Social Media Marketing Research 社會媒體行銷研究

Social Media: Facebook, Youtube, Blog, Microblog

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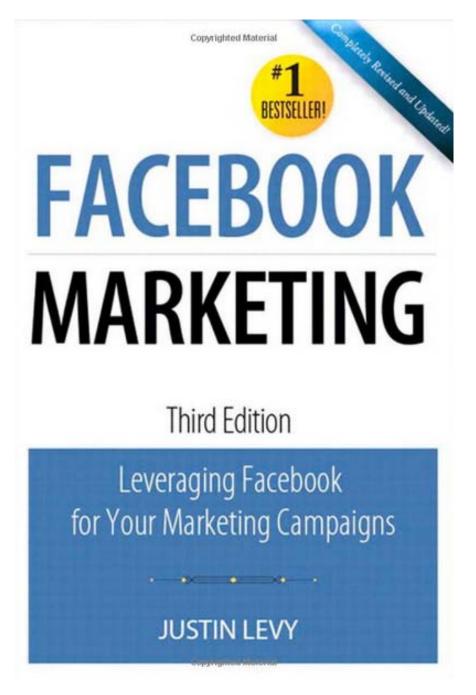
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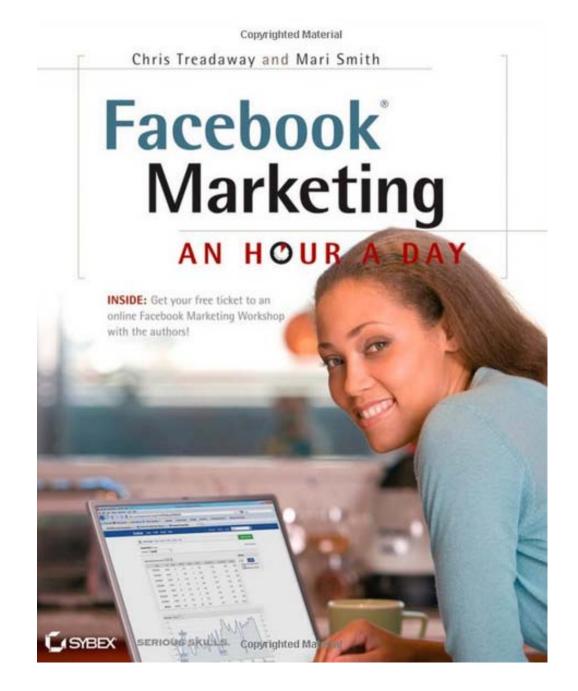
課程大綱 (Syllabus)

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週次 日期 內容(Subject/Topics)
   101/02/16
              Course Orientation of Social Media Marketing
              Research
   101/02/23
              Social Media: Facebook, Youtube, Blog, Microblog
   101/03/01 Social Media Marketing
3
   101/03/08
              Marketing Research
4
   101/03/15
5
              Marketing Theories
   101/03/22
              Measuring the Construct
6
   101/03/29
7
              Measurement and Scaling
  101/04/05 教學行政觀摩日 (--No Class--)
8
   101/04/12
              Paper Reading and Discussion
9
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課程大綱 (Syllabus)

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日期 內容(Subject/Topics)
週次
10
    101/04/19
                Midterm Presentation
    101/04/26
                Exploratory Factor Analysis
11
    101/05/03
                Paper Reading and Discussion
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    101/05/10
                Confirmatory Factor Analysis
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                Paper Reading and Discussion
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                Communicating the Research Results
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16
                Paper Reading and Discussion
    101/06/07
17
                Term Project Presentation 1
    101/06/14
18
                Term Project Presentation 2
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Michael Miller



