System PM 100

Debit Card Configuration

Version 1.00

DESIGNA

Contents

Overview of versions

Type of change:	Version	Page:	Name:	Date:
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1 General

Debit cards allow the customer of a car park to drive into and out of the car park without having to pay the incurred parking fee at the cashpoint. The debit card is coded with a pre-defined value and then sold to the customer, usually at a lower price. The parking fee for every parking procedure incurring a parking fee is then deducted from the value on the card. The display at the entrance and exit shows the remaining value on the card as long as the debit card is in the Multikon.
Debit cards to a minimum value of DM 00.00 can drive into the car park. They can be charged up again at the automatic cashpoints. At the exit, the debit cards can be retrieved or returned, depending on the price definition of the car park. This allows for differentiation between paper tickets and plastic cards .

2 Excess payment and renewal

Excess payment of the debit cards is possible at the manual cashpoint or automatic cashpoint . This means that the card which is within the car park and no longer has sufficient value on the card, is charged up to the value of DM 00.00 and the current time is taken to be the new "entrance time" . The rate calculation takes account of the defined "waiting period" for this particular car park. I.e. in the case of excess payment of a debit card at the automatic cashpoint, the waiting time is added to the parking period.
The validity of the debit card can be renewed at the data control center or by charging up at the automatic cashpoint. When charging up at the cashpoint, the customer pays a price and is credited with the corresponding value on the card. The charging procedure automatically extends the expiry period of the card. The new expiry period is always changed relative to the current point in time of charging the card. The old expiry period no longer has any influence. The charging procedure at the automatic cashpoint is started by inserting the card again within 30 seconds. The in/out code of the debit card has no relevance to the charging procedure. This means that even debit cards which are outside the car park can also be charged up at the automatic cashpoint. However, if the maximum value on the debit card is exceeded, the charging procedure is aborted with the message "in/out code wrong". The charging and renewal of debit cards is not possible at the manual cashpoint .
In addition, partial charging of the debit card is also possible. This means that the customer pays part of the price and has this part of the price credited on the card (available as option). Partial charging is confirmed or concluded by pressing the acknowledge button.
Debit cards can also be created at the automatic cashpoint as required (available as option, TBGIII). To do so, press the button "debit card" (option). The cashpoint creates a new debit card once the price for a debit card has been paid. In contrast to the debit card coded at the coding unit, this debit card is anonymous. In other words, no additional customer data exist for this card number.

3 Information on the debit card

The debit card itself has only the debit card number. The customer number, and all associated data, such as customer name and address are recorded in the data control center on the basis of the debit card number.

Further information on the debit card include, for example:

Machine number	Number of the machine at which the debit card was issued or re-coded. Machine number = 0 shows that the debit card has been deleted. The last coded machine number counts as in/out code, with an uneven code meaning that the debit card is in the car park. An even code means consequently that the debit card is outside the car park. Range of machine numbers : 0 - 63.
Car park code	Number of the car park to which the debit card belongs. Every car park has its own car park code, so that debit cards from other DESIGNA car parks cannot park in this car park. Range of car park numbers : 1 - 63.
Type of card	Field for identification of the type of card (debit card = 4)
Entrance/exit time	Depending on the use, the last entrance or exit time is coded here. For newly coded cards, the start of validity is coded. The time basis, i.e. the basis for calculating the entrance or exit time on the debit card, is 15 minutes. If precisely timed rate calculation is required on the debit card, this card or all debit cards must be set to query in the main menu point **master data** and sub-menu point **manage cards** . In the case of cards set to query, rate calculation is not based on the entrance time on the card but on the exact time to a minute as recorded in the data control center. The prerequisite for this of course is that the cashpoint or exits (only these are responsible for rate calculation) are **on-line** at the point in time of calculating the rate.
Expiry time	This time stipulates at which point in time the validity of the debit card expires. It can be stipulated to one month. The validity period can be between 1 and 66 months (approx. 5 years). Alternatively, the debit card can also be coded without an expiry time, i.e. it is infinitely valid.
Serial no.	Four-digit card-specific serial number, which together with the card type and car park code results in an eight-digit serial number for car park management . This serial number indicates the customer affiliation.
Value	Value of the debit card in units of payment. The maximum units of payment per card are 8191. The unit of payment itself is defined in the system data of the data control center. The unit of payment in Germany is usually DM 00.10. In other words, the maximum value of a debit card in this case is DM 819.10.

