

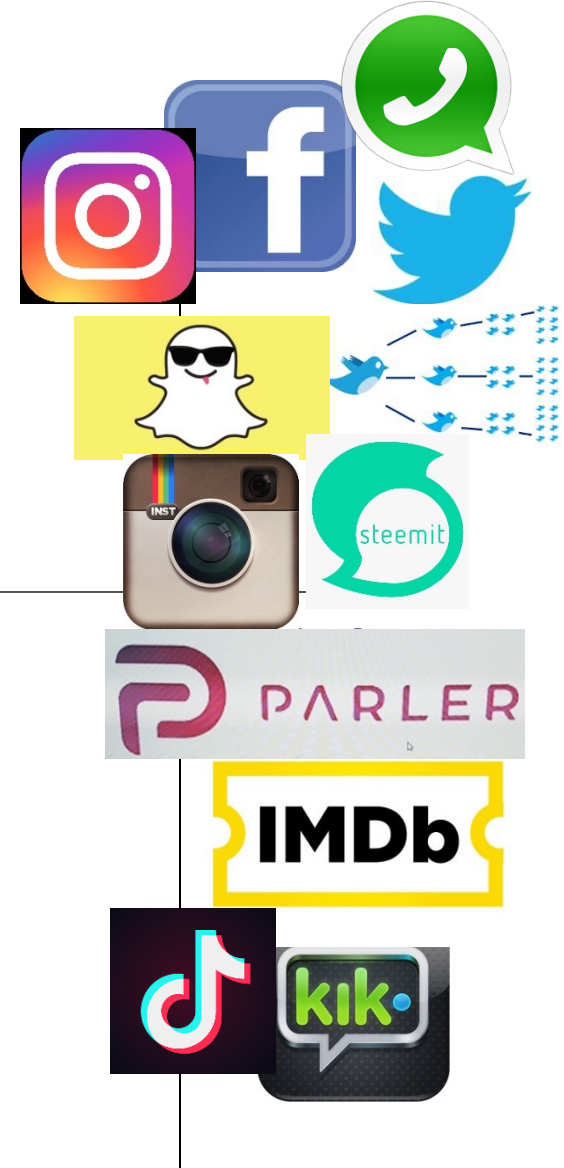
Social Media Analytics

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Course Details



- 1 group assignment
 - Finding influencers, community detection
- Final project
- Final exam (online, date TBA)
- Readings
 - Parts of Easley & Kleinberg book (available for free from Cornell website)
 - Research articles (links provided in syllabus, some will be posted on Canvas)

Course Focus



- Not a course on social media advertising
- From content to connections
 - Extracting insights from a networked world
 - Why connections matter
 - Insights we can derive from connections
 - Predictions from connections
- Concepts are common to any kind of network
 - Social
 - Professional
 - Internal corporate
 - E-commerce, etc.
- But not just humans: Relationships between products, diseases, stocks, etc.

A Networked View of Stocks



	s_1	s_2	s_n
s_1	1	c_{12}	...	c_{1n}
s_2		1	...	c_{2n}
...			1...1	...
s_n				1

- Stocks s_i and s_j ($i \neq j$) will have a link (edge) if price correlation $c_{ij} \geq \text{threshold}$.
- Many important properties can be studied using network analytics
- E.g., which stock is most important in explaining price movements of the group?
- Other ways to create a network of stocks?



Topics to be Covered

- Unique aspects of social media
- Who's important: Attention & influence
- Visualization with networks
- Detecting communities
- Multi-mode networks
- Link prediction
- Homophily vs. social influence



