Class Enrollment subject area

Purpose:
Reports on courses that have had enrollment activity. Includes: headcounts, units, student academic group & org, course academic group & org, course attributes, instructor attributes, and student attributes, and CPP stack. Allows reporting on individual class enrollment headcounts as well combined class total headcounts.

*The default Class Enrollment Fact is at the grain of fact is Term | Class| Session| Class Section. If any student related attribution such as academic group or names are added, then the level of grain becomes one row per: Term | Class| Session| Class Section|Student| Plan.

Important Use Notes:

Historical Data:
To ensure optimal performance, Class Enrollment contains data for a rolling 6 years. To report on all historical data

The following Data will impact the grain of your query:

- Plan - when pulling in any student related attribution, you need to filter on the primary or multiple plans will come in and it will duplicate the data.
- Service Indicators
- Instructor - gives you data at the combined level only. Requires the use of the “Effort” folder, not the regular facts. Must filter by Primary Instructor Flag to get just one row per combined course

Combined Courses
If you wish to report on course information from the point of view of the “Sponsor” of the class, you will need to utilize the “Combined” Facts and “Combined” attributes.

- We recommend that you use “combined fact” along with the “combined class folder.” If you utilize other folders, the combined facts and attributes will duplicate on each row as they are at a higher level.
- The combined facts are not additive

Using Distinct Counts:
When working with Distinct Counts in OBIEE, the field or function you use is really dependent on the question you are trying to answer, and the fields you plan on displaying in the results.

If trying to display a total number of distinct classes that were offered over multiple terms, there are a few ways to answer the question.

- The Distinct Class Count field in the facts folder of Class Enrollment subject area, is distinct at the term session SIS ID level. Place a sum on the field in the pivot.
- Adding a function, in the query, of Distinct Count on the SIS Class ID field. This however, requires a full blown calculation that sums and groups. Use the Sum function, followed by Distinct Count, and the ‘By’ clause. SUM(COUNT(DISTINCT “Class”.“SIS Class Number”)by “Term”.“Term Code”,“Term”.“Session Code”,“Class”.“SIS Class Number”).
  Note: You have to add the fields you are using in the group by to the query (in this example, term, session and SIS ID). You do not need to display them in the results, but they must be part of the query.
- Using just the regular function Distinct Count, in the query, with out the Sum and Group BY, will simply look at distinct class ids regardless of how you are trying to group them. COUNT(DISTINCT “Class”.“SIS Class Number”)

In the examples below, look at how the aggregation changes depending on the level of detail being displayed in the pivot. Once that is understood, and you know how you want the data to be displayed, it will help make choosing the proper function easier.
### Resources

Class Enrollment: Instructor

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#### By removing the term and session detail from the pivot, the aggregation changes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIS Class Number</th>
<th>Regular Function Count</th>
<th>Distinct at the term session level</th>
<th>Full blown function to sum the distinct counts</th>
<th>Distinct Class Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11328</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11329</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11342</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11350</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### By removing all the detail, the aggregation changes again.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distinct Class Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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This calc doesn't really help in the scenario. It is saying there are a certain number of distinct classes at the term session level where the class number appears.

This calc is now displaying the number of times each course appears at the term session level because it is also grouped by the SIS Class Number.

This calc is now telling us, overall, there are 6 unique class numbers.

All of the other calculus are displaying the total number of distinct classes that were offered, over the time period requested. So in this instance, any of these functions would work.