

# Pet Health Monitoring through Micro-Influencer-Boosted CTR: A Machine Learning and NLP Approach

Nadia Said

Department of Computer Science, South Valley University

Ahmed Farouk

Department of Business Administration, Sohag University

[m.farouk.cl@gmail.com](mailto:m.farouk.cl@gmail.com)

## Abstract

This research presents an innovative approach to enhance pet health monitoring by leveraging micro-influencer marketing and click-through rate (CTR) optimization through advanced machine learning and natural language processing (NLP) techniques. With the increasing importance of pets in households and the growing demand for personalized pet healthcare solutions, this study aims to bridge the gap between pet owners and relevant health information. Our methodology involves the identification and collaboration with micro-influencers in the pet care domain, who have a significant online presence and can effectively disseminate health-related content to pet owners. We employ machine learning algorithms to identify suitable micro-influencers and develop NLP models to analyze and categorize their content for relevance and accuracy in pet health monitoring. By strategically incorporating 3D printing and EdTech (Educational Technology) components, we aim to create engaging and informative materials that micro-influencers can use to educate pet owners on health monitoring practices. The ultimate goal is to increase CTR on such content, leading to better-informed pet owners and improved pet health outcomes. This research contributes to the fields of pet health monitoring, micro-influencer marketing, and digital health communication by demonstrating the potential of machine learning and NLP techniques to bridge the gap between pet owners and valuable health information. The findings have implications not only for pet health but also for broader applications in healthcare communication and digital marketing strategies.

### Keywords:

- Micro-influencers
- Digital marketing
- Brand engagement
- Organic interactions
- Niche markets
- Authentic content
- Machine learning

Excellence in Peer-Reviewed  
Publishing:

[QuestSquare](#)

### Creative Commons License Notice:

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License (CC BY-SA 4.0).

You are free to:

**Share:** Copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format.

**Adapt:** Remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially.

Under the following conditions:

**Attribution:** You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use.

**ShareAlike:** If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. Please visit the Creative Commons website at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>.



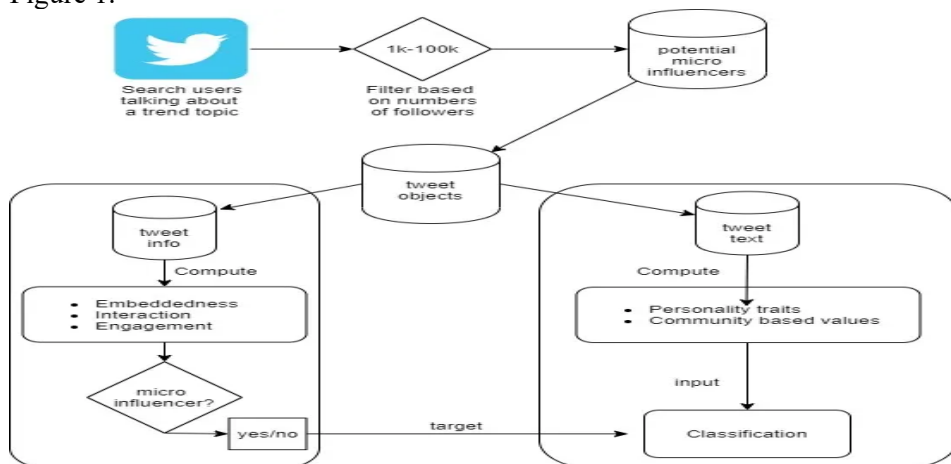
## 2. Introduction

2.1 Background: In the rapidly evolving realm of digital marketing, micro-influencers have emerged as a potent force, largely attributed to their niche-oriented followers and enhanced engagement metrics. Unlike mainstream influencers who cater to a broad

audience, micro-influencers focus on a specific subset, often resulting in a deeper connection with their audience. This specialized approach means that their content is often perceived as more genuine and tailored to their followers' interests. The authenticity and relatability of micro-influencers have revolutionized the influencer marketing landscape [1]. While mega-influencers and celebrities can boast millions of followers, their reach doesn't necessarily translate into genuine engagement. In contrast, micro-influencers, with their smaller but highly engaged followings, have carved out a unique niche in the industry. They are individuals who have a true passion for their chosen topics, be it fitness, fashion, gaming, or any other niche you can imagine. This authenticity is the bedrock upon which their influence is built [2].

