

CONTACT FORM 7

The most popular contact form plugin that will help you to create any kind of contact form using the contact form editor

A product of PrestaShop

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I. WELCOME

Thank you for purchasing our product. This document aims to guide you through all the aspects of the module installation and setup. If you have any questions beyond the scope of this documentation, please feel free to contact us.

II. INTRODUCTION

Have you heard about or even been using **WordPress Contact Form 7** – the most famous WordPress contact form plugin that has reached more than 5 million active installations?

WordPress Contact Form 7 is the most successful WordPress plugin among the 29+ thousand available on **Wordpress.org**. Thanks to **Takayuki Miyoshi** (the author of WordPress Contact Form 7) and his team for developing such a great plugin for WordPress users (I'm one among them) that helps bring amazing contact form features to millions of WordPress websites.

Most of the code of **Contact Form 7 - PrestaShop version** (the PrestaShop module you purchased) is gotten from its WordPress version (as Contact Form 7 is an open-source plugin). This PrestaShop module works completely the same as its WordPress version, it's also added some more helpful features such as the capacity to store customer messages, a contact form page, simple image CAPTCHA, template editor, live form preview, improved UI (user interface), etc.

Because this PrestaShop module works much the same as WordPress Contact Form 7, some parts of this document are quoted from <u>WordPress Contact Form 7's help website</u>, please refer to <u>contactform7.com</u> for more reference. Reading helpful articles on the website will also help you a lot in understanding of **Contact Form 7** - PrestaShop version.

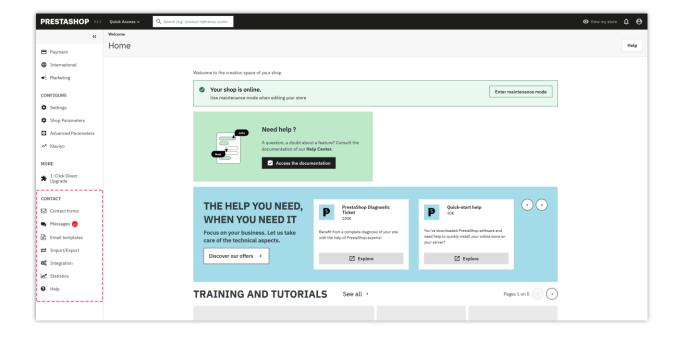
III. INSTALLATION

- Navigate to "Modules / Modules & Services", click on "Upload a module / Select
 file", select the module file "ets_contactform7.zip" from your computer then click
 on "Open" to install.
- Click on the "Configure" button of the module you just installed to open the module's configuration page.

IV. CONFIGURATION

From your installed module list (Located at "Modules/Modules & services/Installed modules"), find "Contact Form 7" then click on the "Configure" button to open its configuration page.

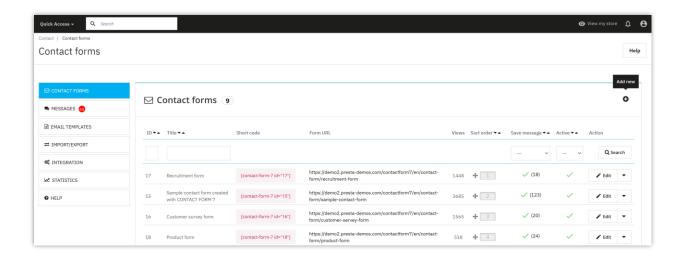
Or you can go to the configuration area via quick-access links:



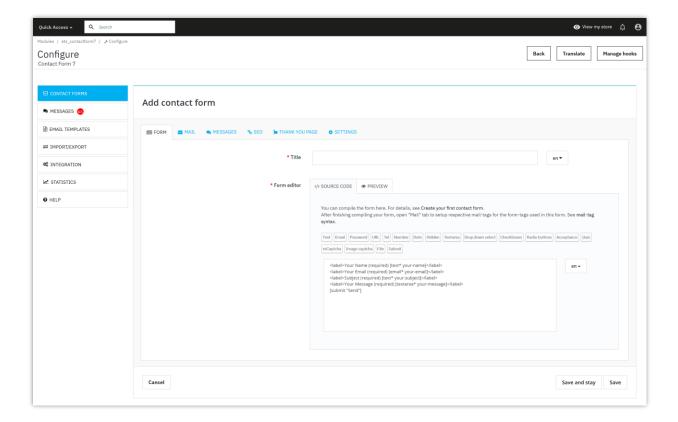
1. Create a new contact form

1.1. General form settings

Navigate to "Contact Forms" page, click on "Add New" icon on the top right of the panel.



Fill in the required fields and select optional settings.



- **Title:** This is the form title displayed on the frontend.
- Form editor: Use tag-generator tools to generate <u>Form-tags</u> and compile the
 form you need, you can also insert here any HTML tags you want to shape your
 expected contact form, click on "Preview" tab to preview the form before
 publishing the form.

Click "Save" button to save your contact form.

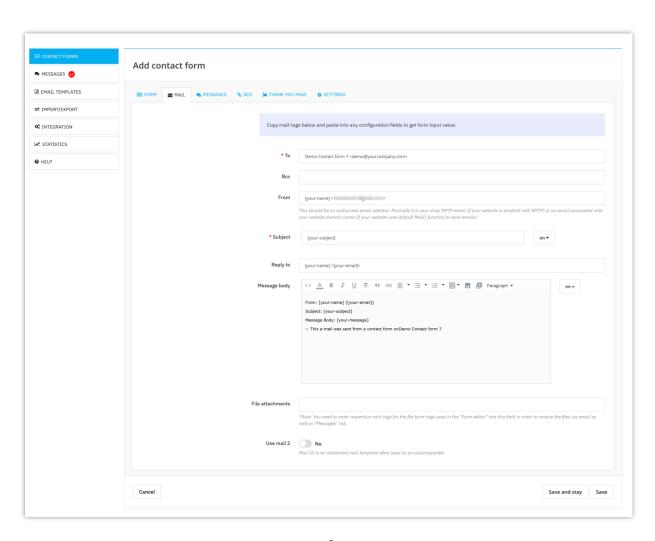
1.2. Email configurations

Click on the "Mail" tab to open the email configuration area for the contact form. Below are explanations of the input fields.

- To: Enter here the receiver's email address from which you would like to receive
 messages from customers, you can also enter the receiver name in this
 format "Receiver name < receiver-email@example.com>"
- **Bcc:** When you place email addresses in the **Bcc** field of a message, those addresses are invisible to the recipients of the email.
- From: Enter the sender's email address used to send emails when customers contact you via this contact form. You can also enter here sender name in this format "Sender name <sender-email@example.com>". If this field is blank, your website's configured SMTP email will be used as the sender's email (in case no SMTP email is available, the shop's email will be used instead). To avoid emails being considered spam by the receiver's email service, you need to enter an authorized email address, normally it should be your website's configured SMTP email or an email created with your website domain such as contact@yourdomain.com.
- **Subject:** Email subject used when an email is sent via the contact form.

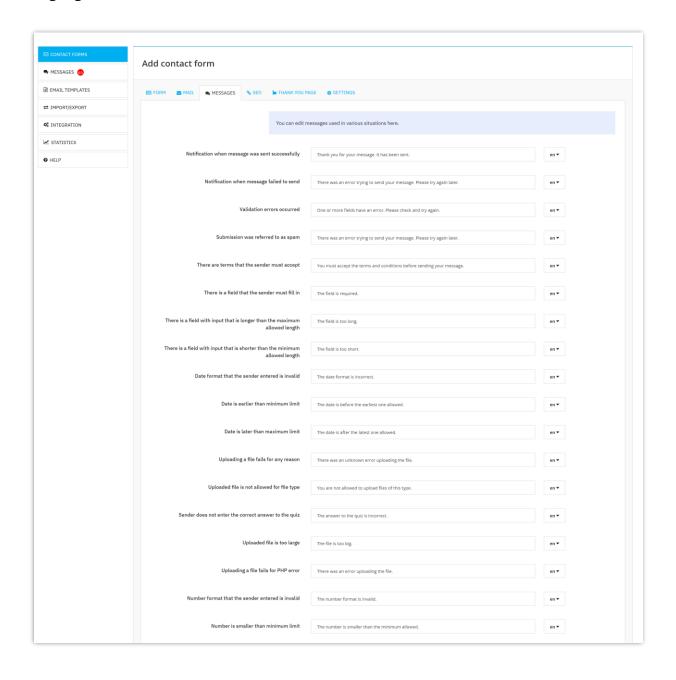
- **Reply to:** Email address to be specified as "**Reply email**" when you click on the "**Reply**" button of your mailbox when a message is sent from the contact form to your email (receiver email). The format of this field is: "[your-name] <[your-email]>"
- Message body: Email content sent to the receiver's email address.
- **File attachments:** If a customer sends an attached file, you can download it via your email.

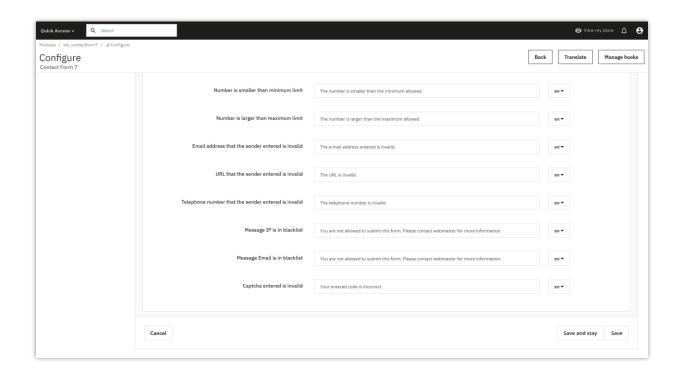
You can always use <u>mail-tags</u> such as [your-name], [your-email], [your-subject], [your-message], etc. in the fields above.



