Overview of Electronic Commerce





Code: 166140-01+02

Course: Electronic Commerce

Period: Autumn 2011

Professor: Sangwon Lee, Ph.D.

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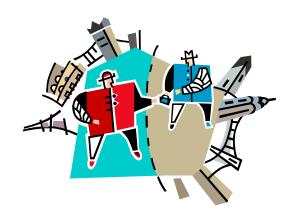
- 01. Electronic Commerce
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Lecture

01. Electronic Commerce

Overview of Electronic Commerce





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Learning Objectives

- 01. Define electronic commerce (EC) and describe its various categories.
- 02. Describe and discuss the content and framework of EC.
- 03. Describe the major types of EC transactions.
- 04. Describe the digital revolution as a driver of EC.
- 05. Describe the business environment as a driver of EC.
- 06. Describe some EC business models.
- 07. Describe the benefits of EC to organizations, consumers, and society.
- 08. Describe the limitations of EC.
- 09. Describe the contribution of EC to organizations responding to environmental pressures.
- 10. Describe online social and business networks.



- Definitions and Concepts
 - Electronic commerce (EC)
 - The process of buying, selling, transferring, or exchanging products, services, or information via computer networks.



- Definitions and Concepts
 - E-business
 - A broader definition of EC that includes not just the buying and selling of goods and services, but also servicing customers, collaborating with business partners, and conducting electronic transactions within an organization.

Sales Up

Cost Down



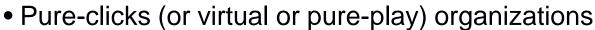
Optimal Performance

- Definitions and Concepts
 - Electronic market (e-marketplace)
 - An online marketplace where buyers and sellers meet to exchange goods, services, money, or information.

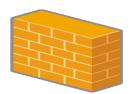




- Types 1 of EC
 - Brick-and-mortar (old economy) organizations
 - Old-economy organizations (corporations) that perform their primary business off-line, selling physical products by means of physical agents.



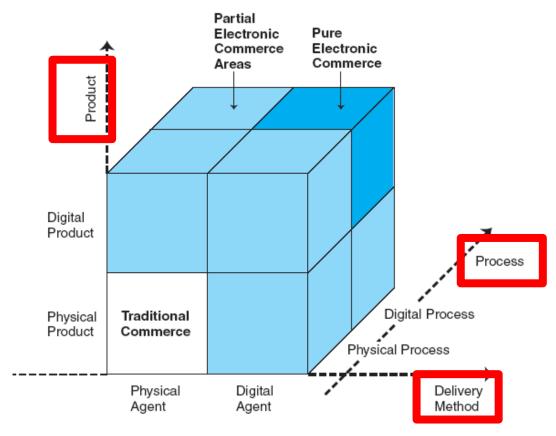
- Organizations that conduct their business activities solely online.
- Clicks-and-mortar (or clicks-and-brick) organizations
 - Organizations that conduct some e-commerce activities, usually as an additional marketing channel.



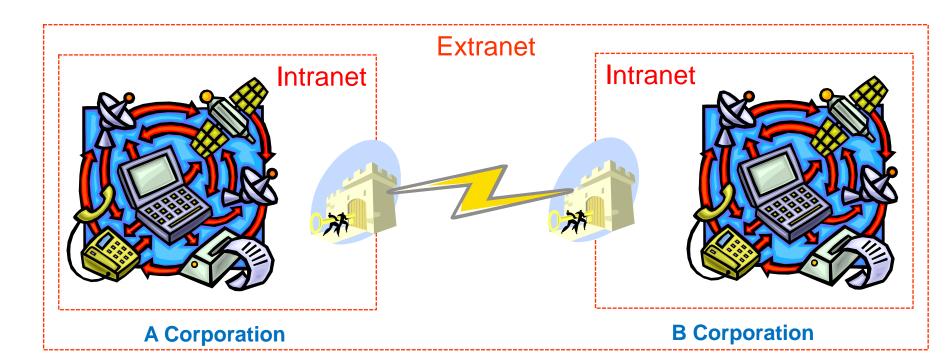




- Types 2 of EC
 - Pure EC
 - Partial EC
 - Traditional commerce



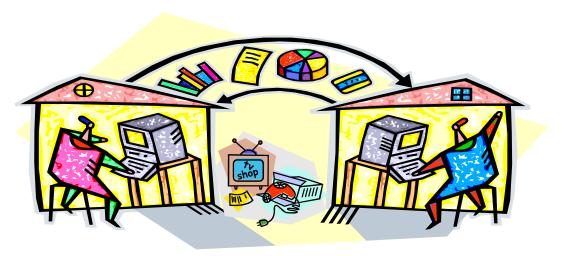
- Types 3 of EC
 - Non-Internet EC
 - Intranet EC
 - An internal corporate or government network that uses
 Internet tools, such as Web browsers, and Internet protocols.
 - Extranet EC
 - A network that uses the Internet to link multiple intranets.

