

Producing a Reverse Engineering Report

Use the Reverse Engineering Report page to search for a requirement, course, course list, or condition that is being used in the system. You can search to find out which requirement group contains a specific requirement; which course list contains a specific course; which requirement contains a specific course list; and/or which requirement group, requirement, or requirement line contains a specific condition.

The reverse engineering reports include enrollment and academic advisement requirement groups, requirements, and course lists.

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The screenshot shows the 'Reverse Engineering Report' page in the PEOPLE software. The page has a blue header with the PEOPLE logo and navigation links for Home, Worklist, and Help. Below the header is a breadcrumb trail: Home > Manage Student Records > Define Academic Requirements > Report > Reverse Engineering. The main content area is titled 'Reverse Engineering Report' and contains a 'Run Control ID' field set to '1', with links for 'Report Manager', 'Process Monitor', and a 'Run' button. Below this are input fields for 'As of Date' (11/25/2002) and 'Report Type' (Courses in Course Lists). There are also search fields for 'Course ID', 'Subject Area', and 'Catalog Nbr', each with a magnifying glass icon. An 'Academic Group' field is present, and a 'Select Course' button with a 'Search' label is at the bottom. At the very bottom of the page are several utility buttons: Save, Return to Search, Next in List, Previous in List, Add, and Update/Display.

Reverse Engineering Report page

Run Control ID - The Run Control ID identifies the report request.

As of Date - Enter the As of Date. The reverse engineering report will accurately reflect the requirements, courses, course lists, or conditions as of this date. (This field value automatically populates to the current date, but it can be modified. A value in this field is mandatory.)

Report Type - Enter the Report Type that indicates the subject of the search. Choices include Courses in Course Lists; Conditions in RG, RQ, RQLN; Course Lists in Requirements; and Requirements in REQ Group. (The default value is Courses in Course Lists.) Courses in Course Lists indicate that a course is the subject of the search. Conditions in RG, RQ, RQLN indicates that a condition (or conditions) in a requirement group, requirement, or requirement line is the subject of the search. Course Lists in Requirements indicates that a course list is the subject of the search. Requirements in REQ Groups indicate that a requirement is the subject of the search.

Note: Depending on the Report Type field value, additional fields are available on this page.

Report Type of Courses in Course Lists

If the Report Type is **Courses** in Course Lists, a course is the subject of the search.

Enter the **Course ID, Subject Area, or Catalog Number** plus Course ID or Subject Area for the course that is the basis of this search. Combinations of field values must make logical sense.

Important: Even if all field values are known in advance, you must click the Search button in order to successfully run a report.

Click the **Search** button for Select Course to retrieve available courses. If this button is clicked without a Course ID entered, the courses that are available for selection are retrieved from all valid institutions. If your database contains more than one institution that uses similar subject areas and catalog numbers, be sure and select the appropriate course by Course ID rather than Catalog Number.

Click the **Select Class** button next to the course that you want to select. This course is now listed on the Reverse Engineering Report page. The Academic Group field value is automatically supplied.

Report Type of Conditions in RG, RQ, RQLN

If the Report Type is **Conditions in RG, RQ, RQLN**, a condition (or conditions) in a requirement group, requirement, or requirement line is the subject of the search.

Condition Code - Enter the Condition Code that indicates which field in the database will be checked by this condition. For example, Academic Level, Academic Plan, Academic Program, and Academic Sub-Plan are condition codes. Academic Plan and Primary Academic Plan reference the exact same plan when the student has only one plan. Academic Program and Primary Academic Program reference the exact same program when the student has only one program. Academic Plans and Academic Programs indicate that all of a student's plans and programs are part of the equation. Academic Sub-Plans indicates that all of a student's sub-plans are part of the equation. Student Groups indicates that all student groups containing a student are part of the equation. Table Entry is a condition code that allows you to select one of the dynamic conditions that has been previously created in the Define Dynamic Condition component. Condition code values are delivered with your system as translate values. These translate values should not be modified in any way. Any modification to these values will require a substantial programming/configuration effort. None indicates any field value. Academic Level indicates the year of study. (For example, valid values include freshman and sophomore.) This value is evaluated against the student based on whatever As of Date is specified at run time. Academic Plan indicates the area of study (for example, major or minor) within the academic program. Some plans are subdivided into sub-plans. Academic Plans indicates that all of a student's plans are part of the equation. Academic Program indicates the program of study to which a student applies and is admitted. Academic Programs indicates that all of a student's programs are part of the equation. Academic Standing indicates a student's standing at the institution. (For example, values might include good standing, probation, and dismissal. Valid values are defined on the Academic Standing Table.) This value is evaluated against the student based on whatever As of Date is specified at run time. Academic Sub-Plan indicates a further specialization within the academic plan. Academic Sub-Plans indicates that all of a student's sub-plans are part of the equation. Cumulative Grade Point Average indicates a student's cumulative grade point average. Primary Academic Plan indicates a student's primary academic plan. The primary academic plan is the plan designated by the lowest plan sequence number on the Student Plan page. (For example, under a program of LAU, a student might have two plans, PSYCH and CLASSICS MINOR. If PSYCH has a plan sequence number of 10 and CLASSICS MINOR has a plan sequence number of 20, then PSYCH is the primary academic plan. On the Student Plan page, the primary career is designated as Student Career Nbr 0.). Primary Academic Program indicates a student's primary academic program. The primary academic program is the program designated by the lowest career sequence number. (On the Student Program page, the primary career is designated as Student Career Nbr 0.). Student Group indicates a grouping of students. (For example, values might include athlete and veteran.) Valid values are defined on the Student Group Table. Student Groups indicates that all student groups containing a student are part of the equation. Table Entry indicates a dynamic condition that has been previously created in the Define Dynamic Condition component. Note. If the Condition Code is Table Entry, then only the Condition Data field is available.

Condition Operator - Enter the Condition Operator that identifies what type of comparison is to be applied to the Condition Data. Possible condition operators include Equal, None, < or =, > or =, Greater, In, Less, Not Equal, and Not In. Make sure that you use an operator that makes sense in the equation. Condition operator values are delivered with your system as translate values. These translate values should not be modified in any way. Any modification to these values will require a substantial programming/configuration effort.

Select the **Ignore Condition Operator** check box if the Condition Operator field should be ignored when the report is run. (The default is clear.) For example, if the check box is selected, then the Condition Operator field is unavailable and all combinations of the specified condition code and condition data are reported. If the check box is clear, then the condition operator defines the relationship between the specified condition code and condition data.

Select the **Condition Data** that specifies the value to be checked against the Condition Code. For example, specific academic plans and programs as well as dynamic conditions are condition data values. If the Condition Code is Table Entry, then select a previously created dynamic condition from the prompt box.

Report Type of Course Lists in Requirements

If the Report Type is **Course Lists** in Requirements, a course list is the subject of the search.

Enter the **Course List** number that is the basis for this report.

Report Type of Requirement in REQ Group

If the Report Type is **Requirements** in REQ Group, a requirement is the subject of the search.

Requirement - Enter the Requirement that is the basis for this report.

Click **Run**, then **OK** to run this request.