

Luxury Car Data Analysis: A Literature Review

Pegah Barakati ^{1,*}, Flavio Bertini ^{2,†}, Emanuele Corsi ^{1,†}, Maurizio Gabbrielli ^{1,†} and Danilo Montesi ^{1,†}

¹ Department of Computer Science and Engineering, University of Bologna, 40126 Bologna, Italy; emanuele.corsi3@unibo.it (E.C.); maurizio.gabbrielli@unibo.it (M.G.); danilo.montesi@unibo.it (D.M.)

² Department of Mathematical, Physical and Computer Sciences, University of Parma, 43124 Parma, Italy; flavio.bertini@unipr.it

* Correspondence: pegah.barakati2@unibo.it

† These authors contributed equally to this work.

Abstract: The concept of luxury, considering it a rare and exclusive attribute, is evolving due to technological advances and the increasing influence of consumers in the market. Luxury cars have always symbolized wealth, social status, and sophistication. Recently, as technology progresses, the ability and interest to gather, store, and analyze data from these elegant vehicles has also increased. In recent years, the analysis of *luxury car data* has emerged as a significant area of research, highlighting researchers' exploration of various aspects that may differentiate luxury cars from ordinary ones. For instance, researchers study factors such as economic impact, technological advancements, customer preferences and demographics, environmental implications, brand reputation, security, and performance. Although the percentage of individuals purchasing luxury cars is lower than that of ordinary cars, the significance of analyzing luxury car data lies in its impact on various aspects of the automotive industry and society. This literature review aims to provide an overview of the current state of the art in luxury car data analysis.

Keywords: car data analysis; luxury cars data analysis; luxury car data literature; car data; monetization; literature review



Citation: Barakati, P.; Bertini, F.; Corsi, E.; Gabbrielli, M.; Montesi, D. Luxury Car Data Analysis: A Literature Review. *Data* **2024**, *9*, 48. <https://doi.org/10.3390/data9040048>

Academic Editors: Liang Zhao, Liang Zou and Boxiang Dong

Received: 6 February 2024

Revised: 26 March 2024

Accepted: 28 March 2024

Published: 30 March 2024



Copyright: © 2024 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

In today's era of relentless technological advancement, the automotive industry is at the epicenter of a profound transformation catalyzed by an unprecedented influx of data. This influx, akin to a digital deluge, has ushered in a new age where data analysis stands as the linchpin, enabling automakers to navigate uncharted waters and unearth valuable treasures hidden within the torrents of information [1]. Each vehicle on the road today has evolved into a veritable data powerhouse, ceaselessly generating vast data streams and capturing every nuance of its operation and every interaction with its occupants. This wealth of information emanating from a symphony of sensors, onboard computers, and cutting-edge connectivity features is the lifeblood of car data analysis [2]. Car data analysis, in its essence, is the orchestration of advanced analytical techniques, including data mining, machine learning, and data visualization [3]. The alchemy transforms this raw automotive data into invaluable insights, empowering automakers to fine-tune vehicle performance, optimize fuel efficiency, bolster safety features, predict maintenance requirements, and sculpt the driving experience into a personalized symphony for every driver [4]. But, in the world of automobiles, there exists a stratum of luxury, a realm where vehicles are not merely means of conveyance [5] but embodiments of extravagance and exclusivity. This is the domain of luxury cars, where the principles of data analysis meld with the most opulent vehicles on the planet [6]. Luxury cars—the epitome of automotive artistry—are not confined by practicality but rather aspire to deliver a superlative, prestigious, and profoundly luxurious driving experience [7]. These vehicles are destined for discerning, affluent patrons, often public figures, who demand superior performance and a shield

2. User Behavior Data Analysis

The word “luxury” embodies the concept of beauty; it represents the application of art to functional objects. Much like light, luxury is illuminating. Luxury items bring added pleasure and engage all our senses seamlessly. Luxury aligns itself with the privileged class. While necessities serve as valuable tools that alleviate discomfort, luxuries are objects of desire that offer happiness and pleasure [14]. The aspiration to emulate an affluent lifestyle parallels societal influences that drive the inclination to acquire luxuries [15]. Consequently, the luxury market can be seen as a growing mass market, encompassing the most affluent social strata and those at a moderately balanced socio-economic level [16]. Customers are enticed to purchase luxury items, as these products serve as visible indicators of status and class [17]. Today, customers are increasingly concerned about global prosperity and community welfare, desiring insights into the functions of the products they purchase. It is essential to identify a consumer’s profile to comprehend their behavior. Consumer behavior involves scrutinizing the processes individuals or groups utilize to satisfy their needs and desires, encompassing the acquisition, purchase, utilization, or disposal of goods, services, ideas, or experiences. In [18], the authors adopt a similar perspective in delineating consumer behavior as the actions exhibited by consumers during the quest, acquisition, application, assessment, and disposal of products and services aimed at meeting their requirements. The concept of mobility, linked to vehicle ownership, is interrelated. Since motorization signifies progress, many developing economies are subtly governed by national governments, which implement laws facilitating vehicle ownership and operation. At the national level, there is evidence indicating families’ preference for car ownership as a symbol of status [19]. Luxury goods do not define perfection; they are impactful items [20], and the commodity’s price is not the customer’s sole concern. In marketing, a luxury vehicle refers to a conveyance that offers opulence at an increasing cost, surpassing the basic requirements while presenting appealing and pleasant attributes. Demographics, lifestyles, and social contexts, along with those of luxury advocates and marketers, influence the perception of luxury. The motivation behind purchasing incentivizes consumers to choose a specific brand within a product category under specific buying circumstances. In recent years, numerous authors have delved into the expectations of luxury car customers, with a significant emphasis on consumer loyalty and brand transitions [17]. Analyzing user behavior data in the luxury car sector is crucial to understanding customer preferences, demands, and expectations. This section will explore the importance of analyzing user behavior data [21], the associated challenges, and the opportunities it creates for luxury car manufacturers and marketers. By analyzing user behavior data, relevant entities in the luxury car industry can make data-driven decisions to improve customer satisfaction, develop targeted marketing strategies, and enhance overall industry offerings and services. Analyzing user behavior data is essential to providing insights into customer preferences and habits. Understanding how customers interact with luxury cars at an individual and aggregate level enables manufacturers and marketers to design products and services more effectively to cater to specific needs [22,23]. Furthermore, it helps identify patterns and trends that can be leveraged to enhance the user experience, foster brand loyalty, and ultimately drive meaningful sales [24,25].

2.1. Data Collection Methods

The first step in analyzing user behavior data involves collecting relevant data through the various methods listed below.

- **Customer Surveys**—Conduct surveys to gather direct feedback from luxury car owners or potential buyers regarding their preferences, usage patterns, and satisfaction levels [26]. The survey aimed to understand the demographic characteristics and preferences of electric vehicle owners in Sweden. Researchers developed a paper survey in Swedish and distributed it to a majority of private electric vehicle owners, excluding those registered as company vehicles. Using data from the Swedish Transport Agency, a list of electric vehicle owners was compiled, and 399 surveys were sent out in March

2015. After excluding withdrawn surveys, 247 responses were received within three weeks, achieving a high response rate of 62%.

- **Telematics and Connected Cars**—Using data collected from sensors and connected systems within luxury cars to understand driving patterns, usage frequency, and user interactions with car features [27]. Sensors enable diverse applications, including traffic safety, control, entertainment, and driver assistance. They facilitate the acquisition of data of various vehicular contexts, such as road and traffic conditions [28]. The typical number of sensors found in a vehicle ranges from 60 to 100. However, with advancements in vehicle technology, the sensor count could potentially increase to as high as 200 per vehicle as they become more advanced.
- **Social Media Monitoring**—Analyzing user-generated content on social media platforms to gain insights into customer opinions, brand perceptions, and experiences with luxury cars [29]. In [30], the authors utilize the photos posted on Instagram, chosen due to their popularity among luxury brands and their followers. Instagram, a photo- and video-sharing platform, boasts over 800 million monthly active users and two million advertisers as of fall 2017. Unlike other social media platforms, Instagram focuses more on visual content than textual expression or social interaction. Users can post, like, and comment on content, and photos are categorized with hashtags indicating themes, locations, or other relevant information.
- **Website and App Analytics**—Using web and app analytics tools to track user interactions on digital platforms such as websites and mobile applications, providing insights into user behavior and preferences. A systematic literature review aimed at identifying case studies that utilize web analytics for evaluating website user experience is presented in [31]. A total of 315 papers were retrieved through searches in databases. After applying inclusion and exclusion criteria, 18 relevant articles were analyzed, shedding light on key research questions.

The goal of car manufacturers, including luxury car manufacturers, is to maximize data collection about users' behavior by integrating mixed sources and reducing the impact on the customer in terms of intrusive requests. In addition, manufacturers with high-profile customers must ensure the privacy of their customers even when collecting data. Therefore, among the data collection methods in the literature, onboard sensors and custom applications seem to be the most suitable approaches for analyzing user behavior in *luxury car data analysis*.