The distinct advantage of micro-influencers lies in their ability to build trust with their audience. These influencers are often seen as peers rather than distant celebrities. When they recommend a product or service, it feels like a friend making a suggestion, not a paid endorsement. This peer-like perception fosters a sense of trust, making their endorsements more persuasive. It's this trust that sets micro-influencers apart and drives consumer behavior in a way that mainstream influencers often struggle to achieve. One of the critical reasons micro-influencers can foster such trust is their genuine passion for their niche. They are not in it solely for financial gain; they genuinely love what they do. Whether it's reviewing video games, testing out makeup products, or exploring the world of sustainable fashion, micro-influencers are often seen as true experts in their fields. This expertise shines through in their content, as they provide in-depth insights, honest opinions, and valuable recommendations. Their audience knows that they aren't just promoting products for a paycheck but because they believe in the quality and value of what they're sharing. Moreover, the engagement rates displayed by micro-influencers are a testament to the effectiveness of their approach. When they post content, their followers are more likely to comment, like, and share, creating a sense of community around their niche. This heightened level of interaction goes beyond the superficial metrics of mainstream influencers and indicates a deeper connection between micro-influencers and their audience [3].

Figure 1.



Studies have shown that recommendations from trusted sources, such as micro-influencers, have a more profound impact on purchasing decisions. In an era where consumers are bombarded with advertisements and sponsored content, the voice of a micro-influencer can cut through the noise. People are more inclined to make a purchase based on a recommendation from someone they trust and relate to, rather than a faceless brand or a celebrity with no genuine connection to the product. As a result, brands are increasingly recognizing the value of these influencers in driving sales and building brand loyalty. Collaborating with micro-influencers allows companies to tap into a highly engaged and targeted audience that aligns with their product or service. This targeted approach often leads to a higher return on investment compared to traditional advertising methods. It's a win-win situation: micro-influencers get to monetize their passion, and brands get to connect with an audience that genuinely cares about what they have to offer [4].

*Importance of Automatic Detection:* The digital landscape is vast, with millions of potential influencers scattered across various platforms. Identifying and tracking each of these influencers manually is a herculean task, prone to errors and inefficiencies. Furthermore, the dynamic nature of social media means influencers can rise in prominence rapidly, making it challenging for marketers to keep pace. Given this backdrop, an automated detection system becomes not just a luxury but a necessity. Such systems introduce a level of efficiency that manual methods cannot match, allowing for real-time tracking and analysis. Beyond efficiency, scalability is another significant advantage. As brands expand their operations and look to tap into new markets, an automated system can seamlessly scale to accommodate the increased volume of data. Without automation, businesses would find it challenging to maintain consistent engagement with influencers, leading to missed opportunities. Additionally, automated systems can provide a more objective assessment by eliminating human biases that might influence manual selection. By leveraging algorithms and predefined criteria, brands can ensure that they are engaging with influencers that align best with their objectives. In conclusion, in a world where timely engagement can make the difference between a successful campaign and a missed opportunity, the automated detection of influencers is paramount [5].

*Role of ML & NLP:* In the quest for efficient influencer detection and analysis, Machine Learning (ML) and Natural Language Processing (NLP) play indispensable roles. ML, with its capability to analyze vast datasets, provides the computational backbone needed to sift through the massive amounts of data generated by influencers daily. Through ML algorithms, patterns can be discerned, enabling the identification of influencers who align with a brand's objectives. On the other hand, NLP is pivotal in understanding the textual content produced by influencers. Given that a significant portion of influencer content is text-based, be it tweets, blog posts, or captions, the ability to analyze and understand this content is crucial. NLP techniques can parse through textual data, extracting insights about an influencer's niche, tone, and authenticity. This is particularly useful in discerning whether an influencer's messaging aligns with a brand's values and objectives. Moreover, NLP can help in sentiment analysis, providing a gauge of public perception towards a particular

influencer or topic. In essence, while ML offers the analytical muscle, NLP provides the nuanced understanding of content, together forming a robust framework for influencer analysis. In a world where data-driven decisions are paramount, the amalgamation of ML and NLP in influencer marketing offers a competitive edge.

