

What is piping and how do I use it?

Piping is a feature that allows you to display data collected elsewhere in your REDCap project. Piping is only possible <u>within the same project</u>.

Piping can be used to support a wide variety of research activities. With piping, people can view information without having to open additional forms and search data fields. For example, you can pipe information, such as sub-study participation, that is captured at consent onto a subsequent visit form, so a research coordinator will know to perform additional study procedures. Piping can also be used to personalize text in survey invitations.

Piping can be used to insert data in the following locations:

- 1. Field Labels
- 2. Field Notes
- 3. Section Headers
- 4. Matrix field column headers
- 5. Option labels for multiple choice fields (radio, drop-down, checkbox)
- 6. Slider field labels (i.e. text displayed above slider bar)
- 7. Survey invitations subject line and body of message
- 8. Survey instructions and acknowledgements
- 9. Custom text displayed at top of survey queue
- 10. Inside the URL for a survey's 'redirect to a URL' setting
- 11. Inside the @DEFAULT action tag
- 12. Custom record locking text (if defined, displayed at bottom of form)

How to Utilize Piping

To pipe data, simply insert the variable name of the field you wish to display inside square brackets **[x]** in the target location.

Pro Tip: When piping from multiple fields, open the Codebook on one tab and the design page on another. This will allow you to view the variable names and prevent errors. The Ctrl+F function can be used to search the Codebook.

For an online demonstration visit: https://is.gd/PipingTutorial. See examples below for piping scenarios.

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Example #1: Piping from a Text Field

If you have a survey question 'What is your first name?' with the variable name 'first_name', you can display the respondent's name to a follow-up question with piping.

Field Type: Text Box (Short Text)	, Number, Date/Time,) \vee	
Field Label	Use the Rich Text Editor ?	Variable Name (utilized in logic, calcs, and exports)
What is your first name?		first_name Enable auto naming of variable based upon its Field Label?
		How to use [F] Smart Variables Piping
		Validation? (optional) None V

To pipe, insert *first_name* inside a set of brackets in the field label of the follow-up question. In this example, 'What is your date of birth?':

Field Type: Text Box (Short Text, Number, D	Date/Time,) 🗸	
Field Label	Use the Rich Text Editor ?	Variable Name (utilized in logic, calcs, and exports)
'[first_name], What is your date of birth?'		dob ONLY letters, numbers, and underscores
		How to use Smart Variables Piping Validation? (optional) None - Or -

In Example #1 if the respondent entered '*John*' as their first name, the follow-up question would read '*John, what is your date of birth?*'.

Example #2: Piping from a Multiple-Choice Field (radio, drop down)

If you have a multiple-choice question 'What is your favorite ice cream?' with the response options 'Chocolate', 'Vanilla', and 'Strawberry' (coded as 0, 1, 2) under the variable name 'fav_icecream', you can use piping with a follow-up question.

Field Type: Multiple Choice -	Radio Buttons (Single Answ \vee	
Field Label	Use the Rich Text Editor ?	Variable Name (utilized in logic, ca
'What is your favorite icecrear	n?'	fav_icecream
		ONLY letters, numbers, and underscores
		How to use [F] Smart Variables 📝 P
		Required?* No OYes
		* Prompt if field is blank
		Identifier? No O Yes
		Does the field contain identifying information
Choices (one choice per lir	If you are piping from a multiple-	tom Alignment Right / Ver
1, Vanilla	choice field, it will display the option	the position of the field on the page
2, Strawberry	label (not the coded data value).	ld Note (optional)
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To pipe, insert the variable name *fav_icecream* inside a set of brackets within the field label of the follow-up question.

In this example, "How much do you love [x]?"

Field Type: Slider / Visual Analog Scale	~		
Field Label	Use the Rich Text Editor	Variable Name (utili	zed in logic, calcs, and exports)
How much do you love '[fav_icecream]'?		icecream_scale ONLY letters, numbers, and	Underscores
		Required?* No * Prompt if field is blank	Yes
		Identifier? No Coes the field contain identify) Yes ying information (e.g., name, SSN, ad
Labels displayed above slider (optional):		Custom Alignment	Right / Horizontal (RH) 🗸
Left label (bottom, if vertical):	hate it	Align the position of the field	on the page
Middle label:	indifferent	TIP: Make your sliders ver	rtical with RV or LV alignment.
Right label (top, if vertical):	l love [fav_icecreai	Field Note (optional)	l underneath field
Display number value (0-100)?		official remainder text displayee	

After selecting '*Chocolate*', the follow-up question would be displayed as '*How much to you love Chocolate*' *ice cream*?'

Before:				
What is your favorite ice cream?	Chocolate			
	O Vanilla			
	Strawberry			
				reset
How much do you love ice cream?	Hate it	Indifferent	l love	1
	Click t	ar above and then dr	ag to set response	
After:				
What is your favorite ice cream?				
What is your lavointe ice cream.	Chocolate			
	© Vanilla			
	Strawberry			
				reset
How much do you love Chocolate ice cream?	Hate it	Indifferent	I love Chocolate!	
	Click ba	ar above and then dra	g to set response	

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Example #3: Piping a Coded Value of a Multiple-Choice Field

If you wish to pipe the value (not the label) of a multiple-choice field, append ':value' to the variable name inside brackets, e.g. [option:value].