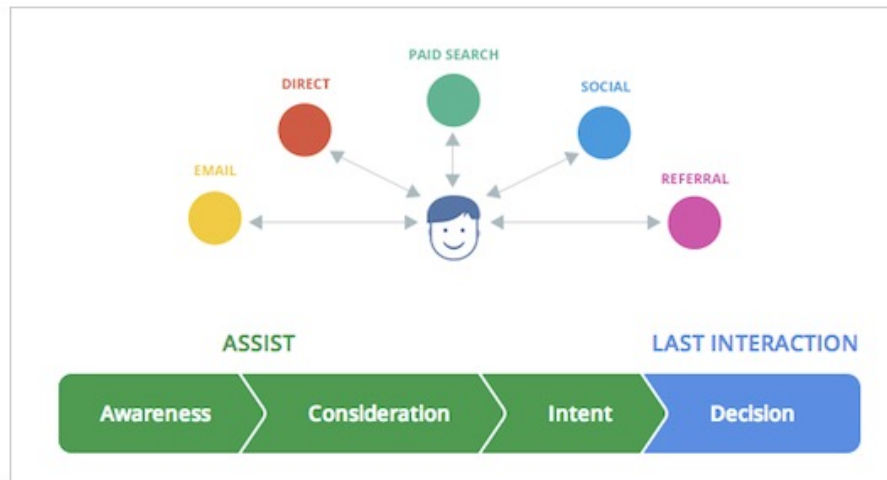
Learning Objectives

- Role(s) of social media in consumers' purchase decisions (esp. high involvement goods)
- Implications/insights about interplay between channels (e.g., social and paid search)

The Customer's Journey to Online Purchase



- Steps in a customer's buying decision
- Multiple “channels”, multiple interactions before purchase

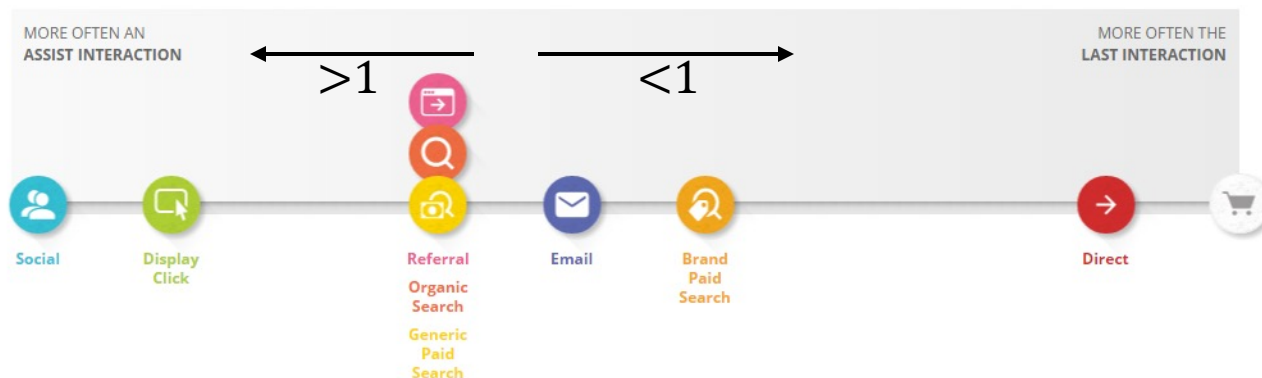


- A channel may be more important in “Assist” or “Last interaction” (conversion)
- Data collected from 36k businesses using Google Analytics

What Role Does Social Play?

