AirFrance KLM - AirShopping

This document describes the AirFrance KLM AirShopping Service

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1. Overview

Goal
AFKL shopping message corresponds to the IATA NDC "AirShopping" schema version 18.2. Goal is to display AF/KL Offers. Next action : ask for the details of a selected offer (OfferPrice service) or ask for the booking of a selected offer (OrderCreate service)
Result(s)
The response will provide a list of AF or KL offers, an offer is a combination of available flights and fare that answers to a request, it contains: ▪ Flights, and flights details : flight number, origin/destination, departure date/time, terminals, operating airline… ▪ Price and fare basis ▪ Branded fare ▪ Offer time limit (after 30 minutes the offer is no more valid and can not be booked) The offer proposed is all fare available per flight combination and branded fare or cabin matching the criterias in the request. Only AF and KL marketed flights are in scope of this service. Only flight offers are returned, no ancillaries.
SCOPE – IN
Request : ▪ One Way, Round Trip, Multi City, Open Jaw ▪ City and Airport code ▪ Specific Date (not a range) ▪ 1 to 9 passengers (groups are out of scope) ▪ Adult/senior/youth/child/infant ▪ Corporate/Abonnés (Subscribers cards) ▪ Private fares (Tour Operator, Visit Friends and Relative, Consolidators) ▪ Attribute search (strict search, time slot, flight number, direct flights) **Response** : ▪ AF and KL marketing flights ▪ All flight combination and fare available per branded fare/cabin
Interaction Type:
Request/Reply
Pre-Condition(s):
Requestors must have an agreement with AFKL and IT security pre requisite may apply (authentification process in place).

Post-Condition(s):
N/A
Support Process
1. If any issues are encountered on the services, the third party support will do a 1st analysis to exclude a problem on third party side. 2. If the issue comes from AFKL, the third party support will raise an incident ticket to AFKL support. 3. AFKL support team will analyse and resolve the issue and revert to the Third Party.

2. Invocation

This service is triggered by a request received from an external actor (travel agency, aggregator etc.).

2.1. AirShoppingRQ

Informations provided in “Business information” column are specific NDC terms.

M = Mandatory; O = Optional; C = Conditional

Level	Name	Type	#	Length	Pattern	Example	Field Description
1	IATA_AirShoppingRQ	struct	1				
2	Party	struct	1				
3	Recipient	struct	0 .. 1				
4	ORA	struct	1				
5	AirlineDesigCode	string	1		([A-Z]{3}|[A-Z]{2})|([0-9][A-Z])|([A-Z][0-9])	AF	Airline code assigned to a carrier. Either ICAO-defined 3-character code or IATA-defined 2-character code. Either the IATA-defined 2-character code or the ICAO-defined 3-character code of an airline, as per the length of the value.
3	Sender	struct	1				
4	TravelAgency	struct	1				
5	AgencyID	string	1			12345675	Unique Agency Seller ID. Example: CTRV An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
5	IATANumber	string	0 .. 1			12345675	IATA-assigned agency number. Example: 98417900
5	Name	string	0 .. 1			AGENCE TEST	Agency name. Example: Carson Travel BDT with value constraints for proper, regular names (e.g. Individual Surname, Individual First Name, Company Name, etc.).

Level	Name	Type	#	Length	Pattern	Example	Field Description
5	PseudoCityID	string	0 .. 1			PAR	An identifier for a corporate user of a computer reservation system (CRS) or global distribution system (GDS), typically a travel agency. Also known as Office ID. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
2	PayloadAttributes	struct	0 .. 1				
3	CorrelationID	string	0 .. 1			DIRECT_FLIGHTS_LOWEST_FARES_Preferred_Search_STRICT_SEARCH	Allow end-to-end correlation of log messages with the corresponding Web service message throughout the processing of the Web service message. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
3	VersionNumber	decimal	1			18.2	For all IATA versioned messages, the version of the message is indicated by a decimal value. A mathematical number that is assigned or is determined by calculation.
2	Request	struct	1				
3	FlightCriteria	struct	1				
4	OriginDestCriteria (Form 1)	struct	1 .. *				
5	DestArrivalCriteria	struct	1				
6	IATALocationCode	string	1	3		JFK	IATA defined code identifying a city or station. Additional BDT to specify the codeset which defines the IATA airport or city codes.
5	OriginDepCriteria	struct	1				
6	Date	date	1			15/10/2019	The customer's requested departure date. A date is a Gregorian calendar representation in various common resolutions: year, month, week, day.
6	IATALocationCode	string	1	3		NCE	IATA defined code identifying a city or station. Additional BDT to specify the codeset which defines the IATA airport or city codes.

