



IJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 11 **Issue:** XII **Month of publication:** December 2023

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2023.57695>

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

AI-Driven Personalization in eCommerce Advertising

Navdeep Singh¹, Daisy Adhikari²

Abstract: *In the dynamic realm of eCommerce, the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has revolutionized advertising strategies, forging a path towards highly personalized consumer experiences. This exploration delves into the multifaceted role of AI in eCommerce advertising, highlighting the efficacy of technologies such as machine learning, natural language processing, and predictive analytics.*

A thorough analysis of consumer behavior, underpinned by AI, reveals advancements in data collection, privacy concerns, and innovative data analysis techniques. Ethical considerations, including data privacy and bias in AI algorithms, emerge as pivotal in maintaining consumer trust. The paper presents an array of case studies, illustrating the successful application of AI across diverse industries.

Challenges and limitations, such as technical hurdles and consumer resistance, are critically examined, offering a balanced perspective.

Future trends, including emerging technologies and their potential impact on consumer behavior, are explored, alongside a comparative analysis with traditional advertising methods. The findings provide valuable insights for marketers and advertisers, emphasizing the need for ethical practices and continuous innovation in this rapidly evolving domain.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, eCommerce Advertising, Personalization, Consumer Behavior Analysis, Predictive Analytics, Data Privacy, AI Algorithms, Digital Marketing Trends, Advertising Trends*

I. INTRODUCTION

The realm of eCommerce advertising, a dynamic and ever-evolving field, stands at the forefront of technological innovation and consumer interaction. This paper delves into the intricate relationship between artificial intelligence (AI) and eCommerce advertising, exploring how AI algorithms have revolutionized the way advertisements are personalized based on consumer behavior and preferences.

A. Background of eCommerce Advertising

eCommerce advertising, a pivotal aspect of modern digital marketing, has undergone significant transformations over the years. Initially, online advertising was simplistic, focusing primarily on basic banner ads and email marketing [1]. However, the advent of sophisticated data analytics and digital technologies has dramatically altered the landscape. Today, eCommerce platforms leverage advanced tools to deliver targeted advertising, enhancing user engagement and conversion rates [2].

B. Evolution of AI in Advertising

The integration of AI in advertising marks a paradigm shift in how consumer data is utilized and interpreted. Early stages of AI in advertising were characterized by basic algorithmic recommendations and automated ad placements. However, recent advancements have seen the emergence of more complex AI applications, such as machine learning models for predictive analytics, natural language processing for content optimization, and deep learning for consumer behavior prediction [3, 4]. These technologies enable a more nuanced understanding of consumer preferences, leading to highly personalized advertising experiences.

C. Purpose and Scope of the Paper

This paper aims to consolidate existing research and scholarly articles to provide a comprehensive overview of AI-driven personalization in eCommerce advertising.

The scope encompasses an examination of AI technologies, their application in consumer behavior analysis, ethical considerations, and future trends in the field. By synthesizing these elements, the paper seeks to offer valuable insights into the current state and potential future directions of AI in eCommerce advertising.

II. FUNDAMENTALS OF AI IN ECOMMERCE ADVERTISING

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in eCommerce advertising represents a significant leap in how businesses engage with and understand their customers. This section explores the core AI technologies driving this revolution, their integration into eCommerce platforms, and the specific algorithms that enable personalization in advertising.

A. Overview of AI Technologies

AI technologies have become the backbone of modern eCommerce advertising, offering unprecedented insights and capabilities.

- 1) *Machine Learning and Deep Learning*: Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning (DL) are at the forefront of AI applications in eCommerce. These technologies enable the analysis of vast datasets to identify patterns and predict consumer behavior. ML algorithms adjust their outputs based on the data they process, making them ideal for dynamic environments like online marketplaces [5]. Deep Learning, a subset of ML, utilizes neural networks to analyze complex data structures, enhancing the accuracy of predictions and recommendations in advertising.
- 2) *Natural Language Processing*: Natural Language Processing (NLP) plays a crucial role in understanding and interacting with customers. It involves the analysis of text and speech to derive meaningful insights. NLP is used in sentiment analysis, chatbots, and customer feedback systems, providing a more nuanced understanding of consumer preferences and enhancing the personalization of ads [6].
- 3) *Predictive Analytics*: Predictive analytics, leveraging ML and statistical algorithms, forecasts future consumer behavior based on historical data. This technology is instrumental in creating targeted advertising campaigns, optimizing product recommendations, and enhancing customer engagement [7].