2.2. Customer Journey Analysis

Customer journey analysis delves into understanding customers' touch points and interactions with luxury car brands throughout their buying process. This analysis provides insights into the steps customers take, the channels they use, and the emotions they experience while moving from the initial awareness stage to the final purchase decision. By comprehensively mapping out this journey, luxury car manufacturers can gain a deep understanding of their customers' behaviors, pain points, preferences, and needs [32]. The customer journey analysis begins with the awareness phase, where potential buyers become aware of the luxury car brand through various channels such as advertisements, social media, reviews, and recommendations [33]. This stage sets the foundation for the subsequent phases, including consideration, evaluation, purchase, and post-purchase experiences. Through this analysis, researchers and marketers can identify critical touch points influencing customers at each stage. These touch points could range from online research and test drives to showroom visits and interactions with sales representatives. By pinpointing the touch points that impact customers' decisions, luxury car brands can optimize their strategies and resources to provide a seamless and engaging experience [34]. Furthermore, customer journey analysis aids in identifying potential roadblocks or pain points that customers might encounter during their journey. Whether it is a lack of information, confusing navigation on a website, or a disconnect between online and offline experiences, recognizing these challenges allows luxury car manufacturers to address them effectively

and enhance the overall customer experience. Ultimately, the insights gained from customer journey analysis can drive improvements in marketing strategies [35], personalized customer interactions, and the development of more targeted and effective communication campaigns. By aligning their efforts with the customer journey, luxury car brands can create a holistic and tailored experience that resonates with their customers and fosters brand loyalty.

2.3. User Profiling and Segmentation

The next step involves segmenting users based on their characteristics, behaviors, and preferences. This segmentation enables the creation of marketing campaigns and personalized offerings for luxury car manufacturers [36]. Profiling users to identify key customer segments, such as luxury car enthusiasts, eco-conscious buyers, or technology adopters, is effective in tailoring strategies to meet their specific needs. Luxury car manufacturers utilize user behavior data to create comprehensive user profiles and segments. By analyzing data, researchers and companies identify interaction patterns, such as preferences for specific car features, brands, and models [37]. Manufacturers can personalize marketing strategies and product recommendations tailored to various customer segments by segmenting users based on demographics, psychology, and buying behaviors. In the luxury car industry literature, user profiling and segmentation are among the most important factors for analyzing behavioral data [38]. This factor, also considered a significant stage in marketing research, plays a fundamental role in crafting personalized marketing strategies and enhancing the customer experience. The importance of user profiling and segmentation in the luxury car industry is that cultural, social, and economic differences across societies lead to diverse customer preferences and needs. Hence, luxury car manufacturers seek solutions to understand customer preferences and optimize their products precisely [39]. User profiling and segmentation effectively assist manufacturers in categorizing customers into specific groups and providing unique marketing strategies by analyzing the distinct characteristics of each group. In the context of luxury cars, product recommendation approaches based on user segmentation involve various strategies to tailor suggestions to individual consumers. These methods include collaborative filtering, which analyzes similar buyers' preferences to suggest vehicles aligned with their tastes [40], and content-based filtering, which recommends cars based on attributes like performance and design combined with user preferences [41]. Hybrid approaches integrate these methods for more personalized recommendations [42], while demographic segmentation categorizes buyers by factors such as age and income level to tailor suggestions accordingly [43]. Behavioral segmentation divides consumers based on past interactions [44], and contextual recommendations consider factors like location and time to offer relevant suggestions [41]. Predictive modeling anticipates future buying behavior [45,46], and sequential recommendations analyze browsing history to recommend vehicles aligned with evolving preferences [47]. These strategies aim to enhance the luxury car buying experience by providing tailored recommendations that resonate with individual preferences and needs.

To conduct user profiling and segmentation in the luxury car industry, various methods can be employed.

- **Comprehensive Data Collection**—Information is gathered from diverse sources such as surveys, market research, interviews, and statistical data analysis. These data include car preferences, the importance of different product features, strengths and weaknesses, responses to pricing, and other specific factors [48].
- **Analysis of Buyer Characteristics**—Patterns can be identified by examining buyer histories, including selected models and brands and time intervals between purchases. This information helps manufacturers analyze customer behavioral preferences over time [49].
- **Online Data Utilization**—Analyzing customer activities on online platforms such as car websites and social networks enables manufacturers to accurately depict their insights and preferences [50].

These analyses highlight motivators such as status symbol pursuit, performance-driven experiences, and demand for luxury cars [51]. Ultimately, user profiling and segmentation enable luxury car manufacturers to provide products and services aligned with the preferences and needs of each customer group through accurate analysis of customer behavior. This action fosters personalized customer experiences and increases customer satisfaction. Overall, user profiling and segmentation are strategic tools in marketing research and product development within the luxury car industry, holding unparalleled significance.

2.4. Sentiment Analysis and Social Listening

In the *luxury car data analysis* landscape, delving into sentiment analysis and harnessing the power of social listening techniques has emerged as a model for gaining deeper insights into customer behavior [52].

- **Sentiment Analysis and Social Media Listening**—In an era where luxury car manufacturers strive to establish strong brand connections and optimize their businesses, understanding customer sentiments has gained more significance than ever before. Sentiment analysis employs advanced algorithms [53] to interpret emotional aspects, attitudes, and opinions expressed in online conversations, critiques, and interactions on social media networks. This approach empowers manufacturers to evaluate their product performance, identify emerging trends, and swiftly respond to customer concerns.
- **Methods of Sentiment Analysis**—In the analysis of luxury car data, sentiment analysis utilizes natural language processing techniques to extract and evaluate sentiments from textual data. Textual content such as social media posts, customer reviews, and feedback is assessed to determine whether beliefs are positive, negative, or neutral [54]. The amalgamation of machine learning algorithms and linguistic patterns fortifies the classification and measurement of ideas, providing manufacturers with comprehensive insights into customer perspectives. Social media listening forms a broader approach, encompassing active monitoring of discussions, conversations, and online trends related to luxury cars. This technique extends beyond sentiment analysis, meticulously evaluating viewpoints, weaknesses, and latent customer needs. By observing the conversational landscape, manufacturers can gain valuable insights into customer desires and requirements, aiding in more informed decision-making. Combining sentiment analysis and social media listening enables luxury car manufacturers to engage with customers and refine their strategies. In a dynamically evolving market, these methods allow manufacturers to comprehend customers' expressed sentiments and delve into the underlying barriers and expectations that shape these sentiments. Furthermore, as the luxury car industry grows, sentiment analysis and social media listening will remain unparalleled tools for manufacturers to enhance customer satisfaction, drive innovation, and maintain competitive motivation [55].

The proliferation of social media platforms has amplified the importance of sentiment analysis and social listening in understanding user behavior. Luxury car manufacturers analyze user-generated content to gauge sentiment [56], identify emerging trends, and promptly address customer concerns [29].

2.5. Predictive Analysis

Predictive analysis in the luxury car industry involves utilizing various data-driven techniques to forecast future trends, customer preferences, market demand, and other relevant factors. These approaches aim to enhance decision-making processes within luxury car companies, enabling them to optimize production, marketing strategies, inventory management, and customer experiences [57]. Machine learning algorithms, like decision trees, random forests, gradient boosting, and neural networks, can be utilized for predicting customer preferences, identifying potential buyers, and optimizing pricing strategies [58]. Predictive analytics in customer relationship management empowers

luxury car companies to optimize customer interactions. By anticipating customer churn, identifying high-value customers, and personalizing marketing campaigns, luxury car manufacturers can strengthen customer relationships [59]. Additionally, segmentation techniques such as clustering algorithms enable targeted marketing efforts tailored to specific demographics, enhancing the effectiveness of marketing messages and offers [44]. Additionally, predictive maintenance models enable proactive scheduling of maintenance tasks by anticipating equipment failures, thereby reducing downtime and improving overall operational efficiency [60]. Through sentiment analysis and social media monitoring, luxury car companies employ techniques to analyze customer feedback, reviews, and social media conversations [61]. This allows them to gauge brand perception, identify emerging trends, and address potential issues proactively. Social media monitoring tools further enable the tracking of online mentions related to luxury car brands, products, and competitors, providing valuable insights into consumer sentiment and shifts in market sentiment [62]. Quantitative performance comparison in the luxury car industry involves assessing predictive analysis methods using metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score for classification tasks [63]. Predictive models are evaluated against existing approaches through validation experiments on historical data. Ideally, predictive analysis approaches should exhibit superior predictive accuracy, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness compared to traditional methods, leading to improved business outcomes such as increased sales, higher customer satisfaction, and optimized operations. The effectiveness of predictive analysis approaches can vary depending on factors like data quality, model complexity, and the specific business context of luxury car manufacturers. Continuous refinement and adaptation of predictive models based on real-time data and feedback are essential for maximizing their performance and relevance in the dynamic luxury car market.