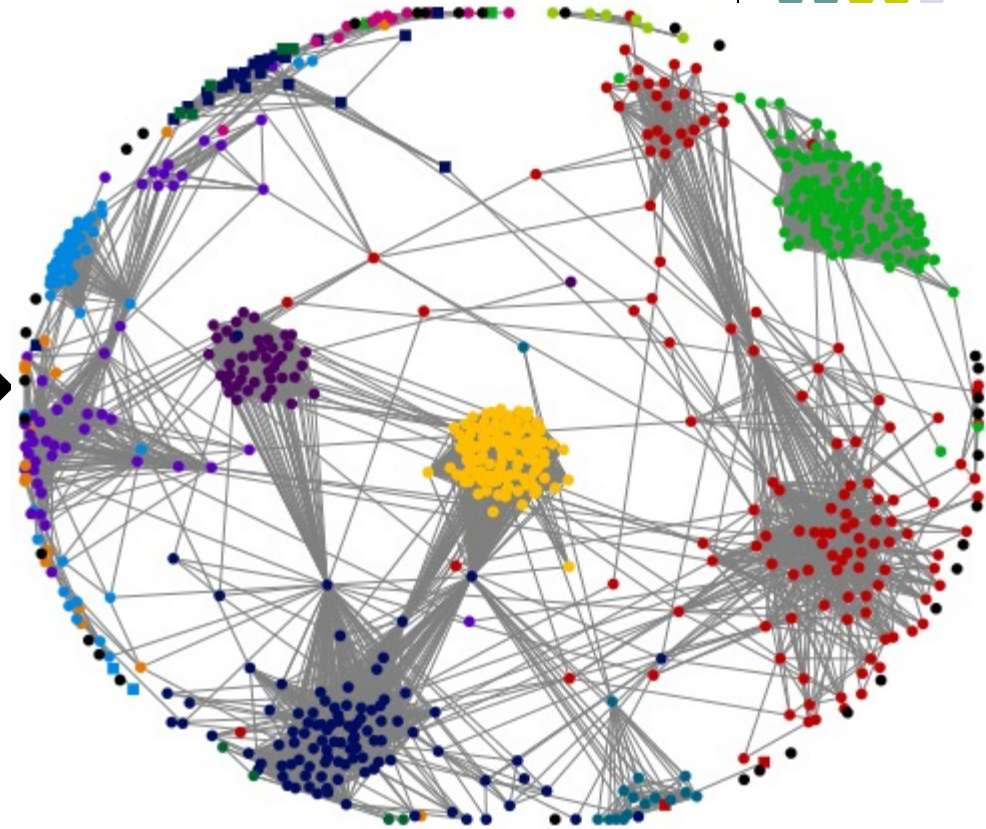
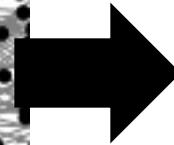
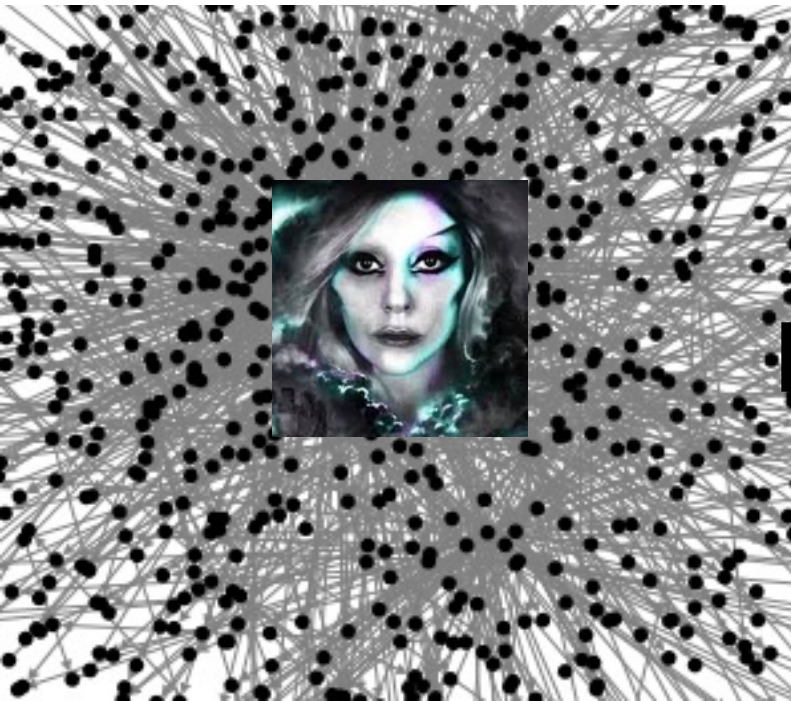


- *Assist interaction*: Any interaction that is on the conversion path but is not the last interaction.
- *Last interaction*: The interaction that immediately precedes the conversion (i.e., clicking on the buy button).
- Assist/Last interaction ratio = # times a channel was used in assist interaction / # times the channel was used for last interaction
- E.g., in automotive, users visited a retailer's website 30k times from a social site (e.g., Edmunds.com forum).
 - 21.5k times the user did not buy immediately, but came back later from another channel (say, paid search link) and bought.
 - 8.5k times users came from a social channel and bought immediately.
 - Assist/Last interaction = $21.5/8.5 = 2.5$



