



SOOAD

UNIT 2

THE PROCESS MODELLING

UNIT -2 Process Modelling

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 - Process Description
- Creating Data Flow Diagrams
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Introduction

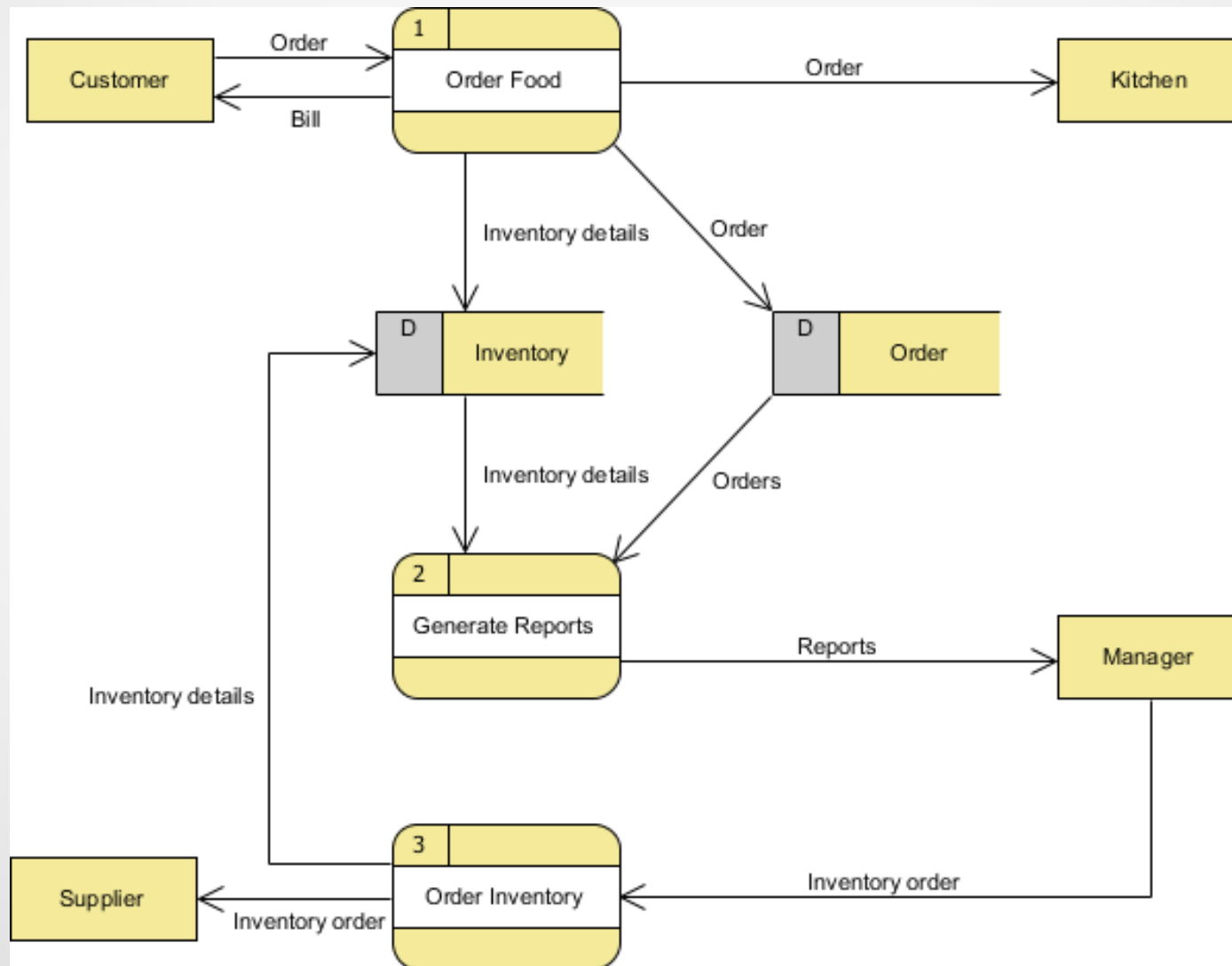
A picture is worth a thousand words.

- A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a traditional way to visualize the information flows within a system.
- A neat and clear DFD can depict a good amount of the system requirements graphically.
- It can be manual, automated, or a combination of both.
- It shows how information enters and leaves the system, what changes the information and where information is stored.
- The purpose of a DFD is to show the scope and boundaries of a system as a whole.