3. Vehicle Data Analysis

Players in this industry segment create value from vehicle data in one or many of the three categories. First, players in the ecosystem are generating revenues by proposing customized services to customers [64]. Second, they are using vehicle data to reduce costs [65]; for example, by analyzing the vehicle behavior, it is possible to prevent failures [66] and minimize the number of visits to workshops. Third, companies are developing safety and security services [67], such as lane keeping, blind spot detection, and automatic parking [67]. In general, the value can be captured via different modes. The price can be rolled into the vehicle (or mobility service) price [68], charged as a one-off payment after the initial vehicle purchase, paid regularly as a subscription, deducted/debited from a rechargeable credit, and covered by monetizing tailored advertising [69]. Data analysis of vehicles is a fundamental element in *luxury car data analysis*. This process involves collecting, processing, and interpreting various data points related to luxury cars [17]. This section focuses on the importance of vehicle data analysis [70], examines the associated challenges, and identifies opportunities for improving the luxury car industry. Data analysis of vehicles plays a vital role in understanding the performance [71], efficiency, and overall user experience of luxury cars. By harnessing the power of data generated by vehicles, manufacturers and stakeholders gain valuable insights into how consumers use and perceive their products. This analysis goes beyond simple metrics like speed and fuel efficiency and delves into more complex data such as sensor readings [72], driving patterns, and diagnostic information [73]. Manufacturers of luxury cars can leverage vehicle data analysis to fine-tune their products, identify potential issues, and provide personalized experiences to their customers. Furthermore, these data can also be used to enhance vehicle safety and optimize design elements, leading to innovations that set luxury cars apart from standard models [50]. In *luxury car data analysis*, understanding the intricate details of vehicle data plays a pivotal role in unraveling valuable insights.

3.1. Data Collection and Sources

Collecting accurate and relevant vehicle data is a cornerstone of practical analysis. Luxury cars are equipped with sensors and onboard systems that capture a wide range of information [74], including engine performance, fuel efficiency, mileage, maintenance history, and even driving behavior. Additionally, external sources such as manufacturer databases, industry reports, and user reviews contribute to a holistic dataset for analysis.

3.2. Performance Metrics and Parameters

Luxury cars are characterized by their exceptional performance metrics [75]. Parameters such as acceleration times, top speeds, horsepower, torque, and braking distances are crucial indicators of a vehicle's prowess. Analyzing these parameters across different models and brands allows comparisons that highlight competitive advantages and technological differentiators.

3.3. Feature Utilization and User Experience

Luxury cars often boast cutting-edge features and technologies that enhance the user experience. Data related to infotainment systems, connectivity options, driver assistance systems, and interior comfort features provide insights into user preferences and the adoption of novel technologies [76]. Analyzing user feedback and reviews can shed light on which features are most valued by consumers.

3.4. Fuel Efficiency and Environmental Impact

As environmental concerns continue to shape the automotive industry, vehicle data analysis includes assessing fuel efficiency and environmental impact. Metrics such as fuel consumption, emissions levels, and energy efficiency contribute to a broader understanding of the sustainability of luxury vehicles [13]. This analysis aids manufacturers in making informed decisions about hybridization, electrification, and sustainable materials.

3.5. Maintenance and Reliability

The analysis of vehicle data also extends to maintenance and reliability considerations [77]. Manufacturers and consumers can anticipate potential issues by examining data on maintenance schedules, component failures, and repair costs and improving the overall ownership experience. Predictive maintenance algorithms can be developed to optimize vehicle performance and reduce downtime [78]. Examining vehicle data within the luxury car industry provides many valuable perspectives beyond conventional automotive scrutiny. By analyzing performance indicators, user interactions, environmental consequences, maintenance trends, and market shifts, manufacturers and those invested in the sector acquire an all-encompassing grasp of the industry's intricacies. This caught insight shapes strategic choices, nurturing innovation, ecological responsibility, and heightened user contentment within luxury cars.

4. Environmental Data Analysis

Environmental data analysis plays a vital role in *luxury car data analysis*. This section of the literature review explores the importance of analyzing environmental data in the context of luxury cars, highlights the challenges associated with handling ecological data, and identifies the opportunities it presents for the luxury car industry. Understanding the impact of environmental factors on luxury car performance and user experience is crucial for sustainable development and innovation in the automotive sector [79,80].

4.1. Importance of Environmental Data Analysis

Environmental data analysis involves examining various external factors that affect luxury cars, such as weather conditions, road conditions, and geographical location [81]. This analysis is essential as it provides valuable insights into how these external factors influence vehicle performance, efficiency, and the overall user experience. Luxury car

manufacturers can leverage environmental data analysis to optimize their vehicles for specific regions or climates [82], ensuring better adaptability and performance under diverse conditions. Moreover, understanding the impact of environmental factors on luxury cars can also lead to the development of eco-friendly and energy-efficient models, aligning with the growing demand for sustainability in the automotive industry [83].

4.2. Challenges in Environmental Data Analysis

Analyzing environmental data for luxury cars presents several challenges [84] that require attention and innovative solutions.

- **Data Noise and Variability**—Environmental data can be noisy and highly variable due to rapidly changing weather conditions. Ensuring the quality and reliability of such data is essential for making meaningful analyses [85].
- **Correlation and Causation**—Establishing a causal relationship between environmental factors and luxury car performance can be complex. Distinguishing between correlation and causation is critical to drawing accurate conclusions from the data.
- **Real-time Data Processing**—Some applications, like adaptive driving systems, demand real-time environmental data analysis. Processing large volumes of data in real-time poses technical challenges that necessitate efficient computing and communication systems [86].

4.3. Opportunities in Environmental Data Analysis

Environmental data analysis presents numerous opportunities for luxury car manufacturers and stakeholders [87].

- **Climate-Specific Vehicle Optimization**—By analyzing environmental data, manufacturers can tailor luxury cars to specific climates and geographical regions. This improves vehicle performance and customer satisfaction in different environments [88].
- **Sustainable Design and Innovation**—Understanding the impact of environmental factors enables the development of eco-friendly luxury cars with reduced carbon emissions and increased energy efficiency. This aligns with the growing demand for sustainable vehicles.
- **Weather-Adaptive Driving Systems**—Environmental data analysis can be instrumental in developing weather-adaptive driving systems [89], enhancing safety and control in adverse weather conditions.
- **Marketing and Customer Engagement**—Leveraging environmental data for marketing campaigns and customer engagement can highlight the luxury car's ability to perform optimally in various settings [89], attracting environmentally conscious consumers.

Environmental data analysis is a fundamental aspect of *luxury car data analysis* [90], providing critical insights into the impact of external factors on vehicle performance and user experience. While challenges exist in collecting, managing, and interpreting environmental data, the opportunities it presents for sustainable development, innovative design, and market differentiation in the luxury car industry are immense. By harnessing environmental data effectively, luxury car manufacturers can create high-performance, eco-friendly vehicles [91] that meet the demands of environmentally conscious consumers and drive positive change in the automotive sector.

5. Data Monetization

In today's data-driven world, the luxury car industry has recognized the immense potential hidden within the data generated by their vehicles and customer interactions. Data monetization has emerged as a strategic avenue for luxury car manufacturers and dealerships to leverage this wealth of information to create value and generate additional revenue streams.

5.1. Unlocking Intrinsic Value through Data Monetization

Luxury car manufacturers and sellers continually collect diverse information from various sources, including sophisticated sensors within vehicles [92], complex customer interactions, and dynamic environmental data. However, these data hold significance beyond enhancing internal operations and improving customer experiences. Data monetization in the luxury car industry has the potential for various advantages.

- **Revenue Enhancement**—One of the immediate and prominent significances of data monetization lies in the ability to create incremental revenue streams. Luxury car manufacturers can strategically grant access to their proprietary data or actively apply data-related services to other industries [93], such as insurance, urban planners, and traffic management organizations. Such collaborative ventures enable both parties to leverage the collected data for product enhancements and mutually beneficial relationships.
- **Deeper Customer Understanding**—Data monetization empowers luxury car manufacturers to delve deep into their customers' behavioral patterns and preferences [94]. By closely scrutinizing data on how customers use their vehicles, these manufacturers can precisely shape marketing strategies, refine their product designs, and offer personalized services that align seamlessly with their target audience's preferences.

5.2. Data Monetization Challenges

Despite the enticing potential of data monetization, it comes with a set of intricate challenges, especially within the luxury car industry.

- **Data Privacy and Security**—Luxury car manufacturers must prioritize data privacy and security as foundational pillars of their monetization efforts. Ensuring compliance with data protection regulations is non-negotiable. Additionally, robust implementation of cybersecurity measures is imperative to safeguard sensitive data against breaches and unauthorized access. The luxury car industry often deals with susceptible data, including the personal information of customers and proprietary vehicle technology details [95]. Therefore, stringent security protocols must be in place to protect this valuable data from potential threats. Regular security audits, data encryption at rest and in transit, and continuous data access monitoring are essential to a robust data security strategy.
- **Data Quality Improvement and Integration**—To extract meaningful benefits from data monetization and efficient data transformation, organizations must carefully address data quality issues and grapple with the complexities of data integration from diverse sources [96]. Often, this necessitates substantial investments in advanced analytics tools and data integration platforms. The quality of the data is paramount in any data monetization effort. Poor data quality can lead to inaccurate insights and decisions, potentially harming the organization's reputation and bottom line. Luxury car manufacturers should implement data quality assessment processes, data cleansing routines, and data validation checks to ensure the accuracy and reliability of their data. Data integration poses another significant challenge, particularly in the luxury car industry, where data may originate from various sources, including in-vehicle sensors, customer databases, and external environmental data feeds [97]. Building robust data pipelines and integration frameworks can help streamline the process and ensure data are harmonized and readily accessible for analysis.

