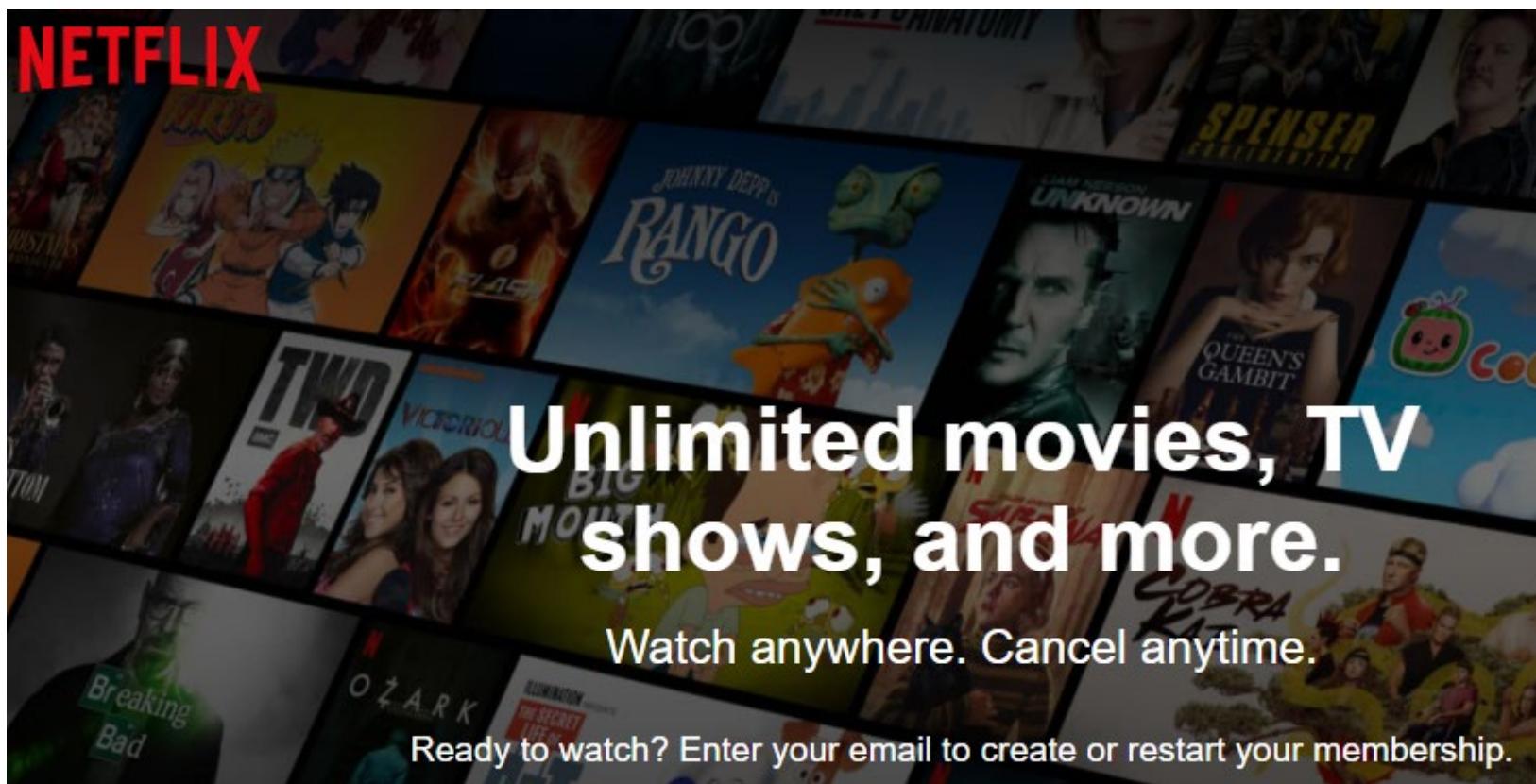


BUSINESS MODEL GENERATION

Business Model

- A business model describes the rationale of how an organization creates, delivers, and captures (revenue sources and product).



