

Galileo Fares and pricing: commands and how-to

Fare displays and rules, fare quotes, best buy, fare shopping, taxes and ancillary services. The entries with their forms, then every step-by-step answer of this part of GateRoam's Galileo guide.

45

entries

19

step-by-step answers



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Fares and pricing

Fare displays and rules, fare quotes, best buy, fare shopping, taxes and ancillary services.

Entries

***FS** Fare construction of one fare shopping option.

BASIC

*FS2	Fare construction
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Step by step: [How do I use fare shopping \(FS\) in Galileo?](#)

***NTD** Net ticket data of a filed fare, as summary or details.

BASIC

*NTD1	Net ticket data of filed fare 1: summary
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*NTD1/D	Details
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Step by step: [How do I quote private or net fares in Galileo?](#) · [How do I display filed fares in Galileo?](#)

***R** Display the whole booking file.

BASIC

*R	The booking file as usual
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Step by step: [How do I find the lowest fare and rebook in Galileo?](#) · [How do I book a direct payment carrier in Galileo?](#) · [How do I fare quote \(price\) a PNR in Galileo \(FQ\)?](#)

***TAA** Count days forward (with +) or back from a date.

BASIC

*TAA/14NOV/14	The date 14 days before 14 Nov
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*TAA/14NOV/+30	The date 30 days after 14 Nov
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*TAA/330	The furthest date Travelport+ accepts for a booking
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*TAA/20NOV/+30	The date 30 days after 20 November
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*TAA/20DEC/14	The date 14 days before 20 December
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Step by step: [How do I count advance purchase dates in Galileo?](#) · [How do I check local time and count dates in Galileo?](#)

#FS Opens the Smartpoint Smartpanel for fare shopping (also Alt+T).

BASIC

Step by step: [How do I use fare shopping \(FS\) in Galileo?](#)

AV Switches a fare display to the matching availability display.

BASIC

AV	Turns the fare display into an availability display
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Step by step: [How do I display fares for a route in Galileo \(FD\)?](#)

DAS Ancillary services: list, details and booking of paid extras.

INTERMEDIATE

DAS*	Lists the ancillaries on offer (opens the mask unless you work in native)
DAS*P1	Narrows to passenger 1
DAS**F	To flight-related services
DAS01L3	Books one unit of the service on line 3
DAS01L4*TX-BIKE 1 PC 18KG	Books line 4 with the extra text the airline asks for
DAS*G-BG	Baggage offers only
DAS**T	Ticket-related services
DAS*L4	Details of line 4
DAS*R	The list again
DAS01L4	Books one unit of the service on line 4

Step by step: [How do I book an extra bag or paid service in Galileo?](#) · [How do I quote a fare with baggage in Galileo?](#) · [How do I sell an extra bag with an EMD in Galileo?](#)

F*Q Last quote's fare calculation in one line, with its taxes.

BASIC

F*Q	The fare calculation in one line, with every tax
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Step by step: [How do I fare quote \(price\) a PNR in Galileo \(FQ\)?](#) · [How do I price only some segments or passengers in Galileo?](#) · [How do I price a trip that is not booked in Galileo?](#)

FD Fare display: fares filed for a city pair and travel date.

BASIC

FD14NOVLJUAMS	Fares Ljubljana–Amsterdam for travel on 14 Nov
FD14NOVLJUAMS/KL	One airline
FD14NOVLJUFRA/LH/OS	Two (at most three) airlines
FD21NOV	Same display again for a new date
FDDVIE	A new destination
FDOZAG	A new origin
FD14NOVLJUAMS-RT	Return fares only
FD14NOVLJUAMS-OW	One-way fares only
FD14NOVLJUFRA/LH@BUSNS	Lufthansa business-cabin fares only. Other cabins: @ECON, @PREME, @FIRST, @PREMF
FD14NOVLJUAMS/KL/PE00	Fares with no change and no cancellation fee

Step by step: [How do I convert currency and NUC in Galileo?](#) · [How do I display fares for a route in Galileo \(FD\)?](#) · [How do I filter a fare display in Galileo?](#)

FDC Booking classes a fare display line may be sold in.

BASIC

FDC*2	Booking classes the fare on line 2 can be sold in
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Step by step: [How do I display fares for a route in Galileo \(FD\)?](#)

FH Extra detail of a fare display line, such as travel and sale dates.

BASIC

FH*2	More detail on line 2, such as its travel and ticketing dates
FH*1	From a fare display: travel and ticketing dates of the fare on line 1

Step by step: [How do I display fares for a route in Galileo \(FD\)?](#) · [How do I count advance purchase dates in Galileo?](#)

FI Ignores the fare quote just made.

BASIC

FI	Ignores the last fare quote
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Step by step: [How do I fare quote \(price\) a PNR in Galileo \(FQ\)?](#) · [How do I store a fare in a Galileo PNR?](#)

FL Ticketed point mileage of the sectors between listed cities.

ADVANCED

FLLJU/FRA/IST	Ticketed point mileage of each sector LJU–FRA–IST (up to 22 cities)
FL/LJU/FRA/IST	The same as a running total table
FLLJU/FRA/IST.EH	Mileage with a global indicator

Step by step: [How do I check mileage and routing in Galileo?](#)

FM Maximum permitted mileage and mileage surcharge for a city pair.

ADVANCED

FMLJUIST	Maximum permitted mileage for LJU–IST
FMLJUIST.EH	With a global indicator

Step by step: [How do I check mileage and routing in Galileo?](#)

FN Fare notes (rules) of a fare display line or a quoted fare component.

BASIC

FN*2	Paragraph menu for the fare on line 2 of a fare display
FN*2/16	One paragraph
FN*2/5-8.16	Paragraphs 5 to 8 plus 16
FN*2/ALL	Every paragraph of that fare
FN*2/S	A short rule summary
FN1	Menu
FN1/16	One paragraph
FN1/ALL	All rules of component 1
FN1/S	Rule summary of component 1
FN3/ALL	All rules of component 3

Step by step: [How do I find the lowest fare and rebook in Galileo?](#) · [How do I display fares for a route in Galileo \(FD\)?](#) · [How do I fare quote \(price\) a PNR in Galileo \(FQ\)?](#)

FO Extra fees attached to the last fare quote.

BASIC

FO	Extra fees attached to this quote
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Step by step: [How do I fare quote \(price\) a PNR in Galileo \(FQ\)?](#)

FQ Price the itinerary and store the fare as a filed fare.

BASIC

FQ	Quotes the new journey
FQ/BAG	Quotes the booked flights with fares that include a bag
FQ:EUR	Quotes the booking with fare, taxes and total shown in EUR
FQ::USD	Prices only fares filed in USD
FQ@VSAVJU	Forces fare basis VSAVJU on all segments
FQ.V	What-if price as if booked in class V
FQ02	Stopover at the end of segment 2
FQX2	No stopover there
FQMB2	Fare must break at
FQOB2	May only break at segment 2

Step by step: [How do I book an extra bag or paid service in Galileo?](#) · [How do I quote a fare with baggage in Galileo?](#) · [How do I find the lowest fare and rebook in Galileo?](#)

FQ* Shows the last fare quote summary again.

BASIC

FQ*	Shows the quote summary again
FQ*:BF2	In the booked class, fare brand 2 only
FQ*RP10	10 % off
FQ*FA20	20 off the fare before taxes
FQ*SEA	Seaman fares or adult, whichever is cheaper
FQ**SEA	Seaman fares only
FQ*C06/ACC	A child aged 6 whose adult is on a different booking file
FQ*ITX	Tour type ITX or adult, cheapest wins
FQ**ITX	ITX only

Step by step: [How do I fare quote \(price\) a PNR in Galileo \(FQ\)?](#)

FQBA Best buy that ignores seat availability.

BASIC

FQBA	Lowest fare whether or not seats are available
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Step by step: [How do I find the lowest fare and rebook in Galileo?](#)

FQBB Best buy: lowest fare with seats on the flights already booked.

BASIC

FQBB	Lowest fare with available seats on the booked flights
FQBB+-AB	Stay in the cabins booked
FQBB+-BUSNS	Business only
FQBB+-UPPER	Business or first
FQBB/PE00	No fees
FQBB/PR00	Fully refundable
FQBB/PX50	Change fee at most 50 %
FQBB/BAG	Lowest that includes a bag
FQBBS1.3	Best buy for segments 1 and 3
FQBBP1-2/S1.3	For passengers 1-2 on them

Step by step: [How do I quote a fare with baggage in Galileo?](#) · [How do I find the lowest fare and rebook in Galileo?](#) · [How do I read fare rules in Galileo \(FN, FQN\)?](#)

FQBB* Shows the last best-buy answer again.

