



Create a Workflow 



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Configure a Start Event

Configuration in General

There are several ways to start a workflow:

- manually
- with a business entity
- with an internal or external event
- with a timer event

To configure the start event, open the quad menu of the start element and select **Edit Event**. In the dialog, you have three areas. The first is where you can choose the event on the left side under **Configuration**. Below this section, the displayed symbol can be chosen (**Symbol** section). And the main area is the configuration of the chosen event. This part is again separated into the following tabs:

- Event configuration
- Condition
- Process context

Process Context



This is used for the identification of the executed workflow. It is basically the name of the execution. The name can be configured in this tab, by assigning business entities or workflow fields or simply write a text. This is very useful especially when a workflow is executed quite often. For example, when a workflow is executed every day, then it would be useful to identify the workflows by the date. In addition to that, if needed, the workflow can be described here as well.

Event configuration

Condition

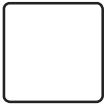
T Process context

Title:

Date now True False

Description:

Date now True False



None

Choosing **None** means the workflow will be started manually by clicking **Start Process** in the **Publish** tab or over the **Process Portal** under **Startable Processes**.

Business Entity

In the event configuration, you need to choose the business entity to start the workflow from. With that you also have to decide whether the workflow should be started when an item is **Added**, **Updated**, or **Deleted**. In the **Condition** tab, restrictions can be added. With a click on **OK** the modifications will be changed and the dialog closes. When working with a third-party system, you use this type of start event most of the time. To get more detailed information on how to set up a Business Entity item, click [here](#).

Event handler definition
Select the event source and define a condition if necessary. You can also specify the process context information which describes the process instance after the start.

Configuration

☐ None
☒ **Business entity**
☐ Timer event
☐ External event
☐ Internal event (process link)

Symbol

Start:

☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Start Non - Interrupted:

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Event configuration **Condition** **Process context**

Select business entity:

Available business entities
Example Business Entity 1

Event type:
☒ Added
☐ Deleted
☐ Updated

Summary:
Server: pro-demo
Description: Web-URL: http://pro-demo/EN/ List: Service
System: SharePoint 2013/2016/Online

Additional settings:
☒ Recover events

If your business entity doesn't appear under the available entities, check your process settings and/or map them to a system which allows event handling.

Business entity

Business entity events will trigger a process based on third party system events. Therefore the connected third party system must provide event handling.

Business Entity Fields

OK Cancel

Timer Event

The timer event contains four ways to start a workflow, but they are still part of the timer event. These four ways will be explained in the sub-topics:

- [Exchange Mail Watcher](#)
- [SQL Table Watcher](#)
- [Docu Sign Watcher](#)

- File System Watcher



There are several configuration options available, such as the occasion of the event which could be an **Interval**, **Daily**, **Weekly**, **Monthly** or **Yearly**. It is also possible to choose the option **Target date**. Depending on the chosen occasion, the options to substantiate differ. For example, when you choose the **Interval**, there are 4 fields displayed, namely **Days**, **Hours**, **Minutes**, **Seconds**. So basically, you can configure the workflow to start every minute or even every second.

Event handler definition

Select the event source and define a condition if necessary. You can also specify the process context information which describes the process instance after the start.

Configuration

- None
- Business entity
- Timer event**
- External event
- Internal event (process link)

Symbol

Start:

Start Non - Interrupted:

Event configuration | Condition | Process context

Time series

- Interval**
- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly
- Yearly
- Target date

Days: 0

Hours: 0

Minutes: 10

Seconds: 0

Timer Event defined in timezo...

(UTC+01:00) Amsterdam, Berlin, Bern, Rome, Stockholm, Vienna

Custom check routine:

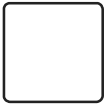
None

Routine parameter | Return value binding

Timer event


Timer events will trigger the process after the elapsed time. An additional check routine can be used for further execution decisions.

