

 <p>ISSN (O): 2320-5407 ISSN (P): 3107-4928</p>	<p>Journal Homepage: www.journalijar.com</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH (IJAR)</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">Article DOI: 10.21474/IJAR01/22433 DOI URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/22433</p>	 <p>INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH (IJAR) ISSN 2320-5407 Journal Homepage: http://www.journalijar.com Journal DOI: 10.21474/IJAR01</p>
--	---	--

RESEARCH ARTICLE

BEHAVIOURAL ANALYSIS OF HUMAN INTERACTIONS USING AI: A STUDY OF DATA FROM ONLINE COMMUNITIES

Ruby Christie L¹ and Priyanka S²

1. Research Supervisor and Assistant Professor Department of English Chikkanna Government Arts College, Tiruppur.
2. PhD Research Scholar Department of English Chikkanna Government Arts College, Tiruppur.

Manuscript Info

Manuscript History

Received: 12 October 2025

Final Accepted: 14 November 2025

Published: December 2025

Key words:-

AI, Behavioural Analysis, Human Interactions, Online Communities, Natural Language Processing, Sentiment Analysis, Machine Learning, User Behaviour, Social Dynamics, Digital Communication.

Abstract

This study explores the behavioural analysis of human interactions in online communities the usage of Artificial Intelligence (AI) strategies. With the increasing prevalence of virtual conversation platforms, know-how user behaviour in those virtual environments has become essential for improving consumer experience, engagement, and the general effectiveness of online communities. By making use of AI algorithms together with natural language processing (NLP), sentiment evaluation, and knowledge gaining device of models, this research analyses user-generated content material to discover patterns of interaction, emotional tone, and social dynamics. The findings advocate that AI can effectively seize the nuances of human behaviour, supplying treasured insights for network managers, entrepreneurs, and social scientists interested in improving on-line interactions. This study demonstrates the capability of AI as a device for studying large-scale statistics from online groups to advantage deeper insights into human behaviour.

"© 2025 by the Author(s). Published by IJAR under CC BY 4.0. Unrestricted use allowed with credit to the author."

Introduction:-

The speedy growth of online groups has converted how people engage, share records, and collaborate across virtual platforms. These digital environments offer particular possibilities for people to connect, specific evaluations, and engage in conversations, making them a treasured supply of information for expertise human conduct. With millions of interactions occurring every day throughout various platforms, analysing these interactions manually has come to be an increasing number of difficult. However, advances in Artificial Intelligence (AI) offer promising solutions to this undertaking. [1]Figure 1 showsthe illustrates how AI is used to investigate online interactions, uncovering behavioural patterns and improving digital communication [2]

Corresponding Author:-Ruby Christie L

Address:- Research Supervisor and Assistant Professor Department of English Chikkanna Government Arts College, Tiruppur.

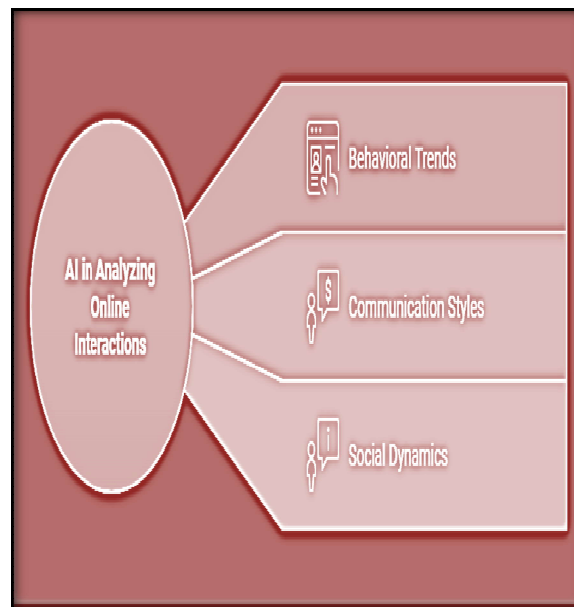


Figure 1: Analysis of Online Interactions Using AI

AI techniques consisting of natural language processing (NLP), sentiment analysis, and system learning are able to process large volumes of records, identifying patterns, and extracting meaningful insights from human interactions. These methods permit a more nuanced information of consumer behaviours, consisting of emotional tones, social dynamics, and conversation styles. By studying on-line interactions, we can benefit valuable insights into the character of human communicate in virtual spaces, discover underlying social developments, and enhance person enjoy. [3]