1.3. Message customizations

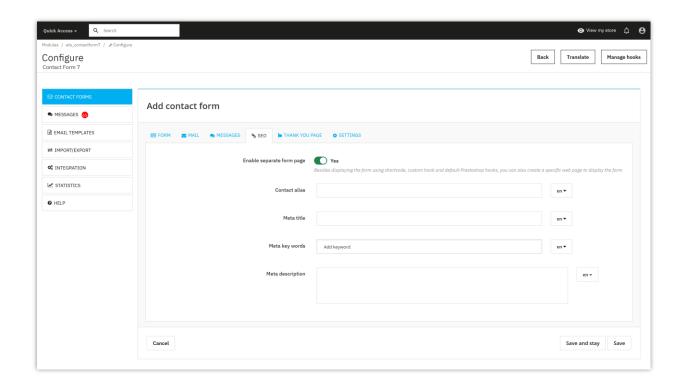
Contact Form 7 allows you to customize any messages that may appear in certain situations when customers use the contact form on the front end. Messages are filled in with default values which are suitable for most kinds of contact forms, but if you would like to change the messages you can do that easily by clicking on the "**Messages**" tab to open the message customization area. Here you can edit any messages you want in each language.





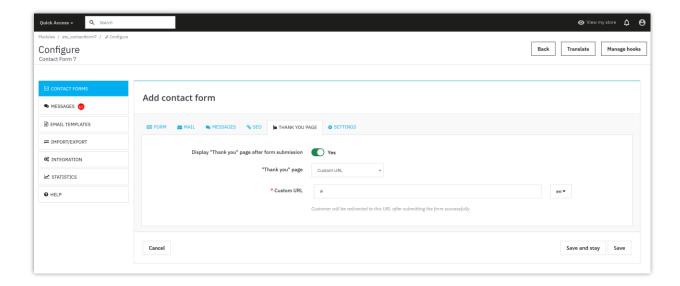
1.4. SEO options

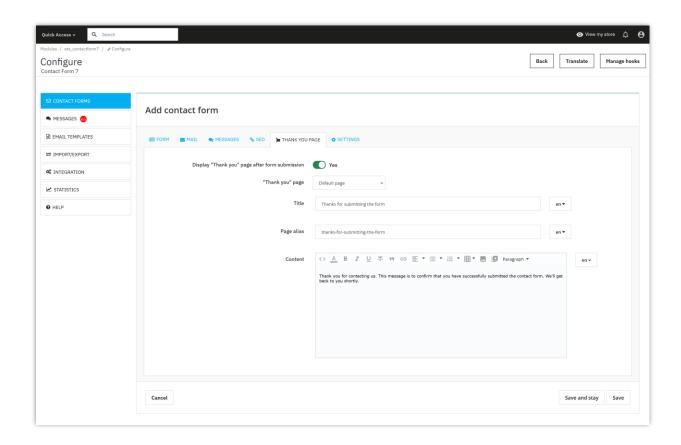
- Enable separate form page: Enable this option to create a URL (a separate page) to display the contact form.
- You can enter **SEO settings** (meta keywords, meta title, meta description, friendly URL) to make the page friendly for SEO.



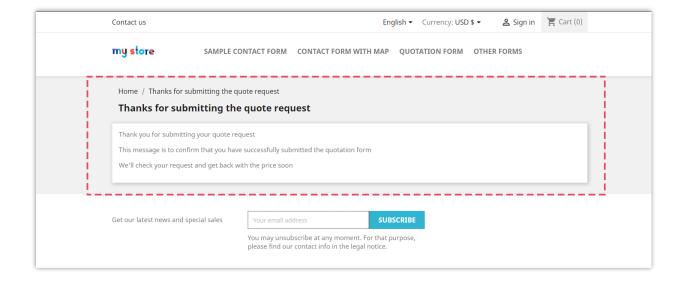
1.5. "Thank you" page

You can set up a "Thank you" page to send confirmation message to customers after they submit a form. This module allows you to set a *custom URL* for this "Thank you" page and set up *Page alias* to make the page URL friendlier.





After customers submit their form, a "Thank you" page will appear.

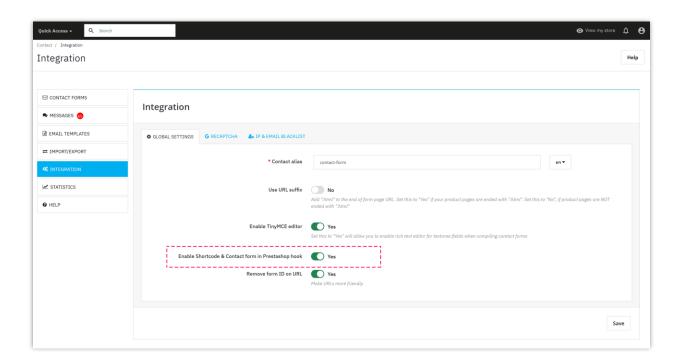


1.6. General settings

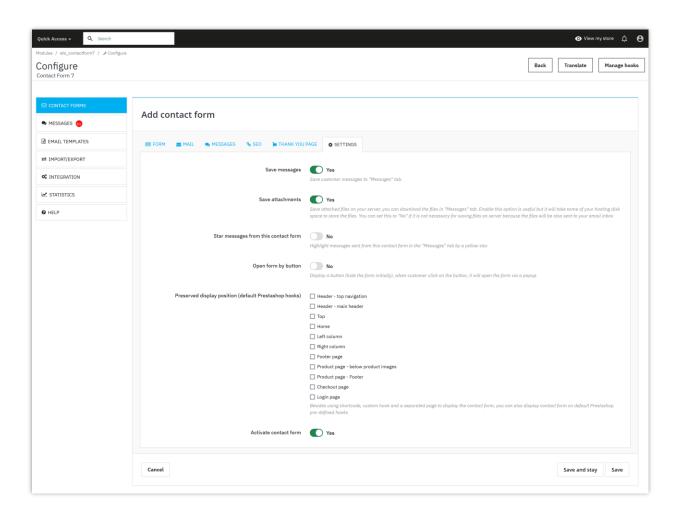
- **Save message**: Enable this option to save messages sent by customers to the module's back end.
- Save attachments: Enable this option if you want to save attachments uploaded by customers via the contact form. (Note that enabling this may occupy a lot of your disk space).
- Star message from this contact form: Automatically "star" (highlight the messages sent via this contact form in the message list by a star) all messages sent via this contact form.
- **Open form by button**: Enable this option if you want to display a "Contact button", when customers click on this button the contact form will be displayed via a popup.
- **Preserved display position**: If you would like to display the contact form via predefined PrestaShop hooks, just check on the hooks you want.

NOTE:

Please activate "Enable Shortcode & Contact form in PrestaShop hook" option on the Integration > Global settings tab to display the "Preserved display position" checklist.



By default, the "Enable Shortcode & Contact form in PrestaShop hook" option is turned off. This helps optimize your website since PrestaShop web pages do not need to load contact form code from our module, therefore page loading time will be decreased.



2. Display the contact form on the frontend

Contact Form 7 offers 4 ways to display a contact form on the website's front end:

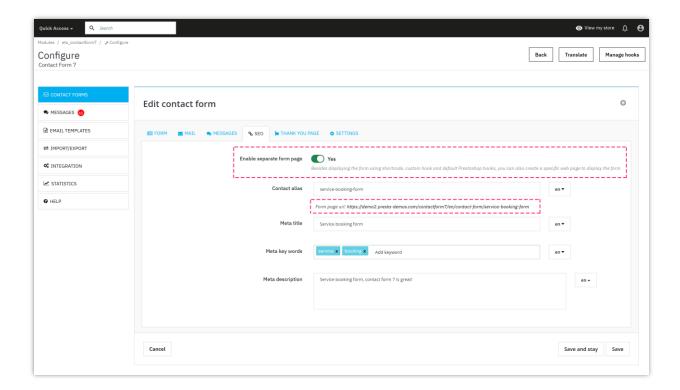
- Display contact form on a separate page (with a friendly URL)
- Display contact form using shortcode
- Display contact form using custom hook

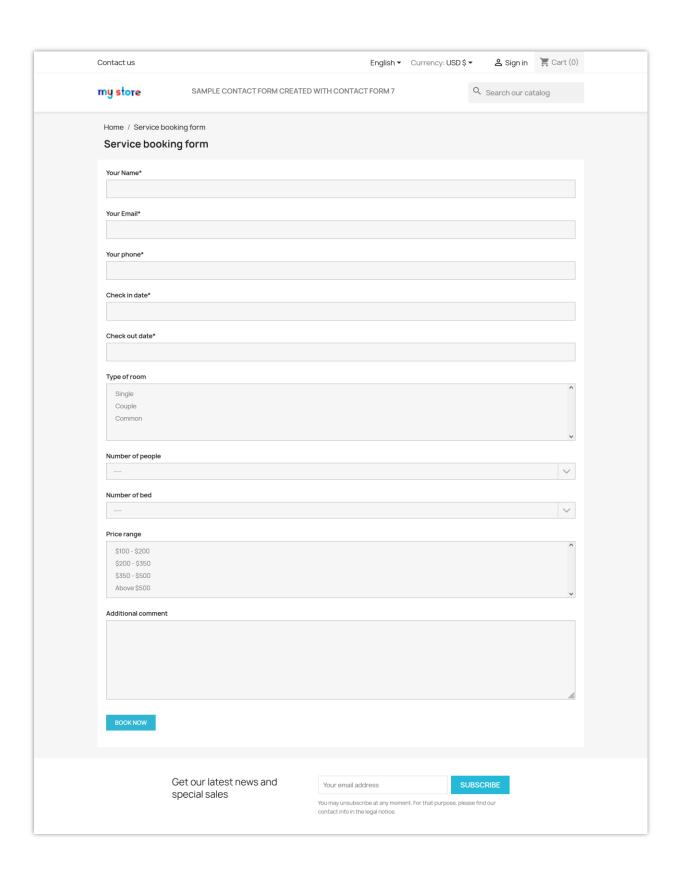
Display contact form using pre-defined PrestaShop hooks

2.1. Display contact form on a separate page

Contact Form 7 allows you to create a separate URL to display a contact form. To enable this feature, on the **"SEO"** tab, set **"Enable separate form page"** to "Yes" then enter SEO settings for the page that include meta title, meta description, meta keywords and friendly URL.

