worldspan.

Miscellaneous Functionality

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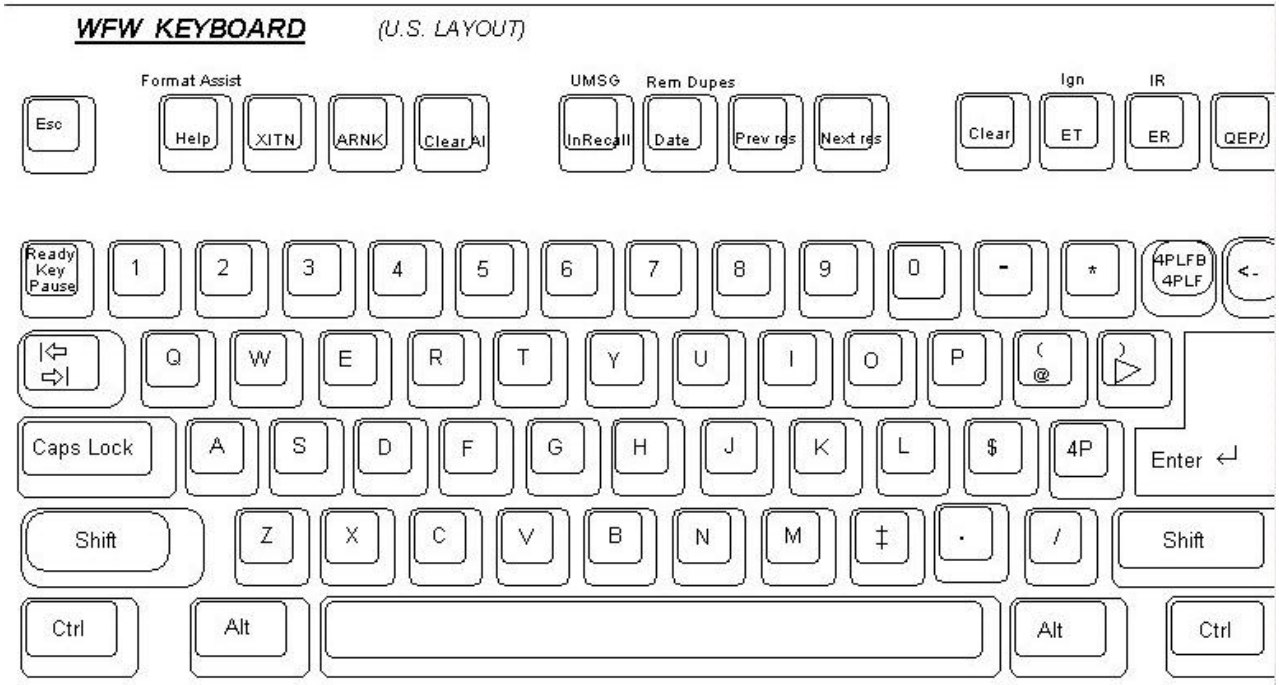
Keyboard Example



Sine In/ Sine Out

References: **HELP BSIA**
INFO SINE IN

Sine In

Each person authorized to access Worldspan is assigned a unique user sine in code. This code provides a means of identifying action(s) performed by an individual. A user sine in code consists of a four digit PIN (Personal Identification Number), and a two-character alpha/numeric agent sine. The duty code denotes which function(s) a user is authorized to perform. The entire combination is the agent sine in code.

A City Sine Table (CST) contains the agent sine in codes authorized for each city code or pseudo city code. Maintenance of the CST is covered in the AGENT SECURITY section of the Hosted Airlines Users Guide.

ENTRY: **BSIA 2222 LJ / SU**

```
          | | |    |    |
          | | |    |  duty code
          | | |  agent sine
          | | agent PIN
          | work area
        primary entry
```

There are 6 work areas: A, B, C, D, E, and F. To sine in ALL areas, specify BSI**$**.

ENTRY: **BSI$2222LJ/SU**

Different agent sines and different duty codes can be used in each area if desired.

ENTRY: **BSI$0374GQ/GS-C/TR-B/SU-F/PD-D**

```
                          |     |       |       |
                          |     |       |  sine in area D/duty code PD
                          |     |   sine in area F/duty code SU
                          |   sine in area B/duty code TR
                        sine in area C/duty code GS
```

To change work areas, enter the letter "B" and the letter of the area desired.