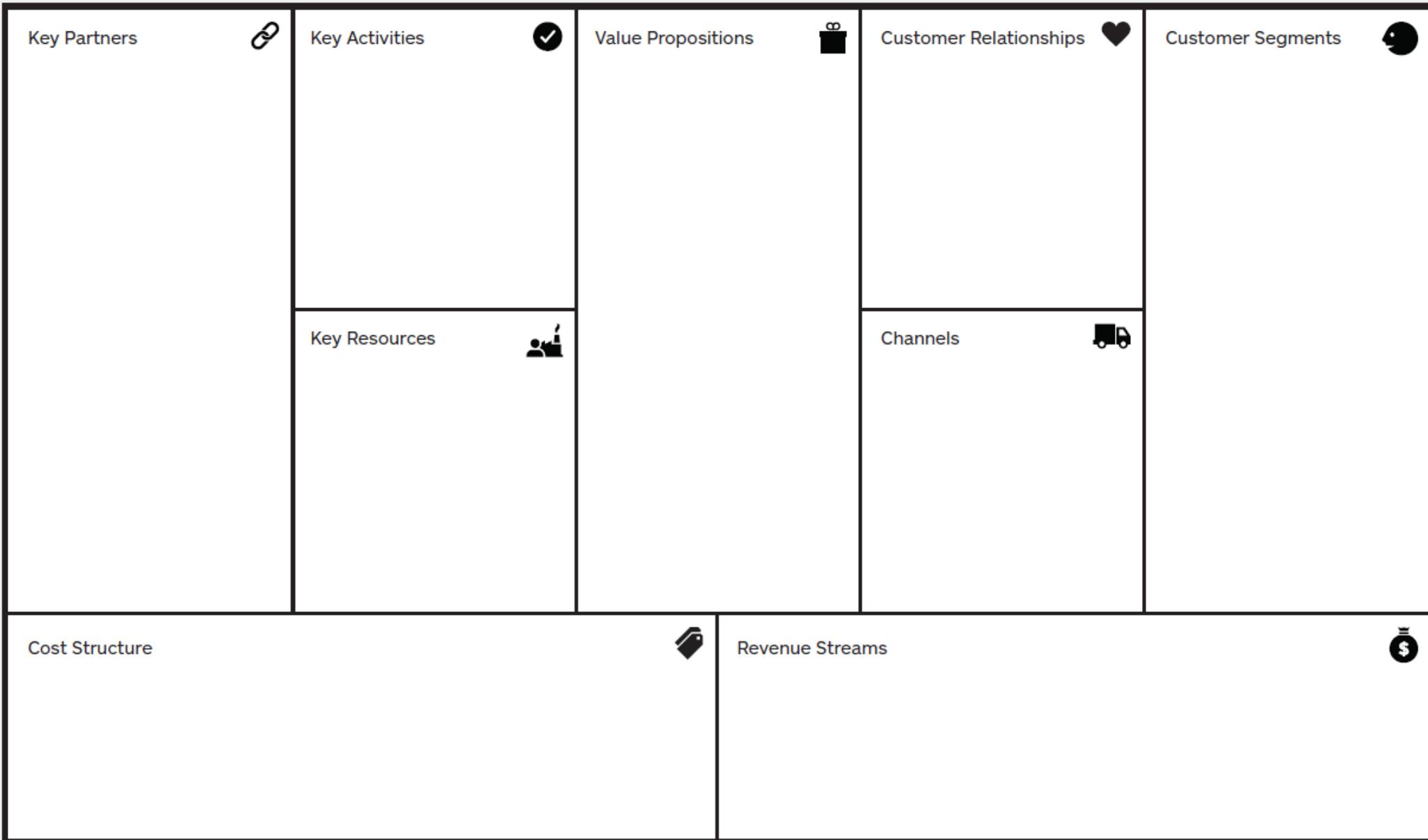
The Business Model Canvas

Designed for:

Designed by:

Date:

Version:



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DESIGNED BY: Strategyzer AG

The makers of Business Model Generation and Strategyzer

The Business Model Canvas

A shared language for describing, visualizing, assessing, and changing business models

like a blueprint for a strategy to be implemented through organizational structures, processes, and systems.

Without such a shared language it is difficult to systematically challenge assumptions about one's business model and innovate successfully. We believe a business model

This concept has been applied and tested around the world and is already used in organizations such as IBM, Deloitte, and more.

The 9 Building Blocks

1. Customer Segments: An organization serves one or several Customer Segments.
2. Value Propositions: It seeks to solve customer problems and satisfy customer needs with value propositions.
3. Channels: Value propositions are delivered to customers through communication, distribution, and sales Channels.
4. Customer Relationships: Customer relationships are established and maintained with each Customer Segment.
5. Revenue Streams: result from value propositions successfully offered to customers.
6. Key Resources: Key resources are the assets required to offer and deliver the previously described elements
7. Key Activities: ... by performing a number of Key Activities.
8. Key Partnerships: Some activities are outsourced and some resources are acquired outside the enterprise.
9. Cost Structure: The business model elements result in the cost structure.

1- Customer Segments

- The Customer Segments Building Block defines the different groups of people or organizations an enterprise aims to reach and serve
- Customers comprise the heart of any business.
- A business model may define one or several large or small Customer Segments.
- An organization must make a conscious decision about which segments to serve and which segments to ignore.
- Customer groups represent separate segments if:
 - Their needs require and justify a distinct offer
 - They are reached through different distribution Channels
 - They require different types of relationships
 - They have substantially different profitability
 - They are willing to pay for different aspects of the offer

1- Customer Segments

- For whom are we creating value?
- Who are our most important customers?

Different customer segments, for example:

- Mass market (Netflix)
- Segmented (Sling TV)
- Diversified (ex. Amazon –cloud computing, retail, entertainment)
- Multi-sided platforms (uber, Airbnb)
- Niche market

1- Customer Segments



Digital Content & Devices

- [Prime Video](#) >
- [Amazon Music](#) >
- [Echo & Alexa](#) >
- [Fire Tablets](#) >
- [Fire TV](#) >
- [Kindle E-readers & Books](#) >
- [Audible Books & Originals](#) >
- [Appstore for Android](#) >

Shop By Department

- [Clothing, Shoes, Jewelry & Watches](#) >
 - [Amazon Fresh](#) >
 - [Books](#) >
 - [Movies, Music & Games](#) >
- [See All ▾](#)

1- Customer Segments



Sling Blue
\$30/mo

- ✓ 3 device streams
- ✓ No contracts
- ✓ Free 10 hour DVR

Good for: [News](#) [Entertainment](#)

Popular channels:

[See all channels](#)

Sling Orange
\$30/mo

- ✓ 1 device stream
- ✓ No contracts
- ✓ Free 10 hour DVR

Good for: [Sports](#) [Families](#)

Popular channels:

[See all channels](#)

sling

WATCH 7 DAYS FREE ➤

[Offer Details](#)

Ala Keifak
\$15/mo

[VIEW ALL CHANNELS ➤](#)

Arabic Mosaic
\$25/mo

[VIEW ALL CHANNELS ➤](#)

sling

SOUTH ASIAN

1- Customer Segments



2- Value Proposition

- The Value Proposition is the reason why customers turn to one company over another.
- Solves a customer problem or satisfies a customer need.
- Each Value Proposition consists of a selected bundle of products and/or services that caters to the requirements of a specific Customer Segment.
- Some Value Propositions may be innovative and represent a new or disruptive offer. Others may be similar to existing market offers, but with added features and attributes.



