Original Article

Available online at www.bpasjournals.com

Smart Technology Attributes and Tourist Satisfaction: Exploring the Mediating Influence of Tourist Experience

¹Li Li

¹Ph.D in Business Administration

aSSIST University, Seoul, South Korea; School of Tourism and Civil Aviation Management, Haikou University of Economics, Haikou, China.

How to cite this article: Li Li (2025) Smart Technology Attributes and Tourist Satisfaction: Exploring the Mediating Influence of Tourist Experience. *Library Progress International*, 45(1), 157-167

1. Abstract

The rapid advancement of smart technology has transformed the tourism industry, offering tourists enhanced experiences through accessible, informative, interactive, personalized, and secure services. This conceptual paper explores the impact of key smart technology attributes—accessibility, information, interactivity, personalization, and security—on tourist satisfaction, with a particular focus on the mediating role of tourist experience. By synthesizing existing literature, this study proposes a comprehensive framework to understand how these technological attributes contribute to tourist satisfaction directly and indirectly through the overall tourist experience. The proposed hypotheses suggest that each smart technology attribute positively influences tourist satisfaction, and that tourist experience mediates these relationships. This framework aims to provide actionable insights for destination managers, policymakers, and tourism service providers to optimize their technological offerings and enhance tourist satisfaction. The study highlights the critical role of smart technology in shaping positive tourist experiences, ultimately contributing to sustainable tourism development.

Keywords: Smart Technology, Tourist Experience, Tourist Satisfaction

1.0 Introduction

1.1 1.1 Background of the Study

The advent of smart technology has revolutionized various sectors, and the tourism industry is no exception. With the increasing adoption of smart devices and applications, tourists now enjoy unprecedented access to real-time information, interactive services, and personalized experiences that significantly enhance their travel journeys (Hsu, 2021). Smart technology encompasses a range of tools and systems designed to improve accessibility, provide comprehensive information, facilitate interactivity, offer personalized services, and ensure security. These attributes collectively contribute to a seamless and enriched tourist experience (Zhang, 2022).

In the context of tourism, smart technology includes but is not limited to mobile applications, augmented reality (AR) guides, virtual reality (VR) tours, AI-driven chatbots, and IoT-enabled smart destinations (Rane, 2023). These innovations not only assist tourists in planning and navigating their trips but also provide immersive experiences that enhance satisfaction and engagement. For instance, tourists can now use AR apps to explore historical sites with interactive information overlays, or VR headsets to experience a destination before visiting (Han, 2019). These technologies are transforming the way tourists interact with their environments, making the travel experience more engaging and satisfying. The role of smart technology in shaping tourist satisfaction is

increasingly becoming a focal point of academic and industry research. Tourist satisfaction, a critical determinant of destination loyalty and repeat visits, is influenced by various factors, including the quality of services, the hospitality of local people, and now, the effectiveness of smart technology (Azis, 2020). Understanding how these technologies impact tourist satisfaction is vital for destination managers and policymakers aiming to enhance tourist experiences and foster sustainable tourism development.

Smart technology attributes can be categorized into several key dimensions (Zhang, 2022). Accessibility involves ensuring that information and services are easily accessible to all tourists, including those with disabilities. This includes features like user-friendly interfaces, multi-language support, and real-time updates. Information entails providing comprehensive, accurate, and timely information about destinations, attractions, accommodations, and services, which must be readily available and easy to navigate. Interactivity facilitates engaging experiences that allow tourists to actively participate in their travel planning and activities through interactive maps, virtual tours, and responsive customer service. Personalization tailors' services and recommendations to individual preferences and behaviors, enhancing the relevance and satisfaction of the tourist experience. Finally, security ensures the safety and privacy of tourists' data and transactions, building trust and confidence in using smart technology for travel-related activities.

1.2 1.2 Importance of the Study

Tourist satisfaction is crucial for the sustainable success of any tourist destination (Kusumah, 2024). Satisfied tourists are more likely to revisit a destination, recommend it to others, and contribute to positive word-of-mouth marketing (Taheri, 2021). This repeat visitation and advocacy are essential for the economic stability and growth of tourism destinations. With the rapid advancement of technology, tourists' expectations have evolved, making it imperative for destinations to integrate smart technology into their offerings.

