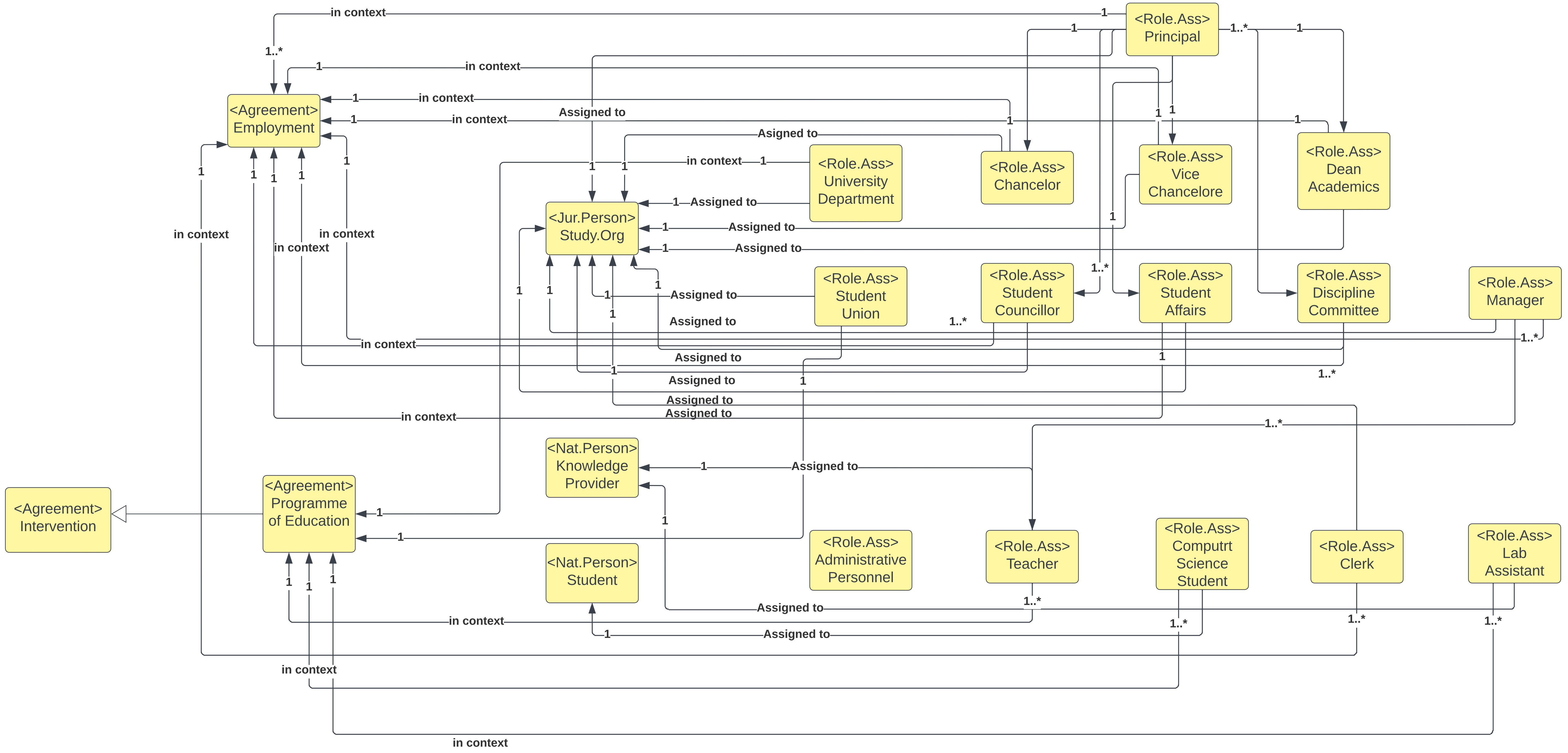

<Role.Ass> Principal
<Agreement> Employment
<Role.Ass> Chancelor
<Role.Ass> Vice Chancelore
<Role.Ass> Dean Academics
<Role.Ass> University Department
<Jur.Person> Study.Org
<Role.Ass> Student Union
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<Nat.Person> Knowledge Provider
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<Agreement> Programme of Education
<Nat.Person> Student
<Role.Ass> Administrative Personnel
<Role.Ass> Teacher
<Role.Ass> Computrt Science Student
<Role.Ass> Clerk
<Role.Ass> Lab Assistant
in context
Assigned to

		Institutional Kinds
		Study Organization
		Knowledge Provider
		Student

		Institutional Roles	within	included in
		Principal	Study Organization	Principal Employement
		Chancelor	Study Organization	Chancelor Employement
		Vice Chancelor	Study Organization	Vice Chancelor Employement
		Dean Acadamic	Study Organization	Dean Acadamic Employement
		Student Councillor	Study Organization	Student Councillor Employement
		Student Affairs	Study Organization	Student Affairs Employement
		Disiplane Committe	Study Organization	Disiplane Committe Employement
		Manager	Study Organization	Manager Employement
		Teacher	Knowledge Provider	Programme of Education
		Computer Science Student	Student	Programme of Education
		Clerk	Study Organization	Clerk Employement
		Lab Assistant	Knowledge Provider	Programme of Education
		University Department	Study Organization	Programme of Education
		Student Union	Study Organization	Programme of Education

