Package 'WordOfMouth'

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Title Estimates Economic Variables for Word-of-Mouth-Campaigns	
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Description Methods for estimating profit, profit-maximizing price, demand and consumer surplus of Word- of-Mouth-campaigns on mean-field networks.	
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Description

This packages provides classes, methods and functions for modeling Word-of-Mouth-campaigns. General model assumptions are:

- monopoly market
- · no variable costs
- network is the mean-field case of percolation
- only those persons who bought a product will forward information about it

Details

Package: WordOfMouth
Type: Package
Version: 1.1.0
Date: 2021-10-04
License: GPL-3

Depends: R (>= 3.0.1), methods

Author(s)

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compareToFIMarket Compares the welfare of the WoM campaign to that of a fully informed market

Description

Compares the welfare of the WoM campaign to the welfare of a fully informed market assuming a uniformly distributed willingness to pay.

Usage

```
compareToFIMarket(campaign)
```

Arguments

campaign

Word-of-Mouth campaign as instance of class WoMCampaign.

Value

Data frame containing the profit-maximizing price, the resulting demand, profit, consumer surplus and economic welfare for a fully informed market and a WoM market.

Author(s)

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```

See Also

computeOptimalPrice computeProfit computeConsumerSurplus

Examples

```
network <- new("WoMNetwork", size = 1000, avgConnections = 5)
campaign <- new("WoMCampaign", network = network, seedingSize = 10, forwardProbability = 0.2)
comparison <- compareToFIMarket(campaign)
print(comparison)</pre>
```

computeConsumerSurplus

Computes the expected cumulative consumer surplus

Description

Computes the expected cumulative consumer surplus for a given Word-of-Mouth campaign at a given price.

Usage

```
computeConsumerSurplus(campaign, price)
```

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Arguments

campaign Word-of-Mouth campaign as instance of class WoMCampaign.

price Price as number in [0; 1] where 0 is the minimal and 1 is the maximal price.

Value

Expected cumulative consumer surplus.

Author(s)

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Thomas Woehner <Thomas.Woehner@eah-jena.de>
Ralf Peters <ralf.peters@wiwi.uni-halle.de>
```

See Also

computeDemand computeProfit computeOptimalPrice

Examples

```
network <- new("WoMNetwork", size = 1000, avgConnections = 5)
campaign <- new("WoMCampaign", network = network, seedingSize = 10, forwardProbability = 0.2)
surplus <- computeConsumerSurplus(campaign, price = 0.5)
print(surplus)</pre>
```

computeDemand

Computes the expected demand

Description

Computes the expected demand for a given Word-of-Mouth campaign at a given price.

Usage

```
computeDemand(campaign, price)
```

Arguments

campaign Word-of-Mouth campaign as instance of class WoMCampaign.

price Price as number in [0, 1] where 0 is the minimal and 1 is the maximal price.

Value

Expected demand in number of persons.

Author(s)

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```

See Also

 $compute Round Demand\ compute Profit\ compute Consumer Surplus\ compute Optimal Price$

Examples

```
network <- new("WoMNetwork", size = 1000, avgConnections = 5)
campaign <- new("WoMCampaign", network = network, seedingSize = 10, forwardProbability = 0.2)
demand <- computeDemand(campaign, price = 0.5)
print(demand)</pre>
```

 ${\tt computeInformationCostsThreshold}$

Computes the information costs threshold

Description

Computes the information costs that need to be surpassed in order to generate a higher profit than in a transparent market.

Usage

```
computeInformationCostsThreshold(campaign)
```

Arguments

campaign

Word-of-Mouth campaign as instance of class WoMCampaign.

Value

Information costs in [0; 1] that need to be surpassed in order to generate a higher profit than in a transparent market.

Author(s)

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```

See Also

computeOptimalPrice computeProfit

Examples

```
network <- new("WoMNetwork", size = 1000, avgConnections = 5)
campaign <- new("WoMCampaign", network = network, seedingSize = 10, forwardProbability = 0.2)
threshold <- computeInformationCostsThreshold(campaign)
print(threshold)</pre>
```

computeOptimalPrice

Computes the profit-maximizing price

Description

Computes the profit-maximizing for a given Word-of-Mouth campaign.

Usage

```
computeOptimalPrice(campaign)
```

Arguments

campaign

Word-of-Mouth campaign as instance of class WoMCampaign.

Value

Profit-maximizing price in [0; 1] where 0 is the lowest possible and 1 is the highest possible price.

Author(s)

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```

See Also

computeDemand computeProfit computeConsumerSurplus

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Examples

