

Add a Condition to a Transition

Last Modified on 04/20/2021 12:05 pm EDT

Overview

A **Condition** controls an object's movement to different states or performs a specific action. A **Condition** consists of fields, formulas, and workflow states that create a formula. The formula uses a set of parameters to control whether a transition or action can occur.

Related Information/Setup

For more information on formulas, see the following articles:

- [Formulas Overview](#)
- [Variables, Operators & Functions](#)
- [Null Values in Formulas](#)
- [Formula Examples](#)

Before adding a Condition to a Transition, you must create a State and a Trigger. See the following articles for more information on creating States and Triggers.

- [Create a New State](#)
 - [Add a Trigger and Transition to a State](#)
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Example

The following example outlines an everyday scenario where you would want to add a condition to a transition.

Your company's policy for severe incidents is to skip the typical review process and transition to the investigation stage. Create a Condition on the Incident object type workflow for the **Submit for Review** trigger. If the "Severe" option is selected. The object is automatically transitioned to the **Investigation Required** state once the **Submit for Review** trigger is selected on a form.

Navigation

1. From the **Home** screen, click the **Administration** icon.

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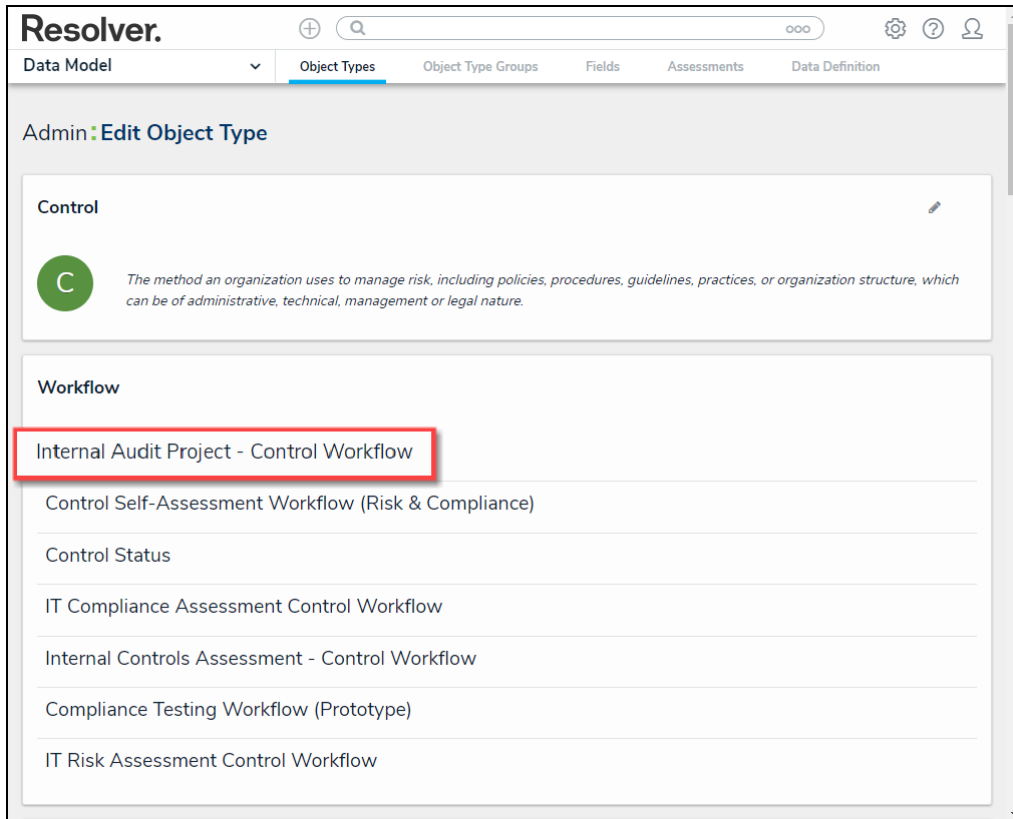
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The screenshot shows the Resolver Admin interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Resolver logo, a search bar, and several icons. Below the navigation bar, there is a menu with options: Data Model, Object Types (selected), Object Type Groups, Fields, Assessments, and Data Definition. The main content area is titled 'Admin: Object Types' and includes a '+ CREATE OBJECT TYPE' button. A search bar contains the text 'Control'. Below the search bar, there is a list of object types, each with a circular icon and a description. The 'Control' object type is highlighted with a red box. The descriptions for the other object types are: Business Unit (BU), Certification (C), Market (M), Region (R), and Request (R).