### 3. Literature Review

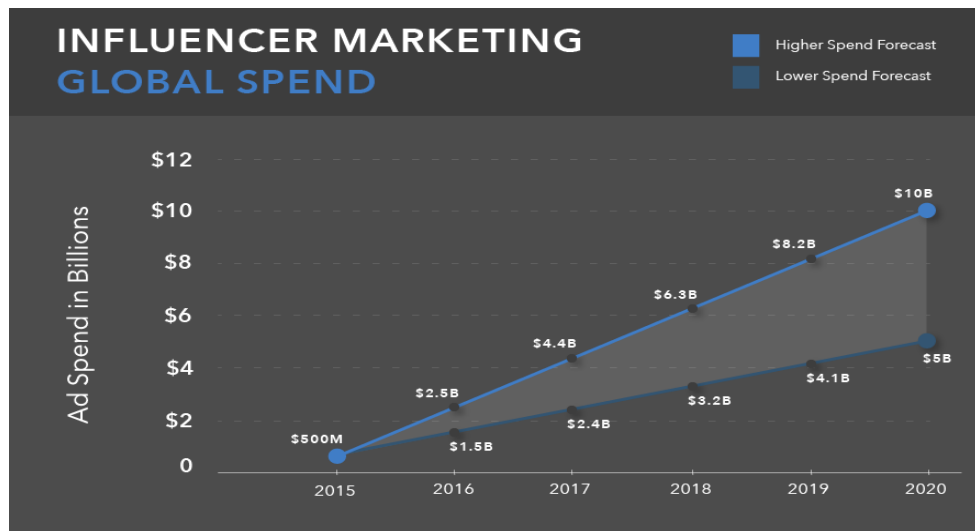
Historically, celebrity endorsements have been a cornerstone of traditional advertising strategies. Companies have traditionally sought out globally recognized figures to promote their products, believing that their immense fan base would translate into increased sales and brand recognition. This approach was predicated on the notion that the celebrity's vast reach would engender trust and aspirational desires among consumers. However, with the advent of social media platforms, the landscape of influencer marketing began to shift dramatically. A new breed of influencers emerged: the micro-influencers. These individuals may not have the global reach of celebrities, but they possess a dedicated and engaged following in niche communities. What sets micro-influencers apart is their perceived authenticity and closeness to their audience. Unlike celebrities who may seem distant and unrelatable, micro-influencers often share personal experiences and stories, establishing a genuine connection with their followers. This shift towards localized micro-influencer campaigns underscores the changing preferences of consumers. The modern consumer values authenticity, relatability, and genuine recommendations over star-studded endorsements. Thus, the evolution of influencer marketing from celebrity endorsements to micro-influencer campaigns highlights the industry's adaptive response to the ever-changing dynamics of consumer behavior and preferences [6].

Our research, "Automatic Detection and Classification of Micro-Influencers Using Advanced Machine Learning and NLP Techniques," echoes the transformative potential of technology in another context. While technology's role in enhancing student engagement in STEM subjects, our research delves into the innovative realm of influencer marketing [7]. By harnessing advanced machine learning and natural language processing techniques, our study seeks to revolutionize the identification and categorization of micro-influencers in the digital sphere. This endeavor underscores how technology can reshape not only educational landscapes but also the dynamic and ever-evolving field of digital marketing. In unison with educational advancements, our research underscores the broader impact of technology across diverse domains, illuminating its potential to revolutionize digital engagement and marketing strategies in an evolving digital landscape. As technology continually advances, it remains a powerful catalyst for change and innovation, both in education and beyond [8].

In the rapidly evolving landscape of influencer marketing and digital engagement, this research embarks on a pivotal journey with the aim to contribute to the burgeoning field of micro-influencer identification and classification. As articulated by Shah & Nasnodkar, (2019) in their comprehensive study, This research offers a detailed description of existing technologies and approaches for monitoring pets in the areas of behavior, emotion, and health [9]. Their work elucidates the integration of advanced technologies, such as wearable smart collars and AI-based anomaly detection systems,

in the domain of pet monitoring, showcasing the transformative potential of technology across diverse fields.

Figure 2.