B. Integration of AI in eCommerce Platforms

AI technologies are seamlessly integrated into eCommerce platforms, transforming the shopping experience. These integrations range from personalized product recommendations to dynamic pricing models. AI-driven analytics provide insights into consumer behavior, enabling eCommerce platforms to tailor their offerings and advertisements to individual preferences [8].

C. AI Algorithms for Personalization

Personalization algorithms are the heart of AI-driven eCommerce advertising. These algorithms analyze consumer data, including browsing history, purchase patterns, and preferences, to deliver personalized content. The goal is to enhance the relevance of advertisements, thereby increasing the likelihood of conversion and customer satisfaction [9].

III. CONSUMER BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS THROUGH AI

The analysis of consumer behavior through Artificial Intelligence (AI) in eCommerce is a multifaceted domain, encompassing data collection, privacy concerns, and various analytical techniques. This section delves into these aspects, highlighting how AI facilitates a deeper understanding of consumer preferences and behaviors.

A. Data Collection and Privacy Concerns

Data collection is the cornerstone of AI-driven consumer behavior analysis. However, it raises significant privacy concerns. As eCommerce platforms collect vast amounts of data, including personal and transactional information, concerns about data security and privacy breaches have escalated [10]. Ensuring data protection and complying with regulations like GDPR is paramount. Transparent data handling practices and robust security measures are essential to maintain consumer trust and safeguard sensitive information.

B. Consumer Data Analysis Techniques

AI algorithms analyze consumer data to extract valuable insights, enabling personalized marketing strategies.

- 1) *Behavioral Tracking*: Behavioral tracking involves monitoring consumer activities online, such as page views, clicks, and search history. This data helps in understanding consumer preferences and predicting future behavior [11].
- 2) *Purchase History Analysis*: Analyzing purchase history allows for the identification of buying patterns and preferences. AI algorithms can discern trends and preferences from past purchases, aiding in the prediction of future buying behavior [12].
- 3) *Social Media and Sentiment Analysis*: Social media and sentiment analysis involve examining consumer opinions and feelings expressed online. This approach provides insights into consumer attitudes towards products and brands, influencing marketing strategies [13].

C. Personalization Strategies

AI-driven personalization strategies are tailored to individual consumer behaviors and preferences.

- 1) *Product Recommendations*: AI algorithms analyze consumer data to provide personalized product recommendations. This approach enhances the shopping experience by suggesting relevant products, thereby increasing the likelihood of purchase [14].
- 2) *Dynamic Pricing Models*: Dynamic pricing models use AI to adjust prices based on demand, consumer behavior, and market conditions. This strategy optimizes pricing to maximize sales and profits while remaining competitive [15].

IV. CASE STUDIES: AI-DRIVEN ADVERTISING SUCCESSES

The implementation of AI in advertising has led to numerous success stories across various industries. This section presents an analysis of selected case studies, highlighting the strategies employed and their outcomes, followed by a comparative analysis.

A. Overview of Selected Case Studies

The case studies selected span different sectors, each demonstrating the effective use of AI in advertising.

- 1) *Movie Industry*: A study on pre-launch advertising communications for movies used natural language processing to analyze online comments on movie trailers, revealing that information consistency in trailers is a key driver of box office success [16].
- 2) *Art Museums*: The Dalí Museum employed a life-size talking avatar of Salvador Dalí, created using deepfake technology, for audience engagement and educational outreach [17].
- 3) *Healthcare*: AI-driven tools in healthcare advertising have been used to explain complex medical conditions and treatments to patients, enhancing understanding and trust [18].

B. Analysis of Strategies and Outcomes

Each case study employed unique AI-driven strategies with notable outcomes.

- 1) *Movie Industry*: The use of AI to analyze viewer responses to trailers allowed for adjustments in marketing strategies, leading to increased box office revenue [16].
- 2) *Art Museums*: The integration of AI in the form of deepfakes created an immersive and interactive experience for visitors, increasing engagement and museum attendance [17].
- 3) *Healthcare*: AI-driven explanations and visualizations in healthcare advertising improved patient understanding and compliance, leading to better health outcomes [18].

