

# Form Process Interaction

Processes are based on data that is going in, is processed, and coming out. **Scheer PAS Designer** allows to create forms that can be used to provide data into a process. A form sends so called **trigger events** on certain human interactions with the form. These trigger events can be used to trigger different process steps or executions.

Available trigger events are:

Trigger Event	Description	Example
<code>&lt;button&gt;.click</code>	Trigger event provided if a button is present on the form. This event is triggered if the button is clicked by the user.	<code>button_Cancel.click</code>
<code>&lt;data table&gt;.rowClick</code>	Trigger event provided if a data table is present on the form. This event is triggered if a row of the data table is clicked by the user.	<code>table_OrderPositions.rowClick</code>

Trigger events can be assigned to user tasks and (plain and message) boundary events to continue the process with the flow starting from this task or event (see example on the right).

## Button Handling

ideaGrouping

My Idea

employeeName

Name

personnelNumber

Personnel number

ideaDescription

My Idea

button\_ideaSubmit

Submit

When the user has completed the form, he has to click a **button** to continue and process the entered data - the button click triggers the next process step.

So if you create forms for your process, you need to insert at least one button.

### On this Page:

- Button Handling

## Idea\_Management\_Example



Click the icon to download a simple example model that shows what you can do with **Lanes** and **Forms** in **Scheer PAS Designer**. It also contains a configured **instance list** and shows the usage of **trigger events**.

**Related Pages:**

- Supported Form Elements
  - Button
- Supported BPMN Elements
  - User Task
  - Plain Event
  - Message Event
- Form Communication
- Using Forms
- PAS Designer User Guide
  - Modeling Forms

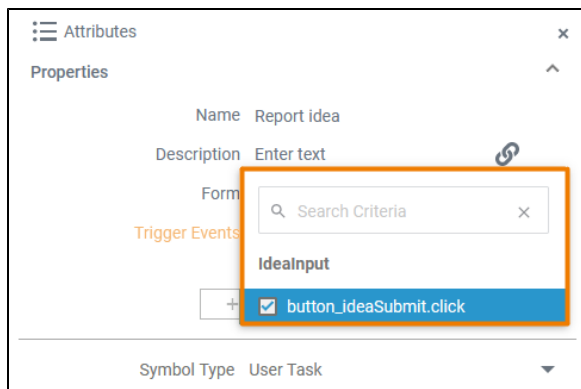




The different button events correspond to different possible process flows. Work with boundary events to define the additional process flows.

**Example:**

- If the CEO uses button **Approve** in the form, an approval mail should be sent. This is the default process flow, the process continues from the **user task**.
- If the CEO uses button **Reject** in the form, a rejection mail should be sent. This is the additional process flow, the process continues from the **boundary event**.

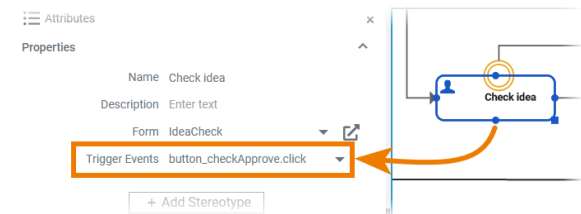


Use the attribute **Trigger Event** to define for each button in the form which process flow is to be triggered when clicking it.

The trigger event defines which button event should trigger the execution of the related element. You can find the attribute **Trigger Event** in the attributes panel of

- [User Tasks](#)
- [Plain Events](#) (if used as a boundary event)
- [Message Events](#) (if used as a boundary event)

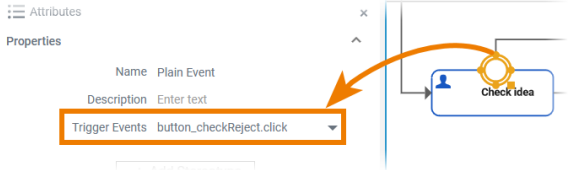
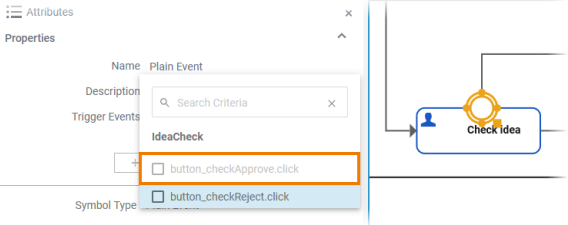
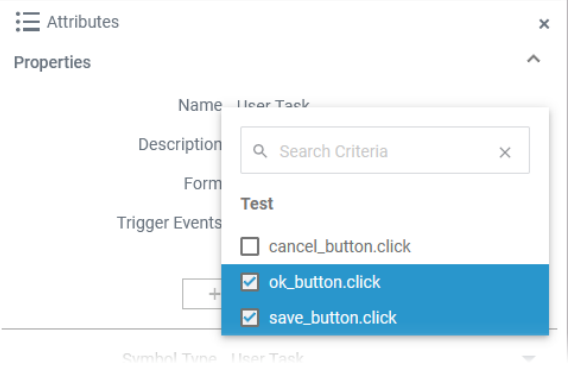

Before you assign a trigger event, make sure that the form you want to use is assigned to the user task in the **Form** attribute. If no form is assigned, there are no trigger events available.



If the assigned form contains one button only, assign this button as trigger event on the **user task** to define the default process flow.

#### Example:

The **Approve** button is assigned to the user task **Check idea**.

	<p>Use the <b>Trigger Event</b> attribute of each boundary event, to define additional process flows.</p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <p>The <b>Reject</b> button is assigned to the boundary event.</p>
	<p>A button event cannot be assigned twice as a trigger on the same form. Once you have assigned it to an event or form, it is greyed out on the other element(s) and you cannot select it anymore.</p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <p>The <b>Approve</b> button has already been assigned to the user task <b>Check idea</b>, therefore it is greyed out in the selection list of the boundary event.</p>
	<p>However, it is possible to assign several trigger events to one BPMN element to ensure that multiple buttons can trigger the same process flow.</p> <p>If multiple buttons are available in a form, you can use the search box to find the button(s) you want as trigger event(s). For detailed information on how to use the search box, refer to <a href="#">Searching in the Designer</a>.</p>
	<div>  <b>Expert Advice</b> </div>

Customer Data

Company \*

Company is required

First Name \*

First Name is required

ZIP and city

Email \*

Email is required

Next

Form is invalid

If a form contains form fields that are marked as **mandatory**, form buttons cannot be used until all mandatory fields have been filled in. However, in some cases it may be required to have a usable button in the form, for example to enable a return to the previous form (e.g. with a **Back** button).

For this use case, you can work with events.

**Example:** Modeling a **Back** button:

- Add a button to your form.
- Add a [Platform Event](#) as a boundaryary event on the corresponding user task.

- In the attributes panel, select the button onclick as trigger event.

- Draw a relation from the **P**lain Event to the process step you want to go back to.