290T: The Business of Software: Evolution of Business Models

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Common problems?

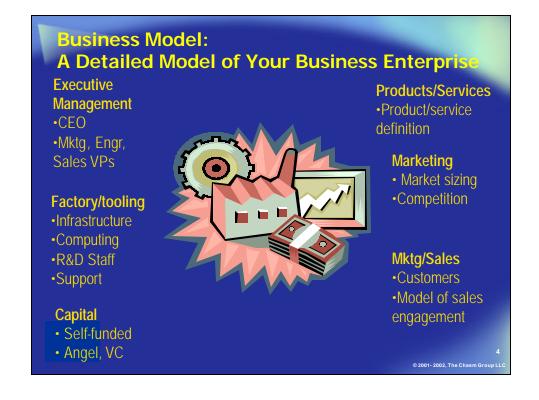
What problems did

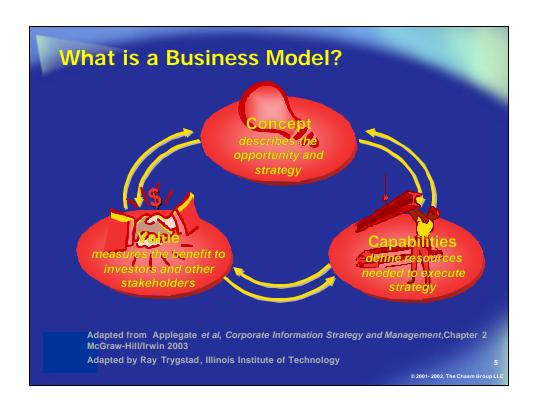
- Documentum
- Profitlogic
- Collabrys

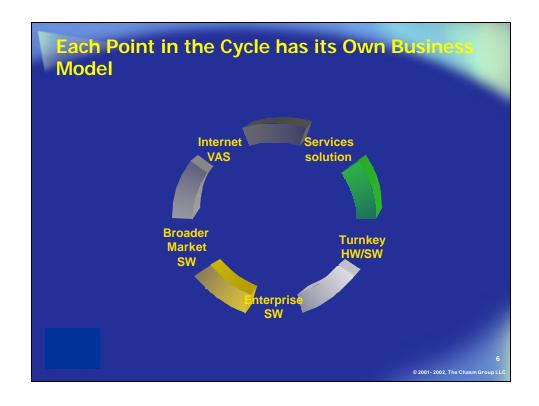
all have in common?

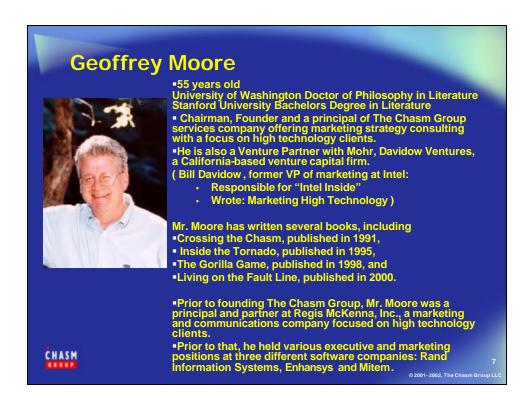
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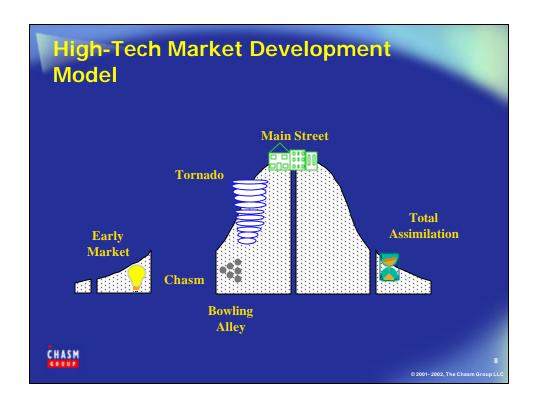
Common problems? Who are we? What are our core competencies? Who is our customer? How do we make money? I.e., what is our business model?

