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Description of a typical PURE implementation project

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1. Introduction

This document gives a quick overview of a PURE implementation project by outlining the areas, which are involved in such a project. By doing so, the document answers these important questions:

1. What are the typical total costs?
2. How long does a project typically take?
3. What resources must we have ourselves?
4. How are our users educated and supported?
5. How is the PURE-installation maintained?
6. How do we handle internal roll-out and management?

The document will answer these questions and provide a framework for deciding on, planning and executing a PURE project.

1.1. Estimates vs. proposals

This document contains financial estimates. These estimates are based on experience since 2002 across research organizations in several countries, but they are still only estimates and should only be used as an early guideline.

The same is true for all of this document: It should be use it for preliminary guidance only. For making a decision for getting PURE, the research organization must have a proper project proposal.

1.1.1. The PURE project proposal

Any research organization interested in PURE is welcome to request an individual project proposal with exact prices. Such project proposals are written by Atira based on one or more meetings with the individual research organization.

Such a proposal will contain concrete prices and timetables and can be used by the research organization as a basis for decision. Such proposal are free of charge.

2. What is in a project?

A PURE implementation project involves these main parts:

1. License purchase
2. Customizations
3. Other services
4. User education and support
5. Project planning
6. Roll-out
7. Post-project activities

Each of these project parts are described in the following sections.

2.1. License

To start implementing PURE, a research organization must first purchase a license for the PURE software. license can be for just the basic module, which is mandatory, or include one or more of the optional modules..

The price of a license depends on the number of employed Research Personnel (ERP) in the research organization (not FTEs). It also depends on which modules are wanted.¹ A typical license includes these modules:

1. The basic module
2. The reports module
3. Student thesis module

For a research organization with up to 200 employed researchers, such a license costs 23.700 EUR ex. VAT.

A steady stream of upgrades and patches for PURE are released continuously.² For these upgrades, 15% of the license price is charges per year. The license above would cost 3.555 EUR ex. VAT per year. Atira issue a PURE license contract to each research organization.

2.2. Customizations

A number of optional customizations can be made when implementing PURE. These customizations are offered as services by Atira. Which are relevant - if any - depends on local circumstances at the research organization. Therefore, it is necessary for the research organization to evaluate each option for customization carefully.

¹ For full information about PURE license terms and prices, please see the current price list. If you do not have this price-list, or if it might be outdated, please call us.

² For more information about the content of maintenance, please see the price-list and our website. In 2007, more than 30 upgrades and patches was released for PURE.

The options for customization are:

1. Customization of meta-data model
2. Development of integration plug-ins
3. Customization by the research organisation itself

2.2.1. Customization of meta-data model

The research organisation must decide if it will use the PURE meta-data model or if it will define a meta-data model itself. An alternative is modifying the PURE meta-data model in the areas in which it doesn't fit the requirements.

The cheapest choice is to use the PURE meta-data model as it is. The most expensive choice is to specify a new model from scratch and have that implemented at once. The middle-way is to modify the PURE meta-data model.

Technically, all options are available.

A good way of modifying the PURE meta-data model is starting to use it as it is, and then do annual or semi-annual reviews of the model. Based on such review, additions or subtractions to the model's fields can be made.

It is always a very good idea that a group of research organisations decide to use the same meta-data model. The benefits are:

- Costs for additions or subtractions can be shared
- It becomes possible to share other system development, too
- It becomes possible to do comparable reports and statistics
- It enhances the fellowship among research organisations, libraries and research alliance departments

A good way of organizing such collaboration is by a work-group with regular meetings and representatives from each research organisation.

Adding new content types costs less than completely replacing the model, but in both cases, it is comparatively expensive tasks. In addition, a one-time administration fee is charged to add the new meta-data model to the release management system of PURE. If replacement of the meta-data model is required, we clearly recommend that groups of research organizations share the costs.

The current PURE meta-data model comprises roughly 80 content types. Illustration 1 on page 6 shows some the current publication types.

It is possible to hide undesired content types. This is a very cheap way of customizing the PURE meta-data model. Further, it is a non-destructive customization that retains complete compatibility with other research organisations using the PURE meta-data model. Finally, the fields labels of each content type can be changed by administrators in PURE's user-interface, making it easier for new users to understand how the different content types are used.

Publication submission [Go to submission options](#)

By publication type | By publication category | Import from PubMed

▼ Research

<p>Contribution to journal/newspaper</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peer-reviewed article Article Letter/comment/debate Review Scientific review Editorial 	<p>Working paper/preprint</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working paper/preprint 	<p>Sound and image media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audio tape DVD Film Video tape Other
<p>Book/anthology/dissertation/report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doctoral dissertation PhD dissertation Scientific book/anthology Scientific report 	<p>Conference contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peer-reviewed conference article Article for conference Poster Published abstract Lecture manuscript/PPT file 	<p>Other contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data set Music Sheet music Software Slides Exhibitions Video Other
<p>Contribution to book/anthology/report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to scientific book/anthology Contribution to scientific report Article for encyclopedia Comment Foreword/postscript 	<p>Patent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patent 	

► Communication

► Education

Illustration 1: Screenshot from PURE - the 35 content types for research publications

2.2.2. Development of integration plug-ins

In many cases, data for PURE already exist in other IT systems at the research organization. This is often true for data such as Persons and organizations. Persons in PURE are for example researchers, and organizations are for example departments, institutes and faculties.