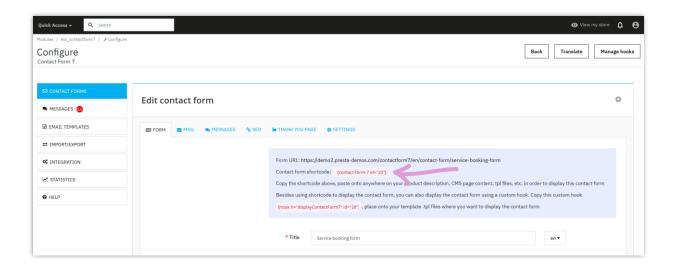
After you successfully save the configuration options, a form page URL will be displayed. You can use that URL in your website menu or anywhere you want customers to see the link to the contact form.

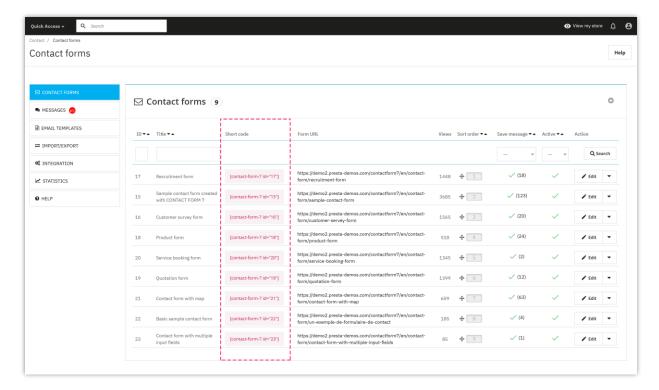




2.2. Display contact form using shortcode

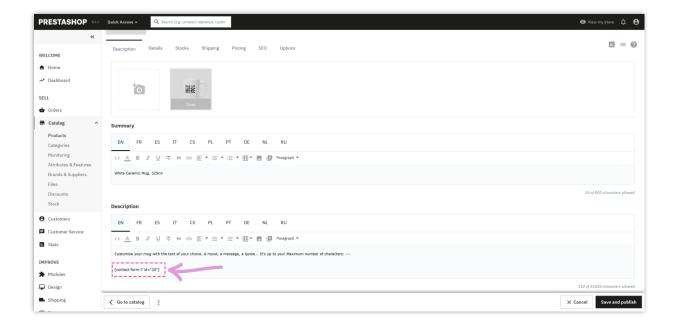
Shortcode is available for each contact form, the shortcodes are in this format [contact-form-7 id="CONTACT_FORM_ID"]. You can also copy the shortcode of each contact form on the contact form list or on the form editing page.



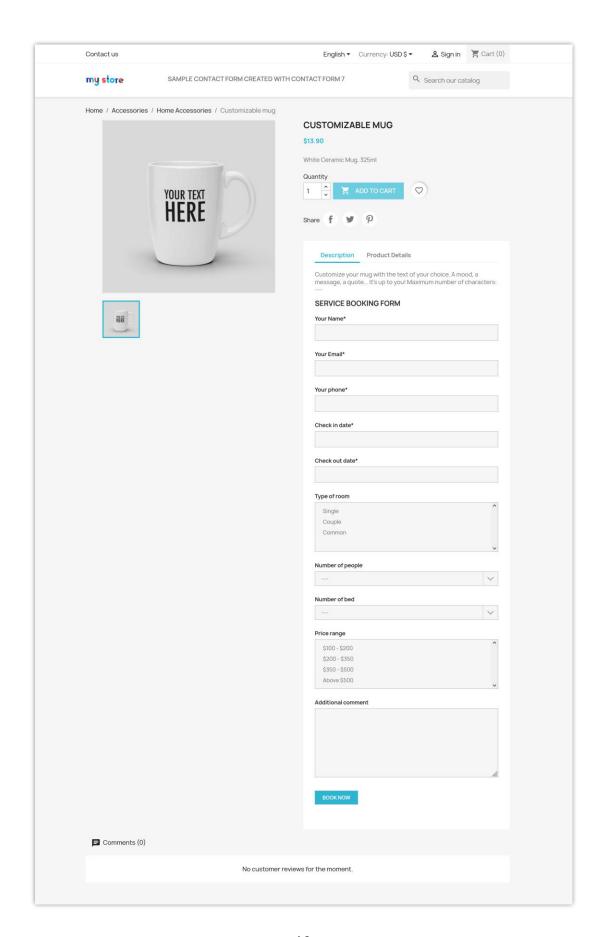


Paste the contact form's shortcode anywhere on your CMS page, product description, category description, .tpl file, etc. to display the contact form.

```
158
159
160
       {/foreach}
                           Paste the shortcode anywhere on template .tpl files to
161
162
163
164
       [contact-form-7 id="5"]
                           display the contact form
       {hook h='productTab' product=$product}
165
166
167
168
169
      <div class="tab-content" id="tab-content">
       170
171
172
        {/block}
```

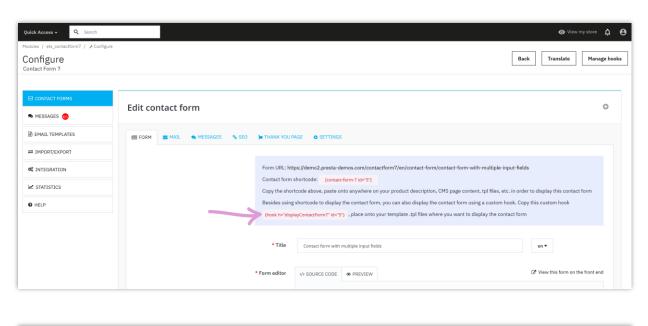


For example, this is a contact form displayed in the product description section:



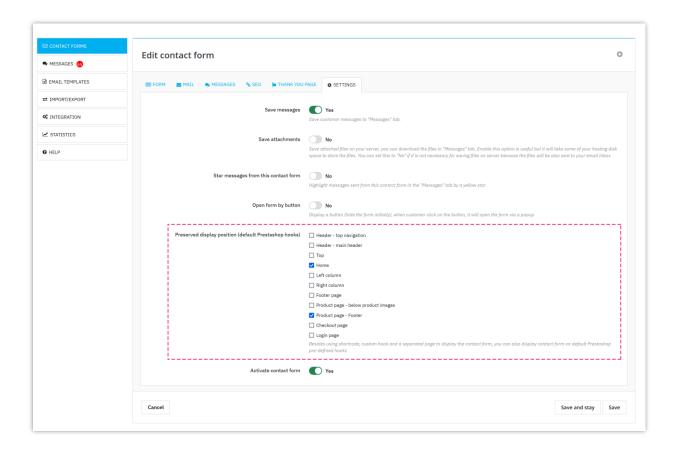
2.3. Display contact form using custom hook

Besides using shortcode, you can also use a custom hook in this format {hook h="displayContactForm7" id="CONTACT_FORM_ID"} to display a contact form like how you do with a shortcode. The only thing different is custom hook can be used in template .tpl files only.

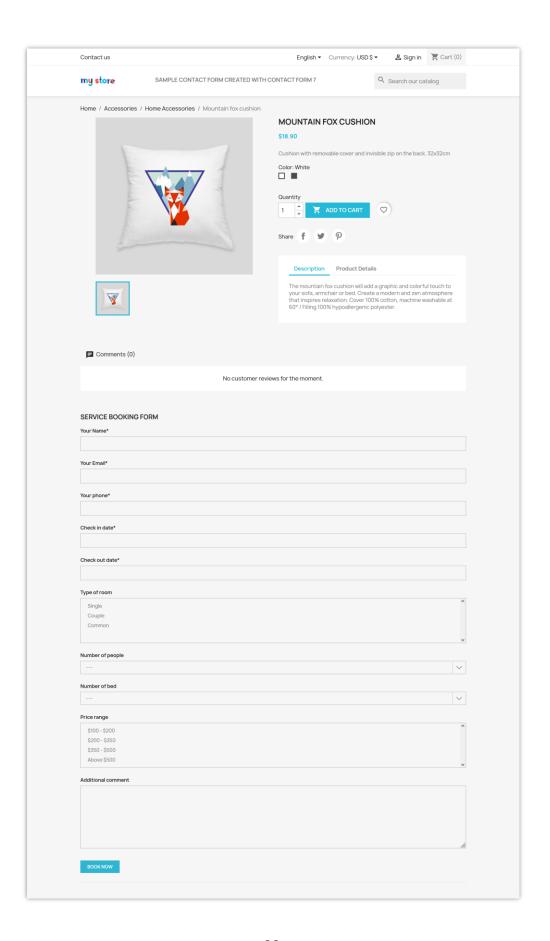


2.4. Display contact form using pre-defined PrestaShop hooks

To display the contact form in pre-defined PrestaShop hooks such as header, footer, product page, etc. When setting up the contact form, just check on the positions you want on the "**Preserved display position**" option.