ENTRY: **BE**

If there is a PNR transaction present in the new area, the PNR displays. If not, the response is: **A-OUT/E-IN**

Sine Out

BSO sines out of the current work area. BSO$ sines out of all work areas not having a transaction pending such as a PNR or Queue; BSO$A sines out of work area A only. When transactions are pending in a work area and a sine out entry is made, Worldspan displays the Agent Assembly Area or AAA to reveal any incomplete transactions, in addition, the entry B$ displays the AAA at will.

ENTRY**: B$**
OR
BSO$

Response:

```
LNIATA - 02043A  CITY - MIA ¬
AREA STAT RLOC/NAME           IN Q INV TRANS AGT DTY APP SRT
 A   SUSP G9HHXH/1BURKE/JASON*           Y   GQ  SU  RES 01
 B   SUSP                      97            GQ  TR  RES 01
 C   SUSP PARTIAL PNR              Y    Y   GQ  GS  RES 01
 D   SUSP                                   GQ  PD  RES 01
 E   OUT ¬
 F   ACT  BMUAYJ/1MILJAN/MARY*   7       Y   GQ  SU  RES 01
```

Field	Explanation
AREA	Indicates the work area.
STAT	Areas not signed in are indicated as OUT. Only one area is active at a time, the others are suspended
RLOC/NAME	Indicates the PNR address and first name in the PNR, when the PNR has been ended; *PARTIAL PNR* displays if not ended.
IN Q	Indicates the queue you are working. Note: area B has activity as the user is in queue 97.
INV	Inventory is being held (e.g., a partial PNR exists with itinerary segments that have decremented inventory).
TRANS	Transaction or a PNR is active in that work area. In this example, areas A, C, and F have PNRs.
AGT	Agent is the agent sine working in this area. Different agents can use different work areas.
DTY	Duty code of this agent.
APP	Application. In this example, all work areas are in the Reservation mode.
SRT	SORT level – This determines the availability display. The airline display should always be 1.

Line Address

References: **HELP KGB**
INFO KGB

In order to troubleshoot problems or to assist other locations with troubleshooting, it is necessary to determine who the user is and the status of the work area. This information can be displayed by making the entry: KGB.

ENTRY: **KGB**

Response:

```
>KGB-¬
AREA B  DUTY CODE GS USER LJ COMPANY KX ¬
ADDR 021A25  MIA  GMT IS 1247  IATA 0000000 ¬
ONLINE¬
APPLICATION NAME IS KXKX ¬
```

Field	Explanation
AREA	There are 6 work areas. This example shows AREA B.
DUTY CODE	Each user has a duty code. This example is shows duty code GS.
USER	Each user has a sine. This example shows user LJ.
COMPANY	Airline code.
ADDR	Specific computer line address or LNIATA.
XX0	Locations unique city code. This example shows MIA.
GMT IS	Greenwich Mean Time for the computer (also called Zulu Time).
IATA	Seven-digit code assigned by the International Airline Transport Association.
ONLINE	Indicates live access to inventory.
APPLICATION NAME IS	Code name identifying airline.

HELP System

Reference: HELP HELP

What is the HELP System?

The HELP system within Worldspan contains examples of **formats** without the detailed topic information found in INFO.

Access the HELP system in one of three ways:

- HELP plus a letter
- HELP plus a keyword
- HELP plus a function identifier

Example:

HELP NAME	(HELP and keyword)
HELP N	(HELP and letter)
HELP -	(HELP and function identifier)

Inserting a space between HELP and the letter, keyword, or function ID is optional.

INFO System

Reference: INFO INFO

What is the INFO system?

The INFO system within Worldspan is detailed information about a specific topic.

INFO is accessed in the same three ways as HELP.

Example:

INFO NAME	(INFO and keyword)
INFO N	(INFO and letter)
INFO -	(INFO and function identifier)

Navigation in HELP and INFO

When a display contains a right parenthesis and a SOM (**)>**) at the bottom of a display, this is a scroll indicator meaning additional information is below. To display additional information, move down.

