



CSU Interact

A Sakai Implementation

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Introduction

- What is Sakai
- The Sakai Community
- How CSU selected Sakai
- Implementation Activities
- CSU Interact the implementation of Sakai
- Observations and issues





What is Sakai

- Sakai is an online Collaboration and Learning Environment.
- Sakai is "Community Source" a free and open source product that is built and maintained by the Sakai community.

From: sakaiproject.org





Sakai Modules

A set of generic collaboration tools forms the core of Sakai

Announcements
Drop Box
Email Archive
Resources
Chat Room
Forums
Threaded Discussion
Message Center
Message Of The Day
News/RSS

Preferences
Presentation
Profile / Roster
Repository Search
Schedule
Search
Web Content
WebDAV
Wiki
Site Setup

From: sakaiproject.org





Sakai Modules

Sakai core tools can be augmented with tools designed for a particular application of Sakai

Teaching Tools

Assignments
Grade book
Module Editor
QTI Authoring
QTI Assessment
Section Management
Syllabus

Portfolio Tools

Forms
Evaluations
Glossary
Matrices
Layouts
Templates
Reports
Wizards

From: sakaiproject.org





The Sakai community

- The Sakai community is made up of volunteer resources drawn from many organizations around the world
- The Sakai community operates on the basic principle of "meritocracy." A self-governing leadership team is responsible for each major aspect of Sakai.
- The community is involved in:
 - Development
 - Quality Assurance
 - Conferences, workshops
 - Community Support

From: sakaiproject.org

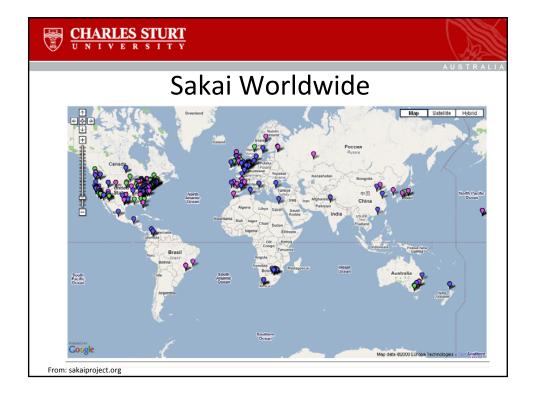




The Sakai Partners Program

- The Sakai Partners Program (SPP) provides the institutional and organizational base for the Sakai Community
- Sakai partners are dues-paying members of the Sakai Foundation who provide the intellectual, human and financial capital necessary to support both the foundation and the work of the community

From: sakaiproject.org







How did CSU select Sakai

- Fast Track Approach
- A Different Approach
- FACT Framework

Dr Philip Uys, Matt Morton-Allen, A Suggested Methodological Framework for Evaluating and Selecting an Open Source LMS





Fast Track Approach

- Initially used "fast track" approach
- Attempted to avoid lengthy investigation of requirements, focusing on reusing high level business requirements
- Success hinged on ability to easily identify low risk solution
- Reality was that too little information meant too many options = RISK

Dr Philip Uys, Matt Morton-Allen, A Suggested Methodological Framework for Evaluating and Selecting an Open Source LMS





A Different Approach

- Once "fast track" abandoned needed alternative
- Extensive experience in the group not sufficient to address open source complexities
- Short environment scan showed two possible frameworks:
 - Business Readiness Rating
 - Open Source Maturity Model

Dr Philip Uys, Matt Morton-Allen, A Suggested Methodological Framework for Evaluating and Selecting an Open Source LMS





A Different Approach

- When neither BRR or OSMM seemed to fit began to consider afresh
- Agreed on the need for a framework that will be:
 - Flexible willingness to adapt throughout
 - Aligned consistent with strategy
 - **Comprehensive** extensive and in-depth investigation
 - Transparent rigorous debate
- Devised the **FACT** framework for our own needs

Dr Philip Uys, Matt Morton-Allen, A Suggested Methodological Framework for Evaluating and Selecting an Open Source LMS





The FACT Framework

- 1. Identify requirements
- 2. Weigh the requirements
- 3. Identify possible solutions
- 4. Identify "killer" requirements
- 5. Apply "killer" requirements
- 6. Determine short list
- 7. Identify overarching concerns
- 8. Apply overarching concerns

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Analysis of Overarching Concerns

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Access & Control	Sakai	Sakai	Sakai	Sakai
Enterprise	Sakai	Sakai	Sakai	Sakai
Framework Focus	Moodle	Moodle	Moodle	Moodle
Community Focus	Sakai	Moodle	Sakai	Sakai
Education Sector	Sakai	Moodle	Sakai	Sakai
Governance - Formality	Sakai	Moodle	Sakai	Sakai
Governance - Leadership	Sakai	Sakai	Sakai	Sakai
Research	Sakai	Moodle	Sakai	Sakai
Standards	Sakai	Sakai	Sakai	Sakai

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CSU Interact

- Enterprise Wide Implementation of Sakai
- Automatically provisioned each session for all subject cohorts
- Integrated with core systems, especially Banner - Student System





High level implementation activities

- Commission production environment 4 weeks
- Develop Deployment Plan 4 weeks
- Migrate data into production environment 10 days
- Develop Test Plan 3 weeks
- Deployment 4 weeks (build problems)
- User acceptance testing (UAT) 3 days (over a weekend)





The Implementation

- Trimester 3 2007 pilot implementation of 20-30 subjects.
- Trimester 1 2008 approx. 1000 subject cohorts. Had problems, generated frustration, but was workable.
- Autumn 2008 approx 3300 subject cohorts.
 Largely a success.





CSU Interact

- Implemented a number of core Sakai modules: Chat, Announcements, Calendar, resources, Wiki, etc
- Integrated CSU tools: Forums, online subject outlines, EASTS, OASIS





Issues

- provisioning environments took a lot longer than planned due to n-tier delays
- enterprise data interfaces lack of resources
- due to academic calendar the deployment window was small allowing for very little slippage and little time allowed to fix bugs identified during UAT
- Catching up on work not initially done due before implementation





Future Work

- Review, clean up, document, tools
- Other tools in various stages of assessment, piloting, implementation: Blogwow, Site Stats, Mneme (test centre), ePortfolio, Podcast Tool, Melete (authoring modules), Gradebook – (Sakai/Banner?)
- Developing additional CSU Modules: MSI (mandatory subject information), OSAM (Online Submission and Assignment Marking)





Personal Observations

- Forced questioning of CSUs attitude towards community source
- Post implementation realisation of the true cost of customisation – cost of moving away from baseline
- Agility not realised without compromise and hard decisions
- Required significant java skills
- A terrific base to build upon