BASIC

FQBB*:BF3

Lowest in brand 3

FQBB*

Shows the last best-buy answer again

Step by step: [How do I find the lowest fare and rebook in Galileo?](#)

FQBBK After FQBB or FQBC, rebooks the segments into the best-buy classes.

BASIC

FQBBK

After **FQBB** or **FQBC**: rebooks the segments into the classes of that fare

Step by step: [How do I find the lowest fare and rebook in Galileo?](#)

FQBC Best buy that also shows the saving against the fare as booked.

BASIC

FQBC

The same search, plus the saving against the fare as booked

Step by step: [How do I find the lowest fare and rebook in Galileo?](#)

FQL Fare quote ladder of a planner answer.

INTERMEDIATE

FQL3

Fare ladder of answer 3

Step by step: [How do I price a trip that is not booked in Galileo?](#)

FQN Lists the fare components of the last quote.

BASIC

FQN

Fare components of the quote, then the rules menu of component 1

FQN*

Back to the component list

FQN2

Fare notes

FQNB2

Must not break at

Step by step: [How do I find the lowest fare and rebook in Galileo?](#) · [How do I fare quote \(price\) a PNR in Galileo \(FQ\)?](#) · [How do I read fare rules in Galileo \(FN, FQN\)?](#)

FQP Fare Quote Planner: informative price of an itinerary that is not booked.

INTERMEDIATE

FQPLJU14NOVAMS21NOVLJU+KL

Informative fares for the return trip on KLM (up to 10 answers)

FQPBEG+JU.V14NOVAMS+JU.V21

Air Serbia in class V, out 14 Nov, back 21 Nov

NOVBEG

FQPLJU14NOVX-FRAIST+LH

LJU to IST via FRA with no stopover in Frankfurt

FQPLJU14NOVAMS--

Out to AMS, back from CDG, the gap on the ground

CDG21NOVLJU

FQPLJU20SEP26AMS27SEP26LJU

Planner quote with past travel and ticketing dates

+KL.T01SEP26

FQP2

Prices passenger 2

FQP1-2.4

Passengers 1, 2 and 4 only

FQP2/CLH

Passenger 2 with LH as plating carrier

FQP1-2/S1.3

Passengers 1-2 on segments 1 and 3

FQP1.2*C08

Passenger 1 as adult, passenger 2 as a child aged 8

Step by step: [How do I price a trip that is not booked in Galileo?](#) · [How do I price a booking on a past date in Galileo?](#)

FQP* Shows the planner summary again, or one planner answer in linear form.

INTERMEDIATE

FQP*	Planner summary again
FQP*2	The fare calculation of answer 2

Step by step: [How do I price a trip that is not booked in Galileo?](#)

FQQ Planner variant returning the lowest possible informative fare.

INTERMEDIATE

FQQLJU14NOVAMS21NOVLJU+KL	The lowest possible informative fare for the same trip
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Step by step: [How do I price a trip that is not booked in Galileo?](#)

FQT Prices the booking file with today as the booking date.

ADVANCED

FQT	Prices with today as the booking date
FQTE-00.T05SEP26	Taxes only, as on 5 Sep 2026
FQTDD	Quote with a description of every tax and the pricing units
FQTE-00	Taxes only: whole trip
FQTE-00/S1-2	Segments 1–2
FQTE-00/*C09	A child aged 9
FQTE-AT*	Quote without any Austrian taxes
FQTE	Quote

Step by step: [How do I price a booking on a past date in Galileo?](#)

FR Routing of a quoted fare component or a fare display line.

BASIC

FR2	Routing of component 2
FR*2	Routing of the fare on line 2 of a fare display

Step by step: [How do I read fare rules in Galileo \(FN, FQN\)?](#) · [How do I check mileage and routing in Galileo?](#)

FS Fare shopping: cheapest priced flight options, with or without a booking file.

BASIC

FSLJU14NOVAMS	Cheapest options one way
FSLJU14NOVAMS21NOVLJU	Return
FS2LJU14NOVAMS21NOVLJU	The same for 2 passengers
FSLJU14NOVAMS- - CDG21NOVLJU	Out to Amsterdam, home from Paris; AMS–CDG on the ground
FSLJU14NOVAMS/KL21NOVLJU/A F#	KLM preferred out, only Air France back
FS3LJU14NOVAMS21NOVLJU+P1- 2.3*C08/PE00	Three travellers: passengers 1–2 adults, passenger 3 a child aged 8; fares without penalties
FSLJU14NOVAMS21NOVLJU++/KL /AF	Preferred airlines
FS+BAG	Fare shopping limited to fares with a bag
FSVIE14NOVLHR	Fare shopping or availability; add * and the airline code for one airline
FS	Shops the whole booked itinerary for cheaper options

Step by step: [How do I quote a fare with baggage in Galileo?](#) · [How do I book a direct payment carrier in Galileo?](#) · [How do I use fare shopping \(FS\) in Galileo?](#)

FS- Back to the previous group of fare shopping results.

BASIC

FS- Previous group

Step by step: [How do I use fare shopping \(FS\) in Galileo?](#)

FS* Shows the fare shopping results again.

BASIC

FS* Redisplay

Step by step: [How do I use fare shopping \(FS\) in Galileo?](#)

FSA Fare shopping that ignores seat availability.

BASIC

FSALJU14NOVAMS Lowest fares whether or not seats are free
FSA Ignore availability

Step by step: [How do I use fare shopping \(FS\) in Galileo?](#) · [How do I find cheaper flights for a booking in Galileo?](#)

FSALL Shops every booked segment, waitlisted and unconfirmed ones included.

INTERMEDIATE

FSALL Include waitlisted and unconfirmed segments

Step by step: [How do I find cheaper flights for a booking in Galileo?](#)

FSK Books the flights of a fare shopping pricing option.

BASIC

FSK2 Books pricing option 2

Step by step: [How do I use fare shopping \(FS\) in Galileo?](#)

FSM Fare shopping capped at a maximum fare in your system currency.

INTERMEDIATE

FSM300 Nothing above 300 in your currency

Step by step: [How do I find cheaper flights for a booking in Galileo?](#)

FSMORE Next screens of fare shopping results.

BASIC

FSMORE More screens

Step by step: [How do I use fare shopping \(FS\) in Galileo?](#)

FSOF Extra fees of one fare shopping option.

BASIC

FSOF2 Extra fees of option 2

Step by step: [How do I use fare shopping \(FS\) in Galileo?](#)

FTAX Tax information by country and tax code.

INTERMEDIATE

FTAX Countries with tax information
FTAX-SI Tax information for Slovenia

Step by step: [How do I see or exempt taxes in Galileo?](#)

FZI IATA rate of exchange, and conversions to or from NUC.

INTERMEDIATE

FZIUSD	IATA ROE for USD
FZI/ALL	For all currencies
FZIUSD.05SEP26	IATA ROE for USD on 5 Sep 2026
FZINUC812.40EUR	Converts NUC 812.40 into EUR at the ROE

Step by step: [How do I convert currency and NUC in Galileo?](#)

FZS Bank selling rate, and conversion between two currencies.

INTERMEDIATE

FZSUSD	Bank selling rate of USD against your own currency
FZSUSD250.00EUR	Converts USD 250 into EUR at the bank selling rate
FZSUSD250.00EUR.05SEP26	At the rate of 5 Sep 2026
FZS3	Converts the fare on line 3 of a fare display into your currency

Step by step: [How do I convert currency and NUC in Galileo?](#)

MORE* More flight choices for one fare shopping pricing option.

BASIC

MORE*2	More flights for option 2
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Step by step: [How do I use fare shopping \(FS\) in Galileo?](#)

PTC Lists passenger type codes, for example those starting with one letter.

BASIC

Step by step: [How do I price a child or infant in Galileo?](#)

ZPROV Lists the direct payment carriers activated for you.

INTERMEDIATE

ZPROV	Lists the direct payment carriers activated for you
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Step by step: [How do I book a direct payment carrier in Galileo?](#)

Step by step

How do I display fares for a route in Galileo (FD)?

Type FD with the date and city pair, e.g. FD14NOVLJUAMS, and add /KL for one airline. FN*2 shows the rules of line 2 and FDC*2 its booking classes. A fare display is not the price of a booking: quote the booked itinerary with FQ.

When

Use a fare display to see which fares an airline files between two cities before anything is booked: the client asks what Ljubljana–Amsterdam costs on KLM, or you want to know which booking class a cheap fare needs.