Many informations about a Person are often used in PURE. Some of these fields may exist in an other of the research organization's IT-systems. For example the persons first and last name, title, academic degree, place of employment, etc. If such data is in other systems, it would be redundant to also maintain them in PURE.

To solve that problem, PURE has a so-called plug-in architecture for system integration. It makes it possible to quickly develop plug-ins that facilitate one-way or two-way integration with other IT-systems.

A one-way integration plug-in is used to retrieve data from other systems and put it in the correct fields in PURE. Two-way integration plug-ins are used to retrieve data from an other system and to return data to that system.

One plug-in is required per system. One plug-in can handle an unlimited amount of data from that system. Further, a plug-in can enforce rules about the data it retrieves from other systems.

An important question is how the other system will make data available for PURE. This question must be discussed with the IT-staff at the research organisation before a project proposal can be written.

Integration plug-ins are always developed individually for each IT-system. Development of one integration plug-in usually takes 3-5 man-days, which is between 2.745 - 3.660 EUR ex. VAT.

For more information, please also see the section about services on our website, which can be found at <http://atira.dk/en/pure/about/services.html>.

2.2.3. Configuration

A number of important variables can be configured by the research organisation itself without the help of Atira. They are mentioned briefly below:

1. Setting up classifications
2. Setting up help texts and messages
3. Setting up research areas
4. Modifying resource files

2.2.3.1. Classifications

Classifications are all the fixed value lists in PURE.

An example of a classification is the role a person have to a publication: He or she can be an author, an illustrator, a translator, an editor, etc. In order to retain homogeneous data quality, such values should not be entered into free-text fields. They should be chosen from fixed-value lists. Illustration 2 on page 8 shows an example.

The classification editor in PURE allows administrators to add, change and delete classifications. Certain classifications comes with PURE as standard. Both such standard classifications and any new classifications added by administrators can be used as criteria in reports.

2.2.3.2. Help texts and messages

PURE comes with general help build into the user interface, where it can be accessed by all users. In addition, it is possible for administrators to modify help pages and to create new help pages where ever in PURE it is desired. This goes for system messages to.

2.2.3.3. Research areas

Research areas are keywords attached to content in PURE. Research areas can be hierarchical and can contain as many levels or words as desired. Administrators have full control over research areas and can customize them as desired.

2.2.3.4. Other resource files

A number of other variables can be controlled by administrators. An example is field labels in the graphical user-interface of PURE. This makes it possible to change the default labeling of fields to be conform with the research organization's own vocabulary.

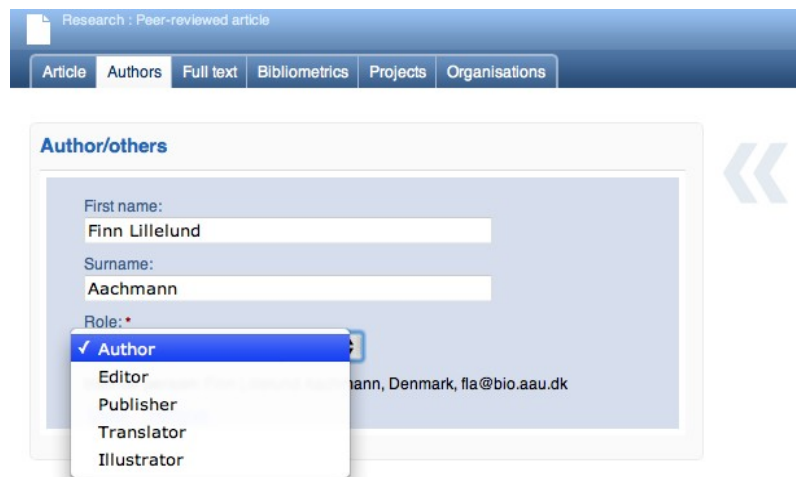


Illustration 2: Screenshot PURE showing the contributor-role classifications

2.3. Other services by Atira

In addition to providing the customizations mentioned earlier, Atira offers the following services:

1. Import of old data
2. Portal development (using the PUREportal framework)

2.3.1. Import of old data

In some cases, a research organisation will have one or more data-bases with old data, which it would be nice to have imported into PURE before PURE is rolled out. In most of those cases, it is an old CRIS system or an old repository - for example an old system with publication data.