4 Example debit card prices

```
                      Debit card prices
                                              Date [ 3. 3.99]

                 DZ-No. [ 1]               Name [Stadthalle          ]
         Car park number [ 1]    Car park name [Stadthalle          ]
                   TCC. [64]               Name [All                ]


     Tar.no.      No. of months   Value        Price       print     o.belt
      [ 1]           [ 1]      [   50.00]  [   35.00]       [n]        [n]
      [ 2]           [ 3]      [   80.00]  [   65.00]       [n]        [n]
      [ 3]           [ 0]      [  100.00]  [   80.00]       [n]        [n]
      [  ]           [  ]      [        ]  [         ]      [ ]        [ ]
      [  ]           [  ]      [        ]  [         ]      [ ]        [ ]
      [  ]           [  ]      [        ]  [         ]      [ ]        [ ]
      [  ]           [  ]      [        ]  [         ]      [ ]        [ ]
      [  ]           [  ]      [        ]  [         ]      [ ]        [ ]

      [  ]           [  ]      [        ]  [         ]      [ ]        [ ]

m=more  s=search  n=next  p=previous  ch=change  a=add  d=delete  co=cont  e=end

               Which option do you require?
```

This example shows three different debit card rates.
Debit cards coded with rate number 1 are valid for one month. They are coded with a value of DM 50.00 and cost DM 35.00. These are plastic tickets which are neither printed nor created from the belt via a transport component in the coding unit.
Rate number 2 is used to code debit cards with a validity of 3 months. The value is DM 80.00 and the price DM 65.00.
Debit cards with rate number 3 are infinitely valid. These cards have a value of DM 100.00 and cost DM 80.00

5 Example charging debit cards

```
                        Valuecard charge
                                                Date [ 3. 3.99]

              DZ-No. [ 1]                  Name [Stadthalle            ]
    Car park number [ 1]       Car park name [Stadthalle            ]
               TCC. [64]                   Name [all                 ]


    Tar.no.     Max. value L.charge-moExt.payment Charge PartChargeAlwaysBack
    [ 1]      [   50.00]       [   0]     [y]      [y]      [n]       [y]
    [ 2]      [    0.00]       [   0]     [n]      [n]      [n]       [n]
    [ 3]      [    0.00]       [   0]     [n]      [n]      [n]       [n]
    [   ]     [        ]       [   ]      [ ]      [ ]      [ ]       [ ]
    [   ]     [        ]       [   ]      [ ]      [ ]      [ ]       [ ]
    [   ]     [        ]       [   ]      [ ]      [ ]      [ ]       [ ]
    [   ]     [        ]       [   ]      [ ]      [ ]      [ ]       [ ]
    [   ]     [        ]       [   ]      [ ]      [ ]      [ ]       [ ]

    [   ]     [        ]       [   ]      [ ]      [ ]      [ ]       [ ]

                  m=more    c=change    e=end

                  Which option do you require?
```

In this example, only debit cards with a remaining value of under DM 50.00 can be charged up again. If the debit card has expired, it can no longer be charged up again. If the value has already been used up in parking procedures, excess payment of the debit card is also possible. Debit cards can generally be charged up again. Cards for which the value has been used up in parking procedures or which have expired are returned at the exit point.
Inputs for rate numbers 2 and 3 are without significance, as it is always only possible to use the first input for charging the card up again.

6 Description of the mask debit card prices

```
                        Debit card prices
                                                   Date [ 3. 3.99]

                    DZ-No. [   ]                Name [                    ]
        Car park number [   ]        Car park name [                    ]
                    TCC. [   ]                Name [                    ]


     Tar.no.      No. of months   Value        Price        print     o.belt
      [    ]          [    ]      [        ] [          ]    [    ]     [    ]
      [    ]          [    ]      [        ] [          ]    [    ]     [    ]
      [    ]          [    ]      [        ] [          ]    [    ]     [    ]
      [    ]          [    ]      [        ] [          ]    [    ]     [    ]
      [    ]          [    ]      [        ] [          ]    [    ]     [    ]
      [    ]          [    ]      [        ] [          ]    [    ]     [    ]
      [    ]          [    ]      [        ] [          ]    [    ]     [    ]
      [    ]          [    ]      [        ] [          ]    [    ]     [    ]

      [    ]          [    ]      [        ] [          ]    [    ]     [    ]

m=more   s=search   n=next   p=previous   ch=change   a=add   d=delete   co=cont   e=end

                    Which option do you require?
```

