



IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 Issue: V Month of publication: May 2025 DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.71495

www.ijraset.com

Call: 🕥 08813907089 🔰 E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com



International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET) ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538 Volume 13 Issue V May 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Smart Trip Planner Based on Real-Time Data

Sunkawar Gajanan¹, Choppari Vamshi Krishna², Nalam Gajanan Goud³, Dr. M.I. Thariq Hussan⁴ ^{1, 2, 3}Students, ⁴Professor and Head, Department of Information Technology, Guru Nanak Institutions Technical Campus, Hyderabad, Telangana, INDIA

Abstract: Manual trip planning is typically a time-consuming process with a large number of tools and sources of information. The travellers need to look for destinations, route plan, verify travel times, and locate appropriate restaurants and hotels within their budget. This project is proposing a Smart Trip Planner web application that makes the trip planning process easier using Artificial Intelligence and real-time data APIs. It uses user inputs like destination, date of travel, hobbies, and expenses in form fields or conversations of chatbots. It outputs day-wise customized trip planning along with recommended paths, attractions, eatery stops, and rest facilities. It uses a MERN stack of technology for deployability and harnesses Google Maps, Places, and Directions APIs for accurate fetch. Moreover, Dialogflow is employed to build a natural-language conversational agent. The smart system strives to offer trip planners a personalized, automatic, and interactive trip-planning experience, realizing saving time and effort in traveling preparation and maximization of traveling satisfaction.

Keywords: Conversational Assistant, Google API's, Itinerary Generation, Interactive Maps, Route Optimization, Trip Planning

I. INTRODUCTION

Smart Trip Planner is a web-based, artificial intelligence-based trip planning site to make it easier and more personalized to plan trips. It is made to end the inefficiency of bouncing between a few websites to get directions, book, and recommend. Involving the usage of technologies like Dialogflow for enabling natural language interaction, Node.js for server execution, and React for ease at the frontend, it dynamically creates travel plans as per user selection of destination, duration of trip, and budget. Having live Google API integration, the system gives the most optimal routes, adds stops needed, and budgets optimize, offering convenient and smart travel planning.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Over the past few years, there have been numerous trip-planning websites and travel advisory websites to allow customers to plan travel. Yet these systems are not multi-service integrated through a single system or even real-time or adaptive.

1) Traditional Travel Websites and Apps

Google Trips (now retired), TripIt, and Expedia make travel suggestions and enable individuals to build their travel plan in a customized fashion. They do not adopt real-time optimization but are also not user-preference based such as cost or time. They even require direct user input of information and context switching between tools for route, food, and stay.

2) Route Optimization Systems

Some educational and commercial systems employ shortest path algorithms such as Dijkstra to find paths. Although such pathfinders are good, these are executed as separate applications primarily and ignore restaurant availability, hotel options, or tiredness due to driving in the case of full-day day trip itinerary planning.

3) Chatbot-based Recommendation Systems

Some have included chatbots on systems such as Dialogflow to collect user data. But again, most of these chatbots only respond to simple queries (e.g., "recommend a restaurant near me") and do not construct a complete, optimized trip. Furthermore, most use static databases instead of live, real-time APIs.

4) AI-Powered Travel Assistants

Research has indicated the uses of machine learning and AI in predicting tourists' actions and recommending personalized destinations. One of the techniques used in software such as Recommender for destination recommendation is collaborative filtering. Smart systems such as these are not typically used for applying chat with NLP-driven, dynamic budgeting, and itinerary with mapping integration on a day-by-day basis.



International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538 Volume 13 Issue V May 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Why Our System is Special

Natural Language Understanding: In contrast to all but the majority of the tools that necessitate form input, our system employs a natural language understanding conversation assistant.

Real-Time Integration: It leverages Google Places, Maps, and Directions APIs to retrieve real-time data about travel time, location, and traffic.

Complete Automation: End to start, the user gets an optimized, pre-compiled schedule with zero manual scheduling.

Budget-Friendly Planning: The algorithm suggests restaurants and hotels as per the budget of the user, which is ignored in the majority of modern-day platforms.

Dynamic Generation of Itinerary: The itinerary is generated dynamically based on the travel time, the opening timings of places, and the user's interest, which is not possible with template-based or static planners.

III. METHODOLOGY

Smart Trip Planner takes care of the planning of trips on the basis of conversation AI, Google APIs integration, and user-specific optimization logic. Below subsubsection offers an overview of how every module is integrated with every other module in such a way so as to enable customized and optimized itineraries creation.

1) User Input Gathering (Chatbot Interface)

There is a chatbot integrated into the web application using Dialogflow ES with which the user is interacting.