Object Type	Description
BU Business Unit	A segment or subset of the company, which is often independent in its accounting and operational functionality. Primary organizational hierarchy providing security and ownership to key data objects including Incidents, Risks, Controls and Incident Types. Some standard reports are anchored at the Business Unit (BU) level.
C Certification	Statements signed off on by business users to certify on the effectiveness of controls.
C Control	The method an organization uses to manage risk, including policies, procedures, guidelines, practices, or organization structure, which can be of administrative, technical, management or legal nature.
M Market	Alternate organizational hierarchy providing security and ownership to key data objects including Incidents, Risks, Controls and Incident Types, most often used within Brand Protection use cases. Includes link to Business Unit and some anchored standard reports.
R Region	Alternate organizational hierarchy providing security and ownership to key data objects including Incidents, Risks, Controls and Incident Types, most often used within Loss Prevention use cases. Includes link to Business Unit and some anchored standard reports.
R Request	VRM: A request allows members of the business to request a vendor risk assessment. IA & IC: A request is sent by members of the internal audit controls team to an audit client/request owner to provide documentation to assist with completion of the audit control testing.

Click the Object Type's Name

6. From the **Edit Object Type** screen, click on a workflow under the **Workflow** section.



Click on a Workflow

7. If there are no workflows listed, click on the **Configure Workflow** button.



Configure Workflow Button

8. From the **Edit Workflow** screen, click a **Trigger** under the **State** section.



Note:

*You must already have a **Trigger** added to a **State** before you can add a condition to a transition.*

Resolver. [Search] [Settings] [Help] [User]

Data Model | **Object Types** | Object Type Groups | Fields | Assessments | Data Definition

Admin: **Edit Workflow**

Internal Audit Project - Control Workflow [Edit]

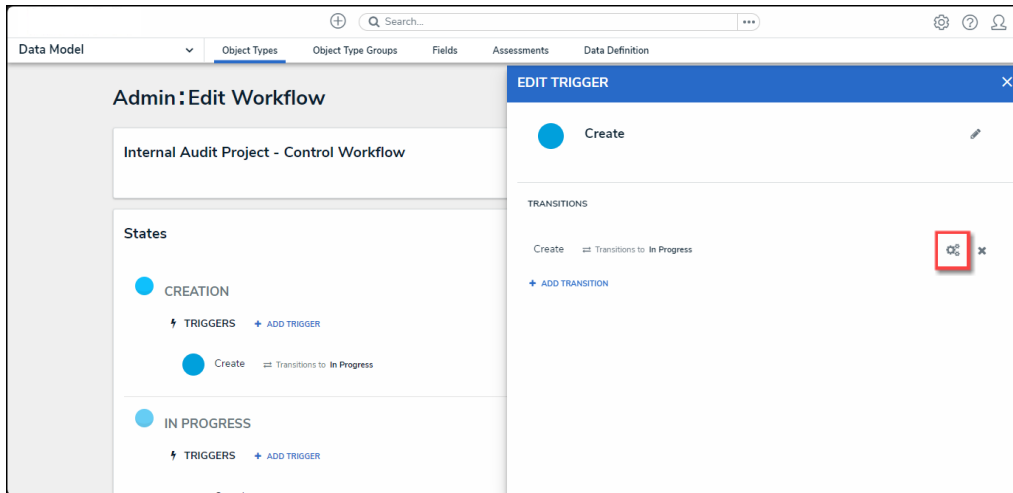
States [ADD STATE]

- CREATION**
 - TRIGGERS [ADD TRIGGER] [CREATION STATE] 0 REQUIRED COMPONENTS
 - Create** [Edit] Transitions to **In Progress**
- IN PROGRESS**
 - TRIGGERS [ADD TRIGGER] 0 REQUIRED COMPONENTS
 - Complete [Edit] Transitions to **Complete**
- COMPLETE**
 - TRIGGERS [ADD TRIGGER] 0 REQUIRED COMPONENTS
 - OE: Archive (from Audit Project) [Edit] Transitions to **Archive**
 - Send Back to In Progress [Edit] Transitions to **In Progress**
 - [SHOW MORE...]
- ARCHIVE**
 - TRIGGERS [ADD TRIGGER] 0 REQUIRED COMPONENTS
 - This State has no Triggers*

[DONE]

