NAME OF THE COU	IRSE INFORMATION TE	CHNOLOGI	ES FOR DES	TINATI	ON		
Code	EUT207	Year of stud	у	3.			
Course teacher	Garbin Praničević Daniela, Full Profesor Associate Professor Marko Hell	Credits (EC	ГЅ)	5.			
Associate teachers		Type of instruction (number of hours)		L 6	S	E 26	F
Status of the course	mandatory	Percentage application of		40%			
	COURSE	DESCRIPT					
Course objectives Course enrolment	in hotel business.						
requirements and entry competences required for the course	There are no prerequisites for the enrollment.						
Learning outcomes expected at the level of the course (4 to 10 learning outcomes)	 Main learning outcomes: Analyze contemporary technological solutions in the context of destination management. Individual (separate) outcomes: Identify destination management segments that ICT can significantly improve. Assess the applicability of various technological solutions for the particular destination stakeholders. Adopt the basic skills information technology in destination management Individually on line search demo version/tutorials of technology solutions, and identify a particular destination management problems that considered solutions are able to solve, entirely or partially. Assess the particular technological solutions relevance for destination management 						
Course content broken down in	Lectures		1	Fxe	ercises		
detail by weekly class schedule (syllabus)	Topic	Hous	ır	Тор			Hou rs
	Concept, definition and transformation systems. Entropy / Information system destination subsystem ICT impacts/effects Destination Demand (eD / ICT impacts/effect Destination Supply / (eSupplements)	System 2 on emand) s on 2	Introduction part / sem Task 1: Destination analysis. Additional Task 2: Online to traffic sta	n web Assignrols for atistics	cs distril osites ments 1 tracking by de	bution	2

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ICT management support in Air Company System (eAirlines)	2	Task 3: Internet distribution systems, analysis and comparison Additional assignment 3	2
ICT management support for Travel Agencies (eTravel agencies) & Touroperator Systems (eTour operators)	2	Task 4: Destination website design tools, overview analysis. Additional assignment 4	2
Internet technology support to destination brand upgrading	2	Task 5: Task in GDS Amadeus (1 st part) Additional assignment 5	2
ICT management support fot hotel business systems	2	Task 6: Task in GDS Amadeus (2 nd part) Additional assignment 6	2
Guest lecturer (e-tourism expert)	2	Task 7: Task hotel application (1 st part) Additional assignment 7	2
Colloquium 1		V	
ICT as support to destination accommodation facilities	2	Task 8: Task in hotel application (2 nd part) Additional assignment 8	2
Reservation systems relevance for destination management.	2	Task 9: Information systems for the restaurant business, Analysis and comparison. Additional assignment 9	2
Mobile application role in destination management.	2	Task 10: Task in "Protel" hotel application (1 st part).	2
ICT support levels for sustainable destination development	2	Additional assignment 10 Task 11: Task in "Protel" hotel application (2 nd part). Additional assignment 11	2
Supporting role of Internet tools for the ongoing smart destination development policies.	2	Task 12: Analysis and comparison of online tool for monitoring and measuring Internet traffic and analyzes of the selected online content.	2
Guest lecturer (e-tourism expert)	2	Additional assignment 12 Task 13 Seminar presentations Additional assignment 13	2
Colloquium 2		Ŭ -	
x lectures	x in	dependent assignments	

	□ seminars and workshops			□ multimedia				
Format of	X exercises			☐ laboratory				
instruction	☐ <i>on line</i> in entirety			X work with mentor				
	X partial e-lear	ning		□ (othe	r)			
	☐ field work							
		-	•	•	•	form the default		
	assignments. The requirement for enter colloquia are submitted exercises							
Student	assignments. The condition for signing is attendance at 70% of lectures and 70% of							
responsibilities	exercises (for full-time students). 50% of the conditions prescribed for full-time							
	students apply to part-time students. The requirement to enter the exam is signature and presented seminar.							
Screening student	Class				D (' 11 ' '			
work (name the	attendance	1,7	Research		Practical traini	ng		
proportion of ECTS	Experimental		Report		(Other)			
credits for each	work				. ,			
activity so that the total number of	Essay	0,5	Seminar	1	(Other)			
ECTS credits is equal to the ECTS	Colloquium	1,8	Oral exam		(Other)			
value of the course)	Written exam		Project		(Other)			
Grading and evaluating student work in class and at the final exam	Model of point's accumulation is used as method of student progress continuous monitoring. During semester, the students have opportunity to collect a total of 100 points through the following activities: 2 colloquia (2x42 points), 13 additional assignments (13x1 points) and seminar / case study (max 4 points). Colloquium is considered as passed if the student has achieved at least 60% of the maximum points. The same percentage is valid for exams pass. The grades are formed according the grading scale as follows: 60-69 = sufficient (2) 70-79 = good (3) 80-89 = very good (4) 90-100 = excellent (5) Upon the announcement of the assessment results, students have opportunity to insight into the testing results in consultancy hours. Students who are not satisfied with the overall rating may take oral exam. Students who have not completed the right of direct enrollment have to a final written exam and realize max. 70% of total points. The final score is calculated by adding the points achieved on the exam to the additional assignments points. Method of final exam: written and oral.							
Required literature (available in the library and via other media)		-	Title		Number of copies in the library	Availability via other media		
	Law, R. Tourism transfor <i>Techno</i> 203. htt	n beyond mative blogy & ps://link.s	lt, J., & Xian l COVID-19 research. Tourism, springer.com/s	Information 22(2), 187- article/10.1007				

