

IMAT3614

Big Data and Business Models

Platform Business

2023/2024
Week 24

Module Leader: Dr Eufrásio de Andrade Lima Neto

eufrasio.neto@dmu.ac.uk

Module Tutor: Alexander Mee

alexander.mee@dmu.ac.uk

Platform - comparison

Network
Effects

Pricing
Models




\$36.58 * **0.26** **↑ 0.72%**

*Delayed - data as of Feb. 15, 2019 - [Find a broker to begin trading EBAY now](#)

[Income Statement](#)
[Balance Sheet](#)
[Cash Flow](#)
[Financial Ratios](#)

Annual Income Statement (values in 000's)

[Get Quarterly Data](#)

Period Ending:	Trend	12/31/2018	12/31/2017	12/31/2016	12/31/2015
Total Revenue		\$10,746,000	\$9,927,000	\$9,298,000	\$8,592,000
Cost of Revenue		\$2,382,000	\$2,221,000	\$2,004,000	\$1,771,000
Gross Profit		\$8,364,000	\$7,706,000	\$7,294,000	\$6,821,000

Profit margin

[Income Statement](#)
[Balance Sheet](#)
[Cash Flow](#)
[Financial Ratios](#)

Annual Income Statement (values in 000's)

[Get Quarterly Data](#)

Period Ending:	Trend	12/31/2018	12/31/2017	12/31/2016	12/31/2015
Total Revenue		\$232,887,000	\$177,866,000	\$135,987,000	\$107,006,000
Cost of Revenue		\$139,156,000	\$111,934,000	\$88,265,000	\$71,651,000
Gross Profit		\$93,731,000	\$65,932,000	\$47,722,000	\$35,355,000

20. What can be learned by comparing the annual reports for Amazon and eBay below? (Choose more than one)

- A. The profit is the difference between the revenue and the cost
- B. eBay's net profit margin is larger than Amazon's, although its revenue, cost and profit are smaller
- C. Amazon's revenue, costs and profits are lower than eBay's
- D. eBay's annual report is more typical for a platform company than Amazon's



Type of network effects

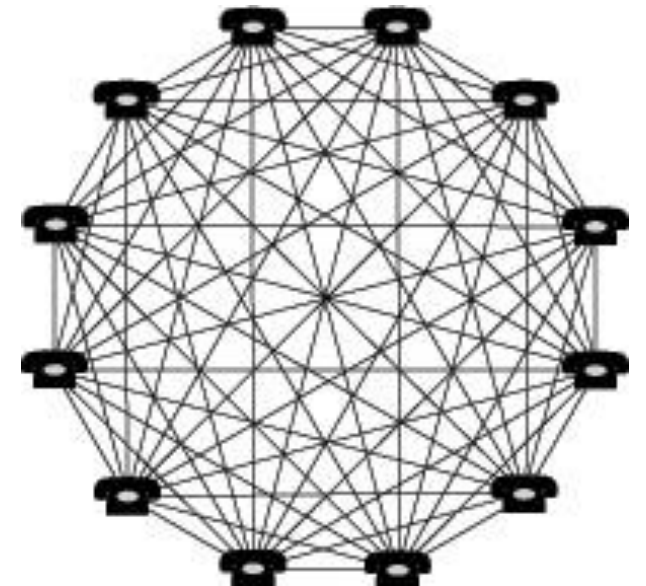
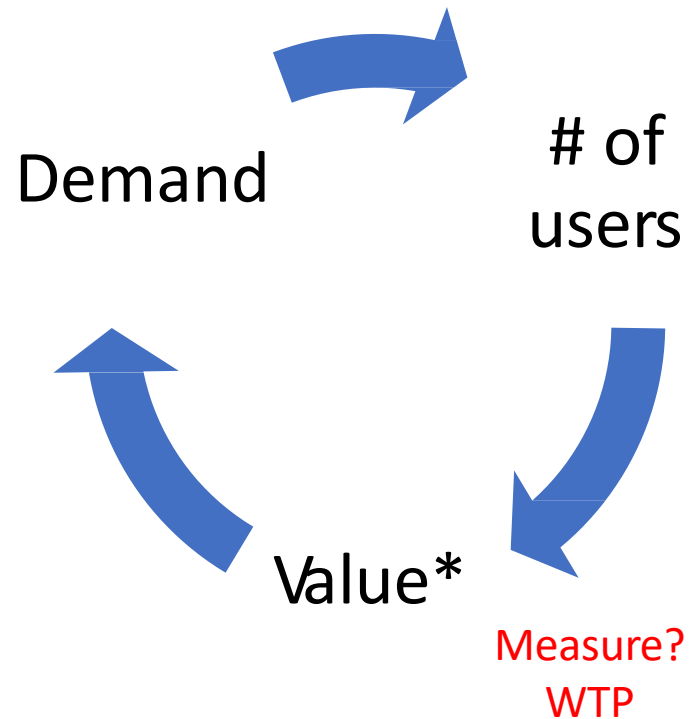
The term Network Effect refers to any situation in which the VALUE of a product (or service) depends of the number of buyers/users.

