How to manage contingents, gauges and limits

Different types of limits allow managing the distribution of sales by sales channel, by tariff, by category.

The variety of this configuration allows fine control of the gauges and an efficient sales promotion.

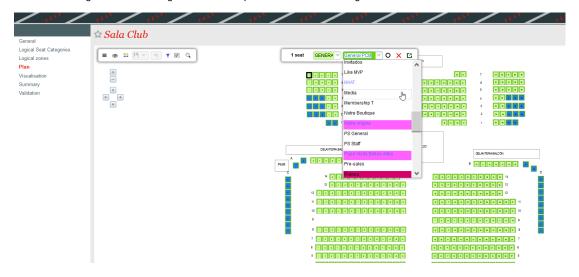
Management of contingents

Definition

- A contingent is a reservation of places intended for a specific public or use.
- The contingent has a name and a color.
- It is associated with one or more sales channels.
- · It can be exclusive, that is, it can only be sold as part of the advantage or season ticket to which it is linked.

Creation of contingents on a numbered configuration

- At the level of a logical configuration, associate of seats from a room to a contingent.
- · By default, all places are without contingent
- Contingents can be changed for an active product in the sales configuration.



Creation of contingents on an unnumbered configuration

- · The creation of contingents on unnumbered means the attribution of a quota of places in an area to a contingent.
- · Blocking places in a contingent allows them to be out of sales.



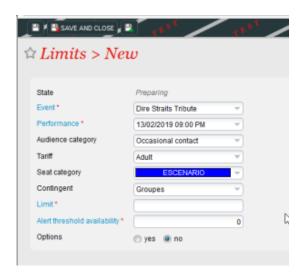
Limits management

Global limits

They limit by:

- Event/performance
- Tariffs
- Seat category
- Contingent

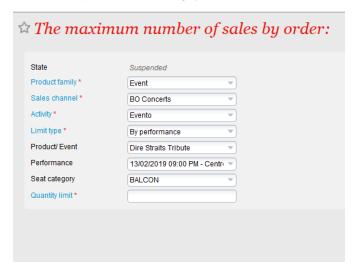
Those limits are applied globally for all sales channels and contacts.



Order limits

They limit by:

- Sale channel
- Product family/Activity
- Event/performance/seat category



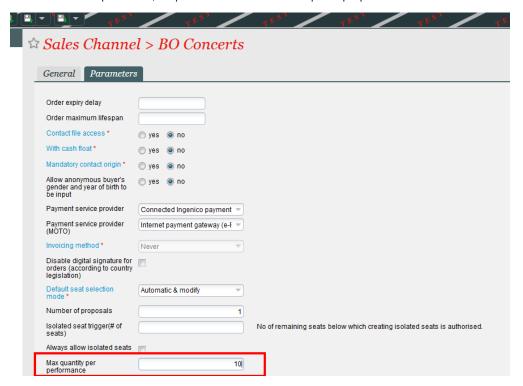
Agency limits

Limits by:

- Sale channel internet agency/Agency contact
- Activity/ Event

Limits by sale channel

In the sales channel parameters, it is possible to limit the number of places per performance for a sales channel.



Limits by product

In the product profile, it is possible to limit the number of products sold by the sales channels associated with this profile.



Limits by advantage

It is possible to limit sales at a preferential tariff through an advantage.

You can set a limit per order and a limit per contact.