		Agreement Template
		Principal Employement
		Chancelor Employement
		Vice Chancelor Employement
		Dean Acadamic Employement
		Student Councelor Employement
		Student Affairs Employement
		Disiplane Commitee Employement
		Manager Employement
		Programme of Education
		Clerk Employement

Identifier	holder	recipient	concerned object	right type	action type	description
r1	Principal	Chancelor, Vice chancelor, Dean Academics, Student Councelor, Student Affairs, Discipline Committe		power	generic	The Principal has the authiroty to direct and lead other University participants to perform any action that is requried.
r2	Manager	Teacher	to teach students well	power	administer	The manager examines the teachers that are they teaching correctly.
r3	Teacher	Student	cross check the students	duty	check	The Teacher cross checks the students by asking some random questions in the middle of the lecture.
r4	Discipline committee	Student	warns the students	duty	check	The Discipline committee people checks that the students are following the university rules and the dress code.

r5	Lab assistant	Student	conducts lab sessiosn	duty	check	Lab Assistant conducts the lab sessions every week regarding the lectures that have covered by the teacher.
r6	Clerk	Student	assist the students	duty	administer	Greets and assists students with general college information. Assists students with admission process.
r7	Manager	Clerk	update information	power	administer	Manager passes the information to be updated in the portal. For example "Update the new schedule in the students portal".
r8	University Department	Student	Offer course to the student	duty	administer	Department assists students in applying for courses offered by the university

r9	Student	Teacher	Enroled in course	right type	to answer	If a student is enroled in a course and asks question to the course responsible, the later is obglied to answer with in 2 days
r10	Administrative Personnel	Student	Examination	duty	to gaurd	They act as a guard in the time of examination
r11	Student	Student Union	Become member	optional	join the student union	Student gets benifits by joining the Student Union. For example, they can have access to student pub and get some discounts on books.

HOW CAN BUSINESS MODELS SUPPORT ELECTRONIC COMMERCE A LITERATURE REVIEW

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A literature review is a detailed summary of previous research on a specific topic. The literature review examines scholarly articles, books, and other sources relevant to a specific area of study. This previous research should be enumerated, described, summarized, objectively evaluated, and clarified in the review.

A literature review can also provide a comprehensive and critical overview of intellectual developments in a field, with a focus on major, and often polemical, debates. A literature review may also provide an assessment of a source and inform a reader about its validity, pertinence, and relevance to the research topic in other cases.

A business model is a plan for generating revenue and profits for a company. It includes the value proposition of the company, which is the one-of-a-kind combination of products, services, and experiences that the company provides to its customers. The business model also includes the company's go-to-market strategy, or how the company intends to reach and sell to its target market.

Electronic commerce, also known as e-commerce, is a disruptive technology that is changing the way businesses operate. It is the purchase and sale of goods and services via the Internet. In other words, it is a method of sustaining or improving existing business practices. E-commerce businesses are classified into two types: business-to-consumer (B2C) and business-to-business (B2B) (B2B). Business models can support e-commerce in a variety of ways. A business model, for example, can provide a platform for an e-commerce company to reach its target market.A business model can also help an e-commerce company generate revenue and profits. A subscription business model will charge its customers on a monthly or yearly basis in exchange for the product or services. A marketplace model, on the other hand, lists their products or services on marketplace platforms such as eBay and Amazon, and customers purchase the items from those marketplaces.

However, most current and emerging electronic commerce practices are unable to compete with traditional business models in key performance indicators. Consider privacy and security in business-to-consumer transactions. However, the study discusses ways to improve such key performance attributes for online transactions using a secure socket layer. Various studies show various analytical frameworks for a successful business. It explains how these frameworks help business planners and strategic managers identify critical factors when developing e-commerce business models and strategies. In addition, the steps taken for electronic commerce revenue models and strategies that describe the successful economic supply and demand side are highlighted.The paper examines how the company's online activities will generate revenue and profit, as well as how the model outlines the company's key value proposition, target market, and competitive advantage.

Topics and Potential Authors

Chung-Shing Lee (2001) used an analytical framework to examine the business model that supports electronic commerce. The supply and demand side of the analytical framework for evaluating e-commerce business models is important in transforming the business process from a traditional to a technological enterprise. To increase customers' or trading partners' trust in product costs, consumers must be involved in the design and production processes, as well as allowed to participate in new business ecosystems.

B. Mahadevan (2000) proposed a four-tiered framework for calculating the size of the internet economy. This framework, like the enterprise business model, has an infrastructure layer, an application layer, an intermediate layer, and a commerce layer. Although the infrastructure layer and the applications layer are important for the growth of the electronic commerce industry, the concept of a business model focuses on the commerce and intermediate layers due to their higher rates than the other two layers.

