Initial Gradebook Setup

Gradebook Overview

https://www.youtube.com/embed/AeSpzWyYDSs

If you haven't used Moodle Gradebook before, this would be a great time to try it out. Some benefits include:

- graded Moodle activities are automatically imported into the Moodle gradebook
- students can log in and see their grades at any time
- at the end of the semester, final grades can be sent to Portal with a few clicks.

If you'd like to get started, please follow the instructions and links below.

Setting Up Your Gradebook

1. Make sure your grade scale in Moodle matches the grade scale for your course.
2. Decide if you want to do weighted categories in your gradebook or not.
3. If you're using weighted categories, set up the categories and put existing assignments into the correct categories.
4. Grade your assignments.

Categories

Weights

Moving Items

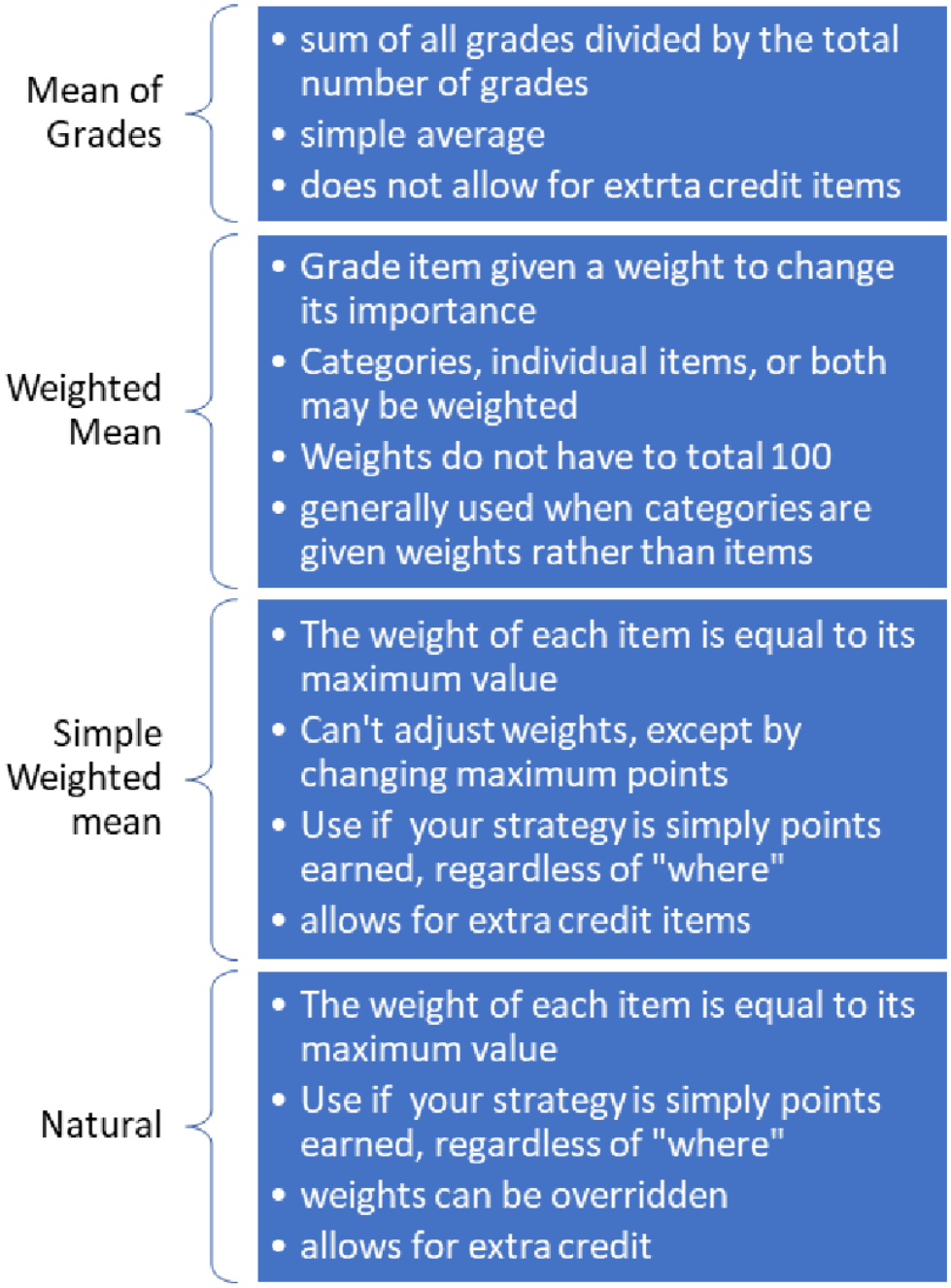
Grade Scale

Aggregations

Moodle allows you to aggregate your grades in different ways, depending on how you want your grades calculated. There is a detailed list of aggregation strategies accompanied by the examples

and the mathematics used to calculate grades. Whether an instructor employs the Moodle grade book or not, having a clear understanding of exactly how a grade is calculated is essential to assigning grades. Moodle allows for granular control of categories and weights in aggregating grades. Moodle's documentation goes into detail.

Moodle Grade Aggregation



Example Calculations

	Raw Scores	Normalized Score
Assign 1	75/100	.75
Assign 2	35/50	.70
Assign 3	10/10	1
Assign 4	85/100	.85

All raw scores are first normalized to a value between 0 and 1:

$$\frac{points\ earned}{points\ possible}$$

Mean of Grades

Simple average of normalized grades:

$$\frac{.75 + .70 + 1 + .85}{4} = .825$$

Simple Weighted Mean

Normalized grade multiplied by weight, divided by sum of weights:

$$\frac{(.75 * 100) + (.70 * 50) + (1 * 10) + (.85 * 100)}{(100 + 50 + 10 + 100)} = \frac{205}{260} \approx 78.85$$

This is equivalent to:

$$\frac{points\ earned}{points\ possible}$$

Natural

If the weights are not adjusted, the sum of points earned is divided by the sum of possible points. Simple Weighted Mean and Natural will return identical results if no weights are adjusted in the Natural aggregation. The difference between Natural aggregation and Simple Weighted Mean is that Natural aggregation allows for weights to be overridden.

Weighted Mean

Sample Grades

Category	Percentage	Weight	Category Subtotal
Daily Work	90%	30%	.90 * 30 = **27**
Participation	25%	10%	.25 * 10 = **2.5**
Tests	75%	50%	.75 * 50 = **37.5**
Final	65%	10%	.65 * 10 = **6.5**

First, Moodle calculates the percentage score in each category. You may select whichever aggregation method you prefer for each category. Categories may have different aggregation methods, which may be different from the overall aggregation method.

Final Calculation:

$$\frac{Sum\ of\ Subtotals}{Sum\ of\ Weights} = \frac{27 + 2.5 + 37.5 + 6.5}{30 + 10 + 50 + 10} = \frac{73.5}{100} = .735 = 73.5\%$$

The calculation may seem redundant because the weights add up to 100. Moodle does not require that weights add up to 100 in this method:

Category	Percentage	Weight	Category Subtotal
Daily Work	90%	1	.90 * 1 = **.9**
Participation	25%	1	.25 * 1 = **.25**
Tests	75%	3	.75 * 3 = **2.25**
Final	65%	2	.65 * 10 = **1.3**

$$\frac{Sum\ of\ Subtotals}{Sum\ of\ Weights} = \frac{.9 + .25 + 2.25 + 1.3}{1 + 1 + 3 + 2} = \frac{4.7}{7} \approx .6714 \approx 67.1\%$$

(Note: there was no attempt to use equivalent weights between the two examples)

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