Series25 Pricing Formula Examples

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Basic Examples

This table provides examples of many of the most common pricing formulas. The variables are described in <u>Series25</u> <u>Pricing Formula Variables</u>. Remember that all formulas are calculated separately for each occurrence and then added together.

To create this pricing	You'd enter this formula	
Flat fee of \$25 per occurrence	25	
Flat fee of \$25 regardless of the number of occurrences	25 / NumberOfOccurrence Note: this makes each occurrence charge a fraction of the total.	
Flat fee of \$25 regardless of the number of occurrences	FirstOccurrence * 25 or OccurrenceNumber = 1 ? 25 Note: Each of these formulas evaluates to \$25 on the first occurrence and \$0 on subsequence occurrences.	
Base fee of \$50, and \$10/hour	50 + 10 * OccurrenceHours	
\$5 each	5 * Quantity	
\$10/hour/unit	10 * OccurrenceHours * Quantity	
\$100/day or part of	100 * OccurrenceDays	
\$20/hour, prorated	20 * OccurrenceDuration * 24	
\$10/day on weekdays \$20/day on weekends	10 * OccurrenceDays + (10 * OnSat) + (10 * OnSun) Note: \$10 per day. If the event occurs on a Saturday, charge an extra \$10, and the same for Sunday. If there are several occurrences on Saturday or Sunday, OnSat and OnSun will be the total of them.	

To create this pricing	You'd enter this formula	
\$100 per 4 hours or any part of a 4- hour period	100 * (In01stHour + In05thHour + In09thHour + In13thHour + In17thHour + In21stHour)	
Setup and Takedown labor costs of \$25/hr	int((SetupDuration + TakeDownDuration) * 24) * 25	
\$250 / hour, maximum of \$1500 each day	<pre>Method 1: (OccurrencePartHours > 0) & (OccurrencePartHours <= 6) ? 250*OccurrencePartHours (OccurrencePartHours > 6) ? 1500 Method 3 : If (Pre-Event + Event + Post-Event Time) is less than 6 hours, then prorate costs per hour or fraction thereof. (((PreEventTime + EventDuration + PostEventTime) * 24) < 6) ? ((PreEventTime + EventDuration + PostEventTime) * 24) < 6) ? ((PreEventTime + EventDuration + PostEventTime) * 24) * 250 Method 4: If (Pre-Event + Event + Post-Event Time) is greater than or equal to 6 hours.</pre>	
	(((PreEventTime + EventDuration + PostEventTime) * 24) >= 6) ? 1500	
If a reservation ands after the normal		
building close time of 7 p.m., an extra \$15 security fee is charged	RsrvEndTime > \$clock("19:00") ? 15	
Charge as if an event has one fewer occurrence	(X) * ((NumberOfOccurrences - 1) / NumberOfOccurrences) Note: Replace X with the rest of the formula you are using. Include parentheses around X if it is complex to ensure terms are multiplied correctly.	

Complex Examples

Sometimes in order to implement a particular pricing scheme, you must use multiple formulas. All formulas on a price sheet are calculated and added together for a line item's final total.

Some pricing schemes have limits or caps on the prices or price breaks after certain times or during certain hours. To accommodate this, each price sheet can have **pricing breakpoints**. These are a range of durations or times during which the formula applies.

A formula is only calculated if the occurrence falls within the breakpoint. Typically variables with "part" in the name (e.g. OccurrencePartHours) are used because they return only the relevant part of the occurrence that falls within the

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breakpoint, rather than the whole thing.

Often breakpoints will be designed to ensure full coverage of the potential times or durations when an event could be held. Note that the ranges of the breakpoints can overlap.

Example 1:

Base fee of \$20 per event, plus a cost of \$20/hour between 10:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., \$10/hour between 6:00 p.m. and 11:30 p.m.

Breakpoint	Formula
None (applies to all hours)	20
10:00 - 17:59	20 * OccurrencePartHours
18:00 - 23:30	10 * OccurrencePartHours

Example 2:

\$395/hour, \$25/hour after 3 hours (for example, arena lights)

Breakpoint	Formula
0 - 3 hours	395 * OccurrencePartHours
after 3 hours	25 * OccurrencePartHours

Example 3:

\$12/hour, 2-hour minimum

Breakpoint	Formula
0 - 2 hours	24
after 2 hours	12 * OccurrencePartHours

Example 4:

To charge based on an event type with a minimum 3 hour charge, and 325 per hours after.