6.1 Description of the input fields

DZ no. States the number of the master, the stand-alone BFR (DZ no. = 1) or slave (DZ no. = 4 to max. no. of slaves), to be valid for these debit card prices. Press the button a=add for access to the input field DZ no. The cursor jumps to the field rate number. Press the BACKSPACE key (key above RETURN or ENTER), the cursor jumps from the rate no. field to the TCC no. field. Press BACKSPACE again for the cursor to jump to the car park number field and then to the DZ no. field.
(Input range 0 to 63).

Name Name of the data control center allocated to the DZ no.
(No input possible)

Car park no. Car park number for which these debit card prices are to be valid. Press the a=add button to access the car park number input field. The cursor jumps to the rate number field. Press the BACKSPACE key (key above RETURN or input confirmation) for the cursor to jump from the rate no. field to the TCC no. field. Press BACKSPACE again for the cursor to jump to the car park number field.

Car park Name of the car park allocated to the car park number.
(No input possible).

TCC. Number of the terminal for which these debit card prices are to be valid. If the debit card prices are to be valid for all terminals (i.e. all cashpoints), number 64 must be entered here. Otherwise, enter the TCC number of the cashpoint for which the debit card prices are to be valid. These prices are then used when debit cards are charged up again at this cashpoint. The automatic cashpoint cannot differentiate debit cards according to prices, so that it is always only the first input (rate no=1) which is downloaded at the

cashpoint. Accordingly, additional prices have no sense at automatic cashpoints. The prices for the TCC 64 are offered for selection when coding at the coding unit. Press the a=add field for access to the TCC input field. The cursor jumps to the field rate number. Press the BACKSPACE key (key above return or input confirmation) for the cursor to jump from the rate no. field to the TCC number field.
(Input range 1 to 64).

Name
Name of the terminal to which the TCC no. is allocated
(No input possible)

Rate no.
Consecutive rate number of the individual debit card prices. The rate numbers can be awarded only once per data control center, per car park and per TCC. The first entry is downloaded to the automatic cashpoints and used for charging up all debit cards at the automatic cashpoints. The charging procedure does not differentiate according to prices (TCC 64 or TCC no. of the cashpoint).
(Input range 1 to 99)

No. of months
Validity period of the debit cards in months. The maximum validity is 66 months (5 years). If an 0 is entered here, then the debit card is infinitely valid.

Value
Value of the debit card, to be coded on the card. The incurred short-term parking rate for each parking procedure is deducted from this value. If the incurred short-term parking rate is higher than the remaining value on the debit card, then the remaining difference has to be paid.

Price
Price of the debit card, which has to be paid on coding. The price then has to be entered as income in the cashbook . The first entry in the debit card prices mask is downloaded to the automatic cashpoints and used to charge up all debit cards at the automatic cashpoints. The entered value is not added to the remaining value of the debit card until the full price has been paid at the automatic cashpoint.

print
Paper tickets can be printed as required.
Caution, this option may not be used for plastic cards.
The input for printing yes or no only applies to TCC number 64 (coding unit).
> y=print debit card (paper tickets only)
> n=do not print debit card

f. belt
This stipulates whether the debit cards are to be coded from the belt (i.e. on paper). To do so, the belt is conveyed via the TBG .
Caution: this option may not be used for plastic cards.
y = debit cards are coded from the belt (paper tickets only)
> n = debit cards are individually coded from the front
> (recommended for plastic cards)

6.2 Selection menu

m=more   Displays other rates if present.

s=search   Searches for and displays other rates stating the data control center, car park number and TCC number.

n=next   Displays the rates of the next TCC number, next car park or next data control center.

p=previous.   Displays the rates of the previous TCC number, previous car park or previous data control center.

c=change   Changes the data defined under the selected TCC number, selected car park or selected data control center.

a=add   Creates a new rate number in the selected car park or selected data control center.

d=delete   Deletes a rate number.