2- Value Proposition

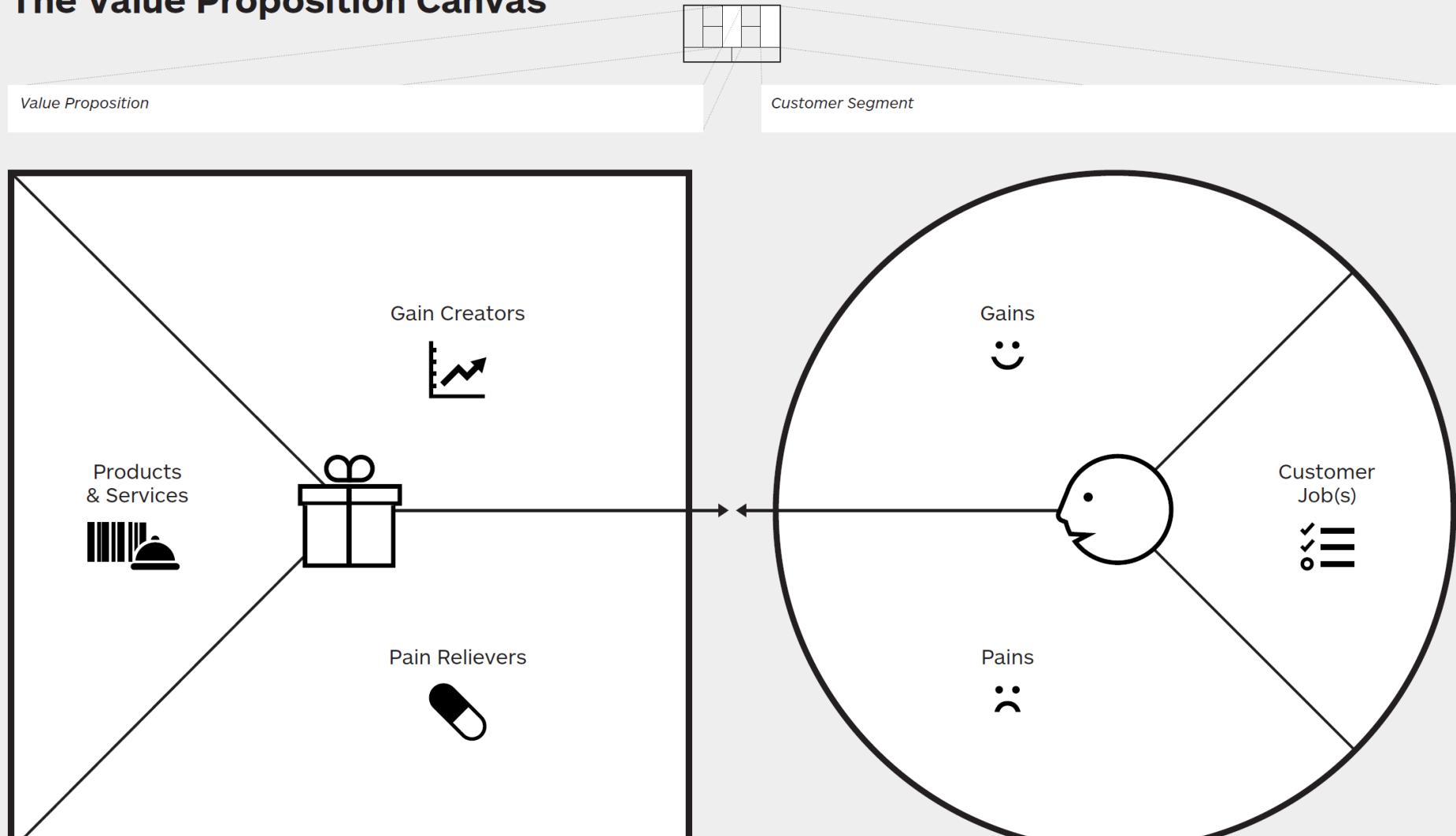
- What value do we deliver to the customer?
- Which one of our customer's problems are we helping to solve?
- Which customer needs are we satisfying?
- What bundles of products and services are we offering to each Customer Segment?

2- Value Proposition

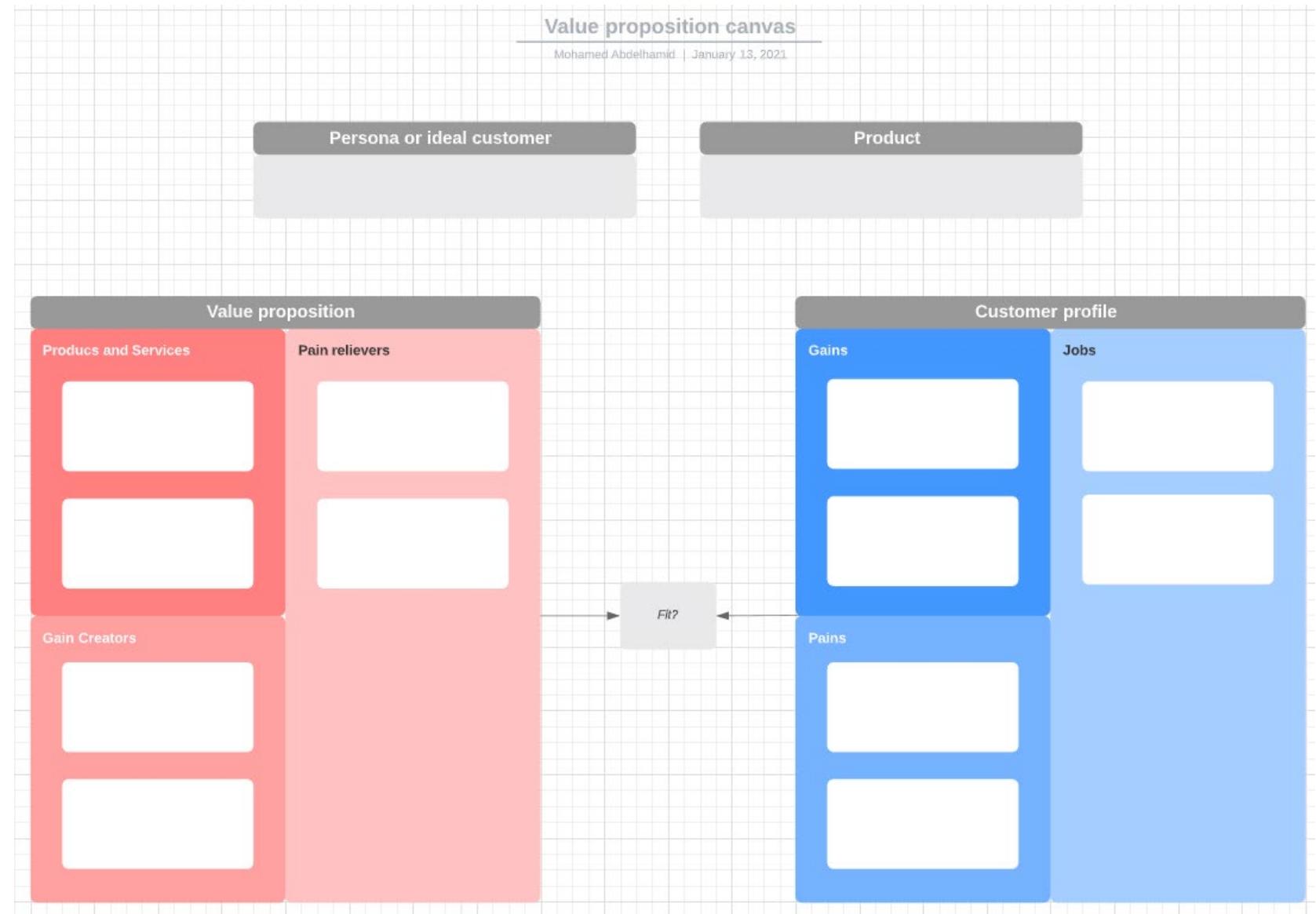
Examples of customer value creation

- Newness (ex. AirBnB, Netflix [when introduced]). Crypto games and blockchain-based apps
- Accessibility (SaaS)
- Convenience/Usability (Uber eats, Spotify, Netflix, etc.)
- Performance (ex. AWS cloud computing)
- Customization (Netflix, Amazon, Spotify)
- “Getting the job done” (ex. Google docs, Microsoft 365, Tableau, etc)
- Design (ex. iPhone)
- Brand (Apple, Tesla, etc.)
- Price (AirBnB, trivago)
- Cost reduction (Hulu, Sling TV, AWS, etc.)
- Risk reduction (SaaS, AWS, etc.)

The Value Proposition Canvas



Lucidchart



3- Channels

- Describes how a company communicates with and reaches its customer segment to deliver a value proposition.
- Channel Types:
 - Own:
 - Online -web, mobile app, etc. (Ex. Amazon, google, apple, tesla, etc.)
 - Own stores – apple, tesla, etc.
 - Partner
 - Partner stores (selling through Amazon, Android Smartwatches on google store)
 - Wholesales (selling google products in Walmart)
 - Products (Netflix on Smart TVs and with google devices)



4- Customer Relationships

- Relationships can range from personal to automated. Customer relationships may be driven by the following motivations:
 - Customer acquisition
 - Customer retention
 - Boosting sales (upselling)
- Examples of customer relationships
- Personal assistance (Apple, Tesla, Microsoft).
- Self-service (most Tech including Tesla (touchless test drive and online buying experience), Apple, etc.)
- Automated service (Amazon, Netflix, etc.) Requires Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence capabilities.
- Communities (google, apple, etc.)
- Co-creation (reviews in Amazon, YouTube)

5- Revenue Streams

- The cash a company creates from each customer segment.
- A business model can involve two different types of Revenue Streams:
 1. Transaction revenues resulting from one-time customer payments
 2. Recurring revenues resulting from ongoing payments to either deliver a value proposition to customers or provide post-purchase
- For what value are our customers really willing to pay?
- For what do they currently pay?
- How are they currently paying?
- How would they prefer to pay?

5- Revenue Streams

There are several ways to generate Revenue Streams:

- Asset Sale: for example: Amazon, google, apple selling products (Alexa, Nest, etc.), or even NFTs or cryptocurrency.
- Usage fee: ex., AWS SaaS (pay per hour for software usage)
- Subscription fees: Netflix, Spotify, Hulu, Amazon Prime, etc.
- Lending/Renting/Leasing: Amazon eBooks rentals, etc.
- Transaction/Service fees: Uber
- Advertising: Spotify, Hulu, etc.

5- Revenue Streams

- Pricing Mechanism

Fixed Menu Pricing		Dynamic Pricing	
Predefined prices are based on static variables		Prices change based on market conditions	
	<i>List price</i> Fixed prices for individual products, services, or other Value Propositions	<i>Negotiation (bargaining)</i> Price negotiated between two or more partners depending on negotiation power and/or negotiation skills	 Work Your Own Deal
	<i>Product feature dependent</i> Price depends on the number or quality of Value Proposition features	<i>Yield management</i> Price depends on inventory and time of purchase (normally used for perishable resources such as hotel rooms or airline seats)	
	<i>Customer segment dependent</i> Price depends on the type and characteristic of a Customer Segment	<i>Real-time-market</i> Price is established dynamically based on supply and demand	
	<i>Volume dependent</i> Price as a function of the quantity purchased	<i>Auctions</i> Price determined by outcome of competitive bidding	

5- Revenue Streams

- Pricing Mechanism: Feature dependent example

The screenshot shows the Netflix pricing page. At the top, there's a black bar with the red "NETFLIX" logo. Below it, the text "Choose the plan that's right for you" is centered. To the left of this text is a list of three benefits with checkmarks: "Watch all you want.", "Recommendations just for you.", and "Change or cancel your plan anytime.". To the right of the text are three colored boxes representing different plan levels: a light red box for "Basic with ads", a medium red box for "Standard", and a dark red box for "Premium". A white arrow points from the text "Choose the plan that's right for you" down towards the "Premium" box. Below the plan boxes is a table comparing the three plans across several features.

	Basic with ads	Standard	Premium
Monthly price	\$6.99	\$15.49	\$19.99
Video quality	Good	Better	Best
Resolution	720p	1080p	4K+HDR
Watch on your TV, computer, mobile phone and tablet	✓	✓	✓
Downloads	—	✓	✓

5- Revenue Streams

- Pricing Mechanism: customer segment dependent example



Selling plans

Our selling plans give you the freedom to pay per sale or stick to a flat monthly fee. You can change or cancel your plan at any time.

Plans

[Plans table PDF](#) ↴

Individual

\$ 0.99 / item sold

+ additional selling fees

Professional

\$ 39.99 / month

+ additional selling fees

Overview

This plan might be right for you if...

- You sell fewer than 40 units a month
- You're still deciding what to sell

- You sell more than 40 units a month
- You want to advertise your products

5- Revenue Streams

- Pricing Mechanism: Volume dependent example



Amazon S3		Overview	Features ▾	Storage classes	Pricing	Security	Resources ▾	FAQs
S3 Intelligent - Tiering * - Automatic cost savings for data with unknown or changing access patterns								
	Frequent Access Tier, First 50 TB / Month							\$0.023 per GB
	Frequent Access Tier, Next 450 TB / Month							\$0.022 per GB
	Frequent Access Tier, Over 500 TB / Month							\$0.021 per GB

5- Revenue Streams

- Pricing Mechanism: Negotiation example (many car dealers)

Showroom To-Go!

Work Your Own Deal

▶ How Does This Work?

Finance **Lease** Cash

\$285/mo*

[Detailed Summary](#)

My Asking Price \$30,420
-\$2,500 Hyundai Lease Cash
\$27,920 after specials
Due At Signing \$500
Credit Score Very Good (700-739)
Lease Term 36 mo.
Miles Per Year 10,000 Miles

+ Add Trade-In 

Submit Your Offer

6- Key Resources

- The Key Resources Building Block describes the most important assets required to make a business model work.
- Key resources can be physical, financial, intellectual, or human. Key resources can be owned or leased by the company or acquired from key partners.

7- Key Activities

The Key Activities Building Block describes the most important things a company must do to make its business model work.

- For software maker Microsoft, Key Activities include software development.
- For Netflix, Key Activities include movies and shows production. In addition, to maintaining and improving its platform.
- For Spotify, Key Activities include licensing songs.
- For Carvana, it is buying car inventory.

Key activities categories:

- Production
- Problem solving
- Platform/Network

8- Key Partnerships

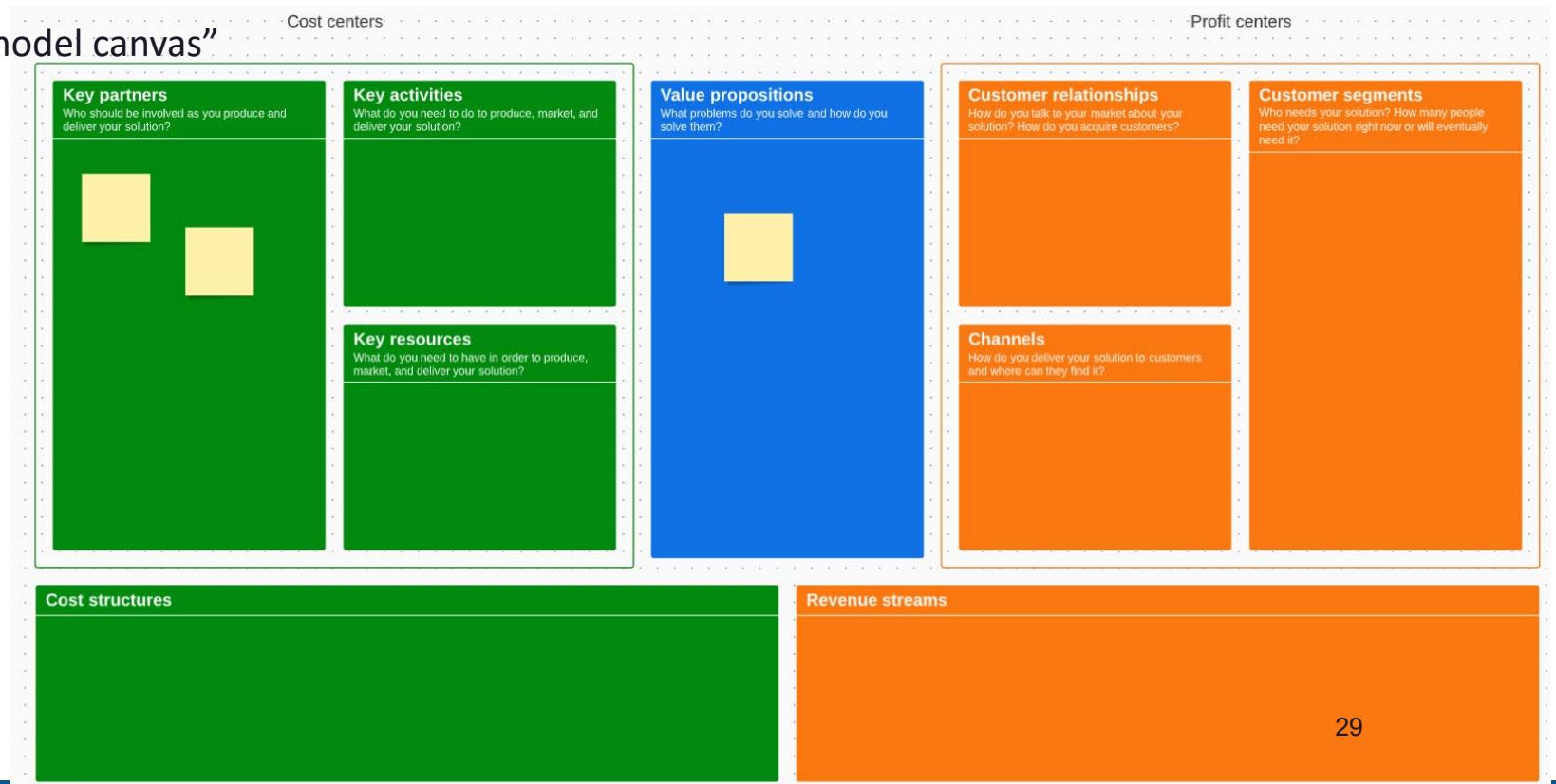
- The Key Partnerships Building Block describes the network of suppliers and partners that make the business model work.
- For example:
 - Netflix and TV manufacturers
 - Phone companies (i.e. Samsung) and google's Android.

9- Cost Structure

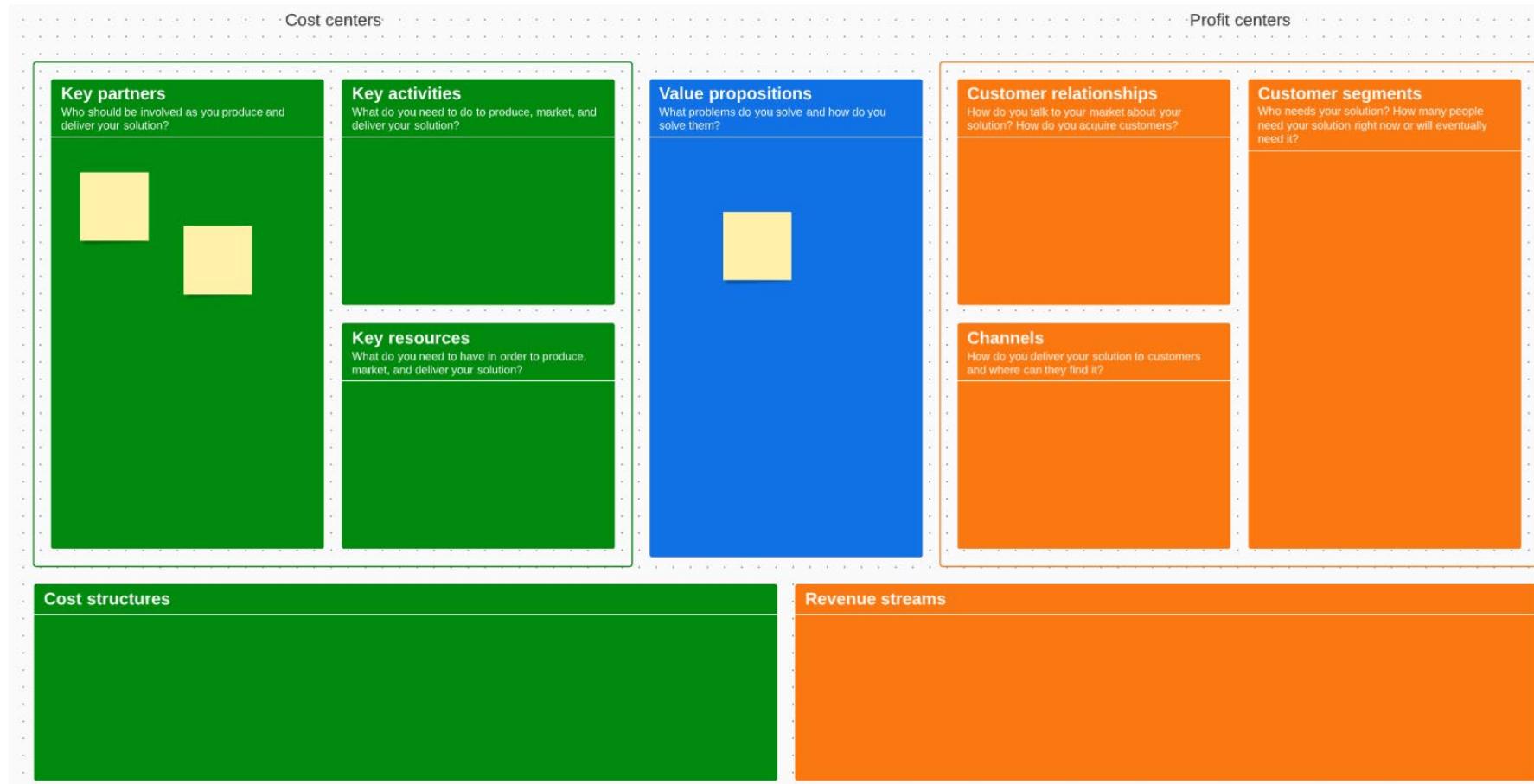
- The Cost Structure describes all costs incurred to operate a business model This building block describes the most important costs incurred while operating under a particular business model.
- Creating and delivering value, maintaining Customer Relationships, and generating revenue all incur costs.
 - What are the most important costs inherent in our business model?
 - Which Key Resources are most expensive?
 - Which Key Activities are most expensive?

