

Leavers Destination

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Document Version History

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1 DATA STANDARD

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Application

This Technical Data Standard (TDS) binds the Leavers Destination Aggregated Data Standard (ADS) to an XML Schema (XSD) representation.

This Data Standard can be used to store or exchange data that covers the aggregated data about a Person who has left a Learning Opportunity Enrolment as they have completed that part of the education stage and identifies what activity they are now undertaking. The data is aggregated from

1. Atomic data held in the form of the individual Business Data Standards
2. Telephone or other form of survey

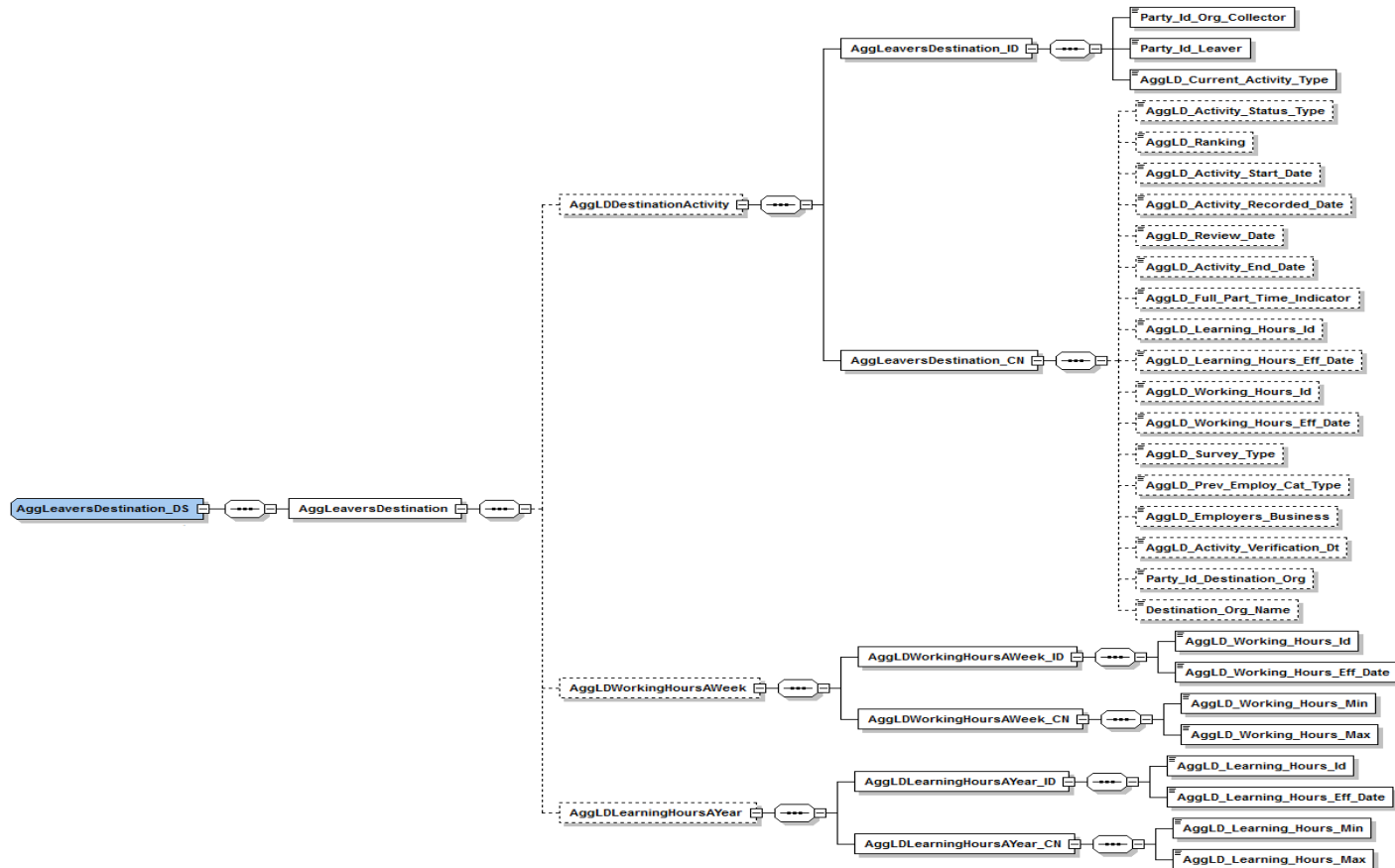
The Aggregated Leaver Destination Data Standard is a summary of their current activity according to the definition in the Leavers Destination Business Requirements and so is only suitable for that purpose. The activities can include type of employment, type of education etc. They do not include details of the activity such as the employment position, or course as this information if required would be contained within the appropriate Business Data Standards.

