

# **Identifying Data Flows**

During the analysis stage of a project it is important to find out how data flows through a system:

- ± Where does the data originate
- ± What processing is performed on it and by whom
- $\pm$  Who uses the data
- ± What data is stored and where
- ± What output is produced and who receives it

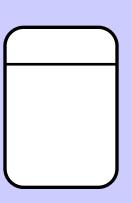


# DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS [DFD'S]

- ± A diagram to show how data is captured, processed, stored and distributed within a system.
- ± This is generally represented during the analysis stage of a project, but can be further refined during the design stage to show more detail of how the system functions.



# SYMBOLS USED IN A DFD



## ± PROCESS

Actions performed on data so that they are transformed, stored or distributed. This can be a computerised or manual transformation



E.g. Result of a query to a database, contents of a printed report : data that moves together to common destinations



# SYMBOLS USED IN A DFD



# $\pm$ DATA STORE

A physical location to hold data e.g. a file folder or notebook etc.



 $\pm$ 

SOURCE/SINK Origin and/or destination of the data. Often referred to as external entities as they are outside the system. We are only interested in how data flows in to or from the system to them.



# **How Much Detail?**

± It is often impossible to represent a complete business on one diagram. For this reason it is quite common to use more than one level of Data Flow Diagram with each level showing more detailed information about part of the previous diagram.

± It is important that the diagram should be made as clear as possible and for this reason it is not uncommon to draw the same source or sink [external entity] more than once to help achieve this.



# **Context or Level 0 Diagram**

The highest level view of a system. This only has one process which represents the overall function of the system and has no data stores as all the data is stored within the process.

Main steps when constructing a Level 0 Diagram:

- ± Identify where data is captured from
- ± Identify where data is distributed to
- ± Describe the overall process
- ± Map these out in a diagram using the correct symbols
- ± Link them with data flows that are labelled



- ± Identify and draw the processes that make up the Level 0 process
- ± Allocate descriptions to these
- ± Lay out the sources/sinks and data flows from the Level 0 diagram
- ± Draw in any data stores used in the process
- ± Link the new processes and data stores with named data links



IF it is necessary to produce a level 2 or level 3 diagram, the same steps would be followed as used when constructing the Level 1 diagram



# Here is an example of how Data flow diagrams would be used to model the logic of data flows in a fast food burger bar.

# 1. Context or Level 0 Diagram

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**CUSTOMER** 



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**KITCHEN** 

RESTAURANT MANAGER



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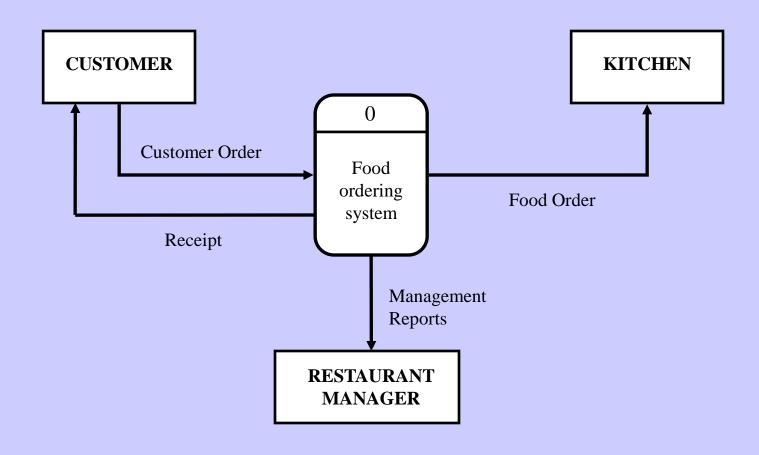
Food ordering system

