

E-Business Tools Capabilities for Mobility and Integration Enterprise System

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Abstract

Enterprise systems, as opposed to agency or group specific programmes are software applications with pass capabilities. These platforms enable cross organizations corporations and interaction by collecting information and data that is searchable and usable for many organizations. The purpose of this paper is to empirically analyse the capabilities of the enterprise business system of organizational factors that are used into the capabilities of some organizations such as adhocracy culture and top management support, e-business implementation, and organizational performance which is efficiency, sales performance, customer satisfaction, relationship development. Enterprise systems also have a particular role in structural changes in the economy and also must respond to these unforeseeable changes by providing suitable solutions to customer at a reasonable cost and time without experiencing of the entire systems in the first place which can result in more time. As a result, businesses should consider the mobility element while installing their system, because diverse customer needs should not be deferred or rescheduled again for the next time. This document is dedicated to outlining the criteria for a conceptual view. Thus, to adopt an adaptable enterprise system model, businesses must take them into account in order to acquire an adaptable system, minimizing time and cost while dealing with other enterprise systems in terms of cost and time and budget utilization for construction in order to process and satisfy the request for environment.

Keywords— Opposed capabilities, information structural unforeseeable, Solutions and utilization, Business environment.

INTRODUCTION

Enterprise Systems (ES) are large-scale, packaged, software systems that can be used to streamline and integrate.

all of a company's business operations and increase data and knowledge levels within the company as well as with its supply management partner organisations in addition, they must be able to track and oversee all of a company's complicated processes. These systems serve as a

central control station, assisting in the automation of the company and making analysis and goal setting easier. When effectively deployed, these systems have been claimed to offer error reduction, quicker respond to the challenges, access to current, higher-quality knowledge, and other benefits for adopting organisations. There are now three major types of business systems that cater to different corporate requirements. Customer Retention

(CRM), Accounting Software (ERP), and Systems Integration are the three (SCM).

Building their companies into successful e-businesses has become an important objective for today's enterprises. To do so requires such business capabilities as global networking, process integration, information sharing, supply-chain agility, and intelligent decision-making. In this paper we analyze the capabilities of the enterprise business system of organizational factors that are used into the capabilities of some organization.

Enterprise business capabilities are a core concept in business architecture and are a deconstruction of what a corporation does and can accomplish. The systems integration characteristics are an encapsulation of the underlying process, function, information, and system, but the characteristics are unique and distinct from the underlying aspects. An enterprise capability map is a logical grouping of linked competencies. An enterprise ability to self-approach is defined as logical and straightforward, stable, and nonredundant but inclusive. A business capacity model improves how we think about a business, instils and tracks business strategy and performance, communicates across disciplines (e.g., business and IT), and gathers needs and develops evolution roadmaps. One of the most significant advantages of business application is that it increases the company's overall efficiency. This is due to improved information flows, simplified IT infrastructure, process automation, data storage, and standardisation. Business strategy, supply chain strategy, and e-business preparedness are the three e-business skills. These skills are further classified as technology, organisation, and people.

Enterprise technology is increasingly expanding beyond classic business operations to include new capabilities such as supply-chain management, customer engagement (CRM), and electronic business. The above shift in focus is being pushed by the Web's acceptance as a new medium for supply chain, marketing, and consumer contact. A progressively replaced is built on the combination of traditional and Web based services.

E-Business (Electronic Business) is the management of any business operations utilising the internet, extranet, online, and intranet. These e-business methods include purchasing and selling goods and services, responding to customer, transferring funds, managing capacity planning, working collaboratively with trading partners, transmitting content, running computer-controlled employee services, recruiting, and others that use exchange of goods and services transmitted over a network as well as organization that offers or engineering services via the world wide web. E-business can include a variety of operations and services. They include everything from the creation of intranets and extranets to the delivery of e-services through the internet by dynamic provisioning. E-business is comparable to E-commerce (which is a subset of E-business), but it involves more than just the act of purchasing and selling services or items online. In fact, it is a means of using digital information and sophisticated multimedia applications to simplify business functions from the planning stage to the execution phase.