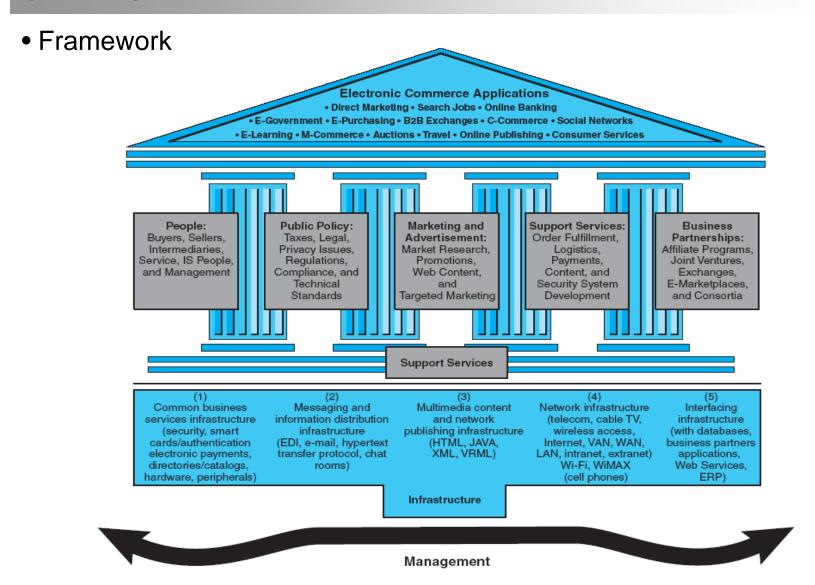


- Information Systems
 - Interorganizational information systems (IOSs)
 - Communications systems that allow routine transaction processing and information flow between two or more organizations.



- Intraorganizational information systems
 - Communication systems that enable ecommerce activities to go on within individual organizations.

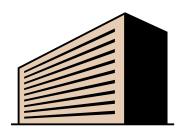




Three Subjects of Economy





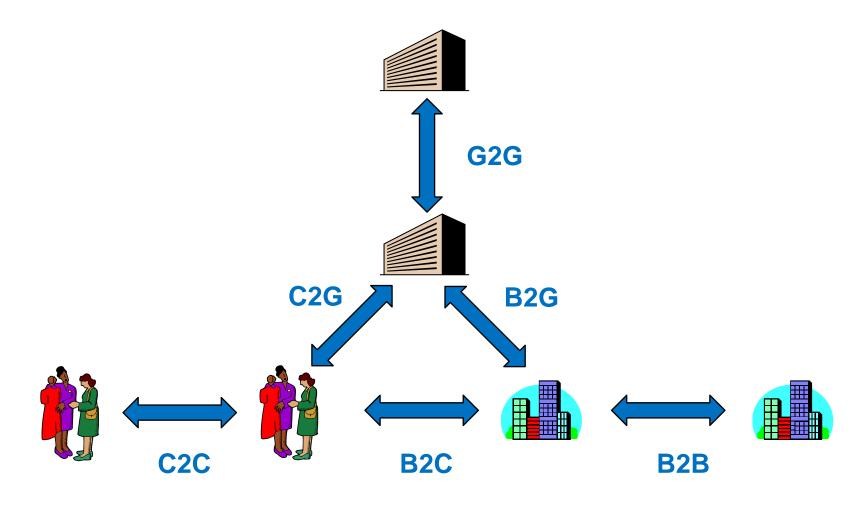




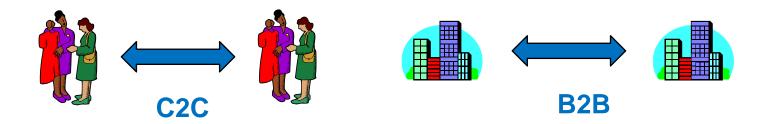




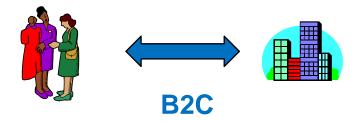
• Classification of EC by the Nature of the Transactions/Interactions



