

Service Revolution: Has the Mobile Internet Upgraded the Traditional Services?

Xiwen Lu^{1,2}

School of Computer Science and Technology, China University of Mining and Technology

Abstract

Mobile Internet started to emerge 10 years ago, and with the development of recent years, it has gradually brought a huge impact on all aspects of people's traditional life. This paper selects the aspects of "shopping", "travel" and "entertainment" closely related to daily life to analyze the impact of mobile Internet on traditional service industry. The herd effect theory is cited to further analyze the impact. Finally, combined with specific data, the prediction accuracy of herd theory on the impact of traditional industries was demonstrated. Finally, the direction of hot spots in the next Internet stage is proposed for the future.

Keywords: mobile internet, herd effect, online shopping, mobile travel, short video

摘要

移动互联网 10 年前开始兴起, 随着近几年的发展, 逐渐对人们传统生活的各个方面带来了巨大的影响。本文选取了与日常生活息息相关的“购物”、“出行”、“娱乐”方面, 分析移动互联网对传统服务行业的冲击。援引羊群效应理论, 进一步分析冲击所产生的原因与影响。接着, 分析泛移动互联网对社会和个人的潜在危害。最后, 面向未来提出移动互联网的新展望并对全文进行总结。

关键词: 移动互联网, 羊群效应, 网上购物, 移动出行, 短视频

1. Introduction

1.1. Mobile Internet

Thanks to the advent of smart devices and the emergence of 3G/4G wireless technologies, services over mobile phones are becoming in many respects similar to those available over the PC based internet. Indeed mobile web-based services, such as search, maps, presence, messaging, emails, productivity, social networking, and entertainment are becoming available in high-end phones from several device manufacturers [1, 2]. Mobile computing, however, promises richer applications and services based on location and context. Web technologies are being adapted and extended to support emerging mobile internet services. However, location based mobile services present new significant challenges in terms of

Email address: luxiwen@cumt.edu.cn (Xiwen Lu)

¹Class, 6

²NO, 03170908

implementation and management complexity. In this presentation we will discuss the business trends of mobile services. Through a discussion of current projects at IBM Research, we will also present examples of the technology trends supporting scalable location based services [3, 4, 5].

1.2. Traditional Services

The traditional service industry is now faced with the information asymmetry between service providers and users, and service providers are in the dilemma of high competition, high advertising, high investment and low benefit for a long time [6, 7, 8]. On the contrary, users often cannot get help through search engines, classified websites and other means, and a series of challenges brought by consumption upgrading are also imminent.

1.3. Transformation of Services Industry

With the development of information technology and knowledge economy, the traditional service industry will be transformed with modern new technologies, new forms of business and new services to create demand, guide consumption, and provide the society with high value-added, high-level, knowledge-based production services and life services. The development of modern service industry essentially comes from the demand of social progress, economic development and specialization of social division of labor [9, 10, 11]. It has the characteristics of high concentration of intellectual elements, high added value of output, less consumption of resources and less environmental pollution. Modern service industry includes both the emerging service industry and the technical transformation and upgrading of the traditional service industry. Its essence is to realize the modernization of the service industry.

The remainder of this article is structured as follows. In Section 2 we first present some work that other scholar studied about some of the innovation of tradition service industry. In Section 3 we choose three important aspects in daily life to analyse the innovation of traditional services industry (i.e. shopping, travelling, enjoyment). Then, we cite “herd behavior” to analyze the impact of mobile Internet on social life in Section 4. Last but not least, in Section 5 we analyzes the potential harm of the rapid development of mobile Internet from two perspectives of society and individuals. Finally, we summarize our contributions in Section 6.

2. Related Work

Mobile Internet plus is increasingly becoming a topic of widespread concern. Many aspects of social life have attracted the addition of Internet elements, and many scholars have also noticed this and done a lot of research on these shoots of bamboo shoots after rain. For example, Online shopping [12, 13, 14, 15], online payment [16, 17, 18], Internet travel [19, 20, 21], information construction library [22, 23], short video [24, 25, 26], Internet social networking [6].

