Social Media Management 社會媒體管理

Business Models and Issues of Social Media Service

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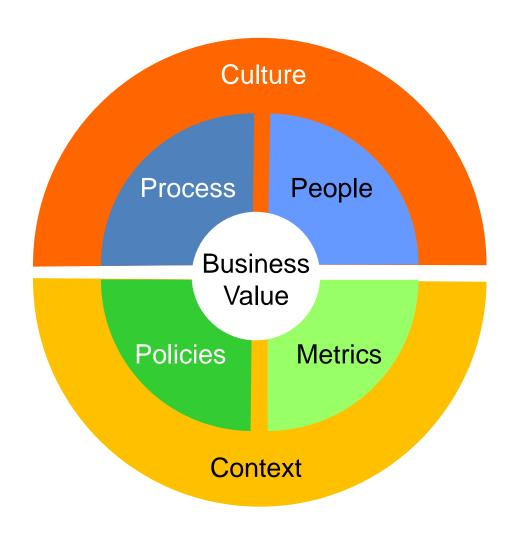
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課程大綱 (Syllabus)

- 週次 日期 內容(Subject/Topics)
- 1 100/09/09 Course Orientation for Social Media Management
- 2 100/09/16 Web 2.0, Social Network, and Social Media
- 3 100/09/23 Theories of Media and Information
- 4 100/09/30 Theories of Social Media Services and Information Systems
- 5 100/10/07 Paper Reading and Discussion
- 6 100/10/14 Behavior Research on Social Media Services
- 7 100/10/21 Paper Reading and Discussion
- 8 100/10/28 Midterm Project Presentation and Discussion
- 9 100/11/04 期中考試週

課程大綱 (Syllabus)

- 10 100/11/11 Business Models and Issues of Social Media Service
- 11 100/11/18 Paper Reading and Discussion
- 12 100/11/25 Strategy of Social Media Service
- 13 100/12/02 Paper Reading and Discussion
- 14 100/12/09 Social Media Marketing
- 15 100/12/16 Paper Reading and Discussion
- 16 100/12/23 Social Network Analysis, Link Mining, Text Mining, Web Mining, and Opinion Mining in Social Media
- 17 100/12/30 Project Presentation and Discussion
- 18 101/01/06 期末考試週



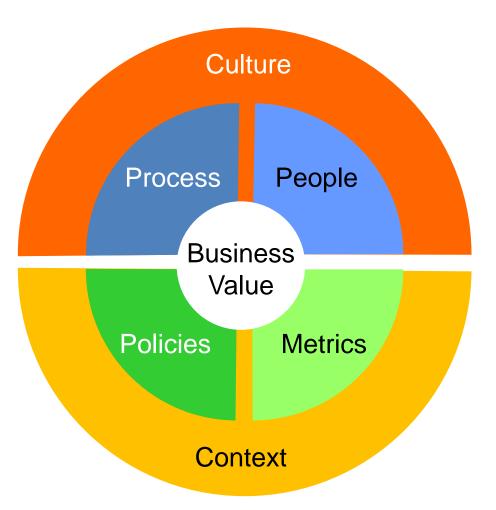


Culture

- Habits and behaviors
- Ways of working
- Subcultures

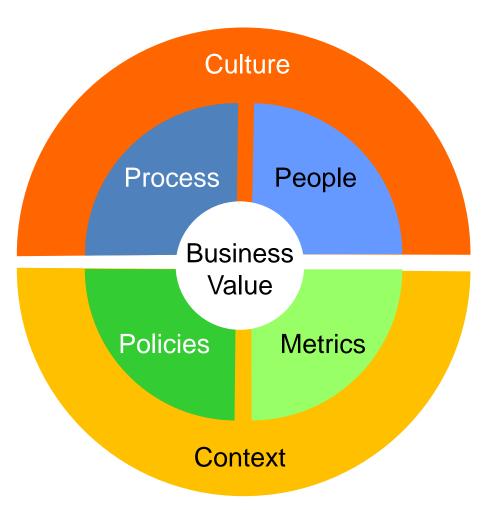
Context

- Business environment and objectives
- Regulatory environment



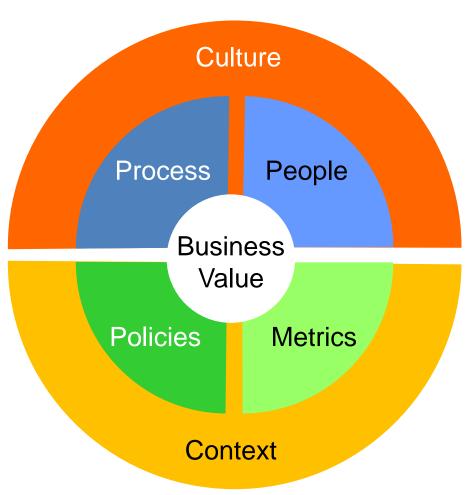
Process

- Leadership: Degree to which leadership for social media decisions is formalized and accountability for business outcomes is clear
- Alignment: Degree of alignment between various agendas to ensure resources and funds are appropriately allocated



