2nd Edition

Tourism Information Technology

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COMPLIMENTARY TEACHING MATERIALS

Chapter 4

The Internet and the Tourist

Chapter 4 Learning Objectives

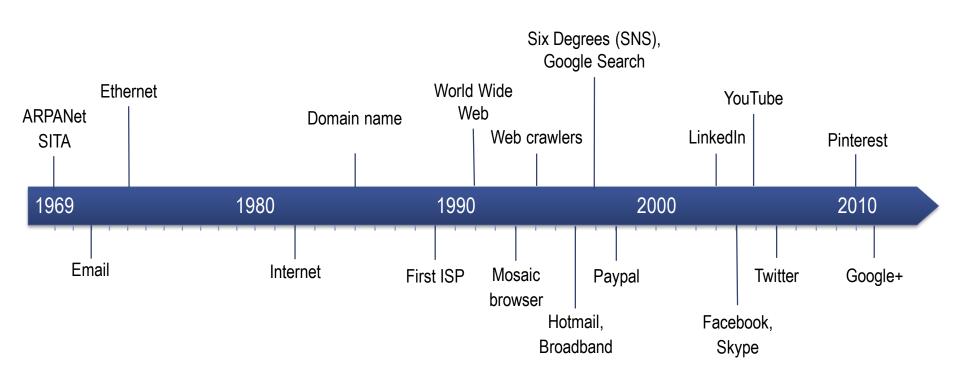
After studying this chapter you should be able to:

- understand the historical evolution and key terms related to the Internet;
- explain how the Internet can be used by travelers and travel organizations and categorize different types of travel sites found on the Internet;
- explain the online information search process and analyze the factors that influence search rankings and online search behavior; and
- 4. apply an understanding of communications, marketing and user experience design to the **development of successful tourism websites**.

Key Concepts

- Internet Service Provider (ISP)
- Servers and firewalls
- Intranet, extranet, Internet
- World Wide Web (WWW)
- Web 2.0
- Domains, protocols, languages, formats
- eCommerce
- Search engine reply page (SERP)
- Search engine optimization (SEO) and metatags
- Intelligent agents and recommender systems

Evolution of the Internet





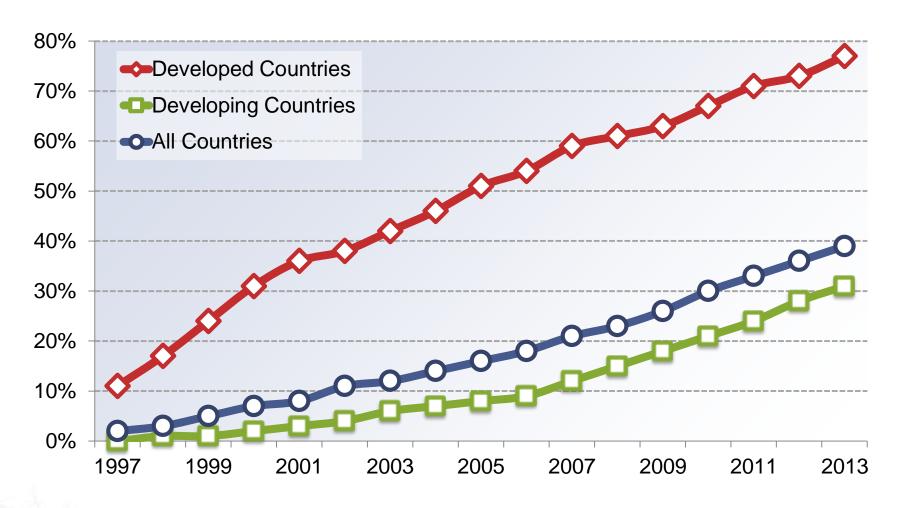


FIGURE 4.1 Percentages of internet users in the world.