E-business encompasses a wide range of business activities, such as online order processing, CRM (Marketing Automation), order fulfilment, and others. BI (Data Analytics), CRM (Product Lifecycle Management), ERP (Product Lifecycle Management), SCM (Value Chain), Connectivity, web browsing, and digital transactions inside the organisation are all components of e-business. The organizational process improvement (ERP) system constitutes the foundation of e-business, integrating corporate operations and allowing businesses to adapt swiftly to client orders, consumer demand, and market opportunities. Three e-business capabilities, namely business strategy, supply chain strategy and e-business readiness.

RELATED WORKS

Methods have dramatically improved products at the lowest feasible price is insufficient; because firms must adapt to uncertain future requirements, enterprise systems must be flexible with conceptual design to adjust to the turbulent market. E-business

tools that can be used to construct e-business strategies, proposing that the selection of e-business tools that could be utilized by an entrepreneur will be done based on the peculiarity of a particular e-business. Creating a plan that may have been a top suggestion to support the enterprise's productivity, in opposition, to acquire as several consumers as possible and generate a profit, enterprises that utilise the network must establish a meant business model, as shown in Figure 1. The website is currently the quickest and best

instrument that a business can use to sell services to customers; it is a simple tool that the majority of firms utilise presently. The blogging is another key instrument for establishing interaction between a firm and its customers; it is frequently utilised by international banks to address money difficulties. Because clients frequently have to click the first few links that display in the search engine to look for information or a product online, positioning is a search engine that is both effective and inexpensive.



Figure 1

Additional tool is the Squeeze page, which is a straightforward page free of adverts and superfluous materials that divert your attention; this page takes the e-mail address of the page visitor and is used for offering information items, computer software, and e-books. Google AdSense is another essential component that can be used for paid advertising that can appear in search engines using the Google browser. The commercial is created by a business owner with keywords (these hashtags are connected to its profile), and then an affiliated link is displayed in the Google search rankings and consumers have access. As a consequence, integrating e-

business with relevant technologies developed for selling items and maintaining strong customer relationships has a clear impact on the development of an e-commerce strategy. Effective ES implementation with great profit and benefits. In order to reap the maximum benefits of software applications and projects, the project and post-project stages of enterprise system deployment must be integrated with the organizational overall strategy in which all the new system is functioning. Providing a thorough grasp of how ES integration may be managed to benefit the adopting enterprises in order to achieve a long and distinguished project.

Company capabilities, also known as enterprise operating models, are what a company

does and can do. They are an abstraction of end-to-end operations into an abstraction that is independent of any particular process and development in this field. A firm's capabilities are the fundamental units of what makes up the firm and are required to conceptualize the strategic objective and produce business goals.

Categorization of Business Capabilities

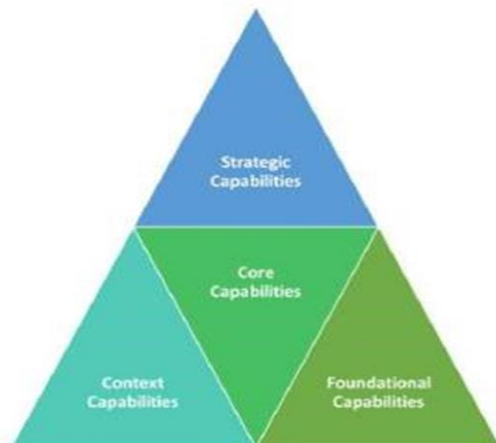


Figure 2

Here are some capabilities in the enterprise business system commonly used by most companies:

A. Strategic Capabilities

The key, the foundation for strategic advantage, is strategic capabilities. Strategic skills provide the organisation with a competitive advantage. Existing capabilities that need to be improved or new capabilities that a corporation needs to develop. These are the things that the company excels in and which distinguish it in a meaningful way. When a strategy evolves, new levels of performance or a different sort of performance are often required. To do so, the business must have the ability to supply this in all of its forms. Strategic change necessitates capacity change, and success becomes increasingly difficult without it. However, in order to make this shift, a corporation must first understand what it has and what it desires.

With all that in mind, just as one should know themselves, so should an organisation. For foundational capabilities, thin or conventional definitions of capabilities may suffice, but when it comes to sources of strategic advantage, a corporation requires more. Loose definitions

lead to sloppy outcomes. Trying to achieve a capability of "world-class innovation," for example, can imply a hundred different things to a hundred different people.