The chatbot holds most critical trip parameters as below:

Start date and end date

Source city and destination city

Dining and accommodation costs

The chatbot handles the natural language question, and thus the interface is minimal.

2) Backend Processing

The backend computes the following after the input has been saved:

Place Search: It fetches nearest tourist spots, restaurants, and hotels of the destination using Google Places API.

Filtering: User data such as attraction category, distance, and budget are utilized to narrow down locations.

Route Calculation: Google Directions API is utilized for calculating the shortest route between the selected locations.

Time Estimation: Visit duration and travel time are computed for matching the selected duration (i.e., 3-day tour).

Break Scheduling: The app adds lunch or dinner breaks and overnight stops at best location-placed places depending on the current time and total travel time.

3) Itinerary Optimization Algorithm

To offer optimal scheduling assistance, the app uses an in-house optimization algorithm:

Orders places based on user and place popularity.

Using an extension of the Greedy Algorithm in deciding the next best place in terms of time and traveling constraints. Does not retrogress and attempts to cover less distance.

Circumfering the state and allowed a low

Give sufficient breaks to eat and sleep.

4) Interactive Map Visualization

It utilizes Google Maps API to visually present planned trip.

All the foregoing mentioned stops, route maps, and suggested eat/drink/visit places may be viewed through a single user view map. Dynamically updated with cumulated itinerary.

5) Database Storage (MongoDB)

User created itineraries, user information, and user preference saved in MongoDB for:

Reusing existing data

Analysis and suggesting previous trips for the future



ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538 Volume 13 Issue V May 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

6) Web Application Interface (Frontend - React)

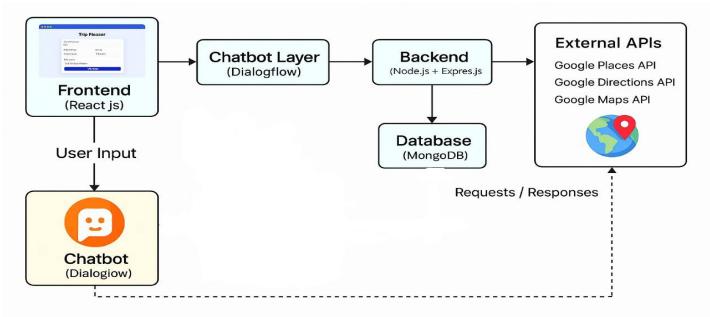
Implemented using React to ensure maximum scalability and responsiveness.

Vite + React × +	- 0 ×
$\leftrightarrow \rightarrow \sigma$ (\textcircled{O} localhost5173	🔅 🖸 Ø 🤱 (Nove Cherrow modulator]
Smart Trip Planner	
Hyderabad	
Goa	
3	
15000	
beaches,forts	
Planning	
Loading	
Now Q. Search	
Now Q Search	

Workflow Summary

- User inputs trip information via speaking to assistant.
- Backend receives input, which receives data using Google APIs.
- Optimization algorithm computes a plan.
- Plan displayed on a map + planner day-by-day.
- User can edit or approve the plan.

IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Smart Trip Planner web application was tested with some real-world travel use cases to gather feedback on its usability, accuracy, and usefulness. The major testing goals were to gain insight into itinerary optimization, location data accuracy, performance of chatbot, and end-user satisfaction.

1) Scenarios:

Weekend Gateway (say 2 days to Ooty)



International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538 Volume 13 Issue V May 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Long Family Vacation (say 7 days in Goa)

Budget Getaway (with focus on low-cost food & accommodation)

Business Getaway (time-constrained with interest-based destinations)

2) Key Metrics

Itinerary Accuracy:

Planned schedules were situationally appropriate, timely, and took into consideration distance, time, and working hours. Chatbot Interaction:

Dialogflow chatbot effectively led user choices and generated dynamic response with less disorientation.

Route Optimization:

Google Directions API integration led to most optimal routes to take and correct estimation of time.

Personalized Recommendations:

User budget and preference were taken into account to suggest hotels and restaurants and improve travel experience. System Performance:

The usage remained uniform for diverse loads, and API calls served messages in real-time without causing latency.

3) Observations:

The application provided answers to users' queries instantaneously and dynamically updated proposals based on the new.

