The Internet and E-Business (II)

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BUS3500 - Abdou Illia, Fall 2015

LEARNING GOALS

- □ Describe the nature of e-business.
- □ Describe the basic e-business models.

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What is E-Business?

- Conduct of commercial transactions with the help of telecommunications systems
- E-Business took off in the 1990s with the rise in popularity of the Internet and WWW.
- Early forms of E-Business
 - Electronic funds transfer (EFT)
 - Sending money through electronic networks directly from one bank account to another
 - Electronic data interchange (EDI)
 - Transfer of commonly used business documents in electronic form using a standard format

E-Business Webservice B-Business Webservice Native webserver software (PHP, CGI, ASP, etc.) Webservice F-Business specific software - online catalogs - shopping cards - checkout programs - links to financial organizations

E-Business Benefits

- □ The ability to tap into global marketplace
- □ Business is open 24/7
- □ Increased transactions and search speed
- Convenience
- The ability to offer customized products easily
- □ Improved customer service
- Consumers can become sellers

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E-Business Drawbacks

- Security
- Privacy
- Changing consumers' habits of touch and feel
- □ Inability to reach consumers who do not have Internet access due to digital divide

Components of E-Business Business components could be Physical or Digital. ■ The extent to which a Business is an e-Business depends on the extent to which the components are digital. COMPLETELY "BRICKS AND CLICKS" COMPLETELY PHYSICAL (Bricks & Mortar) Hybrid Physical/digital DIGITAL Physical books Transactions done at store Physical books Electronic books Orders online Orders online Books sent through the mail (physically delivered) www.amazon.com Delivery Customers take books at Customers download purchase Traditional "mom and pop" books online www.audible.com Example local bookstore, campus www.bn.com Processes: activities related to finding/selecting the product and paying.

Business Models Description: Business Model – an approach to conducting electronic business on the Internet Business Consumer Business B2B B2C Consumer C2B C2C

Basic E-Business Models Business-to-Consumer – B2C Business sells products directly to the consumer. Business-to-Business – B2B Businesses sell to other businesses. Consumer-to-Consumer – C2C Consumers sell directly to other consumers. Consumer-to-Business – C2B Consumers sell directly to businesses. Less used than other models.

B2C Models Subscription

- Consumers pay to have regular access to site.
- Online storefront
 - Web site acts as intermediary between manufacturer and consumer.
 - E.g.
- Bricks-and-clicks
 - Combines a traditional retail outlet with an online storefront

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B2C Models (continued)

- □ Internet presence
 - Use web presence to provide information about products and services
- Intermediary
 - New types of intermediaries connect buyers and sellers

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B2B Models

- B2B is much larger than B2C
 - Size estimates up to \$20 Trillion
 - Increase 50% per year
- Information exchanges
 - Exchange business documents over the Internet
 - EDI via the Internet
- Direct sellers
 - Direct sales model, direct to other businesses
 - Dell Premier pages
 - Cisco

C2C Models Online garage sales Online auctions Allows consumers to buy and sell goods with other consumers EBay.com C2C services Sell expertise directly to other customers Keen.com Online communities Allow people with similar interests to come together Chat rooms

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Discussion boards

E-Government Business Models Government-to-Business -G2B Helps government and business work together more efficiently Reduces paperwork and costs for business and government Government-to-Citizens -G2C Government providing services to citizens over the Internet Vehicle registration renewal Online voting