5.3. Strategic Measures for Data Monetization

To succeed in data monetization within the luxury car industry, organizations must focus on several strategic measures.

- **Foster Data Collaborations**—Nurturing robust collaborations with other organizations, such as data analytics firms, insurance companies, or innovative city initiatives, can catalyze the luxury car manufacturers' data utilization into a true catalyst for inno-

- vation [98]. These symbiotic relationships can manifest as innovative, data-driven products and services that transcend traditional boundaries. Luxury car manufacturers can collaborate with urban planners and innovative city initiatives to improve traffic management and reduce congestion. By sharing real-time traffic data from their vehicles, these manufacturers contribute to creating more efficient and eco-friendly transportation systems. In return, they gain valuable insights into how their cars perform in urban environments, enabling them to refine future designs and features.
- **Establish Data Marketplaces**—Creating data marketplaces where third-party entities can easily access and procure desired data can be lucrative. Luxury car manufacturers should carefully define pricing models and delineate data usage agreements to effectively monetize their data, subsequently fostering an ecosystem where data are treated as a tradable commodity. Data marketplaces are gaining prominence as platforms where data providers and data consumers can interact [99]. Luxury car manufacturers can host their data on such platforms, allowing interested parties, including researchers, businesses, and policymakers, to access and utilize the data for various purposes.
 - **Offer Data-Driven Services**—Beyond data licensing and data marketplaces, luxury car manufacturers can create data-driven services that add value to their customers and generate revenue [99]. These services can range from predictive maintenance alerts to personalized in-car entertainment experiences.

5.4. Compliance and Ethical Considerations

As data monetization continues to surge, navigating the complex realm of regulations and ethical considerations is paramount. Luxury car manufacturers must adhere to data protection laws and stay attuned to global regulatory developments in this arena [100]. Furthermore, ethical considerations such as responsible data usage and ensuring transparency in data practices are crucial to building trust among customers and partners. Luxury car manufacturers must establish robust governance frameworks encompassing data privacy, compliance, and ethics. This includes appointing data protection officers, conducting regular audits, and developing clear data usage policies. Transparency in data handling practices is essential, as customers and partners need assurance that their data are treated with respect and used responsibly.

5.5. The Future of Data Monetization in Luxury Cars

Looking ahead, it is evident that data monetization in the luxury car industry will continue its growth trajectory. The emergence of cutting-edge technologies like artificial intelligence and blockchain will reshape the landscape, providing safer and more efficient avenues for data monetization. Additionally, the proliferation of connected cars and the Internet of Things will create broader data sets, further amplifying the data monetization revolution.

- **Artificial Intelligence Integration**—Artificial intelligence (AI) is poised to play a pivotal role in data monetization within the luxury car industry [95]. Machine learning algorithms can analyze vast volumes of data in real time, enabling predictive maintenance, personalized recommendations, and even autonomous driving capabilities [101]. Manufacturers can offer AI-powered features and services to customers, creating new revenue streams and enhancing the overall driving experience. For example, AI-driven predictive maintenance can analyze vehicle sensor data to anticipate mechanical issues before they occur [95]. Customers can be notified in advance, allowing them to schedule repairs or maintenance, thus reducing the likelihood of breakdowns and costly repairs. This predictive maintenance service can be offered as a subscription, generating recurring revenue for the manufacturer.
- **Blockchain for Data Security**—Blockchain technology holds promise for enhancing data security and transparency in data monetization efforts [102]. Luxury car manufacturers can leverage blockchain to create secure and immutable data ledgers, ensuring

the integrity and traceability of data usage [103]. Smart contracts can automate data licensing and usage agreements, simplifying the process for data consumers. Blockchain can also create a decentralized data marketplace [104], where data providers and consumers interact directly without intermediaries. This can streamline data transactions and reduce costs while providing greater control and transparency over data access and usage.

- **Expansion of the Connected Car Ecosystem**—The ongoing expansion of the connected car ecosystem, driven by advancements in IoT technology, will play a pivotal role in data monetization. Luxury cars are increasingly equipped with sensors and connectivity features that enable real-time data transmission [105]. This includes vehicle performance data, location information, and driver behavior metrics. Luxury car manufacturers can capitalize on this trend by offering innovative connected services that leverage this wealth of data [106]. For instance, they can partner with hospitality providers to offer seamless hotel bookings and concierge services through the vehicle's infotainment system. In such partnerships, luxury car manufacturers can earn commissions for facilitating bookings, creating another avenue for revenue generation.

Data monetization is an enticing frontier for luxury car manufacturers and dealerships, affording them a unique opportunity to unlock untapped value from their data reservoirs. With astute management of challenges, strict adherence to data privacy, and the intelligent implementation of effective strategies, these organizations are poised to fully harness the potential of data monetization, creating new revenue streams and elevating customer experiences to unprecedented heights.

The luxury car industry is at a critical juncture, where data are valuable byproducts of their operations and strategic assets that can shape the industry's future [23]. As the data monetization revolution continues to gain momentum, the road ahead promises innovation, profitability, and a redefined landscape for luxury cars and their discerning customers.

6. Challenges and Opportunities

Luxury car data analysis presents a unique set of challenges and opportunities critical to understanding and harnessing the potential of this burgeoning field. The data generated by luxury cars are pretty low because few people can buy them, so there are more challenges than ordinary car data analysis. In this section, we delve into the key challenges and opportunities associated with luxury car data analysis compared to ordinary car data analysis.

6.1. Challenges in Luxury Car Data Analysis

- **Data Privacy and Security**—One of the most significant challenges in luxury car data analysis is ensuring the privacy and security of user and vehicle data. Luxury car data often contains sensitive information about high-net-worth individuals. Protecting these data from cyber threats and ensuring user privacy is a paramount challenge. While data security and privacy are also concerns for ordinary car data [107], the high-profile nature of luxury car owners may make them more attractive targets for cyberattacks [108].
- **Data Quality and Reliability**—Ensuring the accuracy and reliability of data generated by luxury cars is of greater importance [109]. Advanced technology and complex systems in luxury cars introduce specific challenges, such as sensor errors and data integration. The number of sensors and complexity of systems in luxury cars create differences with ordinary cars [110,111].
- **Data Integration**—Luxury cars generate diverse data sets, making the synchronization and coherent communication between them considerably more complex [112,113]. The diversity of data and the number of sensors in luxury cars create more significant differences with ordinary cars [114].
- **Regulatory Compliance**—Luxury cars need to adhere to general regulations related to vehicles and have specific rules and standards. This results in more legal and

compliance challenges. Data analysis in ordinary cars still requires compliance with laws and privacy-related standards, but the specific features and regulations of luxury cars pose additional challenges.

- Scalability—Managing and analyzing the vast amount of data becomes a more significant challenge as the number of luxury cars and their connections increases [115]. Data analysis in ordinary cars faces scalability challenges as it needs to manage large data volumes, a common challenge across vehicle-related domains.
- Advanced Sensor Calibration—Luxury car data relies on precise sensor calibration for features like autonomous driving and advanced safety systems. Ensuring these sensors remain accurate and well-calibrated is crucial. While sensor calibration is also essential for ordinary cars, the precision and complexity are often lower [116].
- Rapid Technological Advancements—The luxury car industry is known for rapid technological advancements. Staying up-to-date and integrating new technologies into data analysis processes is a constant challenge. While technology advances in the ordinary car sector, the pace of change is generally slower and less disruptive [117].
- Customer Expectations—Owners of luxury cars have high expectations for performance, comfort, and service. Meeting and exceeding these expectations is a crucial challenge for luxury car manufacturers. Still, with technological advances in the ordinary car sector, the pace of change is generally slower and less disruptive [118].
- Cost of Data Analysis—Analyzing vast and complex data can be costly. Luxury car manufacturers need to invest significantly in data analysis infrastructure and talent. While data analysis for ordinary cars, with more straightforward datasets, may be more cost-effective [81].
- Customization and Personalization Demands—Luxury car owners expect highly customized and personalized experiences. Meeting these demands requires robust data analysis to deliver tailored features and services. Personalization in ordinary cars is generally less extensive, reducing the data analysis requirements [12].
- Maintenance and Reliability—Ensuring the reliability and safety of advanced features like autonomous driving is a continuous challenge. Predictive maintenance systems must be highly accurate. Ordinary cars with fewer advanced features may have more straightforward maintenance and reliability requirements [119].

In summary, luxury car data analysis presents unique challenges compared to ordinary car data analysis. These challenges include heightened data security and privacy concerns, data quality and reliability, data integration, integration with advanced technologies, meeting high customer expectations, keeping pace with rapid technological advancements, the cost of data analysis, customization and personalization demands, maintenance, and reliability. Meeting these challenges requires significant investment and expertise. However, the potential benefits, including personalized customer experiences and data monetization opportunities, make luxury car data analysis a compelling field of study and industry advancement.

