

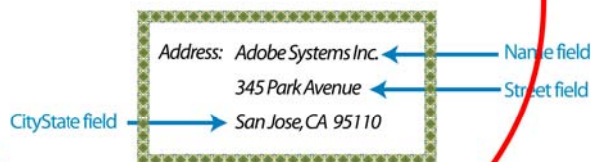
Understanding Forms

An XFDF file with form data contains form field names and values. When importing XFDF into Acrobat, the target PDF file must already contain the form fields. Importing XFDF updates the form field values in the PDF file. Exporting to XFDF puts the current value of the field in the `value` element.

Using XFDF, it is not possible to create a new form field in a PDF document, or change anything other than the value of an existing form field.

Simple XFDF form

This simple example shows a PDF document for an address label containing text box form fields named `Name`, `Street` and `CityState`. The PDF file looks like:



fghfghf

The form data is exported to XFDF using the Acrobat Advanced > Forms > Export Forms Data... menu item, and selecting XFDF format. In the example below, the `href` attribute on the `f` element points to the PDF document that contains the form fields. The `ids` element's `original` attribute contains a permanent identifier for the file, and the `modified` attribute contains an identifier that changes with each modification to the file. The `fields` element contains the three form fields and their value.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xfdf xmlns="http://ns.adobe.com/xfdf/" xml:space="preserve">
  <f href="samples/AddressLabel.pdf"/>
  <ids original="7A0631678ED475F0898815F0A818CFA1"
    modified="BEF7724317B311718E8675B677EF9B4E"/>
  <fields>
    <field name="Name">
      <value>Adobe Systems, Inc.</value>
    <field name="Street">
      <value>345 Park Ave.</value>
    </field>
    <field name="CityState">
      <value>San Jose, CA 95110</value>
    </field>
  </fields>
</xfdf>
```

Hierarchical XFDF form

In Acrobat, hierarchical form fields are represented using a dot notation. If `Name`, `Street` and `CityState` are part of an `Address`, the fields are named:

Address.Name
Address.Street
Address.CityState

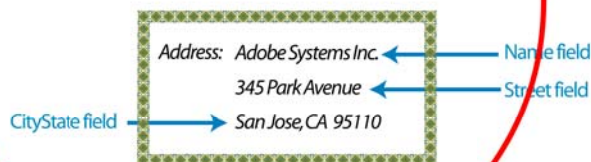
Understanding Forms

An XFDF file with form data contains form field names and values. When importing XFDF into Acrobat, the target PDF file must already contain the form fields. Importing XFDF updates the form field values in the PDF file. Exporting to XFDF puts the current value of the field in the `value` element.

Using XFDF, it is not possible to create a new form field in a PDF document, or change anything other than the value of an existing form field.

Simple XFDF form

This simple example shows a PDF document for an address label containing text box form fields named `Name`, `Street` and `CityState`. The PDF file looks like:



fghfghf

The form data is exported to XFDF using the Acrobat Advanced > Forms > Export Forms Data... menu item, and selecting XFDF format. In the example below, the `href` attribute on the `f` element points to the PDF document that contains the form fields. The `ids` element's `original` attribute contains a permanent identifier for the file, and the `modified` attribute contains an identifier that changes with each modification to the file. The `fields` element contains the three form fields and their value.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xfdf xmlns="http://ns.adobe.com/xfdf/" xml:space="preserve">
  <f href="samples/AddressLabel.pdf"/>
  <ids original="7A0631678ED475F0898815F0A818CFA1"
    modified="BEF7724317B311718E8675B677EF9B4E"/>
  <fields>
    <field name="Name">
      <value>Adobe Systems, Inc.</value>
    <field name="Street">
      <value>345 Park Ave.</value>
    </field>
    <field name="CityState">
      <value>San Jose, CA 95110</value>
    </field>
  </fields>
</xfdf>
```

Hierarchical XFDF form

In Acrobat, hierarchical form fields are represented using a dot notation. If `Name`, `Street` and `CityState` are part of an `Address`, the fields are named:

Address.Name
Address.Street
Address.CityState

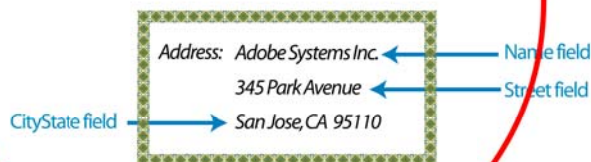
Understanding Forms

An XFDF file with form data contains form field names and values. When importing XFDF into Acrobat, the target PDF file must already contain the form fields. Importing XFDF updates the form field values in the PDF file. Exporting to XFDF puts the current value of the field in the `value` element.