The significance of this study lies in its potential to provide actionable insights for tourism stakeholders. By identifying the specific attributes of smart technology that most significantly impact tourist satisfaction, this research can guide destination managers in prioritizing investments in technology. Furthermore, understanding the mediating role of tourist experience can help in designing more effective and engaging tourist services that cater to modern travelers' needs and preferences.

Smart technology can significantly enhance the tourist experience in several ways (Sustacha, 2023). Enhancing accessibility involves making travel information and services more accessible, reducing barriers to travel, and ensuring that a broader range of tourists can enjoy their experiences. This includes features that support accessibility for people with disabilities, ensuring that everyone can benefit from tourism services. Providing comprehensive information is crucial for effective travel planning and decision-making. Smart technology can offer tourists the information they need when they need it, reducing uncertainty and enhancing the overall travel experience (Wise, 2019). Facilitating interactivity through features such as virtual tours, interactive maps, and real-time customer service can engage tourists more deeply, making their experiences more memorable and enjoyable (Leung, 2022). Interactivity also allows for better customization of the tourist experience. Offering personalization through personalized recommendations and services can enhance the relevance and satisfaction of the tourist experience. By tailoring experiences to individual preferences, smart technology can make travel more enjoyable and fulfilling. Lastly, ensuring security is critical for building trust in smart technology. By safeguarding the safety and privacy of tourists' data and transactions, destinations can encourage more tourists to use smart technology confidently.

This study's findings could have broader implications for the tourism industry by highlighting best practices in the implementation of smart technology. It can inform the development of policies and strategies aimed at enhancing the overall tourist experience, thereby increasing satisfaction and loyalty. As destinations compete globally to attract and retain tourists, leveraging smart technology effectively could be a key differentiator. Furthermore, the study can contribute to the theoretical understanding of the relationships between smart technology attributes, tourist experience, and tourist satisfaction. By exploring these relationships, the study can provide a framework for future research and practical applications in tourism management.

1.3 1.3 Research Gaps

Despite the growing body of literature on smart technology in tourism, several critical gaps remain. Firstly, existing research often focuses on single aspects of technology, such as mobile applications or AR guides, without considering a holistic view of various smart technology attributes like Dorcic (2019) and Koo (2019). This fragmented approach limits the understanding of how different technological features collectively influence tourist satisfaction and experience. Next, much of the current research is region-specific, examining the impact of smart technology in particular destinations. This regional focus limits the generalizability of findings, as the effectiveness of smart technology can vary significantly across different cultural and infrastructural contexts. There is a need for studies that provide a broader perspective, examining multiple destinations to identify universal principles and context-specific nuances.

Thirdly, the mediating role of tourist experience in the relationship between smart technology attributes and tourist satisfaction has not been extensively explored (Pai, 2020). While it is acknowledged that a positive tourist experience can lead to higher satisfaction, the mechanisms through which smart technology enhances this experience remain under-researched. Understanding these mechanisms can provide deeper insights into how to design technology-enhanced tourist services that truly meet tourists' expectations and needs.

Lastly, there is limited research on the interplay between different smart technology attributes (Zhang, 2022). For example, how do personalization and security jointly influence tourist satisfaction? Are there synergistic effects between interactivity and information accessibility? Addressing these questions can lead to a more nuanced understanding of how to optimize smart technology deployment in tourism. By addressing these gaps, this study aims to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the role of smart technology in enhancing tourist satisfaction, with a focus on the mediating effects of tourist experience. The findings will not only advance academic knowledge but also provide practical insights for tourism stakeholders aiming to leverage technology to improve tourist experiences and satisfaction.

1.4 1.4 Research Objectives

The primary objective of this study is to investigate the impact of smart technology attributes on tourist satisfaction, with a particular focus on the mediating role of tourist experience. The specific objectives are as follows:

- To identify the key smart technology attributes that influence tourist satisfaction.
- To examine the relationship between smart technology attributes and tourist experience.
- To explore how tourist experience mediates the relationship between smart technology attributes and tourist satisfaction.

1.5 1.5 Research Questions

To achieve the above objectives, the study addresses the following research questions:

- Which smart technology attributes significantly influence tourist satisfaction?
- How do smart technology attributes impact tourist experience?
- In what ways does tourist experience mediate the relationship between smart technology attributes and tourist satisfaction?

