IN FOLIO: INTELLIGENT FINANCIAL SOLUTION FOR ENTERPRISES

A MINI PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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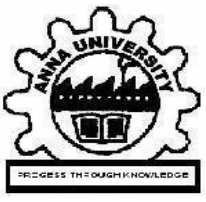
In partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DATA SCIENCE



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NOVEMBER 2024

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Initially we thank the Almighty for being with us through every walk of our life and showering his blessings through the endeavor to put forth this report. Our sincere thanks to our respected Chairman **Mr. S. MEGANATHAN, B.E, F.I.E.,** and beloved Chairperson **Dr. (Mrs.) THANGAM MEGANATHAN, Ph.D.,** and beloved Vice Chairman **Mr. ABHAY SHANKAR MEGANATHAN, B.E., M.S.,** for providing us with the requisite infrastructure and sincere endeavoring in educating us in their premier institution.

Our sincere thanks to **Dr. S.N. MURUGESAN, M.E., Ph.D.,** our beloved Principal for his kind support and facilities provided to complete our work in time. We express our sincere thanks to **Dr. J.M. GNANASEKAR., M.E., Ph.D.,** Professor and Head of the Department, Department of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science for his guidance and encouragement throughout the project work. We are glad to express our sincere thanks and regards to our supervisor and coordinator, **Dr. P. INDIRA PRIYA M.E., Ph.D., Professor**, Department of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science for their valuable guidance throughout the course of the project.

Finally, we express our thanks for all teaching, non-teaching, faculty and our parents for helping us with the necessary guidance during the time of our project.

ABSTRACT

In today's dynamic business environment, effective financial management is essential for enterprises to maintain profitability, transparency, and operational efficiency. The Folio Intelligent Financial Solutions project introduces an advanced, AI-driven financial management system designed to streamline and optimize enterprise financial operations. Leveraging intelligent automation, data analytics, and user-friendly interfaces, this solution provides end-to-end support for budgeting, billing, income tracking, expense management, and financial reporting. Folio offers real-time insights and predictive analytics to empower decision-makers, reduce manual efforts, and ensure regulatory compliance. By seamlessly integrating with existing systems, it enables organizations to achieve accurate, efficient, and scalable financial processes, ultimately driving sustainable business growth. Through advanced data analytics and real-time insights, Folio empowers enterprise decision-makers with a deeper understanding of financial performance and trends. The platform's predictive analytics capabilities allow organizations to forecast cash flow, optimize budgeting, and anticipate future expenses. Folio also integrates seamlessly with existing financial systems, ensuring continuity, minimizing disruption, and facilitating rapid deployment within any enterprise ecosystem.

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

In the lodge industry, managing financial activities like billing, income tracking, and expense logging is crucial for maintaining a healthy business. Traditional methods often involve manual data entry and fragmented record-keeping, which can lead to inaccuracies and inefficiencies. These errors not only impact day-to-day financial operations but also obscure the overall financial status of the business. Without a comprehensive view, it is challenging for lodge managers to make informed decisions regarding budgeting and resource allocation. This underscores the need for an integrated solution that streamlines financial oversight.

A software system designed to consolidate financial activities can provide real-time insights, automate routine processes, and improve accuracy. Billing, income reporting, and daily expenditure logging, when managed through a unified platform, can eliminate the risks associated with manual entry. This approach not only saves time but also ensures that all financial data is consistently updated and readily accessible. With accurate financial information at their fingertips, lodge managers can better understand cash flow and spending patterns, empowering them to make data-driven decisions.

Additionally, an integrated software solution can enhance financial reporting, which is crucial for strategic planning and regulatory compliance. Comprehensive reports generated from a single source of truth provide managers with clear insights into revenue trends, expense patterns, and profitability.

1.2 NEED FOR THE STUDY

The need for this study is driven by the critical role of efficient financial management in the hospitality industry, particularly for lodge businesses that juggle multiple revenue sources and operating expenses. Traditional methods of financial tracking often rely on manual data entry and separate systems, which can lead to errors, inefficiencies, and delayed insights, limiting managers' ability to respond swiftly to financial trends. By developing an automated software solution for billing, income reporting, and expenditure logging, this study aims to streamline these processes, providing lodge managers with a holistic view of their financial health. This approach empowers them to make strategic decisions with confidence, directly impacting the business's profitability and sustainability.

Moreover, as the hospitality industry becomes more data-driven, there is a growing demand for tools that offer real-time insights and predictive analytics. A comprehensive financial management solution not only ensures accuracy in day-to-day financial tracking but also uncovers trends and patterns in revenue and costs, supporting better budgeting and forecasting. This study seeks to develop a centralized platform that combines these capabilities, enhancing transparency and operational efficiency. By transforming financial data into actionable insights, this solution will help lodge managers optimize resource allocation, improve cash flow, and ultimately support long- term growth and competitive advantage in an evolving market.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The Objective of this Project are:

- To develop an integrated system that automates core hotel operations, including reservation management, billing, and expense tracking, ensuring efficiency and accuracy in daily workflows.
- To provide a user-friendly interface that simplifies the booking process, offers personalized services, and ensures transparency in billing to foster customer trust and satisfaction.
- To utilize machine learning models such as LSTM and XGBoost for demand forecasting and dynamic pricing, optimizing revenue management and resource allocation.
- To design a secure, centralized database that consolidates customer data, financial records, and operational logs, enabling real-time access and seamless data flow across all modules.
- To integrate advanced reporting and analytics features that provide actionable insights for managers, aiding in strategic planning and improving operational performance.
- To build a scalable system architecture capable of integrating future technologies such as IoT, AI, and blockchain, ensuring long-term relevance and adaptability to industry trends.

1.4 OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

The lodge management system is a comprehensive solution designed to streamline hotel operations, enhance financial management, and improve customer service. By integrating key modules, the system manages essential functions such as customer profiles, billing, expense tracking, and dynamic pricing. The Customer Information Management module captures and securely stores guest details and booking preferences, linking directly to reservations and billing records to ensure a seamless guest experience. The Billing and Invoice Generation module automatically calculates charges, taxes, and additional service costs, generating itemized invoices and enabling secure, integrated payment processing. Additionally, the Total Bill Summary provides a clear breakdown of all charges, adjustments, and outstanding balances, ensuring transparent billing for customers. For hotel operations, the Hotel Expense Management module tracks operational costs such as utilities and payroll, generating monthly and annual reports to support budget planning and financial analysis.

