
Data Guide

Australia

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Introduction

Australia Data Information

This chapter provides an overview of the Australia (AUS) dataset.

AUS Dataset

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Country Code: | AUS |
|---------------|-----|

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Approximate Data Size: | 125Mb |
|------------------------|-------|

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Data Source: | Australia Post's Postal Address File (PAF). All data, extracts and updates © Australia Post |
|--------------|---|

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Update Frequency: | Quarterly |
|-------------------|-----------|

| Expiry: | Data files will expire approximately 4 months after receipt. The PAF version numbers and their associated expiry date are shown below (XXXX represents the year): <table><thead><tr><th>Version number</th><th>Expires</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>XXXX.1</td><td>March</td></tr><tr><td>XXXX.2</td><td>June</td></tr><tr><td>XXXX.3</td><td>September</td></tr><tr><td>XXXX.4</td><td>December</td></tr></tbody></table> For example, 2006.4 data will expire at the end of December 2006. | Version number | Expires | XXXX.1 | March | XXXX.2 | June | XXXX.3 | September | XXXX.4 | December |
|----------------|---|----------------|---------|--------|-------|--------|------|--------|-----------|--------|----------|
| Version number | Expires | | | | | | | | | | |
| XXXX.1 | March | | | | | | | | | | |
| XXXX.2 | June | | | | | | | | | | |
| XXXX.3 | September | | | | | | | | | | |
| XXXX.4 | December | | | | | | | | | | |

About This Data

Area Covered

The Australia dataset covers all postal addresses within eight states and territories of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Address Elements

The following address elements are stored within the AUS data files:

| Address Element | Example | Element Code |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Building name 2 | North Wing | P21 |
| Building name | Treasury Building | P12 |
| Flat/unit name | Flat 2 | P41 |
| Flat/unit type | Flat | P411 |
| Flat/unit number | 2 | P412 |
| Building level | Level 7 | P31 |
| Building level type | Level | P311 |
| Building level number | 7 | P312 |
| Allotment number | Lot 16 | P13 |
| Allotment lot | Lot | P131 |
| Allotment number | 16 | P132 |
| Sub-building number | 2 | P42 |

| Address Element | Example | Element Code |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Building number | 26 | P11 |
| Postal delivery types | PO Box 87 | B10 |
| Type | PO Box | B101 |
| Number | 87 | B102 |
| Street | Tudor Court East | S11 |
| Street name | Tudor | S111 |
| Street type | Court | S112 |
| Street type suffix | East | S113 |
| Locality | Ayr | L21 |
| Invalid Locality Alias** | Mt Kelly | L22 |
| Bordering Locality | Alderley | L23*** |
| State code | QLD | L11 |
| Postal code | 4807 | C11 |
| Bordering Locality Postcode | 4051 | C12*** |
| Delivery Point Identifier (DPID/DID)* | 56729927 | A11 |
| Primary Point* | R | A12 |
| State name* | Queensland | L12 |
| Country name* | Australia | X11 |
| Two character ISO country code* | AU | X12 |
| Three character ISO country code* | AUS | X13 |

* Denotes elements which only appear in the address if their position is fixed.

** Invalid Locality Alias may be used for searching but will never be returned in a final address.

*** Denotes elements not returned by default.

Address Element Definitions

Abbreviations

In an output address, the Building level, Flat/unit name, and Street address elements are abbreviated. The abbreviated form depends on your configuration. Some examples are shown in the table below:

| Element | Abbreviated Form | Expanded Form |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Building level: | Fl 2 | Floor 2 |
| | L 7 | Level 7 |
| Flat/unit name: | F 10 | Flat 10 |
| | U 3 | Unit 3 |
| Street: | Acacia Ave | Acacia Avenue |
| | High St | High Street |
| | River Rd W | River Road West |

DPID/DID

A delivery point identifier/default identifier (DPID/DID) is an eight-digit number which helps identify an individual address, usually to gain mailing discounts.

DPIDs uniquely identify delivery point level records in Australia Post's Postal Address File. For example 37105524 is the DPID for:

71 Starick Rd
ANTWERP VIC 3414

DIDs are used in areas where DPIDs are not available to identify streets and/or localities, and are assigned by QuickAddress Batch and the Pro Web Verification engine.



DPIDs, DIDs and barcodes (see page 29) are stored and handled as strings, not numbers, in the data. See "Using This Data" for product-specific information on DPIDs and DIDs.

Postal Code Structure

Australian postal codes consist of four numbers. The first two numbers represent a zone within a State/Territory. The full four digits represent a specific delivery office. PO Box installations have separate postal codes to street addresses, and large volume receivers may have their own postal code.

Postal codes have been allocated to each state and territory as follows:

| State/Territory | State Code | Postal Code Ranges |
|------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| Australian Capital Territory | ACT | 0200-0299, 2600-2620, 2900-2921 |
| New South Wales | NSW | 1000-2599, 2620-2899, 2921-2999 |
| Northern Territory | NT | 0800-0899 |
| Queensland | QLD | 4000-4999, 9000-9799 |
| South Australia | SA | 5000-5999 |
| Tasmania | TAS | 7000-7999 |
| Victoria | VIC | 3000-3999, 8000-8999 |
| Western Australia | WA | 6000-6999 |

Default Address Format

Australian addresses are defined upwards from the last line. The last line is displayed in block capitals and contains the locality name, state code and postal code, each separated by two spaces. The line above contains either the street name or postal delivery information, for example, 'PO Box 32' or 'Care PO'.

The building number is shown before the street name. If the address contains sub-premises information, it is shown immediately in front of the building number, separated from it by a forward slash ('/'). For example:

Sub-premises | Street name
2/4 Telfer Pl
Premises | Street type

If there is any building level or flat/unit information it is displayed before the sub-premises information (see previous diagram for position of sub-premises information). If both of these items are populated, the flat/unit information is written on the line above. Any building names are given on the next line up. If premises information has not been allocated, then an allotment number appears in place of the building number. For example:

3 Balgowlah Rd
MANLY NSW 2095

AMAS

QuickAddress software has been approved under AMAS (Address Matching Approval System). You will need to demonstrate the AMAS approved software has been used for mail lodgements, and for no other purpose. This can be achieved by ensuring that each Barcode PreSort Letter Lodgement includes the following:

- AMAS approved company name
- AMAS Certificate number
- AMAS approved software product name and version number
- AMAS software serial number

More information on AMAS rules can be found in the AMAS Handbook, available from Australia Post.

About DataPlus Information

You can configure your QAS products to use any of the available DataPlus sets that are available for AUS data. Please refer to the relevant section of the product documentation for information on configuring QAS products to return DataPlus information.