Click on a Trigger

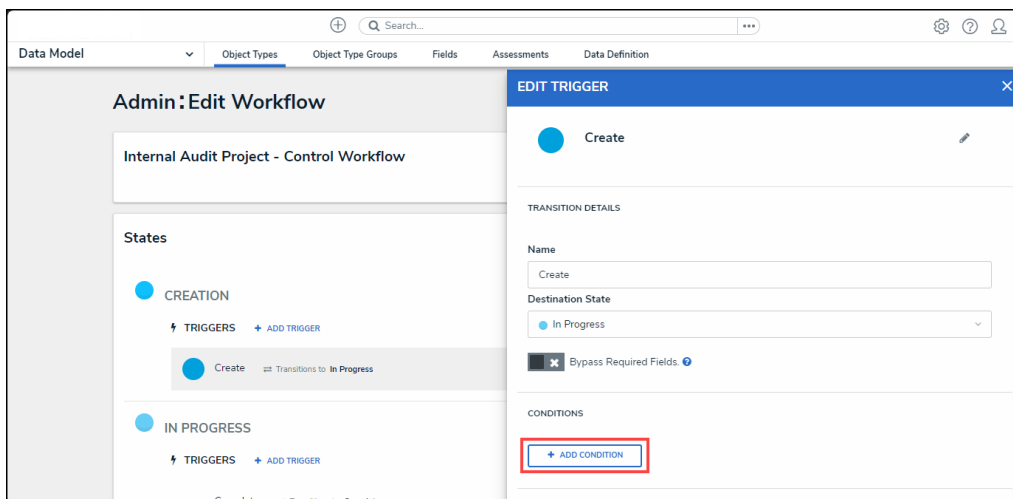
- From the **Edit Trigger** pop-up, click the **Edit** icon next to the transition.



Click the Edit Icon

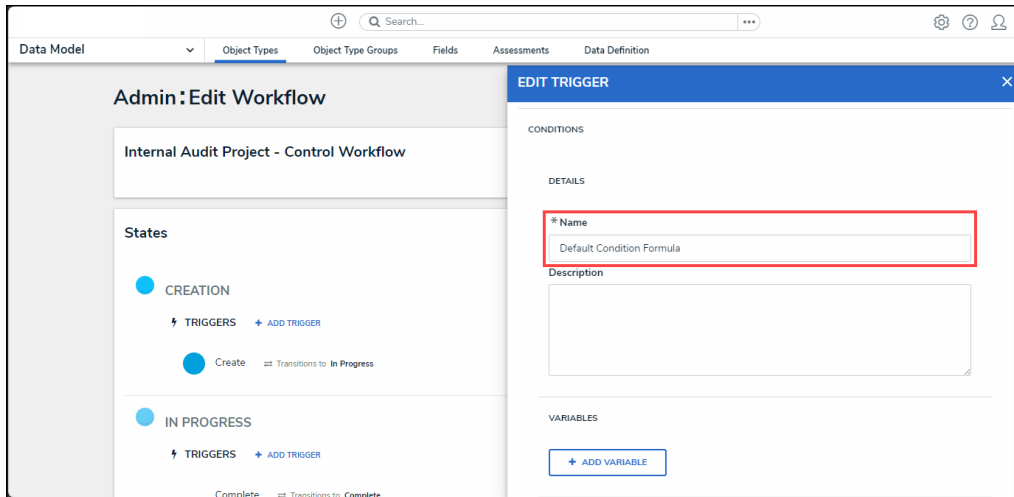
Adding a Condition on a Transition

1. From the **Condition** section, click the **+Add Condition** button.



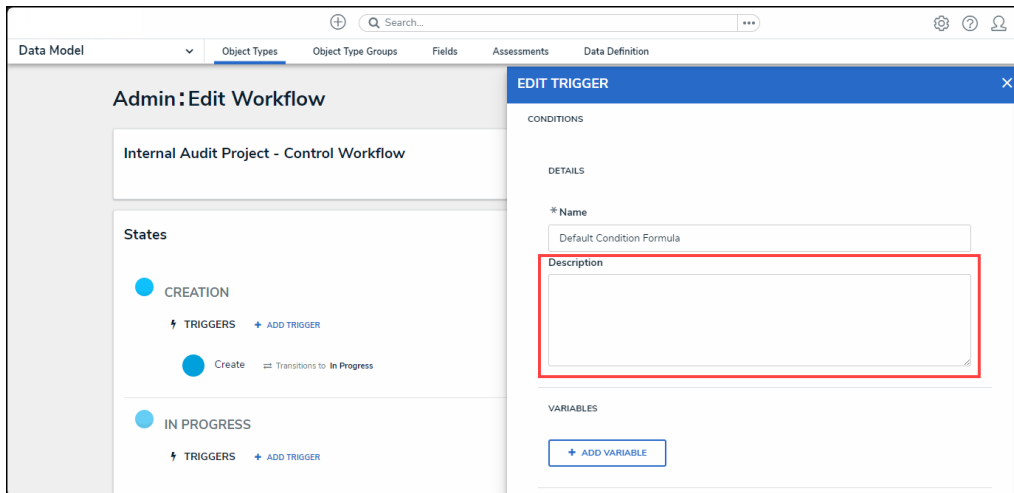
+ Add Conditions Button

2. **(Optional)** Enter a condition name in the **Name** field under the **Details** section. By default, conditions are named **Default Condition Formula**.