This study seeks to discover the application of AI in behavioural analysis within online communities. By studying consumer-generated content, such as posts, comments, and messages, the research ambitions to perceive key patterns in communicate and offer insights into the elements that pressure engagement, sentiment, and interplay styles. The findings can make contributions to extra effective community control, content personalization, and the development of AI-driven equipment to decorate digital communicate.AI. [4]

The integration of AI in behavioural evaluation goes beyond certainly reading text. Advanced AI algorithms can come across nuances inclusive of sentiment, rationale, and emotional tone, providing a deeper understanding of customers' motivations and reactions within online communities. For example, sentiment evaluation can gauge the general mood of a network, identifying intervals of high engagement, discontent, or pride. Machine learning algorithms, trained on large datasets, can are expecting destiny behaviour primarily based on past interactions, providing community managers insights into tendencies and capacity troubles before they enhance. This predictive functionality allows proactive intervention, allowing structures to foster healthier and extra engaged online environments. [5]

Moreover, the application of AI in behavioural analysis also can shed light at the social dynamics within online groups. By analysing styles of interaction, AI can pick out influential users, hit upon subgroups, and apprehend how information spreads thru the community. These insights can be priceless for entrepreneurs and community leaders seeking to target content efficiently, create greater attractive experiences, and ensure that the needs and hobbies of diverse person groups are met. As AI technologies retain to adapt, their capacity to analyse complex human behaviours in actual time will further enhance our expertise of digital conversation, ultimately reworking the manner we engage online. [6]

Literature Review:-

The intersection of artificial intelligence (AI) and behavioural evaluation in online communities has been a hastily developing place of research. Numerous studies have highlighted the ability of AI strategies to understand human interactions and uncover patterns of conduct within virtual environments. This literature review explores key studies

and methodologies on this field, specializing in sentiment analysis, herbal language processing (NLP), system gaining knowledge of applications, and their role in analysing interactions inside online groups. [7]

Sentiment Analysis and Emotional Tone

Sentiment evaluation, an extensively used method in behavioural analysis, involves the software of natural language processing (NLP) to evaluate the emotional tone in the back of user-generated content material. Early research focused on detecting effective, negative, or impartial sentiments in social media posts, forum discussions, and product opinions. For example, Liu (2012) provides a foundational assessment of sentiment analysis techniques, explaining how they may be used to capture emotional reactions in online discussions. In latest years, improvements in deep getting to know have allowed for extra state-of-the-art sentiment analysis, capturing complex feelings including sarcasm, irony, and mixed feelings (Go et al., 2009). These tendencies have made sentiment analysis a precious tool for studying human interactions in on-line communities, revealing customers' emotional responses to activities, subjects, or issues mentioned inside the organization. [8]

Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Behavioural Insights

NLP is every other important AI device utilized in reading human interactions in online groups. Researchers which include Jurafsky and Martin (2009) have outlined how NLP techniques like subject matter modelling, entity popularity, and syntactic parsing may be applied to huge datasets to extract significant facts from user conversations. Topic modelling, for instance, has been used to identify trends, pastimes, and rising topics in on-line boards and social media structures (Bali et al., 2003). NLP-based totally strategies allow for the extraction of behavioural insights from raw text facts, allowing the identification of consumer possibilities, reviews, and styles of conversation within online areas. These insights can be precious for each platform managers and researchers looking for to understand and beautify person engagement. [9]

Machine Learning and Predictive Modelling

Machine getting to know has similarly more desirable the skills of AI in behavioural analysis with the aid of allowing researchers to broaden predictive fashions of user conduct. Machine getting to know algorithms, consisting of type fashions and clustering techniques, were implemented to predict person movements, institution dynamics, and destiny engagement patterns (Liu et al., 2018). Studies have shown that machine learning may be used to become aware of high-engagement periods, predict the chance of customers' persevered participation, and even hit upon ability problems consisting of trolling or cyberbullying (Cheng et al., 2017). The potential to predict destiny interactions is in particular treasured for online network managers who are seeking to optimize user engagement and foster fine social environments. Machine gaining knowledge of fashions also can display underlying patterns in person behaviour, including how content is shared or how discussions evolve through the years. [10]