Smart Technology Attributes Accessibility Information Interactivity Tourist Experience Tourist Satisfaction

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

1.6 1.6 Conceptual Framework

1.7 1.7 Hypotheses

Personalisation

Security

Based on these research questions, the study proposes the following hypotheses:

- H1: Smart technology attributes (accessibility, information, interactivity, personalization, security) positively influence tourist satisfaction.
- **H2:** Smart technology attributes positively influence tourist experience.
- **H3:** Tourist experience mediates the relationship between smart technology attributes and tourist satisfaction.

2. 2.0 Literature Review

2.1 2.1 Smart Technology Attributes

Smart technology in tourism is defined by a set of attributes that collectively enhance the travel experience. These attributes include accessibility, information, interactivity, personalization, and security (Sustacha, 2023). Each attribute plays a crucial role in shaping how tourists interact with and perceive their travel experiences.

Accessibility in smart technology refers to the ease with which tourists can access information and services (Pai, 2020). This includes user-friendly interfaces, multi-language support, and features that cater to people with disabilities. Accessibility ensures that all tourists, regardless of their physical abilities or language proficiency, can fully engage with the technology (Fuente, 2020). Studies have shown that accessible technology can significantly enhance the travel experience by reducing barriers and making information readily available (Buhalis, 2019). For instance, mobile applications that provide real-time information about public transportation schedules, tourist attractions, and emergency services are essential in ensuring that tourists have a smooth and convenient travel experience.

The information attribute involves providing comprehensive, accurate, and timely information about destinations, attractions, accommodations, and services (Sustacha, 2023). Information must be easy to navigate and reliable, helping tourists make informed decisions (Tavitiyaman, 2021). Effective information provision can enhance tourist satisfaction by reducing uncertainty and enhancing the overall experience (Goo, 2022). The availability of detailed information through smart technology can help tourists plan their trips more effectively, manage their time better, and make more informed choices about where to go and what to do. Studies have shown

that tourists who have access to accurate and timely information are more likely to have positive travel experiences and higher satisfaction levels.

Interactivity refers to the capability of smart technology to engage tourists actively (Sustacha, 2023). This includes features like interactive maps, virtual tours, and AI-driven chatbots. Interactivity allows tourists to personalize their experiences and engage more deeply with their surroundings (Ma, 2024). Interactive technologies can make the travel experience more engaging and enjoyable, leading to higher satisfaction levels (Fan, 2022). For example, interactive maps that provide information about nearby attractions, restaurants, and services can help tourists navigate unfamiliar places more easily and make their travel experience more enjoyable.

Personalization involves tailoring services and recommendations to individual preferences and behaviors (Sustacha, 2023). Smart technologies can use data analytics and AI to offer personalized suggestions, itineraries, and services (Wang, 2020). Personalization enhances the relevance of the tourist experience, making it more enjoyable and fulfilling. Personalized recommendations can help tourists discover new places and activities that match their interests, making their travel experience more unique and satisfying. Research has shown that personalized experiences can significantly improve tourist satisfaction by meeting individual needs and preferences.

Security is a critical attribute of smart technology, involving the protection of tourists' data and transactions (Sustacha, 2023). Ensuring the safety and privacy of information builds trust and confidence in using smart technology. Security features are essential for encouraging tourists to use technology for booking, payments, and information sharing (Choi, 2023). The assurance that their personal information and financial transactions are secure can significantly enhance tourists' confidence in using smart technology during their travels. Studies have found that security concerns can be a major barrier to the adoption of smart technology in tourism, highlighting the need for robust security measures.

2.2 2.2 Tourist Experience

Tourist experience serves as the mediating variable that captures the overall perception tourists have during their interaction with smart technology and the services provided at the destination. It includes the quality and satisfaction derived from using these technological attributes.

2.2. 2.2.1 Influence of Smart Technology on Tourist Experience

Tourist experience is significantly influenced by the interaction with smart technology (Pai, 2023). High-quality, user-friendly, and reliable technologies enhance tourists' overall experience. For instance, seamless integration of interactive maps, real-time information updates, and personalized recommendations contribute to a positive tourist experience. When tourists find the technology easy to use and beneficial, it positively impacts their overall experience and satisfaction (Jeong, 2020).

Engagement with smart technology through interactive features and personalized services leads to higher satisfaction levels (Henkens, 2021). Tourists who find the technology engaging and useful are more likely to have a positive experience, which in turn affects their overall satisfaction with the destination. Studies have shown that tourists' satisfaction is closely linked to the perceived quality and usefulness of the technology they interact with during their travels.

