



IJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 5 Issue: VI Month of publication: June 2017

DOI:

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

Travelogue Mining Based on User Point of Interest and Travel Sequence Generation with Route Optimization

Mr. Nitin Pangrekar¹, Prof. P. R. Ugale²

¹M.E. Student, Department of Computer Engineering, SPCOE, Otur., Pune, Maharashtra, India

²Professor, Department of Computer Engineering, SPCOE, Otur., Pune, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: Nowadays, travel recommendation is basic for customer who is the game plan for traveling. There are many existing strategies which are used for travel recommendation. This framework clear up a personalized travel sequence recommendation structure using travelogs by differentiating existing various technique. It recommends personalized customers travel interest and endorse a sequence of travel interest instead of an individual motivation behind interest. The present structure can't complete the need i.e. personalized and sequential recommendation together. To deal with the issue of giving personalized and sequential travel package recommendation, a topical recommendation is made using social media data in which actually mine customer travel interest with another quality like time , cost , and time of traveling . The proposed system uses the travelogs of social media which plot customer and routes delineation to the package zone to incite customer topical package model and route topical package appear. To propose personalized POI sequence, first acclaimed routes are stratified by the comparability between customer package and route package. By then high stratified routes are more streamlined by using social similar customers travel records for more precision.

Keywords: Travelog, Big Data, Topical Package Model, Point of Interest.

I. INTRODUCTION

In regular daily existence ,people are interested in traveling and chasing down the various traveler area for travel organizing in which they are interested. Social media has turned out constant prerequisites for customized travel recommendation. This transforms into a basic issue in research and industry. Social media offers uncommon opportunities to address many testing issues, as GPS estimation and travel recommendation. Travelog locales offer rich depictions about turning points and traveling foundation created by clients. These data are unquestionably not helpful for strong POIs i.e. reasons for interest, travel routes yet allow to recommend personalized travel POIs and routes in light of client's interest. Existing surveys on travel recommendation use the particular sorts of social media data, GPS course, checkin data, geo tag and destinations which are used for mining well known travel POIS and routes [2][4]. The present framework for general travel route organizing can't well meet client's up close and personal essentials. Personalized recommendation of travel framework endorses the POIs moreover, routes by mining client's travel history. Area - based helpful filtering is the most acclaimed method for the recommendation. In this agreeable filtering procedure, social similar clients are mapped in perspective of the area cooccurrence of in advance passed by POIs. Furthermore, after that POIs are situated concurring tantamount clients travel history. There are two issues in modified travel recommendation when we consider existing travel recommendation approach. In any case, the endorsed POIs should be personalized to client interest since particular clients may slant toward different sorts of POIs. Second, it is fundamental to propose a progressive travel route that is a sequence of POIs rather than individual POI. Existing framework on travel recommendation has not all around lit up the two issues. The chief issue , a vast segment of the travel recommendation works simply revolved around client topical interest mining without considering distinctive properties like usage limit of the client. Besides, for the second issue, existing audits focused more on acclaimed route mining however not considering client travel interest [1]. To unwind the challenges successive and personalized recommendation of travel area for the client, the new framework proposes. For the vital issue , it considers client's topical interest with the quality like usage limit and slant of passing by time of client moreover, season. It is difficult to measure the comparability direct among client and route , proposed framework develop a topical package show and subsequently outline client's and route's printed depictions to the topical package model to get client topical package demonstrate (client package) also, route package display (route package) using topical package space [1] . Differentiating and existing recommendation framework for traveling with this recommendation

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

framework is more suited for travel making plans for clients.

