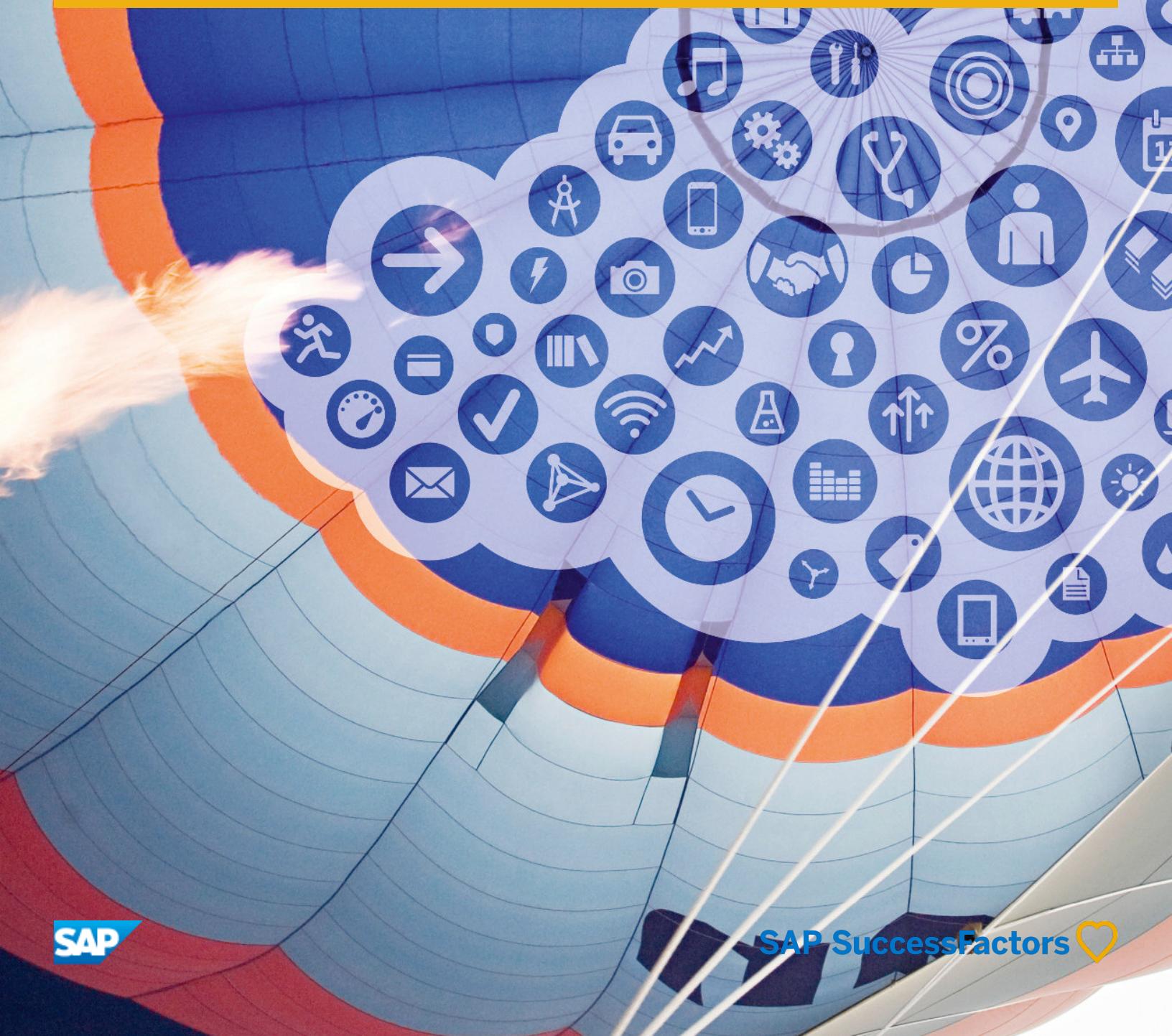


Learning OData API Reference

OData API Reference



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1 What's New in Learning APIs

Keep track of the quarterly changes in the APIs for SAP SuccessFactors Learning.

Q1 2017

Table 1: The following table summarizes changes to this guide for the Q1 2017 release

What's New	Description	More Info
Fixed mistake in OAuth Token response.	We corrected the definition of <code>expiresIn</code> , which is the length of time, in seconds, before the token expires.	Required OAuth Token Parameters [page 417]

Q4 2016

Table 2: The following table summarizes changes to this guide for the Q4 2016 release

What's New	Description	More Info
Rethought reference information quality	We found many human errors due to hand-off of information from code in comments to customer in a PDF. For reference documentation, we decided to autogenerate the document directly from code. As a result, you call <code>\$metadata</code> to see your information about entities, properties, search criteria, types, and relationships.	Learning about Entities and their Properties [page 401]
Added advice	As opposed to making this document repeat what is already in the code, we have added and will continue to add information about how to build connections based on business processes.	Writing an Approval Process System with Web Services [page 390] Approving Financial Transactions [page 380] Fixing and Reposting Financial Transactions [page 380]

What's New	Description	More Info
Raised visibility of quirks in system	Instead of hiding quirks of the implementation within reference documents, we pulled them out to make them more obvious.	Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData [page 403] Include Primary Key in PUT Calls [page 404] Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item [page 408]
Operator support	We added support for contains and removed support for has. Documentation kept current.	Search Filter and Operator Support [page 405] Implications of Olingo Library Update from 4.0.0 to 4.2.0 for SAP SuccessFactors Learning [page 411]
Cannot intermix data types	We closed a bug that allowed you to intermix data types. Starting in Q4 2016, if you pass (for example) a string to a property that wants integers, you receive an error.	Implications of Olingo Library Update from 4.0.0 to 4.2.0 for SAP SuccessFactors Learning [page 411]
Deprecation of short entity names	We removed any code samples that showed short entity name because we are deprecating short entity name.	Implications of Olingo Library Update from 4.0.0 to 4.2.0 for SAP SuccessFactors Learning [page 411]

Q3 2016

Table 3: The following table summarizes changes to this guide for the Q3 2016 release

What's New	Description	More Info
September 2		
Corrected a mistake in two sample calls	We refactored code to standardize to make the entity type of search criteria criteria. This is now true everywhere except in cases like lisCriteria, where we have more than one search criteria per \$metadata.	Get Learning Assignments [page 286] Get Catalog Items [page 370]

What's New	Description	More Info
Added reminder of required primary key	In OData, each entity type/set needs to have primary key. PUT calls must have a primary key in both the URL of the PUT and in the payload, this is per ODATA standard. When you update a collection of complex types, that collection does not have a primary key. But you still must provide a wrapper primary key. As a result, you provide an empty primary key in both places: the URL and the payload.	Any PUT call.
August 12		
Corrected a limitation to the record learning event web service.	In Q2 2016, we made the correct statement that the record learning web service was not designed for scheduled offerings. In Q3 2016, we are pleased to announce that the limitation has been lifted for administrators. Administrators can now record learning based on scheduled offering records.	Limitations for Record Learning Event to Learning History Web Service [page 374]
August 5		
Corrected a mistake in Get Curriculum Status and Get Curriculum Item Status	<p>In the sample call for get curriculum status, the filter criteria should have been <code>csCriteria</code> but was instead documented as <code>criteria</code>.</p> <p>In the sample call for get curriculum item status, the filter criteria should have been <code>cisCriteria</code> but was instead documented as <code>criteria</code>.</p>	Get Curriculum Status Sample Call [page 303] Get Curriculum Item Status Sample Call [page 304]
Added approval processes web services	To keep up with new features, this document now includes approval process web services.	SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approval Web Services [page 390]

Q2 2016

Table 4: The following table summarizes changes to this guide for the Q2 2016 release

What's New	Description	More Info
June 17, 2016		

What's New	Description	More Info
Added get scheduled offering web services.	Although the Q2 2016 release included a Get Scheduled Offering and Get Available Scheduled Offerings web services, they were not documented. They are now documented.	Getting Scheduled Offerings with a Web Service [page 319]
June 3, 2016		
Documented Student/User Search	We have now documented the web service that you use to search for users.	Searching for SAP SuccessFactors Learning Users with a Web Service [page 297]
Throttling	We added a note about throttling to prevent concurrent calls to the system.	API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning [page 407]
Search and filter operator support	Although this is available in the metadata calls, we added filtering support in this release so we added a topic to describe the information.	Search Filter and Operator Support [page 405]
Added Enrollment and assignment web services	To keep up with development, we documented the new enrollment web services in this release.	Getting a Course Roster [page 311] Modifying Enrollment Status with a Web Service [page 315] Marking Attendance for Users in Courses [page 323] Enrolling Users into Scheduled Offerings [page 307] Assigning or Unassigning SAP SuccessFactors Learning Programs to Users [page 267] Assigning or Unassigning SAP SuccessFactors Learning Items to Users v2 [page 258] Learning Curriculum Assignment Web Service [page 276]

2 SAP SuccessFactors Learning Micro Services List

Although we are not ready to deprecate OData services, we prefer that you use our micro-services because we plan to shift resources in the future to the preferred micro-services.

Most Preferred Services

When you see a service that has the syntax `*-service`, you know it is part of the forward-looking microservices strategy that we are building. When possible, use these services because they are the most actively maintained.

Table 5: Services List

Micro-Service	Why you use this service	Duplicate service to avoid
curriculum-service	A curriculum is a set of learning requirements that constitute a qualification. They are most often used when customers must qualify their users to a regulatory organization. Call this service to work with curricula entities.	
learningevent-service	A learning event is an observable moment of learning: a course that a user attended, a video watched, or a test passed. Call this service to work with the learning events.	
learningplan-service	A learning plan is the collection of courses or learning to-do items for a user. Call the learning plan service to interact with the assignments.	learningPlan
scheduledoffering-service	A scheduled offering is a course that is offered at a specific time and place (even if that place is a virtual meeting room). Call this service to work with these scheduled courses.	
search-service	Use the search service to search for learning programs, learning items, or end users.	

Micro-Service	Why you use this service	Duplicate service to avoid
userassignment-service	A user assignment is a course or other learning experience that a user needs to do but has not yet completed. They might have assigned it to themselves or it might have been assigned to them. Use this service to interact with the assignments of a user.	
userlearning-service	This service interacts with users' learning history: the courses that they have taken and were posted for record-keeping. Each user has a learning history.	learningHistory
user-service	This service interacts with users in the Learning Management System.	userService

Less Preferred Services

These services are less preferred because they do not fit the new standard (*-service) that we want to grow into with our microservices. They do not have a more preferred service that duplicates them, however, so customers use them because a preferred service is not available.

Table 6: Services List

Micro-Service	Why you use this service	Duplicate service to avoid
public/user/catalogSearch/v1	Searches for catalogs, which are collections of course offerings. Users have access to one or more catalogs, which is how they can find learning opportunities.	catalogSearch/v1
public/<admin or user>/learningEvent/v1	This service records internal learning events only: events that originated as learning items. The LMS already had a record of the course and you post a user's completion for that course. The alternative is an external event, which is outside of the LMS (like a seminar at a local university). External events are not handled by this service.	
public/admin/userService/v1	This allows you to interact with user records. We recommend that you use user-service instead.	user/v1

Micro-Service	Why you use this service	Duplicate service to avoid
public/user/itemAssignment/v1	This allows a user to self assign a learning item.	
public/user/curriculum/v1	This service interacts with curricula. We recommend that you use curriculum-service	curriculum/v1
public/admin/searchStudent/v1	A user assignment is a course or other learning experience that a user needs to do but has not yet completed. They might have assigned it to themselves or it might have been assigned to them. Use this service to interact with the assignments of a user.	searchStudent/v1
public/admin/searchItem/v1	You can use this to search for learning items. We recommend search-service instead.	learningHistory
public/admin/searchCurriculum/v1	Use this service to search for curricula.	searchCurriculum/v1
public/admin/financialtransactions/v1	Use this to post financial transactions to an external financial system.	financialtransactions/v1
public/admin/ocn/v1	These services are specific to setting up Open Content Network (OCN) providers.	

2.1 <admin or user>/curriculum-service/v1 Metadata

Call for the curriculum assignment metadata to see the parameters for the service.

Metadata Call

Use this metadata call when you want the assigner to be an administrator. For example, if you are building a web client to allow administrators to manage assignments, use this metadata call.

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/admin/curriculum-service/v1/$metadata
```

Table 7: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Entity Types

Table 8: Curricula

Property Name	Description	Property Type
primaryKey		Edm.String
curricula		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.Curricula)

Complex Types

Table 9: Curricula

Property Name	Description	Property Type
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
personGUID	This is an internally generated, immutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON ID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is mutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
personExternalID	This is a mutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON GUID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is immutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
qualificationID	The Unique ID of a curriculum in the system.	Edm.String
assignmentDate	The assignment date is the date that this unit of learning was assigned to the user. The date is returned as Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
priority	The priority of the curriculum to help the user understand which curricula are most important.	Edm.Int32
errorMessage	This contains error messages about the entity.	Edm.String

2.2 <admin or user>/learningevent-service/v1 Metadata

Call for the learningevent metadata to see the parameters for the service.

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/admin/learningevent-service/v1/$metadata
```

Table 10: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Containers

Table 11: Containers

Container Name	Property Type
ExternalLearningEvents	Namespace1_Alias.ExternalLearningEvent

Entity Types

Table 12: ExternalLearningEvent

Property Name	Description	Property Type
externalLearningEvents		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.ExternalLearningEvents)

Complex Types

Table 13: ExternalLearningEvents

Property Name	Description	Property Type
description	Description of the external event attended by the user. This could be the title or a short description of the event.	Edm.String
errorMessages	null	Collection(Edm.String)
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
completionDate	A completion date is the date that the user completed the course. When you return it through a web service, it is in Unix Epoch format.	Edm.Int64
completionTimeZoneID	This is the time zone which will be used for computing the completion time of the learning event in the system.	Edm.String
grade	This is the grade that the user earned for completing the course. Grades are defined by your company. They can be numeric (1-10) or codes (Like A-F or Pass/Fail/Incomplete).	Edm.String
creditHours	Credit hours are the number of hours that a user earns for completing a learning event. For example, in many U.S. colleges, students attend a single class for 15 weeks, 3 days each week, and 1 hour each day. In this case, the total hours equals 45; however, the college grants 3 CREDIT HOURS for this class..The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.	Edm.Double
cpeHours	CPE is an abbreviation for "Continuing Professional Education" and refers to learning activities that users perform to maintain and expand the skills that their profession demands. Therefore, CPE hours are very much like credit hours, but the accumulation of CPE hours often leads to a professional certification..The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.	Edm.Double

Property Name	Description	Property Type
contactHours	Contact hours are the total number of hours that you expect a user to have contact with an instructor. For example, if you set up a blended learning item that has 8 total hours and, for 6 of those hours, you expect the user to be in an instructor-led segment, then the contact hours equals 6.. The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.	Edm.Double
totalHours	This is the total hours that a user earns for completing a course.	Edm.Double
instructorName	This is the name of the instructor who taught the course.	Edm.String
comments	This is comments about the learning event.	Edm.String

2.3 <admin or user>/learningplan-service/v1 Metadata

A learning plan is the collection of courses or learning to-do items for a user. Call the learning plan service to interact with the assignments.

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/admin/learningplan-service/v1/$metadata
```

Table 14: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Containers

Table 15: Containers

Container Name	Property Type
UserTodoLearningItems	Namespace1_Alias.UserTodoLearningItem
LearningItemDetails	Namespace1_Alias.LearningItemDetail
LearningItemPrerequisites	Namespace1_Alias.LearningItemPrerequisite
LearningItemDocuments	Namespace1_Alias.LearningItemDocument
Scheduledofferings	Namespace1_Alias.Scheduledoffering

Entity Types

Table 16: UserTodoLearningItem

Property Name	Description	Property Type
sku	A Stock Keeping Unit (SKU) is a unique ID of an object in learning, used for commercial tracking, inventory, and account balancing.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
cpnt_classification	<p>This is the unique ID of the classification for a learning item. It can be: It can be one of the following values: BLENDED, CONTINUOUS ONLINE ACCESS, EXTERNAL-COURSE, PHYSICAL GOOD, or TIME-BASED.. A learning item classification is a category of a course, one that explains - in general terms - how the course is offered. It is used by the LMS for business rules. For example, users do not enroll into a physical good, but do enroll into a an instructor led course. You cannot change the set of values for classification (they are set by the LMS). It can be one of the following values:</p> <p>BLENDED: Blended items are partly led by an instructor and partly online computer based training. Often the online portion is self-paced.</p> <p>CONTINUOUS ONLINE ACCESS: Online courses are always available to users.</p> <p>EXTERNAL-COURSE: External Courses are courses that have come in through the Open Content Network (OCN).</p> <p>PHYSICAL GOOD: Other courses that are most often a physical material like a book or CD.</p> <p>TIME-BASED: Instructor-led courses are classroom based courses, but the classroom can be physical or virtual (a conference call).</p>	Edm.String
isUserRequestsEnabled	If the value of this is true, then users can request to be enrolled.	Edm.Boolean
title	This is the title of the learning item in the language of the current user (the user calling the web service). Titles can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item's title and the values are each language's translation of the title. If you need the key that matches this value, and if the web service supports it, look in TitleLabelKey.	Edm.String
description	This is a description of the entity. In most cases, the description is available to users to tell them about the entity.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
status	<p>This is a comma separated list of status entries. The following are the positions in the list and what you can expect in those positions.,First position: Are the prerequisites satisfied for this learning plan item? The values can be Y or N.,Second position: What is the enrollment status of the user for this learning plan item? Possible values are E, W, P, or N. E means that the user is enrolled. W means that the user is waitlisted. The waitlist is a queue of users who are next in line if a user withdraws from a course. P means that the user is pending enrollment.</p> <p>Pending users are most often in the middle of an approval process to enroll. N means that the user is not enrolled.,Third position: Is a Virtual Learning Service (VLS) segment in session? The values can be Y or N,,Fourth Position: Is there a segment currently happening for this course? The values can be Y or N.,Fifth position: The unique ID of the seat that the user is enrolled into. If the user is not currently enrolled into a pertinent scheduled offering, the value is -1.,Sixth position: the online status of the learning item. Possible values are -1, -2, -3, -4, -5, or -6. -1 means that the online sections of the learning item are available to be launched by the user. -2 means that the online sections are available, but the user has been locked out of the online section for some reason and is not allowed to launch it. -3 means that the online sections are not available for some reason. -4 means that the user can launch the online sections, but only during the scheduled time. If the segment is in session, the user can launch it. -5 means that the user cannot launch the online content because there is a prerequisite that the user has not yet completed. The user must complete the prerequisite and then attempt again to launch the content. -6 means that the</p>	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
	<p>user has already launched the content and it is in progress.,Seventh position: The status of any courses that are scheduled for this learning item (any scheduled offerings based on the learning item). Possible values are 10, 11, -1 or -3. 10 means that an offering exists and the user can enroll. 11 means that an offering exists, but the user cannot enroll. Instead, the user can waitlist and will be enrolled if an enrolled user withdraws. -1 means that no scheduled offerings are currently available. -3 means that the user has not met the prerequisites for enrollment so cannot enroll.,Eighth position: This is a unique ID (a key) that represents the association between a learning item or learning object to student. It is used when a component is assigned to a user. The system generates this unique ID to track the progress of the user in the course. Returns -1 if no key exists.,Ninth position: Has the scheduled offering for this learning item already started? The values can be Y or N.,Tenth position: Does the user need to complete a questionnaire survey for the learning item? A questionnaire survey is a set of follow-up questions after the course is completed. The values can be Y or N.,Eleventh position: Is task checklist enabled for this course? A task checklist is a standard operating procedure that someone - an observer - validates when watching a student complete a physical task. Students pass the task checklist when the observer sees the student do the tasks properly and in order. The values can be Y or N.,Twelfth position: Are task checklist observers nominated for this course? This is a stage in the observation process. The values can be Y or N.,Thirteenth position: Are task checklist observees present for this course? The values can be Y or N.,Fourteenth position: Can users make a request that this course should</p>	

Property Name	Description	Property Type
	be offered? The values can be Y or N.,Fifteenth position: Are there any pending scheduled offering withdraw requests for the course? When users want to withdraw from the course, they can request that they be removed from the roster. The values can be Y or N.,Sixteenth position: Are there any requests pending for the course by the user? The values can be Y or N.,Seventeenth position: Can user request for task checklist observation for the course? The values can be Y or N.	
userID	The unique ID of this user.	Edm.String
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentTypeDesc	The descriptions of item types can help you determine how the item type assigns credit.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
componentKey	This is the unique key for the item. It is used in some parts of application such as bookmarking where we need to save multiple entities' primary keys. It must be a long number.	Edm.Int64
componentLength	The sum of the length of all segments, in hours.	Edm.Double
contactHours	Contact hours are the total number of hours that you expect a user to have contact with an instructor. For example, if you set up a blended learning item that has 8 total hours and, for 6 of those hours, you expect the user to be in an instructor-led segment, then the contact hours equals 6.	Edm.Double

Property Name	Description	Property Type
creditHours	Credit hours are the number of hours that a user earns for completing a learning event. For example, in many U.S. colleges, students attend a single class for 15 weeks, 3 days each week, and 1 hour each day. In this case, the total hours equals 45; however, the college grants 3 CREDIT HOURS for this class.	Edm.Double
cpeHours	CPE is an abbreviation for "Continuing Professional Education" and refers to learning activities that users perform to maintain and expand the skills that their profession demands. Therefore, CPE hours are very much like credit hours, but the accumulation of CPE hours often leads to a professional certification.	Edm.Double
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
assignedDate	The assignment date is the date that this unit of learning was assigned to the user. The date is returned as Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
availableNewRevision	If the value of this is true, then the learning item has a newer revision than the revision assigned to the user.	Edm.Boolean
revisionNumber	null	Edm.String
requiredDate	This is the date that the user is required to complete this entity.	Edm.Int64
daysRemaining	This is the days remaining until the user is required to complete the learning item. If it is a negative number, then it is the days that the user is overdue.	Edm.Int64
addUser	The user type who added the learning item. A is an administrator and P is a user (for example, a supervisor).	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
addUserName	The username of the user who added this course to this user's assignments.	Edm.String
addUserTypeLabelID	The full name of the user type who added the learning item to the user. For example: Admin and User	Edm.String
orderItemID	The order ID associated with the learning item.	Edm.Int64
usedOrderTicketNumber	Used order ticket number	Edm.String
usedOrderTicketSequence	Used order ticket sequence	Edm.Int64
onlineLaunched	If the value of this is true, then the user has launched the online content at least once.	Edm.Boolean
origin	How the learning item came to be on the users' learning plan. For example: Curriculum.	Edm.String
cdpGoalID	The continuous development plan goal ID associated with this learning item.	Edm.String
seqNumber	The sequence number of the learning item.	Edm.Int64
scheduleID	The unique ID of the scheduled offering.	Edm.Int64
qualificationID	The Unique ID of a curriculum in the system..In the context of this entity, this is the curriculum ID that put the learning item on the users' learning assignments. The learning item is part of the curriculum, the curriculum is assigned, therefore the learning item is assigned.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
rootQualificationID	This is the unique ID of the curriculum at the root of the curriculum structure. Curricula can be subcurricula and have parent curricula. This is the ID of the curriculum at the top of the hierarchy..In the context of this entity, this is the root curriculum ID that put the learning item on the users' learning assignments. The learning item is part of a curriculum structure (with this curriculum at its root), the curriculum structure is assigned, therefore the learning item is assigned.	Edm.String
qualTitle	The title of a curriculum in the system..In the context of this entity, this is the title of the curriculum that put the learning item on the users' learning assignments.	Edm.String
isRequired	If the value of this is true, then the learning item is required to be completed by the user.	Edm.Boolean
orderItemStatusTypeID	The unique type ID of the order's status. The order's status defines where it is in the process of being purchased.	Edm.String
showInCatalog	If the value of this is true, then this appears in the users' learning catalog.	Edm.Boolean
requirementTypeDescription	This is the description of the requirement type. Requirement types define the conditions that users must meet to be considered complete in the requirement (for example, number of hours from a set of learning items).	Edm.String
requirementTypeID	This is the ID of the requirement type. Requirement types define the conditions that users must meet to be considered complete in the requirement (for example, number of hours from a set of learning items).	Edm.String
hasOnlinePart	If this is true, then the entity has some online sections.	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
itemDetailsDeeplink	If you requested a deep link in your search for learning items, this is populated with the link to the learning item details page. Users click the link to see the details for this learning item. If they are not already authenticated to the system, they must authenticate before they can see the page.	Edm.String
courseDeeplink	If you requested a deep link in your search for learning items, and if this learning item contains online content, then this is populated with the link to the online content. Users click the link to go to the online content for this learning item. If they are not already authenticated to the system, they must authenticate before they can see the page.	Edm.String
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria
linkedSchedules	This is a list of all the scheduled offerings for this learning item for which the user is enrolled.	Collection(Edm.Int64)
programType	This is the program type, which defines how a user progresses through the program. It can be scheduled, duration-based, or open-ended.	Edm.String
programEndDate	If this is program has a defined end date, this is that end date.	Edm.Int64
programStartDate	If this is program has a defined start date, this is that start date.	Edm.Int64
programDuration	If this is program has a duration (a time over which it should be completed) this is that duration.	Edm.Int64
programDurationType	This is the duration type.	Edm.String
programDeeplink	This is a deep link of the program. If users click the link, they first must authenticate to the system and then they can look at the program details.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
vlsLink	This is the VLS link that learners can use to join a virtual meeting room (like WebEx, Adobe Connect, or Skype) for training. The link is for registered learners and learning items with a current or future segment that is virtual.	Edm.String
studentSurveyID	This is a unique User Survey ID to uniquely identify the mapping between User and Survey.	Edm.Int64
itemSurveyID	This is a unique Item Survey ID to uniquely identify the mapping between Item and Survey.	Edm.Int64
surveyID	The unique ID of the Survey in the System	Edm.String
surveyLevel	The level of the Survey. The value of 1 indicates Item Evaluation Survey. The value of 3 indicates Follow up Evaluation Survey.	Edm.Int64
surveydesc	This is the Survey Description	Edm.String
surveyStatusID	The Status of the survey assigned to User.	Edm.String
surveyDeepLink	This is a deep link of the Survey. If users click the link, they first must authenticate to the system and then they can look at the survey details.	Edm.String

Table 17: LearningItemDetail

Property Name	Description	Property Type
pkID	This is the learning item's key. A learning item key is a concatenation of the learning item's unique ID, the learning item's type ID, and the learning item's revision date, separated by dashes. The key helps you uniquely identify one specific type and revision of a learning item.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
componentKey	This is the unique key for the item. It is used in some parts of application such as bookmarking where we need to save multiple entities' primary keys. It must be a long number.	Edm.Int64
title	This is the title of the learning item in the language of the current user (the user calling the web service). Titles can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item's title and the values are each language's translation of the title. If you need the key that matches this value, and if the web service supports it, look in TitleLabelKey.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
description	<p>This is the description of the learning item in the language of the current user (the user calling the web service). A description is intended to provide details to users so that they can decide if they are interested in the course. Descriptions can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item's description and the values are each language's translation of the description. If you need the key that matches this value, look in DescriptionLabelKey.</p>	Edm.String
htmlDescription	<p>This is the description of the learning item, in the users' language, with HTML tags to format the description. Customers often use simple inline tags to bold and italicize words (for example).</p>	Edm.String
revisionNo	<p>This is the revision number of this entity. Each revision date has a revision number. Users sometimes know the revision number of training instead of the revision date. For example, they might know that they want revision 2 of a training, regardless of the date that it was revised.</p>	Edm.String
sourceID	<p>The source is the developer of the learning item or the organization or regulatory body that requires it. You can create or modify source IDs in the administration environment, in References: Learning: Item Sources.</p>	Edm.String
domainID	<p>This is the security domain ID of the entity. You can associate a record with an access domain to control the administrators who can access the record. What an administrator can access and do for a record depends on how you configured the entity, function, and workflow domain restrictions of the role ID that is associated with the administrator.</p>	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
deliveryMethodID	This is the unique ID of a delivery method. A delivery method describes how a learning item will be delivered (for example, a book, PDF file, or online course). You can create or modify method IDs in the administration environment, in References: Learning: Delivery Methods	Edm.String
requirementTypeID	This is the unique ID of a requirement type..A requirement type is a way for companies to describe how a user can meet the requirement. For example, a user can finish a set amount of hours from within a pool of learning items.	Edm.String
safetyRelated	If a learning item is safety related (if safetyRelated is true) then the learning item is flagged as safety-related in searches and reports. This information is for administrative purposes. It is not in the end-user interface by default.	Edm.Boolean
approved	If the user is approved to enroll into the learning item, the value is true. If the user is not approved, the value is false.	Edm.Boolean
notActive	If the value is false then the user is active. If the value is true, then the user is inactive.	Edm.Boolean
reviserName	This is the name of the user who revised the learning item.	Edm.String
approvedBy	This is the name of the user who approved the learning item.	Edm.String
approvalTimestamp	This is the time that the person in charge of the approval granted the approval for the entity.	Edm.Int64
lessonPlanFilename	This is the lesson plan that goes with the learning item. For example, it can be a valid URL to an online lesson plan or a name of a training document. Administrators or trainers can consult the lesson plan to help them prepare for the learning item.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
targetAudience	This is a description of the intended target audience that you can display in the user interface. It helps users understand who the course is planned to address.	Edm.String
contactName	The contact name is someone who can answer questions about the learning item.	Edm.String
contactHours	Contact hours are the total number of hours that you expect a user to have contact with an instructor. For example, if you set up a blended learning item that has 8 total hours and, for 6 of those hours, you expect the user to be in an instructor-led segment, then the contact hours equals 6..The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.	Edm.Double
creditHours	Credit hours are the number of hours that a user earns for completing a learning event. For example, in many U.S. colleges, students attend a single class for 15 weeks, 3 days each week, and 1 hour each day. In this case, the total hours equals 45; however, the college grants 3 CREDIT HOURS for this class..The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.	Edm.Double

Property Name	Description	Property Type
cpeHours	CPE is an abbreviation for "Continuing Professional Education" and refers to learning activities that users perform to maintain and expand the skills that their profession demands. Therefore, CPE hours are very much like credit hours, but the accumulation of CPE hours often leads to a professional certification.. The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.	Edm.Double
defaultInitialNumber	The initial number is the number of days, weeks, months, quarters, or years that the user has in their initial retraining period for this learning item. Retraining periods apply when the learning item is a member of a curriculum. It is the grace period when users are first assigned a learning item. Although they might be required to retrain on the learning item every year, they might be assigned the curriculum (and learning item) in the last month of the year. The initial period gives them a grace period to complete the first training.	Edm.Int64
defaultInitialPeriodTypeID	This is the unit for the initial period (days, weeks months, quarters, or years).	Edm.String
defaultInitialBasisTypeID	The basis type can be calendar or event. In a calendar basis type, the user must retrain on a learning item on a time-interval based on the calendar (like every month). In an event, the period is based on an event, like completing the first round of training.	Edm.String
initialPeriodLabelID	The label ID for the initial period, so that you can look up the language.	Edm.String
initialBasisLabelID	The label ID for the initial basis, so that you can look up the exact language.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
defaultRetrainingNumber	After the initial period, users must retrain. This is the number of days, weeks, months, quarters, or years that the users have to complete the retraining on the learning item.	Edm.Int64
defaultRetrainingPeriodTypeID	The period that a user must retrain after the initial period. This can be days, weeks, months, quarters, or years.	Edm.String
defaultRetrainingBasisTypeID	The retraining period type can be either calendar or event. If it is calendar, then the user must retrain based on a time-based interval (such as annually, regardless of when the user completed the last training). If it is event, then the user must retrain based on an event (such as a year after completing the training).	Edm.String
retrainingPeriodLabelID	The label ID for the retraining period, so that you can look up the language.	Edm.String
retrainingBasisLabelID	The label ID for the training basis, so that you can look up the language.	Edm.String
comments	Comments from the instructor.	Edm.String
instructorMaterials	This is materials that the instructor should have for the learning item.	Edm.String
studentMaterials	This is materials that the student (learner) should have for the learning item.	Edm.String
gradingOption	This is the grading option of the learning item. You can see the grading options in the administration environment on the learning item record in the Grading Options view.	Edm.Int64
createTimestamp	The time stamp, in Unix Epoch, that the learning item was created	Edm.Int64
componentGoals	These are the goals that are associated with this learning item.	Edm.String
lastUpdateUser	This is the user who most recently updated the entity.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
totalLength	This is the total length of time that the course takes. Typically, this is used for planning purposes.	Edm.Double
prepLength	This is the total length of time that it takes an instructor to prepare to teach the course. Typically, this is used for planning purposes.	Edm.Double
minEnrollment	This is the minimum amount of users who must enroll into the course for the course to take place.	Edm.Int64
maxEnrollment	This is the maximum amount of users who can enroll into the course.	Edm.Int64
enrollmentThresDays	This is the amount of days before the course that the enrollment is closed for the course.	Edm.Int64
autoFillEnrollment	If the value is true, then when a slot opens in the enrollment list, it is filled automatically from the waitlist.	Edm.Boolean
waitlistRemainderSentTimestamp	The time that the remainder of users on the waitlist was sent as a reminder.	Edm.Int64
autoCompetency	If the value is true, then users are automatically evaluated in their competency at when they complete the course.	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
classification	<p>This is the unique ID of the classification for a learning item. It can be: It can be one of the following values: BLENDED, CONTINUOUS ONLINE ACCESS, EXTERNAL-COURSE, PHYSICAL GOOD, or TIME-BASED.. A learning item classification is a category of a course, one that explains - in general terms - how the course is offered. It is used by the LMS for business rules. For example, users do not enroll into a physical good, but do enroll into a an instructor led course. You cannot change the set of values for classification (they are set by the LMS). It can be one of the following values:</p> <p>BLENDED: Blended items are partly led by an instructor and partly online computer based training. Often the online portion is self-paced. CONTINUOUS ONLINE ACCESS: Online courses are always available to users. EXTERNAL-COURSE: External Courses are courses that have come in through the Open Content Network (OCN). PHYSICAL GOOD: Other courses that are most often a physical material like a book or CD. TIME-BASED: Instructor-led courses are classroom based courses, but the classroom can be physical or virtual (a conference call).</p>	Edm.String
chargebackMethod	<p>This is unique ID of a chargeback method.. Chargeback is a way to reconcile costs between organizations. One organization charges the cost of training back to another organization. This allows companies to balance the cost of training by putting the cost to organizations.</p>	Edm.String
catalogSKU	<p>A Stock Keeping Unit (SKU) is a unique ID of an object in learning, used for commercial tracking, inventory, and account balancing.</p>	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleCanOverridePrice	If this value is true, then each instance of a course (scheduled offering) can override the price that is set in master copy of the course (learning item). If the value is false, then every course created from the master copy (learning item) inherits the price from the master copy.	Edm.Boolean
productionReady	If this value is true, then the learning item is ready to be assigned to users. If the value is false, then the learning item is under development and not yet ready for users.	Edm.Boolean
studentCanRecordLearningEvents	If the value of this is true, then the user can record learning events for this learning item. If the value is false, then only supervisors or administrators can record learning on the learning item.,In SuccessFactors Learning, when someone records a learning event, they are posting a users' completion or inability to complete a course back to the LMS. For example, you can record the fact that a user attended the course and completed it. Or, you can record the fact that a user did NOT complete the event. Completion is a highly configurable part of the LMS, so your completion statuses (the thing you are posting/recording) will be your own and match your business process.	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
supervisorCanRecordLearningEvents	<p>If the value of this is true, then the supervisor can record learning events for this learning item. If the value is false, then only administrators can record learning on the learning item. In most cases, when a supervisor cannot record learning, a user cannot record learning either. In SuccessFactors Learning, when someone records a learning event, they are posting a users' completion or inability to complete a course back to the LMS. For example, you can record the fact that a user attended the course and completed it. Or, you can record the fact that a user did NOT complete the event. Completion is a highly configurable part of the LMS, so your completion statuses (the thing you are posting/recording) will be your own and match your business process.</p>	Edm.Boolean
approvalRequired	<p>If the value of this is true, then the users require approval to enroll into the course. If the value is false, then approval is not required.</p>	Edm.Boolean
processDefinitionID	<p>This is the unique ID of the approval process definition (as opposed to the ID of the instance of the approval).</p>	Edm.String
processDescription	<p>This is a description of the approval process. For example Approval to Withdraw from Training.</p>	Edm.String
sourceDescription	<p>This is a field on learning items that typically describes the developer of the course. For example, if you use third parties to create course material for you, then the third party that developed THIS learning item can be recorded in source.</p>	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
domainDescription	This is the description of the security domain of the entity. You can associate a record with an access domain to control the administrators who can access the record. What an administrator can access and do for a record depends on how you configured the entity, function, and workflow domain restrictions of the role ID that is associated with the administrator.	Edm.String
deliveryMethodDescription	This is the description of a delivery method. A delivery method describes how a learning item will be delivered (for example, a book, PDF file, or online course). You can create or modify method IDs in the administration environment, in References: Learning: Delivery Methods	Edm.String
requirementTypeDescription	This is the description of a requirement type..A requirement type is a way for companies to describe how a user can meet the requirement. For example, a user can finish a set amount of hours from within a pool of learning items.	Edm.String
chargeBackMethodLabelID	This is unique ID of a chargeback method LABEL. Because you can offer courses in many languages, you can describe the chargeback in many languages. The system uses this label ID to look up the correct string to describe the chargeback method in the users' language..Chargeback is a way to reconcile costs between organizations. One organization charges the cost of training back to another organization. This allows companies to balance the cost of training by putting the cost to organizations.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentClassificationLabelID	<p>This is the unique ID of the label for the classification of this learning item. The LMS uses the label ID to look up the correct translation (string) of the classification for this user's language. For example, TIME-BASED is usually represented to English speakers as Instructor Led.</p> <p>The system uses an label ID to look up the string "Instructor Led.". A learning item classification is a category of a course, one that explains - in general terms - how the course is offered. It is used by the LMS for business rules. For example, users do not enroll into a physical good, but do enroll into an instructor led course. You cannot change the set of values for classification (they are set by the LMS). It can be one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BLENDDED: Blended items are partly led by an instructor and partly online computer based training. Often the online portion is self-paced. CONTINUOUS ONLINE ACCESS: Online courses are always available to users. EXTERNAL-COURSE: External Courses are courses that have come in through the Open Content Network (OCN). PHYSICAL GOOD: Other courses that are most often a physical material like a book or CD. TIME-BASED: Instructor-led courses are classroom based courses, but the classroom can be physical or virtual (a conference call). 	Edm.String
forumID	<p>Forums are deprecated. Instead, use SAP Jam. If your learning item is associated with a deprecated forum, the ID appears here.</p>	Edm.Int64
rating	<p>This is the rating that users have given the learning item.</p>	Edm.Double
enableRating	<p>If the value of this is true, then users can rate the learning item. If it is false, then users cannot rate the learning item.</p>	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
includePreviousRevisionRating	If the value of this is true, then the overall rating includes ratings given to previous revisions of the learning item. If it is false, then the ratings are calculated from the current revision only.	Edm.Boolean
shippingRequired	If this value is true, then the learning item has some component that must be shipped. This is often the case if the learning item is a physical good, like a book. If it is false, then there is nothing to ship. For example, if this learning item is an online course, there is nothing to ship.	Edm.Boolean
selfEnrollment	If this value is true, then users can enroll themselves into this entity. If false, then they cannot enroll themselves. Enrollment is not necessarily automatic when this value is true. There could be an approval process attached to enrollment.	Edm.Boolean
isBlendedLearningRegisterRequired	If this value is true, then if the classification ID is BLENDED, then users must enroll for the learning item, even to see the online portions of the course. If it is false, then users can see the online portions without enrolling.	Edm.Boolean
eSigEnabled	If the value is true, then e-signatures are required for actions with this learning item. If false, then e-signatures are not required. E-signatures are a secondary identity verification for things like recording the completion of a learning item. They are typically used by companies that are audited by an oversight organization for learning compliance.	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
isUserRequestsEnabled	<p>If the value is true, then users can request a scheduled offering of a learning item. If false, they cannot request a new offering. Users request scheduled offerings when the current list of times that the learning item is offered does NOT include a time that they can attend the course.,A learning item is a unit of learning that you can track in the Learning Management System (LMS). You can think of this as a university course catalog: each course, like Introduction to Wave Physics is a learning item. Those learning items can be tracked to see who has completed Introduction to Wave Physics. And Introduction to Wave Physics can be offered at multiple times to fit different student schedules. Each of those instances is a scheduled offering.</p>	Edm.Boolean
userCanWaitlist	<p>If this value is true, then the user can get on the wait list for the course. If someone withdraws from the course, the system picks users in the order that they went onto the wait list. In a literal sense, this user can move himself/herself to the registration status of Waitlisted.</p>	Edm.Boolean
componentTypeDesc	<p>The descriptions of item types can help you determine how the item type assigns credit.</p>	Edm.String
enableOrder	<p>If the value of this is true, then orders can be created for the entity (users can order it). If it is false, then orders cannot be created.</p>	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
checkAuthorizedInstructor	If the value is true, then the primary instructor of the segments must be authorized to teach the learning item. You set the learning items that an instructor is authorized to teach on the instructors' records. If it is false, then the primary instructor is not required to be authorized to teach the learning item. It is often false if you are not using instructor records or you are not keeping track of authorization to teach in the LMS.	Edm.Boolean
checklistEnabled	If the value of this is true, then task checklists are enabled for the learning item. Task checklists ask an observer to make sure that a user can complete a task in a series of steps.	Edm.Boolean
isAuthorizedObserver	If the value of this is true, then this user is an authorized observer for the task checklist attached to this learning item.	Edm.Boolean
checklistCompletionStatusID	This is the task checklist completion status ID. It is the completion status that the user is assigned if they pass the task checklist.	Edm.String
checklistFailureStatusID	This is the task checklist failure status ID. It is the completion status that the user is assigned if they fail the task checklist.	Edm.String
checklistObserverTypeID	Observer types define the task checklist observer.	Edm.String
thumbnailURI	This is the URI that leads to the thumbnail image for this entity. Thumbnails are images that act like icons: they help users understand something about the entity from a glance.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
classificationLabelValue	<p>This is the translated name of the classification of this learning item. The LMS uses the label ID to look up the correct translation (string) of the classification for this user's language. For example, TIME-BASED is usually represented to English speakers as Instructor Led. The system uses a label ID to look up the string "Instructor Led" for English speaking users and returns the label value "Instructor Led.". A learning item classification is a category of a course, one that explains - in general terms - how the course is offered. It is used by the LMS for business rules. For example, users do not enroll into a physical good, but do enroll into an instructor led course. You cannot change the set of values for classification (they are set by the LMS). It can be one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BLENDED: Blended items are partly led by an instructor and partly online computer based training. Often the online portion is self-paced. CONTINUOUS ONLINE ACCESS: Online courses are always available to users. EXTERNAL-COURSE: External Courses are courses that have come in through the Open Content Network (OCN). PHYSICAL GOOD: Other courses that are most often a physical material like a book or CD. TIME-BASED: Instructor-led courses are classroom based courses, but the classroom can be physical or virtual (a conference call). 	Edm.String
chargebackMethodLabelValue	<p>This is the description of the chargeback method in this user's language.. Chargeback is a way to reconcile costs between organizations. One organization charges the cost of training back to another organization. This allows companies to balance the cost of training by putting the cost to organizations.</p>	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
itemDetailsDeeplink	If you requested a deep link in your search for learning items, this is populated with the link to the learning item details page. Users click the link to see the details for this learning item. If they are not already authenticated to the system, they must authenticate before they can see the page.	Edm.String
courseDeeplink	If you requested a deep link in your search for learning items, and if this learning item contains online content, then this is populated with the link to the online content. Users click the link to go to the online content for this learning item. If they are not already authenticated to the system, they must authenticate before they can see the page.	Edm.String
lisCriteria		Namespace1_Alias.lisCriteria

Table 18: LearningItemPrerequisite

Property Name	Description	Property Type
pkID	This is the learning item's key. A learning item key is a concatenation of the learning item's unique ID, the learning item's type ID, and the learning item's revision date, separated by dashes. The key helps you uniquely identify one specific type and revision of a learning item.	Edm.String
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
prerequisitesGroupItem		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.prerequisitesGroupItem)
lisCriteria		Namespace1_Alias.lisCriteria

Table 19: LearningItemDocument

Property Name	Description	Property Type
pkID	This is the learning item's key. A learning item key is a concatenation of the learning item's unique ID, the learning item's type ID, and the learning item's revision date, separated by dashes. The key helps you uniquely identify one specific type and revision of a learning item.	Edm.String
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
documentID	This is the unique ID of the document record. Documents are managed as separate objects in the system and then associated with learning item.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
reviewFlag	If the value of this is true, then the document should be reviewed for accuracy. Reviews are triggered when the document is revised. The review flag is set on the learning item or curricula, not on the document, because it is within the context of the learning item or curriculum that the document must be reviewed. Review to answer the question: does this new revision of the document fit with the current revision of the learning item or curriculum.	Edm.Boolean
documentTitle	This is the title of the document. The title is something that users recognize.	Edm.String
documentLocation	This is a brief description of where the document is located. For example, if it is stored at a URL on a content server, it might be that URL.	Edm.String
lisCriteria		Namespace1_Alias.lisCriteria

Table 20: Scheduledoffering

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64
description	This is a description of the entity. In most cases, the description is available to users to tell them about the entity.	Edm.String
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.Int64
price	The price of the entity. For example, the price of a scheduled offering: how much does it cost a user to enroll into and complete the scheduled offering?	Edm.Double
instructors		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.instructors)
startDateTime	The start timestamp for this scheduled offering in Unix Epoch Time.	Edm.Int64
endDateTime	The end timestamp for this scheduled offering in Unix Epoch Time.	Edm.Int64
days	This is the amount of days that have segments scheduled in a scheduled offering. Days that do NOT have segments are NOT included in the amount. For example, a course that begins on Monday and ends on Friday of the same week and has segments on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday returns three days and not five. The days without segments (Tuesday and Thursday) are NOT included in the amount.	Edm.Int64
locationDescription	This is a description of the location where the course is to take place. It helps users understand where to go for their course..A training location is a place inside a training facility. For example, a facility can be a building and the rooms inside the facility can be locations. This helps users understand both "I need to go to this building" and also "I need to go to this room inside the building."	Edm.String
facilityDescription	The brief description of the facility..A training location is a place inside a training facility. For example, a facility can be a building and the rooms inside the facility can be locations. This helps users understand both "I need to go to this building" and also "I need to go to this room inside the building."	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleStatus	This is the schedule status CODE, as opposed to the schedule status value. It is a number that can be -3, -6, 10, 11, 12, 13, or 14..Schedule status codes match values as follows. -3: Schedule unavailable because the threshold waiting for the Component is not reached. -6: Student has not finished all the pre-requisites. 10: Open Seats are available. 11: Open Seats and Slots are available. 12: No Open Seats. 13: No Open Seats, but there are open slots. 14: Student has already enrolled.	Edm.Int64
selfEnrollable	If this value is true, then users can enroll themselves into this entity. If false, then they cannot enroll themselves. Enrollment is not necessarily automatic when this value is true. There could be an approval process attached to enrollment.	Edm.Boolean
timeZoneID	This is the time zone of the entity.	Edm.String
displayInScheduleTimeZone	If this value is true, then the times of the entity are in the scheduled offering time zone. If this value is false, then the times are in the users' time zones.	Edm.Boolean
maxEnrollment	This is the maximum amount of users who can enroll into the course.	Edm.Int64
enrolledCount	This is the number of users who are currently enrolled.	Edm.Int64
enrollStatusTypeID	This is the registration type that has been assigned to the user.	Edm.String
enrollSeatID	If this user is already enrolled in this scheduled offering, this value is the unique ID of the seat that the user occupies. If this user is not enrolled in this scheduled offering, then this value is null.	Edm.Int64
addUser	If this user is already enrolled in this scheduled offering, this value is the unique ID of the seat that the user occupies. If this user is not enrolled in this scheduled offering, then this value is null.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
userCanWaitlist	If this value is true, then the user can get on the wait list for the course. If someone withdraws from the course, the system picks users in the order that they went onto the wait list. In a literal sense, this user can move himself/herself to the registration status of Waitlisted.	Edm.Boolean
chargebackMethod	This is unique ID of a chargeback method.	Edm.String
itemChargeBackMethod	This is unique ID of a chargeback method.,This is the chargeback method of the parent learning item, which the scheduled offering inherits as a default but can be overridden by administrators.	Edm.String
scheduleCanOverridePrice	If this value is true, then each instance of a course (scheduled offering) can override the price that is set in master copy of the course (learning item). If the value is false, then every course created from the master copy (learning item) inherits the price from the master copy.	Edm.Boolean
timeZoneLabelValue	This is the time zone of the entity, in a human readable format.	Edm.String
scheduleStatusValue	This is the schedule status TEXT VALUE, as opposed to the schedule status code. The text value tells you, in English, what the codes mean.,Schedule status codes match values as follows. -3: Schedule unavailable because the threshold waiting for the Component is not reached. -6: Student has not finished all the prerequisites. 10: Open Seats are available. 11: Open Seats and Slots are available. 12: No Open Seats. 13: No Open Seats, but there are open slots. 14: Student has already enrolled.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
currencyCode	This is the currency code for this entity. The currency code is returned from the enumerated list of currency codes that you set up when you implemented the system. During implementation, we recommend that customers use ISO codes for currency, but it is NOT required.	Edm.String
currencyDesc	This is the currency description for this entity. You set up currency descriptions during implementation to help you understand the currency code. They can be any string that helps you understand the currency code.	Edm.String
availableSeatCount	This is the number of available seats left in the scheduled offering (the number of users who can still enroll in the scheduled offering).	Edm.Int64
scheduledOfferingDeeplink	If you requested a deep link in your search for learning items, and if this learning item contains online content, then this is populated with the link to the online content. Users click the link to go to the online content for this learning item. If they are not already authenticated to the system, they must authenticate before they can see the page.	Edm.String
lisCriteria		Namespace1_Alias.lisCriteria

Complex Types

Table 21: criteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
minRowNum	What is the minimum record to retrieve? Use the minimum and maximum records to create pages.	Edm.Int64
maxRowNum	What is the maximum record to retrieve? Use the minimum and maximum records to create pages.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
qualItemsAndReqThresholdDays	If you provide a value, the system returns all items with a requiredDate (returned as part of the search) less than the current date plus the amount of days you set in qualItemsAndReqThresholdDays. When the threshold is not set, the required date is ignored.	Edm.Int64
targetUserID	If you are running the web service with an administrator user (user type is A), then send the user whose learning plan you want to retrieve. If you are running the web service with an end-user (user type is P), then do not pass it. The system reads the user ID from the authorization header.	Edm.String
retrieveLinkedSchedules	If set to true, then the service returns not only the learning items in the users' learning plans but also the scheduled offerings that the users are enrolled into for those learning items. When true, the system runs a second query, which has a performance impact. Set to false for faster queries when you do not need the schedules.	Edm.String
includeDeeplink	If this value is true, then the search returns a deep link to the entities it returns.	Edm.Boolean
includeVLSlink	This is the VLS link that learners can use to join a virtual meeting room (like WebEx, Adobe Connect, or Skype) for training. The link is for registered learners and learning items with a current or future segment that is virtual.	Edm.Boolean
includeSurveys	If set to true, then the service returns the surveys associated with the users along the learning items assigned to him.	Edm.Boolean

Table 22: lisCriteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
itemID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
itemTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
onlyShowInSystemLevelLocaleCurrency	If this value is true, then the search returns learning items in the system level currency. If false, then other currencies are returned.	Edm.Boolean
includeDeeplink	If this value is true, then the search returns a deep link to the entities it returns.	Edm.Boolean
includeInstructorDetails	If set to true, then the search returns details about the instructor. This can be useful, for example, if you want to advertise the instructor in order to get learners excited about attending training under that instructor. If you are not using instructors, set to false.	Edm.Boolean

Table 23: prerequisitesGroupItem

Property Name	Description	Property Type
prerequisiteComplete	If the value of this is true, then this user has completed this prerequisite.	Edm.Boolean
isAvailableInStudentCatalog	If the value of this is true, then this prerequisite is in this user's catalog. When it is in a user's catalog, he or she can access it and it does not need to be directly assigned.	Edm.Boolean
isInLearningPlan	If the value of this is true, then this prerequisite is already in this user's assignments.	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
prerequisiteCompleteInfo	This is the completion information for this prerequisite for this user.	Edm.String
prerequisiteCompletionDate	This is the date that this user completed this prerequisite. If the value of this is null, then this user has not completed the prerequisite.	Edm.Int64
prerequisiteGroupID	This is the unique ID of the group that this prerequisite belongs to.	Edm.String
groupName	This is the name of group that this prerequisite belongs to.	Edm.String
groupOrder	Prerequisite groups can be sequenced. This is the sequence number of the prerequisite group.	Edm.Int64
prerequisiteItemOrder	Within the group, this is the sequence of the learning item.	Edm.Int64
prerequisiteRevisionNumber	This is the revision number of this entity. Each revision date has a revision number. Users sometimes know the revision number of training instead of the revision date. For example, they might know that they want revision 2 of a training, regardless of the date that it was revised.	Edm.String
title	This is the title of the learning item in the language of the current user (the user calling the web service). Titles can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item's title and the values are each language's translation of the title. If you need the key that matches this value, and if the web service supports it, look in TitleLabelKey.	Edm.String
groupNameLabelKey	This is the unique ID of the group name label. The system uses this ID to look up the group name in this user's language.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
prerequisiteComponentClassification-Type	This is the unique ID of the classification for a learning item. It can be: It can be one of the following values: BLENDED, CONTINUOUS ONLINE ACCESS, EXTERNAL-COURSE, PHYSICAL GOOD, or TIME-BASED.	Edm.String
prerequisiteComponentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
prerequisiteComponentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
prerequisiteRevisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64

Table 24: instructors

Property Name	Description	Property Type
instructorID	This is the unique ID of an instructor in the Learning Management System. If the instructor is also a user (this is often the case when instructors are employees at the company), then keep in mind that this is their INSTRUCTOR ID as opposed to their LEARNER ID.	Edm.String
lastName	This is the family name of the instructor.	Edm.String
firstName	This is the given name of the instructor.	Edm.String
middleInitial	This is a middle initial of the instructor.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
primary	If the value of this is true, then this is the primary instructor. If false, then the instructor is secondary. Primary instructors are usually the ones responsible for organizing the training, posting learning results, and hosting Virtual Learning Sessions (VLS). You can also require that primary instructors are qualified to instruct the learning item. Secondary instructors support the primary instructors.	Edm.Boolean

2.4 <admin or user>/scheduledoffering-service/v1 Metadata

Call for the scheduled offering metadata to work with courses that are scheduled to occur at a given time and place, including who is enrolled and attendance in the course.

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/<admin or user>/scheduledoffering-service/v1/$metadata
```

