

Assessment Name & Description Concatenation Overview

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Overview

A concatenation pulls data from [properties](#) (including the [Location](#) property and its address components) and [fields](#) to automatically populate the Name and/or Description properties of objects. This feature is useful for ensuring important information is captured in an object's name or description and to ensure object names and descriptions are consistent across the org.

Concatenations can also be added to plain text fields. See the [Text Fields](#) article for more information.

To specify which data is populated in the Name and/or Description properties, Administrators edit an assessment type, select a related [data definition](#) and an object type in that definition, then one or more properties or fields to create variables (similar to a [formula variable](#)), which are then used to create an expression. For example, if you created variables for the First Name and Last Name plain text fields, your expression would look similar to `{{{FirstName}}}{ {{LastName}}}`.

Results from concatenation calculations are currently limited to the following:

- Assessment name, single-line Text fields - 300 characters
- Assessment description, multi-line Text fields - 20,000 characters

If the data definition includes additional object types related through [relationships](#) or [references](#), you can create variables from those object types to include in the expression, which will display specific field or property data from the relationship or reference elements on the form. For example, creating a variable for the Name property on the Person object type, which is related to the Incident object type through a relationship, means that when a person is selected as witness on an incident, that person's name will be automatically populated in the incident's Name property.

User Account Requirements

The user must have Administrator permissions to in order to access the ***Admin Overview*** section.

Related Information/Setup

Please refer to the [Add Name or Description Concatenations to an Assessment](#) article for more information on adding name and description concatenations to an assessment.

Important Notes

- Prior to creating expressions, you must ensure the required fields and Location property, if applicable, have been [added](#) to the object type and have been added to the relevant [configurable form](#). The Unique ID, Created By, and Created On properties do not need to be added to the form as they are auto-generated and cannot be modified.
- As concatenation expressions override any values entered into an object's Name or Description properties upon saving, it's recommended these properties are **not** added to a configurable form.
- Spaces and special characters in variable names or inside the curly braces are not permitted. For example, `{{{RiskName}}}` is valid, but `{ {{Risk Name}} }` will result in an error.
- Name concatenations can be updated on existing objects by a [workflow action](#).
- Description concatenations cannot be applied to existing objects.
- [Custom form titles](#) or sub-titles take precedence over any concatenation expressions.
- When adding data from the Location property, a separate variable must be created for each address component you wish to include in the concatenation (i.e., City, State, Country, etc.).
- When the Country location component is added as a variable, its values are displayed using the ISO 3-character code (e.g., CAN for Canada or USA for United States).
- When the State location component is used as a variable, it's displayed using the ISO 2-character code. If the state or province belongs to a region that does not use 2-character codes (e.g., Australia), a 3-character code is used instead.
- Concatenations do not automatically update if their property or field variables are changed. A new object must be created to reflect any changes. For example, if the concatenation `{{{FirstName}}} {{{LastName}}}` displays John Smith, but the `{{{FirstName}}}` property is changed to Joe, the concatenation will still display John Smith.
- If multiple users from different time zones are simultaneously triggering concatenations that use [Date & Time](#) field or [Created On](#) property data, they may produce different results. This is because the date and time selections made in a Date & Time field are based on the time zone of the user who made the selection. Likewise, the date generated in the Created On property is based on the time zone of the user who created the object. See the [Time Zone Conversions on Concatenations](#) article for more information.