Each DataPlus set (.dap) is divided into one or more items. QAS products can be configured to return these items via the Configuration Editor (using the element name) or the configuration file (using the code name). This section details the DataPlus sets currently available for AUS data.

DataPlus Sets for AUS Address Data

The following DataPlus sets are available with Australia address data:

- Australia Barcode Sort Plan Number
- Australia Change of Address
- Australia Household Identification Number
- Australia CCD
- Australia Micro Segment
- Australia Mosaic Group and Type
- Australia Mosaic Element
- Australia Household Mosaic Group and Type
- Australia Household Mosaic Element
- Australia Affluence
- Australia Household Income
- Australia Length of Residence
- Australia Relations
- Australia Age
- Australia Lifestage
- Australia Adults at Address
- Australia Gender at Address
- Australia Children at Address
- Australia Factor 1
- Australia Factor 2
- Australia Factor 3
- Australia Factor 4
- Australia Factor 5
- Australia Factor 6
- Australia G-NAF Latitude/Longitude
- Australia CCD Latitude/Longitude

- Australia Micro Segment Latitude/Longitude
- Australia Statistical Local Area
- Australia Local Government Area
- Australia Business/Residential Code
- Customer Barcode

Pacific Micromarketing Ltd supply the data for all the DataPlus sets apart from Australia Barcode Sort Plan Number, Australia Change of Address and Customer Barcode. For more information visit the Pacific Micromarketing website at:



<http://www.pacmicro.com.au/>

QuickAddress products can be configured to work with any of the DataPlus sets. Please refer to the relevant section of the product documentation for information on configuring QuickAddress products to return DataPlus information.

Each DataPlus set is divided into one or more items. These items are subsets of the DataPlus set and can be returned individually or as a group. This section details the DataPlus sets for AUS data.

Australia Barcode Sort Plan Number

Identifier: **AUSBSP**

This DataPlus set returns a three-digit Barcode Sort Plan (BSP) number for each full address, automatically allowing you to easily pre-sort mail items.

Each BSP number corresponds to a set of postal codes and facilitates pre-sorting. You can pre-sort the mail using BSP codes and submit the number of mail items for each BSP code to Australia Post. By doing this, you will receive a mail discount.

Please ensure you are using the correct version of BSP data to guarantee that you receive the correct postal discounts. If you are using the data installer (available for Windows), the current BSP file is automatically installed when you install the Australia dataset. If you are not using the data installer, copy the ausbsp.dap file into the same directory as the Australia dataset.

To submit the number of mail items for each BSP code to Australia Post, a report known as a PreSort Manifest Report is used. This report is available under the 'Reports' menu on the main Batch dialog.

The PreSort Manifest Report is only available if Australia is the sole configured country and if it is set as the default country. This is set on the Set Active Countries dialog of the Configuration program.

Additionally, the AUSBSP.BSP DataPlus element must also be set during configuration, on the Set Output Layout dialog, and must be the only element configured on a line. See the Help program supplied with Batch for further details on configuration.

Further information on pre-sorting and lodging mail with Australia Post can be found on Australia Post's website:

www.auspost.com

The AUSBSP DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|--------------------------|------|--|
| Barcode Sort Plan Number | BSP | 3 digit Barcode Sort Plan (BSP) number for an address. |

Australia Change of Address

Identifier: **AUSCOA**

This DataPlus set identifies whether there has been a change of occupancy at an address over the last twelve months.

The AUSCOA DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|------------------------|------|---|
| Change of Address Date | Date | Change of Address date. This indicates the date of the last change of occupancy. |
| Change of Address Flag | Flag | Change of Address flag. This indicates how many months ago the change of occupancy occurred. There are three possible values; to the nearest 3, 6 or 12 months. |

Australia Household Identification Number

Identifier: **AUSHIN**

The HIN (Household Identification Number) is a unique reference ID for each household. The HIN is defined by Pacific Micromarketing. For more information visit the Pacific Micromarketing website:

<http://www.pacmicro.com.au/>

| Element | Code | Description |
|---------|------|--|
| HIN | Code | 9 digit Household Identification Number. |

Australia CCD

Identifier: **AUSCCD**

This DataPlus set will return the numbered code assigned to the census district for the returned address. No associated item description is returned.

The AUSCCD DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|----------|------|---|
| CCD Code | Code | 7 digit census district code, e.g. "2011901". |

Australia Micro Segment

Identifier: **AUSMSG**

Neighbourhood classifications such as Mosaic around the world are seen to perform best at levels of geography that contain between 15 and 30 residences (for example, the UK postcode covers an average of just 17 households). Micro Segments were developed by Pacific Micromarketing from residential address information to identify neighbourhoods containing 16-20 households, which also fitted exactly within CCD boundary definitions (see page 12).

There are over 400,000 Micro Segments covering all residential Australian households. Micro Segments now set the geographic standard for geodemographic classifications and market analysis in Australia.

A Micro Segment code is made up of ten digits. As a Micro Segment fits exactly within a CCD, the 7 digits from the CCD are used, followed by a 3 digit code that starts at 001. For more information about Micro Segments visit the Pacific Micromarketing website:

<http://www.pacmicro.com.au/>

The AUSMSG DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|--------------------|------|---|
| Micro Segment Code | Code | 10 digit Micro Segment code, e.g. "2151604001". |

Australia Mosaic Group & Type

Identifier: **AUSMOS**

This DataPlus set will return the official Mosaic marketing codes for the address searched on. Mosaic 2008 divides the Australian population into 47 consumer 'types'. For more information about the Mosaic codes visit the Mosaic Australia website:

<http://www.mosaicaustralia.com.au/>

The AUSMOS DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|--------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| Mosaic Group | Group | Mosaic group, e.g. "K". |
| Mosaic Type | Type | Mosaic group and type, e.g. "K39". |

Australia Mosaic Element

Identifier: **AUSMEL**

The 198 Mosaic Elements provide an additional level of discrimination in models and segmentations which are perfect for customised segmentations for clients which retain the link with Mosaic. For more information about Mosaic Elements visit the Mosaic Australia website:

<http://www.mosaicaustralia.com.au/>

The AUSMEL DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|----------------|------|-------------------------------|
| Mosaic Element | Code | Mosaic Element, e.g. "K39_1". |

Australia Household Mosaic Group & Type

Identifier: **AUSHMO**

This DataPlus set will return the official Mosaic marketing codes accurate to Household level for the address searched on. Mosaic 2008 divides the Australian population into 47 consumer types. For more information about the Mosaic codes visit the Mosaic Australia website:

<http://www.mosaicaustralia.com.au/>

The AUSHMO DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|--------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| Mosaic Group | Group | Mosaic group, e.g. "K". |
| Mosaic Type | Type | Mosaic group and type, e.g. "K39". |

Australia Household Mosaic Element

Identifier: **AUSHME**

The 198 Mosaic Elements provide an additional level of discrimination in models and segmentations which are perfect for customised segmentations for clients which retain the link with Mosaic. This DataPlus set returns the Mosaic Element type accurate to Household level. For more information about Mosaic Elements visit the Mosaic Australia website:

<http://www.mosaicaustralia.com.au/>

The AUSHME DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Mosaic Element | Element/Code | Mosaic Element, e.g. "K39_1". |

Australia Affluence

Identifier: **AUSAFF**

Affluence ratings are an indicator of household level wealth based on household demographics, assets and investments. It differs from Household Income in that it offers an indication of disposable income.

Affluence ratings are applied to households in bands. For more information visit the Pacific Micromarketing website:

<http://www.pacmicro.com.au/>

| Element | Code | Description |
|-----------|------|--|
| Affluence | Code | Single digit code representing the Affluence band, e.g. "3". |

Australia Household Income

Identifier: **AUSEIN**

Household Income accurately predicts the annual income of every household in Australia. Census income is different in that it reports on areas of approximately 180 households.

Household Income has been developed using statistical techniques and utilises income data from Pacific Micromarketing's Person and Address Universes and the Census. It can be used for customer profiling or modelling, for targeting or prospect selections.

Household Income classifies every household into one of 7 income bands. For more information visit the Pacific Micromarketing website:

<http://www.pacmicro.com.au/>

| Element | Code | Description |
|------------------|------|---|
| Household Income | Code | Single digit code representing the Household Income band, e.g. "5". |

Australia Length of Residence

Identifier: **AUSRLN**

The Length of Residence DataPlus set returns an estimate of the length of time a person or family has lived at an address. Length of residency is divided into 5 bands. For more information about the Length of Residence bands visit:

<http://www.pacmicro.com.au/>

The AUSRLN DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|-----------------------------|------|---|
| Maximum Length of Residence | Code | Single character representing the Length of Residence band, e.g. "B". |

Australia Relations

Identifier: **AUSREL**

This DataPlus set returns marketing information about the composition of the household at a particular address. Households are grouped in one of 6 categories, or marked as unclassified. For more information about the Relations groups visit:

<http://www.pacmicro.com.au/>

The AUSREL DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|-----------|------|--|
| Relations | Code | Single digit code representing the Relations category, e.g. "2". |

Australia Age

Identifier: **AUSAGE**

This DataPlus set returns a predictor of age for the head of household. Ages are returned in one of 15 bands, or marked as unclassified. For more information about the Age bands visit:

<http://www.pacmicro.com.au/>

The AUSAGE DataPlus set returns the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|-----------------------|------|--|
| Head of Household Age | Code | The code representing the Age band, e.g. "11". |

Australia Lifestage

Identifier: **AUSLST**

The Lifestage DataPlus set returns an indication of the stage of life of household occupants. The Lifestage for a household is returned in one of 10 bands. For more information about the Lifestage classifications visit:

<http://www.pacmicro.com.au/>

The AUSLST DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|-----------------------------|------|--|
| Head of Household Lifestage | Code | 2-digit code representing the Lifestage band, e.g. "09". |

Australia Adults at Address

Identifier: **AUSAAD**

The Adults at Address DataPlus set returns an estimate of the number of people aged 18 and over in a household. For more information visit:

<http://www.pacmicro.com.au/>

The AUSAAD DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|-------------------|-----------|---|
| Adults at Address | NumAdults | An estimate of the number of adults at the address, e.g. "3". |

Australia Gender at Address

Identifier: **AUSSAD**

The Gender at Address DataPlus set returns estimates of the number of males and the number of females in a household. For more information about Gender at Address visit:

<http://www.pacmicro.com.au/>

The AUSSAD DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|--------------------|------------|--|
| Males at Address | NumMales | An estimate of the number of males at the address, e.g. "1". |
| Females at Address | NumFemales | An estimate of the number of females at the address, e.g. "2". |

Australia Children at Address

Identifier: **AUSCAD**

The Children at Address DataPlus set returns a predictor of the presence of a child within certain age groups in a household. The likelihood of a child living in a household is grouped into 6 bands, or marked as unclassified. For more information about Children at Address bands visit:

<http://www.pacmicro.com.au/>

The AUSCAD DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|--|-------------|--|
| Propensity for Children 0 - 11 years | CId011Code | Single digit code representing the band, e.g. "2". |
| Propensity for Children 12 - 18 years | CId1218Code | Single digit code representing the band, e.g. "5". |

Australia Factor 1

Identifier: **AUSFC1**

This DataPlus set returns the geodemographic Factor scores for Family Composition.

Factors data provides information about six key characteristics for every Micro Segment (see page 12) in Australia. The Factors DataPlus sets return scores and percentiles for each Micro Segment. The average score for each Factor is zero, and the standard deviation is 10,000. This means that 68% of the Micro Segments will have a score between 10,000 and -10,000.

For more information about Factors data visit:

<http://www.pacmicro.com.au/>

The AUSFC1 DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| F1 Score - Family Composition | FamCompSc | Factors score, e.g. "-24255". |
| F1 Percentile - Family Composition | FamCompPer | Factors percentile, e.g. "13". |

Australia Factor 2

Identifier: **AUSFC2**

This DataPlus set returns the geodemographic Factor scores for Prosperity.

Factors data provides information about six key characteristics for every Micro Segment (see page 12) in Australia. The Factors DataPlus sets return scores and percentiles for each Micro Segment. The average score for each Factor is zero, and the standard deviation is 10,000. This means that 68% of the Micro Segments will have a score between 10,000 and -10,000.

For more information about Factors data visit:

<http://www.pacmicro.com.au/>

The AUSFC2 DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|----------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| F2 Score - Prosperity | ProsperSc | Factors score, e.g. "-024255". |
| F2 Percentile - Prosperity | ProsperPer | Factors percentile, e.g. "13". |

Australia Factor 3

Identifier: **AUSFC3**

This DataPlus set returns the geodemographic Factor scores for Dependants.

Factors data provides information about six key characteristics for every Micro Segment (see page 12) in Australia. The Factors DataPlus sets return scores and percentiles for each Micro Segment. The average score for each Factor is zero, and the standard deviation is 10,000. This means that 68% of the Micro Segments will have a score between 10,000 and -10,000.

For more information about Factors data visit:

<http://www.pacmicro.com.au/>

The AUSFC3 DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|----------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| F3 Score - Dependants | DependsSc | Factors score, e.g. "-24255". |
| F3 Percentile - Dependants | DependsPer | Factors percentile, e.g. "13". |

Australia Factor 4

Identifier: **AUSFC4**

This DataPlus set returns the geodemographic Factor scores for Cultural Diversity.