II. RELATED WORK

H. Liu, T. Mei, J. Luo, H. Li, and S. Li, Finding perfect rendezvous on the go: accurate mobile visual localization and its applications to routing, in Proceedings of the 20th ACM international conference on Multimedia. ACM, 2012, pp.918. This system shows a versatile visual limitation framework that accomplish a complete arrangement of geo-context data. Used Algorithms : Affinity propagation algorithm, KD tree Algorithm Pros:It is mobile application which will help to find the location on the go. With the help of GPS application can easily shows the shortest path. Cons:Internet is must so application is dependable. 2. J. Li, X. Qian, Y. Y. Tang, L. Yang, and T. Mei, Gps estimation for places of interest from social users uploaded photos, IEEE Transactions on Multimedia, vol. 15, no. 8, pp. 20582071, 2013 Arrangement of various leveled structure to evaluate the GPS area for a picture Used Algorithms : hierarchical algorithm, refined centroid algorithm Pros:Photos will help you to find the exact location view. Cons:From photos we cannot map the exact latitude and longitude of location. Accuracy issue will be there. 3. S. Jiang, X. Qian, J. Shen, Y. Fu, and T. Mei, Author topic model based collaborative filtering for personalized poi recommendation, IEEE Transactions on Multimedia, vol. 17, no. 6, pp. 907918, 2015. This system proposed an author topic model-based collaborative filtering (ATCF) technique for customized travel suggestions. Clients topic inclination can be mined from the literary portrayals appended with his/her photographs through author topic model (ATM). Pros: From the user search system will find the point of interest which will help to find location based on the interest. Cons:Collaborative filtering consider the updated point of interest only. 4. Y. Zheng, L. Zhang, Z. Ma, X. Xie, and W. Ma, Recommending friends and locations based on individual location history, ACM Transactions on the Web, vol. 5, no. 1, p. 5, 2011. We covered an area history-based recommender framework which utilizes a specific individuals visits on a geospatial area as their understood evaluations on the area and tries to foresee a specific clients enthusiasm for an unvisited area as far as their area history and those of different clients. Pros: This system is helpful for friend suggestion based on location history. Cons:This will not give the travel suggestion or route mining. 5. H. Gao, J. Tang, X. Hu, and H. Liu, Content-aware point of interest recommendation on location-based social networks, in Proceedings of 29th International Conference on AAAI. AAAI, 2015. systematically study the content information on LBSNs for POI recommendation. We investigate various types of content information on LBSNs in terms of sentiment indications, user interests, and POI properties. Pros:Point of interest is calculated by Content aware system which will find accurate poi. Cons:Content aware system will be more time consuming.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

To start with, necessity is social event and the structure of travelogues. At that point acquaint how with mine delegate labels, dispersion of cost and time of every subject. In this framework, framework specifically utilize the class meaning of tripadvisor.com. This class could cover a large portion of the travel exercises. The structure of information framework slithered from tripadvisor.com is first layer is "City Layer". Under every city, there are themes built "Subject Layer". Framework mean $C = fc_1, c_2, \dots, c_k, \dots, c_N$ as the classification of themes. N is the quantity of themes which is 26 in this work. Under every point c_k is "POI Layer". For instance, under the point "Historical center" in NYC, there would be POIs like "Current Art" and "Characteristic History". To every POI, there are a ton of client created travelogs. A POI may show up in more than one points. So the topical interest of every POI is portrayed by the conveyance of N measurements. Administrator can include POI through administrator dashboard with the goal that client can include the POI while looking for the location. Point of interest shows what precisely the client needs. In light of the POI client will get the area details. Also administrator can expel the POI. The traveling sales representative issue (TSP) asks the accompanying inquiry: "Given a rundown of urban areas and the separations between each match of urban communities, what is the most limited conceivable route that visits every city precisely once and comes back to the starting point city?" It is a NP-difficult issue in combinatorial enhancement, imperative in operations look into and hypothetical PC science. It is centered around optimization. The Traveling Salesman Problem depicts a businessperson who must travel between N urban areas. The request in which he does as such is something he couldn't care less about, as long as he visits every one amid his excursion, and completions where he was at first. Every city is associated with other near to urban communities, or hubs, via planes, or by street or railroad. Each of those connections between the urban communities has at least one weights (or the cost) joined. The cost portrays that it is so hard to navigate this edge on the chart, and might be given, for example, by the cost of a plane ticket or prepare ticket, or maybe by the length of the edge, or time required to finish the traversal. The sales representative needs to keep both the travel costs, as well as the separation he travels as low as possible. The Traveling Salesman Problem is commonplace of a vast class of "hard" streamlining issues that have interested mathematicians and PC researchers for quite a long time. Most vital, it has applications in science and

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

designing.

