

Case Studies

Mike Nguyen

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These case studies are based on the Best Practice Cases in Branding, Strategic Brand Management

To purchase the case studies, use this [link](#)

For each case study, you have to submit a 3-page double-spaced document that answers and discusses all the discussion questions in detail.

Always refer to this document and the case collection before turning in your report.

Nike: Building a Global Brand

Refer to the case collection

MTV: Building Brand Resonance

MTV was founded in 1981 as a cable pioneer. Over the following 20 years, MTV became the center of pop culture worldwide. This case covers MTV's journey from humble beginnings to worldwide media network.

Potential Discussion Questions:

1. Explain MTV's past and present brand equity. What's changed?
2. How has the Internet impacted MTV's branding? How should MTV's strategy adapt because of the internet's changing role?
3. What is MTV's brand portfolio? How have sister networks influenced its brand equity? How would you position sibling networks to increase MTV's equity?

Target: Building a Retail Icon

Refer to the case collection

Red Bull: Building a Brand in Nontraditional Ways

Refer to the case collection

got milk?: Brand a Commodity

Refer to the case collection

Intel: Building a Technology Brand

Refer to the case collection

Dollar Shave Club - Brand Story

Discussion Questions:

1. What is DSC's business model and how does it differ from its competitors?
2. Discuss the key elements of the DSC branding strategy. What makes it different from traditional branding strategies utilized by Gillette?
3. What determines the success of DSC? (e.g., pricing scheme, product, viral ads)
4. What is the brand image that DSC strives for?

Materials:

- [Document](#)
- [Linx's summary video](#)

The Hunger Games: Catching Fire

Materials:

- [Document](#)
- [News](#)

Discussion Questions

1. What is the difference between The Hunger Games' marketing campaign and a traditional one for a movie?
2. Critique the brand storytelling aspect of the marketing campaign based on persistence, pervasiveness, participation, and personalization.
3. Examine Lionsgate's decision to focus on current fans instead of new ones. Why do you agree or disagree with this decision?
4. What did the campaign do well and what could it have done better?
5. For the sequel, what aspect of the campaign would you continue to use and what aspect would you leave out?
6. In what ways might non-entertainment items be marketed using the transmedia storytelling strategy? Do you think brand storytelling is the future of the entertainment industry or it was a one-hit wonder?

Nivea: Managing a Global Brand Hierarchy

Nivea, the world's largest cosmetics brand, has guarded its position in Europe for a decade. The corporation grew throughout South and Latin America, Eastern Europe, and Asia. Nivea was global by the late 1990s. Nivea expanded its product offerings by entering new markets and creating new subbrands. In this scenario, we'll explore how Nivea has grown while maintaining strong brand connotations.

Potential Discussion Questions:

1. How did Nivea succeed? Determine their marketing program's success factors.
2. What's Nivea's brand equity? Which items help maintain equity?
3. How does the Nivea umbrella brand compare to various product brands? How should Nivea handle its hierarchy?

Snapple: Revitalizing a Brand

In the 1980s, many "alternative" soft drink brands were created for New York's yuppies, but only Snapple succeeded. Quaker bought it for \$1.7 billion and sold it to Triarc for \$300 million four years later. Can we understand Quaker's problems and advise Triarc's Mike Weinstein on how to reverse a trendy brand that was out of fashion with its sales decline.

This case follows Snapple's 26-year history. It chronicles the brand's genesis, its struggle to prevent extinction at birth, its victory, a \$1.4 billion tragedy, and its attempt to rebuild.

Snapple was an American success story that lost its way and rediscovered itself over 20 years. Snapple entered the soft drink industry in the 1980s. It was the first alternative beverage to challenge Coke and Pepsi. It wasn't a soda, therefore it was innovative. Using glass bottles and a hot fill procedure, Snapple was made without preservatives. The outcome was "Best Stuff on Earth" product and brand. Snapple has a joyful, quirky image.

Potential Discussion Questions

1. Why did Snapple thrive from 1972 to 1993 when many premium fruit drink startups failed? Consider 4 Ps
2. Did Quaker make a mistake by purchasing Snapple, or were they mismanaged from 1994 to 1997?
3. From 1998 onward, what lessons can Triarc's managers learn from Quaker's experience? What is Snapple target market? Should Snapple mean different things to different people? What are the dangers and advantages of leaving "what the brand stands for" open to customer interpretations? Can we say that Snapple is a fashion brand?
4. Snapple's brand image and equity sources.
5. Quaker's mistake: What did they do wrong?
6. Was Triarc's marketing successful and appropriate?
7. How would Cadbury's purchase of Snapple effect its equity?
8. How should Cadbury handle Snapple? Should Snapple grow or change?

Additonal Materials:

- [Summary by HBR](#)
- [Snapple Best Stuff](#)