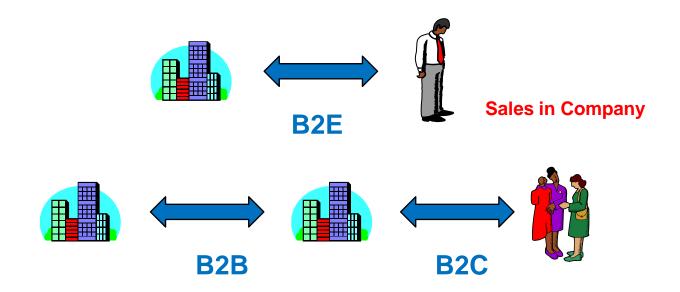
- Classification of EC by the Nature of the Transactions/Interactions
 - Consumer-to-consumer (C2C)
 - E-commerce model in which consumers sell directly to other consumers.
 - Business-to-business (B2B)
 - E-commerce model in which all of the participants are businesses or other organizations.



- Classification of EC by the Nature of the Transactions/Interactions
 - Business-to-consumer (B2C)
 - E-commerce model in which businesses sell to individual shoppers.
 - Consumer-to-business (C2B)
 - E-commerce model in which individuals use the Internet to sell products or services to organizations or individuals who seek sellers to bid on products or services they need.
 - E-tailing (B2C)
 - Online retailing.



- Classification of EC by the Nature of the Transactions/Interactions
 - Business-to-employees (B2E)
 - E-commerce model in which an organization delivers services, information, or products to its individual employees.
 - Business-to-business-to-consumer (B2B2C)
 - E-commerce model in which a business provides some product or service to a client business that maintains its own customers.



By Mobile Devices

02. EC Framework

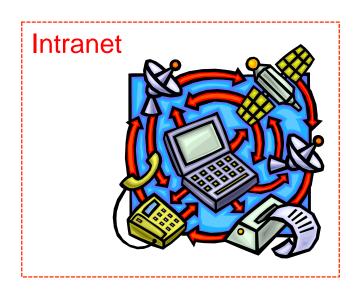
- Classification of EC by the Nature of the Transactions/Interactions
 - Mobile commerce (m-commerce)
 - E-commerce transactions and activities conducted in a wireless environment.
 - Location-based commerce (I-commerce)
 - M-commerce transactions targeted to individuals in specific locations, at specific times.
 - Collaborative commerce (c-commerce)
 - E-commerce model in which individuals or groups communicate or collaborate online.



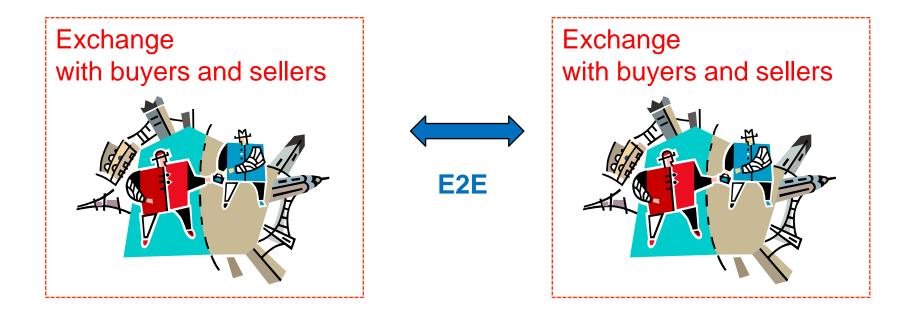
Group Purchasing

For Specific Locations

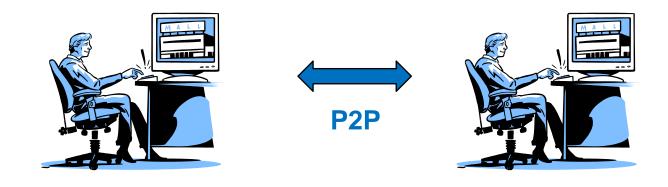
- Classification of EC by the Nature of the Transactions/Interactions
 - Intrabusiness EC
 - E-commerce category that includes all internal organizational activities that involve the exchange of goods, services, or information among various units and individuals in an organization.



