

# Conditional Fields in ez Form Calculator

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## The Basics

This page will explain how the conditional system works in ez Form Calculator for WordPress. The plugin allows you to perform the following **actions**:

- **Show** or **hide** elements (or the submit button)
- **Set** values dynamically
- **Activate** or deactivate elements
- **Redirect** the user to a different page (or any other URL)
- **Set email targets** depending on the value

By default, each conditional element compares their **value** with the **compare value**. If the condition is true, the **conditional action** will be performed, and the respective **counteraction** will be performed **automatically**.

[List of conditional operators and actions](#)

## Video Tutorial

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q7AJfys3jJc>

## Show and Hide Elements

Radio

- ☒ A  
☐ B

Radio A

- ☒ A1  
☐ A2

Numbers A

\$15

Price

**\$ 25**

Open the Radio element and scroll to **Options**.

This Radio element contains two options: **A** (value 0) and **B** (value 1). It has four separate conditions which will take place as soon as the user selected a radio option.

All conditional actions are shown in the **Conditional** section in any element.

The screenshot displays the configuration interface for a Radio element. It is divided into two main sections: 'Options' and 'Conditional'.

**Options Section:**

- Buttons: '+ Add option', 'Batch edit', 'Create conditions'.
- Table with columns: Value, Text, Image, Sel, Dis, and a column for conditions.
- Row 0: Value 0, Text 'A', Image placeholder, Sel (radio), Dis (checkbox), Condition #0.
- Row 1: Value 1, Text 'B', Image placeholder, Sel (radio), Dis (checkbox), Condition #1.
- Clear preselected value: ☐

**Conditional Section:**

- Buttons: '+ Add conditional field', 'Refresh'.
- Table with columns: Action, Target element, TV, CO, Value, and a column for conditions.
- Row 1: Action 'Show', Target 'Radio A (radio)', TV, CO '=', Value 0, Condition #0.
- Row 2: Action 'Show', Target 'Radio B (radio)', TV, CO '=', Value 1, Condition #1.
- Row 3: Action 'Show', Target 'Numbers A (num)', TV, CO '=', Value 0, Condition #2.
- Row 4: Action 'Show', Target 'Numbers B (numl)', TV, CO '=', Value 1, Condition #3.

The Radio element works as follows:

- If the user selects option **A**, element **Radio A** and **Numbers A** will be shown.
- If the user selects option **B**, element **Radio B** and **Numbers B** will be shown.

The conditional section reads like this:

1. **Show** element **Radio A** if this element's value **equals 0**
2. **Show** element **Radio B** if this element's value **equals 1**
3. **Show** element **Numbers A** if this element's value **equals 0**
4. **Show** element **Numbers B** if this element's value **equals 0**

You do **not** need to add a **Hide** action for every **Show** action since the plugin performs the relevant counteraction automatically.

For calculations, make sure to set the element option Calculate when hidden to **No** so hidden elements will not be taken into the calculation routine.

## Show and Hide Subordinate Elements

### Radio

- ☐ Show A
- ☒ Show B

### B

- ☐ Show B1
- ☒ ShowB2

### B2

- ☒ Option B2 1
- ☐ Option B2 2

This example shows how you can create a form with multiple conditions to show and hide subordinate elements. This is useful if you want to show different subcategories for a product, for example.

In this form, subordinate elements are shown when the parent element is visible. The form works like this:

## Form elements

The diagram illustrates a form structure with two main groups, Group A and Group B, each containing radio elements and their respective sub-elements. The form is titled "Form elements".

- Radio**: The top-level element, with a red arrow pointing to it from the text "Show element A and B conditionally".
- Group A**: Contains radio elements **A**, **A1**, and **A2**. A blue double-headed arrow connects **A** to the text "Show element A1 and A2 only if it is visible".
- Group B**: Contains radio elements **B**, **B1**, and **B2**. A green double-headed arrow connects **B** to the text "Show element B1 and B2 only if it is visible".

