Score calculation algorithm for ranked course registration

The ranking score is made up of the following (each factor ranges from 0 to 10):

1. Whether the subject/subject element is compulsory:

On the basis of the score in the following chart:

		Subject		
		Compulsory	Compulsory elective	Elective
Subject element	Compulsory	10	8	2
	Compulsory elective	9	6	1
	Elective	4	3	0

1. Whether the subject is registered according to the suggested study plan:

The score is the highest possible if the student is studying in the recommended semester of the subject element s/he wishes to register for. If the recommended semester of the subject element is 0 (not set), this score is 0. The score is calculated by doubling the difference between the recommended semester and the student's actual semester and then subtracting it from 10. If the result is a negative number, it is counted as 0.

score = 10 – 2*ABS (student_semester – recommended_semester)

Example 1: If the student registers for the subject in the recommended semester (progressing according to the suggested study plan), then the score is 10.
Example 2: If the recommended semester of the subject element is 2, and the student is studying in the 6th semester, the score is 10 – (2*4) = 2.

2. The following three conditions are mutually exclusive, so a single score will result from one of the three conditions:

a. Whether the student registers for the subject for the first time[1] in case the subject element cannot be retaken, or if it can be retaken, but the template cannot. The score is
- 10, if the subject is registered for for the first time;
- 5, if the subject is registered for for the second time;
- 0, in any other case.

b. Completion of a previous registration in case of a subject element/template which can be retaken. The score is
- 10, if the subject element concerned is registered for for the first time, or if it is not the first registration, but the results of each previous registrations had been successful;
- 5, if the subject element concerned has already been registered for and the previous registrations include successful completions;
- 0, in any other case: The subject element is not the first registration, and none of the previous attempts were successful.

c. Is the XN/XT registration within the quota? The score is
- 10, if the registration is within the quota and each previous subject is completed;
- 5, if the registration is within the quota but one or more of the previous subjects are incomplete;
- 0, if the registration is beyond the quota.

In a given period, only one XT subject can be registered for for 10 points, so the second subject registered for is worth 5 points.
In case of an XN subject, the focus/basis of the calculation is solely the quota belonging to the given level of the program. Example: 16 hours within BA studies.

2. The degree of progress in the semester:

The score is highest possible if the student progresses by obtaining 30 credit points/semester — that is, if he or she is progressing according to the suggested study plan. The score is calculated as follows: The completed credit points (excluding any credit transfer) are divided by 30 and divided again by the number of the student's semesters. The result is then rounded up or down to the nearest whole number and multiplied by 10. If the result is above 10, then the score is 10.

Example 1: If the student has completed 2 semesters and collected 55 credit points, the score is (55/60)*10=9.1, so it is rounded down to 9.

Example 2: If the student has completed 2 semesters and collected 15 credit points, the score is (15/60)*10=2.5, so it is rounded up to 3.

3. Is the student near the completion of his or her studies?

It gives those students the advantage who have very little left of their studies which the subject is a part of. The score is calculated by the cumulative credit amount being divided by the overall credit amount of the program, multiplied by 10, and rounded up or down to the nearest whole number. If the value is above 10, then the score is 10.

Example 1: The student is in the second semester of a six-semester BA program, his or her cumulative credit amount is 20. The score in this case is 20/180*10=1.11, so it is rounded down to 1.
Example 2: The student is in the eighth semester of a six-semester BA program, his or her cumulative credit amount is 185. The score in this case is 185/180*10=10.27, so it is rounded down to 10.

Score-aid in case of score equivalence:

In case of score equivalence, the score-aid is a round number calculated on the basis of the credit index of the last semester of the program the subject is a part of. The credit index is multiplied by 100 and rounded up to the nearest whole number. If the student does not have a closed semester, he or she will be given the admission score.

Example: If the credit index is 0.78, the score is 78. In case of a recently admitted student with an admission score of 460, the score-aid is 460.

Remarks:

Scores listed in sections 1.-5. may be multiplied by a weight factor, therefore, some conditions may bear more importance later on. In the current section the weight factor was 1 in each case.

It may happen so that students have both the same score and the same score-aid, but there are not enough places available for them to fill. In such cases, no decision is made; these places shall not be filled.

Example: There are 20 places available in the course. The first 10 places can be filled on the basis of decreasing scores, the next 5 places on the basis of score-aids, but there are 12 applicants remaining who have gained both the same score and the same score-aid. In this case there is no further decision made, the remaining 5 places shall not be filled but announced as available places in the regular (competitive) registration period.

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