- Applicable Sunday through Friday
- ...but, on Saturday, the bookings on that event type are only available in three pre-specified blocks of time
- One of the time blocks is charged an extra \$50 per hour

5 Rate formulas:

(RsrvStartDate[A] = 7 | RsrvStartDate[A] = 1 | RsrvStartDate[A] = 2 | RsrvStartDate[A] = 3 | RsrvStartDate[A] = 4 | RsrvStartDate[A] = 5) & (ReservationDuration <= 3.01/24) ? 975

(RsrvStartDate[A] = 7 | RsrvStartDate[A] = 1 | RsrvStartDate[A] = 2 | RsrvStartDate[A] = 3 | RsrvStartDate[A] = 4 | RsrvStartDate[A] = 5) & (ReservationDuration >= 3.01/24) ? 375 * (EventDuration *24)

(RsrvStartDate[A] = 6) & (RsrvStartTime >= \$clock("10:30")) & (RsrvStartTime < \$clock("13:30")) ? 975

 $(RsrvStartDate[A] = 6) & (RsrvStartTime >= $clock("14:00")) & (RsrvStartTime < $clock("17:00")) ? 1025 \\ (RsrvStartDate[A] = 6) & (RsrvStartTime >= $clock("14:00")) & (RsrvStartTime < $clock("17:00")) ? 1025 \\ (RsrvStartDate[A] = 6) & (RsrvStartTime >= $clock("14:00")) & (RsrvStartTime < $clock("17:00")) ? 1025 \\ (RsrvStartDate[A] = 6) & (RsrvStartTime >= $clock("14:00")) & (RsrvStartTime < $clock("14:00")) & (RsrvStartTime < $clock("14:00")) ? 1025 \\ (RsrvStartDate[A] = 6) & (RsrvStartTime < $clock("14:00")) & (RsrvStartTime$

(RsrvStartDate[A] = 6) & (RsrvStartTime >= \$clock("17:30")) & (RsrvStartTime < \$clock("20:30")) ? 975

More Examples:

To create this pricing	You'd enter these breakpoints and formulas
\$2000/day base Overtime of \$250/hour between midnight and 8 a.m.	 2000 * OccurrenceDays 00:00-08:00 250 * OccurrencePartHours Note: \$2000 per day. Add up the hours that the event spans between midnight and 8 a.m. and multiply by the overtime rate of \$250.
\$95/hour (peak) \$40/hour (offpeak)	 09:00-18:00 95 * OccurrencePartHours 00:00-09:00 40 * OccurrencePartHours 18:00-23:59 40 * OccurrencePartHours Note: Add up the peak hours and multiply by \$95. Add up the off-peak hours and multiply by \$40.
1-400 people \$33/hour 401-800 people \$156/hour 800-2000 people \$189/hour	 ExpHeadCount <= 400 ? 33 * OccurrenceHours (ExpHeadCount > 400) &(ExpHeadCount <= 800) ? 156 * OccurrenceHours ExpHeadCount >= 800 ? 189 * OccurrenceHours

To create this pricing	You'd enter these breakpoints and formulas
\$20/hour during on these hours of operation: Mon-Thurs = 8 am - Midnight Friday = 8 am - 10 pm Sat = 10 am - 8 pm Sun = 10 am - 11 pm	 08:00-23:59 20 * (OccPartMonHours + OccPartTueHours + OccPartWedHours + OccPartThuHours) 8:00-22:00 20 * OccPartFriHours 10:00-20:00 20 * OccPartSatHours 10:00-23:00 20 * OccPartSunHours
Security Staff: \$17.50 per hour per officer, with a minimum of 4 officers for the duration of the event plus .5 hours before and 1.5 hours after the event.	 Quantity < 4 ? 17.5 * (OccurrenceHours + 2) * 4 Quantity >= 4 ? 17.5 * (OccurrenceHours + 2) * Quantity

PREVIOUS: Formula Variables

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