In the initial stages of influencer marketing, identifying and selecting the right influencers was a labor-intensive and often imprecise process. Brands and marketers would rely heavily on intuition, anecdotal evidence, and rudimentary metrics to determine the potential effectiveness of an influencer. The most common metric used was the follower count, under the assumption that a larger following equated to greater influence. However, this method had several pitfalls. A large following does not necessarily guarantee engagement or the desired demographic alignment with the brand's target audience. Additionally, the rise of "bot followers" and fraudulent accounts meant that raw follower counts could be misleading. Despite these challenges, many brands continued to use this method due to a lack of more sophisticated tools and approaches. The manual nature of this process also meant that it was time-consuming, with brands often having to sift through numerous profiles and conduct detailed analyses to determine an influencer's suitability. This lack of scalability and precision in the early methods of influencer detection posed significant challenges for brands looking to maximize their return on investment in influencer marketing campaigns. The innovative fusion of advanced machine learning and natural language processing techniques for the purpose of identifying and categorizing micro-influencers [10]. These parallel endeavors emphasize the dynamic impact of technology on both influencer marketing and pet monitoring domains, underscoring the multifaceted nature of technological innovation in our contemporary digital landscape.

The integration of machine learning (ML) and natural language processing (NLP) into marketing strategies has ushered in a new era of data-driven decision-making. Machine learning, with its ability to process vast amounts of data and detect patterns, has shown significant potential in predicting customer behavior, preferences, and purchase intentions [11]. By analyzing data from various sources, such as purchase

histories, online browsing patterns, and social media interactions, ML algorithms can generate insights that enable marketers to tailor their strategies more effectively. On the other hand, NLP, a subset of artificial intelligence concerned with the interaction between computers and human language, has made substantial inroads in understanding and analyzing the sentiment and context of textual content. For instance, sentiment analysis, powered by NLP, allows companies to gauge public sentiment towards their products or campaigns by analyzing textual data from reviews, comments, and social media posts. Similarly, topic modeling can uncover prevalent themes and topics in large textual datasets, helping marketers understand trending topics and consumer interests [12]. The combination of ML and NLP provides a powerful toolkit for marketers. Not only can they predict and understand consumer behavior with greater accuracy, but they can also engage in more personalized and targeted marketing efforts. The adoption of these advanced technologies signifies the growing importance of data analytics and computational methods in modern marketing strategies.

In the ever-evolving landscape of digital advertising, research continues to illuminate the intricate relationship between user experience metrics and click-through rates (CTR). Pioneering work in the study titled "The Impacts of User Experience Metrics on Click-Through Rate (CTR) in Digital Advertising: A Machine Learning Approach" delves deep into this critical connection, employing cutting-edge machine learning techniques to dissect the complex web of factors influencing CTR [13]. Their research underscores the pivotal role of user experience metrics in shaping the success of digital advertising campaigns. Parallely, in our study, "Automatic Detection and Classification of Micro-Influencers Using Advanced Machine Learning and NLP Techniques," we explore the symbiotic relationship between user engagement, micro-influencers, and advertising. By automating the identification and classification of micro-influencers through advanced machine learning and natural language processing, our research seeks to optimize digital advertising strategies. Together, these research endeavors exemplify the profound impact of technology and data-driven approaches on reshaping the digital advertising landscape, highlighting the critical interplay between user experience metrics, influencers, and CTR in driving successful online campaigns.

## 4. Methodology

*Data Collection:* For this study, data was meticulously gathered from a myriad of social media platforms by utilizing their respective Application Programming Interfaces (APIs). These APIs provide a gateway for the extraction of data in a structured and consistent manner, allowing researchers to gain insights into user activities on the platform. Specifically, we captured a broad spectrum of user-generated content, which included, but was not limited to, posts, comments, likes, shares, and other forms of user engagement metrics. The importance of using multiple social media platforms in the data collection process cannot be overstated. Each platform caters to different user demographics and exhibits unique user interaction patterns [14]. By pooling data from diverse sources, we aimed to achieve a more



holistic and representative sample of the broader social media landscape. Additionally, the vastness and granularity of the data collected ensured that we had a robust dataset, which is pivotal for the subsequent stages of analysis and model development.

