

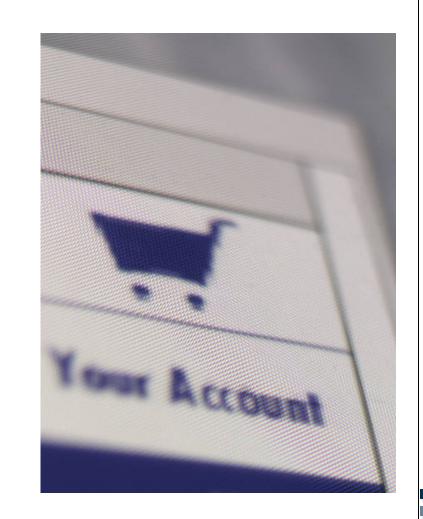
Lecture 5

Economic Basics I: Electronic Business vs. Mobile Business

Mobile Business I (WS 2019/20)

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Economic Basics: Electronic Business vs. Mobile Business

- Phenomenon "Mobility"
- Mobile Lifestyle and Social Phenomena
- Specifics of the Mobile Economy
- Infrastructure Environment
- Mobile Business





What is mobility?



Lat. mobilitas:

- (1) Flexibility, velocity, motion; and as "mobilitas animi": (mental) fitness
- (2) But also (and quite ambivalent to (1)) changeability, inconstancy, unstableness



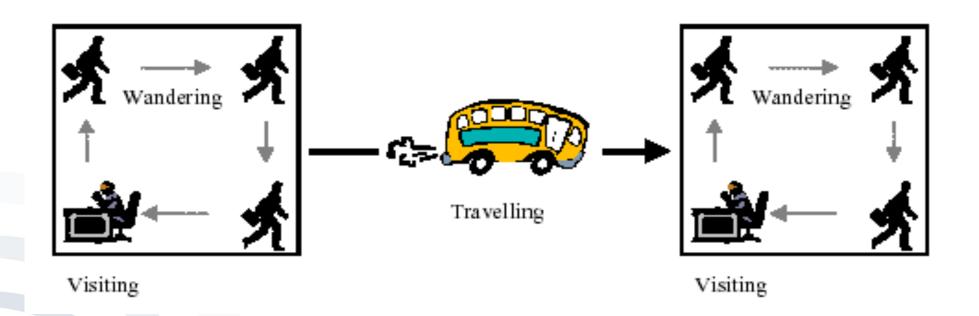
Social implications

Mobility not just "humans' independence from geographical constraints"

- Spatial Mobility
- Temporal Mobility
- Contextual Mobility



Different degrees of mobility





- Visiting
 - Working at different places for a little longer time
 - Connectivity via network of the host or of a mobile operator
 - Example:German Parliament



Example: Accountant visiting a client







- Travelling
 - Working while travelling
 - Example: top management in a limousine
 - There are different technologies facilitating this in different travelling occasions (e.g. satellite connection for planes, GSM/UMTS for cars)





http://cdn.ttgtmedia.com





- Wandering
 - Working while being mobile "at a place or site"
 - Example: Facility-Management in an office building



www.computerwoche.de

 Example: Midwifes manage administrative tasks and billing via web apps.





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Mobile Lifestyle and Social Phenomena

- "keitai"
- Mobile devices are becoming a "cult":

- The way people communicate
- The way mobile phones are integrated into normal life
- The importance of mobile communications







• ... but not only in Japan.









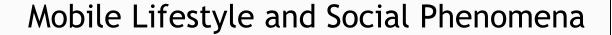
Mobile Lifestyle and Social Phenomena

- Society Approach: Smart Mobs
 - "Smart mobs consist of people who are able to coordinate even if they don't know each other."
 - Examples:
 - 2001: People Power II, Manila versus President Estrada, coordination of the rebellion through SMS
 - 2010: Arab Spring, coordination of the rebellion through SMS and Social Networks





[Rheingold2002]





 Example: Pokémon Go
 Large gatherings of hundreds of players to hunt for Pokémons



Picture: [Ring2016]₁₃





People and groups expose themselves, e.g. via

"selfies".





