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AI Based Personalized Trip Planner with Multi-Criteria Optimization

Atharva Vayal[1], Yash Mungekar[2], Pranav Autade[3], Indira Bhattacharya[4]

[123]Dept. of Master of Computer Applications, VES's Institute of Technology, Chembur- 400074
[4]Assistant Professor, Dept. of Master of Computer Applications, VES's Institute of Technology, Chembur- 400074

Abstract - *The given paper provides the model, creation, and discussion of the trip planner based on AI which generates personalized and optimized travel routes according to inputs of users (number of travelers, days, destination, budget) and the usage of up-to-date data at the ground-level. As opposed to the current solutions that offer users with some predetermined recommendations, this planner flexes itineraries according to the actual situation on ground, in terms of the crowd sizes, weather conditions, traffic and unexpected circumstances that may arise, and provides an alternative recommendation when such develops. The usability and demand of such solution were confirmed by the sample survey of 100 respondents (tour planners and frequent travelers).*

Key Words: **AI Trip Planner, Real-time Travel Optimization, Forecast-based Trip Planning, User Preference Modeling**

1.INTRODUCTION

The landscape of travel planning has witnessed a paradigm shift with the advent of digital technologies. Travelers today seek highly personalized, efficient, and responsive solutions that go beyond static itineraries generated by traditional booking platforms or travel agents. As tourism continues to rise, especially post-pandemic, the demand for adaptive and intelligent travel planning tools has intensified. Modern travellers—especially digital natives—expect real-time adaptability, convenience, and a hassle-free planning experience.

1.1 Limitations of Existing Tools

Existing travel planning tools, while helpful, often fall short in addressing dynamic changes such as unexpected weather conditions, overcrowding at tourist spots, or disruptions due to local events or emergencies. These tools typically offer static recommendations and lack the ability to adapt once a plan is created. This is where Artificial Intelligence (AI) can play a transformative role by providing dynamic itinerary management and responsive optimization.

1.2 Proposed System Overview

This study introduces an AI-based trip planner that integrates multi-criteria personalization with real-time optimization techniques. Users input key parameters such as destination, travel dates, number of people, number of days, and budget. The planner uses this data to generate a tailored itinerary, enriched with contextual and real-time information such as weather forecasts, crowd density, traffic alerts, and local incidents. In case of disturbances, the system suggests alternate places or reorders the itinerary for an uninterrupted experience.

The uniqueness of this planner lies in its ability to make proactive decisions, mimicking human-like adjustments to travel plans in response to unforeseen events. By incorporating forecast models and user preferences, the system ensures high relevance, satisfaction, and reliability for users. This paper explores the architecture of the app, survey-based validation with a sample of 100 users, and the broader implications of AI integration in travel planning.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Numerous studies have demonstrated the viability of AI in tourism and transportation planning. AI-based recommender systems for travel are discussed in Huang et al. (2017), while real-time adaptation and itinerary optimization are explored by Srishti et al. (2020). The relevance of user input-based systems and adaptive recommendation models has also been supported by Bansal & Agarwal (2021).

The latest developments in machine learning and natural language processing also contributed to the smart abilities of travel aids. In its turn, application in the tourism market has been a success with conversational AI, such as chatbots and virtual agents, providing support to travelers to make their real-time decisions, book lodgings, and build a personalized schedule (Zhou et al., 2023). Such systems rely on background knowledge and user experience in order to provide more suitable recommendations.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Data Collection

We performed a voluntary survey, which consisted of the 100 participants, including 40 professional tour planners and 60 frequent travelers, within a three-week period, between 10 may 2025 and 30 may 2025. This combination of demographics offered the favorable outlook between the service providers and end-users, thus enhancing the extent and the relatedness of the gathered data.

The survey was intended at collecting information concerning travel preferences, valuation patterns and

expectations in relation to intelligent planning systems. The respondents were quoted to rank the significance of all these factors in terms of travel variables that include the price, security of the travel, climatic status, the ease of schedule, and the perceived utility for the real-time notifications and alternative recommendations. Such a defined input allowed us to determine to what extent a suggested AI-based system was suitable to meet the needs of those of varying planning styles and users.