Check first

- You know the city pair and roughly the travel date. Leave the date out and Travelport+ takes today.
- Want one carrier's tariff? Name it after a slash; up to three airlines fit in one entry.

Steps

#	Entry	What it does	Why
1	FD14NOVLJUAMS	Fares Ljubljana–Amsterdam for travel on 14 Nov.	The tariff that applies on that date.

#	Entry	What it does	Why
2	FD14NOVLJUAMS/KL · FD14NOVLJUFRA/LH/OS	One airline · two (at most three) airlines.	Keep only the carriers the client cares about.
3	FD21NOV · FDDVIE · FDOZAG	Same display again for a new date · a new destination · a new origin.	Change one thing without typing the whole entry.
4	FN*2	Rules menu of the fare on line 2.	Read the conditions before you quote it (see Read fare rules (fare notes) — from a fare display or a quote).
5	FDC*2	Booking classes the fare on line 2 can be sold in.	The class you must book to get that fare.
6	FH*2	More detail on line 2, such as its travel and ticketing dates.	Season and last sale date at a glance.
7	AV	Turns the fare display into an availability display.	Check that seats exist in that class.

Coming from the other side: with an availability display on screen, **FDA** switches it to the matching fare display.

Check it worked

The answer is a numbered list of fares for the city pair and date. The line number is what **FN***, **FDC*** and **FH*** point to, so read it before the follow-up entry.

Traps

- **A fare display is not the price of a booking.** It lists the fares filed for the city pair; the price the client pays comes from quoting the booked itinerary with **FQ** (see [Price the booking file \(FQ\) — the fare that gets stored](#)).
- The fare line is the fare only. Estimated taxes can be added with an option, and they are not guaranteed (see [Fare display options — journey type, cabin, penalties, NUC](#)).
- One-way and return fares sit in the same list unless you filter them (**-OW** / **-RT**).
- A cheap fare on line 1 is useless if its class is closed on the flights the client wants — check with **AV** or price the booking.
- Some Travelport material shows **AV2** (with a fare line number) instead of plain **AV**.

Online: gateroam.com/galileo-guide/fare-display

How do I filter a fare display in Galileo?

Add qualifiers to **FD**: **-RT** or **-OW** for the journey type, **@BUSNS** for one cabin, **/PE00** for no change or cancel fees, ***PTC** for non-adult types, e.g. **FD14NOVLJUFRA/LH@BUSNS**. **/A** adds estimated taxes, which are not guaranteed.

When

A plain fare display gives too many lines. Add qualifiers to the **FD** entry to keep only the fares that fit the client: one way or return, one cabin, no change fees, a child, or fares checked against real dates.

Check first

- Start from a working basic entry such as **FD14NOVLJUAMS/KL** (see [Fare display \(FD\) — which fares exist on a route](#)); the qualifiers below go on the end of it.
- Up to three airlines can be named in one display.

Steps

#	Entry	What it does	Why
1	FD14NOVLJUAMS-RT · FD14NOVLJUAMS-OW	Return fares only · one-way fares only.	Match the journey the client is making.
2	FD14NOVLJUFRA/LH@BUSNS	Lufthansa business-cabin fares only. Other cabins: @ECON , @PREME , @FIRST , @PREMF .	Stop economy lines from burying the ones you need.

#	Entry	What it does	Why
3	FD14NOVLJUAMS/KL/PE00	Fares with no change and no cancellation fee.	Flexible client.
4	/PE50 · /PX00 · /PR00	Fees of at most 50 % of the fare · no change fee · no cancellation fee.	Fine-tune how much risk the client accepts.
5	FDLJUAMS*PTC	Every non-adult passenger type filed for the city pair.	Find which child, youth or senior fares exist at all.
6	FD14NOVLJUAMS/KL-RT@SPCLS*CNN	KLM return special fares for a child.	Qualifiers combine in one entry.
7	FD14NOVLJUAMS/A	Adds estimated taxes to the lines.	A rough total for a first answer.
8	FDLJUAMSV14NOV21NOV	Checks the fare conditions against these outbound and return dates and keeps the return fares that fit.	Drops fares the dates would break (min/max stay, seasons).
9	FD:NUC	Shows the current display in NUC.	Compare with a fare calculation line, which is built in NUC.

Check it worked

The new display keeps only the fares that match your qualifiers. If nothing is left, remove one qualifier at a time.

Traps

- **Estimated taxes are not guaranteed.** Give the client the total from a fare quote of the booked itinerary, not from /A.
- The date-validated display (step 8) answers only in a native terminal window, not in the Smartpoint graphic view.
- A penalty filter only narrows the list; still read the penalty paragraph before you promise "free changes" (see [Read fare rules \(fare notes\) — from a fare display or a quote](#)).
- Private and account-code fares have their own qualifiers (see [Private, net and account-code fares in a quote](#)); fares for a past ticketing date are in [Historical fare quote — the price on an earlier ticketing date](#).

Online: gateroam.com/galileo-guide/fare-display-options

How do I read fare rules in Galileo (FN, FQN)?

From a fare display, FN*2 opens the rules menu of line 2 and FN*2/16 one paragraph. After a quote, FQN lists the fare components and FN1/ALL shows every rule of component 1. Read each component of a return.

When

Before the client pays, you need the fare's conditions: can the ticket be changed or refunded and for how much, how far ahead it must be bought, and how long the client must or may stay. Galileo calls these texts **fare notes**.

Check first

- From a fare display: you know the line number of the fare.
- From a booking: you have just priced it with **FQ** (or **FQBB**), so the components of that quote exist.

Steps

#	Entry	What it does	Why
1	FN*2	Paragraph menu for the fare on line 2 of a fare display.	Shows which rule paragraphs exist and their numbers.
2	FN*2/16 · FN*2/5-8.16	One paragraph · paragraphs 5 to 8 plus 16.	Read only what the client asked about (the menu names each number).
3	FN*2/ALL	Every paragraph of that fare.	The full text when in doubt.
4	FN*2/S	A short rule summary.	Quick answer — offered on selected city pairs only.
5	FQN	After a quote: lists the fare components of the last quote.	Each component carries its own rules.

#	Entry	What it does	Why
6	FN1 · FN1/16 · FN1/ALL	Menu · one paragraph · all rules of component 1.	The rules of the fare that will be ticketed.
7	FN1/S	Rule summary of component 1.	Same short form, after a quote.
8	FR2	Routing of component 2.	Shows which way the fare may travel (see Mileage and routing checks (TPM, MPM, routing maps)).
9	FQN*	Back to the component list.	Move on to the next component.

Check it worked

The menu gives numbered paragraph titles to choose from, and each paragraph you request comes back as text. After a quote, **FQN** gives one entry per fare component, so you can see how many rule sets apply.

Traps

- **A return can be two fares.** If **FQN** shows two components, read both — each one has its own conditions.
- Rules read from a fare display describe the fare in general. The rules that count for the booking are those of the quoted components (**FQN** then **FN**).
- No summary answer? The short form exists only for some city pairs — read the full paragraphs instead.
- If a change or refund amount in the text is unclear, ask the airline before you promise it.

Online: gateroam.com/galileo-guide/fare-rules

How do I fare quote (price) a PNR in Galileo (FQ)?

Enter **FQ**: it prices all passengers and segments in the booked classes and stores the result as a **filed fare**. Check it with ***FF** and **F*Q**, read the rules with **FQN** and **FN1**, then save with **R.P** and **ER**.

When

The flights are booked and you need the price of the booking file exactly as it stands. **FQ** prices every passenger on every segment in the classes booked and keeps the result in the booking file as a **filed fare** — the stored fare the ticket is later issued from (see [What a filed fare is and why TKP needs one](#)).

Check first

- Names are in, and children and infants carry their type and date of birth in the name field. Anyone without a type is priced as an adult (see [Child, infant, youth and other passenger types in a fare quote](#)).
- Know what a plain **FQ** takes for granted: all passengers and all segments; sale and ticket in your agency's country; ticketing today; an international connection of 24 hours or more is a stopover (4 hours inside North America); no tax exemptions. Anything else needs a modifier ([Fare quote modifiers — segments, passengers, fare basis, stopovers](#)).
- **FQ** weighs public and private fares together and returns the cheapest that applies. Net fares never appear unless you add **:C** (see [Private, net and account-code fares in a quote](#)).

Steps

#	Entry	What it does	Why
1	*R	Shows the booking file.	Check names, segments and booked classes first.
2	FQ	Prices all passengers and segments in the booked classes; Travelport+ picks the plating carrier.	The price of exactly what is booked.
3	F*Q	The fare calculation in one line, with every tax.	Check the construction and the taxes.
4	FQN then FN1	Fare components of the quote, then the rules menu of component 1.	Confirm the conditions before the client pays.
5	FO	Extra fees attached to this quote.	Charges that are not part of the fare.
6	FQ*	Shows the quote summary again.	After you looked at other displays.