Business Entity Fields | OK | Cancel



External Event

With this event, you can trigger the workflow via a web service call or via a start form. For example, this can be used when you want to trigger the workflow by clicking a button in an external system (CRM, etc.). If you know that there will also be data sent when starting the workflow, you might need to store the data in variables. The available business entities and workflow variables are displayed and by selecting one of them, all fields will be displayed under **Currently available parameters** and can be used to store data. The other possibility is to configure a start form which can then be used to trigger the workflow via **Outlook** or the **Process Portal**. The configuration of the event stays the same, but after you configured the **External event**, the form builder is now available too. In order to be able to start the workflow via a start form, the workflow must be published. For more information on how to configure the start form click [here](#).



Event handler definition

Select the event source and define a condition if necessary. You can also specify the process context information which describes the process instance after the start.

Configuration

None

Business entity

Timer event

External event

Internal event (process link)

Symbol

Start:

Start Non - Interrupted:

Event configuration

Condition

Process context

Your event can be triggered via web service call:

`http://tst-pr02.prologics.at:8745/PesWS.asmx`

Your event element ID is:

`13878cbb-c5d9-4683-ae62-b0c9e2821ac2`

☐ Use messaging

Select business entity:

Available business entities

Example Business Entity 1

Currently available parameters:

No parameters available. Select a business entity first.

[Show help](#)

External event

External events can trigger a process through a web service call.

Business Entity Fields

OK

Cancel

Internal Event (Process Link)

The internal event is for the execution of a workflow in another workflow. With internal events, a parameterized instance of this process can be started via another process. End events can be used to return values from the executed process. The **Internal Event** needs to be configured in the start event from the workflow you want to use in another workflow.

Event handler definition
Select the event source and define a condition if necessary. You can also specify the process context information which describes the process instance after the start.

Configuration

- ☐ None
- ☐ Business entity
- ☐ Timer event
- ☐ External event
- ☒ Internal event (process link)

Symbol

Start:

Start Non - Interrupted:

Event configuration | **Condition** | **Process context**

Select business entities:

Business entity item

▲ All:

▶ Example Business Entity 1

Selected business entities:

Business entity item

Internal event (process link)

With internal events, a parameterized instance of this process can be started via another process.