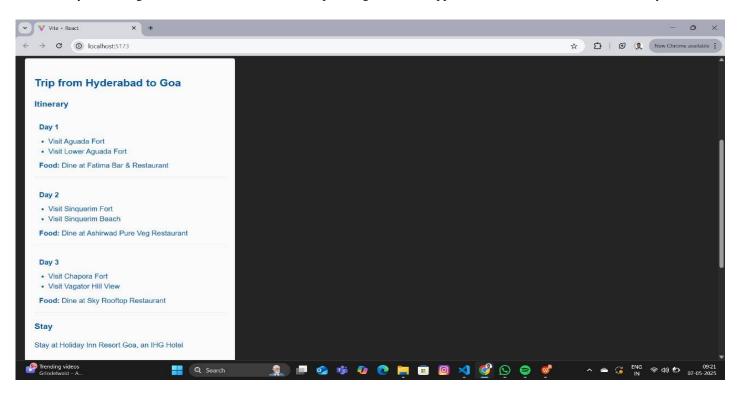
Live Google API data held significant weight to the quality and accuracy of suggestions.

When the algorithm utilized during generating travel schedules for road travels across great distances, the result worked well in organizing stops and visits.

Graphical illustration of the experience with integrated Google Maps content was user-friendly.

- 4) Problems Identified:
- API rate limits resulted in response delay during some tested scenarios.
- Chatbot needed fine-tuning to respond to ambiguity or typo in a question.
- Computed times were lightly modified after generation using actual traffic, so hand-fine adjustment was required.
- 5) Conclusion from Testing:

Smart Trip Planner never created non-optimistic or redundant trip plans. Using real-time data, intelligent algorithms, and voice guidance combined together, the system was never monotonous to navigate or puzzling to decipher. Incorporating some additional functionality in the disguise of offline mode and weather-planning-based, the application can add additional functionality.





International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538 Volume 13 Issue V May 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

VI. CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK

The web-based deployment of the Smart Trip Planner is an excellent representation of a synergy amongst artificial intelligence, realtime info, and human-centric design, to facilitate trip planning automatically. Through correlating an interface based on conversational chatbot with the Google APIs, the system sufficiently provides optimized, personalized trip plans aligned with preference, cost, and available time.

Core capabilities such as interactive maps, real-time suggestions, cost-conscious restaurant and hotel suggestions, and intelligent routing make the solution worthwhile . The solution addresses a genuine trip planning pain by offering an easy, interactive, and smart option.

Future Work:

As an advancement towards enhancing the system's functionalities and user engagement, some of the improvements can:

- 1) AI-Driven Weather Forecasting: Add real-time weather prediction to offer weather-responsive suggestions.
- 2) Offline Mode: Gives a feature to enable users to view maps and itineraries offline.
- 3) Trip Cost Estimation: Give the auto-calculated total estimated travel expenses, accommodation, and eating-out expenses.
- 4) Multi-user Trip Planning: Give the feature for trip planning among multiple users where two or more users are able to co-plan together under a single plan.
- 5) Emergency Services Integration: Give the suggestion of closest hospitals, police stations, or pharmacies.
- 6) Destinations Sentiment Analysis: Run user reviews analysis and apply NLP principles to provide top-rated destinations recommendations.
- All these advances will make the system smarter, reliable, and friendly, thus a robust and next-gen travel agent.

REFERENCES

- M. S. Mohd, M. A. Mohamed, and A. M. Zin, "Travel Planner Mobile Application Using Google Maps API," Journal of Telecommunication, Electronic and Computer Engineering, 2018.
- [2] P. Gaur and R. Arya, "AI Based Smart Tour Guide Using Chatbot," International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT), 2020.
- [3] R. F. Hartono and T. T. Kurniawan, "Design and Implementation of Smart Travel Application Based on Android," Journal of Physics: Conference Series, 2019.
- [4] R. W. Kamarudin et al., "A Review of Route Optimization Techniques and Their Applications in Transportation," IOP Conf. Ser.: Earth Environ. Sci., 2018.
- [5] R. Jain and P. Soni, "AI Based Itinerary Generator for Tourism," International Journal of Scientific Research in Computer Science, Engineering and Information Technology, 2019.
- [6] R. Ahmed and M. M. Hossain, "Application of Machine Learning in Travel Recommendation Systems: A Review," International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications (IJACSA), 2019..
- [7] A. S. M. Shah and N. M. Saad, "Development of Travel Itinerary Planner Based on User Preferences," International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications (IJACSA), 2016.
- [8] K. Tripathy and A. Sinha, "Intelligent Chatbot for Tourism Using Dialogflow," Proceedings of the International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Control Systems (ICICCS), 2021.
- [9] N. Saini, H. Sharma, and A. Mittal, "Trip Planning and Optimization Using Google APIs," International Journal of Computer Applications, 2023.
- [10] M. R. Mehta and A. V. Mehta, "TravelBot: AI-Based Chatbot for Tourist Assistance," International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE), vol. 8, no. 85, pp. 145–148, 2019.











45.98



IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129







INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 🕓 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)