SABRE GDS

Sabre Commands List and Cheat Sheet (2026)

Every everyday Sabre entry a fresher needs, grouped the way you actually build a booking: from sign-in and availability to pricing, ticketing and queues.

By the Master GDS team · Updated 04 Nov 2026

> Sabre commands are short cryptic entries typed into the Sabre terminal. The core flow is `1` for availability, `0` to sell, `-` for the name, `9` for phone, `7TAW` for ticketing, `6` for received from and `ER` to save. You then price with `WP` and issue the ticket.

How Sabre entries work

Sabre is built around a "field code" idea. Most PNR fields start with a single character, and once you remember these, the rest of the system becomes much easier to read:

STARTS WITH	FIELD	EXAMPLE
`1`	Availability	`115DECDELBOM`
`0`	Sell a segment	`01Y1`
`-`	Passenger name	`-SHARMA/ROHIT MR`
`3`	SSR / OSI (special services)	`3VGML1-1.1`
`4G`	Seat map / seats	`4G1*`
`5`	Remarks (including form of payment)	`5CHECK PASSPORT`

STARTS WITH	FIELD	EXAMPLE
`6`	Received from	`6MR ROHIT`
`7`	Ticketing field	`7TAW/`
`9`	Phone / contact	`99876543210-M`
`*`	Display or retrieve	`*ABCXYZ`
`W`	Pricing, ticketing and reference (W/)	`WP`, `W/*DEL`

Sabre uses a few special keys. The **cross of Lorraine** separates qualifiers and shows as `‡` or `¥` depending on your keyboard and emulator setup. The **change key** `¤` is used to modify or delete items (for example `92¤` deletes phone line 2). In this guide we write entries exactly as they appear in the Master GDS Sabre-style practice terminal.

Sign in and work areas

Sabre gives each agent several work areas (A to F), so you can keep more than one booking open at once.

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES
`SI*1234`	Sign in to all work areas (1234 = your sign-in/passcode)
`SO*`	Sign out of all work areas
`SO`	Sign out of the current work area only
`*S*`	Show all work areas and their sign-in status
`¤B`	Switch to work area B

Encode and decode (W/-)

Encode means turning a name into a code (Frankfurt to FRA). **Decode** means turning a code back into a name (MEL to Melbourne). In Sabre, encoding uses `W/-` and decoding uses `W/*`. For a full explanation and an India airport code list, see our city and airport codes guide.

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES
`W/-CCFRANKFURT`	Encode a city name to its city code
`W/-APHEATHROW`	Encode an airport name to its airport code
`W/*MEL`	Decode a city or airport code (e.g. `W/*LGW`)
`W/-ALQANTAS`	Encode an airline name to its 2-letter code
`W/*AZ`	Decode an airline code to the airline name
`W/EQ*767`	Decode an aircraft equipment code

Availability (1)

Availability always starts with `1`, then the date, then the 3-letter origin and destination codes. Optional qualifiers narrow the display.

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES
`115DECDELBOM`	Availability Delhi to Mumbai on 15 December
`115DECDELBOM8A`	Same, around 8 am departure
`115DECDELLHR¥AI`	Availability on one airline (AI)
`115DECDELLHR-Y`	Availability for a specific class (Y)
`115DECDELLHR//BB`	Business cabin only (`//YB` economy, `//PB` premium, `//FB` first)
`1*`	More availability (scroll)
`1*0A`	Back to the original availability

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES
`1‡2`	Same city pair, 2 days later
`1-2`	Same city pair, 2 days earlier

Selling seats (o)

After an availability display, you sell from a line number. The pattern is `0` + number of seats + class + line number.