co=cont.   Changes to the debit card charging mask

e=end   Quits the debit card prices mask

7 Description of the mask for charging debit cards

```
                        Code debit cards
                                              Date [ 3. 3.99]
                    DZ-No. [    ]
          Car park number [    ]       Car park name [                      ]
              Rate no. [   ]
             valid from [          ]          To [          ]
          Customer no. [       ]   Customer name [                         ]
          Card number [      ]


   Tariff no.months       Value         Price        o.belt         print
       [   ]    [     ] [            ] [             ]   [   ]          [   ]
       [   ]    [     ] [            ] [             ]   [   ]          [   ]
       [   ]    [     ] [            ] [             ]   [   ]          [   ]
       [   ]    [     ] [            ] [             ]   [   ]          [   ]
       [   ]    [     ] [            ] [             ]   [   ]          [   ]
       [   ]    [     ] [            ] [             ]   [   ]          [   ]
       [   ]    [     ] [            ] [             ]   [   ]          [   ]
       [   ]    [     ] [            ] [             ]   [   ]          [   ]



Enter DZ-no.
```

7.1 Description of the input fields

DZ no.

States the number of the master, the stand-alone BFR (DZ no. = 1) or slave (DZ no. = 4 to max. no. of slaves) to be valid for these debit card prices. Press the button a=add for access to the input field DZ no. The cursor jumps to the field rate number. Press the BACKSPACE key (key above RETURN or input confirmation), the cursor jumps from the rate no. field to the TCC no. field. Press BACKSPACE again for the cursor to jump to the car park number field and then to the DZ no. field.
(Input range 0 to 63).

Name

Name of the data control center allocated to the DZ no.
(No input possible)

Car park no.

Car park number for which these debit card prices are to be valid. Press the a=add button to access the car park number input field. The cursor jumps to the rate number field. Press the BACKSPACE key (key above RETURN or input confirmation) for the cursor to jump from the rate no. field to the TCC no. field. Press BACKSPACE again for the cursor to jump to the car park number field.

Car park name

Name of the car park allocated to the car park number.
(No input possible).

TCC.

Number of the terminal for which these debit card prices are to be valid. If the debit card prices are to be valid for all terminals (i.e. all cashpoints), number 64 must be entered here. Otherwise, enter the TCC number of the cashpoint for which the debit card prices are to be valid. These prices are then used when debit cards are charged up again at this cashpoint. The automatic cashpoint cannot differentiated debit cards according to prices, so that it is always only the first input (rate no=1) which is downloaded at the cashpoint. Accordingly, additional prices have no sense at automatic cashpoints. The prices for the TCC 64 are offered for selection when

coding at the coding unit. Press the a=add field for access to the TCC input field. The cursor jumps to the field rate number. Press the BACKSPACE key (key above RETURN or input confirmation) for the cursor to jump from the rate no. field to the TCC number field.
(Input range 1 to 64).

Name
Name of the terminal to which the TCC no. is allocated
(No input possible)

Rate no.
Consecutive rate number of the individual debit card prices. The rate numbers can be awarded only once per data control center, per car park and per TCC. The first entry is downloaded to the automatic cashpoints and used for charging up all debit cards at the automatic cashpoints. The charging procedure does not differentiate according to prices (TCC 64 or TCC no. of the cashpoint).
(Input range 1 to 99)

Max. value
When the current value of the debit card falls below the maximum value (max. value) it is possible to charge the card up again at the automatic cashpoint.
(Input range DM 0.00 to DM 819.10)

1st charging time
Charging time in days after expiry of the validity, after which it is no longer possible to charge the card up again.
(Input range 0 to 999)

Excess payment
Stipulates whether excess payment is possible at the automatic cashpoint when the parking fee is greater than the remaining value on the debit card. The value or the maximum value on the debit card must be larger than the maximum incurred parking fee, as otherwise the debit card can never be completely paid, and it would then not be possible to leave the car park.
(Input range y/n)

Charge.
Stipulates whether it is generally possible to charge the cards up again at the automatic cashpoint.
(Input range y/n)

Partial charge
By stating partial charge = y, it is also possible to allow for partial charging of debit cards (available as option). For partial charging, the debit card is charged up again in the ratio of 1:1.
(Input range y/n)

always ret.
Stipulates whether invalid tickets are always returned at the exit. Invalid tickets are for example expired debit cards or debit cards with a residual value of DM 0.00.
This option is intended for plastic cards which the customer should keep in any case. The customer can then drive into the car park again at a later date and charge the card up again.
(Input range y/n)

7.2 Selection menu

m=more   Displays more rates if present.

c=change   Changes the data defined under the selected TCC number, selected car
                        park or selected data control center.

e=end   Quits the charge debit card mask

8 Coding a debit card

The corresponding debit card prices are entered in the submenu point **debit card prices** of the main menu point **rates**.