For example, this is a contact form displayed on the **Product page – footer** hook:



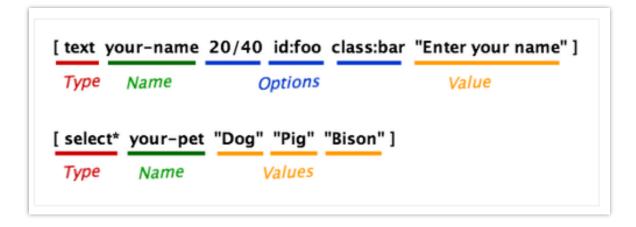
3. Form-tags and Mail-tags

Contact Form 7 allows you to edit the templates of your contact forms (using the form editor) and your mail (mail headers and message body) with various "tags". In the terminology for **Contact Form 7**, a **tag** means a tiny formed string of type enclosed in square brackets ([]).

Tags for forms and tags for mail look different, for example, you can use [text* your-name] in your form and [your-name] in your mail. They each have a different syntax.

3.1. Form-tag syntax

A tag in a form template ("form-tag") will be replaced with an HTML element that represents an input field when displayed in an actual form. The components of a form tag can be separated into four parts: type, name, options, and values.



- **Type** is the most important factor, as it defines what type of HTML element will replace itself, and what kind of input is expected through it.
- **Name** used to identify the input field. Most form tags have a name, but there are exceptions.
- **Options** specify details of behavior and appearance. Options are optional.

Values (in most cases) are used for specifying default values. It is possible that
values can be used for other purposes as well; it depends on the type of the tag.
Values are optional.

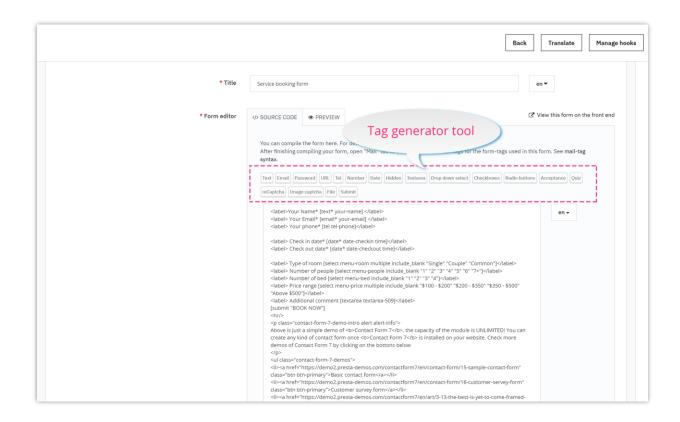
Note that the order of those parts is important. **Options** can't come before **Name**, and **Values** can't come before **Options**.

Refer to the **List of Form-tag Types** for more information about all form-tag types that you can use in **Contact Form 7**.

You can edit a contact form using its **Form editor** on its "**Form**" tab panel. **HTML** and **Contact Form 7's form-tags** can be used in the form editor.

A form-tag works as a **placeholder** for an HTML form control (e.g. a text input field) or a set of form controls (e.g. a group of checkboxes). Form-tags are replaced with HTML when rendering the form.

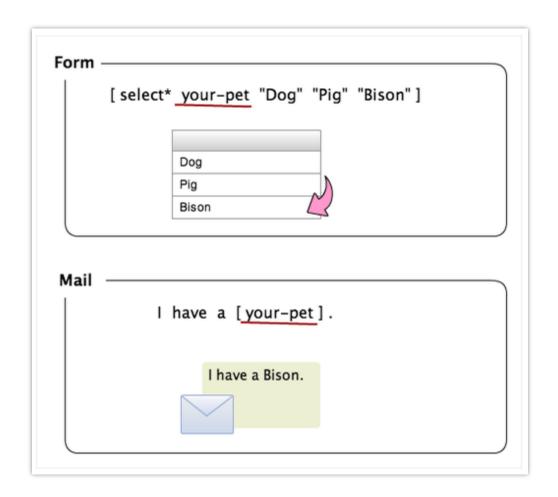
A form-tag must follow specific syntax rules. Otherwise, the form-tag won't work correctly. Still, it is not necessary to remember the syntax because you can use the **tag-generator tools** to generate correct form-tags.



Note that changes in a form template are not automatically reflected in the mail settings of the contact form. Therefore, if you have added a **form-tag** to a form template, you will need to manually add a corresponding **mail-tag** in mail settings which are in the **Mail tab** panel.

3.2. Mail-tag syntax

A tag in a mail template ("mail-tag") is much simpler than form-tag. A **mail-tag** has only one word in it. In most cases, the word corresponds to the name of a **form-tag**, and it will be replaced with the form input through it.



3.3. List of form-tag types

Contact Form 7 offers 10 types of **form-tag**:

```
Text Fields (text, text*, email, email*, tel, tel*, url, url*, textarea and textarea*, hidden, password)

Number Fields (number, number*, range and range*)

Date Field (date and date*)

Checkboxes, Radio Buttons and Dropdown

Select (checkbox, checkbox*, radio, select and select*)

File Uploading Field (file and file*)

reCAPTCHA (recaptcha)

Image CAPTCHA (captcha)
```

Quiz (quiz)

<u>Acceptance Checkbox</u> (acceptance)

Submit Button (submit)

3.3.1. Text fields

Text input fields are the most common factors of a contact form. As you may know, HTML has two types of elements for text input fields: <input type="text"> for a single-line input; and <textarea> for multi-line input. Contact Form 7 provides several types of form-tag for representing these two types of HTML elements:

- text field (text and text*);
- email field (email and email*);
- password field (password and password*);
- telephone number field (tel and tel*);
- URL field (url and url*);
- and text area (textarea and textarea*).

This section will show you detailed information about the usage and semantics of these form-tags.

TEXT FIELD

Both text and text* are used for single-line input and accept any form of text. The difference between them is that text* connotes a required field. In **Contact Form 7**'s convention, all types of tags with an asterisk '*' mean that these are required fields.

Available options for text and text*

Option	Examples	Description
id:(<i>id</i>)	id:foo	id attribute value of the input element.
class:(<i>class</i>)	class:bar	class attribute value of the input element. To set two or more classes, you can use multiple class: option, like [text your-text class:y2008 class:m01 class:d01].
minlength:(num)	minlength:10	The minimum length allowed for this input field.
maxlength:(num)	maxlength:90	The maximum length allowed for this input field.
size:(num)	size:50	The value of <i>size</i> HTML attribute of this input field.
placeholder		Use the value as placeholder text
default:user_first_name default:user_last_name default:user_email default:user_full_name		Options for retrieving logged-in user info as default value of field.

These fields can have a zero or one value, and the value will be used as the default value of the input field. Example: [text* your-name class:required "John Smith"]

EMAIL FIELDS

Both email and email* are for single-line input and accept only e-mail addresses. email* is a required field.

Available options for email and email*

Option	Examples	Description
id:(id)	id:foo	id attribute value of the input element.
class:(class)	class:bar	class attribute value of the input element. To set two or more classes, you can use multiple class: options, like [email youremail class:y2008 class:m01 class:d01].
minlength:(num)	minlength:10	The minimum length allowed for this input field.
maxlength:(num)	maxlength:90	The maximum length allowed for this input field.
size:(num)	size:50	The value of <i>size</i> HTML attribute of this input field.
placeholder		Use the value as placeholder text
default:user_email		Options for retrieving logged-in user info as the default value of this field.

Example: [email your-email "example@example.com"]

PASSWORD FIELDS

Both password and password* are for single-line input and accept only passwords. password* is a required field.

Available options for password and password*

Option	Examples	Description
id:(<i>id</i>)	id:foo	id attribute value of the input element.
class:(class)	class:bar	class attribute value of the input element. To set two or more classes, you can use multiple class: option, like [password your-password class:y2008 class:m01 class:d01].
minlength:(num)	minlength:10	The minimum length allowed for this input field.
maxlength:(num)	maxlength:90	The maximum length allowed for this input field.
size:(num)	size:50	The value of <i>size</i> HTML attribute of this input field.
placeholder		Use the value as placeholder text

Example: [password your-password "12345678"]

URL FIELDS

Both url and url* are for single-line input and accept only URL. url* is a required field.

Available options for url and url*

|--|

id:(<i>id</i>)	id:foo	id attribute value of the input element.
class:(class)	class:bar	class attribute value of the input element. To set two or more classes, you can use multiple class: option, like [url your-url class:y2008 class:m01 class:d01].
minlength:(num)	minlength:10	The minimum length allowed for this input field.
maxlength:(num)	maxlength:90	The maximum length allowed for this input field.
size:(num)	size:50	The value of <i>size</i> HTML attribute of this input field.
placeholder		Use the value as placeholder text
default:current_url		Option for retrieving the current URL of the current page as the default value of this field.

Example: [url your-url "http://example.com"]

TELEPHONE NUMBER FIELDS

Both tel and tel* are for single-line input and accept only telephone numbers. tel* is a required field.