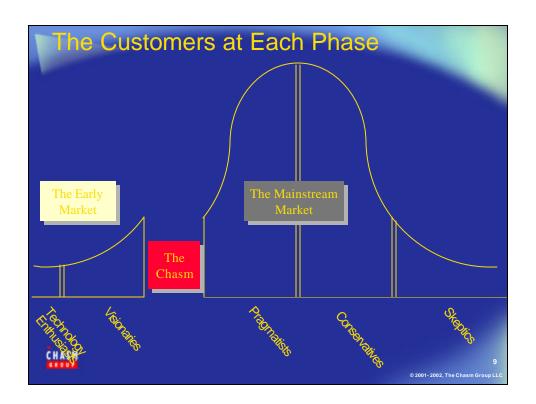












Technology Adoption Life Cycle - Discontinuous Innovations

- Innovators = Technology enthusiasts (techies)
 - Technology eventually helps improve lives; No money; Have influence; Gatekeepers to the life cycle; If they hate it implies trouble
- Early adopters = Visionaries
 - Believe in competitive advantage via discontinuous innovation; Bring \$\$ to table & demand modifications; Techies explore-visionaries exploit
- Early majority = Pragmatists
 - Do not love technology for its own sake; Believe in evolution not revolution; Want to improve organizational effectiveness; Difficult to convince them to shift paradigms; Prefer to buy from market leaders
- Late majority = Conservatives
 - Technology skeptics; Price sensitive; Demanding consumers;
 Largely untapped opportunity for high tech
- Laggards = Skeptics

Gadflies of high tech; Challenge the hype; Need to sell around them.

Early Market



- Visionary LOB executives going ahead of the herd
 - Driven by competitive advantage
 - Will help pay for new paradigm
 - Demand"whatever it takes" commitment
 - Rely on their own judgment
- Deal-driven marketing prevails
 - Breakthrough technology gets center stage
 - Senior service partner leads behind the scenes
 - Think project not product
- Example:

Electronic commerce, 64-bit computing, Cable modems



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Techies

- Are inventors
 - "Doc Brown" in Back to the Future
- Spend hours making the product work
- Forgive bugs, glitches, poor documentation
- Make great critics they care
- Write software, share them and discuss on bulletin boards
- Want truth, no sales pitch.
- Need access to most tech person in the company
- Want to get products first and cheaper
- Use them to kindle the fire



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Visionaries

- Have a knack for matching technology to strategic opportunities
 - Steve Jobs, Max Hopper (AA + Sabre)
- Seek major breakthroughs, develop a highly visibility, high risk project plan
- Have charisma to get organization to buy-in
- Highly motivated, driven by a dream
- Not price sensitive, will provide visibility to small company's technology
- Start with a small project, closely monitor, are in a hurry, and are never satisfied.
- Keep in touch with techies looking for CHASH opportunities

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Bowling Alley



- Pragmatist departmental managers adopting before the herd
 - Fix a broken mission-critical business process
 - Must have complete whole products
 - Rely on customer references
- Niche marketing prevails
 - Value-added reselling
 - Healthy price margins
 - Restricted competition
 - Think whole product not product
- Example:

Groupware, GIS, CAD, Workflow, Document management

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Tornado



- Pragmatist infrastructure managers adopting with the herd
 - Transition to the new infrastructure
 - Must have standards
 - Rely on market share
- Mass marketing prevails
 - Streamlined one-size-fits-all whole product
 - Low-touch, high-volume distribution
 - Margin-based competitions
 - Think product
- Examples:

Browsers, Web sites, NT servers, routers, inkjet printers



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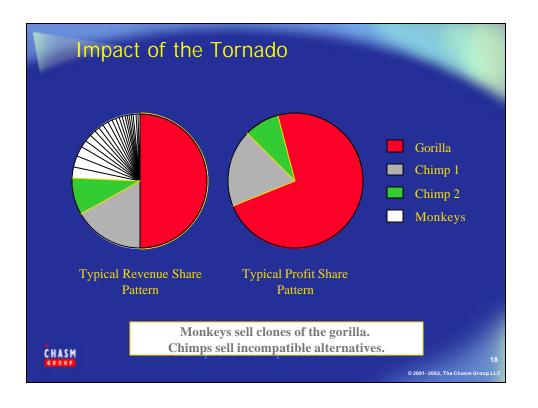
Pragmatists