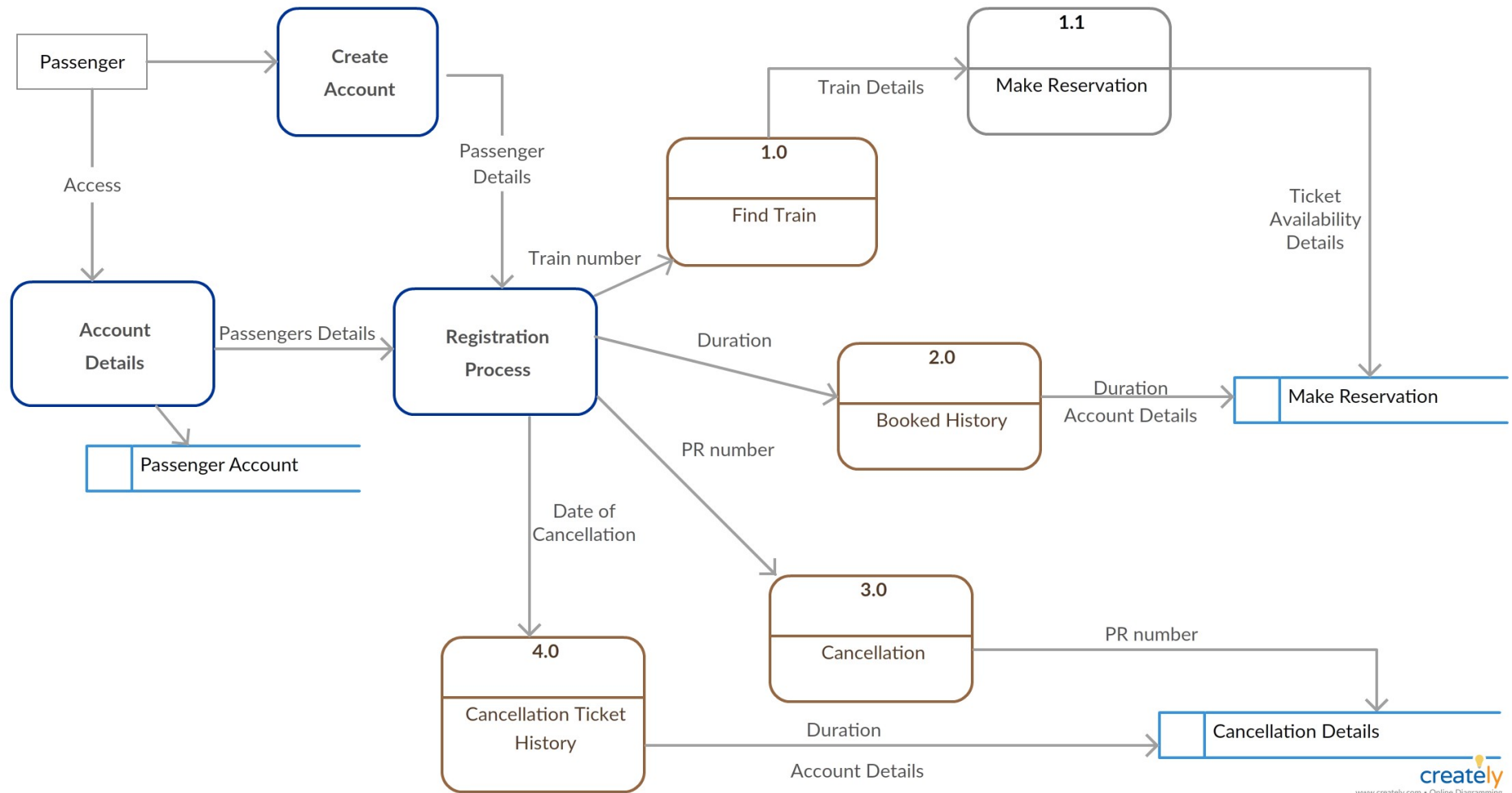
Introduction

- It may be **used as a communications tool** between a systems analyst and any person who plays a part in the system that acts as the starting point for redesigning a system.
- They work for both technical and nontechnical audiences, from developer to CEO.
- That's why DFDs remain so popular after all these years.
- While they work well for data flow software and systems, they are less applicable nowadays to visualizing interactive, real-time or database-oriented software or systems.

Introduction – Example of DFD



Introduction – Example of DFD

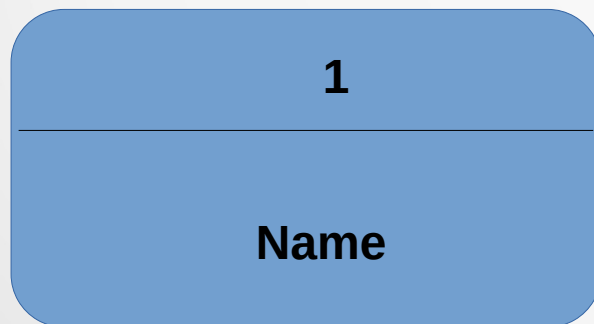


Data Flow Diagrams

- **Elements of Data Flow Diagrams**
 - There are four symbols in the DFD
 - Process
 - Data Flow
 - Data Stores
 - External Entities
 - There are two commonly used styles of symbols:
 - Chris Gane & Trish Sarson
 - Tom Demarco & Ed Yourdon

Data Flow Diagrams - Process

- A Process is **an activity or a function** that is performed for some specific business reason.
- Every process should named starting with a **verb** and **ending with a noun**.
- Process performs **only one activity**.



Gane Sarson



Yourdon

Process

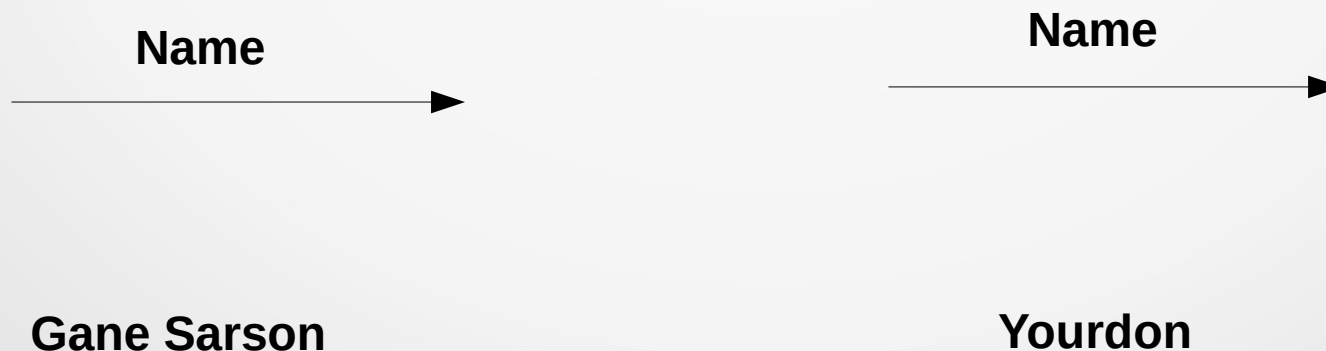
- Names should be short and contain information
- It contains business logic, that transforms the data and produce the required result.
- In DFD the process symbol refers to as **black box**.
- **Beacuse:- inputs,outputs and general functions of the process are known, but logic is hidden.**
- **Example:**
 - Determining request quality
 - Record offer

Process

- Every process must have at least one input data flow and at least one output data flow.
- It should have a unique identification number, a name and a description.

Data Flow Diagrams – Data Flow

- A Data flow is a **single fact or logical collection** of several facts.
- It should be named **with a noun**.
- It act as **a glue that holds** the processes together.



Data Flow Diagrams – Data Flow

- One end of every data flow will always come from or go to process.
- While the other arrow can be to other process or database.
- Every process must create atleast one output data flow.