🦉 🛅 🐨 🚰 💷 🗙 🛛 Variable: option		
Please choose one of the options:	 Option 1 Option 2 Option 3 	reset
	Add Field Add Matrix of Fields	
Image: The option that you have selected is:	[option:value]	
Please choose one of the options:	O Option 1 O Option 2 O Option 3	res
The option that you have selected is: 2		103

<u>Note</u>: The usage of ':value' must be used if piping inside the @DEFAULT Action Tag if you would like to pipe the value of a multiple-choice field as the default value of a field.

Example #4: Piping to a Different Event in a Longitudinal Project

To pipe data from another event within a longitudinal project, prepend the variable name with the unique event name inside square brackets (as shown below).

Piped field (*piped_v1_date*) is set up as a descriptive field to be displayed in Visit 2 event:

🥜 🛅 🐨 🚰 🗶 Variable: piped_v1_date 🛛 E	3ranching logic: [event-name]='visit_2_arm_1'
Visit 1 Date: [visit_1_arm_1][visit_date]	
	Add Field Add Matrix of Fields
🥜 🛅 🐨 😤 🛛 Variable: visit_date	
Visit Date	Today M-D-Y

<u>Note</u>: For longitudinal projects, unique event names can be found in **Project Setup** -> **Define My Events**.

	Event #	Days Offset	Offset Range Min / Max	Event Name	Custom Event Label () (optional)	Unique event name 🕑 (auto-generated)
🥒 🗙	1	1	-0/+0	Visit 1		visit_1_arm_1
🥒 🗙	2	2	-0/+0	Visit 2		visit_2_arm_1
🥒 🗙	3	3	-0/+0	Visit 3		visit_3_arm_1

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For the example above, the Visit 1 Date is entered on the Visit 1 event:

	Event Name: Visit 1	
R	ecord ID	1 To rename the record, see the record action drop-down at top of the <u>Record Home Page</u> .
v	isit Date	08-01-2020 📅 Today M-D-Y

With piping, the Visit 1 Date is then displayed on the Visit 2 event:

	Event Name: Visit 2	
	Record ID	1 To rename the record, see the record action drop-down at top of the <u>Record Home Page</u> .
	Visit 1 Date: 08-01-2020	
	Visit Date	H Today M-D-Y

Note: If the unique event name is not prepended, it will pipe the data value from the <u>current</u> event.

Example #5: Piping from Checkbox Fields

Piping from checkbox fields differs from other field-types. Checkboxes allow for multiple saved values.

Options to display a list of checkbox fields include:

- a. Checked choices
 - i. [my_checkbox:checked]
 - ii. Appending ':checked' will display a comma-delimited list of choice labels that have been checked e.g. 'Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday'.
 - iii. <u>Note</u>: If neither ':checked' nor ':unchecked' is appended to the variable, then it will default to ':checked'.
- b. Unchecked choices

i. [my_checkbox:unchecked]

- ii. Appending ':unchecked' will display a comma-delimited list of choice labels that have NOT been checked e.g. 'Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday'.
- c. Specific choices
 - i. [my_checkbox(code)]
 - ii. If a coded value of the checkbox is included inside parentheses after the variable name e.g. [my_checkbox(2)] then it will output the word 'Checked' or 'Unchecked'.

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Example of piping from check box fields:

🥒 🐚 🐨 🔠 💷	🗙 Variable: q3			
3. Please select al	that apply:	 Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday 		
		Add Field Add Matrix of Fields		
🥒 🛅 🖈 🖆 🗶	Variable: piped_q3_checked			
Your have checked these choices for q3: [q3:checked]				
		Add Field Add Matrix of Fields		
🥔 🛅 🐨 😤 🗶				
The choices that you have not checked for q3 are: [q3:unchecked]				
		Add Field Add Matrix of Fields		
🥒 🛅 🐨 🖆 🗶	Variable: piped_q3_choiceb			
Your answer to Tu	esday of q3 is: [q3(2)]			
		Add Field Add Matrix of Fields		
🥔 🐚 🐨 🖆 🗶	Variable: piped_q3_choice_c	ode		
The codes of the s	elected choices are: [q3:checked:value]		

Example above will display as follows:

3. Please select all that apply:	 ☐ Monday ☑ Tuesday ☑ Wednesday ☑ Thursday ☑ Friday ☑ Saturday ☑ Sunday 			
Your have checked these choices for q3: Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday				
The choices that you have not checked for q3 are: Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday				
Your answer to Tuesday of q3 is: Checked				
The codes of the selected choices are: 2, 4, 7				

Pro Tip: The checkbox piping options listed above will return the text labels. However, you can append ':value' to the variable to return the raw value.

Example: [my_checkbox:checked:value] and [my_checkbox:unchecked:value] could return '1, 3, 5' and '2, 4, 6, 7', respectively, and [my_checkbox(2):value] will return 1 or 0 if checked or not checked.

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