



## 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 Pure 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](#)
- [Use your Pure metadata record ID to upload your dataset to DataVault and acquire a DataVault ID for your Pure metadata record](#)
- [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 EDINA Data Library uses 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.

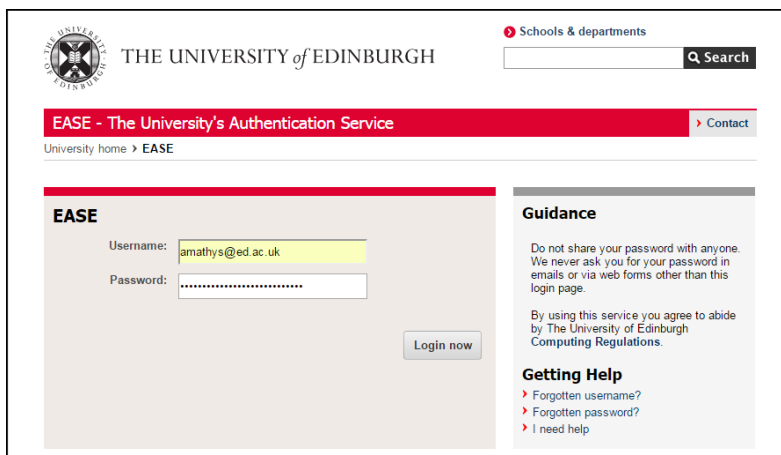
Edinburgh DataShare is an Information Services-hosted digital repository of research data produced at the University of Edinburgh. Edinburgh University researchers who have produced research data associated with an existing or forthcoming publication, or which has potential use for other researchers,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

DataVault requires the ID of a dataset's Pure metadata record in order for the user to upload a dataset to DataVault. This ID also links the Pure metadata record with its dataset in DataVault.

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

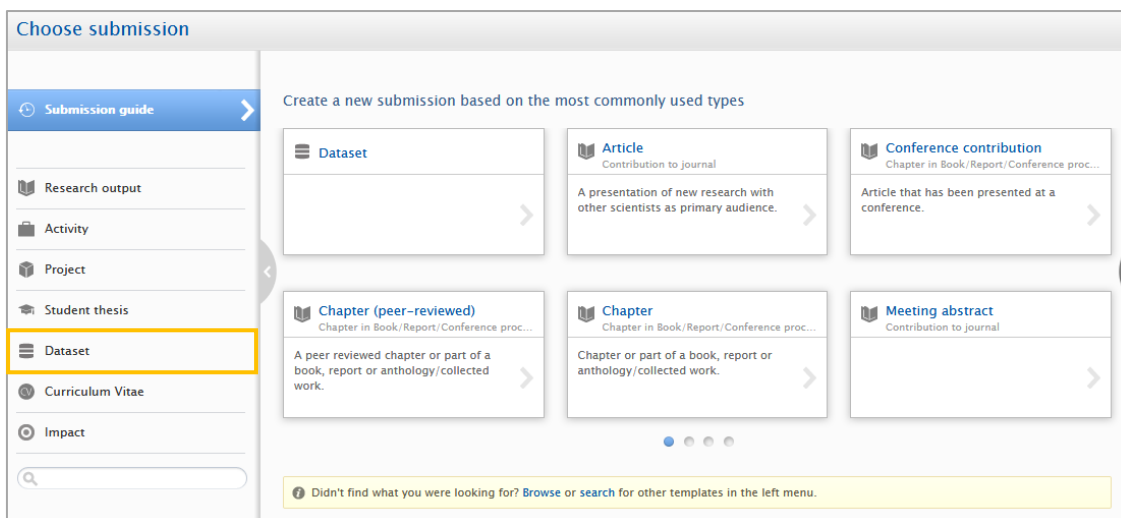
- 1) Access your Pure account via Pure webpage and EASE log in at <http://www.pure.ed.ac.uk>