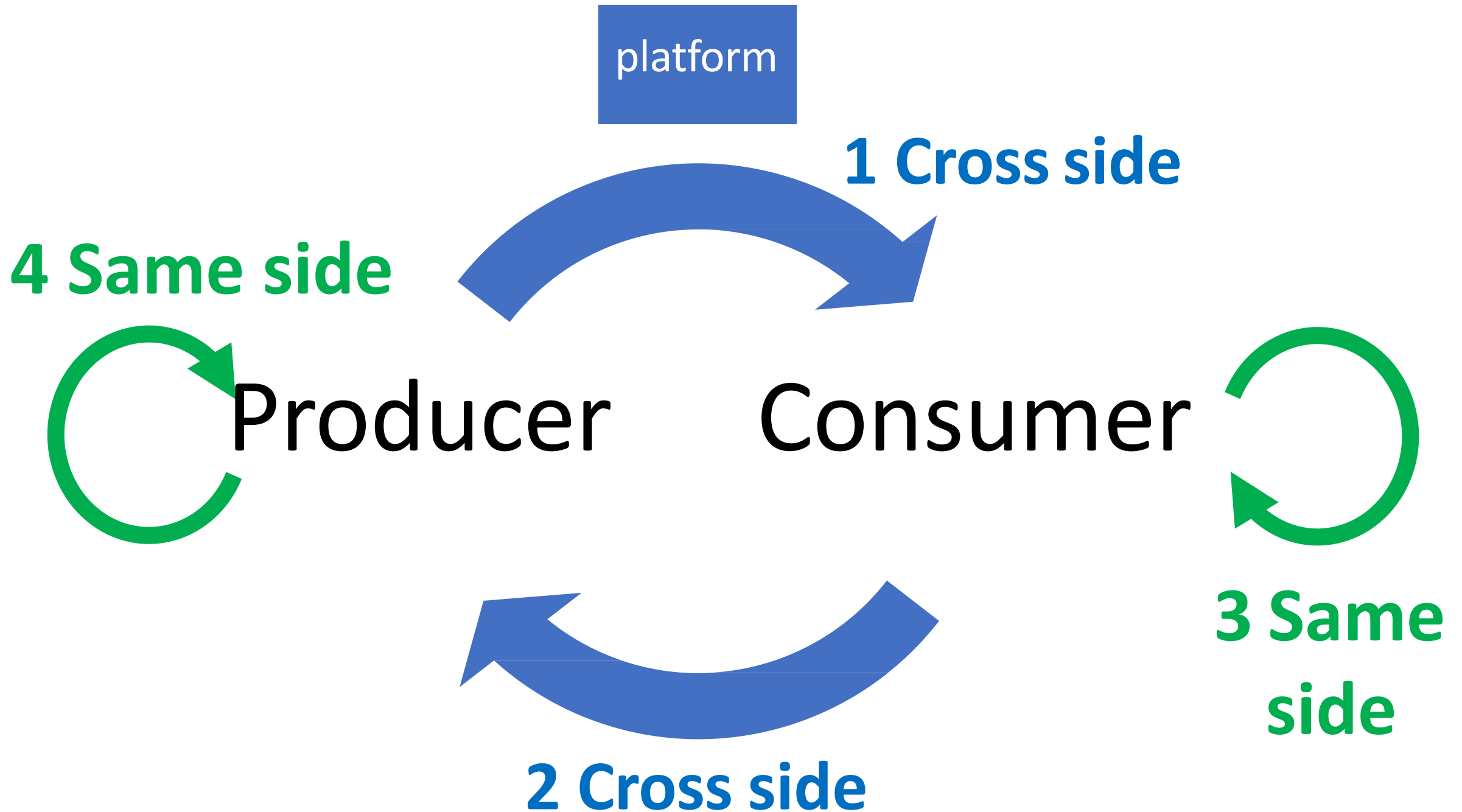
The willingness to pay (WTP) for a buyer increase as the number of buyers (or seller) for the business grows.

Example: AirBnB platform

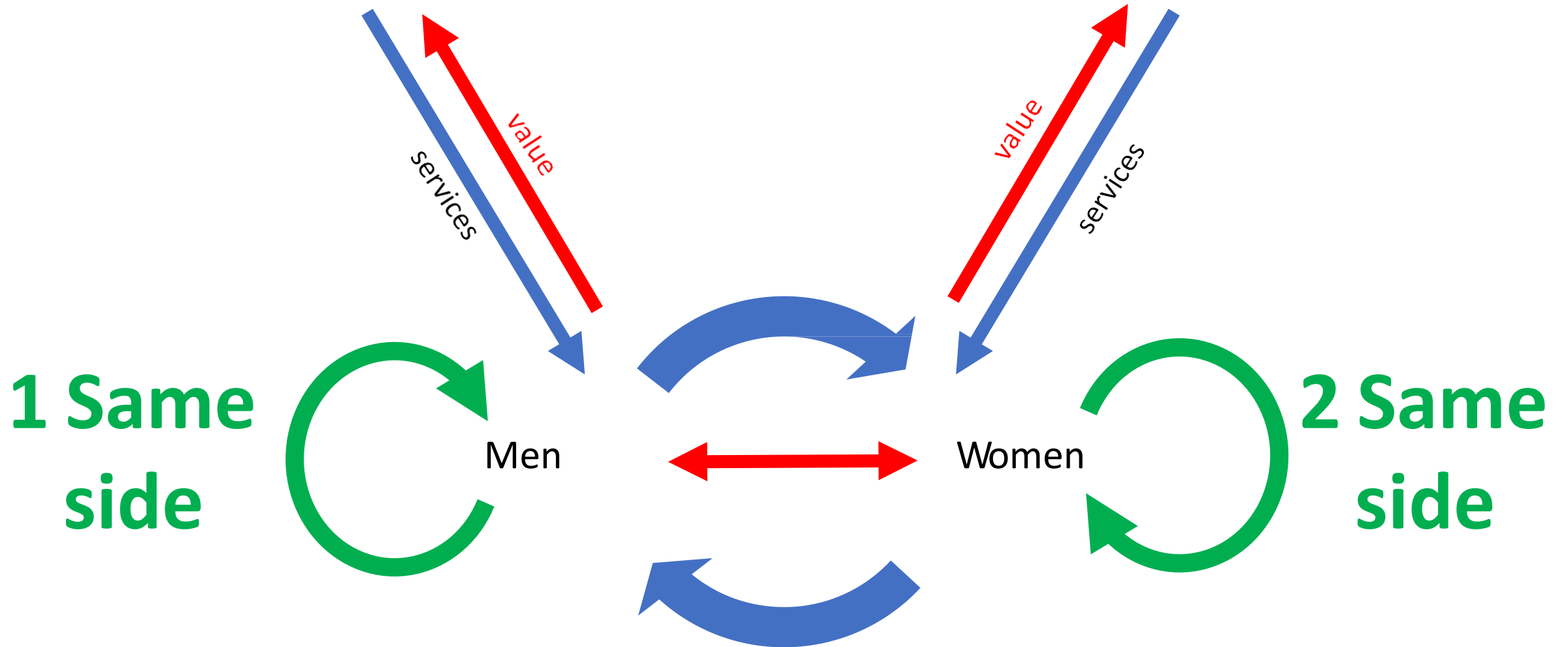
Network effects:

Users create value for other users

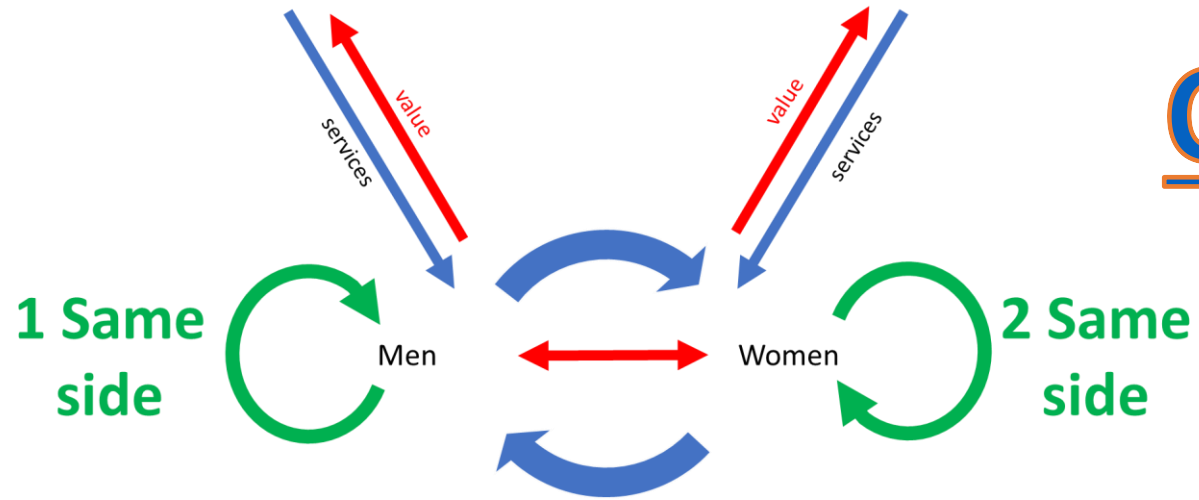




Night club



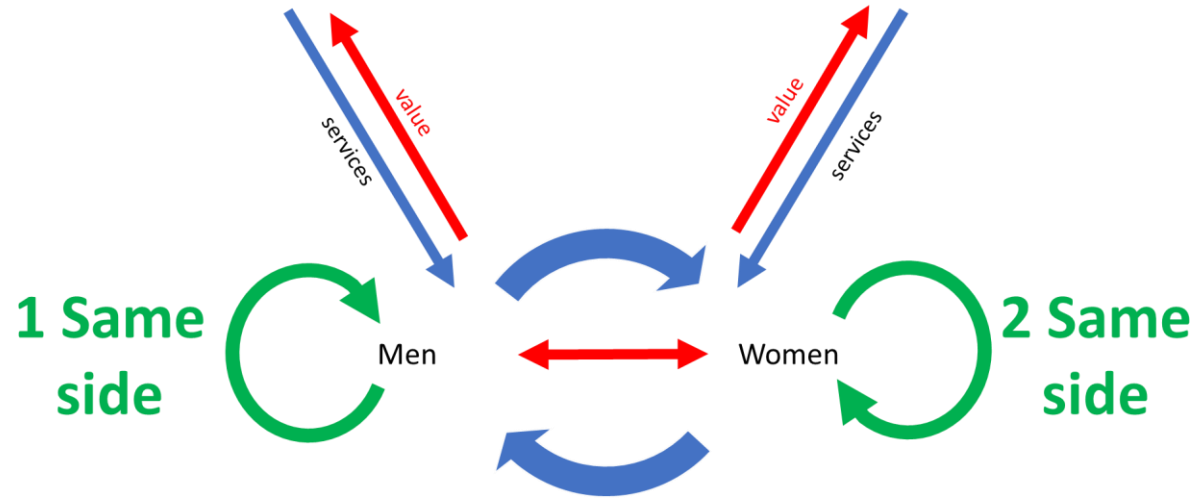
Night club



Clubbing in the wild

	To Men	To Women
From men	SS+ SS-	CS+ CS-
From women	CS+ CS-	SS+ SS-

Night club



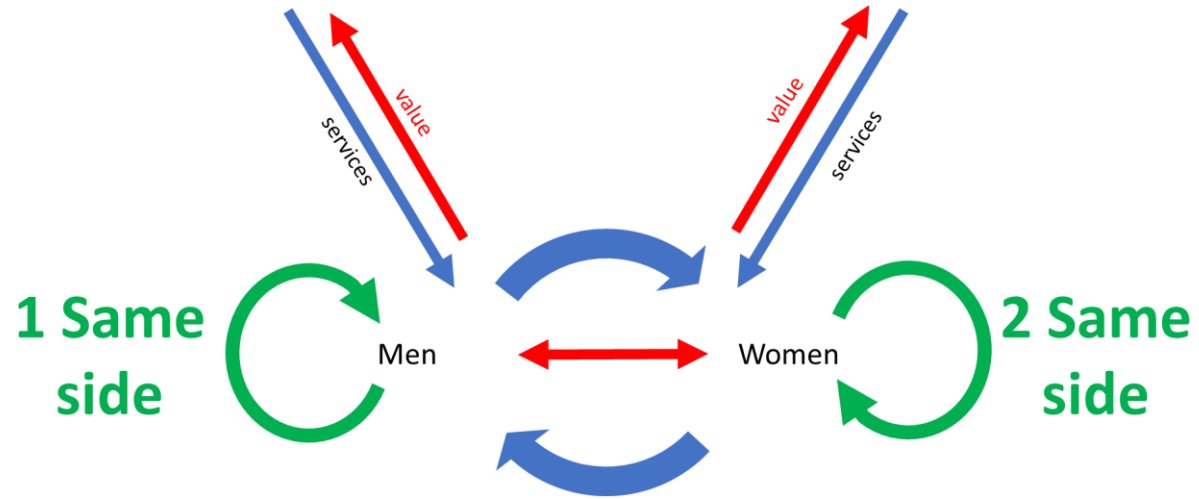
Example: Same side, Women
Negative: **Competition**