Once these capabilities have been established, they must be built in a systematic manner. Change management may necessitate investments in people, processes, assets, and systems, and the firm may require an integrated approach.

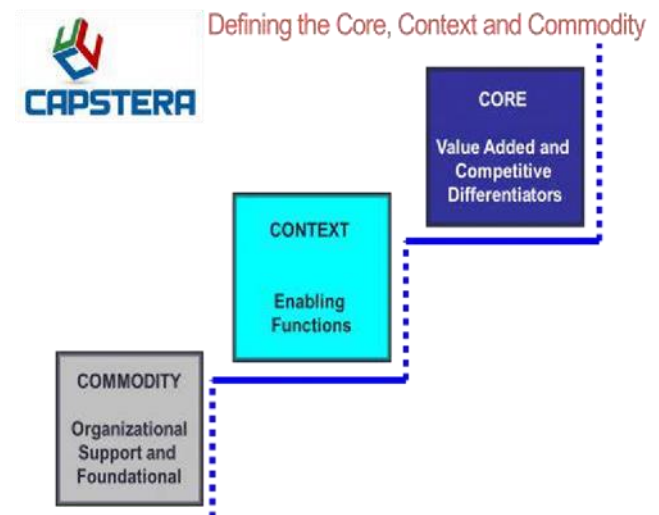


Figure 3

B. Core Capabilities

The company's core capabilities are those that are necessary for it to exist. Core Capabilities projects assist firms enhance their company foundations in order to prepare for growth and transformation. These should go beyond conventional sales and accounting functions. The process of creating a business strategy is called to accelerate the company's growth through modifying business strategy. Their job includes diagnosing and analysing the company's gaps, as well as assessing internal and external elements such as strengths and weaknesses, as well as competitors.

The purpose of financial management is to increase the profitability ratios to drive company's structure and growth, as well as to give the executive team with the skills needed to be effective stewards of the group's assets. Human Capital Management also attempts to increase your business's Quality Assurance (HR) skills to meet commercial strategic goals.

The next step is for Service Excellence to improve the company's service delivery by learning more about customers' needs and decision-making processes. Finally, by differentiating your brand, products, and services, Strategic Brand and Marketing Development may assist your organization in better capturing target consumers and markets.

C. Context Capabilities

This section only covers the most relevant works that are related to e-business. In business capability, context capabilities allow companies to clearly see what a business does to reach its objectives. Context capabilities are important for achieving results in a business. Context capabilities are transactional services that are normally hidden but come to light when they don't perform properly and they help in creating a connection between planning and process in organization. This lack of direction can lead to variations in procedures across systems, misunderstanding about how priorities fit into the budgeting process, and resource conflict among system owners. For example, finance and accounting are standard context skills in most businesses. When there is a gap or a problem with compliance, this skill becomes a problem. IT assets may be leveraged and used many times after they have been structured, which saves money and eliminates wasteful soft and hardware expenditures. Therefore, related work about context capabilities in business capability is very important to make sure all processes and works in the company run smoothly.

D. Foundational or Commodity Capabilities

All other skills that provide no useful meaning but are required for the company's operation are classified as Foundational or Commodity capabilities. Commodity capabilities are the primary transactional services and support functions that help a company function. The most important goal for core or commodity capabilities is to reduce operational costs, and thus standardizing with business process outsourcing become optimization levers. This can help the company to save money as well as the money can be used for other things needed. For example, a commodity capability may be "Accounts Payable," where the value-add is reducing costs and maintaining a smooth operation. For another example, the insurance firm has a wide range of services, including claims processing and payroll. Claims processing is important to their company and can offer value or set them apart from competitors. They may prefer to outsource payroll since it is a commodity capability. In order to achieve their intended goal, the company must be able to give both of them successful client service. A company may change a context capability into a core or strategic capability on occasion. For example, distribution and warehousing were once only incidental capabilities for most retail businesses, but Walmart and, more recently, Amazon have made it a fundamental competency to reduce delivery times, see Figure 4. Therefore, commodity capabilities in e-business are every needed in all types of enterprise systems so they can run a business smoothly.

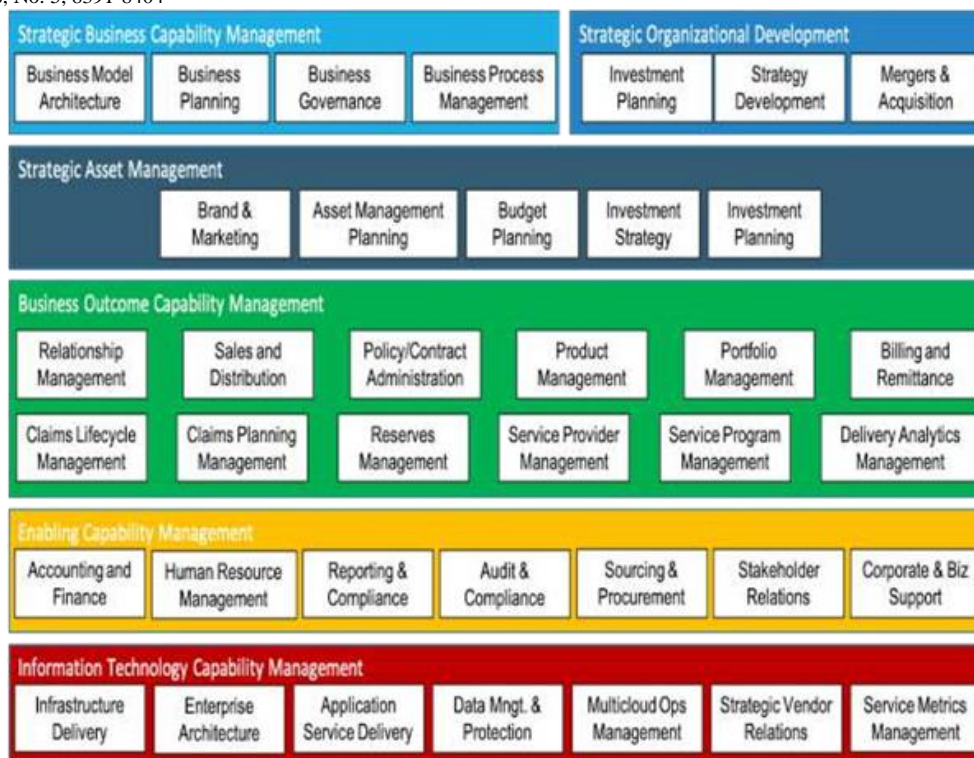


Figure 4

E. Management Business Capabilities

Business capability refers to an organization's ability to successfully do business and achieve its objectives. Establish a CI link between the business capability and the business applications using the business capability mapping. To determine the risks associated with adopting application technologies, establish a similar relationship between business capabilities and application technologies. As a company grows, it's critical for an enterprise architect to evaluate its capabilities on a regular basis in order to determine how to improve business operations. The abilities required to support a business process are known as business capabilities. Indicators are used to assess them, resulting in indicator scores. In addition to enabling business applications, the indicator structure has been extended to facilitate assessment of business capabilities. Capture business capability as a sort of CI for which a score is calculated. Many conventional companies find it difficult to renew and change capabilities. However, that is not only due to the fact that they have been around for a longer time. It mainly has to do with people, culture, and 'deep-seated routines'.

Many businesses that are struggling in today's "always on" economy are suffering from this inherent slowness. Capability thinking provides great chances for structural transformation if you have a system in place that supports capability thinking and working from a broad, holistic perspective, and if you do so on the idea that everything is basically for your customers. You will gain an overview and insights into how a business operates as a result of doing so. If you know that, and you have a general idea of where you want to go in terms of proposition, branding, and transactional channels, you may begin a redesign applying the same holistic approach. And engaging with people in a holistic way, linking consumers to staff, is lot easier, more consistent, and transparent, which can assist to lessen that inherent inertia.