Table 25: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Containers

Table 26: Containers

Container Name	Property Type
EnrollmentListings	Namespace1_Alias.EnrollmentListing
EnrollmentListings	Namespace1_Alias.EnrollmentListing

Container Name	Property Type
ScheduledOfferings	Namespace1_Alias.ScheduledOffering
SegmentAttendances	Namespace1_Alias.SegmentAttendance
EnrollmentStatuses	Namespace1_Alias.EnrollmentStatus
Enrollments	Namespace1_Alias.Enrollment
UserScheduleBlocks	Namespace1_Alias.UserScheduleBlock
RefundPolicies	Namespace1_Alias.RefundPolicies
EnrollmentCancellations	Namespace1_Alias.EnrollmentCancellations
AvailableSeats	Namespace1_Alias.AvailableSeats

Entity Types

Table 27: EnrollmentListing

Property Name	Description	Property Type
enrollSeatID	This is the unique ID of the enrollment seat for the user in the current scheduled offering. The value is a number.	Edm.Int64
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
enrollSlotID	This is the unique ID of the enrollment slot.,A slot is a spot in a training course that a user can enroll into. For example, if a course (a scheduled offering) is limited to ten participants, it has ten slots. Each participant who enrolls is placed into a slot. If nine users enroll into the course, then nine of ten slots are occupied. Slots are important because you can reserve slots for users. You can, for example, say that a course has ten slots and five of them are reserved for users of a particular organization.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64
enrollStatID	This is the registration status for this user in this entity.	Edm.String
enrollDate	This is the date of enrollment - the date that the user was added to the entity.	Edm.Int64
comments	These are comments about the enrollment for the user. They could explain, for example, why an administrator made an exception for enrolling a particular user.	Edm.String
shippingAddress	This is the street address used for shipping.	Edm.String
shippingCity	This is the city used in the shipping address.	Edm.String
shippingState	This is the state or provence used in the shipping address.	Edm.String
shippingPostal	This is the postal code used in the shipping address.	Edm.String
shippingCountry	This is the country used in the shipping address.	Edm.String
shippingPhoneNo	This is the phone number that can contact someone at the shipping address for information about the shipment.	Edm.String
shippingFaxNo	This is the fax number where you can send documents at the shipping address. For example, a place to fax shipping labels.	Edm.String
shippingEmailAddress	This is the email address that can contact someone at the shipping address for information about the shipment.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
lastUpdateUser	This is the user who most recently updated the entity.	Edm.String
lastUpdateTimestamp	This is the last time that the entity was updated. Returned in Unix Epoch.	Edm.Int64
addUser	The user who added the entity.	Edm.String
cancelDate	If the user cancels, this is the date of the cancellation.	Edm.Int64
orderItemID	The order ID associated with the learning item.	Edm.Int64
paymentOrderTicketNo	If this order is paid with a ticket, this is the number of the ticket.	Edm.String
ticketSequence		Edm.Int64
origin		Edm.String
withdrawPending	If the user is cancelling and that withdraw is pending, this is true.	Edm.Boolean
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria
totalCount		Edm.Int64

Table 28: EnrollmentListing

Property Name	Description	Property Type
enrollmentListing		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.EnrollmentListing)
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria

Table 29: ScheduledOffering

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID		Edm.Int64
description	This is a description of the entity. In most cases, the description is available to users to tell them about the entity.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
typeComponent	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
activityOrComponentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
maximumEnrollment	This is the maximum amount of users who can enroll into the course.	Edm.Int64
minimumEnrollment	This is the minimum amount of users who must enroll into the course for the course to take place.	Edm.Int64
contact	This is the person or group who can be contacted about this entity. For example, someone to call about details for a scheduled offering.	Edm.String
emailAddress	This is the email address of a person or group (distribution list) who can be contacted about this entity. For example, a distribution list of people who know about a scheduled offering.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
phoneNo	This is the telephone number for a person or group (answering service) who can be contacted about this entity. For example, the phone number of a department that can answer questions about a scheduled offering.	Edm.String
faxNo	This is the fax number for a person or group who can be contacted about this entity. For example, your company might set up a fax number if you need to fax release forms to a department.	Edm.String
enrollmentCutoffDate	The date after which users are no longer allowed to enroll into the entity. Cut off dates give instructors time to look at a class roster and decide how to structure the course for that roster and give administrators some time to set things up before the course starts.	Edm.Int64
selfEnrollment	If this value is true, then users can enroll themselves into this entity. If false, then they cannot enroll themselves. Enrollment is not necessarily automatic when this value is true. There could be an approval process attached to enrollment.	Edm.Boolean
scheduleDesc	This is a description of the entity. In most cases, the description is available to users to tell them about the entity.	Edm.String
comments	These are internal comments about the entity. In general, they are not for users. Instead they are administrators' comments to themselves.	Edm.String
lastUpdateUser	This is the user who most recently updated the entity.	Edm.String
lastUpdateTimestamp	This is the last time that the entity was updated. Returned in Unix Epoch.	Edm.Int64
notActive	If the value is false then the user is active. If the value is true, then the user is inactive.	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleEnrollStatus	This is a description of the number of seats available, the seats filled, and the number of waitlisted users.	Edm.String
enrollmentComments	These are comments about the enrollment for the user. They could explain, for example, why an administrator made an exception for enrolling a particular user.	Edm.String
revisionNo	This is the revision number of this entity. Each revision date has a revision number. Users sometimes know the revision number of training instead of the revision date. For example, they might know that they want revision 2 of a training, regardless of the date that it was revised.	Edm.String
enrollmentSeatID	If this user is already enrolled in this scheduled offering, this value is the unique ID of the seat that the user occupies. If this user is not enrolled in this scheduled offering, then this value is null.	Edm.Int64
studentEnrollmentStatusTypeLabelID	This is the registration status for this entity, with the key you need to translate it to this user's language.	Edm.String
studentEnrollmentStatusType	This is the registration type that has been assigned to the user.	Edm.String
studentEnrollmentStatus	This is the registration status for this user in this entity.	Edm.String
timeZoneID	This is the time zone of the entity.	Edm.String
displayInScheduleTimeZone	If this value is true, then the times of the entity are in the scheduled offering time zone. If this value is false, then the times are in the users' time zones.	Edm.Boolean
userCanWaitlist	If this value is true, then the user can get on the wait list for the course. If someone withdraws from the course, the system picks users in the order that they went onto the wait list. In a literal sense, this user can move himself/herself to the registration status of Waitlisted.	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
titleLabelKey	This is the ID that the LMS uses to look up the title of the entity and return a value that is translated to this users' language/locale.	Edm.String
timeZoneLabelValue	This is the time zone of the entity, in a human readable format.	Edm.String
enrolledCount	This is the number of users who are currently enrolled.	Edm.Int64
availableSeatCount	This is the number of available seats left in the scheduled offering (the number of users who can still enroll in the scheduled offering).	Edm.Int64
instructors		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.instructors)
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria

Table 30: SegmentAttendance

Property Name	Description	Property Type
segmentAttendances		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.SegmentAttendances)

Table 31: EnrollmentStatus

Property Name	Description	Property Type
primaryKey	This is a primary key for the wrapper. It must be included even though, as a collection, there is no primary key. Pass any value. It will be ignored. Convention, however, is to pass an empty primary key.	Edm.String
enrollmentStatus		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.EnrollmentStatus)

Table 32: Enrollment

Property Name	Description	Property Type
enrollments		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.Enrollments)

Table 33: UserScheduleBlock

Property Name	Description	Property Type
primaryKey	This is a primary key for the wrapper. It is required. Pass any value. It will be ignored. Convention is to pass an empty primary key.	Edm.String
userScheduleBlock		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.UserScheduleBlock)

Table 34: RefundPolicies

Property Name	Description	Property Type
privateKey		Edm.String
studentID		Edm.String
refundPolicies		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.RefundPolicies)
messages		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.Messages)

Table 35: EnrollmentCancellations

Property Name	Description	Property Type
studentID		Edm.String
enrollmentCancellations		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.EnrollmentCancellations)
messages		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.Messages)

Table 36: AvailableSeats

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID		Edm.Int64
typeComponent	Item type IDs are a critical categorization because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
activityOrComponentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
maximumEnrollment	This is the maximum amount of users who can enroll into the course.	Edm.Int64
minimumEnrollment	This is the minimum amount of users who must enroll into the course for the course to take place.	Edm.Int64
notActive	If the value is false then the user is active. If the value is true, then the user is inactive.	Edm.Boolean
enrollmentCutoffDate	The date after which users are no longer allowed to enroll into the entity. Cut off dates give instructors time to look at a class roster and decide how to structure the course for that roster and give administrators some time to set things up before the course starts.	Edm.Int64
selfEnrollment	If this value is true, then users can enroll themselves into this entity. If false, then they cannot enroll themselves. Enrollment is not necessarily automatic when this value is true. There could be an approval process attached to enrollment.	Edm.Boolean
scheduleDesc	This is a description of the scheduled offering.	Edm.String
comments	This is a comment about the entity.	Edm.String
lastUpdateUser	This is the user who most recently updated the entity.	Edm.String
lastUpdateTimestamp	This is the last time that the entity was updated. Returned in Unix Epoch.	Edm.Int64
timeZoneID	This is the time zone of the lastUpdateTimestamp	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
displayInScheduleTimeZone	If this value is true, then the times of the entity are in the scheduled offering time zone. If this value is false, then the times are in the users' time zones.	Edm.Boolean
userCanWaitlist	If this value is true, then the user can get on the wait list for the course. If someone withdraws from the course, the system picks users in the order that they went onto the wait list. In a literal sense, this user can move himself/herself to the registration status of Waitlisted.	Edm.Boolean
availableSeatCount	This is the number of available seats left in the scheduled offering (the number of users who can still enroll in the scheduled offering).	Edm.Int64
cancelled	If this value is true, then this is cancelled.	Edm.Boolean
cancelledDate	If this is cancelled, the date that it is cancelled.	Edm.Int64
closedDate	If this is closed, then this is the date that it closed.	Edm.Int64
closed	If this value is true, this is closed. A closed seat is not available.	Edm.Boolean
messages		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.Messages)

Complex Types

Table 37: EnrollmentListing

Property Name	Description	Property Type
enrollSeatID	This is the unique ID of the enrollment seat for the user in the current scheduled offering. The value is a number.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
enrollSlotID	This is the unique ID of the enrollment slot. A slot is a spot in a training course that a user can enroll into. For example, if a course (a scheduled offering) is limited to ten participants, it has ten slots. Each participant who enrolls is placed into a slot. If nine users enroll into the course, then nine of ten slots are occupied. Slots are important because you can reserve slots for users. You can, for example, say that a course has ten slots and five of them are reserved for users of a particular organization.	Edm.Int64
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64
enrollStatID	This is the registration status for this user in this entity.	Edm.String
enrollDate	This is the date of enrollment - the date that the user was added to the entity.	Edm.Int64
comments	These are comments about the enrollment for the user. They could explain, for example, why an administrator made an exception for enrolling a particular user.	Edm.String
shippingAddress	This is the street address used for shipping.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
shippingCity	This is the city used in the shipping address.	Edm.String
shippingState	This is the state or provence used in the shipping address.	Edm.String
shippingPostal	This is the postal code used in the shipping address.	Edm.String
shippingCountry	This is the country used in the shipping address.	Edm.String
shippingPhoneNo	This is the phone number that can contact someone at the shipping address for information about the shipment.	Edm.String
shippingFaxNo	This is the fax number where you can send documents at the shipping address. For example, a place to fax shipping labels.	Edm.String
shippingEmailAddress	This is the email address that can contact someone at the shipping address for information about the shipment.	Edm.String
lastUpdateUser	This is the user who most recently updated the entity.	Edm.String
lastUpdateTimestamp	This is the last time that the entity was updated. Returned in Unix Epoch.	Edm.Int64
addUser	The user who added the entity.	Edm.String
cancelDate	If the user cancels, this is the date of the cancellation.	Edm.Int64
orderItemID	The order ID associated with the learning item.	Edm.Int64
paymentOrderTicketNo	If this order is paid with a ticket, this is the number of the ticket.	Edm.String
ticketSequence		Edm.Int64
origin		Edm.String
withdrawPending	If the user is cancelling and that withdraw is pending, this is true.	Edm.Boolean
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
totalCount		Edm.Int64

Table 38: criteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64
skiptoken		Edm.String

Table 39: criteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID		Edm.Int64

Table 40: SegmentAttendances

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64
userID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
segmentID	This is the unique ID of a segment..A segment is one part of a course (a learning item or scheduled offering). For example, if a course meets over two days, each day can be a segment. This allows you to track attendance on a more granular level: you can see who attended (in this example) the first day and who attended the second day. You can also assign instructors per segment. It could be that one instructor teaches the first day and a different instructor teaches the second day.	Edm.Int64
comments	These are internal comments about the entity. In general, they are not for users. Instead they are administrators' comments to themselves.	Edm.String
errorMessage	This includes any error messages.	Edm.String

Table 41: EnrollmentStatus

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64
userID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
newEnrollmentStatusID	This is the registration status for this user in this entity.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
registrationChangeTime	This is the time that a registration change occurred for purposes of auditing the change.	Edm.Int64
timezone	This is the time zone for registration-ChangeTime. It is the time zone that the change is recorded in.	Edm.String
errorMessage	This contains any error messages.	Edm.String
cancellationReasonID	Cancellation reason ID while changing the user enrollment status to cancelled state. This is mandatory when Cancellation Reason setting is enabled for the Scheduled Offering.	Edm.String

Table 42: Enrollments

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
enrollmentStatusID	This is the registration status for this user in this entity.	Edm.String
notifyUser	If the value of this is true, and if the user has an email address on file, the user receives a notification of the enrollment.	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
notifyInstructor	If the value of this is true, and if the instructor has an email address on file, the instructor receives a notification of the enrollment.	Edm.Boolean
notifySupervisor	If the value of this is true, and if the learning supervisor has an email address on file, the learning supervisor receives a notification of the enrollment.	Edm.Boolean
notifyContacts	If the value of this is true, and if the offering has a list of contact email addresses on file, the contacts receive a notification of the enrollment.	Edm.Boolean
comments	These are comments about the enrollment.	Edm.String
errorMessage	This contains error messages about the enrollment.	Edm.String
warningMessage	This contains warning messages about the enrollment.	Edm.String
warningOverride	If the value of this is true, then you can override warning messages.	Edm.Boolean

Table 43: UserScheduleBlock

Property Name	Description	Property Type
userId	This is the user to whom the schedule block should be applied.. This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
personExternalID	This is a mutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON GUID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is immutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
personGUID	This is an internally generated, immutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON ID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is mutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
scheduleBlockId	The unique ID of the schedule block.	Edm.String
leaveStartDate	If the schedule block applies to a leave request, this is the start date of the leave.	Edm.Int64
leaveEndDate	If the schedule block applies to a leave request, this is the end date of the leave.	Edm.Int64
externalCode		Edm.String
iseRuleId		Edm.String
domain	This is the security domain ID of the entity. You can associate a record with an access domain to control the administrators who can access the record. What an administrator can access and do for a record depends on how you configured the entity, function, and workflow domain restrictions of the role ID that is associated with the administrator.,Defaults to PUBLIC.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
active	If the value is true then the user is active. If the value is false, then the user is inactive.,Defaults to true.	Edm.Boolean
errorMessage	This contains any error messages.	Edm.String

Table 44: Messages

Property Name	Description	Property Type
type		Edm.String
text		Edm.String

Table 45: RefundPolicies

Property Name	Description	Property Type
chargeAmount	Refund charge amount	Edm.Double
chargePercentage		Edm.Int32
chargeCurrencyCode		Edm.String
scheduleID		Edm.Int64
sequenceID		Edm.Int32
messages		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.Messages)

Table 46: EnrollmentCancellations

Property Name	Description	Property Type
cancelled		Edm.Boolean
chargeAmount	Enrollment cancellation charge amount	Edm.Double
chargePercentage		Edm.Int32
chargeCurrencyCode		Edm.String
scheduleID		Edm.Int64
sequenceID		Edm.Int32
messages		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.Messages)

Table 47: instructors

Property Name	Description	Property Type
instructorID	This is the unique ID of an instructor in the Learning Management System. If the instructor is also a user (this is often the case when instructors are employees at the company), then keep in mind that this is their INSTRUCTOR ID as opposed to their LEARNER ID.	Edm.String
lastName	This is the family name of the instructor.	Edm.String
firstName	This is the given name of the instructor.	Edm.String
middleInitial	This is a middle initial of the instructor.	Edm.String
primary	If the value of this is true, then this is the primary instructor. If false, then the instructor is secondary. Primary instructors are usually the ones responsible for organizing the training, posting learning results, and hosting Virtual Learning Sessions (VLS). You can also require that primary instructors are qualified to instruct the learning item. Secondary instructors support the primary instructors.	Edm.Boolean

2.5 admin/search-service/v1 Metadata

Use the search service to search for SAP SuccessFactors Learning programs, learning items, or end users.

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/admin/search-service/v1/$metadata
```

Table 48: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Containers

Table 49: Containers

Container Name	Property Type
Programs	Namespace1_Alias.Program
Students	Namespace1_Alias.Student
Items	Namespace1_Alias.Item

Entity Types

Table 50: Program

Property Name	Description	Property Type
programID	This is the unique ID of a program in SAP SuccessFactors Learning. Learning programs are bundles of learning events like formal learning items, links to videos, and documents. For example, you can create a program called Employee Onboarding. The program could bundle some required learning items that all employees must complete, a link to a welcome video, a link to onboarding forms, and so on. You can then assign the program (the bundle) to employees.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
programType	<p>Learning program types describe how the user goes about completing a program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SCHEDULE_BASED - A scheduled program has fixed start and end dates. Scheduled programs require that if instructor-led or blended activities are selected, you must add Scheduled Offerings to the program. DURATION_BASED - A duration-based program has a fixed time limit. The start/end dates and times are determined by when the program is assigned to the user. OPEN_ENDED - An open-ended program is self-paced with no time limitations. 	Edm.String
programTitle	<p>This is the title of a program. Titles help users understand why they are assigned or why they might assign themselves a program.</p>	Edm.String
domainID	<p>This is the security domain ID of the entity. You can associate a record with an access domain to control the administrators who can access the record. What an administrator can access and do for a record depends on how you configured the entity, function, and workflow domain restrictions of the role ID that is associated with the administrator.</p>	Edm.String
active	<p>If the value is true then the user is active. If the value is false, then the user is inactive.</p>	Edm.Boolean
assignmentTypeID	<p>This is the assignment type of the entity, which is enumerated in SAP SuccessFactors Learning Administration, in the References section, in the Learning group.</p>	Edm.String
duration	<p>When you create a program that has a duration, this is the length of the program. For example, you can create a six week program. It applies only when the program is of type DURATION_BASED.</p>	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
description	This is a description of the program. Descriptions help users understand why they are assigned or why they might assign themselves a program.	Edm.String
startDate	This is the start date of the program. It applies only when the program type is SCHEDULE_BASED. It is a fixed date assigned by the program's creator.	Edm.Int64
endDate	This is the end date of the program. It applies only when the program type is SCHEDULE_BASED. It is a fixed date assigned by the program's creator.	Edm.Int64
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria
totalCount		Edm.Int64

Table 51: Student

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scriteria		Namespace1_Alias.scriteria
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
personGUID	This is an internally generated, immutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON ID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is mutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
personExternalID	This is a mutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON GUID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is immutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
empStatID	You can associate employees with a status that identifies their standing in the company (for example, full-time, on leave, or suspended).	Edm.String
empTypID	Users have an employee type, such as contractor, consultant, salaried, or part-time. You can use the employee type as an attribute to match users for an assignment profile or as search criteria when you execute a search (for example, you could run an Account Data report for users whose employee type is "full-time").	Edm.String
regularTempID	Companies use the regular temp ID to search and report on users in categories of their regular and temporary work. For example, a company might want to define several types of temporary workers.	Edm.String
fulltime	Is the user a full time employee?	Edm.String
jobLocID	The unique ID of the user's physical location.	Edm.String
jobPosID	The unique job CODE of the user. This can be confusing because it is sometimes returned with POSITION in the parameter name.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
domainID	This is the security domain ID of the entity. You can associate a record with an access domain to control the administrators who can access the record. What an administrator can access and do for a record depends on how you configured the entity, function, and workflow domain restrictions of the role ID that is associated with the administrator.	Edm.String
orgID	The unique ID of the organization that the entity belongs to. Organizations define a structure to your users, and users' organization controls how the system recognizes them. For example, you can reserve space for an organization in a course. Users belonging to the organization can occupy the reserved space.	Edm.String
complD	This is the company ID of the entity.	Edm.String
lastName	The family name of a user.	Edm.String
firstName	The given name of a user.	Edm.String
middleName	The middle initial of a user.	Edm.String
notActive	notActive can be (Y or N) or (Yes or No). The value N and the value No mean that the user is active. The value Y and the value Yes mean that the user is inactive.	Edm.String
addr	The street address of a user.	Edm.String
city	The city of the user.	Edm.String
state	The state or province of the user.	Edm.String
postal	The postal code of the user.	Edm.String
cntry	The country code of the user. Country codes are defined in the system.	Edm.String
superField	The user ID of the user's supervisor.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
hireDate	The user's hire date. Hire date can be used to assign training. For example, a learning administrator might assign an onboarding program for all users hired after a given date.	Edm.Int64
termDate	The date that the user separated from the company. The termination date cannot be in the future and it cannot be before the hire date.	Edm.Int64
emailAddr	The user's email address.	Edm.String
hasAccess	Does the user have access to the Learning Management System (LMS)?	Edm.String
selfReg	Is the user self registered? Value can be Y for self registered or N for not self registered.	Edm.String
locked	Is the user locked out of the system?	Edm.String
regionID	Users, instructors, and training facilities are associated with regions. The system uses regions to find training close to users. For example, courses taking place in a facility that is in the same region as the user. Companies can also use region to inform some reports.	Edm.String
roleID	This is the security role ID of the user.	Edm.String
profileStatus	The status column from pa_stud_tp table, indicating if the student is an active employee. EXPIRED	Edm.String
accountID	The financial account ID.	Edm.String
posNumID	The position number ID.	Edm.String
nativeDeeplinkUser	If set to N then the user receives deep links that work in an integrated SuccessFactors HCM Suite environment. If set to Y, then the user receives links that work in a native learning environment (SuccessFactors Learning only).	Edm.String
totalCount		Edm.Int64

Table 52: Item

Property Name	Description	Property Type
icriteria		Namespace1_Alias.icriteria
itemID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
itemTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
itemTitle	This is the title of the learning item in the language of the current user (the user calling the web service). Titles can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item's title and the values are each language's translation of the title. If you need the key that matches this value, and if the web service supports it, look in TitleLabelKey.	Edm.String
classificationID	This is the unique ID of the classification for a learning item. It can be: It can be one of the following values: BLENDED, CONTINUOUS ONLINE ACCESS, EXTERNAL-COURSE, PHYSICAL GOOD, or TIME-BASED.	Edm.String
sourceID	The source is the developer of the learning item or the organization or regulatory body that requires it. You can create or modify source IDs in the administration environment, in References: Learning: Item Sources.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
deliveryMethodID	This is the unique ID of a delivery method. A delivery method describes how a learning item will be delivered (for example, a book, PDF file, or online course). You can create or modify method IDs in the administration environment, in References: Learning: Delivery Methods	Edm.String
domainID	This is the security domain ID of the entity. You can associate a record with an access domain to control the administrators who can access the record. What an administrator can access and do for a record depends on how you configured the entity, function, and workflow domain restrictions of the role ID that is associated with the administrator.	Edm.String
active	sf.api.learning.members.Not_Active_Desc_Boolean	Edm.Boolean
totalCount		Edm.Int64

Complex Types

Table 53: criteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
programID	The unique ID of a program.	Edm.String
programIDOperator		Edm.String
programTypeIDs	This is the unique ID of the program type, which determines how users experience the program.	Collection(Edm.String)
programTypeIDsOperator		Edm.String
programTitle	This is the title of the program, which describes the programs to users.	Edm.String
programTitleOperator		Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
domainIDs	This is the security domain ID of the entity. You can associate a record with an access domain to control the administrators who can access the record. What an administrator can access and do for a record depends on how you configured the entity, function, and workflow domain restrictions of the role ID that is associated with the administrator.	Collection(Edm.String)
domainIDsOperator		Edm.String
active	If true, then the program is active.	Edm.Boolean
activeOperator		Edm.String

Table 54: scriteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
learnerID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
learnerIDOperator		Edm.String
personGUID	This is an internally generated, immutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON ID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is mutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
personGUIDOperator		Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
personExternalID	This is a mutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON GUID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is immutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
personExternalIDOperator		Edm.String
lastName	The family name of a user.	Edm.String
lastNameOperator		Edm.String
firstName	The given name of a user.	Edm.String
firstNameOperator		Edm.String
middleInit	The middle initial of a user.	Edm.String
middleInitOperator		Edm.String
isActive	If the value is true then the user is active. If the value is false, then the user is inactive.	Edm.Boolean
isActiveOperator		Edm.String
domainIDs	This is the security domain ID of the entity. You can associate a record with an access domain to control the administrators who can access the record. What an administrator can access and do for a record depends on how you configured the entity, function, and workflow domain restrictions of the role ID that is associated with the administrator.	Collection(Edm.String)
domainIDsOperator		Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
organizationIDs	The unique ID of the organization that the entity belongs to. Organizations define a structure to your users, and users' organization controls how the system recognizes them. For example, you can reserve space for an organization in a course. Users belonging to the organization can occupy the reserved space.	Collection(Edm.String)
organizationIDsOperator		Edm.String
jobPositionIDs	The unique job CODE of the user. This can be confusing because it is sometimes returned with POSITION in the parameter name.	Collection(Edm.String)
jobPositionIDsOperator		Edm.String

Table 55: icriteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
itemID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
itemIDOperator		Edm.String
itemTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Collection(Edm.String)
itemTypeIDOperator		Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the date that the learning item was created (in the case of the first revision) or revised.	Edm.String
revisionDateOperator		Edm.String
itemTitle	This is the title of the learning item. Titles are meant to describe the course to a user.	Edm.String
itemTitleOperator		Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
classificationIDs	<p>This is the unique ID of the classification for a learning item. It can be: It can be one of the following values: BLENDED, CONTINUOUS ONLINE ACCESS, EXTERNAL-COURSE, PHYSICAL GOOD, or TIME-BASED.. A learning item classification is a category of a course, one that explains - in general terms - how the course is offered. It is used by the LMS for business rules. For example, users do not enroll into a physical good, but do enroll into a an instructor led course. You cannot change the set of values for classification (they are set by the LMS). It can be one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BLENDED: Blended items are partly led by an instructor and partly online computer based training. Often the online portion is self-paced. CONTINUOUS ONLINE ACCESS: Online courses are always available to users. EXTERNAL-COURSE: External Courses are courses that have come in through the Open Content Network (OCN). PHYSICAL GOOD: Other courses that are most often a physical material like a book or CD. TIME-BASED: Instructor-led courses are classroom based courses, but the classroom can be physical or virtual (a conference call). 	Collection(Edm.String)
classificationIDsOperator		Edm.String
sourceIDs	<p>The source is the developer of the learning item or the organization or regulatory body that requires it. You can create or modify source IDs in the administration environment, in References: Learning: Item Sources.</p>	Collection(Edm.String)
sourceIDsOperator		Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
deliveryMethodIDs	This is the unique ID of a delivery method. A delivery method describes how a learning item will be delivered (for example, a book, PDF file, or online course). You can create or modify method IDs in the administration environment, in References: Learning: Delivery Methods	Collection(Edm.String)
deliveryMethodIDsOperator		Edm.String
domainIDs	This is the security domain ID of the entity. You can associate a record with an access domain to control the administrators who can access the record. What an administrator can access and do for a record depends on how you configured the entity, function, and workflow domain restrictions of the role ID that is associated with the administrator.	Collection(Edm.String)
domainIDsOperator		Edm.String
active	If true, then the user is active in the system.	Edm.Boolean
activeOperator		Edm.String

2.6 user/userassignment-service/v1 Metadata

Assign and unassign `userPrograms` as a user or supervisor.

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/user/userassignment-service/v1/$metadata
```

Table 56: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Entity Types

Table 57: UserProgram

Property Name	Description	Property Type
primaryKey		Edm.String
userProgram		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.UserProgram)

Complex Types

Table 58: UserProgram

Property Name	Description	Property Type
programID	This is the unique ID of a program in SAP SuccessFactors Learning. Learning programs are bundles of learning events like formal learning items, links to videos, and documents. For example, you can create a program called Employee Onboarding. The program could bundle some required learning items that all employees must complete, a link to a welcome video, a link to onboarding forms, and so on. You can then assign the program (the bundle) to employees.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
programTypeID	<p>Learning program types describe how the user goes about completing a program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SCHEDULE_BASED - A scheduled program has fixed start and end dates. Scheduled programs require that if instructor-led or blended activities are selected, you must add Scheduled Offerings to the program. - DURATION_BASED - A duration-based program has a fixed time limit. The start/end dates and times are determined by when the program is assigned to the user. - OPEN_ENDED - An open-ended program is self-paced with no time limitations. 	Edm.String
studentID	<p>This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.</p>	Edm.String
personGUID	<p>This is an internally generated, immutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON ID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is mutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.</p>	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
personExternalID	This is a mutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON GUID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is immutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
assignmentTypeID	This is the assignment type of the entity, which is enumerated in SAP SuccessFactors Learning Administration, in the References section, in the Learning group.	Edm.String
assignmentDate	The assignment date is the date that this unit of learning was assigned to the user. The date is returned as Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
errorMessage	This contains error messages.	Edm.String

2.7 user/userassignment-service/v2 Metadata

Call for the learning item assignment metadata to see the entities for the userassignment-service (called as a user) to assign learning items and programs as a user or supervisor. This is v2 of this web service.

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/user/userassignment-service/v2/$metadata
```

Table 59: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Entity Types

Table 60: itemAssignment

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String

Table 61: removeItemAssignment

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String

Table 62: UserCourse

Property Name	Description	Property Type
primaryKey	Even when an entity is a collection (a wrapper for many entities), you must supply a primary key in both the GET URL and any body of the request (for example, in PUT or POST). This value is ignored in wrapper entities but it is required.	Edm.String
userCourse		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.UserCourse)

Complex Types

Table 63: UserCourse

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
personGUID	This is an internally generated, immutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON ID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is mutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
personExternalID	This is a mutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON GUID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is immutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
assignmentType	This is the assignment type of the entity, which is enumerated in SAP SuccessFactors Learning Administration, in the References section, in the Learning group.	Edm.String
assignmentDate	The assignment date is the date that this unit of learning was assigned to the user. The date is returned as Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
requiredDate	The date that this is required to be complete. Users see this date as their deadline in their assignments.	Edm.Int64
errorMessage	This contains error messages.	Edm.String

2.8 user/userlearning-service/v1 Metadata

This service interacts with users' learning history: the courses that they have taken and were posted for record-keeping. Each user has a learning history.

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/user/userlearning-service/v1/$metadata
```

Table 64: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Containers

Table 65: Containers

Container Name	Property Type
LearningHistories	Namespace1_Alias.LearningHistories
learninghistory	Namespace1_Alias.learninghistory

Entity Types

Table 66: LearningHistories

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
title	This is the title of the learning item in the language of the current user (the user calling the web service). Titles can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item's title and the values are each language's translation of the title. If you need the key that matches this value, and if the web service supports it, look in TitleLabelKey.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
revisionNumber	This is the revision number of this entity. Each revision date has a revision number. Users sometimes know the revision number of training instead of the revision date. For example, they might know that they want revision 2 of a training, regardless of the date that it was revised.	Edm.String
completionStatusID	This is the task checklist completion status ID. It is the completion status that the user is assigned if they pass the task checklist.	Edm.String
provideCredit	If this value is true, then the course provided credit to the user. Your organization defines what credit means.	Edm.Boolean
studentComponentID	This string is used to identify the content assigned to a user and is used to generate the review content link for the completed learning item in the users' learning history.	Edm.Int64
instructorName	This is the name of the instructor who taught the course.	Edm.String
grade	This is the grade that the user earned for completing the course. Grades are defined by your company. They can be numeric (1-10) or codes (Like A-F or Pass/Fail/Incomplete).	Edm.String
totalHours	This is the total hours that a user earns for completing a course.	Edm.Double
creditHours	Credit hours are the number of hours that a user earns for completing a learning event. For example, in many U.S. colleges, students attend a single class for 15 weeks, 3 days each week, and 1 hour each day. In this case, the total hours equals 45; however, the college grants 3 CREDIT HOURS for this class..The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.	Edm.Double

Property Name	Description	Property Type
contactHours	Contact hours are the total number of hours that you expect a user to have contact with an instructor. For example, if you set up a blended learning item that has 8 total hours and, for 6 of those hours, you expect the user to be in an instructor-led segment, then the contact hours equals 6.. The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.	Edm.Double
cpeHours	CPE is an abbreviation for "Continuing Professional Education" and refers to learning activities that users perform to maintain and expand the skills that their profession demands. Therefore, CPE hours are very much like credit hours, but the accumulation of CPE hours often leads to a professional certification.. The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.	Edm.Double
comments	This is comments about the learning event.	Edm.String
esigUsername	This is the e-signature user name entered by the user recording the learning event. E-signatures are a way for validated customers to verify users' identities. If you are not a validated customer, then this does not apply to you.	Edm.String
lastUpdateTimestamp	This is the last time that the history record was updated. This is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
esigMeaningCode	This is the e-signature meaning code entered by the user recording the learning event. E-signatures are a way for validated customers to verify users' identities. If you are not a validated customer, then this does not apply to you.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of the scheduled offering that the user completed. A scheduled offering is a course that took place at one place and time. For example, you can have one course called Business Writing that is offered every month. Each month is a different instance of Business Writing, and therefore a different scheduled offering of the course.	Edm.Int64
componentKey	This is the unique key for the item. It is used in some parts of application such as bookmarking where we need to save multiple entities' primary keys. It must be a long number.	Edm.String
reviewContentAllowed	If the value of this is true, then the user can go back and review the content of the course.	Edm.Boolean
rating	This is the users' rating of the course from the course catalog.	Edm.Double
seqNum	This is a unique ID for each student item rating. You cannot use it.	Edm.String
enableRating	If you enable rating for a learning item, then this is true. If it is true, then when user complete the learning item, they can rate it. This rating is the stars rating that appears in the catalog to other users. If you were building a client that allows ratings, you would check this for a true value before allowing a user to rate completed learning items.	Edm.Boolean
formattedRevisionDate	This is the revision date formatted to the current users' preferences. Use it to display the format date.	Edm.String
completionDate	This is the completion date in Unix Epoch time. A completion date is the date that the user completed the learning item.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
status	This is the task checklist completion status ID. It is the completion status that the user is assigned if they pass the task checklist.,For external events, this value is null.	Edm.String
ratingDate	This is the date that the user rated the learning item, in Unix Epoch time. If the user has not yet rated the learning item or if the user is not allowed to rate the learning item (enableRating is false) then this is null.	Edm.Int64
ratingPending	If the value of this is true, then the user has not rated the learning item.	Edm.Boolean
lastCompletionDate	This is the last date that the user completed the learning item. It is stored in the user rating table.	Edm.Int64
certificateLink	This is a link to the certificate of completion report. User can click this link to see their certificate of completion and print it. This user must have permission to print the certificate of completion. Most customers give their users permission to print certificates of completion.	Edm.String
onlineContentLink	This is a link to the online content so that users can review the content if they are allowed to review it.	Edm.String
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria

Table 67: learninghistory

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
title	This is the title of the learning item in the language of the current user (the user calling the web service). Titles can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item's title and the values are each language's translation of the title. If you need the key that matches this value, and if the web service supports it, look in TitleLabelKey.	Edm.String
revisionNumber	This is the revision number of this entity. Each revision date has a revision number. Users sometimes know the revision number of training instead of the revision date. For example, they might know that they want revision 2 of a training, regardless of the date that it was revised.	Edm.String
completionStatusID	This is the task checklist completion status ID. It is the completion status that the user is assigned if they pass the task checklist.	Edm.String
provideCredit	If this value is true, then the course provided credit to the user. Your organization defines what credit means.	Edm.Boolean
studentComponentID	This string is used to identify the content assigned to a user and is used to generate the review content link for the completed learning item in the users' learning history.	Edm.Int64
instructorName	This is the name of the instructor who taught the course.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
grade	This is the grade that the user earned for completing the course. Grades are defined by your company. They can be numeric (1-10) or codes (Like A-F or Pass/Fail/Incomplete).	Edm.String
totalHours	This is the total hours that a user earns for completing a course.	Edm.Double
creditHours	Credit hours are the number of hours that a user earns for completing a learning event. For example, in many U.S. colleges, students attend a single class for 15 weeks, 3 days each week, and 1 hour each day. In this case, the total hours equals 45; however, the college grants 3 CREDIT HOURS for this class..The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.	Edm.Double
contactHours	Contact hours are the total number of hours that you expect a user to have contact with an instructor. For example, if you set up a blended learning item that has 8 total hours and, for 6 of those hours, you expect the user to be in an instructor-led segment, then the contact hours equals 6..The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.	Edm.Double

Property Name	Description	Property Type
cpeHours	CPE is an abbreviation for "Continuing Professional Education" and refers to learning activities that users perform to maintain and expand the skills that their profession demands. Therefore, CPE hours are very much like credit hours, but the accumulation of CPE hours often leads to a professional certification.. The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.	Edm.Double
comments	This is comments about the learning event.	Edm.String
esigUsername	This is the e-signature user name entered by the user recording the learning event. E-signatures are a way for validated customers to verify users' identities. If you are not a validated customer, then this does not apply to you.	Edm.String
lastUpdateTimestamp	This is the last time that the history record was updated. This is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
esigMeaningCode	This is the e-signature meaning code entered by the user recording the learning event. E-signatures are a way for validated customers to verify users' identities. If you are not a validated customer, then this does not apply to you.	Edm.String
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of the scheduled offering that the user completed. A scheduled offering is a course that took place at one place and time. For example, you can have one course called Business Writing that is offered every month. Each month is a different instance of Business Writing, and therefore a different scheduled offering of the course.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentKey	This is the unique key for the item. It is used in some parts of application such as bookmarking where we need to save multiple entities' primary keys. It must be a long number.	Edm.String
reviewContentAllowed	If the value of this is true, then the user can go back and review the content of the course.	Edm.Boolean
rating	This is the users' rating of the course from the course catalog.	Edm.Double
seqNum	This is a unique ID for each student item rating. You cannot use it.	Edm.String
enableRating	If you enable rating for a learning item, then this is true. If it is true, then when user complete the learning item, they can rate it. This rating is the stars rating that appears in the catalog to other users. If you were building a client that allows ratings, you would check this for a true value before allowing a user to rate completed learning items.	Edm.Boolean
formattedRevisionDate	This is the revision date formatted to the current users' preferences. Use it to display the format date.	Edm.String
completionDate	This is the completion date in Unix Epoch time. A completion date is the date that the user completed the learning item.	Edm.Int64
status	This is the task checklist completion status ID. It is the completion status that the user is assigned if they pass the task checklist. For external events, this value is null.	Edm.String
ratingDate	This is the date that the user rated the learning item, in Unix Epoch time. If the user has not yet rated the learning item or if the user is not allowed to rate the learning item (enableRating is false) then this is null.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
ratingPending	If the value of this is true, then the user has not rated the learning item.	Edm.Boolean
lastCompletionDate	This is the last date that the user completed the learning item. It is stored in the user rating table.	Edm.Int64
certificateLink	This is a link to the certificate of completion report. User can click this link to see their certificate of completion and print it. This user must have permission to print the certificate of completion. Most customers give their users permission to print certificates of completion.	Edm.String
onlineContentLink	This is a link to the online content so that users can review the content if they are allowed to review it.	Edm.String
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria

Complex Types

Table 68: criteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
maxNumberToRetrieve	This is the maximum number of records to retrieve in the call.	Edm.Int32

Property Name	Description	Property Type
itemID	This is the unique ID of a learning item..A learning item is a unit of learning that you can track in the Learning Management System (LMS). You can think of this as a university course catalog: each course, like Introduction to Wave Physics is a learning item. Those learning items can be tracked to see who has completed Introduction to Wave Physics. And Introduction to Wave Physics can be offered at multiple times to fit different student schedules. Each of those instances is a scheduled offering.,In most cases, a learning item is a course, either online or in a classroom, but you can also use learning items to track books that employees are required to read or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that they are required to sign-off on and understand.	Edm.String
itemType	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
targetUserID	This is the user whose learning history you want to retrieve.	Edm.String
fromDate	The start date of the range that you want to retrieve learning history. This is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
toDate	The end date of the range that you want to retrieve learning history. This is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
itemRevisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
includeDeepLink	If this value is true, then the search returns a deep link to the entities it returns.	Edm.Boolean

2.9 admin/user-service/v1 Metadata

This service interacts with users in the Learning Management System (LMS) for programs.

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/admin/user-service/v1/$metadata
```

Table 69: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Containers

Table 70: Containers

Container Name	Property Type
UserPrograms	Namespace1_Alias.UserProgram

Entity Types

Table 71: UserProgram

Property Name	Description	Property Type
primaryKey		Edm.String
userProgram		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.UserProgram)

Complex Types

Table 72: UserProgram

Property Name	Description	Property Type
programID	This is the unique ID of a program in SAP SuccessFactors Learning. Learning programs are bundles of learning events like formal learning items, links to videos, and documents. For example, you can create a program called Employee Onboarding. The program could bundle some required learning items that all employees must complete, a link to a welcome video, a link to onboarding forms, and so on. You can then assign the program (the bundle) to employees.	Edm.String
programTypeID	Learning program types describe how the user goes about completing a program. SCHEDULE_BASED - A scheduled program has fixed start and end dates. Scheduled programs require that if instructor-led or blended activities are selected, you must add Scheduled Offerings to the program. DURATION_BASED - A duration-based program has a fixed time limit. The start/end dates and times are determined by when the program is assigned to the user. OPEN_ENDED - An open-ended program is self-paced with no time limitations.	Edm.String
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
personGUID	This is an internally generated, immutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON ID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is mutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
personExternalID	This is a mutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON GUID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is immutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
assignmentTypeID	This is the assignment type of the entity, which is enumerated in SAP SuccessFactors Learning Administration, in the References section, in the Learning group.	Edm.String
assignmentDate	The assignment date is the date that this unit of learning was assigned to the user. The date is returned as Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
errorMessage	This contains error messages.	Edm.String

2.10 admin/user-service/v2 Metadata

Call for the learning item assignment metadata to see the entities for the `user-service` to assign learning items and programs as an administrator. This is v2 of this web service.

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/admin/user-service/v2/$metadata
```

Table 73: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Entity Types

Table 74: User

Property Name	Description	Property Type
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
firstName	The given name of a user.	Edm.String
lastName	The family name of a user.	Edm.String
middleInitial	The middle initial of a user.	Edm.String
gender	This is the gender of the user: M (male) or F (female). The users' gender controls, for example, how the user is addressed in notifications.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
notActive	notActive can be (Y or N) or (Yes or No). The value N and the value No mean that the user is active. The value Y and the value Yes mean that the user is inactive.	Edm.String
hasAccess	Does the user have access to the Learning Management System (LMS)?	Edm.String
employeeStatusID	You can associate employees with a status that identifies their standing in the company (for example, full-time, on leave, or suspended).	Edm.String
employeeTypeID	Users have an employee type, such as contractor, consultant, salaried, or part-time. You can use the employee type as an attribute to match users for an assignment profile or as search criteria when you execute a search (for example, you could run an Account Data report for users whose employee type is "full-time").	Edm.String
jobLocationID	The unique ID of the user's physical location.	Edm.String
jobPositionID	The unique job CODE of the user. This can be confusing because it is sometimes returned with POSITION in the parameter name.	Edm.String
jobTitle	Think of a user's job title as the title on a business card. Regardless of technical name of the job position, users typically know their jobs by more casual or more specific name.	Edm.String
domainID	This is the security domain ID of the entity. You can associate a record with an access domain to control the administrators who can access the record. What an administrator can access and do for a record depends on how you configured the entity, function, and workflow domain restrictions of the role ID that is associated with the administrator.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
organizationID	The unique ID of the organization that the entity belongs to. Organizations define a structure to your users, and users' organization controls how the system recognizes them. For example, you can reserve space for an organization in a course. Users belonging to the organization can occupy the reserved space.	Edm.String
roleID	This is the security role ID of the user.	Edm.String
address	The street address of a user.	Edm.String
city	The city of the user.	Edm.String
state	The state or province of the user.	Edm.String
postal	The postal code of the user.	Edm.String
country	The country code of the user. Country codes are defined in the system.	Edm.String
regionID	Users, instructors, and training facilities are associated with regions. The system uses regions to find training close to users. For example, courses taking place in a facility that is in the same region as the user. Companies can also use region to inform some reports.	Edm.String
emailAddress	The user's email address.	Edm.String
hireDate	The user's hire date. Hire date can be used to assign training. For example, a learning administrator might assign an onboarding program for all users hired after a given date.	Edm.Int64
terminationDate	The date that the user separated from the company. The termination date cannot be in the future and it cannot be before the hire date.	Edm.Int64
supervisorID	The user ID of the user's supervisor.	Edm.String
resumeLocation	The URI to the users' resume. This field was used for legacy Plateau Talent, so we recommend that you ignore it.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
comments	These are internal comments about the entity. In general, they are not for users. Instead they are administrators' comments to themselves.	Edm.String
accountCode	The user's account code. If you do not use commerce features, you can ignore this parameter. The account code must exist in the system.	Edm.String
hasAccessToOrgFinancialAccount	If true, then this user has access to use the organization's financial accounts.	Edm.Boolean
timeZone	The user's time zone. Time zone is part of the user's overall locale (currency, time zone, and locale ID). You cannot pass time zone by itself, you must pass it and also pass locale and currency.	Edm.String
locale	The locale ID of the user. Locales are enumerated in References > Geography > Locales. The locale must exist in the system.	Edm.String
altSuperID1	The first alternate supervisor of the user.	Edm.String
altSuperID2	The second alternate supervisor of the user.	Edm.String
altSuperID3	The third alternate supervisor of the user.	Edm.String
shoppingAccountType	Shopping account is used by commerce features. If you do not use commerce, this does not apply to you. The shopping account type can be INTERNAL or EXTERNAL.	Edm.String
enableShoppingAccount	Shopping account is used by commerce features. If you do not use commerce, this does not apply to you. This is a flag to enable the shopping account. Values can be Y or N. If Y, then the shopping account is enabled for the user.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
positionNumberID	<p>This is the unique ID of the user's job position. Job positions are enumerated in Users > Positions. The position must exist in the system. In most cases, each position is an instance of a job code and each position is occupied by one user. For example, if your company has ten civil engineers and all ten civil engineers share a job code, then you create ten positions, each associated with the one "civil engineer" job code. Positions are critical to workforce planning and succession planning because they describe how many positions exist for a job code and how many are open. Because they are hierarchical, positions show a career path.</p>	Edm.String
includeInGovtReporting	<p>This applies to customers using Training Planner. If you are not using Training Planner, you can ignore it. If set to Y, the user is included in Training Planner reports that must be submitted to government authorities (for example a 2483 report). If set to N, the user is not included in Training Planner reports. If null, the value defaults to N. If this value is N or null, the following fields are automatically nullified. If you pass a value for them, the system ignores it: legalEntityID, employeeClassID, hourlyRate, hourlyRateCurrency.</p>	Edm.String
legalEntityID	<p>This is the legal entity ID used for Training Planner reporting. If provided legal entity ID does not exist the system creates it. Legal entity IDs are enumerated in References > Learning > 2483 Legal Entity.</p>	Edm.String
employeeClassID	<p>This is the employee class ID used for Training Planner reporting. The employee class ID must exist in the system. Employee class IDs are enumerated in References > Users > 2483 Employee Class.</p>	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
hourlyRate	The hourly rate of the user for Training Planner reporting.	Edm.Double
hourlyRateCurrency	The currency for the hourly rate of the user for Training Planner reporting. The currency must exist in the system.	Edm.String
regularTempID	Companies use the regular temp ID to search and report on users in categories of their regular and temporary work. For example, a company might want to define several types of temporary workers. The values are enumerated in References > Users > Regular Temp. The value must exist in the system.	Edm.String
fulltime	If set to Y, then the user is full time. If set to N, then the user is not full time. Defaults to Y.	Edm.String
nativeDeeplinkUser	null	Edm.String
studentPhones		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.StudentPhones)
customColumn		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.CustomColumn)
assignProfileID	The assignment profile ID of the user. This is supported when you add a single assignment profile to a user. When you then get the user to see the assignment profile ID, it is null.	Edm.String
currencyID	The unique ID of the user's currency. The currency must exist in the system.	Edm.String
removeAltSuperID1	If you send a user ID in this field, and if the user ID is an alternate supervisor of this user, the alternate supervisor is removed.	Edm.String
removeAltSuperID2	If you send a user ID in this field, and if the user ID is an alternate supervisor of this user, the alternate supervisor is removed.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
removeAltSuperID3	If you send a user ID in this field, and if the user ID is an alternate supervisor of this user, the alternate supervisor is removed.	Edm.String
personGUID	This is an internally generated, immutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON ID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is mutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
personExternalID	This is a mutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON GUID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is immutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
gamificationStudentID	The user ID as it applies to the gamification server.	Edm.String
totalCount		Edm.Int64

Table 75: UserInfo

Property Name	Description	Property Type
primaryKey	Even when an entity is a collection (a wrapper for many entities), you must supply a primary key in both the GET URL and any body of the request (for example, in PUT or POST). This value is ignored in wrapper entities but it is required.	Edm.String
userInfo		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.UserInfo)

Table 76: itemAssignment

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String

Table 77: UserCourse

Property Name	Description	Property Type
primaryKey	Even when an entity is a collection (a wrapper for many entities), you must supply a primary key in both the GET URL and any body of the request (for example, in PUT or POST). This value is ignored in wrapper entities but it is required.	Edm.String
userCourse		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.UserCourse)

Table 78: removeItemAssignment

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String

Complex Types

Table 79: UserInfo

Property Name	Description	Property Type
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
alternateSupervisorIDs	An alternate Learning supervisor is someone other than the supervisor who can assign learning or manage learning for the user.	Collection(Edm.String)

Property Name	Description	Property Type
errorMessage	This contains any error messages.	Edm.String

Table 80: StudentPhones

Property Name	Description	Property Type
phoneNumber	A telephone number.	Edm.String
phoneDescription	A description of a phone number.	Edm.String
__hashCodeCalc		Edm.Boolean

Table 81: CustomColumn

Property Name	Description	Property Type
iD	The unique ID of a custom column. A custom column is an enumerated list that is custom to this customer.	Edm.String
value	The value of the custom column. A custom column is an enumerated list that is custom to this customer.	Edm.String
columnNumber	Column number of the custom column. A custom column is an enumerated list that is custom to this customer.	Edm.Int64
__hashCodeCalc		Edm.Boolean

Table 82: UserCourse

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
personGUID	This is an internally generated, immutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON ID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is mutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
personExternalID	This is a mutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON GUID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is immutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
assignmentType	This is the assignment type of the entity, which is enumerated in SAP SuccessFactors Learning Administration, in the References section, in the Learning group.	Edm.String
assignmentDate	The assignment date is the date that this unit of learning was assigned to the user. The date is returned as Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
requiredDate	The date that this is required to be complete. Users see this date as their deadline in their assignments.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
errorMessage	This contains error messages.	Edm.String

2.11 user/user-service/v1 Metadata

Use the user service v1 (called as user) to get approval information for the user.