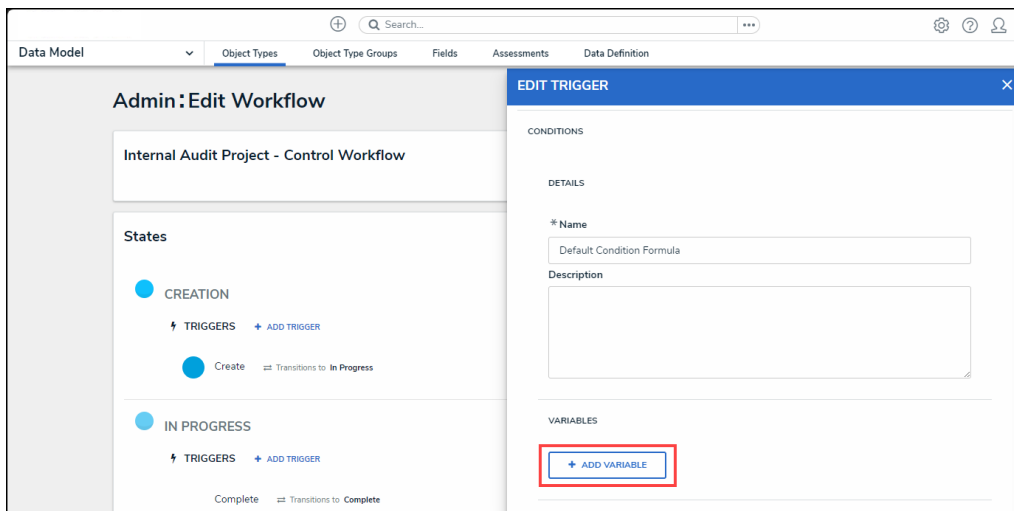
Name Field

3. **(Optional)** Enter a brief condition description in the **Description** field.



Description Field

4. From the **Variables** section, click the **+Add Variable** button.



+Add Variable Button

5. From the **Variables** section, select a **Variable Type** from the drop-down list. A **Variable** is a value in which the formula calculations are performed.

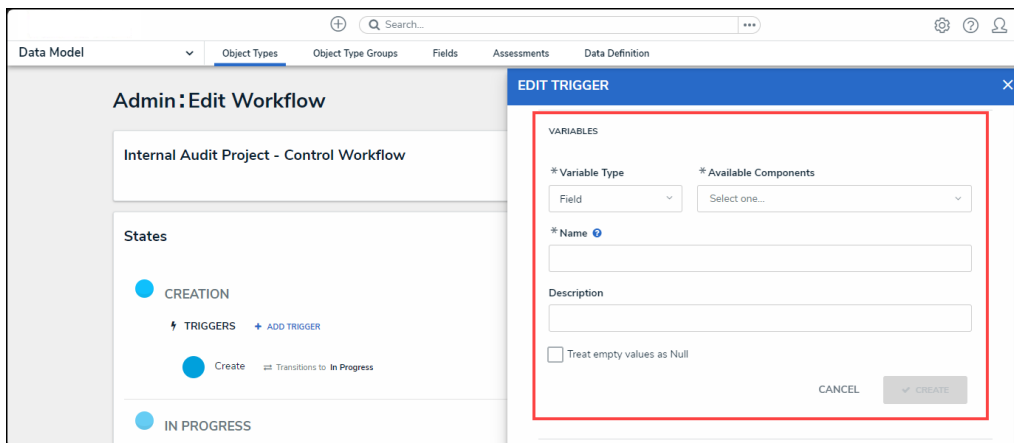
- **Field:** After selecting the **Field** variable, the following field will appear:
 - **Available Components:** Select a field or formula from the **Available Components** drop-down field adding it directly to the Object Type.



Note:

Fields must be added to a formula after an Object Type or through an association (Relationship or Reference).

