Question 1: The context diagram defines how the business process or computer system interacts with its Environment.
1. True2. False
Question 2: All data stores must have at least one input data flow.
1. True2. False
Question 3: A bundle is an activity or a function that is performed for some specific business reason.
1. True 2. <mark>False</mark>
Question 4: Use cases contain all the information needed to build one part of a process model.
1. True2. False
Question 5: Use cases are the same as process diagrams.
1. True2. False
Question 6: Project teams usually draw process models by hand.
1. True 2. False
Question 7: There are two fundamentally different types of problems that can occur in DFDs: syntax errors and English errors.
1. True 2. <mark>False</mark>
Question 8: An external entity is a person, organization, organization unit, or system that is external to the system and never interacts with it.
1. True 2. <mark>False</mark>
Question 9: Data flows coming out of a data store indicate that information is retrieved from the data store.
1. <mark>True</mark> 2. False
Question 10: Every external entity has a name and a description.

True
 False

Question 11: Iteration is the cornerstone of good DFD design.
1. <mark>True</mark> 2. False
Question 12: Experienced analysts usually draw a DFD perfectly the first time.
1. True 2. <mark>False</mark>
Question 13: In general, syntax errors are easier to find and fix than are semantics errors.
1. True 2. False
Question 14: The next level under level 1 would be labeled as level 2.
1. True2. False
Question 15: Most business processes can be explained in one DFD.
1. True 2. <mark>False</mark>
Question 16: The processes in the level 1 diagram are the of the process in the level 0 diagram.
 Leaders, Followers Followers, Leaders Balancers, Main Children, Parent Parent, Children
Question 17: The top-level DFD in every business process model, whether a manual system or a computerized system, is the what?
 Main DFD Level-0 DFD Major DFD Driver Context diagram
Question 18: There are no formal rules covering the layout of processes, data flows, data stores, and external entities within a DFD.
1. True2. False
Question 19: Models which provide information that is needed to ultimately build the system.

Physical process models
 Logical process models

3. Design models 4. Physical models 5. None of these

Question 20: Models that describe processes, without suggesting how they are conducted.

- 1. Design models
- 2. Logical process models
- 3. Physical models
- 4. Physical process models
- 5. None of these

Question 21: Process models have just recently become a part of structured systems analysis and design techniques.

- 1. True
- 2. False

Question 22: These represent complex policy decisions as rules that link various conditions with actions.

- 1. If-then-else diagrams
- 2. Decision tables
- 3. Branching tables
- 4. Process diagrams
- 5. Decision diagrams

Question 23: Processes must be computerized.

- 1. True
- 2. False

Question 24: The context diagram shows the entire system in context with its environment.

- 1. True
- 2. False

Question 25: Semantics errors cause the fewest problems in system development.

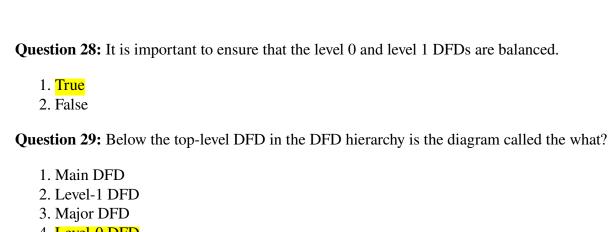
- 1. True
- 2. False

Question 26: Process models rarely have level 1 diagrams.

- 1. True
- 2. False

Question 27: We use data flow diagrams (DFDs) to describe the to-be system's interactions with its environment, processes, flows of data, and data stores.

- 1. True
- 2. False



4. Level-0 DFD

5. Balancer

Question 30: The set of children and the parent are identical; they are simply different ways of looking at the same thing.

- 1. True
- 2. False

Question 31: A single fact, such as Order ID (sometimes called a data element), or a logical collection of several facts (e.g., new shop work order).

- 1. Database
- 2. Data flow
- 3. Data file
- 4. Data store
- 5. None of these

Question 32: Process descriptions provide additional information that the DFD does not provide.

- 1. True
- 2. False

Question 33: This type of English uses short sentences to describe the work that a process performs.

- 1. Minimal
- 2. Structured
- 3. Simplified
- 4. If-then-else
- 5. Process

Question 34: Data flows going into a data store indicate that there is a logical error.

- 1. True
- 2. False

Question 35: These display decision logic (IF statements) as a set of nodes (questions) and branches (answers).

- 1. Decision trees
- 2. Decision diagrams
- 3. Process diagrams

- 4. Logic diagrams
- 5. If-then-else diagrams

Question 36: A collection of data that is stored in some way (which is determined later when creating the physical model).

- 1. Data store
- 2. Data file
- 3. Database
- 4. Data flow
- 5. None of these

Question 37: Synchronizing means ensuring that all information presented in a DFD at one level is accurately represented in the next-level

- 1. True
- 2. False