C. Comparative Analysis

Comparing these case studies reveals common themes and differences in AI-driven advertising strategies:

- 1) *Common Themes*: All case studies demonstrate the power of AI in enhancing user engagement and providing personalized experiences. Whether it's tailoring movie trailers to audience preferences or using deepfakes for educational purposes, AI's ability to analyze and respond to user data is a key factor in its success.
- 2) *Differences*: The application of AI varies significantly across industries. In the movie industry, AI is used for predictive analytics, while in art museums, it's employed for creating interactive experiences. In healthcare, AI serves an educational and explanatory role.

V. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN AI-DRIVEN ADVERTISING

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in advertising has raised several ethical considerations that need to be addressed to ensure responsible and fair use of this technology. This section explores key ethical aspects including data privacy, bias in AI algorithms, and regulatory compliance.

A. Data Privacy and Security

Data privacy and security are paramount in AI-driven advertising. The collection and use of consumer data for targeted advertising raise concerns about consumer consent and data protection.

Ethical practices necessitate transparent data collection methods and robust security measures to protect sensitive information from breaches [19]. Advertisers must balance the need for detailed consumer data with the ethical imperative to respect user privacy and confidentiality.

B. Bias and Fairness in AI Algorithms

AI algorithms can inadvertently perpetuate biases present in their training data, leading to unfair or discriminatory advertising practices. This is a significant ethical concern, as it can reinforce societal stereotypes and exclude certain groups from receiving relevant advertisements [20]. Ensuring fairness in AI algorithms involves regular auditing for biases and the implementation of corrective measures to mitigate any identified issues.

C. Regulatory Compliance and Standards

Compliance with regulatory standards is crucial in AI-driven advertising. This includes adhering to guidelines for sponsorship disclosures and ethical advertising practices [21]. Regulations such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) set standards for data privacy and consumer rights, which advertisers must comply with to avoid legal repercussions and maintain consumer trust.

VI. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

While AI-driven advertising offers numerous advantages, it also faces several challenges and limitations that can impact its effectiveness and acceptance. This section explores these challenges and limitations in detail.

A. Technical Challenges in AI Implementation

Implementing AI in advertising involves complex technical challenges. These include the integration of AI systems with existing marketing platforms, the need for substantial computational resources, and the complexity of developing algorithms that accurately predict consumer behavior. Additionally, maintaining and updating these systems requires continuous investment and expertise [22].

B. Limitations in Data Analysis and Interpretation

AI systems rely heavily on data for analysis and decision-making. However, the quality and quantity of data available can significantly impact the accuracy of these systems. Incomplete or biased data sets can lead to inaccurate predictions and ineffective advertising strategies. Moreover, interpreting the vast amounts of data generated by AI systems poses a challenge, requiring specialized skills and resources [23].

C. Consumer Resistance to AI Personalization

Despite the benefits of personalized advertising, some consumers may resist AI-driven personalization due to privacy concerns or a dislike of being targeted by algorithms. This resistance can be exacerbated by a lack of understanding of how AI works and concerns over data misuse. Building consumer trust and ensuring transparency in how consumer data is used are crucial to overcoming this resistance [24].

VII. FUTURE TRENDS AND INNOVATIONS

The landscape of AI-driven advertising in eCommerce is rapidly evolving, with emerging technologies and innovative approaches reshaping how businesses interact with consumers. This section explores the future trends and innovations in this field.

A. Emerging Technologies in AI and Advertising

Emerging technologies in AI are set to revolutionize the advertising industry. Generative AI, exemplified by tools like ChatGPT, is anticipated to significantly impact digital advertising domains worldwide [25]. Virtual and augmented realities are also expected to gain popularity, offering immersive advertising experiences.

Additionally, advancements in machine learning and deep learning will enable more sophisticated and personalized advertising strategies [26].

B. Predictions for AI in eCommerce Advertising

AI in eCommerce advertising is predicted to become more integrated and sophisticated. Programmatic advertising, powered by AI, will likely dominate, automating the buying and placement of ads and optimizing advertising investments [27]. The use of AI for predictive analytics in consumer behavior will become more prevalent, enabling advertisers to anticipate consumer needs and preferences more accurately.