People

- Training and Development:
 Adequacy and accessibility of training and professional development
- Leverage: Extent to which best practices are identified, shared and utilized
- Roles: Clarity and adequacy of roles and responsibilities



Policies

Clarity:

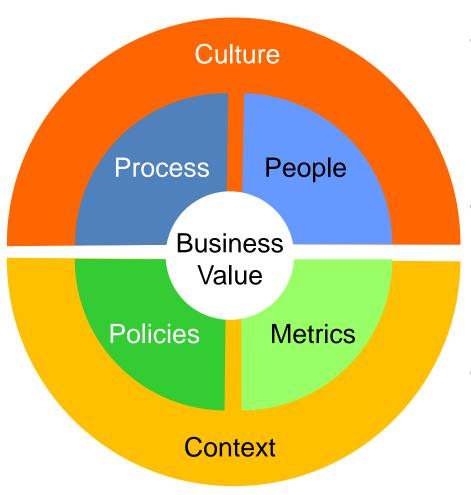
Degree to which policies clarify boundaries for employees

• Empowerment:

Degree to which policies empower employees to achieve business outcomes, consistent with the cultural, regulatory and business realities

• Differentiation:

Degree to which policies support differentiation of the organization in the market



Metrics

- Resource Management:
 Level of visibility into the efficient utilization of social media assets (people and technology) and level of efficiency achieved
- Performance Management:
 Degree to which results are measured and behavior rewarded for success or failure in achieving performance targets
- Financial Management:
 Level to which costs are tracked and controlled, and the degree of ownership by the business for social media costs

Model

 "a simplified description and representation of a complex entity or process." (WordNet 2.0)

Business

 "the activity of providing goods and services involving financial, commercial and industrial aspects." (WordNet 2.0)

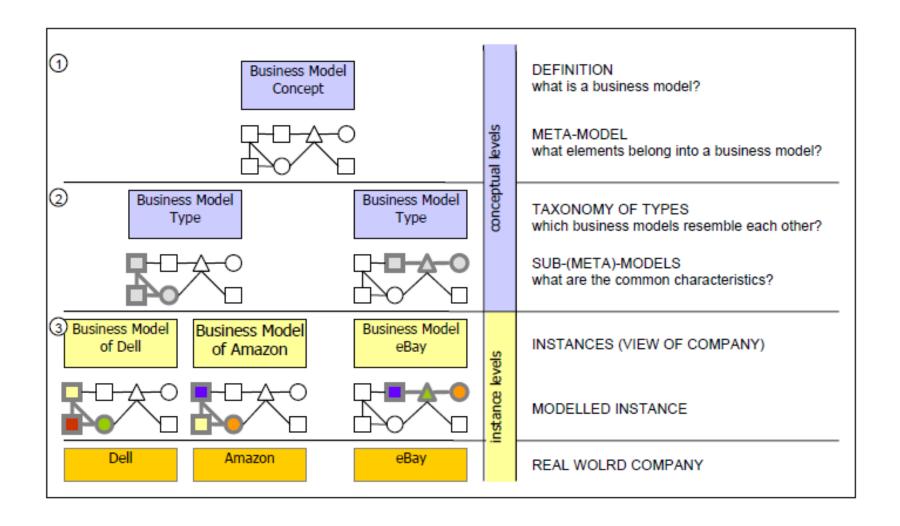
Business model

- A business model is a conceptual tool containing a set of objects, concepts and their relationships with the objective to express the business logic of a specific firm.
- Therefore we must consider which concepts and relationships allow a simplified description and representation of what value is provided to customers, how this is done and with which financial consequences.