This project focuses on developing a hotel management system that integrates modern technologies like LSTM and XGBoost to streamline operations, enhance financial tracking, and improve customer service. Key features include automated booking, billing, and dynamic pricing models to optimize revenue management. LSTM is employed for accurate time-series forecasting, while XGBoost supports real-time decision-making and structured data analysis. The system centralizes customer information, financial records, and operational data, ensuring efficient management and seamless access. By addressing challenges in data handling and predictive analytics, the solution promotes operational efficiency and scalability, to future needs in the hospitality industry.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Recent studies have demonstrated the impact of digital billing systems on reducing human error, increasing revenue capture, and enhancing customer satisfaction through transparent and itemized billing processes. Similarly, expense logging systems have proven valuable for real-time cost management, allowing businesses to make data- driven decisions in response to daily expenditure trends. Advanced machine learning algorithms, such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) and XGboost models, have further empowered hospitality businesses by enabling predictive analytics and revenue forecasting, providing managers with insights into future trends based on historical data.

This review synthesizes relevant literature on automated billing, income tracking, expense management, and data security in lodge management. By examining the latest advancements and best practices, this study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the tools, algorithms, and strategies essential for building a robust, efficient lodge management system. The findings aim to establish a foundation for designing a system that enhances financial oversight and operational efficiency, ensuring a seamless experience for both guests and management.

2.2 FRAMEWORK OF LCA

The framework of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) for a hotel management system evaluates its environmental, economic, and social impacts throughout its life cycle, from development to disposal or upgrading. It begins with defining the goals and scope.

1. Goal and Scope Definition

The first step in the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) framework for the hotel management system is to establish the goal and scope. The primary objective is to assess the environmental, economic, and social impacts of developing and operating the system. The scope includes evaluating processes from system development to implementation and eventual upgrading or disposal. Boundaries are defined to include all resources, energy, and emissions associated with software and hardware components, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the system's life cycle.

2. Inventory Analysis

This phase involves identifying and quantifying the inputs, outputs, and processes throughout the system’s life cycle. Inputs include hardware components like servers and user devices, software development tools, and energy for system operations. Processes involve activities such as coding, testing, deployment, and maintenance. Outputs are measured in terms of energy consumption, greenhouse gas emissions, and potential e-waste from hardware.

3. Impact Assessment

The third stage evaluates the impacts identified in the inventory analysis. Environmental impacts focus on carbon footprint, energy usage, and potential e-waste during the system’s operational phase. Economic assessments involve cost efficiency achieved through automation and improved financial oversight. Social impacts include improved user experience, customer satisfaction, and enhanced operational transparency. Each dimension is analyzed to determine the overall sustainability and benefits of the system.

4. Interpretation

The final step interprets the results from the inventory and impact assessments. Areas with significant environmental impacts, such as energy-intensive processes, are identified for improvement. Recommendations include adopting energy-efficient data centers, transitioning to cloud-based solutions, and minimizing resource wastage.

5. Enhanced Security Measures

The system incorporates advanced security protocols to safeguard sensitive data, such as customer profiles, financial records, and reservation details. Features like role-based access control, encrypted transactions, and regular data backups ensure protection against breaches and unauthorized access, fostering trust among stakeholders.

6. Integration with Third-Party APIs

The system supports seamless integration with third-party APIs for weather forecasting, payment gateways, and travel platforms. This allows features like real-time weather updates for guests, secure payment processing, and synchronization with travel booking sites, enhancing functionality and customer convenience.

7. Real-Time Analytics and Reporting

Real-time analytics provide actionable insights into occupancy trends, revenue performance, and customer preferences. The system generates detailed reports and dashboards for managers, enabling data-driven decision-making.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM OVERVIEW

3.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

In the work “Basic accounting software”, such as QuickBooks, Xero, and FreshBooks, is commonly used in lodge management for basic income and expense tracking. While effective for general accounting purposes, these systems typically lack features tailored to the unique needs of the hospitality industry. For instance, they do not include specialized modules for managing guest billing, occupancy-linked revenue, or integrated expense tracking tied to specific lodge operations. Additionally, these software solutions rely heavily on manual data entry, requiring lodge managers to input billing, income, and expense data separately, which can lead to increased workload and a higher risk of errors. Due to their limited integration capabilities, managers often need to consolidate financial records manually to obtain a comprehensive financial overview, making it challenging to maintain accurate and efficient financial oversight.

In the work “Spreadsheet-based expense tracking,” using tools like Excel or Google Sheets is a popular method due to its flexibility and ease of use. These platforms allow users to manually log their expenses, categorize them, and analyze data in various ways. However, the process is largely manual, requiring frequent updates and data entry, which can be time-consuming and prone to human error. Additionally, spreadsheets lack automation, real-time tracking, and forecasting features, making it difficult to maintain up-to-date records and predict future expenses accurately. As a result, managing large volumes of financial data can become cumbersome and inefficient over time.

In the study “Oracle NetSuite ERP,” delivers a comprehensive, cloud-based platform with strong support for multi-subsidiary financial operations, making it ideal for globally distributed enterprises. It integrates financial planning, forecasting, and compliance, though its high cost and some customization constraints may limit its appeal for businesses with niche requirements. Each of these systems provides valuable lessons for Folio Intelligent Financial Solutions, as they highlight the demand for scalability, intuitive interfaces, and advanced analytics tailored to enterprise- specific needs.

3.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed lodge management system aims to streamline operations by automating key processes like booking, billing, and expense tracking. With an integrated reservation system, guests can book rooms directly online, while the system automatically manages room availability, check-ins, and check-outs in real time. This reduces the risk of errors and double bookings, ensuring a smoother guest experience.

1. Centralized Data Management

The proposed system integrates a centralized database to store customer information, billing records, expense logs, and operational data. This ensures real-time access and seamless management, reducing manual errors and duplication. By consolidating all data, the system promotes better decision-making and streamlined workflows, enhancing operational transparency and service quality.

2. Automation of Financial Processes

The system automates billing, invoice generation, and financial tracking. Using advanced algorithms, it calculates charges, applies taxes, and generates detailed invoices. Automation minimizes manual intervention, reduces errors, and ensures transparency in customer interactions, fostering trust and improving the overall financial process efficiency.

3. Dynamic Pricing Model

Incorporating LSTM and XGBoost models, the system predicts optimal room rates based on demand, seasonal trends, and occupancy forecasts. These models provide accurate, data-driven pricing strategies, helping the hotel maximize revenue while maintaining competitive market positioning. The dynamic pricing model adapts in real-time to changing conditions, ensuring profitability.

4. User-Friendly Interface

The proposed system includes an intuitive and responsive user interface for both staff and customers. For staff, it simplifies tasks like managing reservations and updating inventory. For customers, the interface provides smooth booking experiences and detailed expense tracking, ensuring satisfaction and repeat business.

5. Sustainability and Scalability

The system is designed to be sustainable by incorporating energy-efficient practices, such as cloud-based data storage and minimal hardware dependency. It is also scalable, allowing integration of additional features like IoT-enabled room management or AI-driven customer recommendations. This ensures the system remains adaptable to future operational and technological needs.