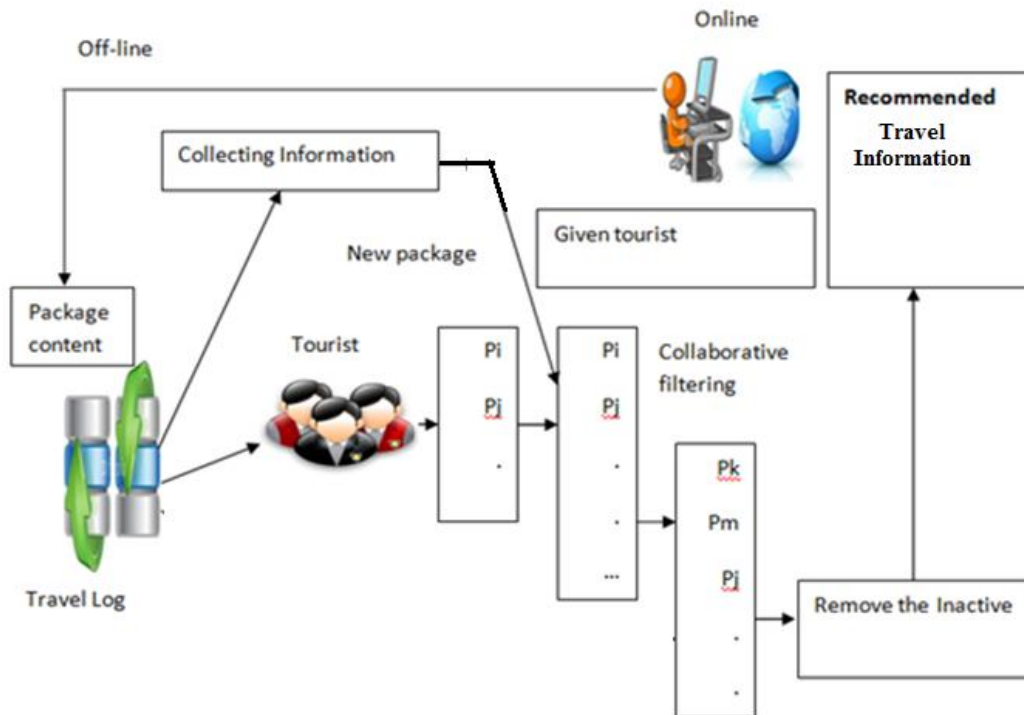


Fig1: System Architecture

IV. CONTRIBUTION

Location based sentiment analysis will be implemented as a contribution. This analysis will help user to find out users positive, negative feedback for particular location. Based on this analysis user can choose the location for travel. So even though system recommends particular location, user can analyze the location rating and plan the travel accordingly.

V. ALGORITHM

A. Travelling Salesman Algorithm

Input: No of Vertices

Output: Shortest Path From vertices.

- 1) Consider city 1 as the starting and ending point.
- 2) Generate all $(n-1)!$ Permutations of cities.
- 3) Calculate cost of every permutation and keep track of minimum cost permutation.
- 4) Return the permutation with minimum cost

VI. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Precision and recall are calculated to measure the accuracy. The count of total search by users register to the system is calculated (T_c). When user search for any location or point of interest system may or may not give the result. Take count of result generated by system (S_c) and count of null result (S_n).