#	Entry	What it does	Why
7	*FF · *FF1	Filed fares in the booking file · details of filed fare 1.	Proof that the quote was stored.
8	R.P · ER	Received from (here: the passenger), then end transact.	Saves the booking file together with its filed fare.
—	FI	Ignores the last fare quote.	You priced the wrong thing. If *FF still lists its fare, cancel it with FX (see Cancel a filed fare (FX) and clear ticketed ones).

In Smartpoint you can also price from the **Air Pricing** tab instead of typing **FQ**.

Check it worked

- The quote shows the fare, taxes and total per passenger type, and ***FF** lists the new filed fare.
- Each filed fare has a guarantee code. **G**, **A** and **Z** mean it was priced automatically; **M** means a modifier changed it and the Travelport fare guarantee does not cover it (see [Display the filed fares in a booking file](#)).

Traps

- **Price again after any change** of flight, class or passenger type. A filed fare does not follow the itinerary; after a segment change it is marked invalid (code **I**).
- A discounted passenger who must travel with someone (a child with an adult) has to be in the same **FQ** as that person, or a full fare comes back (see [Child, infant, youth and other passenger types in a fare quote](#)).
- If the fare cannot be filed, **F*Q** still shows the calculation but nothing is stored — fix the cause, or see [Build a fare by hand \(FBC, FBU, FBF\)](#).
- If Travelport+ answers that duplicate filed fares exist, cancel the extra one (see [Cancel a filed fare \(FX\) and clear ticketed ones](#)).
- **Do not rely on TKP to price.** With no filed fare in the booking file it creates one on the spot and issues the cheapest applicable fare — quote and check first.

Online: gateroam.com/galileo-guide/fare-quote

How do I price only some segments or passengers in Galileo?

Add modifiers to **FQ**: **FQS1-2** for segments 1 to 2, **FQP2** for passenger 2, **FQP2/CLH** for LH as plating carrier, **FQ@VSAVJU** to force a fare basis. Forced and discounted quotes are filed with code **M** and are not guaranteed.

When

A plain **FQ** prices everything in the booked classes. Use modifiers when only part of the booking should be priced, a passenger needs another validating airline, you must price a known fare basis or brand, or a stop has to count (or not count) as a stopover.

Check first

- The booking file is open and the segment and passenger numbers are the ones you see in ***R**.
- Passenger numbers go in ascending order.
- Several modifiers fit in one entry, in any order.

Steps

#	Entry	What it does	Why
1	FQS1-2 · FQS1.4	Prices segments 1 to 2 · segments 1 and 4 only.	Part of the trip is on another ticket.
2	FQP2 · FQP1-2.4	Prices passenger 2 · passengers 1, 2 and 4 only.	Passengers with different fares.
3	FQP2/CLH	Passenger 2 with LH as plating carrier.	Override the validating airline the system chose.

#	Entry	What it does	Why
4	FQP1-2/S1.3	Passengers 1–2 on segments 1 and 3.	Combine passenger and segment choice.
5	FQ@VSAVJU · FQS1@VSAVJU.2@QSAVJU	Forces fare basis VSAVJU on all segments · a fare basis per segment.	You know the fare you need; the answer also says why it did not price by itself.
6	FQ.V	What-if price as if booked in class V.	Compare classes without rebooking — this quote cannot be stored.
7	FQO2 · FQX2	Stopover at the end of segment 2 · no stopover there.	The stopover status changes the fare.
8	FQMB2 · FQNB2 · FQOB2	Fare must break at · must not break at · may only break at segment 2.	Control where one fare component ends.
9	FQ:NR · FQ:AP · FQ/PE00	No advance-purchase or stay limits · no advance purchase · no change or cancel fee.	Flexible client, or too late for an advance-purchase fare.
10	FQ*:BF2	In the booked class, fare brand 2 only.	The client chose a brand (fare family).
11	FQ/BAG · FQ/FXD	Fares that include a bag · leave out economy unbundled fares.	Avoid a bag-less fare by surprise.
12	FQ.LJUZAG	Sold in Slovenia, ticketed in Croatia.	Sale or ticketing country is not your own.
13	FQ*RP10 · FQ*FA20	10 % off · 20 off the fare before taxes.	An agreed discount on the fare.

Check it worked

The quote header and the filed fare reflect the modifiers: the right passengers and segments, the forced fare basis, the brand. Check with ***FF** and **F*Q**.

Traps

- **Forced, discounted and increased quotes are not guaranteed.** They are filed with code **M** (manipulated); the same applies when you override the carrier whose fares are used (**FQOCLH**). Check them twice before ticketing.
- **FQ.V** is a look only: the fare cannot be filed. Book class V if the client wants it.
- Mind the dot: **FQ.V** is a booking class, **FQ.LJUZAG** is the sale and ticketing place, and **.T** or **.H** with a date asks for a historical fare (**Historical fare quote — the price on an earlier ticketing date**).
- The bag modifier works only with airlines that file Rich Content and Branding. Not every airline files brands, and some skip brand numbers — no answer for brand 1 can be normal.
- Infants entered as infants in the name field are priced at the infant rate automatically.

Online: gateroam.com/galileo-guide/fare-quote-modifiers

How do I quote a fare with baggage in Galileo?

FQ/BAG quotes fares that include a bag, FQBB/BAG finds the cheapest of them and FS+BAG shops with the bag, for Rich Content and Branding airlines only. FF1BG1PC corrects the allowance in filed fare 1.

When

The client travels with a suitcase and you want a fare that already includes it, or the allowance in the filed fare (the one the ticket will show) has to be corrected.

Check first

- Does the airline sell branded fares through Rich Content and Branding? The bag modifiers below only work for those airlines.
- How many bags and which passengers: a child or infant can have a different allowance.

Steps

#	Entry	What it does	Why
1	FQ/BAG	Quotes the booked flights with fares that include a bag.	A bag-less light fare is not picked by surprise.
2	FQBB/BAG	Best buy limited to fares with a bag, rebooking the class if needed.	Cheapest fare that still carries the suitcase.
3	FS+BAG	Fare shopping limited to fares with a bag.	Compare flights with the bag already in the price.
4	*FF1	Shows filed fare 1.	Check what it holds, including the bags, before ticketing.
5	FF1BG1PC	Sets the allowance in filed fare 1 to one piece.	Only when the quote stored a wrong allowance.
6	FF1BG23KC05	Sets 23 kg for a child aged 5 in filed fare 1.	Children can carry their own allowance.
7	DAS*G-BG	Lists the airline's paid baggage services.	For a bag the fare does not include.
8	*DAS	Shows the services booked in the file.	Confirm the extra bag before the EMD.

Manual fares carry the allowance in the build: **FBUBG/1PC** for every segment, **FBUBG2/1PC** for segment 2 only, **FBUBG/NIL** for a lap infant (see [Build a fare by hand \(FBC, FBU, FBF\)](#)).

Check it worked

The new filed fare (***FF**) shows a fare with the bag, or the corrected allowance; a paid bag shows under ***DAS** and is then issued on an EMD ([Paid bag or seat — book it in the shopping basket and pay by EMD](#)).

Traps

- **Changing the allowance by hand changes the fare's guarantee code.** It is marked as modified (calculation mode 2) and the airline may review it for a debit memo. Prefer re-quoting with **/BAG** where the airline supports it.
- The **/BAG** and **+BAG** modifiers do not work for airlines without Rich Content and Branding; read the fare rules and sell the bag as an ancillary instead.
- An allowance changed in the filed fare does not book anything with the airline: it only changes what the ticket shows.

Online: gateroam.com/galileo-guide/fare-quote-with-baggage

How do I price a child or infant in Galileo?

Put the type in the name field, e.g. **N.HORVAT/LUKA MSTR*P-C08 DOB14MAY18**, and **FQ** prices him as a child aged 8. Without it, use **FQP1.2*C08**. Quote the child in the same **FQ** as the adult, or add **/ACC**.

When

Not everyone in the booking is a plain adult: a child, an infant, a young person, a seaman. Each needs its **passenger type code (PTC)** in the quote, or Travelport+ prices them as adults.

Check first

- The easiest way is to put the type in the name field when you create the names; **FQ** then picks it up by itself (see [Names for adults, children and infants](#)).
- Children need their age in the code (**C08** = child aged 8) when the airline files age-based fares or taxes; **CNN** is the generic child code.
- Do you know the code? **PTC/S** lists the codes that start with S.