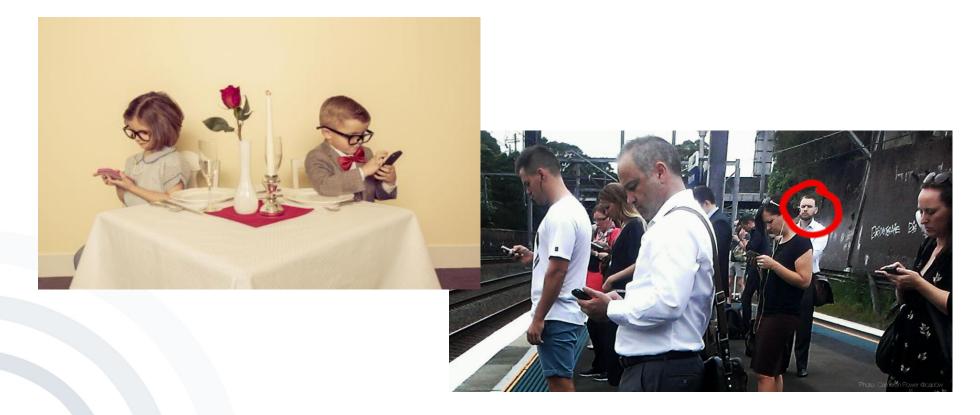






Mobile Lifestyle and Social Phenomena

Phone + Snubbing = "Phubbing"





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What are the characteristics of the Mobile Economy?

	Electronic Economy	Mobile Economy
Automation / digitization	•	•
Time flexibility	•	•
Interactivity	•	
Individualization	•	
Location independence		•
Personal sphere	0	
Continuous reachability		
Context sensitivity	0	•



Specifics of the Electronic Economy

- Automation / digitization
 - Value proposition of Internet services is provided electronically (digital)
- Time flexibility
 - Internet services are accessible 24 hours per day
- Interactivity
 - Users are integrated into the provision of Internet services
- Individualization
 - Personalisation of Internet services according to individual user preferences



- Location independence
 - Provision of mobile services is independent of a user's current location
 - Examples
 - o Mobile E-Mail Services
 - o Mobile Information Services
 - o Mobile Sales Force Services
 - 0 ...



- Personal sphere
 - Mobile devices ("Mobiles") as personal accessories
 - o Mobile device is part of a user's personal sphere such as keys, data books, clothes, etc.
 - o Users carry mobile devices with them most of time.



- Continuous reachability
 - Location independent network access
 - Users are instantly addressable
 - Always-on-Functionality



- Context sensitivity
 (Detection and evaluation user's environment information)
 - Local context
 (user's current place / time)
 - Action context
 (user's current place / time combined
 with geo data)
 - **Time context** (user's current time combined with time relevant information)
 - Interests specific context
 (local, action and time context combined with personal user preferences)



- Additional market-driven specifics
 - High penetration of mobile devices in society:
 - 6,8 billion mobile cellular subscriptions worldwide in 2012 (world population: 7,1 billion people)
 - 2,096 million users had access via mobile broadband in 2012
 - 115 million mobile phone contracts in Germany in 2012
 [BITKOM2013]
 - "Everybody" is reachable via mobile phones.



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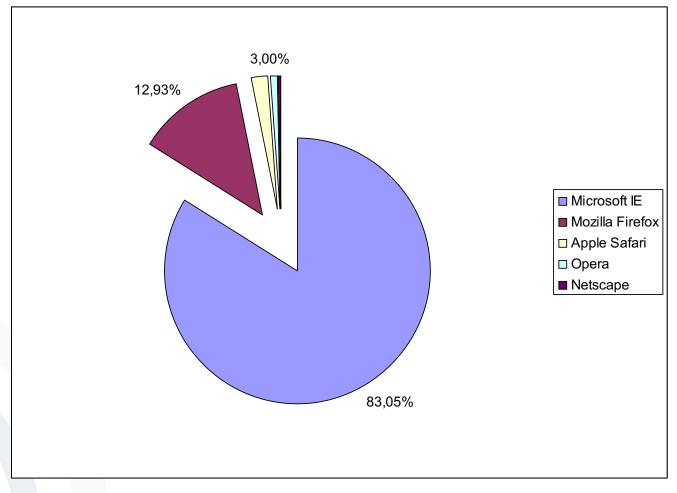
PC vs. Mobile Access

Technology	PC	Mobile	
Device	Desktop, Laptop	Smartphones, Tablets, Pagers	
Operating System	Windows, Linux, MacOS	Android, iOS, BlackBerry 10, Harmony OS (Huawei)	
Presentation Standards	HTML	HTML, WML, HDML, i-Mode	
Browser	Chrome, Microsoft Explorer, Firefox, Safari, Micosoft Edge	Chrome, Microsoft Explorer, Safari (iPhone), Nokia browser, UC browser, Opera Mini, other mobile browsers	



