

# 13

## Working with Microsoft Forms

Gathering and processing feedback from users or customers is an important part of business operations. Microsoft Forms is a survey tool that can be used to capture that information, both with fixed questions and free-form text entry options.

In this chapter, we're going to use some of the concepts we've already learned about conditions (Chapter 8, *Working with Conditions*) and adding content to a database (Chapter 12, *Using a Database*) to create flows based on input from Microsoft Forms. Specifically, we'll look at the following topics:

- Understanding the Forms connector triggers and actions
- Creating a basic form
- Processing a form with Power Automate

When you finish this chapter, you'll have an understanding of how you can connect Forms and SQL with Power Automate.

Let's dig in!

### Understanding the Forms connector triggers and actions

Before we can begin crafting a flow that involves Microsoft Forms, it's important to understand what kinds of triggers and actions are available for the Forms connector. As a reminder, triggers are activities that can initiate a flow, and actions are the activities that a flow can perform.

## Triggers

As mentioned in the introduction, Microsoft Forms is a survey and information gathering tool. An end user's interaction with Forms ends when they complete and submit the form. As such, the Forms connector currently has only one trigger: **When a new response is submitted**. This trigger is activated when a user submits a form to the service.

## Actions

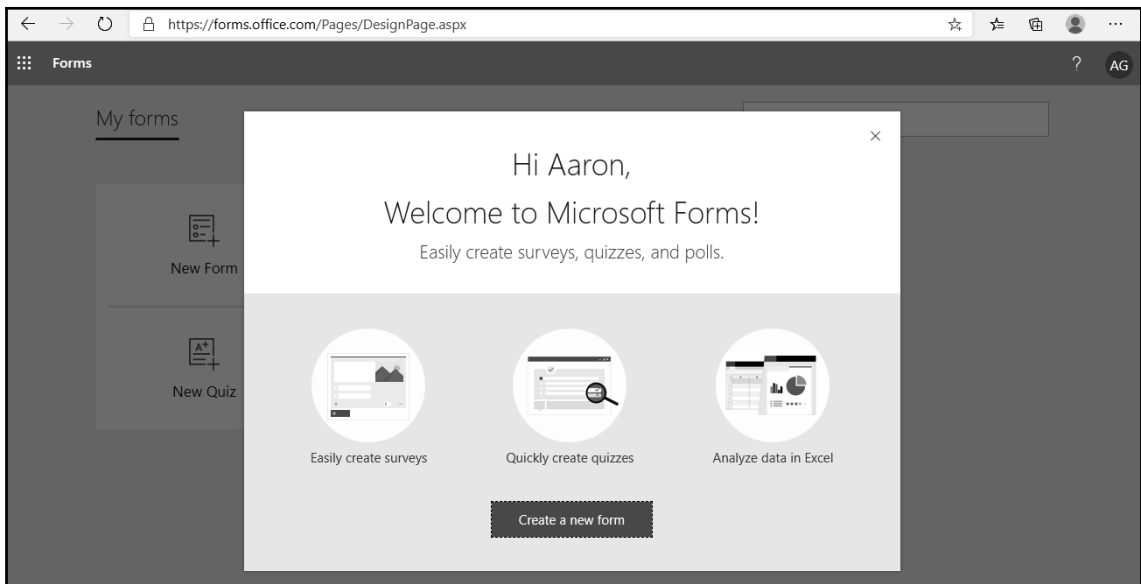
The Forms connector also has only a single action: **Get response details**. Using this action, Power Automate can retrieve the data submitted by the user and use the field values in a flow.

Before we can use Power Automate to process a form, we'll need a form to work with. In the next section, we'll create a form that will collect basic contact information.

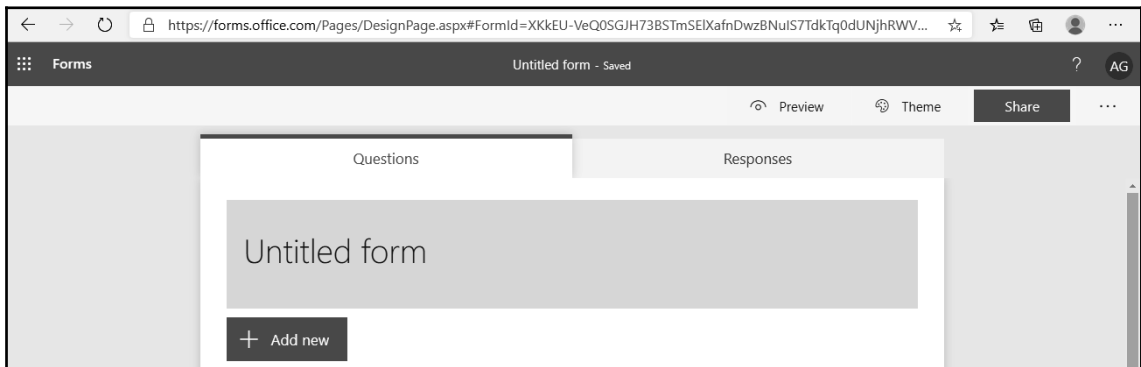
## Creating a basic form

The Forms application is relatively straightforward to use. In this section, we'll create a basic form to collect user information. To create the form, follow these steps:

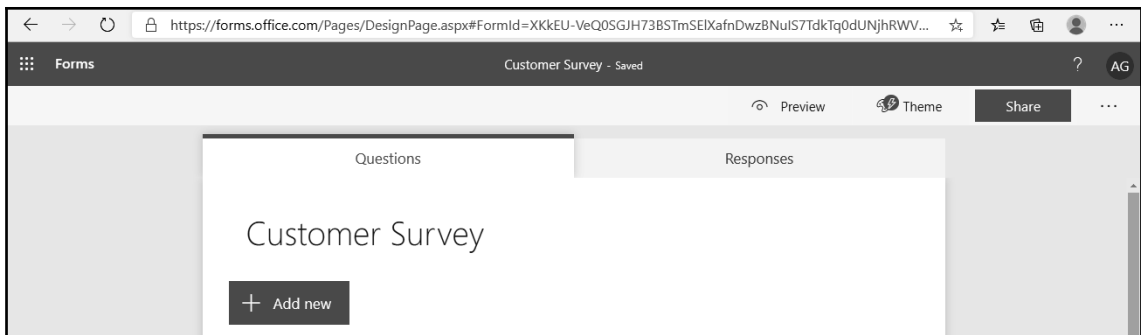
1. Launch the Forms application by navigating to <https://forms.office.com> and signing in.
2. If this is your first time signing into Forms, click the **Create a new form** button on the splash page. If you've logged into Forms previously, you can click the **New Form** button on the dashboard:



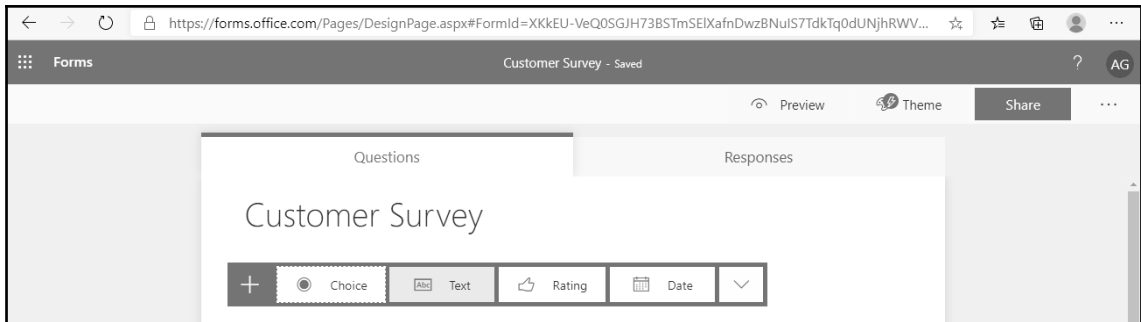
3. Click the title area (**Untitled form**) text box and enter a name for the form, such as **Customer Survey**:



4. Click **+ Add new** to add a new item:



5. Select the **Text** option:



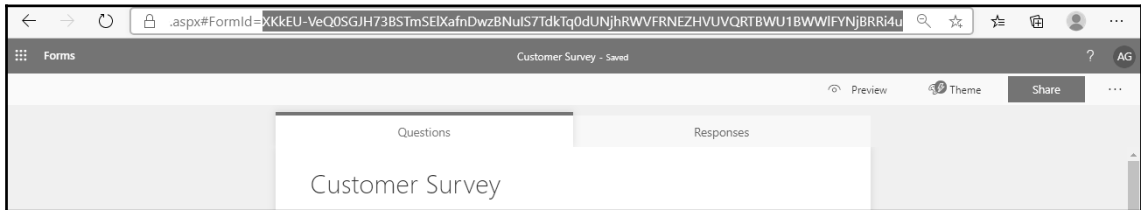
6. Enter the value `CompanyName`. You can enter something more descriptive if desired, but make sure it is easily identifiable as the company name value:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Forms Designer interface. The browser address bar displays the URL: <https://forms.office.com/Pages/DesignPage.aspx?FormId=XXkEU-VeQ0SGJH73BSTmSEIXafnDwzBNuIS7TdkTq0dUNjhRWV...>. The page title is "Forms" and the form name is "Customer Survey - Saved". The interface has tabs for "Questions" and "Responses". The "Questions" tab is active, showing a single question: "1. CompanyName". Below the question is a text input field with the placeholder "Enter your answer". At the bottom of the question card, there are two toggle switches: "Long answer" (disabled) and "Required" (disabled). A "+ Add new" button is located at the bottom left of the question card.

7. Repeat steps 4-6, adding fields for `FirstName`, `LastName`, `JobTitle`, `Mail`, and `TelephoneNumber`:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Forms Designer interface with the "Customer Survey" form. The "Questions" tab is active, displaying five questions in a list: "1. CompanyName", "2. FirstName", "3. LastName", "4. JobTitle", and "5. Mail". Each question has a corresponding text input field with the placeholder "Enter your answer". The "Responses" tab is also visible, showing a table with headers "Name" and "Response". The "Add new" button is no longer visible, indicating that the form is ready for distribution.

8. In your browser's URL bar, select the value for FormID (after FormID=) and copy it to Notepad or some other location. It will look like this: XKkEU-VeQ0SGJH73BSTmSElXafnDwzBNuIS7TdkTq0dUNjhRWVFRNEZHVUVQRTBWU1BWWlFYnjBRRi4u:



When you're finished, you should have a form with fields that resemble the column names for the database you created in Chapter 12, *Using a Database*.