Steps

#	Entry	What it does	Why
1	N.HORVAT/LUKA MSTR*P-C08 DOB14MAY18	Child name with type C08 and date of birth (a space before DOB).	FQ prices him as a child aged 8 without extra modifiers.
2	N.I/HORVAT/EVA MISS*15MAR26	Infant name with date of birth.	Infants in the name field get the infant rate automatically.

#	Entry	What it does	Why
3	FQ	Prices everyone by the type in the name field.	The normal case once names are right.
4	FQP1.2*C08	Passenger 1 as adult, passenger 2 as a child aged 8.	When the type is not in the name field.
5	FQP1.3-4*CNN	Passenger 1 adult, passengers 3 and 4 at the child fare.	Several children in one entry.
6	FQP1.2*YTH15	Passenger 1 adult, passenger 2 youth aged 15.	Youth fares where the airline files them.
7	FQ*SEA · FQ**SEA	Seaman fares or adult, whichever is cheaper · seaman fares only.	One star = that type plus adult; two stars = that type only.
8	FQ*C06/ACC	A child aged 6 whose adult is on a different booking file.	Keeps the child fare although the adult is priced elsewhere.
9	FQP1*C10/ACC2	Child (passenger 1) travelling with two adults booked separately.	Same, when the rule counts the adults.

Check it worked

The quote shows a separate fare for each passenger type. Check that the child's line carries the child code you meant (not **ADT**) and that the infant has an infant fare.

Traps

- **Quote the child and the adult together.** A discounted passenger who must be accompanied, priced in a separate **FQ**, gets the full fare — unless you add **/ACC**.
- Passenger numbers must go up: **FQP1.2**, never **FQP2.1**.
- A new infant is linked to passenger 1 by default. If the infant travels on another adult's lap, link it to that adult — the entry differs before and after end transact (see [Names for adults, children and infants](#)).
- With some airlines in some markets the child reference must stand before the asterisk in the name; check the airline's rule.
- For inclusive-tour types (ITX and its child and infant codes) see [Private, net and account-code fares in a quote](#).

Online: gateroam.com/galileo-guide/child-infant-fares

How do I find the lowest fare and rebook in Galileo?

FQBB finds the lowest fare with seats on the booked flights and FQBC also shows the saving. FQBBK then rebooks the segments into those classes. FQBB++-AB keeps the booked cabins; FQBA ignores availability.

When

The flights are right but the booked class may not be the cheapest. Best buy looks for the lowest fare that has seats on the same flights, tells you what it would cost, and can move the booking into those classes.

Check first

- The flights and names are in the booking file and the client has agreed to the flights — best buy keeps the flights and changes only the classes.
- Decide the cabin first: add **++-AB** to stay in the cabins booked, or name the cabin you want.

Steps

#	Entry	What it does	Why
1	FQBB	Lowest fare with available seats on the booked flights.	See the cheapest option — nothing is rebooked yet.
2	FQBC	The same search, plus the saving against the fare as booked.	Tell the client how much cheaper it gets.

#	Entry	What it does	Why
3	FQBBK	After FQBB or FQBC : rebooks the segments into the classes of that fare.	The booked class must match the fare you ticket.
4	*R · *FF	Booking file · filed fares.	Check the new classes are confirmed and a filed fare matches them. If not, price with FQ .
5	FQBB++-AB · FQBB++-BUSNS · FQBB++-UPPER	Stay in the cabins booked · business only · business or first.	Stops a quiet downgrade to another cabin.
6	FQBB/PE00 · FQBB/PR00 · FQBB/PX50	No fees · fully refundable · change fee at most 50 %.	Cheapest fare that still fits the client's need for flexibility.
7	FQBB*:BF3 · FQBB/BAG	Lowest in brand 3 · lowest that includes a bag.	Same fare family or bag as the client chose.
8	FQBBS1.3 · FQBBP1-2/S1.3	Best buy for segments 1 and 3 · for passengers 1–2 on them.	Only part of the booking.
9	FQBA	Lowest fare whether or not seats are available.	Shows what exists, e.g. for a waitlist or a later check.
10	FQBB*	Shows the last best-buy answer again.	After reading rules with FQN .

Check it worked

After **FQBBK**, ***R** shows the segments in the new classes. Then check ***FF**: if no filed fare matches the new classes, price with **FQ**.

Traps

- **FQBB alone changes nothing.** The booking keeps its classes until **FQBBK**. Seats can go between the two entries — rebook straight after the client says yes.
- **FQBA** ignores availability, so its price may not be bookable now. Some Travelport material shows **FQBBA** instead.
- The cheapest fare can have the strictest rules. Read them (**FQN**, then **FN**) before you rebook (see [Read fare rules \(fare notes\) — from a fare display or a quote](#)).
- **FQBB/FXD** keeps economy unbundled fares out of the answer — useful with carriers that do not file Rich Content and Branding.
- Historical modifiers (.T, .H, .B with a date) do not work with **FQBB**.
- To compare other flights or dates instead of other classes, use fare shopping ([Fare shopping on a booked itinerary \(FS\) — cheaper flights or dates](#)).

Online: gateroam.com/galileo-guide/best-buy

How do I quote private or net fares in Galileo?

FQ already includes private fares. **FQ:P** quotes private only and **FQ:C** net only (net fares never appear without :C). **FQ-KX77** adds fares with account code **KX77**, **FQ-:KX77** uses only those, **FQ**ITX** prices type **ITX** only.

When

Your agency or the client has special fares: airline private fares, fares the agency loaded itself, net fares for mark-up, or contract fares tied to an **account code** or a passenger type such as **ITX**. The airline or contract tells you the code; Travelport+ needs it in the quote.

Check first

- A plain **FQ** already looks at public and private fares together and returns the cheapest that applies.
- **Net fares never quote unless :C is in the entry.**
- Have the account code and passenger type from the contract at hand (here: account code **KX77**).

Steps

#	Entry	What it does	Why
1	FQ:P · FQ:N	Private fares only · public fares only.	Compare the two worlds.

#	Entry	What it does	Why
2	FQ:A · FQ:G	Airline private only · agency private only.	Pick the contract type.
3	FQ:C · FQ:G:C · FQ:A:C	Net fares only · agency private net · airline private net.	Net fares for your own mark-up.
4	FQ-KX77 · FQ-:KX77	Adds fares filed with account code KX77 · only those fares.	Contract fares; the second shows whether the contract fare exists at all.
5	FQ-KX77:C	Net fares, with or without that account code.	Account code combined with a fare type.
6	FQ*ITX · FQ**ITX	Tour type ITX or adult, cheapest wins · ITX only.	Inclusive-tour contracts.
7	FQP3*ITF/ACCITX	Passenger 3 as an infant (ITF) travelling with an ITX adult.	Child and infant codes of the same contract.
8	FQBB:P	Best buy among private fares only.	Cheapest class, contract fares only.
9	*NTD1 · *NTD1/D	Net ticket data of filed fare 1: summary · details.	See the net and selling amounts that were stored.
10	FD14NOVLJUAMS-PRI-KX77 · FD14NOVLJUAMS/KL:C	Fare display with public, private and KX77 fares · KLM net private fares.	Look before booking.

The same fare-type and account-code modifiers work with **FQBB** and with fare shopping.

Check it worked

The filed fare's guarantee code shows the kind of fare: **A** airline private, **Z** agency private marked up from an airline net fare, **P** agency private on a standard contract (see [Display the filed fares in a booking file](#)). For a net fare, ***NTD1** shows the stored net ticket data.

Traps

- **FQ-:KX77 returns nothing?** No KX77 fare applies to this booking. **FQ-KX77** would then simply return the cheapest public or private fare, so check which one you got.
- A private fare may need an account code, a passenger type, or both; the airline tells you which. When both apply, put both in one entry.
- When fare shopping finds private or net fares for several passenger types, Travelport+ asks you to file them separately per type, or you quote each type with its own **FQ**.
- If you use the same account code every day, add it to the Assumed City table with **HMCT-KX77/ACCT** (two codes at most); **HMCTX-ACCT** removes them.

Online: gateroam.com/galileo-guide/private-net-fares

How do I use fare shopping (FS) in Galileo?

Use fare shopping: **FSLJU14NOVAMS21NOVLJU** for a return, **+** for pricing modifiers (**+PE00**) and **++** for itinerary ones (**++D** for direct). **FSK2** books option 2. In Smartpoint the Smartpanel (**Alt+T** or **#FS**) does the same.

When

The client gives a route and dates and wants the cheapest way to fly. Fare shopping searches flights and fares together and returns priced options you can book from.

Check first

- You know origin, destination, dates and how many people travel.
- Pricing modifiers follow one **+**, itinerary modifiers follow **++**; separate several modifiers with **/**. Pricing modifiers come before itinerary ones.

Steps

#	Entry	What it does	Why
1	FSLJU14NOVAMS · FSLJU14NOVAMS21NOVLJU	Cheapest options one way · return.	The basic search.
2	FS2LJU14NOVAMS21NOVLJU	The same for 2 passengers.	Seats must exist for everyone.
3	FSLJU14NOVAMS - -CDG21NOVLJU	Out to Amsterdam, home from Paris; AMS-CDG on the ground.	Open jaw with a surface sector.
4	FSLJU14NOVAMS/KL21NOVLJU/AF#	KLM preferred out, only Air France back.	Airline choice per sector (# = only).
5	FS3LJU14NOVAMS21NOVLJU+P1 - 2.3*C08/PE00	Three travellers: passengers 1–2 adults, passenger 3 a child aged 8; fares without penalties.	Pricing modifiers after +.
6	FSLJU14NOVAMS21NOVLJU++/KL/AF · ++.D · ++RMC0230	Preferred airlines · direct flights · no connection over 2 h 30.	Itinerary modifiers after ++.
7	FSALJU14NOVAMS	Lowest fares whether or not seats are free.	What exists, not what is bookable now.
8	*FS2 · FQN2 · FSOF2	Fare construction · fare notes · extra fees of option 2.	Check the option before offering it.
9	FSK2	Books pricing option 2.	From search to booking in one entry.
10	FSMORE · MORE*2 · FS* · FS-	More screens · more flights for option 2 · redisplay · previous group.	Move through the results.

In Smartpoint, the search is easier from the **Smartpanel** (Alt+T or #FS, or under Search). Use **Flight Shopping Search** for a simple one-way or return, the Smartpanel for searches with many modifiers. Steps 8–10 only work in a native terminal window; in the Smartpoint view, click the on-screen prompts instead.

Check it worked

After **FSK2** the flights of option 2 are in the booking file. Add names, then check with ***FF** that a filed fare exists; if not, price with **FQ**.

Traps

- **A shopping price is a snapshot.** Seats and fares move; the price that counts is the one filed in the booking file.
- **FSA** ignores availability: its cheapest line may not be bookable.
- Every pricing modifier of **FQ** can be used here (child types, private fares, no penalty), always behind the +.
- Fares that include a bag (**+BAG**) work only with airlines that file Rich Content and Branding.
- With private or net fares and several passenger types, Travelport+ asks you to file each type separately (see [Private, net and account-code fares in a quote](#)).

Online: gateroam.com/galileo-guide/fare-shopping

How do I find cheaper flights for a booking in Galileo?

With the booking file open, enter FS. FSS1.2 shops only segments 1 and 2, FS++-AB stays in the booked cabins and FS++#3 tries three days later. Rebook through the prompts, then check *R and *FF.

When

A booking already exists and you want to know whether other flights, times or dates on the same route are cheaper — and switch to them. Best buy (**Best buy (FQBB) — lowest fare on the booked flights, and rebook**) only changes classes on the same flights; fare shopping may change the flights.

Check first

- The itinerary is booked and the names are in the booking file.

- On a booked itinerary the + before pricing modifiers may be left out; itinerary and availability modifiers always need ++.
- In one entry, pricing modifiers come first and availability modifiers after them. Separate several pricing modifiers with /.

Steps

#	Entry	What it does	Why
1	*R	Shows the booking file.	Note the booked flights and price before you compare.
2	FS	Shops the whole booked itinerary for cheaper options.	The basic check.
3	FSS1.2	Shops only segments 1 and 2.	Keep the rest of the trip as it is.
4	FS+BAG · FS+PE00 · FS+:P	With a bag · no penalties · private fares only.	Same pricing modifiers as FQ.
5	FS++-AB · FS++-BUSNS	Same cabins as booked · business only.	Do not trade cabin for price by accident.
6	FS++/LH · FS++/OS# · FS++/TK-	Prefer LH · only OS · not TK.	Airline wishes.
7	FS++.D · FS++DT3.D	Direct flights · direct within 3 hours of the booked departure time.	Better flights, not just cheaper.
8	FS++-3 · FS++#3	Three days earlier · three days later than booked.	Flexible dates.
9	FS++RMC0330 · FS++JT12	No connection over 3 h 30 · no leg over 12 hours in total.	Keep the trip reasonable.
10	FSA · FSALL · FSM300	Ignore availability · include waitlisted and unconfirmed segments · nothing above 300 in your currency.	Special cases.

Then pick the option you want and **rebook through the prompts** on screen. The fare of the new itinerary should be stored in the booking file by itself.

Check it worked

- *R shows the new flights confirmed and the old ones gone.
- *FF shows a filed fare for the new itinerary. If it is missing, price with FQ.

Traps

- **Shopping can move the client to other flights or dates.** Show the client the new times before you rebook.
- **FSM300** reads the amount in your system currency, not the fare currency.
- **FSA** results are not all bookable now — seats are not checked.
- Read the rules of the new fare before you end the booking file (see [Read fare rules \(fare notes\) — from a fare display or a quote](#)).
- After rebooking, check connection times and segment statuses (see [Segment status codes \(HK, KK, HL, UC, TK, HX ...\)](#) and [what to do](#)).

Online: gateroam.com/galileo-guide/fare-shopping-booked-itinerary

How do I see or exempt taxes in Galileo?

F*Q shows each tax of the last quote, FQTDD explains every tax (informative, not filed), FQTE-00 quotes taxes only and FQTE-AT* leaves out all Austrian taxes. Exempt only taxes the passenger really does not owe.

When

The client asks what the taxes are, a tax looks wrong, a passenger is exempt from a tax, or you need the tax amount alone. A quote with no taxes at all is for the rare case where none apply, such as a seat bought for cabin baggage.

Check first

- A plain **FQ** assumes nobody is exempt from any ticketable tax.
- Know whether you only want to *see* taxes (informative) or to *change* what is filed (exemption).

Steps

#	Entry	What it does	Why
1	F*Q	After FQ or FQBB : fare construction and each tax in one line.	Quick check of codes and amounts.
2	*FF1P2/T	Taxes of filed fare 1 for passenger 2.	What was actually stored.
3	FQTDD (or FQ/TDD) · FQBBTDD	Quote with a description of every tax and the pricing units · the same for best buy.	Explain each tax to the client. Informative only.
4	FQTE-00 · FQTE-00/S1-2 · FQTE-00/*C09	Taxes only: whole trip · segments 1-2 · a child aged 9.	The tax amount without pricing a fare.
5	FQTE-AT*	Quote without any Austrian taxes.	The passenger is exempt from that country's taxes.
6	FQTE · FQBBTE	Quote · best buy with no taxes at all.	Only when truly no taxes apply.
7	FTAX · FTAX-SI	Countries with tax information · tax information for Slovenia.	Look up what a tax code is and when it applies.

Check it worked

The tax description explains each tax code of the quote. After an exemption, **F*Q** no longer shows the exempted tax, and the filed fare carries the lower total.

Traps

- **The tax description (TDD) quote is not filed.** Price again with **FQ** to store the fare. **TDD** cannot be combined with the taxes-only modifier **TE-00**.
- **Taxes-only answers show an amount above the tax list that is neither the fare nor the tax total — ignore it.**
- Exempt a tax only when the passenger really does not owe it. If you are not sure, ask the airline or the help desk first.
- YQ and YR are not government taxes: the airline adds them itself (fuel or other surcharges), and they can depend on cabin, route and airline. A YQ or YR that is wrong or missing is reported to the Travelport help desk (see [When to contact the Travelport help desk and what to give them](#)).
- Taxes on a historical date need the historical modifier (see [Historical fare quote — the price on an earlier ticketing date](#)).

Online: gateroam.com/galileo-guide/taxes

How do I convert currency and NUC in Galileo?

FZIUSD shows the IATA rate of exchange, FZINUC812.40EUR converts NUC to EUR, FZSUSD250.00EUR converts at the bank selling rate and FQ:EUR shows a quote in EUR. Add a date such as .05SEP26 for a past rate.

When

A fare calculation shows NUC amounts, the client wants a price in another currency, or you need to check a conversion in a fare (for example a refund or a manual calculation).

How the money moves: international fares are built in **NUC** (neutral units of construction). The **IATA rate of exchange (ROE)** turns NUC into the currency of the country where the journey starts; a **bank selling rate** then converts between two real currencies, such as that currency and yours.