Data Flow

- **Spontaneous Generation:** A process that produces output but no input data flow.
- **Black Hole:** A process has input but no output.
- **Gray Hole:** A process that has at least one input and one output, but the input is not sufficient to generate the output.
- e.g dob input is not sufficient to produce a final grade output in the **calculate grade process**.

Data Flow Diagrams – Data Store

- A Data store is a collection of data is stored in some way.
- Data store is named with noun.
- All data stores must have at least one input data flow.

D1	Name
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Gane Sarson

D1 Name

Yourdon

Data Flow Diagrams – Data Store

- Data flows coming out of a data store indicate that information is retrieved from the data store.
- All data stores must have atleast one input data flow.
- The data flow that stores data and the data flow that retreives data should always be shown as two seperate data flows.

Data Flow Diagrams – External Entity

- An External entity is a person, organization unit, or system that is external to the system but interacts with it.

Name

Gane Sarson



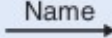
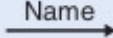
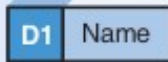
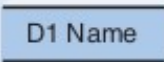


Name

Yourdon

External Entity

- DFD entities are also known as **Terminators**.
- **Source:** Entity that supplies data to the system.
- **Sink:** Entity that receives data.
- An entity can be both source and sink.
- Example:
 - Managers
 - Clerks
 - Customers

Data Flow Diagrams

Data Flow Diagram Element	Typical Computer-Aided Software Engineering Fields	Gane and Sarson Symbol	DeMarco and Yourdon Symbol
Every <i>process</i> has a number a name (verb phrase) a description at least one output data flow at least one input data flow	Label (name) Type (process) Description (what is it) Process number Process description (structured English) Notes		
Every <i>data flow</i> has a name (a noun) a description one or more connections to a process	Label (name) Type (flow) Description Alias (another name) Composition (description of data elements) Notes		
Every <i>data store</i> has a number a name (a noun) a description one or more input data flows one or more output data flows	Label (name) Type (store) Description Alias (another name) Composition (description of data elements) Notes		
Every <i>external entity</i> has a name (a noun) a description	Label (name) Type (entity) Description Alias (another name) Entity description Notes		

Business Processes

- Most business processes are **too complex in one DFD.**
- There for Process models are **therefore composed of a set of DFDs.**
- First **DFD provides a summary of the overall system, with the additioal DFDs providing** more and more details about each part.
- It consist of
 - Context Diagram
 - Level 0 Diagram
 - Level 1 Diagram
 - Level 2 Diagram

Context Diagram

- “The Top-level DFD in every business process model, whether a manual system or a computerized system, is the context diagram.”
- Context diagram shows the overall business process as a single process.

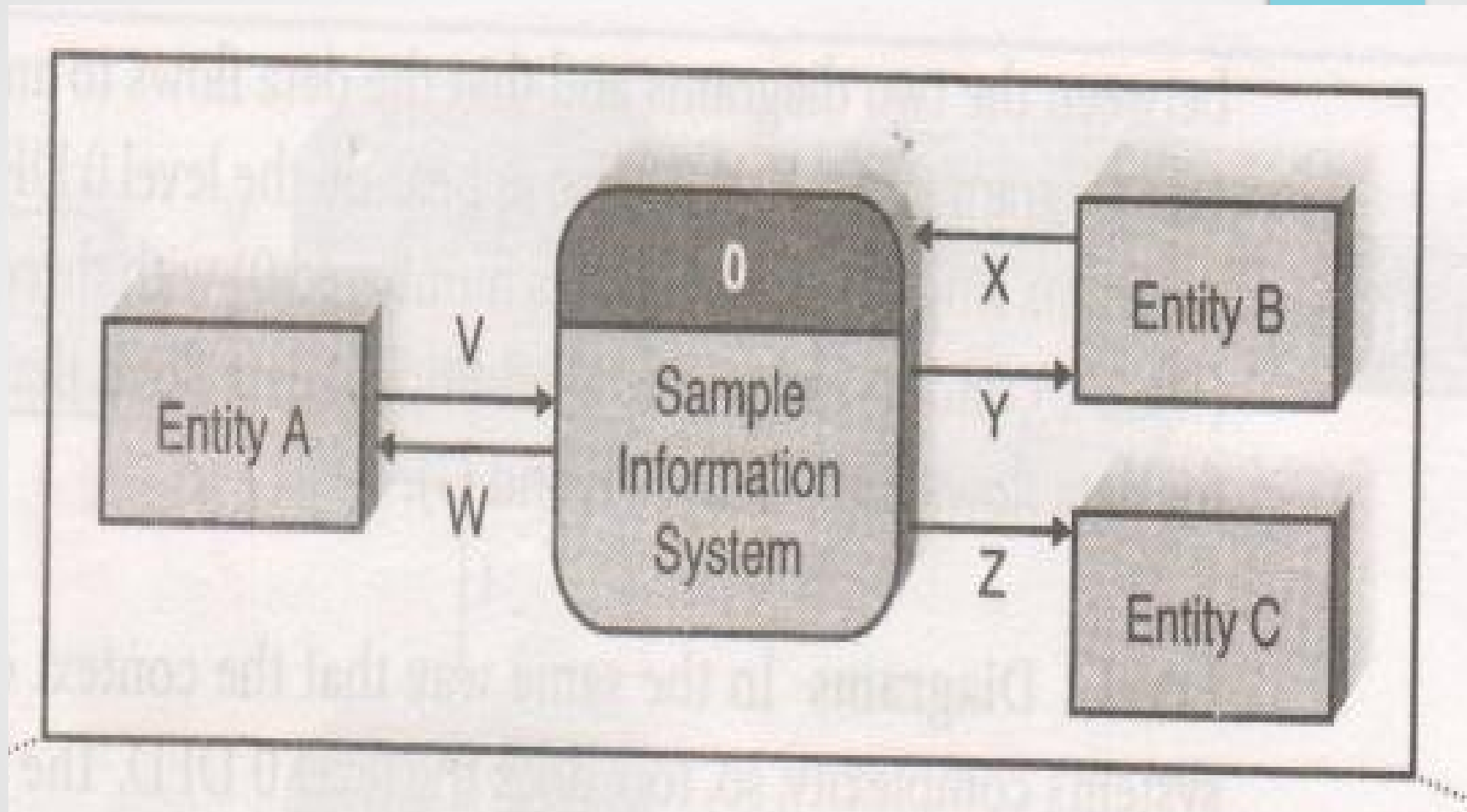
Context Diagram

- The Context diagram is the **highest level** in a Data Flow Diagram.
- It is a **tool popular among Business Analysts** who use it to understand the details and boundaries of the system to be designed in a project.
- It **points out the flow of information between the system and external components.**
- It is made up of a **context bubble**, first drawn in the middle of the chart.
- It is usually a circle shape that represents a conceptual boundary that encloses a group of interconnected processes and activities of a project.

