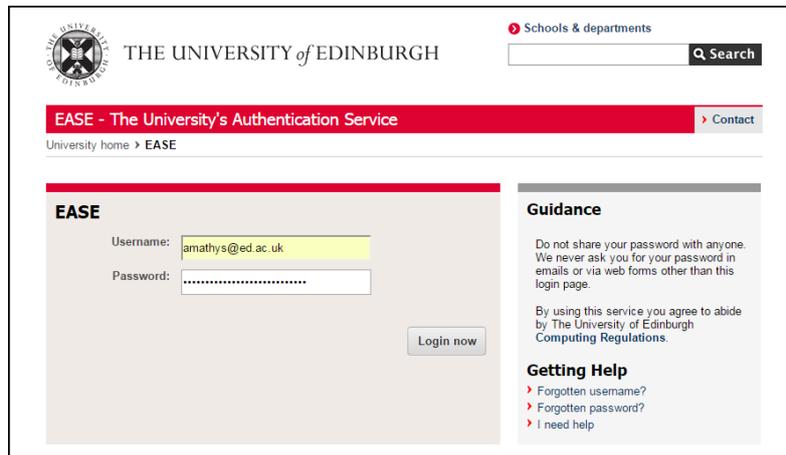
Pure also holds metadata records for datasets uploaded to Edinburgh DataShare. The Research Data Support team, who run DataShare, use Pure to replicate metadata records created in DataShare for dataset deposits. A metadata record created in DataShare is automatically assigned a Digital Object Identifier (DOI), which is subsequently copied over to its Pure metadata record.

Edinburgh DataShare is an Information Services-hosted digital repository of research data produced at the University of Edinburgh. Edinburgh University researchers who have produced research data associated with an existing or forthcoming publication, or which has potential use for other researchers, are invited to upload their dataset for sharing and safekeeping. (<http://datashare.ed.ac.uk/>)

DataVault metadata is similarly replicated to Pure. DataVault is a University of Edinburgh service that provides researchers (PIs/data owners) with a long-term, safe storage solution for their data, which are no longer active, or not intended for publication.

Use Pure to create a metadata record to describe your dataset

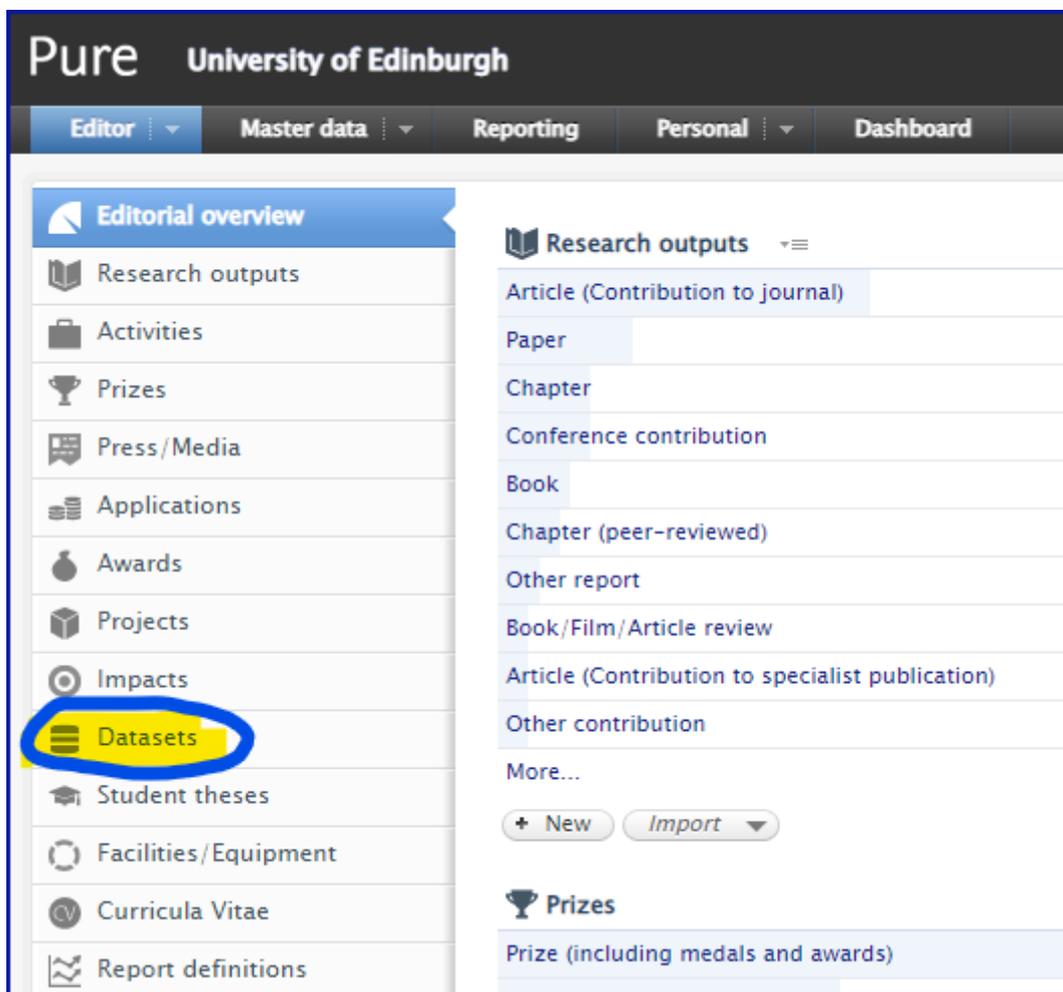
- 1) Access your Pure account via Pure webpage and university login (aka EASE) at <https://www.pure.ed.ac.uk>



