Overview

Forms can be combined together to define a workflow. The workflow determines the order each form must be filled out and allows data to be passed between forms. While data can be passed between forms, it is important to note that files and attachments cannot be passed.

Forms are processed separately, and the processing options defined for each form are applied (e.g., preview, email notifications, connectors), with the exception of the Acknowledgment options (i.e., Thank You message and redirection), which are overwritten by the workflow engine.

One of the benefits of using a workflow is that all information is submitted and run through your respective connectors after each individual form. This way, if a user fails to complete the entire workflow, some of their information is still submitted. On the other hand, if you're working within a single form that is broken into multiple pages, information is not submitted until the completion of the last page.

Note: Workflows cannot be shared between accounts.

Note:
- Workflows are available in the Professional, Premier, Enterprise, and
Compliance Cloud plans.
- Workflow logic is not yet available. You can only define a predefined, sequential list of forms.
- Passing data between forms is limited by the maximum size allowed for URLs and shouldn't be used for large text fields (over 2000 characters, all fields combined).
- You are not currently able to use a redirect link at the end of a workflow.

You can create a dynamic workflow by using the redirect link in the Notifications tab for each form individually, or with the Workflows tab.

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**Configuration**

To create a new workflow, on your Forms page, select **New Workflow** on the left side bar.

The workflow configuration screen contains the following settings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The name of the workflow (not displayed to the respondents)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank You Page</td>
<td>The address of a page where you want the respondent to be redirected once the last form of the workflow has been completed. <strong>If this option is not set, the Thank You message in the Notification settings of the last form of the workflow will be used instead.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steps</td>
<td>A Workflow Component, or step, is a single form with its optional parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters</td>
<td>(Optional) This setting is automatically appended to a form's query string and must be formatted accordingly. You may used it to pass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Pass Data Between Forms**

In the workflow configuration screen, the **parameters** option can be used to pass data between forms. A parameter is a field name/value pair, with the following format:

```
FIELD_NAME=FIELD_VALUE
```

You can find your field names on the form's **alias** page.

For example, if you had a field called "price" with an alias of tfa_1 and you wanted to automatically fill it with a value of "$10.00," your parameter would look like:

```
price=%2010.00
```

You can also reference data submitted in the previous form by replacing `FIELD_VALUE` with the corresponding field name, surrounded by a double percent sign `%%`.
For example, if you had a field on your second form with an alias of tfa_1 that you wanted to fill with a value from a field on your first form that had an alias of tfa_7, your parameter would look like:

```
FIELD_NAME=FIELD_VALUE
```

To separate different field name/value pairs, use the ampersand (&) character.

```
FIELD_NAME=FIELD_VALUE&OTHER_FIELD_NAME=%%OTHER_FIELD_NAME_PREVIOUS_FORM%%
```

For example, if you wanted to define a field value and prefill a field with a previous field's value, your parameter would look like:

```
```

Again, you can refer to the form's aliases page to identify field names.

Note: The parameters option is automatically appended to the form URL, so you should only specify field name/value pairs (i.e., omit the URL part).
Public Workflow Link

Click Edit on the workflow for the FormAssembly hosted workflow link to send to prospective respondents. You can also publish your workflow, see below for more.

Embedding a Workflow

Using an iFrame

To publish your workflow within an iFrame, use the standard FormAssembly iFrame code and replace the URL in the iframe src="http://tfaforms.com/YOUR_FORM_ID" below with your Workflow Start URL:
Oops, something went wrong.

Page Not Found (404) - Did you enter the address correctly?

If this error message is not helpful, please let us know. We'll try to get back to you with a better answer.

Your Workflow Start URL can be found on the Workflow tab:
Using Wordpress

To embed a workflow within Wordpress, begin by making sure that you have installed the most recent version of our Wordpress plugin.

Next, use the following shortcode to publish your workflow:

![formassembly workflowid=1234]

**Note:** Your workflow ID is the number after the tfaforms.com/workflows/start/ in your workflow URL:

Using a Server-Side Method

To use a server-side script to publish your workflow you should begin by placing the code that you are using for your server-side script into the page you're making.
Next, you'll want to replace the reset link that is referencing your form.

**Replace:** https://app.formassembly.com/rest/forms/view/123456

**With workflow details:** https://app.formassembly.com/rest/workflows/start/98765

Then you should be ready to test! Just make sure that your workflow ID and URL are correct as outlined above.

**Passing Prefill Parameters to a Workflow**

If you would like to pass an unsecure query parameter to the first form in a workflow, then there is one step you'll need to complete in addition to building your prefilling link.

For this example, let's say you're using the parameter "AID" for an account ID. On the configuration page of the first form in your workflow, you'll need to add AID=%%%AID%% for the first step. For example:

```ruby
...
```

Once you've added that in to the configuration and applied the changes, you'll be good start testing your prefilling link!

**Redirects**

When working with redirects and workflows, you may need to add some additional code to handle those redirects. If the initial response is a 302 or 301 redirect, it gets a new response by going to the location in the initial response's header.

```ruby
if response.code == "302" or response.code == "301"
  response = Net::HTTP.get_response(URI.parse(response.header['location']))
end
```