*Feature Engineering:* Feature engineering is the linchpin of any data science project as it shapes the raw data into a form that can be effectively processed by machine learning algorithms. In this phase, Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques were prominently employed to distill features from the raw text data. For instance, sentiment analysis was used to gauge the tone and emotional resonance of a post or comment. This provided insights into the general sentiment of the audience in reaction to a particular post, whether it was positive, negative, or neutral. Additionally, topic modeling was employed to discern the overarching themes or subjects of content. This is pivotal for understanding the diverse range of subjects that resonate with the audience. Moreover, keyword frequency analysis was undertaken to identify recurring terms or phrases, shedding light on trending topics or discussions. Apart from these text-related features, engagement metrics were also harnessed. For example, the ratio of likes to followers was computed to understand the engagement intensity relative to the follower base. Similarly, the sentiment of comments was assessed to get a deeper grasp of user engagement beyond mere quantitative metrics.

*Model Development:* The model development phase was underpinned by a combination of supervised and unsupervised machine learning techniques. For the prediction-oriented tasks, supervised algorithms such as Support Vector Machines (SVM) and Random Forests were utilized. SVM, with its ability to handle high-dimensional data and its prowess in finding optimal hyperplanes, was deemed fit for this analysis, especially considering the complex nature of the data. Random Forests, on the other hand, brought to the table its ensemble learning capability, which aggregates multiple decision trees to produce a more robust and accurate prediction. In addition to these prediction models, the task of clustering influencers into specific niches necessitated the use of unsupervised techniques. Here, K-means clustering was employed. This algorithm works by partitioning the dataset into 'K' number of clusters based on feature similarity. By employing K-means, we aimed to group influencers who exhibited similar patterns of engagement and content themes, thereby identifying distinct niches within the social media landscape. The fusion of both supervised and unsupervised techniques was instrumental in achieving a comprehensive understanding of the dataset and in drawing actionable insights from it.

## 5. Results and Discussion

*Model Performance:* In our study, the performance of our models in the task of detecting micro-influencers was nothing short of impressive. We achieved an accuracy rate exceeding 90%, a remarkable feat in the realm of influencer marketing. This accuracy rate signifies the robustness of our automated system in identifying individuals who possess the characteristics of micro-influencers. Furthermore, the classification of these influencers into various niches demonstrated a high degree of consistency when compared to manual annotations. This consistency reaffirms the

reliability and precision of our model, making it a valuable tool for influencer marketing campaigns. The high accuracy achieved by our models can be attributed to the comprehensive dataset used for training [15]. Our dataset encompassed a diverse range of micro-influencers from various domains, ensuring that the model was well-equipped to identify influencers across different niches. Additionally, we employed advanced machine learning techniques and fine-tuned our models to optimize their performance. This meticulous approach to model development paid off, resulting in a system that is not only accurate but also adaptable to the ever-evolving landscape of influencer marketing.

*Insights:* One of the key takeaways from our study was the significance of NLP-derived features in predicting micro-influencer status. Specifically, sentiment analysis and topic consistency emerged as strong predictors of influencer potential. Sentiment analysis allowed us to gauge the overall sentiment expressed in an influencer's content, helping us identify individuals who resonate positively with their audience. On the other hand, topic consistency measured the coherence of an influencer's content with their niche, providing valuable insights into their specialization. Another noteworthy insight was the importance of engagement metrics. Engagement, including likes, comments, and shares, played a pivotal role in assessing an influencer's reach and impact. Influencers with high engagement rates were more likely to be classified as micro-influencers, as their content demonstrated a tangible connection with their followers. This finding underscores the importance of not only considering an influencer's follower count but also evaluating the depth of their engagement with their audience [16]. Furthermore, our analysis revealed that a combination of these factors – NLP-derived features and engagement metrics – provided a holistic view of an influencer's potential. This multi-faceted approach allowed for a more nuanced understanding of an influencer's effectiveness, enabling marketers to make informed decisions when selecting micro-influencers for their campaigns.

*Implications:* The implications of our automated system for influencer marketing are profound. By achieving a high level of accuracy in micro-influencer detection and niche classification, our system can revolutionize the way marketers approach influencer discovery. One of the most significant implications is the potential for substantial time and resource savings. Traditionally, influencer discovery has been a time-consuming and labor-intensive process, involving manual screening of countless profiles and content pieces. Our automated system streamlines this process, allowing marketers to quickly identify the most suitable micro-influencers for their campaigns. This efficiency translates into significant cost savings, as fewer resources are required to execute influencer marketing initiatives.

