Tourism Application

Title: Where to?

Course Title: Human Computer Interaction (HCI)

Course Code: UE18CS348

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Problem Statement:

To create a Travel Package Recommendation System which offers the best holiday package amongst all the other packages available on the web.

Need Finding:

The recent past has shown an increased interest in recommendation techniques for app creation. Nowadays, there are many travel packages existing from different websites to almost all the places over the world. A customer finds it very difficult to search for the best package as they have to browse multiple websites, contact many travel agents and etc. which is a tedious process. There should be a system where the user should find the best package on the Internet with a single click. This needs to be done in a simplistic and aesthetic design for ease of use.

Low Fidelity Prototype:

Landing Screen:

This is the first screen that is shown when the application is opened.

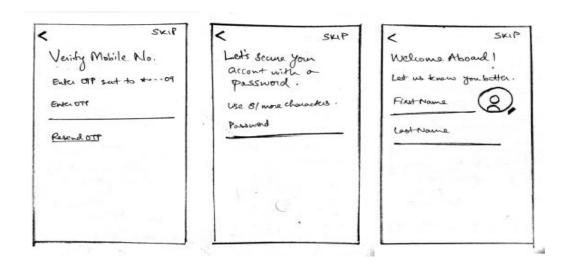
Here, the user needs to log into the application, or sign up, including the convenience of a Google/Facebook sign-in.



Authentication Stage Screens:

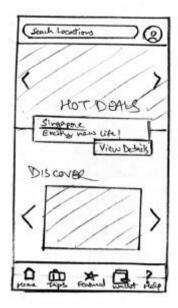
Once the user decides to sign up, first, they need to verify their phone number using the OTP method and then create their own password

Finally, the user needs to enter their First and Last name in order to set up the account details.



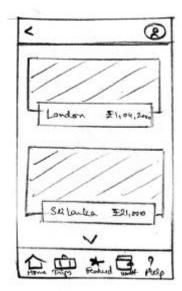
Home Screen:

After logging in the Home Screen is displayed to the user which shows the 'Hot Deals' of the day and it has a Discover option that allows them to surf new places to visit. There is also a menu bar located at the bottom of the screen.



Hot Deals/Discover Screen:

On selection of either 'hot deals' or 'discover', the above screen opens up which displays all available deals, offered in particular destinations and hotels.



Search Screen:

On clicking the search bar on the Home Screen, another page opens up which gives the user the list of hotels from the particular destination he has selected.



Calendar Screen:

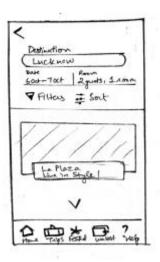
Once the user decides their destination of choice, the screen of choosing viable dates of travel is then displayed. This is the calendar display screen.



Hotel Selection Screen:

Here, the most notable information, that is, the selected destination and dates of travel are shown at the top, along with the number of rooms and guests.

Furthermore, this screen will have a list of hotels for the user to choose from.



Hotel View Screen:

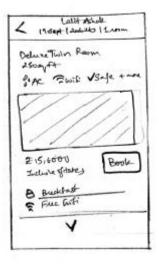
On this page, a view of the hotel selected by the user is displayed along with the available amenities and the location is shown. The customer ratings and the price range of the selected hotel room are displayed to the user.



Booking Screen:

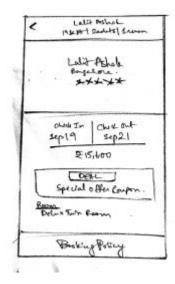
Once all the facilities of the selected hotel are viewed, this screen displays the room in which the user will be accommodated and the amenities provided with it.

On clicking the book button, all the final details will be shown.

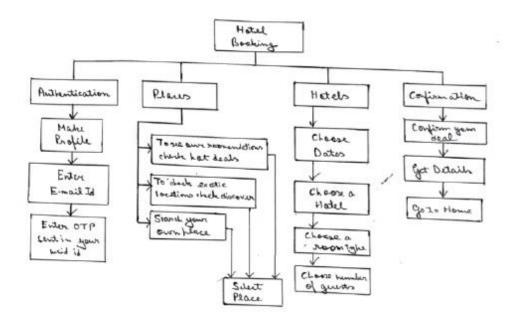


Confirmation Screen:

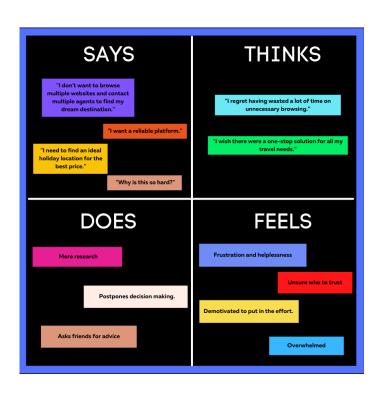
Here, the booking is confirmed and a final screen displaying all information about the location, dates, hotel etc is shown to the user.



Flow of Screens in the Low fidelity Prototype:



Empathy Map:



Heuristic Evaluation:

1. Visibility of System Status:

The system should always keep users informed about what is going on through appropriate feedback within a reasonable time. More information equals better decision making. Clearly, the user is mentioned and kept informed with every action he or she takes. Every detail related to the given topic is mentioned which helps in better decision making.

Let's secure your account with a password

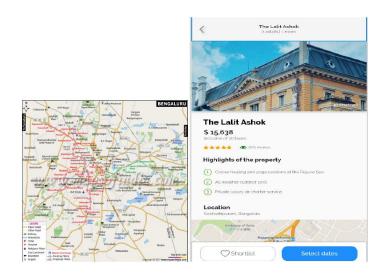
Use 8 or more characters with a mix of letters, numbers & symbols (@!%*#?&)

Password

For example, the system provides information regarding how to set a password in detail.