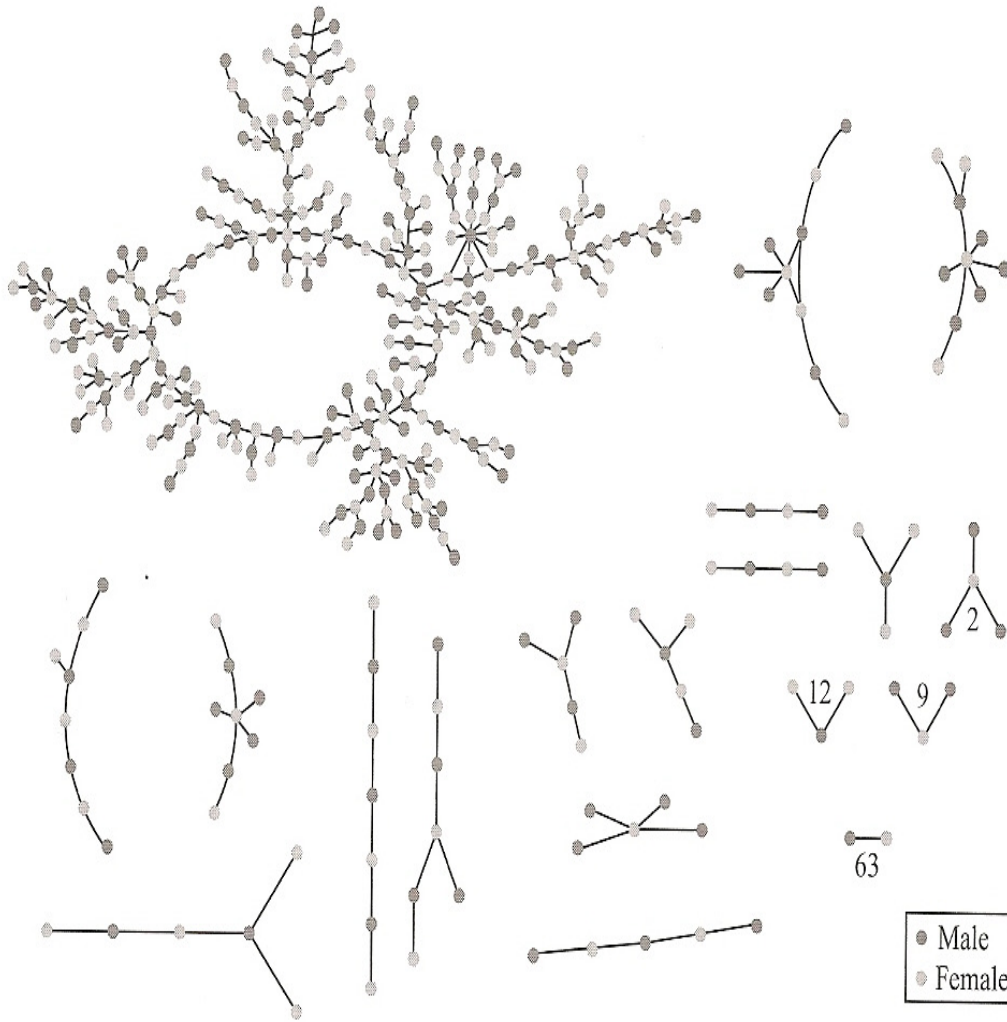
What's Unique About Social Media?

1. “Democratization of the Lady Gaga Effect”



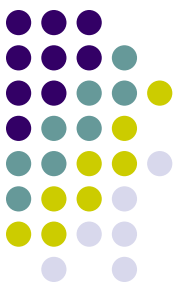
- From channels to platforms
 - Conversations are now visible
 - Connections, attention, influence, etc. can be measured

2. Network Structure



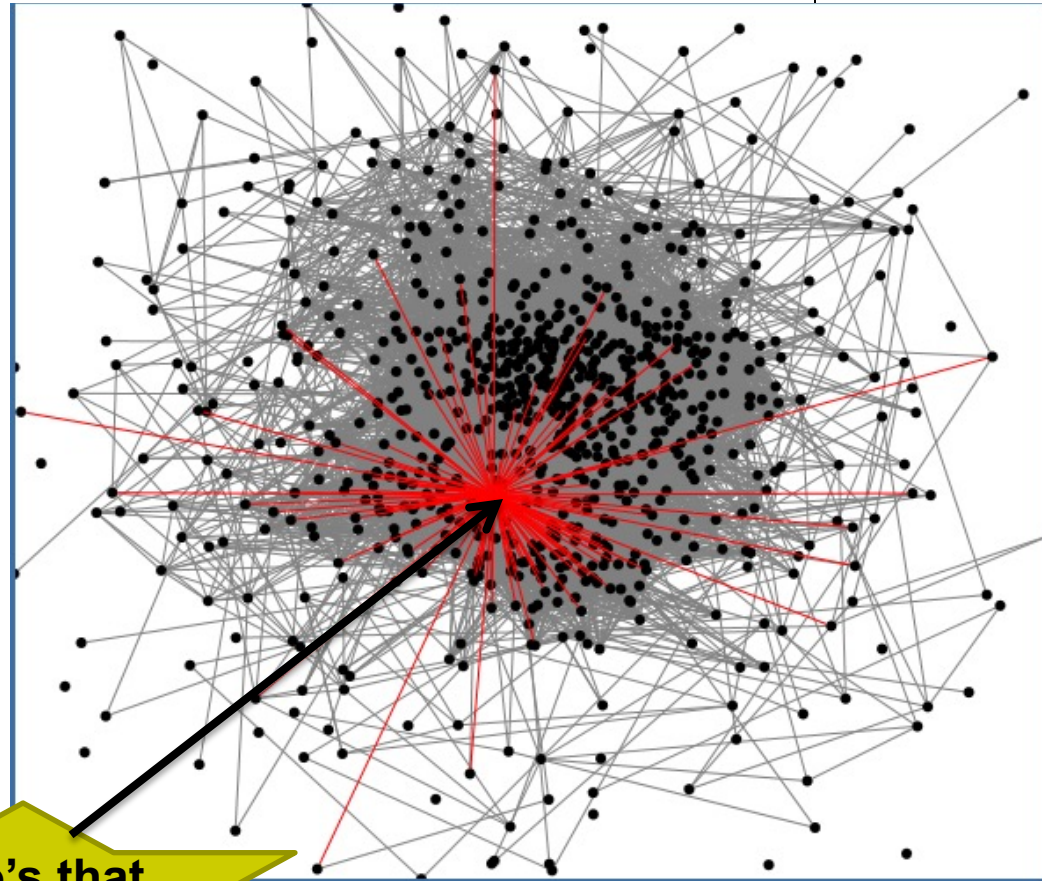
Can we learn from epidemiology?

Source: “Networks, Crowds and Markets”



Your Network Location Matters

- Who are most popular?
- Who are “best” connected?
- Who can help spread a message?
- Who can help connect diverse groups?



**Who's that
guy?**

3. The Network Value of a Customer



- From Customer Lifetime Value (CLV) to Customer Influence Value (CIV)
- Customer Network Lifetime Value ($CNLV$) = $CLV + CIV$

