IM341 – Business Systems Analysis

Sample Test 2

Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8,

1. Data flow diagrams allow you to:

   a. show the timing of data flows.
   b. model how data flow through an information system.
   c. demonstrate the sequencing of activities.
   d. show the relationship among entities.
   e. represent the internal structure and functionality of processes.

2. Since data flow diagrams concentrate on the movement of data between processes, these diagrams are often referred to as:

   a. process models.
   b. data models.
   c. flow models.
   d. flow charts.
   e. logic models.

3. Graphically representing the functions, or processes, that capture, manipulate, store, and distribute data between a system and its environment and between components within a system refers to:

   a. data modeling.
   b. structure modeling.
   c. process modeling.
   d. transition modeling.
   e. logic modeling.

4. The diagram that shows the scope of the system, indicating what elements are inside and outside the system, is called a:

   a. context diagram.
   b. level-2 diagram.
   c. referencing diagram.
   d. representative diagram.
   e. decomposition diagram.

5. Which of the following is not a process modeling deliverable?

   a. A context data flow diagram
   b. Thorough descriptions of each DFD component
   c. DFDs of the current physical system
   d. An entity relationship diagram
   e. DFDs of the new logical system

6. Data contained on a customer order form would be represented on a data flow diagram as a:

   a. process.
   b. data flow.
   c. source.
   d. sink.
   e. relationship.

7. Student data contained on an enrollment form would be represented on a data flow diagram as a:

   a. process.
   b. data flow.
   c. source.
   d. data store.
   e. relationship.

8. Data in motion, moving from one place in a system to another, best describes a:

   a. data store.
   b. process.
   c. source.
   d. data flow.
   e. relationship.

9. Data at rest, which may take the form of many different physical representations, best describes a:

   a. source.
   b. data store.
   c. data flow.
   d. process.
   e. relationship.

10. A file folder containing orders would be represented on a data flow diagram as a:

    a. process.
    b. source.
    c. data flow.
    d. data store.
    e. relationship.

11. A computer-based file containing employee information would be represented on a data flow diagram as a(n):

    a. data flow.
    b. source.
    c. data store.
    d. process.
    e. action stub.

12. The calculation of an employee's salary would be represented on a data flow diagram as a(n):

    a. data flow.
    b. source.
    c. data store.
    d. process.
    e. action stub.

13. Recording a customer's payment would be represented on a data flow diagram as a(n):

    a. process.
    b. source.
    c. data flow.
    d. data store.
    e. action stub.

14. A supplier of auto parts to your company would be represented on a data flow diagram as a:

    a. process.
    b. source.
    c. data flow.
    d. data store.
    e. relationship.

15. Which of the following would be considered when diagramming?

    a. The interactions occurring between sources and sinks
    b. How to provide sources and sinks direct access to stored data
    c. How to control or redesign a source or sink
    d. What a source or sink does with information or how it operates
    e. None of the above.

16. The work or actions performed on data so that they are transformed, stored, or distributed defines:

    a. source.
    b. data store.
    c. data flow.
    d. process.
    e. action stub.

17. The origin and/or destination of data, sometimes referred to as external entities defines:

    a. source.
    b. data store.
    c. data flow.
    d. process.
    e. predecessor.