2) MATCH BETWEEN SYSTEM AND REAL WORLD

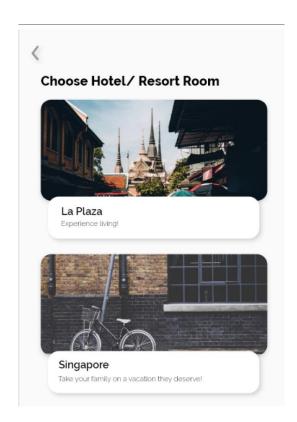
The system should speak the user's language with words, phrases, and concepts familiar to the user rather than system-oriented terms. Clearly the language used in our design is very familiar and easy to understand.



Here, a real map is also displayed in the mobile application thereby showing a match between system and real world.

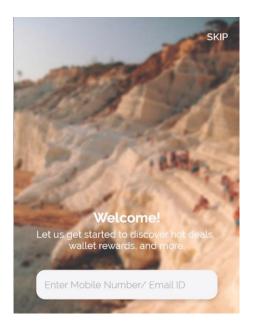
3) USER CONTROL AND FEEDBACK

Users often chose system functions by mistake. You will clearly need a worked emergency exit to leave the unwanted state. In our design, we have given the option to go back or reverse a step at any point in time.



4) **CONSISTENCY**

Users should not have to wonder whether different words, situations or actions mean the same thing. Consistency leads to a pattern that is easier to handle cognitively. It can be achieved through graphical elements such as fonts, colours, and shapes. The design we have designed is filled with different and easily understandable colours and shapes which are repeatedly used to achieve consistency and ease of understanding.



5) **ERROR PREVENTION**

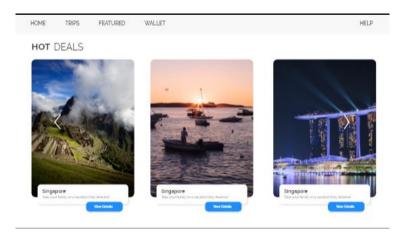
Interfaces need to minimize errors. Human-computer dialogue can be designed to minimize and prevent errors. Even if the user makes an error the system needs to be designed to fix it. Permit renewal of actions. Eliminate error-prone conditions or check for them and present users with a confirmation option before they commit to the action.



Here, we display an error message when the user tried to move forward with their booking without selecting the dates for their vacation.

6) RECOGNITION RATHER THAN RECALL

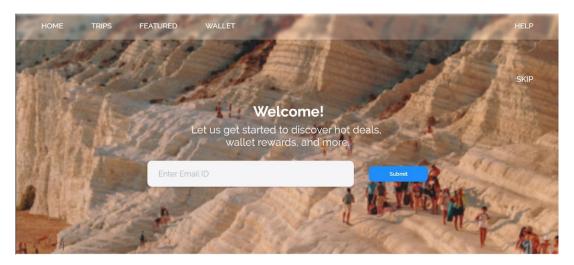
Minimize users' memory load by making objects and actions visible.



All objects and actions related to HOT DEALS and DISCOVER are seen and can be revisited anytime, without taking the load of remembering the details.

7) FLEXIBILITY AND EFFICIENCY OF USE

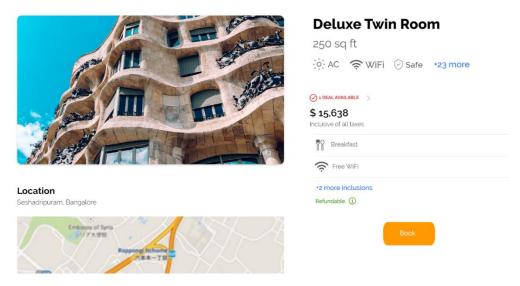
Accelerators — unseen by the novice user — may often speed up the interaction for the expert user such that the system can cater to both inexperienced and experienced users. Allow users to tailor frequent actions. Our design is very simple and user-friendly. It is not complex and interacts well thus causing no issue to inexperienced or experienced users.



Here, we have given the user to "Skip" to the home screen, in case they do not want to create an account on our website and directly access the application.

8) <u>AESTHETIC AND MINIMALIST DESIGN</u>

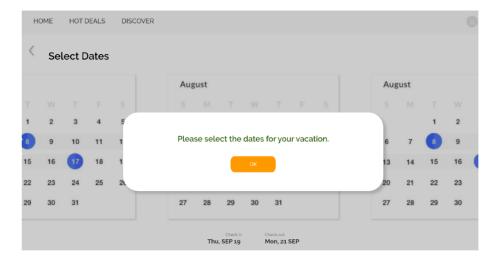
Dialogues should not contain information which is irrelevant or rarely needed. Every extra unit of information in a dialogue competes with the relevant units of information and diminishes their relative visibility.



All the relevant information such as room type, amenities, fees and location are only mentioned and not any other irrelevant information.

9) <u>HELP USERS RECOGNIZE, DIAGNOSE, RECOVER FROM</u> <u>ERRORS</u>

Error messages should be expressed in plain language (no codes), precisely indicate the problem, and constructively suggest a solution. For example if you click apply dates options without selecting dates, an error box should appear asking to select dates.



Here, the error dialog box appears stating the error as well as a solution to it.

10) HELP AND DOCUMENTATION

Even though it is better if the system can be used without documentation, it may be necessary to provide help and documentation. Any such information should be easy to search, focused on the user's task, list concrete steps to be carried out, and not be too large.



High Fidelity Prototype:

