



SAINT Support Team

Using Quick Analysis

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1. What is Quick Analysis?

The Quick Analysis tool in SAINT allows the user to perform two different types of analysis on the data contained within the database:

1. Basic mathematical analysis of the values in a specified field (see section 2)
2. Cross referencing of the values in two specified fields (see section 3)

In both cases, the data may be exported for further manipulation in applications such as Excel.

The Quick Analysis tool is available on most data maintenance screens, and is accessed from the 'Misc' menu [figure 1].

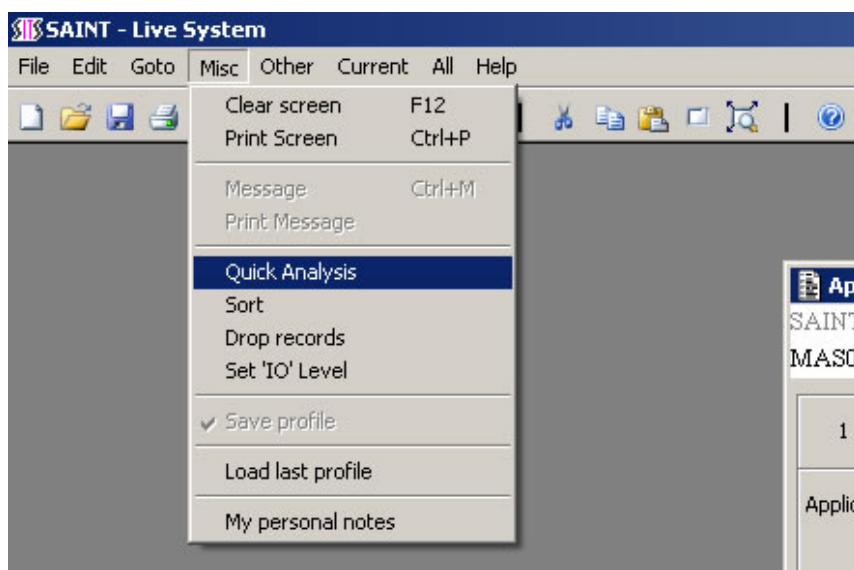


Figure 1 – How to access the Quick Analysis tool

2. Mathematical Analysis

The basic mathematical analysis function within Quick Analysis calculates the following (depending on the type of data contained within the selected field):

- Total records
- Unique records
- Total values
- Unique values
- Minimum value
- Maximum value
- Total value
- Average value
- Standard deviation
- Median value
- Mode value
- Mode frequency

2.1 A worked example

For this example, we are going to look at the decisions on the ACD screen – i.e. how many students have been made an offer of a place at the University.

Open up the ACD screen and enter your search criteria – in this example, we are going to enter:

- 2008/9 into the 'Entry year' box
- CMPGM into the 'SRS course' box
- 09 into the 'Month code' box [Figure 2].

The screenshot shows the 'Application Clearance & Decision Entry' interface. At the top, it displays 'SAINTUSER' and 'MAS01' on the left, and 'SAINT - Live System' and 'Application Clearance & Decision Entry (A)' on the right. Below this, it indicates '1 of 0 Course Application (CAP) records'. The main area contains several input fields: 'Applicant id', 'UCAS id', 'UCAScrs/cam', 'MAS crs', 'Entry year' (set to '2008/9'), 'Month code' (set to '09'), 'App status', 'Qual status', 'Choice', 'GTR Mod?', 'P.id/App Scheme', 'Scheme', 'SRS course' (set to 'CMPGM'), 'Prog', 'Route', and 'Attend mode'. At the bottom, there is a table with columns 'Stage', 'Decision / date', and 'Response / date'. To the right of the table are buttons for 'Offer', 'Offer', 'Offer', 'Keyword', and 'Note'. The 'Offer' button is highlighted in red.

Figure 2 – Enter your search criteria

Press F5 to retrieve the records. A dialogue box may appear if there are a large number of records [figure 3] – if this box appears click 'Yes'.