ENTRY**: MD** (MOVE DOWN)

Other navigation entries include:

Entry	Explanation
MD3	Move down 3 lines
MU	Move up
MU5	Move up 5 lines
MB	Move bottom
MT	Move top

Encode / Decode

References: **HELP ENCODE**
INFO ENCODE

Worldspan provides the capability to encode or decode various information. This information can be converted from a code to a name and in the reverse. This process works for city/airport codes, airlines, cars, and hotels.

Encode City

The function identifier for encoding a city is KC, which can be remembered as **K**indly **C**ode.

ENTRY**: KC/LOUISVILLE**

Response:

```
KC/LOUISVILLE¬
LOUISVILLE                KENTUCKY                  SDF¬
 BOWMAN FIELD             LOUISVILLE KY             LOU¬
 INTER CONTL APT          LOUISVILLE KY             LJC¬
 STANDIFORD FLD           LOUISVILLE                SDF¬
LOUISVILLE                MISSISSIPPI               LMS¬
```

The response includes a similar name list if there is more than one location with the same spelling. It also includes a list of airports at the specified city. Airports are indented one space below the name of the city.

When the city and airport code are the same, only one item displays as in the example below.

ENTRY**: KC/NASHVILLE**

Response:

```
KC/NASHVILLE¬
NASHVILLE                TENNESSEE                BNA¬
```

When unsure how to spell the city, enter the first two characters followed by an asterisk (*) to display an alphabetical city list starting with the first two characters entered (e.g., KC/AT* for a list of cities beginning with AT).

Encode Airline

The function identifier for encoding an airline is KAC, which can be remembered as **K**indly **A**irline **C**ode.

ENTRY**: KAC/BAHAMASAIR**

Response:

```
>KAC/BAHAMASAIR-
 UP BHS BAHAMASAIR       111
 >
```

Decode City or Airport

References: **HELP DECODE**
INFO DECODE

The function identifier to decode a 3-letter city/airport code is KD, which can be remembered as **K**indly **D**ecode.

ENTRY**: KD/SDF**

Response:

```
>KD/SDF-
SDF LOUISVILLE                KENTUCKY
SDF  STANDIFORD FLD           LOUISVILLE KY
>
```

Note again, the AIRPORT is indented one space. In this example, SDF is the city and the airport code.

Decode Airline

The function identifier to decode an airline is KAD, which can be remembered as **K**indly **A**irline **D**ecode.

ENTRY**: KAD/UP**
OR
KAD/111

Response:

```
>KAD/UP-¬
 UP BHS BAHAMASAIR    111    ¬
```

The number *111* in the response is the airline accounting number assigned to the carrier by the International Airline Transport Association (IATA).

The following is a list of other entries for encoding/decoding:

Entry	Explanation
KC/ALBANY	Find a code for city specified.
KC/ALB	List all city codes that begin with ALB.
KC/ALB-N	List all ALB cities in a state or country beginning with N.
KC/AL*	Lists all cities beginning with AL.
KD/BOS	Find the city name from the airport code.
KAC/DELTA	Find the airline code from the airline name.
KAD/AA	Find the airline name from the airline code
KAD/006	Find the airline name from the 3 character airline code or industry number

Weather Information

References: **HELP WEA**
INFO WEA

Weather information can be obtained for most cities using the following entries:

Entry	Explanation
GWEA ATL	Weather information for a city.
GCLI DAL	Climate information for a city.
FWDMSP	Command system for dispatchers and pilots
FWVORD	Command system-English version. Use airport code.

The responses to FWD entries are in meteorological codes and terminology. All other displays are in layman's terms.

ENTRY**: GWEA ATL**

Response:

```
>ATLANTA GA
              26/JUN/01      27/JUN/01        28/JUN/01
              HI/LOW/PRECIP  HI/LOW/WEATHER   HI/LOW/WEATHER
FAHRENHEIT    80/ 67/0.09    85/ 67/PTCLDY    85/ 68/PTCLDY
CENTIGRADE    26/ 19/0.23    29/ 19           29/ 20
AS OF   1:30PM 27/JUN/01 GMT

AIRPORT DELAYS (ATL): LIKELY    1:30PM 27/JUN/01 GMT
>
```

Time Display

The Time Display indicates the local time of the city specified in the entry. Optional entries provide for time difference between two cities and converts Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) to local time. The function identifier is KCD. The following guidelines should be observed when converting time:

- KCD entries are valid for ATC/IATA recognized city or airport codes only.
- KCD* entered on computers defined as outside the U.S. display the time in 24-hour clock.
- KCD* at U.S. defined locations display the same time in 12-hour clock.