DISCUSSION

A model of value sources has been established based on data acquired from case study analyses and received theory in entrepreneurship and strategic management. According to the concept, the value generation potential of e-businesses is determined by four interdependent dimensions:

efficiency, complementarities, lock-in, and innovation. The creators recognised that no single entrepreneurship or strategic management philosophy can adequately describe e-value business's generating potential. Instead, a synthesis of previously held theoretical viewpoints on value generation is required. They provided the business model constructs as a unit of analysis for future study on value creation in e-business to allow such integration. This business model specifies the designs of transaction content, governance, and structure in order to generate value through the exploitation of business possibilities, see

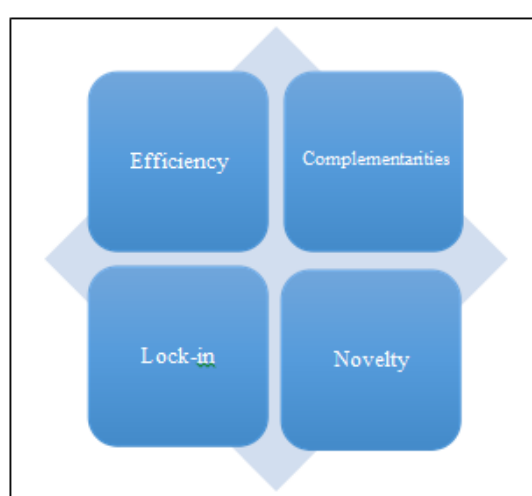


Figure 5.

A. Efficiency

Data analysis identifies transactions performance as a significant value driver for e-business. These findings, which are compatible with transaction cost theory (Williamson, 1975, 1983, 1989), imply that as the cost of each transaction falls, purchase productivity rises. As a result, the bigger the operation efficiency improvements provided by a certain e-business detailed in detail, the lower the cost and hence the greater the value.

B. Complementarities

Complementarities can be defined with respect to output or input, that is, with respect to the determinant of a firm's profit function. A well-behaved gain function (i.e., concave, continuous, and twice continuously distinguishable) is

complementary in its input if raising the level of one input variable increases the marginal return to the other input variable. This complementary response goes back to Edge-worth, Milgrom, and Roberts (1990,1995), who put forward a generalization to the field of strategy.

C. Lock-in

These value-creating features of e-business can be obtained through 'lock-in.' Buckle prevents consumers and key stakeholders from migrating to rivals, hence providing value in the methods indicated above. Conversion costs, which are grounded in Williamson's (1975) transaction cost paradigm, and distribution channels, which already have Shapiro origins, system dynamics ((Katz and Shapiro, 1985; Shapiro and Varian, 1999). It should also be emphasised that, as RBV theory suggests, a firm's strategic advantages, such as its trade mark, and other purchasing trust, both influence to deadbolt.

D. Novelty

Schumpeter said that innovation has the ability to create value (1934). While the development of new offerings, new manufacturing processes, transmission or marketing, or market discovery have traditionally been conventional methods of profit maximization through creativity. According to the data study, e-businesses innovative in the modern corporate world, namely in interaction structure. For example, e-Bay was the first firm to provide large-scale subscriber auctions. Even low-value commodities may be effectively transacted among individual consumers under this system. Priceline.com pioneers reverse marketplaces, in which individual buyers express their buying requirements and booking rates to vendors.

Two of the four value drivers in the model, novelty and lock-in, are linked in two important ways;

- 1- E-business innovators have an advantage in attracting especially along with strong brands.
- 2- Being first into the market is an important precondition for success in a market

characterized by increased returns (Arthur, 1996; Shapiro and Varian, 1999).



Figure 6

The emergence of virtual markets clearly opens up new sources of value creation since relational capabilities and new complementarities among a firm's resources and capabilities can be exploited. Nevertheless, as information-based resources and capabilities, which have a higher degree of mobility than other types of resources and capabilities, increase in their importance within e-business firms, value migration is likely to increase and the sustainability of newly created value may be reduced. Our analysis found that there are several capabilities in terms of mobility that affect e-business. So far, analysis of the freight transport of enterprise business system indicates that there is improvement in tonne volume terms due to a positive effect on demand and economic growth, changes in spatial patterns of freight transport due to shifts in consumption patterns, increases service requirements of consumers with considerable freight transport and stimulates advancements in logistic and transport technology, along with outsourcing and the decentralisation (sub-urbanization) of distribution system.