YouTube

Online Video Marketing for Any Business

for Business

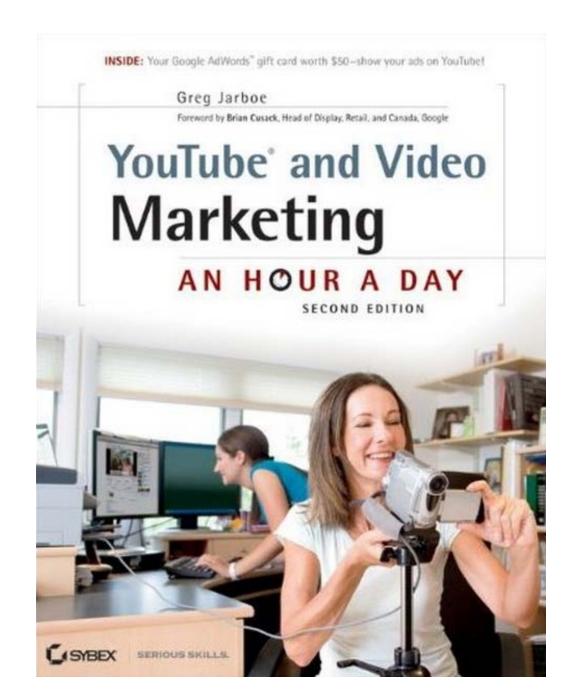
Second Edition

This latest edition is a must-read book for any business owner wanting to implement a successful inbound video marketing campaign.

—Rey Ybarra, Host/Producer of "The New Media Radio Hour" www.newmediarediohour.com

YouTube Marketing Handbook





Web 2.0

- The popular term for advanced Internet technology and applications, including blogs, wikis, RSS, and social bookmarking.
- One of the most significant differences between Web 2.0 and the traditional World Wide Web is greater collaboration among Internet users and other users, content providers, and enterprises.

REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF WEB 2.0

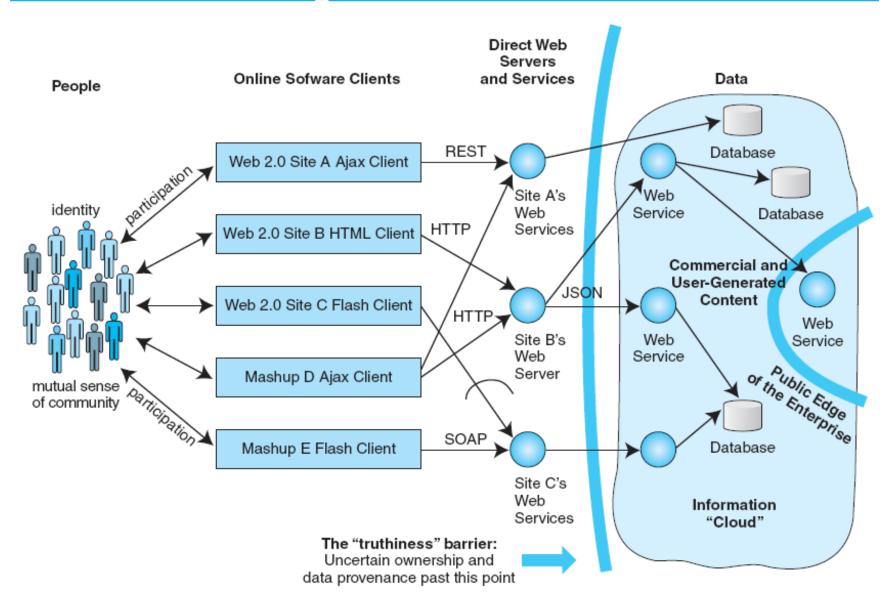
- The ability to tap into the collective intelligence of users
- Data is made available in new or never-intended ways
- Web 2.0 relies on user-generated and user-controlled content and data
- The virtual elimination of software-upgrade cycles makes everything a work in progress and allows rapid prototyping

- Users can access applications entirely through a browser
- An architecture of participation encourages users to add value to the application
- A major emphasis on social networks and computing
- Strong support of information sharing and collaboration
- Rapid and continuous creation of new business models

- WEB 2.0 COMPANIES AND NEW BUSINESS MODELS
- social media

The online platforms and tools that people use to share opinions, experiences, insights, perceptions, and various media, including photos, videos, and music, with each other.

