

# HAKE LONGLINE SUMMARY

## Description of Rule Types:

<b>Mean</b>	<p>average: approximating the statistical norm or average or expected value</p> <p>an average of n numbers computed by adding some function of the numbers and dividing by some function of n</p> <p>If the applicant's response could not be calculated, the applicant's response is excluded in the calculation</p>
<b>Percent rank breakdown</b>	<p>Uses the Oracle database analytic syntax of the 'Percent_Rank()' function to calculate the percentage ranking of a value relative to its group</p> <p>PERCENT_RANK calculates, for a hypothetical row R identified by the arguments of the function and a corresponding sort specification, the rank of row R minus 1 divided by the number of rows in the aggregate group.</p> <p>For a row R, PERCENT_RANK calculates the rank of R minus 1, divided by 1 less than the number of rows being evaluated (the entire query result set or a partition).</p> <p>Formula: (rank of row in its set - 1) / (number of rows in the set - 1)</p> <p>The range of values returned by PERCENT_RANK is 0 to 1, inclusive.</p> <p>The first row in any set has a PERCENT_RANK of 0.</p> <p><a href="http://www.devshed.com/c/a/Oracle/Large-Database-Features-In-Oracle-conclusion/4/">http://www.devshed.com/c/a/Oracle/Large-Database-Features-In-Oracle-conclusion/4/</a></p> <p><a href="http://manuals.it.swin.edu.au/oracle8.1.6/server.816/a76989/funcnti68.htm">http://manuals.it.swin.edu.au/oracle8.1.6/server.816/a76989/funcnti68.htm</a></p>
<b>Percentile</b>	<p>Uses the oracle database Percentile_Cont function. It is an inverse distribution function that assumes a continuous distribution model.</p> <p>Takes a percentile value and a sort specification, and returns an interpolated value that would fall into that percentile value with respect to the sort specification.</p> <p>The result of Percentile_Cont is computed by linear interpolation between values after ordering them.</p> <p>Using the percentile value (P) and the number of rows (N) in the aggregation group, we compute the row number we are interested in after ordering the rows with respect to the sort specification.</p> <p>This row number (RN) is computed according to the formula <math>RN = (1 + (P * (N - 1)))</math>.</p> <p><a href="http://manuals.it.swin.edu.au/oracle10.1/server.101/b10759/functions100.htm#SQRLF00587">http://manuals.it.swin.edu.au/oracle10.1/server.101/b10759/functions100.htm#SQRLF00587</a></p>
<b>Ltramp system specific functionality</b>	<p>Takes the output of the Oracle Percent_Rank function and multiplies by 100.</p> <p>If an applicant falls on the boundary of a percent rank or percentile, the applicant is moved to the above rank</p> <p>If the applicant's response could not be calculated, the applicant is excluded in the calculation</p>

The complete summary of Hake Longline Medium Term Right Holders is attached herewith as **Annexure "A"**.

The complete summary of Hake Longline New Entrants is attached herewith as **Annexure "B"**.