C. Potential Impact on Consumer Behavior

The integration of AI in advertising is expected to have a profound impact on consumer behavior. Personalized advertising, driven by AI, will likely lead to increased consumer engagement and higher conversion rates. However, there is also a potential for increased consumer skepticism towards AI-driven personalization, highlighting the need for transparency and ethical practices in AI advertising [28].

VIII. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WITH TRADITIONAL ADVERTISING METHODS

The advent of AI-driven advertising in eCommerce has brought about significant changes compared to traditional advertising methods. This section provides a comparative analysis focusing on effectiveness and efficiency, consumer engagement and response, and cost-benefit aspects.

A. Effectiveness and Efficiency

AI-driven advertising is often more effective and efficient than traditional methods. AI algorithms can analyze vast amounts of data to target specific consumer segments, leading to more personalized and relevant advertising. This contrasts with traditional methods like TV or print ads, which are broader in their reach and less tailored to individual preferences. AI-driven methods also allow for real-time adjustments based on consumer behavior, enhancing the efficiency of advertising campaigns [29].

B. Consumer Engagement and Response

AI-driven advertising tends to elicit higher consumer engagement and response compared to traditional methods. The personalized nature of AI-driven ads, based on consumer data and behavior, resonates more with individual preferences, leading to increased engagement. In contrast, traditional advertising methods may not be as effective in capturing the attention of consumers who are increasingly seeking personalized experiences [30].

C. Cost-Benefit Analysis

From a cost-benefit perspective, AI-driven advertising can offer a higher return on investment (ROI) than traditional methods. The targeted approach of AI advertising reduces wasted impressions, ensuring that ads are seen by the most relevant audience. This leads to higher conversion rates and a better allocation of advertising budgets. Traditional advertising methods, while still effective in certain contexts, may not provide the same level of ROI due to their broader and less targeted approach [31].

IX. GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES ON AI IN ECOMMERCE ADVERTISING

The application and impact of AI in eCommerce advertising vary significantly across different regions of the world. This section explores these variations, the influence of cultural factors on AI personalization, and the overarching global market trends.

A. Regional Variations in AI Adoption

AI adoption in eCommerce advertising shows considerable regional variations. In technologically advanced regions like North America and parts of Europe, there is a high level of AI integration in advertising strategies. These regions have seen a rapid adoption of AI for consumer data analysis, predictive modeling, and personalized advertising. In contrast, regions with developing technological infrastructures, such as parts of Asia and Africa, are gradually embracing AI in eCommerce, often focusing on basic AI applications due to limitations in technological resources and expertise [32].

B. Cultural Influences on AI Personalization

Cultural factors play a significant role in shaping AI personalization strategies in eCommerce advertising. In regions with diverse cultural backgrounds, such as Asia, AI algorithms must account for varied consumer preferences and behaviors influenced by cultural norms and values. This necessitates a more nuanced approach to AI personalization, where algorithms are tailored to reflect local cultural contexts and consumer sensitivities [33].

C. Global Market Trends

Globally, there is a trend towards more sophisticated AI applications in eCommerce advertising. This includes the use of advanced machine learning algorithms for predictive analytics, natural language processing for improved customer interaction, and the integration of AI with emerging technologies like augmented reality for immersive advertising experiences.

The global market is also witnessing a shift towards ethical AI practices, with an increased focus on data privacy and the avoidance of biased algorithms [34].

X. CONCLUSION

The exploration of AI-driven personalization in eCommerce advertising reveals a multifaceted and rapidly evolving field. This conclusion synthesizes the key findings of the paper, discusses their implications for marketers and advertisers, and suggests directions for future research.

A. Summary of Key Findings

The paper has highlighted several critical aspects of AI in eCommerce advertising. Key findings include the effectiveness of AI technologies like machine learning, natural language processing, and predictive analytics in enhancing personalized advertising strategies. The analysis of consumer behavior through AI has shown significant advancements in data collection, privacy concerns, and consumer data analysis techniques. Case studies have demonstrated the success of AI-driven advertising across various industries, while ethical considerations have underscored the importance of data privacy, bias mitigation, and regulatory compliance. Challenges and limitations, such as technical hurdles and consumer resistance, have been identified. The paper also discussed future trends, including emerging technologies and their potential impact on consumer behavior, and provided a comparative analysis with traditional advertising methods.