Precision = S_c / T_c

Recall = S_n / T_c

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

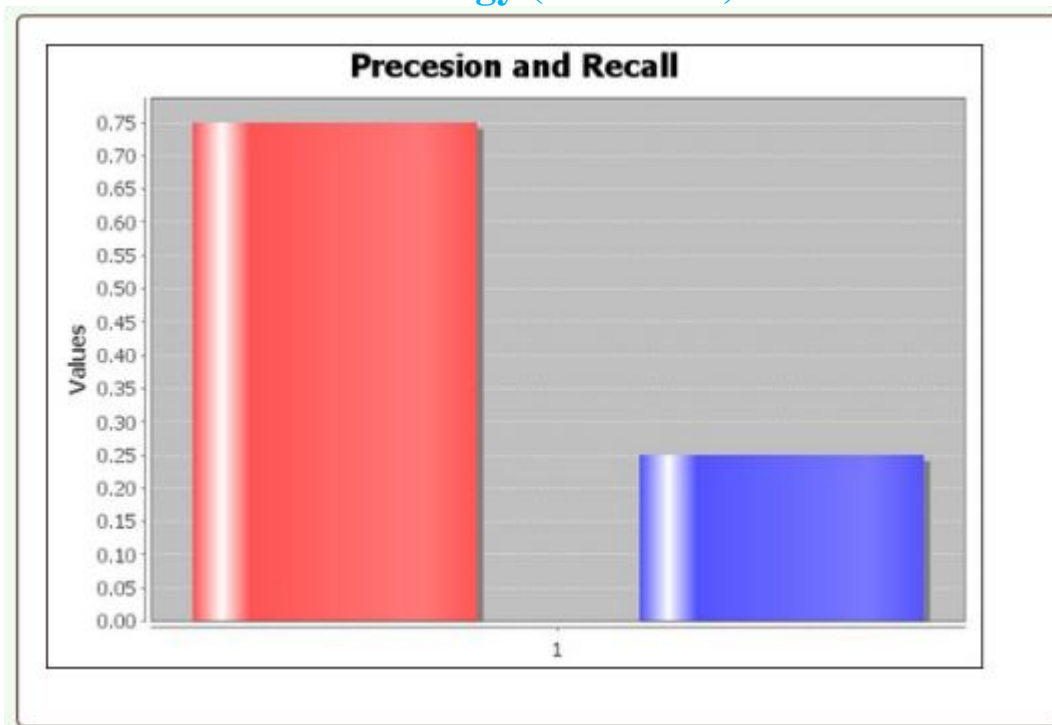


Fig2: Graphical Result

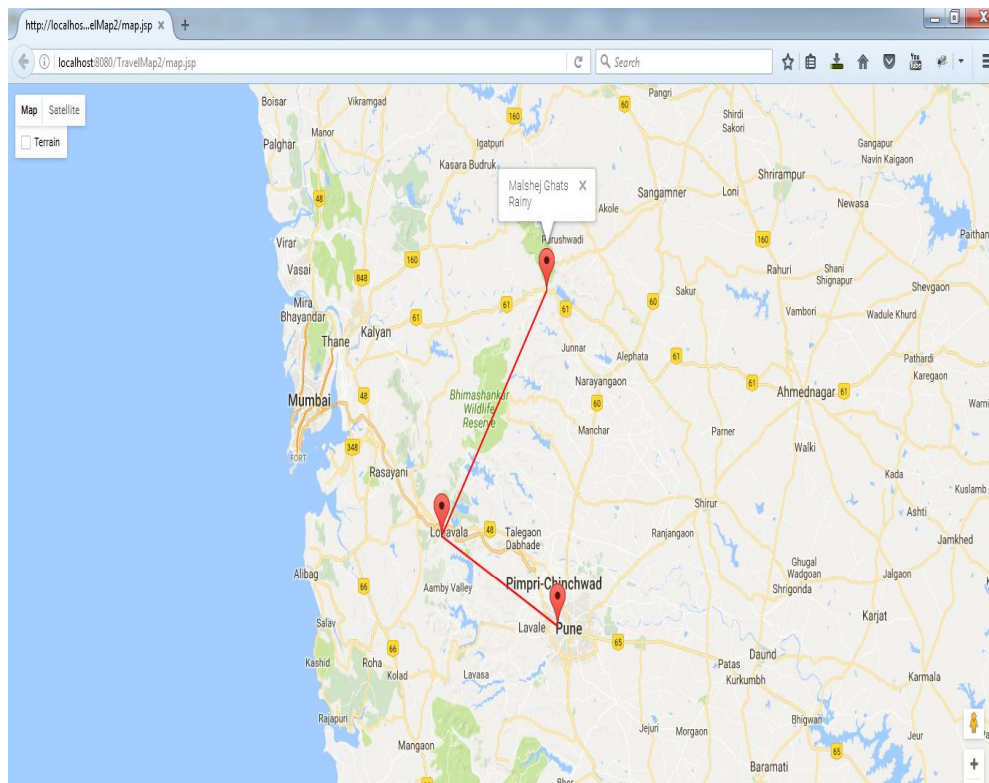


Fig3: Travel Route Recommendation

Fig2 shows route optimization using Travelling Salseman Problem(TSP).TSP finds the shortest pathas per the user POI. TSP finds distance between two vertices and calculated the shortest path between two destination and drag that route on map.

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

Location name	Latitude	Longitude	Distance	Seasons	Review
Dabyan Valley (Pahalgam)	34.0259433	75.3203324	0.0	Rainy	?Mini Switzerland is an apt name!? Reviewed 4 days ago NEW Enjoyable horse ride to this place and reached this place which has a fantastic views and open park. Helpful? Thank BNS_India Report
Kashmir Valley (Pahalgam)	34.0540604	75.3638888	5.084045477202157	SummerWinter	?Just a view? Reviewed 1 week ago It is one of the view point on way to Baisaran (Mini Switzerland). Nothing much can be said about it. Helpful? Thank Kalpit0302 Report
Apharwat Peak (Gulmarg)	34.0483704	74.3804791	90.54188218458448	Summer	?better than Switzerland? Reviewed 2 days ago NEW if you are visiting Gulmarg than visit to Apharwat is must.It is little tough and require little bit physical fitness Helpful? Thank cashreekant Report
Gulmarg (Srinagar)	34.0454234	74.3845546	0.49806845314356263	Summer	?Too good or snow activity? Reviewed yesterday NEW At phase 1 gandola, it is good for snow activity. Please be careful from the horse renting people. They cheat and are over priced. Please bargain hard. carry heavy winter wear. Helpful? Thank bmohanty Report