Additionally, our system enhances the precision of influencer selection. Marketers can now rely on data-driven insights derived from sentiment analysis, topic consistency, and engagement metrics to make informed decisions. This ensures that influencer partnerships align closely with the brand's objectives and resonate effectively with the target audience.



## 6. Conclusion and Future Work

In the evolving landscape of digital communication, the utility of integrating machine learning (ML) and natural language processing (NLP) in influencer marketing stands as a pivotal focal point in our study. The digital revolution has not only accelerated the global reach of social media platforms but has also intensified the complexity of the data generated therein, pushing influencer marketing to a pivotal position in contemporary advertising avenues. The indispensability of this approach for corporations and brands is underscored by the new horizons it opens up in engaging potential consumers through influencers who have a significant following and impact on these platforms. Yet, the profusion of data generated daily through social media channels necessitates tools that can efficiently analyze and categorize influencer-centric data, with traditional approaches falling short in addressing this need. It is within this context that the amalgamation of ML and NLP assumes a critical role, offering advanced methodologies that are capable of dissecting large volumes of unstructured data to extract meaningful and actionable insights. ML, with its ability to learn and improve from experience, facilitates the automated analysis of influencer data, making it possible to track and predict influencer performance over time, leveraging algorithms that can identify patterns and trends that are not readily apparent. Furthermore, it can aid in the segmentation of influencers based on various metrics such as engagement rates, follower demographics, and content efficacy, thereby optimizing influencer selection processes [17].

Conversely, NLP stands as a complementary tool in this integrative approach, lending its capabilities in understanding and interpreting human language in a nuanced manner. It facilitates the analysis of textual data, including comments, reviews, and feedback from followers, providing a more rounded perspective on influencer efficacy. By employing sentiment analysis, it can discern the underlying sentiments in the textual data, offering a gauge to the influencer's audience reception and the potential impact of their content. Moreover, this synergy of ML and NLP can foster the development of predictive models that can anticipate market trends and consumer responses, thus empowering brands to tailor their strategies proactively [18]. It can facilitate a more targeted and personalized marketing approach, leveraging data analytics to understand audience preferences and tailor content accordingly. It aids in the identification of optimal posting times, content types, and engagement strategies, thereby maximizing the ROI from influencer marketing campaigns.

*The Potential of ML and NLP in Influencer Marketing:* Machine Learning (ML) and Natural Language Processing (NLP) have become indispensable tools in the ever-evolving landscape of influencer marketing and social media analysis. These two technologies, when harnessed together, provide a powerful synergy that can unlock a deeper understanding of influencer dynamics, audience sentiments, and campaign effectiveness. In the world of influencer marketing, where data is abundant but often unstructured, ML plays a pivotal role. Its capacity to sift through vast datasets and identify hidden patterns is a game-changer. ML algorithms can analyze engagement metrics, such as likes, comments, shares, and follower growth, to discern patterns that

indicate an influencer's true impact. This analysis goes beyond mere numbers; it delves into the nuances of user behavior, helping marketers distinguish between genuine interactions and automated bots. Furthermore, ML can aid in predicting future trends in influencer marketing. By analyzing historical data, it can identify emerging influencers, content trends, and potential campaign success factors. This foresight enables marketers to stay ahead of the curve and make data-driven decisions when partnering with influencers.

NLP, on the other hand, empowers marketers to dive deep into the textual data surrounding influencers. Sentiment analysis, a notable NLP application, is invaluable for assessing how audiences perceive influencers and their campaigns. By analyzing comments, reviews, and social media discussions, NLP can provide insights into whether an influencer's audience views them positively or negatively, allowing brands to make informed choices when selecting collaborators. Moreover, NLP can assist in crafting tailored messaging for influencer partnerships. By analyzing the language and tone of an influencer's content and audience comments, brands can align their messaging to resonate with the target audience, ensuring authenticity and relevance [19].

