CHEAT SHEET

Amadeus Commands List and Cheat Sheet (2026)

Every Amadeus cryptic entry a fresher needs at the reservations counter, grouped the way you actually use them, with a working example for each one.

By the Master GDS team · Updated 04 Nov 2026

> Amadeus commands are short cryptic entries typed into the Amadeus terminal. The core flow is `AN` to check availability, `SS` to sell a seat, then `NM`, `AP`, `TK` and `RF` to build the PNR, `ER` to save it, `FXP` to price and `TTP` to issue the ticket.

How to read this cheat sheet

Amadeus is unforgiving about format: one missing slash and the entry is rejected. So every row below gives the entry pattern, what it does in plain words, and an example you can type.

A few conventions before you start:

- Dates are written `DDMMM`, e.g. `15JUL`. Cities and airports use three-letter IATA codes (`DEL`, `BOM`, `LHR`); airlines use two-character codes (`AI`, `6E`, `EK`).
- `/P1` means passenger 1 and `/S2` means segment 2 of the PNR. You will see these on SSRs, seats and pricing.
- Spaces are optional in most entries. `SS1Y1` and `SS 1 Y 1` both work. Where a space matters, we say so.
- Real offices sometimes have their own defaults. When in doubt, type `HE` followed by the entry (for example `HE SS`) to open the built-in help.

All examples work in the Master GDS Amadeus-style practice terminal unless a note says otherwise, so you can practise as you read. Watch how it works, or see plans & enroll.

Signing in and help

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES	EXAMPLE
`JI`	Sign in to the terminal with your agent sign and office	`JI0000AA`
`JO`	Sign out	`JO`
`JD`	Display your sign-in details, office ID and system date	`JD`
`HE`	Help on any entry	`HE SS`, `HE FXP`
`IG`	Ignore: throw away everything in the current workspace that has not been saved	`IG`
`IR`	Ignore changes and redisplay the PNR as it was last saved	`IR`

Encode and decode (DAN, DAC, DNA)

Encode means "I know the name, give me the code". Decode means "I have the code, tell me what it is". Freshers mix up `DAN` and `DAC` all the time. Remember it this way: **N for Name** (you type a name) and **C for Code** (you type a code).

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES	EXAMPLE
`DAN` + city name	Encode a city or airport name into its code	`DANDELHI`, `DANLONDON` (lists LHR, LGW, STN and the rest)
`DAC` + code	Decode a city or airport code into its name	`DACDEL`, `DACJFK`
`DNA` + airline code	Decode an airline code	`DNAAI`, `DNA6E`

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES	EXAMPLE
`DNA` + airline name	Encode an airline name into its code	`DNAEMIRATES`
`DNE` + equipment code	Decode an aircraft (equipment) code	`DNE320`

For a full list of the codes you are expected to know in interviews, see our airport and city codes guide.

Availability, schedule and timetable (AN, SN, TN)

Availability shows flights *with* seat counts per booking class. Schedule shows flights without caring about seats. Timetable shows the pattern over a period, useful when a passenger says "any day next week is fine".

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES	EXAMPLE
`AN` date + city pair	Neutral availability: all carriers, with seats per class	`AN15JULDELBOM`
`SN` date + city pair	Schedule display (flights listed by time, seats not the focus)	`SN15JULDELBOM`
`TN` date + city pair	Timetable display	`TN15JULDELBOM`
`/A` + airline	Restrict availability to one airline	`AN15JULDELBOM/AAI`
`/C` + class	Show only flights that offer a given booking class	`AN12OCTDELBOM/CK`
`/K` + cabin	Show only flights offering a cabin (C = business)	`AN12OCTDELBOM/KC`
`/X` + city	Connect via a particular city	`AN12OCTDELLHR/XDXB`

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES	EXAMPLE
`ACR` + date	Return availability for the same city pair, reversed, on a new date	`ACR20JUL`
`MD` / `MU`	Scroll to later / earlier flights in the display	`MD`

Counter habit: always read the seat count next to the class letter before you sell. `Y9` means nine or more seats; `Y0` or `YL` means you cannot sell it confirmed.