Available options for tel and tel*

nples Description

id:(<i>id</i>)	id:foo	id attribute value of the input element.
class:(class)	class:bar	class attribute value of the input element. To set two or more classes, you can use multiple class: option, like [url your-url class:y2008 class:m01 class:d01].
minlength:(num)	minlength:10	The minimum length allowed for this input field.
maxlength:(num)	maxlength:90	The maximum length allowed for this input field.
size:(num)	size:50	The value of <i>size</i> HTML attribute of this input field.
placeholder		Use the value as placeholder text

Example: [tel your-tel "123-456-7890"]

TEXTAREA

Both textarea and textarea* are for a multi-line input and accept any form of text. textarea* is a required field.

Available options for textarea and textarea*

Option	Examples	Description
id:(<i>id</i>)	id:foo	id attribute value of the textarea element.

class:(class)	class:bar	class attribute value of the textarea element. To set two or more classes, you can use multiple class: option, like [textarea your-text class:y2008 class:m01 class:d01].
minlength:(num)	minlength:10	The minimum length allowed for this input field.
maxlength:(num)	maxlength:90	The maximum length allowed for this input field.
(cols)x(rows)	40x10 80x x4	Columns (width) and rows (height) of text area. You can omit one of them.
placeholder		Use the value as placeholder text.

Example: [textarea your-message 40x10 "your message here ..."]

In addition to this, below is another way to set the default value:

```
[textarea your-message] foo bar [/textarea]
```

In this manner, you can set a multi-line default value.

3.3.2. Number fields

A number field is a field for numeric value input. **Contact Form 7** provides two types of form-tags for number fields: number and range. These work the same except that they provide different types of user interface.

The new form-tag types, number and range, correspond with the HTML5 input types number and range, respectively. Currently, only some modern browsers support these input types.

Even among modern browsers, there may be differences in how those input fields are rendered on screen. In most cases, a number input is rendered as a spinner control while a range input is rendered as a slider control.

Older browsers and some modern browsers don't support these input types and just render them as traditional text input fields.

NUMBER FIELD

Both number and number* are used for number input and accept numeric values.

number* is a required field.

Available options for number and number*

Option	Examples	Description
min:(num)	min:10	min attribute value of the input element. Allowed minimum value for this field.
max:(num)	max:99	max attribute value of the input element. Allowed maximum value for this field.
id:(id)	id:foo	id attribute value of the input element.
class:(class)	class:bar	class attribute value of the input element. To set two or more classes, you can use multiple class: option, like [number your-text class:y2008 class:m01 class:d01].
placeholder		Use the value as placeholder text

Example: [number* your-number min:10 max:99 step:3 class:required "40"]

RANGE FIELDS

Available options for range and range*

Option	Examples	Description
min:(num)	min:10	min attribute value of the input element. Allowed minimum value for this field.
max:(num)	max:99	max attribute value of the input element. Allowed maximum value for this field.
step:(num)	step:3	step attribute value of the input element. When minimum number is 10 and the step is 3, acceptable inputs are 10, 13, 16, 19,
id:(id)	id:foo	id attribute value of the input element.
class:(class)	class:bar	class attribute value of the input element. To set two or more classes, you can use multiple class: option, like [number your-text class:y2008 class:m01 class:d01].
placeholder		Use the value as placeholder text

These fields can have a zero or one value, and the value will be used as the default value of the input field.

Example: [range* your-range min:10 max:99 step:3 class:required "40"]

3.3.3. Date fields

HTML5 has introduced a date input type. Browsers supporting this input type render a date field as a calendar-style date picker UI that you choose a date from. **Contact Form 7** supports date and date* types of form-tags that correspond with the date input type.

If a value is specified in a date field, the value must be in YYYY-MM-DD format (e.g. 2013-04-08) according to the HTML5 specification. This is in most cases you don't need to care about because the browser's date picker UI will set a value in the correct format.

Available options for date and date*

Option	Examples	Description
min:(date)	min:2013- 01-01	min attribute value of the input element. Allowed minimum value for this field. You can use a relative date format (e.g., 'today+10days', 'today-2weeks') as well.
max:(date)	max:2013- 12-31	max attribute value of the input element. Allowed maximum value for this field. You can use a relative date format (e.g., 'today+10days', 'today-2weeks') as well.
step:(num)	step:3	step attribute value of the input element. When minimum date is 2013-01-01 and step is 3, acceptable inputs are 2013-01-01, 2013-01-04, 2013-01-07,
id:(id)	id:foo	id attribute value of the input element.
class:(class)	class:bar	class attribute value of the input element. To set two or more classes, you can use multiple class: option,

	like [date your-date class:y2008 class:m01 class:d01].
placeholder	Use the value as placeholder text

Example:

[date* your-date min:2013-01-01 max:2013-12-31 step:7 class:required "2013-04-01"]

FORMAT DATE VALUE IN EMAIL

As previously explained, if a value is specified in a date field, the value must be in YYYY-MM-DD format (e.g. 2013-04-08). When the value is inserted into the mail template, the date format is kept by default. To change the format in email, you can use a variant of mail-tag notation [_format_{field name} "{date format}"].

Example: [_format_your-date "D, d M y"]

D, d, M, and y in the above example are date format characters described in the manual page of the PHP date function. "D, d M y" will format 2013-04-08 as Mon, 08 Apr 13.

3.3.4. Hidden field

A **hidden field** is a special type of input field that has a value included in the form submission along with other visible fields, but the field itself remains invisible and is not displayed on the frontend.

Contact Form 7 supports the hidden form-tag type to represent hidden fields. This allows you to store and send data (e.g., product information, user context) without displaying it to the user.

Option	Examples	Description
id:(id)	id:foo	id attribute value of the input element.
class:(class)	class:bar	class attribute value of the input element. To set two or more
		classes, you can use multiple class: options, like [hidden your-
		text class:y2008 class:m01 class:d01].
default:(source)		Sets a default value for the hidden field. This can be achieved
		in multiple ways (see below).

Setting default values for hidden fields

You can populate hidden fields with default values using the following methods:

- Getting default values from the context: Automatically retrieve values based on
 the current page or URL parameters. For example, when a user arrives at the
 contact page via a link like:
 https://yourdomain.com/contact?product_id=123&product_name=MyProduct, you can
 use the [hidden product option:field_name] shortcode to extract and populate the
 field.
 - Supported options: Use option:product_id to retrieve the product ID, option:product_name to retrieve the product name, or option:product_url to retrieve the product page URL.

Example:

[hidden product option:product_name]

This shortcode retrieves the product name (e.g., "*My Product*") based on the product_id passed in the URL (e.g., ?id_product=123) and stores it in a hidden field. The value will be included in the form submission and email notification.

 Use case: Ideal for a "Contact us about this product" button on product pages. When clicked, the button redirects to the contact page with query parameters (e.g., ?id_product=123), and the hidden field automatically populates with the corresponding product details.

• **Getting default values from shortcode attributes**: Manually set a static value using the value: attribute.

Example: [hidden value:default_value id:static_field]

This sets the hidden field to "default_value" regardless of the context.

3.3.5. Checkboxes, radio buttons and dropdown select

Contact Form 7 provides several types of form-tags for representing checkboxes, radio buttons and drop-down menus. In this article, I will show you detailed information about the usage and semantics of these form-tags.

CHECKBOX, CHECKBOX* AND RADIO

Both checkbox and checkbox* represent a group of checkboxes (<input type="checkbox"> in HTML). checkbox* requires users to check at least one of the boxes.

Radio represents a group of radio buttons (<input type="radio"> in HTML). Note that there is no required version of radio (radio*). The reason Contact Form 7 doesn't provide radio* is that a radio button is a required field by nature. The HTML spec document explains it more in detail.

Available options for checkbox, checkbox* and radio

Option	Examples	Description
id:(<i>id</i>)	id:foo	id attribute value of the wrapper element.
class:(class)	class:bar	class attribute value of the wrapper element. To set two or more classes, you can use

		multiple class: options.
default:(num)	default:2 default:1_2_3	Pre-checked options. The integer following default: is the position in the order of items. 1 is the first one. If you want to make two or more items selected, join integers with underbar (_), as default:1_2_3.
label_first		By default, a checkbox or a radio button is put first, and a label last. By adding label_first option, you can reverse them.

These types of tags have one or more values, and the values will be used as the values and labels of the checkboxes or radio buttons.

Example: [checkbox your-country "China" "India" "San Marino"]

DROPDOWN SELECT (SELECT AND SELECT*)

Both select and select* represent a drop-down menu (<select> in HTML). select* requires the user to select at least one option from the menu.

Available options for select and select*

Option	Examples	Description
id:(id)	id:foo	id attribute value of the select element.
class:(class)	class:bar	class attribute value of the select element. To set two or more classes, you can use multiple class: options.
default:(num)	default:2	Pre-selected options. The integer

	default:1_2_3	following default: is the position in the order of items. 1 is the first one. If you want to make two or more items selected, join integers with underbar (_), as default:1_2_3.
multiple		Make drop-down menu multi-selectable.
include_blank		Insert a blank item into the top of options of this drop-down menu.

These types of tags have one or more values, and the values will be used as options in the drop-down menu.

Example: [select your-country "China" "India" "San Marino"]

3.3.6. File uploading and attachment

You can allow your users to upload their files via your form, and then an email with attachments of the files is sent to you.

To set up, two steps are needed:

- 1) Add file uploading fields in your form
- 2) Set up your mail settings to attach the uploaded files.