Example: Same side, men
Negative: **Competition**

	To Men	To Women
From men	SS+	CS+
From women	CS+	SS+

	To Men	To Women
From men	SS-	CS-
From women	CS-	SS-

Night club

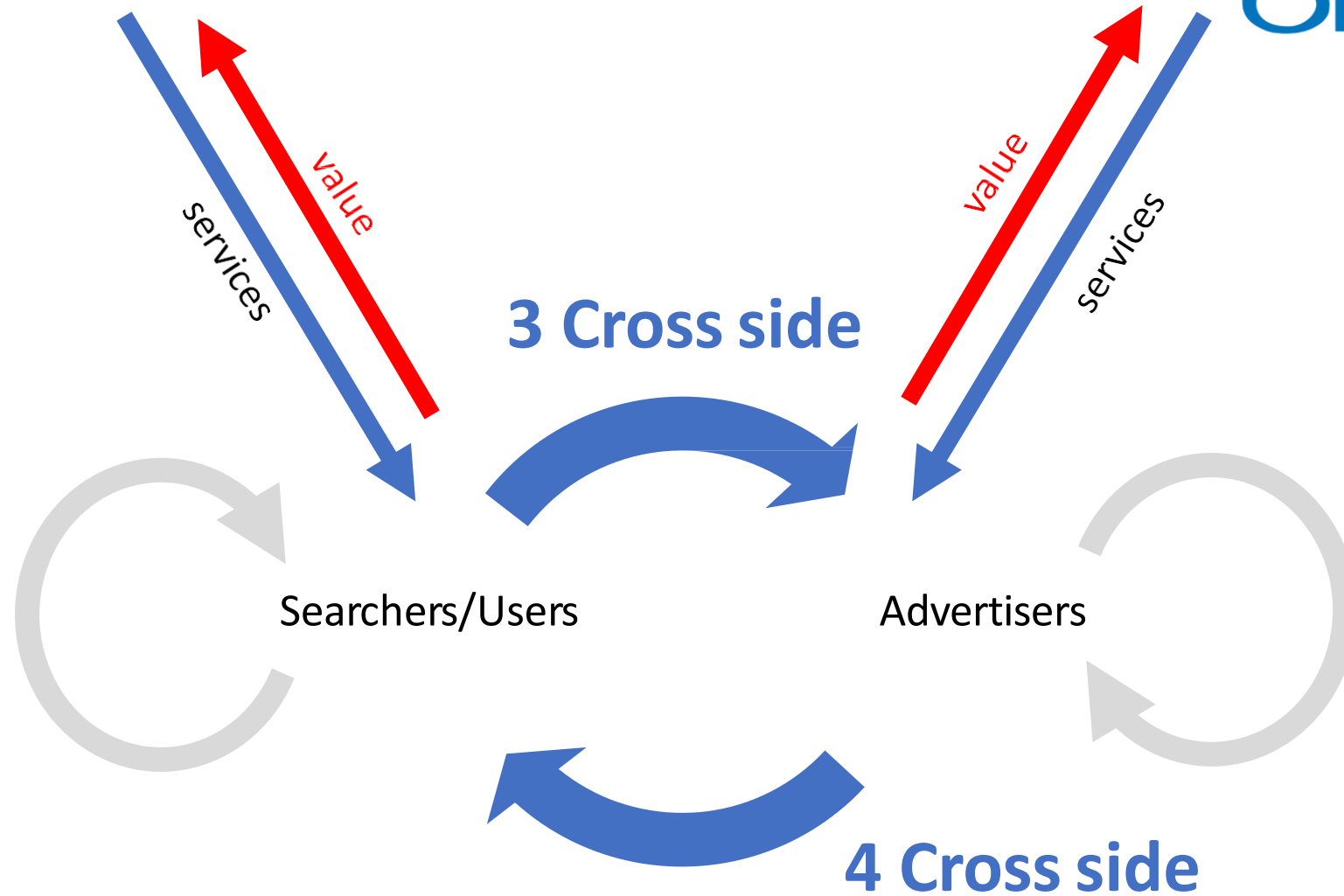


Example: Same side, Women
Positive:
**Protection,
non-drinking driver**

	To Men	To Women
From men	SS+	CS+
From women	CS+	SS+

The table is a 2x2 matrix with "To Men" and "To Women" as columns and "From men" and "From women" as rows. The diagonal cells (SS+) are highlighted with a blue background. The off-diagonal cells (CS+) are highlighted with a light blue background. The bottom-right cell (SS+) is pointed to by a blue arrow from the text box above.