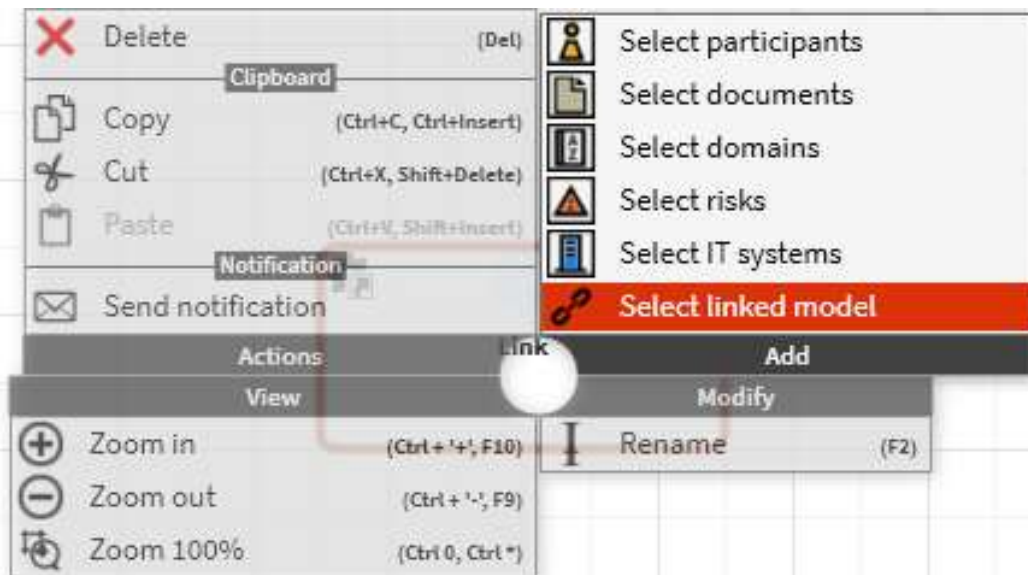
Business Entity Fields

OK Cancel

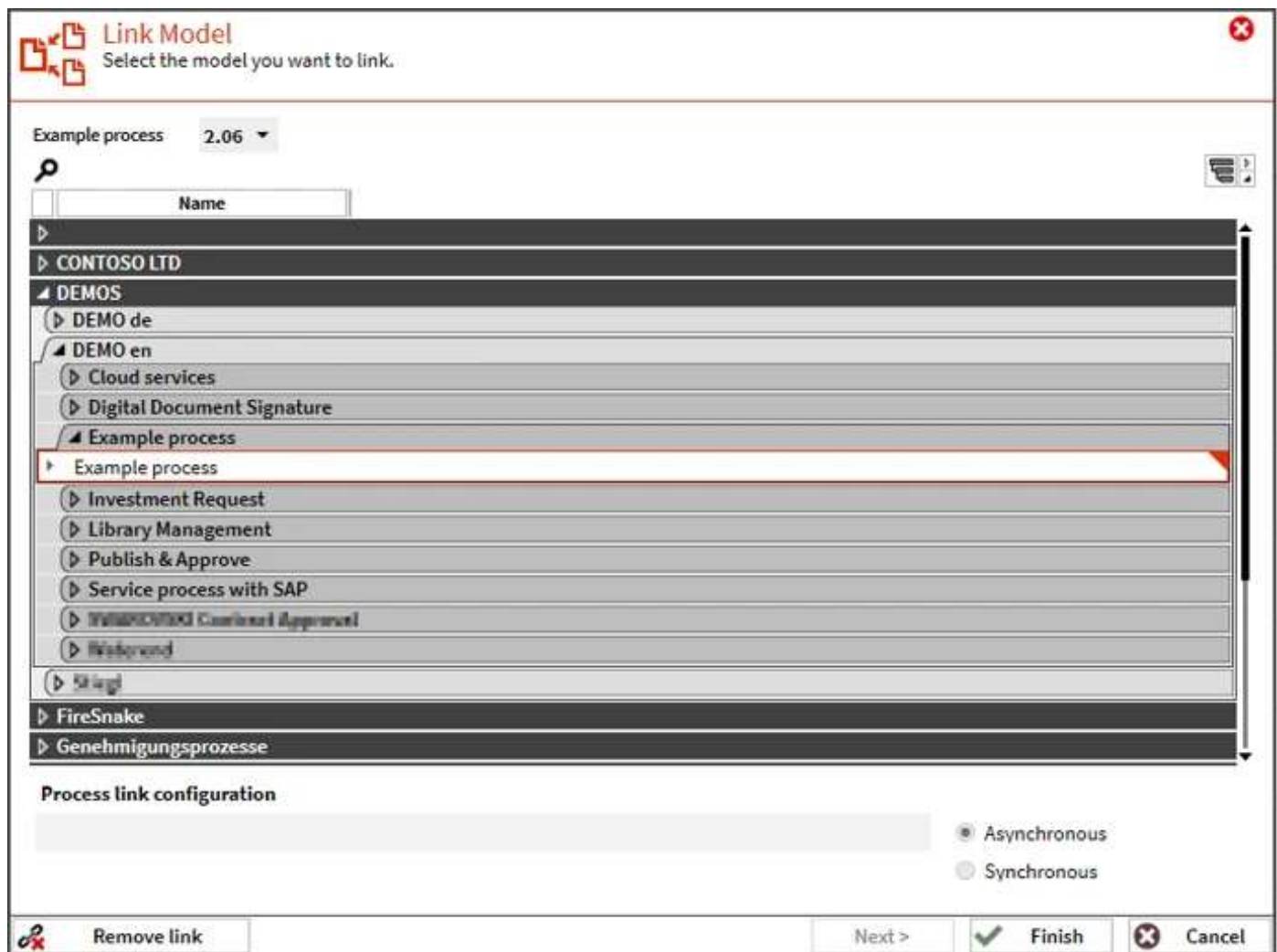
The process link itself can be created over two different ways, namely with a link element or with the end event.