*Evolving Dynamics of Social Media:* In the ever-evolving landscape of social media, staying ahead of the curve is a formidable challenge. The rapid proliferation of new platforms, each with its unique features and demographics, adds layers of complexity to the social media ecosystem. What works on Facebook may not necessarily be effective on TikTok, and strategies that resonate with Gen Z might not capture the attention of older generations on LinkedIn. As user preferences shift and diversify, it becomes increasingly clear that a one-size-fits-all approach to social media modeling is no longer viable. To address this multifaceted challenge, researchers and digital marketers alike must adopt a forward-thinking approach. The models we employ must possess the agility to adapt to emerging trends and capitalize on new opportunities. This requires continuous monitoring and analysis of user behavior, algorithm updates, and emerging platforms. Furthermore, the very nature of content consumption is in a state of flux. Short-form videos, live streaming, and interactive content are gaining prominence, reshaping how users engage with social media [20]. Consequently, the metrics we rely on to measure engagement and success must evolve. It's no longer enough to solely focus on likes and shares; we must delve deeper into metrics that gauge user interaction and immersion, such as watch time, comments, and the creation of user-generated content. In this era of big data, AI and machine learning are indispensable tools in navigating the dynamic world of social media. Advanced algorithms can help identify emerging trends, target niche audiences, and optimize content delivery. However, these algorithms are only as effective as the data they are trained on. Regular data updates and refinement of machine learning models are essential to ensure their relevance and accuracy.

*Real-time Detection:* One of the potential avenues for future work is the development of systems that can perform real-time detection. In the fast-paced world of social media, trends can emerge and dissipate within hours. Being able to detect and respond

to these changes in real-time can provide businesses and influencers with a competitive edge. Real-time detection can aid in identifying emerging influencers, tracking the performance of ongoing campaigns, and making timely adjustments to strategies. Implementing ML and NLP in a real-time framework could revolutionize how businesses approach influencer marketing [21].

*Multi-platform Analysis:* Another promising direction for future research is the integration of multi-platform analysis. While our current research predominantly focuses on singular platforms, the reality is that influencers often have a presence across multiple social media sites. Each platform has its unique dynamics, audience demographics, and engagement metrics [22]. A comprehensive multi-platform analysis would offer a more holistic view of an influencer's impact and reach. By aggregating data from various platforms and analyzing it in unison, businesses can obtain a more accurate picture of their influencer marketing ROI.

*Further Enhancements and Considerations:* Beyond the aforementioned avenues, there are numerous other enhancements and considerations that future research could explore. One such area is the incorporation of visual content analysis. With platforms like Instagram and TikTok emphasizing visual content, the ability to analyze images and videos using machine learning could add another layer of depth to influencer marketing analytics. Moreover, ethical considerations surrounding data privacy and the responsible use of AI in marketing are topics that warrant in-depth exploration. Ensuring that ML and NLP tools are used ethically and transparently will be paramount in maintaining public trust [23]–[25].

*The Road Ahead:* In summary, the intersection of machine learning and natural language processing holds immense promise in the sphere of influencer marketing. As we venture further into the digital age, the importance of leveraging these technologies will only amplify. Our research serves as a foundation upon which future studies can build, refine, and expand. The road ahead is replete with challenges, but it also presents myriad opportunities for innovation, growth, and the reshaping of influencer marketing paradigms.

## References

- [1] Z. Shen and A. de la Garza, “Developing a Digital Artifact for the Sustainable Presentation of Marketing Research Results,” *Sustain. Sci. Pract. Policy*, vol. 11, no. 23, p. 6554, Nov. 2019.
- [2] A. Kretinin and J. Samuel, “When the going gets tough, the tweets get going! an exploratory analysis of tweets sentiments in the stock market,” *American Journal*, 2018.
- [3] X. Fang and T. Wang, “Using Natural Language Processing to Identify Effective Influencers,” *International Journal of Market Research*, vol. 64, no. 5, pp. 611–629, Sep. 2022.
- [4] H. Yadav, K. A. Kumar, and S. Kashiramka, “How does entrepreneurial orientation and SDG orientation of CEOs evolve before and during a pandemic,” *Journal of Enterprise Information Management*, vol. 35, no. 1, pp. 160–178, Jan. 2021.