If the message "no prices present" , appears after accessing the mask, press the button **a=add** and BACKSPACE to enter first the number of the data control center, the car park number and the TCC number 64. TCC number 64 means that these prices are available for selection when coding at the coding unit. If there are no other TCC numbers on other pages (p=previous or n=next), then these prices also apply to charging up the debit cards again at all automatic cashpoints.

If inputs already appear in the debit card prices mask, first check that these are the right data control center, right car park and right TCC number 64. Use the buttons **p=previous, n=next** and **a=add** to scroll through the inputs or create the required inputs.
The customer has to be entered in the system using the submenu point **manage customer** in the main menu point **master data.** It is completely adequate to stipulate just a customer number and customer name. All other input fields in the mask **manage customer** do not necessarily have to be completed.

Once prices and customer data have been stipulated or are known, it is possible to access the submenu point **code debit cards** in the main menu point **coding**.
This menu point automatically activates the coding unit. It sends the coding unit on-line and the manual cashpoint off-line. Subsequently the coding unit reports back in operation and thus indicates that the coding process can begin.

```
                            Code debit cards
                                                  Date [ 3. 3.99]
                    DZ-No. [    ]
          Car park number [   ]      Car park name [                    ]
                 Rate no. [   ]
                valid from [          ]          To [          ]
             Customer no. [      ]   Customer name [                    ]
              Card number [     ]


   Tariff no.months      Value        Price        o.belt        print
     [   ]    [    ] [          ] [           ]    [ ]          [ ]
     [   ]    [    ] [          ] [           ]    [ ]          [ ]
     [   ]    [    ] [          ] [           ]    [ ]          [ ]
     [   ]    [    ] [          ] [           ]    [ ]          [ ]
     [   ]    [    ] [          ] [           ]    [ ]          [ ]
     [   ]    [    ] [          ] [           ]    [ ]          [ ]
     [   ]    [    ] [          ] [           ]    [ ]          [ ]
     [   ]    [    ] [          ] [           ]    [ ]          [ ]




 Enter DZ-no.
```

After entering the data control center number (DZ no.) and the car park number, the system fills the mask with the debit card prices defined for this car park.
Select the corresponding line of the table in the rate number field.
The point in time for starting the validity can be stipulated as required in the past or in the future. The end of the validity period is then automatically calculated. After entering the customer number, the customer name field is filled in with the corresponding customer name.

In the card number field, a card number which has not been awarded yet can be entered here. The query for double coding should be answered with no (unless explicitly required). When 0 is entered (zero, alphanumerical key panel), the system looks for the next free serial number.
After the coding process , the card can be read at the coding unit to check it. To do so, the menu point **read card** has to be activated in the main menu point **coding.**

If the coding is completed, the coding unit can be switched back to the manual cashpoint again (not necessary with separate coding unit).
The main menu **coding** has the menu point **activate manual cashpoint.** This sends the manual cashpoint on-line and the coding unit off-line. The manual cashpoint then reports back in operation .

The data of this card can be found in the menu point **manage cards .** This is also where the current data of the debit card are memorised, for example last entry into and exit from the car park.

```
                          Manage cards
                                               Date [        ]
        car-park-no. [    ]        Car park name [                  ]
            Card-No. [       ]        Card type [    ]

        Customer-no. [      ]       Customer name [                ]
       CountCustomer [      ]       CountCust.name [                ]
        Group number [   ]          Date of issue [          ]  Price [          ]
      Made by CP-no. [       ]       Park-Lot-No. [     ]        Value [          ]

          Valid from [          ] To [          ]
          Last entry [          ] At [       ]    TCC no. [    ]
           Last exit [          ] At [       ]    TCC no. [    ]
        Last payment [          ] At [       ]    TCC no. [    ]
           Protocol  [ ]   Amount NZ [           ]  No. excess payment [      ]
                   used-up amount [           ]        No. of usage [         ]
         used-up time in HHHH.MM [           ]
                    TCC used last [                     ]   [            ][      ]



        s=search   p=previous   n=next   d=delete   m=more   e=end
                   Which option do you require?