Mobile Internet has a profound influence on human society and really promotes the formation of networked society. The “personalized” needs of individual users converge to form a new world with “group” characteristics [27, 28]. These groups have distinct characteristics that will drive the continuous



图 1: Shopping on the Internet has become a favorite shopping way of young people.

development of technology and applications[29].The mobile Internet can efficiently meet people's "fragmented" needs at different times and places through the network platform, which are often new niche needs that traditional industries cannot meet or have never met.

3. Innovation

We first describe three scientific domains that, like many others. We focus specifically on examples that elucidate the innovation.

3.1. Online Shopping

Shopping on the Internet, is through the Internet to retrieve commodity information, and through the electronic purchase order issued shopping request, and then fill in a personal check account or credit card number, manufacturers through mail order delivery, or through the express company home delivery.

- **for consumers:** Can "shop around" at home, ordering without time, place restrictions; Obtain a lot of commodity information, can buy local products; Online payment is safer than traditional cash payment to avoid cash loss or robbery.
- **for merchants:** Due to online sales inventory pressure, low operating costs, operating scale is not limited by the site. In the future, more enterprises will choose online sales and adjust their business strategies through timely feedback of market information through the Internet, so as to improve their economic benefits and their ability to participate in international competition.

- **for the whole market money:** This new shopping mode can realize resource allocation in a larger scope and a wider level with higher efficiency. To sum up, online shopping has broken through the barriers of traditional commerce and has great appeal and influence on consumers, enterprises and the market. In the new economic era, it is undoubtedly an ideal model to achieve the "all-win" effect.

3.2. Mobile Travel

Online car-hailing refers to the way to travel by building a service platform based on Internet technology and realizing point-to-point transportation services by using smart phone application software to reserve vehicles. With the help of Internet platform and large data technology, online car hailing greatly reduces the cost of information acquisition and transaction cost, which challenges the economic control theory of traditional taxi. The advantages of online car hailing are as follows [19, 20, 21].

The emergence of online car hailing has many benefits. First, the high information transparency greatly changes the problem of information asymmetry. Second, there is sufficient market competition and good positive externalities.

3.3. Enjoyment

Take *short video* as example. Different from the previous one-way communication of mass media, information transmission has a feedback time difference. In the process of network communication, the communication mode between information disseminator and information receiver presents the characteristics of two-way feedback. The communication characteristic of two-way feedback depends on the interaction of information transmission and receiving, that is, the interaction between information creators, disseminators and audiences. Audiences can comment and share video content on social platforms.

In addition, in the aspect of knowledge acquisition, taking the informatization construction of university library as an example, many scholars have carried out research and explored more diversified ways to carry out the information construction of library [23, 22].

Finally, the emergence of mobile Internet has greatly changed the traditional way of service, and its influence can be seen in every aspect of people's life. In the near future, more new rules will be created by the mobile Internet in the service industry, and more old rules will be broken [30].

4. Herd Effect

Herd behavior is a widespread social phenomenon. Initially, it was mainly used to study user behavior in financial market and software market, and later it was extended to the field of information system.

For example, in Internet shopping section, there are many sellers and different kinds of goods and abundant in quantity, a variety of promotional activities emerge in endlessly consumption. People often

lack enough knowledge, time and energy to compare and contrast. Analyze which product or service is better, so consumers buy less. The uncertainty of the object will imitate others to carry out shopping, thus producing impact. Moving the shopping behavior[31].

4.1. Definition

In the study of consumer behavior, herding effect mainly refers to the cause. Consumers' personal information is not complete and is subject to other information in shopping. People shopping decision to follow the influence of other consumers shopping Behavior. Herd behavior mainly refers to behavior decision-making process. People imitate others and do not exactly what they originally intended. The phenomenon of decision making. Bikhchandani et al. believe that herd behavior requires two conditions: correct decision makers "Incomplete personal information" and "observing previous decisions" means "imitating him the power of man". Thus it can be seen that the external influence as well as the individual. Under the premise of incomplete information, it is easy to lead to herd behavior and follow him. It can be seen from the Image, which represents the *herd effect* (see Fig. 2).