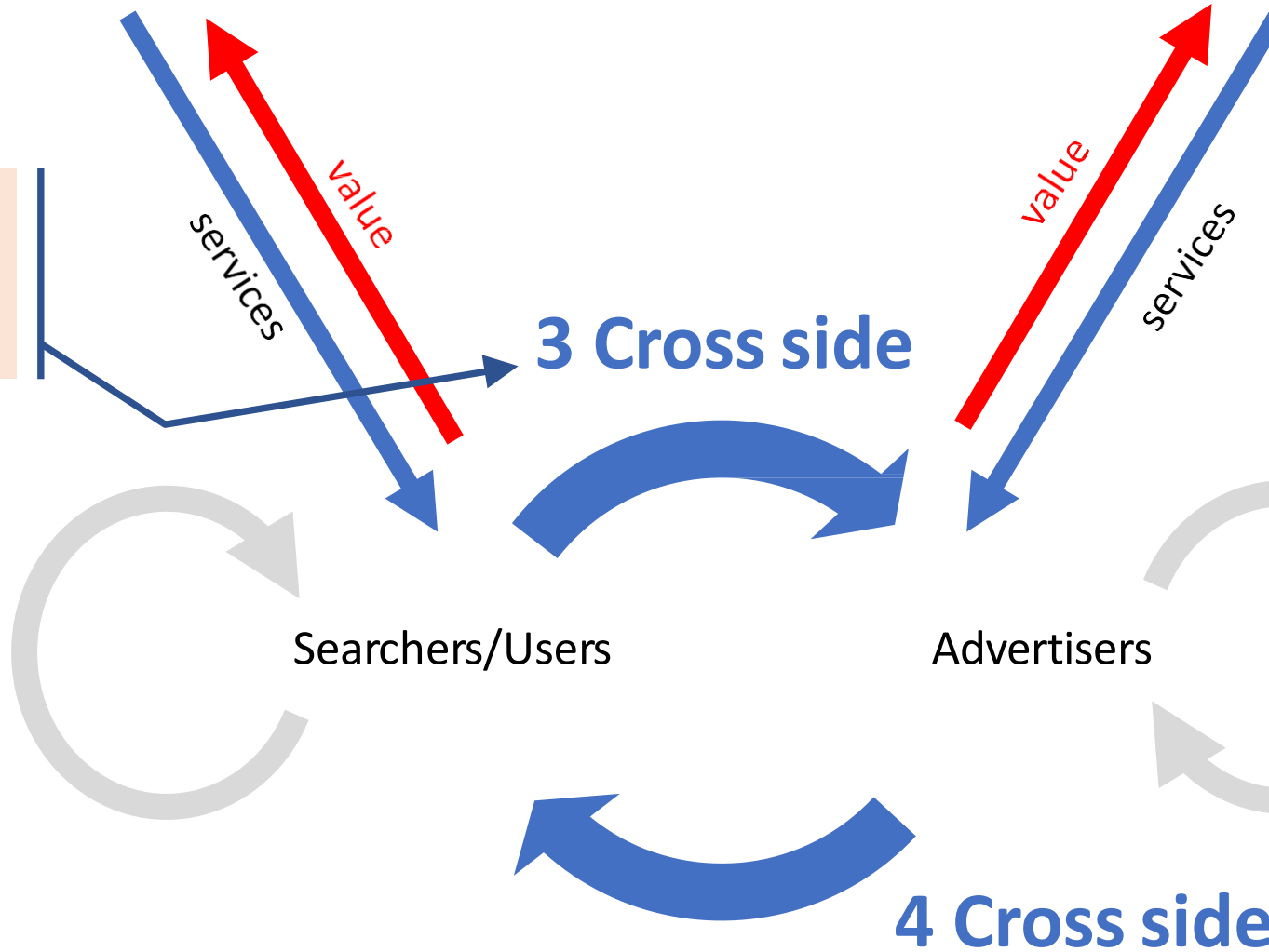
Search engine



Search engine



Example: Cross side
positive, Searchers ⑦
Advertisers: **Exposure,**
fragmentation



Example: Cross side, negative
Advertisers ⑦ Searchers:
Noise, relevance



Pricing Models:

Revenue from
both sides

Pricing the Platform: Choose a price for each side – one side is “*Subsidy side*”, and the other is “**Money side**”

Goal: To generate cross side network effects.

Pricing the Platform: Choose a price for each side – one side is “*Subsidy side*”, and the other is “**Money side**”



**Which Side? And
for how long?**

Goal: To generate cross side network effects.

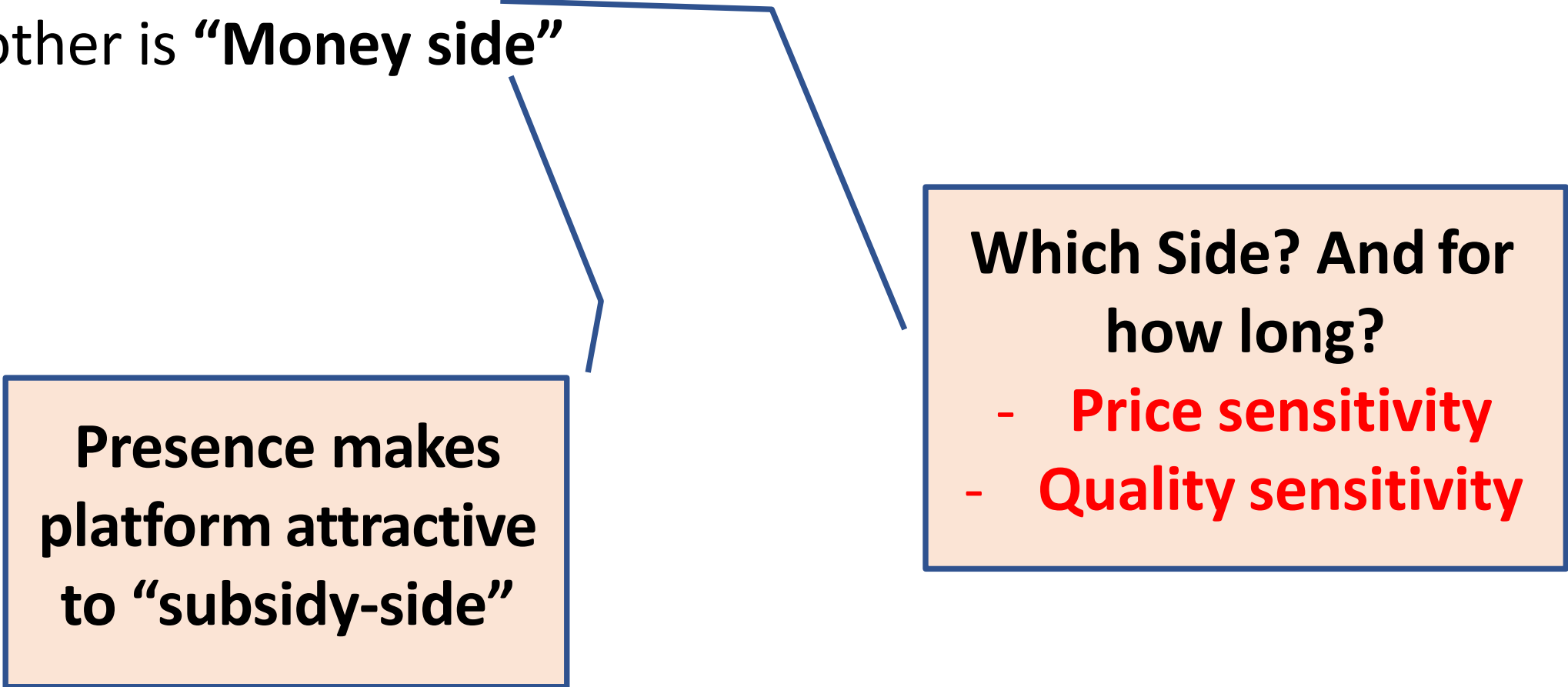
Pricing the Platform: Choose a price for each side – one side is “*Subsidy side*”, and the other is “**Money side**”

Presence makes platform attractive to “subsidy-side”

Which Side? And for how long?