Occurrences of the Term "Business Model" in Scholarly Reviewed Journals

Year	In Title	In Abstract	In Keywords	in Full Text
2003	30	159	10	667
2002	22	109	2	617
2001	11	100	7	609
2000	16	67	1	491
1999	3	42	1	262
1998	1	19	0	128
1997	1	14	0	66
1996	0	14	0	57
1995	0	4	0	36
1994	0	2	0	18
1993	0	5	0	18
1992	0	2	0	15
1991	0	1	0	10
1990	0	4	0	7

Business Model Concept Hierarchy



EVOLUTION OF THE BUSINESS MODEL CONCEPT

list business describe business model business apply business define & classify model model elements model elements model concept business models components definitions & "shopping list" reference models applications & components as of components building blocks taxonomies & ontologies conceptual tools Linder & Cantrell [2000] Afuah & Tucci [2001; Rappa [2001] Gordijn [2002] Timmers [1998] Magretta [2002] 20031 Osterwalder & Pigneur Amit & Zott [2001] Hamel [2000] [2002] Weill & Vitale [2001]

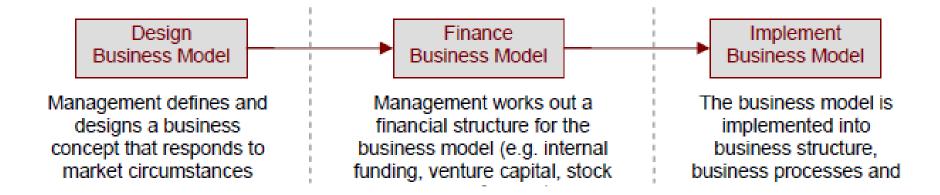
Business Model vs. Business Process Model

- Business Model
 - a view of the firm's logic for creating and commercializing value
- Business process model
 - how a business case is implemented in processes

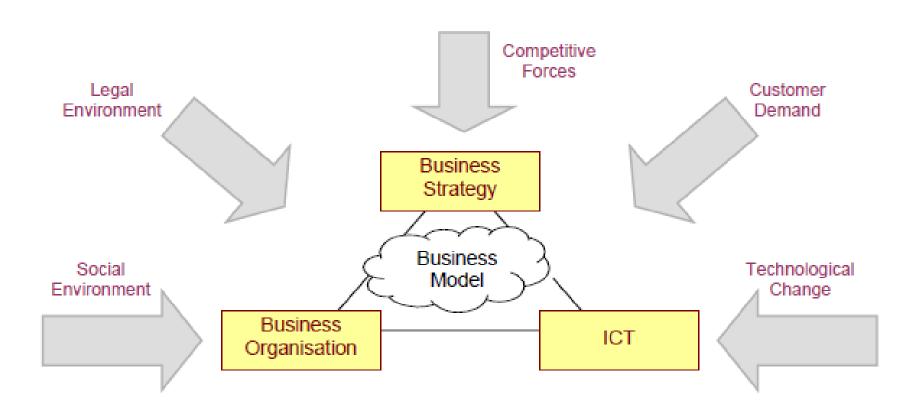
Business model vs. Strategy

- Business models
 - a system that shows how the pieces of a business fit together.
 - an abstraction of a firm's strategy
- Strategy
 - includes competition

Implementing Business Models



The Business Model's Place in the Firm



Nine Business Model Building Blocks

Pillar	Business Model Building Block	Description
Product	Value Proposition	Gives an overall view of a company's bundle of products and services.
	Target Customer	Describes the segments of customers a company wants to offer value to.
Customer Interface	Distribution Channel	Describes the various means of the company to get in touch with its customers.
	Relationship	Explains the kind of links a company establishes between itself and its different customer segments.
	Value Configuration	Describes the arrangement of activities and resources.
Infrastructure	Core Competency	Outlines the competencies necessary to execute the company's business model.
Management	Partner Network	Portrays the network of cooperative agreements with other companies necessary to efficiently offer and commercialize value.
Financial Aspects	Cost Structure	Sums up the monetary consequences of the means employed in the business model.
i ilialiciai Aspects	Revenue Model	Describes the way a company makes money through a variety of revenue flows.

