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Aula 4

O Processo Empreendedor: A metodologia Lean Startup, Customer Development e Agile Engineering





EXERCÍCIO 01

Wrap-Up da aula passada: dúvidas?

EXERCÍCIO: Ver o vídeo e discutir em grande grupo quais as 3 principais etapas do Lean Start-Up e respetiva importância.

https://ecorner.stanford.edu/clips/the-principles-of-lean/





The principles of Lean

https://ecorner.stanford.edu/clips/the-principles-of-lean/



"Every activity that does not contribute to learning about customers is a form of waste." Eric Ries



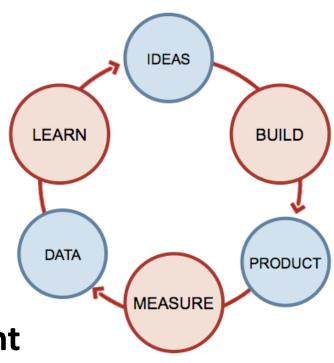


LEAN START-UP

Sketch out the hypothesesBusiness Model canvas

Listen to CustomersCustomer Development

Quick Responsive DevelopmentAgile (minimum viable product)







THE FRAMEWORK – BUSINESS MODEL CANVAS



KEY PARTNERS

Who are our key partners? Who are our key suppliers?

Which key resources are we acquiring from our partners?

Which key activities do partners perform?

KEY ACTIVITIES

What key activities do our value propositions require? Our distribution channels? Customer relationships? Revenue streams?

KEY RESOURCES

What key resources do our value propositions require? Our distribution channels? Customer relationships? Revenue streams?

VALUE PROPOSITIONS What value do we deliver to the

customer? Which one of our customers' problems are we helping to

solve? What bundles of products and services are we offering to each

Which customer needs are we satisfying?

What is the minimur product?

segment?

CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIPS

How do we get, keep, and grow customers?

Which customer relationships have we established?

How are they integrated with the rest of our business model? How costly are they?

CUSTOMER SEGMENTS

For whom are we creating value?

Who are our most important customers?

What are the customer archetypes?

Product Market Fit

Through which channels do our customer segments want to be reached?

How do other companies reach them now?

with customer routines?

Which ones work best?

Which ones are most cost-efficient?

How are we integrating them

COST STRUCTURE

What are the most important costs inherent to our business model? Which key resources are most expensive? Which key activities are most expensive?

REVENUE STREAMS

For what value are our customers really willing to pay? For what do they currently pay? What is the revenue model? What are the pricing tactics?





Aula 5 Modelos de Negócio Empreendedores: do segmento de clientes à proposta de valor





"Business model innovation is about new ways of creating, delivering and capturing value."

https://www.strategyzer.com/business-model-canvas/building-blocks



Class contents retrieved from: Osterwalder, A., Pigneur, Y., In Clark, T., & Smith, A. (2010). *Business model generation: A handbook for visionaries, game changers, and challengers*.





BUSINESS MODEL INNOVATION - PATTERNS

A lot of startups and established companies are trying to compete on superior technology, products, services and price. They are stuck in a rat race. Yet, the world's most successful companies compete on superior business models. These business models build on patterns, i.e. repeatable configurations of different business model building blocks to strengthen an organization's overall business model. This is the secret formula behind their success.

Understanding those patterns helps entrepreneurs and business leaders create better, more resilient businesses.