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/user/user-service/v1/$metadata
```

Table 83: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Containers

Table 84: Containers

Container Name	Property Type
approve	Namespace1_Alias.approve
deny	Namespace1_Alias.deny
learningapprovals	Namespace1_Alias.learningapproval
learningapprovaldetails	Namespace1_Alias.learningapprovaldetail

Entity Types

Table 85: approve

Property Name	Description	Property Type
tapInstanceID	This is the unique ID of the approval process instance. Importantly, this is not the approval process ID as you would look it up in the administration environment but instead the particular instance of that process.	Edm.Int64
comments	This is a comment about the approval.	Edm.String

Table 86: deny

Property Name	Description	Property Type
tapInstanceID	This is the unique ID of the approval process instance. Importantly, this is not the approval process ID as you would look it up in the administration environment but instead the particular instance of that process.	Edm.Int64
comments	This is a comment about the denial.	Edm.String

Table 87: learningapproval

Property Name	Description	Property Type
tap_instance_id	This is the unique ID of the approval process instance. Importantly, this is not the approval process ID as you would look it up in the administration environment but instead the particular instance of that process.	Edm.Int64
front_header	This is a description of the approval process. For example Approval to Withdraw from Training.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
itemName	This is the title of the learning item in the language of the current user (the user calling the web service). Titles can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item's title and the values are each language's translation of the title. If you need the key that matches this value, and if the web service supports it, look in TitleLabelKey.	Edm.String
userID	This is the unique ID of the user who is on the current step of the approval process.	Edm.String
requestorFullName	This is the full name of the person who is making the approval request. It is useful to the approver to see who is making the request.	Edm.String
learningApprovalTodoAction		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.learningApprovalTodoAction)

Table 88: learningapprovaldetail

Property Name	Description	Property Type
tapInstanceId	This is the unique ID of the approval process instance. Importantly, this is not the approval process ID as you would look it up in the administration environment but instead the particular instance of that process.	Edm.Int64
front_header	This is a description of the approval process. For example Approval to Withdraw from Training.	Edm.String
itemName	This is the title of the learning item in the language of the current user (the user calling the web service). Titles can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item's title and the values are each language's translation of the title. If you need the key that matches this value, and if the web service supports it, look in TitleLabelKey.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
type	This is the type of approval process. For example, Registration is an approval process for users seeking approval to change their registration status.	Edm.String
userID	This is the unique ID of the user who is on the current step of the approval process.	Edm.String
requestorFullName	This is the full name of the person who is making the approval request. It is useful to the approver to see who is making the request.	Edm.String
learningApprovalTodoAction		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.learningApprovalTodoAction)
due_date	This is the due date for the approval.	Edm.Int64
startDate	This is the start date for the approval.	Edm.String
endDate	This is the end date for the approval.	Edm.String
startTimeZone	This is the time zone that the start date of the approval process is attached to.	Edm.String
endTimeZone	This is the time zone that the end date of the approval process is attached to.	Edm.String
description	This is a description of the approval process. In most cases, this will tell you what the approval process is intended to do.	Edm.String
price	The price of the thing that is requested. For example, the price of the course if a user is seeking to enroll in the course.	Edm.String
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria

Complex Types

Table 89: criteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
tapInstanceID		Edm.Int64

Table 90: learningApprovalTodoAction

Property Name	Description	Property Type
type	This is the type of approval process. For example, Registration is an approval process for users seeking approval to change their registration status.	Edm.String
label	This is the label that appears so that approvers know which choice they are making. For example, Approve or Deny.	Edm.String
comment_required	If true, then the approver is required to enter a comment when making this choice.	Edm.String

2.12 user/user-service/v2 Metadata

User-service v2 (when called as a user) gets information about the user, including assignment information.

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/user/user-service/v2/$metadata
```

Table 91: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Containers

Table 92: Containers

Container Name	Property Type
Users	Namespace1_Alias.User
UserInfos	Namespace1_Alias.UserInfo

Container Name	Property Type
itemAssignments	Namespace1_Alias.itemAssignment
UserCourses	Namespace1_Alias.UserCourse
removeItemAssignments	Namespace1_Alias.removeItemAssignment

Entity Types

Table 93: User

Property Name	Description	Property Type
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
firstName	The given name of a user.	Edm.String
lastName	The family name of a user.	Edm.String
middleInitial	The middle initial of a user.	Edm.String
gender	This is the gender of the user: M (male) or F (female). The users' gender controls, for example, how the user is addressed in notifications.	Edm.String
notActive	notActive can be (Y or N) or (Yes or No). The value N and the value No mean that the user is active. The value Y and the value Yes mean that the user is inactive.	Edm.String
hasAccess	Does the user have access to the Learning Management System (LMS)?	Edm.String
employeeStatusID	You can associate employees with a status that identifies their standing in the company (for example, full-time, on leave, or suspended).	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
employeeTypeID	Users have an employee type, such as contractor, consultant, salaried, or part-time. You can use the employee type as an attribute to match users for an assignment profile or as search criteria when you execute a search (for example, you could run an Account Data report for users whose employee type is "full-time").	Edm.String
jobLocationID	The unique ID of the user's physical location.	Edm.String
jobPositionID	The unique job CODE of the user. This can be confusing because it is sometimes returned with POSITION in the parameter name.	Edm.String
jobTitle	Think of a user's job title as the title on a business card. Regardless of technical name of the job position, users typically know their jobs by more casual or more specific name.	Edm.String
domainID	This is the security domain ID of the entity. You can associate a record with an access domain to control the administrators who can access the record. What an administrator can access and do for a record depends on how you configured the entity, function, and workflow domain restrictions of the role ID that is associated with the administrator.	Edm.String
organizationID	The unique ID of the organization that the entity belongs to. Organizations define a structure to your users, and users' organization controls how the system recognizes them. For example, you can reserve space for an organization in a course. Users belonging to the organization can occupy the reserved space.	Edm.String
roleID	This is the security role ID of the user.	Edm.String
address	The street address of a user.	Edm.String
city	The city of the user.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
state	The state or province of the user.	Edm.String
postal	The postal code of the user.	Edm.String
country	The country code of the user. Country codes are defined in the system.	Edm.String
regionID	Users, instructors, and training facilities are associated with regions. The system uses regions to find training close to users. For example, courses taking place in a facility that is in the same region as the user. Companies can also use region to inform some reports.	Edm.String
emailAddress	The user's email address.	Edm.String
hireDate	The user's hire date. Hire date can be used to assign training. For example, a learning administrator might assign an onboarding program for all users hired after a given date.	Edm.Int64
terminationDate	The date that the user separated from the company. The termination date cannot be in the future and it cannot be before the hire date.	Edm.Int64
supervisorID	The user ID of the user's supervisor.	Edm.String
resumeLocation	The URI to the users' resume. This field was used for legacy Plateau Talent, so we recommend that you ignore it.	Edm.String
comments	These are internal comments about the entity. In general, they are not for users. Instead they are administrators' comments to themselves.	Edm.String
accountCode	The user's account code. If you do not use commerce features, you can ignore this parameter. The account code must exist in the system.	Edm.String
hasAccessToOrgFinancialAccount	If true, then this user has access to use the organization's financial accounts.	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
timeZone	The user's time zone. Time zone is part of the user's overall locale (currency, time zone, and locale ID). You cannot pass time zone by itself, you must pass it and also pass locale and currency.	Edm.String
locale	The locale ID of the user. Locales are enumerated in References > Geography > Locales. The locale must exist in the system.	Edm.String
altSuperID1	The first alternate supervisor of the user.	Edm.String
altSuperID2	The second alternate supervisor of the user.	Edm.String
altSuperID3	The third alternate supervisor of the user.	Edm.String
shoppingAccountType	Shopping account is used by commerce features. If you do not use commerce, this does not apply to you. The shopping account type can be INTERNAL or EXTERNAL.	Edm.String
enableShoppingAccount	Shopping account is used by commerce features. If you do not use commerce, this does not apply to you. This is a flag to enable the shopping account. Values can be Y or N. If Y, then the shopping account is enabled for the user.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
positionNumberID	<p>This is the unique ID of the user's job position. Job positions are enumerated in Users > Positions. The position must exist in the system. In most cases, each position is an instance of a job code and each position is occupied by one user. For example, if your company has ten civil engineers and all ten civil engineers share a job code, then you create ten positions, each associated with the one "civil engineer" job code. Positions are critical to workforce planning and succession planning because they describe how many positions exist for a job code and how many are open. Because they are hierarchical, positions show a career path.</p>	Edm.String
includeInGovtReporting	<p>This applies to customers using Training Planner. If you are not using Training Planner, you can ignore it. If set to Y, the user is included in Training Planner reports that must be submitted to government authorities (for example a 2483 report). If set to N, the user is not included in Training Planner reports. If null, the value defaults to N. If this value is N or null, the following fields are automatically nullified. If you pass a value for them, the system ignores it: legalEntityID, employeeClassID, hourlyRate, hourlyRateCurrency.</p>	Edm.String
legalEntityID	<p>This is the legal entity ID used for Training Planner reporting. If provided legal entity ID does not exist the system creates it. Legal entity IDs are enumerated in References > Learning > 2483 Legal Entity.</p>	Edm.String
employeeClassID	<p>This is the employee class ID used for Training Planner reporting. The employee class ID must exist in the system. Employee class IDs are enumerated in References > Users > 2483 Employee Class.</p>	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
hourlyRate	The hourly rate of the user for Training Planner reporting.	Edm.Double
hourlyRateCurrency	The currency for the hourly rate of the user for Training Planner reporting. The currency must exist in the system.	Edm.String
regularTempID	Companies use the regular temp ID to search and report on users in categories of their regular and temporary work. For example, a company might want to define several types of temporary workers. The values are enumerated in References > Users > Regular Temp. The value must exist in the system.	Edm.String
fulltime	If set to Y, then the user is full time. If set to N, then the user is not full time. Defaults to Y.	Edm.String
nativeDeeplinkUser	null	Edm.String
studentPhones		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.StudentPhones)
customColumn		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.CustomColumn)
assignProfileID	The assignment profile ID of the user. This is supported when you add a single assignment profile to a user. When you then get the user to see the assignment profile ID, it is null.	Edm.String
currencyID	The unique ID of the user's currency. The currency must exist in the system.	Edm.String
removeAltSuperID1	If you send a user ID in this field, and if the user ID is an alternate supervisor of this user, the alternate supervisor is removed.	Edm.String
removeAltSuperID2	If you send a user ID in this field, and if the user ID is an alternate supervisor of this user, the alternate supervisor is removed.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
removeAltSuperID3	If you send a user ID in this field, and if the user ID is an alternate supervisor of this user, the alternate supervisor is removed.	Edm.String
personGUID	This is an internally generated, immutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON ID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is mutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
personExternalID	This is a mutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON GUID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is immutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
gamificationStudentID	The user ID as it applies to the gamification server.	Edm.String
totalCount		Edm.Int64

Table 94: UserInfo

Property Name	Description	Property Type
primaryKey	Even when an entity is a collection (a wrapper for many entities), you must supply a primary key in both the GET URL and any body of the request (for example, in PUT or POST). This value is ignored in wrapper entities but it is required.	Edm.String
userInfo		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.UserInfo)

Table 95: itemAssignment

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String

Table 96: UserCourse

Property Name	Description	Property Type
primaryKey	Even when an entity is a collection (a wrapper for many entities), you must supply a primary key in both the GET URL and any body of the request (for example, in PUT or POST). This value is ignored in wrapper entities but it is required.	Edm.String
userCourse		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.UserCourse)

Table 97: removeItemAssignment

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String

Complex Types

Table 98: UserInfo

Property Name	Description	Property Type
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
alternateSupervisorIDs	An alternate Learning supervisor is someone other than the supervisor who can assign learning or manage learning for the user.	Collection(Edm.String)

Property Name	Description	Property Type
errorMessage	This contains any error messages.	Edm.String

Table 99: StudentPhones

Property Name	Description	Property Type
phoneNumber	A telephone number.	Edm.String
phoneDescription	A description of a phone number.	Edm.String
__hashCodeCalc		Edm.Boolean

Table 100: CustomColumn

Property Name	Description	Property Type
iD	Deprecated -- the field represents an internal value which should not be exposed. Please stop using this field. It will be removed from the public API.	Edm.String
value	The value of the custom column. A custom column is an enumerated list that is custom to this customer.	Edm.String
columnNumber	Column number of the custom column. A custom column is an enumerated list that is custom to this customer.	Edm.Int64
__hashCodeCalc		Edm.Boolean

Table 101: UserCourse

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
personGUID	This is an internally generated, immutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON ID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is mutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
personExternalID	This is a mutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON GUID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is immutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
assignmentType	This is the assignment type of the entity, which is enumerated in SAP SuccessFactors Learning Administration, in the References section, in the Learning group.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
assignmentDate	The assignment date is the date that this unit of learning was assigned to the user. The date is returned as Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
requiredDate	The date that this is required to be complete. Users see this date as their deadline in their assignments.	Edm.Int64
errorMessage	This contains error messages.	Edm.String

2.13 catalogSearch/v1 and user/catalogSearch/v1Metadata

Call for the catalog search metadata to see the search parameters for the web service.

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/catalogSearch/v1/$metadata
GET /learning/odatav4/public/user/catalogSearch/v1/$metadata
```

Table 102: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Containers

Table 103: Containers

Container Name	Property Type
CatalogItems	Namespace1_Alias.CatalogItem

Entity Types

Table 104: CatalogItem

Property Name	Description	Property Type
sku	A Stock Keeping Unit (SKU) is a unique ID of an object in learning, used for commercial tracking, inventory, and account balancing.	Edm.String
inventoryType	This is a way to categorize your inventory. Each catalog entry has an inventory type, which can be one of the following: COMPONENT, MATERIAL, QUALIFICATION, or PROGRAM. COMPONENT means a Learning Item (a course in your catalog). MATERIAL means A book, video, or other physical object used for learning. QUALIFICATION means a curriculum (a group of courses, most often used by customers who are held to compliance by a regulator). PROGRAM means a Program (Learning programs afford flexibility to organizations that want to design a timeline of learning, or a syllabus of learning).	Edm.String
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
componentID	null	Edm.String
componentTypeDesc	The descriptions of item types can help you determine how the item type assigns credit.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentClassification	This is the unique ID of the classification for a learning item. It can be: It can be one of the following values: BLENDED, CONTINUOUS ONLINE ACCESS, EXTERNAL-COURSE, PHYSICAL GOOD, or TIME-BASED.	Edm.String
qualID	The Unique ID of a curriculum in the system.	Edm.String
price	The price of the entity. For example, the price of a scheduled offering: how much does it cost a user to enroll into and complete the scheduled offering?	Edm.Double
isBlendedLearningRegisterRequired	The price of the entity. For example, the price of a scheduled offering: how much does it cost a user to enroll into and complete the scheduled offering?	Edm.Boolean
enableOrder	If this value is true, then if the classification ID is BLENDED, then users must enroll for the learning item, even to see the online portions of the course. If it is false, then users can see the online portions without enrolling.	Edm.Boolean
chargebackMethod	The Chargeback method will return one of the following digits: 1, 2, 3, or 4. 1 means No Charge. 2 means Charge Buyer's Authorized Account Code. 3 means Charge Buyer's Specified Account Code. 4 means Distribute Charges to Buyer's Specified Account Code.	Edm.String
scheduleCanOverridePrice	If this value is true, then each instance of a course (scheduled offering) can override the price that is set in master copy of the course (learning item). If the value is false, then every course created from the master copy (learning item) inherits the price from the master copy.	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
catalogItemFlagID	Catalog flags help users understand why an item has been featured. Each company has a slightly different understanding of what each flag means, but they generally mean the following. New: The learning item has been added to the catalog recently. Revised: The learning item has been in the catalog, but a new revision of the learning item has been released. Featured: The learning item has been featured for some reason, but it is neither new or revised.	Edm.String
catalogItemFlagReason	Administrators can type short text to describe why they have flagged an item in the catalog.	Edm.String
componentSource	This is a field on learning items that typically describes the developer of the course. For example, if you use third parties to create course material for you, then the third party that developed THIS learning item can be recorded in source.	Edm.String
title	This is the title of the entity translated to the users' locale.	Edm.String
description	This is the description of the learning item in the language of the current user (the user calling the web service). A description is intended to provide details to users so that they can decide if they are interested in the course. Descriptions can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item's description and the values are each language's translation of the description. If you need the key that matches this value, look in DescriptionLabelKey.	Edm.String
titleLabelKey	This is the ID that the LMS uses to look up the title of the entity and return a value that is translated to this users' language/locale.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
descriptionLabelKey	Descriptions can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item's description and the values are each language's translation of the description. The web service returns the value for this user's language (locale) in Description. This is the key that you would use to look up the value that is plain text (stripped of inline HTML elements).	Edm.String
htmlDescriptionLabelKey	Administrators can add inline HTML tags to descriptions. Descriptions can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item's description and the values are each language's translation of the description. The web service returns the value for this user's language (locale) in Description. This is the key that you would use to look up the value <emphasis>that includes inline HTML elements.	Edm.String
hasPriceInPreferredCurrency	If the value is true, then learning administrators have defined a price in the current user's preferred currency. If the value is false, then the user's preferred currency does not appear in the list of price currencies for the course or class (learning item or scheduled offering).	Edm.Boolean
isRatingEnabled	If the value is true, then users can rate the course in the catalog. Peer ratings help users decide which courses benefit them the most. If the value is false, then users cannot rate the course.	Edm.Boolean
averageRating	This is the User Average Rating, if applicable.	Edm.Double
totalRating	This is the User Total Rating, if applicable.	Edm.Double
ratingInMap		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.RatingIn-Map)
catalogItemStatus		Namespace1_Alias.CatalogItemStatus
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
totalCount	This is the amount of catalog items that the system returns.	Edm.Int64
totalLength	This is the total length of the catalog item.	Edm.Double
startDate	This is the start date of the catalog item.	Edm.Int64
endDate	This is the end date of the catalog item.	Edm.Int64
duration	This is the duration of the item.	Edm.Int64
durationType	This is the type of duration.	Edm.String

Complex Types

Table 105: criteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
courseCategory	This is a category set by the administrator. Categories help organize the catalog for your company.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
showBlended	<p>If set to true, the search looks for courses of classification BLENDED.,A learning item classification is a category of a course, one that explains - in general terms - how the course is offered. It used by the LMS for business rules. For example, users do not enroll into a physical good, but do enroll into a an instructor led course. You cannot change the set of values for classification (they are set by the LMS). It can be one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BLENDED: Blended items are partly led by an instructor and partly online computer based training. Often the online portion is self-paced. CONTINUOUS ONLINE ACCESS: Online courses are always available to users. EXTERNAL-COURSE: External Courses are courses that have come in through the Open Content Network (OCN). PHYSICAL GOOD: Other courses that are most often a physical material like a book or CD. TIME-BASED: Instructor-led courses are classroom based courses, but the classroom can be physical or virtual (a conference call). 	Edm.Boolean
showSchedules	<p>If this is set to true, the system sends the schedule of offerings along with the learning items. If false, it does not send them. If you do not send a value, the default is false.</p>	Edm.Boolean
selectedSubjectAreaID	<p>A subject area is a tag on a course. For example, you can tag courses as SALES or IT. You can then search for all subject areas tagged with the SALES subject ID.</p>	Edm.String
selectedDeliveryMethodIDs	<p>A delivery method is a category of how a company delivers a course. Companies set their own delivery methods.</p>	Collection(Edm.String)

Property Name	Description	Property Type
selectedComponentSourceIDs	A source identifies the developer of a course. Users see the source, so they can decide if they like courses developed by a particular source, they can search for additional courses by that same source.	Collection(Edm.String)
selectedStartDate	The start date of the course. By default, this is null, so the start date is not limited. We recommend you send a start date of today to find courses that the user can enroll into.	Edm.Int64
selectedEndDate	This is the end date of the course.	Edm.Int64
selectedFacilityIDs	A facility is a group of locations where training takes place. For example, a facility can be a building and the locations can be rooms in the building. Searching by facility helps users find training in a place they can easily attend instructor led training.	Collection(Edm.String)
offeringsInMyRegion	If you use regions, users can search for courses in their region. A region is a group of facilities. For example, if your facilities are buildings where training takes place, your regions can be metropolitan areas where you have facilities. For example, New York, Tokyo, Frankfurt, and so on. When users in the New York region search for courses in their region, the system returns courses in facilities that are in the New York region: close to the user who is running the search. By default, the search uses a value of false: the search is NOT limited by region.	Edm.Boolean
selectedRegionID	Users can also search in specific regions outside their own. If a user often travels from New York to Frankfurt, the user might want to search his or her own region but also in Frankfurt.	Edm.String
searchPhrase	A text phrase that the system matches to courses in the catalog.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
pageSize	The amount of records that the search should return in one page. By default, the value is 500.	Edm.Int64
page	The page that the search should return.	Edm.Int64
sortOption	This is the column that you want to sort your results by. To sort by title, the value is 0 (zero). To sort by price, the value is 1. By default, the sort is by title.	Edm.Int32
locale	This is the locale that you want to search. For example, English finds U.S. English (en-US) and Brazilian Portuguese finds Brazilian Portuguese (pt-BR). To see the full list of locale IDs, go to References > Geography > Locales.	Edm.String

Table 106: RatingInMap

Property Name	Description	Property Type
key		Edm.String
value		Edm.Double

Table 107: CatalogItemStatus

Property Name	Description	Property Type
requiredDate	The date that this is required to be complete. Users see this date as their deadline in their assignments.	Edm.Int64
hasCurriculaAssigned	Does this learning item have curricula attached to it? In Catalog Item Status, THIS LEARNING ITEM is a unique term. It means the learning item that was returned through a catalog for this user.	Edm.Boolean
hasOnlinePart	If the learning item is assigned to a user and if it is online (computer based) or blended (some instructor segments and some online segments), then this is true. Otherwise, it is false.	Edm.Boolean
addUser	The user type who added the learning item. A is an administrator and P is a user (for example, a supervisor).	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
addUsername	The username of the user who added this course to this user's assignments.	Edm.String
isPrerequisitesSatisfied	If the value of this is true, then the user has completed the prerequisites for the learning item. Users must complete the prerequisites for some item to launch the content or enroll in the course.	Edm.Boolean
enrollmentStatusType	This field describes where the user is in the enrollment process. The possible values of this field are: E - User is actively enrolled in the system. This value is returned in some other services as ENROLL. W - User is waitlisted. Users on the waitlist become enrolled when enrolled users withdraw from the course. This value is returned in some other services as WAITLIST. P - User is pending enrollment. Users are most often pending because their enrollment is in the middle of an approval process. This value is returned in some other services as PENDING. C - The user has withdrawn, been withdrawn, or the enrollment has been cancelled for any reason. This value is returned in some other services as CANCELLED.	Edm.String
hasVLSInsession	If the value of this is true, then the course has a Virtual Learning Service (VLS) in session. A VLS session is a virtual meeting with the instructor through a meeting room vendor like WebEx or Adobe Connect.	Edm.Boolean
hasPertinentScheduleSegmentInSession	If the learning item has a scheduled offering based on it, then this field tells you if there is a segment in session or not. Returns true if there is a segment in session. Else returns false.	Edm.Boolean
hasPertinentScheduleStarted	The value of this is true if the current time is between the a segment's scheduled start time and end time. Otherwise the value of this is false. This tells you if a part of the course is in session.	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
pertinentScheduleEnrollmentSeatID	This is the unique ID of the enrollment seat for the user in the current scheduled offering. The value is a number.	Edm.Int64
onlineStatus	<p>This is the online status for the learning item. It describes whether the online content can be launched by the user and how it can be launched. The values can be a negative number: -1 means available. The content can be launched immediately. -2 means locked out. The content would otherwise be available, but the administrator or the system has locked the user out and the user cannot launch it. -3 means not available. The content is not available. This could be because there is no online content for the course -4 means launch during session. The content can be launched only during the time that is scheduled for the course. -5 means that the prerequisites have not been satisfied. The content is not available because the user has not satisfied a prerequisite. When the user satisfies the prerequisite the content becomes available unless some other reason blocks availability (for example, the content can also be launched during the session only). -6 means in progress. The user has already launched the content and is in the process of completing it.</p>	Edm.Int64
availableScheduleStatus	<p>This describes the users' status for enrollment into a scheduled offering (a set class time) for the course. The values can be negative numbers. -10 means that the user can enroll into the scheduled offering. -11 means that the user can waitlist into the scheduled offering. A waitlist is a way for users to indicate interest. When a spot opens up in the scheduled offering, users from the waitlist are first in line to be enrolled. -1 means that there is no available scheduled offering for this course.</p>	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
studentComponentID	This is a unique ID (a key) that represents the association between a learning item or learning object to student. It is used when a component is assigned to a user. The system generates this unique ID to track the progress of the user in the course.	Edm.Int64
isCheckListEnabled	If the value of this is true, then the course has a task checklist associated with it. A task checklist is an exam that requires an observer to watch the user accomplish a task or set of tasks.	Edm.Boolean
isObserversNominated	If the value of this is true, then the current user can nominate the observers for his or her task checklist.	Edm.Boolean
isChecklistObservationStarted	If the value of this is true, then this user has already started the task checklist.	Edm.Boolean
isUserTheChecklistObservee	If the value of this is true, then the current user is the user being tested by the task checklist.	Edm.Boolean

2.14 <admin or user>/learningEvent/v1 Metadata

Use this call to find the data that you need to post a learning event to learning history.

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/<admin or user>/learningEvent/v1/$metadata
```

Table 108: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Containers

Table 109: Containers

Container Name	Property Type
recordLearningEvents	Namespace1_Alias.recordLearningEvent

Entity Types

Table 110: recordLearningEvent

Property Name	Description	Property Type
recordLearningEvents		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.recordLearningEvents)

Complex Types

Table 111: recordLearningEvents

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
completionStatusID	This is the task checklist completion status ID. It is the completion status that the user is assigned if they pass the task checklist.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
revisionNumber	This is the revision number of this entity. Each revision date has a revision number. Users sometimes know the revision number of training instead of the revision date. For example, they might know that they want revision 2 of a training, regardless of the date that it was revised.	Edm.String
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of the scheduled offering that the user completed. A scheduled offering is a course that took place at one place and time. For example, you can have one course called Business Writing that is offered every month. Each month is a different instance of Business Writing, and therefore a different scheduled offering of the course.	Edm.Int64
errorMessage		Edm.String
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
completionDate	A completion date is the date that the user completed the course. When you return it through a web service, it is in Unix Epoch format.	Edm.Int64
completionTimeZoneID	This is the time zone which will be used for computing the completion time of the learning event in the system.	Edm.String
grade	This is the grade that the user earned for completing the course. Grades are defined by your company. They can be numeric (1-10) or codes (Like A-F or Pass/Fail/Incomplete).	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
creditHours	<p>Credit hours are the number of hours that a user earns for completing a learning event. For example, in many U.S. colleges, students attend a single class for 15 weeks, 3 days each week, and 1 hour each day. In this case, the total hours equals 45; however, the college grants 3 CREDIT HOURS for this class.. The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.</p>	Edm.Double
cpeHours	<p>CPE is an abbreviation for "Continuing Professional Education" and refers to learning activities that users perform to maintain and expand the skills that their profession demands. Therefore, CPE hours are very much like credit hours, but the accumulation of CPE hours often leads to a professional certification.. The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.</p>	Edm.Double
contactHours	<p>Contact hours are the total number of hours that you expect a user to have contact with an instructor. For example, if you set up a blended learning item that has 8 total hours and, for 6 of those hours, you expect the user to be in an instructor-led segment, then the contact hours equals 6.. The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.</p>	Edm.Double
totalHours	<p>This is the total hours that a user earns for completing a course.</p>	Edm.Double
instructorName	<p>This is the name of the instructor who taught the course.</p>	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
comments	This is comments about the learning event.	Edm.String

2.15 admin/userService/v1 Metadata

Call for the learning item assignment metadata to see the parameters for the service when called as an administrator.

Metadata Call for Administrator Assignment

Use this metadata call when you want the assigner to be an administrator. For example, if you are building a web client to allow administrators to manage assignments, use this metadata call.

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/admin/userService/v1/$metadata
```

Table 112: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Containers

Table 113: Containers

Container Name	Property Type
Users	Namespace1_Alias.User
UserInfos	Namespace1_Alias.UserInfo
itemAssignments	Namespace1_Alias.itemAssignment
UserCourses	Namespace1_Alias.UserCourse
removeItemAssignments	Namespace1_Alias.removeItemAssignment

Entity Types

Table 114: User

Property Name	Description	Property Type
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
firstName	The given name of a user.	Edm.String
lastName	The family name of a user.	Edm.String
middleInitial	The middle initial of a user.	Edm.String
gender	This is the gender of the user: M (male) or F (female). The users' gender controls, for example, how the user is addressed in notifications.	Edm.String
notActive	notActive can be (Y or N) or (Yes or No). The value N and the value No mean that the user is active. The value Y and the value Yes mean that the user is inactive.	Edm.String
hasAccess	Does the user have access to the Learning Management System (LMS)?	Edm.String
employeeStatusID	You can associate employees with a status that identifies their standing in the company (for example, full-time, on leave, or suspended).	Edm.String
employeeTypeID	Users have an employee type, such as contractor, consultant, salaried, or part-time. You can use the employee type as an attribute to match users for an assignment profile or as search criteria when you execute a search (for example, you could run an Account Data report for users whose employee type is "full-time").	Edm.String
jobLocationID	The unique ID of the user's physical location.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
jobPositionID	The unique job CODE of the user. This can be confusing because it is sometimes returned with POSITION in the parameter name.	Edm.String
jobTitle	Think of a user's job title as the title on a business card. Regardless of technical name of the job position, users typically know their jobs by more casual or more specific name.	Edm.String
domainID	This is the security domain ID of the entity. You can associate a record with an access domain to control the administrators who can access the record. What an administrator can access and do for a record depends on how you configured the entity, function, and workflow domain restrictions of the role ID that is associated with the administrator.	Edm.String
organizationID	The unique ID of the organization that the entity belongs to. Organizations define a structure to your users, and users' organization controls how the system recognizes them. For example, you can reserve space for an organization in a course. Users belonging to the organization can occupy the reserved space.	Edm.String
roleID	This is the security role ID of the user.	Edm.String
address	The street address of a user.	Edm.String
city	The city of the user.	Edm.String
state	The state or province of the user.	Edm.String
postal	The postal code of the user.	Edm.String
country	The country code of the user. Country codes are defined in the system.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
regionID	Users, instructors, and training facilities are associated with regions. The system uses regions to find training close to users. For example, courses taking place in a facility that is in the same region as the user. Companies can also use region to inform some reports.	Edm.String
emailAddress	The user's email address.	Edm.String
hireDate	The user's hire date. Hire date can be used to assign training. For example, a learning administrator might assign an onboarding program for all users hired after a given date.	Edm.Int64
terminationDate	The date that the user separated from the company. The termination date cannot be in the future and it cannot be before the hire date.	Edm.Int64
supervisorID	The user ID of the user's supervisor.	Edm.String
resumeLocation	The URI to the users' resume. This field was used for legacy Plateau Talent, so we recommend that you ignore it.	Edm.String
comments	These are internal comments about the entity. In general, they are not for users. Instead they are administrators' comments to themselves.	Edm.String
accountCode	The user's account code. If you do not use commerce features, you can ignore this parameter. The account code must exist in the system.	Edm.String
hasAccessToOrgFinancialAccount	If true, then this user has access to use the organization's financial accounts.	Edm.Boolean
timeZone	The user's time zone. Time zone is part of the user's overall locale (currency, time zone, and locale ID). You cannot pass time zone by itself, you must pass it and also pass locale and currency.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
locale	The locale ID of the user. Locales are enumerated in References > Geography > Locales. The locale must exist in the system.	Edm.String
altSuperID1	The first alternate supervisor of the user.	Edm.String
altSuperID2	The second alternate supervisor of the user.	Edm.String
altSuperID3	The third alternate supervisor of the user.	Edm.String
shoppingAccountType	Shopping account is used by commerce features. If you do not use commerce, this does not apply to you. The shopping account type can be INTERNAL or EXTERNAL.	Edm.String
enableShoppingAccount	Shopping account is used by commerce features. If you do not use commerce, this does not apply to you. This is a flag to enable the shopping account. Values can be Y or N. If Y, then the shopping account is enabled for the user.	Edm.String
positionNumberID	This is the unique ID of the user's job position. Job positions are enumerated in Users > Positions. The position must exist in the system. In most cases, each position is an instance of a job code and each position is occupied by one user. For example, if your company has ten civil engineers and all ten civil engineers share a job code, then you create ten positions, each associated with the one "civil engineer" job code. Positions are critical to workforce planning and succession planning because they describe how many positions exist for a job code and how many are open. Because they are hierarchical, positions show a career path.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
includeInGovtReporting	This applies to customers using Training Planner. If you are not using Training Planner, you can ignore it. If set to Y, the user is included in Training Planner reports that must be submitted to government authorities (for example a 2483 report). If set to N, the user is not included in Training Planner reports. If null, the value defaults to N. If this value is N or null, the following fields are automatically nullified. If you pass a value for them, the system ignores it: legalEntityID, employeeClassID, hourlyRate, hourlyRateCurrency.	Edm.String
legalEntityID	This is the legal entity ID used for Training Planner reporting. If provided legal entity ID does not exist the system creates it. Legal entity IDs are enumerated in References > Learning > 2483 Legal Entity.	Edm.String
employeeClassID	This is the employee class ID used for Training Planner reporting. The employee class ID must exist in the system. Employee class IDs are enumerated in References > Users > 2483 Employee Class.	Edm.String
hourlyRate	The hourly rate of the user for Training Planner reporting.	Edm.Double
hourlyRateCurrency	The currency for the hourly rate of the user for Training Planner reporting. The currency must exist in the system.	Edm.String
regularTempID	Companies use the regular temp ID to search and report on users in categories of their regular and temporary work. For example, a company might want to define several types of temporary workers. The values are enumerated in References > Users > Regular Temp. The value must exist in the system.	Edm.String
fulltime	If set to Y, then the user is full time. If set to N, then the user is not full time. Defaults to Y.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
nativeDeeplinkUser	null	Edm.String
studentPhones		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.Student-Phones)
customColumn		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.Custom-Column)
assignProfileID	The assignment profile ID of the user. This is supported when you add a single assignment profile to a user. When you then get the user to see the assignment profile ID, it is null.	Edm.String
currencyID	The unique ID of the user's currency. The currency must exist in the system.	Edm.String
removeAltSuperID1	If you send a user ID in this field, and if the user ID is an alternate supervisor of this user, the alternate supervisor is removed.	Edm.String
removeAltSuperID2	If you send a user ID in this field, and if the user ID is an alternate supervisor of this user, the alternate supervisor is removed.	Edm.String
removeAltSuperID3	If you send a user ID in this field, and if the user ID is an alternate supervisor of this user, the alternate supervisor is removed.	Edm.String
personGUID	This is an internally generated, immutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON ID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is mutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
personExternalID	This is a mutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON GUID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is immutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
gamificationStudentID	The user ID as it applies to the gamification server.	Edm.String
totalCount		Edm.Int64

Table 115: UserInfo

Property Name	Description	Property Type
primaryKey	Even when an entity is a collection (a wrapper for many entities), you must supply a primary key in both the GET URL and any body of the request (for example, in PUT or POST). This value is ignored in wrapper entities but it is required.	Edm.String
userInfo		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.UserInfo)

Table 116: itemAssignment

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String

Table 117: UserCourse

Property Name	Description	Property Type
primaryKey	Even when an entity is a collection (a wrapper for many entities), you must supply a primary key in both the GET URL and any body of the request (for example, in PUT or POST). This value is ignored in wrapper entities but it is required.	Edm.String
userCourse		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.UserCourse)

Table 118: removeItemAssignment

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String

Complex Types

Table 119: UserInfo

Property Name	Description	Property Type
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
alternateSupervisorIDs	An alternate Learning supervisor is someone other than the supervisor who can assign learning or manage learning for the user.	Collection(Edm.String)
errorMessage	This contains any error messages.	Edm.String

Table 120: StudentPhones

Property Name	Description	Property Type
phoneNumber	A telephone number.	Edm.String
phoneDescription	A description of a phone number.	Edm.String
__hashCodeCalc		Edm.Boolean

Table 121: CustomColumn

Property Name	Description	Property Type
iD	Deprecated -- the field represents an internal value which should not be exposed. Please stop using this field. It will be removed from the public API.	Edm.String
value	The value of the custom column. A custom column is an enumerated list that is custom to this customer.	Edm.String
columnNumber	Column number of the custom column. A custom column is an enumerated list that is custom to this customer.	Edm.Int64
__hashCodeCalc		Edm.Boolean

Table 122: UserCourse

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
personGUID	This is an internally generated, immutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON ID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is mutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
personExternalID	This is a mutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON GUID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is immutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
assignmentType	This is the assignment type of the entity, which is enumerated in SAP SuccessFactors Learning Administration, in the References section, in the Learning group.	Edm.String
assignmentDate	The assignment date is the date that this unit of learning was assigned to the user. The date is returned as Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
requiredDate	The date that this is required to be complete. Users see this date as their deadline in their assignments.	Edm.Int64
errorMessage	This contains error messages.	Edm.String

2.16 user/itemAssignment/v1 Metadata

Call for the learning item assignment metadata to see the parameters for the service when called as a user.

Metadata Call for User or Supervisor Assignment

Use this metadata call when you want the assigner to be a user or a supervisor. For example, if you are building a web client to allow users or supervisors to manage assignments, use this metadata call.

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/user/itemAssignment/v1/$metadata
```

Table 123: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Containers

Table 124: Containers

Container Name	Property Type
itemAssignments	Namespace1_Alias.itemAssignment
removeItemAssignments	Namespace1_Alias.removeItemAssignment
UserCourses	Namespace1_Alias.UserCourse

Entity Types

Table 125: itemAssignment

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String

Table 126: removeItemAssignment

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String

Table 127: UserCourse

Property Name	Description	Property Type
primaryKey	Even when an entity is a collection (a wrapper for many entities), you must supply a primary key in both the GET URL and any body of the request (for example, in PUT or POST). This value is ignored in wrapper entities but it is required.	Edm.String
userCourse		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.UserCourse)

Complex Types

Table 128: UserCourse

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
personGUID	This is an internally generated, immutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON ID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is mutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
personExternalID	This is a mutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON GUID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is immutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
assignmentType	This is the assignment type of the entity, which is enumerated in SAP SuccessFactors Learning Administration, in the References section, in the Learning group.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
assignmentDate	The assignment date is the date that this unit of learning was assigned to the user. The date is returned as Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
requiredDate	The date that this is required to be complete. Users see this date as their deadline in their assignments.	Edm.Int64
errorMessage	This contains error messages.	Edm.String

Actions

removeAssignment

2.17 curriculum/v1 and user/curriculum/v1 Metadata

Call for the curriculum status search metadata to see the search parameters for the service.

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/curriculum/v1/$metadata
GET /learning/odatav4/public/user/curriculum/v1/$metadata
```

Table 129: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Containers

Table 130: Containers

Container Name	Property Type
CurriculumStatuses	Namespace1_Alias.CurriculumStatus
CurriculumItemStatuses	Namespace1_Alias.CurriculumItemStatus

Entity Types

Table 131: CurriculumStatus

Property Name	Description	Property Type
curriculumStatus	null	Edm.String
expirationDate	This is the expiration date of the curriculum.	Edm.Int64
nextActionDate	This is the next date that the user must take action to complete a learning item associated with the curriculum.	Edm.Int64
remainingDays	This is the number of days remaining on the curriculum for the user.	Edm.Int32
csCriteria		Namespace1_Alias.csCriteria

Table 132: CurriculumItemStatus

Property Name	Description	Property Type
curriculaID	The Unique ID of a curriculum in the system.	Edm.String
curriculaDesc	The plain text description of the curriculum that the system returns.	Edm.String
htmlCurriculaDesc	The HTML description of the curriculum that the system returns.	Edm.String
rootCurriculaID	This is the unique ID of the curriculum at the root of the curriculum structure. Curricula can be subcurricula and have parent curricula. This is the ID of the curriculum at the top of the hierarchy.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
itemTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
itemID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
itemTitle	This is the title of the learning item in the language of the current user (the user calling the web service). Titles can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item's title and the values are each language's translation of the title. If you need the key that matches this value, and if the web service supports it, look in TitleLabelKey.	Edm.String
assignmentType	This is the assignment type of the entity, which is enumerated in SAP SuccessFactors Learning Administration, in the References section, in the Learning group.	Edm.String
displayOrder	This is the order that users progress through the learning items within a curriculum.	Edm.Int64
completionDate	A completion date is the date that the user completed the course. When you return it through a web service, it is in Unix Epoch format.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
completionStatus	Completion status is a central element of SAP SuccessFactors Learning. It determines whether your users receive credit for their courses. For example, when learning administrators record learning for an employee, they can record a completion status of pass or fail.	Edm.String
requiredDate	The date that this is required to be complete. Users see this date as their deadline in their assignments.	Edm.Int64
expiryDate	This is the date that the learning item expires within the curriculum.	Edm.Int64
failureCompletionStatusId	This is the failure status ID that a user was given for the learning item. This applies if the user was given a failure status.	Edm.String
failureDate	This is the date that a user was given a failure status for the learning item. This applies if the user was given a failure status.	Edm.Int64
requirementID	This is the unique ID of the requirement that the learning item fulfills within the curriculum.	Edm.String
requirementTypeID	This is the description of a requirement type.	Edm.String
requirementDesc	This is a description of the requirement. This helps you understand the requirement.	Edm.String
requirementSequenceNumber	This is the order of the requirement for the learning item within the curriculum. Requirements are ordered.	Edm.Int64
nextAction	The next date that the user must take action on this item.	Edm.String
assignedDate	The assignment date is the date that this unit of learning was assigned to the user. The date is returned as Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
curriculumRequirementItem		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.CurriculumRequirementItem)

Property Name	Description	Property Type
numberOfHours	This is a number of hours of the type in hourTypeID. This is the number of hours required to meet a requirement of the curriculum.	Edm.Double
numberOfComponents	This is a number of learning items in a requirement for the curriculum. Sometimes users must complete - for example - five learning items in a curriculum to meet a requirement.	Edm.Int64
completedNumberOfHours	This is a number of hours of the type in hourTypeID. This is the number of hours that the user has completed to meet a requirement.	Edm.Double
completedNumberOfComponents	This is a number of learning items in a requirement that users have completed. Sometimes users must complete - for example - five learning items in the curriculum to meet a requirement. They might have completed three of those five learning items. In this case, the value is 3.	Edm.Double
globalDisplayOrder	This is the order that entries for the curriculum will be displayed. Learning administrators create this order.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
hourTypeID	<p>This is the hour type that is a unit for numberOfHours and completedNumberOfHours..The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.,Contact hours are the total number of hours that you expect a user to have contact with an instructor. For example, if you set up a blended learning item that has 8 total hours and, for 6 of those hours, you expect the user to be in an instructor-led segment, then the contact hours equals 6.,CPE is an abbreviation for "Continuing Professional Education" and refers to learning activities that users perform to maintain and expand the skills that their profession demands. Therefore, CPE hours are very much like credit hours, but the accumulation of CPE hours often leads to a professional certification.,Credit hours are the number of hours that a user earns for completing a learning event. For example, in many U.S. colleges, students attend a single class for 15 weeks, 3 days each week, and 1 hour each day. In this case, the total hours equals 45; however, the college grants 3 CREDIT HOURS for this class.</p>	Edm.String
cisCriteria		Namespace1_Alias.cisCriteria

Complex Types

Table 133: csCriteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
targetUserID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
curriculumID	The Unique ID of a curriculum in the system.	Edm.String

Table 134: cisCriteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
targetUserID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
curriculumID	The Unique ID of a curriculum in the system.	Edm.String
rootCurriculumID	This is the unique ID of the curriculum at the root of the curriculum structure. Curricula can be subcurricula and have parent curricula. This is the ID of the curriculum at the top of the hierarchy.	Edm.String

Table 135: CurriculumRequirementItem

Property Name	Description	Property Type
itemTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
itemID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
revDte	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
itemTitle	This is the title of the learning item in the language of the current user (the user calling the web service). Titles can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item's title and the values are each language's translation of the title. If you need the key that matches this value, and if the web service supports it, look in TitleLabelKey.	Edm.String
completionDate	A completion date is the date that the user completed the course. When you return it through a web service, it is in Unix Epoch format.	Edm.Int64
completionStatus	Completion status is a central element of SAP SuccessFactors Learning. It determines whether your users receive credit for their courses. For example, when learning administrators record learning for an employee, they can record a completion status of pass or fail.	Edm.String
completedHours	This is the amount of hours completed for the curriculum requirement.	Edm.Double
displayOrder	This is the order that users progress through the learning items within a curriculum.	Edm.Int64
globalDisplayOrder	The order that this learning object is displayed in, globally, in the curriculum.	Edm.String

2.18 admin/searchStudent/v1 and searchStudent/v1 Metadata

Use this call to find the data that you need to call student search.

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/searchStudent/v1/$metadata  
GET /learning/odatav4/admin/searchStudent/v1
```

Table 136: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Containers

Table 137: Containers

Container Name	Property Type
Students	Namespace1_Alias.Student

Entity Types

Table 138: Student

Property Name	Description	Property Type
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
personGUID	This is an internally generated, immutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON ID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is mutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
personExternalID	This is a mutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON GUID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is immutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
empStatID	You can associate employees with a status that identifies their standing in the company (for example, full-time, on leave, or suspended).	Edm.String
empTypID	Users have an employee type, such as contractor, consultant, salaried, or part-time. You can use the employee type as an attribute to match users for an assignment profile or as search criteria when you execute a search (for example, you could run an Account Data report for users whose employee type is "full-time").	Edm.String
regularTempID	Companies use the regular temp ID to search and report on users in categories of their regular and temporary work. For example, a company might want to define several types of temporary workers.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
fulltime	Is the user a full time employee?	Edm.String
jobLocID	The unique ID of the user's physical location.	Edm.String
jobPosID	The unique job CODE of the user. This can be confusing because it is sometimes returned with POSITION in the parameter name.	Edm.String
domainID	This is the security domain ID of the entity. You can associate a record with an access domain to control the administrators who can access the record. What an administrator can access and do for a record depends on how you configured the entity, function, and workflow domain restrictions of the role ID that is associated with the administrator.	Edm.String
orgID	The unique ID of the organization that the entity belongs to. Organizations define a structure to your users, and users' organization controls how the system recognizes them. For example, you can reserve space for an organization in a course. Users belonging to the organization can occupy the reserved space.	Edm.String
complD	This is the company ID of the entity.	Edm.String
lastName	The family name of a user.	Edm.String
firstName	The given name of a user.	Edm.String
middleName	The middle initial of a user.	Edm.String
notActive	notActive can be (Y or N) or (Yes or No). The value N and the value No mean that the user is active. The value Y and the value Yes mean that the user is inactive.	Edm.String
addr	The street address of a user.	Edm.String
city	The city of the user.	Edm.String
state	The state or province of the user.	Edm.String
postal	The postal code of the user.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
cnty	The country code of the user. Country codes are defined in the system.	Edm.String
superField	The user ID of the user's supervisor.	Edm.String
hireDate	The user's hire date. Hire date can be used to assign training. For example, a learning administrator might assign an onboarding program for all users hired after a given date.	Edm.Int64
termDate	The date that the user separated from the company. The termination date cannot be in the future and it cannot be before the hire date.	Edm.Int64
emailAddr	The user's email address.	Edm.String
hasAccess	Does the user have access to the Learning Management System (LMS)?	Edm.String
selfReg	Is the user self registered? Value can be Y for self registered or N for not self registered.	Edm.String
locked	Is the user locked out of the system?	Edm.String
regionID	Users, instructors, and training facilities are associated with regions. The system uses regions to find training close to users. For example, courses taking place in a facility that is in the same region as the user. Companies can also use region to inform some reports.	Edm.String
roleID	This is the security role ID of the user.	Edm.String
profileStatus	The status column from pa_stud_tp table, indicating if the student is an active employee. EXPIRED	Edm.String
accountID	The financial account ID.	Edm.String
posNumID	The position number ID.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
nativeDeeplinkUser	If set to N then the user receives deep links that work in an integrated SuccessFactors HCM Suite environment. If set to Y, then the user receives links that work in a native learning environment (SuccessFactors Learning only).	Edm.String
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria
totalCount		Edm.Int64

Complex Types

Table 139: criteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
learnerID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
learnerIDOperator		Edm.String
personGUID	This is an internally generated, immutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON ID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is mutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
personGUIDOperator		Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
personExternalID	This is a mutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON GUID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is immutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
personExternalIDOperator		Edm.String
lastName	The family name of a user.	Edm.String
lastNameOperator		Edm.String
firstName	The given name of a user.	Edm.String
firstNameOperator		Edm.String
middleInit	The middle initial of a user.	Edm.String
middleInitOperator		Edm.String
isActive	If the value is true then the user is active. If the value is false, then the user is inactive.	Edm.Boolean
isActiveOperator		Edm.String
domainIDs	This is the security domain ID of the entity. You can associate a record with an access domain to control the administrators who can access the record. What an administrator can access and do for a record depends on how you configured the entity, function, and workflow domain restrictions of the role ID that is associated with the administrator.	Collection(Edm.String)
domainIDsOperator		Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
organizationIDs	The unique ID of the organization that the entity belongs to. Organizations define a structure to your users, and users' organization controls how the system recognizes them. For example, you can reserve space for an organization in a course. Users belonging to the organization can occupy the reserved space.	Collection(Edm.String)
organizationIDsOperator		Edm.String
jobPositionIDs	The unique job CODE of the user. This can be confusing because it is sometimes returned with POSITION in the parameter name.	Collection(Edm.String)
jobPositionIDsOperator		Edm.String

Related Information

[Searching for SAP SuccessFactors Learning Users with a Web Service \[page 297\]](#)

2.19 admin/searchItem/v1 Metadata

Use this call to find the data that you need to call the learning item search.

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/admin/searchItem/v1/$metadata
```

Table 140: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Containers

Table 141: Containers

Container Name	Property Type
Items	Namespace1_Alias.Item

Entity Types

Table 142: Item

Property Name	Description	Property Type
itemID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
itemTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
itemTitle	This is the title of the learning item in the language of the current user (the user calling the web service). Titles can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item's title and the values are each language's translation of the title. If you need the key that matches this value, and if the web service supports it, look in TitleLabelKey.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
classificationID	This is the unique ID of the classification for a learning item. It can be: It can be one of the following values: BLENDED, CONTINUOUS ONLINE ACCESS, EXTERNAL-COURSE, PHYSICAL GOOD, or TIME-BASED.	Edm.String
sourceID	The source is the developer of the learning item or the organization or regulatory body that requires it. You can create or modify source IDs in the administration environment, in References: Learning: Item Sources.	Edm.String
deliveryMethodID	This is the unique ID of a delivery method. A delivery method describes how a learning item will be delivered (for example, a book, PDF file, or online course). You can create or modify method IDs in the administration environment, in References: Learning: Delivery Methods	Edm.String
domainID	This is the security domain ID of the entity. You can associate a record with an access domain to control the administrators who can access the record. What an administrator can access and do for a record depends on how you configured the entity, function, and workflow domain restrictions of the role ID that is associated with the administrator.	Edm.String
active	sf.api.learning.members.Not_Active_Desc_Boolean	Edm.Boolean
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria
totalCount		Edm.Int64

Complex Types

Table 143: criteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
itemID		Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
itemIDOperator		Edm.String
itemTypeIDs		Collection(Edm.String)
itemTypeIDsOperator		Edm.String
revisionDate		Edm.String
revisionDateOperator		Edm.String
itemTitle		Edm.String
itemTitleOperator		Edm.String
classificationIDs		Collection(Edm.String)
classificationIDsOperator		Edm.String
sourceIDs		Collection(Edm.String)
sourceIDsOperator		Edm.String
deliveryMethodIDs		Collection(Edm.String)
deliveryMethodIDsOperator		Edm.String
domainIDs		Collection(Edm.String)
domainIDsOperator		Edm.String
active		Edm.Boolean
activeOperator		Edm.String

2.20 admin/searchCurriculum/v1 and searchCurriculum/v1 Metadata

Use this call to find the data that you need to call curricula search.

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/searchCurriculum/v1/$metadata
GET /learning/odatav4/admin/searchCurriculum/v1/$metadata
```

Table 144: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Containers

Table 145: Containers

Container Name	Property Type
Curricula	Namespace1_Alias.Curriculum

Entity Types

Table 146: Curriculum

Property Name	Description	Property Type
qualID	The Unique ID of a curriculum in the system.	Edm.String
qualTitle	The title of a curriculum in the system.	Edm.String
domainID	This is the security domain ID of the entity. You can associate a record with an access domain to control the administrators who can access the record. What an administrator can access and do for a record depends on how you configured the entity, function, and workflow domain restrictions of the role ID that is associated with the administrator.	Edm.String
active	If the value is true then the user is active. If the value is false, then the user is inactive.	Edm.Boolean
qualTypeID	The unique ID of the curriculum type. Curricula types are ways to categorize curricula.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
basisDate	When the curriculum is calendar based, basis date is used to calculate the period. It is the starting line for retraining intervals. For example, if the user must retrain every year, and the basis date is January 1, the user must retrain every year by January 1.	Edm.Int64
forceIncomp	If Y, the system calculates whether the status of the curriculum should be ◆Complete◆ or ◆Incomplete◆ based on a user◆s most recent attempt at completing any one item in the curriculum. If the user fails his or her most recent attempt at completing the item, then the system sets the status of the entire curriculum as ◆Incomplete◆. If you clear this checkbox, then the system sets the status of the curriculum to ◆Complete◆ if users complete any ◆For Credit◆ items within the required time frame.	Edm.String
qualDesc	The plain text description of the curriculum that the system returns.	Edm.String
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria
totalCount		Edm.Int64

Complex Types

Table 147: criteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
curriculumID	The Unique ID of a curriculum in the system.	Edm.String
curriculumIDOperator		Edm.String
curriculumTitle	The title of a curriculum in the system.	Edm.String
curriculumTitleOperator		Edm.String
active	If the value is true then the user is active. If the value is false, then the user is inactive.	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
activeOperator		Edm.String
domainIDs	This is the security domain ID of the entity. You can associate a record with an access domain to control the administrators who can access the record. What an administrator can access and do for a record depends on how you configured the entity, function, and workflow domain restrictions of the role ID that is associated with the administrator.	Collection(Edm.String)
domainIDsOperator		Edm.String

2.21 admin/financialtransactions/v1 Metadata

Call metadata to get the search properties for a financial transactions web service client.