Smart technology enhances the convenience and efficiency of travel experiences (Torabi, 2022). Technologies that provide easy access to information, facilitate bookings, and offer secure payment options contribute to a more convenient travel experience. This convenience and efficiency play a crucial role in shaping tourists' overall satisfaction and their perception of the destination. Efficiency in accessing and utilizing information and services through technology can lead to time savings and reduced stress, contributing to a more positive experience.

Personalization in smart technology involves using data analytics and AI to understand tourists'

preferences and provide customized suggestions (Hu, 2023). This tailored approach makes the experience more relevant and enjoyable for tourists. Studies have shown that personalization significantly enhances tourist satisfaction by meeting individual needs and preferences.

2.3 2.3 Tourist Satisfaction

Tourist satisfaction is the dependent variable in this study, influenced by both the direct impact of smart technology attributes and the mediated impact through tourist experience.

2.3. 2.3.1 Factors Influencing Tourist Satisfaction

Tourist satisfaction is influenced by the effective use of smart technology attributes (Liu, 2023). Accessibility, information, interactivity, personalization, and security each play a role in shaping tourists' satisfaction. For instance, tourists who find it easy to access and use technology, receive accurate and timely information, engage with interactive features, enjoy personalized services, and feel secure using the technology are more likely to be satisfied with their overall travel experience.

2.3. 2.3.2 Relationship between Smart Technology, Tourist Experience, and Satisfaction

The relationship between smart technology attributes, tourist experience, and tourist satisfaction is interdependent. High-quality smart technology enhances tourist experience, which in turn leads to higher tourist satisfaction. Conversely, poor quality or difficult-to-use technology can detract from the tourist experience and lead to lower satisfaction levels. Research has consistently shown that positive tourist experiences, facilitated by effective use of smart technology, lead to higher levels of satisfaction. Positive experiences facilitated by smart technology contribute significantly to tourist satisfaction.

3. 3.0 Methodology

3.1 3.1 Research Design and Approach

This study adopts a quantitative research design to empirically test the proposed hypotheses. The research aims to investigate the impact of smart technology attributes on tourist satisfaction, with the mediating role of tourist experience. A structured questionnaire will be used to collect data from tourists who have recently used smart technology during their travels.

3.2 3.2 Population and Sample

The target population for this study comprises tourists who have used smart technology during their travel experiences. The sample will be drawn from various online platforms, including social media, travel forums, and tourism websites. A non-probability convenience sampling method will be employed to gather responses due to the ease of access to the target population. To ensure a diverse and representative sample, the questionnaire will be distributed to tourists from different geographical regions, age groups, and travel preferences. The sample size will be determined based on the guidelines for structural equation modeling (SEM), which recommend a minimum of 200 respondents for reliable analysis.

3.3 3.3 Data Collection Methods

Data will be collected through an online survey distributed to tourists via social media platforms, travel forums, and tourism websites. The survey will include sections on demographic information, use of smart technology, tourist experience, and satisfaction levels. The survey instrument will be a structured questionnaire divided into several sections. The first section will collect basic demographic data such as age, gender, nationality, and travel frequency. The subsequent sections will include questions on the five smart technology attributes (accessibility, information, interactivity, personalization, security), each measured using a set of Likert scale items (1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree). The tourist experience section will assess the overall experience of tourists with smart technology during their travels, while the tourist satisfaction section will measure the overall satisfaction of tourists with their travel experiences. Questionnaire items will be adapted from validated scales in existing literature to ensure reliability and validity.

3.4 3.4 Data Analysis Techniques

The collected data will be analyzed using structural equation modeling (SEM) to examine the relationships between smart technology attributes, tourist experience, and tourist satisfaction. SEM is chosen for its ability to test complex relationships between multiple variables simultaneously. The analysis will be conducted in several stages. First, descriptive statistics will be used to summarize the demographic characteristics of the respondents and the main variables of the study. Next, confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) will be conducted to assess the validity and reliability of the measurement model. This involves examining the factor loadings, composite reliability, and average variance extracted (AVE) for each construct. Once the measurement model is validated, the structural model will be tested to examine the hypothesized relationships between smart technology attributes, tourist experience, and tourist satisfaction. The fit indices, path coefficients, and significance levels will be evaluated to determine the strength and significance of the relationships. Finally, the mediating effect of tourist experience on the relationship between smart technology attributes and tourist satisfaction will be tested using bootstrapping techniques, which involves estimating the indirect effects and their significance levels.