Level	Name	Type	#	Length	Pattern	Example	Field Description
5	PreferredCabinType	struct	0 .. *				
6	CabinTypeName	string	0 .. 1			ECONOMY	Name given to a cabin compartment (e.g. Business, First, Economy). A name is a word or phrase that constitutes the distinctive designation of a person, place, thing or concept
4	OriginDestCriteria (Form 2)	struct	1 .. *				
5	DestArrivalCriteria	struct	1				
6	IATALocationCode	string	1	3		NCE	IATA defined code identifying a city or station. Additional BDT to specify the codeset which defines the IATA airport or city codes.
5	OriginDepCriteria	struct	1				
6	Date	date	1			25/10/2019	The customer's requested departure date. A date is a Gregorian calendar representation in various common resolutions: year, month, week, day.
6	IATALocationCode	string	1	3		JFK	IATA defined code identifying a city or station. Additional BDT to specify the codeset which defines the IATA airport or city codes.
3	Paxs	struct	0 .. 1				
4	Pax (Form 1)	struct	1 .. *				
5	PaxID	string	1			PAX1	Uniquely identifies a Passenger within the context of one message. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
5	PTC	string	0 .. 1			ADT	Type code applying to the Passenger which typically drives pricing (e.g. ADT, CHD, etc). Additional BDT to specify the type code codeset applying to a Passenger.
4	Pax (Form 2)	struct	1 .. *				

Level	Name	Type	#	Length	Pattern	Example	Field Description
5	PaxID	string	1			PAX2	Uniquely identifies a Passenger within the context of one message. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
5	PTC	string	0 .. 1			CHD	Type code applying to the Passenger which typically drives pricing (e.g. ADT, CHD, etc). Additional BDT to specify the type code codeset applying to a Passenger.
4	Pax (Form 3)	struct	1 .. *				
5	PaxID	string	1			PAX3	Uniquely identifies a Passenger within the context of one message. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
5	PTC	string	0 .. 1			CHD	Type code applying to the Passenger which typically drives pricing (e.g. ADT, CHD, etc). Additional BDT to specigy the type code codeset applying to a Passenger.
4	Pax (Form 4)	struct	1 .. *				
5	PaxID	string	1			PAX4	Uniquely identifies a Passenger within the context of one message. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
5	PTC	string	0 .. 1			INF	Type code applying to the Passenger which typically drives pricing (e.g. ADT, CHD, etc). Additional BDT to specigy the type code codeset applying to a Passenger.
3	ShoppingCriteria	struct	0 .. 1				
4	CabinTypeCriteria	struct	0 .. *				

Level	Name	Type	#	Length	Pattern	Example	Field Description
5	CabinTypeName	string	0 .. 1			ECONOMY	Name given to a cabin compartment (e.g. Business, First, Economy). A name is a word or phrase that constitutes the distinctive designation of a person, place, thing or concept
4	FareCriteria	struct	0 .. *				
5	FareTypeCode	string	0 .. *			FLEX	Fare type. Examples: 70J-Published Fares, 749-Negotiated Fares, 756-One Way Fare, 758-Private Fares Encoding Scheme: PADIS codeset element 9910 - Fare Qualifier A code is a character string of letters, numbers, special characters (except escape sequences), and symbols.
5	PrefLevel	struct	0 .. 1				
6	PRefContextText	string	0 .. 1			LOWEST_FARE	Preference level context. E.g. MyContext
6	PrefLevelCode	string	0 .. 1			Required	Preference level code (e.g. Preferred, Required, Exclude, Other).
4	FlightCriteria	struct	0 .. 1				
5	FlightCharacteristicsCriteria	struct	0 .. *				
6	CharacteristicCode	string	1			NONSTOP	Code to identify the type of flight characteristic (including non-stop, red eye, etc.)
6	PrefLevel	struct	1				
7	PRefContextText	string	0 .. 1			BUNDLE	Preference level context. E.g. MyContext
7	PrefLevelCode	string	0 .. 1			Preferred	Preference level code (e.g. Preferred, Required, Exclude, Other).

2.2. AirShoppingRS

M = Mandatory; O = Optional; C = Conditional

Level	Name	Type	#	Length	Pattern	Example	Field description
1	IATA_AirShoppingRS	struct	1				
2	Response	struct	1				
3	DataLists	struct	0..1				
4	BaggageAllowanceList	struct	0..1				
5	BaggageAllowance	struct	1..*				
6	BaggageAllowanceID	string	1			BA1	Unique identifier of this Baggage Allowance. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
6	PieceAllowance	struct	0..*				
7	ApplicablePartyText	string	1			Traveler	Baggage weight restriction application. Examples: Party, Traveler. Party applies to all Travelers. Text is a character string such as a finite set of characters generally in the form of words of a language.
7	TotalQty	decimal	1			0	
6	TypeCode	string	1			Checked	Type of Baggage Allowance. E.g. Checked or CarryOn. Additional BDT to specify baggage type code.
4	OriginDestList	struct	0..1				
5	OriginDest	struct	1..*				
6	DestCode	string	1	3		JNB	IATA defined code identifying a city or station. Additional BDT to specify the codeset which defines the IATA airport or city codes.
6	OriginCode	string	1	3		CDG	IATA defined code identifying a city or station. Additional BDT to specify the codeset which defines the IATA airport or city codes.