0

RESTAURANT MANAGER

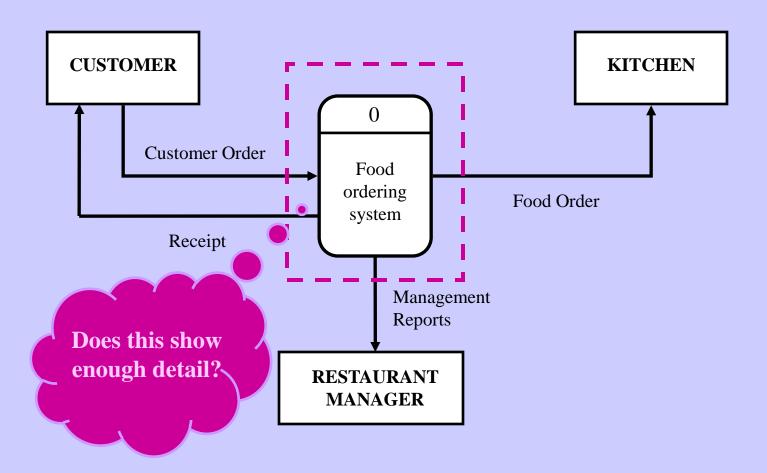


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# Level 1 diagram

These new processes may show a process which corresponds to actions such as:

± Capturing data from different sources

 $\pm$  Maintaining data stores

± Producing and distributing data to different sinks



1.0

Receive and transform Customer Food Order



# Level 1 diagram

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± Capturing data from different sources

**±** Maintaining data stores

Producing and distributing data to different sinks



1.0

Receive and transform
Customer Food
Order

3.0

Update Goods Sold file 2.0

Update Inventory file



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Receive and transform Customer Food Order

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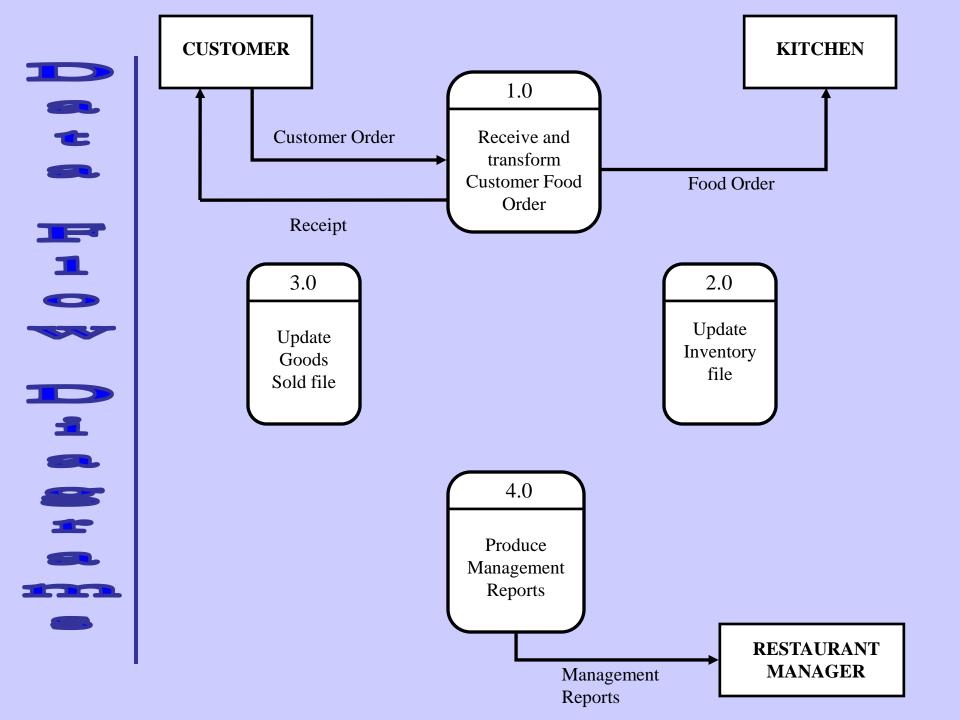
Update Inventory file