图 2: In the era of mobile Internet, herd behavior is reflected in people's eagerness to try new things.

4.2. Performance

With the development of e-commerce, herding effect has been further extended to network shopping behavior research. Chen confirmed that network shopping has obvious herding effect, and consumers will follow other consumers to buy books under the influence of other consumers' information recommendation. Xu et al. took the "double eleven" shopping situation of alibaba as the research object, and demonstrated that during the "double eleven" period, consumers, influenced by others, imitate others to produce herd effect and influence consumers' shopping behavior [31]. During shopping, consumers can obtain shopping information by talking with others and understand their shopping behaviors through

observation. All these will affect consumers' shopping behaviors, indicating that there is a herd effect during shopping, and consumers will follow others to purchase.

5. Potential Harm

5.1. to the society

The rapid development of China's mobile Internet has not only brought changes to the communication ecology and information industry pattern, but also triggered changes in China's economy, politics, society, culture, news communication and other fields, which has brought all-round influence to Chinese society.

1. For China's development, accelerate social transformation and add impetus to development; To economic life, build intelligent network, change marketing concept.
2. For political life, everyone has a wireless microphone to "participate in politics and discussion" anytime and anywhere.
3. For news communication, accelerate the transformation of communication mode and change the pattern of media industry.
4. For cultural life, unlimited learning and creative space, rich cultural consumption and enjoyment.
5. For human civilization, a more transparent and open highly informationized society is coming.

5.2. to the individual

With the further development of mobile Internet, more jobs will be integrated. The division of labor in society is further refined, and fewer people are needed to complete the same work. For every individual, it is hard not to be affected by the mobile Internet. Many teenagers will also be affected by Internet addiction and become more isolated. These dangers are not to be underestimated.



图 3: In the era of "Mobile Internet", social division of labor is further refined, resulting in a large number of unemployment.

In the era of mobile Internet, The most obvious feature is increased information feedback Link, "transmission - feedback" with the help of new media The platform also realizes interpersonal communication across time and space And mass communication, enabling new media empowerment The later receiver of the message becomes the sender of the message at the same time[30] The unity of the two identities awakens the strong Self-consciousness, so that "transmission - feedback" no longer Pay

attention to whether the information is true, but enjoy the participation And its pleasure, directly past the "gatekeeper" As a result, rumors spread on the Internet Meaning.

6. Summary

Mobile Internet business model diversification.A successful business needs a successful business model to support it.The new characteristics of mobile Internet services provide space for business model innovation.With the development of mobile Internet into the fast lane, the network, terminal, users and other aspects have laid a solid foundation, unprofitable situation has begun to change, mobile Internet has been integrated into the mainstream life and business society, monetization wave is coming.Mobile games, mobile advertising, mobile e-commerce, mobile video and other business models flow liquidity quickly improved.

Big data mining into a blue ocean, precision marketing potential highlights.With the rapid improvement of mobile bandwidth technology, more sensor devices and mobile terminals can access the network anytime and anywhere, and driven by cloud computing, Internet of things and other technologies, China's mobile Internet has gradually entered the era of "big data".At present, the field of mobile Internet is still focused on precision marketing of location. However, with the development of big data related technologies and the deepening of data mining, customized application services and marketing methods for users will become a development trend, which will be another blue ocean of mobile Internet.

