Applied Information Technology

BLEH 3

Week 1

Learning Objectives

- Define Information Technology in the hospitality context
- Identify key components of IT systems in hospitality
- Explain the role of IT in enhancing guest experiences
- Discuss how IT improves operational efficiency

What is Information Technology?

- Broad definition: Use of computers, software, networks, and data to store, process, and communicate information
- In hospitality: Any digital tools or systems used to deliver services, manage operations, and enhance experiences
- Covers hardware, software, networks, databases, and mobile technologies

The hospitality IT ecosystem

- Guest-facing systems
 - Online booking engines
 - Mobile check-in/check-out apps
 - In-room technologies (smart TVs, keyless entry)
- Operational systems
 - PMS
 - Point of Sale (POS) systems
 - Inventory management
- Analytical & support systems
 - ► CRM
 - Revenue management systems
 - Data analytics tools

Why IT matters in hospitality

- Enhances guest experience
- Improves efficiency and reduces errors
- Enables personalization of services
- ► Facilitates data-driven decision making
- Supports competitiveness in a digital marketplace

Case study - Apps - Class exercise

- Identify a number of apps
- What do they do
- What do you think they should do

Challenges of IT in hospitality

- High implementation costs
- Staff training requirements
- Cybersecurity risks
- System integration issues
- Technology obsolescence

Summary

- ► IT is central to modern hospitality operations
- Involves both guest-facing and operational systems
- Drives efficiency, personalization, and competitiveness
- Challenges exist and must be managed strategically



Lecture 2

Learning Objectives

- Trace the historical development of hospitality IT
- Understand the shift from manual to digital systems
- Explore emerging technologies shaping the sector
- Discuss the impact of digital transformation

A brief history of hospitality IT

- ▶ **Pre-digital era:** Manual bookings, paper ledgers, telephone reservations
- **Early computerization (1970s-1990s):** First PMS and POS systems
- Internet age (2000s): Online travel agencies (OTAs), global distribution systems (GDS)
- Mobile & cloud era (2010s-present): Mobile apps, cloud PMS, AI chatbots

Digital transformation in hospitality

- Integration of systems across departments
- Real-time data access and analytics
- Shift to mobile-first services
- Personalization through AI and machine learning

Current trends

- Contactless check-in/check-out
- Smart rooms with IoT devices
- Al-powered chatbots for guest service
- Data-driven revenue management
- Virtual reality (VR) for marketing and previews

Emerging trends

- Blockchain for secure transactions
- Robotics in concierge and housekeeping roles
- Voice-activated room controls
- Sustainability-focused tech (energy management systems)

Opportunities & risks

- Opportunities: efficiency, revenue growth, improved guest loyalty
- ► Risks: over-reliance on technology, privacy concerns, cyberattacks
- Class discussion:
 - Discuss balancing innovation with human service.
 - ▶ What trends excite you most? Which do you think will fail?