Level	Name	Type	#	Length	Pattern	Example	Field description
6	OriginDestID	string	0..1			OD1	Uniquely identifies an Origin Destination within the context of one message. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
6	PaxJourneyRefID	string	0..*			PJ1	Uniquely identifies a Passenger Journey within the context of one message. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
4	PaxJourneyList	struct	0..1				
5	PaxJourney	struct	1..*				
6	Duration	duration	0..1			P0Y0M0DT10H45M0.000S	Total journey time including the combined air time and connection times. In case of stopover, this may or may not include stopover durations. A duration is the specification of a length of time without a fixed start or end time, expressed in Gregorian calendar time units (Year, Month, Week, or Day) and Hours, Minutes or Seconds
6	PaxJourneyID	string	0..1			PJ1	Uniquely identifies a Passenger Journey within the context of one message. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
6	PaxSegmentRefID	string	1..*			SEG1	Reference to a Passenger Segment ID within this message. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
4	PaxList	struct	0..1				
5	Pax	struct	1..*				

Level	Name	Type	#	Length	Pattern	Example	Field description
6	PaxID	string	1			PAX1	Uniquely identifies a Passenger within the context of one message. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
6	PTC	string	0..1			ADT	Type code applying to the Passenger which typically drives pricing (e.g. ADT, CHD, etc). Additional BDT to specigy the type code codeset applying to a Passenger.
4	PaxSegmentList	struct	0..1				
5	PaxSegment	struct	1..*				
6	Arrival	struct	1				
7	AircraftScheduledDateTime	dateTime	0..1			2019-11-06T11:15:00	The Scheduled Date and Time of Arrival of the aircraft at the terminal or departure gate at an airport. A date time identifies a date and time of day to various common resolutions: year, month, week, day, hour, minute, second, and fraction of second.
7	IATALocationCode	string	0..1	3		JNB	IATA defined code identifying a city or station. Additional BDT to specify the codeset which defines the IATA airport or city codes.
7	TerminalName	string	0..1			A	The name of the terminal. A name is a word or phrase that constitutes the distinctive designation of a person, place, thing or concept
6	DatedOperatingLeg	struct	0..*				
7	Arrival	struct	1				

Level	Name	Type	#	Length	Pattern	Example	Field description
7	DatedOperatingLegID	string	0..1			LEG1	Uniquely identifies a leg within the context of one message. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
7	Dep	struct	1				
7	IATAAircraftType	struct	0..1				
8	IATAAircraftTypeCode	string	0..1		[0-9A-Z]{3}	388	Code assigned to an aircraft type in IATA SSIM. Specifies the IATA defined code of an aircraft type.
6	Dep	struct	1				
7	AircraftScheduledDateTime	dateTime	0..1			2019-11-05T23:30:00	The Scheduled Date and Time of Departure of the aircraft at the terminal or departure gate at an airport. A date time identifies a date and time of day to various common resolutions: year, month, week, day, hour, minute, second, and fraction of second.
7	IATALocationCode	string	0..1	3		CDG	IATA defined code identifying a city or station. Additional BDT to specify the codeset which defines the IATA airport or city codes.
7	TerminalName	string	0..1			2E	The name of the terminal. A name is a word or phrase that constitutes the distinctive designation of a person, place, thing or concept
6	MarketingCarrierInfo	struct	1				
7	CarrierDesigCode	string	1		([A-Z]{3}|[A-Z]{2})|([0-9][A-Z])|([A-Z][0-9])	AF	Airline code assigned to a carrier. Either ICAO-defined 3-character code or IATA-defined 2-character code. Either the IATA-defined 2-character code or the ICAO-defined 3-character code of an airline, as per the length of the value.

Level	Name	Type	#	Length	Pattern	Example	Field description
7	MarketingCarrierFlightNumberText	string	1			990	The numerical designation of a flight as it is marketed by a carrier. Identifies a flight number. 1 to 4 digits. May or may not have leading zeros when less than 4 digits. The use of leading zeros does not create a different Flight Number. For example, Flight Numbers 123 and 0123 are the same.
6	OperatingCarrierInfo	struct	0..1				
7	CarrierDesigCode	string	0..1		([A-Z]{3}|[A-Z]{2})|([0-9][A-Z])|([A-Z][0-9])	AF	Airline code assigned to a carrier. Either ICAO-defined 3-character code or IATA-defined 2-character code. Either the IATA-defined 2-character code or the ICAO-defined 3-character code of an airline, as per the length of the value.
6	PaxSegmentID	string	1			SEG1	Uniquely identifies a Passenger Segment within the context of one message. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
4	PriceClassList	struct	0..1				
5	PriceClass	struct	1..*				
6	CabinType	struct	0..*				
7	CabinTypeName	string	0..1			ECONOMY	Name given to a cabin compartment (e.g. Business, First, Economy). A name is a word or phrase that constitutes the distinctive designation of a person, place, thing or concept
6	FareBasisCode	string	0..1			XLPLFR	Fare basis code. Example: Y26 A code is a character string of letters, numbers, special characters (except escape sequences), and symbols.

Level	Name	Type	#	Length	Pattern	Example	Field description
6	Name	string	1			Light	Price class name. Example: SUPERSAVER BDT with value constraints for proper, regular names (e.g. Individual Surname, Individual First Name, Company Name, etc.).
6	PriceClassID	string	0..1			PC1	Uniquely Identifies a Price Class within the context of one message. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
4	ServiceDefinitionList	struct	0..1				
5	ServiceDefinition	struct	1..*				
6	Desc	struct	1..*				
7	DescText	string	0..1			FREE_SEAT_INCLUDED	Description text value. Text is a character string such as a finite set of characters generally in the form of words of a language.
6	Name	string	1			FREE_SEAT	Service name. Example: Lounge Pass A name is a word or phrase that constitutes the distinctive designation of a person, place, thing or concept
6	ServiceDefinitionID	string	1			SRV-SEAT	Uniquely Identifies a Service Definition within the context of one message. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
3	OffersGroup	struct	1				
4	CarrierOffers	struct	1..*				
5	Offer	struct	0..*				
6	BaggageAllowance	struct	0..*				

Level	Name	Type	#	Length	Pattern	Example	Field description
7	BaggageAllowanceRefID	string	1			BA1	Reference to a Bag Allowance ID within this message. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
7	PaxJourneyRefID (Form 1)	string	1..*			PJ1	Reference to a Passenger Journey ID within this message. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
7	PaxJourneyRefID (Form 2)	string	1..*			PJ2	Reference to a Passenger Journey ID within this message. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
7	PaxRefID	string	1..*			PAX1	Reference to a Passenger ID within this message. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
6	JourneyOverview	struct	0..1				
7	JourneyPriceClass	struct	1..*				
8	PaxJourneyRefID	string	1			PJ1	Reference to a Passenger Journey ID within this message. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
8	PriceClassRefID	string	0..1			PC1	Reference to a PriceClassID within this message. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.

Level	Name	Type	#	Length	Pattern	Example	Field description
6	OfferExpirationDateTime	dateTime	0..1			2019-10-06T15:51:04.657Z	The date by which an offer must be converted into an order. Example: 2015-01-13T13:59:38Z A date time identifies a date and time of day to various common resolutions: year, month, week, day, hour, minute, second, and fraction of second.
6	OfferID	string	1			e6858af6-fede-4f59-858a-f6fede9f0001	Carrier assigned ID which uniquely identifies a specific Offer across several messages. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
6	OfferItem	struct	1..*				
7	FareDetail	struct	0..*				
8	FareComponent	struct	0..*				
9	FareTypeCode	string	0..1			70J	Fare Amount Type Code, ex: ADC (Additional Charge), IT (Tour Inclusive), NOADC (No additional charge). A code is a character string of letters, numbers, special characters (except escape sequences), and symbols.
9	PaxSegmentRefID	string	0..*			SEG3	Reference to a Pax Segment ID. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
9	PriceClassRefID	string	0..1			PC2	A price point within a particular Cabin Type (sometimes referred to as 'Fare Families'). An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
8	FarePriceType	struct	1..3				

Level	Name	Type	#	Length	Pattern	Example	Field description
9	FarePriceTypeCode	string	1			70J	Indicates if the fare price provided is a filed amount, net amount, or a sell amount. A code is a character string of letters, numbers, special characters (except escape sequences), and symbols.
9	Price	struct	1				
10	BaseAmount	decimal	0..1			166.00	
11	CurCode	token	0..1			EUR	
10	TaxSummary	struct	0..*				
11	TotalTaxAmount	decimal	0..1			295.05	
12	CurCode	token	0..1			EUR	
10	TotalAmount	decimal	0..1			461.05	
11	CurCode	token	0..1			EUR	
8	PaxRefID	string	0..*			PAX1	Reference to a Passenger ID An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
7	OfferItemID	string	1			ae0cd239-eca9-4a0a-8cd2-39eca90a0aeb	Carrier assigned ID which exists uniquely within an Offer. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
7	Price	struct	1				
8	BaseAmount	decimal	0..1			166.00	
9	CurCode	token	0..1			EUR	
8	TaxSummary	struct	0..*				
9	TotalTaxAmount	decimal	0..1			295.05	
10	CurCode	token	0..1			EUR	
8	TotalAmount	decimal	0..1			461.05	
9	CurCode	token	0..1			EUR	
7	Service	struct	1..*				