Selling segments (SS short sell and long sell)

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES	EXAMPLE
`SS` seats + class + line	Short sell from the availability display you just ran	`SS1Y1` (1 seat, Y class, line 1)
`SS` seats + classes + line	Sell a connection with a different class on each leg	`SS1YH3` (leg 1 Y, leg 2 H, line 3)
`SS` flight + class + date + city pair + seats	Long sell: book a known flight without an availability display	`SSAI131Y15JULD ELBOM1`
`XE` + segment	Cancel a segment you sold by mistake	`XE2`

The seat count you sell must equal the number of passengers (infants on lap excluded). If you sell 2 seats and add 1 name, Amadeus will not let you end the PNR.

PNR elements (NM, AP, TK, RF, ER, RT)

Five elements are mandatory before a PNR can be saved: name, itinerary, contact, ticketing arrangement and received from. Our step-by-step guide on how to create a PNR in Amadeus walks through a full booking.

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES	EXAMPLE
`NM`	Add an adult name: count, surname/first name and title	`NM1SHARMA/RAHUL MR`
`NM` (two pax, same surname)	Add two passengers who share a surname	`NM2PATEL/AMIT MR/SUNITA MRS`
`NM` with `(CHD/dob)`	Add a child with date of birth	`NM1SINGH/ANU MISS(CHD/10JAN18)`
`NM` with `(INF/name/dob)`	Add an adult with an infant on lap	`NM1RAO/KIRAN MRS(INF/AARAV/01MAY25)`
`AP`	Contact phone (city, number, type)	`AP DEL 9811234567-M`
`APM`	Mobile number	`APM-9811234567`
`APE`	Email address	`APE-RAHUL.SHARMA@GMAIL.COM`
`TKOK`	Ticketing arrangement: ticket already issued / OK to ticket	`TKOK`
`TKTL`	Ticketing time limit: ticket must be issued by this date and time	`TKTL18JUL/1400`
`RF`	Received from: who asked for the booking or change	`RFRAHUL` or `RF RAHUL`
`ER`	End transaction and redisplay: saves the PNR and shows it with the record locator	`ER`
`ET`	End transaction without redisplay	`ET`
`RT`	Redisplay the active PNR	`RT`

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES	EXAMPLE
`RT` + locator	Retrieve a saved PNR by its six-character record locator	`RTX7K2QP`
`RTN` / `RTI`	Show only the names / only the itinerary of the PNR	`RTI`
line number + `/`	Change an element on a given line	`1/1KUMAR/AJAY MR`

SSR, OSI and remarks (SR, OS, RM)

An SSR (special service request) asks the airline to *do* something and gets a status back. An OSI (other service information) only *tells* the airline something. Remarks are for your office and the airline does not act on them.

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES	EXAMPLE
`SR` meal code	Special meal request for a passenger	`SR VGML/P1`, `SR AVML/P1/S2`
`SR WCHR`	Wheelchair (passenger can walk short distances and climb stairs)	`SR WCHR/P1`
`SR WCHC`	Wheelchair all the way to the seat (cannot walk)	`SR WCHC/P1/S2`
`SR BSCT`	Baby bassinet	`SR BSCT/P1`
`SRDOCS`	Passport (APIS) details for international travel	`SRDOCS YY HK1-P-IND-A1234567-IND-15AUG90-M-20JAN30-SHARMA-RAHUL/P1`
`SR CTCM` / `SR CTCE`	Passenger mobile / email passed to the airline for disruption alerts	`SRCTCM-919811234567`
`OS` airline + text	OSI to one airline (`YY` = all carriers)	`OS AI VIP PASSENGER`

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES	EXAMPLE
`RM`	General remark, visible in the PNR	`RM PAX REQUESTED WINDOW SEAT`
`RC`	Confidential remark, seen by your own office only	`RC PAX PAYS BY CASH`

Common meal codes: `VGML` vegan, `AVML` Asian/Hindu vegetarian, `VJML` Jain, `HNML` Hindu non-veg, `MOML` Muslim, `CHML` child, `BBML` baby, `DBML` diabetic. Interviewers love asking the Jain and Hindu codes.