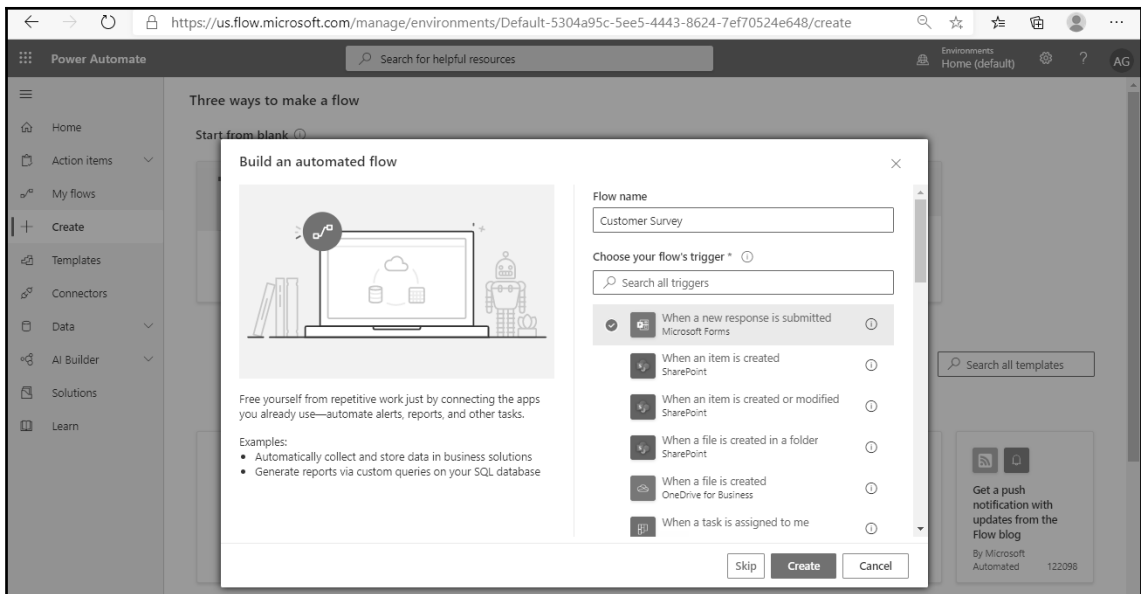
Next, we'll use Power Automate to save these form responses to a database for later analysis.

## Processing a form with Power Automate

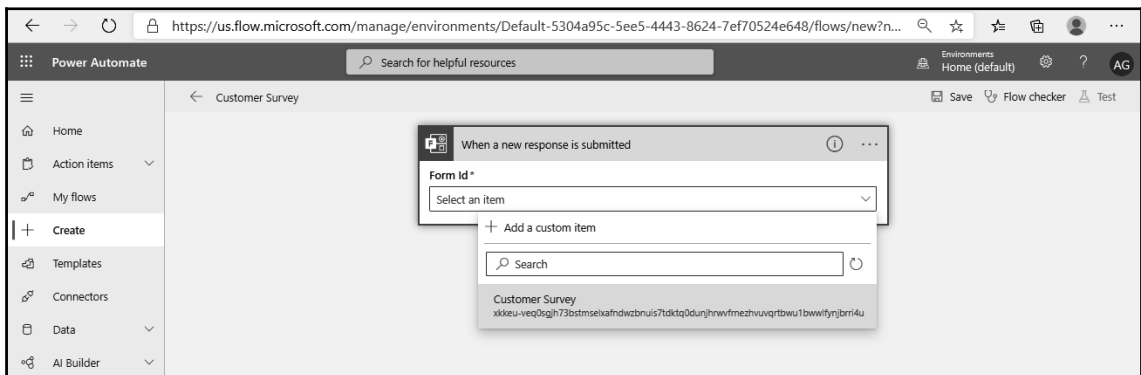
In this exercise, we'll configure a flow to process the responses and save them into the database you created in Chapter 12, *Using a Database*. The flow will utilize the FormID value you saved in the previous exercise, the **When a new response is submitted** trigger, and the **Get response** details action for the Microsoft Forms connector.

Follow these steps to configure the flow:

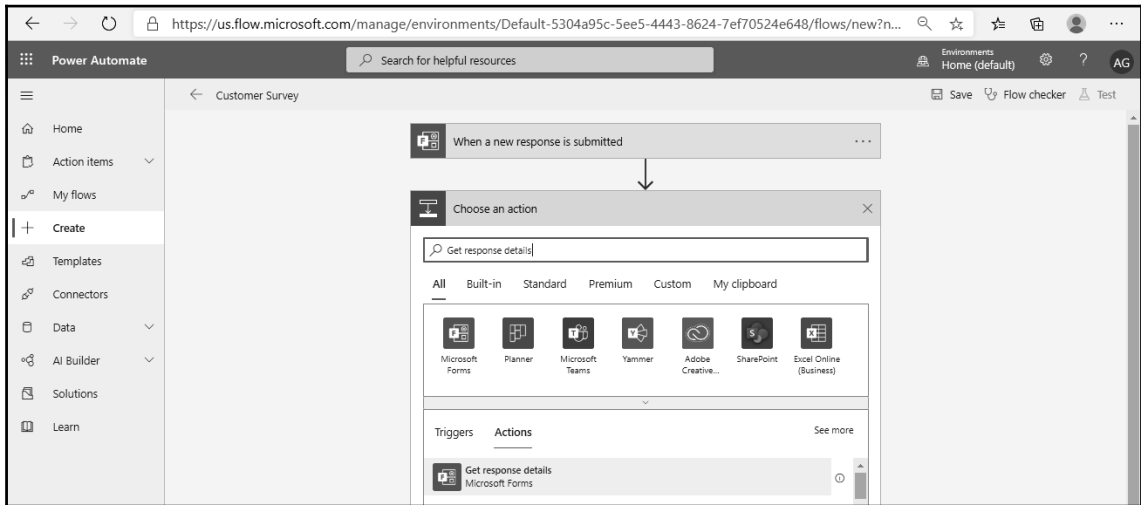
1. Log into the Power Automate web portal (<https://flow.microsoft.com>) and click + **Create**.
2. Under the **Start from blank** section, select **Automated flow**.
3. Enter a name for the flow (such as *Customer Survey*) and select the **When a new response is submitted** trigger for Microsoft Forms. Click **Create**:



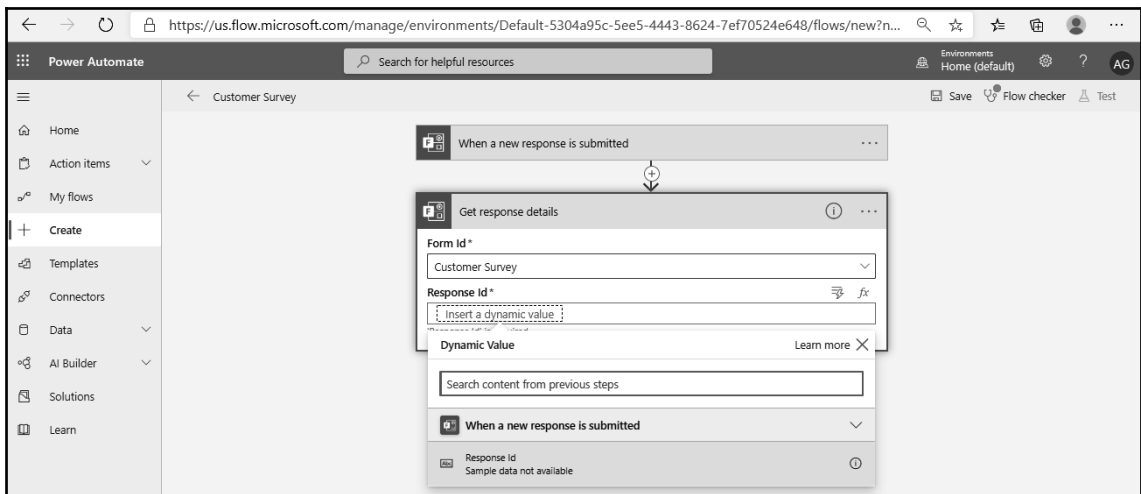
4. In the details for the trigger, select the Form if it is displayed. If the form you created is not displayed, select **+ Add a custom item** and paste in the FormID value you saved in the previous exercise:



5. Click **+ New step**.
6. In the search bar, start typing `Get response details` and select the action for Microsoft Forms:

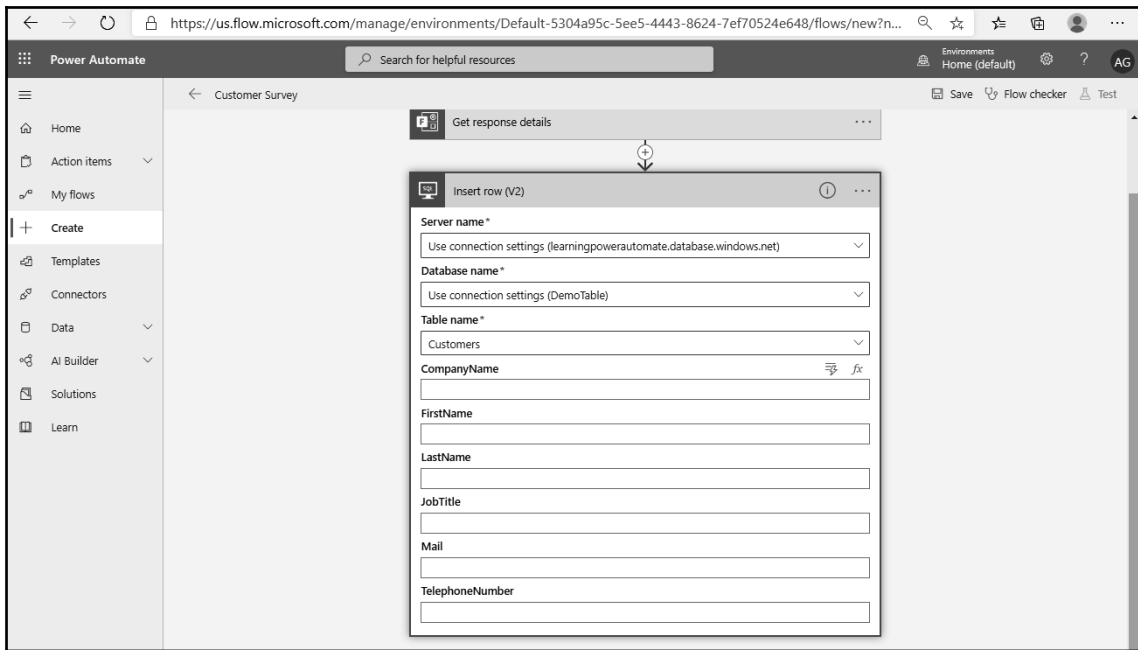


7. In the **Get response details** action, select the `FormID` value representing the form. Under **Response Id**, select **Dynamic content** and then select the **Response Id** dynamic content token:

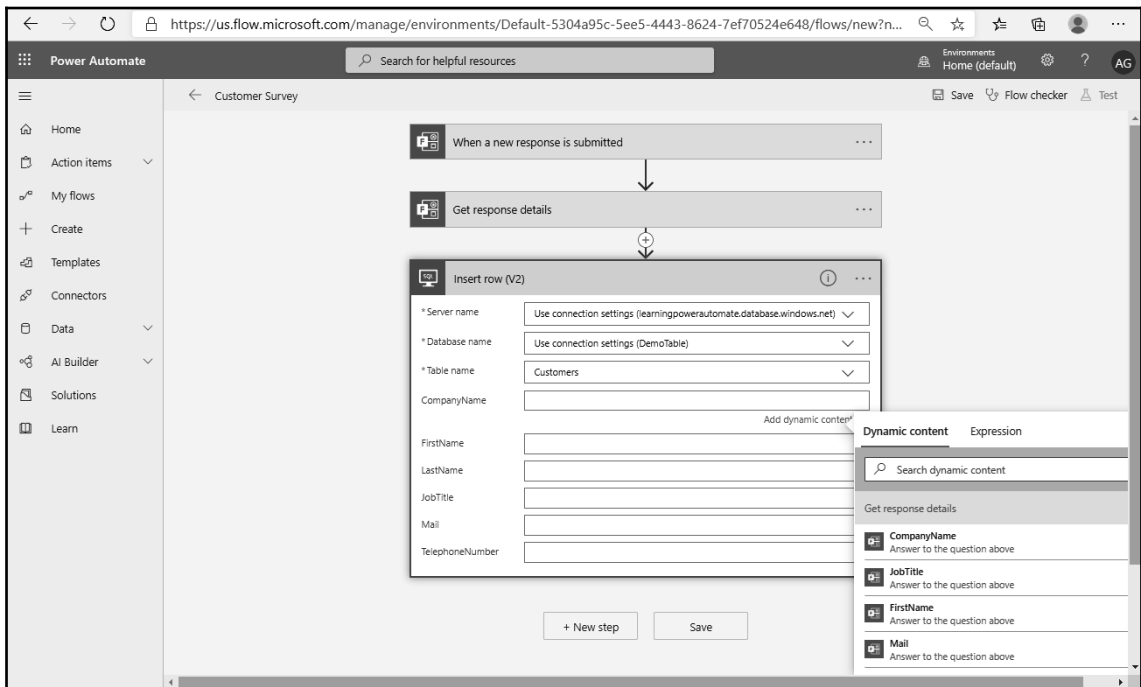




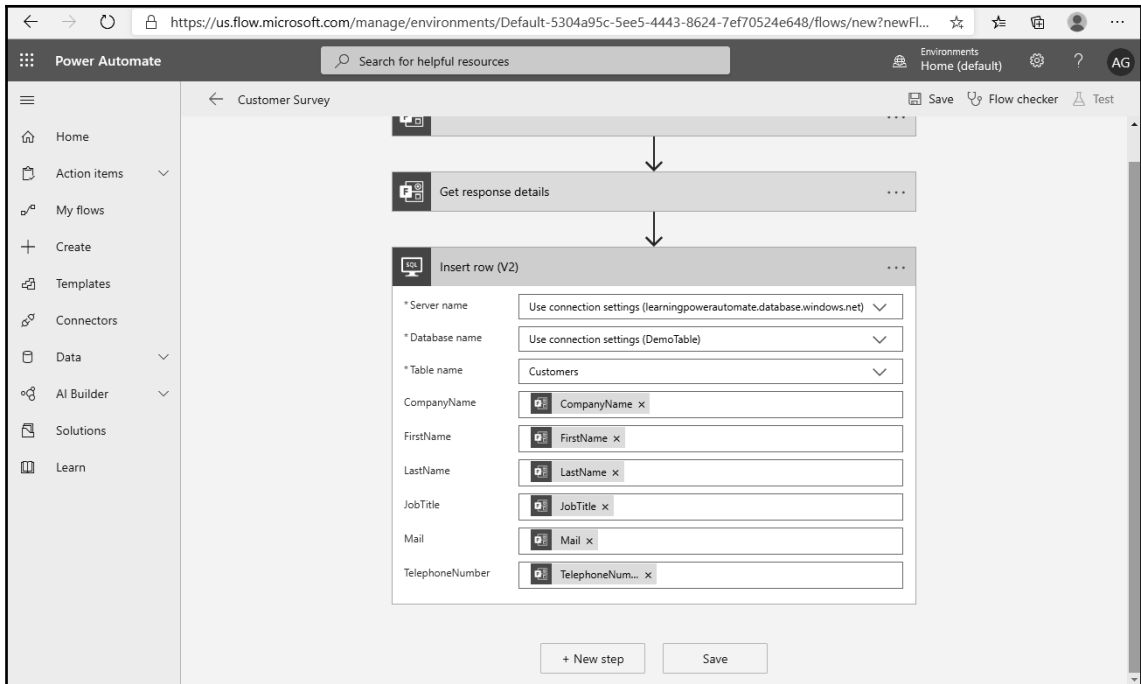
8. Click **+ New step**.
9. Select the **Insert row (V2)** action for **SQL Server**.
10. Select the **Server name**, **Database name**, and **Table name** values from the connection settings you created in Chapter 12, *Using a Database*. After a moment, the column values should be displayed, as shown in the following screenshot:



11. Select the **CompanyName** text box, select **Dynamic content**, and then select the **CompanyName** answer:



12. Repeat *step 11* for the remaining database column fields, matching them to the response values. Click **Save**:

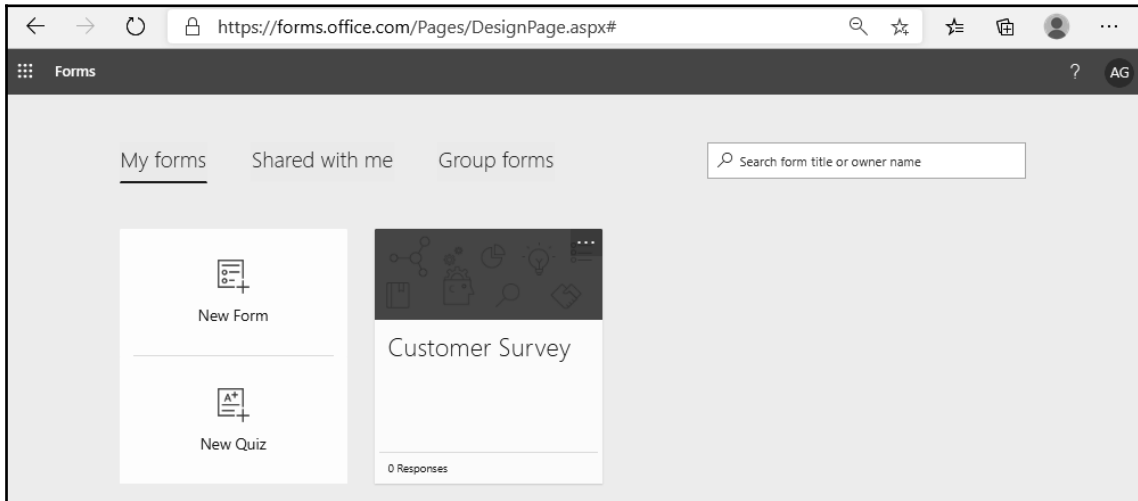


The flow has been created. This flow will be triggered on a new form response and save the form data directly to a database. Next, we'll submit a form and then look for the results in the database.

## Testing the flow

In order to test the flow, you will need to submit a form response. To submit a form response, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the Microsoft Forms dashboard (<https://forms.office.com>) and select your form under **My forms**:



2. Select **Preview**.
3. Fill out the form and click **Submit**:

A screenshot of a Microsoft Form titled 'Customer Survey'. The form is displayed in a preview mode. It has a 'Back' button at the top left and 'Computer' and 'Mobile' icons at the top right. The form contains the following fields: 'Name' (with the value 'Guilmette'), '4. JobTitle' (with the value 'Author'), '5. Mail' (with the value 'testemail@testdomain.com'), and '6. TelephoneNumber' (with the value '2485551212'). There is a 'Submit' button at the bottom. At the very bottom, there is a disclaimer: 'This content is created by the owner of the form. The data you submit will be sent to the form owner. Never give out your password. Powered by Microsoft Forms | Privacy and cookies | Terms of use'.

After the form has been submitted, you will receive a confirmation page indicating that your submission was successful.

Next, we'll verify that the flow ran successfully.

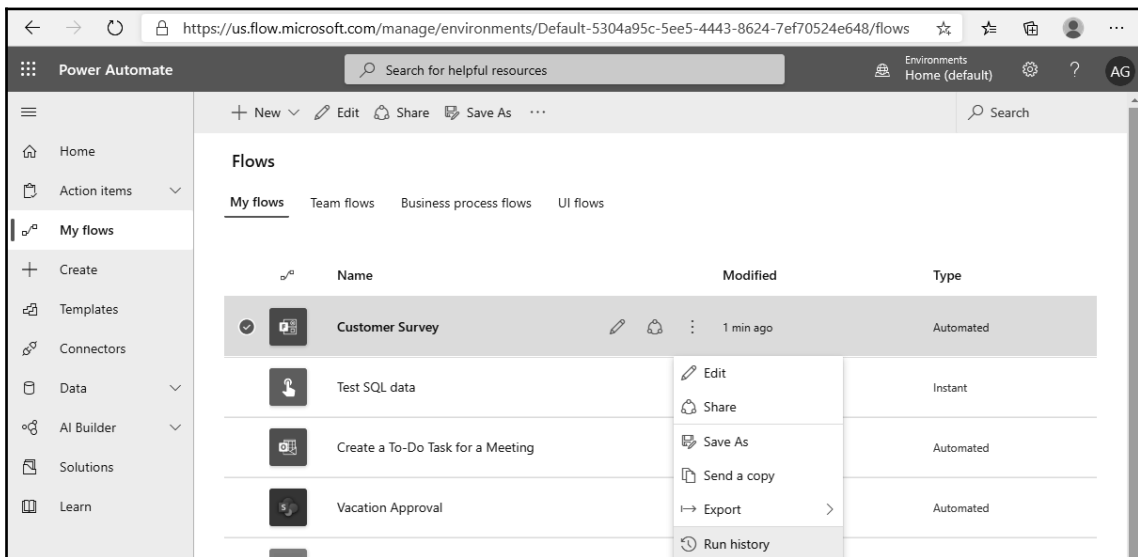
## Verifying the result

Finally, you'll want to ensure that the flow has completed as you anticipated. You can check to see if the content was written to the flow by examining the flow's run history or by querying the database table in SQL.