Factors data provides information about six key characteristics for every Micro Segment (see page 12) in Australia. The Factors DataPlus sets return scores and percentiles for each Micro Segment. The average score for each Factor is zero, and the standard deviation is 10,000. This means that 68% of the Micro Segments will have a score between 10,000 and -10,000.

For more information about Factors data visit:

<http://www.pacmicro.com.au/>

The AUSFC4 DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| F4 Score - Cultural Diversity | CultDivSc | Factors score, e.g. "-24255". |
| F4 Percentile - Cultural Diversity | CultDivPer | Factors percentile, e.g. "13". |

Australia Factor 5

Identifier: **AUSFC5**

This DataPlus set returns the geodemographic Factor scores for Housing Ownership.

Factors data provides information about six key characteristics for every Micro Segment (see page 12) in Australia. The Factors DataPlus sets return scores and percentiles for each Micro Segment. The average score for each Factor is zero, and the standard deviation is 10,000. This means that 68% of the Micro Segments will have a score between 10,000 and -10,000.

For more information about Factors data visit:

<http://www.pacmicro.com.au/>

The AUSFC5 DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| F5 Score - Housing Ownership | HouseOwnSc | Factors score, e.g. "-24255". |
| F5 Percentile - Housing Ownership | HouseOwnPer | Factors percentile, e.g. "13". |

Australia Factor 6

Identifier: **AUSFC6**

This DataPlus set returns the geodemographic Factor scores for Multi-Dwellings.

Factors data provides information about six key characteristics for every Micro Segment (see page 12) in Australia. The Factors DataPlus sets return scores and percentiles for each Micro Segment. The average score for each Factor is zero, and the standard deviation is 10,000. This means that 68% of the Micro Segments will have a score between 10,000 and -10,000.

For more information about Factors data visit:

<http://www.pacmicro.com.au/>

The AUSFC6 DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| F6 Score - Multi-Dwellings | MultDwelSc | Factors score, e.g. "-24255". |
| F6 Percentile - Multi-Dwellings | MultDwelPer | Factors percentile, e.g. "13". |

Australia G-NAF Latitude/Longitude

Identifier: **AUSGCD**

AUSGCD is a co-ordinate DataPlus set that returns the latitude and longitude of individual addresses in Australia. The data is referenced to the Delivery Point Identifier (DPID).

The Geocoded National Address File (G-NAF) is the authoritative address index for Australia. It contains the State, Suburb, Street, Number and co-ordinate reference (Geocode) for street addresses in Australia.

The G-NAF Data Model is derived from the AS/NZS 4819:2003 Geographic information-Rural and urban addressing standard.

G-NAF uses existing and recognised address sources including the Government land records, as well as address data from Australia Post and the Australian Electoral Commission.

National consistency and national coverage are achieved through textual address comparison, matching and geospatial validation. This methodology provides a mechanism to create a national address index of all addresses in use, and also identifies those considered to be official.

The AUSGCD DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|----------------|-----------|---|
| GNAF Latitude | Latitude | Latitude of the address in degrees, e.g. "-37.36555450". |
| GNAF Longitude | Longitude | Longitude of the address in degrees, e.g. "144.52962801". |

Australia CCD Latitude/Longitude

Identifier: **AUSCCL**

This DataPlus set returns the latitude and longitude of the geographical centre of the census district (CCD) containing the address. It will be the same for all addresses in the CCD.

The AUSCCL DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| CCD Latitude | Latitude | Latitude of the CCD centroid in degrees, e.g. "-37.36647900". |
| CCD Longitude | Longitude | Longitude of the CCD centroid in degrees, e.g. "144.53153100". |

Australia Micro Segment Latitude/Longitude

Identifier: **AUSMCD**

This DataPlus set returns the latitude and longitude of the geographical centre of the Micro Segment containing the address. It will be the same for all addresses in the Micro Segment. For more information about Micro Segments visit the Pacific Micromarketing website:

<http://www.pacmicro.com.au/>

The AUSMCD DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|-------------------------|-----------|--|
| Micro Segment Latitude | Latitude | Latitude of the Micro Segment centroid in degrees, e.g. "-37.36562900". |
| Micro Segment Longitude | Longitude | Longitude of the Micro Segment centroid in degrees, e.g. "144.52979800". |

Australia Statistical Local Area

Identifier: **AUSSLA**

Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) are the smallest geographical areas other than census districts. SLAs consist of one or more census districts, and can be local government areas (LGAs), or parts thereof, and cover any areas without an incorporated local government. SLAs cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. SLAs are widely used by government agencies to produce statistics. There are 1426 SLAs.

The AUSSLA DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|------------------------------------|------|---|
| Statistical Local Area Code | Code | 5-digit SLA code, e.g. "10330". |
| Statistical Local Area Description | Desc | The name of the Statistical Local Area, for example "Onkaparinga (C) - Morphett". |

Australia Local Government Area

Identifier: **AUSLGA**

A Local Government Area (LGA) is a geographical area controlled by an incorporated local governing body, typically a local Council. LGAs collectively cover only part of Australia. The main areas not covered by LGAs are northern parts of South Australia, a large part of the Northern Territory, the western division of New South Wales, all of the Australian Capital Territory and the Other Territories. There are 676 LGAs.

The AUSLGA DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|-----------------------------------|------|---|
| Local Government Area Code | Code | 5-digit LGA code, e.g. "39299". |
| Local Government Area Description | Desc | The name of the Local Government Area, for example "Onkaparinga (C)". |

Australia Business/Residential Code

Identifier: **AUSBRC**

This DataPlus set indicates whether the address is a business or residential premises. For more information visit:

<http://www.pacmicro.com.au/>

The AUSBRC DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Code | Description |
|---------------------------|------|---|
| Business/Residential Code | Code | Single character indicating the premises type for the DPID, e.g. "R". |

Customer Barcode

Identifier: **AUSBAR**

This DataPlus set will return the standard address barcode for a particular address. The barcode is a 37 digit string generated from the DPID (see "DPID/DID" on page 5) - there is no physical file for this DataPlus set.



QuickAddress Batch can also return 52 and 67 digit extended barcodes.

To display barcodes correctly, the QuickAddress 4 State Barcode font is required. This font is supplied with the AUS dataset (quicasb_.ttf).



The QuickAddress 4 State Barcode font is compatible with Windows only. If you are using a different platform, the 37 digit code will be displayed.

The Australia dataset is supplied with two configuration layouts - 'Default' and '*Microsoft Word'. The '*Microsoft Word' layout is designed for pasting addresses, including the barcode, into Microsoft Word.

The AUSBAR DataPlus set contains the following elements:

| Element | Description |
|---------|--|
| AUSBAR | Standard address barcode for an address. |

Using This Data

This chapter provides search tips and other product-specific information when using QuickAddress Pro, Pro Web, or Batch.