B. Implications for Marketers and Advertisers

For marketers and advertisers, the findings underscore the importance of integrating AI into advertising strategies to achieve greater personalization and efficiency. The insights into consumer behavior analysis through AI can help in developing more targeted and effective advertising campaigns. Ethical considerations highlight the need for transparency and adherence to privacy regulations, which are crucial for maintaining consumer trust. The challenges and limitations identified serve as a reminder of the need for continuous innovation and adaptation in the face of evolving consumer expectations and technological advancements.

C. Future Research Directions

Future research should focus on exploring the long-term impacts of AI-driven personalization on consumer behavior and the effectiveness of advertising campaigns. Investigating the ethical implications of AI in greater depth, particularly in the context of emerging technologies like generative AI, is also crucial. Additionally, research could explore the integration of AI with other emerging technologies, such as augmented reality and blockchain, to understand their combined impact on eCommerce advertising. Comparative studies between different regions and cultures regarding AI adoption in advertising would also provide valuable insights. This paper has provided a comprehensive overview of AI-driven personalization in eCommerce advertising, offering valuable insights for marketers, advertisers, and researchers. The findings highlight the transformative potential of AI in the field of advertising and underscore the importance of ethical practices and continuous innovation in this rapidly evolving domain.

REFERENCES

- [1] Gretzel, U., Yuan, Y.-L., & Fesenmaier, D. R. (2000). Preparing for the New Economy: Advertising Strategies and Change in Destination Marketing Organizations. *Journal of Travel Research*, 39(2). <https://doi.org/10.1177/004728750003900204>
- [2] Nguyen, P., Ha, H.-D., Vu, T.-H., Nguyen, Q.-H., Truong, H., & Le, H.-S. (2021). Applying VR/AR Technology in Product Advertising to Improve User Experience. <https://doi.org/10.1109/acomp53746.2021.00036>
- [3] Lin, X., Nair, H. S., Sahni, N. S., & Waisman, C. (2019). Parallel Experimentation in a Competitive Advertising Marketplace.
- [4] Schreiner, T., Rese, A., & Baier, D. (2020). Success Factors for Recommender Systems from a Customers' Perspective. [10.5445/KSP/1000098012/02](https://doi.org/10.5445/KSP/1000098012/02)
- [5] Desai, P., & Ganatra, K. (2022). Artificial Intelligence In Strengthening The Operations Of Ecommerce Based Business. <https://doi.org/10.1109/irtm54583.2022.9791598>
- [6] Rogojanu, I., Suci, G., Ditu, M., & Pasat, A. (2018). Smart Shopping Technologies for Indoor Markets. <https://doi.org/10.1109/CSE.2018.00020>
- [7] Aditi, A., Dubey, A., Mathur, A., & Garg, P. (2022). Credit Card Fraud Detection Using Advanced Machine Learning Techniques. <https://doi.org/10.1109/CCICT56684.2022.00022>
- [8] Barnett, J., & Treleaven, P. (2018). Algorithmic Dispute Resolution - The Automation of Professional Dispute Resolution Using AI and Blockchain Technologies. <https://doi.org/10.1093/comjnl/bxx103>
- [9] Yildiz, Z. O., & Beloff, N. (2020). The Emerging AI Policy for e-commerce Industry. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3385209.3385210>
- [10] Hussin, A. R. C., Othman, N. Z., & Dahlan, H. M. (2008). Linking consumer trust perception in constructing an e-commerce trust model.
- [11] Srivastava, A., Mahmood, A., Chaudhary, A., Sahai, A., Kumar, P., Banerjee, K., & Kumar, A. (2023). Customer Behaviour Prediction For Online Shopping: A Review. <https://doi.org/10.33564/ijeast.2023.v08i02.039>