Level	Name	Type	#	Length	Pattern	Example	Field description
8	PaxRefID	string	1..*			PAX1	Reference to a Passenger ID within this message. The Passenger is the recipient entitled to receive/consume the Service(s) offered by the Airline, whether the Service(s) are flight-related or not. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
8	ServiceAssociations	struct	1				
9	PaxJourneyRefID	string	1..*			PJ1	Reference to one Journey in the Datalists that are being sold as part of this OfferItem/Service. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
8	ServiceID	string	1			SV0	Service ID assigned by the carrier. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
6	OwnerCode	string	1		([A-Z]{3}|[A-Z]{2})|([0-9][A-Z])|([A-Z][0-9])	AF	Airline code assigned to a carrier. Either ICAO-defined 3-character code or IATA-defined 2-character code. Either the IATA-defined 2-character code or the ICAO-defined 3-character code of an airline, as per the length of the value.

Level	Name	Type	#	Length	Pattern	Example	Field description
6	TotalPrice	struct	0..1				
7	BaseAmount	decimal	0..1			166.00	
8	CurCode	token	0..1			EUR	
7	TaxSummary	struct	0..*				
8	TotalTaxAmount	decimal	0..1			295.05	
9	CurCode	token	0..1			EUR	
7	TotalAmount	decimal	0..1			461.05	
8	CurCode	token	0..1			EUR	
2	PayloadAttributes	struct	0..1				
3	CorrelationID	string	0..1			5	Allow end-to-end correlation of log messages with the corresponding Web service message throughout the processing of the Web service message. An identifier is a character string used to uniquely identify one instance of an object within an identification scheme that is managed by an agency.
3	VersionNumber	decimal	1			18.2	For all IATA versioned messages, the version of the message is indicated by a decimal value. A mathematical number that is assigned or is determined by calculation.

3. Process Steps

The AirShopping service can be used in the following sequence of services:

1. AirShoppingRQ/RS
2. OfferPriceRQ/RS - *Optional but recommended to have an offer will complete detail.*
3. OrderCreateRQ/OrderViewRS
4. AirDocIssueRQ/OrderViewRS

4. Business Rules

4.1. Parties

4.1.1. Participant

The Participant is either the party through which the NDC message (aggregator or NDC enabled system) or the party on behalf which the request is done (a corporate).

4.1.2. Recipient

The Recipient is the party Offer Responsible Airline receiving the NDC message (Air France or KLM).

4.1.3. Sender

The Sender must be the travel agent requesting for the offer.

4.2. Sender authentication

When a shopping request is received, NDC application will authenticate the seller. The seller will be referenced and allowed to use NDC application by AFKL. Otherwise, AFKL will reject the request.

4.3. Flight scope

Only AF and KL marketed flights are offered.

4.4. Passengers scope

4.4.1. Number of passenger

Our service only supports from 1 to 9 passengers.

Groups are out of scope.

4.4.2. Typology of passenger

Typology of passengers in scope are the following:

- Adults (ADT)
- Children (CHD) > 2-11 years old – if a child turns 12 years old after the commencement of the travel, the CHD rules are kept for the whole journey
- Infants (INF) > 0-1 years old – if an infant turns 2 years old after the commencement of the travel, a seat must be booked for the whole journey >> not in the NDC scope.
- Senior (YCD) > 65 years old and older – Some few routings are eligible for customers 60 years old and older
- Youth (YTH) > 12-24 years old with some specificities as described below:
    - Youth adults must be aged between 18-24 years old (travel must be completed before the 25th birthday of the Customer)
    - 12-14 years old cannot be booked alone on MH flights and LH flights except some French overseas routing > they must be accompanied by at least 1 adult.

  - 12-17 years old can be booked alone with no assistance for SH flights and some French overseas routing.
  - 15-17 years old don't need any assistance and can be booked on their own.
- Adult Tour Operator (IIT)
- Child Tour Operator (INN)
- Infant Tour Operator (ITF)
- Adult VFR (JCB)
- Child VFR (JNN)
- Infant VFR (JNF)

4.5. Attribute Shopping Request

Following use cases are handled by this request:

4.5.1. Shopping search including upsell offers

- When requesting a preferred Cabin Type Name on the first bound of an AirShoppingRQ, the AirShopping Response will return Offers in this preferred Cabin and provide Upsell Offers in other Cabins.

4.5.2. Strict search matching the fare family or cabin requested without any upsell sent back in the offers

- When requesting a specific Fare Family in the AirShoppingRQ, the AirShopping Response will return Offers containing this specific Fare Family on at least one of the bounds.
- When requesting a specific Cabin Name in the AirShoppingRQ, the AirShopping Response will return Offers containing this specific Cabin on at least one of the bounds.