EXHIBIT 7.1 The Emergence and Rise of Mass Social Media



INDUSTRY AND MARKET DISRUPTORS

disruptors

Companies that introduce a significant change in their industries, thus causing a disruption in normal business operations.

VIRTUAL COMMUNITIES

virtual (Internet) community

A group of people with similar interests who interact with one another using the Internet.

EXHIBIT 7.2 Elements of Interaction in a Virtual Community

Category	Element
Communication	Bulletin boards (discussion groups)
	Chat rooms/threaded discussions (string Q&A)
	E-mail and instant messaging and wireless messages
	Private mailboxes
	Newsletters, "netzines" (electronic magazines)
	Blogging, wikis, and mashups
	Web postings
	Voting
Information	Directories and yellow pages
	Search engine
	Member-generated content
	Links to information sources
	Expert advice
EC element	Electronic catalogs and shopping carts
	Advertisements
	Auctions of all types
	Classified ads
	Bartering online

VIRTUAL COMMUNITIES

- CHARACTERISTICS OF TRADITIONAL ONLINE COMMUNITIES AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION
 - Types of Communities
 - Public Versus Private Communities
 - Internal and External Private Communities
 - Other Classifications of Virtual Communities

EXHIBIT 7.3 Types of Virtual Communities		
Community Type	Description	
Transaction and other business activities	Facilitate buying and selling (e.g., ausfish.com.au). Combine an information portal with an infrastructure for trading. Members are buyers, sellers, intermediaries, etc., who are focused on a specific commercial area (e.g., fishing).	
Purpose or interest	No trading, just exchange of information on a topic of mutual interest. Examples: Investors consult The Motley Fool (fool.com) for investment advice; rugby fans congregate at the Fans Room at nrl.com; music lovers go to mp3.com; geocities.yahoo.com is a collection of several areas of interest in one place.	
Relations or practices	Members are organized around certain life experiences. Examples: <i>ivillage.com</i> caters to women, and <i>seniornet.com</i> is for senior citizens. Professional communities also belong to this category. Example: <i>isworld.org</i> is a space for information systems faculty, students, and professionals.	
Fantasy	Members share imaginary environments. Examples: sport fantasy teams at espn.com; GeoCities members can pretend to be medieval barons at dir.yahoo.com/Recreation/games/role_playing_games/titles. See games.yahoo.com for many more fantasy communities.	
Social networks	Members communicate, collaborate, create, share, form groups, entertain, and more. MySpace.com is the leader.	
Virtual worlds	Members use avatars to represent them in a simulated 3D environment where they can play, conduct business, socialize, and fantasize. Second Life (secondlife.com) is currently the most well-known virtual world.	

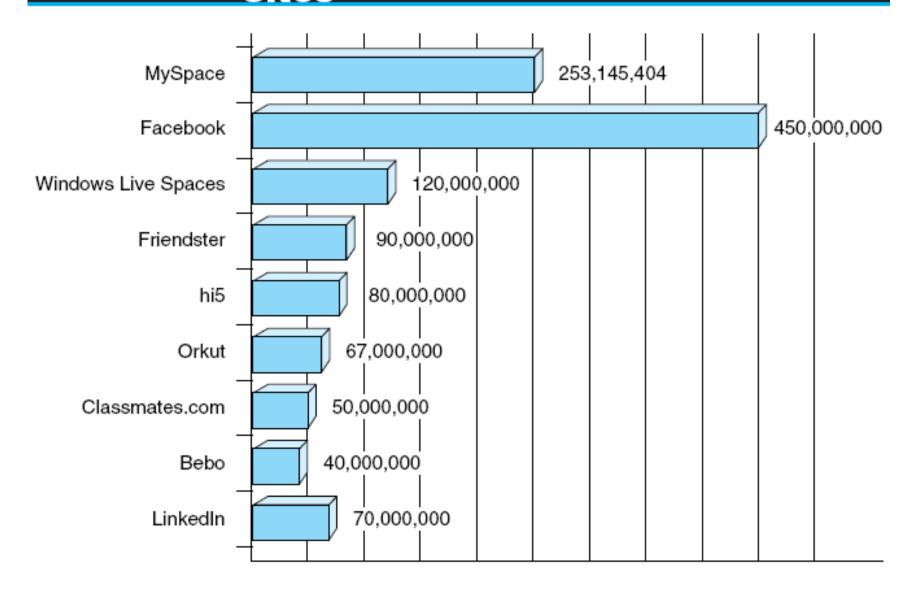
ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKING: BASICS AND EXAMPLES