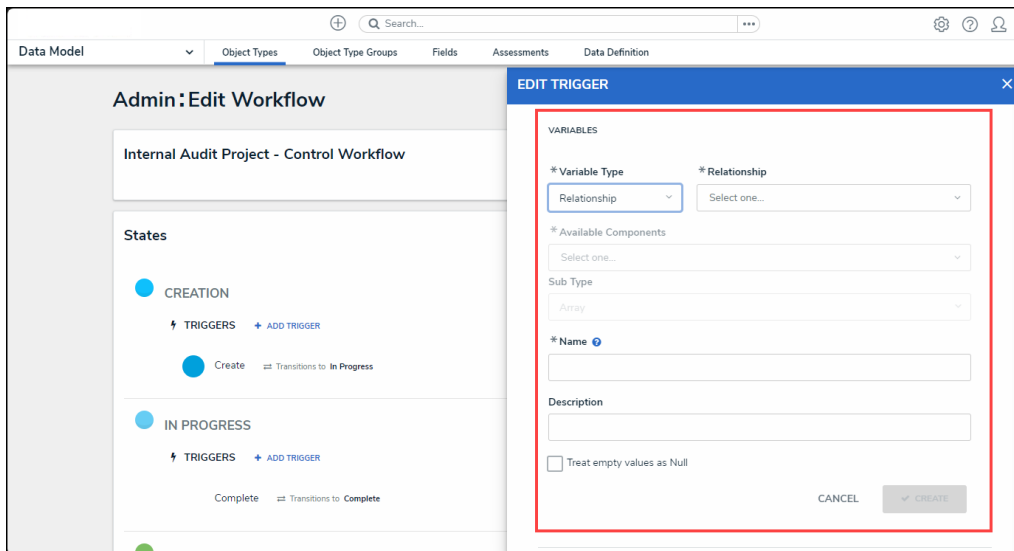
Only numeric fields, date fields, and select lists (numeric values) are accepted. For more information, see the [Fields](#) article.



Variable Type = Field

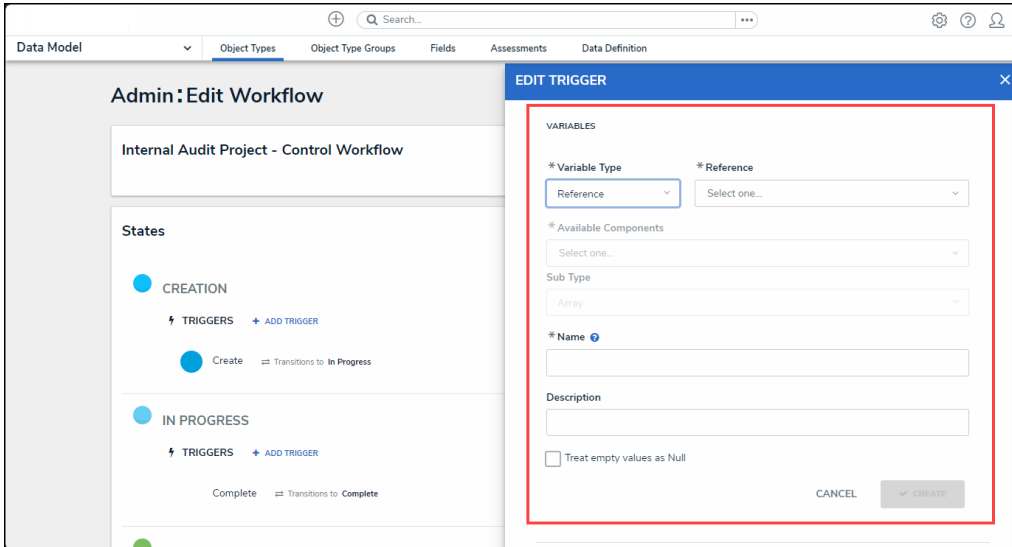
- **Relationship:** After selecting the **Relationship** variable, the following fields will appear:
 - **Relationship:** Select the Object Type **Relationship** from the drop-down list. Relationships connect two or more objects. Relationships must be added to an Object Type to appear on the Relationship drop-down list. See the [Add Relationships to an Object Type](#) article for further information on adding a Relationship to an Object Type.
 - **Available Components:** Select a field or formula from the **Available Components** drop-down field adding it directly to the Object Type.
 - **Sub Type:** Select a **Sub Type** from the drop-down list. Subtypes specify how the data from multiple objects are compiled, calculated, and displayed. For more information on Subtypes, see the Sub Type Table in the [Variables, Operations, & Functions](#) article.

