Calculation Methods

Bulkgood Documentation

Guide for Magento administrators, technical project owners, and implementation teams.

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EXTENSION
Magento 2 Extension Bulkgood

Calculation Methods

The calculation method combines the values available from the selected product source. It runs after the priority system has chosen either country-specific product prices or general product prices.

Method	Result for 40.00, 65.00 and 25.00
Sum	130.00
Highest	65.00
Lowest	25.00
Average	43.33

What is included

Only non-empty values from the winning source are included. Values from lower-priority sources are not mixed into the same calculation.

For example, if two products have matching country prices of 40.00 and 65.00 while a third product has only a general price, **Sum** returns 105.00. The third product's general price is not added.

Quantity calculation order

When **Calculate Bulkgood Price by Qty** is enabled, the extension first multiplies each available product value by its item quantity. The selected calculation method then combines those results.

Product	Unit freight	Qty	Value passed to method
Pallet A	40.00	2	80.00
Pallet B	65.00	3	195.00

In this example, **Sum** produces 275.00 and **Highest** produces 195.00.

Table Rates behave differently

If **Table Rate** wins the priority check, Magento has already selected one matching row for the request. Its price is returned directly. The product aggregation method and the Bulkgood quantity option do not multiply or combine that amount.

Use Magento's Table Rates condition thresholds when the whole cart should move through weight, subtotal or quantity bands.

Practical choices

- Use **Sum** when each priced product adds handling or freight.
- Use **Highest** when one shipment charge should reflect the most expensive item requirement.
- Use **Lowest** only when the lowest available product charge is deliberately the business rule.
- Use **Average** only when an average of the priced products is the intended customer charge. It is not a weighted average unless quantity multiplication is enabled first.

Always test several-product carts. A method can be mathematically correct while the selected source contains fewer products than expected.