Check first

- Know which rate you need: ROE for NUC amounts, bank selling rate for currency-to-currency.
- For a past sale (refund, exchange), check which date's rate the calculation needs.

Steps

#	Entry	What it does	Why
1	FQ:EUR	Quotes the booking with fare, taxes and total shown in EUR.	Give the client a price in their currency.
2	FQ::USD	Prices only fares filed in USD.	When the fare must be one filed in that currency.
3	FZIUSD · FZI/ALL	IATA ROE for USD · for all currencies.	The rate the fare calculation uses.
4	FZIUSD.05SEP26	IATA ROE for USD on 5 Sep 2026.	Rate on the date a ticket was sold.
5	FZINUC812.40EUR	Converts NUC 812.40 into EUR at the ROE.	Check a fare calculation line.
6	FZSUSD	Bank selling rate of USD against your own currency.	Currency - to - currency conversions.
7	FZSUSD250.00EUR · FZSUSD250.00EUR.05SEP26	Converts USD 250 into EUR at the bank selling rate · at the rate of 5 Sep 2026.	Price or refund in another currency.
8	FZS3	Converts the fare on line 3 of a fare display into your currency.	A foreign tariff in your money.
9	FD:NUC	Shows the current fare display in NUC.	Compare with a fare calculation line.

Check it worked

The answer gives the rate and the converted amount. Bank - rate conversions are rounded; add **/U** (for example **FZSUSD250.00EUR/U**) for the exact figure.

Traps

- **ROE and bank selling rate are not interchangeable.** Using the bank rate on a NUC amount, or the ROE between two currencies, gives a wrong price.
- Rates move over time. When a calculation belongs to an earlier sale, use the date versions rather than today's rate.
- **FQ:EUR** changes only how the amounts are shown; **FQ::USD** changes which fares may be used.
- A rate you type yourself (* to multiply, / to divide) is only a calculator — nothing official.

Online: gateroam.com/galileo-guide/currency-roe

How do I check mileage and routing in Galileo?

FLLJU/FRA/IST gives the ticketed point mileage and **FMLJUIST** the maximum permitted mileage; add **.EH** for a global indicator. After a quote **FR2** shows the routing of fare component 2; **FR*2** does it for fare display line 2.

When

A fare is used on a routing that is not straight (a connection, a detour, an open jaw) and you need to know whether it is allowed. Two things can be looked up: the **routing** filed for a fare, and the **mileage** — the ticketed point mileage (TPM) of the sectors flown against the maximum permitted mileage (MPM) of the city pair, with the mileage surcharge.

These entries are for checking a quote, answering a client's "can I fly via...?", or preparing a fare built by hand.

Check first

- Know the fare component: from where to where the fare applies (**FQN** after a quote).
- Know the global indicator if the trip could be routed more than one way (for example **EH** or **TS**).

Steps

#	Entry	What it does	Why
1	FLLJU/FRA/IST	Ticketed point mileage of each sector LJU–FRA–IST (up to 22 cities).	The miles the routing actually flies.

#	Entry	What it does	Why
2	FL/LJU/FRA/IST	The same as a running total table.	See where the total passes the limit.
3	FLLJU/FRA/IST.EH	Mileage with a global indicator.	The right mileage for the direction of travel.
4	FMLJUIST · FMLJUIST.EH	Maximum permitted mileage for LJU-IST · with a global indicator.	The limit to compare the total against.
5	FR*2	Routing of the fare on line 2 of a fare display.	Allowed points for a routing-based fare.
6	FR2	After a quote: routing of fare component 2.	Check the booked points against it.

Check it worked

- You have the running TPM total (**FL/LJU/FRA/IST**) and the MPM (**FMLJUIST**) side by side to compare.
- **FR** lists the points of the filed routing. When in doubt, price the real itinerary with **FQ**.

Traps

- **Mileage and routing are two different checks.** If a fare has a filed routing, read it with **FR** before you count miles.
- A fare quote treats an international connection of 24 hours or more as a stopover; read what the fare rules say about stopovers (see [Read fare rules \(fare notes\) — from a fare display or a quote](#)).
- Mileage and surcharge work by hand belongs with a senior colleague; when the system cannot price, see [Build a fare by hand \(FBC, FBU, FBF\)](#).

Online: gateroam.com/galileo-guide/mileage-routing

How do I count advance purchase dates in Galileo?

*TAA/14NOV/14 gives the date 14 days before 14 Nov and *TAA/14NOV/+30 the date 30 days after. FH*1 shows a fare's travel and ticketing dates; FQ.T20OCT26 checks whether the fare still holds if ticketed on 20 Oct.

When

A fare says "buy at least 14 days before departure", "stay at least until Sunday" or "return within one month", and you need the actual dates: the last day to issue, the earliest and latest return. Also when you want to know whether a fare will still be valid if the client pays later.

Check first

- Read the fare's advance purchase and minimum/maximum stay paragraphs first (**FQN**, then **FN1**; see [Read fare rules \(fare notes\) — from a fare display or a quote](#)).
- Know the departure date of the fare component the rule counts from.

Steps

#	Entry	What it does	Why
1	*TAA/14NOV/14	The date 14 days before 14 Nov.	Last day to ticket a 14-day advance-purchase fare for a 14 Nov departure.
2	*TAA/14NOV/+30	The date 30 days after 14 Nov.	Latest return for a one-month maximum stay.
3	*TAA/330	The furthest date Travelport+ accepts for a booking.	Before booking far ahead.
4	FH*1	From a fare display: travel and ticketing dates of the fare on line 1.	Season and last sale date of a fare.
5	FQ.T20OCT26	Prices the booking as if ticketed on 20 Oct 2026.	Shows whether advance purchase and ticketing conditions still hold on that day.
6	FQ:AP	Prices only fares without an advance-purchase condition.	The client is too late for the cheap fares.

Check it worked

***TAA** answers with the calculated date. Write it into the ticketing arrangement of the booking file so the deadline is not forgotten (see [Ticketing arrangement field \(T.TAU, T.TAW, T.T*\)](#)).

Traps

- **Count from the right date.** Check in the advance purchase paragraph which date the rule counts back from before you use ***TAA** — don't simply count from today.
- A quote with a future ticketing date (step 5) is a check only: it is not guaranteed and is filed with code **M**. Price again with a plain **FQ** on the day you ticket.
- Check any ticketing time limit on the booking as well, and keep to whichever date comes first (see [Ticketing time limits — the airline's, the fare's and yours](#)).
- The ticketing arrangement field works in Zulu time, not local time.

Online: gateroam.com/galileo-guide/advance-purchase-dates

How do I price a trip that is not booked in Galileo?

Use the Fare Quote Planner: FQPLJU14NOVAMS21NOVLJU+KL gives informative fares and FQQ the lowest possible one. Use airport codes so airport taxes are included. Nothing is booked or filed; book and use FQ when the client agrees.

When

The client wants a price for a specific routing and airline before anything is booked — "what would LJU-AMS-LJU on KLM cost?" The planner prices an unbooked itinerary for information only; nothing goes into a booking file.

Check first

- Know the cities, dates and airline; add classes if you want a specific one.
- **Use airport codes, not city codes**, or the airport taxes are left out.

Steps

#	Entry	What it does	Why
1	FQPLJU14NOVAMS21NOVLJU+KL	Informative fares for the return trip on KLM (up to 10 answers).	A quick price range.
2	FQQLJU14NOVAMS21NOVLJU+KL	The lowest possible informative fare for the same trip.	One cheapest answer.
3	FQPBEG+JU.V14NOVAMS+JU.V21NOVBEG	Air Serbia in class V, out 14 Nov, back 21 Nov.	Price a specific class per sector.
4	FQPLJU14NOVX-FRAIST+LH	LJU to IST via FRA with no stopover in Frankfurt.	Connection point without a stop.
5	FQPLJU14NOVAMS--CDG21NOVLJU	Out to AMS, back from CDG, the gap on the ground.	Open jaw.
6	FQP*·FQP*2	Planner summary again · the fare calculation of answer 2.	Compare answers.
7	FQL3·FQN2·FN3/ALL	Fare ladder of answer 3 · components of answer 2 · all rules of component 3.	Check the fare before quoting it.
8	F*Q	The fare calculation in one line.	Details for the client offer.

Check it worked

The answer lists numbered fares with their amounts. Follow-up entries use those numbers.

Traps

- **Informative only.** The trip is not booked, so nothing is held or filed. When the client says yes, book the flights and price the booking file with **FQ** (see [Price the booking file \(FQ\) — the fare that gets stored](#)).