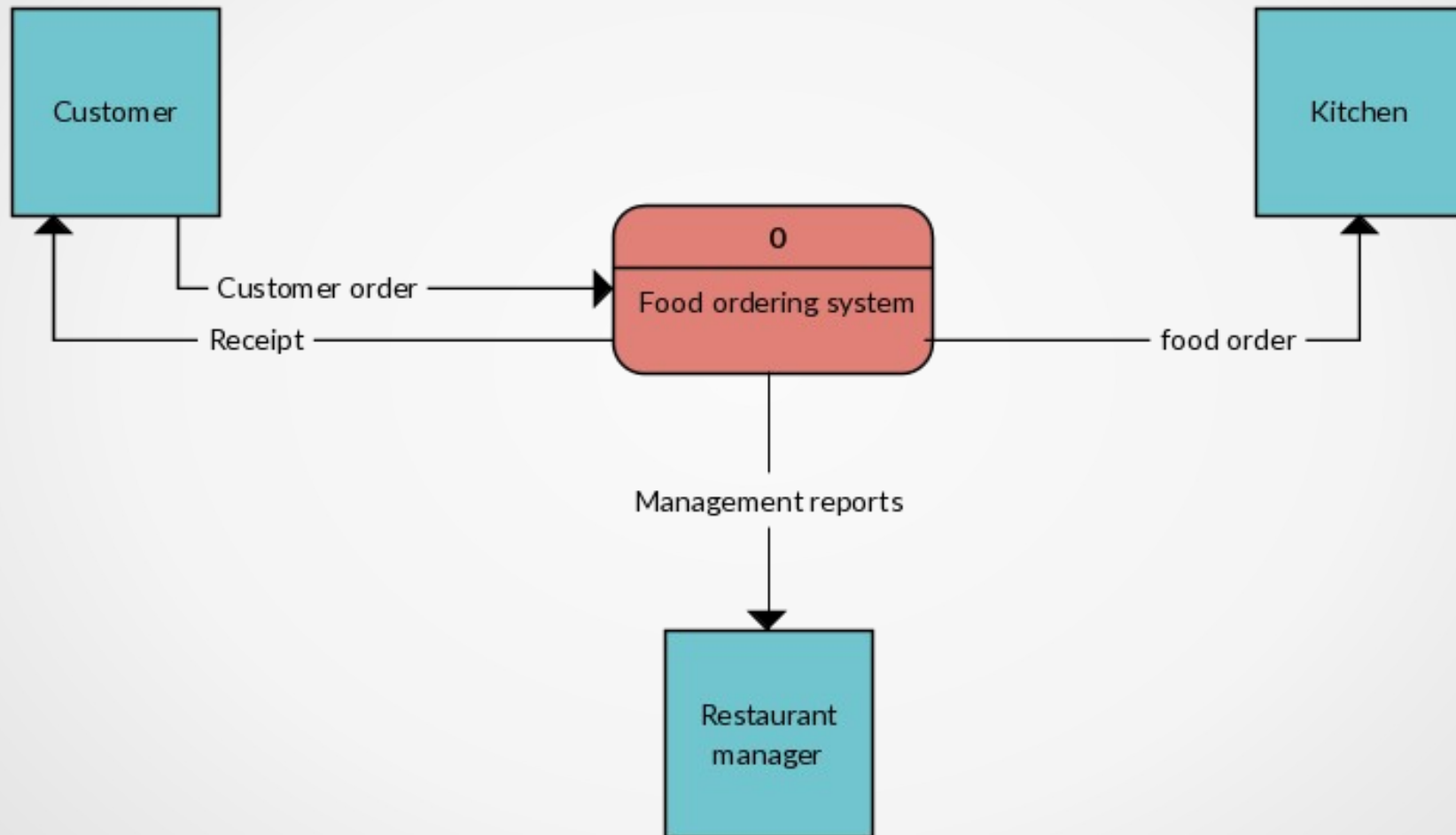
Context Diagram

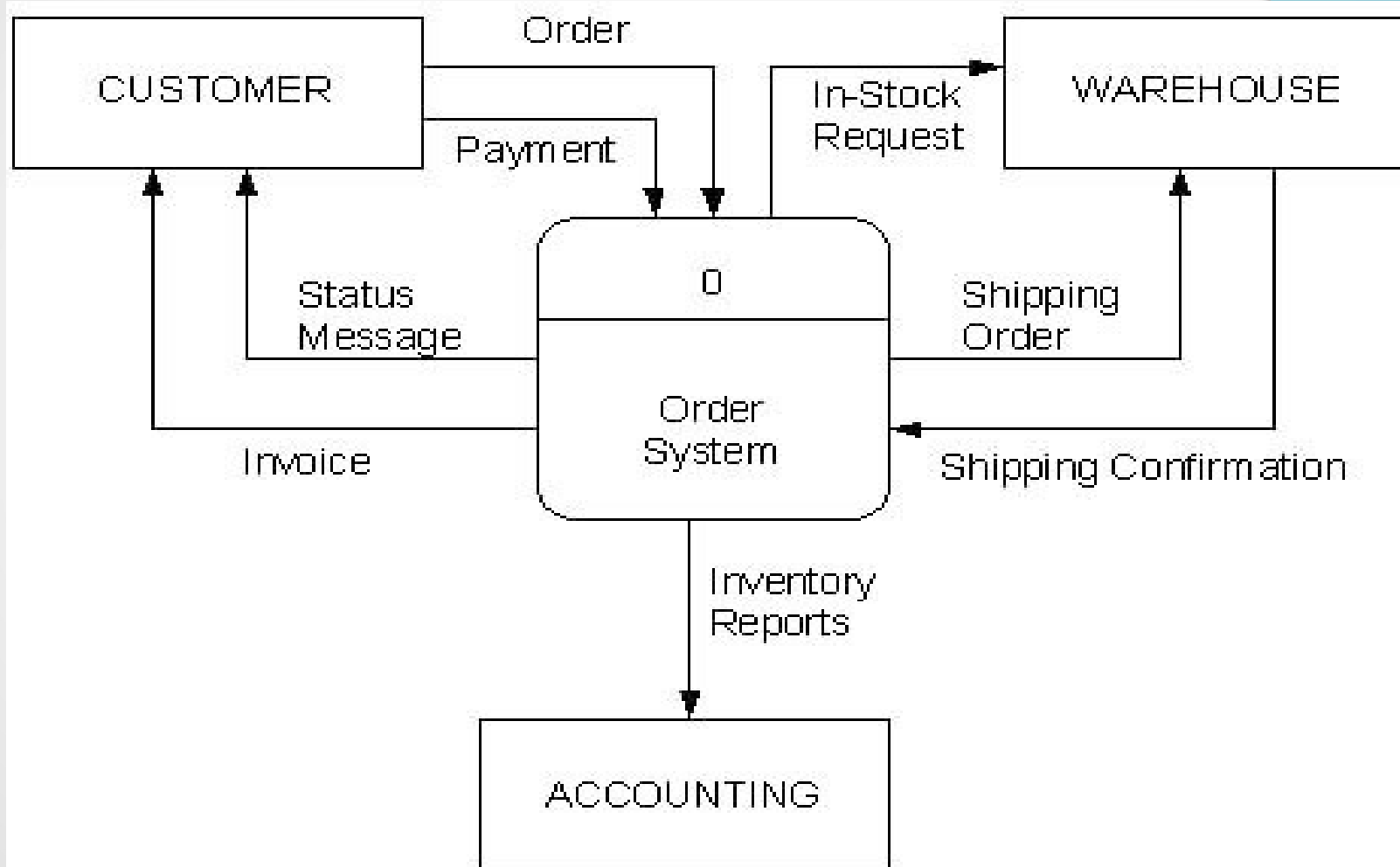
- The objective of the system context diagram is to focus attention on external factors and events that should be considered in developing a complete set of systems requirements and constraints.
- A system context diagram is often used early in a project to determine the scope under investigation.
- A system context diagram represents all external entities that may interact with a system.
- The entire software system is shown as a single process.