Link Element

This method requires another element which is the link element. Drag and drop the link element on the canvas, right-click it and choose **Select linked model**.

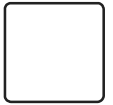


All linkable models will show up in the dialog.



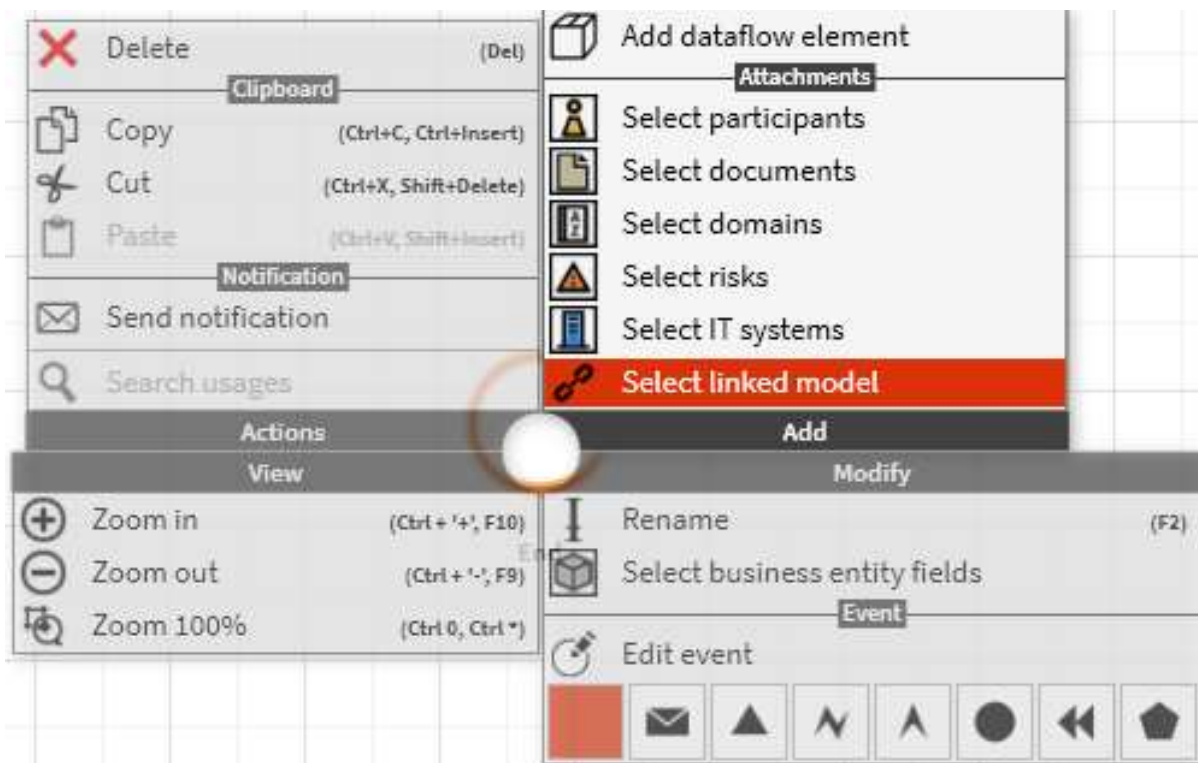
Select one of them and click **Finish**. The -symbol will be displayed right next to the link element, and by clicking it you navigate to the linked

model.

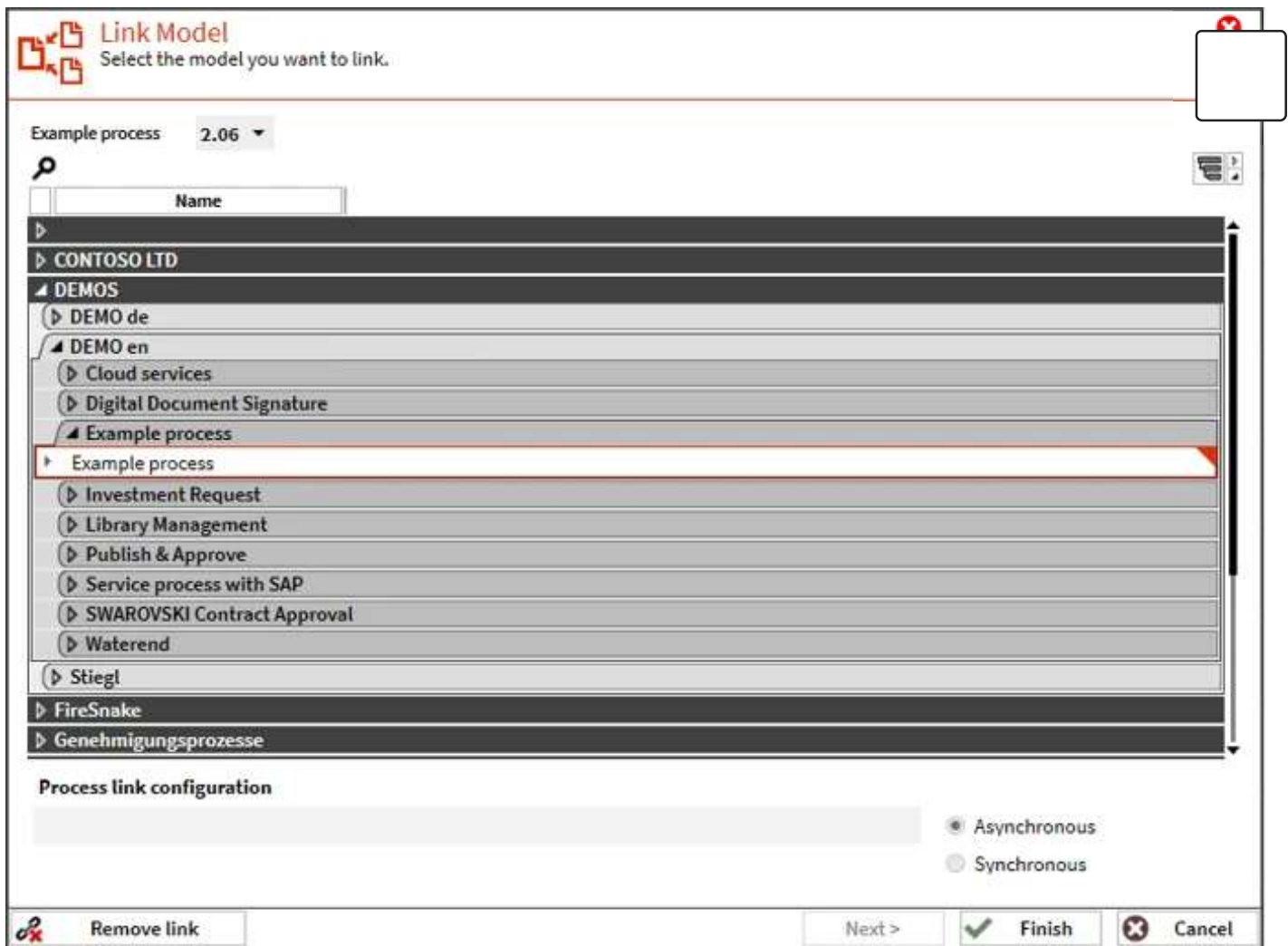



End Event

Right-click the **End event** and choose **Select linked model**.



In the opened dialog all linkable models are displayed. Choose one of them and click **Finish**.



Now there is a small -symbol shown next to the end event. This means that a model is linked to this end event. By clicking the symbol, you get to the linked model.