- Before you promise a planner price, check in an availability display that the class is open.
- A planner price with a past ticketing date (.T with a date at the end) is historical and not guaranteed (see [Historical fare quote — the price on an earlier ticketing date](#)).
- For "find me the cheapest flights", fare shopping is the better tool ([Fare shopping \(FS\) — cheapest flights and fares, nothing booked yet](#)); the planner answers "what does this exact routing cost".

Online: gateroam.com/galileo-guide/fare-quote-planner

How do I price a booking on a past date in Galileo?

FQ.T05SEP26 prices fare and taxes as on 5 Sep 2026, FQ.H05SEP26 that day's fare with today's taxes, FQ.B01SEP26 sets the booking date. Up to two years back; filed with code M, not guaranteed, not usable with FQBB.

When

You need the fare and taxes as they were on an earlier day: to check what a ticket issued last month should have cost, to work out an exchange or a refund, or to answer an airline's question about an old price.

Check first

- The booking file holds the itinerary to price (for a ticket already flown or changed, rebuild it if needed).
- Know the dates: the original **ticketing** date, and the **booking** date if the fare depended on when it was booked.
- History reaches back up to two years.

Steps

#	Entry	What it does	Why
1	FQ.T05SEP26	Fare and taxes as on 5 Sep 2026.	The full price on the original issue day.
2	FQ.T05SEP261430	The same at 14:30 that day.	When a fare changed during the day.
3	FQ.H05SEP26	Fare as on 5 Sep 2026, taxes as today.	Old fare with current taxes, as some exchanges need.
4	FQ.B01SEP26 · FQ.B01SEP26.T05SEP26	Booking date set to 1 Sep · plus ticketing date 5 Sep.	The fare depended on the booking date.
5	FQT	Prices with today as the booking date.	See the fare as if the booking were made today.
6	FQ.H05SEP26*:BF2	Historical fare in brand 2.	Modifiers combine with the date.
7	FQTE-00.T05SEP26	Taxes only, as on 5 Sep 2026.	A tax amount from the past.
8	FD20SEP26LJUFRA/LH.T01SEP26	Fare display for travel on 20 Sep 2026 as sold on 1 Sep 2026.	Which fares existed then; airline and year are required.
9	FQPLJU20SEP26AMS27SEP26LJU+KL.T01SEP26	Planner quote with past travel and ticketing dates.	Old price of a trip that is not booked.

Check it worked

*FF shows the filed fare with code M (manipulated). Compare its fare, taxes and total with the original ticket before you use the figures.

Traps

- **Not guaranteed.** Historical quotes use the old NUC levels and IATA rates of exchange and are filed with code M; Travelport's fare guarantee does not cover them.
- .T = old fare and old taxes; .H = old fare, today's taxes. For an exchange, .T goes with a change that keeps the routing and .H with a reroute (see [Even exchange \(reissue a ticket\) — new flights, same fare and taxes](#)).
- The date modifiers (.T, .H, .B) cannot be used with best buy (FQBB).
- The historical fare display answers only in a native terminal window, and its fare notes must be read with entries.

- Used with a future date, **.T** checks whether advance purchase and ticketing conditions would still be met (see [Advance purchase and stay dates — count days for a fare](#)).

Online: gateroam.com/galileo-guide/historical-fare-quote

How do I book an extra bag or paid service in Galileo?

End and price the booking file first. **DAS*** lists the airline's paid services, **DAS*L4** shows line 4 and **DAS01L4** books it. ***DAS** displays what is booked; the service is then paid on an EMD.

When

The client wants something the airline sells on top of the fare: an extra bag, sports equipment, a meal, a paid service. In Travelport+ these are **ancillary services**, listed and booked with **DAS**; once booked they are paid on an EMD.

Check first

- **The booking file is ended (ER).** The Smartpoint shopping basket opens only for a closed booking file (direct payment carriers are the exception). Typed **DAS** entries also work before the end, in a native window.
- A fare quote (**FQ**) and the frequent flyer numbers are in the booking file — both can change what is offered and at what price.

Steps

#	Entry	What it does	Why
1	DAS*	Lists the ancillaries on offer. In Smartpoint this opens the mask; in native you get the list.	See what the airline sells for this trip.
2	DAS*P1 · DAS*G-BG	Offers for passenger 1 · baggage offers only.	Narrow a long list.
3	DAS**F · DAS**T	Flight-related services · ticket-related services.	Separate in-flight extras from ticket services.
4	DAS*L4 · DAS*R	Details of line 4 · the list again.	Read price and conditions before booking.
5	DAS01L4 · DAS01L4P1	Books one unit of the service on line 4 · the same for passenger 1 only.	The booking itself.
6	DAS01L4*1L6	Books line 4 and line 6 in one entry.	Two services at once.
7	DAS01L3*TX-SKI BAG 190CM 15KG	Books line 3 with a description.	Some services need size or weight.
8	*DAS	Shows the ancillaries booked.	Check before issuing the EMD.

Booked services appear in the service information (***SI**) field with their service code and an ASVC line. Payment and the EMD follow in [Issue an EMD — EMD-A for a service, EMD-S for a fee](#).

Check it worked

***DAS** lists the booked services, and ***SI** shows the matching ASVC lines.

Traps

- **Booked is not paid.** The service still needs its EMD; issue it before you tell the client the bag is sorted (see [Issue an EMD — EMD-A for a service, EMD-S for a fee](#)).
- To remove one service, cancel it like an SSR, for example **SI.ABAG@**; its ASVC line goes with it.
- **SI.ALL@ deletes all service information, paid ancillaries included.** Use it only when you mean it.
- **DAS**R** lists rule-buster services, which override the fare rules for a reissue or refund of a fare component — read the conditions carefully.
- The wording an airline expects in the description is published per airline on My Travelport (search "EMD" plus the airline code).

Online: gateroam.com/galileo-guide/ancillary-services

How do I book a direct payment carrier in Galileo?

ZPROV lists the activated carriers. Book with FS or availability and N1Y1, add name, ticketing, received, address, email and phone, price with FQ, pay by card in the payment screen and end with ER. No ticket is issued; segments show ZK.

When

The client wants to fly with an airline that Travelport+ sells as a **direct payment carrier**: the booking is made in Travelport+, but the airline is paid directly by card and **no ticket is issued** by the agency.

Check first

- The airline is activated for you: **ZPROV** lists the direct payment carriers you can book.
- Have the client's address, email, phone and card ready: the booking cannot be closed without the contact fields, and payment goes to the airline.

Steps

#	Entry	What it does	Why
1	ZPROV	Lists the direct payment carriers activated for you.	No point searching an airline that is not there.
2	FSVIE14NOVLHR or A14NOVVIELHR	Fare shopping or availability; add * and the airline code for one airline.	Find the flight; click it to book.
3	N1Y1	Sells one seat in Y from line 1 (or click the class).	Book the flight.
4	N. · T. · R. · W. · MF. or MT. · P.	Name, ticketing field, received from, address, email, phone.	All are compulsory before the end; some airlines also want passport data (SSR DOCS).
5	M.	Frequent flyer number, if the client has one.	Points and benefits.
6	FQ	Prices the direct payment carrier segments.	The price the airline will charge.
7	Click	Ancillaries mask; class code → seat map; # in front of the airline → payment screen.	Extras, seat and payment are done in the graphic screens.
8	F.	Form of payment: the client's card (see Form of payment — in the booking file and on the filed fare).	The airline charges it directly.
9	R.P · ER	Received from, then end transact.	Closes and stores the booking.

Most mandatory fields can also be filled in one mask: # in the booking file, or **Create/Edit Customer Information**.

Check it worked

***R** after the end: the segments show status **ZK** and a vendor locator from the airline has been added.

Traps

- **There is no ticket.** Do not try to issue one; the vendor locator is the airline's reference for the booking.
- For these airlines the ancillary shopping basket opens even before the booking file is closed (see [Ancillary services \(DAS\) — extra bags, meals and other paid extras](#)).
- Status **ZK** marks a passive API booking. When you list bookings by status, these appear under **ZK**, not **HK** (see [Segment status codes \(HK, KK, HL, UC, TK, HX ...\) and what to do](#)).
- Most entries are the normal Travelport+ ones; in Smartpoint nearly everything here can also be clicked.

Online: gateroam.com/galileo-guide/direct-payment-carriers

Ask your AI assistant instead

This document is GateRoam's Galileo guide. Inside GateRoam your AI assistant reads the whole guide and answers in your own words, step by step, in Claude or ChatGPT. Free during early access, no Travelport keys needed.

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