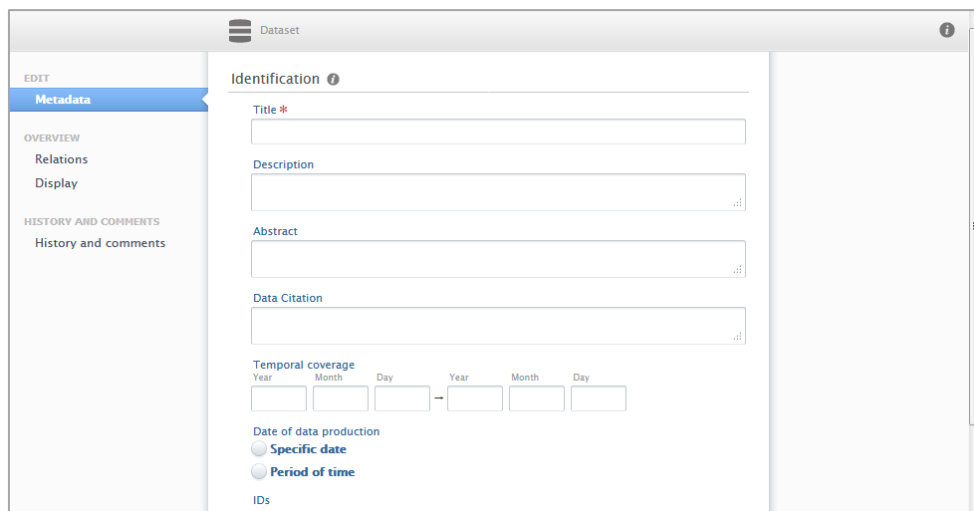
- 2) Click the green 'Add new' button in the top right hand corner of the webpage.



- 3) A new window opens. Click 'Dataset' 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.

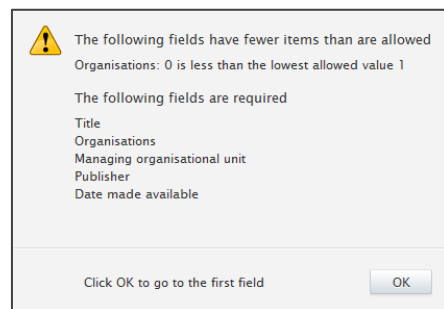
1. **Identification** (*Title, Description, Abstract, Data citation, Temporal coverage*)
2. **Geo location** (*Geographic Coverage, Geospatial Point or Polygon*)
3. **People** (*People*)
4. **Dataset managed by** (*Managing organisational unit*)
5. **Data availability** (*Publisher, DOI (Digital Object 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. **Title \***

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, which lists the mandatory elements that must be completed.

**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 the metadata form. It includes fields for "Title \*" (with a red asterisk), "Description", "Abstract", and "Data Citation". Below these is the "Temporal coverage" section with input fields for "Year", "Month", "Day", "Year", and "Month". A yellow help box on the right provides details: "Title and description helps identify this dataset. Description could include origin and usage." and "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 screenshot shows a metadata form with the following sections:

- Title \***: A text 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 screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Search and add Person – or create External Person". It has a search bar containing "Mathys" and a "Create external person" button. Below the search bar, there are two 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 is located at the bottom right.

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Add organisational unit". It has a search bar containing "Edinburgh University Col" and a "Create external organisation" button. Below the search bar, there are five search results:

- Edinburgh Haematopoiesis Network**: The Roslin Institute, Organisational unit: Research Theme
- College of Science and Engineering**: University of Edinburgh, Organisational unit: College
- College of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine**: University of Edinburgh, Organisational unit: College
- College of Humanities and Social Science** – Former organisational unit. 1/08/16. University of Edinburgh, Organisational unit: Support Group
- College of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences**: University of Edinburgh, Organisational unit: College

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.

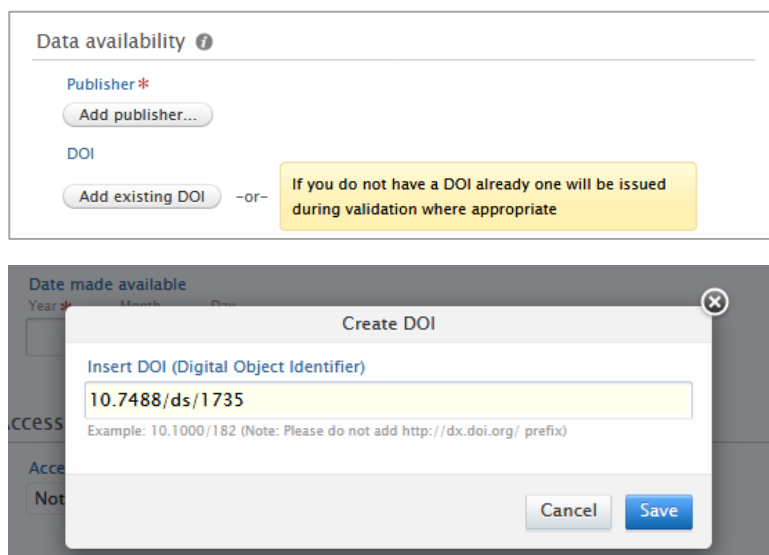
Pure allows users to enter a DOI into a metadata record if a DOI has been assigned to a dataset from another source such as a data repository where the dataset has been deposited. Edinburgh DataShare (<http://datashare.is.ed.ac.uk/>) offers this as part of its dataset deposit interface that allows the data creator to create a metadata record before uploading the dataset to DataShare; a 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'.