4.0

Produce Management Reports

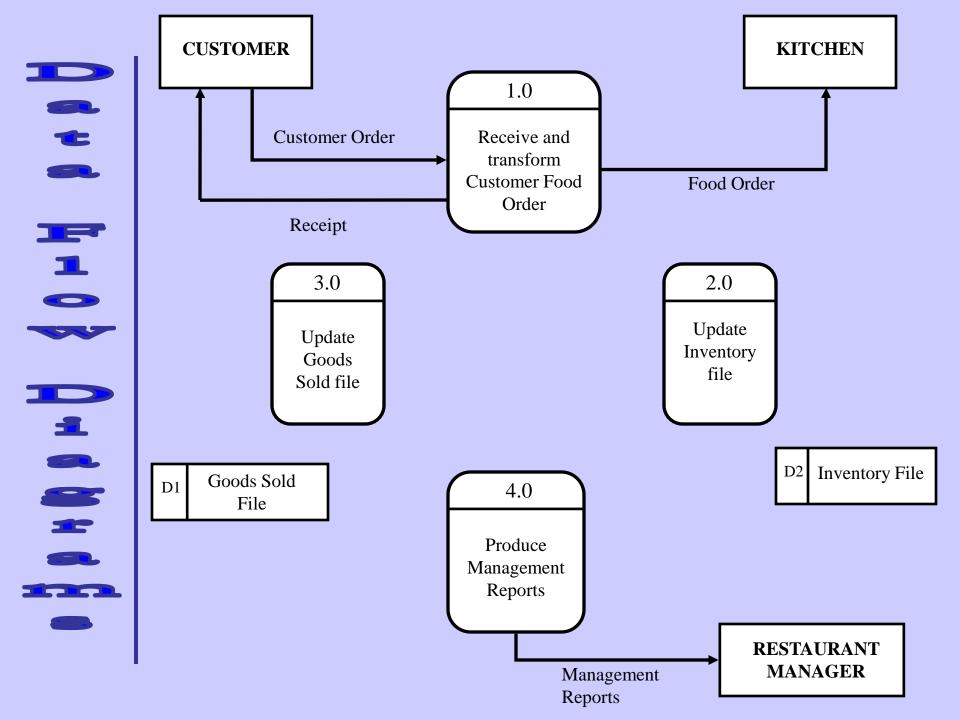


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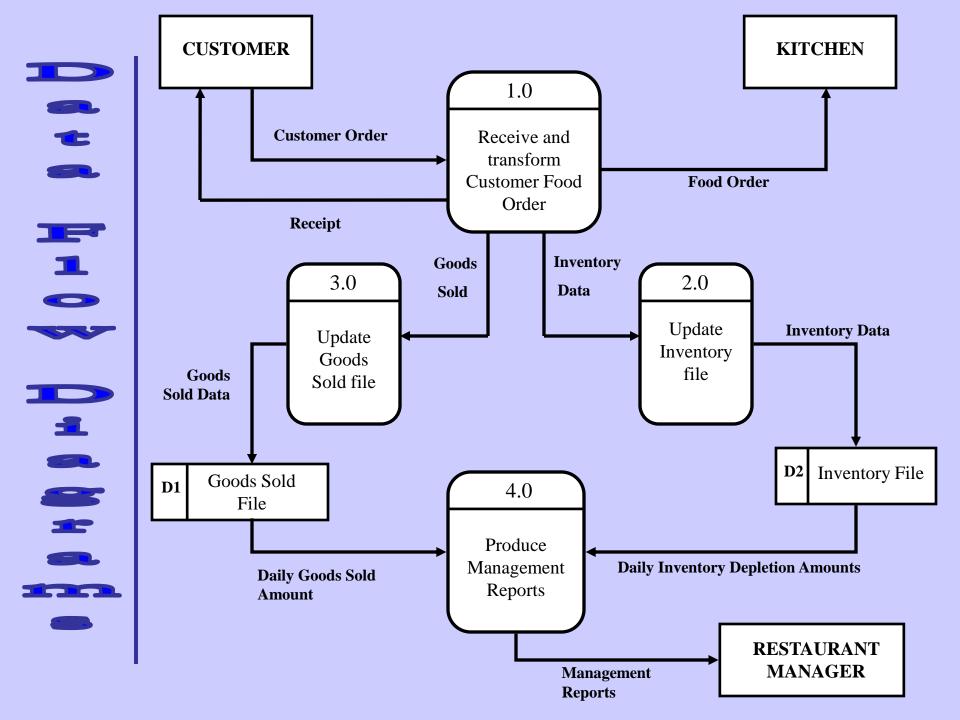