Infrastructure Environment 2006 (I)

eWorld: Few types of "access paths" to the homepage



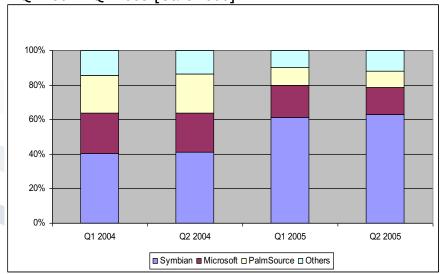
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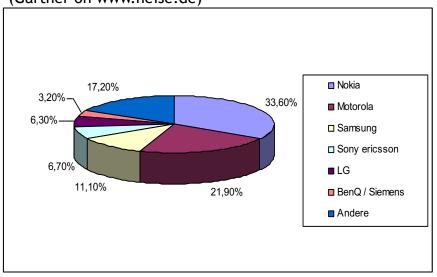
Infrastructure Environment 2006 (II)

- mWorld: many types of "access paths" (platforms) to the homepage
 - Market distribution of types of access paths difficult to assess due to lack of specific statistics
 - Some information can be derived from interpreting related statistics

Market shares by operating systems worldwide, Q1 2004 - Q2 2005 [Gart 2006]



Market share of sold telephones worldwide, 2/2006 (Gartner on www.heise.de)

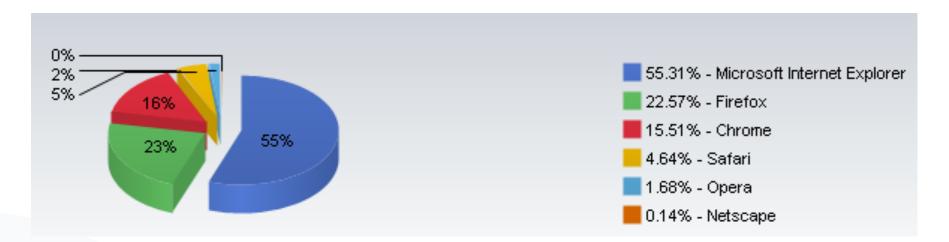




Infrastructure Environment 2011 (I)

eWorld: Few types of "access paths" to the homepage

August 2011

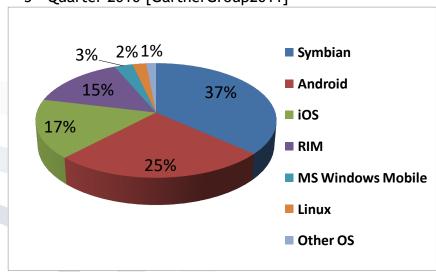




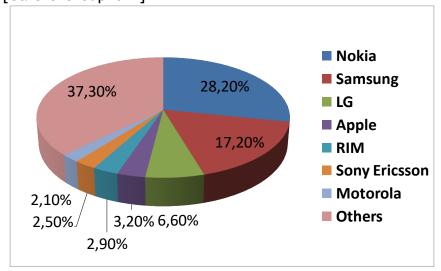
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Market shares by operating systems worldwide, 3rd Quarter 2010 [GartnerGroup2011]



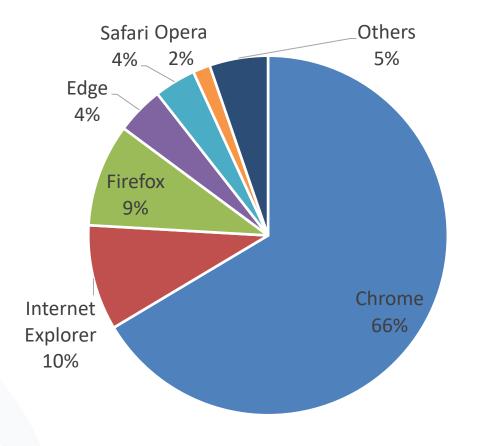
Market share of sold telephones worldwide, 3rd Quarter 2010 [GartnerGroup2011]





Infrastructure Environment 2018 (I)

• eWorld (desktop PC): Few types of "access paths" to the homepage?



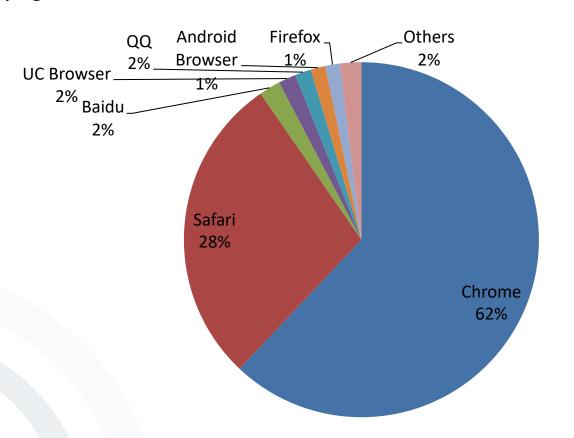
October 2018

[NetMarketShare 2018a]



Infrastructure Environment 2018 (II)

mWorld (mobile + tablet): Many types of "access paths" (platforms) to the homepage?