Goal: To generate cross-side network effects.

Pricing the Platform: Choose a price for each side – one side is “*Subsidy side*”, and the other is “**Money side**”



```
graph TD; A["Pricing the Platform: Choose a price for each side – one side is 'Subsidy side', and the other is 'Money side'"] --- B["Presence makes platform attractive to 'subsidy-side'"]; A --- C["Which Side? And for how long?<br/>- Price sensitivity<br/>- Quality sensitivity"]
```

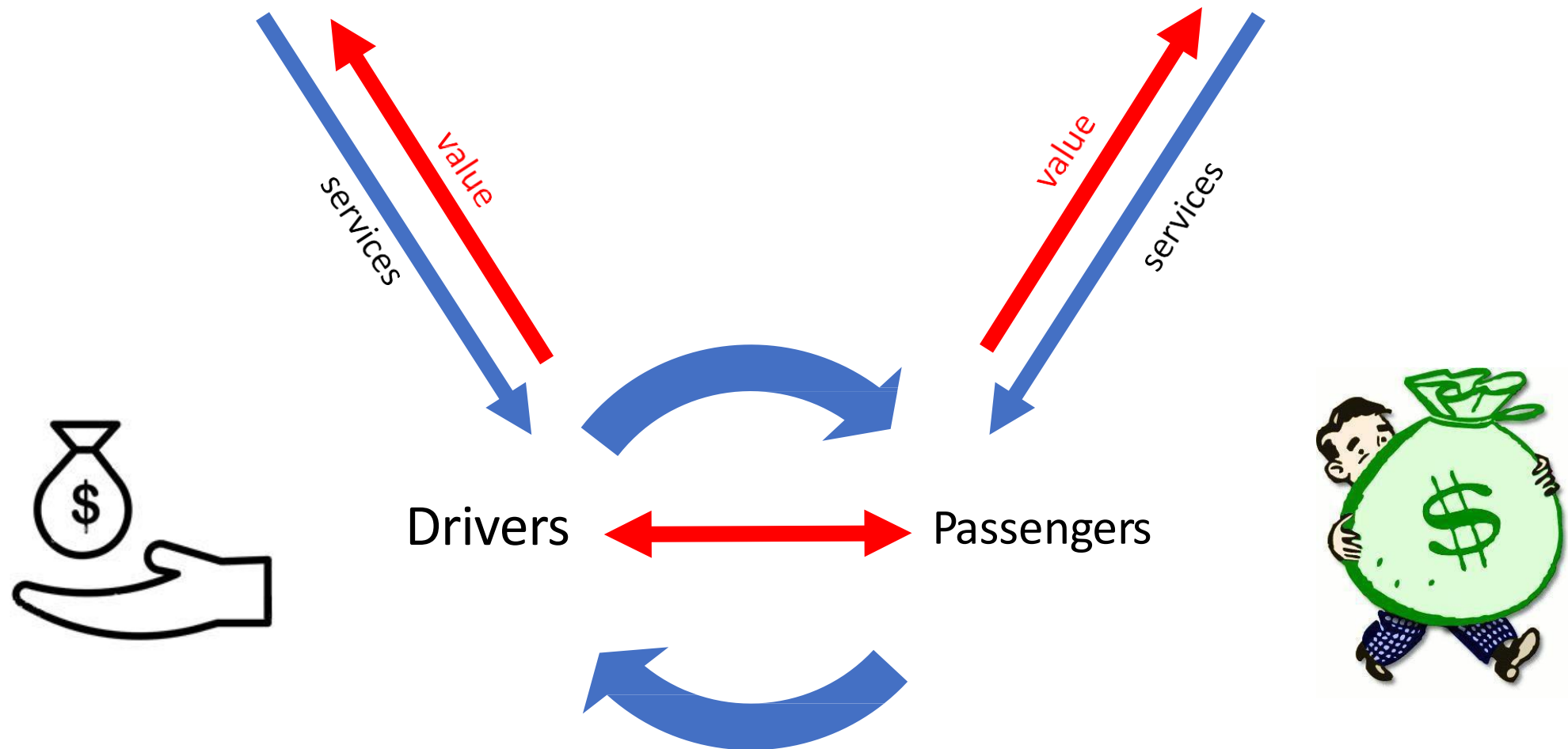
Presence makes platform attractive to “subsidy-side”

Which Side? And for how long?