Entry	Explanation
KCDB7A	Local time – pseudo city.
KCD*NYC	Local time with daylight savings dates.
KCD*Z1530	Convert GMT to local time.
KCD*NYC/BKK	Time difference for two cities.
KCD*5PSEA/TYO	Time difference for specific time.

By adding the asterisk (*) to the entry, detailed information regarding exact location and observance of Daylight Savings Time is displayed.

Step	Action

1	Display the local time for MKC:
	
	ENTRY: **KCD*MKC**
	
	Response:
	`THE LOCAL TIME IN MKC IS  8:44AM MONDAY 27AUG`
	`MKC  US      CDT    OBSERVES DAYLIGHT SAVINGS`
	`LATITUDE     39 DEG   07 MIN   00 SEC   NORTH`
	`LONGITUDE    94 DEG   35 MIN   00 SEC   WEST ¬`
	`EFFECTIVE DATE      DIFFERENCE FROM GMT ¬`
	`   28OCT01              - 6.00 ¬`
	`   07APR02              - 5.00 ¬`
	`   27OCT02              - 6.00 ¬`
	`    OPEN                - 5.00 ¬`

2	Display the time difference between TYO and HNL:
	
	ENTRY: **KCD*TYO/HNL**
	
	Response:
	`KCD*TYO/HNL`
	`THE LOCAL TIME IN TYO IS  6 27AM THURSDAY  05AUG`
	`THE LOCAL TIME IN HNL IS 11 27AM WEDNESDAY 04AUG`
	`TYO IS  19.0 HOURS FROM HNL`

3	Specify the time at LHR and request the equivalent time at BKK:
	
	ENTRY: **KCD*0900LHR/BKK**
	
	Response:
	`KCD*0900LHR/BKK`
	`THE LOCAL TIME IN LHR IS  9 00AM WEDNESDAY 04AUG`
	`THE LOCAL TIME IN BKK IS  3 00PM WEDNESDAY 04AUG`
	`LHR IS  -6.00 HOURS FROM BKK`

Minimum Connect Time

References: **HELP KEC**
HELP MCT
INFO KEC
INFO MCT

The minimum connection time (MCT) display contains the published minimum connection times for a specific city or airport. Worldspan updates minimum connect time monthly with information received electronically from OAG (Official Airline Guide). Worldspan also processes exceptions with country codes; tapes are received and loaded early in the month.

Worldspan uses MCT to build availability connections. It validates all connections against the MCT then displays connections that meet MCT time criteria. Standard scrolling (MU / MD) applies when the list is longer than the screen. END OF DISPLAY indicates the bottom of the display. The Minimum Connect Time is displayed in minutes. The MCT display contains standard connect times. Standard connect time displays on the first line of the display.

Connection Types are identified on the right side in the header line of the display. Codes to identify the connection type are two letter combinations. The first letter represents the origin; the second letter represents the destination.

Connection Type Codes	Description
DD	Domestic flight to Domestic
DI	Domestic flight to International
ID	International flight to Domestic
II	International flight to International

Step	Action
1	Display the standard minimum connection times for Atlanta. ENTRY: **KEC*ATL** Response: `>KEC*ATL ** EXCEPTIONS EXIST **¬` `	>KE DD DI ID II ¬` ` STA| : ATL 055 060 090 090 ¬` `	STA FTY 020 060 060 060 ¬` `	PDK 020 060 060 060 ¬` ` ¬|` ` **END OF DISPLAY** ¬`

2	Display the minimum connection times for Miami. Miami has multiple airports; therefore, the list includes the connection times between airports.
	
