Question 1: The context diagram defines how the business process or computer system interacts with its Environment.

1. True
2. False

Question 2: All data stores must have at least one input data flow.

1. True
2. False

Question 3: A bundle is an activity or a function that is performed for some specific business reason.

1. True
2. False

Question 4: Use cases contain all the information needed to build one part of a process model.

1. True
2. False

Question 5: Use cases are the same as process diagrams.

1. True
2. 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. False

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. False

Question 9: Data flows coming out of a data store indicate that information is retrieved from the data store.

1. True
2. False

Question 10: Every external entity has a name and a description.

1. True
2. False

Question 11: Iteration is the cornerstone of good DFD design.

1. True
2. False

Question 12: Experienced analysts usually draw a DFD perfectly the first time.

1. True
2. False

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. True
2. False

Question 15: Most business processes can be explained in one DFD.

1. True
2. False

Question 16: The processes in the level 1 diagram are the _____ of the _____ process in the level 0 diagram.

1. Leaders, Followers
2. Followers, Leaders
3. Balancers, Main
4. Children, Parent
5. Parent, Children

Question 17: The top-level DFD in every business process model, whether a manual system or a computerized system, is the what?

1. Main DFD
2. Level-0 DFD
3. Major DFD
4. Driver
5. 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. True
2. False

Question 19: Models which provide information that is needed to ultimately build the system.

1. Physical process models
2. 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

Question 28: It is important to ensure that the level 0 and level 1 DFDs are balanced.

1. True
2. False

Question 29: Below the top-level DFD in the DFD hierarchy is the diagram called the what?

1. Main DFD
2. Level-1 DFD
3. Major DFD
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