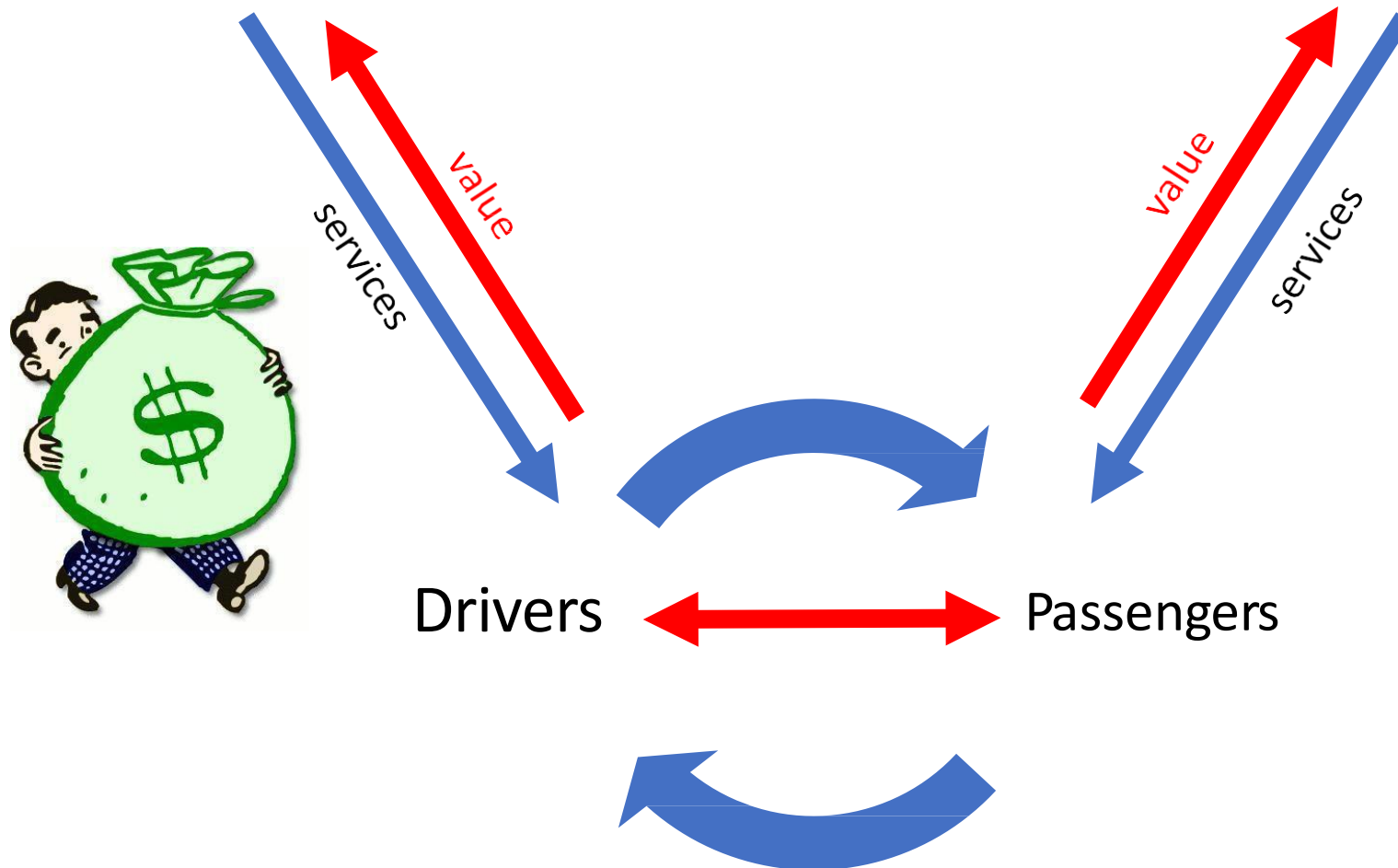
- **Price sensitivity**
- **Quality sensitivity**

Goal: To generate cross-side network effects.