social networking

Social networks and activities conducted in social networks. It also includes activities conducted using Web 2.0 (e.g., wikis, microblogs) not within social networks.

- The Size of Social Network Sites
- New Business Models

EXHIBIT 7.4 The Top Nine Social Networking Sites



ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKING: BASICS AND EXAMPLES

social network analysis (SNA)

The mapping and measuring of relationships and information flows among people, groups, organizations, computers, and other information-or knowledge-processing entities. The nodes in the network are the people and groups, whereas the links show relationships or flows between the nodes. SNAs provide both visual and a quantitative analysis of relationships.

ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKING: BASICS AND EXAMPLES

REPRESENTATIVE SOCIAL NETWORKS SITES AND SERVICES

- Classmates Online
- Xanga
- Digg

mobile social networking

Members converse and connect with one another using cell phones or other mobile devices.

- Mobile Enterprise Networks
- Mobile Community Activities

MAJOR SOCIAL NETWORK COMPANIES: FROM Facebook TO Flickr

- Facebook: THE NETWORK EFFECT
- BEBO
- Twitter IS ALSO FOR BUSINESSES
 - How Does Twitter Work?
 - The Key Business Benefits of Twitter
- Flickr TICKS OFF SOME OF ITS USERS

business network

A group of people who have some kind of commercial relationship; for example, sellers and buyers, buyers among themselves, buyers and suppliers, and colleagues and other colleagues.

business social network

A social network whose primary objective is to facilitate business connections and activities.

- The major reasons to use or deploy a business social network are to:
 - Build better customer relationships
 - Improve knowledge management
 - Facilitate recruiting and retention
 - Increase business opportunities
 - Build a community
 - Gain expert advice
 - Improve trade show experiences
 - Improve communication and collaboration

BUSINESS-ORIENTED SOCIAL NETWORKING

- Ryze
- The Business Social Network
- Viadeo
- APSense

ENTERPRISE SOCIAL NETWORKS

- Allow employees to collaborate and communicate in an employee-driven system
- Promote the use of enterprise wikis via demonstrations
- Set up internal blogs and incorporate them into internal directories so users can see who has a blog
- Set up enterprise social bookmarking systems so users can see what sort of content their colleagues are tagging
- CIOs should be involved from the beginning

OTHER SOCIAL NETWORKING STRUCTURES

Enterprise 2.0

Technologies and business practices that free the workforce from the constraints of legacy communication and productivity tools such as email. Provides business managers with access to the right information at the right time through a Web of interconnected applications, services, and devices.

social marketplace

The term is derived from the combination of *social networking* and *marketplace*. An online community that harnesses the power of one's social networks for the introduction, buying, and selling of products, services, and resources, including one's own creations. Also may refer to a structure that resembles a social network but is focused on individual members.

WHY IS THERE AN INTEREST?