- Such a diagram pictures the system at the center, with no details of its interior structure, surrounded by all its External entities, interacting systems, and environments.

Context Diagram



Example: Ordering system



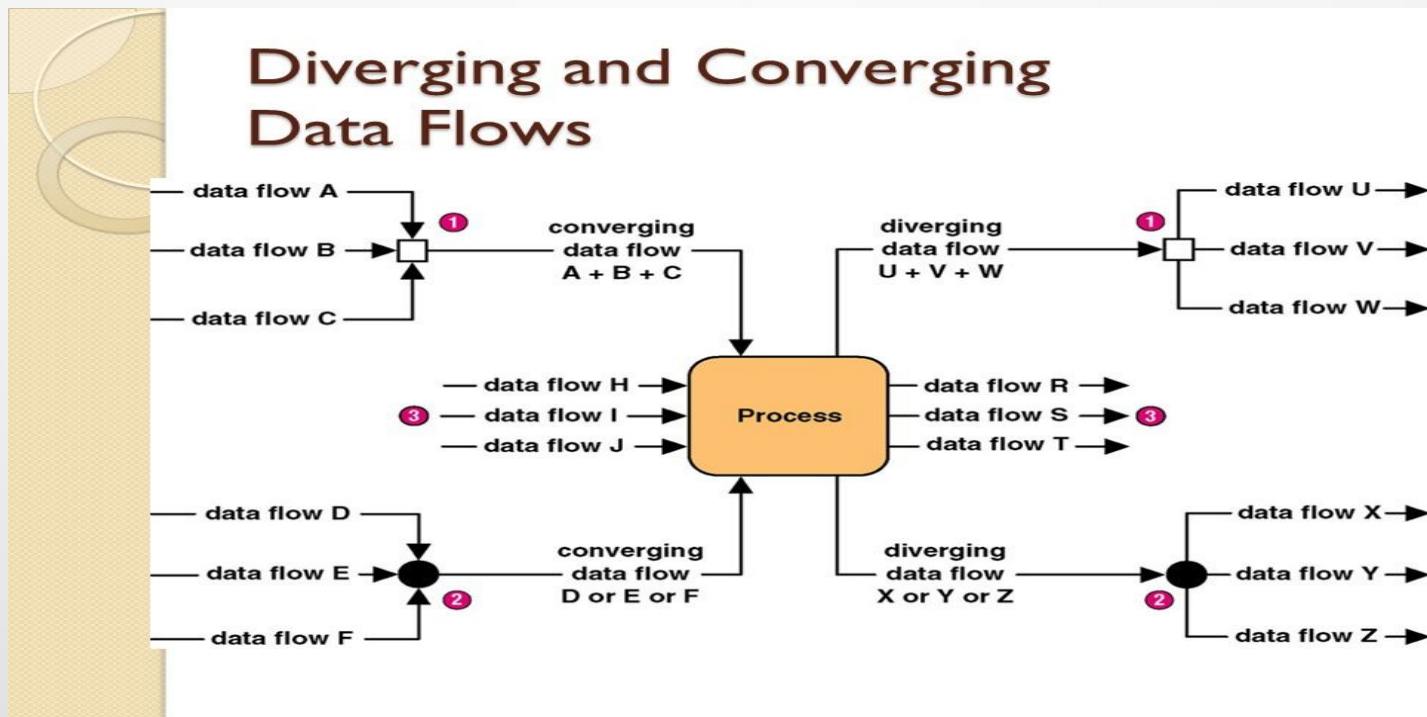


Level 0 Diagram / Level 0 DFD

- The Level 0 diagram shows all the
 - major processes at the first level of numbering
 - The data stores
 - External entities
 - Data flow among them

Level 0

- Diverging data flow:
 - Indicates data that starts out naturally as one flow, but is routed to different destinations. – Also useful to indicate multiple copies of the same output going to different destinations.