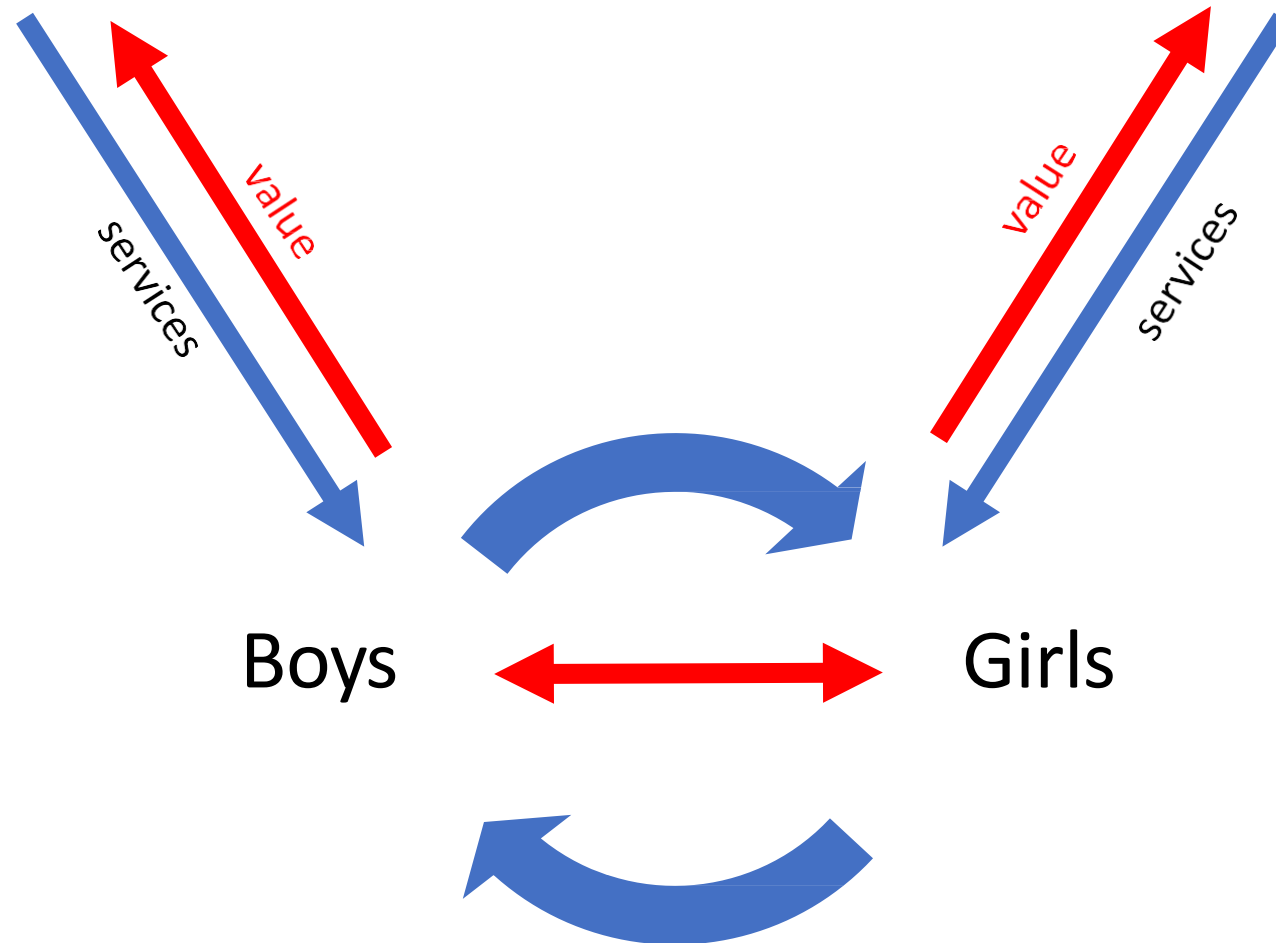
Uber



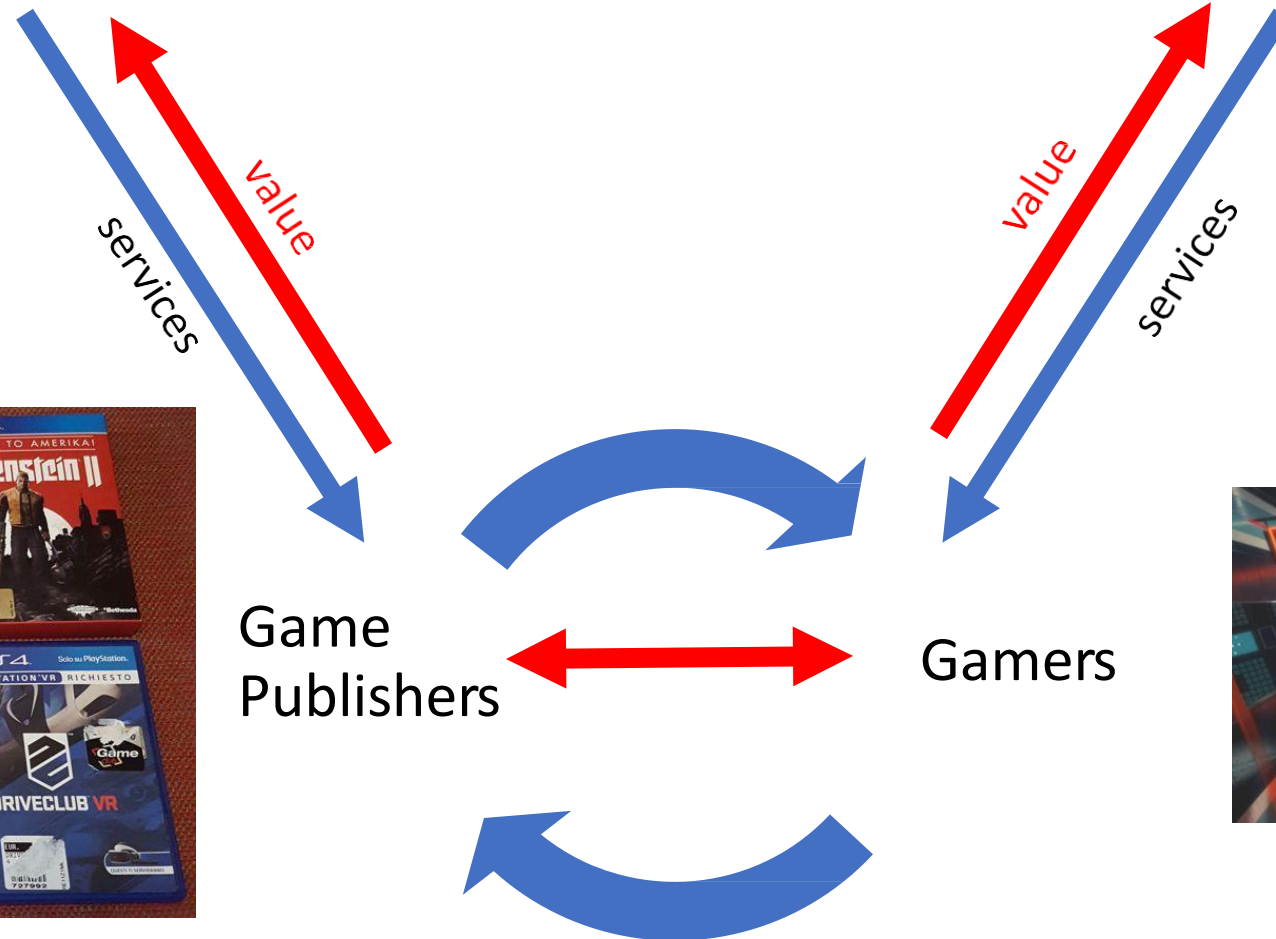
Uber



Night club



Sony's



NETWORKED MARKET	SIDE 1	SIDE 2	PLATFORM PROVIDERS
			<i>Rival Providers of Proprietary Platforms</i>
PC operating systems	Consumers	Application developers*	Windows, Macintosh
Online recruitment	Job seekers*	Employers	Monster, CareerBuilder
Miami Yellow Pages	Consumers*	Advertisers	BellSouth, Verizon
Web search	Searchers*	Advertisers	Google, Yahoo
HMOs	Patients*	Doctors	Kaiser, WellPoint
Video games	Players*	Developers	PlayStation, Xbox
Minneapolis shopping malls	Shoppers*	Retailers	Mall of America, Southdale Center
			<i>Rival Providers of Shared Platforms</i>
Linux application servers	Enterprises	Application developers	IBM, Hewlett-Packard, Dell
Wi-Fi equipment	Laptop users	Access points	Linksys, Cisco, Dell
DVD	Consumers	Studios	Sony, Toshiba, Samsung
Phoenix Realtors Association	Home buyers*	Home sellers	100+ real estate brokerage firms
Gasoline-powered engines	Auto owners	Fueling stations	GM, Toyota, Exxon, Shell
Universal Product Code	Product suppliers	Retailers	NCR, Symbol Technologies

*Denotes network's subsidy side