2) Click the green 'Add new' button in the top right hand corner of the webpage.



3) A new window opens. Click 'Datasets' in the left-hand menu.



4) This will open a Pure metadata form for you to use to enter information about your dataset and save as a metadata record to store in Pure. Metadata can be described as 'data about data'.

5) The Pure metadata form has **11 sections** with relevant *elements* that allow you to describe your data, and provide other relevant information associated with your data.

1. **Identification** (*Title, Description, Abstract, Data citation, Temporal coverage*)
2. **Geo location** (*Geographic Coverage, Geospatial Point or Polygon*)
3. **People** (*People*)
4. **Dataset managed by** (*Managing organisational unit*)
5. **Data availability** (*Publisher, DOI (Digital Object Identifier), Physical data links, Date made available*)
6. **Access to the dataset** (*Access options*)
7. **Access contact details** (*Contact person*)
8. **Legal/ethical** (*Is the data subject to any of the following constraints?*)
9. **Keywords** (*Dataset free keywords*)
10. **Relations to other content** (*Projects, Equipment, Student thesis, Publications, Activities, Impacts, Datasets*)
11. **Visibility** (*Visibility*)

There are a total of 25 elements; however, only five elements are mandatory, and these are listed below. A red asterisk also indicates which elements are mandatory.

1. Title
2. People (Organisations)
3. Managing organisational unit
4. Publisher
5. Date made available

Each of these elements must have information entered into its field; otherwise, Pure will not save your metadata record, and a window will open showing an error message which lists the mandatory elements that must be completed – see screenshot below.

The screenshot shows a metadata form with the following sections:

- Title ***: A text input field containing "DNA Database".
- Legal/ethical**: A section with a question "Is the data subject to any of the following constraints?" and several checkboxes:
 - Reason for data restriction and conditions for release
 - Data protection (with a sub-field "Please give details")
 - Ethical approval
 - Commercial constraints
 - Sensitive (Animal, tobacco, security sensitive, GMO, stem cell)
- Access to the dataset**: A section with a dropdown menu for "Access options" (currently set to "Not set") and a list of radio buttons:
 - Public - No restriction
 - Public - No restriction
 - N/A - Not Used
 - Backend - Restricted to Pure users
 - Confidential - Restricted to associated users and editors

The dialog box contains the following text:

The following fields have fewer items than are allowed
 Organisations: 0 is less than the lowest allowed value 1

The following fields are required
 Title
 Organisations
 Managing organisational unit
 Publisher
 Date made available

Click OK to go to the first field

OK

Though there are only five mandatory elements, you are strongly encouraged to provide additional information

about your data. A description of your data should be included, and if there are access constraints, please note these as well.