3.3 FEASIBILITY STUDY

Key to this feasibility study is to determine if the proposed system for classroom engagement analysis is technically feasible and economically viable in addition to operationally promising. In particular, the main intention is to make sure that the project can be sufficiently developed, implemented, and used by the educators.

1. Technical Feasibility

The proposed lodge management system can be implemented using existing technologies like cloud-based solutions, web development frameworks, and secure payment integrations. Modern platforms such as Google Cloud, AWS, or Azure provide reliable infrastructure for hosting the system, ensuring scalability and data security. The system can be developed using web technologies like HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and backend frameworks like Node.js or Python's Django, ensuring cross-platform compatibility for both desktop and mobile users.

2. Operational Feasibility

From an operational perspective, the proposed system will simplify and automate many of the daily tasks in lodge management. By automating booking, billing, and expense tracking, the system will reduce the manual effort required from staff, allowing them to focus on higher-value tasks like guest relations and service improvement. The real-time tracking of room availability, income, and expenses will make daily operations more efficient and less prone to human error.

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

4.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

- Processor : i5/i7 & Above
- RAM : 16 GB & Above
- Storage : Sqlite3

NETWORK REQUIREMENTS

- At least 10 Mbps for small setups, recommended 50 Mbps or higher for larger establishments with multiple simultaneous users.
- Reliable Ethernet or high-speed Wi-Fi.

4.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

- Operating system : Windows,Linux,Mac
- Coding Language : Python
- Frontend : Python and Flask
- Backend : Html and Css
- Database : Sqlite 3

CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM DESIGN

5.1 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

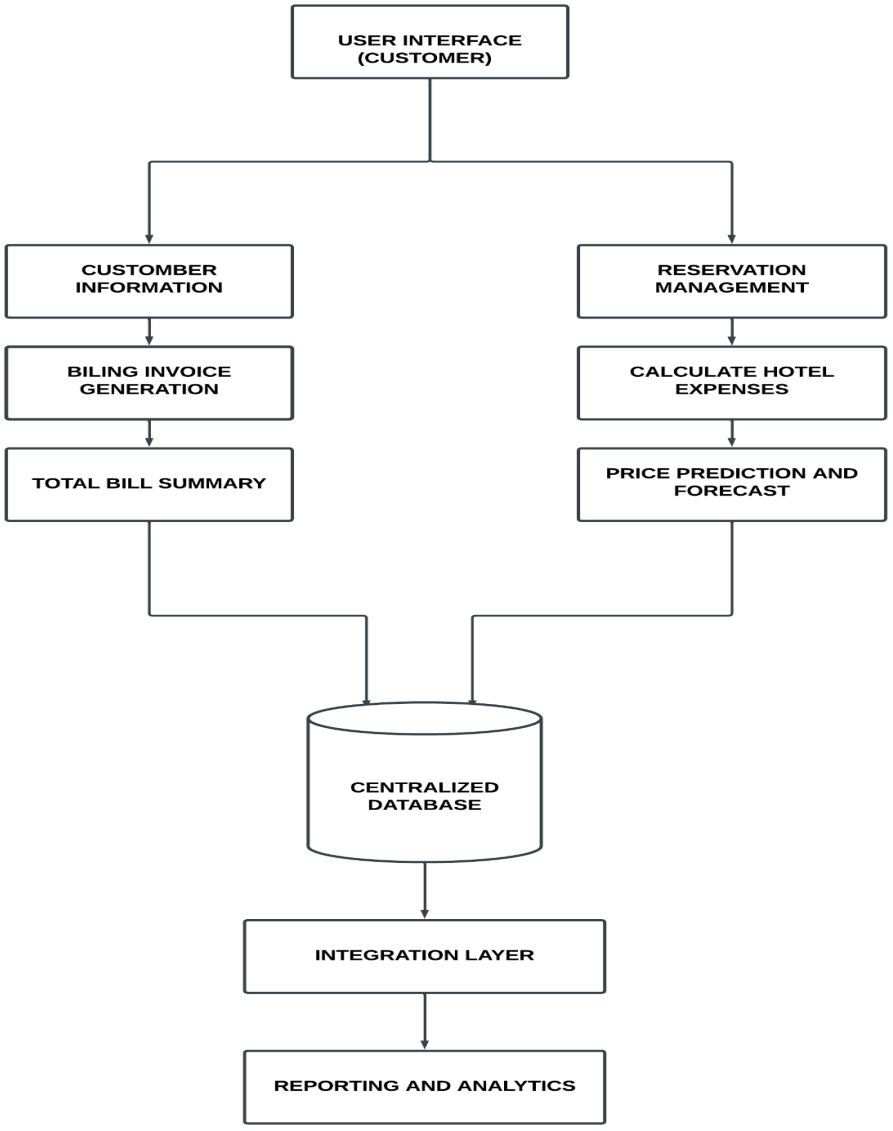

Figure 5.1: System Architecture

The architecture of the hotel management system integrates essential modules into a centralized and efficient workflow. Starting with the user interface, customers can easily access reservation, billing, and expense features, providing a seamless experience.

1. **User Interface (Customer):** This layer allows customers to interact with the system through an intuitive interface. It provides access to functionalities like reservation management, billing, and expense tracking, ensuring a seamless user experience.

2. Functional Modules

- **Customer Information**: Collects and manages customer details such as names, contact information, and preferences to enhance personalized services.
- **Reservation Management**: Handles room bookings, cancellations, and availability checks in real-time, ensuring efficient scheduling.
- **Billing Invoice Generation**: Automates invoice creation with detailed itemization for clarity and accuracy.
- **Total Bill Summary**: Provides a consolidated view of all charges, taxes, and payments for easy verification.
- **Calculate Hotel Expenses**: Tracks operational costs like utilities, supplies, and maintenance, aiding in budget management.
- **Price Prediction and Forecast**: Utilizes machine learning models to forecast demand and optimize room pricing based on trends.

3. **Centralized Database:** The database serves as the backbone, storing and organizing all customer, financial, and operational data. It ensures secure, real-time access and consistency across all modules

4. **Reporting and Analytics:** Provides data insights through dashboards and reports, enabling management to track performance, occupancy rates, and revenue trends. It supports informed decision-making and long-term strategy development.

5.2 MODULE DESCRIPTION

5.2.1 Customer Information Management Module

- **Purpose**: Manages customer details, including booking history and personal information.
- **Key Features**:
    - **Customer Profiles**: Stores contact details, booking preferences, and history.
    - **Reservation Details**: Tracks reservation dates, room types, and special requests.
    - **Data Privacy & Security**: Ensures that customer data is securely stored and compliant with data protection regulations.
- **Workflow**:
    - Capture and validate customer data.
    - Link customer data to reservations and billing records.
    - Enable data updates for future visits and preferences.

Figure 5.2. Customer Information

5.2.2 Billing and Invoice Generation Module

- **Purpose**: Generates bills and invoices for customers, including room charges, additional services, and taxes.
- **Key Features**:
    - **Bill Calculation**: Automatically calculates room charges based on room type, stay duration, and other services.
    - **Tax Computation**: Calculates applicable taxes (e.g., 18% VAT).
    - **Invoice Generation**: Generates detailed invoices with itemized charges and payment options.
    - **Payment Processing**: Integration with payment gateways for seamless invoice payment.

- **Workflow**:
    - Input services used (room, food, amenities).
    - Calculate total bill with taxes.
    - Generate and present the final invoice to the customer.

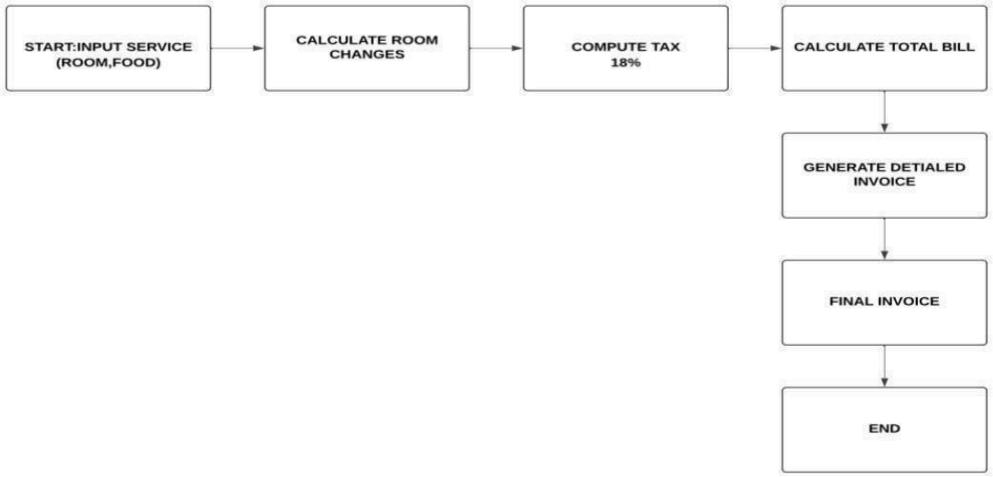

Figure 5.3 Billing Invoice Generation

5.2.3 Total Bill Summary Module

- **Purpose**: Provides a summary of customer billing, including all charges, taxes, and payments.
- **Key Features**:
    - **Detailed Bill Summary**: Lists all charges for room, services, and taxes.
    - **Discounts and Adjustments**: Allows for adjustments, discounts, and refunds.
    - **Final Payment Summary**: Shows total charges, payments made, and outstanding balance.
- **Workflow**:
    - Collect all charges and taxes.
    - Generate a comprehensive summary.
    - Display or print summary for customer review and payment.

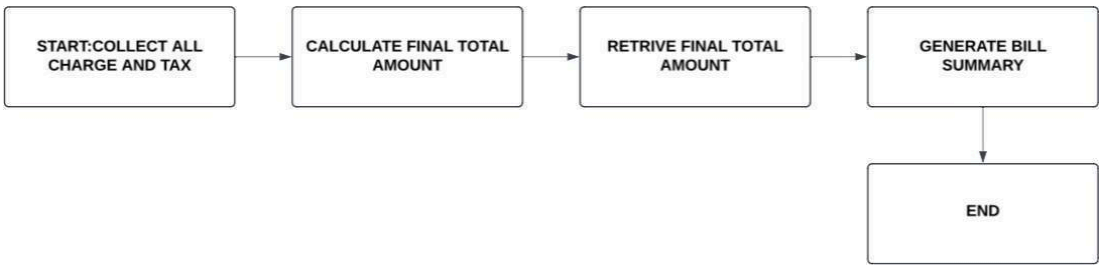

Figure 5.2.3: Total Bill Summary

5.2.4 Hotel Expense Management Module

- **Purpose**: Tracks and manages operational expenses for the hotel, including utilities and employee salaries.
- **Key Features**:
    - **Utility Tracking**: Monitors expenses like water and electricity usage through IoT or manual inputs.
    - **Salary Management**: Records monthly employee salary payouts and other HR expenses.
    - **Expense Reporting**: Generates monthly and annual reports on hotel expenses for budgeting.

- **Workflow**:
    - Input expenses (e.g., water, electricity).
    - Track expense trends.
    - Generate reports for financial analysis.

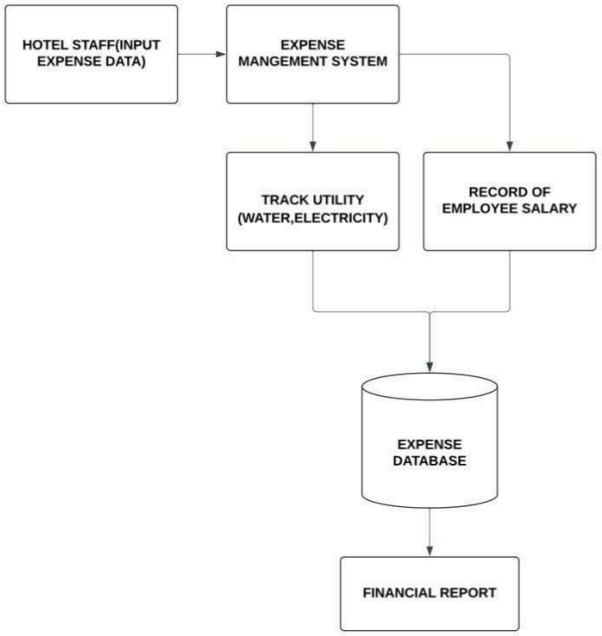

Figure 5.2.4: Hotel Expenses Management

5.2.5 Price Prediction and Forecasting Module

- **Purpose**: Predicts room rates based on demand, season, and market trends, optimizing pricing strategies.
- **Key Features**:
  - **Machine Learning Models**: Uses predictive models (e.g., seasonal forecasting) to estimate optimal room pricing.
  - **Dynamic Pricing Adjustments**: Adjusts prices in real time based on demand or hotel occupancy rates.
  - **Historical Analysis**: Analyzes past data to refine future price predictions.
- **Workflow**:
  - Input historical room pricing and occupancy data.
  - Analyze seasonal demand and trends.
  - Output predicted pricing for upcoming periods.

Figure 5.2.5: Price Prediction and Forecasting

Algorithm(LSTM):

1. Data Preprocessing

- **Objective**: The first step is to prepare the data for LSTM input.
- **Process**:
    - **Data Collection**: Gather historical booking and pricing data.
    - **Normalization**: Normalize the features like room type, date, occupancy, and previous prices using techniques like MinMaxScaler, so that all values are between 0 and 1. This helps improve the efficiency of the neural network.
    - **Time Window Creation**: In time series prediction, the model needs sequences. We create sliding windows of past room prices to predict future values.
    - **Data Splitting**: Divide the dataset into training and testing sets (e.g., 80% training, 20% testing).

2. Model Construction

- **Objective**: Build an LSTM model to capture the patterns in the time series data.
- **Process**:
    - **Define Layers**: Create an LSTM model using layers such as:
        - An input layer to process the data.
        - LSTM layers to capture temporal dependencies (e.g., LSTM(50, return_sequences=True)).
        - A dense output layer to predict the next price (Dense(1)).
    - **Dropout Layers**: Dropout is often added to reduce overfitting.

3. Model Training

- **Objective**: Train the LSTM model with historical data.
- **Process**:
    - **Compile Model**: Choose a suitable optimizer (e.g., Adam optimizer) and loss function (e.g., Mean Squared Error for regression tasks).
    - **Train the Model**: Use the training data to fit the model over multiple epochs, adjusting weights based on the error from each prediction. The model learns the correlation between past prices and future prices.

4. Prediction

- **Objective**: Make predictions on unseen data.
- **Process**:
    - After training, use the model to predict future room prices based on the features (e.g., booking history, seasonality, room types).
    - Convert the predicted scaled values back to their original range using the inverse transformation of MinMaxScaler.

5. Evaluation

- **Objective**: Evaluate the model's performance and adjust if necessary.
- **Process**:
    - Evaluate the model on the test set (unseen data).
    - Calculate performance metrics such as **RMSE** (Root Mean Squared Error) or **MAE** (Mean Absolute Error) to determine how well the model's predictions match actual prices.
    - If needed, refine the model by tuning hyperparameters like the number of LSTM units or learning rate.

6. Deployment

- **Objective**: Deploy the trained model for live prediction.
- **Process**:
    - Integrate the trained LSTM model into the hotel management system, where it can automatically predict future prices based on real-time data such as booking trends, occupancy rates, and special events.

Algorithm(XGbooster):

1. **Data Preparation**
    - Collect the dataset containing information like room types, booking dates, customer details, and pricing.
    - Clean the data to handle missing values, remove outliers, and format it consistently.
    - Engineer new features such as seasonal variations, weekday/weekend indicators, or promotional periods to improve predictive accuracy.
2. **Data Transformation**
    - Convert categorical variables (e.g., room types) into numerical format using encoding methods like one-hot encoding or label encoding.
    - Scale numerical data if required to normalize the range of values across all features.
    - Split the dataset into training and testing sets, typically using an 80:20 ratio.
3. **Model Initialization**
    - Import the XGBoost library and initialize the XGBRegressor model.
    - Set key hyperparameters such as the number of trees (n_estimators), tree depth (max_depth), learning rate (learning_rate), and others to optimize performance.

4. **Training the Model**
    - Provide the training data to the model using the fit() function.
    - Monitor the training process for convergence and overfitting by using cross-validation or early stopping techniques.
5. **Price Prediction**
    - Use the trained model to predict prices on the test dataset using the predict() method.
    - The model will output predictions for room prices based on the provided input features.
6. **Performance Evaluation**
    - Compare the predicted prices with actual prices from the test dataset.
    - Evaluate the model's accuracy using metrics like RMSE (Root Mean Squared Error), MAE (Mean Absolute Error), and R^2 Score.
7. **Model Optimization**
    - Perform hyperparameter tuning using methods like Grid Search or Randomized Search to find the best parameters for the model.
    - Retrain the model with optimized parameters for better predictive accuracy.
8. **Integration with Application**
    - Save the trained model to a file (e.g., using joblib).
    - Integrate the model into your hotel management system's backend (Flask application) to make real-time price predictions.
9. **Deployment and Monitoring**
    - Deploy the model in your live application and ensure the system processes real-time inputs accurately.
    - Continuously monitor predictions and retrain the model periodically with updated data to maintain its performance.

CHAPTER 6

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

- **Prediction Accuracy**

LSTM and XGBoost demonstrate distinct approaches to prediction accuracy in time-series and structured data. LSTM, with its ability to learn long-term dependencies, achieves high accuracy in sequential, time- dependent tasks, such as predicting seasonal occupancy trends. This memory capability allows it to maintain contextual understanding over time, enhancing its predictive performance in tasks requiring temporal awareness. In contrast, XGBoost, optimized for structured datasets, excels in handling complex, high-dimensional data. It achieves high accuracy by leveraging gradient boosting but may need engineered features to approximate temporal patterns.

- **Computational Efficiency**

LSTM models, due to their recurrent structure, are generally slower to train, particularly on large datasets. The need to process sequences step-by- step increases computation time, making LSTM models computationally demanding, especially in real-time applications without GPU support. On the other hand, XGBoost is known for its efficiency and speed, allowing for rapid training and prediction. This model can quickly handle large datasets, making it a preferable choice for real-time forecasting when fast computation is crucial.

- **Feature Engineering and Data Preparation**

  The feature engineering requirements differ significantly between LSTM and XGBoost. LSTM, with its sequential architecture, requires data to be formatted in time-series sequences but typically needs minimal feature engineering as it can learn temporal patterns on its own. In contrast, XGBoost requires structured data input and benefits greatly from well- crafted features such as lags, rolling averages, and categorical encoding. While XGBoost's effectiveness relies on feature engineering, its data requirements are simpler in terms of pre-sequencing, making it more accessible for structured data applications.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

7.1 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the proposed hotel management system successfully integrates essential functionalities such as customer information management, reservation handling, billing automation, and expense tracking into a centralized platform. By leveraging advanced machine learning models like LSTM and XGBoost, the system ensures accurate demand forecasting, dynamic pricing strategies, and improved resource allocation. The centralized database, coupled with a user-friendly interface, streamlines operations, enhances decision-making, and provides real-time analytics for effective management. Furthermore, the system's scalability and integration capabilities position it as a sustainable solution adaptable to future needs. Overall, this project addresses critical challenges in hospitality management, offering an efficient, data-driven, and customer-centric approach to improve operational performance and financial outcomes.

It empowers management to make informed decisions that optimize revenue and operational efficiency. The flexibility of the architecture enables seamless integration with external APIs and future scalability, ensuring long-term usability and adaptability to changing industry trends. Moreover, the incorporation of security measures ensures the protection of sensitive customer and financial data, fostering trust and reliability.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

- **Scalability and Multi-Location Support**: Expand the system to support multi-location hotels and add multilingual interfaces to cater to global customers, ensuring scalability.
- **Advanced Data Analytics for Personalization**: Leverage data analytics to predict customer behavior and preferences, enabling personalized service recommendations and customized offers.
- **Mobile App Enhancements**: Enhance the mobile app to support seamless reservations, contactless check-ins, and digital room keys, streamlining guest experiences and modernizing hotel operations.

