A travel guide using dynamic web based frame works

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Abstract-This research compares and contrasts the two most popular travel websites: Goibibo, which started off as a travel booking website but subsequently added a modern approach, and MakeMyTrip, which is wholly focused on the Travel and web application. In order to compare the information on lodging in India, the Central Database of Hotels and Similar Establishments, which is published by both the Central Statistical Office of India and the Ministry of Sport and Tourism, was used. The goal of the article is to evaluate the relevance and veracity of information that is readily available online, first from the standpoint of a potential consumer, and then for its use in market research. Yet, websites may be used for electronic word-of-mouth by both customers and businesses. The study's foundation is a comprehensive content analysis of social media for tourists. The research advances both academic research and the travel sector. It also presents a future agenda and indicates certain holes in the current activities.

To implement our plan, we have chosen to make use of the ReactJs framework. ties our models to variables and utilizes HTML and CSS to classify the desired value on the page. Provided that it is a user-friendly website. The advantage of this paradigm is that it makes it simple for users to comprehend the values that have been categorised. Users can utilize our website to learn the fundamentals of a condition's status.

Keywords: India, Goibibo, MakeMyTrip, ReactJs.

1. INTRODUCTION

The hotel sector was significantly impacted by the rapid growth of data and network usages at the turn of the century. Social networking and the idea of the "new economy" came into existence after the development of the internet. More marketing and distribution alternatives have been made available to hospitality managers as a result, commencing in 2007 and extending through 2014. The benefits of ICTs may be seen in two different ways: one, as new routes for distribution; and second, as new chances for marketing, particularly in the field of information provision. Regarding the first component, the availability of internet distribution

around 2003 gave customers an alternative to traditional booking methods. In recent years, the internet travel industry has continued to expand faster than the entire travel market. Online hotel reservations have eclipsed air transportation as the foremost sales item in terms of business revenue. Out of thirty international brands, 58% of hotel bookings are done online, according to MakeMyTrip.

They offer the convenience of being a "one-stop shop" for vacations and other tourist services, typically at reasonable pricing. Subsequent industry acquisitions have established Priceline Group and Expedia as a virtual duopoly that governs both North India and South India. One of the online travel agencies , who collectively account for more than 90% of this industry, is Wikipedia. Expedia and HRS account for 27% of all hotel bookings in India. However, MakeMyTrip has the most market share.

No.	Website	Brief description	Number of monthly visitors (approx.)	Global rank	Home location of visitors by top five countries	Daily page views per visitor	Daily time on site (min)
1	Booking.com	Online Travel Agency for online accommodation booking (OTA)	40 million	97	USA, Italy, Germany, UK, Spain	8.52	12.02
2	TripAdvisor	Reviews from travellers with star ratings on tourist facilities and attractions	38 million	201	USA, China, Japan, Mexico, Germany	5.61	4.38
3	Expedia	Online booking system for all tourist offers (based on Amadeus, Sabre, Worldspan or Pegasus) (OTA)	25 million	520	USA, China, Mexico, India, UK	4.41	7.06
4	Hotels	Worldwide online hotel booking platform	16 million	628	USA, Hong Kong, China, UK, Japan	3.02	6.22
5	Kayak	Fare aggregator and travel meta-search engine	13 million	754	USA, China, Canada, Brazil, Japan	4.91	4.55

Fig A.Top five most travel websites..

This platform is used to book more than 2,200,000 hotel stays each day, and its website is available in 47 different languages.

Over 1,800,000 hotel bookings are processed daily by this network, which includes 1,293,321 active hotels throughout 227 nations and territories and a website that is available in 47 languages. According to a study by Peden Duma Bhutia, almost all three-, four-, and five-star hotels in the twenty major cities used MakeMyTrip as an internet distribution channel (2018). The MakeMyTrip website, according to Paden duma Bhutia, is a useful tool for specific quality classifications, such three-star hotels, and its use appears to be motivated by client demand. In 2015, 65% of hotel bookings made by Travels were done online, and even more (49%) when they were travelling outside our hometown. But some civilizations are substantially dissimilar to ours. In contrast to the vast majority of excursions made by citizens of the Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nādu, and Karnataka (9%, 13%, and 17%, respectively), only a small portion of trips made by residents of Kerala and Punjab (3 and 5%, respectively) involve online hotel booking.

Web 2.0 and social media's emergence have strengthened new ICT-based marketing opportunities. The development of internet technologies, mobile apps, and electronic tools for content production and sharing are referred to together as "Web 2.0," a term that first appeared in 2008. This concept is based on the notion of jointly maximizing structured and able to gather more information growth to maximize intellectual capacity and additional value for each member.