*If you want to read a basic description of an element, please click the information icon ⓘ to open a help window.

The screenshot shows the "Identification" section of a form with the following fields:

- Title ***: A text input field.
- Description**: A text input field with a vertical ellipsis icon on the right.
- Abstract**: A text input field with a vertical ellipsis icon on the right.
- Data Citation**: A text input field with a vertical ellipsis icon on the right.
- Temporal coverage**: A section with input fields for Year, Month, Day, Year, and Month.

A yellow tooltip on the right side of the form contains the following text:

Title and description helps identify this dataset. Description could include origin and usage.

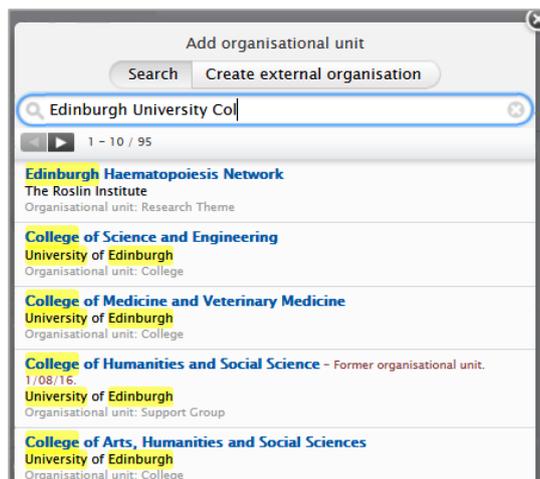
Temporal coverage
 Used to enter the date range coverage of the data, for example that data covers animal records from 1850-1905.

6) The Pure metadata form includes text fields, tick boxes, drop-down lists, and filter lists fields for entering information about your dataset. Please note that if you are a personal user, then Pure will automatically add you as a person under the **People** section.

The dialog box is titled "Search and add Person - or create External Person" and contains the following elements:

- Buttons for "Search" and "Create external person".
- A search input field containing "Mathys".
- Search results:
 - Mathys, Tony**
Library and University Collections - Research Data Management Service Coordinator
Non-Academic: Research Active (Staff)
 - Mathys, Jean-Marie**
University of Sydney
External person
- A "Cancel" button at the bottom right.

There are element fields with filter lists that appear when you start typing your text. Typing the text triggers an automatic search for similar terms stored in the Pure database. As you enter more text, the search becomes more refined, which then reduces the number of returned terms.



Acquire a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) in DataShare and Pure

DOI is a persistent identifier or handle used to uniquely identify objects. DOIs are in wide use mainly to identify academic, professional, and government information, such as journal articles, research reports, datasets and publications. They are also used to identify other types of information resources, such as commercial videos.

You can acquire a DOI for your dataset by depositing it in Edinburgh DataShare, and it will then be copied automatically to Pure for you. DataShare (<http://datashare.ed.ac.uk/>) allows the depositor to create a metadata record before uploading the files containing the data; the DOI is automatically assigned to the dataset and stored as part of the metadata record published on DataShare. It is displayed as 10.7488/ds/1735 in this metadata record for the 'Archaeological Site Dataset for the Jazira Region of Syria'.



Pure allows users to enter a DOI into a metadata record if a DOI has been assigned to a dataset from another source such as a data repository where the dataset has been deposited, for example Dryad. The DOI element field can be found under **Data Availability** section of your Pure metadata record form. Click the *Add existing DOI* button. This will open the Create DOI window and here you can copy, then paste your existing DOI into the field. Please note that you should only include the DOI and not copy the <https://doi.org/> string that is included in the DOI. If a forward slash is introduced at the end of a DOI string e.g. 10.7488/ds/1735/, please remove this as well or your metadata record may not validate when it is saved in Pure.

