

# E-Commerce - 7

# Search Engines

Easily the most important marketing item

Complicated by highly personalised search results

## Google

Try “Computer Science” - the lab comes on page 2

Try “Computer Laboratory” - the lab comes top  
poor nomenclature in the marketplace

Try “Last minute holidays”

## Algorithm

Page ranking (peer review)

Which led to scams (checks IP now)

Meta text, URL, page title, headings more important

Massively parallel retrieval, rank and search

## Google AdWord campaigns

# Driving traffic

## Special targets

UK Online - Parents and kids

WorldPOP - 12 to 16 year old females

actually paid by music industry

## Adverts

Click to win a car

## Known URL

[www.microsoft.com](http://www.microsoft.com)

## Freshness (even if just a date)

Nothing sadder than 'last altered June 1999'

## Social networks

Facebook, Twitter, etc

# Logs and Audit

Who bought what and when

I bought this from you and it's faulty  
Why have I been charged for this?

ISPs must keep records for RIP

Regulation of Investigatory Powers

BCCi: The country's most popular destination

How do they know?

Ad costs

Separate landing pages

Per impression

AdWords

Effectiveness

# Words mean what I want them to

Hit: Primitive object served by the server

Or proxy request (not quite the same)

Multiple object to the page

Impression: Banner ad served - measured by counter

Page view: Pages or frames served

Click: deliberate action by the user

Not refresh or script generated

But timeout refreshes are interesting

Visit: multiple pages on site

trajectory

Unique user / day

Exit popups

# Answers depend on the questions

## Audit

- Advertising returns and effectiveness
- Confirmation of transaction

## Traffic analysis

- 80% of the site is wasted

## Confirming user behaviour

- Still need focus groups to find out why

## Trend analysis

# Data mining

## Lots of data

100 bytes / hit -> gigabytes / week

Multiple sources: e.g. helpdesk, servers, proxy, telephone logs, radius logs, etc

Hits, clicks, page views ,visits, trajectories, etc

Answers depend o the the questions

## Personalisation and localisation

Models of the user

Bins and profiles

## Collaborative filtering

X liked these so you'll like them too

## Affinity marketing

Special offers from our carefully selected partners

## Real-world matching

Sainsbury's data mountain

# Communities

Chat

Bulletin boards

Social networking e.g. Facebook, etc

BBC

Amazon

Feedback and people feel good about it

But beware false shoppers who are actually competitors



# Typical behaviour

40% chat

Maybe overstated because of frequent refreshes

10% mail, newsgroups, mail lists (75%)

5% help, admin, accounts, home page

3% search

2% favourite

Less than 1% purchase (same as mail order)

Remainder fandom surfing

40% “specialist content”

30% shopping

Model (still) as ‘sad lonely geek’ BUT

Fastest growing demographic is women over 60

Genealogy

# Typical behaviour - 2

100,000 impressions

1% - 1000 clicks / new visitors

about the same as mail shot

CPC costs maybe \$0.5 - \$5

5% 50 register / trial

depends how hard registration is

2% - 1 purchase

[www.google.com/onlinechallenge](http://www.google.com/onlinechallenge)

# Typical funnel

Stat	Actual	% funnel	% conversions	
unique visitors	84867			
new unique visitors	82170	96.82%	96.8%	% Unique Visitors = New
unique download page visitors	15141	17.84%	18.4%	% New Visitors = Download
new registrations	4318	5.09%	28.5%	% Download = Registered
new trial users	3192	3.76%	73.9%	% Registration = Trial
new paying user	95	0.11%	3.0%	% Trial = Paying user
cancelled subscriptions	17	0.02%	2.8%	% Total subscriptions

# Sales funnel

**AIDA model:**

<b>Awareness</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Desire</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Satisfaction</b>
<b>Prospects</b>	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Demo/Trial</b>	<b>Negotiate</b>	<b>Close    Satisfaction</b>



<b>Impression</b>	<b>Click through</b>	<b>Register/Demo</b>	<b>Purchase</b>
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# Alphabet soup

CPC	Cost Per Click (what Google charges)
CPA	Cost Per Acquisition aka COCA
ARPU	Average Return per User (in period)
CLV	Customer Lifetime Value