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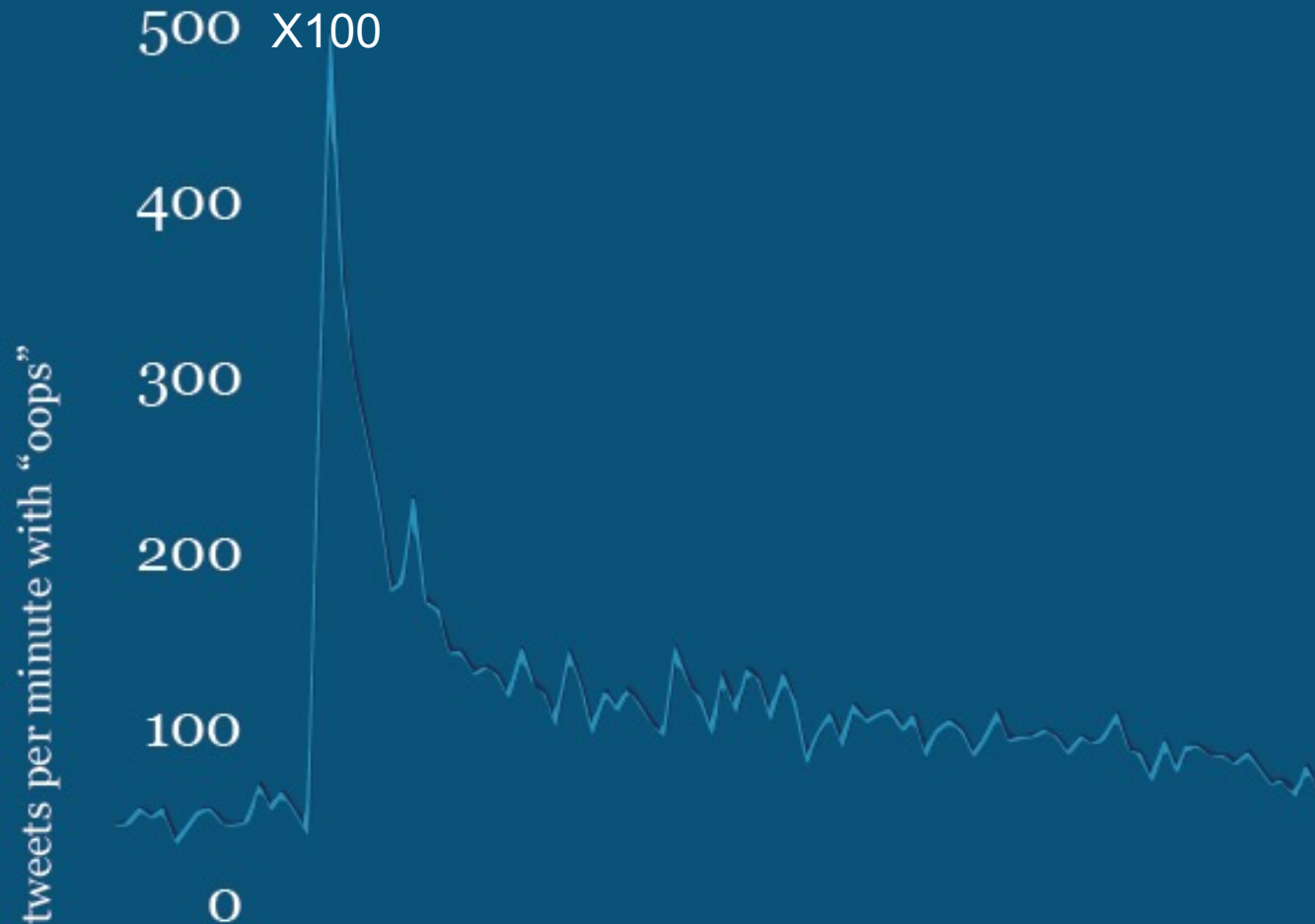
Image Source: <http://www.wired.co.uk/news/archive/2012-08/13/customer-network-lifetime-value>