Seat map and seat requests (SM, ST)

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES	EXAMPLE
`SM` + segment	Seat map for a segment in the PNR	`SM1`
`ST/` seat + `/P`	Request a specific seat for a passenger	`ST/12A/P1`
`ST/` seat (single pax)	Request a seat when there is only one passenger	`ST/14C`

Many fares now charge for advance seats. If the seat map shows a chargeable seat, the request may need an EMD; check the carrier's policy before promising a window to the passenger.

Fare display and pricing (FQD, FQN, FXP, FXX, FXB, FXA)

Fare display (`FQD`) shows what fares exist on a route. Pricing (`FX` entries) calculates the fare for the actual PNR you built. Know which pricing entries save a TST and which are only a quote; this is a standard interview question.

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES	EXAMPLE
`FQD` city pair	Fare display: published fares between two cities	`FQDDELBOM/15JUL`
`FQD` + `/A` airline	Fare display for one airline	`FQDDELLHR/AAI`
`FQN` + line	Fare notes / rules for a fare line from the FQD display	`FQN1`
`FXP`	Price the PNR in the booked classes and **create a TST**	`FXP`
`FXX`	Informative price in the booked classes: **no TST**	`FXX`
`FXA`	Informative pricing: **no TST**, nothing rebooked	`FXA`
`FXR`	Rebook to the lowest available class and show the fare: **no TST**	`FXR`
`FXB`	Best pricer: rebook to the lowest available class **and create a TST**	`FXB`
`FXL`	Lowest fare for the itinerary, whatever the availability (informative)	`FXL`

Only `FXP` and `FXB` leave a stored fare you can ticket from. If you price with `FXX` and then try `TTP`, there is nothing to issue.

TST: the Transitional Stored Ticket

The TST is the fare record that ticketing reads. No TST, no ticket.

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES	EXAMPLE
`TQT`	Display the TST(s) in the PNR	`TQT`

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES	EXAMPLE
`TTE/T` + number	Delete one TST	`TTE/T1`
`TTE/ALL`	Delete all TSTs (for example before re-pricing after a change)	`TTE/ALL`

Form of payment and ticketing (FP, FM, TTP)

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES	EXAMPLE
`FP CASH`	Form of payment: cash	`FP CASH`
`FP CC`	Form of payment: card (card type, number, expiry MMYY)	`FP CCVI4111111111111111/1228`
`FM`	Commission percentage	`FM0`
`TTP`	Issue the ticket(s) from the TST	`TTP`
`TTP/RT`	Issue the ticket and redisplay the PNR straight away	`TTP/RT`
`TTP/T` + number	Issue only the ticket for one TST	`TTP/T2`
`TWD`	Display the issued e-ticket record	`TWD`, `TWD/L5` (ticket on PNR line 5)

After `TTP`, the PNR shows an `FA` element with the 13-digit ticket number. The first three digits are the airline's ticketing code (098 for Air India, 176 for Emirates).

Void and refund

A void cancels a ticket on the same day it was issued, before the sales report closes, so there is usually no penalty. After that you refund (or exchange) instead.

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES	EXAMPLE
`TRDC/L` + line	Void the ticket shown on a PNR line	`TRDC/L5`
`TRF` + ticket number	Open a manual refund record for a ticket	`TRF098-1234567890`
`TRF` + ticket + `/ATC`	Open an automated (ATC) refund calculation	`TRF098-1234567890/ATC`
`TRFP`	Process the open refund	`TRFP`
`TRFIG`	Ignore the refund record without processing	`TRFIG`

Void entries differ by office set-up, and older training notes also mention `TWX`. Check `HE TRDC` on your live system. Reissues and exchanges (ATC) depend on fare rules and your office profile, so learn them properly in a course module, not from a one-line cheat sheet.