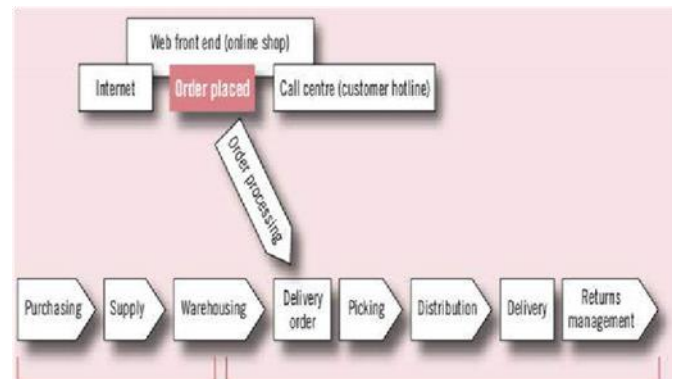


Figure 7

According to data analysis, transactional efficiency is a crucial value driver for e-business. These observations, which are consistent with economic literature (Williamson, 1975, 1983, 1989), suggest that as the cost of each transaction decreases, so does purchasing productivity. As a result, the larger the operational performance increases made by a certain e-business, the lower the cost and so therefore the greater the benefit. Merging the capabilities and expertise of diverse enterprises, which is a feature of e-business, is monetarily appealing when transaction costs are low, and therefore the threat of opportunism is minimal. It should be highlighted that the contrary is also true: complements can lead to higher efficiency, at least from the perspective of the client. When consumers have access to the product that match the foremost product of interest, quality can be enhanced, for example, by reducing search (e.g., when buying a car through Autobytel.com, one is instantaneously

offered vehicle insurance and similar products) and improving decision-making.

Reviewing the literature on the emergence of business models with a focus on e-business and information system implementation, a large variety of different business model frameworks can be observed (Timmers, 1998) (Osterwalder et al, 2005) that can be identified in all organizations.

However, (Veit et al, 2014) concluded that a business model depends on the industry and the context in which it is used. In the case of providing modes of mobility between heterogeneous modes through information systems, existing business models fail to address key aspects in this context.



Figure 8

We utilise the classic value chain model by (Porter, 1985) to assess the major operations of businesses offering mobility services because it is a typical tool used in academics and business. The value chain is a strategic planning approach for determining a firm's competitive advantage. It focuses on the monitoring of essential actions that connect the organization's supply and demand sides, with the goal of understanding their influence on the value and cost of the product delivered. Value chain activities can be organized internally within firm or externally by partners. The other concept of the value chain creates a framework for value definition and understanding of how value is created (Peppard

and Rylander, 2006). The definition of value is simply the willingness to pay for a product offered through the value chain to a customer.

The other goal of this article is to illustrate and discuss the fundamental e-business criteria in terms of mobility and integration that are necessary to build sustainable enterprise. In this study, we also found out that Enterprise Business Systems capabilities are a fundamental concept in a service strategy that decomposes how a firm does and accomplishes.

The enterprise business capabilities are an interpretation of the underlying mechanism, role, data and platform but they are unique and distinct from the basic parts. This research has stressed theory, as well as some empiric information of the enterprise business system's skills, competences, and performance. Further study, focused on conception to create or uncover possible theories to explain precisely the mobility and integration of an enterprise business system, is assured. We realise some businesses have avoided enterprise systems for a variety of reasons. Nonetheless, many of the motives for enterprise systems persist, especially in big, complicated businesses.

On the other hand, because the sophisticated analysis system is a crucial element for making the management more reliable, many researchers concentrated on simulation and optimization by reviewing and assessing the method on a regular basis in order to reap the advantages of the enabled system. The IT platform, consumers, and administrators all play important roles in system evaluation. Another critical element of an enterprise system is the use of proper tools for constructing a system in order to achieve the desired benefits and goals of a specific system. These results were derived based on numerous aspects from the previously stated investigations in this study.

Flexibility is seen as a first-order criterion for an enterprise's inventive development. (Yue Liu et al, 2016) offered a case study based on restoring a company's heating system. They

compared data-driven business process management systems to traditional business process management systems and discovered the following differences: With the previous system, all Data Persistence Layer, Pojo classes, hibernate mapping files, and Service classes had to be created manually, but auto generation realised it with the new system code.

They stated that organizations for whom integration is not a viable option may nonetheless require institutional collaboration that relevant concepts cannot provide (King, 1999). A final point of this discussion is the efficiency with which new capabilities may be developed and expanded. Even though contracts generally are unsatisfactory vehicles for knowledge integration, a significant issue is that they can allow information to be transferred and integrated in a relatively short period of time. If obtaining first-mover dominance is vital in dynamic market environments, then the critical virtue of company networks is in enabling speed of access to fresh knowledge. Such issues have been significant in both biotechnology (Liebeskind et al. 1996) and telecommunications (Smith 1996).