ADDING FILE UPLOADING FIELDS IN YOUR FORM

Like other types of form fields, **Contact Form 7** provides form-tags for file uploading fields (<input type="file"> in HTML): file and file*. file* is a required field and requires the user to upload a file.

Available options for file and file*

Option	Examples	Description
id: <i>(id)</i>	id:foo	id attribute value of the input element.
class:(class)	class:bar	class attribute value of the input element. To set two or more classes, you can use multiple class: options, like [file your-file class:y2008 class:m01 class:d01].
filetypes:(filetypes)	filetypes:gif png jpg jpeg	Acceptable file types. List the file extensions after filetypes: and separate them with the ' ' (pipe) character when you set multiple file types.
limit:(num)	limit:1048576 limit:1024kb limit:1mb	Limit the max file size acceptable. You can use kb (kilobyte) or mb (megabyte) suffix optionally. If you omit a suffix, the number means bytes. Note that you can't use a decimal point in it (i.e., like this: [file your-file limit:1.5mb]) and it will be ignored if it exists.

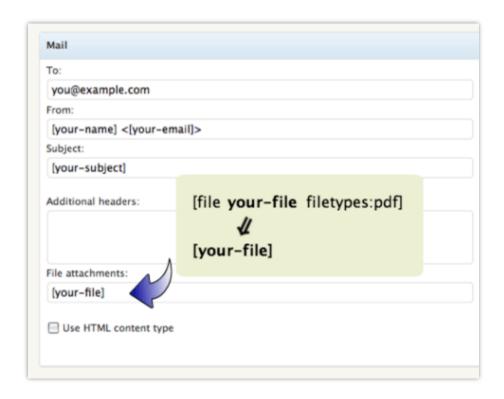
Example: [file your-file filetypes:pdf|txt limit:2mb]

Contact Form 7 applies default restrictions for file type and file size when you do not set the filetypes: and limit: (file size) options explicitly. Default acceptable file types (extensions) are *jpg*, *jpeg*, *png*, *gif*, *pdf*, *doc*, *docx*, *ppt*, *pptx*, *odt*, *avi*, *ogg*, *m4a*, *mov*, *mp3*, *mp4*, *mpg*, *wav*, and *wmv*.

The default acceptable file size is 1 MB (1048576 bytes).

SETTING UP FILE ATTACHMENTS WITH A MAIL

To attach the uploaded files to the mail, put mail tags corresponding to form tags for file uploading fields into 'File attachments' field as shown below.



In this example, the form tag for the file uploading field is:

[file your-file filetypes:pdf]

Therefore, the corresponding mail tag to this is:

[your-file]

Note that what you're required to put in the 'File attachments' field is **[your-file]**, not **[file** your-file filetypes:pdf].

If you have multiple files uploaded and want to attach them to an email, simply line them up in the 'File attachments' field like this:

[your-file][your-another-file]

3.3.7. reCAPTCHA

To use Google reCAPTCHA, you will need to enter **Site key and Secret key** (for the Classic reCAPTCHA key) **or reCAPTCHA ID** (for the new reCAPTCHA project created in Google Cloud Console).

Google has announced that **all reCAPTCHA Classic keys must be migrated to Google Cloud Console by the end of 2025**. Previously, reCAPTCHA keys were managed separately on **Google reCAPTCHA Admin**, where users could create keys for free without linking a credit card. However, Google is now moving all reCAPTCHA services under **Google Cloud Console** for **centralized management**.

? What Does This Mean for You?

- If you already have reCAPTCHA Classic keys, you can still use them until the end of 2025, but you need to migrate them to a Google Cloud project.
- If you're **setting up reCAPTCHA for the first time**, you must generate **new keys** in **Google Cloud Console** instead of the old Google reCAPTCHA Admin.

♦ What You Need to Do

If you are using reCAPTCHA Classic keys:

To continue using your existing keys, you must migrate them to Google Cloud Console. Follow this guide: How to Migrate reCAPTCHA Classic to Google Cloud

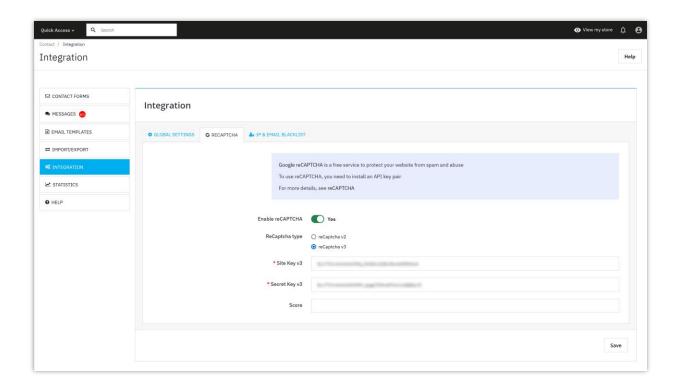
If you need new reCAPTCHA keys:

You must create new keys, depending on where you want to manage them:

- Using the old Google reCAPTCHA Admin (until it is fully deprecated):

 Create reCAPTCHA Key in Google reCAPTCHA Admin
- Using Google Cloud Console (recommended for future compatibility):
 How to Create reCAPTCHA Keys in Google Cloud

Navigate to **Settings > Integration > reCAPTCHA** subtab. Enable reCAPTCHA feature then enter your reCAPTCHA key.



Available options for reCAPTCHA

Option	Examples	Description
theme:(theme)	theme:dark	The color theme of the widget. Available values are <i>dark</i> and <i>light</i> . The default value is <i>light</i> .
size:(size)	size:compact	The size of the widget. Available

		values are <i>compact</i> and <i>normal</i> . The default value is <i>normal</i> .
id:(<i>id</i>)	id:foo	id attribute value of the widget.
class:(class)	class:bar	class attribute value of the widget. To set two or more classes, you can use multiple class: options, like [recaptcha class:y2008 class:m01 class:d01].

Example: [recaptcha size:compact]

3.3.8. Image captcha

This is a simple contact form CAPTCHA which generates a simple image with a security code required for customers to enter via an input text field to verify their submission.

Your server is required to be installed with <u>GD and FreeType PHP libraries</u> to use the image captcha.

Available options for captcha

Option	Examples	Description
theme:(theme)	theme:colorful	The color theme of the widget. Available values are <i>basic</i> and <i>colorful</i> . The default value is <i>basic</i> .
id:(id)	id:foo	id attribute value of the widget.
class:(class)	class:bar	class attribute value of the widget. To set two or more classes, you can use multiple class: option, like [captcha class:y2008 class:m01 class:d01].

Example: [captcha theme:colorful]

3.3.9. Quiz

To distinguish a form submission by a computer program versus one from a human, and also to block them, you've been able to use CAPTCHAs with **Contact Form 7**. However, CAPTCHAs are hard to use in some cases. Some people have difficulty answering CAPTCHA, or simply dislike answering them. Managing CAPTCHA needs graphic libraries installed on the server, which are not always provided.

In some cases, a simpler approach is more suitable. With this quiz feature, you can do it by using question/answer testing with simple text that you have the flexibility to create.

For example, when you insert this tag into your form:

[quiz capital-quiz "The capital of Japan?|Tokyo"]

The content before the pipe ('|') character (*The capital of Japan?*) will be used as the question. The content after the pipe (*Tokyo*) will be used as the expected answer.



When you put multiple question/answer pairs in a tag, one of the pairs will be selected at random.

[quiz random-capital-quiz "The capital of Japan?|Tokyo" "The capital of France?|Paris" "The capital of Madagascar?|Antananarivo"]

Available options for quiz

Option	Examples	Description	

id:(<i>id</i>)	id:foo	id attribute value of the input element.
class:(class)	class:bar	class attribute value of the input element. To set two or more classes, you can use multiple class: options, like [quiz capital-quiz class:y2008 class:m01 class:d01 "The capital of Japan? Tokyo"].
minlength:(num)	minlength:10	The minimum length allowed for this input field.
maxlength:(num)	maxlength:90	The maximum length allowed for this input field.
size:(num)	size:50	The value of <i>size</i> HTML attribute of this input field.

Example: [quiz capital-quiz id:qatest "The capital of Japan? | Tokyo"].

In the tag generator for the quiz tag, make sure to enter one pair per line

3.3.10. Acceptance checkbox

An acceptance checkbox is a simple checkbox dedicated to confirming the submitter's consent for a specific condition. **Contact Form 7** provides the acceptance form-tag type to represent acceptance checkboxes.

To use an acceptance checkbox in your contact form, simply insert an **[acceptance]** form-tag into the **Form** tab panel field like this:

[acceptance your-consent] I consent to the conditions. [/acceptance]

Notice that, unlike other form-tag types, the **[acceptance]** tag has a closing tag **[/acceptance]** at the tail. The part between the opening and closing tags is the content of the form-tag. When you set content to an acceptance checkbox form-tag, it is interpreted as the condition for consent.

By default, an acceptance checkbox works as a required field, so you can't submit the form without selecting the checkbox. If you set the optional option explicitly, the checkbox works as an optional field. If you set the invert option, it will invert the behavior so, in this case, you can't submit the form without clearing the checkbox.

Available options for acceptance

Option	Examples	Description
id:(id)	id:foo	id attribute value of the input element.
class:(class)	class:bar	class attribute value of the input element. To set two or more classes, you can use multiple class: option, like [acceptance accept-this class:y2008 class:m01 class:d01].
optional		The acceptance checkbox works as an optional field.
invert		Allow users to submit only if they clear the checkbox.
default:on		The checkbox is selected by default.