Note : Shopping search including upsell offers and Strict search Fare Family or Cabin are not combinable

4.5.3. Timeslot

When requesting a specific Time Slot in the AirShoppingRQ, the AirShopping Response will return Offers within the time range specified based on the departure time of the flights.

4.5.4. Flight Number

When requesting specific Flight Numbers in the AirShoppingRQ, the AirShopping Response will return Offers containing at least one of the Flight Numbers specified.

Up to 6 flight numbers maximum per bound can be requested.

- In case of combinations where specific Flight Numbers are requested for one bound and no specific Flight Numbers are requested for the other bounds, the same structure remains for the other bounds where the CarrierDesigCode must be filled in (ex. with the ORA/AirlineDesigCode) and the MarketingCarrierFlightNumberText is optional.

4.5.5. Lowest fare

Lowest does not mean the cheapest fare.

It will depend on the availability of the fares based on the Request criteria's:

The Lowest fare filter does not target LIGHT fares only. It will depend on their availability based on the criteria's of the AirshoppingRQ,

If a LIGHT fare is not available then a FLEX fare becomes the lowest fare…or the STANDARD if both the LIGHT and FLEX are not available,

Which is why even when choosing "Lowest_fare" in a RQ or if the AirshoppingRQ of a partners are by default set to lowest fare, there might be FLEX and STANDARD fares showing as well.

There can be a mix of LIGHT + FLEX or FLEX + Standard when one or the other is not available on all bounds.

Criteria should be defined as following:

```
<iata:PrefLevel>
<iata:PRefContextText>LOWEST_FARE</iata:PRefContextText>
    <iata:PrefLevelCode>Required</iata:PrefLevelCode>
    </iata:PrefLevel>
        </iata:FareCriteria>
         <iata:FlightCriteria>
        <iata:FlightCharacteristicsCriteria>
<iata:CharacteristicCode>NONSTOP</iata:CharacteristicCode>
         <iata:PrefLevel>
<iata:PrefLevelCode>Preferred</iata:PrefLevelCode>
            </iata:PrefLevel>
```

4.5.6. Direct flights

To request direct flights only, to/From any cities,

A flight with a stop but with the same flight number all the way from the departure city to the arrival city.

Examples:

- AMSTERDAM-SANTIAGO DE CHILE: 1 stop in BUENOS AIRES but same flight number until SCL: KL 701
- PARIS-ABIDJAN: 1 stop in BAMAKO but same flight number until ABJ: AF 520

```
<Preference>
   <FlightPreferences>
     <Characteristic>
       <NonStopPreferences>Preferred</NonStopPreferences>
     </Characteristic>
   </FlightPreferences>
```

4.5.7. Maximum recommendation

The max recommendations parameter is needed. AFKL will quote fare family combinations based on hierarchy value. First same hierarchies combined (light-light, standard-standard,...) then based on combinations of the hierarchies light-standard, standard-light, light-flex, flex-light, light-business, business-light, standard-flex, flex-standard, standard-business, business-standard, flex-business, business-flex) And stop when max recommendations is reached, but first price all travel options and throw away the most expensive recommendations for the last calculated FF combination type.

Criteria should be defined as following:

```
<iata:ShoppingCriteria>
          <iata:SpecialNeedsCriteria>
            <iata:FreeText>NB_OFFER</iata:FreeText>
            <iata:Qty>10</iata:Qty>
          </iata:SpecialNeedsCriteria>
        </iata:ShoppingCriteria>
```

4.6. Amenities

Amenities are all options available on board. Each cabin class can offer different amenities.

AirShopping response provides availability of only one: wifi.

4.7. Fare conditions

AirShoppingRS provides the following information:

- Baggage allowance in terms of number of pieces is sent in BaggageAllowance
- Offer Time Limit - this does not block inventory nor guarantee price, it only guarantees that the Offer ID generated can still be converted into an Order ID. Exact time can be found in Offer Expiration Date Time.
- Tax details - total amount of taxes included in the offer is given for each passenger typology (for each offeritem, it is located in TaxSummary).