6.2. Opportunities in Luxury Car Data Analysis

- Enhanced Customer Insights—Luxury car data analysis provides a unique opportunity to gain deep insights into the preferences, behavior, and expectations of high-end customers [120]. This information is invaluable for luxury car manufacturers and marketers looking to tailor their products and marketing strategies to this demographic. While ordinary car data analysis can also offer customer insights, the luxury car segment provides a more affluent and diverse customer base, making the insights more valuable [35].
- Advanced Safety and Driver Assistance Systems—Luxury cars often feature cutting-edge safety and driver assistance systems, generating data related to adaptive cruise control, lane-keeping assistance, and collision detection. Analyzing these data offers opportunities to enhance safety features further [121]. Ordinary cars typically have fewer advanced safety systems, limiting the scope of safety-related data analysis.

- Personalization and Customization—Luxury car owners frequently personalize and customize their vehicles to a greater extent [122]. Analyzing data related to these customizations allows manufacturers to offer tailored solutions, enhancing the overall customer experience. Customization in ordinary cars is typically more limited, reducing the opportunities for personalization and customization analysis [122].
- Brand Engagement and Loyalty—Luxury car owners often have substantial brand loyalty. Analyzing brand engagement and commitment data can help luxury car manufacturers build stronger relationships and identify potential brand ambassadors. Brand loyalty in the ordinary car segment may not be as pronounced, limiting the opportunities for brand engagement analysis [123].
- Data Monetization—Luxury car manufacturers can explore data monetization through partnerships with data analytics companies, insurance providers, and innovative city initiatives. The affluent customer base of luxury cars presents opportunities for premium data services. While data monetization is possible for ordinary cars, it may not yield as high returns due to the less affluent customer base [93] and also helps manufacturers improve their products, enhancing vehicle safety and delivering exceptional user experiences [124].
- Market Differentiation—Luxury car data analysis can differentiate products by offering unique features and personalized experiences, thereby increasing brand appeal and competitiveness. In the crowded ordinary car market, differentiation is often based on price and efficiency rather than personalized features [125].
- Research and Development Opportunities—Luxury car data analysis can guide research and development efforts, helping manufacturers innovate and create cutting-edge technologies that set the standard for the industry. While research and development is also essential for ordinary cars, the focus is often on cost-effective solutions for a mass market, which may limit the scope of innovation [126].

By leveraging data analysis in these areas, luxury car manufacturers can not only enhance the safety, adaptability, and environmental awareness of their vehicles but also differentiate themselves in the market by offering innovative features and solutions that meet the evolving needs and expectations of customers while contributing to a more sustainable future. However, there are challenges, including issues related to data quality, privacy concerns, interpretation biases, implementation hurdles, and ethical considerations [127]. Luxury car data analysis offers distinct advantages and unique opportunities compared to ordinary car data analysis. These opportunities include deeper customer insights, advanced safety systems, personalization and customization possibilities, brand engagement and loyalty, data monetization potential, market differentiation, and enhanced research and development prospects. These factors make *luxury car data analysis* an exciting and dynamic field with vast potential for growth and innovation.

Analyzing data from luxury cars presents unique challenges and opportunities that differ from those associated with ordinary car data analysis. These aspects require specific strategies and careful management by manufacturers, researchers, and decision-makers.

7. Conclusions

In conclusion, this literature review comprehensively explores *luxury car data analysis*, a specialized field dedicated to high-end, premium vehicles designed for discerning and affluent customers. *Luxury car data analysis* distinctly separates itself from conventional *car data analysis*, strongly emphasizing customizing features to individual preferences, optimizing performance, and utilizing premium materials to create an exceptional and exclusive customer experience. Furthermore, it is essential to underscore that *luxury car data analysis* faces significant challenges due to the limited number of users capable of generating data. Focusing on a particular *luxury car data analysis* field is quite challenging. Throughout the five distinct sections of this review, we have highlighted the foundational elements that serve as the bedrock of *luxury car data analysis*. Specifically, we delved into user behavior data analysis to emphasize the critical role of user behavior in personalizing

experiences, enhancing satisfaction, and making strategic decisions. The second aspect we investigated is vehicle data analysis, which scrutinizes data from luxury cars to offer insights into performance, user interactions, environmental impact, and market trends, fostering innovation and ecological responsibility. In environmental data analysis, we acknowledged the challenges while emphasizing that analyzing environmental data can lead to the development of eco-friendly vehicles aligned with the preferences of environmentally conscious consumers. Data monetization explores pathways to convert luxury car data into financial assets, offering manufacturers and dealerships valuable opportunities while maintaining data privacy. The momentum of the data monetization revolution continues to build, promising innovation, profitability, and a transformed landscape for luxury cars and their discerning customers. As luxury car manufacturers persist in harnessing the potential of data, they are well-positioned to create fresh revenue streams and elevate customer experiences to unprecedented levels. This ensures a brighter future, profoundly influenced by data within the industry. In conclusion, it is essential to emphasize that *luxury car data analysis* represents a substantial research challenge, given the limited number of data producers. Additionally, focusing on a particular *luxury car data analysis* field poses a significant challenge, yet the opportunities for innovation and growth remain compelling within this specialized domain.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, F.B. and D.M.; methodology, P.B., E.C. and F.B.; formal analysis, F.B.; investigation, P.B. and E.C.; writing—original draft preparation, P.B. and E.C.; writing—review and editing, F.B., D.M. and M.G.; supervision, D.M. and M.G. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: Data sharing is not applicable.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

References

1. Azeem, M.; Haleem, A.; Bahl, S.; Javaid, M.; Suman, R.; Nandan, D. Big data applications to take up major challenges across manufacturing industries: A brief review. *Mater. Today Proc.* **2022**, *49*, 339–348. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
2. Raj, P.; Akilandeswari, J.; Marimuthu, M. The edge AI paradigm: Technologies, platforms and use cases. In *Advances in Computers*; Elsevier: Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 2022; Volume 127, pp. 139–182.
3. Bibri, S.E. The anatomy of the data-driven smart sustainable city: Instrumentation, datafication, computerization and related applications. *J. Big Data* **2019**, *6*, 1–43. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
4. Yang, Y.; Hua, K. Emerging technologies for 5G-enabled vehicular networks. *IEEE Access* **2019**, *7*, 181117–181141. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
5. Palanca, A.; Evenchick, E.; Maggi, F.; Zanero, S. A stealth, selective, link-layer denial-of-service attack against automotive networks. In Proceedings of the Detection of Intrusions and Malware, and Vulnerability Assessment: 14th International Conference, DIMVA 2017, Bonn, Germany, 6–7 July 2017; Proceedings 14. Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2017; pp. 185–206.
6. Figenbaum, E. Retrospective Total cost of ownership analysis of battery electric vehicles in Norway. *Transp. Res. Part D Transp. Environ.* **2022**, *105*, 103246. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
7. Gutsatz, M.; Heine, K. Is Lux. Expens? *J. Brand Manag.* **2018**, *25*, 411–423. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
8. Burbidge, R.; Trotter, M.; Buxton, B.; Holden, S. Drug design by machine learning: Support vector machines for pharmaceutical data analysis. *Comput. Chem.* **2001**, *26*, 5–14. [\[CrossRef\]](#) [\[PubMed\]](#)
9. Purohit, S.; Hollebeek, L.D.; Das, M.; Sigurdsson, V. The effect of customers' brand experience on brand evangelism: The case of luxury hotels. *Tour. Manag. Perspect.* **2023**, *46*, 101092. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
10. Lim, C.; Kim, M.J.; Kim, K.H.; Kim, K.J.; Maglio, P. Customer process management: A framework for using customer-related data to create customer value. *J. Serv. Manag.* **2018**, *30*, 105–131. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
11. Kapferer, J.N. Abundant rarity: The key to luxury growth. *Bus. Horiz.* **2012**, *55*, 453–462. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
12. Batat, W.; Batat, W. Experiential setting design. In *The New Luxury Experience: Creating the Ultimate Customer Experience*; Springer: Cham, Switzerland, 2019; pp. 113–139.