3.2 Key Parameters

The four main data the users furnish to the app are the number of people, days of travel, destination, and budget. It is these initial inputs, which are important to customize the itinerary to the special needs and restrictions. An example is that the size of the group determines the mode of transport to use and the type of accommodation as well as the size of days to be used when planning the activities to be done.

A budget is a driving factor throughout the itinerary, and it is important to make a decision with regards to the accommodation, transport, food, and physical activities that charge money ensuring a budget cost. When all the parameters are gathered, the system applies the rule-based filtering mechanism to discard all incompatible options and use optimization algorithms to optimize the trade-off between efficiency, interest, and time management.

Parameter	Type	Description
Number of Travelers	Integer	Total people traveling
Travel Days	Integer	Number of days of the trip
Destination	String	City or place the user plans to visit
Budget	Integer	Total budget allocated by the user

Table 1. User Inputs for Trip Planning

3.3 System Features

- Real-time alternate suggestions
- Crowd detection using third-party APIs
- Weather-based adjustments
- Budget-optimized itinerary recommendations

3.4 Tools Used

- OpenAI GPT for dynamic plan generation
- Google Places API for POI data
- Weather & Traffic APIs for real-time updates

Tool/API	Purpose
OpenAI GPT	Generate dynamic trip plans
Google Places API	Get POIs, reviews, and location data
Weather API	Real-time weather updates

Table 2. APIs and Tools Used

4. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Demographics

The age group 26-35 dominated the survey, indicating tech-savvy users. A large majority (80%) were comfortable inputting personal data for itinerary personalization.

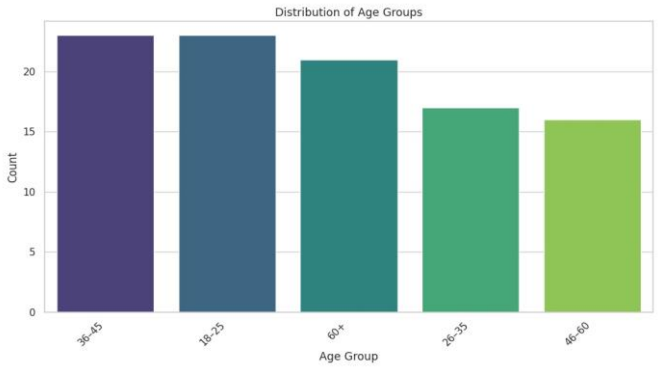

Figure 1. Age Group Distribution of Respondents

4.2 Preferences

The survey found out that the user would look at the budget, safety, and weather as the main three factors fostering their travel planning decisions. The impact of budget limits was particularly high on younger travellers and single adventurers, whereas safety and predictable weather were crucial issues to families and groups on their trip. Such interests are consistent with the necessity of a framework that can make intelligent suggestions on destinations and activities in terms of finances and situations.

In addition, more than three-quarters of respondents indicated that they were quite useful in that they found it quite helpful to be informed whenever itinerary changes are made in real time. This choice highlights the increase in the desire of the customer to have flexibility in their tourism experiences. The users were keen on getting alternative recommendations in case of any inconveniences occasioned by poor weather, overcrowding or closure.

Preference Category	Percentage (%)
Budget-Conscious Travel	82%
Weather Consideration	76%
Avoid Crowded Places	68%
Real-Time Alerts	71%
Safety First	74%

Table 3. User Preferences Based on Survey

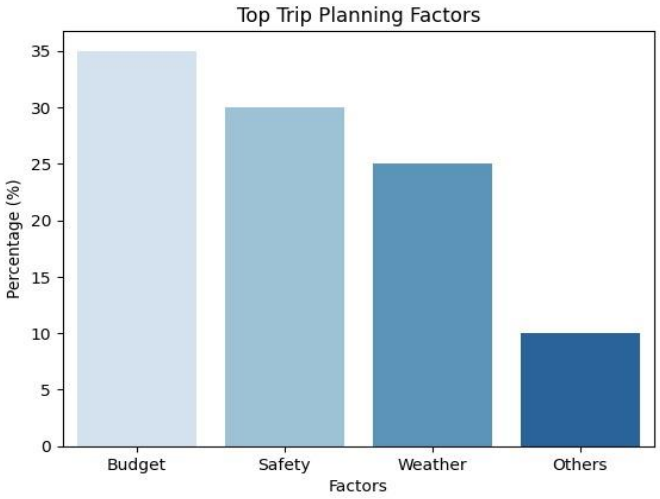

Figure 2. Top Trip Planning Factors

4.3 Willingness to Use

89% expressed willingness to use an AI-powered app that minimizes planning effort and adjusts in real time.