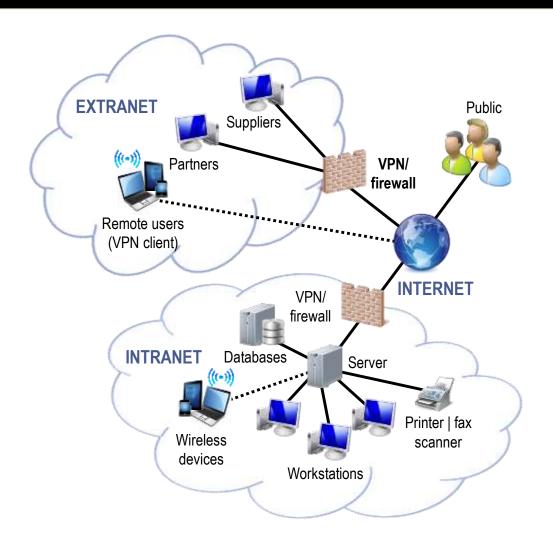


FIGURE 4.2 Internet, intranet and extranet configuration.

Top Level Domain Names

Domain	Description	
.edu	Educational institutions	
.com	Commercial institutions	
.org	Organizations	
.net	Networked organizations	
.gov	Governmental organizations	
.mil	Military organizations	
.travel	Travel organizations	
.au	Country domains, in this case Australia	



Protocols

Protocol	Description	
TCP/IP	Transmission control protocol/Internet protocol	
SMTP	Simple mail transfer protocol	
EDI	Electronic data interchange	
FTP	File transfer protocol	
HTTP	Hypertext transfer protocol	
HTTPS	Hypertext transfer protocol secure	



Common Languages and Formats

Format	Description	
HTML	Hypertext Markup Language	
XML	Extensible Markup Language	
SMIL	Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language	
Java	Environment for running online applications	
MP3	Music and audio format	
Flash	Interactive media format developed by Adobe	



Functionality of Travel Websites

- Global information dissemination
- Integration
- Mass customization
- Interactive communication
- Transactional support
- Disintermediation



Types of E-Commerce in Tourism

Term	Description	Example
B2C	Business to consumer	A traveler purchases a flight on Lufthansa's website
B2B	Business to business	A tour operator purchases a block of rooms from a hotel using the Internet
C2B	Consumer to business	A tourist offers their services as an attorney to a hotel where they are staying
C2C	Consumer to consumer	A tourist sells souvenirs to another tourist on eBay
G2C	Government to consumer	A tourist applies for a passport online
G2B	Government to business	A museum applies for a building permit to a government agency online
G2G	Government to government	Two governments negotiate a bilateral air service agreement using the Internet

A Typology of Travel Websites

Category	Examples
Travel intermediaries	expedia.com, kayak.com
Travel suppliers	ihg.com, singaporeair.com
Social media	tripadvisor.com, travelpod.com, wikitravel.org
Online travel portals	virtualtourist.com
Online travel guides	lonelyplanet.com, frommers.com
Trip planning	uptrip.com, mygola.com
Destinations	australia.com, tourism.australia.com, visit-queensland.com, visitbrisbane.com.au
Government	tourism.gov.in, smartraveller.gov.au, usa.embassy.gov.au