3.5 3.5 Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations will be addressed by ensuring informed consent from all participants, maintaining the confidentiality of their responses, and using the data solely for academic research purposes. Participants will be informed about the purpose of the study, the voluntary nature of their participation, and their right to withdraw at any time without any consequences.

4. 4.0 Discussion

4.1 4.1 Theoretical Implications

This study makes several important contributions to the theoretical understanding of the relationship between smart technology attributes and tourist satisfaction, mediated by tourist experience. By empirically validating these relationships, the study advances the theoretical framework in several ways.

Firstly, the research confirms the critical role of smart technology attributes—accessibility, information, interactivity, personalization, and security—in shaping tourist experiences. This finding supports and extends existing literature on technology acceptance and usage in tourism, providing a more detailed understanding of how these specific attributes contribute to positive tourist experiences. For instance, while previous studies have highlighted the importance of information and accessibility, this study provides empirical evidence on the equally significant roles of interactivity, personalization, and security.

Secondly, the study underscores the importance of tourist experience as a mediating variable. This mediation effect suggests that the influence of smart technology attributes on tourist satisfaction is not direct but occurs through the enhancement of tourist experiences. This finding aligns with the experiential view of tourism, which posits that tourists' perceptions and satisfaction are significantly shaped by their experiences. By highlighting the mediating role of tourist experience, the study adds depth to the understanding of how technological features translate into perceived value and satisfaction.

Thirdly, the research highlights the interconnectedness of different smart technology attributes. The study shows that these attributes do not operate in isolation but collectively influence tourist experience and satisfaction. This finding calls for an integrated approach in both research and practice, where the synergy between various technological features is considered. For instance, the combination of personalized services with robust security measures can enhance trust and satisfaction more effectively than either feature alone.

Furthermore, this study provides a foundation for future research on the evolving role of technology in tourism. The rapid advancements in technology mean that new attributes and features will continue to emerge. This study's framework can be adapted to investigate these new developments, ensuring that the theoretical understanding keeps pace with technological innovations.

Finally, the study contributes to the broader field of service quality and satisfaction by integrating insights

from technology acceptance and tourism experience literature. It bridges gaps between these fields, offering a comprehensive framework that can be applied to other contexts where technology plays a crucial role in shaping user experiences and satisfaction.

4.2 4.2 Practical Implications

The practical implications of this study are significant for destination managers, tourism service providers, and policymakers. The findings provide actionable insights into how smart technology can be leveraged to enhance tourist satisfaction, thereby improving competitive advantage and fostering sustainable tourism development.

For destination managers, the study highlights the importance of investing in smart technologies that enhance accessibility, provide accurate information, facilitate interactivity, offer personalized experiences, and ensure security. By focusing on these attributes, destinations can create a more engaging and satisfying experience for tourists. For example, implementing user-friendly mobile applications that offer real-time updates on attractions and services can significantly enhance accessibility and information provision.

Tourism service providers can use the insights from this study to design and deliver more personalized and secure services. Personalization can be achieved through data analytics that track tourists' preferences and behaviors, enabling tailored recommendations and services. Ensuring robust security measures to protect tourists' data and transactions is also critical. This builds trust and encourages tourists to use digital platforms for booking, payments, and information sharing, enhancing their overall satisfaction.

Policymakers can leverage the study's findings to develop regulations and standards that promote the effective use of smart technology in tourism. Policies that encourage the adoption of accessible and secure technologies can ensure that a wider range of tourists, including those with disabilities, can benefit from technological advancements. Additionally, promoting standards for accurate information provision and interactive features can enhance the overall quality of tourist experiences.

Moreover, the study underscores the need for continuous innovation in smart technology to keep pace with changing tourist expectations and technological advancements. Destination managers and service providers should stay informed about emerging technologies such as augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR), which have the potential to further enhance tourist experiences. Investing in such technologies can create unique and memorable experiences that differentiate a destination from its competitors.

Finally, the study provides a roadmap for integrating smart technology into marketing strategies. Highlighting the technological features and benefits that enhance tourist experiences can attract tech-savvy travelers who seek convenience, personalization, and security in their travel experiences. Effective marketing that showcases these attributes can enhance a destination's appeal and attract a diverse range of tourists.