3.3.11. Submit button

A submit button is an essential component of a form. As you may know, HTML represents a submit button as an input element with submit type: <input type="submit">. You can use this HTML tag in a contact form of **Contact Form 7**, but you should use **Contact Form 7**'s own submit form tag instead.

This is the simplest form of submit tag: [submit]

You can add a value like this: [submit "Send Mail"]

Did you notice that the submit tag's syntax is bit different than other form tags? The submit tag does not have a name part, which other form tags have. In addition to this, you can add several options to submit tag.

Available options for submit

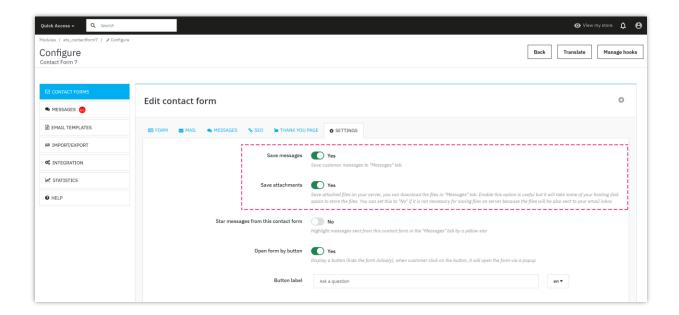
Option	Examples	Description
id:(id)	id:foo	id attribute value of the input element.
class:(class)	class:bar	class attribute value of the input element. To set two or more classes, you can use multiple class: options, like [submit class:y2008 class:m01 class:d01].

Example: [submit class:button id:form-submit "Send Mail"]

V. MANAGE MESSAGES

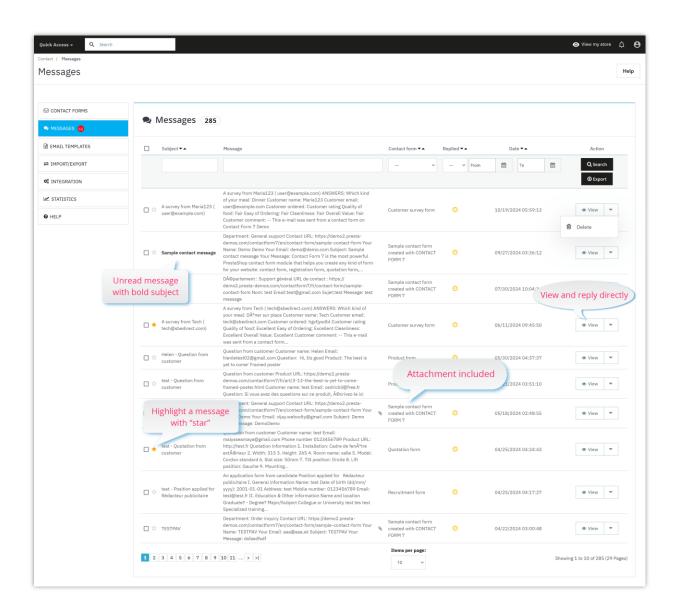
Along with sending messages via email, **Contact Form 7** - PrestaShop version also allows you to save messages sent via contact forms to your website back office.

To save messages sent by customers via a contact form, in the form's configuration section set "Save message" to "Yes", you can also enable "Save attachments" if you would like to save attached files on your server.

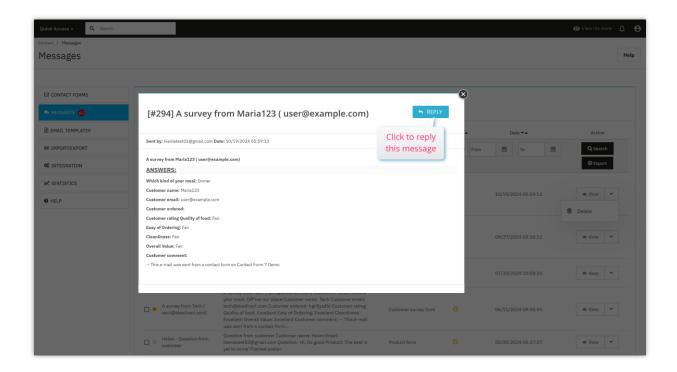


Save attachments on the server may cost a lot of your hosting storage. Attached files sent by customers will be sent to you via email, so if it's not necessary, don't save attachments.

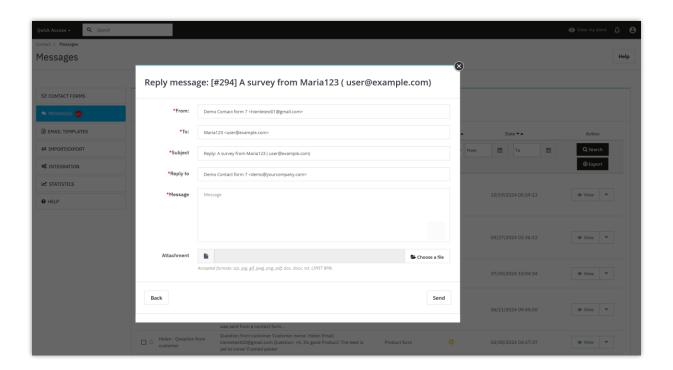
To view messages sent by your customers, navigate to "Messages" tab. In the back office, you can view and manage the messages easily with a professional message management tool which provides a lot of helpful features such as message filter, mark messages as "Read" or "Unread", star a message, bulk actions, reply a message, export messages to .csv file, etc.



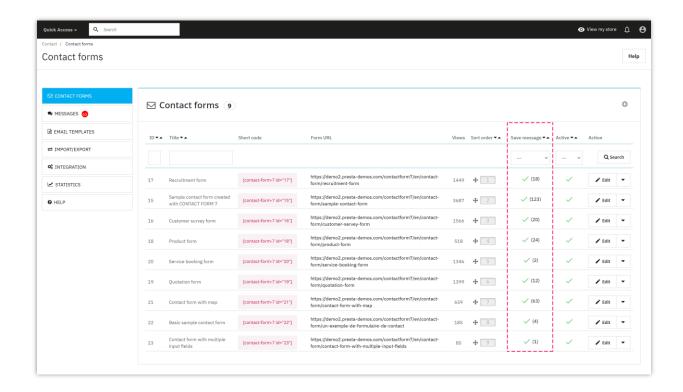
Message detailed popup:



Directly reply to customers:



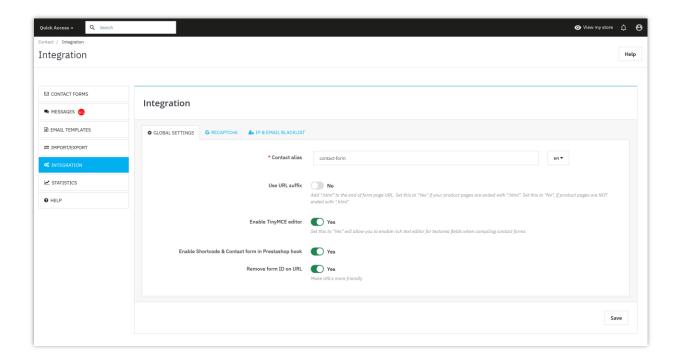
You can also see the number of messages received by each contact form in the **"Contact forms"** tab.



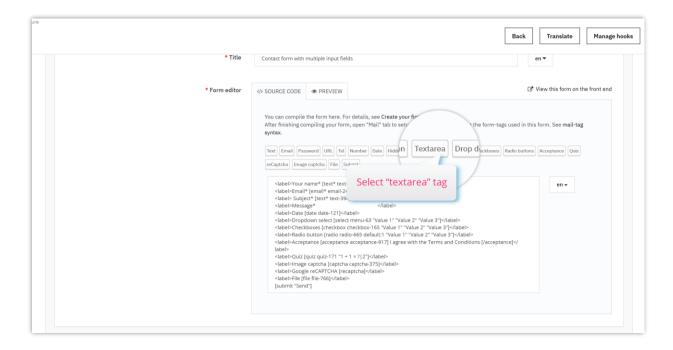
VI. INTEGRATION

GLOBAL SETTINGS

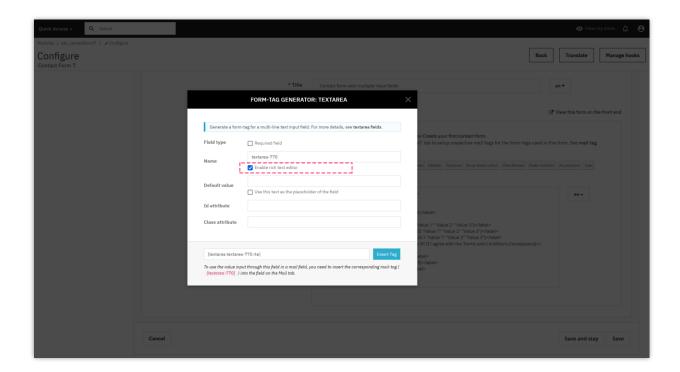
On the "**Global settings**" page, you can set up general SEO rules for all contact form pages (contact page alias, enable URL suffix, remove form ID on URL) and the number of messages displayed per page in the back office.