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	practices in tourism: Lessons from Customer-		
	Dominant logic. Tourism Management, 67,		
	362-375.		
	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/		
	<u>\$0261517718300347</u>		
	• Praničević, D. G. (2021). Augmented Reality and		
	Virtual Reality-Based Technology in Cultural		
	Tourism. ENTRENOVA-ENTerprise REsearch		
	InNOVAtion, 7(1), 314-322.		
	https://hrcak.srce.hr/ojs/index.php/entrenova/article/		
	<u>view/20275</u>		
	• Mandić, A., & Praničević, D. G. (2019). The		
	impact of ICT on actors involved in smart tourism		
	destination supply chain. e-Review of Tourism		
	Research, 16(2/3)		
	https://ertr-ojs-		
	tamu.tdl.org/ertr/index.php/ertr/article/view/337 Xiang, Z., Fuchs, M., Gretzel, U., & Höpken, W. (Eds.).		
	(2020). Handbook of e-Tourism. Springer		
	International Publishing.		
	Mandić, A., & Garbin Praničević, D.		
	(2019). Progress on the role of ICTs in		
	establishing destination appeal:		
	Implications for smart tourism		
	destination development. Journal of		
	hospitality and tourism technology,		
	10(4), 791-813.		
	Buhalis.D (2003): e-Tourism, Prentice Hall	3	
	Sigala, M. et al. (2011):Social Media in	1	
	Travel, Tourism and Hospitality, Ashgate		
	 Teaching materials uploaded on the 		
	Moodle's course page		
	Garbin Praničević D · Zovko A (2016) · Do	renective of 1	Croatian tourism
	 Garbin Praničević, D.; Zovko, A.(2016): <u>Pesupported with ICT potential and ICT trends</u> International Congres: Tourism and Hospi 	s , Proceeding	gs 23rd Biennial
	Challenges; Sveučilište u Rijeci Fakultet		
Optional literature	ugostiteljstvu Opatija, 39-52. Garbin Praničević, D.; Alfirević, N.; Inc.	lihar Štombo	rgor M (2011):
(at the time of	"Information system maturity and the hospit		
submission of study programme	Economic and business review.13 (4), 227-24	l 9.	
proposal)	 Pranić, Lj.; Garbin Praničević, D.; Arner Performance: Evidence From A Transition Co 		
	Management. 20 (1), 45-60.	unity . Tourist	n and nospitality
	Garbin Praničević, D.; Peterlin, J. (2015)		
	stakeholders in sustainable tourism", Touri	sm in Southe	ern and Eastern
	Europe, 3, 63-74.		

	 Bekavac, I.; Garbin Praničević,D.(2015): "Web analytics tools and web metrics tools: An overview and comparative analysis". Croatian Operational Research Review. 6(2), 373-386. Šerić, M., Gil Saura, I.; Garbin Praničević, D.(2016): "ICT for external use in Croatian four-and five-star hotels". Tourism and hospitality management. 22 (1), 69-85.
	 https://hospitalitytech.com/ https://www.phocuswright.com/ http://www.amadeus.com/ https://www.tnooz.com/ http://www.traveltechnologyeurope.com/
Quality assurance methods that ensure the acquisition of exit competences	 Monitoring attendance and performance of student's obligations (Teacher) Teaching Supervision (Vice Dean) Study outcome analyses applied to all study programs (Vice Dean for Teaching) Student Survey referring the Teachers and Teaching Quality applied on each Study Subject (UNIST, Center for Quality Improvement) The examination conducted by the teacher are examined all course learning outcomes. Periodic checking of the exam content is conducted and accordingly assessed the appropriateness of learning outcomes method (Vice Dean for teaching).
Other (as the proposer wishes to add)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·