Exercise 1- Netflix

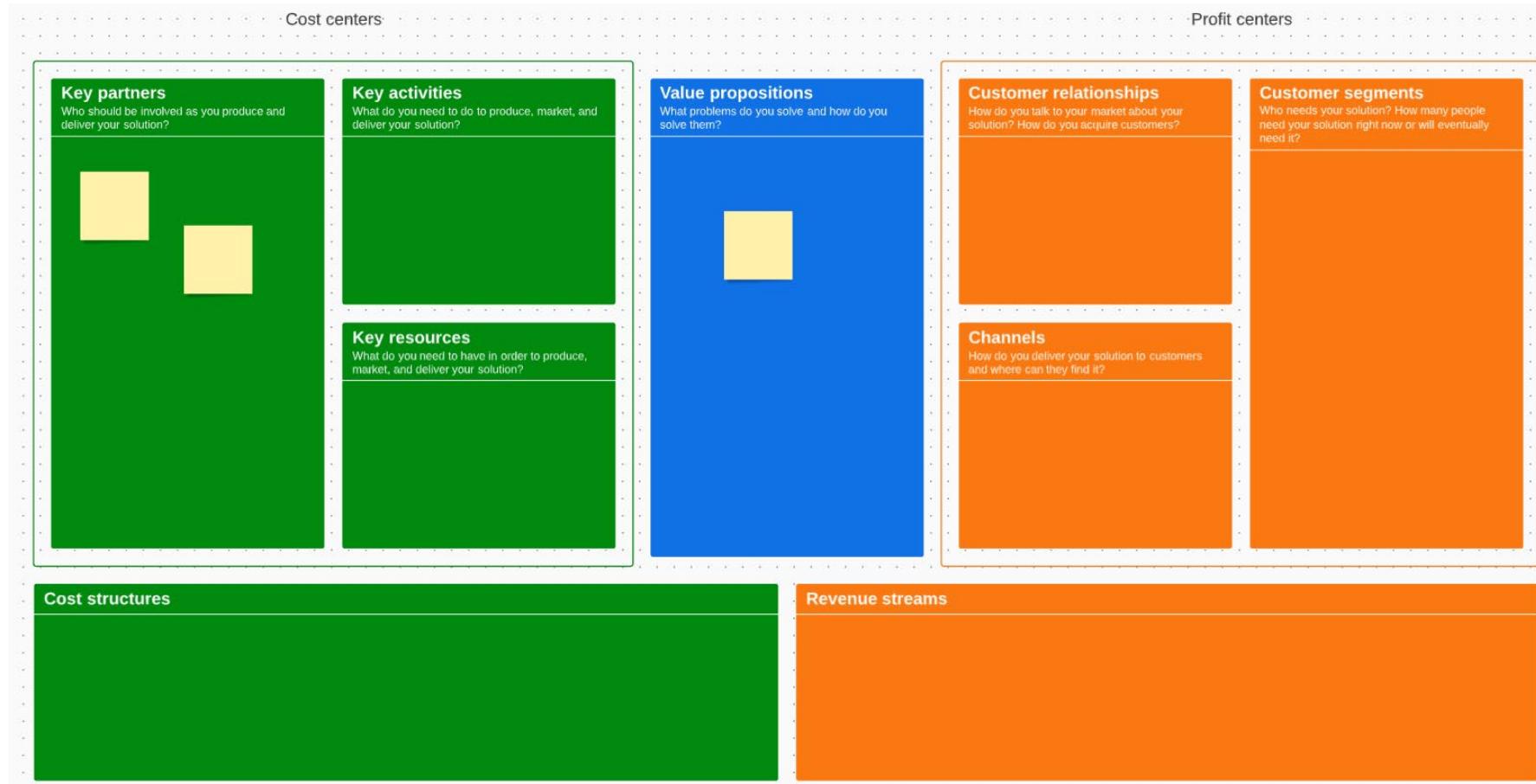
- Create a business model canvas for Netflix
- Use Lucidspark (<https://lucidspark.com/>)
- Create free educational account using your @student.csulb.edu email
- Create a new blank board
- Search templates for “Business model canvas”



Exercise 2- Hulu



Exercise 3- Busbud

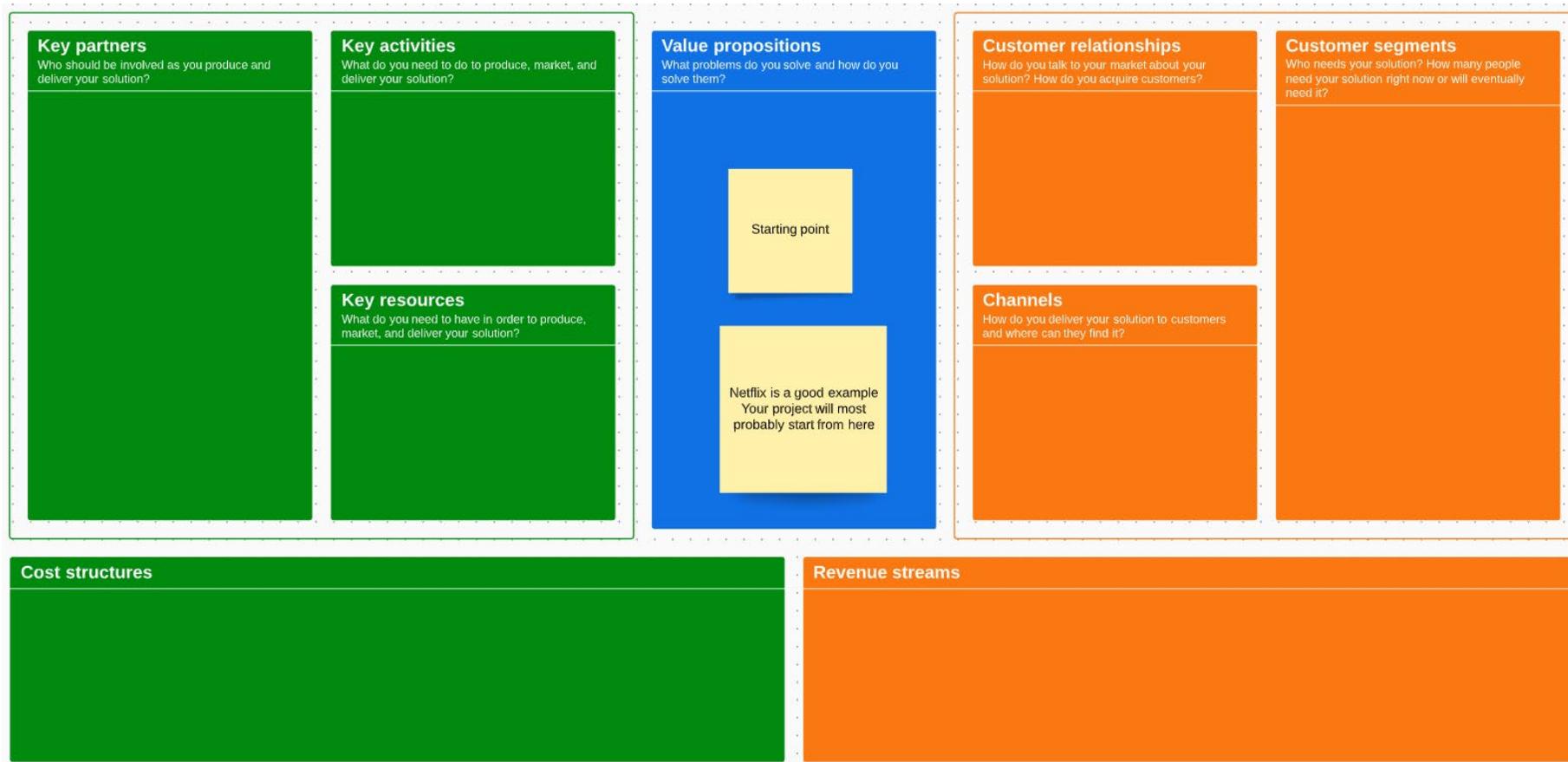
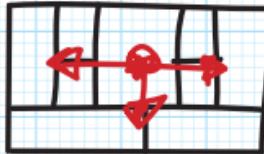