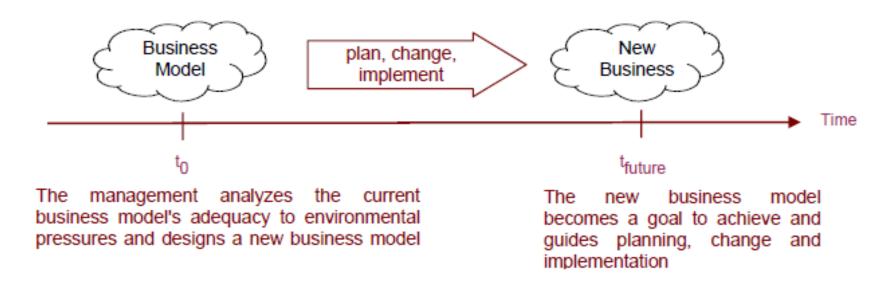
Domains Addressed in Business Models

Business model ontology	Stähler 2001	Weill and Vitale 2001	Petrovic, Kittl et al.	Gordijn 2002	Afuah and Tucci 2003	Tapscott, Ticoll et al. 2000	Linder and Cantrell 2000
Value Proposition	value proposition	Value Proposition, strategic objective	Value Model	Value offering	Customer Value		value proposition
Target Customer		Customer Segments		Market Segment	Scope		
Distribution Channel		Channels	Customer relations model				channel model
Customer Relationship			Customer relations model				commerce relationship
Value Configuration	Architecture		Production Mode	e3-value configuration	connected activities, value configuration	b-webs	commerce process model
Capability		Core competencies, CSF	Resource Model		capabilities		
Partnership	Architecture	e-business schematics		Actors	sustainability (team-up strategy)	b-webs	
Cost Structure				Value exchange	cost structure		
Revenue Model	Revenue Model	Source of revenue	Revenue Model	value exchange	pricing, revenue source		pricing model, revenue model

Domains Addressed in Business Models (cont.)

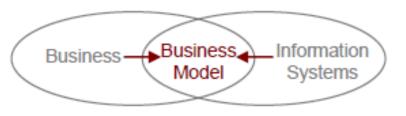
Business model ontology	Hamel 2000	Mahadevan 2000	Chesbrough and Rosenbloom 2000	Magretta 2002	Amit and Zott 2001	Applegate and Collura 2001	Maitland and Van de Kar 2002
Value Proposition	Product/market scope	Value stream	Value proposition	What does the customer value?	Transaction component	Product and Services offered	Value proposition, assumed value
Target Customer	Market scope		Market segment	Who is the customer?		Market opportunity	Market segment
Distribution Channel	Fulfillment & support, info & insight			How can we deliver value at an appropriate cost?		Marketing/sales model	
Customer Relationship	Relationship dynamics					Brand and reputation	
Value Configuration	Core processes	Logistical stream	Structure of the value chain		Architectural configuration	Operating model	
Capability	core competencies, strategic assets					Organization and culture, management model)	
Partnership	suppliers, partners, coalitions		Position in the value chain		Transaction component	Partners	Companies involved in creating value
Cost Structure			Cost structure	What is the underlying economic vale?			
Revenue Model	pricing structure	Revenue stream		How do we make money in this business		Benefits to firm and stakeholders	Revenue Model

Planning, Changing and Implementing Business Models



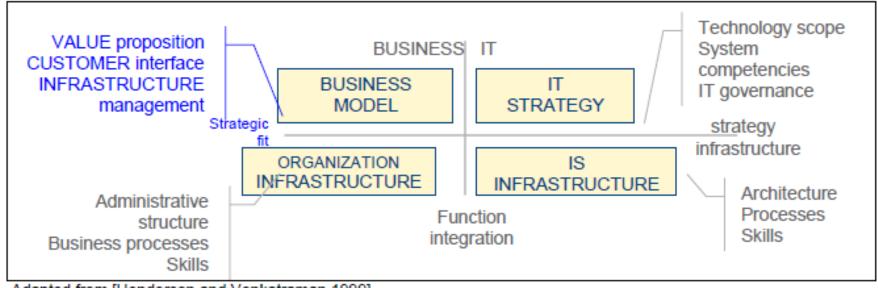
Business Strategy and Information Systems Alignment

Managers are aware of the use of Information Systems to realize goals, exploit opportunities and obtain competitive advantage



Information Systems support the company's business model and are targeted on areas that are critical to successful business performance

Business and IT/IS Alignment



Adapted from [Henderson and Venkatraman 1999]

Infrastructure Alignment

9 INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES 9 BUSINESS MODEL BUILDING BLOCKS	Application Infrastructure	Communications Management	Data Management	IT Management	Security	Architecture and Standards	Channel Management	IT Research and Development	Training and Education in IT
Value Proposition									
Target Customer									
Distribution Channel									
Relationship									
Value Configuration									
Capability									
Partnersh									
Cost Model									
Revenue Model									

Adapted from Weill and Vitale [2002]

Application Portfolio Management

	Strategic	Key Operational	Support	High Potential
Value Proposition				
Target Customer				
Distribution Channel				
Relationship				
Value Configuration				
Capability				
Partnersh				
Cost Model				
Revenue Model				
				l

Adapted from Ward [1988]

Business Models and Goals for Requirements Engineering

9 BUSINESS MODEL BLOCKS	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4
Value Proposition				
Target Customer				
Distribution Channel				
Relationship				
Value Configuration				
Capability				
Partnersh				
Cost Model				
Revenue Model				