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/admin/financialtransactions/v1/$metadata
```

Table 148: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Search Properties

Table 149:

Search Parameter	Description
transactionID	This is the unique ID of the financial transaction. You can see the ID in the <i>ID</i> column in <i>Commerce</i> <i>Financial Transactions</i> .
orderNo	This is the order number of the transaction. Orders are part of the purchasing process. Each order follows a process from submitted to complete.
controllingArea	This is the controlling area to which the company code belongs. SAP SuccessFactors Learning stores your controlling areas as a field on account codes so that you can retrieve transactions with this filter. Administrators add the correct controlling area in <i>Commerce</i> <i>Account Codes</i> <i>Summary</i> .
maxPageSize	This is used for server-side pagination. It tells the server the maximum size of records you want in a page of transactions.
paymentMethod	The method of payment for the transaction. Possible values: CHARGEBACK, CREDIT CARD, or PURCHASE ORDER.
cutOffDate	If a transaction occurred before the date that you pass in <i>cutOffDate</i> , it won't be returned. You can use <i>cutOffDate</i> as a watermark: remember the last cut off date that you sent to return only those transactions that you have not seen yet. Set the default cut off date in <i>System Admin</i> <i>Configuration</i> <i>System Configuration</i> <i>FINANCIAL</i> . Set <i>financialTransactionAPICutOffDate</i> to the default. This is in Unix Epoch time.
limit	This is used for client-side pagination. We pass it to <i>\$top</i> , which is standard OData. It defines the number of the top record in a page, starting at the <i>\$skip</i> count. For example, if you want pages of 10, the first call passes 10, the second call passes 20, and so on.

Search Parameter	Description
skip	This is used for client-side pagination. We pass it to <code>\$skip</code> , which is standard OData. It defines the records to skip before counting towards <code>\$top</code> . For example, if you want pages of 10, the first call passes 0 (skip no records before fetch), the second call passes 10, and so on.
showTotalCount	If you pass <code>true</code> , the system returns the total transactions in the page. By default, it is <code>false</code> .

Related Information

[The Importance of Account Code Type, Company Code, and Controlling Area \[page 379\]](#)

[Transactions that can be Queried \[page 379\]](#)

2.22 user/learningPlan/v1 Metadata Call

Call the metadata to return the search parameters for learning plans.

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/user/learningPlan/v1/$metadata
```

Table 150: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Entity Types

Table 151: UserTodoLearningItem

Property Name	Description	Property Type
sku	A Stock Keeping Unit (SKU) is a unique ID of an object in learning, used for commercial tracking, inventory, and account balancing.	Edm.String
cpnt_classification	This is the unique ID of the classification for a learning item. It can be: It can be one of the following values: BLENDED, CONTINUOUS ONLINE ACCESS, EXTERNAL-COURSE, PHYSICAL GOOD, or TIME-BASED..A learning item classification is a category of a course, one that explains - in general terms - how the course is offered. It used by the LMS for business rules. For example, users do not enroll into a physical good, but do enroll into a an instructor led course. You cannot change the set of values for classification (they are set by the LMS). It can be one of the following values: BLENDED: Blended items are partly led by an instructor and partly online computer based training. Often the online portion is self-paced. CONTINUOUS ONLINE ACCESS: Online courses are always available to users. EXTERNAL-COURSE: External Courses are courses that have come in through the Open Content Network (OCN). PHYSICAL GOOD: Other courses that are most often a physical material like a book or CD. TIME-BASED: Instructor-led courses are classroom based courses, but the classroom can be physical or virtual (a conference call).	Edm.String
isUserRequestsEnabled	If the value of this is true, then users can request to be enrolled.	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
title	<p>This is the title of the learning item in the language of the current user (the user calling the web service). Titles can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item's title and the values are each language's translation of the title. If you need the key that matches this value, and if the web service supports it, look in TitleLabelKey.</p>	Edm.String
description	<p>This is a description of the entity. In most cases, the description is available to users to tell them about the entity.</p>	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
status	<p>This is a comma separated list of status entries. The following are the positions in the list and what you can expect in those positions.,First position: Are the prerequisites satisfied for this learning plan item? The values can be Y or N.,Second position: What is the enrollment status of the user for this learning plan item? Possible values are E, W, P, or N. E means that the user is enrolled. W means that the user is waitlisted. The waitlist is a queue of users who are next in line if a user withdraws from a course. P means that the user is pending enrollment.</p> <p>Pending users are most often in the middle of an approval process to enroll. N means that the user is not enrolled.,Third position: Is a Virtual Learning Service (VLS) segment in session? The values can be Y or N,,Fourth Position: Is there a segment currently happening for this course? The values can be Y or N.,Fifth position: The unique ID of the seat that the user is enrolled into. If the user is not currently enrolled into a pertinent scheduled offering, the value is -1.,Sixth position: the online status of the learning item. Possible values are -1, -2, -3, -4, -5, or -6. -1 means that the online sections of the learning item are available to be launched by the user. -2 means that the online sections are available, but the user has been locked out of the online section for some reason and is not allowed to launch it. -3 means that the online sections are not available for some reason. -4 means that the user can launch the online sections, but only during the scheduled time. If the segment is in session, the user can launch it. -5 means that the user cannot launch the online content because there is a prerequisite that the user has not yet completed. The user must complete the prerequisite and then attempt again to launch the content. -6 means that the</p>	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
	<p>user has already launched the content and it is in progress.,Seventh position: The status of any courses that are scheduled for this learning item (any scheduled offerings based on the learning item). Possible values are 10, 11, -1 or -3. 10 means that an offering exists and the user can enroll. 11 means that an offering exists, but the user cannot enroll. Instead, the user can waitlist and will be enrolled if an enrolled user withdraws. -1 means that no scheduled offerings are currently available. -3 means that the user has not met the prerequisites for enrollment so cannot enroll.,Eighth position: This is a unique ID (a key) that represents the association between a learning item or learning object to student. It is used when a component is assigned to a user. The system generates this unique ID to track the progress of the user in the course. Returns -1 if no key exists.,Ninth position: Has the scheduled offering for this learning item already started? The values can be Y or N.,Tenth position: Does the user need to complete a questionnaire survey for the learning item? The values can be Y or N.</p>	
userID	The unique ID of this user.	Edm.String
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentTypeDesc	The descriptions of item types can help you determine how the item type assigns credit.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentKey	This is the unique key for the item. It is used in some parts of application such as bookmarking where we need to save multiple entities' primary keys. It must be a long number.	Edm.Int64
componentLength	The sum of the length of all segments, in hours.	Edm.Double
contactHours	Contact hours are the total number of hours that you expect a user to have contact with an instructor. For example, if you set up a blended learning item that has 8 total hours and, for 6 of those hours, you expect the user to be in an instructor-led segment, then the contact hours equals 6.	Edm.Double
creditHours	Credit hours are the number of hours that a user earns for completing a learning event. For example, in many U.S. colleges, students attend a single class for 15 weeks, 3 days each week, and 1 hour each day. In this case, the total hours equals 45; however, the college grants 3 CREDIT HOURS for this class.	Edm.Double
cpeHours	CPE is an abbreviation for "Continuing Professional Education" and refers to learning activities that users perform to maintain and expand the skills that their profession demands. Therefore, CPE hours are very much like credit hours, but the accumulation of CPE hours often leads to a professional certification.	Edm.Double
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
assignedDate	The assignment date is the date that this unit of learning was assigned to the user. The date is returned as Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
availableNewRevision	If the value of this is true, then the learning item has a newer revision than the revision assigned to the user.	Edm.Boolean
revisionNumber	This is the revision number of the learning item.	Edm.String
requiredDate	This is the date that the user is required to complete this entity.	Edm.Int64
daysRemaining	This is the days remaining until the user is required to complete the learning item. If it is a negative number, then it is the days that the user is overdue.	Edm.Int64
addUser	The user type who added the learning item. A is an administrator and P is a user (for example, a supervisor).	Edm.String
addUserName	The username of the user who added this course to this user's assignments.	Edm.String
addUserTypeLabelID	The full name of the user type who added the learning item to the user. For example: Admin and User	Edm.String
orderItemID	The order ID associated with the learning item.	Edm.Int64
usedOrderTicketNumber	Used order ticket number	Edm.String
usedOrderTicketSequence	Used order ticket sequence	Edm.Int64
onlineLaunched	If the value of this is true, then the user has launched the online content at least once.	Edm.Boolean
origin	How the learning item came to be on the users' learning plan. For example: Curriculum.	Edm.String
cdpGoalID	The continuous development plan goal ID associated with this learning item.	Edm.String
seqNumber	The sequence number of the learning item.	Edm.Int64
scheduleID	The unique ID of the scheduled offering.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
qualificationID	The Unique ID of a curriculum in the system.,In the context of this entity, this is the curriculum ID that put the learning item on the users' learning assignments. The learning item is part of the curriculum, the curriculum is assigned, therefore the learning item is assigned.	Edm.String
rootQualificationID	This is the unique ID of the curriculum at the root of the curriculum structure. Curricula can be subcurricula and have parent curricula. This is the ID of the curriculum at the top of the hierarchy.,In the context of this entity, this is the root curriculum ID that put the learning item on the users' learning assignments. The learning item is part of a curriculum structure (with this curriculum at its root), the curriculum structure is assigned, therefore the learning item is assigned.	Edm.String
qualTitle	The title of a curriculum in the system.,In the context of this entity, this is the title of the curriculum that put the learning item on the users' learning assignments.	Edm.String
isRequired	If the value of this is true, then the learning item is required to be completed by the user.	Edm.Boolean
orderItemStatusTypeID	The unique type ID of the order's status. The order's status defines where it is in the process of being purchased.	Edm.String
showInCatalog	If the value of this is true, then this appears in the users' learning catalog.	Edm.Boolean
requirementTypeDescription	This is the description of the requirement type. Requirement types define the conditions that users must meet to be considered complete in the requirement (for example, number of hours from a set of learning items).	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
requirementTypeId	This is the ID of the requirement type. Requirement types define the conditions that users must meet to be considered complete in the requirement (for example, number of hours from a set of learning items).	Edm.String
hasOnlinePart	If this is true, then the entity has some online sections.	Edm.Boolean
itemDetailsDeeplink	If you requested a deep link in your search for learning items, this is populated with the link to the learning item details page. Users click the link to see the details for this learning item. If they are not already authenticated to the system, they must authenticate before they can see the page.	Edm.String
courseDeeplink	If you requested a deep link in your search for learning items, and if this learning item contains online content, then this is populated with the link to the online content. Users click the link to go to the online content for this learning item. If they are not already authenticated to the system, they must authenticate before they can see the page.	Edm.String
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria
linkedSchedules	This is a list of all the scheduled offerings for this learning item for which the user is enrolled.	Collection(Edm.Int64)
programType	This is the program type, which defines how a user progresses through the program. It can be scheduled, duration-based, or open-ended.	Edm.String
programEndDate	If this is program has a defined end date, this is that end date.	Edm.Int64
programStartDate	If this is program has a defined start date, this is that start date.	Edm.Int64
programDuration	If this is program has a duration (a time over which it should be completed) this is that duration.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
programDurationType	This is the duration type.	Edm.String
programDeepLink	This is a deep link of the program. If users click the link, they first must authenticate to the system and then they can look at the program details.	Edm.String
vlsLink	This is the VLS link that learners can use to join a virtual meeting room (like WebEx, Adobe Connect, or Skype) for training. The link is for registered learners and learning items with a current or future segment that is virtual.	Edm.String
studentSurveyID	This is a unique User Survey ID to uniquely identify the mapping between User and Survey.	Edm.Int64
itemSurveyID	This is a unique Item Survey ID to uniquely identify the mapping between Item and Survey.	Edm.Int64
surveyID	The unique ID of the Survey in the System	Edm.String
surveyLevel	The level of the Survey. The value of 1 indicates Item Evaluation Survey. The value of 3 indicates Follow up Evaluation Survey.	Edm.Int64
surveydesc	This is the Survey Description	Edm.String
surveyStatusID	The Status of the survey assigned to User.	Edm.String
surveyDeepLink	This is a deep link of the Survey. If users click the link, they first must authenticate to the system and then they can look at the survey details.	Edm.String

Table 152: LearningItemDetail

Property Name	Description	Property Type
pkID	This is the learning item's key. A learning item key is a concatenation of the learning item's unique ID, the learning item's type ID, and the learning item's revision date, separated by dashes. The key helps you uniquely identify one specific type and revision of a learning item.	Edm.String
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
componentKey	This is the unique key for the item. It is used in some parts of application such as bookmarking where we need to save multiple entities' primary keys. It must be a long number.	Edm.Int64
title	This is the title of the learning item in the language of the current user (the user calling the web service). Titles can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item's title and the values are each language's translation of the title. If you need the key that matches this value, and if the web service supports it, look in TitleLabelKey.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
description	<p>This is the description of the learning item in the language of the current user (the user calling the web service). A description is intended to provide details to users so that they can decide if they are interested in the course. Descriptions can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item's description and the values are each language's translation of the description. If you need the key that matches this value, look in DescriptionLabelKey.</p>	Edm.String
htmlDescription	<p>This is the description of the learning item, in the users' language, with HTML tags to format the description. Customers often use simple inline tags to bold and italicize words (for example).</p>	Edm.String
revisionNo	<p>This is the revision number of this entity. Each revision date has a revision number. Users sometimes know the revision number of training instead of the revision date. For example, they might know that they want revision 2 of a training, regardless of the date that it was revised.</p>	Edm.String
sourceID	<p>The source is the developer of the learning item or the organization or regulatory body that requires it. You can create or modify source IDs in the administration environment, in References: Learning: Item Sources.</p>	Edm.String
domainID	<p>This is the security domain ID of the entity. You can associate a record with an access domain to control the administrators who can access the record. What an administrator can access and do for a record depends on how you configured the entity, function, and workflow domain restrictions of the role ID that is associated with the administrator.</p>	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
deliveryMethodID	This is the unique ID of a delivery method. A delivery method describes how a learning item will be delivered (for example, a book, PDF file, or online course). You can create or modify method IDs in the administration environment, in References: Learning: Delivery Methods	Edm.String
requirementTypeID	This is the unique ID of a requirement type..A requirement type is a way for companies to describe how a user can meet the requirement. For example, a user can finish a set amount of hours from within a pool of learning items.	Edm.String
safetyRelated	If a learning item is safety related (if safetyRelated is true) then the learning item is flagged as safety-related in searches and reports. This information is for administrative purposes. It is not in the end-user interface by default.	Edm.Boolean
approved	If the user is approved to enroll into the learning item, the value is true. If the user is not approved, the value is false.	Edm.Boolean
notActive	If the value is false then the user is active. If the value is true, then the user is inactive.	Edm.Boolean
reviserName	This is the name of the user who revised the learning item.	Edm.String
approvedBy	This is the name of the user who approved the learning item.	Edm.String
approvalTimestamp	This is the time that the person in charge of the approval granted the approval for the entity.	Edm.Int64
lessonPlanFilename	This is the lesson plan that goes with the learning item. For example, it can be a valid URL to an online lesson plan or a name of a training document. Administrators or trainers can consult the lesson plan to help them prepare for the learning item.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
targetAudience	This is a description of the intended target audience that you can display in the user interface. It helps users understand who the course is planned to address.	Edm.String
contactName	The contact name is someone who can answer questions about the learning item.	Edm.String
contactHours	Contact hours are the total number of hours that you expect a user to have contact with an instructor. For example, if you set up a blended learning item that has 8 total hours and, for 6 of those hours, you expect the user to be in an instructor-led segment, then the contact hours equals 6..The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.	Edm.Double
creditHours	Credit hours are the number of hours that a user earns for completing a learning event. For example, in many U.S. colleges, students attend a single class for 15 weeks, 3 days each week, and 1 hour each day. In this case, the total hours equals 45; however, the college grants 3 CREDIT HOURS for this class..The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.	Edm.Double

Property Name	Description	Property Type
cpeHours	CPE is an abbreviation for "Continuing Professional Education" and refers to learning activities that users perform to maintain and expand the skills that their profession demands. Therefore, CPE hours are very much like credit hours, but the accumulation of CPE hours often leads to a professional certification.. The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.	Edm.Double
defaultInitialNumber	The initial number is the number of days, weeks, months, quarters, or years that the user has in their initial retraining period for this learning item. Retraining periods apply when the learning item is a member of a curriculum. It is the grace period when users are first assigned a learning item. Although they might be required to retrain on the learning item every year, they might be assigned the curriculum (and learning item) in the last month of the year. The initial period gives them a grace period to complete the first training.	Edm.Int64
defaultInitialPeriodTypeID	This is the unit for the initial period (days, weeks months, quarters, or years).	Edm.String
defaultInitialBasisTypeID	The basis type can be calendar or event. In a calendar basis type, the user must retrain on a learning item on a time-interval based on the calendar (like every month). In an event, the period is based on an event, like completing the first round of training.	Edm.String
initialPeriodLabelID	The label ID for the initial period, so that you can look up the language.	Edm.String
initialBasisLabelID	The label ID for the initial basis, so that you can look up the exact language.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
defaultRetrainingNumber	After the initial period, users must retrain. This is the number of days, weeks, months, quarters, or years that the users have to complete the retraining on the learning item.	Edm.Int64
defaultRetrainingPeriodTypeID	The period that a user must retrain after the initial period. This can be days, weeks, months, quarters, or years.	Edm.String
defaultRetrainingBasisTypeID	The retraining period type can be either calendar or event. If it is calendar, then the user must retrain based on a time-based interval (such as annually, regardless of when the user completed the last training). If it is event, then the user must retrain based on an event (such as a year after completing the training).	Edm.String
retrainingPeriodLabelID	The label ID for the retraining period, so that you can look up the language.	Edm.String
retrainingBasisLabelID	The label ID for the training basis, so that you can look up the language.	Edm.String
comments	Comments from the instructor.	Edm.String
instructorMaterials	This is materials that the instructor should have for the learning item.	Edm.String
studentMaterials	This is materials that the student (learner) should have for the learning item.	Edm.String
gradingOption	This is the grading option of the learning item. You can see the grading options in the administration environment on the learning item record in the Grading Options view.	Edm.Int64
createTimestamp	The time stamp, in Unix Epoch, that the learning item was created	Edm.Int64
componentGoals	These are the goals that are associated with this learning item.	Edm.String
lastUpdateUser	This is the user who most recently updated the entity.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
totalLength	This is the total length of time that the course takes. Typically, this is used for planning purposes.	Edm.Double
prepLength	This is the total length of time that it takes an instructor to prepare to teach the course. Typically, this is used for planning purposes.	Edm.Double
minEnrollment	This is the minimum amount of users who must enroll into the course for the course to take place.	Edm.Int64
maxEnrollment	This is the maximum amount of users who can enroll into the course.	Edm.Int64
enrollmentThresDays	This is the amount of days before the course that the enrollment is closed for the course.	Edm.Int64
autoFillEnrollment	If the value is true, then when a slot opens in the enrollment list, it is filled automatically from the waitlist.	Edm.Boolean
waitlistRemainderSentTimestamp	The time that the remainder of users on the waitlist was sent as a reminder.	Edm.Int64
autoCompetency	If the value is true, then users are automatically evaluated in their competency at when they complete the course.	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
classification	<p>This is the unique ID of the classification for a learning item. It can be: It can be one of the following values: BLENDED, CONTINUOUS ONLINE ACCESS, EXTERNAL-COURSE, PHYSICAL GOOD, or TIME-BASED.. A learning item classification is a category of a course, one that explains - in general terms - how the course is offered. It is used by the LMS for business rules. For example, users do not enroll into a physical good, but do enroll into a an instructor led course. You cannot change the set of values for classification (they are set by the LMS). It can be one of the following values:</p> <p>BLENDED: Blended items are partly led by an instructor and partly online computer based training. Often the online portion is self-paced. CONTINUOUS ONLINE ACCESS: Online courses are always available to users. EXTERNAL-COURSE: External Courses are courses that have come in through the Open Content Network (OCN). PHYSICAL GOOD: Other courses that are most often a physical material like a book or CD. TIME-BASED: Instructor-led courses are classroom based courses, but the classroom can be physical or virtual (a conference call).</p>	Edm.String
chargebackMethod	<p>This is unique ID of a chargeback method.. Chargeback is a way to reconcile costs between organizations. One organization charges the cost of training back to another organization. This allows companies to balance the cost of training by putting the cost to organizations.</p>	Edm.String
catalogSKU	<p>A Stock Keeping Unit (SKU) is a unique ID of an object in learning, used for commercial tracking, inventory, and account balancing.</p>	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleCanOverridePrice	If this value is true, then each instance of a course (scheduled offering) can override the price that is set in master copy of the course (learning item). If the value is false, then every course created from the master copy (learning item) inherits the price from the master copy.	Edm.Boolean
productionReady	If this value is true, then the learning item is ready to be assigned to users. If the value is false, then the learning item is under development and not yet ready for users.	Edm.Boolean
studentCanRecordLearningEvents	If the value of this is true, then the user can record learning events for this learning item. If the value is false, then only supervisors or administrators can record learning on the learning item.,In SuccessFactors Learning, when someone records a learning event, they are posting a users' completion or inability to complete a course back to the LMS. For example, you can record the fact that a user attended the course and completed it. Or, you can record the fact that a user did NOT complete the event. Completion is a highly configurable part of the LMS, so your completion statuses (the thing you are posting/recording) will be your own and match your business process.	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
supervisorCanRecordLearningEvents	<p>If the value of this is true, then the supervisor can record learning events for this learning item. If the value is false, then only administrators can record learning on the learning item. In most cases, when a supervisor cannot record learning, a user cannot record learning either. In SuccessFactors Learning, when someone records a learning event, they are posting a users' completion or inability to complete a course back to the LMS. For example, you can record the fact that a user attended the course and completed it. Or, you can record the fact that a user did NOT complete the event. Completion is a highly configurable part of the LMS, so your completion statuses (the thing you are posting/recording) will be your own and match your business process.</p>	Edm.Boolean
approvalRequired	<p>If the value of this is true, then the users require approval to enroll into the course. If the value is false, then approval is not required.</p>	Edm.Boolean
processDefinitionID	<p>This is the unique ID of the approval process definition (as opposed to the ID of the instance of the approval).</p>	Edm.String
processDescription	<p>This is a description of the approval process. For example Approval to Withdraw from Training.</p>	Edm.String
sourceDescription	<p>This is a field on learning items that typically describes the developer of the course. For example, if you use third parties to create course material for you, then the third party that developed THIS learning item can be recorded in source.</p>	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
domainDescription	This is the description of the security domain of the entity. You can associate a record with an access domain to control the administrators who can access the record. What an administrator can access and do for a record depends on how you configured the entity, function, and workflow domain restrictions of the role ID that is associated with the administrator.	Edm.String
deliveryMethodDescription	This is the description of a delivery method. A delivery method describes how a learning item will be delivered (for example, a book, PDF file, or online course). You can create or modify method IDs in the administration environment, in References: Learning: Delivery Methods	Edm.String
requirementTypeDescription	This is the description of a requirement type..A requirement type is a way for companies to describe how a user can meet the requirement. For example, a user can finish a set amount of hours from within a pool of learning items.	Edm.String
chargeBackMethodLabelID	This is unique ID of a chargeback method LABEL. Because you can offer courses in many languages, you can describe the chargeback in many languages. The system uses this label ID to look up the correct string to describe the chargeback method in the users' language..Chargeback is a way to reconcile costs between organizations. One organization charges the cost of training back to another organization. This allows companies to balance the cost of training by putting the cost to organizations.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentClassificationLabelID	<p>This is the unique ID of the label for the classification of this learning item. The LMS uses the label ID to look up the correct translation (string) of the classification for this user's language. For example, TIME-BASED is usually represented to English speakers as Instructor Led.</p> <p>The system uses an label ID to look up the string "Instructor Led.". A learning item classification is a category of a course, one that explains - in general terms - how the course is offered. It is used by the LMS for business rules. For example, users do not enroll into a physical good, but do enroll into an instructor led course. You cannot change the set of values for classification (they are set by the LMS). It can be one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BLENDDED: Blended items are partly led by an instructor and partly online computer based training. Often the online portion is self-paced. CONTINUOUS ONLINE ACCESS: Online courses are always available to users. EXTERNAL-COURSE: External Courses are courses that have come in through the Open Content Network (OCN). PHYSICAL GOOD: Other courses that are most often a physical material like a book or CD. TIME-BASED: Instructor-led courses are classroom based courses, but the classroom can be physical or virtual (a conference call). 	Edm.String
forumID	<p>Forums are deprecated. Instead, use SAP Jam. If your learning item is associated with a deprecated forum, the ID appears here.</p>	Edm.Int64
rating	<p>This is the rating that users have given the learning item.</p>	Edm.Double
enableRating	<p>If the value of this is true, then users can rate the learning item. If it is false, then users cannot rate the learning item.</p>	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
includePreviousRevisionRating	If the value of this is true, then the overall rating includes ratings given to previous revisions of the learning item. If it is false, then the ratings are calculated from the current revision only.	Edm.Boolean
shippingRequired	If this value is true, then the learning item has some component that must be shipped. This is often the case if the learning item is a physical good, like a book. If it is false, then there is nothing to ship. For example, if this learning item is an online course, there is nothing to ship.	Edm.Boolean
selfEnrollment	If this value is true, then users can enroll themselves into this entity. If false, then they cannot enroll themselves. Enrollment is not necessarily automatic when this value is true. There could be an approval process attached to enrollment.	Edm.Boolean
isBlendedLearningRegisterRequired	If this value is true, then if the classification ID is BLENDED, then users must enroll for the learning item, even to see the online portions of the course. If it is false, then users can see the online portions without enrolling.	Edm.Boolean
eSigEnabled	If the value is true, then e-signatures are required for actions with this learning item. If false, then e-signatures are not required. E-signatures are a secondary identity verification for things like recording the completion of a learning item. They are typically used by companies that are audited by an oversight organization for learning compliance.	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
isUserRequestsEnabled	<p>If the value is true, then users can request a scheduled offering of a learning item. If false, they cannot request a new offering. Users request scheduled offerings when the current list of times that the learning item is offered does NOT include a time that they can attend the course.,A learning item is a unit of learning that you can track in the Learning Management System (LMS). You can think of this as a university course catalog: each course, like Introduction to Wave Physics is a learning item. Those learning items can be tracked to see who has completed Introduction to Wave Physics. And Introduction to Wave Physics can be offered at multiple times to fit different student schedules. Each of those instances is a scheduled offering.</p>	Edm.Boolean
userCanWaitlist	<p>If this value is true, then the user can get on the wait list for the course. If someone withdraws from the course, the system picks users in the order that they went onto the wait list. In a literal sense, this user can move himself/herself to the registration status of Waitlisted.</p>	Edm.Boolean
componentTypeDesc	<p>The descriptions of item types can help you determine how the item type assigns credit.</p>	Edm.String
enableOrder	<p>If the value of this is true, then orders can be created for the entity (users can order it). If it is false, then orders cannot be created.</p>	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
checkAuthorizedInstructor	If the value is true, then the primary instructor of the segments must be authorized to teach the learning item. You set the learning items that an instructor is authorized to teach on the instructors' records. If it is false, then the primary instructor is not required to be authorized to teach the learning item. It is often false if you are not using instructor records or you are not keeping track of authorization to teach in the LMS.	Edm.Boolean
checklistEnabled	If the value of this is true, then task checklists are enabled for the learning item. Task checklists ask an observer to make sure that a user can complete a task in a series of steps.	Edm.Boolean
isAuthorizedObserver	If the value of this is true, then this user is an authorized observer for the task checklist attached to this learning item.	Edm.Boolean
checklistCompletionStatusID	This is the task checklist completion status ID. It is the completion status that the user is assigned if they pass the task checklist.	Edm.String
checklistFailureStatusID	This is the task checklist failure status ID. It is the completion status that the user is assigned if they fail the task checklist.	Edm.String
checklistObserverTypeID	Observer types define the task checklist observer.	Edm.String
thumbnailURI	This is the URI that leads to the thumbnail image for this entity. Thumbnails are images that act like icons: they help users understand something about the entity from a glance.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
classificationLabelValue	<p>This is the translated name of the classification of this learning item. The LMS uses the label ID to look up the correct translation (string) of the classification for this user's language. For example, TIME-BASED is usually represented to English speakers as Instructor Led. The system uses a label ID to look up the string "Instructor Led" for English speaking users and returns the label value "Instructor Led.". A learning item classification is a category of a course, one that explains - in general terms - how the course is offered. It is used by the LMS for business rules. For example, users do not enroll into a physical good, but do enroll into an instructor led course. You cannot change the set of values for classification (they are set by the LMS). It can be one of the following values:</p> <p>BLENDED: Blended items are partly led by an instructor and partly online computer based training. Often the online portion is self-paced.</p> <p>CONTINUOUS ONLINE ACCESS: Online courses are always available to users.</p> <p>EXTERNAL-COURSE: External Courses are courses that have come in through the Open Content Network (OCN).</p> <p>PHYSICAL GOOD: Other courses that are most often a physical material like a book or CD.</p> <p>TIME-BASED: Instructor-led courses are classroom based courses, but the classroom can be physical or virtual (a conference call).</p>	Edm.String
chargebackMethodLabelValue	<p>This is the description of the chargeback method in this user's language.. Chargeback is a way to reconcile costs between organizations. One organization charges the cost of training back to another organization. This allows companies to balance the cost of training by putting the cost to organizations.</p>	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
itemDetailsDeeplink	If you requested a deep link in your search for learning items, this is populated with the link to the learning item details page. Users click the link to see the details for this learning item. If they are not already authenticated to the system, they must authenticate before they can see the page.	Edm.String
courseDeeplink	If you requested a deep link in your search for learning items, and if this learning item contains online content, then this is populated with the link to the online content. Users click the link to go to the online content for this learning item. If they are not already authenticated to the system, they must authenticate before they can see the page.	Edm.String
lisCriteria		Namespace1_Alias.lisCriteria

Table 153: LearningItemPrerequisite

Property Name	Description	Property Type
pkID	This is the learning item's key. A learning item key is a concatenation of the learning item's unique ID, the learning item's type ID, and the learning item's revision date, separated by dashes. The key helps you uniquely identify one specific type and revision of a learning item.	Edm.String
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
prerequisitesGroupItem		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.prerequisitesGroupItem)
lisCriteria		Namespace1_Alias.lisCriteria

Table 154: LearningItemDocument

Property Name	Description	Property Type
pkID	This is the learning item's key. A learning item key is a concatenation of the learning item's unique ID, the learning item's type ID, and the learning item's revision date, separated by dashes. The key helps you uniquely identify one specific type and revision of a learning item.	Edm.String
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
documentID	This is the unique ID of the document record. Documents are managed as separate objects in the system and then associated with learning item.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
reviewFlag	If the value of this is true, then the document should be reviewed for accuracy. Reviews are triggered when the document is revised. The review flag is set on the learning item or curricula, not on the document, because it is within the context of the learning item or curriculum that the document must be reviewed. Review to answer the question: does this new revision of the document fit with the current revision of the learning item or curriculum.	Edm.Boolean
documentTitle	This is the title of the document. The title is something that users recognize.	Edm.String
documentLocation	This is a brief description of where the document is located. For example, if it is stored at a URL on a content server, it might be that URL.	Edm.String
lisCriteria		Namespace1_Alias.lisCriteria

Table 155: Scheduledoffering

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64
description	This is a description of the entity. In most cases, the description is available to users to tell them about the entity.	Edm.String
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.Int64
price	The price of the entity. For example, the price of a scheduled offering: how much does it cost a user to enroll into and complete the scheduled offering?	Edm.Double
instructors		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.instructors)
startDateTime	The start timestamp for this scheduled offering. Returned in Unix Epoch.	Edm.Int64
endDateTime	The end timestamp for this scheduled offering. Returned in Unix Epoch.	Edm.Int64
days	This is the amount of days that have segments scheduled in a scheduled offering. Days that do NOT have segments are NOT included in the amount. For example, a course that begins on Monday and ends on Friday of the same week and has segments on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday returns three days and not five. The days without segments (Tuesday and Thursday) are NOT included in the amount.	Edm.Int64
locationDescription	This is a description of the location where the course is to take place. It helps users understand where to go for their course.,A training location is a place inside a training facility. For example, a facility can be a building and the rooms inside the facility can be locations. This helps users understand both "I need to go to this building" and also "I need to go to this room inside the building."	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
facilityDescription	This is a description of the facility where the course is to take place. It helps users understand where to go for their course..A training location is a place inside a training facility. For example, a facility can be a building and the rooms inside the facility can be locations. This helps users understand both "I need to go to this building" and also "I need to go to this room inside the building."	Edm.String
scheduleStatus	This is the schedule status CODE, as opposed to the schedule status value. It is a number that can be -3, -6, 10, 11, 12, 13, or 14..Schedule status codes match values as follows. -3: Schedule unavailable because the threshold waiting for the Component is not reached. -6: Student has not finished all the pre-requisites. 10: Open Seats are available. 11: Open Seats and Slots are available. 12: No Open Seats. 13: No Open Seats, but there are open slots. 14: Student has already enrolled.	Edm.Int64
selfEnrollable	If this value is true, then users can enroll themselves into this entity. If false, then they cannot enroll themselves. Enrollment is not necessarily automatic when this value is true. There could be an approval process attached to enrollment.	Edm.Boolean
timeZoneID	This is the time zone of the entity.	Edm.String
displayInScheduleTimeZone	If this value is true, then the times of the entity are in the scheduled offering time zone. If this value is false, then the times are in the users' time zones.	Edm.Boolean
maxEnrollment	This is the maximum amount of users who can enroll into the course.	Edm.Int64
enrolledCount	This is the number of users who are currently enrolled.	Edm.Int64
enrollStatusTypeID	This is the registration type that has been assigned to the user.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
enrollSeatID	If this user is already enrolled in this scheduled offering, this value is the unique ID of the seat that the user occupies. If this user is not enrolled in this scheduled offering, then this value is null.	Edm.Int64
addUser	If this user is already enrolled in this scheduled offering, this value is the unique ID of the seat that the user occupies. If this user is not enrolled in this scheduled offering, then this value is null.	Edm.String
userCanWaitlist	If this value is true, then the user can get on the wait list for the course. If someone withdraws from the course, the system picks users in the order that they went onto the wait list. In a literal sense, this user can move himself/herself to the registration status of Waitlisted.	Edm.Boolean
chargebackMethod	This is unique ID of a chargeback method.	Edm.String
itemChargeBackMethod	This is unique ID of a chargeback method.. This is the chargeback method of the parent learning item, which the scheduled offering inherits as a default but can be overridden by administrators.	Edm.String
scheduleCanOverridePrice	If this value is true, then each instance of a course (scheduled offering) can override the price that is set in master copy of the course (learning item). If the value is false, then every course created from the master copy (learning item) inherits the price from the master copy.	Edm.Boolean
timeZoneLabelValue	This is the time zone of the entity, in a human readable format.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleStatusValue	This is the schedule status TEXT VALUE, as opposed to the schedule status code. The text value tells you, in English, what the codes mean..Schedule status codes match values as follows. -3: Schedule unavailable because the threshold waiting for the Component is not reached. -6: Student has not finished all the prerequisites. 10: Open Seats are available. 11: Open Seats and Slots are available. 12: No Open Seats. 13: No Open Seats, but there are open slots. 14: Student has already enrolled.	Edm.String
currencyCode	This is the currency code for this entity. The currency code is returned from the enumerated list of currency codes that you set up when you implemented the system. During implementation, we recommend that customers use ISO codes for currency, but it is NOT required.	Edm.String
currencyDesc	This is the currency description for this entity. You set up currency descriptions during implementation to help you understand the currency code. They can be any string that helps you understand the currency code.	Edm.String
availableSeatCount	This is the number of available seats left in the scheduled offering (the number of users who can still enroll in the scheduled offering).	Edm.Int64
scheduledOfferingDeeplink	If you requested a deep link in your search for learning items, and if this learning item contains online content, then this is populated with the link to the online content. Users click the link to go to the online content for this learning item. If they are not already authenticated to the system, they must authenticate before they can see the page.	Edm.String
lisCriteria		Namespace1_Alias.lisCriteria

Complex Types

Table 156: criteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
minRowNum	What is the minimum record to retrieve? Use the minimum and maximum records to create pages.	Edm.Int64
maxRowNum	What is the maximum record to retrieve? Use the minimum and maximum records to create pages.	Edm.Int64
qualItemsAndReqThresholdDays	If you provide a value, the system returns all items with a requiredDate (returned as part of the search) less than the current date plus the amount of days you set in qualItemsAndReqThresholdDays. When the threshold is not set, the required date is ignored.	Edm.Int64
targetUserID	If you are running the web service with an administrator user (user type is A), then send the user whose learning plan you want to retrieve. If you are running the web service with an end-user (user type is P), then do not pass it. The system reads the user ID from the authorization header.	Edm.String
retrieveLinkedSchedules	If set to true, then the service returns not only the learning items in the users' learning plans but also the scheduled offerings that the users are enrolled into for those learning items. When true, the system runs a second query, which has a performance impact. Set to false for faster queries when you do not need the schedules.	Edm.String
includeDeeplink	If this value is true, then the search returns a deep link to the entities it returns.	Edm.Boolean
includeVLSlink	This is the VLS link that learners can use to join a virtual meeting room (like WebEx, Adobe Connect, or Skype) for training. The link is for registered learners and learning items with a current or future segment that is virtual.	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
includeSurveys	If set to true, then the service returns the surveys associated with the users along the learning items assigned to him.	Edm.Boolean

Table 157: lisCriteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
itemID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
itemTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
onlyShowInSystemLevelLocaleCurrency	If this value is true, then the search returns learning items in the system level currency. If false, then other currencies are returned.	Edm.Boolean
includeDeeplink	If this value is true, then the search returns a deep link to the entities it returns.	Edm.Boolean
includeInstructorDetails	If set to true, then the search returns details about the instructor. This can be useful, for example, if you want to advertise the instructor in order to get learners excited about attending training under that instructor. If you are not using instructors, set to false.	Edm.Boolean

Table 158: prerequisitesGroupItem

Property Name	Description	Property Type
prerequisiteComplete	If the value of this is true, then this user has completed this prerequisite.	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
isAvailableInStudentCatalog	If the value of this is true, then this prerequisite is in this user's catalog. When it is in a user's catalog, he or she can access it and it does not need to be directly assigned.	Edm.Boolean
isInLearningPlan	If the value of this is true, then this prerequisite is already in this user's assignments.	Edm.Boolean
prerequisiteCompleteInfo	This is the completion information for this prerequisite for this user.	Edm.String
prerequisiteCompletionDate	This is the date that this user completed this prerequisite. If the value of this is null, then this user has not completed the prerequisite.	Edm.Int64
prerequisiteGroupID	This is the unique ID of the group that this prerequisite belongs to.	Edm.String
groupName	This is the name of group that this prerequisite belongs to.	Edm.String
groupOrder	Prerequisite groups can be sequenced. This is the sequence number of the prerequisite group.	Edm.Int64
prerequisiteItemOrder	Within the group, this is the sequence of the learning item.	Edm.Int64
prerequisiteRevisionNumber	This is the revision number of this entity. Each revision date has a revision number. Users sometimes know the revision number of training instead of the revision date. For example, they might know that they want revision 2 of a training, regardless of the date that it was revised.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
title	This is the title of the learning item in the language of the current user (the user calling the web service). Titles can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item's title and the values are each language's translation of the title. If you need the key that matches this value, and if the web service supports it, look in TitleLabelKey.	Edm.String
groupNameLabelKey	This is the unique ID of the group name label. The system uses this ID to look up the group name in this user's language.	Edm.String
prerequisiteComponentClassification-Type	This is the unique ID of the classification for a learning item. It can be: It can be one of the following values: BLENDED, CONTINUOUS ONLINE ACCESS, EXTERNAL-COURSE, PHYSICAL GOOD, or TIME-BASED.	Edm.String
prerequisiteComponentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
prerequisiteComponentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
prerequisiteRevisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64

Table 159: instructors

Property Name	Description	Property Type
instructorID	This is the unique ID of an instructor in the Learning Management System. If the instructor is also a user (this is often the case when instructors are employees at the company), then keep in mind that this is their INSTRUCTOR ID as opposed to their LEARNER ID.	Edm.String
lastName	This is the family name of the instructor.	Edm.String
firstName	This is the given name of the instructor.	Edm.String
middleInitial	This is a middle initial of the instructor.	Edm.String
primary	If the value of this is true, then this is the primary instructor. If false, then the instructor is secondary. Primary instructors are usually the ones responsible for organizing the training, posting learning results, and hosting Virtual Learning Sessions (VLS). You can also require that primary instructors are qualified to instruct the learning item. Secondary instructors support the primary instructors.	Edm.Boolean

2.23 user/learningHistory/v1 Metadata Call

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/user/learningHistory/v1/$metadata
```

Table 160: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Entity Types

Table 161: LearningHistories

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
title	This is the title of the learning item in the language of the current user (the user calling the web service). Titles can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item's title and the values are each language's translation of the title. If you need the key that matches this value, and if the web service supports it, look in TitleLabelKey.	Edm.String
revisionNumber	This is the revision number of this entity. Each revision date has a revision number. Users sometimes know the revision number of training instead of the revision date. For example, they might know that they want revision 2 of a training, regardless of the date that it was revised.	Edm.String
completionStatusID	This is the task checklist completion status ID. It is the completion status that the user is assigned if they pass the task checklist.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
provideCredit	If this value is true, then the course provided credit to the user. Your organization defines what credit means.	Edm.Boolean
studentComponentID	This string is used to identify the content assigned to a user and is used to generate the review content link for the completed learning item in the users' learning history.	Edm.Int64
instructorName	This is the name of the instructor who taught the course.	Edm.String
grade	This is the grade that the user earned for completing the course. Grades are defined by your company. They can be numeric (1-10) or codes (Like A-F or Pass/Fail/Incomplete).	Edm.String
totalHours	This is the total hours that a user earns for completing a course.	Edm.Double
creditHours	Credit hours are the number of hours that a user earns for completing a learning event. For example, in many U.S. colleges, students attend a single class for 15 weeks, 3 days each week, and 1 hour each day. In this case, the total hours equals 45; however, the college grants 3 CREDIT HOURS for this class..The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.	Edm.Double
contactHours	Contact hours are the total number of hours that you expect a user to have contact with an instructor. For example, if you set up a blended learning item that has 8 total hours and, for 6 of those hours, you expect the user to be in an instructor-led segment, then the contact hours equals 6..The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.	Edm.Double

Property Name	Description	Property Type
cpeHours	CPE is an abbreviation for "Continuing Professional Education" and refers to learning activities that users perform to maintain and expand the skills that their profession demands. Therefore, CPE hours are very much like credit hours, but the accumulation of CPE hours often leads to a professional certification.. The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.	Edm.Double
comments	This is comments about the learning event.	Edm.String
esigUsername	This is the e-signature user name entered by the user recording the learning event. E-signatures are a way for validated customers to verify users' identities. If you are not a validated customer, then this does not apply to you.	Edm.String
lastUpdateTimestamp	This is the last time that the history record was updated. This is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
esigMeaningCode	This is the e-signature meaning code entered by the user recording the learning event. E-signatures are a way for validated customers to verify users' identities. If you are not a validated customer, then this does not apply to you.	Edm.String
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of the scheduled offering that the user completed. A scheduled offering is a course that took place at one place and time. For example, you can have one course called Business Writing that is offered every month. Each month is a different instance of Business Writing, and therefore a different scheduled offering of the course.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentKey	This is the unique key for the item. It is used in some parts of application such as bookmarking where we need to save multiple entities' primary keys. It must be a long number.	Edm.String
reviewContentAllowed	If the value of this is true, then the user can go back and review the content of the course.	Edm.Boolean
rating	This is the users' rating of the course from the course catalog.	Edm.Double
seqNum	This is a unique ID for each student item rating. You cannot use it.	Edm.String
enableRating	If you enable rating for a learning item, then this is true. If it is true, then when user complete the learning item, they can rate it. This rating is the stars rating that appears in the catalog to other users. If you were building a client that allows ratings, you would check this for a true value before allowing a user to rate completed learning items.	Edm.Boolean
formattedRevisionDate	This is the revision date formatted to the current users' preferences. Use it to display the format date.	Edm.String
completionDate	This is the completion date in Unix Epoch time. A completion date is the date that the user completed the learning item.	Edm.Int64
status	This is the task checklist completion status ID. It is the completion status that the user is assigned if they pass the task checklist. For external events, this value is null.	Edm.String
ratingDate	This is the date that the user rated the learning item, in Unix Epoch time. If the user has not yet rated the learning item or if the user is not allowed to rate the learning item (enableRating is false) then this is null.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
ratingPending	If the value of this is true, then the user has not rated the learning item.	Edm.Boolean
lastCompletionDate	This is the last date that the user completed the learning item. It is stored in the user rating table.	Edm.Int64
certificateLink	This is a link to the certificate of completion report. User can click this link to see their certificate of completion and print it. This user must have permission to print the certificate of completion. Most customers give their users permission to print certificates of completion.	Edm.String
onlineContentLink	This is a link to the online content so that users can review the content if they are allowed to review it.	Edm.String
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria

Table 162: learninghistory

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
title	This is the title of the learning item in the language of the current user (the user calling the web service). Titles can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item's title and the values are each language's translation of the title. If you need the key that matches this value, and if the web service supports it, look in TitleLabelKey.	Edm.String
revisionNumber	This is the revision number of this entity. Each revision date has a revision number. Users sometimes know the revision number of training instead of the revision date. For example, they might know that they want revision 2 of a training, regardless of the date that it was revised.	Edm.String
completionStatusID	This is the task checklist completion status ID. It is the completion status that the user is assigned if they pass the task checklist.	Edm.String
provideCredit	If this value is true, then the course provided credit to the user. Your organization defines what credit means.	Edm.Boolean
studentComponentID	This string is used to identify the content assigned to a user and is used to generate the review content link for the completed learning item in the users' learning history.	Edm.Int64
instructorName	This is the name of the instructor who taught the course.	Edm.String
grade	This is the grade that the user earned for completing the course. Grades are defined by your company. They can be numeric (1-10) or codes (Like A-F or Pass/Fail/Incomplete).	Edm.String
totalHours	This is the total hours that a user earns for completing a course.	Edm.Double

Property Name	Description	Property Type
creditHours	<p>Credit hours are the number of hours that a user earns for completing a learning event. For example, in many U.S. colleges, students attend a single class for 15 weeks, 3 days each week, and 1 hour each day. In this case, the total hours equals 45; however, the college grants 3 CREDIT HOURS for this class.. The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.</p>	Edm.Double
contactHours	<p>Contact hours are the total number of hours that you expect a user to have contact with an instructor. For example, if you set up a blended learning item that has 8 total hours and, for 6 of those hours, you expect the user to be in an instructor-led segment, then the contact hours equals 6.. The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.</p>	Edm.Double
cpeHours	<p>CPE is an abbreviation for "Continuing Professional Education" and refers to learning activities that users perform to maintain and expand the skills that their profession demands. Therefore, CPE hours are very much like credit hours, but the accumulation of CPE hours often leads to a professional certification.. The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.</p>	Edm.Double
comments	This is comments about the learning event.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
esigUsername	This is the e-signature user name entered by the user recording the learning event. E-signatures are a way for validated customers to verify users' identities. If you are not a validated customer, then this does not apply to you.	Edm.String
lastUpdateTimestamp	This is the last time that the history record was updated. This is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
esigMeaningCode	This is the e-signature meaning code entered by the user recording the learning event. E-signatures are a way for validated customers to verify users' identities. If you are not a validated customer, then this does not apply to you.	Edm.String
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of the scheduled offering that the user completed. A scheduled offering is a course that took place at one place and time. For example, you can have one course called Business Writing that is offered every month. Each month is a different instance of Business Writing, and therefore a different scheduled offering of the course.	Edm.Int64
componentKey	This is the unique key for the item. It is used in some parts of application such as bookmarking where we need to save multiple entities' primary keys. It must be a long number.	Edm.String
reviewContentAllowed	If the value of this is true, then the user can go back and review the content of the course.	Edm.Boolean
rating	This is the users' rating of the course from the course catalog.	Edm.Double
seqNum	This is a unique ID for each student item rating. You cannot use it.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
enableRating	If you enable rating for a learning item, then this is true. If it is true, then when user complete the learning item, they can rate it. This rating is the stars rating that appears in the catalog to other users. If you were building a client that allows ratings, you would check this for a true value before allowing a user to rate completed learning items.	Edm.Boolean
formattedRevisionDate	This is the revision date formatted to the current users' preferences. Use it to display the format date.	Edm.String
completionDate	This is the completion date in Unix Epoch time. A completion date is the date that the user completed the learning item.	Edm.Int64
status	This is the task checklist completion status ID. It is the completion status that the user is assigned if they pass the task checklist.,For external events, this value is null.	Edm.String
ratingDate	This is the date that the user rated the learning item, in Unix Epoch time. If the user has not yet rated the learning item or if the user is not allowed to rate the learning item (enableRating is false) then this is null.	Edm.Int64
ratingPending	If the value of this is true, then the user has not rated the learning item.	Edm.Boolean
lastCompletionDate	This is the last date that the user completed the learning item. It is stored in the user rating table.	Edm.Int64
certificateLink	This is a link to the certificate of completion report. User can click this link to see their certificate of completion and print it. This user must have permission to print the certificate of completion. Most customers give their users permission to print certificates of completion.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
onlineContentLink	This is a link to the online content so that users can review the content if they are allowed to review it.	Edm.String
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria

Complex Types

Table 163: criteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
maxNumberToRetrieve	This is the maximum number of records to retrieve in the call.	Edm.Int32
itemID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.,A learning item is a unit of learning that you can track in the Learning Management System (LMS). You can think of this as a university course catalog: each course, like Introduction to Wave Physics is a learning item. Those learning items can be tracked to see who has completed Introduction to Wave Physics. And Introduction to Wave Physics can be offered at multiple times to fit different student schedules. Each of those instances is a scheduled offering.,In most cases, a learning item is a course, either online or in a classroom, but you can also use learning items to track books that employees are required to read or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that they are required to sign-off on and understand.	Edm.String
itemType	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
targetUserID	This is the user whose learning history you want to retrieve.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
fromDate	The start date of the range that you want to retrieve learning history. This is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
toDate	The end date of the range that you want to retrieve learning history. This is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
itemRevisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
includeDeepLink	If this value is true, then the search returns a deep link to the entities it returns.	Edm.Boolean

2.24 user/v1 Metadata Call

We recommend that you use the most current user service to add and update users.

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/user/v1/$metadata
```

Caution

We recommend that you add or update users centrally in the SAP SuccessFactors system of record and allow the data to flow into the LMS through standard means. When you update users through Learning, you update the user as a student, but not as a SAP SuccessFactors user - what you change is available only to the LMS, and it is possible that shared data is overwritten from the system of record.