- Represent the bulk market, play safe, do not want to be pioneers, never volunteer to be an early test site
- Rely on the advise of close set of advisors and within their own industry
- Seek incremental, steady, & measurable progress no disruption
- Will take risks when required and after due diligence
- Will prefer established products, or those that they believe will be the standard – seek developers of related products
- Once satisfied, they are loyal
- Like to see competition reduces their risk
- Seek best deals at high quality levels

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To sell to pragmatists... • Make systems compatible: Oracle ported SQL to every hardware – which IBM was not willing to do. • Show that you are matching competitors advances • SQL*Star and SQL*net in response to Ingres/Star and Ingress/Net • Client server architecture in response to Sybase • Do not stop investing in market • Do not shoot yourself in the flagship – Ashton-Tate DBASE IV failed



Main Street



- Installed base driving the after-market
 - Want better values, no disruption
 - Two paths: commodity vs. differentiation
 - Rely on trial
- Mass customization prevails
 - Standard core for price-sensitive sales
 - Customizable surface for differentiated offers
 - High-touch, high-volume distribution direct to end users
 - Think end-user experience not product



Modems, cell phones, NICs, Quicken, MS Office

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Conservatives

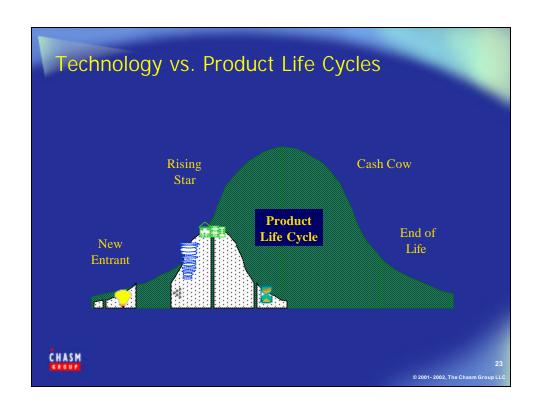
- Look to pragmatists as leaders
- Buy technology just to stay on par with competition
- Invest in mature, products that are like commodities – will not support high margins
- Want pre-assembled packages at discounted prices. Like single function gadgets
- Far east has taken over these markets due to lower costs
- Zilog still makes 4-bit, 8-bit microprocessors that are used in auto seat belts.

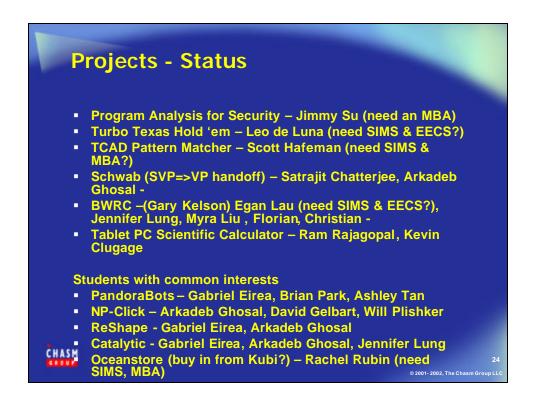
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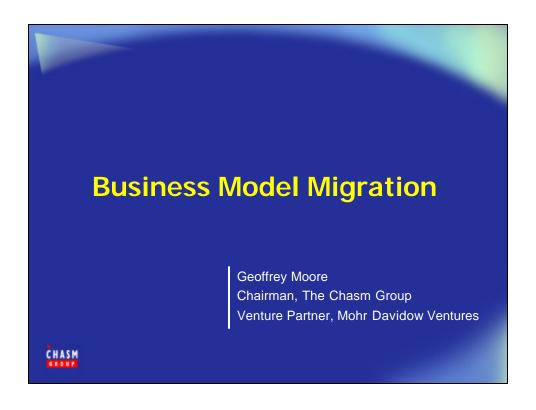
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Skeptics • Do not participate in high tech • Block purchases • Eg. Believe that all this office automation has not improved office productivity • Scanner data and productivity