Data availability ⓘ

Publisher *

DOI

-or- **If you do not have a DOI already one will be issued during validation where appropriate**

Create DOI

Insert DOI (Digital Object Identifier)

Example: 10.1000/182 (Note: Please do not add http://dx.doi.org/ prefix)

When the Pure dataset administrator validates and saves your record, it will be published to Edinburgh Research Explorer (<http://www.research.ed.ac.uk/portal/>). Here, your metadata record will appear with the DOI.

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Archaeological Site Dataset for the Jazira Region of Syria

Dataset

Tony Mathys (Creator)	Date made available 25 Aug 2016
Related Edinburgh Organisations	Geographical coverage Syria, Jazira
Library and University Collections	
Publisher Edinburgh DataShare	

Description

This archaeological dataset is in an ArcGIS 10.0 shapefile format.

Abstract

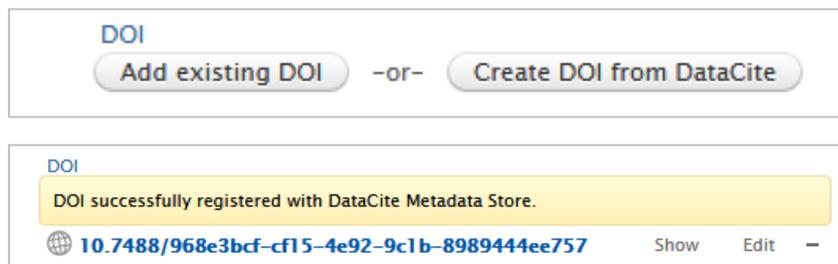
This archaeological dataset complements 13 other datasets as part of a study that compared ancient settlement patterns with modern environmental conditions in the Jazira region of Syria. This study examined settlement distribution and density patterns over the past five millennia using archaeological survey reports and French 1930s 1:200,000 scale maps to locate and map archaeological sites. An archaeological site dataset was created and compared to and modelled with soil, geology, terrain (contour), surface and subsurface hydrology and normal and dry year precipitation pattern datasets; there are also three spreadsheet datasets providing 1963 precipitation and temperature readings collected at three locations in the region. The environmental datasets were created to account for ancient and modern population subsistence activities, which comprise barley and wheat farming and livestock grazing. These environmental datasets were subsequently modelled with the archaeological site dataset, as well as, land use and population density datasets for the Jazira region. Ancient trade routes were also mapped and factored into the model, and a comparison was made to ascertain if there was a correlation between ancient and modern settlement patterns and environmental conditions; the latter influencing subsistence activities. This archaeological dataset was generated to show settlement distribution patterns in the Jazira region of Syria. The sites were mapped using publications of surveys conducted and the French 1:200,000 maps. The French maps include the identification of sites using toponyms called 'Tels'. The temporal extent of the archaeological sites in this dataset span from the Neolithic to Islamic periods of Syria. The extent of the archaeological site dataset comprises an area within the Syrian Jazira, which lies between the Syrian and Turkish border in the north; the Syrian and Iraqi border to the east, including the River Tigris; and to the River Euphrates to the south and west. All related data collected was confined within this area with the exception of this archaeological dataset. Archaeological sites were identified and mapped along both banks of the River Euphrates.

Access status	DOIs
Open	http://dx.doi.org/10.7488/ds/1735

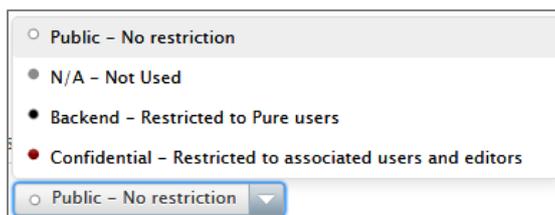
Click the DOI and this action will transfer you to the webpage or repository where your dataset is being stored, and can be accessed and downloaded.

A DOI can be used to link your dataset with your research output such as journal articles, research reports and official publications, and conversely from your research output to your dataset, all of which can be published to the Edinburgh Research Explorer website using Pure to create records for all your research outputs, activities, projects, funding etc.