https://www.strategyzer.com/business-model-canvas/building-blocks





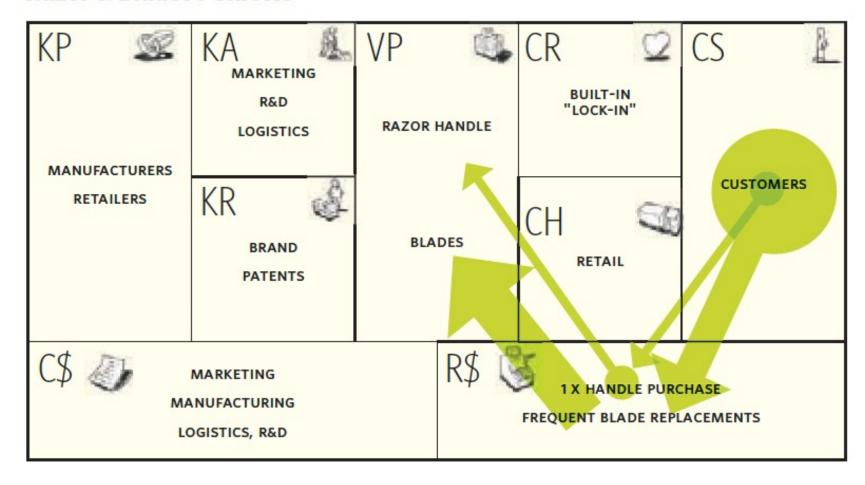
Business Model Patterns



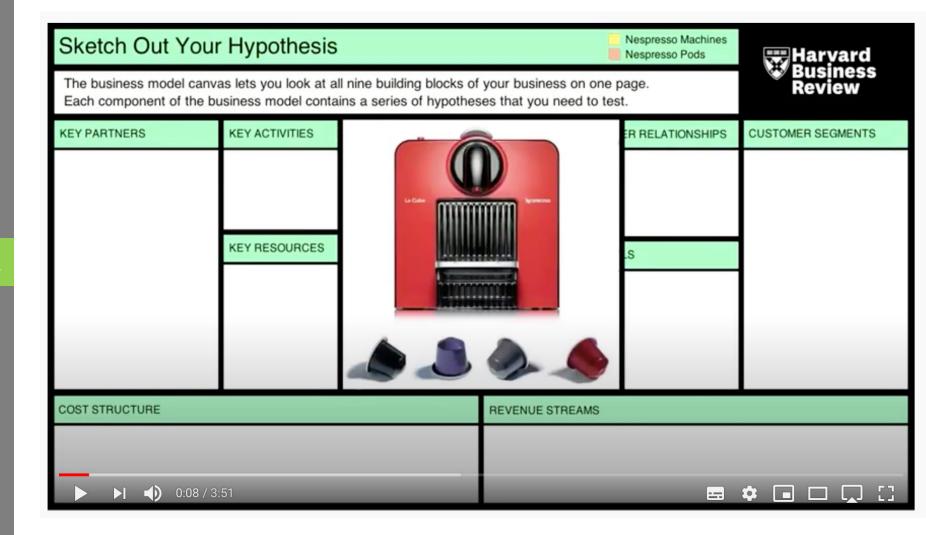


"Bait & hook" refers to a business model pattern characterized by an attractive, inexpensive, or free initial offer that encourages continuing future purchases of related products or services.

Razor & Blades: Gillette



Nespresso (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dhQh-tryXOg)







EXERCÍCIO 02

EXERCÍCIO: Analisar outros padrões de modelos de negócio através do site Strategyzer. Discutir e identificar as respetivas diferenças. Em grupo, identificar 2 casos: Spotify, Airbnb, IKEA, Tesla,...

https://www.strategyzer.com/business-model-examples





"Freemium model" offers a scaled-down version of the product or service for free with the intent of moving the customer to the premium version.