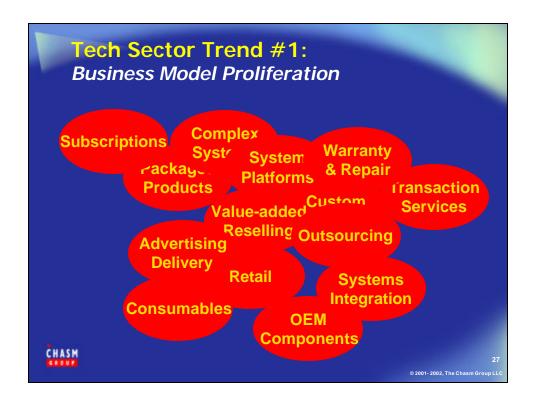


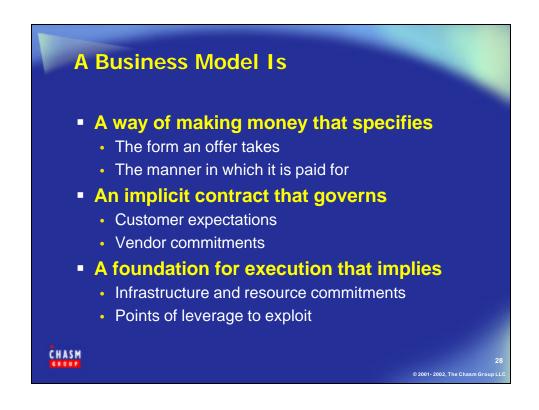




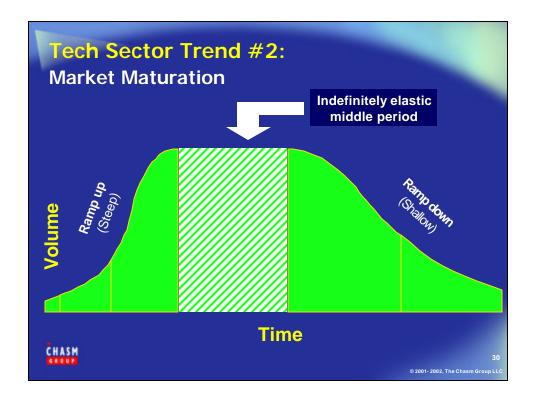


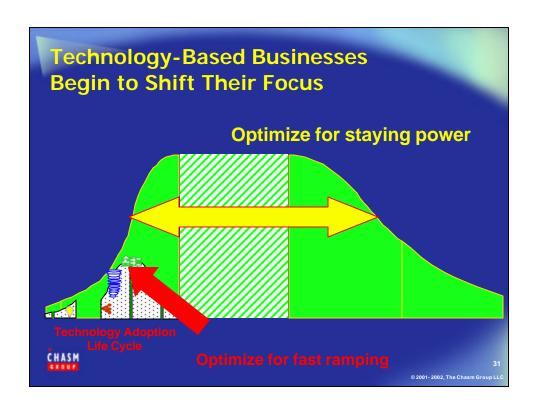
Agenda Two Trends in the Technology Sector Business model proliferation Market maturation Implications Business model migration Multi-model strategy and execution Organizational impact Strategic consequences