APPENDIX

A.1.1 SAMPLE CODE

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request, redirect, url_for, send_file
import sqlite3
import os
import io
from reportlab.lib.pagesizes import letter
from reportlab.pdfgen import canvas
app = Flask(__name__)
DATABASE =
'hotel.db' def init_db():
    if not os.path.exists(DATABASE):
        with sqlite3.connect(DATABASE) as conn:
            cursor = conn.cursor()
            cursor.execute('''CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS bookings (
                id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
                name TEXT,
                email TEXT,
                phone TEXT,
                room_type TEXT,
                checkin_date TEXT,
                checkout_date TEXT,
                taxi_service
                INTEGER,
                total_amount REAL
            )''')
            cursor.execute('''CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS expenses (
                id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
                date TEXT,
                water_usage
                REAL, electricity
                REAL, groceries
                REAL,
                employee_salaries
                REAL, other_expenses
                REAL
            )''')
            conn.commit()

init_db()
```

```
    return render_template('index.html')

@app.route('/book',
methods=['POST']) def book():
    name  =  request.form['name']
    email  =  request.form['email']
    phone                              =
    request.form['phone']
    room_type = request.form['room_type']
    checkin_date = request.form['checkin_date']
    checkout_date = request.form['checkout_date']
    taxi_service = request.form.get('taxi_service') ==
    'on'

      room_prices = {'Single Room': 2000, 'Double Room': 3000, 'Four-room Suite':
4500}
    total_amount = room_prices.get(room_type, 0) + (500 if taxi_service else 0)

    with sqlite3.connect(DATABASE) as conn:
        cursor = conn.cursor()
            cursor.execute('''INSERT INTO bookings (name, email, phone, room_type,
checkin_date, checkout_date, taxi_service, total_amount)
                          VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)''', (name, email, phone, room_type,
checkin_date, checkout_date, taxi_service, total_amount))
        booking_id = cursor.lastrowid # Get the ID of the last inserted row
        conn.commit()

      return render_template('index.html', success=True, total_amount=total_amount,
booking_id=booking_id)

@app.route('/download_invoice/<int:booking_id>')
def download_invoice(booking_id):
    with sqlite3.connect(DATABASE) as conn:
        cursor = conn.cursor()
        cursor.execute('SELECT * FROM bookings WHERE id = ?', (booking_id,))
        booking = cursor.fetchone()

    if booking:
        buffer = io.BytesIO()
        c = canvas.Canvas(buffer, pagesize=letter)
        c.drawString(100, 750, f"Invoice for {booking[1]}") # Name
        c.drawString(100, 730, f"Email: {booking[2]}")
        c.drawString(100, 710, f"Phone: {booking[3]}")
        c.drawString(100, 690, f"Room Type: {booking[4]}")
```

```
c.drawString(100, 650, f"Check-out: {booking[6]}") c.drawString(100, 630,
f"Taxi Service: {'Yes' if booking[7] else 'No'}") c.drawString(100, 610,
f"Total Amount: Rs. {booking[8]}") c.showPage()
        c.save()
        buffer.seek(0)
                                        return      send_file(buffer,
  as_attachment=True, download_name=f"invoice_{booking_id}.pdf",
  mimetype='application/pdf')

  @app.route('/expenses', methods=['POST'])
  def expenses():
     date = request.form['date']
     water_usage = float(request.form['water_usage'])
     electricity = float(request.form['electricity'])
     groceries = float(request.form['groceries'])
     employee_salaries = float(request.form['employee_salaries'])
     other_expenses = float(request.form['other_expenses'])

     with sqlite3.connect(DATABASE) as conn:
        cursor = conn.cursor()
              cursor.execute('''INSERT INTO expenses (date, water_usage, electricity,
  groceries, employee_salaries, other_expenses)
                      VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)''', (date, water_usage, electricity, groceries,
  employee_salaries, other_expenses))
        conn.commit()
     return
  redirect(url_for('expenses_page'))
  @app.route('/expenses_page')
  def expenses_page():
     return render_template('expenses.html')

  @app.route('/profit',
  methods=['GET']) def profit():
     with sqlite3.connect(DATABASE) as conn:
        cursor = conn.cursor()
        cursor.execute("SELECT SUM(total_amount) FROM bookings")
        total_revenue = cursor.fetchone()[0] or 0

              cursor.execute("SELECT SUM(water_usage + electricity + groceries +
  employee_salaries + other_expenses) FROM expenses")
        total_expenses = cursor.fetchone()[0] or 0
```

```
        profit = total_revenue - total_expenses
        share = profit / 3
        profit_shares = {'owner_1': share, 'owner_2': share, 'owner_3': share}

                    return      render_template('profit.html',
total_revenue=total_revenue, total_expenses=total_expenses,
profit_shares=profit_shares)

@app.route('/predict',
methods=['GET']) def predict():
    return render_template('predict.html')

if __name__== '__main__':
    app.run(debug=True)


* {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    box-sizing: border-box;
}

body {
    font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;
        background-image: url("{{ url_for('static', filename='images/background.jpg')
}}"); /* Dynamic URL for Flask */
    background-size: cover; /* Ensures the image covers the entire screen
    */ background-position: center; /* Centers the image */
    background-attachment: fixed; /* Keeps the image fixed during scrolling
    */ background-repeat: no-repeat; /* Prevents tiling */
    color: violet; /* Change font color to violet
    */ line-height: 1.6;
    position: relative;
    min-height: 100vh; /* Ensures full height coverage */
    padding: 20px;
    overflow: auto;
}

body::before {
    content: "";
    position:
    absolute; top: 0;
    left: 0;
    width: 100%;
```

```
    height: 100%;
    background: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.6); /* Overlay for readability
    */ z-index: -1;
}

header {
    background-color: rgba(0, 119, 182, 0.9);
    padding: 20px 0;
    text-align:
    center;
    color: white; /* Keeping the header text white for contrast
    */ font-size: 30px;
    font-weight: bold;
    box-shadow: 0px 4px 8px rgba(0, 0, 0,
    0.1); border-radius: 10px;
    margin-bottom: 20px;
}

nav ul {
    list-style-type: none;
    margin: 20px 0;
    padding: 0;
    display: flex;
    justify-content: center;
}

nav ul li {
    margin: 0 15px;
}

nav ul li a {
    text-decoration: none;
    color: white; /* Keeping links white for visibility
    */ font-size: 18px;
    padding: 8px 16px;
    transition: background-color 0.3s
    ease; border-radius: 4px;
}

nav ul li a:hover {
    background-color:
    #005f8c;
}
```

```
    display: flex;
    justify-content:
    center; align-items:
    center; padding: 20px;
}

h1 {
    color: violet; /* Change title color to violet
    */ font-size: 32px;
    text-align: center;
    margin-bottom:
    30px;
    animation: fadeIn 1s ease-in-out;
}