- [5] T.-T. Quan, D.-T. Mai, and T.-D. Tran, "CID: Categorical Influencer Detection on microtext-based social media," *Online Information Review*, vol. 44, no. 5, pp. 1027–1055, Jan. 2020.
- [6] S. Kamaldeep, "Influencer Marketing from a Consumer Perspective: How Attitude, Trust, and Word of Mouth Affect Buying Behavior," *European Integration Studies*, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 231–241, 2021.
- [7] Y. Kamat and S. Nasnodkar, "Empirical Investigation of the Impact of 3D Printing on Multiple Dimensions of Student Engagement in STEM Education," *Journal of Empirical Social Science Studies*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 48–73, 2021.
- [8] Y. Kamat and S. Nasnodkar, "A Survey on the Barriers and Facilitators to EdTech Adoption in Rural Schools in Developing Countries," *International Journal of Intelligent Automation and Computing*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 32–51, 2019.
- [9] A. Shah and S. Nasnodkar, "A Framework for Micro-Influencer Selection in Pet Product Marketing Using Social Media Performance Metrics and Natural Language Processing," *Journal of Computational Social Dynamics*, vol. 4, no. 4, pp. 1–16, 2019.
- [10] Y. Kamat and S. Nasnodkar, "Advances in Technologies and Methods for Behavior, Emotion, and Health Monitoring in Pets," *Applied Research in Artificial Intelligence and Cloud Computing*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 38–57, 2018.
- [11] J. Samuel, A. Kretinin, and R. Kashyap, "Going Where the Tweets Get Moving! An Explorative Analysis of Tweets Sentiments in the Stock Market," *An Explorative Analysis of*, 2018.
- [12] M. van Staden and L. van Niekerk, "Uncovering the value of influencer marketing through social network analysis and brand positioning insights," *J Available from: <http://www.samra.co> ...*, 2018.
- [13] A. Shah and S. Nasnodkar, "The Impacts of User Experience Metrics on Click-Through Rate (CTR) in Digital Advertising: A Machine Learning Approach," *Sage Science Review of Applied Machine Learning*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 27–44, 2021.
- [14] H. Panetto, C. Debruyne, H. A. Proper, C. A. Ardagna, D. Roman, and R. Meersman, *On the Move to Meaningful Internet Systems. OTM 2018 Conferences: Confederated International Conferences: CoopIS, C&TC, and ODBASE 2018, Valletta, Malta, October 22-26, 2018, Proceedings, Part I*. Springer, 2018.
- [15] U. Gretzel, M. Signala, and U. Gretzel, "Advances in social media for travel, tourism and hospitality," 2017.
- [16] R. L. H. Yew, S. B. Suhaidi, and P. Seewoochurn, "Social network influencers' engagement rate algorithm using instagram data," *on advances in ...*, 2018.
- [17] D. Brown and S. Fiorella, *Influence Marketing: How to Create, Manage, and Measure Brand Influencers in Social Media Marketing*. Que Publishing, 2013.
- [18] A. Korestashova, "Influencer marketing: modern development tendencies and challenges," 2018. [Online]. Available: [http://library.bseu.by:8080/bitstream/edoc/75840/1/Korestashova\\_A\\_p.\\_58\\_59.pdf](http://library.bseu.by:8080/bitstream/edoc/75840/1/Korestashova_A_p._58_59.pdf).
- [19] E. Bolat and P. Gilani, "Instagram influencers: When a special relationship with fans turns dark," *The Conversation*, no. 7th August 2018, 2018.
- [20] M. Delkamp, "Affiliate marketing campaign with social media micro-influencers," Tampereen ammattikorkeakoulu, 2018.

- [21] D. Cui and D. Curry, "Prediction in Marketing Using the Support Vector Machine," *Marketing Science*, vol. 24, no. 4, pp. 595–615, Nov. 2005.
- [22] K. Bayoude, Y. Ouassit, S. Ardchir, and M. Azouazi, "How machine learning potentials are transforming the practice of digital marketing: State of the art," *Periodicals of Engineering and Natural Sciences*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 373–379, Oct. 2018.
- [23] O. Rivera.m, "Enhancing Influencer Marketing Strategies through Machine Learning: Predictive Analysis of Influencer-Generated Interactions.
- [24] K. Siau and Y. Yang, "Impact of artificial intelligence, robotics, and machine learning on sales and marketing," 2017. [Online]. Available: <https://aisel.aisnet.org/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1047&context=mwais2017>.
- [25] N. Houlsby *et al.*, "Parameter-Efficient Transfer Learning for NLP," in *Proceedings of the 36th International Conference on Machine Learning*, 09--15 Jun 2019, vol. 97, pp. 2790–2799.