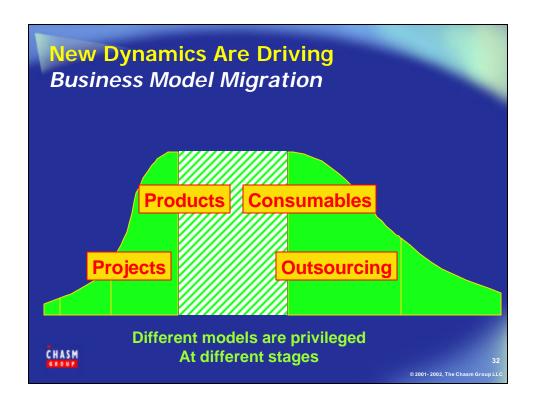




Implications for Strategy Creating competitive advantage Differentiation via business models Managing execution Synergy gained or lost Cooperating with partners Leveraging each other's models Exploiting competitor weaknesses Targeting what they can't change







The Significance of Market Dynamics

Free markets are Darwinian

- Competition neutralizes advantages
- · Companies must continually innovate
- Business model migration is voluntary

When markets mature

- · Whole products become institutionalized
- Expansion models yield to maintenance models
- Business model migration is forced



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What Changes with Model Migration?

- Vendor commitment to customer
- Infrastructure to meet the commitment
- Gross margin to fund the infrastructure
- Operating ratios to achieve the gross margin
- Resource deployments to match operating ratios
- Management systems to govern the resources

Projects

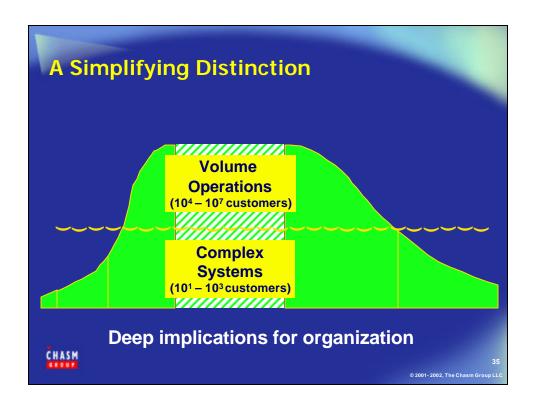
Products

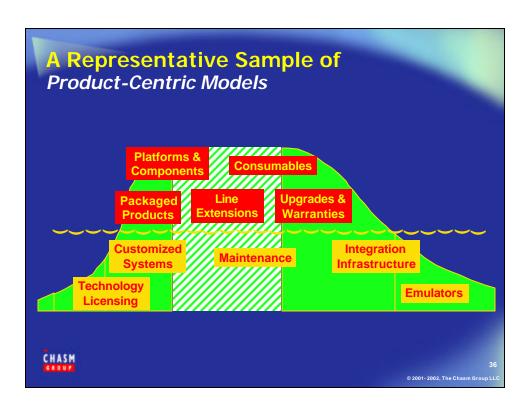
Consumables

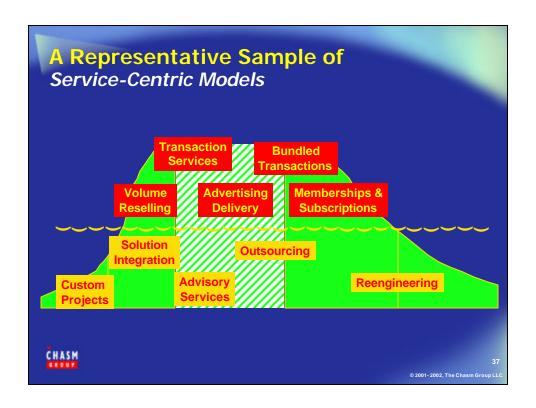
Outsourcing

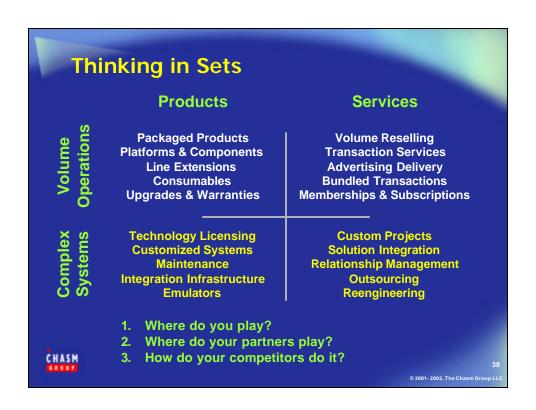
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Lots!