These searches are accurate at the time of data release. However, search results may differ depending on the data release you are using.

With QuickAddress Pro

Search Examples: Typedown

The following table provides a list of these example search types:

- Full address known
- Postcode unknown
- Full sub-premises address known
- PO Box number known

| Search type | Example |
|--|---|
| Full address known | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Type the postcode, 2303, and press Enter. 2) Type the first four letters of the street name, alex, and press Enter. This is enough to uniquely identify Alexander Street because there are no other places with the postcode 2303 that start "Alex...". 3) Type the premises number, 7, and press Enter. 4) The correct address is returned: 7 Alexander St HAMILTON SOUTH NSW 2303 |
| Postcode unknown | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Type the first word of the location, bears, and press Enter. In this example bears is enough to uniquely identify the location Bears Lagoon because there are no other places in Australia that start "Bears...". 2) Type the first four letters of the street name, dalz, and press Enter. 3) Type the premises number, 146, and press Enter. 4) The correct address is returned: 146 Dalziels Road Bears Lagoon VIC 3517 |
| Full sub-premises address known | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Type the postcode, 4000, and press Enter. 2) Type the first two letters of the street name, ad, and press Enter. This is enough to uniquely identify Adelaide Street because there are no other places with the postcode 4000 that start "Ad...". 3) Type the premises number, 116, and press Enter. 4) Type the sub-premises number, 2, and press Enter. 5) The correct address is returned: L 2 116 Adelaide Street BRISBANE QLD 4000 |
| PO Box number known | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Type the location, cairns, and press Enter. 2) Type the full PO Box number, po box 877, and press Enter. 3) The correct address is returned: PO Box 877 CAIRNS QLD 4870 |

Search Examples: Single Line

The following table provides a list of these example search types:

- Full address known
- Full sub-premises address known
- Postcode unknown
- Street name known
- Character missing from address
- Address contains spelling mistake
- Only partial address information known
- PO Box number known

| Search type | Example |
|--|--|
| Full address known | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Type the following premises number and postcode and press Enter. 35 douglas st,40002) The correct address is returned: 35 Douglas Street SPRING HILL QLD 4000 |
| Full sub-premises address known | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Type the following sub-premises details, followed by the premises number, street, and postcode, and press Enter: level 1,5/5 ridge st,north sydney2) The correct address is returned: L 1 5/5 Ridge Street NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060 |
| Postcode unknown | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Type the following premises number, street name, and locality, and press Enter: 1 fairfield st,morwell2) The correct address is returned: 1 Fairfield Street MORWELL VIC 3840 |

| Search type | Example |
|---|--|
| Street name known | <p>If the street name only is known, typing the street name will return a picklist from which the correct one can be selected.</p> <p>Type fairfield st and press Enter to view a list of every street of that name in the country.</p> |
| Character missing from address | <p>If one character is missing from the address the unknown character can be replaced with a question mark.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Type 12 ?arden rd, hope valley and press Enter. 2) The correct address is returned: 12 Garden Road, HOPE VALLEY WA 6165 |
| Address contains spelling mistake | <p>Entering an address that contains one or more spelling errors can still return the correct address.</p> <p>Entering 10 perhaw st, castlemaine will still return the correct address: 10 Preshaw Street CASTLEMAINE VIC 3450</p> |
| Only partial address information known | <p>If you only have partial address information, you can replace the remainder of an address element with an asterisk.</p> <p>Entering high street, strat* will display a picklist of High Streets in all places beginning with 'Strat' - Strathfield, Stratford, and Strathalbyn.</p> <p>Sometimes it is advisable to tag a part of the search string to let Pro know which part of the address it is. For a list of available search constraints, see page 35.</p> <p>Searching on king@s,nsw tells Pro to look for all streets called "King" in New South Wales.</p> |
| PO Box number known | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Type the following PO Box number and postcode and press Enter. po box 1068,4000 2) The correct address is returned: PO Box 1068 BRISBANE ADELAIDE STREET QLD 4000 |

Search Constraints

The following search constraints can be used to restrict searches when using the Single Line search engine in Pro, Pro Web or Batch Interactive.

| Constraint | Elements Restricted to | Example Search |
|------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| @C | State code/name | victoria@c |
| @L/@T | Locality | King*@l, nsw |
| @P | Premises information | 20@p, brighton |
| @S | Street | grove*@s,qld |
| @X | Postal code | 1 mckay st, 08*@x |

Additional Information

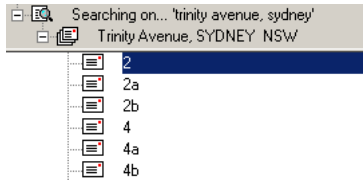
There are a number of features which apply to both Pro and Pro Web. These are documented in the following sections:

| Feature | For more information... |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sub-premises Formatting | see page 36. |
| Bordering Localities | see page 36. |
| AMAS Matching Rules | see page 37. |

Sub-Premises Formatting

The default sort order in Australia is for the sub-premises to appear after the premises (i.e. all the primary points are grouped together). This behaviour allows refinement on both premises and sub-premises information, but clearly distinguishes between the two types of information in the picklist.

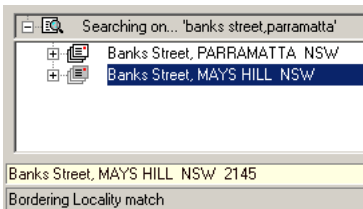
For an example of a picklist that contains sub-premises information, do a Single Line search on **trinity avenue,sydney**.



Bordering Localities

When you search for a street, you may not know the correct postal locality in which it is situated. Pro and Pro Web searches for the street you specify in all the localities which border the input locality and/or the input postal code.

For example, searching on **banks street,parramatta** returns a match in the locality of Parramatta and in the bordering locality Mays Hill. Matches in bordering localities are marked as aliases in the resulting picklist:



When a picklist entry is from a bordering locality, this is also prominently displayed in the status line when that entry is highlighted. The status line can be seen in Pro and in the Intranet: Rapid Addressing - Active X API scenario of Pro Web.

AMAS Matching Rules

The Address Matching Approval Scheme (AMAS) rules on address matching concern QuickAddress Pro and Pro Web in the following ways:

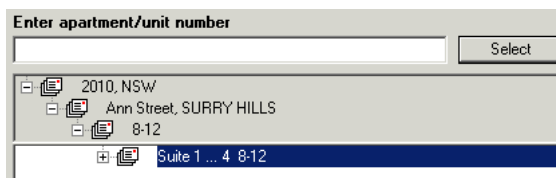
Phantom Primary Points

A phantom primary point is one for which no physical mail delivery point exists, but which is included to allow secondary premises - which may or may not be on PAF - to be accepted and allocated a DPID.