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES
`01Y1`	Sell 1 seat in Y class from line 1
`02Y1`	Sell 2 seats in Y class from line 1
`01Y3*`	Sell a connection in the same class starting on line 3
`01Y7J8`	Sell a connection with a different class on each leg
`01Y7LL`	Sell on waitlist
`0AI101Y15DECDELB0MNN1`	Long sell (direct sell without availability). `NN` = need confirmed, `LL` = waitlist, `GK` = passive
`0A`	Arrival unknown (ARNK) surface segment
`X2`	Cancel segment 2
`XI`	Cancel the entire itinerary

Building the PNR: name, phone, ticketing, received from

A Sabre PNR cannot be saved until it has the mandatory fields: name, itinerary, phone, ticketing and received from.

Name field (-)

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES
`-SHARMA/ROHIT MR`	Add an adult name
`-2SHARMA/ROHIT MR/PRIYA MRS`	Add two adults with the same surname
`-SHARMA/ANAYA MISS*C06`	Add a child (age 6)
`-I/SHARMA/BABY MISS*11JUN25`	Add an infant with date of birth
`-1¤SHARMA/ROHIT MR`	Change the whole name on line 1
`-1.1¤`	Delete name 1.1

An infant also needs an SSR to inform the airline, for example `3INFT/SHARMA/BABY MISS/11JUN25-1.1`.

Phone and email (9, PE)

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES
`9222444-A`	Agency phone
`9876543210-M`	Mobile number
`917404127-B`	Business phone
`93971244-H`	Home phone
`92¤`	Delete phone line 2
`PE¥ROHIT@EMAIL.COM`	Add an email address

Ticketing field (7) and received from (6)

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES
`7TAW/`	Ticketing arrangement: "ticket at will", today
`7TAW14DEC/`	Ticketing on 14 December (the PNR comes back on the agency's ticketing queue that day)

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES
`7TAW14DEC/0900/`	Same, with a time
`6MR ROHIT`	Received from: who asked for the booking or change

End, ignore and retrieve

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES
`E`	End transaction: save and clear the PNR from the work area
`ER`	End and retrieve: save and redisplay the PNR (with its record locator)
`I`	Ignore: discard unsaved changes
`IR`	Ignore and retrieve: discard changes and bring back the last saved version
`*ABCXYZ`	Retrieve a PNR by its 6-character record locator
`D1.1`	Divide name 1.1 into a separate PNR

Freshers often lose work by typing `I` when they meant `ER`. Make it a habit: `6` received from first, then `ER`, then check the record locator on screen.

Displaying a PNR and history (*)

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES
`*A`	Display the whole PNR
`*I`	Itinerary only
`*N`	Names only
`*P`	Phones only

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES
`*T`	Ticketing field and ticket numbers
`*B`	Seat assignments
`*N*I*T`	Combine displays (names, itinerary and ticketing)
`*H`	PNR history: who changed what, and when
`*PQ`	Display stored price quotes

Pricing and price quotes (WP)

`WP` prices the itinerary as booked. Other variants look for cheaper fares or store the result as a price quote (PQ), which is what the ticket is later issued from.

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES
`WP`	Price the itinerary in the booked classes
`WPNC`	Price at the lowest applicable fare for the itinerary
`WPNCS`	Lowest fare regardless of booking class availability (quote only)
`WPRQ`	Price and retain the result as a price quote (PQ)
`WPRD*PE`	Show the fare rule penalties for the priced fare
`*PQ`	Display stored price quotes
`FQDELLON`	Fare display (fare quote) for a city pair, before booking

Indian agencies quote in INR, so always check taxes (K3/GST, YQ/YR and airport charges) on the price quote before you tell the passenger a final amount. If you are coming from Amadeus, `WP` is roughly what `FXP` does there; see our Amadeus commands list to compare.

Ticketing and voids

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES
`5-CASH`	Add form of payment (cash) as a remark before ticketing
`W¥PQ1`	Issue the ticket from stored price quote 1
`*T`	See the ticket number(s) after issue
`WETR*2`	Open the electronic ticket record for line 2 of `*T`
`WV2`	Void the ticket on `*T` line 2 (transmit again to confirm)

Void vs refund vs exchange, in one line each. A void cancels a ticket on the same day it was issued, normally before midnight local time and before any coupon is used. A refund returns the unused value according to the fare rules (taxes are usually refundable even when the base fare is not). An exchange (reissue) swaps an old ticket for a new itinerary and collects the fare difference plus any change fee. In Sabre, refunds and exchanges run through the `WFR` family of entries; the exact steps depend on the fare and the airline, so practise them in a terminal rather than memorising a list.