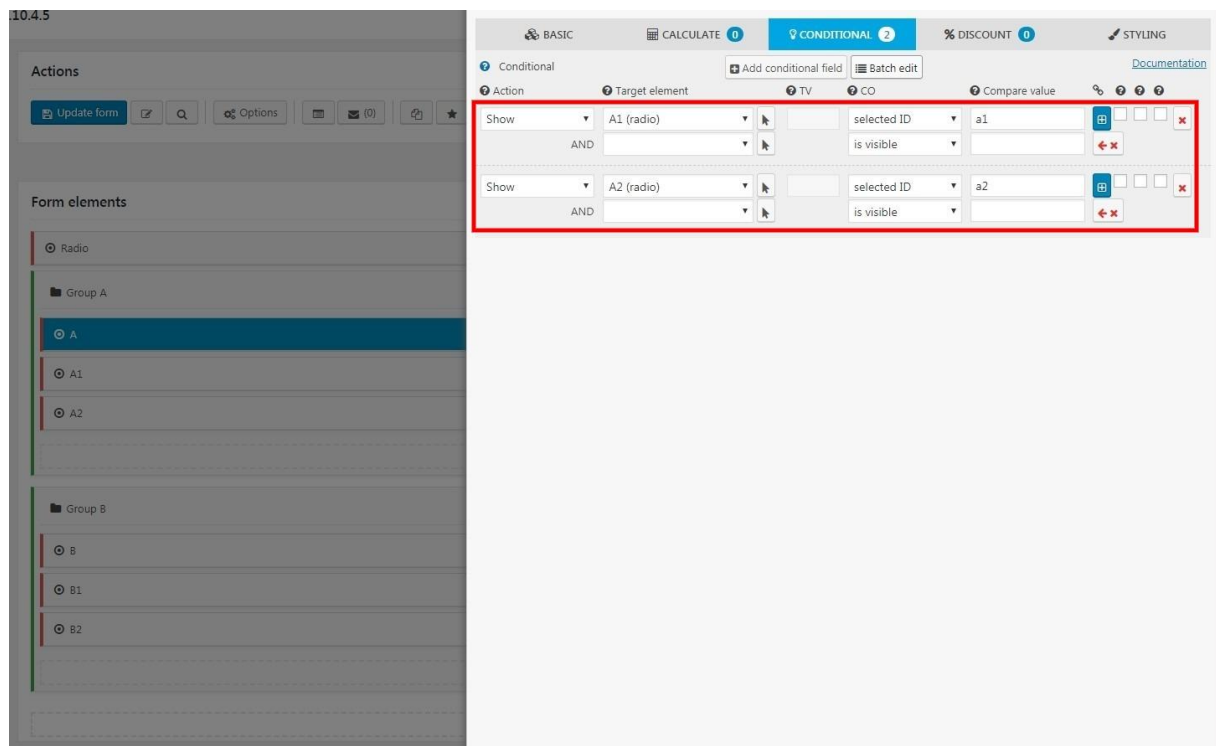
Each group has a dashed box with a "+" sign below it, indicating expandable content.

The form is set up like this:

- **Radio** handles the conditions to show element A or B
- **Element A** handles the conditions to show radio elements **A1** or **A2**
  - A1 is shown if **A1 is selected** and **Element A is visible**
  - A2 is shown if **A2 is selected** and **Element A is visible**
- **Element B** handles the conditions to show radio elements **B1** or **B2**
  - B1 is shown if **B1 is selected** and **Element B is visible**
  - B2 is shown if **B2 is selected** and **Element B is visible**

This way, the subordinate elements of Element A and B are only visible if the parent element is visible, too.

In order to set up the conditions like this, you need to a **conditional chain row** so multiple conditions will be checked if an action should be performed or not:



The above screenshot shows the conditional section of **element A**. It contains two conditional rows to show the **subordinate elements A1** or **A2**.

## OR Condition

### Condition

Show both fields

Product 1

☒ Variation 1  
☐ Variation 2  
☐ None

Product 2

☒ Variation 1  
☐ Variation 2

The dropdown element consists of 4 different options as seen below. Depending on the selection, it shows the radio element **Product 1**, **Product 2** or **both**.

Options

+ Add option

Batch edit

Create conditions

Value	Text	Image	Sel	Dis	
0	Choose an option...	Unavailable for this element.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	#0
1	Show field 1	Unavailable for this element.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	#1
2	Show field 2	Unavailable for this element.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	#2
3	Show both fields	Unavailable for this element.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	#3

Conditional

+ Add conditional field

Documentation

Action	Target element	TV	CO	Value	
Show	Product 1 (radio)		=	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Show	Product 2 (radio)		=	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			=	3	<input type="checkbox"/>

If the user selects **option 1**, **Product 1** will be shown.

If the user selects **option 2**, **Product 2** will be shown.

If the user selects **option 3**, both **Product 1** and **Product 2** will be shown.

If the user selects **option 0**, all counter-relevant actions will be done, i.e. hide **Product 1** and **Product 2**.

The conditional section reads like this:

1. **Show** element **Product 1** if this element's value **equals 1 OR 3**
2. **Show** element **Product 2** if this element's value **equals 2 OR 3**

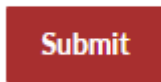
The marked checkbox in the image indicates that the conditional action will be done if **any** of the conditions are met. You can add multiple conditions with the **blue plus button**.



