

# Using price adjustment formulas

Repricer rules are useful when you want to add price mark-up or make discount. Below we will give you some advice on how you can make adjustments to product price.

## Pricing strategy

Before you start, make sure you know whether your suppliers provide prices incl. / excl. VAT. Also consider your pricing strategy - how do you want to add margins: based on supplier, starting price, category, manufacturer or just global fix. If you have doubts, contact our support and we will be happy to assist you.

## Base Price

Product price from supplier is assigned to a variable `{attr:price}`. Wise2Sync allows setting up of multiple pricing rules. This means, that for each pricing rule, a base price can already have added margin.

## Operators

Wise2Sync pricing formula supports most common mathematical operators:

- `+` plus (addition)
- `-` minus (subtraction)
- `/` forward slash (division)
- `*` asterisk (multiplication)

Usage is intuitive. Let's take a simple math equation:

```
{attr:price} + 10) * 1.5
```

Let's say your product price from supplier is 15.39, then the above formula output would be:

```
(15.39 + 10) * 1.5 = 38.09
```

## Available functions

There are also few useful functions, that could make adjustment of prices more flexible:

`ceil` - returns the next highest integer value by rounding up value

`floor` - returns the next lowest integer value (as float) by rounding down

`round` - rounds the value to decimal point

These functions take price variable or any number as a parameter. Lets take a few examples:

```
ceil({attr:price})
floor({attr:price})
round({attr:price})
round({attr:price} * 1.4) + 10ceil(({attr:price} + 3) * 1.2) - 0.01
```

If product starting price was 15.38, then above formulas would output:

```
ceil(15.38) = 16.00
floor(15.38) = 15.00
round(15.38) = 15.00round(15.38 * 1.4) + 10 = round(21.532) + 10 = 22.00 + 10 = 32.00
ceil((15.38 + 3) * 1.2) - 0.01 = ceil(22.056) - 0.01 = 23.00 - 0.01 = 22.99
```

## MIN and MAX price comparison

In case you want to fix the minimum or maximum price of the product, you can use:

`min(... , ...)` returns minimum (smallest) value out of two

`max(... , ...)` returns maximum (highest) value out of two

For example:

```
min({attr:price},{attr:special_price})
min({attr:price},0)
max({attr:price},100)max({attr:price},{attr:special_price})
```

If product price is 10.00 and special price is 8.00, then above formulas would output:

```
min(10.00,8.00) = 8.00
min(10.00,0) = 0
max(10.00,100) = 100max(10.00,8) = 10.00
```

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Revision #15

Created Fri, May 1, 2020 11:27 AM by [Liudas](#)

Updated Thu, Jan 14, 2021 4:21 PM by [Liudas](#)