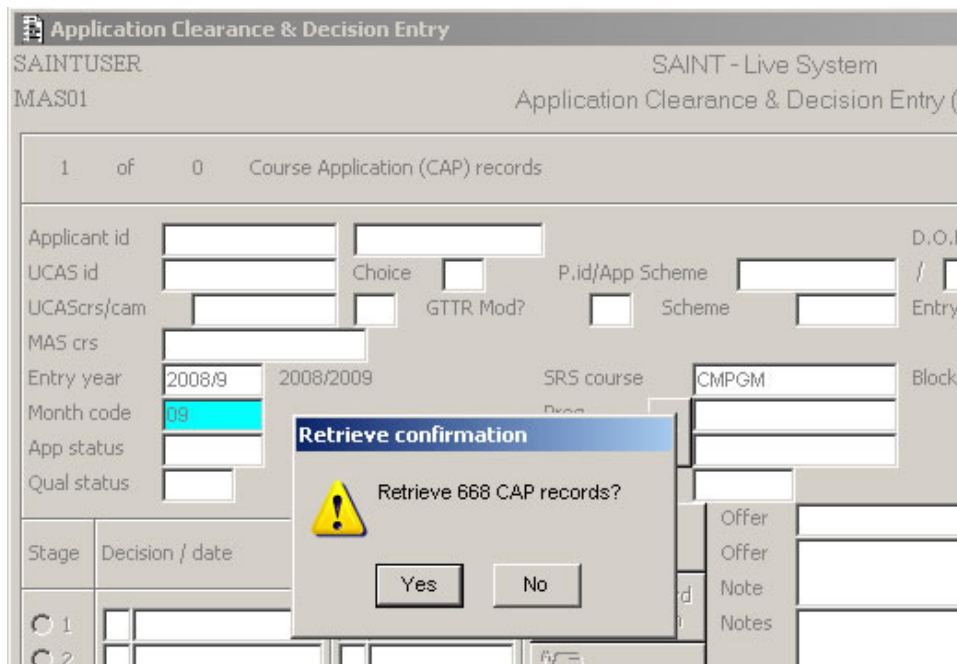


Figure 3 – Retrieve confirmation dialogue box

This will retrieve all applicants for postgraduate courses in the Department of Computing. The number at the top left indicates how many records have been retrieved [figure 4].

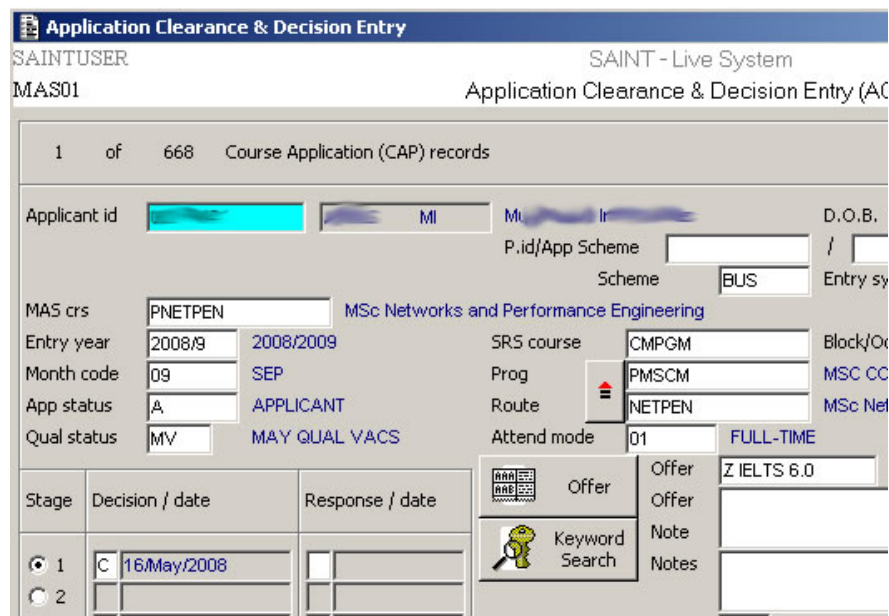


Figure 4 – The retrieved records – in this example, there are 668 records

To use the Quick Analysis tool, click into the box you want to run the analysis on – in this case, we’re going to look at the decisions. Go to Misc → Quick Analysis [figure 5].