.form-container,
.profit-container,
.predict-container {
    background: rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.9); /* Transparent container */
    box-shadow: 0px 6px 20px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.2);
    padding: 50px;
    border-radius:
    20px; width: 80%;
    max-width:
    700px; text-align:
    center;
    animation: fadeIn 1s ease-in-out;
}

input[type="text"],
input[type="email"],
input[type="tel"],
input[type="date"],
select,
input[type="number"]
{
    width: 100%;
    padding: 15px;
    margin: 15px 0;
    border: 2px solid
    #0077b6; border-radius:
    10px;
    font-size: 18px;
```

```
input:focus {
    border-color: #005f8c;
    box-shadow: 0px 0px 8px rgba(0, 119, 182, 0.5);
}

button {
    background-color: #0077b6;
    color: white;
    padding: 15px 30px;
    border: none;
    border-radius:
    10px; cursor:
    pointer;
    font-size: 20px;
    transition: background-color 0.3s, transform 0.2s ease;
}

button:hover {
    background-color:
    #005f8c; transform:
    scale(1.1);
}

.success-message {
    margin-top:
    20px; padding:
    15px;
    background-color:
    #32cd32; color: white;
    border-radius:
    10px; text-align:
    center;
}

.profit-container p {
    font-size: 20px;
    margin-bottom:
    15px;
}

img {
    max-width: 100%;
    height: auto;
    border-radius:
```

```
    15px; margin: 20px
    0;
    box-shadow: 0px 4px 12px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
@keyframes fadeIn {
from {
        opacity: 0;
        transform: translateY(20px);
    }
    to {
        opacity: 1;
        transform: translateY(0);
    }
  }
```

A 1.2 OUTPUT SCREENSHOTS

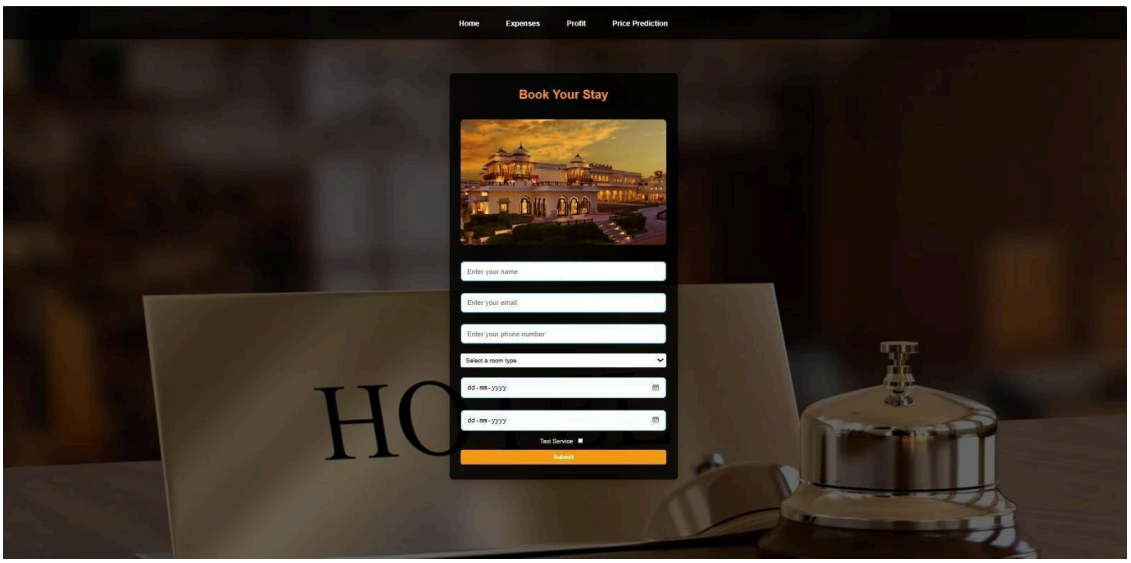

Figure A 1.2.1: Hotel Booking

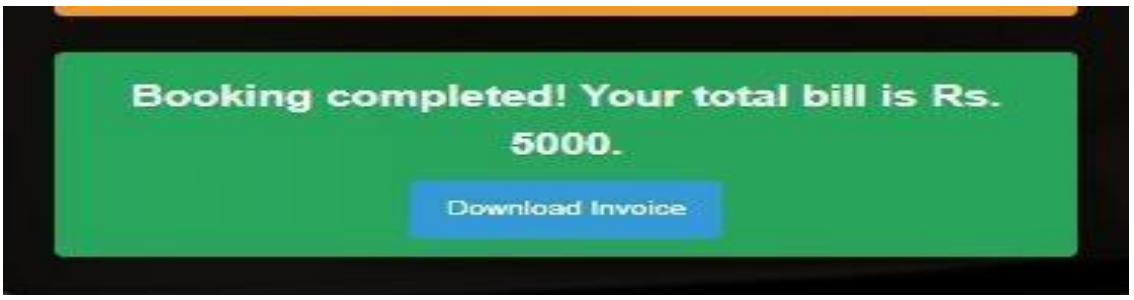

Figure A 1.2.2: Hotel Booking Completed

Figure A 1.2.3: Generate Invoice

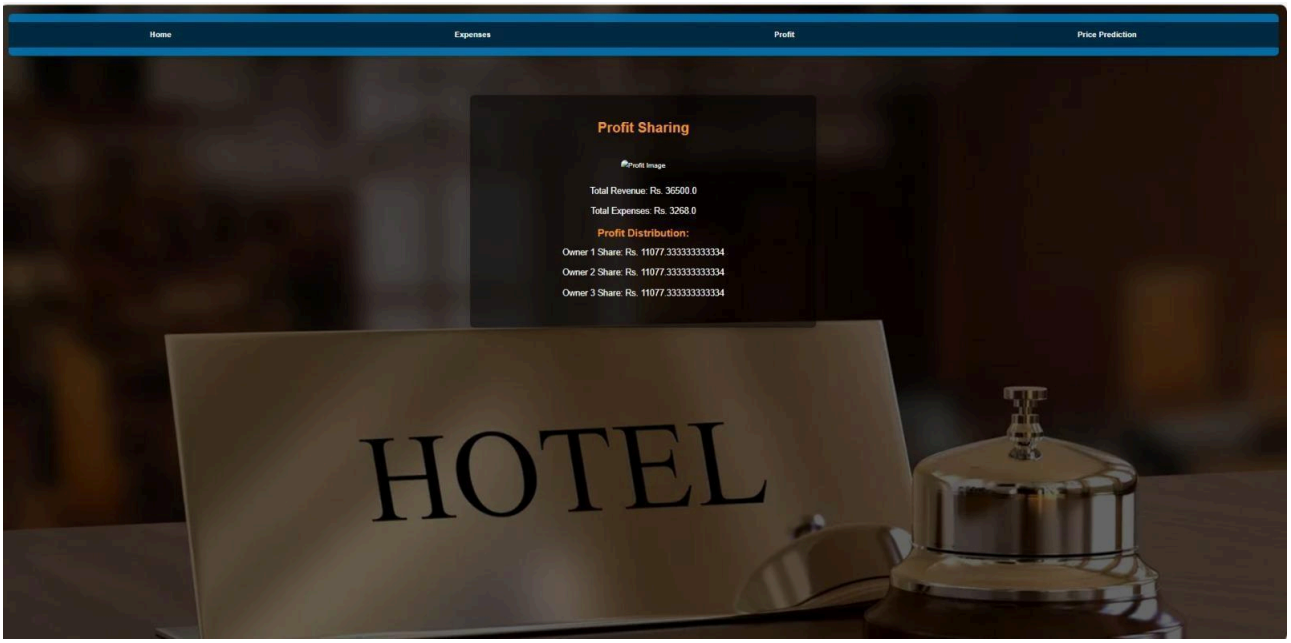

Figure A 1.2.4: Profit Sharing

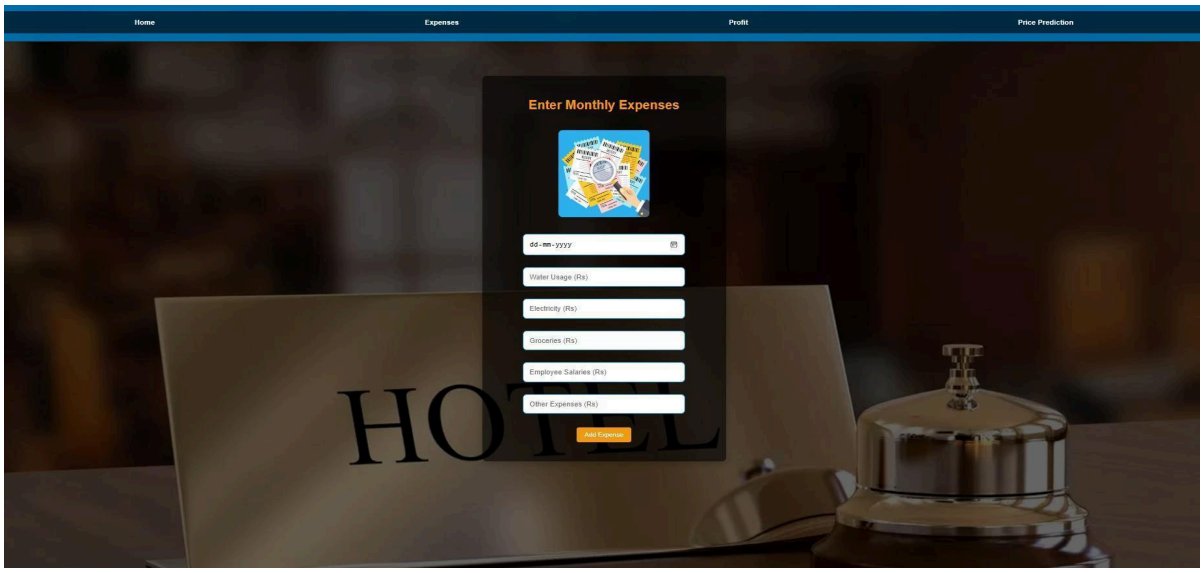

Figure A 1.2.5: Monthly Expenses

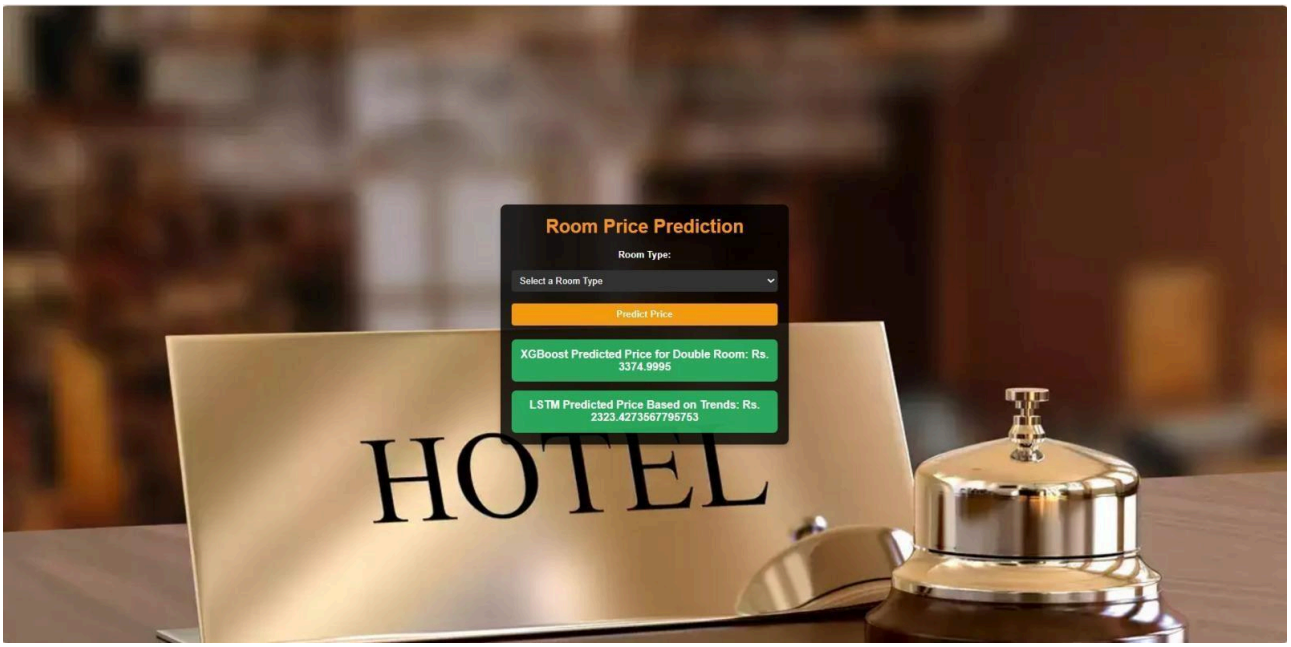

Figure A 1.2.6: Price Prediction and Forecasting

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