13. Zhang, Q.; Wang, Y.; Zhang, X.; Liu, L.; Wu, X.; Shi, W.; Zhong, H. OpenVDAP: An open vehicular data analytics platform for 736 CAVs. In Proceedings of the 2018 IEEE 38th International Conference on Distributed Computing Systems (ICDCS), Vienna, Austria, 2–6 July 2018; pp. 1310–1320.
14. Berry, C.J. *The Idea of Luxury: A Conceptual and Historical Investigation*; Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, MA, USA, 1994; Volume 30.
15. O’Cass, A.; Siahtiri, V. In search of status through brands from Western and Asian origins: Examining the changing face of fashion clothing consumption in Chinese young adults. *J. Retail. Consum. Serv.* **2013**, *20*, 505–515. [[CrossRef](#)]
16. Truong, Y.; McColl, R. Intrinsic motivations, self-esteem, and luxury goods consumption. *J. Retail. Consum. Serv.* **2011**, *18*, 555–561. [[CrossRef](#)]
17. Tynan, C.; McKechnie, S.; Chhuon, C. Co-creating value for luxury brands. *J. Bus. Res.* **2010**, *63*, 1156–1163. [[CrossRef](#)]
18. Henry, S.L. Consumers, commodities, and choices: A general model of consumer behavior. *Hist. Archaeol.* **1991**, *25*, 3–14. [[CrossRef](#)]
19. Sadhukhan, S.; Banerjee, U.K.; Maitra, B. Preference heterogeneity towards the importance of transfer facility attributes at metro stations in Kolkata. *Travel Behav. Soc.* **2018**, *12*, 72–83. [[CrossRef](#)]
20. Kapferer, J.N.; Bastien, V. The specificity of luxury management: Turning marketing upside down. *J. Brand Manag.* **2009**, *16*, 311–322. [[CrossRef](#)]
21. Miyajima, C.; Takeda, K. Driver-behavior modeling using on-road driving data: A new application for behavior signal processing. *IEEE Signal Process. Mag.* **2016**, *33*, 14–21. [[CrossRef](#)]
22. Hsiao, C.H.; Chang, J.J.; Tang, K.Y. Exploring the influential factors in continuance usage of mobile social Apps: Satisfaction, habit, and customer value perspectives. *Telemat. Inform.* **2016**, *33*, 342–355. [[CrossRef](#)]
23. Styliadis, K.; Rossi, M.; Wickman, C.; Söderberg, R. The communication strategies and customer’s requirements definition at the early design stages: An empirical study on Italian luxury automotive brands. *Procedia CIRP* **2016**, *50*, 553–558. [[CrossRef](#)]
24. Lang, L.; Mohnen, A. An organizational view on transport transitions involving new mobility concepts and changing customer behavior. *Environ. Innov. Soc. Transit.* **2019**, *31*, 54–63. [[CrossRef](#)]
25. Xue, Z.; Li, Q.; Zeng, X. Social media user behavior analysis applied to the fashion and apparel industry in the big data era. *J. Retail. Consum. Serv.* **2023**, *72*, 103299. [[CrossRef](#)]
26. Vassileva, I.; Campillo, J. Adoption barriers for electric vehicles: Experiences from early adopters in Sweden. *Energy* **2017**, *120*, 632–641. [[CrossRef](#)]
27. Johanson, M.; Belenki, S.; Jalminger, J.; Fant, M.; Gjertz, M. Big automotive data: Leveraging large volumes of data for knowledge-762 driven product development. In Proceedings of the 2014 IEEE International Conference on Big Data (Big Data), Washington, DC, USA, 27–30 October 2014; pp. 736–741.
28. Guerrero-Ibáñez, J.; Zeadally, S.; Contreras-Castillo, J. Sensor technologies for intelligent transportation systems. *Sensors* **2018**, *18*, 1212. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
29. Sykora, M.; Elayan, S.; Hodgkinson, I.R.; Jackson, T.W.; West, A. The power of emotions: Leveraging user generated content for customer experience management. *J. Bus. Res.* **2022**, *144*, 997–1006. [[CrossRef](#)]
30. Koivisto, E.; Mattila, P. Extending the luxury experience to social media—User-Generated Content co-creation in a branded event. *J. Bus. Res.* **2020**, *117*, 570–578. [[CrossRef](#)]
31. Palomino, F.; Paz, F.; Moquillaza, A. Web analytics for user experience: A systematic literature review. In Proceedings of the International Conference on Human-Computer Interaction, online, 24–29 July 2021; Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2021; pp. 312–326.
32. Rosemann, M. Explorative process design patterns. In Proceedings of the Business Process Management: 18th International Conference, BPM 2020, Seville, Spain, 13–18 September 2020; Proceedings 18. Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2020; pp. 349–367.
33. Koch, C.; Hartmann, M. Importance of the perceived quality of touchpoints for customer journey analysis—evidence from the B2B sector. *Electron. Commer. Res.* **2022**, *23*, 1515–1538. [[CrossRef](#)]
34. Rosado-Sanchez, I.; Levings, M.K. Building a CAR-Treg: Going from the basic to the luxury model. *Cell. Immunol.* **2020**, *358*, 104220. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
35. Spiess, J.; T’Joens, Y.; Dragnea, R.; Spencer, P.; Philippart, L. Using big data to improve customer experience and business performance. *Bell Labs Tech. J.* **2014**, *18*, 3–17. [[CrossRef](#)]
36. Huang, M.H.; Rust, R.T. A strategic framework for artificial intelligence in marketing. *J. Acad. Mark. Sci.* **2021**, *49*, 30–50. [[CrossRef](#)]
37. Guo, Y.; Kelly, J.A.; Clinch, J.P. Variability in total cost of vehicle ownership across vehicle and user profiles. *Commun. Transp. Res.* **2022**, *2*, 100071. [[CrossRef](#)]
38. Cominola, A.; Spang, E.S.; Giuliani, M.; Castelletti, A.; Lund, J.R.; Loge, F.J. Segmentation analysis of residential water-electricity demand for customized demand-side management programs. *J. Clean. Prod.* **2018**, *172*, 1607–1619. [[CrossRef](#)]
39. Haboucha, C.J.; Ishaq, R.; Shiftan, Y. User preferences regarding autonomous vehicles. *Transp. Res. Part C Emerg. Technol.* **2017**, *78*, 37–49. [[CrossRef](#)]
40. Lekakos, G.; Giaglis, G.M. A hybrid approach for improving predictive accuracy of collaborative filtering algorithms. *User Model. User-Adapt. Interact.* **2007**, *17*, 5–40. [[CrossRef](#)]

41. Kwon, O.B. “I know what you need to buy”: Context-aware multimedia-based recommendation system. *Expert Syst. Appl.* **2003**, *25*, 387–400. [[CrossRef](#)]
42. Liu, D.R.; Shih, Y.Y. Hybrid approaches to product recommendation based on customer lifetime value and purchase preferences. *J. Syst. Softw.* **2005**, *77*, 181–191. [[CrossRef](#)]
43. Lutz, C.; Newlands, G. Consumer segmentation within the sharing economy: The case of Airbnb. *J. Bus. Res.* **2018**, *88*, 187–196. [[CrossRef](#)]
44. Chan, C.C.H. Intelligent value-based customer segmentation method for campaign management: A case study of automobile retailer. *Expert Syst. Appl.* **2008**, *34*, 2754–2762. [[CrossRef](#)]
45. Gersten, W.; Wirth, R.; Arndt, D. Predictive modeling in automotive direct marketing: Tools, experiences and open issues. In Proceedings of the Sixth ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining, Boston, MA, USA, 20–23 August 2000; pp. 398–406.
46. Kuhn, M.; Johnson, K. *Applied predictive modeling*; Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2013; Volume 26.
47. Martín, A.G.; Fernández-Isabel, A.; Martín de Diego, I.; Beltrán, M. A survey for user behavior analysis based on machine learning techniques: Current models and applications. *Appl. Intell.* **2021**, *51*, 6029–6055. [[CrossRef](#)]
48. Kogan, P.; Turra, B.; Arenas, J.P.; Hinalaf, M. A comprehensive methodology for the multidimensional and synchronic data collecting in soundscape. *Sci. Total Environ.* **2017**, *580*, 1068–1077. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
49. Brescia, V.; Degregori, G.; Maggi, D.; Hadro, D. An integrated vision of electric vehicles’ consumer behaviour: Mapping the practitioners to consolidate the research agenda. *J. Clean. Prod.* **2023**, *410*, 137210. [[CrossRef](#)]
50. Zhang, L.; Gao, T.; Cai, G.; Hai, K.L. Research on electric vehicle charging safety warning model based on back propagation neural network optimized by improved gray wolf algorithm. *J. Energy Storage* **2022**, *49*, 104092. [[CrossRef](#)]
51. Vilnai-Yavetz, I.; Tifferet, S. A picture is worth a thousand words: Segmenting consumers by facebook profile images. *J. Interact. Mark.* **2015**, *32*, 53–69. [[CrossRef](#)]
52. Ishaq, A.; Asghar, S.; Gillani, S.A. Aspect-based sentiment analysis using a hybridized approach based on CNN and GA. *IEEE Access* **2020**, *8*, 135499–135512. [[CrossRef](#)]
53. Iqbal, F.; Hashmi, J.M.; Fung, B.C.; Batool, R.; Khattak, A.M.; Aleem, S.; Hung, P.C. A hybrid framework for sentiment analysis using genetic algorithm based feature reduction. *IEEE Access* **2019**, *7*, 14637–14652. [[CrossRef](#)]
54. Nicholls, C.; Song, F. Comparison of feature selection methods for sentiment analysis. In Proceedings of the Advances in Artificial Intelligence: 23rd Canadian Conference on Artificial Intelligence, Canadian AI 2010, Ottawa, ON, Canada, 31 May–2 June 2010; Proceedings 23. Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2010; pp. 286–289.
55. Birjali, M.; Kasri, M.; Beni-Hssane, A. A comprehensive survey on sentiment analysis: Approaches, challenges and trends. *Knowl.-Based Syst.* **2021**, *226*, 107134. [[CrossRef](#)]
56. Park, S.; Cho, J.; Park, K.; Shin, H. Customer sentiment analysis with more sensibility. *Eng. Appl. Artif. Intell.* **2021**, *104*, 104356. [[CrossRef](#)]
57. Mau, P.; Eyzaguirre, J.; Jaccard, M.; Collins-Dodd, C.; Tiedemann, K. The ‘neighbor effect’: Simulating dynamics in consumer preferences for new vehicle technologies. *Ecol. Econ.* **2008**, *68*, 504–516. [[CrossRef](#)]
58. Theissler, A.; Pérez-Velázquez, J.; Kettelgerdes, M.; Elger, G. Predictive maintenance enabled by machine learning: Use cases and challenges in the automotive industry. *Reliab. Eng. Syst. Saf.* **2021**, *215*, 107864. [[CrossRef](#)]
59. Dhisale, S.; Nikumbhe, V.; Kerkar, P.; Pinge, H.; Revgade, A.; Dabade, U. Development of an Integrated Customer Relationship Management Tool for Predictive Analytics in Supply Chain Management. In Proceedings of the International Conference on Data Analytics in Public Procurement and Supply Chain, Virtual, 10–11 June 2022; Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2022; pp. 335–348.
60. Bedi, P.; Goyal, S.; Kumar, J.; Choudhary, S. Smart automobile health monitoring system. In *Multimedia Technologies in the Internet of Things Environment*; Springer: Singapore, 2022; Volume 2, pp. 127–146.
61. Jena, R. An empirical case study on Indian consumers’ sentiment towards electric vehicles: A big data analytics approach. *Ind. Mark. Manag.* **2020**, *90*, 605–616. [[CrossRef](#)]
62. Ali, F.; Ali, A.; Imran, M.; Naqvi, R.A.; Siddiqi, M.H.; Kwak, K.S. Traffic accident detection and condition analysis based on social networking data. *Accid. Anal. Prev.* **2021**, *151*, 105973. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
63. Zhang, H.; Zhang, L.; Cheng, X.; Chen, W. A novel precision marketing model based on telecom big data analysis for luxury cars. In Proceedings of the 2016 16th International Symposium on Communications and Information Technologies (ISCIT), Qingdao, China, 26–28 September 2016; pp. 307–311.
64. Kohtamäki, M.; Rabetino, R.; Parida, V.; Sjödin, D.; Henneberg, S. Managing digital servitization toward smart solutions: Framing the connections between technologies, business models, and ecosystems. *Ind. Mark. Manag.* **2022**, *105*, 253–267. [[CrossRef](#)]
65. Prytz, R.; Nowaczyk, S.; Rögnvaldsson, T.; Byttner, S. Predicting the need for vehicle compressor repairs using maintenance records and logged vehicle data. *Eng. Appl. Artif. Intell.* **2015**, *41*, 139–150. [[CrossRef](#)]
66. Favaro, F.; Eurich, S.; Nader, N. Autonomous vehicles’ disengagements: Trends, triggers, and regulatory limitations. *Accid. Anal. Prev.* **2018**, *110*, 136–148. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
67. Haas, R.E.; Bhattacharjee, S.; Möller, D.P. Advanced driver assistance systems. In *Smart Technologies: Scope and Applications*; Springer: Singapore, 2020; pp. 345–371.