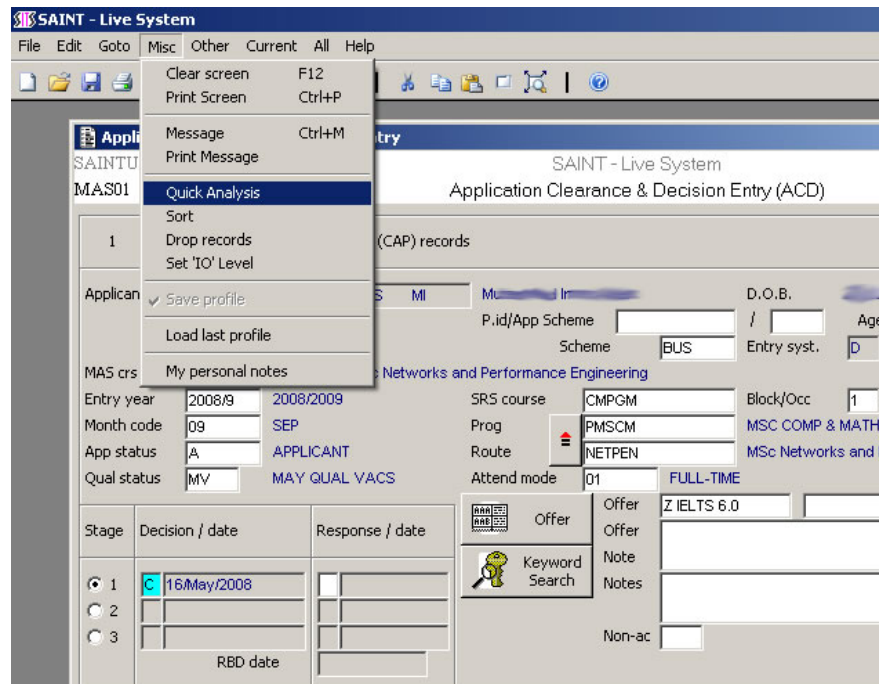


Figure 5 – Click into the box you want to analyse, then go to Misc → Quick Analysis

The Quick Analysis selection screen will appear [figure 6]. In this case, we’re doing a mathematical analysis and as you’ve already highlighted the data you want to analyse (by clicking into the box), the ‘Field’ box is already filled in. The maximum processing time is by default set to 2 minutes, which should be long enough to run most analyses.

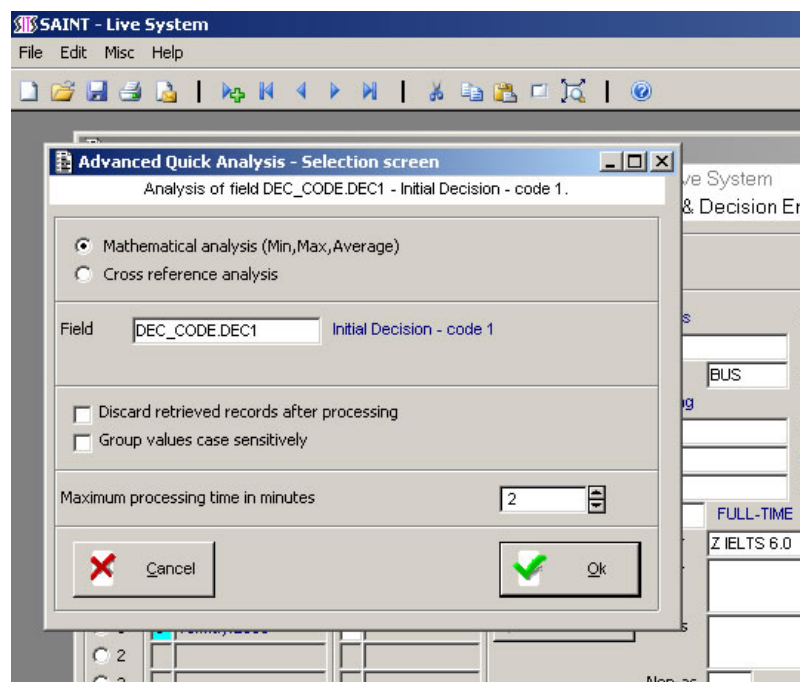


Figure 6 – The Quick Analysis selection screen

Click on the 'OK' button to run the analysis. The results will be displayed after a few seconds [figure 7].