```

9 Deleting a debit card

If a debit card is to be blocked, it must be set on the blacklist in the data control center . To set a debit card on the blacklist , the menu point **manage cards** has to be accessed in the main menu **master data**

```
                          Manage cards
                                                   Date [        ]
        car-park-no. [    ]        Car park name [                    ]
          Card-No. [       ]         Card type [    ]

      Customer-no. [       ]      Customer name [                    ]
     CountCustomer [       ]      CountCust.name [                   ]
      Group number [    ]          Date of issue [          ]   Price [         ]
   Made by CP-no. [        ]        Park-Lot-No. [     ]        Value [          ]

        Valid from [          ] To [          ]
        Last entry [          ] At [        ]    TCC no. [    ]
         Last exit [          ] At [        ]    TCC no. [    ]
      Last payment [          ] At [        ]    TCC no. [    ]
         Protocol  [ ]    Amount NZ [          ]  No. excess payment [     ]
                   used-up amount [          ]       No. of usage [        ]
           used-up time in HHHH.MM [         ]
                  TCC used last [                  ]   [          ][      ]




        s=search    p=previous    n=next    d=delete    m=more    e=end

                      Which option do you require?
*b=blacklist  *r=request  *f=free  *p=protocol  *h=card-history
```

The debit card is then deleted at its next use at a terminal (entrance, exit or cashpoint). A card deleted in this way is either
- refused entry or allowed in once more
- retrieved at the exit or returned when the barrier is down
depending on the configuration of the individual terminals.
If the debit card is deleted and retrieved, it can be deleted at the data control center in the menu point **delete card** in the main menu point **master data.**

This procedure is recommended when the debit card is not available!

If the debit card is to be deleted at data control center in order to be coded for another customer, then it must be deleted first in the menu point **delete card** of the main menu point **master data.**

This procedure is recommended when the debit card is available!

Note :
A debit card which has been deleted in the data control center but is still in circulation, enters itself back into the system under customer number 9999. This means that the customer can still drive into and out of the car park.
This function can be configured in the system (in other words it can be deactivated). However, it is recommended in the event that all card data are deleted by mistake.

10 Stipulating debit card charging

In order to charge up debit cards at the automatic cashpoint again, this function must be activated in the menu point debit card prices of the main menu point **rates.** From here you have access to the mask **charging debit cards** by pressing the **co=cont.** button.

Here the existing rate numbers have already been adopted from the debit card prices mask and entered in the lines. The inputs in this mask can now be changed as required. Every rate number corresponds to the rate number in the debit card prices mask. In this example, different types of debit card can be coded at coding unit 3, and charged up again at all automatic cashpoints to maximum DM 100.00 until the end of validity. Excess payment of debit cards whose parking fees have all been used up is possible at the cashpoints, but not partial charging. After a price download, the set parameters are active at the automatic cashpoints.

```
                         Valuecard charge
                                                   Date [ 3. 3.99]


                  DZ-No. [ 1]                Name [Stadthalle          ]
         Car park number [ 1]      Car park name [Stadthalle          ]
                    TCC. [64]               Name [all                 ]


     Tar.no.      Max. value L.charge-moExt.payment Charge PartChargeAlwaysBack
     [ 1]        [ 100.00]      [   0]      [y]       [y]      [n]        [y]
     [ 2]        [   0.00]      [   0]      [n]       [n]      [n]        [n]
     [ 3]        [   0.00]      [   0]      [n]       [n]      [n]        [n]
     [  ]        [       ]      [    ]      [ ]       [ ]      [ ]        [ ]
     [  ]        [       ]      [    ]      [ ]       [ ]      [ ]        [ ]
     [  ]        [       ]      [    ]      [ ]       [ ]      [ ]        [ ]
     [  ]        [       ]      [    ]      [ ]       [ ]      [ ]        [ ]
     [  ]        [       ]      [    ]      [ ]       [ ]      [ ]        [ ]

     [  ]        [       ]      [    ]      [ ]       [ ]      [ ]        [ ]


                 m=more    c=change    e=end

              Which option do you require?
```

11 List of key words