	ENTRY: **KEC*MIA**
	
	Response:
	`>KEC*MIA ** EXCEPTIONS EXIST **`
	`  DD DI ID II`
	`STANDARD:  MIA  055 060 090 090`
	`  JDM  020 060 060 060`
	`  MPB  020 060 060 060`
	`  OPF  020 060 060 060`
	`INTER-AIRPORT:  MIA TO MPB  075 --- 110 ---`
	`  MPB TO MIA  075 095`
	`**END OF DISPLAY**`
	
	The first line of the display includes the entry and the type of connection headers (e.g., DD = domestic to domestic). The second line lists the STANDARD connection time for each type of connection (DD = 020 minutes).

Entry	Description
A/L	Two character airline code
FLT-NBR	Flight number
EQP	Equipment code
TR	Terminal
DEPARR	Departure/arrival codes
CNTRY	Two character country code
EFF/DISC	Effective/discontinued dates that apply to the exception

Terminal Information

The KEC option provides additional information about an individual airport terminal. Terminal information includes the airlines located in each terminal.

Display the terminal information for LHR.

ENTRY: **KEC*T-LHR**

Response:

```
KEC*T-LHR¬
  AIRPORT CODE   TERMINAL       AIRLINES
   LHR              TN           BD* ¬

                   1            AA* AC* AF* AH* AY* BA*¬
                                BD* BI* CX* CY  EI  FI ¬
                                GF* IB* JE  LA* LH* LO ¬
                                LY  MH* NZ* OS* QF* SA ¬
                                SK* SN  TP* TV  UA* VS*¬

                   2            AF* AH* AM  AR* AT  AV ¬
                                AZ  A3  BA* BD* HY  IB*¬
                                IY  JP  JU  JY  LA* LG ¬
```

Calculator

References: **HELP 4C**
INFO 4C

Calculations can be made within Worldspan using the calculator functions. The function identifier for the calculator is 4C. These calculations include: addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. Other functions are calculations for minimum and maximum stays as well as advance purchase requirements and sector mileage.

Basic Math

Basic mathematical functions use the following:

Symbol	Explanation
#	For addition (end item key)
-	For subtraction
/	For division
X	For multiplication

Example: Add 25 plus 35 minus 10 divided by 2

ENTRY**: 4C25#35-10/2**

Response:

```
>4C25#35-10/2
TTL   25
```

To get a subtotal, include “S” after the amount.

ENTRY**: 4C25#35S-10S/2**

Response:

```
>4C25#35S-10S/2
SUB   60
SUB   50
TTL   25
```

Minimum / Maximum Stays

Reference: HELP DATE CALC

The function identifier 4F.CD calculates the advance purchase and the minimum and/or maximum return date for a specified departure date.

ENTRY**: 4F.CD15NOV/14/90**

```
|        |     | | |
|        |     | |  maximum stay
|        |     | minimum stay
|        |    mandatory separator
|       date
function identifier
```

Step	Action

1	Find the dates of stay when the departure is 10OCT and the minimum stay is 14 days and maximum stay is 90 days.
	
	ENTRY: **4F.CD29OCT/14/90**
	
	Response: (Information Approximate)
	
	`>4F.CD10OCT/14/90`
	`DEPARTURE MIN STAY MAX STAY`
	`02AUG 09DEC02 24DEC02`
	`>`

2	Find the first possible date of return when the departure date is the 10th of next month and the minimum stay is 14 days.
	
	ENTRY: **4F.CD10MMM/14**
	
	Response:
	`>4F.CD10AUG/14/90`
	`DEPARTURE MIN STAY MAX STAY`
	`15AUG02 24AUG02 -`
	`>`

3	Calculate the last day of return when the departure date is 10OCT and the maximum stay is 90 days.
	
	ENTRY: **4F.CD10OCT//90**
	
	Response:
	`4F.CD10OCT//90`
	`DEPARTURE MIN STAY MAX STAY`
	`10OCT02 - 24DEC02`
	`>`

Step	Action

4	Calculate the first return date when the departure date is 27AUG and the minimum stay is 2 months.
	
	ENTRY: **4F.CD27AUG/2M**
	
	Response:
	`>4F.CD27AUG/2M`
	`DEPARTURE  MIN STAY  MAX STAY`
	`27AUG02  27OCT02  -`

5	Calculate the last day to purchase tickets when the departure date is 25AUG with a 21-day advance purchase requirement.
	