This study also highlighted certain digital values that may be found in an e-business system design solution, such as the number of courses and functionalities that contain additional. Furthermore, the percentage of persons supported by the system, the security level, and the time required to restore the ebusiness. Furthermore, they discovered several digital rules throughout the software product design process. Podgornaya et al. envisioned a business incubation population increase as the central theme in the flexible economic transformation theory for improving Russian enterprise competitive strength, because rapid expansion may pose more risk to an organisation than approachable annual growth, and rapid growth rate requires additional budget (i.e., cost). The authors studied the relation in the assessed quantity of things mastered to construct a model of organization adaptable development, because these are the core components:

- 1- Time of mastering: Reflects the workplace adaptability internal diameter that is utilised to determine the phase, and it comprises of 3 different stages which is research and development, preproduction and last stage is production assimilation
- 2- Time of production: It is a new product realisation defined as an external aspect of corporate flexibility,
- 3- and it comprises three stages which are conception, development, and maturity.

The coefficient of renewal (Cr) denotes the capacity to realign for new commodities production in order to fulfil needs and requirements. Cr also allows for identification and quantification of the firm's technological flexibility; hence, it serves as the fundamental element in business adaptability theory. The dynamic proposed project is divided into three sections that allow for an analysis of business flexible improvement in the present time, strategy and planning for the subsequent years, and long-term preparation.

The enterprise's adaptability also can be categorised as the enterprise's ability to achieve the desired result, which leads it to accomplish cumulative process of growth and bringing into power generation (mastering and technical upgrading) in a calculated time regular number of products, this may have been market precondition and it may be in the subsequent date, which leads to procuring significant and essential result, strong enough to maintain enterprise's survival and reproduction.

- 1- For assumption, the current period's company activity, assuring the requisite technical and economic ratios.
- 2- To identify the link between this and an enterprise and its macro environment, which means the enterprise's capacity to plan and predict the operation of its development (ability to regenerate, percentage growth).

They discovered the following differences when comparing a data-oriented business

process management system to a traditional business process management system. With the previous system, all Data Persistence Layer, Pojo classes, hibernate mapping files, and Service classes had to be written by hand, but with the new system code, auto generation realised it. Furthermore, using an existing system, data process codes are created automatically, which improves project development and management standards. Furthermore, when the needs alter, the developers will merely rebuild the model without rewriting the programmes.

Cloud computing provides several geostrategic opportunities. It opens up new options for higher profitability, more customer happiness, greater capital efficiency, and more nimble organisational behaviour (Kagermann et al., 2010). Decision-makers must think about new technological solutions that change old business paradigms (Teece, 2010). The emergence of multiple modalities of mobility via information technologies, in particular, reshapes established marketing strategies.

CONCLUSION

Enterprise systems are a key current phenomenon in information technology application in organisations. The most major differences between an enterprise system and other payment systems are that the enterprise is a suite rather than a system custom devised in-house, insinuating long-term dependence on a vendor, and that socially constructed business operations are absorbed in the enterprise resource planning system, warranting some structure of process reconfiguring for many adopting organisations. Associated copy with corporate systems is largely undocumented to this day, and many businesses view the phenomenon with scepticism. Finally, it remains to be seen whether enterprise systems will keep on going to be a permanent component of the business-critical environment, but because they have become such an important component of company Core network, they will persist to be a significant phenomenon for some subsequent generations. Enterprise systems have an

influence on almost every aspect of organisational activity, not just at the start but also on a continual basis. Indeed, an institution's enterprise solution has an influence on its capabilities as well as its capacity to upgrade or switch to more today's technology.

As a result, it is beneficial to understand the various challenges that e-business may encounter while transitioning to an emergence of e setting. E-business administrators and advisers should focus on enhancing the usability and dynamic capabilities of their goods or services. The indicators offered up can be used as a diagnostic tool for practitioners to assess and analyse the most negative elements of their own ecommerce model in comparison to the average standard in order to understand their successfulness or relative incompetency and take the appropriate action required to successfully complete an e-business conversion.

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