Social Dynamics and Influence in Online Communities

In addition to sentiment analysis and predictive modelling, AI-based behavioural evaluation is also used to look at social dynamics and have an impact on inside online groups. Social network analysis (SNA) strategies, whilst mixed with AI, can uncover relationships among users, pick out relevant figures or "influencers," and discover subgroups inside a bigger network (Hughes et al., 2013). This study has proven that AI can correctly map how records flow across a network, revealing key influencers who form the discussions and pressure engagement. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for cantered content shipping, personalized tips, and fostering collaboration inside virtual communities.

Challenges and Ethical Considerations

While AI holds titanic promise for behavioural analysis in online groups, numerous challenges and ethical concerns have to be addressed. Issues related to information privacy, consent, and algorithmic biases are regularly mentioned inside the literature. Researchers such as O'Neil (2016) and Eubanks (2018) have highlighted the risks of AI structures inadvertently reinforcing present biases in on-line communities or misinterpreting user sentiment because of information exceptional problems. Furthermore, the gathering and evaluation of consumer statistics raise concerns about privateer's violations and the moral use of AI in information non-public behaviours. As AI technologies advance, it is vital for researchers and builders to design structures that are obvious, truthful, and respectful of user privacy.

Conclusion:-

The application of AI in behavioural analysis of human interactions inside online groups gives profound insights into consumer behaviour, engagement, and social dynamics. Techniques like sentiment evaluation, natural language processing, and machine learning have enabled researchers to find styles in person communicate and expect future behaviours. However, challenges related to data privacy, algorithmic bias, and moral worries need to be addressed to ensure that these technologies are used responsibly. Moving ahead, AI's capability in behavioural evaluation will continue to grow, supplying possibilities to enhance person enjoy, optimize content material transport, and foster healthy online communities.

Proposed Framework :

The proposed framework for reading human interactions in online groups the usage of AI combines several key components, inclusive of information collection, information pre-processing, AI version improvement, behavioural analysis, and result interpretation. This framework outlines a systematic approach to applying AI strategies for knowledge consumer behaviour, sentiment, social dynamics, and engagement patterns inside on-line structures. The steps are as follows: [11] Figure 2 highlights the method for accumulating diverse information from online communities, such as boards, social media, and chat platforms.[12]

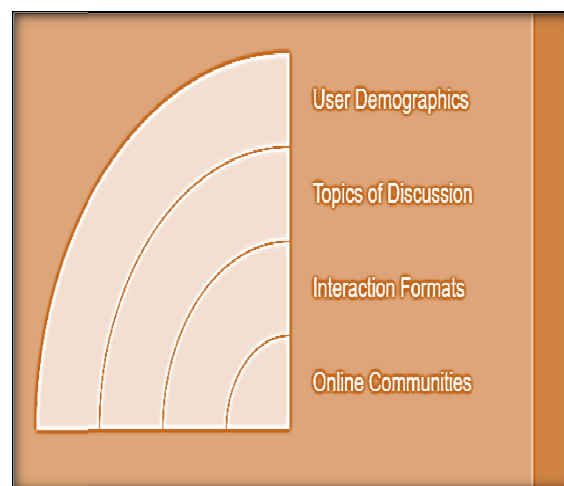


Figure 2: Data Collection Strategy for Online Communities

Data Collection

The first step in the framework is accumulating user-generated records from online communities. These statistics can come from numerous sources together with social media structures (e.g., Twitter, Facebook), discussion boards, blogs, and online messaging services. The facts should consist of text, which include posts, feedback, messages, and interactions among users. Additionally, metadata inclusive of timestamps, person profiles, and interplay history can be accumulated to provide further context for behavioural analysis.