	ENTRY: **4F.CD25AUG/A21**
	
	Response:
	`>4F.CD25AUG/A21`
	`DEPARTURE  MIN STAY  MAX STAY  TICKET BY`
	`25AUG02  -  -  4AUG02`

Calculating U.S. Taxes

References: **HELP PFC** **GTAXZP**
INFO PFC **GTAXXF**

Passenger Facility Charges

Worldspan provides an entry for the fare calculation ladder properly applying the PFC's based on gateways, validating carrier, and city of origin. When more than four airports charging PFC fees are involved, the first 2 and last 2 only are charged a fee. When using this entry always use airport codes, not city codes, to determine the appropriate PFC amounts, use the following formats:

Example Itinerary: MCI JFK NAS ATL MCI

ENTRY**: 4FPFC/MCI/JFK/NAS/ATL/MCI**

Response:

```
>4FPFC/MCI/JFK/NAS/ATL/MCI
USA PASSENGER FACILITIES CHARGES
TICKETING DATE      28JUN
TICKETING LOCATION  US
USD  XF    10.50  LADDER - XFMCI3JFK3ATL4.5
```

To determine PFC amounts by specified airline, use the following:

ENTRY: **4FPFC/NAS/ATL/JFK/NAS#CDL**

Response:

```
>4FPFC/NAS/ATL/JFK/NAS#CDL
USA PASSENGER FACILITIES CHARGES
VALIDATING CARRIER  DL
TICKETING DATE      22APR
TICKETING LOCATION  BS
USD  XF     3.00  LADDER - XFJFK3
BSD  XF     3.00
```

Flight Segment Taxes

Reference: GTAXZP

Flight segment taxes are based on location, city of origin, and gateway. Worldspan responds with a fare calculation ladder displaying the cities charging the fees and where to place them in the ladder. To determine the appropriate ZP (flight segment tax), use the following entries:

Example Itinerary: MCI JFK NAS ATL DFW MCI

ENTRY: **4FZP/MCI/JFK/NAS/ATL/DFW/MCI**

Response:

```
>4FZP/MCI/JFK/NAS/ATL/DFW/MCI
USA FLIGHT SEGMENT TAXES
TICKETING DATE     28JUN
SALES LOCATION        US
USD  ZP   8.25  LADDER - ZPMCIATLDFW
```

When ZP taxes do not apply, Worldspan responds with this information:

ENTRY: **4FZP/NAS/ATL/DFW/MCI/JFK/NAS**

Response:

```
>4FZP/NAS/ATL/DFW/MCI/JFK/NAS
USA FLIGHT SEGMENT TAXES
TICKETING DATE     28JUN
SALES LOCATION        BS
NO INPUT AIRPORTS SUBJECT TO FLIGHT SEGMENT TAX
```

Currency Conversion

References: **HELP 4C** **HELP CALCULATE**
INFO 4C **INFO CALCULATE**

Country Code Listing

Worldspan contains a listing of standard ISO two character country codes. To assist with locating a country code, use the following example entry:

ENTRY: 4C*

Example: Displays a list countries beginning with A with the corresponding ISO currency and country codes.

ENTRY**: 4C*A**

Response: (partial list)

```
                  CURRENCY/COUNTRY CODE DISPLAY

                      ISO  ISO
                      CURR CNTRY
NAME OF COUNTRY       CODE CODE

AFGHANISTAN            AFA  AF
ALBANIA                ALL  AL
ALGERIA                DZD  DZ
ANDORRA                EUR  AD
ANDORRA                FRF  AD
ANGOLA                 AOA  AO
ANGUILLA               XCD  AI
)>
```

Rate of Exchange

The function identifier of 4C* and the country name, three character ISO currency code, or the two character ISO country code displays the current Rate of Exchange data. The exchange rate defaults to the country code of the computer location.

- 4C*FRANCE
- 4C*FRF
- 4C*FR

ENTRY**: 4C*FRANCE**

Response:

```
>4C*FRANCE
FRANCE              FR EURO       EUR
FRANCE              FR FRANC      FRF
US  EXCH RATE  .859000      27JUN2001
FRF EUR EXCH RATE 6.55957   01JAN1999
```

The response above displays the country name, ISO country code, and ISO currency code. The fourth line in the display contains the two-character country code of the computer location and the exchange rate followed by the date the exchange rate was loaded.