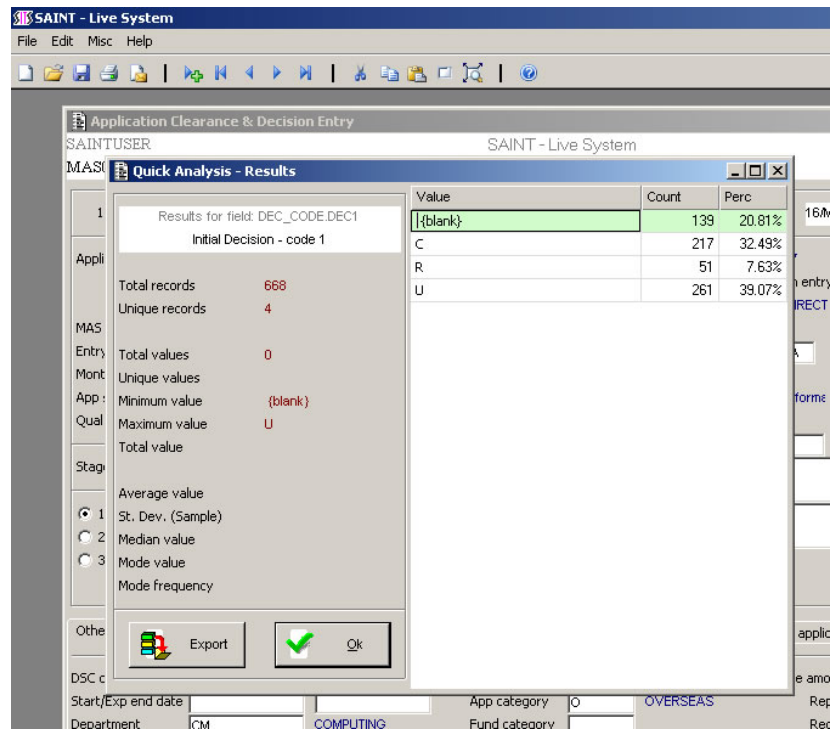



Figure 7 – The results of the Quick Analysis. From this, we can see the numbers of students that have conditional or unconditional offers

3. Cross Referencing

A cross reference analysis allows the user to produce an analysis showing the values held in two selected fields – for example, how many offers have been made to applicants for a particular course.

3.1 Finding a field code

In order to do a cross reference analysis, you will need to know the name of the fields you wish to analyse. To find the field name, click into the field e.g. route, then press

the F1 key or click on the  button at the top of the screen. This will open a dialogue box with the field name [figure 8]. Make a note of the field name for later.