68. Karlsson, I.M.; Sochor, J.; Strömberg, H. Developing the ‘Service’ in Mobility as a Service: Experiences from a field trial of an innovative travel brokerage. *Transp. Res. Procedia* **2016**, *14*, 3265–3273. [[CrossRef](#)]
69. Hemphill, T.A.; Longstreet, P.; Banerjee, S. Automotive repairs, data accessibility, and privacy and security challenges: A stakeholder analysis and proposed policy solutions. *Technol. Soc.* **2022**, *71*, 102090. [[CrossRef](#)]
70. Sinigaglia, T.; Martins, M.E.S.; Siluk, J.C.M. Technological evolution of internal combustion engine vehicle: A patent data analysis. *Appl. Energy* **2022**, *306*, 118003. [[CrossRef](#)]
71. Kahveci, S.; Alkan, B.; Mus’ab, H.A.; Ahmad, B.; Harrison, R. An end-to-end big data analytics platform for IoT-enabled smart factories: A case study of battery module assembly system for electric vehicles. *J. Manuf. Syst.* **2022**, *63*, 214–223. [[CrossRef](#)]
72. Ortiz, F.M.; Sammarco, M.; Costa, L.H.M.; Detyniecki, M. Vehicle telematics via exteroceptive sensors: A survey. *arXiv* **2020**, arXiv:2008.12632.
73. Schubert, R.; Richter, E.; Wanielik, G. Comparison and evaluation of advanced motion models for vehicle tracking. In Proceedings of the 2008 11th International Conference on Information Fusion, Cologne, Germany, 30 June–3 July 2008; pp. 1–6.
74. Tewolde, G.S. Sensor and network technology for intelligent transportation systems. In Proceedings of the 2012 IEEE International Conference on Electro/Information Technology, Indianapolis, IN, USA, 6–8 May 2012; pp. 1–7.
75. Athavale, A.; Reigosa, D.; Akatsu, K.; Sakai, K.; Lorenz, R.D. Scalability and key tradeoffs of variable flux PM machines for EV traction motor systems. In Proceedings of the 2018 IEEE Energy Conversion Congress and Exposition (ECCE), Portland, OR, USA, 23–27 September 2018; pp. 2292–2299.
76. Berger, M.; Dandekar, A.; Bernhaupt, R.; Pflöging, B. An AR-enabled interactive car door to extend in-car infotainment systems for rear seat passengers. In Proceedings of the Extended Abstracts of the 2021 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems, Yokohama, Japan, 8–13 May 2021; pp. 1–6.
77. Miller, D. Blockchain and the internet of things in the industrial sector. *IT Prof.* **2018**, *20*, 15–18. [[CrossRef](#)]
78. Zhou, Z.H.; Chawla, N.V.; Jin, Y.; Williams, G.J. Big data opportunities and challenges: Discussions from data analytics perspectives [discussion forum]. *IEEE Comput. Intell. Mag.* **2014**, *9*, 62–74. [[CrossRef](#)]
79. Ho, J.C.; Huang, Y.H.S. Evaluation of electric vehicle power technologies: Integration of technological performance and market preference. *Clean. Responsible Consum.* **2022**, *5*, 100063. [[CrossRef](#)]
80. Ruff, F. The advanced role of corporate foresight in innovation and strategic management—Reflections on practical experiences from the automotive industry. *Technol. Forecast. Soc. Chang.* **2015**, *101*, 37–48. [[CrossRef](#)]
81. Stefanoni, S.; Voltes-Dorta, A. Technical efficiency of car manufacturers under environmental and sustainability pressures: A Data Envelopment Analysis approach. *J. Clean. Prod.* **2021**, *311*, 127589. [[CrossRef](#)]
82. Fountas, G.; Fonzone, A.; Gharavi, N.; Rye, T. The joint effect of weather and lighting conditions on injury severities of single-vehicle accidents. *Anal. Methods Accid. Res.* **2020**, *27*, 100124. [[CrossRef](#)]
83. Kunz, J.; May, S.; Schmidt, H.J. Sustainable luxury: Current status and perspectives for future research. *Bus. Res.* **2020**, *13*, 541–601. [[CrossRef](#)]
84. Yancey, R. Challenges, opportunities, and perspectives on lightweight composite structures: Aerospace versus automotive. *Lightweight Compos. Struct. Transp.* **2016**, 35–52. [[CrossRef](#)]
85. Ahmad, K.; Maabreh, M.; Ghaly, M.; Khan, K.; Qadir, J.; Al-Fuqaha, A. Developing future human-centered smart cities: Critical analysis of smart city security, Data management, and Ethical challenges. *Comput. Sci. Rev.* **2022**, *43*, 100452. [[CrossRef](#)]
86. Yu, X.; Xue, Y. Smart grids: A cyber–physical systems perspective. *Proc. IEEE* **2016**, *104*, 1058–1070. [[CrossRef](#)]
87. Beise, M.; Rennings, K. Lead markets and regulation: A framework for analyzing the international diffusion of environmental innovations. *Ecol. Econ.* **2005**, *52*, 5–17. [[CrossRef](#)]
88. Kajosaari, A.; Ramezani, S.; Rinne, T. Built environment and seasonal variation in active transportation: A longitudinal, mixed-method study in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area. *J. Transp. Health* **2022**, *27*, 101511. [[CrossRef](#)]
89. Jiang, L.; Chen, X.; He, W. SafeCam: Analyzing intersection-related driver behaviors using multi-sensor smartphones. In Proceedings of the 2016 IEEE International Conference on Pervasive Computing and Communications (PerCom), Sydney, NSW, Australia, 14–19 March 2016; pp. 1–9.
90. Prehofer, C.; Mehmood, S. Big data architectures for vehicle data analysis. In Proceedings of the 2020 IEEE International Conference on Big Data (Big Data), Atlanta, GA, USA, 10–13 December 2020; pp. 3404–3412.
91. Darwish, T.S.; Bakar, K.A. Fog based intelligent transportation big data analytics in the internet of vehicles environment: Motivations, architecture, challenges, and critical issues. *IEEE Access* **2018**, *6*, 15679–15701. [[CrossRef](#)]
92. Campolina, A.B.; Rettore, P.H.L.; Machado, M.D.V.; Loureiro, A.A. On the design of vehicular virtual sensors. In Proceedings of the 2017 13th International Conference on Distributed Computing in Sensor Systems (DCOSS), Ottawa, ON, Canada, 5–7 June 2017; pp. 134–141.
93. Viereckl, R.; Ahlemann, D.; Koster, A.; Jursch, S. Racing ahead with autonomous cars and digital innovation. *Auto Tech. Rev.* **2015**, *4*, 18–23. [[CrossRef](#)]
94. Hanafizadeh, P.; Harati Nik, M.R. Configuration of data monetization: A review of literature with thematic analysis. *Glob. J. Flex. Syst. Manag.* **2020**, *21*, 17–34. [[CrossRef](#)]
95. Firouzi, F.; Farahani, B.; Barzegari, M.; Daneshmand, M. AI-driven data monetization: The other face of data in IoT-based smart and connected health. *IEEE Internet Things J.* **2020**, *9*, 5581–5599. [[CrossRef](#)]