The standard includes a collecting Organisation as the owner and therefore allows the same set of data to be repeated by collecting Organisation Id. Where the data is aggregated from a single source of atomic data then regardless of who the collecting Organisation is the data will be the same. Where the data is sourced from either telephone or other form of survey, the results may vary between collecting Organisations.

1.1.2 Compatibility with non-ISB standards

There are no known compatibility issues related to this standard.

2 XSD



3 XSD NODE DESIGN NOTES

The Aggregated Leavers Destination is a complex structure consisting of

- A single primary entity
- Two variable reference set entities

The single primary entity AggLD Destination Activity has a compound key set comprising

- Party_Id_Org_Collector
- Party_Id_Leaver
- AggLD_Current_Activity_Type

The variable reference set entities are:

- AggLD Working Hours A Week which has a compound key set comprising
 - AggLD_Working_Hours_Id
 - AggLD_Working_Hours_Eff_Date
- AggLD Learning Hours A Year which has a compound key set comprising
 - AggLD_Learning_Hours_Id
 - AggLD_Learning_Hours_Eff_Date

The design of this Aggregated Data Standard differs from a Business Data Standard as it is not part of a set of re-usable data standards and is only suitable for the singular purpose for which it was design. Consequently, all entities only suitable for this one business use are contained within the one data standard.

The design of the XSD node reflects this as all three entities of

- AggLD Destination Activity
- AggLD Working Hours A Week
- AggLD Learning Hours A Year

All occur as an optional node under the AggLeaversDestination element as they have no common primary keys and each entity can be supplied as required.

The design also differs from a Business Data Standard as:

- All of the child elements in the AggLDWorkingHoursAWeek and AggLDLearningHoursAYear are required if either node is used. This is because they are variable reference sets and as such all data fields must be completed for a single instance otherwise the reference set wouldn't supply the correct result when a row is referred to by the primary entity.
- The reference sets need to be supplied with or before the primary entity to resolve the related ids used in the primary entity eg the AggLD_Learning_Hours_Id occurs in the AggLD Destination Activity but requires the related instance in the AggLD Learning Hours A Week entity to resolve the Hours range.

4 XSD NORMALISATION

4.1 Introduction

This section defines normalisation that has been applied. The Business Data Standard data model may contain multiple entities that inherit primary keys from a parent entity. In this situation the same primary keys will occur in multiple entities. If this pattern was translated directly to the xsd then the same primary key element(s) would be repeated within the xsd. When parsing the xml, if the element was referenced without xpath then the particular instance of the repeated primary key element could not be determined.

If all instances of the repeated primary key element(s) contained the same value then there would not be an issue. However, if there were different values in the repeated primary key element(s) then the value to be returned would be indeterminate. To prevent this situation the conversion from the Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) model to the xsd involved normalisation to remove the repetition. This results in nodes being created in the xsd to define primary keys once and sub-nodes created that inherit those keys. This section will identify any normalisation that has taken place and how it has been implemented in the schema.

4.2 Details of Normalisation specific to Leavers Destination

Due to the design of this Aggregated Data Standard, no normalisation is necessary.

5 XSD OPTIMISATION

5.1 Introduction

This section defines optimisation that has been applied to the xsd. The Business Data Standard data model may contain compound keys made up from a number of attributes. The sequence of the attributes in the Business Data Standard data model is defined to identify any opportunities for optimisation in encodings that can accommodate that capability.

An example is where the primary key contains the values of Party_Id and then Event_Id. This implies that a single Party_Id may have many Event_Ids. Encodings that can accommodate optimisation can define the Party_Id once and then under that have many Event_Ids. For xml encoding, a single Party_Id element node can be defined with an unbounded list under that node for the Event_Ids. This reduces the amount of data redundancy.

5.2 Details of Optimisation specific to Leavers Destination

Due to the design of this Aggregated Data Standard, no optimisation is applicable.

6 CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS VERSION

This is a new data standard.

7 REFERENCES

The following references are specific to this Technical Data Standard:

- ESCS ISB Consolidated XML (XSD) Schema, version 3.0
- ESCS ISB Business Data Architecture Entity Relationship Diagram, version 10.1
- ESCS ISB XML Content model 1.1

The following references apply to all Technical Data Standards:

- ESCS ISB Standards Overview and Context
- ESCS ISB “System“ Enterprise Architecture - Business Data Architecture
- ESCS ISB Business Data Architecture Data Types
- ESCS ISB BDA Data Architecture Modelling Standards
- ESCS ISB Management Process

8 NOTES

None.

9 COPYRIGHT NOTICE

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