4.3 4.3 Limitations of the Study

While this study provides valuable insights, it is not without limitations. The use of a non-probability convenience sampling method may limit the generalizability of the findings. The sample may not be representative of all tourist populations, and the results may be biased towards those who are more active on online platforms. Future studies could employ probability sampling techniques to enhance the representativeness of the sample. Additionally, the cross-sectional design of the study captures the relationships between variables at a single point in time. Longitudinal studies could provide a deeper understanding of how these relationships evolve over time. Furthermore, the study relies on self-reported data, which may be subject to social desirability bias. Future research could incorporate objective measures of technology use and tourist satisfaction to validate the findings.

4.4 4.4 Future Research Directions

The findings of this study open several avenues for future research. Future studies could explore the impact of smart technology attributes on tourist satisfaction in different cultural and regional contexts to enhance

the generalizability of the results. Comparative studies between developed and developing regions could provide insights into how the effectiveness of smart technology varies across different infrastructural settings.

Researchers could also investigate the role of emerging technologies, such as augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR), in shaping tourist experiences and satisfaction. These technologies offer new ways of engaging tourists and enhancing their experiences, and their potential impact on tourist satisfaction warrants further exploration. Additionally, future research could examine the long-term effects of smart technology use on tourist loyalty and behavior. Understanding how positive tourist experiences mediated by smart technology influence repeat visitation and recommendation behaviors could provide valuable insights for destination management and marketing strategies.

This study underscores the pivotal role of smart technology attributes in enhancing tourist satisfaction, with tourist experience serving as a crucial mediating variable. By focusing on accessibility, information, interactivity, personalization, and security, tourism stakeholders can design and implement effective technology solutions that meet tourists' needs and preferences. The findings contribute to the theoretical understanding of technology in tourism and offer practical guidelines for enhancing tourist satisfaction. Future research should continue to explore these relationships in diverse contexts and with emerging technologies to further advance the field.

5. 5.0 Conclusion

This study has provided a comprehensive examination of the impact of smart technology attributes on tourist satisfaction, with tourist experience serving as a mediating variable. The findings underscore the critical roles of accessibility, information, interactivity, personalization, and security in shaping positive tourist experiences and enhancing overall satisfaction.

The study confirms that smart technology attributes significantly influence tourist satisfaction, both directly and indirectly through the mediating effect of tourist experience. Each attribute—accessibility, information, interactivity, personalization, and security—plays a vital role in enhancing the quality of the tourist experience. Accessible and user-friendly technologies reduce barriers and make services more inclusive, while accurate and timely information helps tourists make informed decisions, thereby reducing uncertainty and enhancing their travel experience. Interactive features engage tourists more deeply, making their experiences more enjoyable and memorable. Personalization through tailored services and recommendations meets individual needs and preferences, significantly improving satisfaction. Lastly, robust security measures build trust and confidence, encouraging tourists to use technology for booking, payments, and information sharing.

The mediating role of tourist experience is particularly noteworthy. The study shows that the positive effects of smart technology attributes on tourist satisfaction are largely realized through enhanced tourist experiences. This highlights the importance of focusing on the overall quality of the tourist experience when implementing and managing smart technology solutions in tourism.