Table 164: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token
Content-Type	application/json;odata.metadata=minimal

Entity Types

Table 165: User

Property Name	Description	Property Type
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
firstName	The given name of a user.	Edm.String
lastName	The family name of a user.	Edm.String
middleInitial	The middle initial of a user.	Edm.String
gender	This is the gender of the user: M (male) or F (female). The users' gender controls, for example, how the user is addressed in notifications.	Edm.String
notActive	notActive can be (Y or N) or (Yes or No). The value N and the value No mean that the user is active. The value Y and the value Yes mean that the user is inactive.	Edm.String
hasAccess	Does the user have access to the Learning Management System (LMS)?	Edm.String
employeeStatusID	You can associate employees with a status that identifies their standing in the company (for example, full-time, on leave, or suspended).	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
employeeTypeID	Users have an employee type, such as contractor, consultant, salaried, or part-time. You can use the employee type as an attribute to match users for an assignment profile or as search criteria when you execute a search (for example, you could run an Account Data report for users whose employee type is "full-time").	Edm.String
jobLocationID	The unique ID of the user's physical location.	Edm.String
jobPositionID	The unique job CODE of the user. This can be confusing because it is sometimes returned with POSITION in the parameter name.	Edm.String
jobTitle	Think of a user's job title as the title on a business card. Regardless of technical name of the job position, users typically know their jobs by more casual or more specific name.	Edm.String
domainID	This is the security domain ID of the entity. You can associate a record with an access domain to control the administrators who can access the record. What an administrator can access and do for a record depends on how you configured the entity, function, and workflow domain restrictions of the role ID that is associated with the administrator.	Edm.String
organizationID	The unique ID of the organization that the entity belongs to. Organizations define a structure to your users, and users' organization controls how the system recognizes them. For example, you can reserve space for an organization in a course. Users belonging to the organization can occupy the reserved space.	Edm.String
roleID	This is the security role ID of the user.	Edm.String
address	The street address of a user.	Edm.String
city	The city of the user.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
state	The state or province of the user.	Edm.String
postal	The postal code of the user.	Edm.String
country	The country code of the user. Country codes are defined in the system.	Edm.String
regionID	Users, instructors, and training facilities are associated with regions. The system uses regions to find training close to users. For example, courses taking place in a facility that is in the same region as the user. Companies can also use region to inform some reports.	Edm.String
emailAddress	The user's email address.	Edm.String
hireDate	The user's hire date. Hire date can be used to assign training. For example, a learning administrator might assign an onboarding program for all users hired after a given date.	Edm.Int64
terminationDate	The date that the user separated from the company. The termination date cannot be in the future and it cannot be before the hire date.	Edm.Int64
supervisorID	The user ID of the user's supervisor.	Edm.String
resumeLocation	The URI to the users' resume. This field was used for legacy Plateau Talent, so we recommend that you ignore it.	Edm.String
comments	These are internal comments about the entity. In general, they are not for users. Instead they are administrators' comments to themselves.	Edm.String
accountCode	The user's account code. If you do not use commerce features, you can ignore this parameter. The account code must exist in the system.	Edm.String
hasAccessToOrgFinancialAccount	If true, then this user has access to use the organization's financial accounts.	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
timeZone	The user's time zone. Time zone is part of the user's overall locale (currency, time zone, and locale ID). You cannot pass time zone by itself, you must pass it and also pass locale and currency.	Edm.String
locale	The locale ID of the user. Locales are enumerated in References > Geography > Locales. The locale must exist in the system.	Edm.String
altSuperID1	The first alternate supervisor of the user.	Edm.String
altSuperID2	The second alternate supervisor of the user.	Edm.String
altSuperID3	The third alternate supervisor of the user.	Edm.String
shoppingAccountType	Shopping account is used by commerce features. If you do not use commerce, this does not apply to you. The shopping account type can be INTERNAL or EXTERNAL.	Edm.String
enableShoppingAccount	Shopping account is used by commerce features. If you do not use commerce, this does not apply to you. This is a flag to enable the shopping account. Values can be Y or N. If Y, then the shopping account is enabled for the user.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
positionNumberID	<p>This is the unique ID of the user's job position. Job positions are enumerated in Users > Positions. The position must exist in the system. In most cases, each position is an instance of a job code and each position is occupied by one user. For example, if your company has ten civil engineers and all ten civil engineers share a job code, then you create ten positions, each associated with the one "civil engineer" job code. Positions are critical to workforce planning and succession planning because they describe how many positions exist for a job code and how many are open. Because they are hierarchical, positions show a career path.</p>	Edm.String
includeInGovtReporting	<p>This applies to customers using Training Planner. If you are not using Training Planner, you can ignore it. If set to Y, the user is included in Training Planner reports that must be submitted to government authorities (for example a 2483 report). If set to N, the user is not included in Training Planner reports. If null, the value defaults to N. If this value is N or null, the following fields are automatically nullified. If you pass a value for them, the system ignores it: legalEntityID, employeeClassID, hourlyRate, hourlyRateCurrency.</p>	Edm.String
legalEntityID	<p>This is the legal entity ID used for Training Planner reporting. If provided legal entity ID does not exist the system creates it. Legal entity IDs are enumerated in References > Learning > 2483 Legal Entity.</p>	Edm.String
employeeClassID	<p>This is the employee class ID used for Training Planner reporting. The employee class ID must exist in the system. Employee class IDs are enumerated in References > Users > 2483 Employee Class.</p>	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
hourlyRate	The hourly rate of the user for Training Planner reporting.	Edm.Double
hourlyRateCurrency	The currency for the hourly rate of the user for Training Planner reporting. The currency must exist in the system.	Edm.String
regularTempID	Companies use the regular temp ID to search and report on users in categories of their regular and temporary work. For example, a company might want to define several types of temporary workers. The values are enumerated in References > Users > Regular Temp. The value must exist in the system.	Edm.String
fulltime	If set to Y, then the user is full time. If set to N, then the user is not full time. Defaults to Y.	Edm.String
nativeDeeplinkUser	null	Edm.String
studentPhones		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.StudentPhones)
customColumn		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.CustomColumn)
assignProfileID	The assignment profile ID of the user. This is supported when you add a single assignment profile to a user. When you then get the user to see the assignment profile ID, it is null.	Edm.String
currencyID	The unique ID of the user's currency. The currency must exist in the system.	Edm.String
removeAltSuperID1	If you send a user ID in this field, and if the user ID is an alternate supervisor of this user, the alternate supervisor is removed.	Edm.String
removeAltSuperID2	If you send a user ID in this field, and if the user ID is an alternate supervisor of this user, the alternate supervisor is removed.	Edm.String
removeAltSuperID3	If you send a user ID in this field, and if the user ID is an alternate supervisor of this user, the alternate supervisor is removed.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
personGUID	This is an internally generated, immutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON ID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is mutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
personExternalID	This is a mutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON GUID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is immutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
gamificationStudentID	The user ID as it applies to the gamification server.	Edm.String
totalCount		Edm.Int64

Table 166: UserInfo

Property Name	Description	Property Type
primaryKey	Even when an entity is a collection (a wrapper for many entities), you must supply a primary key in both the GET URL and any body of the request (for example, in PUT or POST). This value is ignored in wrapper entities but it is required.	Edm.String
userInfo		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.UserInfo)

Table 167: itemAssignment

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String

Table 168: UserCourse

Property Name	Description	Property Type
primaryKey	Even when an entity is a collection (a wrapper for many entities), you must supply a primary key in both the GET URL and any body of the request (for example, in PUT or POST). This value is ignored in wrapper entities but it is required.	Edm.String
userCourse		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.UserCourse)

Table 169: removeItemAssignment

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String

Complex Types

Table 170: UserInfo

Property Name	Description	Property Type
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
alternateSupervisorIDs	An alternate Learning supervisor is someone other than the supervisor who can assign learning or manage learning for the user.	Collection(Edm.String)

Property Name	Description	Property Type
errorMessage	This contains any error messages.	Edm.String

Table 171: StudentPhones

Property Name	Description	Property Type
phoneNumber	A telephone number.	Edm.String
phoneDescription	A description of a phone number.	Edm.String
__hashCodeCalc		Edm.Boolean

Table 172: CustomColumn

Property Name	Description	Property Type
iD	The unique ID of a custom column. A custom column is an enumerated list that is custom to this customer.	Edm.String
value	The value of the custom column. A custom column is an enumerated list that is custom to this customer.	Edm.String
columnNumber	Column number of the custom column. A custom column is an enumerated list that is custom to this customer.	Edm.Int64
__hashCodeCalc		Edm.Boolean

Table 173: UserCourse

Property Name	Description	Property Type
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
personGUID	This is an internally generated, immutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON ID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is mutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
personExternalID	This is a mutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON GUID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is immutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
assignmentType	This is the assignment type of the entity, which is enumerated in SAP SuccessFactors Learning Administration, in the References section, in the Learning group.	Edm.String
assignmentDate	The assignment date is the date that this unit of learning was assigned to the user. The date is returned as Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
requiredDate	The date that this is required to be complete. Users see this date as their deadline in their assignments.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
errorMessage	This contains error messages.	Edm.String

Related Information

[Add and Update User Data Structures \[page 300\]](#)

2.25 user/learningEvent/v1 Metadata Call

Use this call to find the data that you need to post a learning event to learning history as a user or supervisor.

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/user/learningEvent/v1/$metadata
```

Table 174: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Containers

Table 175: Containers

Container Name	Property Type
recordLearningEvents	Namespace1_Alias.recordLearningEvent

Entity Types

Table 176: recordLearningEvent

Property Name	Description	Property Type
recordLearningEvents		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.recordLearningEvents)

Complex Types

Table 177: recordLearningEvents

Property Name	Description	Property Type
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
completionStatusID	This is the task checklist completion status ID. It is the completion status that the user is assigned if they pass the task checklist.	Edm.String
completionDate	This is the completion date in Unix Epoch time. A completion date is the date that the user completed the learning event.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
completionTimeZoneID	This is the time zone that the learning event was recorded in.	Edm.String
grade	This is the grade that the user earned for completing the course. Grades are defined by your company. They can be numeric (1-10) or codes (Like A-F or Pass/Fail/Incomplete).	Edm.String
revisionNumber	This is the revision number of this entity. Each revision date has a revision number. Users sometimes know the revision number of training instead of the revision date. For example, they might know that they want revision 2 of a training, regardless of the date that it was revised.	Edm.String
creditHours	Credit hours are the number of hours that a user earns for completing a learning event. For example, in many U.S. colleges, students attend a single class for 15 weeks, 3 days each week, and 1 hour each day. In this case, the total hours equals 45; however, the college grants 3 CREDIT HOURS for this class.,The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.	Edm.Double
cpeHours	CPE is an abbreviation for "Continuing Professional Education" and refers to learning activities that users perform to maintain and expand the skills that their profession demands. Therefore, CPE hours are very much like credit hours, but the accumulation of CPE hours often leads to a professional certification.,The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.	Edm.Double

Property Name	Description	Property Type
contactHours	Contact hours are the total number of hours that you expect a user to have contact with an instructor. For example, if you set up a blended learning item that has 8 total hours and, for 6 of those hours, you expect the user to be in an instructor-led segment, then the contact hours equals 6.. The hours can be inherited from the learning event (the course) or they can be specified when a user, supervisor, or administrator records completion with the Record Learning wizard.	Edm.Double
totalHours	This is the total hours that a user earns for completing a course.	Edm.Double
instructorName	This is the name of the instructor who taught the course.	Edm.String
comments	This is comments about the learning event.	Edm.String
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of the scheduled offering that the user completed. A scheduled offering is a course that took place at one place and time. For example, you can have one course called Business Writing that is offered every month. Each month is a different instance of Business Writing, and therefore a different scheduled offering of the course.	Edm.Int64
errorMessage		Edm.String

3 Common Use Cases for Learning OData APIs

3.1 Managing Learning Assignments

3.1.1 Assigning or Unassigning SAP SuccessFactors Learning Courses to Users v1

Use the learning item assignment web service to manage the assignment of learning items (courses) to users. This is v1 of learning assignment.

Learning items are a core object in SAP SuccessFactors Learning. Managing how they are assigned to users is the core function of the application. The learning assignment web service assigns and removes the assignment from users.

Caution

We recommend that you use a later version of this the `itemAssignment` service. It simplifies the calls to a single service and adds better support for assignment and unassignment.

You can build a client to assign learning items, curricula, or programs to users through one of these assigners:

- The users themselves: When a users assign learning items, curricula, or programs to themselves, that is called self-assignment. If you authorize to the web service as an individual user, your client can enable the user to self-assign.
- Supervisors: If you authorize to the web service as a user who is a learning manager, your client can enable supervisor assignments. A supervisor user ID is one that appears on another users' record in the summary section as the supervisor. Users can also have alternate supervisors defined. When a supervisor assigns learning, he or she assigns from their supervisor's catalog and not the users' catalogs. Put another way, a supervisor might have access to learning items or programs that employees do not.
- Administrators: If you authorize to the web service as an administrator, your client can enable administrator assignments. Learning administrators are often responsible for entire organizations.

[POST Assignments as User or Supervisor v1 \[page 253\]](#)

Assign learning to users as a user (self-assignment) or supervisor. This is the v1 version of this web service.

[POST Assignments as Administrators v1 \[page 254\]](#)

Assign learning to users as an administrator. This is the v1 version of this web service.

[POST Remove Assignment as User or Supervisor v1 \[page 255\]](#)

Remove learning item assignments as a user (removing self-assignment) or supervisor. This is v1 of this web service.

[POST Remove Assignment as Administrator v1 \[page 257\]](#)

Remove learning item assignments as an administrator. This is v1 of this web service.

Related Information

[Assigning or Unassigning SAP SuccessFactors Learning Items to Users v2 \[page 258\]](#)

3.1.1.1 POST Assignments as User or Supervisor v1

Assign learning to users as a user (self-assignment) or supervisor. This is the v1 version of this web service.

You can build a client to assign learning items, curricula, or programs to users through one of these assigners:

- The users themselves: When a users assign learning items, curricula, or programs to themselves, that is called self-assignment. If you authorize to the web service as an individual user, your client can enable the user to self-assign.
- Supervisors: If you authorize to the web service as a user who is a learning manager, your client can enable supervisor assignments. A supervisor user ID is one that appears on another users' record in the summary section as the supervisor. Users can also have alternate supervisors defined. When a supervisor assigns learning, he or she assigns from their supervisor's catalog and not the users' catalogs. Put another way, a supervisor might have access to learning items or programs that employees do not.
- Administrators: If you authorize to the web service as an administrator, your client can enable administrator assignments. Learning administrators are often responsible for entire organizations.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Assignment by Users or Supervisors

Sample Code

```
POST /learning/odatav4/public/user/itemAssignment/v1/itemAssignments
```

To add a self-assignment, POST as the user who wants to self-assign. In the body of the post, send the learning item ID, the learning item type, and the revision date. Together, these values uniquely identify a learning item. You do not need to identify the user because the user is identified by the authorization.

Sample Code

```
{
  "componentTypeID": "COURSE",
  "componentID": "WRT-849",
  "revisionDate": 1428506077000
}
```

To add a supervisor assignment, POST as the supervisor or alternate supervisor. In the body of the post, send the learning item ID, the learning item type, the revision date, and the user to be assigned the learning item.

Sample Code

```
{  
    "componentTypeID": "COURSE",  
    "componentID": "WRT-849",  
    "revisionDate": 1428506077000  
    "studentID" : "jdoe"  
}
```

Parent topic: [Assigning or Unassigning SAP SuccessFactors Learning Courses to Users v1 \[page 252\]](#)

Related Information

[POST Assignments as Administrators v1 \[page 254\]](#)

[POST Remove Assignment as User or Supervisor v1 \[page 255\]](#)

[POST Remove Assignment as Administrator v1 \[page 257\]](#)

3.1.1.2 POST Assignments as Administrators v1

Assign learning to users as an administrator. This is the v1 version of this web service.

You can build a client to assign learning items, curricula, or programs to users through one of these assigners:

- The users themselves: When a users assign learning items, curricula, or programs to themselves, that is called self-assignment. If you authorize to the web service as an individual user, your client can enable the user to self-assign.
- Supervisors: If you authorize to the web service as a user who is a learning manager, your client can enable supervisor assignments. A supervisor user ID is one that appears on another users' record in the summary section as the supervisor. Users can also have alternate supervisors defined. When a supervisor assigns learning, he or she assigns from their supervisor's catalog and not the users' catalogs. Put another way, a supervisor might have access to learning items or programs that employees do not.
- Administrators: If you authorize to the web service as an administrator, your client can enable administrator assignments. Learning administrators are often responsible for entire organizations.

Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Assignment by Administrators

Sample Code

```
POST /learning/odatav4/public/admin/userService/v1/itemAssignments
```

To add an administrator assignment, POST as the administrator. In the body of the post, send the learning item ID, the learning item type, the revision date, and the user to be assigned the learning item.

Sample Code

```
{
  "componentTypeID": "COURSE",
  "componentID": "WRT-849",
  "revisionDate": 1428506077000
  "studentID" : "jdoe"
}
```

Parent topic: [Assigning or Unassigning SAP SuccessFactors Learning Courses to Users v1 \[page 252\]](#)

Related Information

[POST Assignments as User or Supervisor v1 \[page 253\]](#)

[POST Remove Assignment as User or Supervisor v1 \[page 255\]](#)

[POST Remove Assignment as Administrator v1 \[page 257\]](#)

3.1.1.3 POST Remove Assignment as User or Supervisor v1

Remove learning item assignments as a user (removing self-assignment) or supervisor. This is v1 of this web service.

You can build a client to remove learning item, curriculum or program assignments for users through one of these users:

- The users themselves: When a users assign learning items, curricula, or programs to themselves, that is called self-assignment. Users can remove a self-assigned learning item, curriculum, or program. If you authorize to the web service as an individual user, your client can enable the user to remove self-assignments.
- Supervisors: If you authorize to the web service as a user who is a learning manager, your client can enable supervisors to remove assignments. A supervisor user ID is one that appears on another users' record in the summary section as the supervisor. Users can also have alternate supervisors defined. When a supervisor assigns learning, he or she assigns from their supervisor's catalog and not the users' catalogs. Put another way, a supervisor might have access to learning items or programs that employees do not.
- Administrators: If you authorize to the web service as an administrator, your client can enable administrators to remove assignments. Learning administrators are often responsible for entire organizations.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Removing Assignment by Users or Supervisors

Sample Code

```
POST /learning/odatav4/public/user/itemAssignment/v1/AI_removeAssignment
```

To remove a self-assignment, POST as the user who wants to remove the self-assignment. In the body of the post, send the learning item ID, the learning item type, and the revision date. Together, these values uniquely identify a learning item. You do not need to identify the user because the user is identified by the authorization.

Sample Code

```
{
  "componentTypeID": "COURSE",
  "componentID": "WRT-849",
  "revisionDate": 1428506077000
}
```

To remove a supervisor assignment, POST as the supervisor or alternate supervisor. In the body of the post, send the learning item ID, the learning item type, the revision date, and the user to be assigned the learning item.

Sample Code

```
{
  "componentTypeID": "COURSE",
  "componentID": "WRT-849",
  "revisionDate": 1428506077000
  "studentID" : "jdoe"
}
```

Parent topic: [Assigning or Unassigning SAP SuccessFactors Learning Courses to Users v1 \[page 252\]](#)

Related Information

[POST Assignments as User or Supervisor v1 \[page 253\]](#)

[POST Assignments as Administrators v1 \[page 254\]](#)

[POST Remove Assignment as Administrator v1 \[page 257\]](#)

3.1.1.4 POST Remove Assignment as Administrator v1

Remove learning item assignments as an administrator. This is v1 of this web service.

You can build a client to remove learning item, curriculum or program assignments for users through one of these users:

- The users themselves: When a users assign learning items, curricula, or programs to themselves, that is called self-assignment. Users can remove a self-assigned learning item, curriculum, or program. If you authorize to the web service as an individual user, your client can enable the user to remove self-assignments.
- Supervisors: If you authorize to the web service as a user who is a learning manager, your client can enable supervisors to remove assignments. A supervisor user ID is one that appears on another users' record in the summary section as the supervisor. Users can also have alternate supervisors defined. When a supervisor assigns learning, he or she assigns from their supervisor's catalog and not the users' catalogs. Put another way, a supervisor might have access to learning items or programs that employees do not.
- Administrators: If you authorize to the web service as an administrator, your client can enable administrators to remove assignments. Learning administrators are often responsible for entire organizations.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Assignment by Administrators

Sample Code

```
POST /learning/odatav4/public/admin/userService/v1/removeItemAssignments
```

To remove an administrator assignment, POST as the administrator. In the body of the post, send the learning item ID, the learning item type, the revision date, and the user to be assigned the learning item.

Sample Code

```
{  
    "componentTypeID": "COURSE",  
    "componentID": "WRT-849",  
    "revisionDate": 1428506077000  
    "studentID" : "jdoe"  
}
```

Parent topic: [Assigning or Unassigning SAP SuccessFactors Learning Courses to Users v1 \[page 252\]](#)

Related Information

[POST Assignments as User or Supervisor v1 \[page 253\]](#)

[POST Assignments as Administrators v1 \[page 254\]](#)

[POST Remove Assignment as User or Supervisor v1 \[page 255\]](#)

3.1.2 Assigning or Unassigning SAP SuccessFactors Learning Items to Users v2

Use the learning item assignment web service to manage the assignment of courses (learning items) to users. This is v2 of learning assignment.

Learning items are a core object in SAP SuccessFactors Learning. Managing how they are assigned to users is the core function of the application.

The advantage to using v2 of this web service is that it gives you more information in the assignment and it allows you to pass an array of assignments.

You can build a client to assign learning items, curricula, or programs to users through one of these assigners:

- The users themselves: When a users assign learning items, curricula, or programs to themselves, that is called self-assignment. If you authorize to the web service as an individual user, your client can enable the user to self-assign.
- Supervisors: If you authorize to the web service as a user who is a learning manager, your client can enable supervisor assignments. A supervisor user ID is one that appears on another users' record in the summary section as the supervisor. Users can also have alternate supervisors defined. When a supervisor assigns learning, he or she assigns from their supervisor's catalog and not the users' catalogs. Put another way, a supervisor might have access to learning items or programs that employees do not.
- Administrators: If you authorize to the web service as an administrator, your client can enable administrator assignments. Learning administrators are often responsible for entire organizations.

[Assign Learning Items as Users or Supervisors \(UserCourses\) v2 \[page 259\]](#)

Assign learning to users as a user (self-assignment) or supervisor. This is the v2 version of this web service.

[Assign Learning Items as Administrators \(UserCourses\) v2 \[page 261\]](#)

Assign learning to users as an administrator. This is the v2 version of this web service.

[Unassign Learning Items as Users and Supervisors v2 \[page 263\]](#)

Remove learning item assignments as a user (removing self-assignment) or as a supervisor. This is v1 of this web service.

[Unassign Learning Items as Administrators v2 \[page 265\]](#)

Remove learning item assignments as an administrator. This is v1 of this web service.

Related Information

[Assigning or Unassigning SAP SuccessFactors Learning Courses to Users v1 \[page 252\]](#)

3.1.2.1 Assign Learning Items as Users or Supervisors (UserCourses) v2

Assign learning to users as a user (self-assignment) or supervisor. This is the v2 version of this web service.

You can build a client to assign learning items, curricula, or programs to users through one of these assigners:

- The users themselves: When a users assign learning items, curricula, or programs to themselves, that is called self-assignment. If you authorize to the web service as an individual user, your client can enable the user to self-assign.
- Supervisors: If you authorize to the web service as a user who is a learning manager, your client can enable supervisor assignments. A supervisor user ID is one that appears on another users' record in the summary section as the supervisor. Users can also have alternate supervisors defined. When a supervisor assigns learning, he or she assigns from their supervisor's catalog and not the users' catalogs. Put another way, a supervisor might have access to learning items or programs that employees do not.
- Administrators: If you authorize to the web service as an administrator, your client can enable administrator assignments. Learning administrators are often responsible for entire organizations.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Assignment by Users

Sample Code

```
POST /learning/odatav4/public/user/userassignment-service/v2/UserCourses
```

To add a self-assignment, POST as the user who wants to self-assign. In the body of the post, send the learning item ID, the learning item type, and the revision date of the learning items that you want to assign, as an array. Together, these values uniquely identify a learning item. You do not need to identify the user because the user is identified by the authorization.

Sample Code

```
{
  "userCourse": [
    {
      "componentTypeID": "COURSE",
      "componentID": "WRT-849",
      "revisionDate": 1428506077000
    }
  ]
}
```

The system returns the array with the assignment information. The `assignmentDate` is the current date and time.

Sample Code

```
{  
  "primaryKey": "",  
  "userCourse": [  
    {  
      "componentTypeID": "COURSE",  
      "componentID": "WRT-849",  
      "revisionDate": 1456081860000,  
      "studentID": "JDOE",  
      "personGUID": "",  
      "personExternalID": "",  
      "assignmentType": "OPT",  
      "requiredDate": 1458055380000,  
      "assignmentDate": 1456894800000  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

Assignment by Supervisors

Sample Code

```
POST /learning/odatav4/public/user/userassignment-service/v2/UserCourses
```

To add a supervisor assignment, POST as the supervisor or alternate supervisor. In the body of the post, send the course to be assigned, the assignment information, and the user to be assigned the learning item.

Sample Code

```
{  
  "userCourse": [  
    {  
      "componentTypeID": "COURSE",  
      "componentID": "WRT-849",  
      "revisionDate": 1456081860000,  
      "studentID": "JDOE",  
      "assignmentType": "OPT",  
      "requiredDate": 1458055380000,  
      "assignmentDate": 1456894800000  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

The system returns the array with the assignment information. The `assignmentDate` is the current date and time.

Sample Code

```
{  
  "primaryKey": "",  
  "userCourse": [  
    {  
      "componentTypeID": "COURSE",  
      "componentID": "WRT-849",  
      "revisionDate": 1456081860000,  
      "studentID": "JDOE",  
      "assignmentType": "OPT",  
      "requiredDate": 1458055380000,  
      "assignmentDate": 1456894800000  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

```
{
  "componentTypeID": "COURSE",
  "componentID": "WRT-849",
  "revisionDate": 1456081860000,
  "studentID": "JDOE",
  "personGUID": "",
  "personExternalID": "",
  "assignmentType": "OPT",
  "requiredDate": 1458055380000,
  "assignmentDate": 1456894800000
}
]
```

Parent topic: Assigning or Unassigning SAP SuccessFactors Learning Items to Users v2 [page 258]

Related Information

[Assign Learning Items as Administrators \(UserCourses\) v2 \[page 261\]](#)

[Unassign Learning Items as Users and Supervisors v2 \[page 263\]](#)

[Unassign Learning Items as Administrators v2 \[page 265\]](#)

3.1.2.2 Assign Learning Items as Administrators (UserCourses) v2

Assign learning to users as an administrator. This is the v2 version of this web service.

You can build a client to assign learning items, curricula, or programs to users through one of these assigners:

- The users themselves: When a users assign learning items, curricula, or programs to themselves, that is called self-assignment. If you authorize to the web service as an individual user, your client can enable the user to self-assign.
- Supervisors: If you authorize to the web service as a user who is a learning manager, your client can enable supervisor assignments. A supervisor user ID is one that appears on another users' record in the summary section as the supervisor. Users can also have alternate supervisors defined. When a supervisor assigns learning, he or she assigns from their supervisor's catalog and not the users' catalogs. Put another way, a supervisor might have access to learning items or programs that employees do not.
- Administrators: If you authorize to the web service as an administrator, your client can enable administrator assignments. Learning administrators are often responsible for entire organizations.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Assignment by Administrators

Sample Code

```
POST /learning/odatav4/public/admin/user-service/v2/UserCourses
```

Sample Code

```
{
  "userCourse": [
    {
      "componentTypeID": "COURSE",
      "componentID": "WRT-849",
      "revisionDate": 1456081860000,
      "studentID": "JDOE",
      "assignmentType": "OPT",
      "requiredDate": 1458055380000,
      "assignmentDate": 1456894800000
    },
    {
      "componentTypeID": "COURSE",
      "componentID": "ABC-123",
      "revisionDate": 1456179900000,
      "studentID": "BCHEN"
    }
  ]
}
```

The system returns the array with the assignment information. The `assignmentDate` is the current date and time.

Sample Code

```
{
  "primaryKey": ""
  "userCourse": [
    {
      "componentTypeID": "COURSE",
      "componentID": "WRT-849",
      "revisionDate": 1456081860000,
      "studentID": "JDOE",
      "personGUID": "",
      "personExternalID": "",
      "assignmentType": "OPT",
      "requiredDate": 1458055380000,
      "assignmentDate": 1456894800000
    }
  ]
}
```

Parent topic: [Assigning or Unassigning SAP SuccessFactors Learning Items to Users v2 \[page 258\]](#)

Related Information

[Assign Learning Items as Users or Supervisors \(UserCourses\) v2 \[page 259\]](#)

[Unassign Learning Items as Users and Supervisors v2 \[page 263\]](#)

[Unassign Learning Items as Administrators v2 \[page 265\]](#)

3.1.2.3 Unassign Learning Items as Users and Supervisors v2

Remove learning item assignments as a user (removing self-assignment) or as a supervisor. This is v1 of this web service.

You can build a client to remove learning item, curriculum or program assignments for users through one of these users:

- The users themselves: When a users assign learning items, curricula, or programs to themselves, that is called self-assignment. Users can remove a self-assigned learning item, curriculum, or program. If you authorize to the web service as an individual user, your client can enable the user to remove self-assignments.
- Supervisors: If you authorize to the web service as a user who is a learning manager, your client can enable supervisors to remove assignments. A supervisor user ID is one that appears on another users' record in the summary section as the supervisor. Users can also have alternate supervisors defined. When a supervisor assigns learning, he or she assigns from their supervisor's catalog and not the users' catalogs. Put another way, a supervisor might have access to learning items or programs that employees do not.
- Administrators: If you authorize to the web service as an administrator, your client can enable administrators to remove assignments. Learning administrators are often responsible for entire organizations.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

➔ Remember

In OData, each entity type/set needs to have primary key. `PUT` calls must have a primary key in both the URL of the `PUT` and in the payload, this is per ODATA standard. When you update a collection of complex types, that collection does not have a primary key. But you still must provide a wrapper primary key. As a result, you provide an empty primary key in both places: the URL and the payload.

Remove Assignment by Users

Sample Code

```
PUT /learning/odatav4/public/user/userassignment-service/v2/UserCourses('')
```

To remove an assignment you can PUT as the user who wants to remove the assignment. In the body of the post, send the learning item ID, the learning item type, and the revision date of the learning items that you want to remove, as an array. Together, these values uniquely identify a learning item. You do not need to identify the user because the user is identified by the authorization.

Sample Code

```
{  
  "primaryKey": ""  
  "userCourse": [  
    {  
      "componentTypeID": "COURSE",  
      "componentID": "WRT-849",  
      "revisionDate": 1428506077000  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

The system returns the array with the assignment information. The `assignmentDate` is the current date and time.

Sample Code

```
{  
  
  "primaryKey": ""  
  "userCourse": [  
    {  
      "componentTypeID": "COURSE",  
      "componentID": "WRT-849",  
      "revisionDate": 1456081860000,  
      "studentID": "JDOE",  
      "personGUID": ""  
      "personExternalID": ""  
      "assignmentType": "OPT",  
      "requiredDate": 1458055380000,  
      "assignmentDate": 1456894800000  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

Assignment by Supervisors

Sample Code

```
PUT /learning/odatav4/public/user/userassignment-service/v2/UserCourses('')
```

To remove a supervisor assignment, PUT as the supervisor or alternate supervisor. In the body of the post, send the course to be removed, the assignment information, and the user to be unassigned from the learning item.

Sample Code

```
{
```

```
"primaryKey": ""  
"userCourse": [  
    {  
        "componentTypeID": "COURSE",  
        "componentID": "WRT-849",  
        "revisionDate": 1456081860000,  
        "studentID": "JDOE",  
        "assignmentType": "OPT",  
        "requiredDate": 1458055380000,  
        "assignmentDate": 1456894800000  
    }  
]
```

The system returns the array with the assignment information. The `assignmentDate` is the current date and time.

Sample Code

```
{  
  
    "primaryKey": ""  
    "userCourse": [  
        {  
            "componentTypeID": "COURSE",  
            "componentID": "WRT-849",  
            "revisionDate": 1456081860000,  
            "studentID": "JDOE",  
            "personGUID": "",  
            "personExternalID": "",  
            "assignmentType": "OPT",  
            "requiredDate": 1458055380000,  
            "assignmentDate": 1456894800000  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

Parent topic: [Assigning or Unassigning SAP SuccessFactors Learning Items to Users v2 \[page 258\]](#)

Related Information

[Assign Learning Items as Users or Supervisors \(UserCourses\) v2 \[page 259\]](#)

[Assign Learning Items as Administrators \(UserCourses\) v2 \[page 261\]](#)

[Unassign Learning Items as Administrators v2 \[page 265\]](#)

3.1.2.4 Unassign Learning Items as Administrators v2

Remove learning item assignments as an administrator. This is v1 of this web service.

You can build a client to remove learning item, curriculum or program assignments for users through one of these users:

- The users themselves: When a users assign learning items, curricula, or programs to themselves, that is called self-assignment. Users can remove a self-assigned learning item, curriculum, or program. If you authorize to the web service as an individual user, your client can enable the user to remove self-assignments.
- Supervisors: If you authorize to the web service as a user who is a learning manager, your client can enable supervisors to remove assignments. A supervisor user ID is one that appears on another users' record in the summary section as the supervisor. Users can also have alternate supervisors defined. When a supervisor assigns learning, he or she assigns from their supervisor's catalog and not the users' catalogs. Put another way, a supervisor might have access to learning items or programs that employees do not.
- Administrators: If you authorize to the web service as an administrator, your client can enable administrators to remove assignments. Learning administrators are often responsible for entire organizations.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

➔ Remember

In OData, each entity type/set needs to have primary key. `PUT` calls must have a primary key in both the URL of the `PUT` and in the payload, this is per ODATA standard. When you update a collection of complex types, that collection does not have a primary key. But you still must provide a wrapper primary key. As a result, you provide an empty primary key in both places: the URL and the payload.

Assignment by Administrators

Sample Code

```
PUT /learning/odatav4/public/admin/user-service/v2/UserCourses('')
```

To remove an administrator assignment, `PUT` as the administrator. In the body of the post, send the learning item information, the assignment information, and the user to be unassigned the learning item.

Sample Code

```
{
  "primaryKey": "",
  "userCourse": [
    {
      "componentTypeID": "COURSE",
      "componentID": "WRT-849",
      "revisionDate": 1456081860000,
      "studentID": "JDOE",
      "assignmentType": "OPT",
      "requiredDate": 1458055380000,
      "assignmentDate": 1456894800000
    },
    {
      "componentTypeID": "COURSE",
      "componentID": "ABC-123",
      "revisionDate": 1456179900000,
```

```
        "studentID" : "BCHEN"
    }
]
}
```

The system returns the array with the assignment information. The `assignmentDate` is the current date and time.

Sample Code

```
{
    "primaryKey": "",
    "userCourse": [
        {
            "componentTypeID": "COURSE",
            "componentID": "WRT-849",
            "revisionDate": 1456081860000,
            "studentID": "JDOE",
            "personGUID": "",
            "personExternalID": "",
            "assignmentType": "OPT",
            "requiredDate": 1458055380000,
            "assignmentDate": 1456894800000
        }
    ]
}
```

Parent topic: [Assigning or Unassigning SAP SuccessFactors Learning Items to Users v2 \[page 258\]](#)

Related Information

[Assign Learning Items as Users or Supervisors \(UserCourses\) v2 \[page 259\]](#)

[Assign Learning Items as Administrators \(UserCourses\) v2 \[page 261\]](#)

[Unassign Learning Items as Users and Supervisors v2 \[page 263\]](#)

3.1.3 Assigning or Unassigning SAP SuccessFactors Learning Programs to Users

Assign or remove the assignment of learning programs to users through a web service.

Learning programs are bundles of learning items that can be assigned to users as a bundle. Managing how they are assigned to users is the core function of the application. The learning program assignment web service assigns and removes the assignment from users.

Curricula also bundle courses together, but do so with more complex assignment rules.

You can build a client to assign learning items, curricula, or programs to users through one of these assigners:

- The users themselves: When a users assign learning items, curricula, or programs to themselves, that is called self-assignment. If you authorize to the web service as an individual user, your client can enable the user to self-assign.
- Supervisors: If you authorize to the web service as a user who is a learning manager, your client can enable supervisor assignments. A supervisor user ID is one that appears on another users' record in the summary section as the supervisor. Users can also have alternate supervisors defined. When a supervisor assigns learning, he or she assigns from their supervisor's catalog and not the users' catalogs. Put another way, a supervisor might have access to learning items or programs that employees do not.
- Administrators: If you authorize to the web service as an administrator, your client can enable administrator assignments. Learning administrators are often responsible for entire organizations.

[Assign Programs as Users or Supervisors v1 \[page 268\]](#)

Assign learning programs to users as a user (self-assignment) or supervisor.

[Assign Programs as Administrators v1 \[page 271\]](#)

Assign learning programs to users as an administrator.

[Unassign Programs as users or Supervisors v1 \[page 272\]](#)

Unassign learning programs to users as a user (self-assignment) or supervisor.

[Unassign Programs as Administrators v1 \[page 275\]](#)

Unassign learning programs to users as a user (self-assignment) or supervisor.

Related Information

[Learning Curriculum Assignment Web Service \[page 276\]](#)

3.1.3.1 Assign Programs as Users or Supervisors v1

Assign learning programs to users as a user (self-assignment) or supervisor.

You can build a client to assign learning items, curricula, or programs to users through one of these assigners:

- The users themselves: When a users assign learning items, curricula, or programs to themselves, that is called self-assignment. If you authorize to the web service as an individual user, your client can enable the user to self-assign.
- Supervisors: If you authorize to the web service as a user who is a learning manager, your client can enable supervisor assignments. A supervisor user ID is one that appears on another users' record in the summary section as the supervisor. Users can also have alternate supervisors defined. When a supervisor assigns learning, he or she assigns from their supervisor's catalog and not the users' catalogs. Put another way, a supervisor might have access to learning items or programs that employees do not.
- Administrators: If you authorize to the web service as an administrator, your client can enable administrator assignments. Learning administrators are often responsible for entire organizations.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Assignment by Users

Sample Code

```
POST /learning/odatav4/public/user/userassignment-service/v1/UserPrograms
```

To add a self-assignment, POST as the user who wants to self-assign. In the body of the post, send the program ID and the type. Optionally, you can send the assignment type and date.

Sample Code

```
{
  "userProgram": [
    {
      "programID": "WBTPRO-931",
      "programTypeID": "OPEN_ENDED",
      "assignmentType": "OPT",
      "assignmentDate": 1458248400000
    }
  ]
}
```

The system returns the array with the assignment information.

Sample Code

```
{
  "primaryKey": "",
  "userProgram": [1]
  0: {
    "programID": "WBTPRO-931"
    "programTypeID": "OPEN_ENDED"
    "studentID": ""
    "personGUID": ""
    "personExternalID": ""
    "assignmentTypeID": "OPT"
    "assignmentDate": 1458248400000
    "errorMessage": null
  }
}
```

Assignment by Supervisors

Sample Code

```
POST /learning/odatav4/public/user/userassignment-service/v1/UserPrograms
```

To add an assignment as a supervisor, POST as the assignee's supervisor. In the body of the post, send the program ID and the type. Optionally, you can send the assignment type and date.

Sample Code

```
{  
  "userProgram": [  
    {  
      "programID": "WBTPRO-931",  
      "programTypeID": "OPEN_ENDED",  
      "studentID": "JDOE",  
      "assignmentType": "OPT",  
      "assignmentDate": 1458248400000  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

The system returns the array with the assignment information.

Sample Code

```
{  
  "primaryKey": "",  
  "userProgram": [1]  
  0: {  
    "programID": "WBTPRO-931"  
    "programTypeID": "OPEN_ENDED"  
    "studentID": ""  
    "personGUID": ""  
    "personExternalID": ""  
    "assignmentTypeID": "OPT"  
    "assignmentDate": 1458248400000  
    "errorMessage": null  
  }  
}
```

Parent topic: Assigning or Unassigning SAP SuccessFactors Learning Programs to Users [\[page 267\]](#)

Related Information

- [Assign Programs as Administrators v1](#) [\[page 271\]](#)
- [Unassign Programs as users or Supervisors v1](#) [\[page 272\]](#)
- [Unassign Programs as Administrators v1](#) [\[page 275\]](#)
- [Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData](#) [\[page 403\]](#)
- [API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning](#) [\[page 407\]](#)
- [Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item](#) [\[page 408\]](#)
- [Learning about Entities and their Properties](#) [\[page 401\]](#)
- [Search Filter and Operator Support](#) [\[page 405\]](#)

3.1.3.2 Assign Programs as Administrators v1

Assign learning programs to users as an administrator.

You can build a client to assign learning items, curricula, or programs to users through one of these assigners:

- The users themselves: When a users assign learning items, curricula, or programs to themselves, that is called self-assignment. If you authorize to the web service as an individual user, your client can enable the user to self-assign.
- Supervisors: If you authorize to the web service as a user who is a learning manager, your client can enable supervisor assignments. A supervisor user ID is one that appears on another users' record in the summary section as the supervisor. Users can also have alternate supervisors defined. When a supervisor assigns learning, he or she assigns from their supervisor's catalog and not the users' catalogs. Put another way, a supervisor might have access to learning items or programs that employees do not.
- Administrators: If you authorize to the web service as an administrator, your client can enable administrator assignments. Learning administrators are often responsible for entire organizations.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Assignment by Administrators

Sample Code

```
POST /learning/odatav4/public/admin/user-service/v1/UserPrograms
```

To add an assignment as a supervisor, POST as an administrator. In the body of the post, send the program ID and the type. Optionally, you can send the assignment type and date.

Sample Code

```
{
  "userProgram": [
    {
      "programID": "WBTPRO-931",
      "programTypeID": "OPEN_ENDED",
      "studentID": "JDOE",
      "assignmentType": "OPT",
      "assignmentDate": 1458248400000
    }
  ]
}
```

The system returns the array with the assignment information.

Sample Code

```
{
```

```
"primaryKey": ""  
"userProgram": [1]  
  0: {  
    "programID": "WBTM-931"  
    "programTypeID": "OPEN_ENDED"  
    "studentID": ""  
    "personGUID": ""  
    "personExternalID": ""  
    "assignmentTypeID": "OPT"  
    "assignmentDate": 1458248400000  
    "errorMessage": null  
  }  
}
```

Parent topic: Assigning or Unassigning SAP SuccessFactors Learning Programs to Users [page 267]

Related Information

[Assign Programs as Users or Supervisors v1 \[page 268\]](#)

[Unassign Programs as users or Supervisors v1 \[page 272\]](#)

[Unassign Programs as Administrators v1 \[page 275\]](#)

3.1.3.3 Unassign Programs as users or Supervisors v1

Unassign learning programs to users as a user (self-assignment) or supervisor.

You can build a client to remove learning item, curriculum or program assignments for users through one of these users:

- The users themselves: When a users assign learning items, curricula, or programs to themselves, that is called self-assignment. Users can remove a self-assigned learning item, curriculum, or program. If you authorize to the web service as an individual user, your client can enable the user to remove self-assignments.
- Supervisors: If you authorize to the web service as a user who is a learning manager, your client can enable supervisors to remove assignments. A supervisor user ID is one that appears on another users' record in the summary section as the supervisor. Users can also have alternate supervisors defined. When a supervisor assigns learning, he or she assigns from their supervisor's catalog and not the users' catalogs. Put another way, a supervisor might have access to learning items or programs that employees do not.
- Administrators: If you authorize to the web service as an administrator, your client can enable administrators to remove assignments. Learning administrators are often responsible for entire organizations.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

➔ Remember

In OData, each entity type/set needs to have primary key. `PUT` calls must have a primary key in both the URL of the `PUT` and in the payload, this is per ODATA standard. When you update a collection of complex types, that

collection does not have a primary key. But you still must provide a wrapper primary key. As a result, you provide an empty primary key in both places: the URL and the payload.

Unassignment by Users

Sample Code

```
PUT /learning/odatav4/public/user/userassignment-service/v1/UserPrograms('')
```

To remove a self-assignment, PUT as the user who wants to self-assign. In the body of the post, send the program ID and the type. Optionally, you can send the assignment type and date.

Sample Code

```
{
  "primaryKey": "",
  "userProgram": [
    {
      "programID": "WBTPRO-931",
      "programTypeID": "OPEN_ENDED",
      "assignmentType": "OPT",
      "assignmentDate": 1458248400000
    }
  ]
}
```

The system returns the array with the assignment information.

Sample Code

```
{
  "@odata.context": "$metadata#UserPrograms/$entity",
  "primaryKey": "",
  "userProgram": [1]
  0: {
    "programID": "WBTPRO-931",
    "programTypeID": "OPEN_ENDED",
    "studentID": null,
    "assignmentTypeID": "OPT",
    "assignmentDate": 1458248400000,
    "errorMessage": null
  }
}
```

Assignment by Supervisors

Sample Code

```
PUT /learning/odatav4/public/user/userassignment-service/v1/UserPrograms('')
```

To remove an assignment as a supervisor, PUT as the assignee's supervisor. In the body of the post, send the user, program ID, and the type.

Sample Code

```
{
  "primaryKey": "",
  "userProgram": [
    {
      "programID": "WBTPRO-931",
      "programTypeID": "OPEN_ENDED",
      "studentID": "JDOE",
      "assignmentType": "OPT",
      "assignmentDate": 1458248400000
    }
  ]
}
```

The system returns the array with the unassignment information.

Sample Code

```
{
  "@odata.context": "$metadata#UserPrograms/$entity",
  "primaryKey": "",
  "userProgram": [1]
  0: {
    "programID": "WBTPRO-931"
    "programTypeID": "OPEN_ENDED"
    "studentID": "JDOE"
    "assignmentTypeID": "OPT"
    "assignmentDate": 1458248400000
    "errorMessage": null
  }
}
```

Parent topic: [Assigning or Unassigning SAP SuccessFactors Learning Programs to Users \[page 267\]](#)

Related Information

[Assign Programs as Users or Supervisors v1 \[page 268\]](#)

[Assign Programs as Administrators v1 \[page 271\]](#)

[Unassign Programs as Administrators v1 \[page 275\]](#)

[Include Primary Key in PUT Calls \[page 404\]](#)

[Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)

[API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)

[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)

[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)

[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.1.3.4 Unassign Programs as Administrators v1

Unassign learning programs to users as a user (self-assignment) or supervisor.

You can build a client to remove learning item, curriculum or program assignments for users through one of these users:

- The users themselves: When a users assign learning items, curricula, or programs to themselves, that is called self-assignment. Users can remove a self-assigned learning item, curriculum, or program. If you authorize to the web service as an individual user, your client can enable the user to remove self-assignments.
- Supervisors: If you authorize to the web service as a user who is a learning manager, your client can enable supervisors to remove assignments. A supervisor user ID is one that appears on another users' record in the summary section as the supervisor. Users can also have alternate supervisors defined. When a supervisor assigns learning, he or she assigns from their supervisor's catalog and not the users' catalogs. Put another way, a supervisor might have access to learning items or programs that employees do not.
- Administrators: If you authorize to the web service as an administrator, your client can enable administrators to remove assignments. Learning administrators are often responsible for entire organizations.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

➔ Remember

In OData, each entity type/set needs to have primary key. `PUT` calls must have a primary key in both the URL of the `PUT` and in the payload, this is per ODATA standard. When you update a collection of complex types, that collection does not have a primary key. But you still must provide a wrapper primary key. As a result, you provide an empty primary key in both places: the URL and the payload.

Unassignment by Administrators

Sample Code

```
PUT /learning/odatav4/public/admin/user-service/v1/UserPrograms('')
```

To remove an assignment as a supervisor, `PUT` as an administrator. In the body of the post, send the user ID, program ID, and the type.

Sample Code

```
{  
  "primaryKey": "",  
  "userProgram": [  
    {  
      "programID": "WBTPRO-931",  
      "programTypeID": "OPEN_ENDED",  
      "studentID": "JDOE",  
      "assignmentType": "OPT",  
      "assignmentDate": 1458248400000  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

The system returns the array with the assignment information.

Sample Code

```
{  
  "primaryKey": "",  
  "userProgram": [1]  
  0: {  
    "programID": "WBTPRO-931"  
    "programTypeID": "OPEN_ENDED"  
    "studentID": ""  
    "personGUID": ""  
    "personExternalID": ""  
    "assignmentTypeID": "OPT"  
    "assignmentDate": 1458248400000  
    "errorMessage": null  
  }  
}
```

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Related Information

[Assign Programs as Users or Supervisors v1 \[page 268\]](#)

[Assign Programs as Administrators v1 \[page 271\]](#)

[Unassign Programs as users or Supervisors v1 \[page 272\]](#)

3.1.4 Learning Curriculum Assignment Web Service

The learning curriculum assignment web service assigns curricula to users.

Curricula are bundles of courses that can be assigned as a bundle to users. They are typically used by companies that have complex rules for assignment: rules that are written by an oversight agency. This web service makes the assignment.

An alternative way to assign bundles to users is through learning programs.

[Assign Curricula as Users or Supervisors v1 \[page 277\]](#)

Assign curricula to users as a user (self-assignment) or supervisor.

[Assign Curricula as Administrators v1 \[page 279\]](#)

Assign curricula to users as an administrator.

[Unassing Curricula as User or Supervisor v1 \[page 281\]](#)

Unassign curricula to users as a user (self-assignment) or supervisor.

[Unassing Curricula as Administrators v1 \[page 284\]](#)

Unassign curricula to users as an administrator.

Related Information

[Assigning or Unassigning SAP SuccessFactors Learning Programs to Users \[page 267\]](#)

3.1.4.1 Assign Curricula as Users or Supervisors v1

Assign curricula to users as a user (self-assignment) or supervisor.

You can build a client to assign learning items, curricula, or programs to users through one of these assigners:

- The users themselves: When a users assign learning items, curricula, or programs to themselves, that is called self-assignment. If you authorize to the web service as an individual user, your client can enable the user to self-assign.
- Supervisors: If you authorize to the web service as a user who is a learning manager, your client can enable supervisor assignments. A supervisor user ID is one that appears on another users' record in the summary section as the supervisor. Users can also have alternate supervisors defined. When a supervisor assigns learning, he or she assigns from their supervisor's catalog and not the users' catalogs. Put another way, a supervisor might have access to learning items or programs that employees do not.
- Administrators: If you authorize to the web service as an administrator, your client can enable administrator assignments. Learning administrators are often responsible for entire organizations.

In OData, each entity type/set needs to have primary key. `PUT` calls must have a primary key in both the URL of the `PUT` and in the payload, this is per ODATA standard. When you update a collection of complex types, that collection does not have a primary key. But you still must provide a wrapper primary key. As a result, you provide an empty primary key in both places: the URL and the payload.

 Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute `%20` for white space in the URL.

Assignment by Users

Sample Code

```
POST /learning/odatav4/public/user/curriculum-service/v1/Curricula
```

To add a self-assignment, POST as the user who wants to self-assign.

Sample Code

```
{  
    "primaryKey": "",  
    "curricula": [  
        {  
            "qualificationID": "CUR-123",  
            "assignmentDate": 1428506077000,  
            "priority": 2  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

The system returns the assignment information.

Sample Code

```
{  
    "value": [  
        {  
            "studentID": "",  
            "personGUID": "",  
            "personExternalID": "",  
            "qualificationID": "",  
            "assignmentDate": 1199125800000,  
            "priority": 1,  
            "criteria": null  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

Assignment by Supervisors

Sample Code

```
POST /learning/odatav4/public/user/curriculum-service/v1/Curricula
```

To add an assignment as a supervisor, POST as the assignee's supervisor.

Sample Code

```
{
```

```
"primaryKey": "",  
"curricula" : [  
    {  
        "studentID": "JDOE",  
        "qualificationID": "CUR-123",  
        "assignmentDate": 1428506077000,  
        "priority": 2  
    }  
]
```

The system returns the assignment information.

Sample Code

```
{  
    "value": [  
        {  
            "studentID": "",  
            "personGUID": "",  
            "personExternalID": "",  
            "qualificationID": "",  
            "assignmentDate": 1199125800000,  
            "priority": 1,  
            "criteria": null  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

Parent topic: Learning Curriculum Assignment Web Service [page 276]

Related Information

- [Assign Curricula as Administrators v1 \[page 279\]](#)
- [Unassing Curricula as User or Supervisor v1 \[page 281\]](#)
- [Unassigning Curricula as Administrators v1 \[page 284\]](#)
- [Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)
- [API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)
- [Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)
- [Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)
- [Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.1.4.2 Assign Curricula as Administrators v1

Assign curricula to users as an administrator.

You can build a client to assign learning items, curricula, or programs to users through one of these assigners:

- The users themselves: When a users assign learning items, curricula, or programs to themselves, that is called self-assignment. If you authorize to the web service as an individual user, your client can enable the user to self-assign.
- Supervisors: If you authorize to the web service as a user who is a learning manager, your client can enable supervisor assignments. A supervisor user ID is one that appears on another users' record in the summary section as the supervisor. Users can also have alternate supervisors defined. When a supervisor assigns learning, he or she assigns from their supervisor's catalog and not the users' catalogs. Put another way, a supervisor might have access to learning items or programs that employees do not.
- Administrators: If you authorize to the web service as an administrator, your client can enable administrator assignments. Learning administrators are often responsible for entire organizations.

In OData, each entity type/set needs to have primary key. `PUT` calls must have a primary key in both the URL of the `PUT` and in the payload, this is per ODATA standard. When you update a collection of complex types, that collection does not have a primary key. But you still must provide a wrapper primary key. As a result, you provide an empty primary key in both places: the URL and the payload.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute `%20` for white space in the URL.

Assignment by Administrators

Sample Code

```
POST /learning/odatav4/public/admin/curriculum-service/v1/Curricula
```

To add an assignment as an administrator, POST as an administrator.

Sample Code

```
{
  "primaryKey": "", 
  "curricula" : [
    {
      "studentID": "user01",
      "personGUID": "",
      "personExternalID": "",
      "qualificationID": "qual-01",
      "assignmentDate": 1199125800000,
      "priority": 1
    },
    {
    ...
    }
  ]
}
```

The system returns the array with the assignment information.