References

- [1] 2019 互联网再出发, 电信快报 (2) (2019) 45–46.
- [2] 万乐乐, 浅析移动互联网的发展现状及趋势, 电脑迷 (22) (2018) 241.
- [3] C. Gonzales, Mobile services business and technology trends, in: 2008 IEEE Congress on Services Part II (services-2 2008), 2008, pp. 4–4. doi:10.1109/SERVICES-2.2008.48.
- [4] C. Gonzales, Mobile services business and technology trends, in: 2008 IEEE International Conference on Web Services, 2008, pp. 3–3. doi:10.1109/ICWS.2008.142.
- [5] D. C. Karaiskos, P. Kourouthanassis, P. Lantzouni, G. M. Giaglis, C. K. Georgiadis, Understanding the adoption of mobile data services: Differences among mobile portal and mobile internet users, in: 2009 Eighth International Conference on Mobile Business, 2009, pp. 12–17. doi:10.1109/ICMB.2009.10.
- [6] 李佳恩, 试析移动互联网: 终端、网络与服务, 数字化用户 25 (16) (2019) 116.
- [7] 李晓钟, 王欢, 互联网对我国技术创新能力影响效应研究, 杭州电子科技大学学报 (社会科学版) 15 (4) (2019) 1–8.
- [8] 张靖杰, 浅析移动互联网的发展趋势, 中国新通信 20 (22) (2018) 73.
- [9] 李好, 移动互联网背景下的运营商创新业务运营对策, 通讯世界 26 (5) (2019) 90–91.
- [10] 胥兵, 浅析新媒体时代电视新闻编辑的创新路径, 新闻研究导刊 10 (5) (2019) 109–110.

- [11] 朱晓宁, 浅谈移动互联网背景下餐饮企业的发展, 中国集体经济 (20) (2019) 64–65.
- [12] 吴威, B2c 移动网购环境下物流服务质量评价指标研究, 襄阳职业技术学院学报 18 (4) (2019) 77–80.
- [13] 蔡婕, 浅析消费升级时代下传统食品行业的社交新零售, 环渤海经济瞭望 (11) (2018) 54.
- [14] 许媛, 传统零售行业如何利用支付宝进行营销和收单, 经贸实践 (21) (2017) 130.
- [15] 程伟, Bsk 公司移动外卖平台营销策略研究, 硕士论文, 兰州交通大学 (12 2018).
- [16] 谢荣, 互联网企业并购动因与财务效应分析——以阿里巴巴并购饿了么为例, 商业经济 (8) (2019) 78–79.
- [17] 侯文飞, 互联网金融背景下 a 银行手机银行的营销策略研究, 硕士论文, 山东大学 (9 2018).
- [18] 孙博弘, 互联网金融对传统商业银行的冲击及应对策略, 现代商贸工业 (14) (2019) 120–121.
- [19] 杨伟杰, 出租车行业利润现状及互联网打车软件的替代效应——基于经济学理论, 现代商业 (21) (2019) 9–10.
- [20] 吴兆春, “互联网 +” 背景下出租车行业面临的问题及对策——以广州市为例, 当代经济 (3) (2019) 77–79.
- [21] 李亚, 网约车背景下出租车市场规制问题研究, 交通企业管理 33 (1) (2018) 40–44.
- [22] 陈红梅, 基于移动智能终端的智慧图书馆 app 服务研究, 高校图书馆工作 39 (5) (2019) 42–45.
- [23] 王福, 陈晓华, 移动图书馆信息接受情境多维度融合及服务聚合研究, 情报杂志 36 (6) (2017) 173–180.
- [24] 熊敏, 内容智能分发平台对新闻传播的价值创新分析——以“今日头条”为例, 编辑学刊 (2) (2017) 94–99.
- [25] 徐海蛟, 原创短视频平台的网络传播研究——以“二更”为例, 新媒体研究 4 (21) (2018) 20–21.
- [26] 科技日报, 新浪网, “知识 + 短视频” 助推科普走向全民时代, 今日科技 (8) (2019) 30.
- [27] L. Huang, S. Deng, Service selection for mobile service orchestration, in: 2014 IEEE International Conference on Mobile Services, 2014, pp. 147–148. doi:10.1109/MobServ.2014.29.
- [28] M. B. Blake, Next-generation mobile services, IEEE Internet Computing 21 (5) (2017) 6–7. doi:10.1109/MIC.2017.3481339.
URL <https://doi.org/10.1109/MIC.2017.3481339>
- [29] M. d. Reuver, G. Ongena, H. Bouwman, Should mobile internet services be an extension of the fixed internet? context-of-use, fixed-mobile reinforcement and personal innovativeness, in: 2011 10th International Conference on Mobile Business, 2011, pp. 6–15. doi:10.1109/ICMB.2011.14.
- [30] 韩仁瑞, 范君君, 信息化背景下高校科研管理“一站式”服务平台构建和服务策略研究, 科技与创新 (14) (2019) 100–101,103.
- [31] 殷猛, 李琪, 刘洋, 网络购物节中的羊群效应及其对冲冲动购物的影响——基于社会影响理论和羊群效应的实证, 中国流通经济 33 (8) (2019) 99–107.
- [32] F. Zhang, Y. Ji, K. Zhang, Z. Zhu, H. Wang, N. Liu, Post-trauma mobile service: A case study of psychological counseling service with mobile internet technology, in: 2009 International Conference on New Trends in Information and Service Science, 2009, pp. 1140–1144. doi:10.1109/NISS.2009.262.
- [33] Y. Zhang, Web service composition based on mobile agent, in: 2011 International Conference on Internet Computing and Information Services, 2011, pp. 503–505. doi:10.1109/ICICIS.2011.131.