Cancel, retrieve and history (XE, XI, RT, RH)

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES	EXAMPLE
`XE` + line	Cancel one element or segment by line number	`XE4`
`XE` + range	Cancel several lines at once	`XE3-5`, `XE3,6`
`XI`	Cancel the entire itinerary	`XI`
`RT` + locator	Retrieve a PNR	`RTX7K2QP`
`RH`	PNR history: who changed what, and when	`RH`
`SB` + date	Change the travel date on all segments (same flights)	`SB19DEC`

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES	EXAMPLE
`SP` + passenger	Split a passenger into a separate PNR	`SP2`

Remember: after `XI` you still need `RF` and `ER` to save the cancellation. Until you end the transaction, nothing has been cancelled with the airline.

Queues (QT, QS, QN, QE)

Queues are the agency's in-tray: schedule changes, time limits and waitlist clearances land here. A good ticketing desk works its queues every morning.

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES	EXAMPLE
`QT`	Queue count: how many items are waiting in each queue	`QT`
`QC` + queue	Count for one queue	`QC1`
`Q` + queue + `C` + category	Open a queue at a category and show the first PNR	`Q1C6`
`QN`	Finish with this PNR, remove it from the queue, show the next one	`QN`
`QI`	Leave the queue	`QI`
`QE` + queue + `C` + category	Place the active PNR on a queue	`QE8C1`

Scrolling, date/time and calculator (MD, DD, DF)

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES	EXAMPLE
`MD` / `MU`	Move down / move up one screen	`MD`
`MB`	Move to the bottom of the display	`MB`

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES	EXAMPLE
`DD`	Current system date and time	`DD`
`DD` + city	Local date and time in a city	`DDLON`, `DDNYC`
`DD` + date	Day of the week for a date	`DD29AUG26`
`DD` + date + `/` days	Date that many days later (handy for time limits)	`DD15JUL/30`
`DF` add	Calculator: Amadeus uses `;` (not +) to add	`DF4500;1200`
`DF` subtract, multiply, divide	Calculator with `-`, `*` and `/`	`DF8250-4250`, `DF2500*3`, `DF9000/4`

Frequently asked questions

What are the basic Amadeus commands every fresher must know? −

Start with `AN` (availability), `SS` (sell), `NM` (name), `AP` (contact), `TK` (ticketing arrangement), `RF` (received from), `ER` (save), `RT` (retrieve), `FXP` (price), `TTP` (ticket), `XE`/`XI` (cancel) and `DAN`/`DAC` (encode/decode). These cover a complete booking from enquiry to ticket.

What is the difference between DAN and DAC in Amadeus? −

`DAN` encodes: you type a city name and get its code (`DANMUMBAI` gives BOM). `DAC` decodes: you type a code and get the city or airport name (`DACBOM` gives Mumbai). N is for name, C is for code.

What is the difference between FXP and FXX? −

Both price the booking in the classes you sold. `FXP` also creates a TST, the stored fare that ticketing needs. `FXX` is informative only and stores nothing,

so use it when the passenger just wants a quote.

Is there an Amadeus commands PDF I can download?

Not from us yet. Use your browser's print option (Ctrl+P, then "Save as PDF") to save this page as your own Amadeus quick reference. We keep the page updated, so check back for changes.

Where can I practise Amadeus commands without an office login?

Real Amadeus access normally comes through an agency, airline or authorised training centre. Master GDS gives you an Amadeus-style practice terminal that accepts the formats on this page, so you can build, price and ticket PNRs at home. You can watch how it works before choosing a plan.

Why does Amadeus say my entry is invalid?

Usually it is the format: a missing slash, a wrong date format (it must be like `15JUL`), a two-letter code where three letters are needed, or an entry that needs a PNR you have not created yet. Check the example in this cheat sheet and use `HE` plus the entry for help.

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