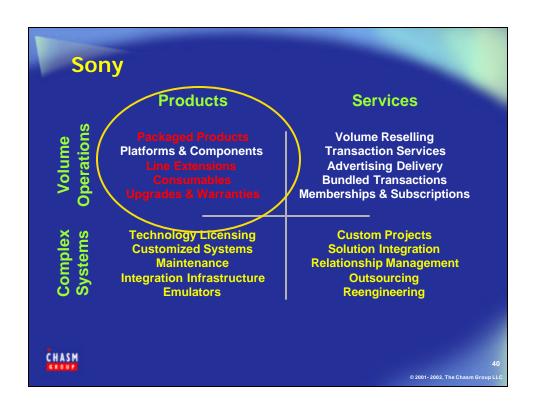




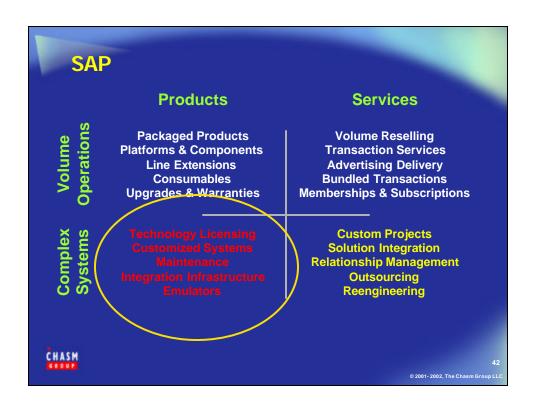




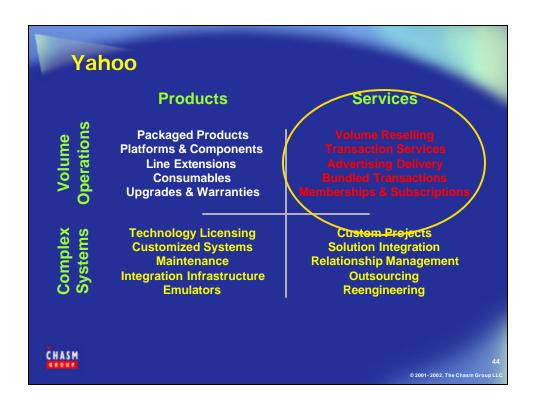
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Volume Operations	Packaged Products Platforms & Components Line Extensions Consumables Upgrades & Warranties	Volume Reselling Transaction Services Advertising Delivery Bundled Transactions Memberships & Subscriptions
Complex Systems	Technology Licensing Customized Systems Maintenance Integration Infrastructure Emulators	Custom Projects Solution Integration Relationship Management Outsourcing Reengineering