In the following example you are conducting a Typedown search for an address that you believe to be Suite 5/12 Ann St, NSW.

- 1) Type **2010** into the **Enter place or postcode box** and press **Enter**.
- 2) Begin typing **Ann Street** into the **Enter street name or PO Box type** box. By the time you have typed the first three letters, **ann**, it is the only remaining match.
- 3) Press **Enter**.
- 4) Type **12** into the **Enter building number / name** box and press **Enter**.

As number 12 is a phantom primary point, it is not possible to return a valid match and DPID to this address without supplying sub-premises information.



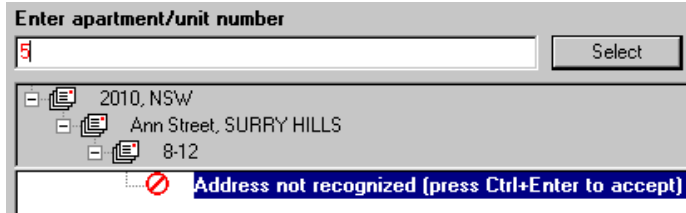
The screenshot shows a search interface with a text input field labeled "Enter apartment/unit number" and a "Select" button. Below the input field is a dropdown menu with the following items:

- 2010, NSW
- Ann Street, SURRY HILLS
- 8-12
- Suite 1 ... 4 8-12 (highlighted)

Appending Non-PAF Secondary Information

QuickAddress Pro and Pro Web enable you to select secondary information that does not exist on the Postcode Address File. This may be necessary if you want to modify the way addresses supplied by the Postcode Address File are presented.

In the previous example, to return Suite 5, which does not exist on PAF, type **5** into the **Enter apartment / unit number** box, and (for Pro) press **Ctrl+Enter**. For Pro Web, click on the "Address not recognised (click to override)" prompt in the picklist (Rapid Addressing scenarios only). This forces Pro or Pro Web to accept the address.



The DPID for the primary point will be carried through to the final address, along with the unverified sub-premises.

With QuickAddress Pro Web

This section introduces the Pro Web-specific features of the AUS Data.

Scenarios

The following table indicates the relevant search examples for each Pro Web scenario and search engine that supports AUS data.

| Scenario | Search engine | For search examples, see: |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Address Capture on the Intranet | Single Line hierarchical | Single Line search examples on page 33. |
| Address Capture on the Web | Single Line flattened | Single Line search examples on page 33. |
| Address Verification on the Web | Verification | Verification search examples on page 39. |
| Address Capture | Single Line flattened | Single Line search examples on page 33. |
| Address Verification | Verification | Verification search examples on page 39. |
| Single Line | Single Line hierarchical | Single Line search examples on page 33. |
| Standard | Typedown Single Line hierarchical | Typedown examples on page 31 and Single Line search examples on page 33. |
| ActiveX Control | Typedown Single Line hierarchical | Typedown examples on page 31 and Single Line search examples on page 33. |

Search Examples: Verification

Users of Pro Web can use address verification functionality to verify a customer's address once they have typed it in full into a web form.

The following table provides a list of example searches and the Verify level they return.

| Verify level | Example |
|----------------------------|--|
| Verified | 7 Alexander St Hamilton South NSW 2303 This search brings back a verified address with the verify level of "Verified". |
| Multiple | 1 Bellevue Surry Hills NSW 2010 This search brings back a verify level of "Multiple", as there is an address matching Bellevue Lane and Bellevue Street. This requires further interaction from the user. |
| None | 23 Elizabeth St Sydney This search brings back a verify level of "None" as not enough information was provided in the search. |
| StreetPartial | Barry Dr Canberra ACT 2601 This search brings back a verify level of "StreetPartial" as the search did not define a property number for the street location "Barry Drive". |
| InteractionRequired | 24 Red Cap Lane Melbourne VIC This search brings back a verify level of "InteractionRequired" as the postal code was missing and, although there was only one match, the address requires verification from the user. |

Configuration Settings

There are a number of dataset-specific configuration settings which apply to both Pro Web and Batch. These are documented in the following sections:

| Configuration Setting | For more information... |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| AUSCertification | see page 51. |
| RetainBorderingLocality | see page 52. |
| RetainSecondaryType | see page 53. |

Additional Information

There are a number of features which apply to QuickAddress Pro Web and QuickAddress Pro or Batch. These are documented in the following sections:

| Feature | For more information... |
|--|-------------------------|
| Sub-premises Formatting | see page 36. |
| Bordering Localities | see page 36. |
| AMAS Matching Rules | see page 37. |
| Street/Locality (DID) Matching (Verification engine only) | see page 42. |

With QuickAddress Batch

Enhanced Mode

If Batch is run in enhanced mode with AUS data, it will retain different non-PAF elements than are retained with some other country datasets.

For example, when Batch is run with GBR data, only leading non-PAF elements are retained. However, if Batch is run with AUS data it will retain leading non-PAF elements and those further down the address record.

Bordering Localities



Bordering Localities functionality applies to V4 or above of QuickAddress Batch only.

If you are unsure whether an input address contains the correct postal locality, Batch can be configured to search against that locality, and all bordering localities. This functionality also caters for changes to locality and postcode boundaries, and any delays in such updates appearing within official postal data.

By default, when Batch makes an address match via bordering locality data, it will change the supplied locality to the correct postal locality for the matched address. You can enable the **RetainBorderingLocality** configuration setting to instruct Batch to retain a supplied bordering locality within its formatted return address. See page 52 for more information.

Street/Locality (DID) Matching

The address data supplied by Australia Post includes some additional incomplete addresses for rural areas where premises level address details have not been collected. These extra addresses are included along with an associated DID (default identifier).

Barcodes can be generated from DPIDs or DIDs, so that mailing discounts can still be obtained for areas where a delivery point level match is unavailable. See “Advanced Options” on page 44 for more information.



DPIDs, DIDs and barcodes are stored and handled as strings, not numbers, in the data. If your database stores DPIDs or DIDs as numbers then this may affect the treatment of data being cleaned and returned by QuickAddress Batch.

Street Level

Street level addresses lack delivery point information (i.e. a building number). A street level (DID) address match may be made where a matching delivery point is not available in the PAF. This is indicated by the dataset-specific information bit 00000010. See “Dataset-Specific Information Bits” on page 46 for more information.

A street level DID will always begin with 26 or 27.

Locality Level

Locality level addresses lack delivery point and street information. A locality level match may be made where neither a matching delivery point nor street is available in the PAF, and provided that a supplied address contains:

- A valid street type
- A valid locality/postcode combination

A locality level (DID) address match is indicated by the dataset-specific information bit 00000020. See “Dataset-Specific Information Bits” on page 46 for more information.

