

E-Commerce:

1. E-Commerce refers to the performing online commercial activities, transactions over internet.
2. It includes activities like buying and selling product, making monetary transactions etc over internet.
3. Internet is used for E-commerce. Websites and applications (apps) are required for e-commerce.
4. it is mainly connected with the end process of flow means connected with the end customer.

Examples of E-Commerce are online retailers like amazon, flipkart, Myntra, paytm mall, seller of digital goods like ebooks, online service etc.

Activities of E-Commerce are :

- Buying and selling product online
- Online ticketing
- Online Payment
- Paying different taxes
- Online accounting software
- Online customer support

E-Business :

1. E-Business refers to performing all type of business activities through internet.
2. It includes activities like procurement of raw materials/goods, customer education, supply activities buying and selling product, making monetary transactions etc over internet.
3. Internet, intranet, extranet are used in e-business. Websites, apps, ERP, CRM etc are required for e-business.

Examples of E-Business are e-commerce companies and its various internal business activities, auction site, classified site, software and hardware developer site etc.

Activities of E-Business are:

- Online store setup
- Customer education
- Buying and selling product
- Monetary business transaction
- Supply Chain Management
- E-mail marketing

Difference between E-Commerce and E-Business :

S.No.	E-COMMERCE	E-BUSINESS
01.	E-Commerce refers to the performing online commercial activities, transactions over internet.	E-Business refers to performing all type of business activities through internet.
02.	E-Commerce is a narrow concept and it is considered as a subset of E-Business.	E-Business is a broad concept and it is considered as a superset of E-Commerce.
03.	Commercial transactions are carried out in e-commerce.	Business transactions are carried out in e-business.
04.	In e-commerce transactions are limited.	In e-business transactions are not limited.
05.	It includes activities like buying and selling product, making monetary transactions etc over internet.	It includes activities like procurement of raw materials/goods, customer education, supply activities buying and selling product, making monetary transactions etc over internet.
06.	It usually requires the use of only a website.	It requires the use of multiple websites, CRMs, ERPs that connect different business processes.
07.	It involves mandatory use of internet.	It involves the use of internet, intranet or extranet.
08.	E-commerce is more appropriate in Business to Customer (B2C) context.	E-business is more appropriate in Business to Business (B2B) context.
09.	E-Commerce covers outward/external business process.	E-Business covers internal as well as external business process/activities.