PART (3)

1-Draw e-commerce framework.

Electronic Commerce Applications
• Direct Marketing Search Jobs Online Banking
● E-government. E-purchasing B2B Exchanges. C-commerce
● M-commerce ● Auctions ● Travel ● Online Publishing.
Consumer Services

| People: Buyers, Sellers, Intermediaries, Service, IS People, and Management | Public Policy: Taxes, Legal, Privacy Issues, Regulations, and Technical Standards | Marketing and Advertisement: Market Research, Promotions, and Web Content | Support Services: Logistics, Payments, Content, and Security System Development | Business Partnerships: Affiliate Programs, Joint Ventures, Exchanges, E-marketplaces. and Consortia |

Support Services

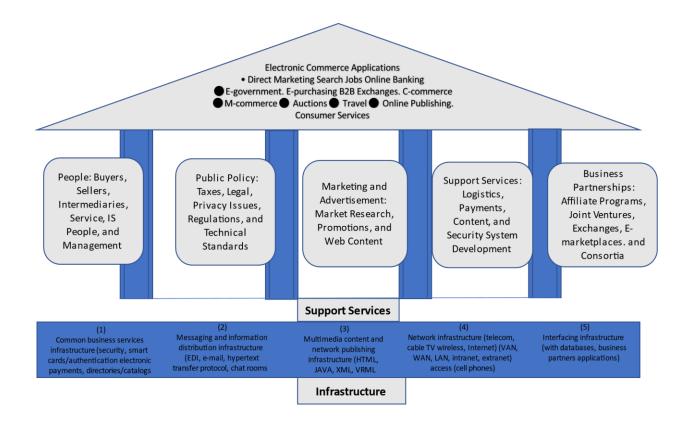| (1) Common business services infrastructure (security, smart cards/authentication electronic payments, directories/catalogs | (2) Messaging and information distribution infrastructure (EDI, e-mail, hypertext transfer protocol, chat rooms | (3) Multimedia content and network publishing infrastructure (HTML, JAVA, XML, VRML | (4) Network infrastructure (telecom, cable TV wireless, Internet) (VAN, WAN, LAN, intranet, extranet) access (cell phones) | (5) Interfacing infrastructure (with databases, business partners applications) |

Infrastructure

2-List and explain the difference categories of e-commerce business models

B2B (Business-to-business).

In a B2B business model, a business sells its product or service to another business. Sometimes the buyer is the end-user, but often the buyer resells to the consumer. B2B transactions generally have a longer sales cycle, but higher-order value and more recurring purchases.

B2C (Business-to-consumer).

B2C businesses sell directly to their end-users. Anything you buy in an online store as a consumer — from wardrobe and household supplies to entertainment is done as part of a B2C transaction.

B2B2C (Business-to-business-to-consumer).

B2B2C stands for Business-to-Business-to-Consumer. It is a business model where a company sells its product or service in partnership with another organization to an end customer.

B2G (Business-to-government).

Business-to-government (B2G) is an ecommerce model where a business sells and markets its products to government entities or public administrations — whether local, county, state or federal.

C2B (Consumer-to-business).

C2B businesses allow individuals to sell goods and services to companies. In this ecommerce model, a site might enable customers to post the work they want to be completed and have businesses bid for the opportunity. Affiliate marketing services would also be considered C2B.

C2C (Consumer-to-consumer).

C2C ecommerce businesses — sometimes referred to as online marketplaces — connect consumers to exchange goods and services and typically make their money by charging transaction or listing fees.

C2G (Consumer-to-government)

In C2G business models, consumers conduct transactions with the government, such as a citizen paying taxes. These transactions might also be related to education or Social Security.

3-Describe the concept of EDI.

EDI, or Electronic Data Interchange, is a technology that helps trading partners and organizations get more done, speed up logistics timelines and eliminate manual errors by automating business-to-business (B2B) communications. EDI helps many organizations that produce, ship, purchase and sell goods or provide care, from retailers and manufacturers to logistics firms, airlines, healthcare providers, insurers and more.