To convert currency between locations other than where you are located, use the following entries:

- 4C*CANADA#AU
- 4C*CAD#AU
- 4C*CA#AU

ENTRY**: 4C*CANADA#AU**

Response:

```
>4C*CANADA#AU
CANADA              CA DOLLAR     CAD
AU EXCH RATE 1.273887          26JUN2001
```

The entry above converts Canadian Dollars to Australian Dollars. This entry assumes the currency is purchased within Australia.

Converting Specified Amounts

Reference: **HELP 4CD** **HELP CONVERSION**
HELP 4C@ **INFO 4C@**

In addition to providing the rate of exchange, Worldspan also converts currency for you. The function identifier to convert a specified amount from one currency to another is: **4C@**

Guidelines

1. Worldspan defaults to the currency of the A.I.R. Table controlling your computer. To override this default, specify the desired country or currency codes.
2. The country code following the end item (#) identifies the rates to use.
3. If the numeric amount immediately follows the change symbol (@), it is the currency of the ISO country identified in the computers A.I.R. Table.
4. If the numeric amount follows the slash (/), it is currency of the country immediately preceding the slash.
5. When converting dollar amounts, the decimal point is optional.
6. The country identifier used can be a two-alpha ISO country code or a three-alpha ISO currency code.
7. The currency conversion entry rounds to the nearest dollar for U.S. locations.
8. The system uses the 4C@ entry for rounding numbers.
9. To convert taxes use the entry 4C@T. The 4C@T entry converts tax amounts according to the requested currency's rounding factor and provides a consistent comparison to those tax amounts in the 4P and the 4PE pricing displays. The 4C@ entry converts currency using the fares rounding factor. The following taxes do not round off when priced in USD currency – XA, XY, and YC. The NL tax does not round off when priced in NLG currency.

Step	Action

1	Convert local currency to Japanese Yen by ISO Currency Code.
	
	ENTRY: **4C@100/JPY**
	
	Response:
	`>4C@100/JPY`
	`USD 100 JPY 12400`
	`US EXCH RATE .008079 27JUN2001`

2	Convert Euro to local currency (assumes U.S. Dollars).
	
	ENTRY: **4C@EUR/100**
	
	Response:
	`>4C@EUR/100`
	`EUR 100 USD 86.00`
	`US EXCH RATE .859000 27JUN2001`

3	Convert 100 Canadian Dollars to U.S. Dollars using U.S. ROE (United States Rate of Exchange) by ISO Currency Code,
	
	ENTRY: **4C@100/CAD#US**
	
	Response:
	`>4C@100/CAD#US`
	`USD 100 CAD 152.00`
	`US EXCH RATE .658600 27JUN2001`

Calculating Mileage

References: **HELP 4F/**
INFO 4F/

Worldspan calculates various mileage parameters. Using one of the following entries to compare air miles to cities and Maximum Permitted Mileage (MPM).

Basic Sector Mileage

Provides mileage for each sector on a routing for comparison against the maximum permitted mileage.

ENTRY**: 4F/ATL/DFW/ LAX**

Response:

```
>4F/ATL/DFW/LAX
ATLDFW   725    DFWLAX  1240
TOTAL    1965
```

Great Circle Mileage

ENTRY**: 4F/CHI/TYO/BKK/GC**

Response:

```
>4F/CHI/TYO/BKK/GC
CHITYO  6286    TYOBKK  2879
TOTAL    9165 * GREAT CIRCLE MILES *
```

Additional Mileage Options

Entry	Description
4F/CHI/CPH/ROM#SK	Mileage for a specific airline
4F/CHI/CPH/ROM#SK#762.00	Mileage for a specific airline and fare
4F/CHI/CPH/ROM#SK5779	MPM for a specific airline
4F/CHI/CPH/ROM/#SK5779#762.00	Specific airline MPM and fare
4F/CHI/CPH/ROM#SK-EH	Specific airline and global indicator
4F/CHI/CPH//FRA/ROM	Surface segments included
4F/CHI/CPH/@/FRA/ROM	Surface segments (miles not included)