4.8. Offers

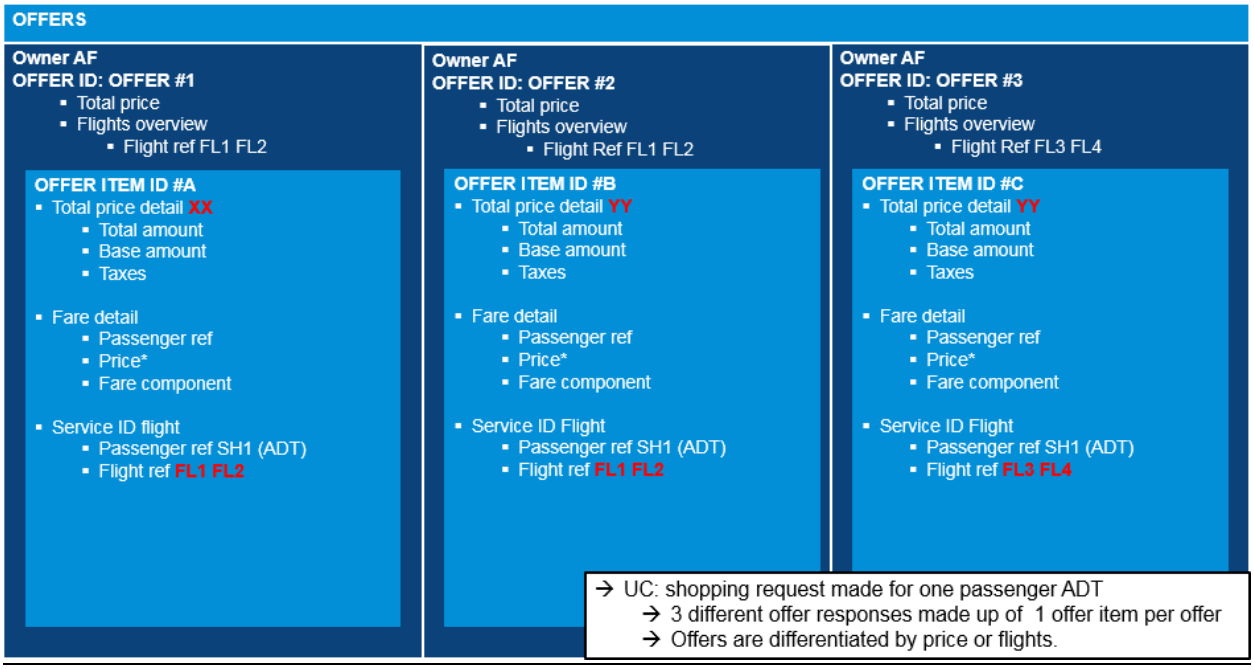
4.8.1. Scope

An offer is a requested flight journey and the passengers associated to this journey. No ancillaries are yet provided in an offer.

4.8.2. Rule

An offer differs from another offer with its price or/and the combination of flights offered in the offer.

4.8.3. Example of an Offer



4.9. Offer item

4.9.1. Definition

An offer item is included in an offer and each offer item is unique.

An offer item is associated to one or multiple passengers consuming the exact same services at the same fare.

4.9.2. Example Offer / Offer item

OFFER A

- Offer item A1: 2 adults, CDG-JFK, 1250€
- Offer item A2: 1 child, CDG-JFK, 500€

➔ In the example provided, the difference is at the fare level. The passengers are sharing the same itinerary but not at the same price.

4.10. Cabins

Following cabins can be requested to AFKL

AIR FRANCE	KLM
FIRST	N/A
BUSINESS	BUSINESS
PREMIUM	N/A
ECONOMY	ECONOMY

5. Type of Fares

5.1. Youth fare

Youth fare can be applied to the holder of a youth card, depending on the O&D and airline (AF and/or KL) requested.
For Youth adults (18-24 years old), the travel must be completed before the 25th anniversary to keep the eligibility of a youth fare. Otherwise, adult fare will apply.
For youth passengers booked with at least 1 another PTC in an order, adult fares will apply.

5.2. Corporates

5.2.1. Corporate Offers

A travel agency can request for corporate offers. Offers provided to the seller can include public and corporate fares.

A corporate offer includes a corporate fare.

Corporate offers are provided accordingly to the contract conditions established with AFKL.

To benefit from its corporate advantages, the corporate will have to indicate his corporate identifier (OIN within AFKL vocabulary).

5.2.2. Corporate verification

When receiving an AirShoppingRQ with corporate ID, AF KL NDC application checks the validity of the corporate contract and sends an error if it is not valid.

5.3. Tour Operators

5.3.1. Passengers Type Code

- IIT => Passenger Type Inclusive Tour for an ADT.
- ITF => Passenger Type Inclusive Tour for an INF.
- INN=> Passenger Type Inclusive Tour for a CHD.

5.3.2. Use cases

Tour operators fares can be requested different ways, depending on the agent's/ markets filing, below use cases currently supported:

- ADT+ Account Code
- ADT without account Code
- IIT + Account Code
- IIT without Account Code

5.3.3. Exception

- Honeymoon fares are not yet supported.

5.4. Visit Friends & Relatives

5.4.1. Description

VFR fare is a Pricing Program that allows to have special ticket prices. The eligibility to this fare is handled in ATPCO (based on OfficeID/PCC).