4. Monitoring & Visualization Through Social Media

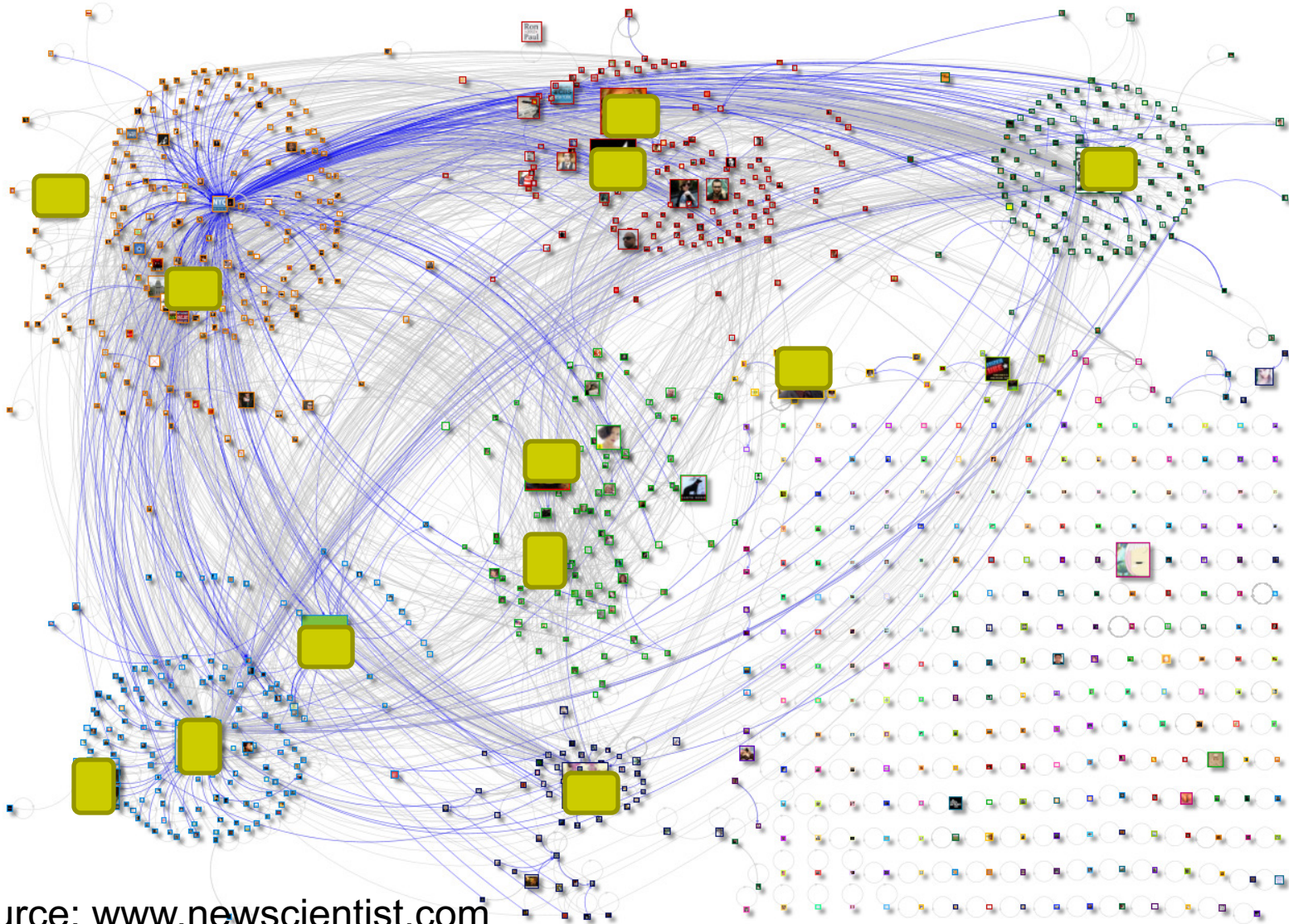
- Unprecedented real time visibility into
 - Public reactions
 - Emerging phenomena or events
 - Customer preferences