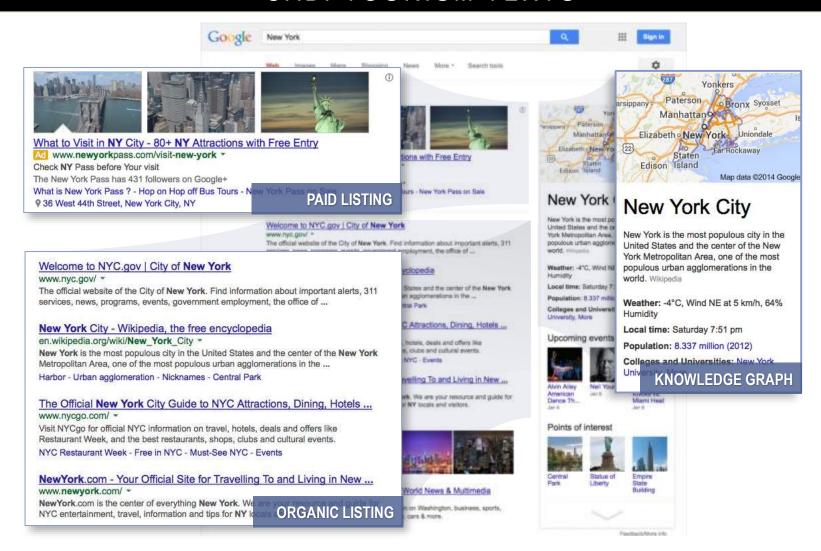
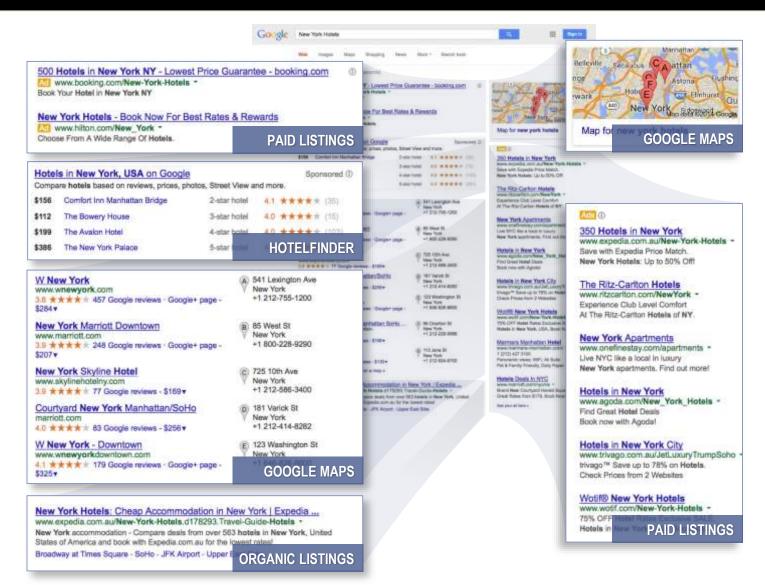


FIGURE 4.3 Google SERP for "New York".

Determinants of SERP Rankings

- 1. Whether or not the keywords are in the **URL** of that page.
- 2. The frequency and size of the **keywords** on a webpage.
- 3. The keywords in the link **anchor text** (those pieces of text which contain a link).
- 4. Alternative text for images.
- 5. Metatags, keywords in titles and descriptions embedded on a webpage.



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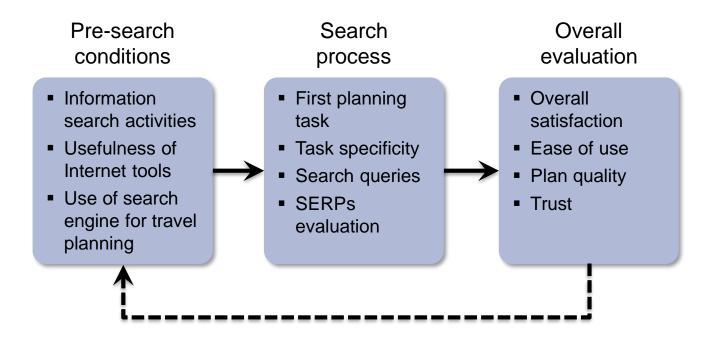


FIGURE 4.5 A general framework of search engine use for travel planning.

Source: Fesenmaier, Xiang, Pan, and Law (2011). 17

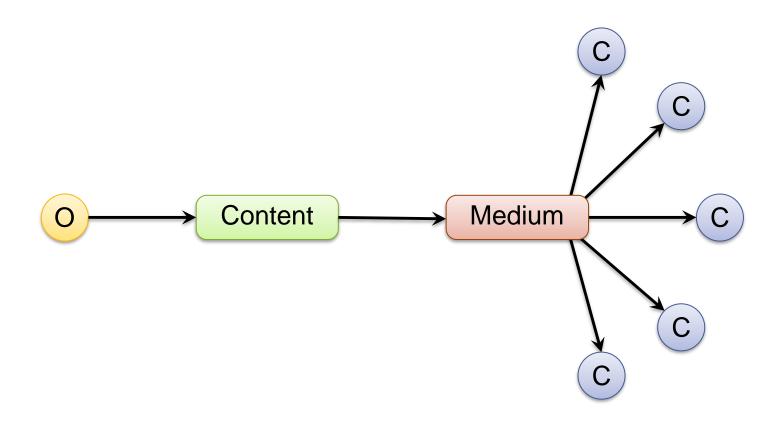


FIGURE 4.6 Traditional one-to-many marketing communications model.

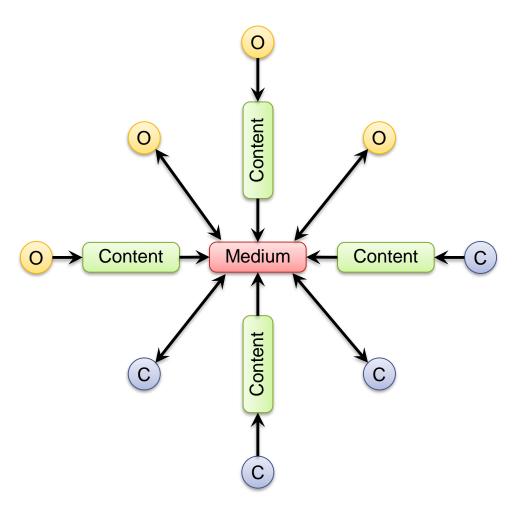


FIGURE 4.7 Marketing communications in computer-mediated environments.

Elements of Successful Tourism Websites

Planning

- Strategies and goals
- Integrated marketing communications

Evaluation

- Usability
- Utility

Design

- Navigation & interaction
- Aesthetics & functionality
- Cross-platform compatibility

Management

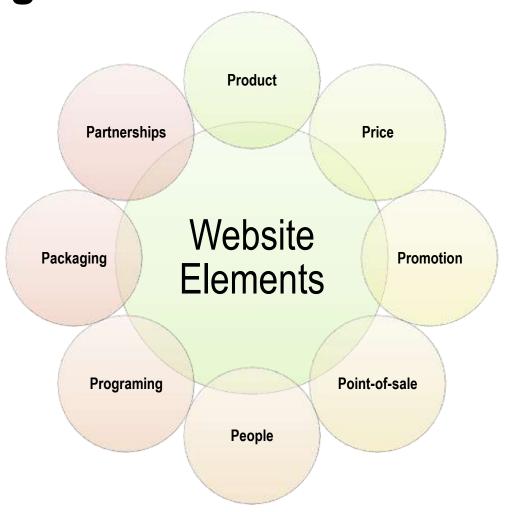
- Maintenance
- Resourcing
- Generate traffic & repeat visitors

Delivery

- · Readability, credibility, accuracy
- Personalization
- Marketing mix



Marketing Mix and Travel Websites





Discussion Questions

- 1. Identify a travel enterprise that uses an Intranet. What features does it provide? Can you suggest other ways that the enterprise could use the Intranet?
- 2. Find one specific example each of a G2G, G2B and G2C networks in the tourism industry. Explain in detail.
- 3. In this chapter we present a typology of travel websites. Conduct a search to find your own examples of sites for each category. Were there any sites that do not fit into this typology?
- 4. Identify two search engines (e.g. Bing and Google) and compare and contrast how they deal with travel requests. Do this by choosing a specific trip you would like to go on.
- 5. We have presented a number of elements that make tourism websites successful. Visit the travel website for your local region and conduct your own assessment of the quality of this website based on the elements we have presented. Prepare a set of recommendations to improve this website.

Useful Websites



The Search Engine List www.thesearchenginelist.com



Search Engine Land
http://searchengineland.com



E-Tourism Frontiers www.e-tourismfrontiers.com



Nielsen Norman Group www.nngroup.com/articles



The Internet Society www.internetsociety.org



ICANN www.icann.org



WWW Consortium (W3C) www.w3.org



Google www.google.com

Case Study AirBnB

- Launched 2007.
- Consumer-to-consumer (C2C) travel website.
- People can list, discover and book unique accommodations around the world - typically entire homes or apartments or spaces in residents' homes.
- Over 500,000 options listed in 192 countries (2014).
- Trust and Security:
 - Hosts & guests can connect on social media
 - Reviews and profiles of hosts
 - Minimum hospitality standards for hosts
 - Private feedback mechanisms