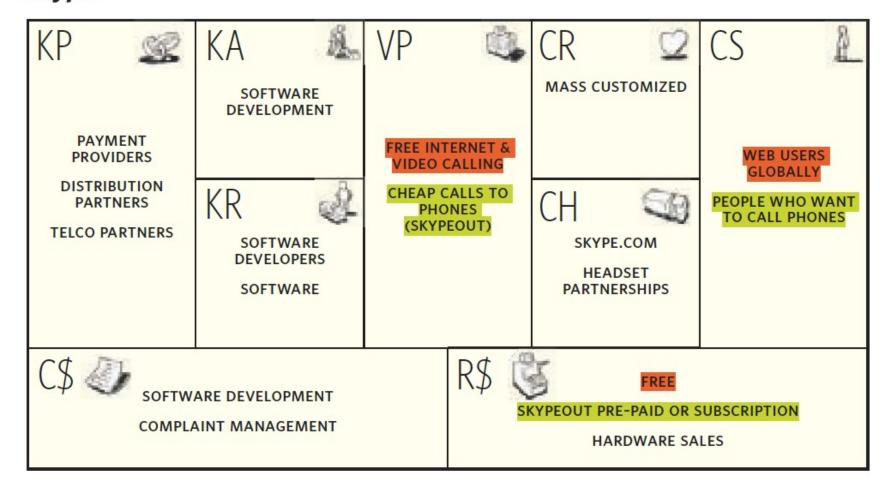
Freemium stands for business models, mainly Web-based, that blend free basic services with paid premium services. The freemium model is characterized by a large user base benefiting from a free, no-strings-attached offer. Most of these users never become paying customers; only a small portion, usually less than 10 percent of all users, subscribe to the paid premium services. This small base of paying users <u>subsidizes</u> the free users. This is possible because of the low marginal cost of serving additional free users. In a freemium model, the key metrics to watch are (1) the average cost of serving a free user, and (2) the rates at which free users convert to premium (paying) customers.

The freemium model is typically used in service-based businesses. Examples are software as a service (SaaS) or mobile phone apps.





Skype







Two-sided markets (or platforms) are defined as the platforms that provide goods or services to two distinct groups of customers, and that intermediate the transactions between these groups.

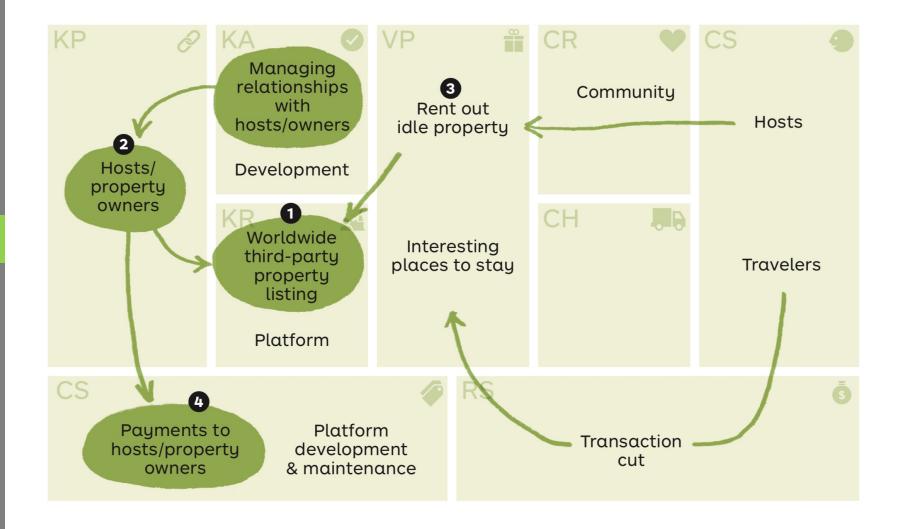
Such platforms are of great importance in todays global business world and considerable amount of value is created by these platforms.

The success of numerous firms in the business world, including but are not limited to Google, eBay, Amazon, Microsoft, Apple, Sony PlayStation, Visa, is mainly due to the advantages provided by the two-sided platforms.





airbnb Business Model







The "Long Tail Business Model" works by selling a wide variety of niche products, which individually sell very little, but which in total generate high sales volume.

It focuses on selling large numbers of unique items, niche products. These businesses don't have a *superstar* bestselling product. They have several hard-to-find items, for different niche consumers.

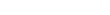
Traditional products reach a large number of sales at the beginning, but at very high initial costs. Long-tail products, on the other hand, remain on the market for long periods, at low distribution and production costs. This long tail economy is facilitated through the internet, as mentioned above, where both costumers and businesses can find each other, no matter where they physically are.

It is necessary to lower inventory costs and create a platform that makes the content available.





The Long Tail Model POPULARITY / USEFULNESS HEAD - LONG TAIL -Niche products Highly popular # OF UNIQUE PRODUCTS



THE BUSINESS

MODEL ANALYST

Source: https://medium.com/briq-bookings/how-will-long-tail--affect-the-leisure-branch-dec45338a5a

businessmodelanalyst.com