```
network <- new("WoMNetwork", size = 1000, avgConnections = 5)
campaign <- new("WoMCampaign", network = network, seedingSize = 10, forwardProbability = 0.2)
price <- computeOptimalPrice(campaign)
profit <- computeProfit(campaign, price)
print(price)
print(profit)</pre>
```

computeProfit

Computes the expected profit

Description

Computes the expected profit for a given Word-of-Mouth campaign at a given price.

Usage

```
computeProfit(campaign, price)
```

Arguments

campaign Word-of-Mouth campaign as instance of class WoMCampaign.

price Price as number in [0; 1] where 0 is the minimal and 1 is the maximal price.

Value

Expected profit as number of persons times price.

Author(s)

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```

See Also

computeDemand computeConsumerSurplus computeOptimalPrice

```
network <- new("WoMNetwork", size = 1000, avgConnections = 5)
campaign <- new("WoMCampaign", network = network, seedingSize = 10, forwardProbability = 0.2)
profit <- computeProfit(campaign, price = 0.5)
print(profit)</pre>
```

computeRoundDemand

Computes the expected demand per round

Description

Computes the expected demand for a given Word-of-Mouth campaign at a given price and a given round or a given round and all previous rounds

Usage

```
computeRoundDemand(campaign, price, round, previousRounds = TRUE)
```

Arguments

campaign Word-of-Mouth campaign as instance of class WoMCampaign.

price Price as number in [0; 1] where 0 is the minimal and 1 is the maximal price.

Round at which or until which the demand per round will be computed.

previousRounds Should the demand of all previous rounds be returned or not. Default is TRUE.

Value

Expected demand in number of persons. Note that the first value in the demand vector is the number of initial consumers when previousRounds is TRUE. The number of initial consumers is (1-p)*seedingSize.

Author(s)

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```

See Also

computeDemand computeProfit computeConsumerSurplus computeOptimalPrice

```
network <- new("WoMNetwork", size = 1000, avgConnections = 5)
campaign <- new("WoMCampaign", network = network, seedingSize = 10, forwardProbability = 0.2)
demand <- computeRoundDemand(campaign, price = 0.5, round = 3)
print(demand)</pre>
```

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computeWoMIntensity

Computes the WoM intensity

Description

Computes the WoM intensity in a given Word-of-Mouth campaign.

Usage

```
computeWoMIntensity(campaign)
```

Arguments

campaign

Word-of-Mouth campaign as instance of class WoMCampaign.

Value

```
WoM intensity in [0; 1].
```

Author(s)

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Ralf Peters <ralf.peters@wiwi.uni-halle.de>
```

Examples

```
network <- new("WoMNetwork", size = 1000, avgConnections = 5)
campaign <- new("WoMCampaign", network = network, seedingSize = 10, forwardProbability = 0.2)
intensity <- computeWoMIntensity(campaign)
print(intensity)</pre>
```

show, WoMCampaign-method

Shows a WoMCampaign object

Description

Shows a WoMCampaign object

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'WoMCampaign'
show(object)
```

Arguments

object

An instance of the WoMCampaign-class

Methods

list("signature(object = \"WoMCampaign\")") Shows an WoMCampaign object.

Author(s)

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```

show, WoMNetwork-method

Shows a WoMNetwork object

Description

Shows a WoMNetwork object

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'WoMNetwork'
show(object)
```

Arguments

object

An instance of the WoMNetwork-class

Methods

list("signature(object = \"WoMNetwork\")") Shows an WoMNetwork object.

Author(s)

```
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```

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WoMCampaign-class

Class WoMCampaign

Description

This class represents a WoM campaign that is performed on a given network to promote a durable good with no variable costs.

Slots

network (WoMNetwork) The network to which the WoM campaign is applied.

seedingSize (numeric) Number of consumers who are initially informed about the good by the firm.

forwardProbability (numeric) Probability at which a consumer forwards information about the good to others.

informationCosts (numeric) Costs to information one consumer about the good.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("WoMCampaign",...). This S4 class describes WoMNetwork objects.

Author(s)

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```

```
network <- new("WoMNetwork", size = 1000, avgConnections = 5)
campaign <- new("WoMCampaign", network = network, seedingSize = 10, forwardProbability = 0.2)
print(campaign)</pre>
```

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WoMNetwork-class

Class WoMNetwork

Description

This class represents an average random graph.

Slots

```
size (numeric) The number of consumers in the network.

avgConnections (numeric) Average number of connections per consumer.
```

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("WoMNetwork",...). This S4 class describes WoMNetwork objects.

Author(s)

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```

```
network <- new("WoMNetwork", size = 1000, avgConnections = 5)
print(network)</pre>
```

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