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TITLE: A SUMMARY OF CHAPTER 9 (E-BUSINESS)

The driving force in this circumstance is network economy. In e-business, the consumer takes control place; the customer wishes drive the activity of this demand network.

This is a flexible process that enables everyone in any geographical area to partake actively in business around the world. it's one essence of the globalization economy.

This is made possible by the availability of requisite infrastructure or what is referred to as degree of electronic readiness. This is measured by over 100% that have access to instant, number of people that possesses computer among many others.

TECHNIQUES OF THE NETWORK ECONOMY:

E-business is any business transaction that takes place via digital process over a network. It involves more than just selling products online.

E-BUSINESS AND IT'S IMPACTS

E-business can be looked at from different point of view and as a consquence, there are many definations:

1. The commercial exchange of goods and services, informationand/or ideas between two or more people by electronic medium.
2. A collapse of time and space between business partners.
3. The transition to the "new world", the network economy.
4. Creating the web enabled Enterprise.

CHANGES ENABLED BY A TECHNOLOGY PUSH.

1. Converging channels.
2. Diverging channels.

BASICS OF E-BUSINESS.

1. The parties (actors) you are dealing with.
2. The resources you (should) have at your disposal
3. The business functions to be performed

E-BUSINESS CYCLE

The model is used to progress from one stage in the growth model to the next. The cycle is not a time -framed project but a continuous process of development and renewal.

The five stages are:

1. Awareness (vision)
2. Ambition (scope)
3. Concept (road map)
4. Realization (on the road)
5. Exploitation.

THE SUMMARY OF CHAPTER 10 (MANAGING TRANSITION)

Transition in business is a process in which a business undergoes a change and passes from one form or stage to another.

At a point in the life of many new ventures, transition must occur either for the reason of retirement or death of the owner, or expansion of the business.

Hence, whether the business is fairly owned or not, each case requires a succession or transition plan.

A succession plan is a process in which leadership and eventually ownership is transferred to a successor. These plans involve many steps which involve the following

1. A statement of the distribution of ownership
2. Identity of the new leader or leaders
3. How the new leaders are to be trained for their role
4. A definition of the role of other key leaders in the business.

Transition in Family business include:

1. Transfer to family members.
2. Transfer to non family members.
3. Transition for growth.

PERSONAL DISCIPLINES IN BUSINESS ARE:

1. Traits
2. Attitudes (which includes character and mental attitudes)
3. Habits

Stress and pressures and various resources constraints associated with transition stages of business growth are also obstacles of business transitions.