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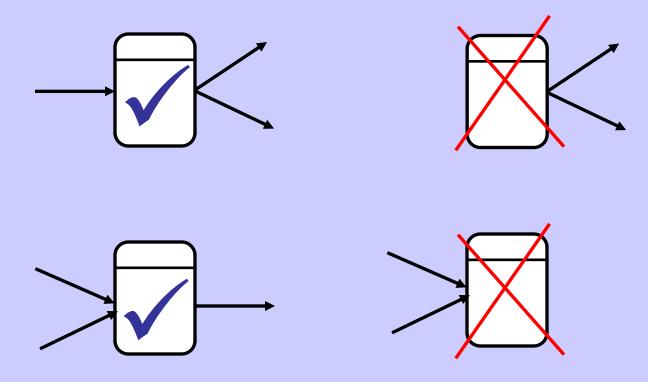


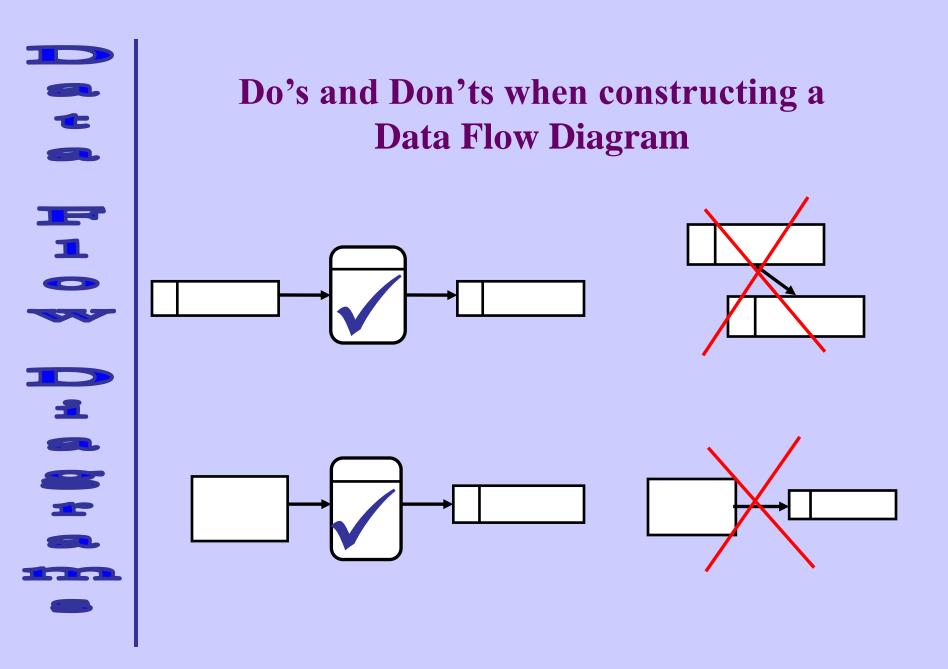


In this example, having constructed our Level 1 diagram it is decided there is no need to further breakdown the data flow processes within this organisation. Our data flow diagram is therefore complete.



# Do's and Don'ts when constructing a Data Flow Diagram





# Do's and Don'ts when constructing a **Data Flow Diagram**