

Courses and Classes

Details regarding a course including the course description, components, grading basis, and attributes are built at the course level and by default roll to all classes (sections) scheduled. As a general rule, the information that is used to create a course is delivered from college curriculum committees to the Registrar's Office. Once the course is built, it is assigned a permanent, six-digit course ID number.

Class (section) information is inherited from the course master. Classes are the individual offerings of a course. Academic departments have the ability to make alterations at the class level, with the assistance of their college scheduling officer, as required. ***When scheduled, each class is assigned a 5-digit class number.*** Class numbers are dynamic. They are unique per class and change each term. Understanding class numbers each term will allow for faster enrollment transaction processing.

College of Imaging Arts & Sciences Course Components

The manner in which a course is delivered is determined by its course components.

<u>Component</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Lecture (LEC)	In a lecture class, the instructor is the central focus of information conveyed to students about a particular subject. Lectures are common in college classes due to its convenience and ability to pass on information to a large group at one time. Practical work for students is assigned, followed by feedback from the instructor
Laboratory (LAB)	Most of lab time is hands-on work for which the student is responsible for completing their required work assignments. Lab sessions may be held in a computer lab (DTSU) or lab. Lab sessions may begin with a short lecture, but most of the work is hands-on and it is the student's responsibility for completing the required work assignments. These specialized labs include but may not be limited to video editing, 3D Design, 2D Design, and programming. Lab classes can be led by a graduate student (TA).
Critique (CRI)	A lecture class that allows the instructor and students the opportunity to carefully judge and "critically" discuss the good and bad parts of something, but not limited to; a piece of art, photograph, sculpture or literacy.
Studio (STU)	Studio teaching is an approach that can be used to replace the standard lecture approach. Studio classes may or may not start with a short lecture. Instructors assign projects and are on hand as resources and emphasis is on cooperative and collaborative activities. The responsibility for learning is placed on the student. Projects include, but not limited to, discussions, debates, presentations, computer projects.
Thesis (THE)	In a thesis class a student declares what they believe in and what they intend to prove, referred to as the Thesis. In most thesis classes students work independently researching their subject to make a case and prove a point by using the facts researched.
Cooperative Education (COP)	Co-op is full-time, paid work experience directly related to a course of study.
Independent Study (IND)	A student and instructor agree on a specific topic for the student to research, with guidance of the sponsoring instructor for the agreed upon amount of credits.
Continuation of Thesis (CON)	To allow a student the opportunity to continue working on their thesis.