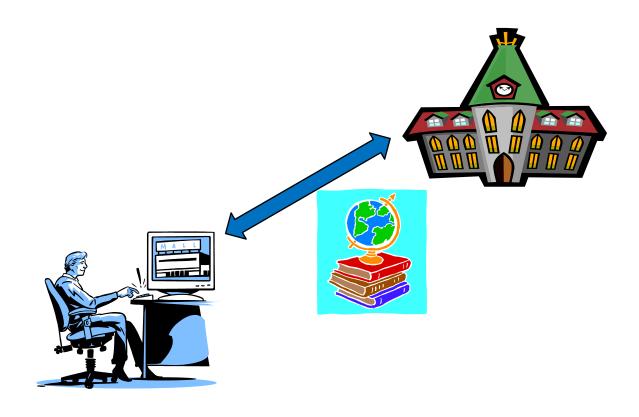
- Classification of EC by the Nature of the Transactions/Interactions
 - Exchange
 - A public electronic market with many buyers and sellers.
 - Exchange-to-exchange (E2E)
 - E-commerce model in which electronic exchanges formally connect to one another for the purpose of exchanging information.



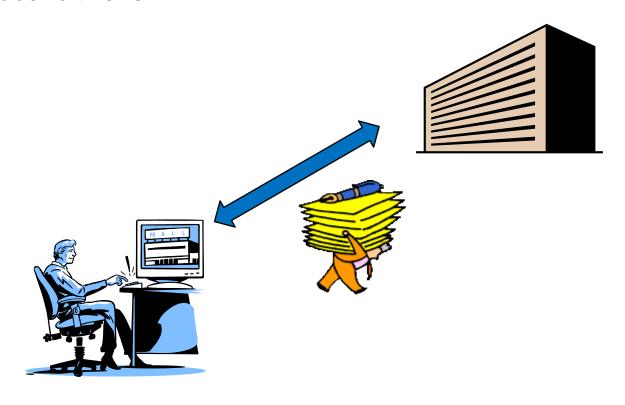
- Classification of EC by the Nature of the Transactions/Interactions
 - Peer-to-peer
 - Technology that enables networked peer computers to share data and processing with each other directly; can be used in C2C, B2B, and B2C e-commerce.



- Classification of EC by the Nature of the Transactions/Interactions
 - E-learning
 - The online delivery of information for purposes of training or education.



- Classification of EC by the Nature of the Transactions/Interactions
 - E-government
 - E-commerce model in which a government entity buys or provides goods, services, or information from or to businesses or individual citizens.



- The Interdisciplinary Nature of EC
 - The Google revolution
 - EC failures
 - EC successes



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커뮤니케이션 및 공유

03. Digital Revolution

- Digital Economy
 - An economy that is based on digital technologies, including digital communication networks, computers, software, and other related information technologies; also called the Internet economy, the new economy, or the Web economy.



Traditional Economy on Production





Digital Economy on Information Technology

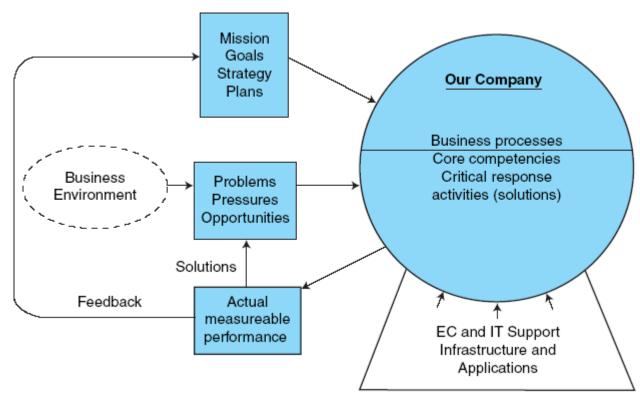


03. Digital Revolution

- Drivers of EC
 - The digital revolution drives E-Commerce.
 - The digital revolution accelerates EC mainly by providing competitive advantage to organizations.
 - The digital revolution enables many innovations.

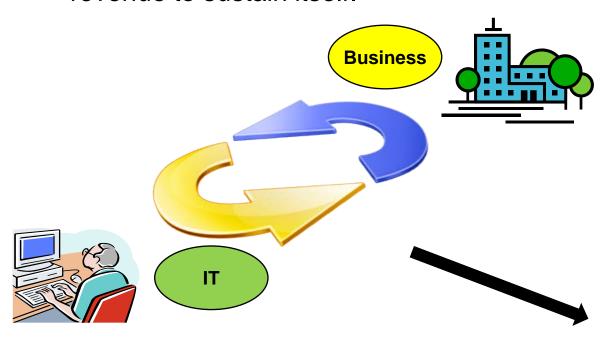
03. Digital Revolution

- Drivers of EC
 - The business environment drives E-Commerce.
 - Business Environment Impact Model



Introduction to Electronic Commerce, Ed. 2, Efraim Turban et al., Pearson

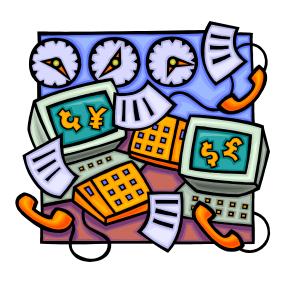
- Business Model (BM)
 - A method of doing business by which a company can generate revenue to sustain itself.