# Apps

## Proliferation of devices

iPhone, iPad, Andriod, Fire

[appinventor.mit.edu/explore/](http://appinventor.mit.edu/explore/)

Facebook games, messaging games, etc

## Controlled by vendor

Limited revenue

## Fashion (mostly)

Top 10 list important

# Social Media

Keep in touch

Human face

Consistent voice

Community

Feedback

# Future

Mobile

TV

Clicks and mortar

Multiple devices

Adverts are annoying and don't work - pop up hell

Content will no longer be free

Pay for E-mail



# Conclusions

Invent your future

Go out there and build something

Sell it

# Bonus material

# Financing e commerce

Raising money

Valuation

Winners and losers

Futures

# Lean startup

Book 'the lean startup' by Eric Reis

Minimum viable product

feedback

Early and frequent customer contact

build the case that there is a viable market

low hanging fruit

'the best is enemy of the good'

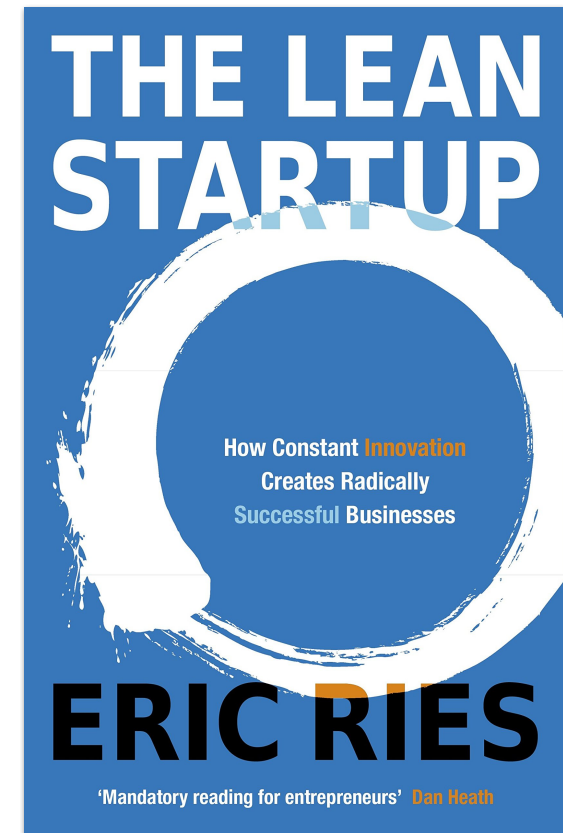
Analytics

understand the value to the customer

Virtual company

fail early and cheaply

Agile engineering



the web makes this possible easier, hackathons, crowdfunding

# Sources of finance

Family and friends	£50k
Banks (need security)	£100k
Angels	£250k - £500k
Venture capital	£2m - £25m
IPO	£50m - 250m

# Investor Criteria for a business

Market	Global sustainable under-served market need
Technical	Defensible technological advantage
People	Strong team
Financial	Believable plans, 60% IRR
Major Risks	Framework to understand and manage. What do you know? What do you know you don't know? How will you discover the things you don't know you don't know?

# Writing the plan

1. Executive summary and funding requirement
2. Concept
3. The Market
  - 3.1 Global market size and need
  - 3.2 Sustainability
  - 3.3 Competition
  - 3.4 Marketing plans
4. The Team
  - 4.1 CEO
  - 4.2 CTO
  - 4.3 CFO
  - 4.4 VP Sales and marketing

# Writing the plan - 2

- 5. The technology and IPR
- 6. Summary of Plans
  - 6.1 Development plans
    - 6.1.1 Methodology
    - 6.1.2 Milestones
  - 6.2 Marketing
  - 6.3 Sales and distribution
  - 6.4 Industry and quality standards
- 7. Financials



# Writing the plan - 3

## Appendices:

- Financial model

- Key staff

- Letters of support

- Correspondance re IPR

- Full development plan

- Full marketing and sales plan

- Examples and brochures



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# Valuation

Estimate of future yield - risk assessment

Market

Assets

Ratio on current revenue

Ration on current profitability

Discounted Cash Flow (DCF)