The screenshot shows the DataShare metadata page for the "Archaeological Site Dataset for the Jazira Region of Syria". The page includes the following information:

- Logo**: Edinburgh DataShare logo.
- Navigation**: Home / Edinburgh DataShare / Support Services / Information Services Group (ISG) / Syrian Jazira Geospatial Data / View Item
- Title**: Archaeological Site Dataset for the Jazira Region of Syria
- Thumbnail**: No Thumbnail
- Date Available**: 2017-02-21
- Citation**: Mathys, Tony. (2017). Archaeological Site Dataset for the Jazira Region of Syria, [Dataset]. University of Edinburgh. <http://dx.doi.org/10.7488/ds/1735>.
- Description**: This archaeological dataset complements 13 other datasets as part of a study that compared ancient settlement patterns with modern environmental conditions in the Jazira re-

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. This is the DOI copied from the 'Archaeological Site Dataset for the Jazira Region of Syria' metadata record published on DataShare (10.7488/ds/1735). Please note that you should only include the DOI and not copy the <http://dx.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.

Please note that if you do upload your dataset to DataShare, there is dedicated staff who will replicate your metadata record in Pure, but this does provide an example as to how to enter a DOI created with another repository service, if you wish to create a Pure metadata record for your dataset.



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.

The University of Edinburgh

Edinburgh Research Explorer

Archaeological Site Dataset for the Jazira Region of Syria

**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 'Tells'. 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**

Open

**DOIs**

<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.

Edinburgh DataShare

INFORMATION SERVICES

Edinburgh DataShare / Support Services / Information Services Group (ISG) / Syrian Jazira Geospatial Data / View Item

## Archaeological Site Dataset for the Jazira Region of Syria

No Thumbnail

<b>Date Available</b> 2017-02-21	<b>Citation</b> Mathys, Tony. (2017). Archaeological Site Dataset for the Jazira Region of Syria. [Dataset]. University of Edinburgh. <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.7488/ds/1735">http://dx.doi.org/10.7488/ds/1735</a> .
<b>Type</b> dataset	<b>Description</b> 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.
<b>Data Creator</b> Mathys, Tony	
<b>Publisher</b> University of Edinburgh	
<b>Metadata</b> <a href="#">Show full item record</a>	

**Download all files**

- JaziraSites.zip (48.10Kb)
- metadata.xml (6.653Kb)

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 will assign a DOI to your record. The DataCite Metadata Store is used to create a DOI.

DOI

[Add existing DOI](#) -or- [Create DOI from DataCite](#)

DOI

DOI successfully registered with DataCite Metadata Store.

[10.7488/968e3bcf-cf15-4e92-9c1b-8989444ee757](#) Show Edit

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.

Public - No restriction

N/A - Not Used

Backend - Restricted to Pure users

Confidential - Restricted to associated users and editors

Public - No restriction

## Use your Pure metadata record ID to upload your dataset to DataVault and acquire a DataVault ID for your Pure metadata record

When you upload a dataset to deposit into DataVault, you must enter your dataset's Pure metadata record's ID into the Pure Identifier field on the DataVault's **Add Archive** page. The ID can be found in the upper-left corner of your metadata record (e.g. 29050814). Please note, that you must first save your Pure metadata record in order for Pure to generate an ID.

The screenshot shows the Pure metadata record interface for a dataset titled "Archaeological Site Dataset for the Jazira Region of Syria". The "Id" field in the top left corner is highlighted with a yellow box and contains the value "29050814". An orange arrow points from this box to the "Pure Identifier\*" field in the "Add Archive" form, which also contains the value "29050814". The "Add Archive" form includes fields for Title and Description, and a green "Submit" button.