Fig4: Travel details with season

VII. CONCLUSION

In this framework, we proposed a personalized travel sequence recommendation framework by taking in topical package show from colossal multi source social media: travelogues. The advantages of our work are 1) the framework normally mined client 's and routes' travel topical slants tallying the topical interest, cost, time and season, 2) we recommended POIs and additionally travel sequence, considering both the conspicuousness and client 's travel slants meanwhile. We mined what's more, situated praised routes in light of the similarity between client package what's more, route package. What's more, after that enhanced the top situated praised routes as demonstrated by social similar clients' travel records. Regardless, there are as yet a couple of obstacles of the present framework. Immediately, the going to time of POI in a general sense presented the open time through travelogues, also, it was hard to move more correct courses of to time simply through travelogues. Likewise, the present framework simply drawn in on POI sequence recommendation what's more, excluded transportation and hotel information, which may moreover offer solace to travel . Later on, we plan to expand the dataset, and thusly we could do the recommendation for some non acclaimed urban regions. We plan to utilize more sorts of social media (e.g., check - in data, transportation data, atmosphere gauge et cetera.) to give more correct spreads of going to time of POIs and the one of a kind situation careful recommendation.

VIII.ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I dedicate all my works to my esteemed guide Prof. P. R. Ugale , whose interest and guidance helped me to complete the work successfully. This experience will always steer me to do my work perfectly and professionally. I express my immense pleasure and thankfulness to all the teachers and staff of the Department of Computer Engineering, for their co-operation and support. Last but not the least, I thank all others, and especially my friends who in one way or another helped me in the successful completion of this system

REFERENCES

- [1] H. Liu, T. Mei, J. Luo, H. Li, and S. Li, "Finding perfect rendezvous on the go: accurate mobile visual localization and its applications to routing," in Proceedings of the 20th ACM international conference on Multimedia. ACM, 2012, pp. 9–18
- [2] J. Li, X. Qian, Y. Y. Tang, L. Yang, and T. Mei, "Gps estimation for places of interest from social users' uploaded photos," IEEE Transactions on Multimedia, vol. 15, no. 8, pp. 2058–2071, 2013
- [3] S. Jiang, X. Qian, J. Shen, Y. Fu, and T. Mei, "Author topic model based collaborative filtering for personalized poi recommendation," IEEE Transactions on Multimedia, vol. 17, no. 6, pp. 907–918, 2015
- [4] J. Sang, T. Mei, and C. Sun, J.T.andXu, "Probabilistic sequential pois recommendation via check-in data," in Proceedings of ACM SIGSPATIAL International

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

- Conference on Advances in Geographic Information Systems. ACM, 2012
- [5] Y. Zheng, L. Zhang, Z. Ma, X. Xie, and W. Ma, "Recommending friends and locations based on individual location history," *ACM Transactions on the Web*, vol. 5, no. 1, p. 5, 2011
 - [6] H. Gao, J. Tang, X. Hu, and H. Liu, "Content-aware point of interest recommendation on location-based social networks," in *Proceedings of 29th International Conference on AAAI. AAAI*, 2015.
 - [7] Q. Yuan, G. Cong, and A. Sun, "Graph-based point-of-interest recommendation with geographical and temporal influences," in *Proceedings of the 23rd ACM International Conference on Information and Knowledge Management. ACM*, 2014, pp. 659–668.
 - [8] H. Yin, C. Wang, N. Yu, and L. Zhang, "Trip mining and recommendation from geo-tagged photos," in *IEEE International Conference on Multimedia and Expo Workshops. IEEE*, 2012, pp. 540–545
 - [9] Y. Gao, J. Tang, R. Hong, Q. Dai, T. Chua, and R. Jain, "W2go: a travel guidance system by automatic landmark ranking," in *Proceedings of the international conference on Multimedia. ACM*, 2010, pp. 123–132.



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)