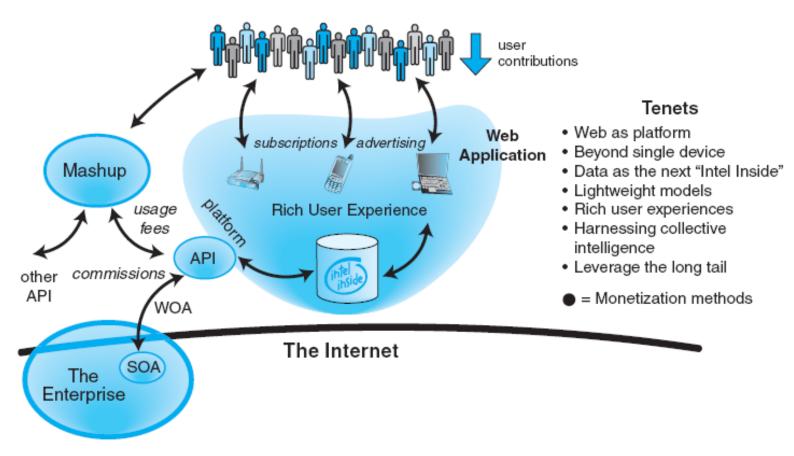
- Web 2.0 applications are spreading rapidly, and many of them cater to a specific segment of the population (e.g., music lovers, travelers, game lovers, and car fans), enabling segmented advertising
- Many users of Web 2.0 tools are young, and they will grow older and have more money to spend

- ADVERTISING USING SOCIAL NETWORKS, BLOGS, AND WIKIS
 - Viral (Word-of-Mouth) Marketing
 - viral blogging
 Viral (word-of-mouth) marketing done by bloggers.
 - Classified Ads, Job Listings, and Recruitment
 - Special Advertising Campaigns
 - Mobile Advertising

- SHOPPING IN SOCIAL NETWORKS
- FEEDBACK FROM CUSTOMERS: CONVERSATIONAL MARKETING
 - Customer Feedback with Twitter

- COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES IN BUSINESS AND ENTERPRISE SOCIAL NETWORKS
 - Finding and Recruiting Workers
 - Management Activities and Support
 - Training
 - Knowledge Management and Expert Location
 - Enhancing Collaboration
 - Using Blogs and Wikis Inside the Enterprise

EXHIBIT 7.5 Generating Revenue from Web 2.0 Applications



- REVENUE-GENERATION STRATEGIES IN SOCIAL NETWORKS
 - Increased Revenue and Its Benefit
- RISKS AND LIMITATIONS WHEN INTERFACING WITH SOCIAL NETWORKS
- JUSTIFYING SOCIAL MEDIA AND NETWORKING

ENTERTAINMENT WEB 2.0 STYLE: FROM SOCIAL NETWORKS TO MARKETPLACES

- ENTERTAINMENT AND SOCIAL NETWORKS
 - Mixi
 - Last.fm
 - Pandora
 - eFans
 - Internet Series and Movie Streaming
 - Adult Entertainment in Virtual Worlds

ENTERTAINMENT WEB 2.0 STYLE: FROM SOCIAL NETWORKS TO MARKETPLACES

- MOBILE WEB 2.0
 DEVICES FOR
 ENTERTAINMENT AND
 WORK
 - iPhone and Its Clones



THE FUTURE: WEB 3.0 AND WEB 4.0

Web 3.0

A term used to describe the future of the World Wide Web. It consists of the creation of high-quality content and services produced by gifted individuals using Web 2.0 technology as an enabling platform.

THE FUTURE: WEB 3.0 AND WEB 4.0

Semantic Web

An evolving extension of the Web in which Web content can be expressed not only in natural language, but also in a form that can be understood, interpreted, and used by intelligent computer software agents, permitting them to find, share, and integrate information more easily.

THE FUTURE: WEB 3.0 AND WEB 4.0

Web 4.0

The Web generation after Web 3.0. It is still mostly an unknown entity. However, it is envisioned as being based on islands of intelligence and as being ubiquitous.

Future Threats

- Security concerns
- Lack of Net neutrality
- Copyright complaints
- Choppy connectivity

Summary

- 1. Web 2.0 revolution, social and business networks, Social Media, and industry and market disruptors.
- 2. Virtual communities.
- 3. Social networking and social network services sites.
- 5. Business-oriented and enterprise social networks.
- 6. Commercial aspects of social networking.
- 7. Web 2.0 entertainment.
- 8. Web 3.0 and Web 4.0.

References

• Turban et al., "Introduction to Electronic Commerce", Third Edition, Pearson, 2010