If you do not have a DOI for your dataset, and you wish to have your record validated and published to Edinburgh Research Explorer, then the Pure dataset administrator can assign a DOI to your record. The DataCite Metadata Store is used to create a DOI.



The Pure administrator can ascertain if you want your record validated and published to Edinburgh Research Explorer based on the list option you select under the **Visibility** section of your template. If you select 'Public – No restriction', then your dataset will receive a DOI and your record will validated and published to Edinburgh Research Explorer.



Relations to other content: linking your dataset to research output, or linking your research output to your dataset

It is possible to link your dataset with other Pure records that you have created to describe your other research-related activities e.g. research outputs such as publications.

Under the **Relations to other content** section of your Pure metadata record for your publication, please click the 'Publication' button and enter your name or the title of your publication. Typing the text triggers an automatic search for similar terms stored in the Pure database. As in the example below, once your dataset's title appears, select it to enter into your record.

Your dataset will then appear with your publication under 'Related research outputs' on the Edinburgh Research Explorer website (see below).

Relations to other content

- Projects
- Equipment
- Student thesis
- Publications
- Activities
- Impacts
- Datasets

Relations to other content

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Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection Alters Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha Production via Toll-Like Receptor-Dependent Pathways in Alveolar Macrophages and U1 Cells
 Nicol, M. Q., Pereira, A., Mathys, J.-M., Ollington, K., Hong, M. H. & Skolnik, P. R. Aug 2008 In: *Journal of Virology*. 82, 16, p. 7790-7798
 Research output: Contribution to journal - Article

Geospatial resources for supporting data standards, guidance and best practice in health informatics
 Mathys, T. & Kamel Boulos, M. N. 1 Jan 2011 In: *BMC Research Notes*. 4, 1, p. 19
 Research output: Contribution to journal - Article

Relations to other content

- Projects
- Equipment
- Student thesis
- Publications
- Activities
- Impacts
- Datasets

Geospatial resources for supporting data standards, guidance and best practice in health informatics
 Research output: Contribution to journal - Article

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Archaeological Site Dataset for the Jazira Region of Syria

Dataset

Tony Mathys (Creator) Date made available 25 Aug 2016
 Geographical coverage Syria, Jazira

Related Edinburgh Organisations

Library and University Collections

Publisher Edinburgh DataShare

Description

This archaeological dataset is in an ArcGIS 10.0 shapefile format.

Abstract

This archaeological dataset complements 13 other datasets as part of a study that compared ancient settlement patterns with modern environmental conditions in the Jazira region of Syria. This study examined settlement distribution and density patterns over the past five millennia using archaeological survey reports and French 1930s 1:200,000 scale maps to locate and map archaeological sites. An archaeological site dataset was created and compared to and modelled with soil, geology, terrain (contour), surface and subsurface hydrology and normal and dry year precipitation pattern datasets; there are also three spreadsheet datasets providing 1963 precipitation and temperature readings collected at three locations in the region. The environmental datasets were created to account for ancient and modern population subsistence activities, which comprise barley and wheat farming and livestock grazing. These environmental datasets were subsequently modelled with the archaeological site dataset, as well as, land use and population density datasets for the Jazira region. Ancient trade routes were also mapped and factored into the model, and a comparison was made to ascertain if there was a correlation between ancient and modern settlement patterns and environmental conditions; the latter influencing subsistence activities. This archaeological dataset was generated to show settlement distribution patterns in the Jazira region of Syria. The sites were mapped using publications of surveys conducted and the French 1:200,000 maps. The French maps include the identification of sites using toponyms called 'Telis'. The temporal extent of the archaeological sites in this dataset span from the Neolithic to Islamic periods of Syria. The extent of the archaeological site dataset comprises an area within the Syrian Jazira, which lies between the Syrian and Turkish border in the north, the Syrian and Iraqi border to the east, including the River Tigris, and to the River Euphrates to the south and west. All related data collected was confined within this area with the exception of this archaeological dataset. Archaeological sites were identified and mapped along both banks of the River Euphrates.

