

LEARNING UPGRADED FIELD TOOL

LMS Report Definition Card

A one-page card for turning a vague LMS report request into a definition that names the decision, audience, metric, source field, cadence, and caveat.

Try this one thing today

Take one report request and write the decision, metric definition, source field, and caveat before building anything.

Use this when

- A leader asks for a report before naming the decision it should support.
- Completion, attendance, assignment, enrollment, status, or overdue metrics are being interpreted differently.
- The team needs one shared report definition before building a dashboard.

Systems thinking move

Treat a report request as a decision-design problem. The first job is to define what decision the report supports and what the data can honestly say.

Quick use

Before building the report, fill one card with the decision, metric definition, source field, owner, cadence, and caveat.

Working rows

Decision

What to do: Name the decision this report should support.

What it tells you about the system: The report has a purpose beyond visibility.

Audience

What to do: Name who will use the report and what action they can take.

What it tells you about the system: Different audiences need different cuts, not one dashboard for everyone.

Metric definition

What to do: Define exactly what the metric includes and excludes.

What it tells you about the system: The team stops arguing over the same label.

Source field

What to do: Name the LMS field, report export, or system table behind the metric.

What it tells you about the system: The definition can be checked and maintained.

Cadence and owner

What to do: Name how often it updates and who owns the definition.

What it tells you about the system: Reporting becomes a maintained system instead of a one-time request.

Caveat

What to do: Write what the report does not prove.

What it tells you about the system: Leaders can use the data without overclaiming impact.

Three ways to act

Manual way

Use one report-definition card in the request conversation. Do not build the report until the decision, metric definition, source field, and caveat are clear.

Microsoft 365 or Google Workspace way

Use Microsoft Lists, SharePoint, Excel, Sheets, Power BI notes, Looker Studio documentation, or a data dictionary to store report definitions next to the reports people use.

AI-assisted way

Use AI to draft report definitions from approved request notes, identify ambiguous metric language, suggest caveats, and create questions for the LMS owner. A person validates every source field and data claim.

AI output validation

These prompt starters were created for the May 2026 model landscape. Verify all AI outputs before using them with learners, reviewers, leaders, customers, partner teams, or compliance-sensitive work. Do not paste sensitive or proprietary material into an AI tool unless your organization has approved that tool for that data.

Unconventional moves

- A report request is not ready until the decision is named.
- Put the caveat on the report, not in a separate explanation nobody reads.
- Define completion, attendance, assignment, enrollment, overdue, and active learner before building another dashboard.
- Make report definitions versioned decisions so old logic does not quietly survive a migration.
- Do not use one report for all audiences when each audience can take a different action.

Copy-ready structure

Use the HTML page for the copy button. This PDF includes the working fields so you can recreate the structure in Word, Docs, Excel, Sheets, Lists, or a shared planning note.

- Decision: Name the decision this report should support.
- Audience: Name who will use the report and what action they can take.
- Metric definition: Define exactly what the metric includes and excludes.
- Source field: Name the LMS field, report export, or system table behind the metric.
- Cadence and owner: Name how often it updates and who owns the definition.
- Caveat: Write what the report does not prove.