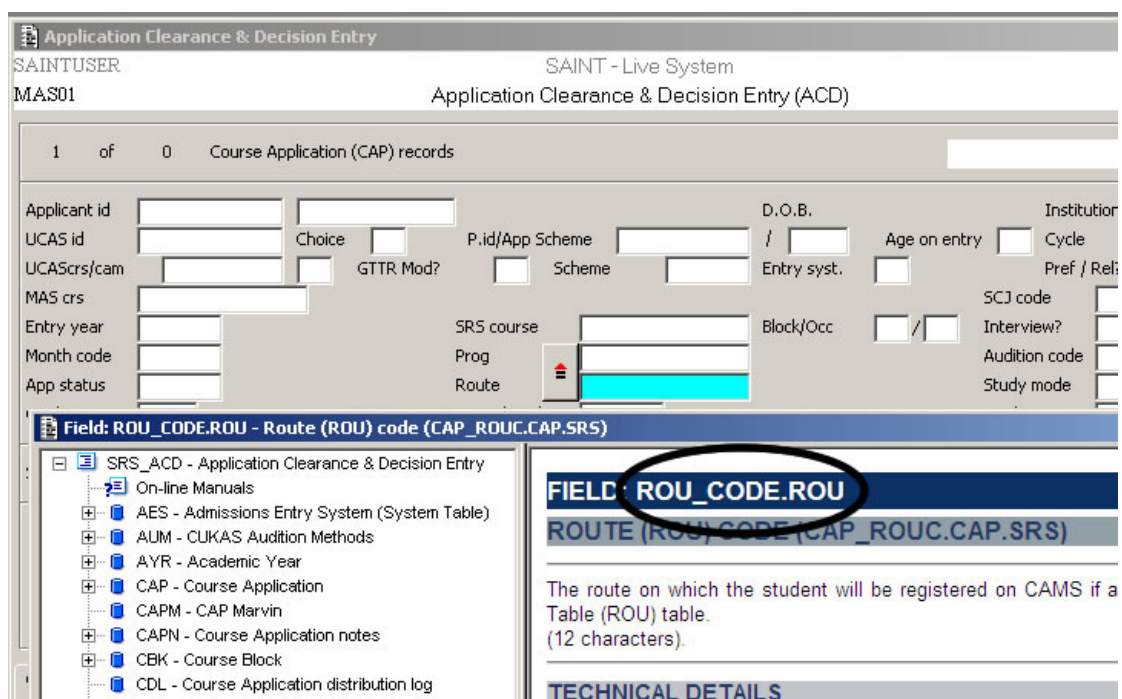


Figure 8 – Where to find the field name

3.2 A worked example

Once again, we are going to look at the decisions made on applications. However, this time we are going to cross reference the decision against the course – so we can see how many applicants to each course have been made which type of offer.

As in section 2.1, open the ACD screen, enter your search criteria and retrieve the records. Click into the first field you want to analyse and open the Quick Analysis tool [figures 2-5].

Again, the Quick Analysis selection screen appears [figure 9]. This time, ensure the 'Cross reference analysis' button is selected.