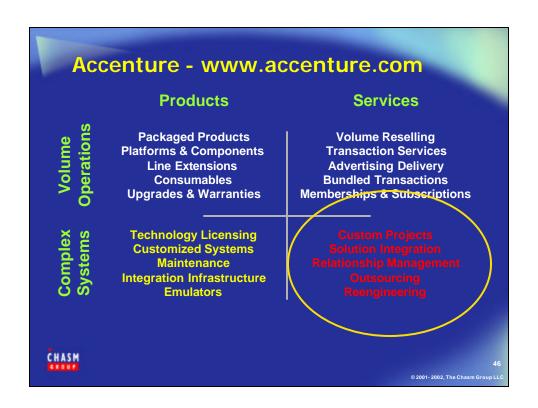
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Complex Systems	Technology Licensing Customized Systems Maintenance Integration Infrastructure Emulators	Custom Projects Solution Integration Relationship Management Outsourcing Reengineering
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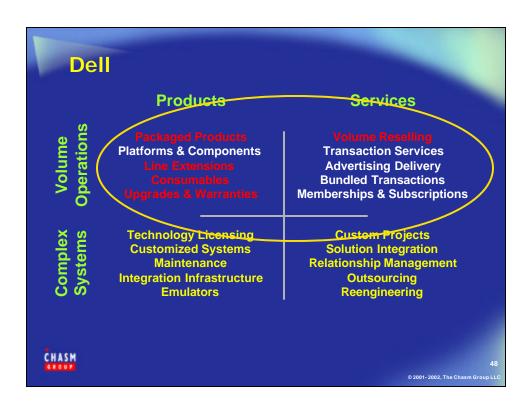
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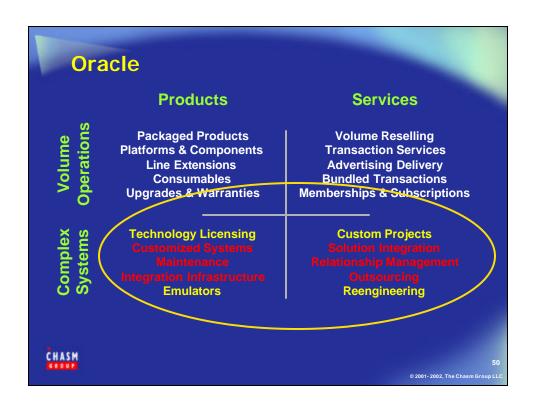
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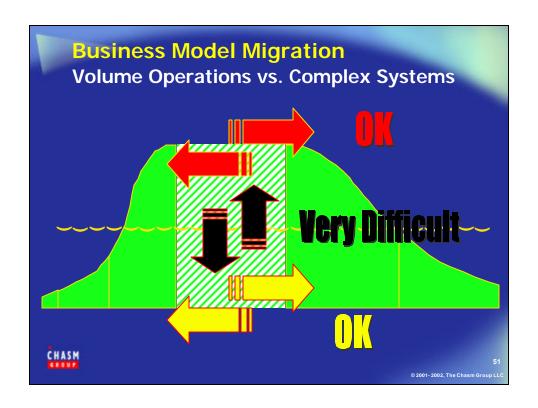


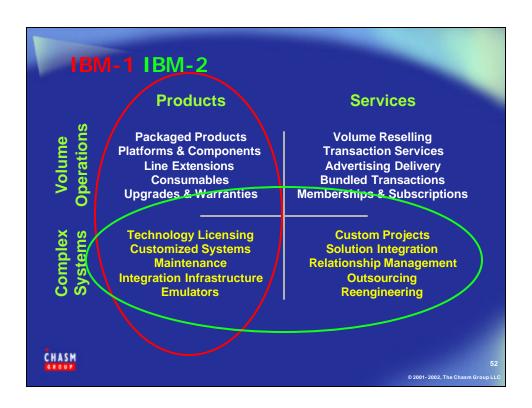
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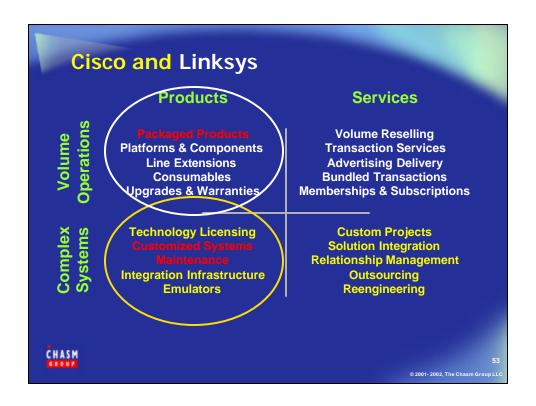


