Imagine Your E-commerce Presence (1 of 3)

- What's the idea? The vision includes:
 - Mission statement
 - Target audience
 - Intended market space
 - Strategic analysis
 - Marketing matrix
 - Development timeline
 - Preliminary budget



Imagine Your E-commerce Presence (2 of 3)

- Where's the money?
 - Business model(s)
 - Revenue model(s)
- Who and where is the target audience?
 - Demographics, lifestyle, consumption patterns, etc.
- What is the ballpark? Characterize the marketplace
 - Size, growth, demographics, structure



Imagine Your E-commerce Presence (3 of 3)

- Where's the content coming from?
- Know yourself—SWOT analysis
- Develop an e-commerce presence map
- Develop a timeline: Milestones
- How much will this cost?
 - Simple websites: up to \$5000
 - Small web startup: \$25,000 to \$50,000
 - Large corporate site: \$100,000+ to millions



Figure 3.1: SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS

- Current sites do not address market needs
- Unique approach
- Easy navigation
- Better personalization
- Customer base growing
- High-value market segment
- Superior social strategy

- Limited financial resources
- WEAKNESSES No prior online experience
- No existing user base
- No media attention
- No Web design expertise
- No computer background

- Ability to address large market with unmet needs
- Potential to capture significant share of this market
- Potential to develop

- Approach could be copied by competitors
- Advertisers may not want to try a new site
- Rapid pace of technological development
- Low market entry costs

THREATS

OPPORTUNITIES



Figure 3.2: E-commerce Presence Map

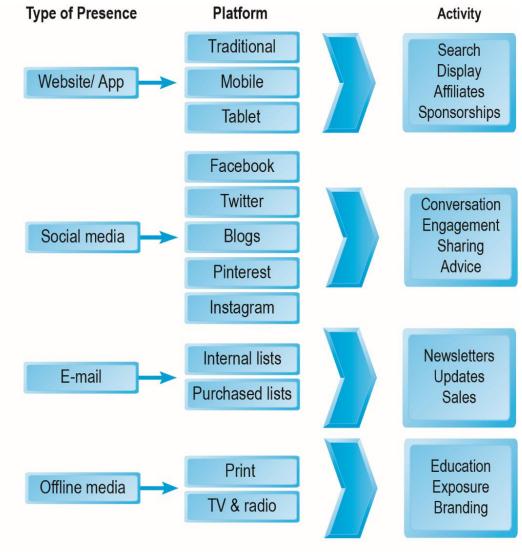


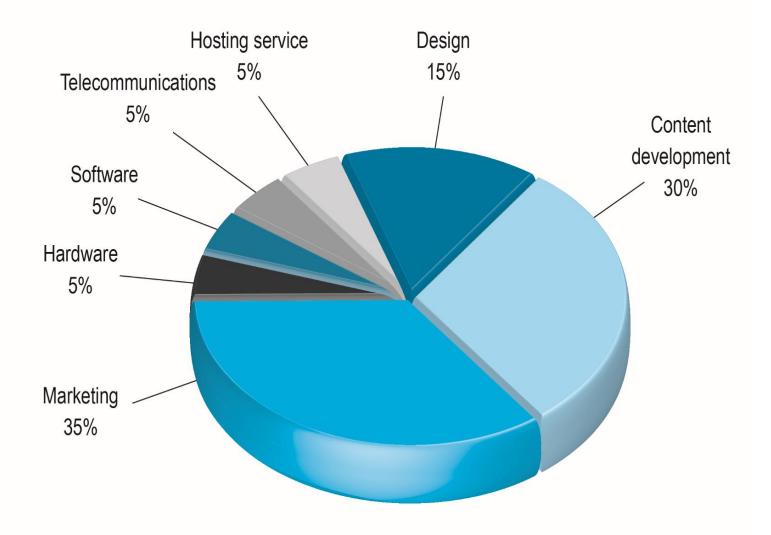


Figure 3.2: E-commerce Presence Timeline

TABLE 3.1	E-COMMERCE PRESENCE TIMELINE		
PHASE		ACTIVITY	MILESTONE
Phase 1: Planning		Envision e-commerce presence; determine personnel	Mission statement
Phase 2: Website development		Acquire content; develop a site design; arrange for hosting the site	Website plan
Phase 3: Web implementation		Develop keywords and metatags; focus on search engine optimization; identify potential sponsors	A functional website
Phase 4: Social media plan		Identify appropriate social platforms and content for your products and services	A social media plan
Phase 5: Social media implementation		Develop Facebook, Twitter, and Pinterest presence	Functioning social media presence
Phase 6: Mobile pl	an	Develop a mobile plan; consider options for porting your website to smartphones	A mobile media plan



