Chapter 61 Web 2.0 and Social Media in Today's Business World

Edward T. Chen

University of Massachusetts - Lowell, USA

ABSTRACT

Social media technology is an innovative way for businesses to collaborate, network, and provide a mechanism for individuals to interact. When social media technology is used effectively, it can be a powerful tool for businesses to market themselves and obtain important data on their customers and competitors. Given the importance and public nature of today's consumer opinions, it is vital for companies to present themselves effectively on social media. Some companies and their employees are not familiar with this form of technology and do not realize the massive amount of data social media sites can generate. Therefore, companies need to develop a social media policy and educate their employees on how to analyze and respond to the data produced from social media. This chapter studies Web 2.0 tools and social media in today's business world and provides guidelines of adopting social media for organizations.

INTRODUCTION

Social media and Web 2.0 tools have the potential to greatly affect many facets of an organization. From upper management decision-making down to the delivery of the service or product, Web 2.0 applications and social media have the ability to greatly affect organizational structure. Furthermore, customers have the ability to interact with multiple functional units of the organization and its members in real time. Companies want to find a way to differentiate themselves and connect with customers. Through social media and Web 2.0 tools, businesses can deliver a better, more specific product tailored to the needs of their customers (Armstrong & Gao, 2010; Blanchard, 2011; Mayfield, 2008; Pentina, Prybutok, & Zhang, 2008).

Social media and Web 2.0 tools can assist an organization to achieve sales goals through expanded marketing and expanding their brand presence to potential customers. Web 2.0 and social media applications allow businesses to achieve organizational objectives through a higher level of information

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-3422-8.ch061

sharing (Bateman, Valentine, & Rittenburg, 2013; Harridge-March & Quinton, 2009; Subramani & Rajagopalan, 2003). Companies seeking to expand their presence can turn to Web 2.0 and social media applications. These tools allow customers to easily interact with companies from devise running on multiple platforms. Social media technology provides today's consumers with an easy way to voice their opinions and experiences, positive or negative, online for the entire world to see. Other consumers can reply and react to these posts leaving businesses with an enhanced or tarnished image (McAfee, 2009; Pentina, et al., 2008; Taylor, Lewin, & Strutton, 2011).

Businesses are becoming more competitive and efficient within their markets. Businesses need to ensure that company policies are prepared to handle the security and privacy concerns that could arise from the use of these technologies. Organizations must work to overcome potential issues when they open themselves up to Web 2.0 and social media tools. Businesses integrating Web 2.0 applications within their organization need to be prepared to properly train employees to ensure that these technologies are best utilized within their organization. If implemented correctly, Web 2.0 and social media can improve collaboration among employees. Furthermore, Web 2.0 and social media have helped to facilitate a new way consumers interact with brands, and the way that businesses respond to these interactions (Bhattacharjee, Gopal, & Sanders, 2003; Mayfield, 2008; Harridge-March & Quinton, 2009).

Software packages and applications are available to manage data associated with social media. Companies can use these solutions to help them not only collect the data but respond to consumer concerns and issues so consumers know their opinions are being heard and taken seriously. Gone are the days of a company being solely in charge of its reputation and image. A company's choice is not whether they are participating in social media it is what role they will play in it.

HOW WEB 2.0 AND SOCIAL MEDIA WORK

Web 2.0 is an often misunderstood term. Web 2.0 consists of a number of interesting terms and concepts such as social media, wikis, tagging, blogs, social bookmarks, and podcasting, to name a few. These technologies are based on the concept that the Internet is their platform for operating. Programs such as HTML, JavaScript, AJAX (Asynchronous JavaScript), and RIA (Rich Internet Applications). Web 2.0 technologies such as social media are able to perform their operations on an individual or client's machine. This concept is known as "client side" technologies. This idea of using the Internet as the platform, allows software to be delivered through one's browser (O'Reilly, 2005). Google's Chrome browser and Mozilla's Firefox allow individual to install plug-ins directly to the programs. Web 2.0 applications are integrated into the user's experience. An example of this specific technology is Tweetdeck. The famous social media site allows users to arrange Twitter feeds in a browser with customizable columns, Tweet filters, and the capability to manage multiple Twitter accounts all at once. Users are able to fully integrate their browsing experience and share pertinent information with other users in real time. Twitter allows users to schedule tweets to be posted at specific times to suit their audience.

Web 2.0 Technologies

Web 2.0 technologies are advancements from Web 1.0, where communication between the client-side browser and the server containing the content required a request and a response type of interaction. In Web 1.0 a client requested a specific page and the server responded with the content in a read-only way

21 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/web-20-and-social-media-in-todays-businessworld/188264

Related Content

Advanced Techniques for Monitoring the Condition of Mission-Critical Railway Equipment

Clive Robertsand Joe Silmon (2012). *Railway Safety, Reliability, and Security: Technologies and Systems Engineering (pp. 341-354).*

www.irma-international.org/chapter/advanced-techniques-monitoring-condition-mission/66680

Comparing Misuse Case and Mal-Activity Diagrams for Modelling Social Engineering Attacks

Peter Karpati, Guttorm Sindreand Raimundas Matulevicius (2012). *International Journal of Secure Software Engineering (pp. 54-73).*

www.irma-international.org/article/comparing-misuse-case-mal-activity/66408

A Genetic Algorithm-Based QoS Analysis Tool for Reconfigurable Service-Oriented Systems

I-Ling Yen, Tong Gaoand Hui Ma (2009). Software Applications: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications (pp. 3118-3141).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/genetic-algorithm-based-qos-analysis/29553

Downsizing the Semantic Gap in Contextual Image Retrieval System Using Superintend Gross Silhouette Descriptor: Superintend Gross Silhouette Descriptor

Girija G. Chiddarwarand S.Phani Kumar (2020). *International Journal of Software Innovation (pp. 1-20)*. www.irma-international.org/article/downsizing-the-semantic-gap-in-contextual-image-retrieval-system-using-superintendgross-silhouette-descriptor/262095

A Systematic Literature Review on Risk Assessment and Mitigation Approaches in Requirement Engineering

Priyanka Chandaniand Chetna Gupta (2022). Research Anthology on Agile Software, Software Development, and Testing (pp. 2082-2104).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/a-systematic-literature-review-on-risk-assessment-and-mitigation-approaches-inrequirement-engineering/294560