## Conditional Actions for the Submit Button

### Conditional Actions

- ☒ Show submit button
- ☒ Activate submit button



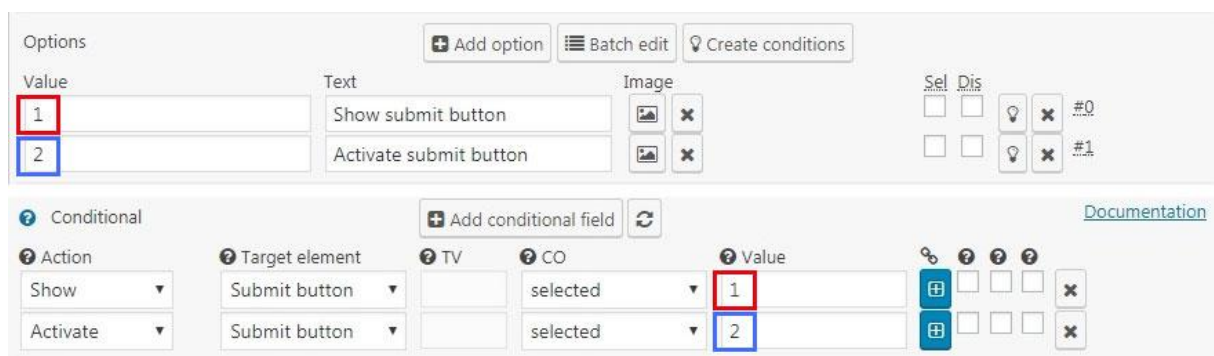
This example shows how you can perform conditional actions on the submit button.

The checkbox element consists of two options and two conditional actions:

- **Show** submit button if option value 1 is selected
- **Activate** submit button if option value 2 is selected



The **opposite actions** take place **automatically**:

- **Hide** submit button if option value 1 is not selected
- **Deactivate** submit button if option value 2 is not selected



The screenshot displays a configuration interface for a form element, likely a checkbox, with two options and two conditional actions.

**Options:**

Value	Text	Image
1	Show submit button	
2	Activate submit button	

**Conditional:**

Action	Target element	TV	CO	Value
Show	Submit button		selected	1
Activate	Submit button		selected	2

The interface includes buttons for "Add option", "Batch edit", and "Create conditions". A "Documentation" link is also present.

## Multiple Conditions

### Fruits

- ☒ Apple\*
- ☐ Banana
- ☐ Peach

### Vegetables

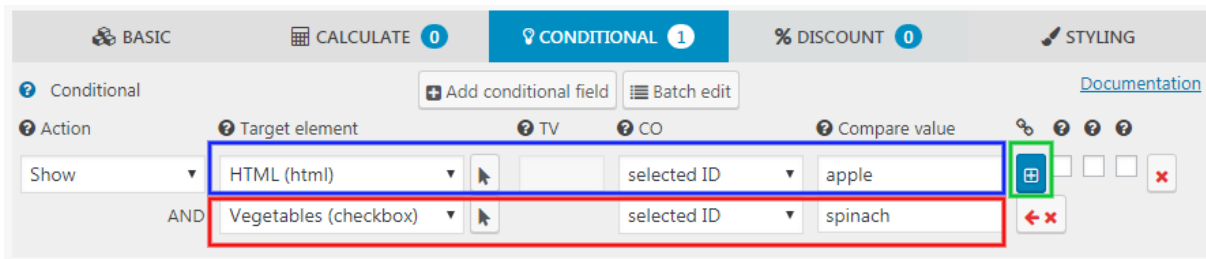
- ☐ Broccoli
- ☐ Lettuce
- ☒ Spinach\*

Apple and Spinach were selected!

The conditional system allows you to check for multiple conditions in other elements so you can create more complex forms.

For example, you have two checkbox elements in your form, **Fruits** and **Vegetables**, and you want to check if two specific options are selected.

In the **Fruits** element, the conditional rows are set up like this:



The **blue section** is the first condition which reads like this: “**Show** element **HTML (html)** when the **selected ID** of the current element (Fruits) is **apple**”. Whenever the checkbox with the ID apple is selected, the first condition is **true**.

The blue button in the **green square** adds another conditional row where you can select a different element and compare its value.

The **red section** is the second condition which compares the value from the selected element, **Vegetables**, with the custom value **spinach**.

If all conditions are true, the conditional action will be executed.

## Relevant Articles

- <https://ez-form-calculator.ezplugins.de/documentation/conditional-fields/>
- <https://ez-form-calculator.ezplugins.de/wordpress-form-examples/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q7AJfys3jJc>