NPV of profitability

Probability based methods

# What goes wrong

Actual experience: not usually fraud

angry customer phones up demanding to talk to someone korean at 3am

Bugs, blunders and incompetence

free US flight for every hoover bought

Other places, other customs

different laws; equities, porn, drugs, alcohol, fireworks, cigars

product liability

## **Traditional business risks still apply**

Still need traditional controls

Double entry book-keeping

Stock and accounting control

Take up staff references

Market analysis

# Winners and losers

## Winners

- Communication and communities
- Branded goods
- Bricks and clicks
- Specialty goods

## Losers

- Content is NOT king
- Portals
- Get-rich-quick sites
- Smartcards, VOIP, interactive TV

# Zuckerberg's letter to investors

Five core values for how we run Facebook:

## Focus on Impact

If we want to have the biggest impact, the best way to do this is to make sure we always focus on solving the most important problems. It sounds simple, but we think most companies do this poorly and waste a lot of time. We expect everyone at Facebook to be good at finding the biggest problems to work on.

## Move Fast

Moving fast enables us to build more things and learn faster. However, as most companies grow, they slow down too much because they're more afraid of making mistakes than they are of losing opportunities by moving too slowly. We have a saying: "Move fast and break things." The idea is that if you never break anything, you're probably not moving fast enough.

## Be Bold

Building great things means taking risks. This can be scary and prevents most companies from doing the bold things they should. However, in a world that's changing so quickly, you're guaranteed to fail if you don't take any risks. We have another saying: "The riskiest thing is to take no risks." We encourage everyone to make bold decisions, even if that means being wrong some of the time.

## Be Open

We believe that a more open world is a better world because people with more information can make better decisions and have a greater impact. That goes for running our company as well. We work hard to make sure everyone at Facebook has access to as much information as possible about every part of the company so they can make the best decisions and have the greatest impact.

## Build Social Value

Once again, Facebook exists to make the world more open and connected, and not just to build a company. We expect everyone at Facebook to focus every day on how to build real value for the world in everything they do.

# Futurology

Integration of the Infosphere

Thesis / antithesis / synthesis

Better ways to trade

End of Moore's Law

# Integration of the infosphere

.NET ([www.microsoft.com/net](http://www.microsoft.com/net))

- Moving functionality into the network (Saas)

- Disintermediating ISPs and Telcos

- SOAP & RPC

Google competes heavily

- discovery of intent

7 Big functions

- Identity

- Payment

- Diary

- Message delivery

- Address book

- Storage

- Search / DRM / content management / favourites / history



# Integration of the infosphere

New services and devices

Smart consumer

Dynamic bid for bandwidth

Toasters bid for electricity

ipV6

Smart TV, white goods, cars, toaster, toilets

“do you really want to have your third cup of coffee today?”

Home nets / LTE (4g)

P2P stuff - death of copyright

Privacy issues

Infrastructure capacity issues

# Thesis / antithesis / synthesis

## Thesis

Unlimited communications and publications

## Antithesis

Entropy (99% of everything is crud - Theodore Sturgeon)

## Synthesis

No good solutions at present

- search engines

- personal agents

University connectivity

- Pandora's box?

- Virtual reality?

# Better ways to trade

Perfect information <> Perfect market

Effective monopolises (amazon, eBay)

Market and auction structure

New models

kickstarter

time and demand sensitive

Global

Security

New currencies / bearer certificates

Cell phone banking, market prices in Africa

# Death of Moore's Law

Geometry reduction nearing limits

Leakage, quantum effects

Massive parallelism only works for somethings

Bandwidth demand growing faster

Return to local data

Text -> Pictures -> video -> HD -> UHD -> UHD VR

Universal connectivity

# Privacy pendulum

Conflict between local and central control

Phase	Main frame	Mini computer	Desktop	Laptop	Mobile
network	stand alone	stand alone	low speed network 10Mb/s	high speed network 100Mb/s	Wifi / 4g  100Mb/s
	central datastore	department	individual	Company database Private Network	Cloud Data centre