- **Array:** Creates a set of values from the variable.
- **Sum:** Calculates a total from the variable's set of values and returns a single number. Select list variables cannot use Sum Sub Types.
- **Count:** The number of times a variable has been added to an object.
- **Average:** Calculates an average number from the variable's set of values. Select list variables cannot use Average Sub Types.
- **Every:** Checks if the variable contains a value on the objects in the relationship/reference.
- **Min:** Calculates the lowest number from the variable's set of values. Select list variables cannot use Min Sub Types.
- **Max:** Calculates the highest number from the variable's set of values. Select list variables cannot use Max Sub Types.



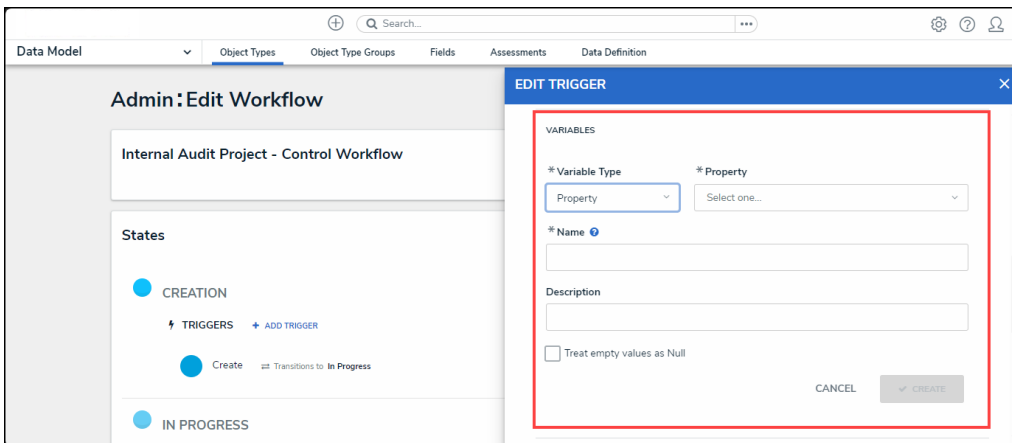
Variable Type = Relationship

- **Reference:** After selecting the **Reference** variable, the following fields will appear:
 - **Reference:** Select the Object Type **Reference** from the drop-down list. References indicate that an object is connected to another object through a relationship. References are automatically created when a relationship is created. For further information on adding a Relationship to an Object Type, see the [Add References to an Object Type](#) article.
 - **Available Components:** Select a field or formula from the **Available Components** drop-down field adding it directly to the Object Type.
 - **Sub Type:** Select a **Sub Type** from the drop-down list. Subtypes specify how the data from multiple objects are compiled, calculated, and displayed.



Variable Type = Reference

- **Property:** After selecting the **Property** variable, the following field will appear:
 - **Property:** Select a **Property** type from the drop-down list:
 - **Is Submitter Confidential:** This property type creates a formula that compares the number of confidential submissions against the number of not confidential submissions for customers that use the **Confidential Reporting Portal**.



Variable Type = Property

6. The system will automatically populate the Name field with the field or formula's unique ID by default.
7. **(Optional)** Enter a Variable name in the **Name** field.



Warning:

Using a function name (Sub Type Name) in the name field will cause an error.

Variable Name

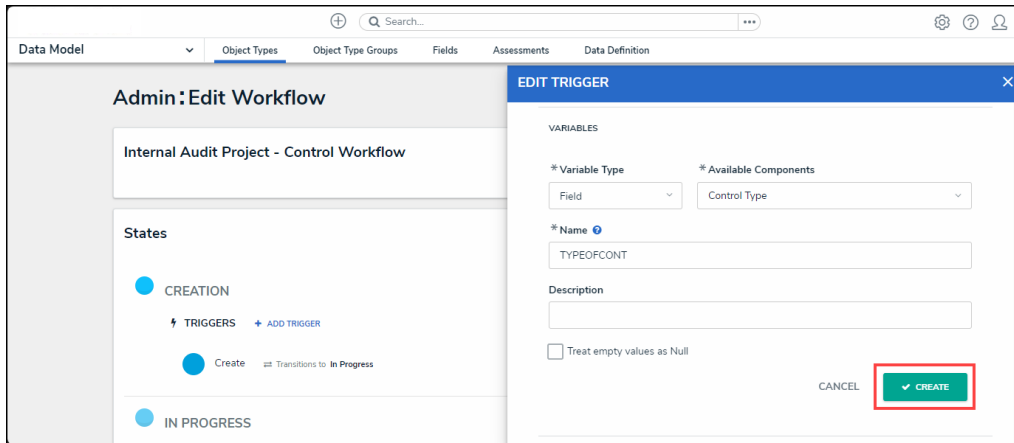
8. **(Optional)** Enter a Variable description in the **Description** field.