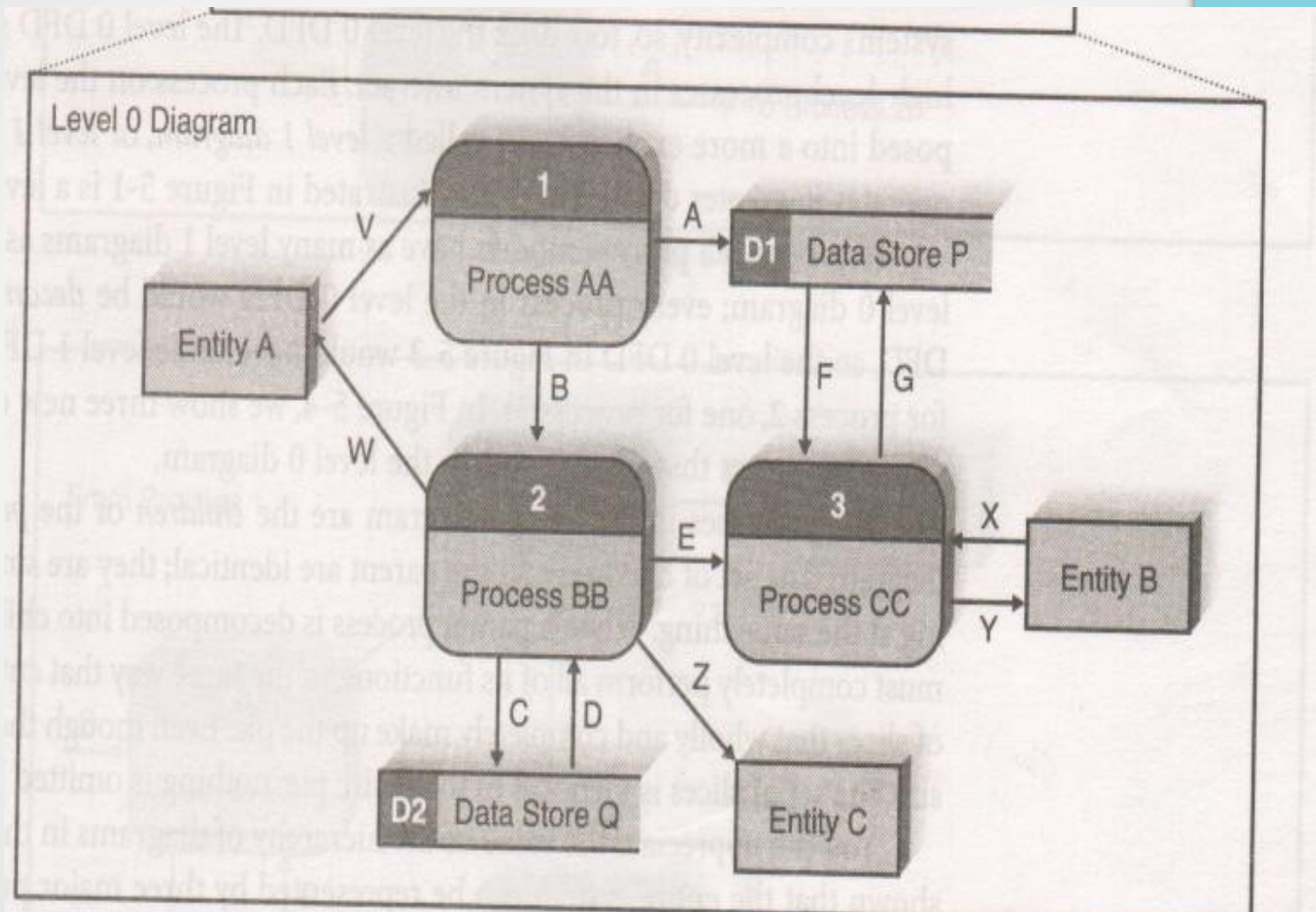


Functional Primitive

- It is a process that consists of a single function that is not exploded further.
- e.g Assign final grade process.
- Leveling: it also known as exploding, partitioning.

- **Black Hole** - A process that may have input flows but no output flows.
- **Grey Hole** - A process that may have outputs that are greater than the sum of its inputs - e.g., its inputs could not produce the output shown.
- **Diverging Data flow** – is a data flow in which same data goes to two or more different locations.
- **Parent Diagram** - Higher level Diagram
- **Child Diagram** – lower level Diagram
- **Functional Primitives** – a process that consists of a single function that is not exploded further.
- **Black Box** – most general view of system and contains a single process.
- **Leveling** – process of drawing a series of increasingly detailed diagrams, until all functional primitives are identified.

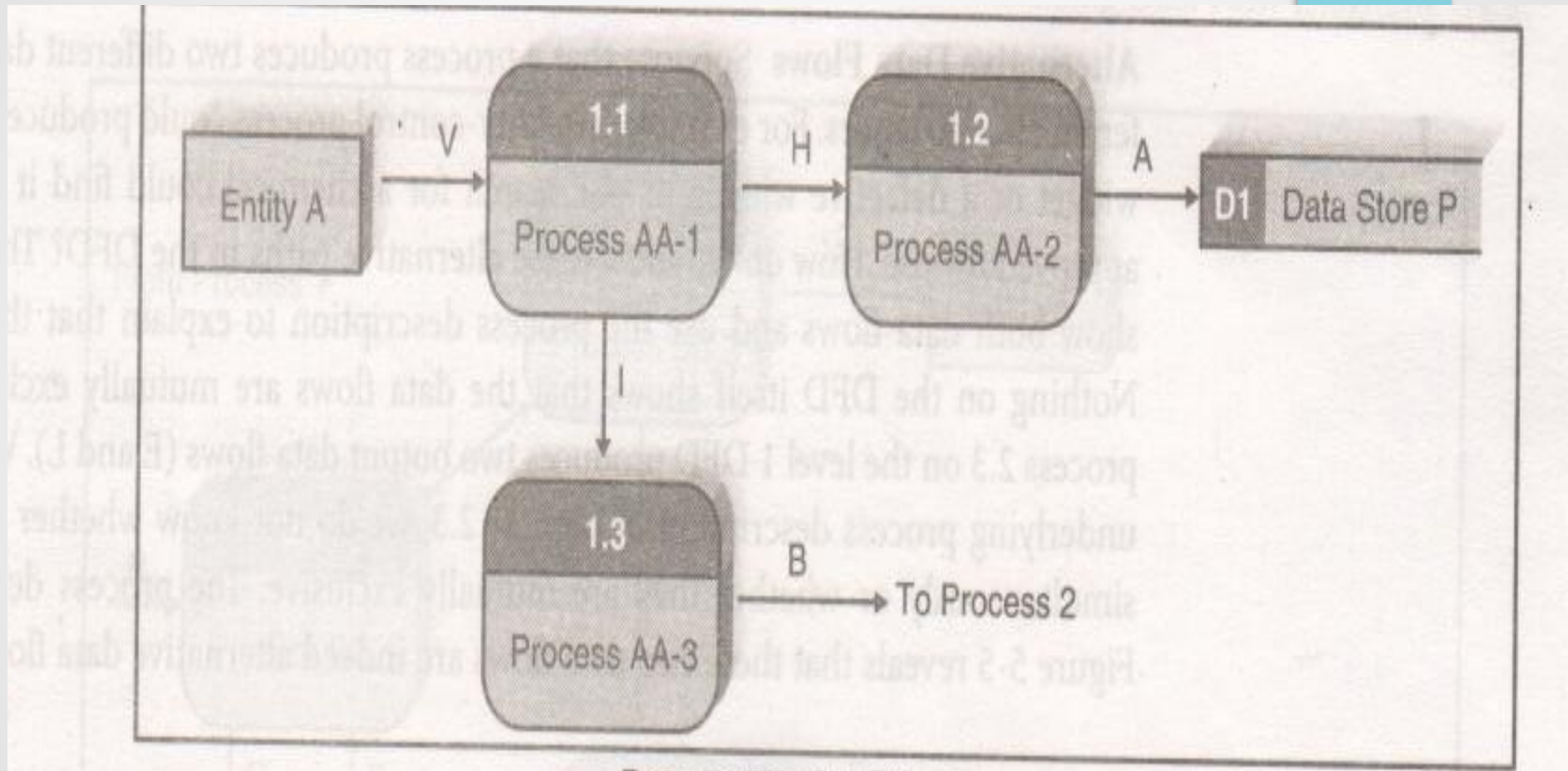
Level 0 Diagram / Level 0 DFD



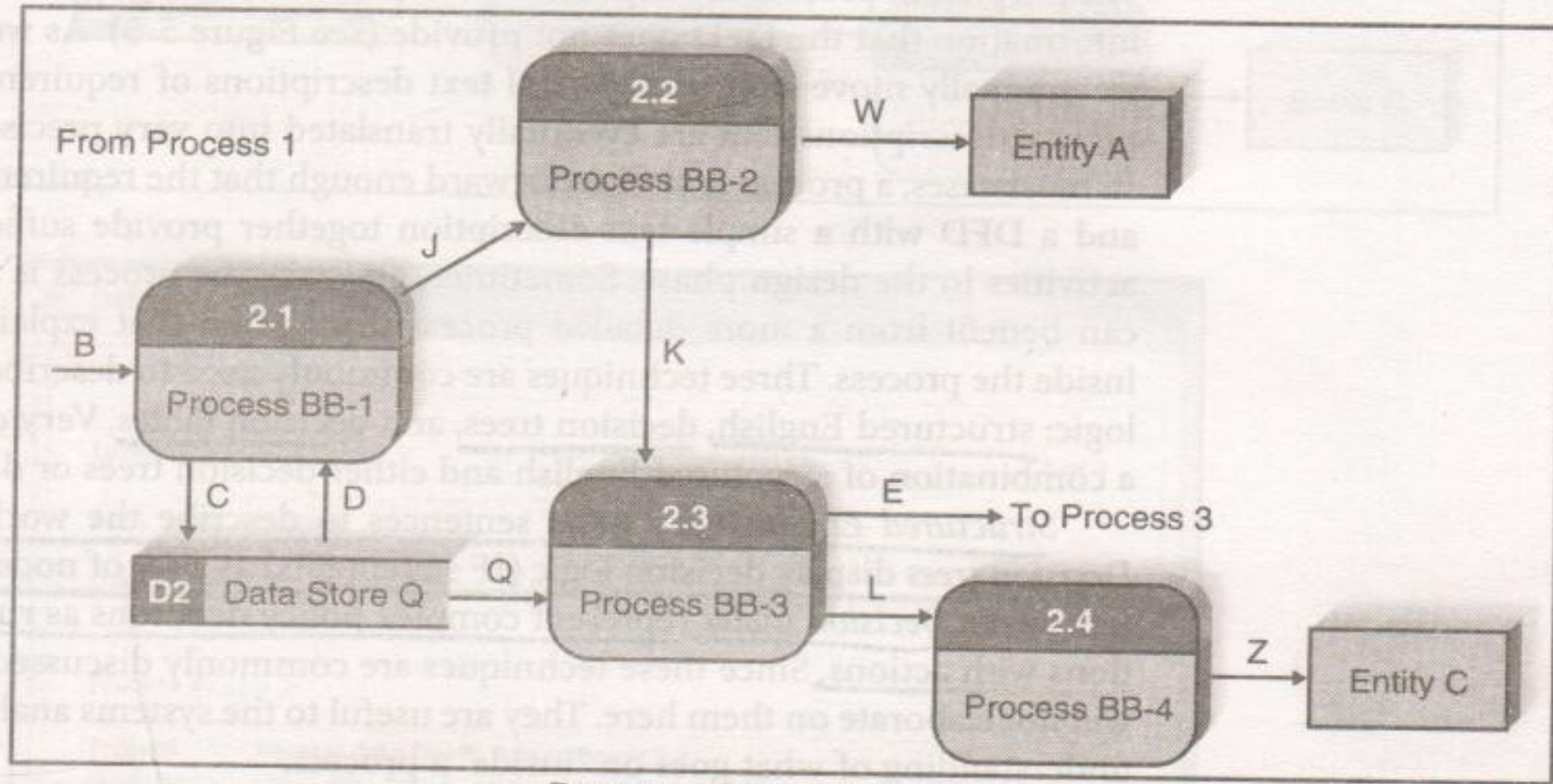
Level 1 Diagram / Level 1 DFD

- The level 0 DFD shows only how the major high-level processes in the system interact.
- **Each process on the level 0 DFD MUST be decomposed into a more explicit DFD called a level 1 diagram or level 1 DFD.**

Level 1 Diagram / Level 1 DFD – Process 1

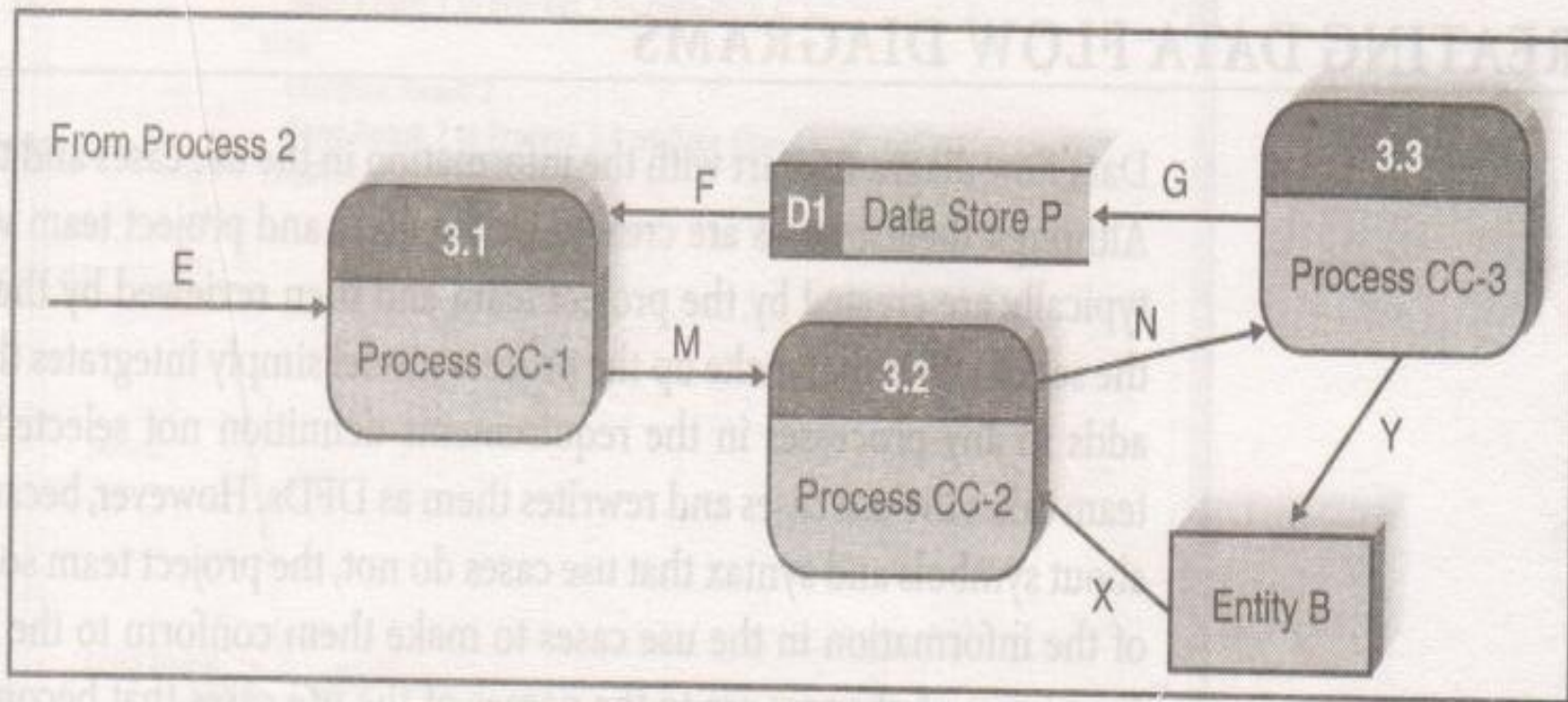


Level 1 Diagram / Level 1 DFD – Process 2



Process 2 Level 1 Diagram

Level 1 Diagram / Level 1 DFD – Process 3



Process 3 Level 1 Diagram

Level 2 Diagram / Level 2 DFD

- If any of the processes in **the level 1 diagram appear to be “busy” with multiple inflows and outflows**, IT MAY be appropriate to decompose that process into a lower level child diagram.
- Such diagram, the next level under level 1 would be labeled as level 2.

Numbering Rule for Process in Diagram

A **level 0 DFD** has process numbers **with no decimal points** (i.e 1, 2, 3)

A **level 1 DFD** has process numbers **with one decimal points** (i.e 2.1, 5.4,....)

A **level 2 DFD** has process numbers with has numbers **with two decimal points** (i.e 1.2.1, 3.3.2,)

And so on.....

Case Study - CEC

- Roll 1 TO 10 – Library Management System
- Roll 11 TO 20 – College Management System
- Roll 21 TO 30 – Online Mobile Selling System
- Roll 31 TO 40 – Employee Payroll System
- Roll 41 TO 50 – Online Tour & Travels System
- Roll 51 TO 60 – Hospital Management System
- Roll 61 TO 70 – Online Examination System
- Roll 71 TO 80 – Online Car booking System
- Roll 81 TO 90 – Online Food Ordering System
- Roll 91 onwards – Online Hotel Booking System



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