Real-time Assessment of Sentiment & Opinion: The “Oops” Tweets



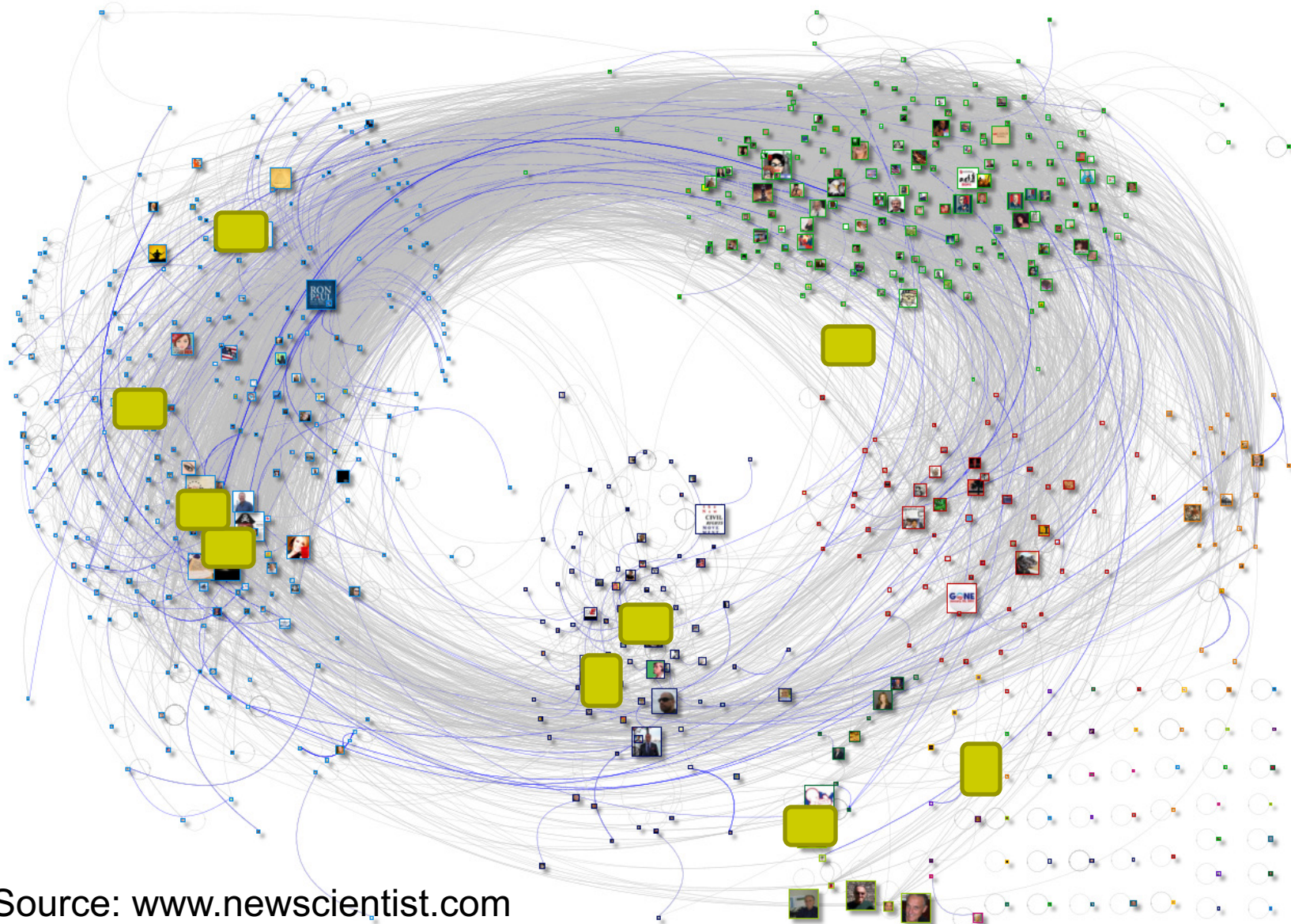
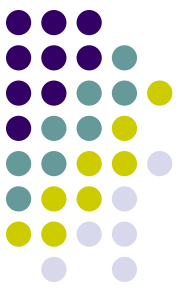
Source: April Underwood, Twitter

Tweets, Re-tweets: What do They Say?



Source: www.newscientist.com

How is This Different From the Previous Network?




Source: www.newscientist.com

A scatter plot illustrating the clustering of 20 car brands into three groups based on two dimensions. The brands are represented as points, and dashed ellipses group them into three clusters.

- Cluster 1 (Left):** Audi, Porsche, Acura, Volvo, BMW, Infiniti, Mercedes-Benz, Lexus, Jaguar, Cadillac.
- Cluster 2 (Top Right):** Subaru, Volkswagen, Mazda, Honda, Nissan, Toyota, Mitsubishi, Suzuki, Hyundai, Kia.
- Cluster 3 (Bottom Right):** Dodge, Saturn, Ford, Chevrolet, Mercury, Pontiac, Buick, Oldsmobile, Lincoln.

A diagram illustrating a network structure. A red boundary line separates a group of blue nodes (left) from a group of orange nodes (right). Arrows indicate connections between nodes, showing a flow from the blue group towards the orange group.



Takeaways



- Social media conversations create new opportunities for business
- Observe, engage & discover
 - Not just 'a' customer but customers embedded their social networks
 - Individual *CLV* to *CIV* and *CNLV*
 - The voice & connections of the customer

Next Class (1/26)

- Network metrics & applications
- Visualization of networks