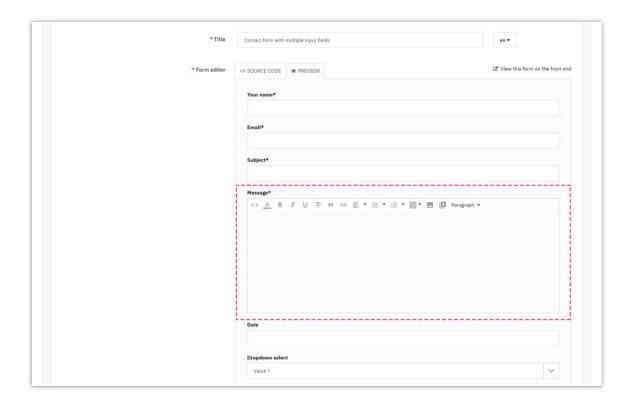
- **URL suffix**: display the ".html" part in the URL or not.
- Remove form ID on URL: help your URLs become more friendly.
- **TinyMCE editor**: turn on this option to display a rich text editor for text area fields when compiling contact forms.



Click on the "Enable rich text editor" checkbox then click on "Insert tag" button.

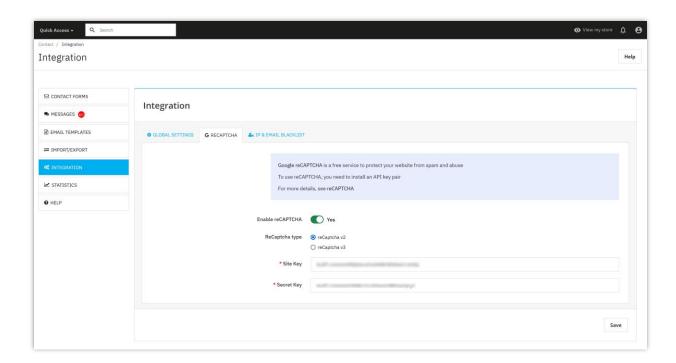


Move to the "**Preview**" tab. The newly inserted text area field will come with rich text editor:



RECAPTCHA

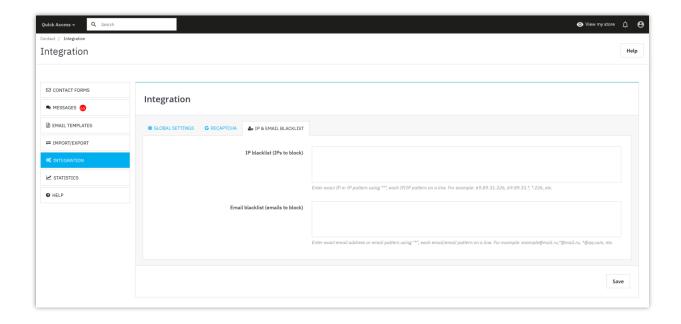
Here you can configure your Google reCAPTCHA site key and secret key to enable Google reCAPTCHA form-tag.



IP & EMAIL BLACKLIST

With **Contact Form 7**, you can enter the IP addresses and email addresses of spammers and ban them from submitting your forms.

You may enter the exact IP address (for example 69.89.31.226) or an IP pattern using the "*" character, each IP/IP pattern on one line.



NOTE:

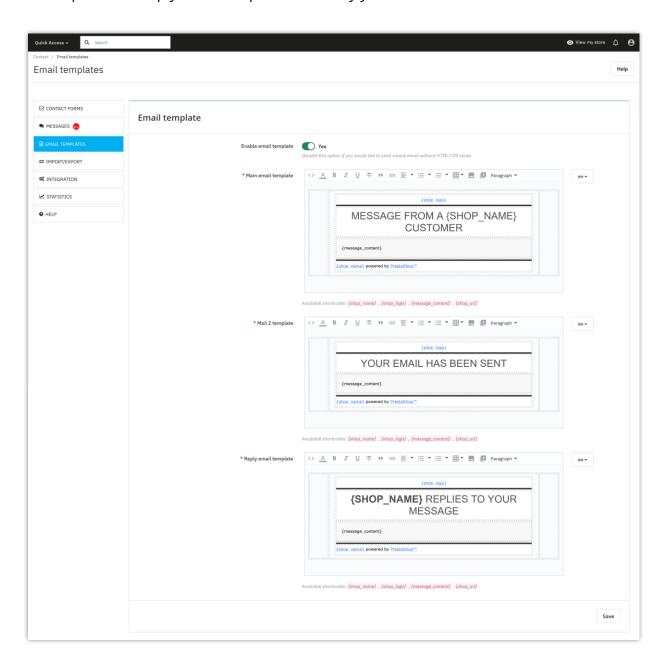
IP pattern is a way to represent an IP address range. You can replace one or several octets of IP address with "*" character. For example, if you enter this IP pattern: 69.89.31.*, Contact Form 7 will ban all IP addresses from 69.89.31.0 to 69.89.31.255

Similar to banning IP addresses, you can enter the exact email address or email pattern using "*" character, each email or email pattern on a line.

For example, if you enter *@mail.ru email pattern, **Contact Form 7** will ban all emails which are sent from users having "@mail.ru" on their email addresses.

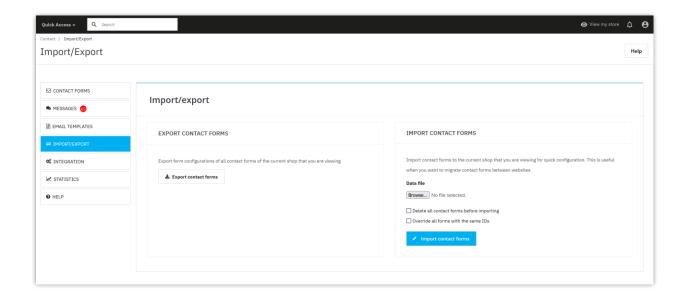
VII. EMAIL TEMPLATES

Contact Form 7 (PrestaShop version) allows you to customize main email template, Mail 2's template and Reply email template in the way you want.



VIII. IMPORT/EXPORT

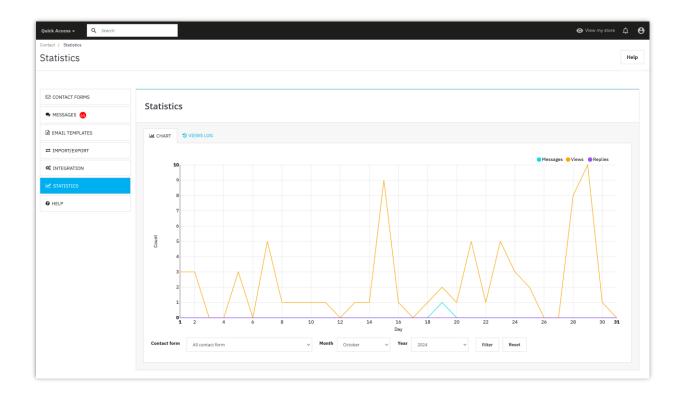
This feature allows you to back up all contact forms' configuration and restore the contact forms anytime you want. This also helps you copy contact forms quickly from website to website.



IX. STATISTICS

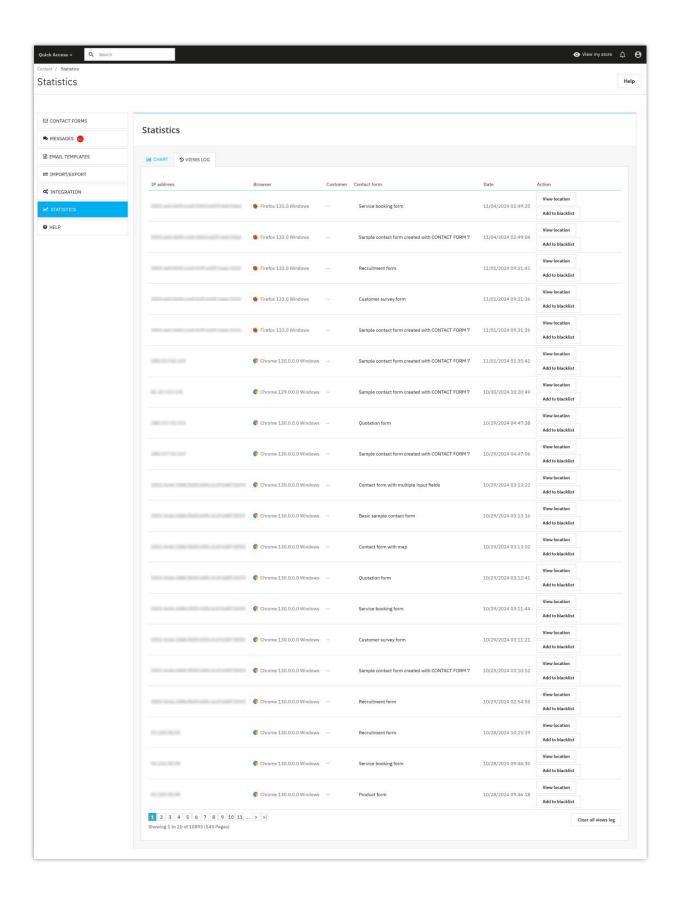
In this tab, you can see a statistic chart of messages, views and replies received through your contact forms.

At the bottom of **"Chart"** tab, you can select some conditions to filter the chart like: contact form name, month and year.



From **"Views log"** tab, you can see the information of the customers who sent messages via contact forms.

- You can add any customer's IP address to IP blacklist by clicking "Add to blacklist" button.
- "View location" button will navigate you to an info page with your customer's correct location.



X. THANK YOU

Thank you again for purchasing our product and going through this documentation. We hope this document is helpful and useful in the complete setup of your website.

Enjoy **Contact Form 7** - We hope you love it!

If you do have any questions for which the answer is not available in this document, please feel free to contact us.