Sample Code

```
{  
    "value": [  
        {  
            "studentID": "",  
            "personGUID": "",  
            "personExternalID": "",  
            "qualificationID": "",  
            "assignmentDate": 1199125800000,  
            "priority": 1,  
            "criteria": null  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

Parent topic: Learning Curriculum Assignment Web Service [page 276]

Related Information

- [Assign Curricula as Users or Supervisors v1 \[page 277\]](#)
- [Unassing Curricula as User or Supervisor v1 \[page 281\]](#)
- [Unassigning Curricula as Administrators v1 \[page 284\]](#)
- [Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)
- [API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)
- [Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)
- [Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)
- [Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.1.4.3 Unassing Curricula as User or Supervisor v1

Unassign curricula to users as a user (self-assignment) or supervisor.

You can build a client to remove learning item, curriculum or program assignments for users through one of these users:

- The users themselves: When a users assign learning items, curricula, or programs to themselves, that is called self-assignment. Users can remove a self-assigned learning item, curriculum, or program. If you authorize to the web service as an individual user, your client can enable the user to remove self-assignments.
- Supervisors: If you authorize to the web service as a user who is a learning manager, your client can enable supervisors to remove assignments. A supervisor user ID is one that appears on another users' record in the summary section as the supervisor. Users can also have alternate supervisors defined. When a supervisor assigns learning, he or she assigns from their supervisor's catalog and not the users' catalogs. Put another way, a supervisor might have access to learning items or programs that employees do not.
- Administrators: If you authorize to the web service as an administrator, your client can enable administrators to remove assignments. Learning administrators are often responsible for entire organizations.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

➔ Remember

In OData, each entity type/set needs to have primary key. `PUT` calls must have a primary key in both the URL of the `PUT` and in the payload, this is per ODATA standard. When you update a collection of complex types, that collection does not have a primary key. But you still must provide a wrapper primary key. As a result, you provide an empty primary key in both places: the URL and the payload.

Unassignment by Users

Sample Code

```
PUT /learning/odatav4/public/user/curriculum-service/v1/Curricula("")
```

To remove a self-assignment, PUT as the user who wants to self-assign.

Sample Code

```
{
  "primaryKey": "",
  "curricula" : [
    {
      "studentID": "user01",
      "personGUID": "",
      "personExternalID": "",
      "qualificationID": "qual-01"
    },
    {
      "studentID": "user01",
      "personGUID": "",
      "personExternalID": "",
      "qualificationID": "qual-02"
    }
  ]
}
```

The system returns the assignment information.

Sample Code

```
{
  "value": [
    {
      "studentID": "",
      "personGUID": "",
      "personExternalID": "",
      "qualificationID": "",
      "assignmentDate": 1199125800000,
```

```
        "priority": 1,
        "criteria": null
    }
]
```

Unassignment by Supervisors

Sample Code

```
PUT /learning/odatav4/public/user/curriculum-service/v1/Curricula('')
```

To remove an assignment as a supervisor, PUT as the assignee's supervisor.

Sample Code

```
{
  "primaryKey": "",
  "curricula" : [
    {
      "studentID": "user01",
      "personGUID": "",
      "personExternalID": "",
      "qualificationID": "qual-01"
    },
    {
      "studentID": "user01",
      "personGUID": "",
      "personExternalID": "",
      "qualificationID": "qual-02"
    }
  ]
}
```

The system returns the assignment information.

Sample Code

```
{
  "value": [
    {
      "studentID": "",
      "personGUID": "",
      "personExternalID": "",
      "qualificationID": "",
      "assignmentDate": 1199125800000,
      "priority": 1,
      "criteria": null
    }
  ]
}
```

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Related Information

[Assign Curricula as Users or Supervisors v1 \[page 277\]](#)
[Assign Curricula as Administrators v1 \[page 279\]](#)
[Unassigning Curricula as Administrators v1 \[page 284\]](#)
[Include Primary Key in PUT Calls \[page 404\]](#)
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[API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)
[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)
[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)
[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.1.4.4 Unassigning Curricula as Administrators v1

Unassign curricula to users as an administrator.

You can build a client to remove learning item, curriculum or program assignments for users through one of these users:

- The users themselves: When a users assign learning items, curricula, or programs to themselves, that is called self-assignment. Users can remove a self-assigned learning item, curriculum, or program. If you authorize to the web service as an individual user, your client can enable the user to remove self-assignments.
- Supervisors: If you authorize to the web service as a user who is a learning manager, your client can enable supervisors to remove assignments. A supervisor user ID is one that appears on another users' record in the summary section as the supervisor. Users can also have alternate supervisors defined. When a supervisor assigns learning, he or she assigns from their supervisor's catalog and not the users' catalogs. Put another way, a supervisor might have access to learning items or programs that employees do not.
- Administrators: If you authorize to the web service as an administrator, your client can enable administrators to remove assignments. Learning administrators are often responsible for entire organizations.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

➔ Remember

In OData, each entity type/set needs to have primary key. `PUT` calls must have a primary key in both the URL of the `PUT` and in the payload, this is per ODATA standard. When you update a collection of complex types, that collection does not have a primary key. But you still must provide a wrapper primary key. As a result, you provide an empty primary key in both places: the URL and the payload.

Unassignment by Administrators

Sample Code

```
PUT /learning/odatav4/public/admin/curriculum-service/v1/Curricula("")
```

To remove an assignment as a supervisor, PUT as an administrator.

Sample Code

```
{
  "primaryKey": "",
  "curricula": [
    {
      "studentID": "user01",
      "personGUID": "",
      "personExternalID": "",
      "qualificationID": "qual-01"
    },
    {
      "studentID": "user01",
      "personGUID": "",
      "personExternalID": "",
      "qualificationID": "qual-02"
    }
  ]
}
```

The system returns the array with the assignment information.

Sample Code

```
{
  "value": [
    {
      "studentID": "",
      "personGUID": "",
      "personExternalID": "",
      "qualificationID": "",
      "assignmentDate": 1199125800000,
      "priority": 1,
      "criteria": null
    }
  ]
}
```

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Related Information

[Assign Curricula as Users or Supervisors v1 \[page 277\]](#)

[Assign Curricula as Administrators v1 \[page 279\]](#)

[Unassing Curricula as User or Supervisor v1 \[page 281\]](#)
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[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.1.5 Getting Users' Learning Plan Information with a Web Service

Find the courses, programs, and other learning objects on users' learning plans.

You often want to get users' learning assignments (their learning plans) so that you can see what they are assigned. This is often a first call to match one user with the courses, programs, and other objects on their *My Assignments* tile. After returning their assignments, you can return the objects that are on users' learning plans, look for available scheduled offerings for the learning item assignments, and so on.

You can see users' learning plans in the administration environment in [Users > Users > Assignments](#). Users know their learning plan as the courses in their *My Assignments* tile.

[Get Learning Assignments \[page 286\]](#)

Get users' learning plans through a search.

[Get Available Scheduled Offerings Sample Call \[page 288\]](#)

Use this sample call to see how you can structure your call to the Get Available Scheduled Offering web service.

[Get Learning Item Details \[page 290\]](#)

Get the details of a learning item.

[Get Learning Item Prerequisites \[page 293\]](#)

Get the prerequisites for a learning item.

[Get Documents Related to Assigned Learning Items \[page 294\]](#)

Get the documents related to a learning item on users' learning plans.

3.1.5.1 Get Learning Assignments

Get users' learning plans through a search.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/user/learningPlan/v1/UserTodoLearningItems
?$filter=criteria/maxRowNum eq 10 and
criteria/retrieveLinkedSchedules eq 'true' and
criteria/includeVLSlink eq true and
criteria/includeSurveys eq true
```

Unlike other sample calls, we include `MaxRowNum` as a criteria because it is a special case. Unlike other OData services that page with the `$top`, `$skip`, and `$count` parameters, this service uses `MaxRowSize`. We strongly recommend that you limit your calls to a reasonable size of rows.

Response: UserTodoLearningItems

Output Code

```
{
  "value": [
    {
      "sku": "SKU-5841",
      "cpnt_classification": "TIME-BASED",
      "isUserRequestsEnabled": true,
      "title": "title",
      "description": "description",
      "status": "Y,E,N,N,2081,-7,-1,-1,N,N,N,N,N,Y,N,N,Y",
      "userID": "M",
      "componentTypeID": "AUS_TYPE",
      "componentTypeDesc": "AÜS_TYPE",
      "componentID": "Item1",
      "componentKey": 5401,
      "componentLength": 8,
      "contactHours": null,
      "creditHours": null,
      "cpeHours": null,
      "revisionDate": 1444873680000,
      "assignedDate": 1479772800000,
      "availableNewRevision": false,
      "revisionNumber": "1",
      "requiredDate": 1480568399000,
      "daysRemaining": 9,
      "addUser": "A",
      "addUserName": "ADMIN",
      "addUserTypeLabelID": "Admin",
      "orderItemID": null,
      "usedOrderTicketNumber": null,
      "usedOrderTicketSequence": null,
      "onlineLaunched": false,
      "origin": "Directly Assigned",
      "cdpGoalID": null,
      "seqNumber": 90322,
      "scheduleID": null,
      "qualificationID": null,
      "rootQualificationID": null,
      "qualTitle": null,
      "isRequired": null,
      "orderItemStatusTypeID": null,
      "showInCatalog": true,
      "requirementTypeDescription": "Area of Responsibility",
      "requirementTypeID": "AOR",
      "orderItemStatusTypeLabelID": "PENDING"
    }
  ]
}
```

```
"hasOnlinePart": false,  
"itemDetailsDeeplink": null,  
"courseDeeplink": null,  
"criteria": null,  
"linkedSchedules": [  
    3601  
,  
    {"  
        "programType": null,  
        "programEndDate": null,  
        "programStartDate": null,  
        "programDuration": null,  
        "programDurationType": null,  
        "programDeeplink": null,  
        "vlsLink": null,  
        "studentSurveyID": null,  
        "itemSurveyID": null,  
        "surveyID": null,  
        "surveyLevel": null,  
        "surveydesc": null,  
        "surveyStatusID": null,  
        "surveyDeepLink": null  
    },  
    {...}  
,  
    {...}  
]
```

Parent topic: Getting Users' Learning Plan Information with a Web Service [page 286]

Related Information

[Get Available Scheduled Offerings Sample Call \[page 288\]](#)
[Get Learning Item Details \[page 290\]](#)
[Get Learning Item Prerequisites \[page 293\]](#)
[Get Documents Related to Assigned Learning Items \[page 294\]](#)
[Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)
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[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)
[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)
[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.1.5.2 Get Available Scheduled Offerings Sample Call

Use this sample call to see how you can structure your call to the Get Available Scheduled Offering web service.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Sample Code

This sample contains line breaks for formatting.

```
GET learning/odatav4/public/user/learningPlan/v1/Scheduledofferings?  
$filter=lisCriteria/itemID eq 'I20'  
and lisCriteria/itemTypeID eq 'COURSE'  
and lisCriteria/revisionDate eq 1456222920000
```

A scheduled offering is a course that has been scheduled to take place at a particular time and place. For example, if you schedule an orientation course every month, then the single orientation course has twelve scheduled offerings per year. It is offered in January, February, March, and so on.

Response: Scheduledofferings

Sample Code

```
{  
  "value": [  
    {  
      "scheduleID": 7545,  
      "description": null,  
      "componentTypeID": "COURSE",  
      "componentID": "I20",  
      "revisionDate": 1456222920000,  
      "price": 0,  
      "instructors": [  
        {  
          "instructorID": "Inst-1",  
          "lastName": "",  
          "firstName": "",  
          "middleInitial": "",  
          "primary": true  
        }  
      ],  
      "startDateTime": 1465788600000,  
      "endDateTime": 1465817400000,  
      "days": 1,  
      "locationDescription": null,  
      "facilityDescription": "Amsterdam Office",  
      "scheduleStatus": 10,  
      "selfEnrollable": true,  
      "timeZoneID": "Asia/Calcutta",  
      "displayInScheduleTimeZone": true,  
      "maxEnrollment": 10,  
      "enrolledCount": 0,  
      "enrollStatusTypeID": null,  
      "enrollSeatID": null,  
      "addUser": null,  
      "userCanWaitlist": true,  
      "chargebackMethod": "NO CHARGE",  
      "itemChargeBackMethod": "NO CHARGE",  
      "scheduleCanOverridePrice": true,  
      "timeZoneLabelValue": "Asia/Calcutta",  
      "scheduleStatusValue": "Open Seats are available",  
      "currencyCode": "INR",  
      "currencyDesc": "Indian Rupee",  
      "availableSeatCount": 10,  
      "lisCriteria": null  
    }]
```

```
        "scheduledOfferingDeeplink": "https://etc..."  
    },  
    {  
        ...  
    }  
]
```

Parent topic: Getting Users' Learning Plan Information with a Web Service [page 286]

Related Information

[Get Learning Assignments \[page 286\]](#)
[Get Learning Item Details \[page 290\]](#)
[Get Learning Item Prerequisites \[page 293\]](#)
[Get Documents Related to Assigned Learning Items \[page 294\]](#)
[Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)
[API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)
[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)
[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)
[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.1.5.3 Get Learning Item Details

Get the details of a learning item.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/learningPlan/v1/LearningItemDetails  
?$filter=lisCriteria/itemID eq '1147305822'  
and lisCriteria/itemTypeID eq 'COURSE'  
and lisCriteria/revisionDate eq 1147304737000
```

Response: LearningItemDetails

Sample Code

```
"value": [
  {
    "pkID": "1147305822-COURSE-1147304737000",
    "componentTypeID": "COURSE",
    "componentID": "1147305822",
    "revisionDate": 1147304737000,
    "componentKey": 1034,
    "title": "Workplace Safety",
    "description": "This course is required for all workers. It teaches safety for the workplace",
    "htmlDescription": null,
    "revisionNo": 2,
    "sourceID": Skillsoft,
    "domainID": "PUBLIC",
    "deliveryMethodID": null,
    "requirementTypeID": null,
    "safetyRelated": false,
    "approved": false,
    "notActive": false,
    "reviserName": null,
    "approvedBy": null,
    "approvalTimestamp": null,
    "lessonPlanFilename": null,
    "targetAudience": null,
    "contactName": null,
    "contactHours": null,
    "creditHours": null,
    "cpeHours": null,
    "defaultInitialNumber": null,
    "defaultInitialPeriodTypeID": null,
    "defaultInitialBasisTypeID": null,
    "initialPeriodLabelID": null,
    "initialBasisLabelID": null,
    "defaultRetrainingNumber": null,
    "defaultRetrainingPeriodTypeID": null,
    "defaultRetrainingBasisTypeID": null,
    "retrainingPeriodLabelID": null,
    "retrainingBasisLabelID": null,
    "comments": null,
    "instructorMaterials": null,
    "studentMaterials": null,
    "gradingOption": 3,
    "createTimestamp": 1144641600000,
    "componentGoals": null,
    "lastUpdateUser": "UTIL_UPGRADE",
    "totalLength": null,
    "prepLength": null,
    "minEnrollment": 5,
    "maxEnrollment": 10,
    "enrollmentThresDays": null,
    "autoFillEnrollment": false,
    "waitlistRemainderSentTimestamp": null,
    "autoCompetency": false,
    "classification": "PHYSICAL GOOD",
    "chargebackMethod": "BUYER-AUTHORIZED ACCT",
    "catalogSKU": "SKU-1218",
    "scheduleCanOverridePrice": true,
    "productionReady": true,
    "studentCanRecordLearningEvents": false,
    "supervisorCanRecordLearningEvents": false,
    "approvalRequired": false,
    "processDefinitionID": null,
```

```

    "processDescription": null,
    "sourceDescription": null,
    "domainDescription": "Default Public Access Domain",
    "deliveryMethodDescription": null,
    "requirementTypeDescription": null,
    "chargeBackMethodLabelID": null
  }
]
}

```

Parent topic: Getting Users' Learning Plan Information with a Web Service [page 286]

Related Information

[Get Learning Assignments \[page 286\]](#)

[Get Available Scheduled Offerings Sample Call \[page 288\]](#)

[Get Learning Item Prerequisites \[page 293\]](#)

[Get Documents Related to Assigned Learning Items \[page 294\]](#)

[Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)

[API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)

[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)

[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)

[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.1.5.4 Get Learning Item Prerequisites

Get the prerequisites for a learning item.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/learningPlan/v1/LearningItemPrerequisites  
?$filter=lisCriteria/itemID eq '1147305822'  
and lisCriteria/itemTypeID eq 'COURSE'  
and lisCriteria/revisionDate eq 1147304737000
```

Response: LearningItemPrerequisites

Sample Code

```
{  
  "value": [  
    {  
      "pkID": "NetSecurity-COURSE-1358458920000",  
      "componentTypeID": "COURSE",  
      "componentID": "Net101",  
      "revisionDate": 1358458920000,  
      "prerequisitesGroupItem": [  
        {  
          "prerequisiteComplete": false,  
          "isAvailableInStudentCatalog": true,  
          "isInLearningPlan": false,  
          "prerequisiteCompleteInfo": null,  
          "prerequisiteCompletionDate": null,  
          "prerequisiteGroupID": "f845d710-555d-420a-8e93-07da713e912d",  
          "groupName": "prereq_group_1",  
          "groupOrder": 0,  
          "prerequisiteItemOrder": 2,  
          "prerequisiteRevisionNumber": "1",  
          "title": "Networking 101",  
          "groupNameLabelKey": null,  
          "prerequisiteComponentClassificationType": "TIME-BASED",  
          "prerequisiteComponentTypeID": "COURSE",  
          "prerequisiteComponentID": "Net101",  
          "prerequisiteRevisionDate": 1358458020000  
        },  
        ... (additional prerequisites) ...  
      ],  
      "lisCriteria": null  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

Related Information

[Get Learning Assignments \[page 286\]](#)
[Get Available Scheduled Offerings Sample Call \[page 288\]](#)
[Get Learning Item Details \[page 290\]](#)
[Get Documents Related to Assigned Learning Items \[page 294\]](#)
[Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)
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[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)
[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)
[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.1.5.5 Get Documents Related to Assigned Learning Items

Get the documents related to a learning item on users' learning plans.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/learningPlan/v1/LearningItemDocuments  
?$filter=lisCriteria/itemID eq '1147305822'  
and lisCriteria/itemTypeID eq 'COURSE'  
and lisCriteria/revisionDate eq 1147304737000
```

Response: LearningItemDocuments

Output Code

```
{  
  value: [1]  
  0:{  
    pkID: "Net101-COURSE-1147304730000"  
    componentTypeID: "COURSE"  
    componentID: "Net101"  
    revisionDate: 1147304730000  
    documentID: "Net101_IB"  
    reviewFlag: false
```

```
        documentTitle: "Networking 101 Instructor Book",
        documentLocation: "https://docs.me.com/courses/net101/Net101_IB.pdf"
      lisCriteria: null
    }
}
```

Parent topic: Getting Users' Learning Plan Information with a Web Service [page 286]

Related Information

[Get Learning Assignments \[page 286\]](#)

[Get Available Scheduled Offerings Sample Call \[page 288\]](#)

[Get Learning Item Details \[page 290\]](#)

[Get Learning Item Prerequisites \[page 293\]](#)

[Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)

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[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)

[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)

[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.1.6 Getting Users' Learning History with a Web Service

Use the learning history web service to return the list of courses that a user has been assigned and then completed.

When users finish a course and learning events are recorded, the course is added to users' learning history. You can retrieve users' learning history when you want to report on the courses that they completed and when.

[Get Learning History \[page 295\]](#)

Learning history is the set of courses, or learning items, that users have finished (successfully or unsuccessfully).

3.1.6.1 Get Learning History

Learning history is the set of courses, or learning items, that users have finished (successfully or unsuccessfully).

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/user/learningHistory/v1/learninghistories?
$filter=criteria/maxNumberToRetrieve eq 10 and
$criteria/includeDeepLink eq true
```

Response: learninghistories

Output Code

```
{  
  "value": [  
    {  
      "componentTypeID": "TYPE",  
      "componentID": "ITM2",  
      "revisionDate": 1302846720000,  
      "title": "title",  
      "revisionNumber": "1",  
      "completionStatusID": "PASS",  
      "provideCredit": true,  
      "studentComponentID": null,  
      "instructorName": "Instructor",  
      "grade": null,  
      "totalHours": 8,  
      "creditHours": null,  
      "contactHours": null,  
      "cpeHours": null,  
      "comments": null,  
      "esigUsername": null,  
      "lastUpdateTimestamp": 1453091987000,  
      "esigMeaningCode": null,  
      "scheduleID": null,  
      "componentKey": null,  
      "reviewContentAllowed": null,  
      "rating": null,  
      "seqNum": null,  
      "enableRating": false,  
      "formattedRevisionDate": "4/15/2011",  
      "completionDate": 1452613560000,  
      "status": "PASS",  
      "ratingDate": null,  
      "ratingPending": null,  
      "lastCompletionDate": 1452613560000,  
      "certificateLink": "https://[root]/learning/user/...",  
      "onlineContentLink": null,  
      "criteria": null  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

[Parent topic: Getting Users' Learning History with a Web Service \[page 295\]](#)

Related Information

- [Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)
- [API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)
- [Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)
- [Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)
- [Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.2 Managing LMS Users

3.2.1 How Users are Uniquely Identified in SAP SuccessFactors

To manage a balance between product profiles, employment assignment, and overall suite identity, SAP SuccessFactors uses an identity system with multiple IDs but only one Globally Unique Identifier (GUID).

The SAP SuccessFactors identity management system understands three types of user IDs. In most cases, users are aware of only one unique ID, administrators might be aware of two, and implementation partners might be aware of three.

- Person GUID is an **immutable**, unique identifier that stays with a person throughout their SAP SuccessFactors experience. This ID is internal to the system and tends to be unknown to users or managers.
- Person ID External is a **mutable**, unique identifier that stays with a person throughout their SAP SuccessFactors experience. This is the ID that most users and their managers know. In many parts of SAP SuccessFactors this is called simply the external ID because it is **external** to the particular module as opposed to a pillar profile ID, which is internal to the pillar.
- Pillar Profile IDs are used within individual SAP SuccessFactors product pillars. For example, SAP SuccessFactors Learning uses a student ID to understand a user as a student (as opposed to compensation manager, for example).

3.2.2 Searching for SAP SuccessFactors Learning Users with a Web Service

Use student search to find end-users in SAP SuccessFactors Learning.

The name **student** is a way of distinguishing the types of users in SAP SuccessFactors Learning. The Student Search web service finds end-users who are assigned learning as opposed to administrators who set up the learning or instructors who teach courses.

In most cases, every person in your company is a student, even if individuals are also administrators and instructors. When you search for students, you return information that applies to the people in your company in the role of a learning. For example, student search does **not** return the facilities that a person usually teaches in because “facilities that a person usually teaches in” is an attribute of that person as an instructor, not a student.

[GET Students Call \[page 298\]](#)

Use the method, service, version, entity, and criteria information to build a search client for LMS users (students).

[Student Search Response Body \[page 298\]](#)

Related Information

[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

[GET Students Call \[page 298\]](#)

3.2.2.1 GET Students Call

Use the method, service, version, entity, and criteria information to build a search client for LMS users (students).

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/searchStudent/v1/Students?$filter=criteria...
```

This call shows the service, criteria (if applicable), and entity that you want for the business task you want to accomplish. To see descriptions of the data of the entity, data types, related entities, and requirements, please call the service metadata: GET /learning/odatav4/public/<admin or user>/<service name>/<version>/
\$metadata.

Parent topic: Searching for SAP SuccessFactors Learning Users with a Web Service [page 297]

Related Information

[Student Search Response Body \[page 298\]](#)

[Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)

[API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)

[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)

[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)

[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.2.2.2 Student Search Response Body

Output Code

```
{
  "value": [
    {
      "studentID": "",
      "personGUID": "",
      "personExternalID": "",
      "empStatID": "ACT",
      "empTypID": "1",
      "regularTempID": "",
      "fulltime": "Yes",
      "jobLocID": "FRA",
      "jobPosID": "MANAGER",
      "domainID": "IT",
      "orgID": "IT",
      "compID": "",
      "lastName": "Aberts",
      "middleName": "Kathrin",
      "givenName": "Kathrin"
    }
  ]
}
```

```

        "firstName": "Tammy",
        "middleName": "E",
        "notActive": "Yes",
        "addr": "123 Maple St",
        "city": "Alexandria",
        "state": "VA",
        "postal": "22302",
        "cntry": "US",
        "superField": "BRTMCCORMICK",
        "hireDate": 1430319600000,
        "termDate": null,
        "emailAddr": "tammy.aberts@localhost.int",
        "hasAccess": "Yes",
        "selfReg": "",
        "locked": "No",
        "regionID": "Americas",
        "roleID": "DEFAULT USER",
        "profileStatus": "EXPIRED",
        "accountID": "12345",
        "posNumID": "56342",
        "nativeDeeplinkUser": "No",
        "criteria": null
    }
]
}

```

Parent topic: Searching for SAP SuccessFactors Learning Users with a Web Service [page 297]

Related Information

[GET Students Call \[page 298\]](#)

3.2.3 Adding and Updating SAP SuccessFactors Learning LMS Users through Web Services

Use the add an update LMS user web services to add and update SAP SuccessFactors Learning users.

We recommend the add and update LMS users for native SAP SuccessFactors Learning users. If you are in an integrated environment, consider how your user data syncs from the tables of record.

Caution

We recommend that you add or update users centrally in the SAP SuccessFactors system of record and allow the data to flow into the LMS through standard means. When you update users through Learning, you update the user as a student, but not as a SAP SuccessFactors user - what you change is available only to the LMS, and it is possible that shared data is overwritten from the system of record.

[Add and Update User Data Structures \[page 300\]](#)

By understanding the users' data structures, you can more easily write web service clients.

[POST SAP SuccessFactors Learning User Sample Call \[page 301\]](#)

We recommend that you use the most current user service to add users.

[PUT SAP SuccessFactors Learning User Sample Call \[page 302\]](#)

We recommend that you use the most current user service to update users.

Related Information

[user/v1 Metadata Call \[page 236\]](#)

3.2.3.1 Add and Update User Data Structures

By understanding the users' data structures, you can more easily write web service clients.

When you add or update users, you should understand how the data behaves. You don't need to know the exact data structures, just how you need to treat them:

- User data is like data members on a user object. For example, you can think of a user's first name as a private data member of a user class.
- User phone numbers are like a hashmap of phone numbers where the hashmap is a data member of the user object: each entry in the hashmap is identified by a phone number and a description of the phone number. You can add, for example, Mobile Phone and Office Phone to the list of users' phone numbers.
- User custom columns are like a subclass to the user class: each entry has multiple data members, and the members can be more complex than a simple string. For example, you can create custom columns with enumerated values like T-Shirt size (Small, Medium, or Large). You can think of the value data member in this case like an array.

Look in the administration environment to understand how phone numbers and custom columns work, and the specific phone numbers and custom columns for your company. If you do not have access to the administration environment, someone can look for you and provide the information. To understand the kind of phone numbers that your company typically records, look in [Users > Users > Phone Numbers](#). To understand valid values for custom columns, look in [System Admin > Custom Columns > User](#).

Parent topic: [Adding and Updating SAP SuccessFactors Learning LMS Users through Web Services \[page 299\]](#)

Related Information

[POST SAP SuccessFactors Learning User Sample Call \[page 301\]](#)

[PUT SAP SuccessFactors Learning User Sample Call \[page 302\]](#)

[user/v1 Metadata Call \[page 236\]](#)

[POST SAP SuccessFactors Learning User Sample Call \[page 301\]](#)

[PUT SAP SuccessFactors Learning User Sample Call \[page 302\]](#)

3.2.3.2 POST SAP SuccessFactors Learning User Sample Call

We recommend that you use the most current user service to add users.

Sample Code

```
POST /learning/odatav4/user/v1/Users
```

⚠ Caution

We recommend that you add or update users centrally in the SAP SuccessFactors system of record and allow the data to flow into the LMS through standard means. When you update users through Learning, you update the user as a student, but not as a SAP SuccessFactors user - what you change is available only to the LMS, and it is possible that shared data is overwritten from the system of record.

Table 178: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token
Content-Type	application/json;odata.metadata=minimal

This call shows the service, criteria (if applicable), and entity that you want for the business task you want to accomplish. To see descriptions of the data of the entity, data types, related entities, and requirements, please call the service metadata: GET /learning/odatav4/public/<admin or user>/<service name>/<version>/\$.metadata.

Sample Code

```
{
  "studentID": "yliu",
  "firstName": "Yajing",
  "lastName": "Liu",
  "studentPhones":
    [
      {
        "phoneNumber": "555-123-4567",
        "phoneDescription": "cell"
      },
      {
        "phoneNumber": "555-987-6543",
        "phoneDescription": "home"
      }
    ]
}
```

Parent topic: Adding and Updating SAP SuccessFactors Learning LMS Users through Web Services [page 299]

Related Information

- [Add and Update User Data Structures \[page 300\]](#)
- [PUT SAP SuccessFactors Learning User Sample Call \[page 302\]](#)
- [Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)
- [API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)
- [Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)
- [Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)
- [Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.2.3.3 PUT SAP SuccessFactors Learning User Sample Call

We recommend that you use the most current user service to update users.

Sample Code

```
PUT /learning/odatav4/user/v1/Users('<user id>')
```

Caution

We recommend that you add or update users centrally in the SAP SuccessFactors system of record and allow the data to flow into the LMS through standard means. When you update users through Learning, you update the user as a student, but not as a SAP SuccessFactors user - what you change is available only to the LMS, and it is possible that shared data is overwritten from the system of record.

Table 179: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token
Content-Type	application/json;odata.metadata=minimal

Sample Code

```
{
  "studentID": "yliu",
  "firstName": "Yajing",
  "lastName": "Liu",
  "studentPhones": [
    [
      {
        "phoneNumber": "555-123-4567",
        "phoneDescription": "cell"
      },
      {
        "phoneNumber": "555-987-6543",
        "phoneDescription": "home"
      }
    ]
}
```

}

Parent topic: Adding and Updating SAP SuccessFactors Learning LMS Users through Web Services [page 299]

Related Information

[Add and Update User Data Structures \[page 300\]](#)

[POST SAP SuccessFactors Learning User Sample Call \[page 301\]](#)

3.2.4 Getting the Qualifications of SAP SuccessFactors Learning LMS Users through Web Services

Get users' curriculum status to see if they are qualified in an area.

A curriculum is a qualification that you design. Usually, it sets a number of learning requirements like a number of courses (learning items) to complete the curriculum and become qualified. You want to get the curriculum status of users to check their qualifications. You have two ways to check the qualifications. You can check users' qualifications from the perspective of the overall curriculum (with a root curriculum specified) or you can check their qualification from the perspective of one learning item within the curriculum.

Getting the Curriculum Status to Check Overall Qualification Against the Entire Curriculum

Get the

[Get Curriculum Status Sample Call \[page 303\]](#)

Get the status of curricula.

[Get Curriculum Item Status Sample Call \[page 304\]](#)

Get the status of learning items in curricula.

3.2.4.1 Get Curriculum Status Sample Call

Get the status of curricula.

→ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/curriculum/v1/CurriculumStatuses  
?$filter=csCriteria/targetUserID eq 'user'  
and csCriteria/curriculumID eq 'curriculum_id'
```

Response: CurriculumStatuses

Output Code

```
{  
  "value": [  
    {  
      "curriculumStatus": "Complete",  
      "expirationDate": 1450384082000,  
      "nextActionDate": 1450384082000,  
      "remainingDays": 12,  
      "csCriteria": null  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

Parent topic: Getting the Qualifications of SAP SuccessFactors Learning LMS Users through Web Services [page 303]

Related Information

[Get Curriculum Item Status Sample Call \[page 304\]](#)

[Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)

[API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)

[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)

[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)

[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.2.4.2 Get Curriculum Item Status Sample Call

Get the status of learning items in curricula.

Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/curriculum/v1/CurriculumItemStatuses  
?$filter=cisCriteria/targetUserID eq 'user'  
and cisCriteria/curriculumID eq 'curriculum_id'  
and cisCriteria/rootCurriculumID eq 'root_curriculum_id'
```

Response Body: CurriculumItemStatuses

Sample Code

```
{  
  "value": [  
    {  
      "curriculaID": "curriculum_id",  
      "curriculaDesc": "Description",  
      "htmlCurriculaDesc": null,  
      "rootCurriculaID": "root_curriculum_id",  
      "itemTypeID": null,  
      "itemID": null,  
      "revDate": null,  
      "itemTitle": null,  
      "assignmentType": null,  
      "displayOrder": 1,  
      "completionDate": null,  
      "completionStatus": "Incomplete",  
      "requiredDate": null,  
      "expiryDate": null,  
      "failureCompletionStatusId": null,  
      "failureDate": null,  
      "requirementID": "9525_HOURTYPE_ITEMPOOL",  
      "requirementTypeID": "# Hours of specified Hour Type from Pool of Items",  
      "requirementDesc": "2 Total hours from item pool",  
      "requirementSequenceNumber": 202,  
      "nextAction": "Complete 2.00 hours",  
      "assignedDate": 1479772800000,  
      "curriculumRequirementItem": [  
        {  
          "itemTypeID": "COURSE",  
          "itemID": "Item1",  
          "revDte": 1398765540000,  
          "itemTitle": "title",  
          "completionDate": null,  
          "completionStatus": "Incomplete",  
          "completedHours": 0,  
          "displayOrder": 1,  
          "globalDisplayOrder": "000001.000001"  
        },  
        {...}  
      ],  
      "numberOfHours": 2,  
      "numberOfComponents": null,  
      "completedNumberOfHours": null,  
      "completedNumberOfComponents": null,  
      "globalDisplayOrder": "000001",  
      "hourTypeID": "Total Hours",  
      "cisCriteria": null  
    },  
    {  
      ...  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

```
        ]  
    }
```

Parent topic: Getting the Qualifications of SAP SuccessFactors Learning LMS Users through Web Services [page 303]

Related Information

[Get Curriculum Status Sample Call \[page 303\]](#)

[Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)

[API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)

[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)

[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)

[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.3 Managing User Enrollment and Attendance Through Web Services

Manage enrollment and attendance through web services when you want to change users' relationship to a live event (a scheduled offering): their attendance, placement, or completion.

Enrollment and attendance in scheduled offering - live learning events led by an instructor - define a relationship between a user and that scheduled offering. For example, the user can be enrolled into the scheduled offering or that enrollment can be canceled. Instructors might want a list of all users enrolled (a course roster) and might want to mark who was enrolled and then attended the event. These are all stories about connecting users to live events or looking for users in live events.

[Enrolling Users into Scheduled Offerings \[page 307\]](#)

The learning curriculum assignment enrolls users into scheduled offerings of a course.

[Getting a Course Roster \[page 311\]](#)

Get the list of users on a roster for a particular scheduled offering.

[Modifying Enrollment Status with a Web Service \[page 315\]](#)

Modify enrollment status when users need to withdraw from a course, administrators need to edit the registration of a scheduled offering, or supervisors need to enroll or withdraw users.

[Getting Scheduled Offerings with a Web Service \[page 319\]](#)

Use the get scheduled offering web service to return a scheduled offering when you know its unique ID.

[Marking Attendance for Users in Courses \[page 323\]](#)

Use the mark segment attendance web service to record the attendance for each segment of a scheduled offering.

[admin/scheduledoffering-service/v1 Metadata Call \[page 327\]](#)

Call for `admin/scheduledoffering-service/v1` to manage scheduled offerings as an administrator.

[user/scheduledoffering-service/v1 Metadata Call \[page 347\]](#)

Call for `user/scheduledoffering-service/v1` to manage scheduled offerings as a user or supervisor.

3.3.1 Enrolling Users into Scheduled Offerings

The learning curriculum assignment enrolls users into scheduled offerings of a course.

SAP SuccessFactors Learning manages the schedules of learners, instructors, equipment, locations, and so on. A critical part of managing the schedules is enrolling users into scheduled offerings of a course. A user enrolled in a January offering of a course has a different schedule than the user enrolled in the February offering of the same course. With the Enroll into Scheduled Offerings web service, you can enroll users into particular offerings of a course.

[Enroll into Scheduled Offerings as Users or Supervisors \[page 307\]](#)

Enroll users into scheduled offerings as a user (self-enrollment) or supervisor.

[Enrolling Users into Scheduled Offerings as Administrators \[page 309\]](#)

Enroll users into scheduled offerings as an administrator.

Parent topic: [Managing User Enrollment and Attendance Through Web Services \[page 306\]](#)

Related Information

[Getting a Course Roster \[page 311\]](#)

[Modifying Enrollment Status with a Web Service \[page 315\]](#)

[Getting Scheduled Offerings with a Web Service \[page 319\]](#)

[Marking Attendance for Users in Courses \[page 323\]](#)

[admin/scheduledoffering-service/v1 Metadata Call \[page 327\]](#)

[user/scheduledoffering-service/v1 Metadata Call \[page 347\]](#)

3.3.1.1 Enroll into Scheduled Offerings as Users or Supervisors

Enroll users into scheduled offerings as a user (self-enrollment) or supervisor.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Sample Code

```
POST /learning/odatav4/public/user/scheduledoffing-service/v1/Enrollments
```

Enrollment by supervisors or users post to the same URL. The difference is the user who posts. If users are self-enrolling, they can post as themselves and `studentID` is not required. To post as supervisors, `studentID` is required.

Sample POST Body: Enrollments

Sample Code

This example shows posting as an administrator or supervisor for two users with IDs `User-1` and `User-2`.

```
{
  "enrollments" : [
    {
      "scheduleID":3421 ,
      "studentID": "User-1",
      "enrollmentStatusID": "ENROLL",
      "notifyUser":true,
      "comments": "User is enrolled",
      "notifyInstructor": true,
      "notifySupervisor":true,
      "notifyContacts": true
    },
    {
      "scheduleID":3421 ,
      "studentID": "User-2",
      "enrollmentStatusID": "ENROLL",
      "notifyUser":true,
      "comments": "User is enrolled",
      "notifyInstructor": true,
      "notifySupervisor":false,
      "notifyContacts": false
    }
  ]
}
```

Response: Enrollments

The system returns the assignment information.

Sample Code

```
{
  "enrollments" : [
    {
      "scheduleID":3421 ,
      "studentID": "User-1",
      "enrollmentStatusID": "ENROLL",
```

```
        "notifyUser":true,
        "comments": "User is Enrolled",
        "notifyInstructor": true,
        "notifySupervisor":true,
        "notifyContacts": true,
        "errorMessage": "",
        "warningMessage": "",
        "warningOverride": ""
    } ,
    {
    ...
}
]
```

Parent topic: Enrolling Users into Scheduled Offerings [page 307]

Related Information

[Enrolling Users into Scheduled Offerings as Administrators \[page 309\]](#)

[Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)

[API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)

[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)

[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)

[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.3.1.2 Enrolling Users into Scheduled Offerings as Administrators

Enroll users into scheduled offerings as an administrator.

Sample Code

```
POST /learning/odatav4/public/admin/scheduledoffering-service/v1/Enrollments
```

To enroll as an administrator, POST as an administrator. The URL that you post to is different from the URL that you post to for users and supervisors, but the JSON is the same.

Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

In OData, each entity type/set needs to have primary key. PUT calls must have a primary key in both the URL of the PUT and in the payload, this is per ODATA standard. When you update a collection of complex types, that collection

does not have a primary key. But you still must provide a wrapper primary key. As a result, you provide an empty primary key in both places: the URL and the payload.

Sample POST Body: Enrollments

Sample Code

This example shows posting as an administrator or supervisor for two users with IDs User-1 and User-2.

```
{  
    "enrollments" : [  
        {  
            "scheduleID":3421 ,  
            "studentID": "User-1",  
            "enrollmentStatusID": "ENROLL",  
            "notifyUser":true,  
            "comments": "User is enrolled",  
            "notifyInstructor": true,  
            "notifySupervisor":true,  
            "notifyContacts": true  
        },  
        {  
            "scheduleID":3421 ,  
            "studentID": "User-2",  
            "enrollmentStatusID": "ENROLL",  
            "notifyUser":true,  
            "comments": "User is enrolled",  
            "notifyInstructor": true,  
            "notifySupervisor":false,  
            "notifyContacts": false  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

Response: Enrollments

The system returns the assignment information.

Sample Code

```
{  
    "enrollments" : [  
        {  
            "scheduleID":3421 ,  
            "studentID": "User-1",  
            "enrollmentStatusID": "ENROLL",  
            "notifyUser":true,  
            "comments": "User is Enrolled",  
            "notifyInstructor": true,  
            "notifySupervisor":true,  
            "notifyContacts": true,  
            "errorMessage": "",  
            "warningMessage": "",  
            "warningOverride": ""  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

```
        } ,
        {
        ...
    ]
}
}
```

Parent topic: Enrolling Users into Scheduled Offerings [page 307]

Related Information

[Enroll into Scheduled Offerings as Users or Supervisors \[page 307\]](#)

[Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)

[API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)

[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)

[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)

[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.3.2 Getting a Course Roster

Get the list of users on a roster for a particular scheduled offering.

You often want to get the enrollment list before you take other actions. For example, you might get the enrollment list to see who is in a scheduled offering before you modify the enrollment status. You might also get the enrollment list again to verify that the change took effect.

Another common case for get enrollment list is to get a roster for an instructor. Although this would duplicate the functionality of the instructor dashboard, it is possible that you want to develop a secondary way of getting the roster. You might also want to share the enrollment list with the rest of the participants.

[Getting an Enrollment List as Instructors \[page 312\]](#)

Get the course roster as an instructor to report who is enrolled in the course.

[Getting an Enrollment List as Administrators \[page 314\]](#)

Get the course roster as an administrator to report who is enrolled in the course.

Parent topic: Managing User Enrollment and Attendance Through Web Services [page 306]

Related Information

[Enrolling Users into Scheduled Offerings \[page 307\]](#)

[Modifying Enrollment Status with a Web Service \[page 315\]](#)

[Getting Scheduled Offerings with a Web Service \[page 319\]](#)

[Marking Attendance for Users in Courses \[page 323\]](#)
[admin/scheduledoffering-service/v1 Metadata Call \[page 327\]](#)
[user/scheduledoffering-service/v1 Metadata Call \[page 347\]](#)
[Enrolling Users into Scheduled Offerings \[page 307\]](#)
[Modifying Enrollment Status with a Web Service \[page 315\]](#)
[Marking Attendance for Users in Courses \[page 323\]](#)

3.3.2.1 Getting an Enrollment List as Instructors

Get the course roster as an instructor to report who is enrolled in the course.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Sample Code

The following should be on a single line, but depending on page constraints might be on multiple lines.

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/user/scheduledoffering-service  
/v1/EnrollmentListings?$filter=criteria/scheduleID eq 3421
```

Response: EnrollmentListings

The system returns the enrollment information.

Sample Code

```
{  
  "value": [  
    {  
      "enrollSeatID": 2052,  
      "studentID": "user-1",  
      "enrollSlotID": null,  
      "scheduleID": 3543,  
      "enrollStatID": "WAITLIST",  
      "enrollDate": 1478711781000,  
      "comments": null,  
      "shippingAddress": null,  
      "shippingCity": null,  
      "shippingState": null,  
      "shippingPostal": null,  
      "shippingCountry": null,  
      "shippingPhoneNo": null,  
      "shippingFaxNo": null,  
      "shippingEmailAddress": null,  
      "lastUpdateUser": "User - d1",  
      "lastUpdateTimestamp": 1478711781000,  
    }]
```

```

    "addUser": null,
    "cancelDate": null,
    "orderItemID": 3303,
    "paymentOrderTicketNo": null,
    "ticketSequence": null,
    "origin": null,
    "withdrawPending": null,
    "criteria": null,
    "totalCount": null
},
{
    "enrollSeatID": 2048,
    "studentID": "user-2",
    "enrollSlotID": 163,
    "scheduleID": 3543,
    "enrollStatID": "ENROLL",
    "enrollDate": 1478711895000,
    "comments": null,
    "shippingAddress": null,
    "shippingCity": null,
    "shippingState": null,
    "shippingPostal": null,
    "shippingCountry": null,
    "shippingPhoneNo": null,
    "shippingFaxNo": null,
    "shippingEmailAddress": null,
    "lastUpdateUser": "User - d2",
    "lastUpdateTimestamp": 1478711895000,
    "addUser": null,
    "cancelDate": null,
    "orderItemID": null,
    "paymentOrderTicketNo": "ORDTKTNO-2761",
    "ticketSequence": 1,
    "origin": null,
    "withdrawPending": null,
    "criteria": null,
    "totalCount": null
}
]
}

```

Parent topic: Getting a Course Roster [page 311]

Related Information

- [Getting an Enrollment List as Administrators \[page 314\]](#)
- [Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)
- [API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)
- [Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)
- [Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)
- [Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.3.2.2 Getting an Enrollment List as Administrators

Get the course roster as an administrator to report who is enrolled in the course.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Sample Code

The following should be on a single line, but depending on page constraints might be on multiple lines.

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/admin/scheduledoffering-service  
/v1/EnrollmentListings?$filter=criteria/scheduleID eq 3543
```

Response: EnrollmentListings

The system returns the enrollment information.

Sample Code

```
{
  "value": [
    {
      "enrollSeatID": 2052,
      "studentID": "user-1",
      "enrollSlotID": null,
      "scheduleID": 3543,
      "enrollStatID": "WAITLIST",
      "enrollDate": 1478711781000,
      "comments": null,
      "shippingAddress": null,
      "shippingCity": null,
      "shippingState": null,
      "shippingPostal": null,
      "shippingCountry": null,
      "shippingPhoneNo": null,
      "shippingFaxNo": null,
      "shippingEmailAddress": null,
      "lastUpdateUser": "User - d1",
      "lastUpdateTimestamp": 1478711781000,
      "addUser": null,
      "cancelDate": null,
      "orderItemID": 3303,
      "paymentOrderTicketNo": null,
      "ticketSequence": null,
      "origin": null,
      "withdrawPending": null,
      "criteria": null,
      "totalCount": null
    },
    {
      "enrollSeatID": 2048,
      "studentID": "user-2",
      "enrollSlotID": 163,
```

```
        "scheduleID": 3543,
        "enrollStatID": "ENROLL",
        "enrollDate": 1478711895000,
        "comments": null,
        "shippingAddress": null,
        "shippingCity": null,
        "shippingState": null,
        "shippingPostal": null,
        "shippingCountry": null,
        "shippingPhoneNo": null,
        "shippingFaxNo": null,
        "shippingEmailAddress": null,
        "lastUpdateUser": "User - d2",
        "lastUpdateTimestamp": 1478711895000,
        "addUser": null,
        "cancelDate": null,
        "orderItemID": null,
        "paymentOrderTicketNo": "ORDTKTNO-2761",
        "ticketSequence": 1,
        "origin": null,
        "withdrawPending": null,
        "criteria": null,
        "totalCount": null
    }
]
}
```

Parent topic: Getting a Course Roster [page 311]

Related Information

[Getting an Enrollment List as Instructors \[page 312\]](#)

[Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)

[API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)

[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)

[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)

[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.3.3 Modifying Enrollment Status with a Web Service

Modify enrollment status when users need to withdraw from a course, administrators need to edit the registration of a scheduled offering, or supervisors need to enroll or withdraw users.

Enrollment status defines where users are in the registration process. For example, they can be registered for the course or withdrawn from the course. You modify their enrollment status to change where they are in the process. For example, you might want to withdraw users from a course. You can change their enrollment status from registered to withdrawn.

[Modify Enrollment Status as Users and Supervisors \[page 316\]](#)

Call the modify enrollment status when users need to withdraw from a course or supervisors need to enroll or withdraw users.

[Changing Enrollment Status as Administrators \[page 318\]](#)

Change the enrollment of users from administrators.

Parent topic: [Managing User Enrollment and Attendance Through Web Services \[page 306\]](#)

Related Information

[Enrolling Users into Scheduled Offerings \[page 307\]](#)

[Getting a Course Roster \[page 311\]](#)

[Getting Scheduled Offerings with a Web Service \[page 319\]](#)

[Marking Attendance for Users in Courses \[page 323\]](#)

[admin/scheduledoffering-service/v1 Metadata Call \[page 327\]](#)

[user/scheduledoffering-service/v1 Metadata Call \[page 347\]](#)

3.3.3.1 Modify Enrollment Status as Users and Supervisors

Call the modify enrollment status when users need to withdraw from a course or supervisors need to enroll or withdraw users.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

➔ Remember

In OData, each entity type/set needs to have primary key. `PUT` calls must have a primary key in both the URL of the `PUT` and in the payload, this is per ODATA standard. When you update a collection of complex types, that collection does not have a primary key. But you still must provide a wrapper primary key. As a result, you provide an empty primary key in both places: the URL and the payload.

Sample Code

```
PUT /learning/odatav4/public/user/scheduledoffering-service/v1/  
EnrollmentStatuses('')
```

Users must have permission to withdraw from scheduled offerings and supervisors (or alternate supervisors and Human Resource Business Partners) must have permission to access registration.

Call PUT: EnrollmentStatuses

Sample Code

```
{  
    "primaryKey": "",  
    "enrollmentStatus": [  
        {  
            "scheduleID": 3421,  
            "userID": "User-1",  
            "newEnrollmentStatusID": "CANCELLED",  
            "registrationChangeTime": 1458593685000,  
            "timezone": "US/Eastern"  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

Response: EnrollmentStatuses

The system returns the assignment information.

Sample Code

```
{  
    "primaryKey": "",  
    "enrollmentStatus": [  
        {  
            "scheduleID": 3421,  
            "userID": "User-1",  
            "newEnrollmentStatusID": "CANCELLED",  
            "registrationChangeTime": 1458593685000,  
            "timezone": "US/Eastern"  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

Parent topic: [Modifying Enrollment Status with a Web Service \[page 315\]](#)

Related Information

[Changing Enrollment Status as Administrators \[page 318\]](#)

[Include Primary Key in PUT Calls \[page 404\]](#)

[Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)

[API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)

[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)

[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)

[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.3.3.2 Changing Enrollment Status as Administrators

Change the enrollment of users from administrators.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

➔ Remember

In OData, each entity type/set needs to have primary key. `PUT` calls must have a primary key in both the URL of the `PUT` and in the payload, this is per ODATA standard. When you update a collection of complex types, that collection does not have a primary key. But you still must provide a wrapper primary key. As a result, you provide an empty primary key in both places: the URL and the payload.

Sample Code

```
PUT /learning/odatav4/public/admin/scheduledoffering-service/v1/  
EnrollmentStatuses('')
```

Call PUT: EnrollmentStatuses

Sample Code

```
{  
  "primaryKey": "",  
  "enrollmentStatus": [  
    {  
      "scheduleID": 3421,  
      "userID": "User-1",  
      "newEnrollmentStatusID": "CANCELLED",  
      "registrationChangeTime": 1458593685000,  
      "timezone": "US/Eastern"  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

Response: EnrollmentStatuses

The system returns the assignment information.

Sample Code

```
{
```

```
"primaryKey": "",  
"enrollmentStatus": [  
    {  
        "scheduleID": 3421,  
        "userID": "User-1",  
        "newEnrollmentStatusID": "CANCELLED",  
        "registrationChangeTime": 1458593685000,  
        "timezone": "US/Eastern"  
    }  
]
```

Parent topic: [Modifying Enrollment Status with a Web Service \[page 315\]](#)

Related Information

[Modify Enrollment Status as Users and Supervisors \[page 316\]](#)

[Include Primary Key in PUT Calls \[page 404\]](#)

[Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)

[API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)

[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)

[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)

[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.3.4 Getting Scheduled Offerings with a Web Service

Use the get scheduled offering web service to return a scheduled offering when you know its unique ID.

A scheduled offering is a course that has been scheduled to take place at a particular time and place. For example, if you schedule an orientation course every month, then the single orientation course has twelve scheduled offerings per year. It is offered in January, February, March, and so on.

You have two ways of getting a scheduled offering:

- You know the unique ID of the scheduled offering and you want to return that single offering. For example, you want to return the **January** offering for an orientation course.
- You know the learning item information and you want to return all offerings for that learning item. For example, you know the ID, type, and revision date of an orientation course and you want to see when it is offered.

[Get Scheduled Offering as Users or Supervisors \[page 320\]](#)

Use this sample call to see how you can structure your call to get a single scheduled offering with a web service.

[Get Scheduled Offering as Administrators \[page 321\]](#)

Use this sample call to see how you can structure your call to get a single scheduled offering with a web service.

Parent topic: [Managing User Enrollment and Attendance Through Web Services \[page 306\]](#)

Related Information

[Enrolling Users into Scheduled Offerings \[page 307\]](#)

[Getting a Course Roster \[page 311\]](#)

[Modifying Enrollment Status with a Web Service \[page 315\]](#)

[Marking Attendance for Users in Courses \[page 323\]](#)

[admin/scheduledoffering-service/v1 Metadata Call \[page 327\]](#)

[user/scheduledoffering-service/v1 Metadata Call \[page 347\]](#)

3.3.4.1 Get Scheduled Offering as Users or Supervisors

Use this sample call to see how you can structure your call to get a single scheduled offering with a web service.

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/user/scheduledoffering-service  
/v1/ScheduledOfferings(7546)
```

In this call, 7546 is the unique ID of a scheduled offering.

A scheduled offering is a course that has been scheduled to take place at a particular time and place. For example, if you schedule an orientation course every month, then the single orientation course has twelve scheduled offerings per year. It is offered in January, February, March, and so on.

Response: ScheduledOfferings

Sample Code

```
{  
  "scheduleID": 7546,  
  "description": "An orientation course",  
  "typeComponent": "C",  
  "componentTypeID": "COURSE",  
  "activityOrComponentID": "I20",  
  "revisionDate": 1456222920000,  
  "maximumEnrollment": 10,  
  "minimumEnrollment": 0,  
  "contact": null,  
  "emailAddress": null,  
  "phoneNo": null,  
  "faxNo": null,  
  "enrollmentCutoffDate": null,  
  "selfEnrollment": true,  
  "scheduleDesc": null,  
  "comments": null,  
  "lastUpdateUser": "ARVIND",  
  "lastUpdateTimestamp": 1465391507000,  
  "notActive": false,  
  "scheduleEnrollStatus": "0 of 10 enrolled, 0 waitlisted",
```

```
"enrollmentComments": null,  
"revisionNo": "1",  
"enrollmentSeatID": 0,  
"studentEnrollmentStatusTypeID": null,  
"studentEnrollmentStatusType": null,  
"studentEnrollmentStatus": null,  
"timeZoneID": "Asia/Calcutta",  
"displayInScheduleTimeZone": true,  
"userCanWaitlist": true,  
"titleLabelKey": "I20",  
"timeZoneLabelValue": "Asia/Calcutta",  
"enrolledCount": 0,  
"instructors": [  
    {  
        "instructorID": "Inst-1",  
        "lastName": "",  
        "firstName": "",  
        "middleInitial": "",  
        "primary": true  
    }  
,  
    "availableSeatCount": 10,  
    "criteria": null  
}
```

Parent topic: Getting Scheduled Offerings with a Web Service [page 319]

Related Information

- [Get Scheduled Offering as Administrators \[page 321\]](#)
- [Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)
- [API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)
- [Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)
- [Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)
- [Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.3.4.2 Get Scheduled Offering as Administrators

Use this sample call to see how you can structure your call to get a single scheduled offering with a web service.

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/admin/scheduledoffering-service  
/v1/ScheduledOfferings(7546)
```

In this call, 7546 is the unique ID of a scheduled offering.

A scheduled offering is a course that has been scheduled to take place at a particular time and place. For example, if you schedule an orientation course every month, then the single orientation course has twelve scheduled offerings per year. It is offered in January, February, March, and so on.