Business Model and Balanced Scorecard

9 BUSINESS MODEL BLOCKS	Indicator	current score	target score	alarm level
Value Proposition				
Target Customer				
Distribution Channel				
Relationship				
Value Configuration				
Capability				
Partnersh				
Cost Model				
Revenue Model				

Adapted from Kaplan and Norton [1992]

The 4C Typology of Internet Business Models

Content

Definition:

Firms collecting, selecting, compiling, distributing, and/or presenting online content

Value proposition:

Providing convenient and user-friendly access to various types of content

Revenues:

Mostly online advertising (but increasingly subscription and pay-per-use)

Commerce

Definition:

Firm initiating, negotiating, and/or fulfilling online transactions

Value proposition:

Providing a cost-efficient exchange place for buyers and sellers of goods and services

Revenues:

Sales revenues, commissions

Context

Definition:

Firms sorting and/or aggregating available online information

Value proposition:

Providing structure and navigation for Internet users to reduce intransparency and complexity

Revenues:

Mostly online advertising

Connection

Definition:

Firms providing physical and/or virtual network infrastructure

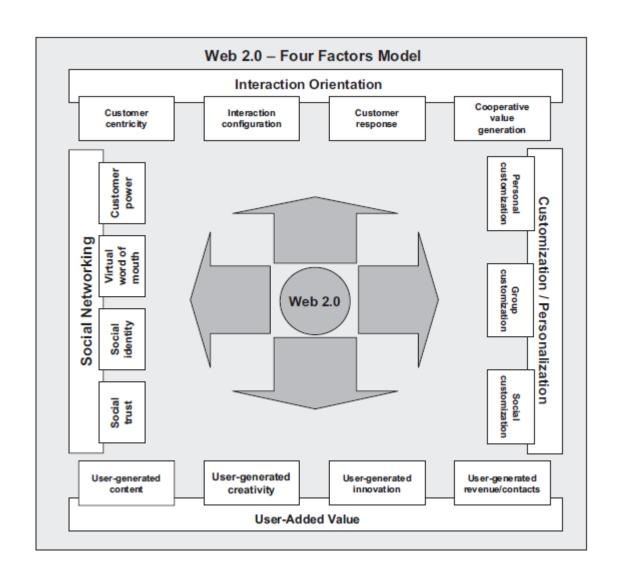
Value proposition:

Providing the prerequisites for exchange of information over the Internet

Revenues:

Online advertising, subscription, timebased billing, volume-based billing

The Web 2.0 - 4 factors model



Activities for embracing the Web 2.0 in existing Internet businesses

Factor	Activity
Social networking	 Build your own social networking — e.g. by creating blogs, forums and chats for your website
	Check and comment on postings on networks (e.g., review platforms)
	Present your company on relevant social networking platforms
Interaction orientation	Be highly responsive and available 24 hours
	 Provide users a reward for interaction (social status, prizes, rebates)
	Encourage positive and negative feedback
User-added value	 Integrate the following tools on your website: user reviews, user-generated
	information (wikis), media uploads (videos etc.)
	Offer incentives
	 Use metadata that tracks clicks, recommendations, behavior etc.
Customization/personalization	 Make good use of available user information as a base for customization efforts (e.g., build track profiles based on customer history)
	 Focus on making customization/personalization easy to use

Relevance of the Web 2.0 factors for individual business model types

Web 2.0 Factor

Business model	Social networking	Interaction orientation	User-added value	Customization/ personalization
Content	++	+	++	+
Commerce	_	++	o	+
Context	+	_	o	+
Connection	++	+	o	+

^{++:} very high relevance; +: high relevance; o: medium relevance; -: low relevance.

Impact of Social Media

Social Media Affects Business Functions Differently

Low Impact of Social Media High •IT Legal •R&D Sales Finance Supply Chain Marketing Service Human Resources

References

- Robert Wollan, Nick Smith, Catherine Zhou,
 The Social Media Management Handbook, John Wiley, 2011.
- Alexander Ostenwalder, Yves Pigneur and Christopher L. Tucci, "Clarifying Business Models: Origins, Present, and Future of the Concept", Communications of the Association for Information Systems (CAIS), Vol. 15, No. 1, May 2005, pp. 1-25.
- Bernd W. Wirtz, Oliver Schilke and Sebastian Ullrich, "Strategic Development of Business Models: Implications of the Web 2.0 for Creating Value on the Internet", Long Range Planning, Volume 43, Issues 2-3, April-June 2010, pp. 272-290.