Using XFDF, it is not possible to create a new form field in a PDF document, or change anything other than the value of an existing form field.

Simple XFDF form

This simple example shows a PDF document for an address label containing text box form fields named `Name`, `Street` and `CityState`. The PDF file looks like:



fghfghf

The form data is exported to XFDF using the Acrobat Advanced > Forms > Export Forms Data... menu item, and selecting XFDF format. In the example below, the `href` attribute on the `f` element points to the PDF document that contains the form fields. The `ids` element's `original` attribute contains a permanent identifier for the file, and the `modified` attribute contains an identifier that changes with each modification to the file. The `fields` element contains the three form fields and their value.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xfdf xmlns="http://ns.adobe.com/xfdf/" xml:space="preserve">
  <f href="samples/AddressLabel.pdf"/>
  <ids original="7A0631678ED475F0898815F0A818CFA1"
    modified="BEF7724317B311718E8675B677EF9B4E"/>
  <fields>
    <field name="Name">
      <value>Adobe Systems, Inc.</value>
    <field name="Street">
      <value>345 Park Ave.</value>
    </field>
    <field name="CityState">
      <value>San Jose, CA 95110</value>
    </field>
  </fields>
</xfdf>
```

Hierarchical XFDF form

In Acrobat, hierarchical form fields are represented using a dot notation. If `Name`, `Street` and `CityState` are part of an `Address`, the fields are named:

Address.Name
Address.Street
Address.CityState

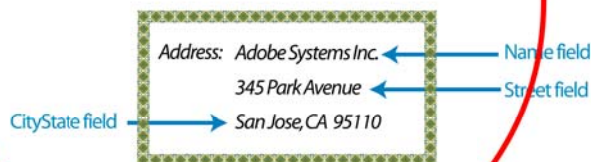
Understanding Forms

An XFDF file with form data contains form field names and values. When importing XFDF into Acrobat, the target PDF file must already contain the form fields. Importing XFDF updates the form field values in the PDF file. Exporting to XFDF puts the current value of the field in the `value` element.

Using XFDF, it is not possible to create a new form field in a PDF document, or change anything other than the value of an existing form field.

Simple XFDF form

This simple example shows a PDF document for an address label containing text box form fields named `Name`, `Street` and `CityState`. The PDF file looks like:



fghfghf

The form data is exported to XFDF using the Acrobat Advanced > Forms > Export Forms Data... menu item, and selecting XFDF format. In the example below, the `href` attribute on the `f` element points to the PDF document that contains the form fields. The `ids` element's `original` attribute contains a permanent identifier for the file, and the `modified` attribute contains an identifier that changes with each modification to the file. The `fields` element contains the three form fields and their value.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xfdf xmlns="http://ns.adobe.com/xfdf/" xml:space="preserve">
  <f href="samples/AddressLabel.pdf"/>
  <ids original="7A0631678ED475F0898815F0A818CFA1"
    modified="BEF7724317B311718E8675B677EF9B4E"/>
  <fields>
    <field name="Name">
      <value>Adobe Systems, Inc.</value>
    <field name="Street">
      <value>345 Park Ave.</value>
    </field>
    <field name="CityState">
      <value>San Jose, CA 95110</value>
    </field>
  </fields>
</xfdf>
```

Hierarchical XFDF form

In Acrobat, hierarchical form fields are represented using a dot notation. If `Name`, `Street` and `CityState` are part of an `Address`, the fields are named:

Address.Name
Address.Street
Address.CityState

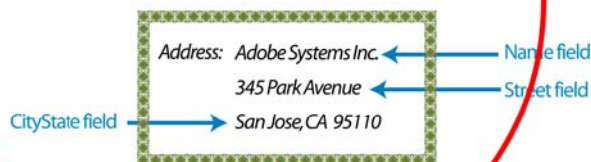
Understanding Forms

An XFDF file with form data contains form field names and values. When importing XFDF into Acrobat, the target PDF file must already contain the form fields. Importing XFDF updates the form field values in the PDF file. Exporting to XFDF puts the current value of the field in the `value` element.

Using XFDF, it is not possible to create a new form field in a PDF document, or change anything other than the value of an existing form field.

