Chapter 3 Artificial Intelligence in Relational Marketing Practice: CRM as a Loyalty Strategy

Jorge Figueiredo Lusíada University, Portugal

Isabel Oliveira Lusíada University, Portugal

Sérgio Silva University of Porto, Portugal

Margarida Pocinho b https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2895-7934 Coimbra School of Health Technology, Polytechnic Institute of Coimbra, Portugal

> António Cardoso https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2545-0617 University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal

Manuel Pereira Polytechnic Institute of Viana do Castelo, Portugal

ABSTRACT

This chapter aims to address artificial intelligence as a driving force behind relationship marketing (RM) practices. In this sense, the communicational potential of the internet and the way marketing migrates to the digital area are highlighted. In addition, the importance of customer relationship management (CRM) is demonstrated in the development of the loyalty process, using its personalisation and customisation

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-6684-9324-3.ch003

Copyright © 2024, IGI Global. Copying or distributing in print or electronic forms without written permission of IGI Global is prohibited.

Artificial Intelligence in Relational Marketing Practice

of the customer. Marketing, from a relational perspective, assumes an interactive marketing function, in a continuous, dialogical, and individualised process with the buyer. Marketing focuses on relationships and convergence, investing in attracting new members and maintaining them in a lasting way. This commitment of brands to attract and create engagement with the customer has as its main purpose, to create loyalty, with a view to future brand loyalty.

INTRODUCTION

Today's society is witnessing major changes of various kinds regarding institutional relations in the market context. The emergence of new world powers, the phenomenon of globalisation, the dependence on markets and changing behaviours in consumer society have caused a climate of constant unpredictability and frantic competitiveness in the business world.

Currently, companies are giving greater importance to customer retention in the medium and long term, to the detriment of strategies aimed at acquiring new customers and expanding the variety of products offered. This requires an adaptation of corporate policies, implementing modern management and a greater concentration of resources on interaction with customers, at the beginning, during and after the sale.

To ensure long-term customer attachment, companies must strive to win their loyalty by creating a lasting bond with them. This means paying extra attention to new consumer demands and constantly improving the customer experience.

On the other hand, the recipient of the information now has access to a user interface that promotes a dialogue with the user, making it possible to establish an interactive relationship between man and machine. The user can have a "virtual reality" or "image immersion" experience, where they interact with the computer through a special visualisation device.

It is by linking human intelligence and artificial intelligence that information search and monitoring activities on networks are optimised, and this is the main goal of strategic intelligence on the Internet. The contemporary computer is seen as the foundation of a series of projects that share the goal of creating an artificial representation equivalent to the human brain or, similarly, reproducing the operation of human intelligence outside the brain. The contemporary computer is seen as the foundation of a series of endeavours that share the goal of creating an artificial representation equivalent to the human brain.

Against this backdrop, Marketing will migrate to digital, taking advantage of all the interactive potentialities, promoting a continuous personalised dialogue with the customer. 22 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: <u>www.igi-</u> <u>global.com/chapter/artificial-intelligence-in-relational-</u> <u>marketing-practice/333958</u>

Related Content

Web 2.0 Based Intelligent Software Architecture for Photograph Sharing

Arzu Baloglu, Mudasser F. Wyneand Yilmaz Bahcetepe (2010). *International Journal of Intelligent Information Technologies (pp. 17-29).* www.irma-international.org/article/web-based-intelligent-software-architecture/46961

Deep Learning in Social Media Analysis: Machine and Deep Learning Models for Social Media Analysis in Politics

Vaishali Yogesh Baviskarand Rachna Yogesh Sable (2021). *Examining the Impact of Deep Learning and IoT on Multi-Industry Applications (pp. 164-194).* www.irma-international.org/chapter/deep-learning-in-social-media-analysis/270421

On Dependability Issues in Ambient Intelligence Systems

Marcello Cinque, Antonio Coronatoand Alessandro Testa (2011). *International Journal of Ambient Computing and Intelligence (pp. 18-27).* www.irma-international.org/article/dependability-issues-ambient-intelligence-systems/58337

Identification of Plant Diseases Using Multi-Level Classification Deep Model

Jitendra Vikram Tembhurne, Tarun Saxenaand Tausif Diwan (2022). *International Journal of Ambient Computing and Intelligence (pp. 1-21).* www.irma-international.org/article/identification-of-plant-diseases-using-multi-level-classification-deep-model/309408

Financial Markets in the Internet Age

Ross A. Lumley (2008). Intelligent Information Technologies: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications (pp. 2119-2142). www.irma-international.org/chapter/financial-markets-internet-age/24392