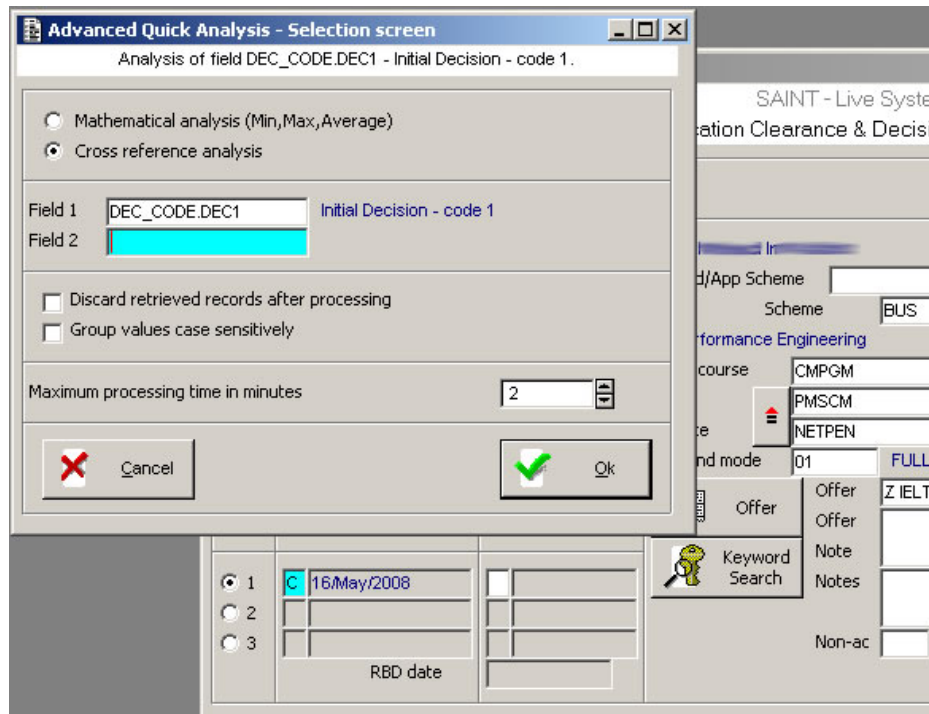


Figure 9 – Quick Analysis selection screen for cross reference analysis

In the 'field 2' box, enter the field name of the second field you want to analyse (see section 3.1 for details of how to find the field code). Alternatively, double-clicking in the box will display a list of all field codes [figure 10]. Double-clicking one of these codes will automatically enter it into the 'field 2' box.

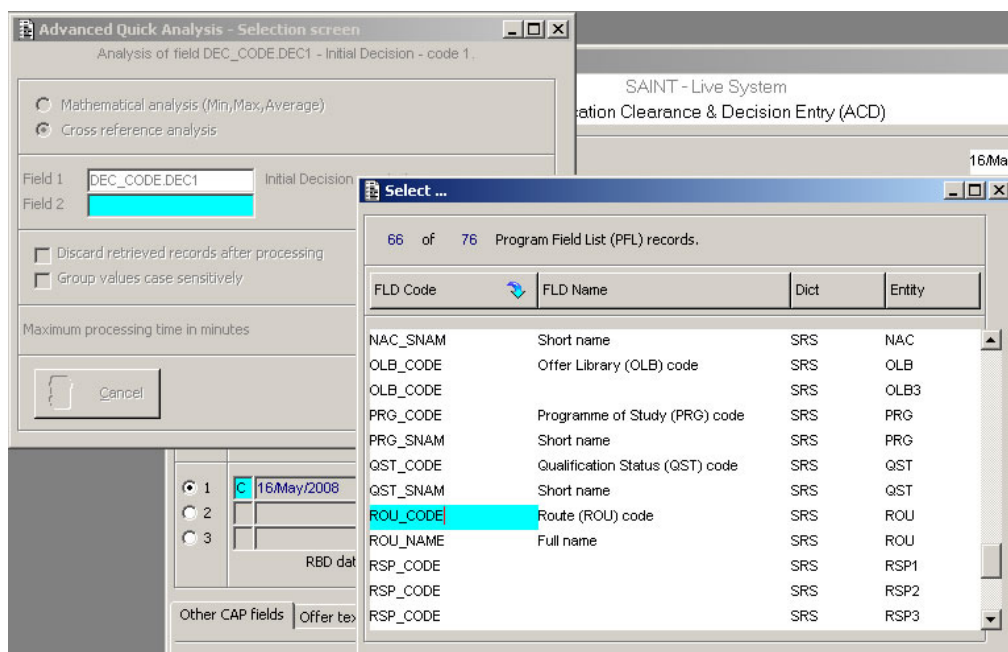


Figure 10 – Field name can be typed directly into the box, or double clicking displays a list of all available fields

Once both field boxes are filled in, click the 'OK' button to start the analysis. After a few seconds, the results will be displayed as a text table [figure 11].

Quick Analysis - Results
Analysis of field DEC_CODE.DEC1 (Initial Decision - code 1) vs. ROU_CODE.ROU (Route (ROU) code).

Presentation
Row = DEC_CODE.DEC1 - Initial Decision - code
 ROU_CODE.ROU - Route (ROU) code
Font: Courier,8
Format: Text Show Zero values? Show Percentage? Chart

Display Mode
 Number of records
 Percentage of Row total
 Percentage of Column total
 Percentage of Grand total

Row sort ...
 Code + Ascending
 Total + Descending

Column sort ...
 Code + Ascending
 Total + Descending

Export
Column Width: 6

DEC_CODE.DEC1 Initial Decision - code 1	ARINGA	COMPTG	FORCOM	INTSEC	MOBAPP	MOBCMP	MULTCO	NETPEN	SOFTEN	TOTAL	%AGE
C	3	65	13	38	3	15		29	51	217	32.5%
R	1	14	6	15	3	4		2	6	51	7.6%
U	9	55	27	49	8	24	6	33	50	261	39.1%
{blank}	5	39	15	33	2	9	1	5	30	139	20.8%
TOTAL	18	173	61	135	16	52	7	69	137	668	
PERCENTAGE	2.7%	25.9%	9.1%	20.2%	2.4%	7.8%	1.0%	10.3%	20.5%		