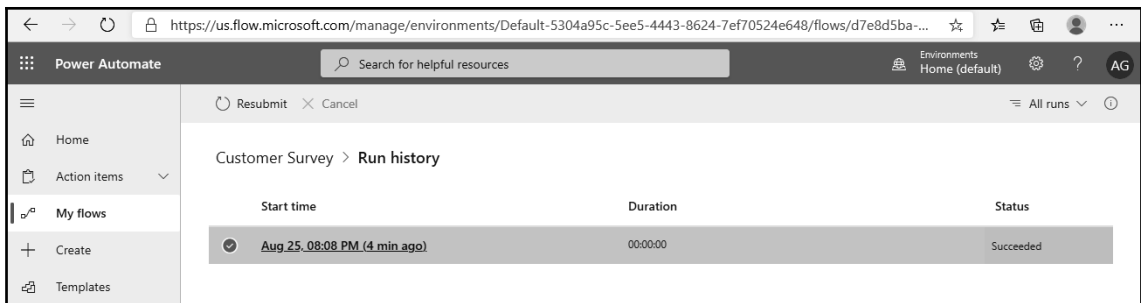
## Reviewing the run history

The easiest and quickest way to verify if the flow is successful is to examine the run history. The run history will show the steps performed during the flow's execution. You can review the run history for the flow by using the following process:

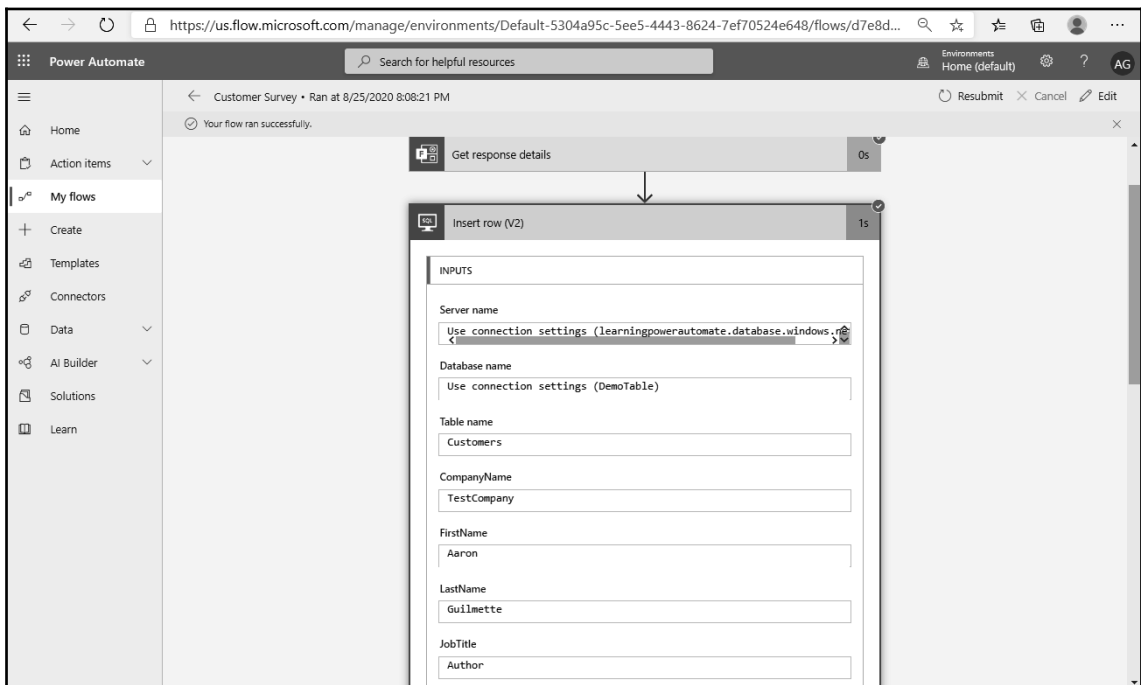
1. Expand the ellipses for the flow and then select **Run history**:



## 2. Click on **Run**:



## 3. Expand the **Insert row (V2)** action and review the data:



The expanded action will show the data that was processed from the form and inserted into the table.

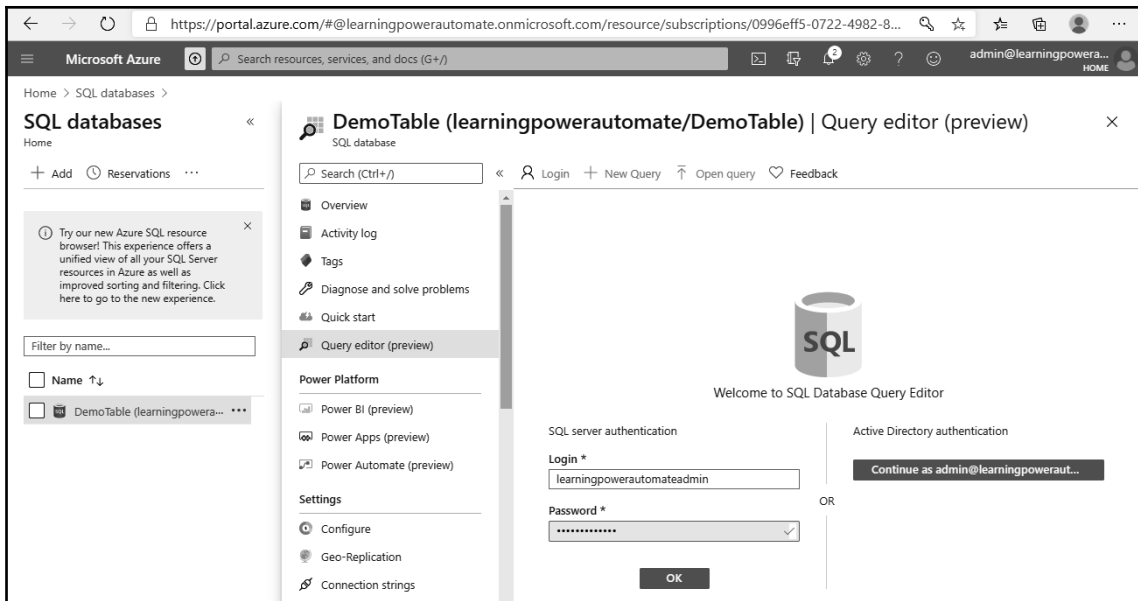
## Reviewing the SQL data

Using the SQL Query editor, you can also view the newly added data. To view the SQL data directly, follow these steps:

1. From the Azure portal (<https://portal.azure.com>), navigate to **SQL databases**.
2. Select **Query editor (preview)**. Enter credentials to access the database and then click **OK**:



If prompted, you may need to enable a firewall rule to allow your local computer to communicate with the Query editor.