Response: ScheduledOfferings

Sample Code

```
{  
    "scheduleID": 7546,  
    "description": "An orientation course",  
    "typeComponent": "C",  
    "componentTypeID": "COURSE",  
    "activityOrComponentID": "I20",  
    "revisionDate": 1456222920000,  
    "maximumEnrollment": 10,  
    "minimumEnrollment": 0,  
    "contact": null,  
    "emailAddress": null,  
    "phoneNo": null,  
    "faxNo": null,  
    "enrollmentCutoffDate": null,  
    "selfEnrollment": true,  
    "scheduleDesc": null,  
    "comments": null,  
    "lastUpdateUser": "ARVIND",  
    "lastUpdateTimestamp": 1465391507000,  
    "notActive": false,  
    "scheduleEnrollStatus": "0 of 10 enrolled, 0 waitlisted",  
    "enrollmentComments": null,  
    "revisionNo": "1",  
    "enrollmentSeatID": 0,  
    "studentEnrollmentStatusTypeLabelID": null,  
    "studentEnrollmentStatusType": null,  
    "studentEnrollmentStatus": null,  
    "timeZoneID": "Asia/Calcutta",  
    "displayInScheduleTimeZone": true,  
    "userCanWaitlist": true,  
    "titleLabelKey": "I20",  
    "timeZoneLabelValue": "Asia/Calcutta",  
    "enrolledCount": 0,  
    "instructors": [  
        {  
            "instructorID": "Inst-1",  
            "lastName": "",  
            "firstName": "",  
            "middleInitial": "",  
            "primary": true  
        }  
    ],  
    "availableSeatCount": 10,  
    "criteria": null  
}
```

[Parent topic: Getting Scheduled Offerings with a Web Service \[page 319\]](#)

Related Information

[Get Scheduled Offering as Users or Supervisors \[page 320\]](#)

3.3.5 Marking Attendance for Users in Courses

Use the mark segment attendance web service to record the attendance for each segment of a scheduled offering.

Scheduled offerings are a course that takes place at a specific time. A user can attend, for example, a January offering of a course or a February offering of the same course. Each scheduled offering is composed of one or more segments. For example a course that takes place over three days can be three segments, one for each day.

When you mark attendance, you mark it on the individual **segments**. For example, a user might attend the first two segments but miss the third. Depending on your company's policies, segment attendance can matter. For example, you might mark the user complete if the user attends more than half of the segments in the offering and passes the exams.

[Mark Segment Attendance as Instructors \[page 323\]](#)

Mark learners as attending segments as either an instructor.

[Mark Attendance as an Administrator \[page 326\]](#)

Mark learners as attending segments as an administrator.

Parent topic: [Managing User Enrollment and Attendance Through Web Services \[page 306\]](#)

Related Information

[Enrolling Users into Scheduled Offerings \[page 307\]](#)

[Getting a Course Roster \[page 311\]](#)

[Modifying Enrollment Status with a Web Service \[page 315\]](#)

[Getting Scheduled Offerings with a Web Service \[page 319\]](#)

[admin/scheduledoffering-service/v1 Metadata Call \[page 327\]](#)

[user/scheduledoffering-service/v1 Metadata Call \[page 347\]](#)

3.3.5.1 Mark Segment Attendance as Instructors

Mark learners as attending segments as either an instructor.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

➔ Remember

In OData, each entity type/set needs to have primary key. `PUT` calls must have a primary key in both the URL of the `PUT` and in the payload, this is per ODATA standard. When you update a collection of complex types, that collection does not have a primary key. But you still must provide a wrapper primary key. As a result, you provide an empty primary key in both places: the URL and the payload.

Sample Code

```
PUT /learning/odatav4/public/user/scheduledoffering-service  
/v1/SegmentAttendances('')
```

To mark attendance as an instructor, you must have your instructors configured in the system and they must have permission to record attendance.

Mark Attendance as Called by Administrator

Sample Code

```
PUT /learning/odatav4/public/admin/scheduledoffering-service/  
v1/SegmentAttendances('')
```

PUT Call: segmentAttendances

Sample Code

```
{  
  "primaryKey": "",  
  "segmentAttendances": [  
    {  
      "scheduleID": 3750,  
      "userID": "User-1",  
      "segmentID": 1,  
      "comments": "User Attended Segment"  
    },  
    {  
      "scheduleID": 3750,  
      "userID": "User-2",  
      "segmentID": 1,  
      "comments": "User Attended Segment"  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

Response: segmentAttendances

The system returns the assignment information.

Sample Code

```
{
```

```

@odata.context: "$metadata#SegmentAttendances/$entity"
"segmentAttendances" : [
    {
        "scheduleID": 3750,
        "userID": "User-1",
        "segmentID": 1,
        "comments": "User Attended Segment"
    },
    {
        "scheduleID": 3750,
        "userID": "User-2",
        "segmentID": 1,
        "comments": "User Attended Segment"
    }
]
}

```

Attendance Parameters

Table 180: Attendance Parameters

Parameter	Description
scheduleID	<p>This is the unique ID of the scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.</p> <p>This parameter is required.</p>
userID	<p>The unique User ID of the user to be enrolled.</p> <p>Although <code>userID</code> is not required by the web service at the <code>user</code> service, this parameter is required by the business case. You do not usually want users marking their own attendance. If you do not supply a user ID, you are telling the web service to mark the instructor as attending the segment. This would be unusual.</p>
segmentNumber	<p>This is the unique ID of the segment within the scheduled offering.</p> <p>This parameter is required.</p>
Comments	<p>Any comments about the enrollment.</p> <p>This parameter is optional.</p>

Parent topic: [Marking Attendance for Users in Courses \[page 323\]](#)

Related Information

[Mark Attendance as an Administrator \[page 326\]](#)

- [Include Primary Key in PUT Calls \[page 404\]](#)
- [Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)
- [API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)
- [Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)
- [Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)
- [Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.3.5.2 Mark Attendance as an Administrator

Mark learners as attending segments as an administrator.

Sample Code

```
PUT /learning/odatav4/public/admin/scheduledoffering-service  
/v1/SegmentAttendances('')
```

In OData, each entity type/set needs to have primary key. PUT calls must have a primary key in both the URL of the PUT and in the payload, this is per ODATA standard. When you update a collection of complex types, that collection does not have a primary key. But you still must provide a wrapper primary key. As a result, you provide an empty primary key in both places: the URL and the payload.

Administrators must have permission to mark attendance.

PUT Call: segmentAttendances

Sample Code

```
{  
"primaryKey": "",  
"segmentAttendances" : [  
    {  
        "scheduleID": 3750,  
        "userID": "User-1",  
        "segmentID": 1,  
        "comments": "User Attended Segment"  
    },  
    {  
        "scheduleID": 3750,  
        "userID": "User-2",  
        "segmentID": 1,  
        "comments": "User Attended Segment"  
    }  
]
```

Response: segmentAttendances

The system returns the assignment information.

Sample Code

```
{  
  "@odata.context": "$metadata#SegmentAttendances/$entity"  
  "segmentAttendances": [  
    {  
      "scheduleID": 3750,  
      "userID": "User-1",  
      "segmentID": 1,  
      "comments": "User Attended Segment"  
    },  
    {  
      "scheduleID": 3750,  
      "userID": "User-2",  
      "segmentID": 1,  
      "comments": "User Attended Segment"  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

Parent topic: [Marking Attendance for Users in Courses \[page 323\]](#)

Related Information

[Mark Segment Attendance as Instructors \[page 323\]](#)

[Include Primary Key in PUT Calls \[page 404\]](#)

[Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)

[API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)

[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)

[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)

[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.3.6 admin/scheduledoffing-service/v1 Metadata Call

Call for `admin/scheduledoffing-service/v1` to manage scheduled offerings as an administrator.

Use this metadata call when you want to modify the enrollment status of users.

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/admin/scheduledoffing-service/v1/$metadata
```

Table 181: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Containers

Table 182: Containers

Container Name	Property Type
EnrollmentListings	Namespace1_Alias.EnrollmentListing
EnrollmentListings	Namespace1_Alias.EnrollmentListing
ScheduledOfferings	Namespace1_Alias.ScheduledOffering
SegmentAttendances	Namespace1_Alias.SegmentAttendance
EnrollmentStatuses	Namespace1_Alias.EnrollmentStatus
Enrollments	Namespace1_Alias.Enrollment
UserScheduleBlocks	Namespace1_Alias.UserScheduleBlock
RefundPolicies	Namespace1_Alias.RefundPolicies
EnrollmentCancellations	Namespace1_Alias.EnrollmentCancellations
AvailableSeats	Namespace1_Alias.AvailableSeats

Entity Types

Table 183: EnrollmentListing

Property Name	Description	Property Type
enrollSeatID	This is the unique ID of the enrollment seat for the user in the current scheduled offering. The value is a number.	Edm.Int64
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
enrollSlotID	This is the unique ID of the enrollment slot.,A slot is a spot in a training course that a user can enroll into. For example, if a course (a scheduled offering) is limited to ten participants, it has ten slots. Each participant who enrolls is placed into a slot. If nine users enroll into the course, then nine of ten slots are occupied. Slots are important because you can reserve slots for users. You can, for example, say that a course has ten slots and five of them are reserved for users of a particular organization.	Edm.Int64
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64
enrollStatID	This is the registration status for this user in this entity.	Edm.String
enrollDate	This is the date of enrollment - the date that the user was added to the entity.	Edm.Int64
comments	These are comments about the enrollment for the user. They could explain, for example, why an administrator made an exception for enrolling a particular user.	Edm.String
shippingAddress	This is the street address used for shipping.	Edm.String
shippingCity	This is the city used in the shipping address.	Edm.String
shippingState	This is the state or provence used in the shipping address.	Edm.String
shippingPostal	This is the postal code used in the shipping address.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
shippingCountry	This is the country used in the shipping address.	Edm.String
shippingPhoneNo	This is the phone number that can contact someone at the shipping address for information about the shipment.	Edm.String
shippingFaxNo	This is the fax number where you can send documents at the shipping address. For example, a place to fax shipping labels.	Edm.String
shippingEmailAddress	This is the email address that can contact someone at the shipping address for information about the shipment.	Edm.String
lastUpdateUser	This is the user who most recently updated the entity.	Edm.String
lastUpdateTimestamp	This is the last time that the entity was updated. Returned in Unix Epoch.	Edm.Int64
addUser	The user who added the entity.	Edm.String
cancelDate	If the user cancels, this is the date of the cancellation.	Edm.Int64
orderItemID	The order ID associated with the learning item.	Edm.Int64
paymentOrderTicketNo	If this order is paid with a ticket, this is the number of the ticket.	Edm.String
ticketSequence		Edm.Int64
origin		Edm.String
withdrawPending	If the user is cancelling and that withdraw is pending, this is true.	Edm.Boolean
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria
totalCount		Edm.Int64

Table 184: EnrollmentListing

Property Name	Description	Property Type
enrollmentListing		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.EnrollmentListing)
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria

Table 185: ScheduledOffering

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID		Edm.Int64
description	This is a description of the entity. In most cases, the description is available to users to tell them about the entity.	Edm.String
typeComponent	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
activityOrComponentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
maximumEnrollment	This is the maximum amount of users who can enroll into the course.	Edm.Int64
minimumEnrollment	This is the minimum amount of users who must enroll into the course for the course to take place.	Edm.Int64
contact	This is the person or group who can be contacted about this entity. For example, someone to call about details for a scheduled offering.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
emailAddress	This is the email address of a person or group (distribution list) who can be contacted about this entity. For example, a distribution list of people who know about a scheduled offering.	Edm.String
phoneNo	This is the telephone number for a person or group (answering service) who can be contacted about this entity. For example, the phone number of a department that can answer questions about a scheduled offering.	Edm.String
faxNo	This is the fax number for a person or group who can be contacted about this entity. For example, your company might set up a fax number if you need to fax release forms to a department.	Edm.String
enrollmentCutoffDate	The date after which users are no longer allowed to enroll into the entity. Cut off dates give instructors time to look at a class roster and decide how to structure the course for that roster and give administrators some time to set things up before the course starts.	Edm.Int64
selfEnrollment	If this value is true, then users can enroll themselves into this entity. If false, then they cannot enroll themselves. Enrollment is not necessarily automatic when this value is true. There could be an approval process attached to enrollment.	Edm.Boolean
scheduleDesc	This is a description of the entity. In most cases, the description is available to users to tell them about the entity.	Edm.String
comments	These are internal comments about the entity. In general, they are not for users. Instead they are administrators' comments to themselves.	Edm.String
lastUpdateUser	This is the user who most recently updated the entity.	Edm.String
lastUpdateTimestamp	This is the last time that the entity was updated. Returned in Unix Epoch.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
notActive	If the value is false then the user is active. If the value is true, then the user is inactive.	Edm.Boolean
scheduleEnrollStatus	This is a description of the number of seats available, the seats filled, and the number of waitlisted users.	Edm.String
enrollmentComments	These are comments about the enrollment for the user. They could explain, for example, why an administrator made an exception for enrolling a particular user.	Edm.String
revisionNo	This is the revision number of this entity. Each revision date has a revision number. Users sometimes know the revision number of training instead of the revision date. For example, they might know that they want revision 2 of a training, regardless of the date that it was revised.	Edm.String
enrollmentSeatID	If this user is already enrolled in this scheduled offering, this value is the unique ID of the seat that the user occupies. If this user is not enrolled in this scheduled offering, then this value is null.	Edm.Int64
studentEnrollmentStatusTypeLabelID	This is the registration status for this entity, with the key you need to translate it to this user's language.	Edm.String
studentEnrollmentStatusType	This is the registration type that has been assigned to the user.	Edm.String
studentEnrollmentStatus	This is the registration status for this user in this entity.	Edm.String
timeZoneID	This is the time zone of the entity.	Edm.String
displayInScheduleTimeZone	If this value is true, then the times of the entity are in the scheduled offering time zone. If this value is false, then the times are in the users' time zones.	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
userCanWaitlist	If this value is true, then the user can get on the wait list for the course. If someone withdraws from the course, the system picks users in the order that they went onto the wait list. In a literal sense, this user can move himself/herself to the registration status of Waitlisted.	Edm.Boolean
titleLabelKey	This is the ID that the LMS uses to look up the title of the entity and return a value that is translated to this users' language/locale.	Edm.String
timeZoneLabelValue	This is the time zone of the entity, in a human readable format.	Edm.String
enrolledCount	This is the number of users who are currently enrolled.	Edm.Int64
availableSeatCount	This is the number of available seats left in the scheduled offering (the number of users who can still enroll in the scheduled offering).	Edm.Int64
instructors		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.instructors)
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria

Table 186: SegmentAttendance

Property Name	Description	Property Type
segmentAttendances		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.SegmentAttendances)

Table 187: EnrollmentStatus

Property Name	Description	Property Type
primaryKey	This is a primary key for the wrapper. It must be included even though, as a collection, there is no primary key. Pass any value. It will be ignored. Convention, however, is to pass an empty primary key.	Edm.String
enrollmentStatus		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.EnrollmentStatus)

Table 188: Enrollment

Property Name	Description	Property Type
enrollments		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.Enrollments)

Table 189: UserScheduleBlock

Property Name	Description	Property Type
primaryKey	This is a primary key for the wrapper. It is required. Pass any value. It will be ignored. Convention is to pass an empty primary key.	Edm.String
userScheduleBlock		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.UserScheduleBlock)

Table 190: RefundPolicies

Property Name	Description	Property Type
privateKey		Edm.String
studentID		Edm.String
refundPolicies		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.RefundPolicies)
messages		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.Messages)

Table 191: EnrollmentCancellations

Property Name	Description	Property Type
studentID		Edm.String
enrollmentCancellations		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.EnrollmentCancellations)
messages		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.Messages)

Table 192: AvailableSeats

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
typeComponent	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
activityOrComponentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
maximumEnrollment	This is the maximum amount of users who can enroll into the course.	Edm.Int64
minimumEnrollment	This is the minimum amount of users who must enroll into the course for the course to take place.	Edm.Int64
notActive	If the value is false then the user is active. If the value is true, then the user is inactive.	Edm.Boolean
enrollmentCutoffDate	The date after which users are no longer allowed to enroll into the entity. Cut off dates give instructors time to look at a class roster and decide how to structure the course for that roster and give administrators some time to set things up before the course starts.	Edm.Int64
selfEnrollment	If this value is true, then users can enroll themselves into this entity. If false, then they cannot enroll themselves. Enrollment is not necessarily automatic when this value is true. There could be an approval process attached to enrollment.	Edm.Boolean
scheduleDesc	This is a description of the scheduled offering.	Edm.String
comments	This is a comment about the entity.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
lastUpdateUser	This is the user who most recently updated the entity.	Edm.String
lastUpdateTimestamp	This is the last time that the entity was updated. Returned in Unix Epoch.	Edm.Int64
timeZoneID	This is the time zone of the lastUpdateTimestamp	Edm.String
displayInScheduleTimeZone	If this value is true, then the times of the entity are in the scheduled offering time zone. If this value is false, then the times are in the users' time zones.	Edm.Boolean
userCanWaitlist	If this value is true, then the user can get on the wait list for the course. If someone withdraws from the course, the system picks users in the order that they went onto the wait list. In a literal sense, this user can move himself/herself to the registration status of Waitlisted.	Edm.Boolean
availableSeatCount	This is the number of available seats left in the scheduled offering (the number of users who can still enroll in the scheduled offering).	Edm.Int64
cancelled	If this value is true, then this is cancelled.	Edm.Boolean
cancelledDate	If this is cancelled, the date that it is cancelled.	Edm.Int64
closedDate	If this is closed, then this is the date that it closed.	Edm.Int64
closed	If this value is true, this is closed. A closed seat is not available.	Edm.Boolean
messages		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.Messages)

Complex Types

Table 193: EnrollmentListing

Property Name	Description	Property Type
enrollSeatID	This is the unique ID of the enrollment seat for the user in the current scheduled offering. The value is a number.	Edm.Int64
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
enrollSlotID	This is the unique ID of the enrollment slot..A slot is a spot in a training course that a user can enroll into. For example, if a course (a scheduled offering) is limited to ten participants, it has ten slots. Each participant who enrolls is placed into a slot. If nine users enroll into the course, then nine of ten slots are occupied. Slots are important because you can reserve slots for users. You can, for example, say that a course has ten slots and five of them are reserved for users of a particular organization.	Edm.Int64
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64
enrollStatID	This is the registration status for this user in this entity.	Edm.String
enrollDate	This is the date of enrollment - the date that the user was added to the entity.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
comments	These are comments about the enrollment for the user. They could explain, for example, why an administrator made an exception for enrolling a particular user.	Edm.String
shippingAddress	This is the street address used for shipping.	Edm.String
shippingCity	This is the city used in the shipping address.	Edm.String
shippingState	This is the state or provence used in the shipping address.	Edm.String
shippingPostal	This is the postal code used in the shipping address.	Edm.String
shippingCountry	This is the country used in the shipping address.	Edm.String
shippingPhoneNo	This is the phone number that can contact someone at the shipping address for information about the shipment.	Edm.String
shippingFaxNo	This is the fax number where you can send documents at the shipping address. For example, a place to fax shipping labels.	Edm.String
shippingEmailAddress	This is the email address that can contact someone at the shipping address for information about the shipment.	Edm.String
lastUpdateUser	This is the user who most recently updated the entity.	Edm.String
lastUpdateTimestamp	This is the last time that the entity was updated. Returned in Unix Epoch.	Edm.Int64
addUser	The user who added the entity.	Edm.String
cancelDate	If the user cancels, this is the date of the cancellation.	Edm.Int64
orderItemID	The order ID associated with the learning item.	Edm.Int64
paymentOrderTicketNo	If this order is paid with a ticket, this is the number of the ticket.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
ticketSequence		Edm.Int64
origin		Edm.String
withdrawPending	If the user is cancelling and that withdraw is pending, this is true.	Edm.Boolean
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria
totalCount		Edm.Int64

Table 194: criteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64
skiptoken		Edm.String

Table 195: criteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64

Table 196: SegmentAttendances

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64
userID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
segmentID	This is the unique ID of a segment. A segment is one part of a course (a learning item or scheduled offering). For example, if a course meets over two days, each day can be a segment. This allows you to track attendance on a more granular level: you can see who attended (in this example) the first day and who attended the second day. You can also assign instructors per segment. It could be that one instructor teaches the first day and a different instructor teaches the second day.	Edm.Int64
comments	These are internal comments about the entity. In general, they are not for users. Instead they are administrators' comments to themselves.	Edm.String
errorMessage	This includes any error messages.	Edm.String

Table 197: EnrollmentStatus

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64
userID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
newEnrollmentStatusID	This is the registration status for this user in this entity.	Edm.String
registrationChangeTime	This is the time that a registration change occurred for purposes of auditing the change.	Edm.Int64
timezone	This is the time zone for registration-ChangeTime. It is the time zone that the change is recorded in.	Edm.String
errorMessage	This contains any error messages.	Edm.String

Table 198: Enrollments

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
enrollmentStatusID	This is the registration status for this user in this entity.	Edm.String
notifyUser	If the value of this is true, and if the user has an email address on file, the user receives a notification of the enrollment.	Edm.Boolean
notifyInstructor	If the value of this is true, and if the instructor has an email address on file, the instructor receives a notification of the enrollment.	Edm.Boolean
notifySupervisor	If the value of this is true, and if the learning supervisor has an email address on file, the learning supervisor receives a notification of the enrollment.	Edm.Boolean
notifyContacts	If the value of this is true, and if the offering has a list of contact email addresses on file, the contacts receive a notification of the enrollment.	Edm.Boolean
comments	These are comments about the enrollment.	Edm.String
errorMessage	This contains error messages about the enrollment.	Edm.String
warningMessage	This contains warning messages about the enrollment.	Edm.String
warningOverride	If the value of this is true, then you can override warning messages.	Edm.Boolean

Table 199: UserScheduleBlock

Property Name	Description	Property Type
userId	This is the user to whom the schedule block should be applied.,This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
personExternalID	This is a mutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON GUID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is immutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
personGUID	This is an internally generated, immutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON ID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is mutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
scheduleBlockId	The unique ID of the schedule block.	Edm.String
leaveStartDate	If the schedule block applies to a leave request, this is the start date of the leave.	Edm.Int64
leaveEndDate	If the schedule block applies to a leave request, this is the end date of the leave.	Edm.Int64
externalCode		Edm.String
iseRuleId		Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
domain	This is the security domain ID of the entity. You can associate a record with an access domain to control the administrators who can access the record. What an administrator can access and do for a record depends on how you configured the entity, function, and workflow domain restrictions of the role ID that is associated with the administrator.,Defaults to PUBLIC.	Edm.String
active	If the value is true then the user is active. If the value is false, then the user is inactive.,Defaults to true.	Edm.Boolean
errorMessage	This contains any error messages.	Edm.String

Table 200: Messages

Property Name	Description	Property Type
type	This is the type of message.	Edm.String
text	This is the text of the message.	Edm.String

Table 201: RefundPolicies

Property Name	Description	Property Type
chargeAmount	When processing a refund, this is the amount to charge according to the cancellation policies you set up in the Learning Management System (LMS). You get an amount when the cancellation policy charges a fixed amount for canceling.	Edm.Double
chargePercentage	When processing a refund, this is the charge percentage according to the cancellation policies you set up in the Learning management System. You get a percentage when the cancellation policy charges a percentage of the cost for canceling.	Edm.Int32
chargeCurrencyCode	When processing a refund, this is the currency for the transaction.	Edm.String
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of the scheduled offering that is the subject of the refund.	Edm.Int64
sequenceID	Not used.	Edm.Int32
messages		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.Messages)

Table 202: EnrollmentCancellations

Property Name	Description	Property Type
cancelled	If true, then the enrollment is cancelled.	Edm.Boolean
chargeAmount	When processing a refund, this is the amount to charge according to the cancellation policies you set up in the Learning Management System (LMS). You get an amount when the cancellation policy charges a fixed amount for canceling.	Edm.Double
chargePercentage	When processing a refund, this is the charge percentage according to the cancellation policies you set up in the Learning management System. You get a percentage when the cancellation policy charges a percentage of the cost for canceling.	Edm.Int32
chargeCurrencyCode	This is the currency code of the transaction.	Edm.String
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of the scheduled offering that	Edm.Int64
sequenceID	This is not used.	Edm.Int32
messages		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.Messages)

Table 203: instructors

Property Name	Description	Property Type
instructorID	This is the unique ID of an instructor in the Learning Management System. If the instructor is also a user (this is often the case when instructors are employees at the company), then keep in mind that this is their INSTRUCTOR ID as opposed to their LEARNER ID.	Edm.String
lastName	This is the family name of the instructor.	Edm.String
firstName	This is the given name of the instructor.	Edm.String
middleInitial	This is a middle initial of the instructor.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
primary	If the value of this is true, then this is the primary instructor. If false, then the instructor is secondary. Primary instructors are usually the ones responsible for organizing the training, posting learning results, and hosting Virtual Learning Sessions (VLS). You can also require that primary instructors are qualified to instruct the learning item. Secondary instructors support the primary instructors.	Edm.Boolean

Parent topic: Managing User Enrollment and Attendance Through Web Services [page 306]

Related Information

[Enrolling Users into Scheduled Offerings \[page 307\]](#)

[Getting a Course Roster \[page 311\]](#)

[Modifying Enrollment Status with a Web Service \[page 315\]](#)

[Getting Scheduled Offerings with a Web Service \[page 319\]](#)

[Marking Attendance for Users in Courses \[page 323\]](#)

[user/scheduledoffering-service/v1 Metadata Call \[page 347\]](#)

3.3.7 user/scheduledoffering-service/v1 Metadata Call

Call for `user/scheduledoffering-service/v1` to manage scheduled offerings as a user or supervisor.

Use this metadata call when you want to modify the enrollment status of users.

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/user/scheduledoffering-service/v1/$metadata
```

Table 204: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Containers

Table 205: Containers

Container Name	Property Type
EnrollmentListings	Namespace1_Alias.EnrollmentListing
EnrollmentListings	Namespace1_Alias.EnrollmentListing
ScheduledOfferings	Namespace1_Alias.ScheduledOffering
SegmentAttendances	Namespace1_Alias.SegmentAttendance
EnrollmentStatuses	Namespace1_Alias.EnrollmentStatus
Enrollments	Namespace1_Alias.Enrollment
UserScheduleBlocks	Namespace1_Alias.UserScheduleBlock
RefundPolicies	Namespace1_Alias.RefundPolicies
EnrollmentCancellations	Namespace1_Alias.EnrollmentCancellations
AvailableSeats	Namespace1_Alias.AvailableSeats

Entity Types

Table 206: EnrollmentListing

Property Name	Description	Property Type
enrollSeatID	This is the unique ID of the enrollment seat for the user in the current scheduled offering. The value is a number.	Edm.Int64
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
enrollSlotID	This is the unique ID of the enrollment slot.,A slot is a spot in a training course that a user can enroll into. For example, if a course (a scheduled offering) is limited to ten participants, it has ten slots. Each participant who enrolls is placed into a slot. If nine users enroll into the course, then nine of ten slots are occupied. Slots are important because you can reserve slots for users. You can, for example, say that a course has ten slots and five of them are reserved for users of a particular organization.	Edm.Int64
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64
enrollStatID	This is the registration status for this user in this entity.	Edm.String
enrollDate	This is the date of enrollment - the date that the user was added to the entity.	Edm.Int64
comments	These are comments about the enrollment for the user. They could explain, for example, why an administrator made an exception for enrolling a particular user.	Edm.String
shippingAddress	This is the street address used for shipping.	Edm.String
shippingCity	This is the city used in the shipping address.	Edm.String
shippingState	This is the state or provence used in the shipping address.	Edm.String
shippingPostal	This is the postal code used in the shipping address.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
shippingCountry	This is the country used in the shipping address.	Edm.String
shippingPhoneNo	This is the phone number that can contact someone at the shipping address for information about the shipment.	Edm.String
shippingFaxNo	This is the fax number where you can send documents at the shipping address. For example, a place to fax shipping labels.	Edm.String
shippingEmailAddress	This is the email address that can contact someone at the shipping address for information about the shipment.	Edm.String
lastUpdateUser	This is the user who most recently updated the entity.	Edm.String
lastUpdateTimestamp	This is the last time that the entity was updated. Returned in Unix Epoch.	Edm.Int64
addUser	The user who added the entity.	Edm.String
cancelDate	If the user cancels, this is the date of the cancellation.	Edm.Int64
orderItemID	The order ID associated with the learning item.	Edm.Int64
paymentOrderTicketNo	If this order is paid with a ticket, this is the number of the ticket.	Edm.String
ticketSequence		Edm.Int64
origin		Edm.String
withdrawPending	If the user is cancelling and that withdraw is pending, this is true.	Edm.Boolean
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria
totalCount		Edm.Int64

Table 207: EnrollmentListing

Property Name	Description	Property Type
enrollmentListing		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.EnrollmentListing)
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria

Table 208: ScheduledOffering

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID		Edm.Int64
description	This is a description of the entity. In most cases, the description is available to users to tell them about the entity.	Edm.String
typeComponent	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
activityOrComponentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
revisionDate	This is the revision date of this entity. Learning items often have revision dates that correspond to a regulator's revision of compliance measures. Each later revision date is a later iteration of a learning item. The revision date is in Unix Epoch time.	Edm.Int64
maximumEnrollment	This is the maximum amount of users who can enroll into the course.	Edm.Int64
minimumEnrollment	This is the minimum amount of users who must enroll into the course for the course to take place.	Edm.Int64
contact	This is the person or group who can be contacted about this entity. For example, someone to call about details for a scheduled offering.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
emailAddress	This is the email address of a person or group (distribution list) who can be contacted about this entity. For example, a distribution list of people who know about a scheduled offering.	Edm.String
phoneNo	This is the telephone number for a person or group (answering service) who can be contacted about this entity. For example, the phone number of a department that can answer questions about a scheduled offering.	Edm.String
faxNo	This is the fax number for a person or group who can be contacted about this entity. For example, your company might set up a fax number if you need to fax release forms to a department.	Edm.String
enrollmentCutoffDate	The date after which users are no longer allowed to enroll into the entity. Cut off dates give instructors time to look at a class roster and decide how to structure the course for that roster and give administrators some time to set things up before the course starts.	Edm.Int64
selfEnrollment	If this value is true, then users can enroll themselves into this entity. If false, then they cannot enroll themselves. Enrollment is not necessarily automatic when this value is true. There could be an approval process attached to enrollment.	Edm.Boolean
scheduleDesc	This is a description of the entity. In most cases, the description is available to users to tell them about the entity.	Edm.String
comments	These are internal comments about the entity. In general, they are not for users. Instead they are administrators' comments to themselves.	Edm.String
lastUpdateUser	This is the user who most recently updated the entity.	Edm.String
lastUpdateTimestamp	This is the last time that the entity was updated. Returned in Unix Epoch.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
notActive	If the value is false then the user is active. If the value is true, then the user is inactive.	Edm.Boolean
scheduleEnrollStatus	This is a description of the number of seats available, the seats filled, and the number of waitlisted users.	Edm.String
enrollmentComments	These are comments about the enrollment for the user. They could explain, for example, why an administrator made an exception for enrolling a particular user.	Edm.String
revisionNo	This is the revision number of this entity. Each revision date has a revision number. Users sometimes know the revision number of training instead of the revision date. For example, they might know that they want revision 2 of a training, regardless of the date that it was revised.	Edm.String
enrollmentSeatID	If this user is already enrolled in this scheduled offering, this value is the unique ID of the seat that the user occupies. If this user is not enrolled in this scheduled offering, then this value is null.	Edm.Int64
studentEnrollmentStatusTypeLabelID	This is the registration status for this entity, with the key you need to translate it to this user's language.	Edm.String
studentEnrollmentStatusType	This is the registration type that has been assigned to the user.	Edm.String
studentEnrollmentStatus	This is the registration status for this user in this entity.	Edm.String
timeZoneID	This is the time zone of the entity.	Edm.String
displayInScheduleTimeZone	If this value is true, then the times of the entity are in the scheduled offering time zone. If this value is false, then the times are in the users' time zones.	Edm.Boolean

Property Name	Description	Property Type
userCanWaitlist	If this value is true, then the user can get on the wait list for the course. If someone withdraws from the course, the system picks users in the order that they went onto the wait list. In a literal sense, this user can move himself/herself to the registration status of Waitlisted.	Edm.Boolean
titleLabelKey	This is the ID that the LMS uses to look up the title of the entity and return a value that is translated to this users' language/locale.	Edm.String
timeZoneLabelValue	This is the time zone of the entity, in a human readable format.	Edm.String
enrolledCount	This is the number of users who are currently enrolled.	Edm.Int64
availableSeatCount	This is the number of available seats left in the scheduled offering (the number of users who can still enroll in the scheduled offering).	Edm.Int64
instructors		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.instructors)
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria

Table 209: SegmentAttendance

Property Name	Description	Property Type
segmentAttendances		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.SegmentAttendances)

Table 210: EnrollmentStatus

Property Name	Description	Property Type
primaryKey	This is a primary key for the wrapper. It must be included even though, as a collection, there is no primary key. Pass any value. It will be ignored. Convention, however, is to pass an empty primary key.	Edm.String
enrollmentStatus		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.EnrollmentStatus)

Table 211: Enrollment

Property Name	Description	Property Type
enrollments		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.Enrollments)

Table 212: UserScheduleBlock

Property Name	Description	Property Type
primaryKey	This is a primary key for the wrapper. It is required. Pass any value. It will be ignored. Convention is to pass an empty primary key.	Edm.String
userScheduleBlock		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.UserScheduleBlock)

Table 213: RefundPolicies

Property Name	Description	Property Type
privateKey		Edm.String
studentID		Edm.String
refundPolicies		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.RefundPolicies)
messages		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.Messages)

Table 214: EnrollmentCancellations

Property Name	Description	Property Type
studentID		Edm.String
enrollmentCancellations		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.EnrollmentCancellations)
messages		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.Messages)

Table 215: AvailableSeats

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
typeComponent	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
componentTypeID	Item type IDs are a critical categorization in because they determine how users are marked complete for a learning item. One item type can have completion statuses of pass and fail while another might have completion statuses of pass, fail and incomplete.	Edm.String
activityOrComponentID	This is the unique ID of a learning item.	Edm.String
maximumEnrollment	This is the maximum amount of users who can enroll into the course.	Edm.Int64
minimumEnrollment	This is the minimum amount of users who must enroll into the course for the course to take place.	Edm.Int64
notActive	If the value is false then the user is active. If the value is true, then the user is inactive.	Edm.Boolean
enrollmentCutoffDate	The date after which users are no longer allowed to enroll into the entity. Cut off dates give instructors time to look at a class roster and decide how to structure the course for that roster and give administrators some time to set things up before the course starts.	Edm.Int64
selfEnrollment	If this value is true, then users can enroll themselves into this entity. If false, then they cannot enroll themselves. Enrollment is not necessarily automatic when this value is true. There could be an approval process attached to enrollment.	Edm.Boolean
scheduleDesc	This is a description of the scheduled offering.	Edm.String
comments	This is a comment about the entity.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
lastUpdateUser	This is the user who most recently updated the entity.	Edm.String
lastUpdateTimestamp	This is the last time that the entity was updated. Returned in Unix Epoch.	Edm.Int64
timeZoneID	This is the time zone of the lastUpdateTimestamp	Edm.String
displayInScheduleTimeZone	If this value is true, then the times of the entity are in the scheduled offering time zone. If this value is false, then the times are in the users' time zones.	Edm.Boolean
userCanWaitlist	If this value is true, then the user can get on the wait list for the course. If someone withdraws from the course, the system picks users in the order that they went onto the wait list. In a literal sense, this user can move himself/herself to the registration status of Waitlisted.	Edm.Boolean
availableSeatCount	This is the number of available seats left in the scheduled offering (the number of users who can still enroll in the scheduled offering).	Edm.Int64
cancelled	If this value is true, then this is cancelled.	Edm.Boolean
cancelledDate	If this is cancelled, the date that it is cancelled.	Edm.Int64
closedDate	If this is closed, then this is the date that it closed.	Edm.Int64
closed	If this value is true, this is closed. A closed seat is not available.	Edm.Boolean
messages		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.Messages)

Complex Types

Table 216: EnrollmentListing

Property Name	Description	Property Type
enrollSeatID	This is the unique ID of the enrollment seat for the user in the current scheduled offering. The value is a number.	Edm.Int64
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
enrollSlotID	This is the unique ID of the enrollment slot..A slot is a spot in a training course that a user can enroll into. For example, if a course (a scheduled offering) is limited to ten participants, it has ten slots. Each participant who enrolls is placed into a slot. If nine users enroll into the course, then nine of ten slots are occupied. Slots are important because you can reserve slots for users. You can, for example, say that a course has ten slots and five of them are reserved for users of a particular organization.	Edm.Int64
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64
enrollStatID	This is the registration status for this user in this entity.	Edm.String
enrollDate	This is the date of enrollment - the date that the user was added to the entity.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
comments	These are comments about the enrollment for the user. They could explain, for example, why an administrator made an exception for enrolling a particular user.	Edm.String
shippingAddress	This is the street address used for shipping.	Edm.String
shippingCity	This is the city used in the shipping address.	Edm.String
shippingState	This is the state or provence used in the shipping address.	Edm.String
shippingPostal	This is the postal code used in the shipping address.	Edm.String
shippingCountry	This is the country used in the shipping address.	Edm.String
shippingPhoneNo	This is the phone number that can contact someone at the shipping address for information about the shipment.	Edm.String
shippingFaxNo	This is the fax number where you can send documents at the shipping address. For example, a place to fax shipping labels.	Edm.String
shippingEmailAddress	This is the email address that can contact someone at the shipping address for information about the shipment.	Edm.String
lastUpdateUser	This is the user who most recently updated the entity.	Edm.String
lastUpdateTimestamp	This is the last time that the entity was updated. Returned in Unix Epoch.	Edm.Int64
addUser	The user who added the entity.	Edm.String
cancelDate	If the user cancels, this is the date of the cancellation.	Edm.Int64
orderItemID	The order ID associated with the learning item.	Edm.Int64
paymentOrderTicketNo	If this order is paid with a ticket, this is the number of the ticket.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
ticketSequence		Edm.Int64
origin		Edm.String
withdrawPending	If the user is cancelling and that withdraw is pending, this is true.	Edm.Boolean
criteria		Namespace1_Alias.criteria
totalCount		Edm.Int64

Table 217: criteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64
skiptoken		Edm.String

Table 218: criteria

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64

Table 219: SegmentAttendances

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64
userID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
segmentID	This is the unique ID of a segment. A segment is one part of a course (a learning item or scheduled offering). For example, if a course meets over two days, each day can be a segment. This allows you to track attendance on a more granular level: you can see who attended (in this example) the first day and who attended the second day. You can also assign instructors per segment. It could be that one instructor teaches the first day and a different instructor teaches the second day.	Edm.Int64
comments	These are internal comments about the entity. In general, they are not for users. Instead they are administrators' comments to themselves.	Edm.String
errorMessage	This includes any error messages.	Edm.String

Table 220: EnrollmentStatus

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64
userID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
newEnrollmentStatusID	This is the registration status for this user in this entity.	Edm.String
registrationChangeTime	This is the time that a registration change occurred for purposes of auditing the change.	Edm.Int64
timezone	This is the time zone for registration-ChangeTime. It is the time zone that the change is recorded in.	Edm.String
errorMessage	This contains any error messages.	Edm.String

Table 221: Enrollments

Property Name	Description	Property Type
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of a scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item (a course, usually) that is scheduled to take place at a given date and time. Therefore, although the learning item ID is the same for its January and February scheduled offerings (for example), the scheduled offering ID of the January instance is different from the February instance.	Edm.Int64

Property Name	Description	Property Type
studentID	This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
enrollmentStatusID	This is the registration status for this user in this entity.	Edm.String
notifyUser	If the value of this is true, and if the user has an email address on file, the user receives a notification of the enrollment.	Edm.Boolean
notifyInstructor	If the value of this is true, and if the instructor has an email address on file, the instructor receives a notification of the enrollment.	Edm.Boolean
notifySupervisor	If the value of this is true, and if the learning supervisor has an email address on file, the learning supervisor receives a notification of the enrollment.	Edm.Boolean
notifyContacts	If the value of this is true, and if the offering has a list of contact email addresses on file, the contacts receive a notification of the enrollment.	Edm.Boolean
comments	These are comments about the enrollment.	Edm.String
errorMessage	This contains error messages about the enrollment.	Edm.String
warningMessage	This contains warning messages about the enrollment.	Edm.String
warningOverride	If the value of this is true, then you can override warning messages.	Edm.Boolean

Table 222: UserScheduleBlock

Property Name	Description	Property Type
userId	This is the user to whom the schedule block should be applied.,This is the unique ID of a user in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is recognized within the LMS only. If you want an ID that is recognized throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite, you want to get the Person GUID or Person External ID.	Edm.String
personExternalID	This is a mutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON GUID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is immutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
personGUID	This is an internally generated, immutable identifier for one person across all of SuccessFactors HCM Suite. This is different from an LMS user ID (often called STUDENT ID). The student ID is used only within the Learning Management System (LMS). It is also different from the PERSON ID, which is used throughout SAP SuccessFactors HCM Suite but is mutable. In most cases, you use the person ID when you want to call a single user throughout the suite.	Edm.String
scheduleBlockId	The unique ID of the schedule block.	Edm.String
leaveStartDate	If the schedule block applies to a leave request, this is the start date of the leave.	Edm.Int64
leaveEndDate	If the schedule block applies to a leave request, this is the end date of the leave.	Edm.Int64
externalCode		Edm.String
iseRuleId		Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
domain	This is the security domain ID of the entity. You can associate a record with an access domain to control the administrators who can access the record. What an administrator can access and do for a record depends on how you configured the entity, function, and workflow domain restrictions of the role ID that is associated with the administrator.,Defaults to PUBLIC.	Edm.String
active	If the value is true then the user is active. If the value is false, then the user is inactive.,Defaults to true.	Edm.Boolean
errorMessage	This contains any error messages.	Edm.String

Table 223: Messages

Property Name	Description	Property Type
type	This is the type of message.	Edm.String
text	This is the text of the message.	Edm.String

Table 224: RefundPolicies

Property Name	Description	Property Type
chargeAmount	When processing a refund, this is the amount to charge according to the cancellation policies you set up in the Learning Management System (LMS). You get an amount when the cancellation policy charges a fixed amount for canceling.	Edm.Double
chargePercentage	When processing a refund, this is the charge percentage according to the cancellation policies you set up in the Learning management System. You get a percentage when the cancellation policy charges a percentage of the cost for canceling.	Edm.Int32
chargeCurrencyCode	When processing a refund, this is the currency for the transaction.	Edm.String
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of the scheduled offering that is the subject of the refund.	Edm.Int64
sequenceID	Not used.	Edm.Int32
messages		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.Messages)

Table 225: EnrollmentCancellations

Property Name	Description	Property Type
cancelled	If true, then the enrollment is cancelled.	Edm.Boolean
chargeAmount	When processing a refund, this is the amount to charge according to the cancellation policies you set up in the Learning Management System (LMS). You get an amount when the cancellation policy charges a fixed amount for canceling.	Edm.Double
chargePercentage	When processing a refund, this is the charge percentage according to the cancellation policies you set up in the Learning management System. You get a percentage when the cancellation policy charges a percentage of the cost for canceling.	Edm.Int32
chargeCurrencyCode	This is the currency code of the transaction.	Edm.String
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of the scheduled offering that	Edm.Int64
sequenceID	This is not used.	Edm.Int32
messages		Collection(Namespace1_Alias.Messages)

Table 226: instructors

Property Name	Description	Property Type
instructorID	This is the unique ID of an instructor in the Learning Management System. If the instructor is also a user (this is often the case when instructors are employees at the company), then keep in mind that this is their INSTRUCTOR ID as opposed to their LEARNER ID.	Edm.String
lastName	This is the family name of the instructor.	Edm.String
firstName	This is the given name of the instructor.	Edm.String
middleInitial	This is a middle initial of the instructor.	Edm.String

Property Name	Description	Property Type
primary	If the value of this is true, then this is the primary instructor. If false, then the instructor is secondary. Primary instructors are usually the ones responsible for organizing the training, posting learning results, and hosting Virtual Learning Sessions (VLS). You can also require that primary instructors are qualified to instruct the learning item. Secondary instructors support the primary instructors.	Edm.Boolean

Parent topic: Managing User Enrollment and Attendance Through Web Services [page 306]

Related Information

[Enrolling Users into Scheduled Offerings \[page 307\]](#)

[Getting a Course Roster \[page 311\]](#)

[Modifying Enrollment Status with a Web Service \[page 315\]](#)

[Getting Scheduled Offerings with a Web Service \[page 319\]](#)

[Marking Attendance for Users in Courses \[page 323\]](#)

[admin/scheduledoffering-service/v1 Metadata Call \[page 327\]](#)

3.4 Finding Learning and Course Information

3.4.1 Searching for Learning Items with a Web Service

Learning items are the basic unit of tracking in the Learning Management System (LMS), and they are usually courses that you offer, so this is a core search process in the LMS.

Because learning items are the core tracking unit of the Learning Management System (LMS), searching for them is a common use case. But before you search for learning items individually, first consider other ways of searching. For example, if you want to build an integration into users' existing course catalogs, we recommend that you use the catalog search instead. Or, if you want to see the learning items assigned to a user, get the users' learning assignments.

[Get Learning Items \[page 368\]](#)

Get learning items (courses) through a search.

3.4.1.1 Get Learning Items

Get learning items (courses) through a search.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/admin/searchItem/v1/Items?
$filter=criteria/domainIDs eq 'PUBLIC' and
criteria/itemTypeID eq 'COURSE' and
criteria/active eq true
```

Response: Items

Output Code

```
{
  "value": [
    {
      itemID: "EHS-126",
      itemTitle: "Security Awareness Education",
      itemTypeID: "COURSE",
      revisionDate: 1448927520000,
      classificationID: "TIME-BASED",
      sourceID: "VENDOR",
      deliveryMethodID: "ILT",
      domainID: "PUBLIC",
      active: true,
      criteria: null,
      totalCount: null
    }
  ]
}
```

Parent topic: [Searching for Learning Items with a Web Service \[page 367\]](#)

Related Information

[Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)

[API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)

[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)

[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)

[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.4.2 Searching Learning Management System Catalogs

Use the learning catalog search to search the SAP SuccessFactors Learning courses and other learning objects that users have access to.

Users have a learning catalog, which is the collection of learning objects that are available to them. You search the catalog to return specific learning items that are of interest to the user. When you call it as a user, the results are specific to that user's catalog access.

[Catalog Search Average Ratings Sort and Filter \[page 369\]](#)

Use the average ratings sort of the learning catalog search to sort courses by rating as well as filtering unrated courses for inclusion in the search.

[Get Catalog Items \[page 370\]](#)

Get catalog items through a search.

3.4.2.1 Catalog Search Average Ratings Sort and Filter

Use the average ratings sort of the learning catalog search to sort courses by rating as well as filtering unrated courses for inclusion in the search.

You can now sort catalog search results by rating. Rated courses appear first, then courses enabled for rating but not yet rated, and finally, courses that are not enabled for rating. If you are a user with thousands of learning items in a catalog, the *Average Ratings* sort search will limit the results to those that contain the highest match of the combined search terms rather than taking each individual term into account. This alternative catalog search engine process is based on a progressive "and" relationship of search terms instead of an occurrence-based "or" style process.

You can also filter catalog search results by average rating with an option to include unrated courses. The filter displays the number of courses available for each filter option to assist you in selecting a rating threshold. You have the option to clear a filter if you do not wish to use it. If the search results do not contain any rated courses, the *Average Rating* filter will not appear.

The Average Ratings sort search and filter are available on the PC for the user catalog as well as supervisor tools, site catalog, and training planner. Administrators can configure the catalog sort by and filter features independently.

Parent topic: [Searching Learning Management System Catalogs \[page 369\]](#)

Related Information

[Get Catalog Items \[page 370\]](#)

3.4.2.2 Get Catalog Items

Get catalog items through a search.

→ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/catalogSearch/v1/CatalogItems?
$filter=criteria/CourseCategory eq 'QuickGuide'
and criteria>ShowBlended eq true
and criteria/SelectedFacilityIDs eq 'DC,DUB'
and criteria/showBlended eq true
```

Response: CatalogItems

Sample Code

```
{
  "value": [
    {
      "sku": "SKU-541",
      "inventoryType": "COMPONENT",
      "componentTypeID": "COURSE",
      "revisionDate": 1250658960000,
      "componentID": "SALES-101",
      "componentTypeDesc": "Course",
      "componentClassification": "TIME-BASED",
      "qualID": null,
      "price": 0,
      "isBlendedLearningRegisterRequired": true,
      "enableOrder": true,
      "chargebackMethod": "BUYER-AUTHORIZED ACCT",
      "scheduleCanOverridePrice": true,
      "catalogItemFlagID": null,
      "catalogItemFlagReason": null,
      "componentSource": "INT",
      "title": "Account Planning, Development, and Growth.  ",
      "description": "This course is designed to...",
      "titleLabelKey": "title.Item.3a261c9c3893ad49a4cb446f624463ac",
      "descriptionLabelKey": "description.Item.3a261c9c3893ad49a4cb446f624463ac",
      "htmlDescriptionLabelKey": null,
      "hasPriceInPreferredCurrency": true,
      "isRatingEnabled": false,
      "averageRating": 0,
      "totalRating": 0,
      "ratingInMap": [
        {
          "key": "3",
          "value": 0
        },
        {
          "key": "2",
          "value": 0
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

```

        "value": 0
    },
    {
        "key": "1",
        "value": 0
    },
    {
        "key": "5",
        "value": 0
    },
    {
        "key": "4",
        "value": 0
    }
],
"catalogItemStatus": {
    "requiredDate": null,
    "hasCurriculaAssigned": false,
    "hasOnlinePart": false,
    "addUser": null,
    "addUsername": null,
    "isPrerequisitesSatisfied": true,
    "enrollmentStatusType": "N",
    "hasVLSInsession": false,
    "hasPertinentScheduleSegmentInSession": false,
    "hasPertinentScheduleStarted": false,
    "pertinentScheduleEnrollmentSeatID": null,
    "onlineStatus": -3,
    "availableScheduleStatus": -1,
    "studentComponentID": null,
    "isCheckListEnabled": false,
    "isObserversNominated": true,
    "isChecklistObservationStarted": false,
    "isUserTheChecklistObservee": false
},
"criteria": null,
"totalCount": 140,
"startDate": 1250658960000,
"endDate": 1250658960000,
"duration": null,
"durationType":
},
{
...
}
]
}

```

Parent topic: Searching Learning Management System Catalogs [page 369]

Related Information

- [Catalog Search Average Ratings Sort and Filter \[page 369\]](#)
- [Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)
- [API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)
- [Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)
- [Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)
- [Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.4.3 Searching for Curricula with a Web Service

Search curricula to find basic information about the curricula in your system.

Searching for curricula is often the first action in a process that works with curricula. For example, if you want to assign curricula, you might first search for the curricula that are in the system to get the exact curriculum that you want to assign.

Curricula build the qualifications of your users, particularly when that qualification is critical to users' function in your company or organization. You often use curricula when you have oversight: when you or a third party can audit you to make sure that your users have been trained properly to be qualified.

[Get Curricula \[page 372\]](#)

Get curricula through a search.

3.4.3.1 Get Curricula

Get curricula through a search.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/searchCurriculum/v1/Curricula?  
$filter=criteria/curriculumID eq 'AP-CUR'
```

