

# CSE 417: Software Engineering & Design Pattern

## Lecture 8: Data Flow Diagrams

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# Table of contents

1. Data Flow Diagrams
2. Components of DFD
3. Symbols used in DFD
4. Levels in Data Flow Diagrams (DFD)

# Data Flow Diagrams

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# Data Flow Diagrams

## Data Flow Diagrams (DFD)

- **Definition:** Visual representation of the information flows within a system.
- It shows how data enters and leaves the system, what changes the information, and where data is stored.
- It shows how a system is divided into smaller pieces
- Objective: Show the scope and boundaries of a system as a whole
- Also called as a data flow graph or bubble chart.

## Components of DFD

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# Components of DFD

The Data Flow Diagram has 4 components:

## Process

- Input to output transformation in a system takes place because of process function.
- Symbols of a process: rectangular with rounded corners, oval, rectangle or a circle.
- Process is named a short sentence, in one word or a phrase to express its essence.

# Components of DFD

## Data Flow

- Describes the information transferring between different parts of the systems.
- Symbol of a Data Flow: Arrow

# Components of DFD

## Warehouse

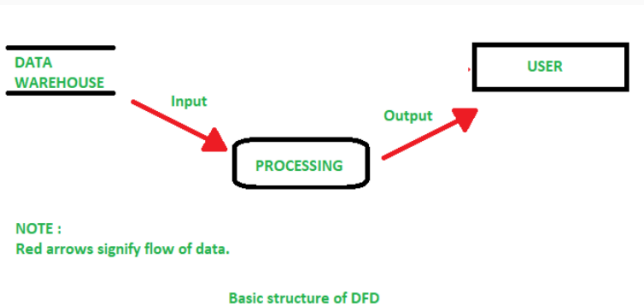
- The data is stored in the warehouse for later use.
- Symbol of a Warehouse: Two horizontal lines
- The warehouse can be a data file, a folder with documents, an optical disc, a filing cabinet.



## Terminator

- An external entity that stands outside of the system and communicates with the system.
- Example: Organizations like banks, groups of people like customers or different departments of the same organization, which is not a part of the model system and is an external entity.

# Components of DFD



# Rules for creating DFD

## Rules for creating DFD

- A single DFD can have a maximum of nine processes and a minimum of three processes.
- The name of the entity should be unique, easy and understandable without any extra assistance(like comments).
- The processes should be numbered or put in ordered list to be referred easily.
- The DFD should maintain consistency across all the DFD levels.

## Symbols used in DFD

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# Symbols used in DFD

## Symbol used in DFD

- **Square Box:** Defines source or destination of the system. Also called entity and represented by rectangle.
- **Arrow or Line:** Identifies the data flow i.e. it gives information to the data that is in motion.
- **Circle or bubble chart:** Represents as a process that gives us information. It is also called processing box.
- **Open Rectangle:** Data store. In this data is store either temporary or permanently.

## Levels in Data Flow Diagrams (DFD)

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# Levels in Data Flow Diagrams (DFD)

## Levels in Data Flow Diagrams (DFD)

Levels of DFD are as follows:

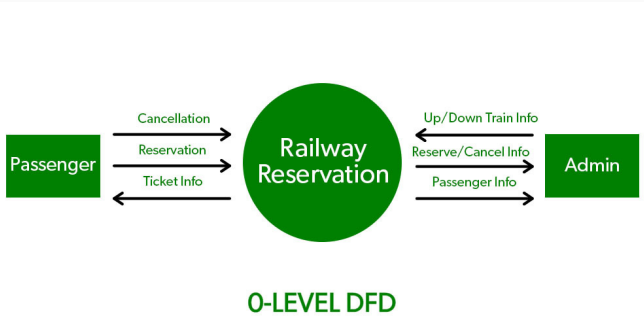
- 0-level DFD: Represents the entire system as a single bubble and provides an overall picture of the system.
- 1-level DFD: Represents the main functions of the system and how they interact with each other.
- 2-level DFD: Represents the processes within each function of the system and how they interact with each other.

## 0-level DFD

- Also known as fundamental system model/context diagram.
- Represents the entire software requirement as a single bubble with i/p and o/p.
- Abstraction view, showing the system as a single process with its relationship to external entities



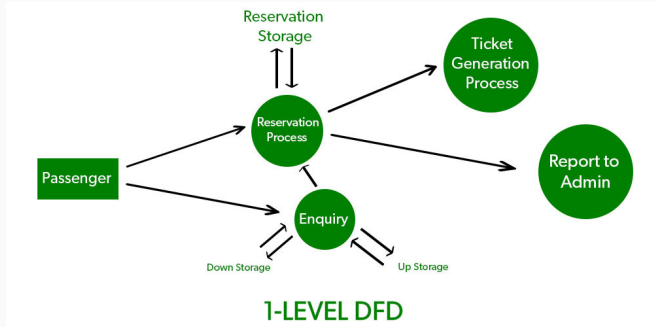
# 0-level DFD



## 1-level DFD

- Context diagram is decomposed into multiple bubbles/processes.
- Highlight the main functions of the system
- Breakdown the high-level process of 0-level DFD into subprocesses.

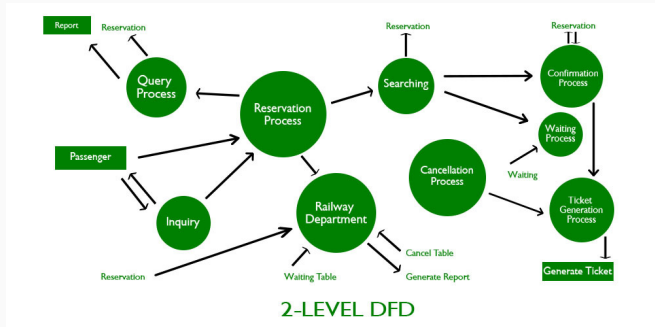
# 1-level DFD



### 2-level DFD

- One step deeper into parts of 1-level DFD.
- Can be used to plan or record the specific/necessary detail about the system's functioning

## 2-level DFD



Any Questions??