The phrase "consumer information" draws attention to the idea that anybody may contribute to the material. This has led to the emergence of social media, a group of Web 2.0-based services that enable internet users all over the globe to connect, communicate, and share thoughts, views, and experiences. They provide hotel owners and visitors a rare opportunity to connect.
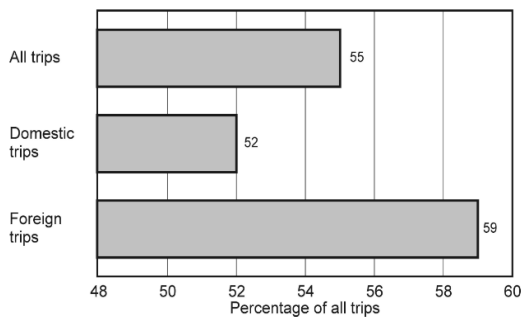
All trips — 55
Domestic trips — 52
Foreign trips — 59
Percentage of all trips (48 50 52 54 56 58 60)

Fig B. Trips percentages

2. . OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The study's objective is to assess the accuracy and usefulness of the information provided to hotel guests by application and social media sites as well as for market analysis by hospitality managers and location management firms. The paper's objectives took into account all luxury hotels that were listed on Go Ibibio and MakeMyTrip. When it comes to hotels, the information obtained includes: - the name, category, and highest rating of the accommodation; - additional

amenities, such as those for meetings, activities, and leisure, people with limited mobility, as well as details on the scope of services offered. Evaluating the accuracy and thoroughness of both webpages against reliable sources. Data for the first was taken from the Resorts and Similar Establishments, whilst information for the second was compiled by the Central Statistical Office of India and arranged by administrative region.

For the month of October 2017, content from TripAdvisor, CWOH, and other sources was analysed, and statistics from the currently accessible GUS and Eurostat sources from the 31st of August Content from TripAdvisor, CWOH, and other sources was examined for the month of January 2015, and data from the most recent available GUS and Eurostat sources from the 11th of March 2017 were compared.

EUROSTAT		Central Statistical Office of Poland (GUS)			CWOH		Booking.com		TripAdvisor	
Type to Eurostat	number	type to GUS	Star rating	number	type to CWOH	number	type to Booking.com	number	type to TripAdvisor	number
					Property type accommodation					
Hotels and similar accommodation	58	Hotels (49)	5*	6	Hotels (63)	7	Hotels (59)	7	Hotels (and similar accommodation) (73)	7
			4*	12		11		14		16
			3*	23		30		29		26
			2*	4		4		4		3
			1*	4		5		3		21
			not ranged	0		5		2		
		Motels		1	Motels	0	Motels	1		
		Boarding houses		1	Boarding houses	2	Boarding houses	11		
		Other hotel facilities		7	nda	nda	nda	nda	nda	
Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	24	Hostels		14	nda	nda	Hostels	42	Speciality lodging	112
		Private rooms for rent		2	nda	nda	Apartments	223	Vacation rentals	67
					nda	nda	Private accommodation	6		
		Youth hostels		3	Youth hostels	3	nda	nda	nda	nda
		Training recreational centers		2	nda	nda	nda	nda	nda	nda
		Other tourist accom. establ.		3	nda	nda	nda	nda	nda	nda
Camping grounds, recreational vehicle and trailer parks²	1	Camping sites		1	Camping sites	1	nda	nda	nda	nda

Fig C. Comparison of the number of acommodation establishments.

3. JOURNEY ESTABLISHMENTS DATA

Comparisons are challenging since various accommodation typologies change depending on the information source. The typology contains 27 distinct variations, which is more than twice as many as is typical in India.

Hotels and other accommodation of a similar nature are categorized as Class 55.1, whereas short-term accommodations such as vacation rentals and trailer parks are categorized as Class 55.2.

- The information is sent by tourists to Indian government, which then geographically distributes it into states wise and, on occasion, tourism areas before releasing it in accordance with these categories.

- The Tourist Services Act of 1997 established eight different types of tourist accommodations, and each of these must be registered with the CWOH through way of provincial authorities. The metrics are compared to the number of businesses in each category and star rating. Meeting rooms, entertainment and sports spaces, and accessibility features are also available. More information is also available, including the variety of services provided and the protected structures.

- Yet, different strategies are used by social travel networks and online booking tools for various sorts of

services, which is more in accordance with what customers want and anticipate. They only appear to apply to hotel numbers that exhibit the smallest variations across certain data sources.