October 2018



Technological Challenges Multi Channel Management

- The variety of mobile terminals and wireless transmission technologies requires an intelligent Multi Channel Management
 - → services have to be fitted to minimal requirements (e.g. TAN 2 Go has to work with low bandwidth)
- Critical parameters of the Multi Channel Management:
 - Display characteristics
 - Transfer speed
 - Transmission security
 - Transmission costs
 (SMS TAN in foreign countries)









Multi Channel Management Possible Scenarios

Multi Channel Management of mobile applications becomes increasingly complex.

Multimedia Content	Bearer Service	User Agent	
WBMP Images	CSD	WAP Browser	
Color Images	GPRS	HTML Browser	
Multimedia Streams	UMTS	HTML Browser	You Tube (c)
Video Telephony	LTE	Apps	on formation of the first of th



Technological Challenges Multi Channel Management

 User Agent Detection can be implemented by the providers of mobile applications.



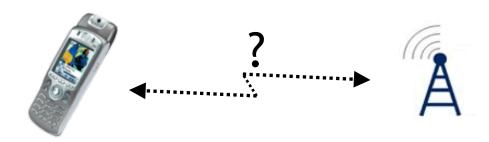








 Only network operators can identify the data transfer services used by the user (bearer detection).





Infrastructure Environment

Consequence:

- Higher planning uncertainties in the "Mobile World"
- Higher costs through multi-optimizing in the "Mobile World"
- Mobile Access depends on location (city / countryside)

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E-Business vs. M-Business

Various Electronic Business (E-Business) definitions...

"E-Business: Doing business online." [TechwebNetwo2013]

"E-Business is about business transformation, changing the way companies go to market, impacting what they sell and how they create value." [Kortzfleisch2005]

"E-Business... the conduct of business on the Internet, not only buying and selling but also servicing customers and collaborating with business partners." [Searchcio2007]

"using the internet to connect with customers, partners, and suppliers"

•••



E-Business vs. M-Business

Many definitions of Mobile Business (M-Business)...

"M-Business: Doing business using wireless services. The mobile counterpart to E-Business." [TechwebNetwo2013]

"The total sum of business processes based on location-independent interactive communication technologies." [ReicMeieFrem2002]

"We define M-Business as a collection of mobile technologies and applications used to support processes, value chains and entire markets using wireless technology." [Stanoevska-S2003]

•••



What is M-Business?

We chose a definition that (hopefully) lets us do interesting things:

"The usage of mobile devices, infrastructure, communication, and interaction for mobile applications and transactions."



Areas of M-Business

Service user

Consumer Administration **Business** Consumer Consumer-to-Consumer-to-Consumer-to-Consumer **Business** Administration Business **Business-to-Business-to-Business-to-**Consumer **Business** Administration Administration Administration-to-Administration-to-Administration-to-Consumer **Business** Administration

Service provider



Consumer

Business

Administration

Areas of M-Business

Service user

Consumer **Business** Administration Consumer-to-Consumer-to-Consumer-to-**Business** Administration Consumer e.g. Tickets in mobile phones e.g. SMS, Whatsapp, at ticket control (train tickets, e.g. ID card implemented Viber and other texting boarding pass) in mobile phones **Business-to-Business-to-Business-to-**Administration Consumer **Business** e.g. downloading tunes, e.g. mobile access for e.g. toll collection apps, streaming management consultants at their clients' site Administration-to-Administration-to-Administration-to-**Business** Administration Consumer e.g. push-message on requests e.g. mobile traffic fine/ticket e.g. fire brigade for bids communication

Service provider



Conclusion E-Business vs. M-Business

- In terms of electronic communication, M-Business is a specific part of E-Business, but ...
 - for M-Business services a more complex, sophisticated infrastructure environment is required.
 - M-Business services have to deal with several technical limitations (e.g. bandwidth, screen size of device, etc.).
- Specifics of the Mobile Economy enable the provision of unique M-Business services (distinct from E-Business services).
 - e.g. Location-Based Services or Mobile Brokerage
 - See also lecture "M-Business behavioural issues"
- Addressing the issues of the mobile infrastructure environment while taking advantage of the Mobile Economy specifics is the challenge for the successful provision of M-Business services.



Conclusion E-Business vs. M-Business

- Convergence of Mobile and Fixed Networks:
 - Deutsche Telekom reintegrated T-Mobile.





 Vodafone reintegrated Arcor and bought Kabel Deutschland and ONO.
 Telefonica



O₂ (Telefónica) bought HanseNet.



•

→ Will E-Business and M-Business converge?



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