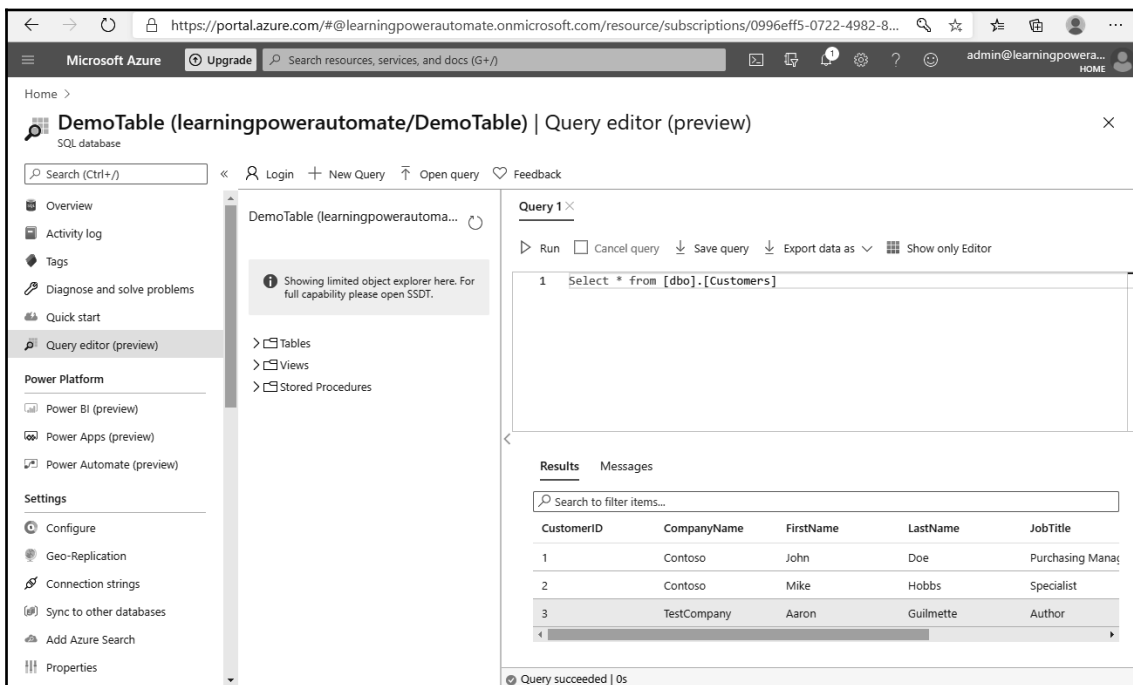


3. Copy and paste the following code into the Query editor:

```
SELECT * FROM [dbo].[Customers]
```

4. Click **Run**.

5. Compare the data in the **Results** section to the values you entered in the *Testing the flow* section:



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The top navigation bar includes the Microsoft Azure logo, an Upgrade button, a search bar, and user information. The main content area is titled "DemoTable (learningpowerautomate/DemoTable) | Query editor (preview)". On the left, there is a sidebar with navigation options: Overview, Activity log, Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Quick start, Query editor (preview) (selected), Power Platform (Power BI (preview), Power Apps (preview), Power Automate (preview)), Settings (Configure, Geo-Replication, Connection strings, Sync to other databases, Add Azure Search), and Properties. The main area displays the Query editor with a search bar, a "Login" button, and a "New Query" button. Below these, there is a "Showing limited object explorer here. For full capability please open SSDT." message. The object explorer shows a tree structure with "Tables", "Views", and "Stored Procedures". The query editor shows a single query: "1 Select \* from [dbo].[Customers]". Below the query editor, there is a "Results" section with a search bar and a table of results. The table has 5 columns: CustomerID, CompanyName, FirstName, LastName, and JobTitle. The results are as follows:

CustomerID	CompanyName	FirstName	LastName	JobTitle
1	Contoso	John	Doe	Purchasing Manager
2	Contoso	Mike	Hobbs	Specialist
3	TestCompany	Aaron	Guilmette	Author

At the bottom of the results section, it says "Query succeeded | 0s".

No matter which way you choose to verify the results of the flow's execution, you should be able to see the same data. Verify that the data in the table matches the data submitted in the form.

## Summary

In this chapter, you learned how to create a basic form using Microsoft Forms. Additionally, you were able to build upon the skills acquired in *Chapter 12, Using a Database*, to save data from Microsoft Forms into a SQL database. In real-world scenarios, you could expand this flow further to generate a confirmation email back to the submitter or use a tool such as Excel or Power BI to sort the data. Depending on the type of data gathered in the form, you could even send this data to Azure Cognitive Services for sentiment analysis.

In the next chapter, we'll look at using Power Automate to gather user input directly.