Scott M. Shafer, H. Jeff Smith, and Jane C. Linder (2005) conduct a literature review and identify and classify the components of business models, thereby assisting managers in better understanding business models. In addition, the authors have divided the components into four major categories: strategic choices, the value network, creating value, and capturing value. The new definition of business model is also integrated from previous work, which is then contrasted with the strategy. In addition, four issues related to business models are discussed.

Article Evaluation

According to some research on the purpose of business models in e-commerce, businesses use e-commerce to reach new markets, reduce costs, or increase sales. According to other research, businesses use e-commerce to improve customer service, streamline operations, or create new business opportunities.

Organizations that conduct business over the internet have their own set of propositions. The propositions used by various companies in their businesses are becoming increasingly transparent, and they have collectively formed the building blocks of an Internet-based business model. Enterprises have developed a framework to help higher-level authorities understand the concept of business models in the context of electronic commerce in order to succeed.

In a business internet economy, there is an emerging market structure of portals, market makers, and product/service providers. In business-to-business transactions, a market maker is the most common type. When conducting an internet business transaction, the product/service providers are responsible for dealing directly with their customers. Amazon.com, for example, is a good example of a business-to-consumer segment. These market structures reveal some aspects of Internet-based e-commerce business applications. It demonstrates a high degree of interdependence among market participants.

Schlachter has identified five potential revenue streams for a website for an internet-based e-commerce business model. Fedwa, on the other hand, discovered seven revenue-generating business models. He added three new revenue streams to the mix: timed usage, sponsorship, and public support. Furthermore, Parkinson emphasized the importance of business affinities in developing the value proposition. These models, however, were too limited for today's internet-based businesses. These models described one aspect of doing business over the internet while ignoring others. Amazon.com, for example, created a virtual community but did not create supply chain disintermediation.

A business model includes critical streams for businesses because a company's long-term viability is largely determined by the robustness of the value stream, which influences the revenue stream, and the logistical stream. The revenue stream is the short-term realization of the value proposition, which includes advertising, pricing strategies, and so on. Pricing is determined by the amount of uncertainty, the opportunity from trading parties, the specificity of the assets, and the frequency with which the transaction has occurred. According to transaction cost theory, a transaction cost is the firm's boundaries determined by the economics of information exchange. These boundaries are established when one method of exchanging information becomes less cost-effective than another.

The concept of a separate negotiated deal at each stage of the value creation cycle has become a reasonable, and often compelling, proposition in the digital economy (Tapscott et al., 2000). As a result, traditional value chains have been fragmented into numerous potential physical business opportunities.

It is critical to select the right mix of alternatives when developing a business model. For example, selecting the appropriate market structure role, physical characteristics of exchanged goods, and proper involvement in the buying and selling process. Such factors can influence the selection of appropriate revenue streams. Although the framework provided allows for the development of a theory in the internet economy, there is still room for several other value propositions and constructs to be developed for future research.

Although discussing business models has become popular in recent years, many executives remain unsure of how to apply the concept. In a recent Accenture study, 70 executives from 40 different companies were interviewed about their company's core logic for developing and capturing the foundation of a business model. Approximately 62% had difficulty expressing how their company made money. So. Business models are thought to have both positive and negative effects on corporate management. However, in order to do so, it is necessary to first understand what a business model is.

A business model, on the other hand, is not considered a strategy, despite the fact that it facilitates the analysis, testing, and validation of strategic firm choices. This article addresses the question of the relationship between a company's strategy and its business model. Business models depict the cause-and-effect relationship resulting from strategic decisions. However, it has some issues associated with its creation and use.

According to Scott M Shafer's (2005) article, a business model that emphasizes a core logic has flawed assumptions, limited strategic options, misunderstanding about the creation of value and value capture, and flawed value network assumptions.

Conclusions and Discussion

A business model is a company's plan for generating revenue and profit. It is a road map for running and growing the business over time. An eCommerce company's business model is typically based on one or more of the following:

1. Selling products or services over the internet
2. Generating leads or sales through online marketing
3. Establishing and operating an online marketplace
4. Providing a subscription service online
5. Using an online store to sell digital or physical goods
6. Providing an online platform or service
7. Developing and marketing online courses or training
8. Development and sale of online software or applications
9. Establishing an online drop shipping company

Summary

A business model is a company's profit strategy. It specifies what the company will sell, who will buy it, and how the company will sell it. The business model of a company also includes its costs and revenues. The e-commerce business model provides a platform for online businesses to sell their products and services. The e-commerce business model also includes a payment gateway that allows businesses to accept customer payments. An e-commerce company's business model helps it grow and succeed in a variety of ways. First, the business model establishes a framework within which the company can generate revenue and profit. Second, the business model assists the company in acquiring and retaining customers. Third, the business model enables the company to expand its operations and expand into new markets.

To generate revenue and profit, e-commerce businesses rely on their business models. A well-designed business model will consider the cost of goods sold, marketing and advertising costs, and the company's overhead costs. It will also take into account the company's target market and how to best reach them.

A successful e-commerce business model will result in a profitable and sustainable company. It should be built to scale, so that as the company expands, the business model can easily be adapted to accommodate the additional growth.

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