Business Model



- Classification of BM
 - Online direct marketing
 - Electronic tendering (or bidding) systems for procurement
 - Model in which a buyer requests would-be sellers to submit bids;
 the lowest cost or highest value bidder wins.
 - Name-your-own-price (or reverse-auction) model
 - Model in which a buyer sets the price he or she is willing to pay and invites sellers to supply the good or service at that price.
 - Auction model



- Classification of BM
 - Search engine model
 - Model finds the best price
 - Affiliate marketing
 - An arrangement whereby a marketing partner (a business, an organization, or even an individual) refers consumers to the selling company's Web site.
 - Viral marketing
 - Word-of-mouth marketing in which customers promote a product or service to friends or others.



- Classification of BM
 - Product customization
 - Creation of a product according to the buyer's specifications.
 - Service personalization
 - The creation of a service or information according to specific customer specifications.
 - Group purchasing
 - Quantity (aggregated) purchasing that enables groups of purchasers to obtain a discount price on the products purchased.
 - Virtual world
 - A user-defined world in which people can interact, play, and do business. The most publicized virtual world is Second Life.



- Classification of BM
 - Electronic marketplaces and exchanges
 - Information brokers (infomediaries)
 - Bartering
 - Value-chain integrators
 - Value-chain service providers
 - Supply chain improvers
 - Social networks, communities, and blogging
 - Negotiation



05. Benefits and Limitations of EC

- Benefits of EC
 - Benefits to organizations
 - Benefits to consumers
 - Benefits to society
 - Facilitating problem solving

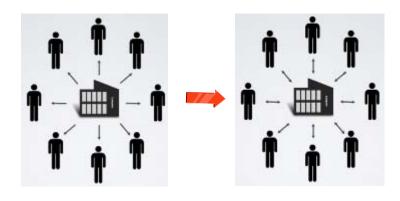


05. Benefits and Limitations of EC

- Limitations of EC
 - Technological limitations
 - Nontechnological limitations



- Web 2.0
 - The second-generation of Internet-based services that let people generate content, collaborate, and share information online in perceived new ways—such as social networking sites, wikis, communication tools, and folksonomies.



Web 1.0

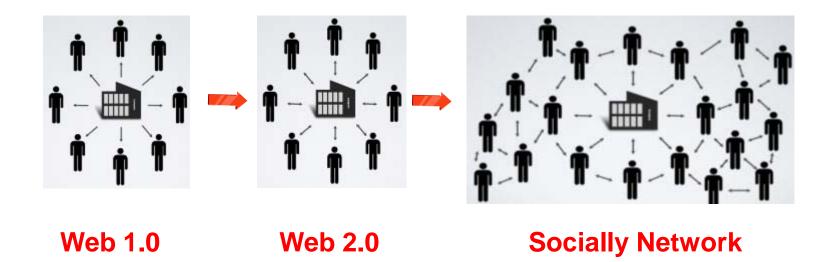
Web 2.0

- Web 2.0
 - Mind map of Web 2.0

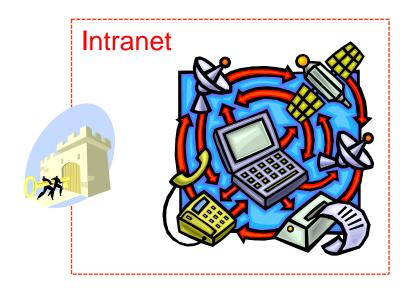


Introduction to Electronic Commerce, Ed. 2, Efraim Turban et al., Pearson

- Social Networks
 - Web sites that connect people with specified interests by providing free services such as photo presentation, e-mail, blogging, and so on.



- Digital Enterprise
 - A new business model that uses IT in a fundamental way to accomplish one or more of three basic objectives: reach and engage customers more effectively, boost employee productivity, and improve operating efficiency. It uses converged communication and computing technology in a way that improves business processes.



- Corporate Portal
 - A major gateway through which employees, business partners, and the public can enter a corporate Web site.