When you deposit a dataset into DataVault, this generates a DataVault ID number that you can copy and paste into the ID element field of your dataset's Pure metadata record. The DataVault ID can be found in your dataset's *My Archives* section on DataVault. The ID for this 'Archaeological Site Dataset for the Jazira Region of Syria' dataset is 119.

The screenshot shows the "My Archives" section in DataVault. A table lists the dataset "Archaeological\_Site\_Dataset\_Jazira\_Region\_Syria" with a highlighted ID of 119. The table columns include Id, Name, Description, Creation Date, Review Date, Last Access, Status, Size, and Actions.

Id	Name	Description	Creation Date	Review Date	Last Access	Status	Size	Actions
119	Archaeological_Site_Dataset_Jazira_Region_Syria	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.	2017-03-16	2027-03-16	2017-03-16	Started		<a href="#">View</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Retrieve</a>

The ID element field can be found in the **Identification** section of your Pure metadata record template. Please click the **Add ID...** button to open the window where you click the *ID type* list, then select 'Edinburgh DataVault', then enter or paste your DataVault ID, which in this example below is 119.

The screenshot shows the "Identification" section in the Pure metadata record template. The "Add ID..." button is highlighted with a yellow box. The "IDs" dialog box is open, showing "Edinburgh Datavault" selected as the ID type and "119" entered as the ID value.

## 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**

- Projects [+](#)
- Equipment [+](#)
- Student thesis [+](#)
- Publications [+](#) **Mathys**
- Activities [+](#)
- Impacts [+](#)
- Datasets [+](#)

**Relations to other content**

- Projects [+](#)
- Equipment [+](#)
- Student thesis [+](#)
- Publications [+](#) **Geospatial resources for supporting data standards, guidance and best practice in health informatics**
- Activities [+](#)
- Impacts [+](#)
- Datasets [+](#)

News About Studying Research Alumni Business Staff & students Schools & departments

**The University of Edinburgh**

Search term  Search the Research Explorer [Go](#) [Contact us](#)

## Edinburgh Research Explorer

University Homepage > Research > Explorer home > Datasets > Archaeological Site Dataset for the Jazira Region of Syria

Explorer home Staff Research projects Research outputs Research activities Colleges & Schools Research press coverage **Datasets**

### Archaeological Site Dataset for the Jazira Region of Syria

Dataset

**Tony Mathys** (Creator)

**Related Edinburgh Organisations**

[Library and University Collections](#)

Publisher **Edinburgh DataShare**

Date made available **25 Aug 2016**

Geographical coverage **Syria, Jazira**

**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 'Tells'. 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**

Open

**DOIs**

<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).

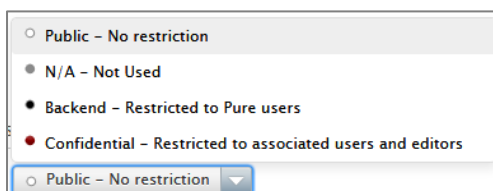
The screenshot shows the Edinburgh Research Explorer interface. On the left, a sidebar contains navigation options: Equipment, Impact, and Datasets. Under Datasets, a search for 'Mathys' has been performed, resulting in a list item: 'Archaeological Site Dataset for the Jazira Region of Syria' by Mathys, T. (Creator), Edinburgh DataShare, 25 Aug 2016, with the DOI 10.7488/ds/1735. The main content area displays a research output titled 'Geospatial resources for supporting data standards, guidance and best practice in health informatics'. Below the title, there is a metadata table with fields for Original language (English), Pages (19), Journal (BMC Research Notes), Volume (4), Issue number (1), DOIs (http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1755-0500-4-19), and State (Published - 1 Jan 2011). An abstract section follows, detailing the background, findings, and conclusions of the research. At the bottom of the page, a 'Related datasets' section is highlighted with a yellow box, showing the 'Archaeological Site Dataset for the Jazira Region of Syria' as a related resource.