-
- [34] T. Otsuka, K. Miyazaki, Effect of service platform on innovation trajectories of value network players: The case of japanese mobile internet services, in: 2013 Proceedings of PICMET '13: Technology Management in the IT-Driven Services (PICMET), 2013, pp. 2804–2814.
 - [35] P. Belimpasakis, P. Selonen, Y. You, Bringing user-generated content from internet services to mobile augmented reality clients, in: 2010 Cloud-Mobile Convergence for Virtual Reality Workshop (CMCVR 2010) Proceedings, 2010, pp. 14–17. doi:10.1109/CMCVR.2010.5560611.
 - [36] T. Yamakami, Lessons in business model development from early mobile internet services in japan, in: 2006 International Conference on Mobile Business, 2006, pp. 22–22. doi:10.1109/ICMB.2006.28.
 - [37] 毕达天, 王福, 移动社交时代数字阅读互动机制及互动效应研究, 图书情报工作 62 (2) (2018) 56–64.
 - [38] 吴洪越, 面向移动环境的服务选择与供应关键技术研究, 博士论文, 浙江大学 (11 2018).
 - [39] 匡子璇, 赵玲, 浅析自媒体信息在大学生群体中传播的破窗效应和蝴蝶效应, 青年时代 (7) (2019) 128,138.
 - [40] 李金明, 网络直播”破窗”乱象对大学生法治教育的挑战, 新媒体研究 4 (22) (2018) 93–95,100.
 - [41] 王崇婷, 互联网广告效应, 中外交流 26 (13) (2019) 54–55.
 - [42] 弗里德曼, 五大领域将被重塑, 互联网改变人文伦理, 公务员文萃 000 (009) (2018) P.75–76.
 - [43] 刘鹏飞, 我国短视频平台的发展历程与走向, 新闻与写作 (1) (2019) 81–84.
 - [44] 邱元阳, 流量收割: 功利视角下的移动互联网, 中国信息技术教育 (13) (2019) 15.
 - [45] 赖可云, 钟明辉, 移动互联网背景下大学生入党教育培训模式的创新思考, 山西青年 (16) (2019) 22–23.
 - [46] 文玲玲, 林琪, 甘甜, 李兰, 张宸彬, 唐海钦, 陈虹, ”互联网 +”背景下传统零售企业发展策略研究, 商场现代化 (2) (2017) 8–9.
 - [47] 高茜, 李开复: “人工智能应用的四波浪潮”——“ai”生万物 • 2018 年全球移动互联网大会在京开幕, 科技创新与品牌 (5) (2018) 22–23.
 - [48] 封珏, 基于智慧校园的一站式服务平台研究, 中国有线电视 (7) (2019) 693–695.