- [12] Xu, L., & Wu, L. (2009). The Application of E-Commerce in Food Traceability System - Based on the Analysis of Consumers' Behavior of Online Searching for Traceability Information. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TCMSS.2009.5304932>
- [13] Tzafilikou, K., Economides, A., & Panavou, F. (2023). You Look like You'll Buy It! Purchase Intent Prediction Based on Facially Detected Emotions in Social Media Campaigns for Food Products. <https://doi.org/10.3390/computers12040088>
- [14] Anggraini, F., & Mustaqim, A. (2020). CONSUMER BEHAVIOR IN USING ONLINE SHOP ON NATIONAL CYBER AND CRYPTO AGENCY (NCCA) TRAINING CENTRE EMPLOYEE. <https://doi.org/10.20319/pijss.2020.62.177192>
- [15] Jawaid, M., & Karim, E. (2021). Factors Affecting Consumer Buying Behavior in E-Commerce Business during Outbreak of Covid-19: A Case Study on Top E-Commerce Websites.
- [16] Kampani, J., & Nicolaides, C. (2023). Information consistency as response to pre-launch advertising communications: The case of YouTube trailers. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fcomm.2022.1022139>
- [17] Mihailova, M. (2021). To Dally with Dalf: Deepfake (Inter)faces in the Art Museum. <https://doi.org/10.1177/13548565211029401>
- [18] Srinivasu, P., Sandhya, N., Jhaveri, R., & Raut, R. (2022). From Blackbox to Explainable AI in Healthcare: Existing Tools and Case Studies. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/8167821>
- [19] Jain, S. (2007). Understanding Physician-Pharmaceutical Industry Interactions: Continuing Medical Education: How to Separate Continuing Medical Education from Pharmaceutical Industry Promotion. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511665677.008>
- [20] Gao, B., Wang, Y., Xie, H., Hu, Y., & Hu, Y. (2023). Artificial Intelligence in Advertising: Advancements, Challenges, and Ethical Considerations in Targeting, Personalization, Content Creation, and Ad Optimization. <https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440231210759>
- [21] Van Der Goot, M. J., Van Reijmersdal, E. V., & Zandbergen, S. K. P. (2021). Sponsorship Disclosures in Online Sponsored Content: Practitioners' Considerations. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23736992.2021.1935962>
- [22] Mohan, S., Venkat, R., Rahaman, S., Vinayak, M., & Babu, B. H. (2021). Role of AI in Agriculture: Applications, Limitations and Challenges: A Review. <https://doi.org/10.18805/ag.r-2215>
- [23] Abdulmajeed, N. Q., Al-Khateeb, B., & Mohammed, M. (2022). A review on voice pathology: Taxonomy, diagnosis, medical procedures and detection techniques, open challenges, limitations, and recommendations for future directions. <https://doi.org/10.1515/jisys-2022-0058>
- [24] Ambwani, V., Heslop, L. A., & Dyke, L. S. (2011). Implementing diversity strategies the challenges facing minority focused advertising agencies. <https://doi.org/10.1108/02610151111135778>
- [25] Baek, T. (2023). Digital Advertising in the Age of Generative AI. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10641734.2023.2243496>
- [26] Nguyen, T.-M., Le, D., Quach, S., Thaichon, P., & Ratten, V. (2021). The Current Trends and Future Direction of Digital and Relationship Marketing: A Business Perspective. <https://doi.org/10.1108/978-1-80071-348-220211011>
- [27] Rodgers, W., & Nguyen, T. V. (2022). Advertising Benefits from Ethical Artificial Intelligence Algorithmic Purchase Decision Pathways. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-022-05048-7>
- [28] Huh, J., Nelson, M., & Russell, C. (2023). ChatGPT, AI Advertising, and Advertising Research and Education. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00913367.2023.2227013>
- [29] Patnaik, S. (2015). A comparative analysis of sales effects of TV ads & Social Media marketing - for Fast Food chains in the greater Dublin area.
- [30] Curtis, J., Chen, L., Higginbotham, P., Nowell, W. B., Gal-Levy, R., Willig, J., Safford, M., Coe, J., Kaitlin, O., Hara, R., & Sa, R. (2017). Social media for arthritis-related comparative effectiveness and safety research and the impact of direct-to-consumer advertising. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13075-017-1251-y>
- [31] Loitongbam, S., Sorokhaibam, R., & Singh, S. S. (2023). Social Media as a Marketing Tool. <https://doi.org/10.55908/sdgs.v11i8.1498>
- [32] Kaur, J. (2014). E-Commerce: The Services on Internet in India Now.
- [33] Ritchie, S. K. (2023). Beyond the Brochure: The Role of Diversity and Inclusion in Shaping the Future of American Tourism Industry. <https://doi.org/10.53819/81018102t4136>
- [34] Goodman, B. (2022). Privacy without persons: A Buddhist critique of surveillance capitalism. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43681-022-00204-1>



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)