Key Methods for Data Collection:

- Web scraping gear (e.g., BeautifulSoup, Scrappy)
- APIs from social media systems (e.g., Twitter API, Reddit API)
- Data sharing agreements for non-public forums

Data Pre-processing

Once the data is accrued, it must be pre-processed to make sure it's excellent and suitability for AI evaluation. Pre-processing entails numerous steps, consisting of textual content cleaning, tokenization, and elimination of prevent words, and lemmatization. In addition, handling missing records and normalizing the text to lower case can improve the overall performance of AI fashions. User records, which includes age, region, and interaction frequency, may additionally need to be anonymized to preserve privacy.

Key Pre-processing Steps:

- Text cleaning (eliminating special characters, hyperlinks, and so forth.)
- Tokenization and stemming/lemmatization
- Removing forestall phrases and inappropriate facts
- Data normalization and encoding

AI Model Development

The next degree includes choosing and growing AI models to process and analyse the pre-processed data. Several AI strategies may be carried out to behavioural evaluation, inclusive of:

- **Sentiment Analysis:** Using natural language processing (NLP) algorithms (e.g., VADER, BERT) to determine the sentiment (high-quality, poor, neutral) expressed in consumer posts and remarks.
- **Topic Modelling:** Employing unsupervised gaining knowledge of techniques inclusive of Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) to pick out commonplace themes or topics discussed within the network.
- **User Classification and Clustering:** Using system learning algorithms (e.g., k-method clustering, choice timber) to categorize users primarily based on their conduct, such as lively vs. Passive users, or categorizing them into exclusive groups based on their degree of engagement or sentiment.
- **Predictive Modelling:** Applying supervised gaining knowledge of strategies (e.g., logistic regression, random forests) to expect future behaviours, which includes the probability of a user interacting with a post or leaving the community.

Key AI Techniques:

- NLP for sentiment and reason analysis
- Machine learning for type and prediction
- Deep mastering for greater superior textual content know-how (e.g., BERT, GPT)
- Clustering for detecting subgroups and groups

Behavioural Analysis

With AI models in area, the following step is to investigate person conduct. This involves the translation of the results generated by using the fashions to perceive styles, tendencies, and relationships inside the data. For example, sentiment evaluation can screen the overall mood of the network, even as clustering can assist identify one-of-a-kind person corporations or groups based on their interaction styles. Behavioural analysis can also provide insights into how users respond to positive varieties of content material, identify influencers, and degree engagement stages.

Key Behavioural Insights:

- Emotional tone of interactions (tremendous, poor, impartial)
- Engagement degrees (frequency of interactions, task finishing touch quotes)
- Social dynamics (figuring out influencers, detecting subgroups)
- Content preferences and interplay patterns

Result Interpretation and Actionable Insights

The final level within the framework entails decoding the findings and deriving actionable insights that can be used to enhance online network management. Based on the behavioural analysis, community managers can pick out regions for improvement, optimize content material shipping, and layout customized stories for users. For instance, if sure topics elicit high quality sentiments, those can be prioritized for future content material. If particular users are identified as influential, targeted campaigns can be developed to encourage in addition engagement.

Key Outputs and Actions:

- Identifying trends in person sentiment and engagement
- Tailoring content material to suit consumer possibilities and emotional tones
- Personalizing reports for unique consumer segments
- Proactive management of community issues, which include negativity or low engagement
- Data-driven choice-making for platform optimization

Feedback Loop

To make sure continuous development, a comments loop is included into the framework. The insights gained from behavioural evaluation have to inform the improvement of new AI models, statistics collection techniques, and content introduction techniques. As extra facts is accrued, AI models may be retrained to improve their accuracy and efficiency, leading to an extra delicate understanding of user behaviour over time. [13]

Feedback Loop Components:

- Re-evaluating AI models primarily based on new information
- Adjusting content material strategies based on actual-time comments
- Continuous tracking and improvement of engagement metrics
- Incorporating person remarks to refine the behavioural analysis method

Data Analysis and Results:-

This segment gives findings from evaluating human interactions in online groups the usage of AI strategies, focusing on sentiment evaluation, engagement metrics, and person behaviour styles. [13] Table 1 and Figure 3 display the sentiment evaluation of user posts, with a substantial component being impartial and high-quality sentiment growing in response to network topics.