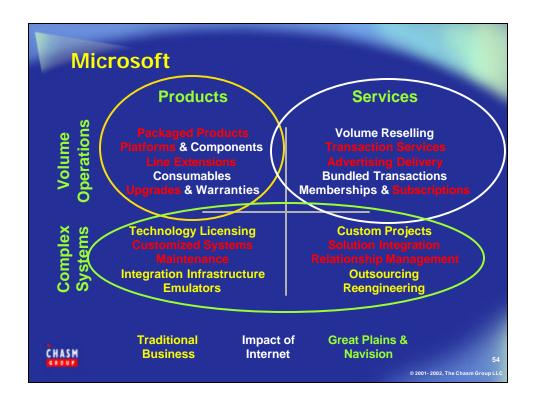
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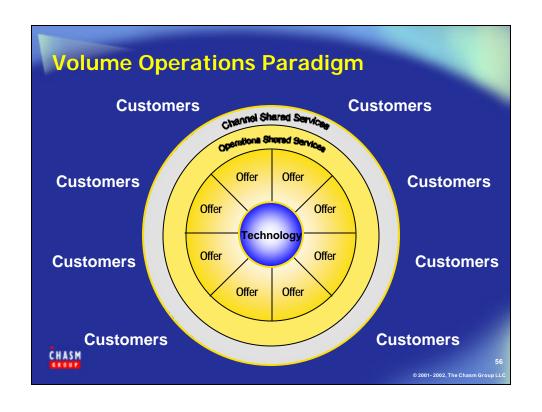


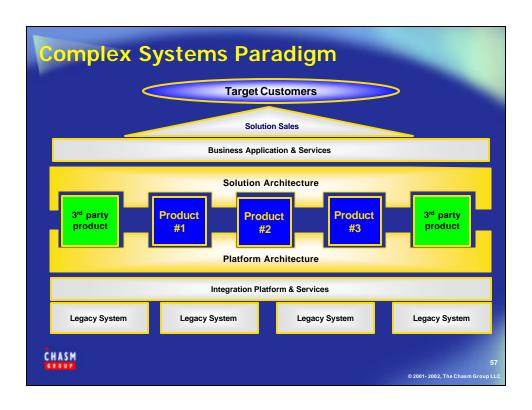


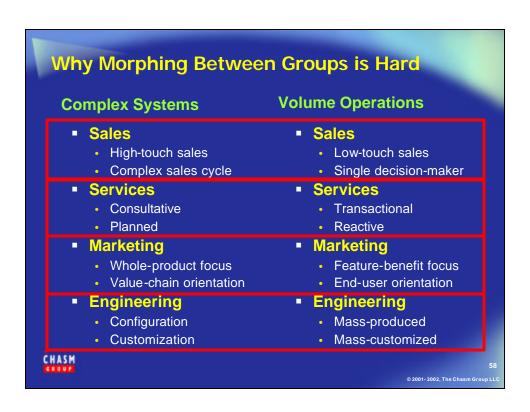


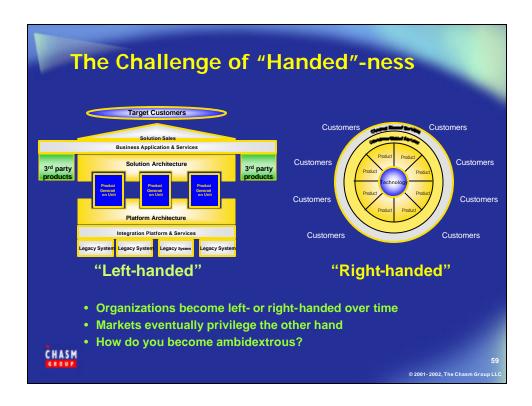


Why Mixing North and South is Hard Volume Operations Organize around the means of production Vendor power >> customer power Complex Systems Organize around the customer engagement Vendor power < customer power Result is two different paradigms









Some Rules of Thumb

- Realize that you have a dominant hand and that is not going to change
- Whenever possible, partner for the opposite hand
- When you must be ambidextrous, manage each hand very separately
- Ambidexterity is not sustainable; plan to revert to your dominant hand, or
- Move to a holding company structure



Final Thoughts Some Strategic Implications

Growth dynamics

- · Pre-tornado, all markets are complex systems
- This is why volume leaders struggle with chasms

Competitive dynamics

- Like-handed models compete to the death
- Opposite-handed compete over a DMZ

Management dynamics

- · Complexity or volume: pick one for your friend
- Drive all other variables to conform





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