5.4.2. Passenger Type Code

The standard PTC (ADT, CHD, INF) applies except for on the UK market where these PTC are used:

- JCB = ADT
- JNN = CHD
- JNF = INF

5.5. Consolidators

5.5.1. Definition

On the UK market, the Seat Only Net fares are also part of the consolidator fares. Those Seat Only net fares are fares with no eligibility for the passenger. In the GDS the agent can redistribute with a commission to another point of sale.

CS = Consolidator fares. Sometimes also referred to as “seat only” fares (GB market, DE market).

These type of fares are distributed to large Consolidator agencies. These agencies are allowed to re-distribute these to smaller agencies and apply a “mark-up” on the fares. This mark-up is purely a process of the Consolidator agency. AFKL is not involved in it. It just allows it. In terms of filing, these fares are also referred to as “Type-C” fares/filing. There is a specific coding done to allow these fares to be “re-distributed” and “updated”.

5.6. Abonnés (subscribers cards)

5.6.1. Description

Air France offers discounted fares to customer holding subscriber cards. The subscriber card is nominative and not transferable card which is valid for one year and can be purchased via dedicated touchpoints.

5.6.2. Cards Types

RPFM for France Europe and North Africa

Card number example: 900995044

Eligible lines:

- Metropolitan France
- Europe
- North Africa

RPDOM for West Indies-Guyana-Reunion Island

Card number example: 900995070

Valid for all O&Ds between France, Cayenne (CAY), Fort de France (FDF), Point à Pitre (PTP) & Port au Prince (PAP)

- Between Miami (MIA) and Cayenne (CAY), Fort de France (FDF), Pointe-à-Pitre (PTP) & Port au Prince (PAP)

RPDOFM (combined for France, Europe & North Africa)

Card number example: 900995092

- RPFM + RPDOM O&Ds

6. Business Exceptions

6.1. Mandatory elements

If one of the mandatory elements in the request are not provided, an error message should be sent to the consumer: “please complete all mandatory fields”

6.2. Error Codes

PADIS Error Code	Label
8	Invalid days of operation
12	Invalid product details qualifier coded
70	Modification not possible
107	Invalid Airline Designator/Vendor Supplier
112	Requestor Identification Required
114	Invalid/Missing Flight Number
143	Invalid or Ineligible Passenger Type Code
144	Invalid Requestor Identification
408	No flight available for this request
701	Unable to find fare for mixed passenger type code/fare type
795	Invalid, missing or conflicting search criteria
801	Contract Not Found
802	Card expired before the requested date(s)
803	Selected Origin/Destination are not eligible for this card
999	Maximum token limit reached
71B	The location does not exist
72G	Invalid point of sale option

7. Policies

Business Criticality	*< Sensitive >*
Business Volume	*< xx > calls to the service per day in 2018*
Business Use	*7/24*

Information classification according AF/KL Security office

Availability	☐ 3 – Critical Downtime cannot exceed 4 hours (impact > € 1M) ☐ **2 – Sensitive / Significant** **Downtime may exceed 4 hours but is less than a maximum defined in the GOA – General Operating Agreement or specified in chapter 6.** ☐ 1 - Normal Best effort (impact € < 10 K)
	Specification of additional availability requirements
Confidentiality	☐ 3 – Secret Information whose unauthorized disclosure (even within the organization) would cause serious damage to the interests of AFKL ☐ **2 – Confidential** **Information whose unauthorized disclosure (even within the organization) would cause significant harm to the interests of AFKL)** ☐ 1 – Internal use only Information whose unauthorized disclosure, particularly outside of AFKL, would be inappropriate and inconvenient ☐ 0 – Unrestricted Public domain information which requires no special protection measures
	As well as the above classifications it is possible to make use of the following qualifiers: ☐ **Under Embargo** **The information is to be put and remain at a certain classification level until a predetermined date. At that time the embargo is lifted and the information will revert to a lower classification. Both classifications and the date of change should be indicated** ☐ Personal The information is intended for an individual and may contain sensitive personal information and should therefore be treated as "Addressee only". Access is limited therefore to the person for whom the information is intended.
	Specification of additional confidentiality requirements
Integrity	☐ 3 – high No loss of integrity is tolerated and corrective measures are in place to prevent any change to the original state of the information ☐ **2 – medium** **Loss of integrity would significantly damage AFKL interests and corrective measures are in place to restore to the original state within a predetermined amount of time** ☐ 1 – low Loss of integrity should be logged
	Specification of additional integrity requirements

Accountability	□ 3 – High Authentication and access to the information must be logged and preserved for a fixed period. Non-adherence of these constraints would cause serious harm to the interests of AFKL **□ 2 – medium** **Access to the information must be logged and preserved for a fixed period** □ 1 – low Access to the information need not be logged
	Specification of additional accountability requirements
Interface Variant	Specification of requirements for additional variation in interface