SSRs, remarks and seat maps

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES
`3VGML1-1.1`	Vegetarian (vegan) meal, segment 1, passenger 1.1
`3AVML1-1.1`	Asian vegetarian meal, common for Indian passengers
`3WCHR-1.1`	Wheelchair (can walk up steps and to seat)
`3DOCS/P/IN/A1234567/IN/15JUL90/M/25DEC30/SHARMA/ROHIT-1.1`	Passport details (APIS) for passenger 1.1
`3OSI AI CHD AGE 6 YRS`	OSI (information only) to Air India
`FFAI1234567890-1.1`	Add a frequent flyer number

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES
`5CHECK PASSPORT`	General remark
`4G1*`	Seat map for segment 1

Queues (Q)

Queues are electronic in-trays. Airlines and the system send PNRs there for schedule changes, waitlist clearances and ticketing deadlines. These are the standard entries; your agency will tell you which queue numbers it uses.

ENTRY	WHAT IT DOES
`QC/`	Queue count: how many PNRs are waiting on each queue
`Q/9`	Open (access) queue 9
`QR`	Remove the current PNR from the queue and move to the next
`QXI`	Exit the queue without saving changes
`QP/500/11`	Place the current PNR on queue 500, category (PIC) 11

A complete sample booking

Here is a one-way Delhi to Mumbai booking for one adult, start to finish:

STEP	ENTRY	WHY
1	`11SDECDELBOM`	Check availability
2	`01Y1`	Sell 1 seat, Y class, line 1
3	`-SHARMA/ROHIT MR`	Passenger name
4	`99876543210-M`	Passenger mobile
5	`7TAW/`	Ticketing arrangement

STEP	ENTRY	WHY
6	`6MR ROHIT`	Received from
7	`ER`	Save and get the record locator
8	`WPRQ`	Price and store the price quote
9	`5-CASH`	Form of payment
10	`W¥PQ1`	Issue the e-ticket

Typing this ten times on a practice terminal teaches you more than reading it fifty times. Master GDS has Sabre-style and Amadeus-style practice terminals with drills that check every entry. Plans start at ₹499/month in India including GST, with live weekend classes in the top plan (see plans & enroll). Not sure which system to learn first? Read Amadeus vs Sabre vs Galileo.

Download the Sabre commands cheat sheet (PDF): every entry on this page, ready to print.

Frequently asked questions

What are the basic Sabre commands for a beginner?

Start with seven: `1` availability, `0` sell, `-` name, `9` phone, `7TAW` ticketing, `6` received from and `ER` end and retrieve. Add `WP` for pricing and `*` for retrieving and displaying PNRs. These cover most of a junior reservation agent's day.

What is the difference between E and ER in Sabre?

Both save the PNR. `E` ends the transaction and clears it from your work area, while `ER` ends the transaction and redisplays the saved PNR so you can see the record locator and check everything went through.

Is Sabre harder than Amadeus?

Not really, it is just different. Sabre uses single-character field codes such as `-` for name and `9` for phone, while Amadeus uses letter codes such as `NM` and `AP`. Once you understand the booking logic in one system, the second one usually takes a couple of weeks of practice.

How do I encode and decode codes in Sabre?

Use `W/-` to encode and `W/*` to decode. For example, `W/-CCFRANKFURT` gives the city code, `W/-ALQANTAS` gives the airline code, and `W/*DEL` or `W/*AI` decode a city or airline code back to its name.

Can I practise Sabre commands without an agency login?

Yes. Real Sabre access normally comes through an agency or airline. Master GDS offers a Sabre-style practice terminal that accepts these entry formats, so you can build, price and ticket practice PNRs from home. It is a training simulator, not a live booking system.

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