Access status DOIs
 Open <http://dx.doi.org/10.7488/ds/1735>

Related research outputs

Geospatial resources for supporting data standards, guidance and best practice in health informatics
 Research output: Contribution to journal - Article

You can also link the Pure record for your publication to your dataset. Under the **Relations to other content** section of your Pure metadata record for your publication, please click the 'Dataset' button and enter your name or the title of your dataset. Typing the text triggers an automatic search for similar terms stored in the Pure database. As in the example below, once your dataset's title appears, select it to enter into your record.

Your dataset will then appear with your publication under 'Related datasets' on the Edinburgh Research Explorer website (see below).

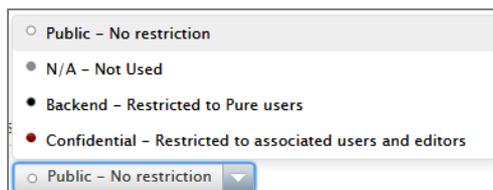
The screenshot shows the Edinburgh Research Explorer interface. On the left, there are navigation menus for Equipment, Impact, and Datasets. The main content area displays the dataset title, creator information (Mathys, T.), and a list of related Edinburgh Organisations (BMC Research Notes, EDINA and Data Library). Below this, there is an abstract section with a yellow highlight box around the 'Related datasets' link. The top navigation bar includes the university logo and search options.

Save or delete your Pure metadata record

Once you have completed your metadata record, you can save it. The Save button  can be found at the bottom of your Pure metadata record.



Please note that if you fail to enter information in one of the mandatory element fields, an error message will appear that will identify which element needs to be addressed. Also, make certain you select the appropriate access option for you record under the **Visibility** section. If you select the 'Public – No restriction' option from the drop-down list, your record will be validated and published to Edinburgh Research Explorer. If you select 'Backend – Restricted to Pure users' or 'Confidential – Restricted to associated users and editors', your record will not be published to Edinburgh Research Explorer and will only be accessible in Pure via your university login.



If you decide to delete your Pure metadata record at a later date, there is a red **X** button  that appears in the bottom grey panel at the bottom of your record. You can click this button to permanently delete your record. A warning window will appear to remind you that your action cannot be undone.



Pure metadata record's 'History and comments' page

Changes you make to your Pure metadata record are recorded on its 'History and comments' page. Please click the 'History and comments' text in the left-hand column to access this page (see below). The History section provides the name of the person who modified the metadata record, the modification made, and date and time this was done. Click the 'Metadata' text in same column to return to your record.

You can also write and share comments about your metadata record. These comments can be sent to other contributors and to content editors as well. The comments field can provide suggestions (see below), or provide more detail about the modification made to the metadata record.

The screenshot shows the 'History and comments' page for a Pure metadata record. The record ID is 29050814. The page is titled 'Archaeological Site Dataset for the Jazira Region of Syria' and is categorized as a 'Dataset'. The left-hand navigation menu includes 'EDIT' (Metadata), 'OVERVIEW' (Relations, Display), and 'HISTORY AND COMMENTS' (History and comments). The main content area is divided into 'Comments' and 'History' sections. The 'Comments' section shows 'There are no comments for this content' and a 'Write a comment about the content' button. A comment box contains the text 'This metadata record requires information about legal and ethical constraints.' Below the comment box, there is a section for 'Send this comment as a message to:' with checkboxes for 'All contributors to this content', 'All editors of this content', and individual users 'Antone Mathys' and 'Thomas Jones'. The 'History' section shows a list of changes made by 'Antone Mathys' on 23 Mar 2017 11:11:09, 16 Mar 2017 10:30:33, and 14 Mar 2017 15:56:34. The changes include 'Workflow state changed from For validation to Validated', 'Workflow state changed from Entry in Progress to For validation', and 'Modified DOI'.

Support

The Research Data Service provides support for Pure users. Any queries should be emailed to the IS Helpline at IS.Helpline@ed.ac.uk or at data-support@ed.ac.uk.

Information about Research Data Management resources and services are available on the Research Data Service's website at <http://www.ed.ac.uk/information-services/research-support/research-data-service>