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Types of Journey

1. One way journey :- A simple one way journey is a travel using one city pairs & are the following features:

(a). The origin and the destination are in different countries

for eg! DEL – LON
DEL – LON – NYC
DEL – LON – NYC – SFO

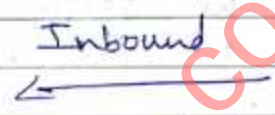
(2) Return Journey :- is a type of journey in which the origin & destination are the same (or atleast in the same country).

A return journey has atleast two offsets. pairs Components.

for eg!- DEL – LON – NYC

The first fair Component that is from origin is known as Outbound fair Component & the Second fair Component that is back to the origin is known as "The Inbound fairs Component".

for eg:-



Types of Return Journey.

1. Round Trip ⇒ A round trip is a travel entirely by air from one point to another and return to the origin point. The origin and the destination point are the same. Such journey have two fair Component. that is outbound and inbound. the inbound fair Components. The normal fair of the outbound. fair Component will be equal to

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the inbound fare components.

for example:-
DEL - LO.
DEL → LON
DEL - LON - DEL
DEL - LON - NYC - LON - DEL

(2). Circle Trip ⇒ A Circle trip is journey involve travel a point and return to the same point by a continues circuitous air route in ∞. including journey comprising of two fare component but which do not meet the condition of the ∞ round trip.

for example:-

1. DEL - LON - NYC - PAR - DEL.

2. DEL - LON - PAR - ROM - FRA - DEL.

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The origin and the final destination of the Circle trip are the same but the outbound and the inbound ~~compon~~ fare component are the same. Circle trip also have a minimum of the two fare component

OPEN JAW

Open Jaw are also return journey accept that.

1. The outbound point of departure & the inbound of arrival are not the same.

DEL — LON.
↓
BOM.

(2). The outbound point of arrival & the inbound point of departure are not the same.

DEL → LON
↑ ↓
MAN.

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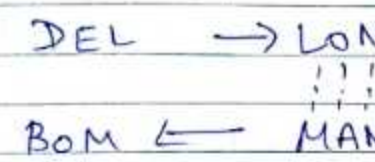
(3). The outbound point of departure & inbound point of arrival are not same & the outbound point of arrival & inbound point of departure are not the same.

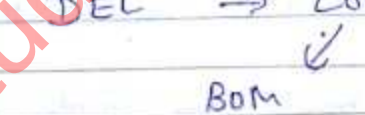


(4). Open jaws are classified as Single & double open jaws

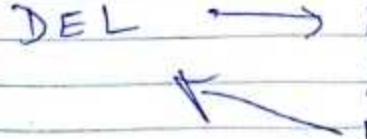
1. Single open Jaws.

Single open Jaws are two types:-

1. Origin Single open Jaw (OSOJ)



2. Turn around single open jaw. (TSOJ)



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Double open Jaw (DOJ)

DEL → LON
↑ ↑
↑ ↑
BOM ← MAN

Round The World (RTW)

~~DET~~ - All round the world journey are Circle trip bcoz the outbound and the inbound ~~tri~~ air component are not the same.

But to qualified to be an RTW the journey must be.

1. It continues east bound or west bound.
2. ~~Dog~~ There must be both ocean crossing.

The journey must include on the three TC areas.

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Q Identify the types of journey.

1. DEL - HKG - BKK - KUL - DEL.
   Circle trip.
2. MAA - BKK - CCU. (O.S. O.J)
3. LAX - TYO - HKG - TYO - LAX
   Round trip
4. YVR - NYC - LON - DXB. (one way)
5. SFO - NYC - LON - PAR - SFO (C.T)
6. BOM - HKG - LAX - WAS - PAR - DXB - BOM. (R.T.W)
7. BOM - NYC. WAS - DEL. (O.J)
8. KUL - DEL - DXB - LON.
   one way.
9. BKK - DEL - PAR - DEL - BKK.
   R.T
10. BKK - SIN - SYD. (O.W)

Anatomy of a Journey :-

→ A journey consists of the entire routing included on a ticket & is composed of the following :-

(i) Ticketed points :- All pts in the entire routing & are known as ticketed points.

DEL – LON – WAS – SFO – LAX.

(ii) Origin :- The initial starting point of the journey (1st ticketed point) is known as the origin.

It is also a fare construction point (DEL & LON).

(iii) Destination

The Ultimate stopping place of a journey is known as the destination It is also a fare constru. point.

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(iv) Intermediate Points.

The ticketed points on the via points b/w consequetive fare constru point are known as Intermediate points.

DEL – LON – WAS – SFO – LAX
(Origin) (Intermediate pt's) (Destination)

or

DEL – LON – WAS – SFO – LAX – LON – DEL
(Origin) (point of turn around fare const pt.)

⇒ These intermediate point are also known as tranfer point.

Tranfer point are of 2 types:-

1. STOP OVER.
2. NO STOP OVER

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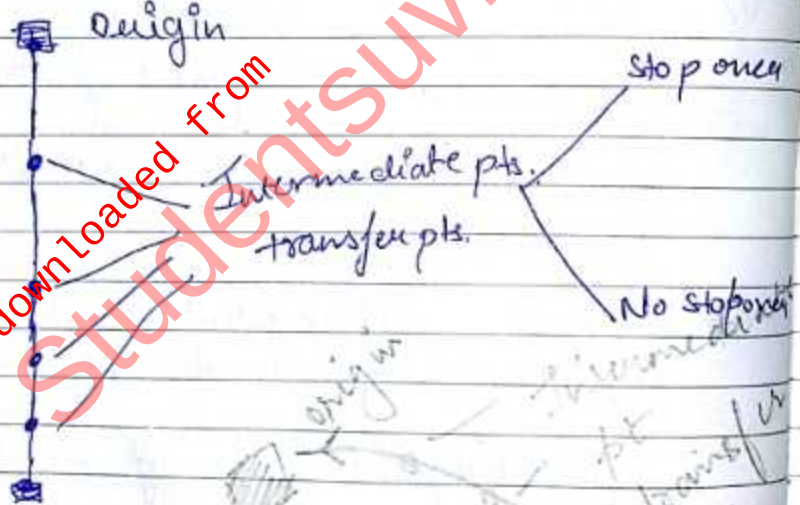
→ A No stop over pt. is where a passenger arrives & leaves within 24 hrs.

→ A stop over pt. is where a passenger arrives & leave after 24 hrs.

Fare Component is an portion of the itinerary b/w two consecutive



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Ques Write the total number of :

1. Ticketed pt.

2. Stop over

3. No Stop over

1. HKG – X/BKK – SIN – DEL – KUL – HKG
origin T → 6 destination
N → 3

2. DEL – LON – ROM – X/NYC – WAS – SFO

3. MEX – NYC – YVR

4. KTM – DEL – X/BOM – DXB – X/BOM – ~~DEL~~ KTM.

5. JNB – HRE – X/SIN – SYD – AKL

Ques Look at the given shoutings and name their origin and destination ~~or~~ pt of turnaround (if applicable)

1. Ticketed pt → 6
Stopover → 2
No stopover → 1
origin → HK
Destination →

	Ticketed pts	Stopover	No.	origin	Dest	pts of transfer may be
1.	6	2	1	HK	HK	DEL HKG
2.	6	3	1	DEL	SFO	—
3.	3	1	0	MEX	YVR	—
4.	6	2	2	KTM	KTM	DXB
5.	5	2	1	JNB	AKL	3 —

No of transfer pt — 3

To show that No stopover is taken that at a point show and X follows by an beside such point