Response: Curricula

Sample Code

```
{  
    "value":  
    [  
        {  
            "qualID": "AP-CUR",  
            "qualTitle": null,  
            "domainID": "PUBLIC",  
            "notActive": "N",  
            "qualTypeID": null,  
            "basisDate": 1199125800000,  
            "forceIncomp": "N",  
            "qualDesc": "Work site safety",  
            "criteria": null  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

}

Parent topic: Searching for Curricula with a Web Service [page 372]

Related Information

[Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)

[API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)

[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)

[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)

[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.5 Posting Learning Events to the LMS with a Web Service

You post learning events to SAP SuccessFactors Learning to indicate that the user has finished a learning item and is complete, passed, failed, or some other completion status.

Various people in your organization post learning events to SAP SuccessFactors Learning: users can post the completion of self-assigned courses, and supervisors and administrators can post the completion of courses for users. Exactly how each user role can post learning events depends on your configuration.

[Limitations for Record Learning Event to Learning History Web Service \[page 374\]](#)

We have built the Record Learning Event to Learning History web service with some limitations which affect how you should build your web service client.

[Controls on Users' Ability to Post Completions to Learning Records \[page 375\]](#)

You can control whether, by default, learning items allow users or supervisors to post completions to learning records. You can also insert an approval process between users' posting a completion and the completion going into the learning records.

[Post Learning Events as Users or Supervisors with a Web Service \[page 376\]](#)

Post learning events to learning history as a user or a supervisor.

[Post Learning Events as Administrators with a Web Service \[page 377\]](#)

Post learning events to learning history as administrators.

3.5.1 Limitations for Record Learning Event to Learning History Web Service

We have built the Record Learning Event to Learning History web service with some limitations which affect how you should build your web service client.

Table 227: Limitations or Assumptions for Record Learning to Learning History

Limitation or Assumption	Note
E-Signatures not supported	We do not support e-signatures because e-signatures have special identity verification rules that should be handled within SAP SuccessFactors Learning and not by an outside client.
Financial actions not supported	Financial actions (such as tallying the cost of an event and how it is distributed among the participants) is not supported. Use the record learning wizard (financial) in SAP SuccessFactors Learning administration.
Updates to learning events not supported	If the web service client makes a mistake when recording the learning event, it can be corrected or deleted in SAP SuccessFactors Learning administration.
Users cannot record for scheduled offerings	If you call the web service as an administrator, you can record learning events based on a scheduled offering. If you call the web service as a user or supervisor, you cannot record learning based on the scheduled offering.
Array limiting	Each API call is an array of 10 users and their learning items that should be posted to SAP SuccessFactors Learning. If you pass more than 10 combinations of learning items and users in an array, the web service will not work synchronously and you can see performance degradation.
Call limiting	We do not support more than 100 calls a minute.
Attachments	We do not support attachments.
Enumerated list discovery	We do not support the discovery of enumerated lists. For example, you cannot get a list of completion status values that are permitted when you post an event to SAP SuccessFactors Learning.
Event post permissions	The user role calling the web service must have permission, for the associated learning item, to post the results of a learning event.

Parent topic: Posting Learning Events to the LMS with a Web Service [page 373]

Related Information

[Controls on Users' Ability to Post Completions to Learning Records \[page 375\]](#)

[Post Learning Events as Users or Supervisors with a Web Service \[page 376\]](#)

[Post Learning Events as Administrators with a Web Service \[page 377\]](#)
[Controls on Users' Ability to Post Completions to Learning Records \[page 375\]](#)

3.5.2 Controls on Users' Ability to Post Completions to Learning Records

You can control whether, by default, learning items allow users or supervisors to post completions to learning records. You can also insert an approval process between users' posting a completion and the completion going into the learning records.

Default Permissions for Learning Items

Learning items have two process control flags: *Supervisors can record Learning events for subordinates* and *User can record Learning Events for themselves*. When the former is true, supervisors can post learning completions **for that learning item** into their employees' learning records. When the latter is true, users themselves can post events **for that learning item** into their own records.

You can globally control the default settings for these two flags. Every new learning item will default to true if you set these to true. Change them in SAP SuccessFactors Learning administration: ► [System Admin](#) ► [Configuration](#) ► [User Settings](#) ► [User Learning Event Recording Defaults](#) ▶.

Table 228:

This Field...	...Is Used as Follows
<i>User can record learning events for items</i>	If you select this checkbox, any new learning items have their <i>User can record Learning Events for themselves</i> checkbox selected (► Learning ► Items ► Summary ▶). Learning events can also be recorded automatically. For example, online items can have automatic recording.
<i>Supervisors can record learning events for items</i>	If you select this checkbox, any new learning items have their <i>Supervisors can record Learning Events for subordinates</i> checkbox selected (► Learning ► Items ► Summary ▶). Learning events can also be recorded automatically. For example, online items can have automatic recording.

Approval Processes Between User Post and Learning Records

You can insert an approval process between the moment that users post learning events and the time that the event is included in their learning records. For example, you might want a supervisor to verify that the user has attended a seminar before the user gets credit in learning records.

These two settings are global to the tenant (company). Every user or supervisor in your system and every learning item or external event uses the processes you define here. Change them in SAP SuccessFactors Learning administration: ► [System Admin](#) ► [Configuration](#) ► [User Settings](#) ► [User-recorded Learning Event Approval Process Settings](#).

Table 229: User-recorded Learning Event Approval Process Settings

This Field...	...Is Used as Follows
Require approval when users record internal events	When selected, if users attempt to post a learning item completion to learning records, they must first get approval. You associate an approval process with this control. This setting only applies if users have access to the workflow Access Record Learning Events.
Require approval when users record external events	When selected, if users attempt to post an external event completion to learning records, they must first get approval. You associate an approval process with this control. This setting only applies if users have access to the workflow Access Record External Learning Events.

Parent topic: [Posting Learning Events to the LMS with a Web Service \[page 373\]](#)

Related Information

[Limitations for Record Learning Event to Learning History Web Service \[page 374\]](#)

[Post Learning Events as Users or Supervisors with a Web Service \[page 376\]](#)

[Post Learning Events as Administrators with a Web Service \[page 377\]](#)

3.5.3 Post Learning Events as Users or Supervisors with a Web Service

Post learning events to learning history as a user or a supervisor.

Sample Code

```
POST learning/odatav4/public/user/learningEvent/v1/recordLearningEvents
```

Sample Post Body

Sample Code

```
{
```

```
"componentTypeID": "COURSE",
"componentID": "CRSE-345",
"revisionDate": 1428506077000,
"studentID": "bsmith",
"completionStatus": "COMPLETE",
"completionDate": 1428506077000,
"completionTimeZone": "US/Eastern",
"grade": "A",
"revisionNumber": "1",
"creditHours": 0.5,
"cpeHours": 0.5,
"contactHours": 0.5,
"totalHours": 0.5,
"instructorName": "Sally Marshall",
"scheduleOfferingID": 1234
}
```

Parent topic: Posting Learning Events to the LMS with a Web Service [page 373]

Related Information

[Limitations for Record Learning Event to Learning History Web Service \[page 374\]](#)

[Controls on Users' Ability to Post Completions to Learning Records \[page 375\]](#)

[Post Learning Events as Administrators with a Web Service \[page 377\]](#)

[Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)

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[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)

[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)

[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.5.4 Post Learning Events as Administrators with a Web Service

Post learning events to learning history as administrators.

Sample Code

```
POST learning/odatav4/public/admin/learningEvent/v1/recordLearningEvents
```

This call shows the service, criteria (if applicable), and entity that you want for the business task you want to accomplish. To see descriptions of the data of the entity, data types, related entities, and requirements, please call the service metadata: GET /learning/odatav4/public/<admin or user>/<service name>/<version>/
\$metadata.

Sample Post Body

Sample Code

```
{  
  "componentTypeID": "COURSE",  
  "componentID": "CRSE-345",  
  "revisionDate": 1428506077000,  
  "studentID": "bsmith"  
  "completionStatus": "COMPLETE",  
  "completionDate": 1428506077000,  
  "completionTimeZone": "US/Eastern",  
  "grade": "A",  
  "revisionNumber": "1",  
  "creditHours": 0.5,  
  "cpeHours": 0.5,  
  "contactHours": 0.5,  
  "totalHours": 0.5,  
  "instructorName": "Sally Marshall",  
  "scheduleOfferingID": 1234  
}
```

Parent topic: Posting Learning Events to the LMS with a Web Service [page 373]

Related Information

[Limitations for Record Learning Event to Learning History Web Service \[page 374\]](#)

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[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)

[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)

[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.6 Purchasing and Approvals

3.6.1 Financial Transactions

Use the financial transactions web services to access the data in the financial transactions table of SAP SuccessFactors Learning.

If you are using the commerce features of SAP SuccessFactors Learning, your financial transactions are stored with SAP SuccessFactors Learning. You can see them in the administration environment by going to  [Commerce](#)

➤ [Financial Transactions](#). There, you can approve financial transactions and repost any transactions that a financial controller rejects.

SAP SuccessFactors Learning offers these web services to access your financial transactions and bring the data into your financial software.

- Financial Transactions Query web service gets your financial transactions. You can filter the transactions to get a subset of transactions. You can filter by the transaction attributes, by courses, or by cost and profit centers.
- Financial Transaction Posting Status Update web service posts the results of your work in your financial software. You can close out transactions on the SAP SuccessFactors Learning side.

Related Information

[The Importance of Account Code Type, Company Code, and Controlling Area \[page 379\]](#)

[Transactions that can be Queried \[page 379\]](#)

[Fixing and Reposting Financial Transactions \[page 380\]](#)

[Approving Financial Transactions \[page 380\]](#)

3.6.1.1 The Importance of Account Code Type, Company Code, and Controlling Area

If you are using commerce features, you likely pull data from the transactions table, where account code type, company code, and controlling area are important categorization tools.

External financial systems need attributes to categorize transactions. The attributes help the external system categorize the transaction. You might want to see all transactions in a given company code, for example, or all transactions of a given account code type.

SAP SuccessFactors Learning does not use account code type, company code, or controlling area for itself. We simply make them available on the accounts. Your particular values for these three fields will depend on your external financial system.

3.6.1.2 Transactions that can be Queried

For a transaction to be returned, it must have been approved and have a profit center.

We exclude transactions that do **not**:

- Have the status approved
- Have a profit center associated

3.6.1.3 Approving Financial Transactions

Approve financial transactions to mark them for posting to your financial system.

Procedure

1. Go to .
2. Search for financial transactions in the *Non-Approved* or *Both* status.

➔ Tip

If you do not see the financial transactions search filter, click *Add/Remove Criteria*.

3. Look at the transactions and decide which transactions you want to approve.

Approved transactions can be fetched by your external financial system. The external financial system fetches them through SAP SuccessFactors Learning web services. Even if you do **not** have an external financial system, approval is still useful for your records.

4. For the transactions that you want to approve, select the *Approve* check box.

➔ Tip

To approve all in a page, select the check box in the heading of the *Approve* column.

5. Click *Save*.

Related Information

[Fixing and Reposting Financial Transactions \[page 380\]](#)

3.6.1.4 Fixing and Reposting Financial Transactions

Fix and repost financial transactions when your external financial system rejects the transaction.

Prerequisites

To repost financial transactions, you must be posting them to an external financial system. You must also have the security workflow: Manage Financial Transactions Posting.

Context

If you post financial transactions to an external system, SAP SuccessFactors Learning makes all approved transactions available. Your financial controllers, however, might view a transaction that posted to the financial system and reject it. If the transaction is rejected, it returns to  with a failed or rejected status and a reason for the rejection. For example: "invalid account code".

Note

Both the exact status and the reason differ depending on your external financial system and company policy.

Procedure

1. Go to .
2. Use the search criteria to narrow the list of financial transactions.

Tip

Look for approved financial transactions over a recent time frame.

3. Look in the *Posting Status* column for FAILED.

Remember

The status FAILED is common, but the exact text depends on your financial system. For example, your financial system might use the phrase REJECTED instead. We represent the exact string that your financial system sends us because it has a specific meaning in your business case, but this means that these instructions cannot know the exact text.

4. Look in the same column for the reason that the failed transaction was rejected, and then investigate and fix the transaction.
5. After you fix the transaction, go back to , find the transaction, select *Retry*, and then click *Save*.

Next Steps

When you select *Retry* and save, SAP SuccessFactors Learning marks the transaction for retry the next time the financial system fetches the transactions. Depending on how you built your client to get the transactions, there could be a delay between marking the transaction for retry and the client getting the transaction.

Related Information

[Approving Financial Transactions \[page 380\]](#)

3.6.1.5 admin/financialtransactions/v1 Metadata

Call metadata to get the search properties for a financial transactions web service client.

Metadata Call

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/admin/financialtransactions/v1/$metadata
```

Table 230: Headers

Header	Value
Authorization	Bearer oauth_token

Search Properties

Table 231:

Search Parameter	Description
transactionID	This is the unique ID of the financial transaction. You can see the ID in the <i>ID</i> column in Commerce > Financial Transactions .
orderNo	This is the order number of the transaction. Orders are part of the purchasing process. Each order follows a process from submitted to complete.
controllingArea	This is the controlling area to which the company code belongs. SAP SuccessFactors Learning stores your controlling areas as a field on account codes so that you can retrieve transactions with this filter. Administrators add the correct controlling area in Commerce > Account Codes > Summary .

Search Parameter	Description
maxPageSize	This is used for server-side pagination. It tells the server the maximum size of records you want in a page of transactions.
paymentMethod	The method of payment for the transaction. Possible values: CHARGEBACK, CREDIT CARD, or PURCHASE ORDER.
cutOffDate	<p>If a transaction occurred before the date that you pass in <code>cutOffDate</code>, it won't be returned. You can use <code>cutOffDate</code> as a watermark: remember the last cut off date that you sent to return only those transactions that you have not seen yet.</p> <p>Set the default cut off date in  System Admin  Configuration  System Configuration  FINANCIAL. Set <code>financialTransactionAPICutOffDate</code> to the default.</p> <p>This is in Unix Epoch time.</p>
limit	This is used for client-side pagination. We pass it to <code>\$top</code> , which is standard OData. It defines the number of the top record in a page, starting at the <code>\$skip</code> count. For example, if you want pages of 10, the first call passes 10, the second call passes 20, and so on.
skip	This is used for client-side pagination. We pass it to <code>\$skip</code> , which is standard OData. It defines the records to skip before counting towards <code>\$top</code> . For example, if you want pages of 10, the first call passes 0 (skip no records before fetch), the second call passes 10, and so on.
showTotalCount	If you pass <code>true</code> , the system returns the total transactions in the page. By default, it is <code>false</code> .

Related Information

[The Importance of Account Code Type, Company Code, and Controlling Area \[page 379\]](#)

[Transactions that can be Queried \[page 379\]](#)

3.6.1.6 GET Financial Transactions Sample Call

Get the financial transactions from SAP SuccessFactors Learning

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

↳ Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/admin/financialtransactions/v1/FinancialTransactions?
$filter=criteria/maxPageSize%20eq%20100%20and%20
criteria/transactionID%20eq%20%27TX_ID%27
```

↳ Output Code

```
{
  "@odata.context": "$metadata#FinancialTransactions",
  "value": [
    {
      "transactionID": 2246,
      "transactionDate": 1434437079000,
      "transactionCurrency": "USD",
      "transactionAmount": 91,
      "orderNo": "ORDNO-825",
      "studentID": "saroj",
      "organizationID": "IT",
      "transactionType": "ADJUST REFUND",
      "itemKey": {
        "componentTypeID": "COURSE",
        "componentID": "it-397",
        "revisionDate": 1421393220000
      },
      "scheduleID": 2984,
      "paymentMethod": "CHARGEBACK",
      "profitCenterAccountInfo": [
        {
          "financialAccountCode": {
            "accountID": "001",
            "accountType": "WBS Automotive",
            "companyCode": "ACME"
          },
          "percentageDistribution": 100
        }
      ],
      "costCenterAccountInfo": [
        {
          "financialAccountCode": {
            "accountID": "002",
            "accountType": null,
            "companyCode": "ACME"
          },
          "percentageDistribution": 100
        }
      ],
      "criteria": null
    }
  ]
}
```

Related Information

[Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)

[API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)

[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)

[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)

[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.6.1.7 Financial Transactions Operators

Partners building clients to GET Financial Transactions can use these operators with the filter criteria.

Table 232: Financial Transaction Operators

Criteria	Allowed Operators
transactionID	eq ne
orderNo	eq ne
controllingArea	eq ne
maxPageSize	eq
cutOffDate	ge
paymentMethod	eq ne

3.6.1.8 GET Financial Transactions Response Body

Output Code

```
{ "@odata.context": "$metadata#FinancialTransactions",
"value": [
{
    "transactionID": 2246,
    "transactionDate": 1434437079000,
    "transactionCurrency": "USD",
    "transactionAmount": 91,
    "orderNo": "ORDNO-825",
```

```

"studentID": "saroj",
"organizationID": "IT",
"transactionType": "ADJUST REFUND",
"itemKey": {
    "componentTypeID": "COURSE",
    "componentID": "it-397",
    "revisionDate": 1421393220000
},
"scheduleID": 2984,
"paymentMethod": "CHARGEBACK",
"profitCenterAccountInfo": [
    {
        "financialAccountCode": {
            "accountID": "001",
            "accountType": "WBS Automotive",
            "companyCode": "ACME"
        },
        "percentageDistribution": 100
    }
],
"costCenterAccountInfo": [
    {
        "financialAccountCode": {
            "accountID": "002",
            "accountType": null,
            "companyCode": "ACME"
        },
        "percentageDistribution": 100
    }
],
"criteria": null
}
]
}

```

3.6.1.9 GET Financial Transactions Response Parameters

General Transaction Information

When you get financial transaction information, you see basic information about the transaction record itself.

Table 233: Transaction Response Parameters

Parameter	Description
transactionID	This is the unique ID of the transaction.
transactionDate	This is the date, in Unix Epoch format, that the transaction took place.

Parameter	Description
transactionCurrency	This is the ISO currency code for the transaction. SAP SuccessFactors Learning supports a set of currencies that you can find in ► References ► Commerce ▶.
transactionAmount	The amount of money that was exchanged in the transaction. The currency for the amount is returned in <code>transactionCurrency</code> .
orderNo	This is the order number associated with the transaction.
studentID	This is the user ID associated with the transaction: the user who "bought" the training.
organizationID	This is the organization that the user belongs to.
transactionType	The type of transaction for the line item: Adjust Refund, Adjust Charge, Cancel Refund, Cancel Charge Register, or Purchase.
itemKey	<p>This is the learning item's key. A learning item key is a concatenation of the learning item's unique ID, the learning item's type ID, and the learning item's revision date, separated by dashes. The key helps you uniquely identify one specific type and revision of a learning item.</p> <p>A learning item is the course, regardless of when it is scheduled. For example, a learning item can be "Writing for Business" regardless of whether it is scheduled on Tuesdays or Wednesdays.</p>
scheduleID	This is the unique ID of the scheduled offering. A scheduled offering is an instance of a learning item. For example, "Writing for Business" that takes place the first week of October, as opposed to another schedule of "Writing for Business" that takes place the first week of January.
paymentMethod	The method of payment for the transaction. Possible values: CHARGEBACK, CREDIT CARD, or PURCHASE ORDER.

Profit Center Parameters

Table 234: Profit Center Response Parameters

Parameter	Description
profitCenterAccountInfo	This is an array of information about the profit center in the transaction.

Parameter	Description
financialAccountCode	This is the account code for the profit center. You can find accounts by going to ► Commerce ► Account Codes ▶.
accountID	This is the unique ID of the account for the profit center.
accountType	This identifies the type of cost collecting object. For example: Cost Center, WBS Element, and Internal Order. You define types to match your financial system in ► References ► Commerce ▶.
companyCode	This is company code of the profit center. You define the company code for the account by going to ► Commerce ► Account Codes ► Summary ▶.
percentageDistribution	The percentage of the distribution to this profit center.

Cost Center Parameters

Table 235: Cost Center Response Parameters

Parameter	Description
costCenterAccountInfo	This is an array of information about the cost center in the transaction.
financialAccountCode	This is the account code for the cost center. You can find accounts by going to ► Commerce ► Account Codes ▶.
accountID	This is the unique ID of the account for the cost center.
accountType	This identifies the type of cost collecting object. For example: Cost Center, WBS Element, and Internal Order. You define types to match your financial system in ► References ► Commerce ▶.
companyCode	This is company code of the cost center. You define the company code for the account by going to ► Commerce ► Account Codes ► Summary ▶.
percentageDistribution	The percentage of the distribution from this cost center.

3.6.1.10 POST Financial Transactions Request Parameters

To post the results of financial transactions to SAP SuccessFactors Learning, you pass these parameters.

Table 236: Post Financial Transaction Request Parameters

Parameter	Description
transactionID	This is the transaction ID that matches the transaction in the Learning Management System (LMS). This is an ID that you originally discovered with a GET, stored with your client through the financial system, and then return with the POST to update the same transaction.
status	The status can be SUCCESS or FAILED. If FAILED, administrators can go to ► <i>Commerce</i> ► <i>Financial Transactions</i> ▶ to retry the transaction.
transactionPostingDate	The date, in Unix Epoch format, that the LMS should record as the posting date in its system.
error	If the status is FAILED, you can pass a reason in <code>error</code> . The learning administrators see it in ► <i>Commerce</i> ► <i>Financial Transactions</i> ▶. They can use the error to fix the transaction and retry.

3.6.1.11 POST Financial Transactions Sample Call and Payload

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Sample Code

```
POST learning/odatav4/public/admin/financialtransactions/v1/  
FinancialTransactionPostingStatuses  
HEADER: Authorization : Bearer {OAuth-Token}
```

Sample Code

```
{  
  "@odata.type": "#FinancialTransactionPostingStatuses",  
  "postingStatuses" : [  
    {  
      "transactionID": 5001,  
      "status": "FAILED",  
    }]
```

```
        "transactionPostingDate": 1394044200000
        "error" : "Invalid Account Code"
    }
}
```

3.6.2 SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approval Web Services

Use SAP SuccessFactors Learning approval web services to remotely manage the approval processes within SAP SuccessFactors Learning.

In SAP SuccessFactors Learning, you often create approval processes so that users can seek approval to enroll in a course, withdraw from a course, and so on. Each person in the approval process can either approve or deny the request. For example, users sometimes must seek supervisor approval to enroll into a course that has a cost. In the application, the supervisor sees the request and can either approve it or deny it. The web service allows you to find the approvals for the supervisor and allows the supervisor to approve or deny the request.

[Writing an Approval Process System with Web Services \[page 390\]](#)

Write an approval process system for SAP SuccessFactors Learning when you want to externalize the process by which users approve or deny requests that originate in SAP SuccessFactors Learning.

[GET SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approvals Sample Calls \[page 392\]](#)

Call GET approvals when you want to see the approvals that are pending in SAP SuccessFactors Learning.

[GET SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approval Details \[page 394\]](#)

Get the details of SAP SuccessFactors Learning approvals when you want to see additional details about a single approval process.

[POST Approval for SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approval Step \[page 397\]](#)

Post approval for a SAP SuccessFactors Learning approval step when you want a user to approve a request and move it to the next step of the process.

[POST Denial for SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approval Step \[page 399\]](#)

Post denial for a SAP SuccessFactors Learning approval step when you want a user to deny a request.

3.6.2.1 Writing an Approval Process System with Web Services

Write an approval process system for SAP SuccessFactors Learning when you want to externalize the process by which users approve or deny requests that originate in SAP SuccessFactors Learning.

Context

This applies when the approval process originates in SAP SuccessFactors Learning, but not in any of the other SAP SuccessFactors products. In the vast majority of cases, these are approval processes for learning requests: a user wants to enroll in a scheduled offering and must seek approval before joining the roster.

Procedure

1. Write a call to get all approvals for the user.

In this case, a user is anyone with permission to log into SAP SuccessFactors Learning. In your organization that can include organization owners, supervisors, Human Resources Business Partners (HRBPs) and so on.

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/user/user-service/v1/learningapprovals
```

The result is a set of approval instances that are assigned to the current user. Each instance has an ID.

2. Get the details for an approval instance.

You get the instance details so that the user can make an informed decision about whether to approve or deny the request.

Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Sample Code

In this example, 1643 is the instance ID that you returned from the previous call.

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/user/user-service/v1/learningapprovaldetails  
?$filter=criteria/tapInstanceId eq 1643
```

3. As the user, post either approval or denial for the instance.

Sample Code

```
POST /learning/odatav4/public/user/user-service/v1/approve
```

Sample Code

```
POST /learning/odatav4/public/user/user-service/v1/deny
```

In the body of the post, provide the instance ID plus other information that the service allows.

Sample Code

```
{  
    "tapInstanceId" : 1643,  
    ...  
}
```

Task overview: [SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approval Web Services \[page 390\]](#)

Related Information

[GET SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approvals Sample Calls \[page 392\]](#)

[GET SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approval Details \[page 394\]](#)

[POST Approval for SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approval Step \[page 397\]](#)

[POST Denial for SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approval Step \[page 399\]](#)

3.6.2.2 GET SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approvals Sample Calls

Call GET approvals when you want to see the approvals that are pending in SAP SuccessFactors Learning.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

GET Approvals as Called by Users or Supervisors

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/user/user-service/v1/learningapprovals
```

JSON Response

Sample Code

```
{
  "@odata.context": "$metadata#learningapprovals",
  "value": [
    {
      "tap_instance_id": 1643,
      "front_header": "Learning Approval",
      "itemName": "Approval Item",
      "userID": "JDOE_Supervisor",
      "requestorFullName": "Bob Smith",
      "learningApprovalTodoAction": [
        {
          "type": "approve",
          "label": "Approve",
          "comment_required": null
        },
        {
          "type": "reject",
          "label": "Reject",
          "comment_required": null
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

```

        "type": "decline",
        "label": "Deny",
        "comment_required": null
    }
]
},
{
    "tap_instance_id": 22001,
    "front_header": "Learning Approval",
    "itemName": "SAP HANA Cloud Integration",
    "userID": "JDOE_Supervisor",
    "requestorFullName": "Barbara Smith",
    "learningApprovalTodoAction": [
        {
            "type": "approve",
            "label": "Approve",
            "comment_required": null
        },
        {
            "type": "decline",
            "label": "Deny",
            "comment_required": null
        }
    ]
}
]
}

```

Approval Parameters

Table 237: Approval Parameters

Parameter	Description
tap_instance_id	This is the unique ID of the approval process instance. Importantly, this is not the approval process ID as you would look it up in the administration environment but instead the particular instance of that process.
front_header	This is a description of the approval process. For example “Approval to Withdraw from Training”.
itemName	This is the title of the learning item in the language of the current user (the user calling the web service). Titles can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item’s title and the values are each language’s translation of the title. If you need the key that matches this value, and if the web service supports it, look in <code>TitleLabelKey</code> .
type	This is the type of approval process. For example, <code>Registration</code> is an approval process for users seeking approval to change their registration status.
userID	This is the unique ID of the user who is on the current step of the approval process.
requestorFullName	This is the full name of the person who is making the approval request. It is useful to the approver to see who is making the request.

Parameter	Description
learningApprovalTodoAction	This is an array of actions that the approver can take. In almost all cases, there are two actions: approve or deny.
type	This is the string that identifies what the approver can do. It is usually approve to approve the request or deny to deny the request.
label	This is the label that appears so that approvers know which choice they are making. For example, Approve or Deny.
comment_required	If true, then the approver is required to enter a comment when making this choice.

Parent topic: SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approval Web Services [page 390]

Related Information

[Writing an Approval Process System with Web Services \[page 390\]](#)

[GET SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approval Details \[page 394\]](#)

[POST Approval for SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approval Step \[page 397\]](#)

[POST Denial for SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approval Step \[page 399\]](#)

[Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)

[API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning \[page 407\]](#)

[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)

[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)

[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.6.2.3 GET SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approval Details

Get the details of SAP SuccessFactors Learning approvals when you want to see additional details about a single approval process.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

In most cases, you call GET approvals to get the instance ID and then call GET approval details to get the details of that approval instance.

GET Approval Details as Called by Users or Supervisors

Line breaks are inserted into the following for formatting. The value 1643 is an example of a single tap_instance_id.

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/user/user-service/v1/learningapprovaldetails  
?$filter=criteria/tapInstanceID eq 1643
```

JSON Response

Sample Code

```
{  
    "@odata.context": "$metadata#learningapprovaldetails",  
    "value": [  
        {  
            "tapInstanceID": 1643,  
            "front_header": "Learning Approval ",  
            "itemName": "Writing for Business",  
            "type": "Registration",  
            "userID": " bsmith ",  
            "requestorFullName": "Alice Xue",  
            "learningApprovalTodoAction": [  
                {  
                    "type": "approve",  
                    "label": "Approve",  
                    "comment_required": null  
                },  
                {  
                    "type": "decline",  
                    "label": "Deny",  
                    "comment_required": null  
                }  
            ],  
            "due_date": null,  
            "startDate": "5/26/2016",  
            "endDate": "5/27/2016",  
            "startTimeZone": "America/New York",  
            "endTimeZone": "America/New York",  
            "description": "Verify approval",  
            "price": null,  
            "criteria": null  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

Approval Details Parameters

Table 238: Approval Details Parameters

Parameter	Description
tap_instance_id	This is the unique ID of the approval process instance. Importantly, this is not the approval process ID as you would look it up in the administration environment but instead the particular instance of that process.
front_header	This is a description of the approval process. For example "Approval to Withdraw from Training".
itemName	This is the title of the learning item in the language of the current user (the user calling the web service). Titles can be translated using a key/value pair, where the key uniquely identifies a particular learning item's title and the values are each language's translation of the title. If you need the key that matches this value, and if the web service supports it, look in <code>TitleLabelKey</code> .
type	This is the type of approval process. For example, <code>Registration</code> is an approval process for users seeking approval to change their registration status.
userID	This is the unique ID of the user who is on the current step of the approval process.
requestorFullName	This is the full name of the person who is making the approval request. It is useful to the approver to see who is making the request.
learningApprovalTodoAction	This is an array of actions that the approver can take. In almost all cases, there are two actions: approve or deny.
type	This is the string that identifies what the approver can do. It is usually <code>approve</code> to approve the request or <code>deny</code> to deny the request.
label	This is the label that appears so that approvers know which choice they are making. For example, <code>Approve</code> or <code>Deny</code> .
comment_required	If <code>true</code> , then the approver is required to enter a comment when making this choice.
due_date	This is the due date for the approval.
startDate	This is the start date for the approval.
endDate	This is the end date for the approval.
startTimeZone	This is the time zone that the start date is connected to.
endTmieZone	This is the time zone that the end date is connected to.
description	This is a description of the approval process. In most cases, this will tell you what the approval process is intended to do.

Parameter	Description
price	The price of the thing that is requested. For example, the price of the course if a user is seeking to enroll in the course.

Parent topic: SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approval Web Services [page 390]

Related Information

[Writing an Approval Process System with Web Services \[page 390\]](#)

[GET SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approvals Sample Calls \[page 392\]](#)

[POST Approval for SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approval Step \[page 397\]](#)

[POST Denial for SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approval Step \[page 399\]](#)

[Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData \[page 403\]](#)

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[Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item \[page 408\]](#)

[Learning about Entities and their Properties \[page 401\]](#)

[Search Filter and Operator Support \[page 405\]](#)

3.6.2.4 POST Approval for SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approval Step

Post approval for a SAP SuccessFactors Learning approval step when you want a user to approve a request and move it to the next step of the process.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

POST Approval as Called by Users or Supervisors

Sample Code

```
POST /learning/odatav4/public/user/user-service/v1/approve
```

JSON Request Body

Sample Code

```
{  
    "tapInstanceID" : 182028,  
    "comments" :"We have budget."  
}
```

Approval Parameters

Table 239: Approval Parameters

Parameter	Description
tapInstanceID	This is the unique ID of the approval process instance. Importantly, this is not the approval process ID as you would look it up in the administration environment but instead the particular instance of that process.
comments	Comment from the user in the step to describe why the process is approved.

Parent topic: SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approval Web Services [page 390]

Related Information

[Writing an Approval Process System with Web Services \[page 390\]](#)

[GET SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approvals Sample Calls \[page 392\]](#)

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3.6.2.5 POST Denial for SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approval Step

Post denial for a SAP SuccessFactors Learning approval step when you want a user to deny a request.

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

POST Denial as Called by Users or Supervisors

Sample Code

```
POST /learning/odatav4/public/user/user-service/v1/deny
```

JSON Request Body

Sample Code

```
{  
    "tapInstanceId" : 182028,  
    "comments" :"We do not have budget."  
}
```

Denial Parameters

Table 240: Denial Parameters

Parameter	Description
tapInstanceId	This is the unique ID of the approval process instance. Importantly, this is not the approval process ID as you would look it up in the administration environment but instead the particular instance of that process.
comments	Comment from the user in the step to describe why the process is denied.

Parent topic: SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approval Web Services [page 390]

Related Information

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[GET SAP SuccessFactors Learning Approvals Sample Calls \[page 392\]](#)
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4 Background Knowledge for Learning Web Service Calls

4.1 Learning about Entities and their Properties

To learn about SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData entities and their properties, you call the OData service metadata.

Context

We auto-generate the documentation for SAP SuccessFactors Learning entities from the source code. This has reduced our error rate for two reasons. First, we read some information directly from the code. The entity names and types, for example, cannot be wrong because they are read from code. Second, we expose our code comments to you so that you see what we see - you have the same knowledge as our own engineers without passing through a second source (a document).

Procedure

1. Decide on your business case or decide which service you want to look up.

We list common business cases and the services that you need to call for that case. For example, to construct a call to search students, you need the `searchStudent` service. [GET Students Call \[page 298\]](#)

2. Write a GET call to the service's metadata.

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/admin/searchStudent/v1/$metadata
```

3. Read the metadata to understand the names, types, relationships, and descriptions of the entities, entity sets, and properties.

```

<Property Name="chargebackMethodLabelValue" Type="Edm.String">
  <Annotation Term="Core.Description">
    <String>This is the description of the chargeback method in this user's
    language. Chargeback is a way to reconcile costs between organizations.
    One organization charges the cost of training back to another
    organization. This allows companies to balance the cost of training by
    putting the cost to organizations.</String>
  </Annotation>
</Property>

```

Figure 1: Example Property Metadata showing Name, Type, and Annotation

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4.2 Pagination in SAP SuccessFactors Learning OData

To avoid pagination problems when calling SAP SuccessFactors Learning web services, we recommend using OData parameters to define your page sizes based on the records returned.

We set default page sizes for different web services based on the data returned or to protect the server from a call for too much data. In general, the page default page size is ten entities in a collection, but some web services might return different page sizes. For this reason, we do not recommend that you rely on the default page sizes.

Instead, use the standard OData pagination parameters to define the page sizes that you want. Use `$count` to get a count of the total records in your return, then use `$top` and `$skip` to page the results. You can also use `$count` to get a total count and to make sure that you have processed all records on the client.

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4.3 Include Primary Key in PUT Calls

OData requires a primary key for PUT calls.

In OData, each entity type/set needs to have primary key. PUT calls must have a primary key in both the URL of the PUT and in the payload, this is per ODATA standard. When you update a collection of complex types, that collection does not have a primary key. But you still must provide a wrapper primary key. As a result, you provide an empty primary key in both places: the URL and the payload.

Sample Code

```
PUT /learning/odatav4/public/user/userassignment-service/v2/UserCourses('')
```

Sample Code

```
{
  "primaryKey": "",
  "userCourse": [
    {
      "componentTypeID": "COURSE",
      "componentID": "WRT-849",
      "revisionDate": 1428506077000
    }
  ]
}
```

Related Information

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[Mark Attendance as an Administrator \[page 326\]](#)
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4.4 Search Filter and Operator Support

SAP SuccessFactors Learning search web services support these OData criteria and operators.

Example

Sample Code

This codeblock contains line breaks to fit the formatting of the page.

```
GET /learning/odatav4/public/admin/searchStudent/v1/Students?
$filter=contains(criteria/learnerID,'sa-user') and
criteria/firstName eq 'user-cdp'
```

Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Supported Operators

- eq
- ne
- lt
- le
- gt
- ge
- contains

Supported Filter

We currently support contains with an and operator.

List of Search Web Services

These are the web services that use the operators and filters:

- Student Search [Searching for SAP SuccessFactors Learning Users with a Web Service \[page 297\]](#)
- Curricula Search [Searching for Curricula with a Web Service \[page 372\]](#)
- Learning Item Search [Searching for Learning Items with a Web Service \[page 367\]](#)

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4.5 API Throttling in SAP SuccessFactors Learning

API Throttling is a mechanism to protect SAP SuccessFactors Learning from increased traffic into public APIs.

Item, program, and curricula OData search web services are throttled to prevent parallel execution. To prevent parallel execution, those web services have a calling frequency of 500ms. If you call one, you must wait 500ms before making another call.

➔ Tip

In later releases, SAP SuccessFactors Learning will begin enforcing additional throttling policies. To ensure your operations are not negatively impacted, please review the design of your clients to our web services. We recommend that you retrieve data page by page in sequential order.

Related Information

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4.6 Search Criteria for Getting a Single Learning Item

The way that you call for a single learning item in SAP SuccessFactors Learning is unusual because it needs three data elements to return a single learning item.

In SAP SuccessFactors Learning, you cannot get a learning item simply by its unique ID. For example, you **cannot** make the following call, which would be a typical GET:

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/learningPlan/v1/LearningItemDetails('1147305822')
```

You cannot make such a call because, in addition to their ID, learning items have a type and a revision. You must pass all three to return a single, unique learning item. For example, this call returns a single revision and type of a single learning item.

Sample Code

```
GET /learning/odatav4/learningPlan/v1/LearningItemDetails  
?$filter=lisCriteria/itemID eq '1147305822'  
and lisCriteria/itemTypeID eq 'COURSE'  
and lisCriteria/revisionDate eq 1147304737000
```

➔ Remember

URL syntax cannot have spaces. If you are testing the call, in a browser tool, substitute %20 for white space in the URL.

Related Information

- [Assign Programs as Users or Supervisors v1 \[page 268\]](#)
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4.7 SAP SuccessFactors Learning Admin vs User API Calls

SAP SuccessFactors Learning is unique among SAP SuccessFactors products because it includes both /user/ and /admin/ service calls, so you need to know which one to call depending on your task.

Some services include both an /admin/ and /user/ in the same metadata or microservice. For example, these two services are the same, but they are exposed through different URLs:

- `/learning/odatav4/public/admin/learningplan-service/v1/`
- `/learning/odatav4/public/user/learningplan-service/v1/`

In general, call the user service when you want to behave as the user - when the operation is allowed by the user. Call the admin service when you want to behave as the admin - when the operation is allowed by the admin. Your user type (user or admin) is part of the OAuth token that you get when you first post to the service.

5 Implications of Olingo Library Update from 4.0.0 to 4.2.0 for SAP SuccessFactors Learning

In Q4 2016, we update the Olingo library from 4.0.0 to 4.2.0 and we want you to understand the implications.

Olingo is a Java library that implements the Open Data Protocol (OData). The community is moving from Olingo 4.0.0 to Olingo 4.2.0 in anticipation of end of support for 4.0.0. Starting in Q4 2016, you will notice that Olingo 4.2.0 has become stricter. It prevents intermixing of data types, it does not allow short names, and it requires a namespace for the `has` operator. We have taken action to reduce the impact of these changes and give you time to transition to the stricter calls.

Intermixing Data Types now Prevented

Olingo 4.0.0 had a bug that allowed you to intermix data types. In Q4 2016 and later, if you intermix data types, your call will error. In the example below, `maxPageSize` is a **string**. The first call fails and the second works.

Sample Code

```
.../financialtransactions/v1/FinancialTransactions?$filter=criteria/maxPageSize  
eq 1  
.../financialtransactions/v1/FinancialTransactions?$filter=criteria/maxPageSize  
eq '1'
```

Short Entity Names Deprecated

Olingo 4.0.0 allowed short entity names but Olingo 4.2.0 requires fully qualified entity names (or it can be removed). We understand that our documents showed the short name so clients were built with the short name. To compensate, we currently intercept the short name to avoid errors, but it is deprecated: we want customers to begin removing the short name. This issue affects insert or update (PUT or POST). GET calls are not affected.

Sample Code

This is a shows a short entity name (in `odata.type`) and so it is deprecated:

```
POST learning/odatav4/public/admin/financialtransactions/v1/  
FinancialTransactionPostingStatuses  
{"@odata.type": "#FinancialTransactionPostingStatuses", "postingStatuses": [...]}
```

Sample Code

This shows recommended calls to an entity type (first) and an entity set (second).

```
"@odata.type": "#com.sap.lms.odata.User"  
"@odata.context": "$metadata#Users/$entity"
```

Sample Code

This shows an alternative to the recommended call. It is not wrong per Olingo 4.2.0. It removes the entity name rather than providing a fully qualified name.

```
POST learning/odatav4/public/admin/financialtransactions/v1/  
FinancialTransactionPostingStatuses  
{"postingStatuses": [...]}
```

Removal of `has` operator

After an investigation of calls into our API layer, we found zero calls with the `has` operator but found that `eq` operator is most commonly used. Olingo 4.2.0 strictly follows the Oasis standard, which means that if we allow `has`, then both `has` and `eq` must use a namespace.

Sample Code

```
$filter=scriteria/learnerID has com.sap.lms.odata.ENString 'thomas'  
$filter=scriteria/learnerID has Namespacel_Alias.ENString 'thomas'  
$filter=scriteria/learnerID eq com.sap.lms.odata.ENString 'thomas'  
$filter=scriteria/learnerID eq Namespacel_Alias.ENString 'thomas'
```

Given that we saw no calls with `has`, and given that its enablement would have meant major refactoring on the most commonly used `eq` call, we disabled `has` to protect the current usage of `eq`. We decided to reduce the impact to your clients. We will continue to work with the Olingo team to find a path forward.

As an alternative to the `has` operator, we recommend that you use the `contains` operator. It provides the same fuzzy searching as `has` but is easier to use. For example, you could search for all users whose student ID (learner ID) contains `thomas`.

Sample Code

```
$filter=contains(scriteria/learnerID, 'thomas')
```

Impacts to OData Extensions

If you have built an SAP SuccessFactors Learning extension that extends the OData library, you must check that extension to make sure that it works properly after the update. Other types of extensions are not affected.

6 Background Knowledge for SAP SuccessFactors Learning Web Services

SAP SuccessFactors Learning web services are unique within SAP SuccessFactors, which use a RESTful interface, and pass JSON objects.

URL Conventions

The root URL is the URL you type into a browser to open the log in page, like `https://acme.successfactors.com`. As a convention, we often remove the root and begin with `/learning`. Your root URL is the same URL that you see when you open SAP SuccessFactors Learning administration.

Deprecation of First Generation RESTful Web Services

As of May 5, 2015, all new customer / new web services implementations are required to use OData APIs for integrations. The old RESTful web services, which were **not** based on OData, will continue to be supported (but not enhanced). They will be supported for customers who already implemented a solution based on the old RESTful APIs before May 5, 2015.

About OAuth

OAuth is a widely accepted framework for limited machine-to-machine data sharing. Full log in credentials are not stored or shared on the client machine. Instead, the client and server share a token that allows the client access to only a limited set of data and methods on the data. The process of gaining a token and its policy creates trust between the two servers. You can learn more about OAuth on its web site.

About SAP SuccessFactors Learning Web Services

SAP SuccessFactors Learning web services follow standard RESTful conventions, OData conventions, and HTTP 1.1 conventions. If we do not advise you about an issue, parameter, or convention, please follow industry best practices. Before starting a project, we recommend that you speak to a SAP SuccessFactors Learning technical services representative.

6.1 Obtaining an OAuth Token For Learning Only Clients

If you are a customer using SAP SuccessFactors Learning but not other SAP SuccessFactors products, you have an alternate way of getting a token.

An authentication token establishes trust and limited access between two machines. The two machines in this case are the SAP SuccessFactors Learning server and your web service client application. Importantly, the trust is established between the client and the Learning server, not the client and the SAP SuccessFactors. For this reason, Learning only clients obtain the token differently from clients for customers that have Learning plus other SAP SuccessFactors products.

 Note

If you are using other SAP SuccessFactors products follow the steps required to get a token to the SAP SuccessFactors suite.

6.1.1 Generating a Client Secret to Enable Token Requests

You generate a client secret from the SAP SuccessFactors Learning administration environment so that the web service client can obtain tokens.

Prerequisites

- You are a SAP SuccessFactors Learning administrator.
- You have access to the workflow that allows you to generate client secrets.

Context

You generate client secrets when you are building a web service client to SAP SuccessFactors Learning. It is the first step to authenticating to the web services. After you obtain a client secret, the web service client uses it to get OAuth tokens.

Procedure

1. Log in to the SAP SuccessFactors Learning administration environment for your tenant and go to  [System Admin](#)  .
2. Click [Generate a new Client Secret](#).

SAP SuccessFactors Learning generates a client secret, a client secret has value, and a public key.

3. Copy the values on the page.
4. Make the results available to the person developing web service clients to SAP SuccessFactors Learning.

Next Steps

- The values on this page are the keys that open access to LMS web services. Transmit them securely according to your organization's security policy.
- If you generate a new client secret, you invalidate all previously generated ones. If you have clients that are using a previously generated secret to gain a token, you must update the client to use the new secret.
- The secret is not stored, so if you lose it, you need to generate another. When you navigate away from OAuth Token Server page, the secret disappears from the page.

6.1.2 Obtaining an OAuth Token

You obtain an OAuth token at the beginning of every web service session by using the client secret that a SAP SuccessFactors Learning administrator generated for you.

Context

You obtain an OAuth token to verify that your client is authorized to communicate with SAP SuccessFactors Learning.

Procedure

1. Concatenate the client ID and secret, separated by a colon.

For example, if the client ID is t1 and the secret is

52d85f24492ff918dc1935a45a9d34acd79e249fe331753c6e0105b109e034a then the result is:

```
t1:52d85f24492ff918dc1935a45a9d34acd79e249fe331753c6e0105b109e034a
```

2. Encode the concatenated client ID and secret with base64 encoding.

For example, the following concatenation:

```
t1:52d85f24492ff918dc1935a45a9d34acd79e249fe331753c6e0105b109e034a
```

Encodes to:

```
dDE6NTJkODVmMjQ0OTJmZjkxOGRjZDE5MzVhNDVhOWQzNGFjZDc5ZTI0OWZ1MzMxNzUzYzZ1MDEwNWixMD11MDM0YQ==
```

3. Over HTTPS, call the token granting service.

Sample call to the token granting service:

```
POST {root}/learning/oauth-api/rest/v1/token
```

4. Pass the encoded client ID and client secret in the request header.

Sample header:

```
Authorization: Basic <encoded token from previous step>
```

SAP SuccessFactors Learning web services follow HTTP 1.1 standard, so for all other HTTP header parameters, use them to industry best practices and HTTP 1.1 standards. For example, set content-type to application/json.

5. Pass required OAuth token parameters.
6. Check the response header, which is either 200: OK or an error with the HTTP error code.
7. Store the information in response body for subsequent calls. You must provide the authorization token in the header of subsequent calls, and the expiration and type information helps you to manage the lifecycle of the token.

6.1.2.1 Required OAuth Token Parameters

When you make a call to obtain an OAuth token from SAP SuccessFactors Learning, these parameters are required.

When you make a call to SAP SuccessFactors Learning to obtain a token, you must pass the following parameters in the body of the request:

```
{
  "grant_type": "client_credentials",
  "scope": {
    "userId": "Usr1",
    "companyId": "t1",
    "userType": "user",
    "resourceType": "learning_public_api"
  }
}
```

Where:

grant_type

For the scope of client web services, it is always client_credentials.

scope

An object that describes the scope of access by a user that must exist on the specified tenant.

userId

The requested token's user ID

companyId

The tenant ID, which you can find the tenant ID in a number of locations, including the page that generates the client ID and secret.

userType

If the user is an "of type" administrator, then the value is "admin" or "A." If the user is an of type user, then the value is "user" or "P." We recommend spelling the type out (admin or user) to make the type clear.

resourceType

For the scope of this document, it is always "learning-public-api."

The call returns:

```
{  
  issuedAt: <epoch UTC>,  
  expiresIn: <seconds>,  
'  
  issuedFor: "learning_public_api",  
  access_token: "<token>"  
}
```

Where:

issuedAt

The time, in Unix epoch, at which the token was issued.

expiresIn

The seconds after issuance that the token expires. By default, it is 1800, or 30 minutes. 30 minutes after `issuedAt`, the token expires. After it expires, you need to call for another token.

issuedFor

The issued resource's resource type. For the purposes of web services to SAP SuccessFactors Learning, it is "learning_public_api."

6.1.2.2 Rules and Advice for Getting OAuth Tokens

Follow these rules and this advice when you get OAuth tokens for SAP SuccessFactorsLearning.

Rules for Obtaining an OAuth Token

- For a user to obtain a token, the user's account must be:
 - Validated: Users must have a recognized ID and Password for the LMS.
 - Unlocked: Locked users cannot obtain tokens.
 - Active: Inactivated users cannot obtain tokens.
- The token is valid only for the amount of time expressed in the field `expiresIn`. After a token expires, clients must obtain an unexpired token.

Recommendations for Obtaining and Using Tokens

We recommend that you store the token on the client until it expires.

- The token is digitally signed and you have a public key to validate the digital signature.
- If the token remains valid and unexpired, it can be reused for the session.
- When the token expires or is otherwise invalid, you can repeat the steps to obtain a token.

6.2 Overview of Testing Token Access

Before you build your client, test your ability to get tokens from SAP SuccessFactorsLearning. This topic provides a brief overview of the test.

Test your access to getting tokens from SAP SuccessFactorsLearning so that you know you have basic access before you build a web service client. To do the access test, you can use any rest client and encoding tool, but we recommend Advanced Rest Client (from the Chrome store) and any free online base64 encoding tool.

To run the test, you follow the same steps that your web service client will follow (generating a client secret then obtaining a token) but you do it first from a visual client like Advanced Rest Client.

Related Information

[Generating a Client Secret to Enable Token Requests \[page 415\]](#)

[Obtaining an OAuth Token \[page 416\]](#)

6.2.1 Setting up the Token Access Test

You set up the token access test by getting a client secret from SAP SuccessFactors Learning and encoding it and by getting client software that can make web service calls for you.

Procedure

1. Download and install Advanced Rest Client from the Chrome web store
Although you can use any client, these instructions assume Advanced Rest Client.
2. Go to SAP SuccessFactors Learning [System Admin](#) [Configuration](#) [OAuth Token Server](#) and generate a client secret.
3. Copy the client ID, client secret, and client hash from the web page and paste them into a text file so that you can refer to them later.

Although the hash isn't strictly necessary, you can use it to see if someone has changed the secret while you have been testing.

4. Go to an online base64 encoder and encode the client ID and secret.

The encoding is the client ID and the secret separated by a colon: <client ID>:<client secret>

A base64 encoded client ID and secret.

5. Copy the base 64 encoded client ID and secret from the online encoder to your text file so that you can refer to it later.

6. Save the text file.

Results

You have a text file with everything you need for your test:

- The raw client ID from the *OAuth Token Server* page.
- The raw client secret from the *OAuth Token Server* page.
- The client hash from the *OAuth Token Server* page.
- The base64 encoded client ID and secret from the online encoder.

6.2.2 Testing OAuth Token Access

Test OAuth token access to SAP SuccessFactors Learning before you begin building your web service client so that you know access works.

Prerequisites

- You have set up the token access test by getting the client secret and base64 encoded client secret.
- You have downloaded a web service client like Advanced Rest Client (from the Chrome store).

Procedure

1. Open Advanced Rest Client.
2. In the URL box, type: `https://<root url>/learning/oauth-api/rest/v1/token`. Substitute "<root url>" for your root URL domain.
3. Select POST from the methods list.
4. Select *Form* in the *Headers* section.
 - a. Add Request Header Name: `Authorization`
 - b. Add Request Header Value: `Bearer <encoded client ID and secret from the test set up>`

5. Create the JSON payload for the *Payload* section.

```
{  
    "grant_type": "client_credentials",  
    "scope": {  
        "userId": "Usr1",  
        "companyId": "t1",  
        "userType": "user",  
        "resourceType": "learning_public_api"  
    }  
}
```

Where:

grant_type

For the scope of client web services, it is always `client_credentials`.

scope

An object that describes the scope of access by a user that must exist on the specified tenant.

userId

The requested token's user ID

companyId

The tenant ID, which you can find the tenant ID in a number of locations, including the page that generates the client ID and secret.

userType

If the user is an "of type" administrator, then the value is "admin" or "A." If the user is an of type user, then the value is "user" or "P." We recommend spelling the type out (admin or user) to make the type clear.

resourceType

For the scope of this document, it is always "learning-public-api."

6. Set content type to `application/json`.
7. Click *Send*.

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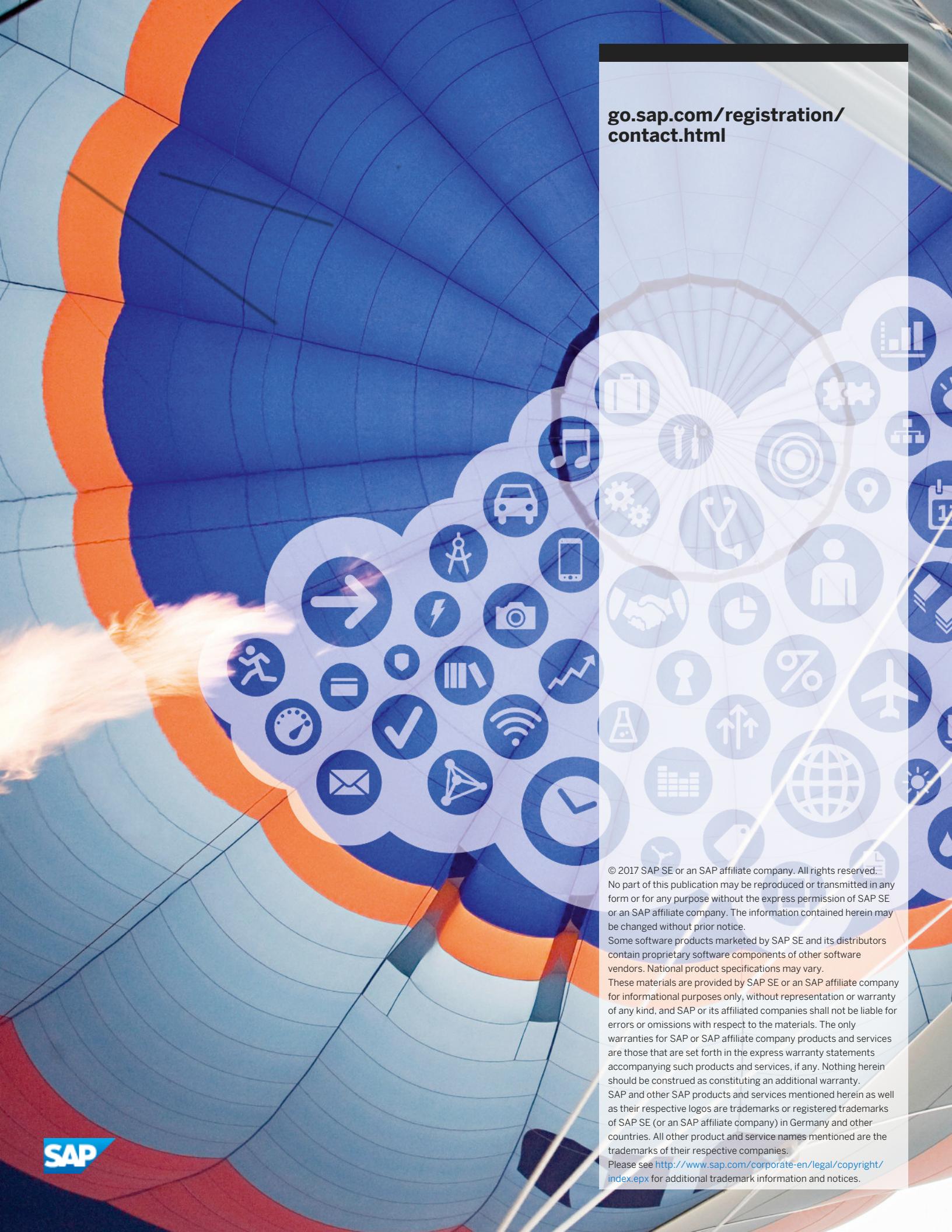
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