



S No	List of scenarios where Rounding up/Down logic implemented in billing.	
1	Rental charging rounding up or down logic	Example
	Paise rounding up or Down during proration rental computation	If the rental defined for the product is. Rs. 100 for 30 days. Suppose you are active with this product for 4 days then rental computation will be $(100 * 4/30 \text{ days} = 13.3333 - (13.33 \text{ rounding off})$. If you are active with this product 5 days then discount computation will be $(100 * 5/30 \text{ days} = 16.66667 \text{ i.e. } 16.67 \text{ rounding off})$
2	Discount computation rounding up or down logic	
	Paise rounding up or Down during proration discount computation	If the Discount defined for the product is. Rs. 100 for 30 days. Suppose customer active with this discount for 4 days then discount computation will be $(100 * 4/30 \text{ days} = 13.3333 - (13.33 \text{ rounding off})$. If the customer active with this discount 5 days then discount computation will be $(100 * 5/30 \text{ days} = 16.66667 \text{ i.e. } 16.67 \text{ rounding off})$
3	Service Tax computation - Rounding up or Down logic	
	Paise rounding up or Down during Service Tax /Education cess/ Higher Education cess computation	During the Service tax computation, Service Tax computation value may be rounding up or Down during computation. If your new charges in the bill are Rs. 123.49 then Service tax computation will be $123.49 * 12.36\% = 15.26336 \text{ i.e. } (15.26 \text{ rounding off})$. Similarly if the new charges 123.11 then computation will be $123.11 * 12.36\% = 15.2164 \text{ i.e. } (15.22 \text{ rounding off})$
4	Invoice level rounding up or down logic	
	Total New charges will be round up or down to nearest rupee value	If your new charges in bill are Rs. 123.49 then invoice value will be round down to Rs. 123/= . If your new charges are Rs. 123.52 then invoice value will be round up to Rs. 124/=
5	Usage charging	
	a) Pulse rounding logic - Duration Split	
	when we are offering any usage based promotional offer for the customers for the specific period, we need to do the split usage event at start time or end time of specific period of call. During the split of specific call, there is a possibility of duration being rounding up to nearest billing units depends upon rate pulse of that product.	Total Duration of the call : 1964 secs. Pulse for this product : 2 sec/units and rate defined as 1.2 paise /unit. You would have been charged for 1964 secs $(1964/2 * 1.2 = 1178.4 \text{ paise (i.e. rounding off to } 1178 \text{ paise)})$ in normal scenario. However, due to split of duration at 00 Hours, The actual duration for split-1 is from 11:46:02 to 12:00 is $(58+13*60)=838 \text{ seconds}$, as per plan 2sec pulsing, $838/2=419 \text{ units} * \text{ps.} 1.2=502.80(\text{Round Off } 503)$. The actual duration for split-2 is from 12:00 to call end is $(1964-838)=1126 \text{ seconds}$, as pr plan 2sec pulsing $1126/2=563 \text{ units} * \text{ps.} 1.2=675.6(\text{Round off } 676)$ and you are accordingly charged for billing units at 1179 paise.
b) Rate rounding up/Down logic		
	Traiff rates applied on billing units may be rounding up or Down during computation	If the Tariff defined for product is 1.2 paise per unit. Suppose you made a call for 121 billing units then $121 * 0.012 = 1.452 \text{ i.e. } 1.45 \text{ paise}$. In case of 123 units then $123 * 0.012 = 1.476 \text{ i.e. } 1.48 \text{ paise}$.