E-commerce Presence – Website Budget



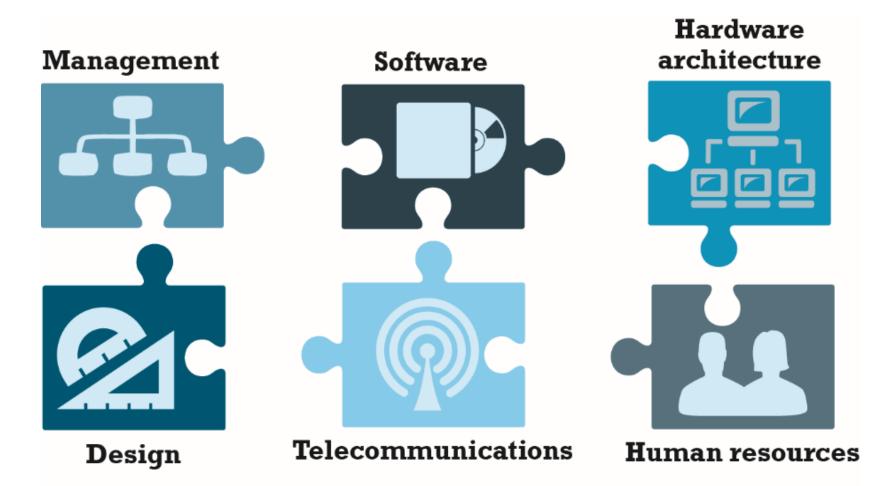


Building an E-commerce Site: A Systematic Approach

- Most important management challenges:
 - 1. Developing a clear understanding of business objectives
 - 2. Knowing how to choose the right technology to achieve those objectives
- Main factors to consider
 - Management
 - Hardware architecture
 - Software
 - Design
 - Telecommunications
 - Human resources



E-commerce Presence – Important Factors



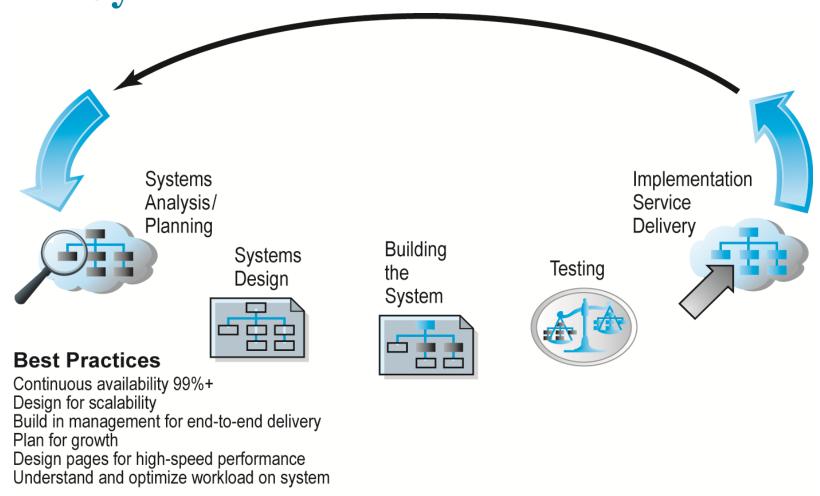


Planning: The Systems Development Life Cycle

- Methodology for understanding business objectives of a system and designing an appropriate solution
- Five major steps:
 - Systems analysis/planning
 - Systems design
 - Building the system
 - Testing
 - Implementation



Figure 3.5: Website Systems Development Life Cycle





System Analysis/Planning

- Business objectives:
 - List of capabilities you want your site to have
- System functionalities:
 - List of information system capabilities needed to achieve business objectives
- Information requirements:
 - Information elements that system must produce in order to achieve business objectives



Table 3.2: System Analysis, Business Objectives, System Functionalities, and Information Requirements for a Typical E-commerce Site (1 of 2)

SYSTEM FUNCTIONALITY

BUSINESS OBJECTIVI	E STSTEM FUNCTIONALITY	INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS
Display goods	Digital catalog	Dynamic text and graphics catalog
Provide product information	Product database	Product description, stocking numbers, inventory levels
Personalize/customize product	Customer on-site tracking	Site log for every customer visit; data mining capability to identify common customer paths and appropriate responses
Engage customers in conversations	On-site blog; user forums	Software with blogging and community forum functionality
Execute a transaction	Shopping cart/payment system	Secure credit card clearing; multiple payment options
Accumulate customer information	Customer database	Name, address, phone, and e-mail for all customers; online customer registration



BUSINESS OBJECTIVE

INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

Table 3.2: System Analysis, Business Objectives, System Functionalities, and Information Requirements for a Typical E-commerce Site (2 of 2)

BUSINESS OBJECTIVE	SYSTEM FUNCTIONALITY	INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS
Provide after-sale customer support	Sales database	Customer ID, product, date, payment, shipment date
Coordinate marketing/advertising	Ad server, e-mail server, e-mail, campaign manager, ad banner manager	Site behavior log of prospects and customers linked to e-mail and banner ad campaigns
Understand marketing effectiveness	Site tracking and reporting system	Number of unique visitors, pages visited, products purchased, identified by marketing campaign
Provide production and supplier links	Inventory management system	Product and inventory levels, supplier ID and contact, order quantity data by product

