Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
REGION III
SCHOOLS DIVISION OFFICE OF NUEVA ECIJA

LEARNING ACTIVITY SHEET
SPECIAL PROGRAM IN ICT 10
INFORMATION SYSTEM AND RESEARCH 10
Third Quarter, Week 7

Name of Learner: _____ Date:_____

Grade Level /Section: _____

DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR LEARNERS

Guidelines for Drawing DFDs

When you draw a context diagram and other DFDs, you should follow several guidelines

1. Draw the context diagram so it fits on one page.
2. Use the name of the information system as the process name in the context diagram.

For example, the process name is GRADING SYSTEM. The process name is the same as the system name. This is because the context diagram shows the entire information system as if it were a single process. For processes in lower-level DFDs, you would use a verb followed by a descriptive noun, such as ESTABLISH GRADEBOOK, ASSIGN FINAL GRADE or PRODUCE GRADE REPORT.

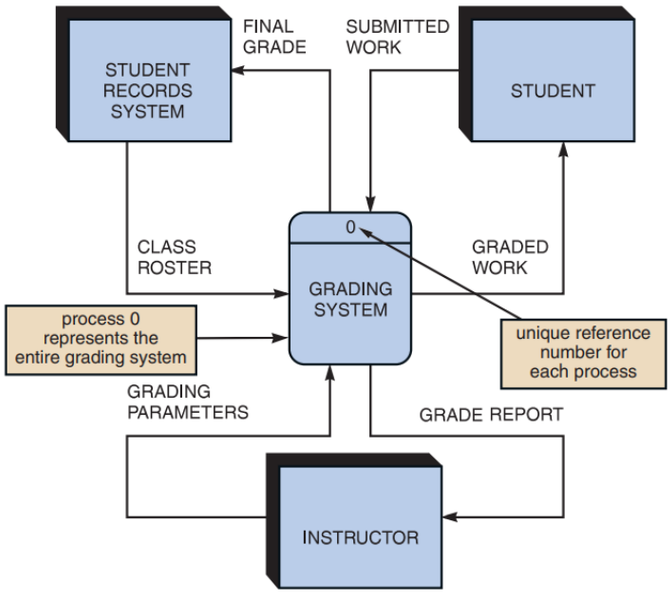
3. Use unique names within each set of symbols.
4. Do not cross lines.

One way to achieve that goal is to restrict the number of symbols in any DFD. On lower-level diagrams with multiple processes, you should not have more than nine process symbols. Including more than nine symbols

5. Provide a unique name and reference number for each process. Because it is the highest-level DFD, the context diagram contains process 0, which represents the entire information system, but does not show the internal workings. To describe the next level of detail inside process 0, you must create a DFD named diagram 0, which will reveal additional processes that must be named and numbered.
6. Obtain as much user input and feedback as possible. Your main objective is to ensure that the model is accurate, easy to understand, and meets the needs of its users.

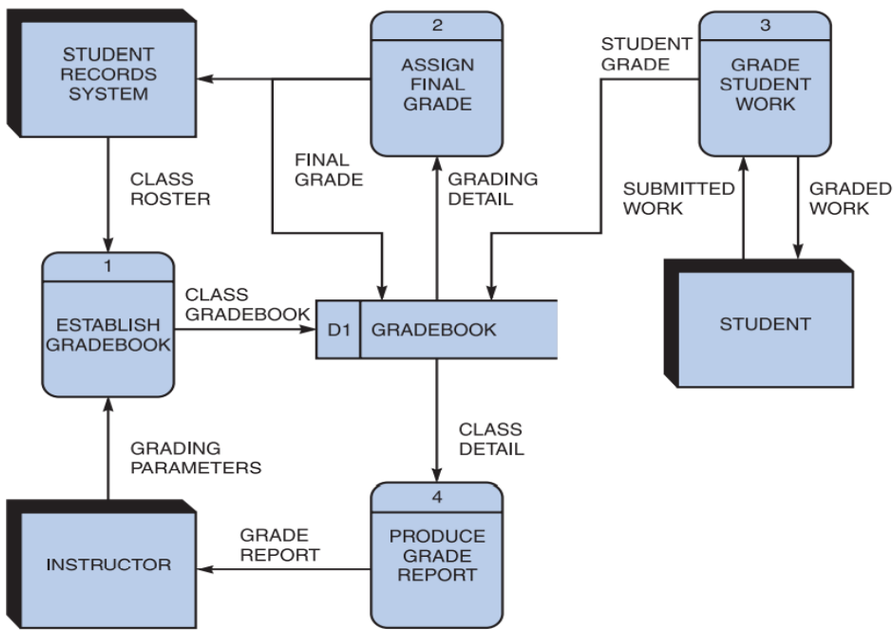
Step 1: Draw a Context Diagram

The first step in constructing a set of DFDs is to draw a context diagram. A context diagram is a top-level view of an information system that shows the system's boundaries and scope. To draw a context diagram, you start by placing a single process symbol in the center of the page. The symbol represents the entire information system, and you identify it as process 0 (the numeral zero, and not the letter O). Then you place the system entities around the perimeter of the page and use data flows to connect the entities to the central process. Data stores are not shown in the context diagram because they are contained within the system and remain hidden until more detailed diagrams are created.



Step 2: Draw a Diagram 0 DFD

To show the detail inside the black box, you create DFD diagram 0. Diagram 0 (the numeral zero, and not the letter O) zooms in on the system and shows major internal processes, data flows, and data stores. Diagram 0 also repeats the entities and data flows that appear in the context diagram. When you expand the context diagram into DFD diagram 0, you must retain all the connections that flow into and out of process 0.



LEARNING COMPETENCY

Create a logical DFD

ACTIVITIES

Activity 1 :

Answer the following questions briefly:

1.What is context diagram?

_____
_____
_____

2. What is the relationship between a context diagram and diagram 0?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

3. How to create a context diagram?

_____
_____
_____
_____

Activity 2:

Create a context diagram of an online order processing system.

REFLECTION:

How does context diagram helps in understanding the process in an information system?

_____
_____
_____

REFERENCES

Systems Analysis and Design Method Eight Edition by Gary B. Shelly& Harry Jay Rosenblatt

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