A locality level DID will always begin with 28.

Advanced Options

There are AUS-specific options which can be used in Batch. These can be found on their own tab in the Session Options dialog. To open this dialog select **Options** from the **Session** menu on the main Batch dialog. The options are as follows:

- **Certified Mode**

Check this option to run QuickAddress Batch in Certified mode.

Certified Mode ensures that the results returned by Batch are completely in line with Australia Post's AMAS rules on address matching, but may result in a lower matching rate due to the stricter nature of these rules. Full details of the AMAS rules can be found in the AMAS handbook, which is available from Australia Post.

- **Maxi-Barcoding**

The address data supplied by Australia Post includes some additional incomplete addresses for rural areas where premises level address details have not been collected. These extra addresses are included along with an associated DID (default identifier). Barcodes can be generated from DIDs, so that mailing discounts can still be obtained for affected areas where a delivery point level match is unavailable.

This option specifies whether matches to street or locality level DID records are classified as full (if checked) or partial matches (if unchecked). This allows you to control whether barcodes based on DIDs will be included among the full matches returned by Batch so that associated mailing discounts may be maximised.

Dataset-Specific Input Fields

When you are configuring a Batch session, you can specify the address elements which are contained in your input fields. This can speed up the cleaning process as Batch does not have to work out which address element is contained within a field.

The following table describes the input fields that you can specify for AUS data, and the address elements Batch will expect for each. The field types are available from the **Set Field Type** drop-down menu in the Select Input Fields dialog of the Batch Configuration Wizard.

| Input Field Type | Expected Address Element |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Company | Company name |
| Street line/Postal delivery | Street, Sub-premises, Premises, Postal delivery types |
| Street line | Sub-premises, Premises, Street |
| Sub-premises only | Building level, Flat/Unit name, Sub-building number |
| Premises only | Building number, Building name, Allotment name, building name 2 |
| Postal delivery | Postal delivery types |
| Last Line | Locality, State code, Postal code |
| Locality | Locality, Invalid locality alias |
| State | State code, State name |
| Postcode | Postal code |
| Customer barcode info | Australian barcode |
| Country | Country name/Identifier |

If your input field contains more than one address element, you can specify these from the **Multiple Elements** sub-menu. For example, you can specify that the Locality and Postal code elements are stored in the same field in your input database. The dataset-specific input field types available for AUS data are:

| Input Field Type | Expected Address Element |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Building name | Building name, Building name 2 |
| Flat/Unit | Flat/Unit name, Sub-building number |
| Building Level | Building level |
| Building Number | Building number |

| Input Field Type | Expected Address Element |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Allotment | Allotment number |
| Street | Street |
| Postal delivery | Postal delivery types |
| Locality | Locality, Invalid locality alias |
| State | State code, State name |
| Postcode | Postal code |
| Country | Country name/Identifier |

Dataset-Specific Information Bits

This section contains details on both AUS-Specific Information Bits and Extended Dataset-Specific Information Bits.

AUS-Specific Information Bits

When using AUS data a selection of dataset-specific information bits can be returned.

- For Standalone users, AUS-specific information bits are returned as the first 8 digits of the 16-digit extended match result as displayed in Interactive.
- For API users, these are returned by the function **QABatchWV_GetMatchInfo** as parameter *rlCountryInfo1*, and from the function **QABatchWV_Clean** in the parameter *rsReturnCode* from the 13th to 20th characters. Refer to the QuickAddress Batch manual for further information about these functions.

The following table provides a full list of AUS-specific information bits that can be returned.

| Information Bit | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| 10000000 | An exact street level match is not possible as more than one non-exact match is possible by changing either a supplied street element or the supplied locality. If this information bit is set, no match is returned. |
| 20000000 | Multiple street type(s) or invalid street type(s) are supplied in the input address, and there is more than one match with the equivalent match quality. If this information bit is set, match confidence is reduced. |
| 40000000 | Multiple PO Box types were supplied in the input address, or the changes required to obtain a match makes the input postal delivery type invalid. If this information bit is set, match confidence is reduced. |
| 80000000 | A bordering locality match is prohibited because a match is already available in the locality that was entered, and can be returned by changing the street type or street type suffix. |
| 01000000 | No additional valid secondary information has been supplied in the input address given a real or phantom primary point reference address match. |
| 02000000 | A match has been made to a real primary point, a holding premises which is a valid delivery point in itself. |
| 04000000 | A match has been made to a phantom primary point. These are holding premises which cannot be a valid delivery point without valid additional secondary information (see page 37). If the address is cleaned in the AMAS certified mode, match confidence will be reduced to intermediate if information bit 01000000 is also set. |
| 00100000 | The supplied Customer Barcode Info field is blank. |
| 00200000 | Invalid characters are present in the supplied Customer Barcode Info field. The valid characters are letters, numbers, spaces and hashes. |

| Information Bit | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| 00400000 | The 52 digit extended barcode (AUSBAR.Ext52) can convert a maximum of 5 Customer Barcode Info characters. If your Customer Barcode Info contains more than 5 characters, this information bit is returned and the field is treated as blank when generating the barcode. |
| 00800000 | The 67 digit extended barcode (AUSBAR.Ext67) can convert a maximum of 10 Customer Barcode Info characters. If your Customer Barcode Info contains more than 10 characters, this information bit is returned and the field is treated as blank when generating the barcode. |
| 00010000 | The building number has been amended. For example a single number in the input address has been matched to a range containing that number. |
| 00020000 | There was an error in the building name. |
| 00040000 | Floor/Level information has been added or amended. |
| 00080000 | Flat/Unit information has been added or amended. |
| 00001000 | There was an error in the street name. |
| 00002000 | The street type has been added or changed. |
| 00004000 | The street type suffix has been added or changed. |
| 00008000 | A street alternate form has been matched, and may be retained in the output address (where the 'Street alias' output item has been fixed during configuration). |
| 00000100 | There was an error in the locality information supplied in the input address. |
| 00000200 | There was an error in the state information supplied in the input address. |
| 00000400 | The flat/unit number or the sub-premise number that was entered did match that in the data, but the type/descriptor did not match. In this case, the type or descriptor entered by the user will be retained in the output address. |

| Information Bit | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| 00000800 | A valid bordering locality and postcode combination has been matched. See “RetainBorderingLocality=” on page 52 for instructions on how to retain a matched bordering locality/postcode combination in Batch’s output. |
| 00000010 | Street level (DID) address matched. See page 42 for more information. |
| 00000020 | Locality level (DID) address matched. See page 42 for more information. |

Refer to the main Batch documentation for more information on matching rules and information bits.