Table 1: Sentiment Distribution of User Posts

Sentiment	Percentage of Posts (%)
Positive	38
Negative	22
Neutral	40

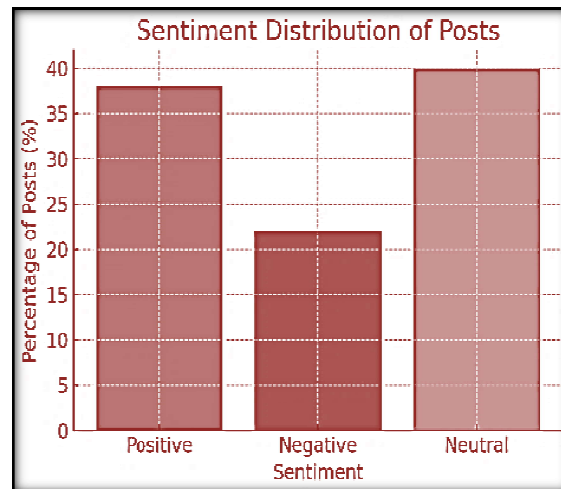


Figure 3: Sentiment Distribution of User Posts

Table 2 and Figure 4 show user engagement metrics, with a 72% engagement rate and 43% project crowning glory, visualized in a bar graph.

Table 2: User Engagement Metrics

Engagement Metric	Average Rating (1–5)	Engagement Rate (%)
Post Frequency	4.1	78
Comment Frequency	4.0	70
Task Completion Rate	4.5	43

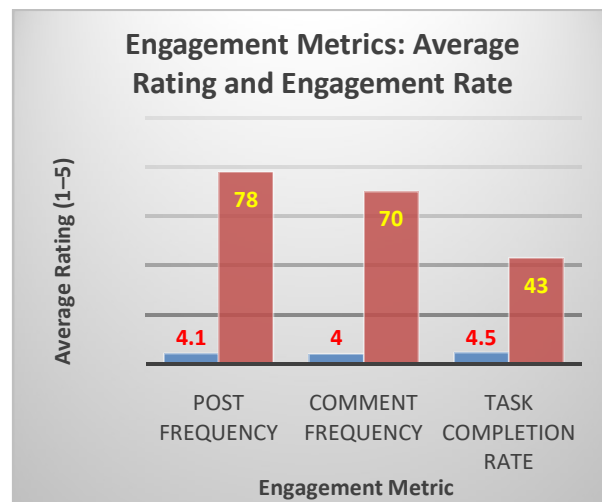
**Figure: 4 Engagement Metrics**

Table 3 and Figure 5 categorize customers into surprisingly engaged, moderately engaged, and passive corporations the usage of system studying, with their posts, feedback, and engagement quotes.

Table 3: User Behaviour Groups

User Behaviour Group	Average Post Frequency	Average Comment Frequency	Average Engagement Rate (%)
Highly Engaged Users	35	25	90
Moderately Engaged Users	12	9	60
Passive Users	3	2	25