Simple XFDF form

This simple example shows a PDF document for an address label containing text box form fields named `Name`, `Street` and `CityState`. The PDF file looks like:



fghfghf

The form data is exported to XFDF using the Acrobat Advanced > Forms > Export Forms Data... menu item, and selecting XFDF format. In the example below, the `href` attribute on the `f` element points to the PDF document that contains the form fields. The `ids` element's `original` attribute contains a permanent identifier for the file, and the `modified` attribute contains an identifier that changes with each modification to the file. The `fields` element contains the three form fields and their value.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xfdf xmlns="http://ns.adobe.com/xfdf/" xml:space="preserve">
  <f href="samples/AddressLabel.pdf"/>
  <ids original="7A0631678ED475F0898815F0A818CFA1"
    modified="BEF7724317B311718E8675B677EF9B4E"/>
  <fields>
    <field name="Name">
      <value>Adobe Systems, Inc.</value>
    <field name="Street">
      <value>345 Park Ave.</value>
    </field>
    <field name="CityState">
      <value>San Jose, CA 95110</value>
    </field>
  </fields>
</xfdf>
```

Hierarchical XFDF form

In Acrobat, hierarchical form fields are represented using a dot notation. If `Name`, `Street` and `CityState` are part of an `Address`, the fields are named:

Address.Name
Address.Street
Address.CityState

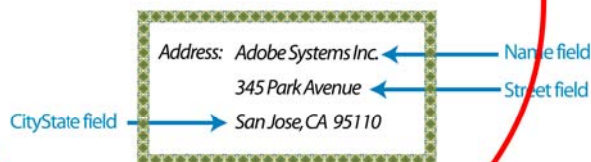
Understanding Forms

An XFDF file with form data contains form field names and values. When importing XFDF into Acrobat, the target PDF file must already contain the form fields. Importing XFDF updates the form field values in the PDF file. Exporting to XFDF puts the current value of the field in the `value` element.

Using XFDF, it is not possible to create a new form field in a PDF document, or change anything other than the value of an existing form field.

Simple XFDF form

This simple example shows a PDF document for an address label containing text box form fields named `Name`, `Street` and `CityState`. The PDF file looks like:



fghfghf

The form data is exported to XFDF using the Acrobat Advanced > Forms > Export Forms Data... menu item, and selecting XFDF format. In the example below, the `href` attribute on the `f` element points to the PDF document that contains the form fields. The `ids` element's `original` attribute contains a permanent identifier for the file, and the `modified` attribute contains an identifier that changes with each modification to the file. The `fields` element contains the three form fields and their value.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xfdf xmlns="http://ns.adobe.com/xfdf/" xml:space="preserve">
  <f href="samples/AddressLabel.pdf"/>
  <ids original="7A0631678ED475F0898815F0A818CFA1"
    modified="BEF7724317B311718E8675B677EF9B4E"/>
  <fields>
    <field name="Name">
      <value>Adobe Systems, Inc.</value>
    <field name="Street">
      <value>345 Park Ave.</value>
    </field>
    <field name="CityState">
      <value>San Jose, CA 95110</value>
    </field>
  </fields>
</xfdf>
```

Hierarchical XFDF form

In Acrobat, hierarchical form fields are represented using a dot notation. If `Name`, `Street` and `CityState` are part of an `Address`, the fields are named:

Address.Name
Address.Street
Address.CityState

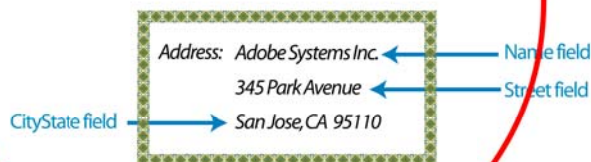
Understanding Forms

An XFDF file with form data contains form field names and values. When importing XFDF into Acrobat, the target PDF file must already contain the form fields. Importing XFDF updates the form field values in the PDF file. Exporting to XFDF puts the current value of the field in the `value` element.

Using XFDF, it is not possible to create a new form field in a PDF document, or change anything other than the value of an existing form field.

Simple XFDF form

This simple example shows a PDF document for an address label containing text box form fields named `Name`, `Street` and `CityState`. The PDF file looks like:



fghfghf

The form data is exported to XFDF using the Acrobat Advanced > Forms > Export Forms Data... menu item, and selecting XFDF format. In the example below, the `href` attribute on the `f` element points to the PDF document that contains the form fields. The `ids` element's `original` attribute contains a permanent identifier for the file, and the `modified` attribute contains an identifier that changes with each modification to the file. The `fields` element contains the three form fields and their value.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xfdf xmlns="http://ns.adobe.com/xfdf/" xml:space="preserve">
  <f href="samples/AddressLabel.pdf"/>
  <ids original="7A0631678ED475F0898815F0A818CFA1"
    modified="BEF7724317B311718E8675B677EF9B4E"/>
  <fields>
    <field name="Name">
      <value>Adobe Systems, Inc.</value>
    <field name="Street">
      <value>345 Park Ave.</value>
    </field>
    <field name="CityState">
      <value>San Jose, CA 95110</value>
    </field>
  </fields>
</xfdf>
```

Hierarchical XFDF form

In Acrobat, hierarchical form fields are represented using a dot notation. If `Name`, `Street` and `CityState` are part of an `Address`, the fields are named:

Address.Name
Address.Street
Address.CityState

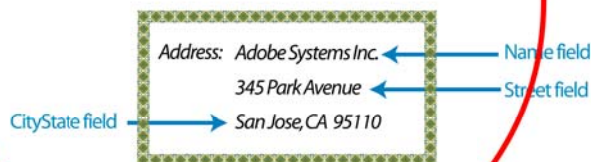
Understanding Forms

An XFDF file with form data contains form field names and values. When importing XFDF into Acrobat, the target PDF file must already contain the form fields. Importing XFDF updates the form field values in the PDF file. Exporting to XFDF puts the current value of the field in the `value` element.

Using XFDF, it is not possible to create a new form field in a PDF document, or change anything other than the value of an existing form field.

Simple XFDF form

This simple example shows a PDF document for an address label containing text box form fields named `Name`, `Street` and `CityState`. The PDF file looks like:



fghfghf

The form data is exported to XFDF using the Acrobat Advanced > Forms > Export Forms Data... menu item, and selecting XFDF format. In the example below, the `href` attribute on the `f` element points to the PDF document that contains the form fields. The `ids` element's `original` attribute contains a permanent identifier for the file, and the `modified` attribute contains an identifier that changes with each modification to the file. The `fields` element contains the three form fields and their value.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xfdf xmlns="http://ns.adobe.com/xfdf/" xml:space="preserve">
  <f href="samples/AddressLabel.pdf"/>
  <ids original="7A0631678ED475F0898815F0A818CFA1"
    modified="BEF7724317B311718E8675B677EF9B4E"/>
  <fields>
    <field name="Name">
      <value>Adobe Systems, Inc.</value>
    <field name="Street">
      <value>345 Park Ave.</value>
    </field>
    <field name="CityState">
      <value>San Jose, CA 95110</value>
    </field>
  </fields>
</xfdf>
```

Hierarchical XFDF form

In Acrobat, hierarchical form fields are represented using a dot notation. If `Name`, `Street` and `CityState` are part of an `Address`, the fields are named:

Address.Name
Address.Street
Address.CityState

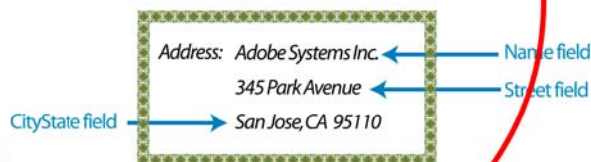
Understanding Forms

An XFDF file with form data contains form field names and values. When importing XFDF into Acrobat, the target PDF file must already contain the form fields. Importing XFDF updates the form field values in the PDF file. Exporting to XFDF puts the current value of the field in the `value` element.

Using XFDF, it is not possible to create a new form field in a PDF document, or change anything other than the value of an existing form field.

Simple XFDF form

This simple example shows a PDF document for an address label containing text box form fields named `Name`, `Street` and `CityState`. The PDF file looks like:



fghfghf

The form data is exported to XFDF using the Acrobat Advanced > Forms > Export Forms Data... menu item, and selecting XFDF format. In the example below, the `href` attribute on the `f` element points to the PDF document that contains the form fields. The `ids` element's `original` attribute contains a permanent identifier for the file, and the `modified` attribute contains an identifier that changes with each modification to the file. The `fields` element contains the three form fields and their value.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xfdf xmlns="http://ns.adobe.com/xfdf/" xml:space="preserve">
  <f href="samples/AddressLabel.pdf"/>
  <ids original="7A0631678ED475F0898815F0A818CFA1"
    modified="BEF7724317B311718E8675B677EF9B4E"/>
  <fields>
    <field name="Name">
      <value>Adobe Systems, Inc.</value>
    <field name="Street">
      <value>345 Park Ave.</value>
    </field>
    <field name="CityState">
      <value>San Jose, CA 95110</value>
    </field>
  </fields>
</xfdf>
```

Hierarchical XFDF form

In Acrobat, hierarchical form fields are represented using a dot notation. If `Name`, `Street` and `CityState` are part of an `Address`, the fields are named:

Address.Name
Address.Street
Address.CityState