Extended Dataset-Specific Information Bits

To assist in categorising addresses for AMAS mail lodgements, an additional set of AUS-specific information bits can be returned. These bits indicate the State for addresses which could not be assigned a barcode.

- For Standalone users, the extended AUS-specific information bits are returned as the second 8 digits of the 16-digit extended match result as displayed in Interactive.
- For API users, these are returned by the function **QABatchWV_GetMatchInfo** as parameter *riCountryInfo1*, and from the function **QABatchWV_Clean** in the parameter *rsReturnCode* from the 21st to 28th characters. Refer to the QuickAddress Batch manual for further information about these functions.

| Information Bit | Description |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 10000000 | BSP assigned state as NSW |
| 20000000 | BSP assigned state as ACT |
| 40000000 | BSP assigned state as VIC |
| 80000000 | BSP assigned state as QLD |
| 01000000 | BSP assigned state as SA |
| 02000000 | BSP assigned state as WA |

| Information Bit | Description |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 04000000 | BSP assigned state as TAS |
| 08000000 | BSP assigned state as NT |

Dataset-Specific Reports

The following types of report are available with QuickAddress Batch v5 or later, if Australia is the sole dataset selected:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| AMAS Lodgement Summary | A 'P' match success code will be assigned by Batch following a match to a street or locality level DID record. |
| PreSort Manifest Report | An 'R' match success code will be assigned by Batch following a match to a street or locality level DID record. |

For more information about Batch reports, see "Using Reports" in the Batch User Guide.

Search Examples: Batch Interactive

For information about the best methods for searching on Australian addresses using Batch Interactive please refer to Typedown search examples on page 31 and Single Line search examples on page 33.

Configuration Settings

This section deals with the specific configuration of QuickAddress Pro Web and QuickAddress Batch for use with the Australia dataset.

QuickAddress products make use of configuration (INI) files when they are loaded. These contain all the necessary configurable settings that the product will use during its operation. The general format of a configuration setting is:

Keyword=Value

For example:

```
AUSElementSeperator={ , }
```

Please refer to the section of the main documentation dealing with configuration settings for further information on the structure and content of these files.

Product-specific Configuration Settings

The application INI file will support the following AUS-specific settings:

- `AUSCertification={True/False}`
- `RetainBorderingLocality={True/False}`
- `RetainSecondaryType={True/False}`
- `AUSDIDMatchesFull={True/False}`

AUSCertification={True/False}

Product:

- Pro Web
- Batch

Default:

True

This setting determines whether the Batch search engine and the Pro Web Verification engine are run in Certification mode or not. Certification mode ensures that the results from the engines are in line with the AMAS rules on address matching, but may result in a lower matching rate due to the stricter nature of these rules. Full details of the AMAS rules can be found in the AMAS Handbook, which is available from Australia Post.

In Batch Standalone this setting is configured in the Configuration Wizard. In Pro Web, this setting is configured in the `qawserve.ini` file. If you are running Windows, this file can be found in the same directory as the library files; under UNIX, this file can be found in the `apps` directory.

DPIDs are not returned if the Batch and Pro Web search engines are run in non-certified mode (see “Default Address Format” on page 6 for more information on DPIDs).

RetainBorderingLocality={True/False}

Product:

- Pro Web
- Batch

Default:

False

This setting determines whether Batch and the Pro Web Verification engine will retain supplied bordering locality information within its formatted return address.

To obtain a valid bordering locality match, you need a corresponding bordering postcode. This ensures that any matches are only applicable within geographical zones close to the intersection of two adjacent localities. Where a bordering locality is retained, the corresponding bordering postcode supplied in the input address will also be retained in the output produced by Batch and by the Pro Web Verification engine.

By default, when Batch or Pro Web make an address match via bordering locality data, the supplied locality will be changed to the correct postal locality for the matched address.

The retention of supplied bordering locality information is not configurable within Batch Interactive as the interactive address capture process does not require both locality and postcode elements to be submitted by users.

Example:

Supplied address:

1 Coombs St
EDMONTON QLD 4869

If `RetainBorderingLocality` is set to `True`, Batch Automatic output will be as follows:

1 Coombs St
Edmonton QLD 4869

This is the full address with Bordering Locality/Postcode retained.

If `RetainBorderingLocality` is set to `False`, Batch Automatic output will be as follows:

1 Coombs St
White Rock QLD 4868

This is the actual address as it appears within core postal data.

Refer to the main product documentation for more information on configuring Batch and Pro Web.

RetainSecondaryType={True/False}

Product:

- Pro Web
- Batch

Default:

True

This setting determines whether the Batch and Pro Web Verification engines will retain a supplied secondary type/descriptor within a formatted return address, if the secondary number matches the data, but the type/descriptor is different.

Example:

Supplied address:

Kiosk 3 39 Nicholson St
Bairnsdale VIC 3875

Address in data:

Shop 3 39 Nicholson St
Bairnsdale VIC 3875

If `RetainSecondaryType` is set to `True`, the returned address will include the input descriptor as follows:

Kiosk 3 39 Nicholson St
Bairnsdale VIC 3875

If `RetainSecondaryType` is set to `False`, the returned address will include the descriptor from the data as follows:

Shop 3 39 Nicholson St
Bairnsdale VIC 3875

AUSDIDMatchesFull={True/False}

Product:

- Batch

Default:

False

In general, API integrations should only automatically accept high confidence full address matches (i.e. with match success codes 'Q' or 'R'). It is recommended that some form of end user interaction/confirmation is implemented for other match types.

This API specific setting determines whether matches to street or locality level DID records are classified as full or partial matches (see “Street/Locality (DID) Matching” on page 42 for more information on DIDs.) This allows you to control whether barcodes based upon DIDs will be included amongst the full matches returned by Batch so that associated mailing discounts may be maximised.

The setting is provided for legacy API integrations that either:

- Always operate in the Enhanced cleaning mode.
- Only ever utilise DPID, barcode or DataPlus output from Batch (i.e. for the Whole Address cleaning mode).

It should never be used where an API integration utilises address output from Batch's Whole Address cleaning due to the potential loss of supplied premises and/or street address information.



New API integrations should not use this setting as DID based barcodes can be filtered on. This is achieved by checking Batch's return code for a 'P' match success code combined with the positive setting of either the 00000010 or 00000020 dataset-specific information bits (see "Dataset-Specific Information Bits" on page 46).

By default, only matches to DPID related records are classified as full. Matches to DID records are classified as partial on the basis of the incomplete associated address data (as supplied by Australia Post).

The two options for this API setting are as follows:

| Option | Description |
|--------|---|
| False | A 'P' match success code will be assigned by Batch following a match to a street or locality level DID record. |
| True | An 'R' match success code will be assigned by Batch following a match to a street or locality level DID record. |