96. Zhang, X.; Yue, W.T.; Yu, Y.; Zhang, X. How to monetize data: An economic analysis of data monetization strategies under competition. *Decis. Support Syst.* **2023**, *173*, 114012. [[CrossRef](#)]
97. Yamawaki, H. Price reactions to new competition: A study of US luxury car market, 1986–1997. *Int. J. Ind. Organ.* **2002**, *20*, 19–39. [[CrossRef](#)]
98. Faroukhi, A.Z.; El Alaoui, I.; Gahi, Y.; Amine, A. A novel approach for big data monetization as a service. In *Advances on Smart and Soft Computing*; Springer: Singapore, 2021; pp. 153–165.
99. Bergman, R.; Abbas, A.E.; Jung, S.; Werker, C.; de Reuver, M. Business model archetypes for data marketplaces in the automotive 911 in-dustry: Contrasting business models of data marketplaces with varying ownership and orientation structures. *Electron. Mark.* **2022**, *32*, 747–765. [[CrossRef](#)]
100. Ryan, M. The future of transportation: Ethical, legal, social and economic impacts of self-driving vehicles in the year 2025. *Sci. Eng. Ethics* **2020**, *26*, 1185–1208. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
101. Sutjarittham, T.; Gharakheili, H.H.; Kanhere, S.S.; Sivaraman, V. Monetizing parking IoT data via demand prediction and optimal space sharing. *IEEE Internet Things J.* **2020**, *9*, 5629–5644. [[CrossRef](#)]
102. Khezr, S.; Yassine, A.; Benlamri, R. Towards a secure and dependable IoT data monetization using blockchain and fog computing. *Clust. Comput.* **2023**, *26*, 1551–1564. [[CrossRef](#)]
103. Abdallah, M.; Dobre, O.A.; Ho, P.H.; Jabbar, S.; Khabbaz, M.J.; Rodrigues, J.J. Blockchain-EnaBled industrial intErnEt of things: AdvancEs, applications, and challEngEs. *IEEE Internet Things Mag.* **2020**, *3*, 16–18. [[CrossRef](#)]
104. Ramachandran, G.S.; Radhakrishnan, R.; Krishnamachari, B. Towards a decentralized data marketplace for smart cities. In Proceedings of the 2018 IEEE International Smart Cities Conference (ISC2), Kansas City, MO, USA, 16–19 September 2018; pp. 1–8.
105. Yaqoob, I.; Khan, L.U.; Kazmi, S.A.; Imran, M.; Guizani, N.; Hong, C.S. Autonomous driving cars in smart cities: Recent advances, requirements, and challenges. *IEEE Netw.* **2019**, *34*, 174–181. [[CrossRef](#)]
106. Winkelhake, U.; Winkelhake, U. Vision digitised automotive industry 2030. In *The Digital Transformation of the Automotive Industry: Catalysts, Roadmap, Practice*; Springer: Cham, Switzerland, 2022; pp. 85–145.
107. Deng, J.; Yu, L.; Fu, Y.; Hambolu, O.; Brooks, R.R. Security and data privacy of modern automobiles. In *Data Analytics for Intelligent Transportation Systems*; Elsevier: Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 2017; pp. 131–163.
108. Bertino, E. Data security and privacy: Concepts, approaches, and research directions. In Proceedings of the 2016 IEEE 40th Annual computer Software and Applications conference (cOMPSAc), Atlanta, GA, USA, 10–14 June 2016; Volume 1, pp. 400–407.
109. Schrader, D.K.; Min, B.C.; Matson, E.T.; Dietz, J.E. Combining multiple, inexpensive GPS receivers to improve accuracy and reliability. In Proceedings of the 2012 IEEE Sensors Applications Symposium Proceedings, Brescia, Italy, 7–9 February 2012; pp. 1–6.
110. Chiang, F.; Sitaramachandran, S. A data quality framework for customer relationship analytics. In Proceedings of the Web Information Systems Engineering–WISE 2015: 16th International Conference, Miami, FL, USA, 1–3 November 2015; Proceedings; Part II 16. Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2015; pp. 366–378.
111. Braun, S.; Heißler, A. Valid Customer Data: *The Foundation for Omni-channel Marketing*. In *Marketing and Sales Automation: Basics, Implementation, and Applications*; Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2023; pp. 159–176.
112. Kalayci, T.E.; Kalayci, E.G.; Lechner, G.; Neuhuber, N.; Spitzer, M.; Westermeier, E.; Stocker, A. Triangulated investigation of trust in automated driving: Challenges and solution approaches for data integration. *J. Ind. Inf. Integr.* **2021**, *21*, 100186. [[CrossRef](#)]
113. Bansal, S.K. Towards a semantic extract-transform-load (ETL) framework for big data integration. In Proceedings of the 2014 IEEE International Congress on Big Data, Anchorage, AK, USA, 27 June–2 July 2014; pp. 522–529.
114. Roggeveen, A.L.; Sethuraman, R. Customer-interfacing retail technologies in 2020 & beyond: An integrative framework and research directions. *J. Retail.* **2020**, *96*, 299–309.
115. Sivarajah, U.; Kamal, M.M.; Irani, Z.; Weerakkody, V. Critical analysis of Big Data challenges and analytical methods. *J. Bus. Res.* **2017**, *70*, 263–286. [[CrossRef](#)]
116. Castignani, G.; Derrmann, T.; Frank, R.; Engel, T. Driver behavior profiling using smartphones: A low-cost platform for driver monitoring. *IEEE Intell. Transp. Syst. Mag.* **2015**, *7*, 91–102. [[CrossRef](#)]
117. Attaran, M. The rise of 3-D printing: The advantages of additive manufacturing over traditional manufacturing. *Bus. Horiz.* **2017**, *60*, 677–688. [[CrossRef](#)]
118. Apak, S.; Göğüs, G.G.; Karakadılar, İ.S. An analytic hierarchy process approach with a novel framework for luxury car selection. *Procedia-Soc. Behav. Sci.* **2012**, *58*, 1301–1308. [[CrossRef](#)]
119. Borsci, S.; Lawson, G.; Broome, S. Empirical evidence, evaluation criteria and challenges for the effectiveness of virtual and mixed reality tools for training operators of car service maintenance. *Comput. Ind.* **2015**, *67*, 17–26. [[CrossRef](#)]
120. Wiedmann, K.P.; Labenz, F.; Haase, J.; Hennigs, N. The power of experiential marketing: Exploring the causal relationships among multisensory marketing, brand experience, customer perceived value and brand strength. *J. Brand Manag.* **2018**, *25*, 101–118. [[CrossRef](#)]
121. Möller, D.P.; Haas, R.E. *Guide to Automotive Connectivity and Cybersecurity*; Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 2019.
122. Spieser, K.; Treleaven, K.; Zhang, R.; Frazzoli, E.; Morton, D.; Pavone, M. Toward a systematic approach to the design and evaluation of automated mobility-on-demand systems: A case study in Singapore. In *Road Vehicle Automation. Lecture Notes in Mobility*; Springer: Cham, Switzerland, 2014; pp. 229–245.

123. Kato, T. Factors of loyalty across corporate brand images, products, dealers, sales staff, and after-sales services in the automotive industry. *Procedia Comput. Sci.* **2021**, *192*, 1411–1421. [[CrossRef](#)]
124. Karvonen, M.; Kapoor, R.; Uusitalo, A.; Ojanen, V. Technology competition in the internal combustion engine waste heat recovery: A patent landscape analysis. *J. Clean. Prod.* **2016**, *112*, 3735–3743. [[CrossRef](#)]
125. Weymar, E.; Finkbeiner, M. Statistical analysis of empirical lifetime mileage data for automotive LCA. *Int. J. Life Cycle Assess.* **2016**, *21*, 215–223. [[CrossRef](#)]
126. Javanmardi Kashan, A.; Mohannak, K.; Matthews, J. Co-evolution of dynamic capability and knowledge development: From car assembly to luxury car innovation in the Iranian auto industry. *Innov. Dev.* **2023**, *13*, 71–89. [[CrossRef](#)]
127. Llopis-Albert, C.; Rubio, F.; Valero, F. Impact of digital transformation on the automotive industry. *Technol. Forecast. Soc. Chang.* **2021**, *162*, 120343. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]

Disclaimer/Publisher’s Note: The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.