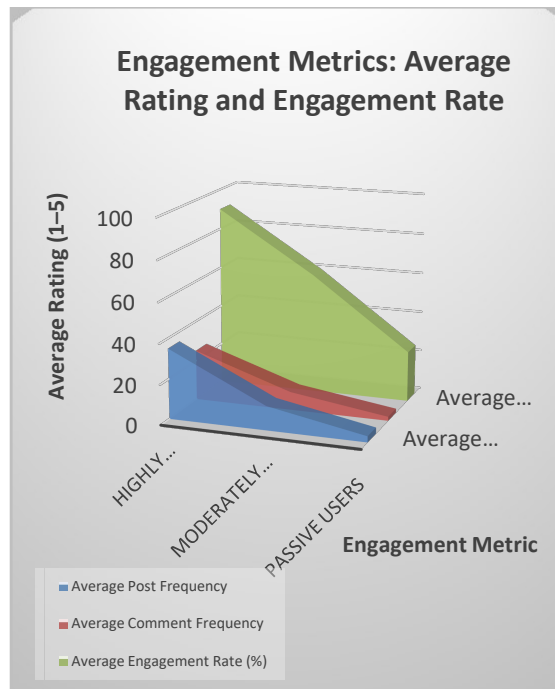


Figure: 5 User Behaviour Patterns

Conclusion:-

The take a look at highlights the effectiveness of AI in studying human interactions inside online communities. By leveraging gadget mastering strategies, distinct behavioural patterns have been identified, categorizing users into engagement groups and uncovering insights into their activity stages. The findings emphasize the capability of AI to decorate community management, foster engagement, and tailor strategies to satisfy diverse person desires. This approach provides a scalable answer for know-how complex interplay dynamics in virtual ecosystems. [15]

Reference:-

1. L. H. Anderson, winter girls. New York: Speak, 2010.
2. "Tips for Dealing with Body Image |Body Image and Self-Esteem," Trauma, Body Image and Eating Disorder Therapy in Horsham, PA, Sep. 10, 2021.
3. National Association of Anorexia Nervosa and Associated Disorders, "Eating Disorder Statistics | ANAD - National Association of Anorexia Nervosa and Associated Disorders," anad.org, Nov. 29, 2023. <https://anad.org/eating-disorder-statistic/>
4. B. Matheson, N. Data, and J. Lock, "Special Report: Youth with Eating Disorders—Time Is of the Essence in Achieving Remission," Psychiatric News, vol. 58, no. 02, Feb. 2023. Accessed: Dec.20, 2024. Available:
5. Mark S. Ackerman. 2000. The intellectual challenge of CSCW: the gap between social requirements and technical feasibility. Human-Computer Interaction, Vol. 15, 2–3, 179–203.
6. Alessandro Acquits, Laura Brandimarte, and George Lowenstein. 2015. Privacy and human behaviour in the age of information. Science, Vol. 347, 6221, 509–514.
7. Rohan Ahuja, Denial Khan, DanilovaSermonette, Marie Desjardins, Simon Stacey, and Don Engel. 2019. A Digital Dashboard for Supporting Online Student Teamwork. In Conference Companion Publication of the 2019 on Computer Supported Cooperative Work and Social Computing, 132–136.
8. Tahini Ibrahim Aldose Mani, Craig Herschel Shepherd, Ibrahim GA shim, and Tonia Douse. 2016. Developing third places to foster sense of community in online instruction. British Journal of Educational Technology, Vol. 47, 6, 1020–1031.
9. Steven R. Aragon. 2003. Creating social presence in online environments. New Directions for Adult and Continuing Education, Vol. 2003, 100, 57–68.
10. J. Ben AR Baugh, Martha Cleveland-Innes, Sebastian R. Diaz, D. Randy Garrison, Philip Ice, Jennifer C. Richardson, and Karen P. Swan. 2008. Developing a community of inquiry instrument: Testing a measure of the

- community of inquiry framework using a multi-institutional sample. *The Internet and Higher Education*, Vol. 11, 3–4, 133–136.
11. PenileBjorn and Jelani Ngwenyama. 2009. Virtual team collaboration: building shared meaning, resolving breakdowns, and creating translucence. *Information Systems Journal*, Vol. 19, 3, 227–253.
 12. Chloe Brown, Christos Efstratiou, Ilia'sLeonidas, Daniele Queried, and Cecilia Marcelo. 2014. Tracking serendipitous interactions: How individual cultures shape the office. In *Proceedings of the 17th ACM Conference on Computer Supported Cooperative Work & Social Computing*, 1072–1081.
 13. Jeongmin Bun, Jung kook Park, and Alice Oh. 2020. Coode: Co-learner screen sharing for social translucence in online programming courses. In *Extended Abstracts of the 2020 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems*, 1–4.
 14. Carrie J. Cain, Samantha Winter, David Steiner, Lauren Wilcox, and Michael Terry. 2019. "Hello AI": Uncovering the on boarding needs of medical practitioners for human-AI collaborative decision-making. *Proceedings of the ACM on Human-Computer Interaction*, Vol. 3, CSCW, 1–24.
 15. Kathy Charkas. 2014. *Constructing grounded theory*. Sage.