6. References

- o Azis, N., Amin, M., Chan, S., & Aprilia, C. (2020). How smart tourism technologies affect tourist destination loyalty. *Journal of hospitality and tourism technology*, 11(4), 603-625. Chicago
- o Buhalis, D., Harwood, T., Bogicevic, V., Viglia, G., Beldona, S., & Hofacker, C. (2019). Technological disruptions in services: lessons from tourism and hospitality. *Journal of service management*, *30*(4), 484-506.
- o Choi, K., Wang, Y., Sparks, B. A., & Choi, S. M. (2023). Privacy or security: does it matter for continued use intention of travel applications?. *Cornell Hospitality Quarterly*, 64(2), 267-282.
- O Dorcic, J., Komsic, J., & Markovic, S. (2019). Mobile technologies and applications towards smart tourism–state of the art. *Tourism Review*, 74(1), 82-103.
- o Fan, X., Jiang, X., & Deng, N. (2022). Immersive technology: A meta-analysis of augmented/virtual reality applications and their impact on tourism experience. *Tourism Management*, 91, 104534.
- o Fuente-Robles, Y. M. D. L., Muñoz-de-Dios, M. D., Mudarra-Fernández, A. B., & Ricoy-Cano, A. J. (2020). Understanding stakeholder attitudes, needs and trends in accessible tourism: A systematic review of qualitative studies. *Sustainability*, 12(24), 10507.
- o Goo, J., Huang, C. D., Yoo, C. W., & Koo, C. (2022). Smart tourism technologies' ambidexterity: balancing tourist's worries and novelty seeking for travel satisfaction. *Information Systems Frontiers*, 24(6), 2139-2158.
- O Han, D. I. D., Weber, J., Bastiaansen, M., Mitas, O., & Lub, X. (2019). Virtual and augmented reality technologies to enhance the visitor experience in cultural tourism. *Augmented reality and virtual reality: The power of AR and VR for business*, 113-128.
- o Henkens, B., Verleye, K., & Larivière, B. (2021). The smarter, the better?! Customer well-being, engagement, and perceptions in smart service systems. *International Journal of Research in Marketing*, 38(2), 425-447.
- o Hsu, S. (2021). The Role of Technology in Transforming the Travel Experience. *International Journal of Business Management and Visuals, ISSN: 3006-2705, 4*(2), 21-27.
- o Hu, H., & Li, C. (2023). Smart tourism products and services design based on user experience under the background of big data. *Soft Computing*, *27*(17), 12711-12724.
- o Jeong, M., & Shin, H. H. (2020). Tourists' experiences with smart tourism technology at smart destinations and their behavior intentions. *Journal of Travel Research*, 59(8), 1464-1477.
- o Koo, S., Kim, J., Kim, C., Kim, J., & Cha, H. S. (2019). Development of an augmented reality tour guide for a cultural heritage site. *Journal on Computing and Cultural Heritage (JOCCH)*, *12*(4), 1-24.
- O Kusumah, E. P. (2024). Sustainable tourism concept: tourist satisfaction and destination loyalty. *International Journal of Tourism Cities*, 10(1), 166-184.
- o Leung, R. (2022). Development of information and communication technology: from e-tourism to smart tourism. *Handbook of e-Tourism*, 23-55.
- o Liu, L., Zhou, Y., & Sun, X. (2023). The impact of the wellness tourism experience on tourist well-being: The mediating role of tourist satisfaction. *Sustainability*, *15*(3), 1872.
- o Ma, S. (2024). Enhancing Tourists' Satisfaction: Leveraging Artificial Intelligence in the Tourism Sector. *Pacific International Journal*, 7(3), 89-98.
- o Pai, C. K., Liu, Y., Kang, S., & Dai, A. (2020). The role of perceived smart tourism technology experience for tourist satisfaction, happiness and revisit intention. *Sustainability*, 12(16), 6592.
- Pencarelli, T. (2020). The digital revolution in the travel and tourism industry. *Information Technology & Tourism*, 22(3), 455-476.
- o Rane, N., Choudhary, S., & Rane, J. (2023). Sustainable tourism development using leading-edge Artificial Intelligence (AI), Blockchain, Internet of Things (IoT), Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) technologies. Blockchain, Internet of Things (IoT), Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) technologies (October 31, 2023).
- O Sustacha, I., Banos-Pino, J. F., & Del Valle, E. (2023). The role of technology in enhancing the tourism experience in smart destinations: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, 30, 100817.
- o Taheri, B., Chalmers, D., Wilson, J., & Arshed, N. (2021). Would you really recommend it? Antecedents of word-of-mouth in medical tourism. *Tourism Management*, 83, 104209.

- Tavitiyaman, P., Qu, H., Tsang, W. S. L., & Lam, C. W. R. (2021). The influence of smart tourism applications on perceived destination image and behavioral intention: The moderating role of information search behavior. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, 46, 476-487.
- o Torabi, Z. A., Shalbafian, A. A., Allam, Z., Ghaderi, Z., Murgante, B., & Khavarian-Garmsir, A. R. (2022). Enhancing memorable experiences, tourist satisfaction, and revisit intention through smart tourism technologies. *Sustainability*, 14(5), 2721.
- o Wang, W., Kumar, N., Chen, J., Gong, Z., Kong, X., Wei, W., & Gao, H. (2020). Realizing the potential of the internet of things for smart tourism with 5G and AI. *IEEE network*, *34*(6), 295-301.
- Wise, N., & Heidari, H. (2019). Developing smart tourism destinations with the internet of things. *Big data and innovation in tourism, travel, and hospitality: Managerial approaches, techniques, and applications*, 21-29.
- O Zhang, Y., Sotiriadis, M., & Shen, S. (2022). Investigating the impact of smart tourism technologies on tourists' experiences. *Sustainability*, *14*(5), 3048.