- Data dependability and the star rating system are connected; the higher the star rating, the more comparable the data. While Goibibo and MakeMyTrip refer to "resorts and comparable facilities," TripAdvisor does not distinguish between one-star lodgings like motels, boarding houses, and hotels. The website's designers, travellers, seem to think that category and star rating are important considerations for expensive and well-known hotels. Nonetheless, money is the primary consideration when selecting low-rank accommodations, and neither kind nor star rating is given much, if any, consideration. When it comes to affordable hotels, MakeMyTrip is more thorough.

- The reason might be because these suppliers are in charge of providing data for display and updating that includes tariffs and other information. Several different forms and categories of lodgings are being studied, depending on the typology.

- Although MakeMyTrip and Goibibo gathered data in November, on May 31, 2014. The second factor that influences how the findings vary is this one. As a result, websites does not include the under rated hotels into their list of cards.

- Goibibo's incorrect classification of amenities as belonging to Wroclaw's administrative region—some facilities outside of the municipal limits were given this label—contributes to discrepancies as well. Differing regulatory frameworks utilized for data collection and classification are another consideration.
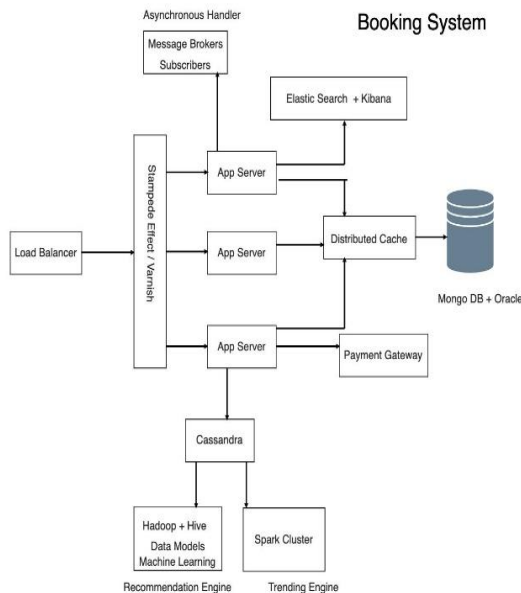

Fig D. Connecting frontend and backend

The information source claims that "weekend and other short-stay hotels" are the category that differs the most. Due to their increasing significance since 2008, two distinct groups—hostels and privately owned but currently unoccupied rooms and apartments—are included in online application statistics.
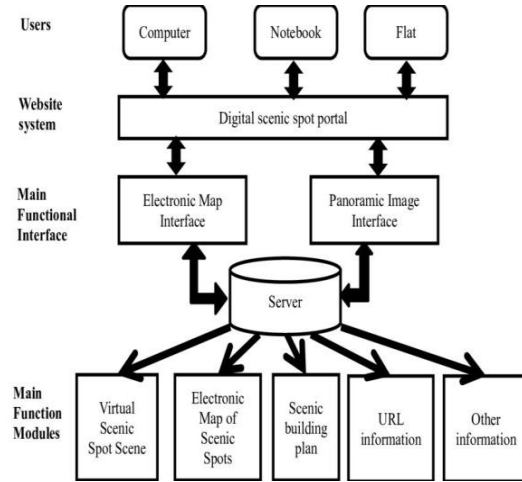

Fig E. Flow Chart of application processing

### 4. FACILITIES AT TOURIST LODGING ESTABLISHMENTS.

GUS gathers statistical information on the services provided by tourist lodging establishments; nevertheless, the most recent survey was carried out in 2015. For those with restricted mobility, there are catering units, meeting services (including conference rooms, slide projectors, multimedia loudspeakers, etc.), athletic and recreational activities, as well as other amenities. Because it only provides aggregate data for a service the availability component is the weakest because it is hard to do data analysis for each individual lodging facility.

The least strong part of the system is the availability component, which only offers aggregate data for a certain service, such the overall number of hotels. It is challenging to carry out data analysis for just one hotel because of this.

Now, there is a dearth of information for the majority. On website applications, efforts have been made to provide this kind of information, such as the location inside a registered monument, adaptive characteristics, and the range of services.