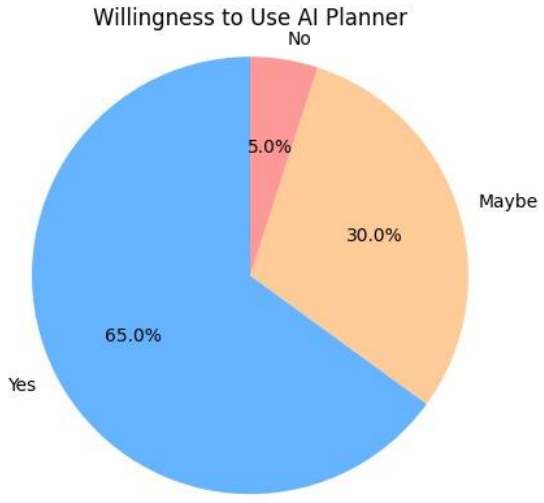

Figure 3. Willingness to Use AI Planner

4.4 Visualization

Charts representing Preferred Itinerary Style, budget ranges, comfort levels, and willingness to adopt were plotted.

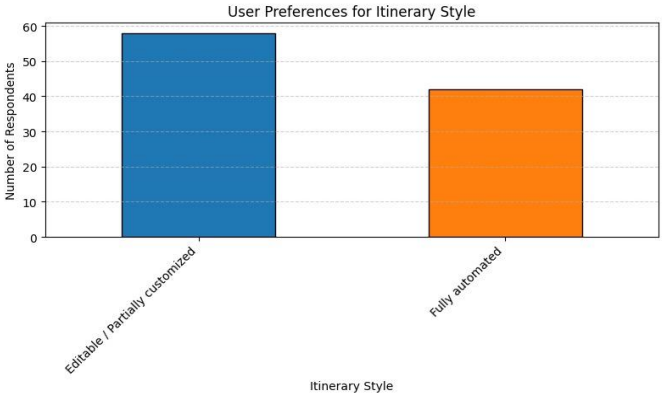

Figure 4. User Preferences for Itinerary Style

5. CONCLUSIONS

Using the concept of AI-based travel, with user-centered parameters and real time updating, we address a major gap in the travel planning market, the idea to solve the problem of creating a route manually and establish the process of building an route to be an optimization problem and automated offering. This system is more flexible than other traditional tools because it can accommodate a myriad of user constraints: budget constraints, weather delays, etc. This great positive number of reply given by the survey people proves the existence of need of such technology especially in younger and tech-savvy people who want ease and speed in traveling.

The additional abilities of the system include modular-based architecture and APIs streaming to guaranteeing it is scalable and customizable. It is this flexibility that allows the planner to be used not only when planning leisure tourism, but also corporate travel needs, event planning or what is termed as contingency planning in the event of an emergency situation. It can be combined with real-time data feeds of weather, traffic, and crowd-monitoring services, which makes it even more able to provide quality and safe traveling experiences.

In future, the project has sighted some improvements that have the capacity to make it a complete travel ecosystem. What is being discussed are such features as support of a wide range of languages, using the voice to interact, accessibility offline, and learning using an AI-based prediction algorithm to customize the delivery to the individual user. This is one of the things that can make this system a revolution to user interaction with the travel planning tool and provide a smooth, smart and humanistic digital travel assistant, a must but not a feature, in contemporary travel planning.

6. DISCUSSION

The results of this research augment the growing dependence of users on the intelligent systems in terms of planning and decision-making processes. There is high demand to the tools able to interpret user preferences and react to changes in unpredictable conditions as it is shown by the survey results. It is an indication of a wider tendency of smart tourism and individualized digital services to which AI has become a key to user satisfaction and the higher performance of processes. System intelligence can further be improved through integration of forecast models, natural language processing and adaptive learning. Nevertheless, the question of data privacy, transparency of the system, and algorithmic bias should be overcome as well to guarantee ethical use and confidence of the users.

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