Description Field

9. **(Optional)** Select the **Treat empty values as Null** checkbox, to exclude blank objects from a formula calculation. For more information, see the [Null Values in Formulas](#) article.

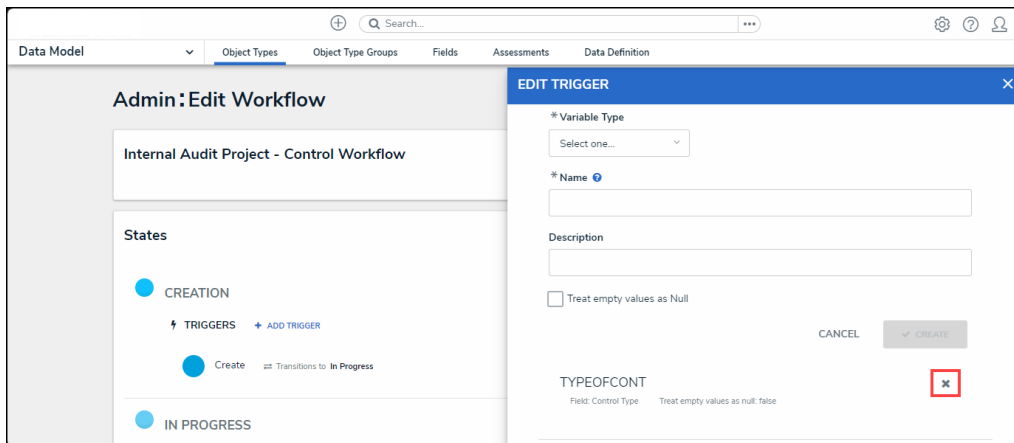
Treat Empty Value as Null Checkbox

10. Click the **Create** button to add the variable.



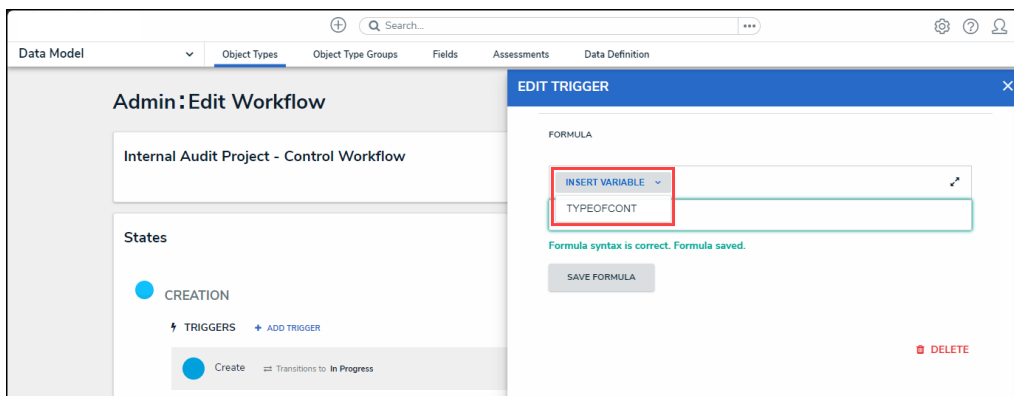
Create Button

11. Repeat steps 7 - 16 to add additional variables.
12. Click the **x** icon next to the variable to delete the variable.



X Icon - Delete a Variable

13. **(Optional)** Click the **Insert Variable** button and select a variable from the dropdown list to use within the **Formula** field.

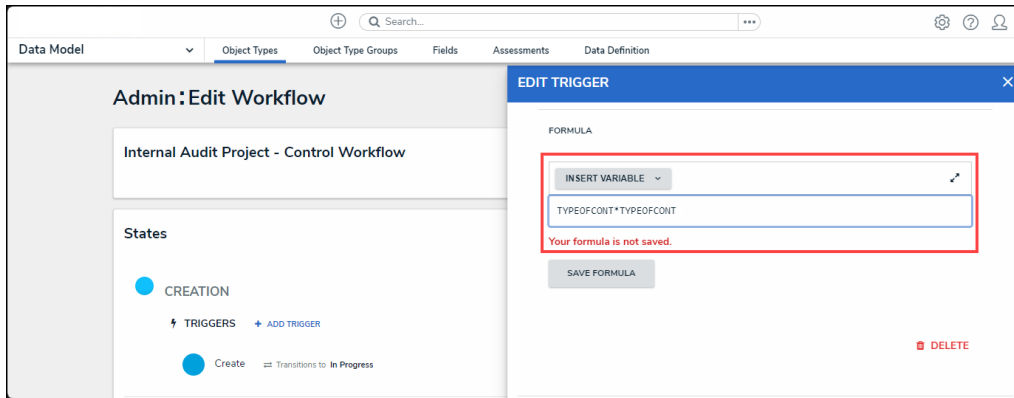


Insert Variable Button

14. From the **Formula** section, enter a **Formula** using the variable name(s) you entered in the

Name field under the **Variables** section. Include operators and functions in the **Formula** field (e.g., **INCIDENTSE==3**). For more information on Operators, see the Operators Table in the [Variables, Operators, & Functions](#) article.

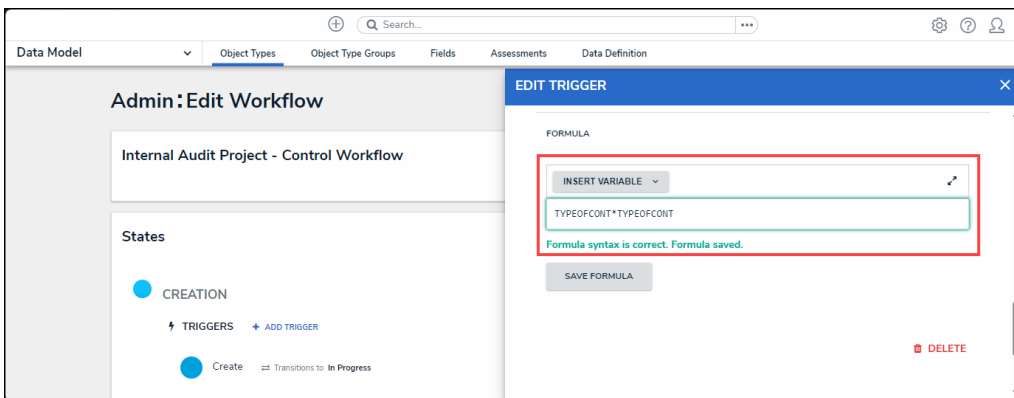
15. A system notification will appear under the **Formula** field, indicating that **Your formula is not saved.**



System Notification - Your Formula is Not Saved

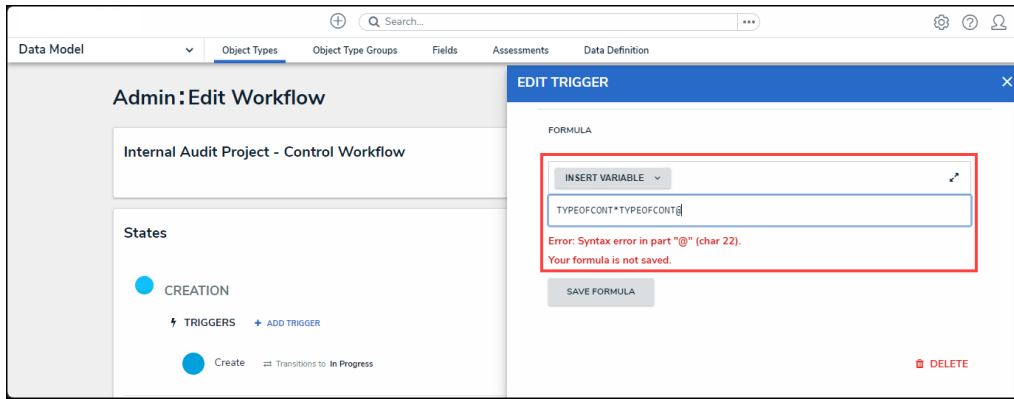
16. Click on the **Save Formula** button. The system will perform a Syntax Validation on the formula if the formula is:

- **Valid:** A system notification will appear under the **Formula** field; **Formula syntax is correct. Formula saved.**



System Notification - Valid Formula

- **Invalid:** A system notification will appear under the **Formula** field; **Error Syntax error in part (char 1). The formula is not saved.** The error will indicate the character (char) location of the error in the formula and that the formula is invalid and not saved.



System Notification - Invalid Formula

17. Syntax Validation helps to prevent users from saving invalid formula expressions, which can negatively impact APIs.
18. Click the **Done** button to add the Variables to the Object Type.