The best websites for learning in-depth information about facilities in resort hotels are MakeMyTrip and Goibibo. Catering services, conference facilities, facilities for persons with impaired mobility, and facilities for recreation and sports are only a few of the specifics mentioned with relation to online statistics data. Further information is given on the area, the hotel category, pets, storage, Nevertheless, the summary of visitor evaluations, which contain information on the exact location, hotel facilities, hygiene, pricing, as well as classifications by visitor type, period of year, and language used, may be where their greatest value may be found. Everyone appears to agree that additional viewpoints result in more accurate statistics.
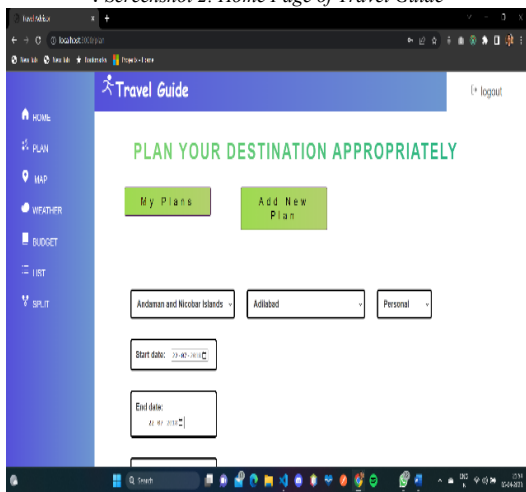
5. RESULTS

The website scans the user-provided information and ascertains the user's trip objectives and goals, it increases travel convenience. The limits of or the travel limitations are much condensed and simplified.
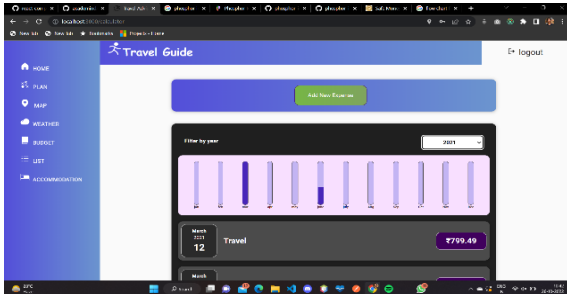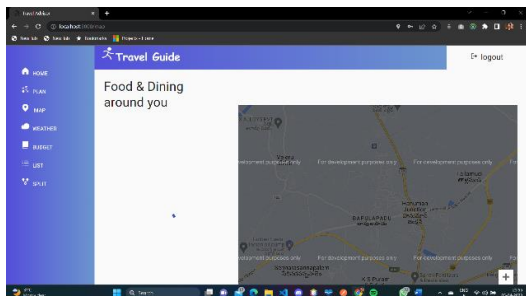

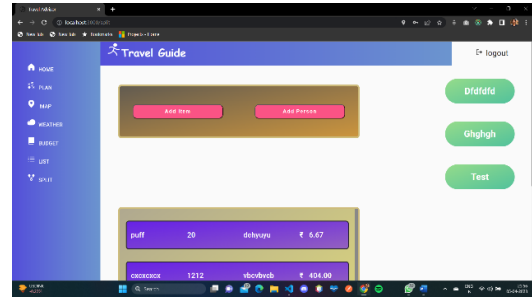Screenshot 1. Expense Page of Travel Guide

. Screenshot 2. Home Page of Travel Guide

Screenshot 3. Plan Page of Travel Guide

Screenshot 4. Map Page of Travel Guide

Screenshot 5. Split Page of Travel Guide

6. CONCLUSION.

The primary goal of the article was to assess how accurate and comprehensive the trip advice offered by travel websites were. The research examines the top two travel websites, one of which, Make My Trip, is entirely based online web program, and the other, which was initially intended to be a travel website but has since embraced a contemporary approach.

Particularly for restaurants and other equivalent facilities, the information offered by new technology solutions appears to be typically reliable and thorough. Even so, accuracy does increase with hotel star level, and the most complete and trustworthy data is found in the 3-star or above categories. The issue is made much more challenging when lower-class businesses are involved because, in the case of boarding houses, there are more entries on social media sites than there are in official statistics, raising concerns about the degree of care that these establishments offer. Similar problems might be observed in dorms and "luxury hotels."

However, there are differences between residences that are allowed by law and those that may be found on websites that make use of online, particularly when it comes to holiday and other short-term lodging. However, it is challenging to contrast and evaluate the trustworthiness of social networks and online websites in this situation because lodgings with a maximum of ten beds are not included in official data.

Yet, if we assume that each information entered via online applications is subsequently verified by other users, the data will be as accurate as is reasonably possible.

Whenever the value of the data generated by the implementation of application for industrial research objectives is analysed, the results appear to be more favourable. For information on higher-class hotels, it is virtually fully reliable, but for information on smaller, lesser-known hotels, it is significantly more dependable than official sources. As a result, it is a particularly intriguing source of market data. UGC presents a thorough explanation of the amenities that is credible for market assessments, in contrast to respective portal that only provide vague or fragmentary descriptions of the amenities.

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