Figure 11 – Results of the cross reference analysis

Clicking on the 'Html' button shows the same results in a more user-friendly format [figure 12]

Quick Analysis - Results
Analysis of field DEC_CODE.DEC1 (Initial Decision - code 1) vs. ROU_CODE.ROU (Route (ROU) code).

Presentation
Row = DEC_CODE.DEC1 - Initial Decision - code
 ROU_CODE.ROU - Route (ROU) code
Font: Courier,8
Format: Text Html Show Zero values? Show Percentage? Chart

Display Mode
 Number of records
 Percentage of Row total
 Percentage of Column total
 Percentage of Grand total

Row sort ...
 Code + Ascending
 Total + Descending

Column sort ...
 Code + Ascending
 Total + Descending

Export
Column Width: 6

Number of records	ROU_CODE.ROU - Route (ROU) code							
DEC_CODE.DEC1 - Initial Decision - code 1	ARINGA	COMPTG	FORCOM	INTSEC	MOBAPP	MOBCMP	MULTCO	N
C	3	65	13	38	3	15		
R	1	14	6	15	3	4		
U	9	55	27	49	8	24	6	
{blank}	5	39	15	33	2	9	1	
TOTAL	18	173	61	135	16	52	7	
Percentage	2.7%	25.9%	9.1%	20.2%	2.4%	7.8%	1.0%	

Figure 12 – results of the cross reference analysis displayed as a HTML table

The way the data is displayed can also be changed by clicking on the second 'Row' button – this flips the information over, so in this case the route code is shown down the left hand side rather than along the top [figure 13]

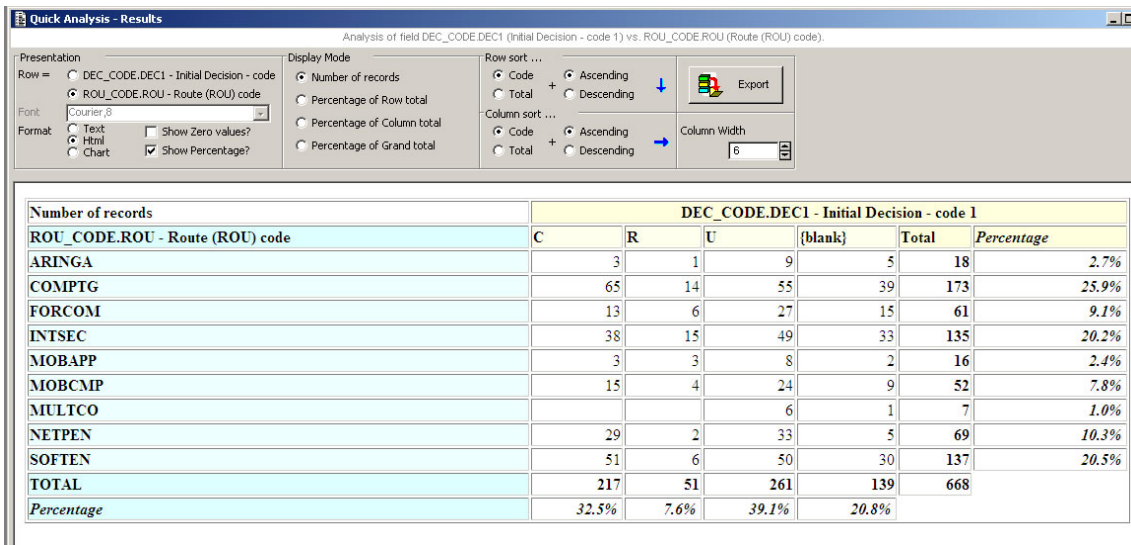


Figure 13 – the results of the cross reference analysis with route codes displayed on the left rather than across the top