If such an old system exists, the research organisation must decide if data should be put into PURE or not. If it should be put into PURE, the next question is how. It can be re-entered manually e.g. by use of student helpers. It can also be imported by Atira. In this case, the research organization will often have to put substantial effort into the import project itself.

The price Atira charges and the effort the research organization must invest itself depends on the quality of the data and on its completeness compared to the meta-data model into which it is to be imported.

A rough estimate for importing data from one source is 10-12 man-days, equal to 9.150 - 10.980 EUR ex. VAT.

2.3.2. Portal development

Atira offers to develop a complete research portal with all data from PURE based on the PUREportal development framework. See these URLs for examples:

- http://research.asb.dk/front.do?AnonymousLoginFilter_language=sec
- <http://vbn.aau.dk/front.do?language=sec>
- <http://forskning.ruc.dk/site/front.do?language=sec>
- <http://www.forskningsbase.kvl.dk/front.do>

Other examples are available, too.

A portal similar to these examples in the research organization's own design typically costs between 20.000 and 30.000 EUR ex. VAT.

2.4. User education and support

Atira offers to educate superusers, web-developers and system administrators. Education is carried out by workshop for each user type. A one-day workshop cost 2.900 EUR ex. VAT. Up to 10 people can attend a workshop.

Included in the price of a workshop is 3 month of support from Atira for each person that took part in the full workshop. If there still is a need for support after the three month, additional support-agreement can be made individually.

2.5. Project planning

A full project plan is included in the project proposal from Atira. It will reflect the actual tasks of the individual project.

However, a typical project lasts between 8-20 weeks from the date where the contracts are signed. The example project in this document is quite simple, and it would be around the 8 week mark.

In a typical project, the research organisation must make personnel resources available for general project management, for the data-import (if import is part of the project), for integration (if integration is part of the project), for making decisions about meta-data model, and for the education workshops.

The profiles involved are usually IT-staff, library staff, research administration staff and user representatives.

Typically, the amount of hours is no problem to fit in between the regular workdays for these profiles.

Atira usually charges 5-12 man-days for project management and administration. This equals 4.575 - 10.980 EUR ex. VAT. This includes a limited number of meetings and does not include travel costs. The example project in this document is quite short, and project management would clearly be in the low end of the interval.

2.6. Roll-out

Once the system is ready to go online, communication to the organization must be planned and carried out; the task of each employee must be made clear.

Creating a printed folder with general information is a good idea, and so is a general meeting with as many participants from the organisation as possible - they are often held in auditoriums and the like.

Further, top management should be involved in the project, and preferably a short statement from the top management - written or given at the meeting - should recap the obligations and opportunities for each group of employees.

2.7. Post-project activities

A number of post-project activities are important to prepare for the beginning:

1. Software maintenance
2. Server maintenance
3. Collaboration with other research organizations

2.7.1. Software maintenance

Software maintenance is described under "License", section 2.1 on page 4.

2.7.2. Server maintenance

The research organization must maintain the server environment in which PURE is hosted itself. Such server maintenance involves updating PURE, updating the server operating system, the data-base and certain 3rd party components, among other things.

However, if the research organization prefers to, Atira will do all maintenance of PURE and related 3rd party components. This requires remote access and costs app. 3.300 EUR per year ex. VAT.

The research organization must still maintain the data-base, the server OS and handle backup.

2.7.3. Collaboration with other PURE users

An important post-project activity is collaborating with other PURE users, particularly those using the same meta-data model as the research organization itself. For inspiration for this work please see the separate document about the PURE project model, available from our website at <http://atira.dk/en/pure/downloads.html>.

2.8. Recap

A brief recap of the previous pages drafts the following picture of an example PURE purchase and implementation project:

2.8.1. Costs

2.8.1.1. Initial investment

- License purchase (basic, reports, student thesis): 23.700 EUR ex. VAT
- Customizations
 - Meta-data model: No changes
 - Integration plug-in: 1 plug-in to one source: 3.660 EUR ex. VAT
- Other services
 - Import of old data: No import
 - Portal development: No portal
- User education and support
 - 1-day workshop for superusers: 2.900 EUR ex. VAT
 - 1-day workshop for IT-staff: 2.900 EUR ex. VAT
- Project management: 5.490 EUR ex. VAT

This is just an example. An individual price will be made available in a project proposal document as mentioned in section 1.1.1 on page 3, "The PURE project proposal".

Decisions about acquiring PURE should be made on the basis of a proper project proposal following one or more meetings and not on basis of this document, which is intended solely to give an overview of a typical smaller PURE project.

The above figures summarizes to: 38.650 EUR ex. VAT

2.8.1.2. Annual costs

- Annual software maintenance: 3.555 EUR ex. VAT
- Annual server maintenance: Handled by the research organization itself.

2.8.1.3. Project time and internal resources

The project example above could be carried out in about 8 weeks from the date where the contract is signed. It would require relatively few internal resources, since there is no import project included or other similarly resource-demanding tasks.