## 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 EASE log in.



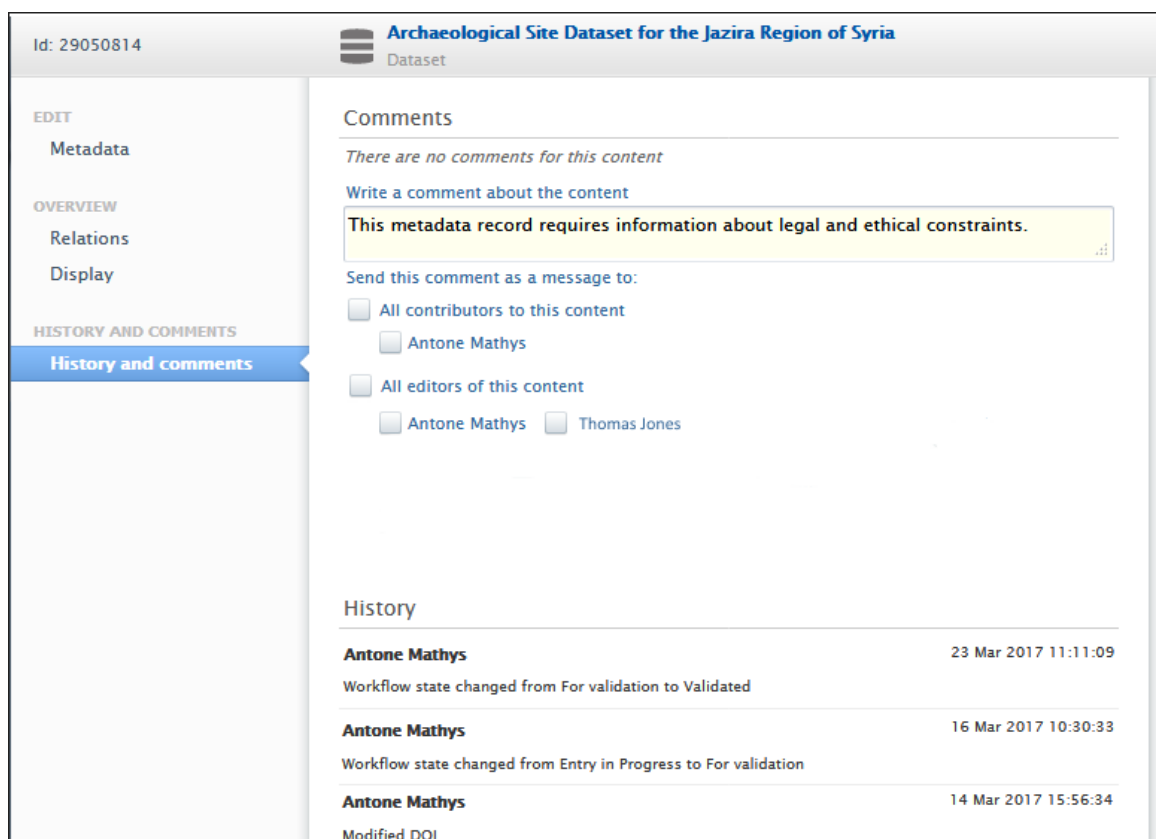
If you decide to delete your Pure metadata record at a later date, there is a red **X** button  that appears in the bottom grey panel at the bottom of your record. You can click this button to permanently delete your record. A warning window will appear to remind you that your action cannot be undone.



## 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 displays the 'History and comments' page for a Pure metadata record. The record ID is 29050814, and the dataset is titled 'Archaeological Site Dataset for the Jazira Region of Syria'. The page is divided into three main sections: 'Comments', 'History', and a sidebar for navigation.

**Comments Section:**

- Text: "There are no comments for this content"
- Link: "Write a comment about the content"
- Comment text area: "This metadata record requires information about legal and ethical constraints."
- Section: "Send this comment as a message to:"
- Options:  All contributors to this content,  Antone Mathys,  All editors of this content,  Antone Mathys,  Thomas Jones

**History Section:**

User	Time	Action
Antone Mathys	23 Mar 2017 11:11:09	Workflow state changed from For validation to Validated
Antone Mathys	16 Mar 2017 10:30:33	Workflow state changed from Entry in Progress to For validation
Antone Mathys	14 Mar 2017 15:56:34	Modified DOI

**Sidebar:**

- EDIT: Metadata
- OVERVIEW: Relations, Display
- HISTORY AND COMMENTS: History and comments (selected)

## 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](mailto:IS.Helpline@ed.ac.uk) or at [data-support@ed.ac.uk](mailto: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>