Epicenters of Business Model Innovation

- Ideas for business model innovation can come from anywhere, and each of the nine business model building blocks can be a starting point.
- Four epicenters of business model innovation:
 - resource-driven
 - offer-driven
 - customer-driven
 - finance-driven

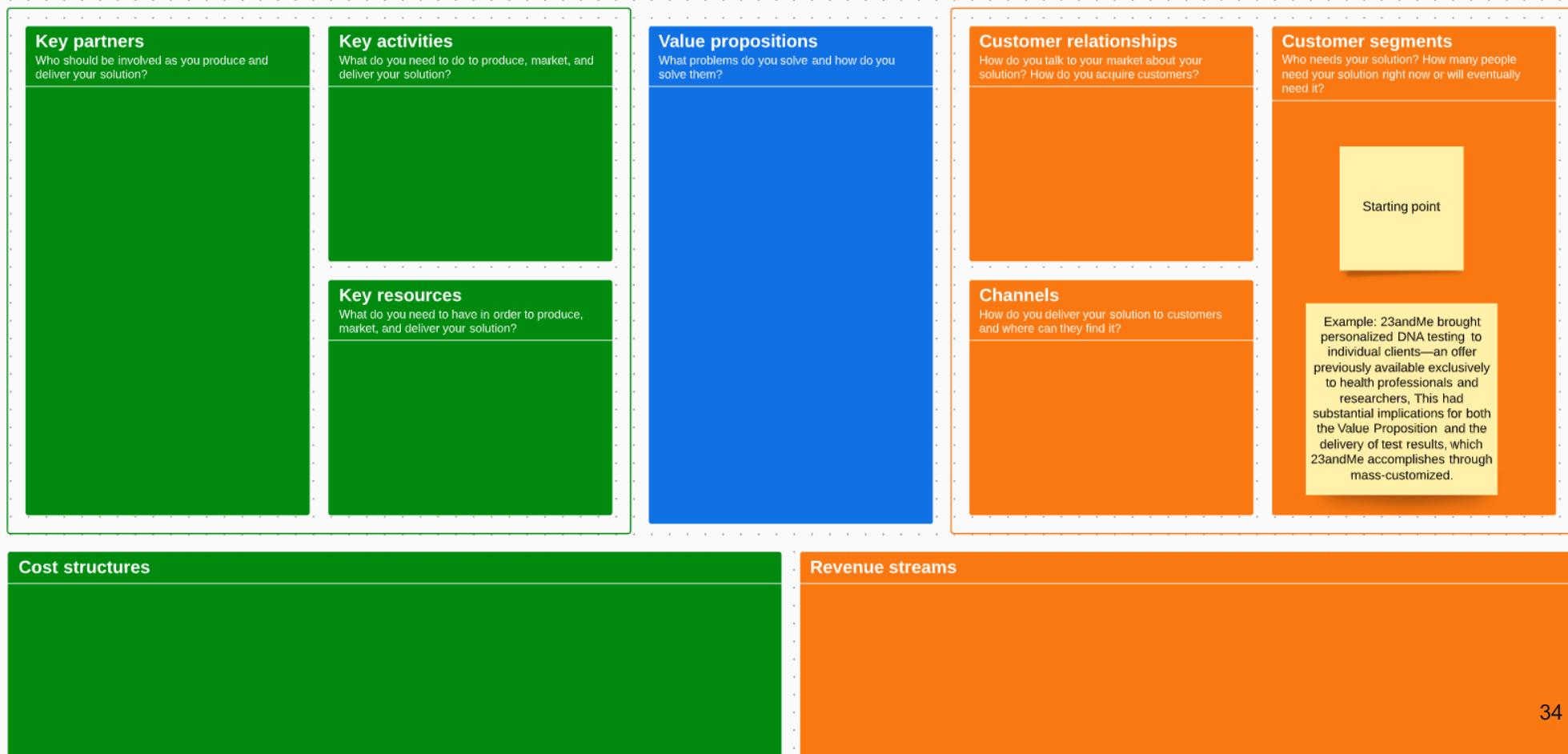
Epicenters of Business Model Innovation

- Offer-driven (most tech startups)



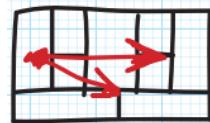
Epicenters of Business Model Innovation

- Customer-driven



Epicenters of Business Model Innovation

- Resource-driven



Epicenters of Business Model Innovation

- Finance-driven