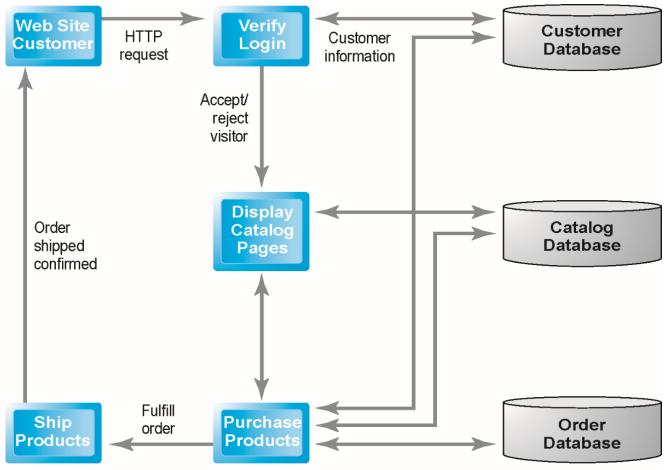


Systems Design: Hardware and Software Platforms

- System design specification:
 - Description of main components of a system and their relationship to one another
- Two components of system design:
 - Logical design
 - Data flow diagrams, processing functions, databases
 - Physical design
 - Specifies actual physical, software components, models, and so on



Figure 3.6(a): Logical Design for a Simple Website

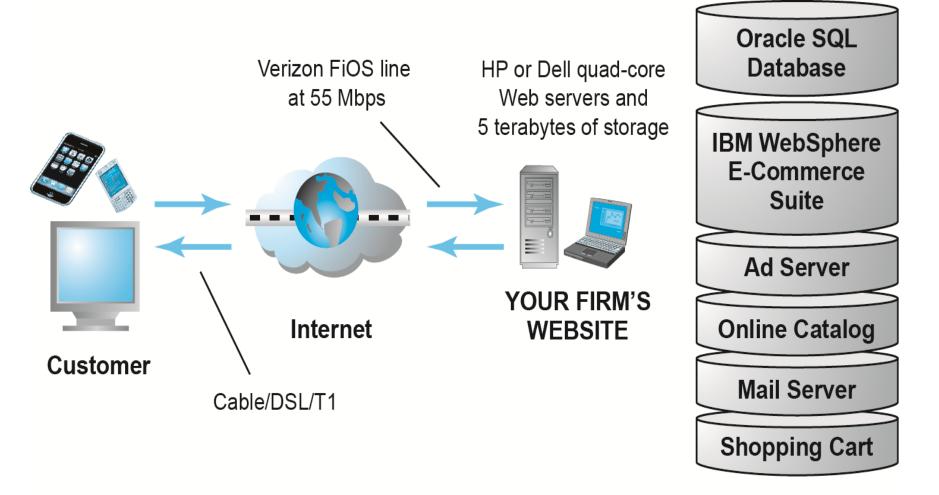


(a) Simple Data Flow Diagram

This data flow diagram describes the flow of information requests and responses for a sample Web site Copyright © 2018 Kenneth C. Laudon and Carol Guercio Traver



Figure 3.6(b): Physical Design for a Simple Website





Building the System: In-house versus Outsourcing

- Outsourcing: Hiring vendors to provide services involved in building site
- Build own vs. outsourcing:
 - Build your own requires team with diverse skill set; choice of software tools; both risks and possible benefits
- Host own vs. outsourcing
 - Hosting: Hosting company responsible for ensuring site is accessible 24/7, for monthly fee
 - Co-location: Firm purchases or leases web server (with control over its operation), but server is located at vendor's facility



Figure 3.7: Choices in Building and Hosting

BUILDING THE SITE

In-house

Outsource

In-house

HOSTING THE SITE

Outsource

COMPLETELY IN-HOUSE

Build: In Host: In

MIXED RESPONSIBILITY

Build: In Host: Out MIXED RESPONSIBILITY

Build: Out Host: In

COMPLETELY OUTSOURCED

Build: Out Host: Out



E-commerce Presence – Spectrum of Tools

Least expensive

Most expensive





Use prebuilt templates

Yahoo Aabaco Small Business Shopify WordPress Google Sites



Build from scratch

HTML/HTML5
CGI scripts
SQL databases
Dreamweaver CC
Visual Studio



Use packaged site-building tools

Sitecore Commerce Server IBM WebSphere



Testing the System

- Testing
 - Unit testing
 - System testing
 - Acceptance testing



Implementation and Maintenance

- Systems break down unpredictably
- Maintenance is ongoing
- Maintenance costs: Similar to development costs
 - A \$40K e-commerce site may require \$40K annually to upkeep
- Benchmarking



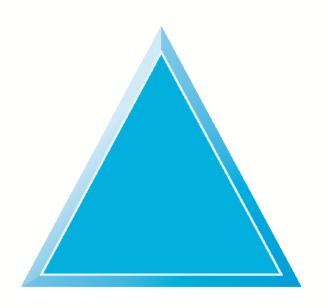
Figure 3.10: Factors in Website Optimization

Page Delivery

Content delivery networks
Edge caching
Bandwidth

Page Generation

Server response time
Device-based accelerators
Efficient resource allocation
Resource utilization thresholds
Monitoring site performance



Page Content

Optimize HTML
Optimize images
Site architecture
Efficient page style

