

## استخدام نموذج سلوك الزبون لإعطاء الأولوية في إدارة الموارد لخدمات التجارة الإلكترونية

Using the model of giving the customer behaviour  
management of resources for domestic electronic commerce Priority in the  
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## Abstract

The quality of service e-commerce sites typically managed by allocating resources such as processors, disks, and network packages, which following traditional performance measurement such as the response time, energy productivity, and potential possibility. The measurement of the utmost importance for the management of the Internet store is the profits. Therefore, the management schemes source for domestic electronic commerce should be harnessed to improve the measurement of work for the traditional performance measurement.

This research provides a blueprint for the transition of the situation which called the planned model to describe his behavior of the customer cycle. It then provides the priority for the management of resources by relying on domestic electronic commerce. Changing priorities effectively function and one case of the customer who accumulates the quantity of money in the customer's purchasing card. We therefore have developed a detailed simulation model to assess the benefits of policies tailored for policies that ignore economic considerations.

Simulation results appeared that the plan of adapted priority measures suggests that business could increase during peak periods, such as income in the second by up to 43% for non-priority.

The resource management policies presented in this research should be incorporated into the products of future electronic commerce business. This allows for domestic e-commerce to deal with the best resources available to reduce the revenue losses caused by poor quality of service. The detailed simulation model had been developed to assess the benefits of policies that ignore monetary considerations. Since the simulation-driven by boom - the birth of any work sites on the World Wide Web. The boom is used to generate applications that customers begin meeting. The requests generated by customers generated within the meeting of the chart for the model customer behavior illustrates how users can navigate through the Internet. And the representation of CBMG in this research provides a means to characterize the work of the e-commerce sites. For example, the two types of specifications customers, the familiar customer and the incidental customer, taking into account that each customer has own (CBMG). From (CBMG), one can obtain the average number of times of the state visit to enter the e-commerce site on the Internet and the average length of the meeting and visit the proportion of the purchase. The research discusses the new standards of electronic commerce sites. It also describes the work of electronic commerce in accordance with the scheme of a model for the behavior of customer (CBMG) in addition to referring to the new resources management policies for domestic electronic commerce. We have been dealt with simulations and simulated environment which used for the analysis of the proposed new policies. Finally the research addressed to the obtained numerical results. Thus researchers compare results with others. The research proposed findings and several recommendations.

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Digital Economy  
Information Technology

(E-Commerce)

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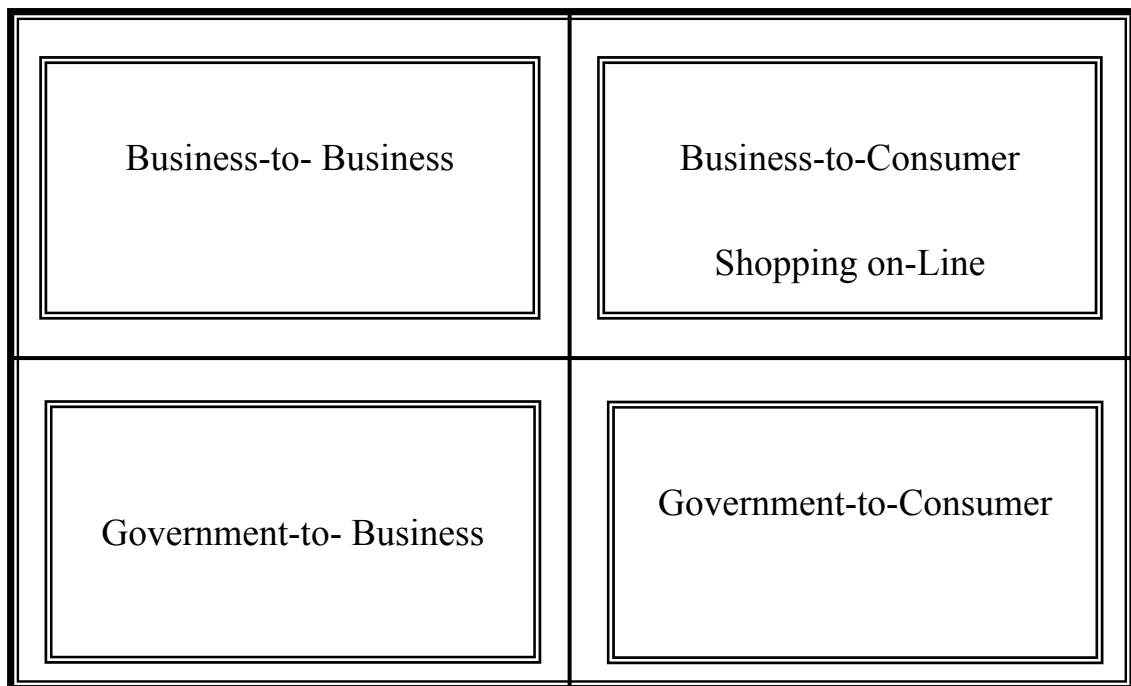
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(E-Shopping)  
(Banking Internet)

(E-business)

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Ainscough, Thomas L. and Michel G. Luckelt (1996), "the Internet for the rest us: Marketing on the world wide web", Journal of consumer marketing, sep., P:12.

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(Electronic Fund Transfers)

(EDI)

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Source: Michael Baker, (Marketing Strategy and Management),2000.P:54

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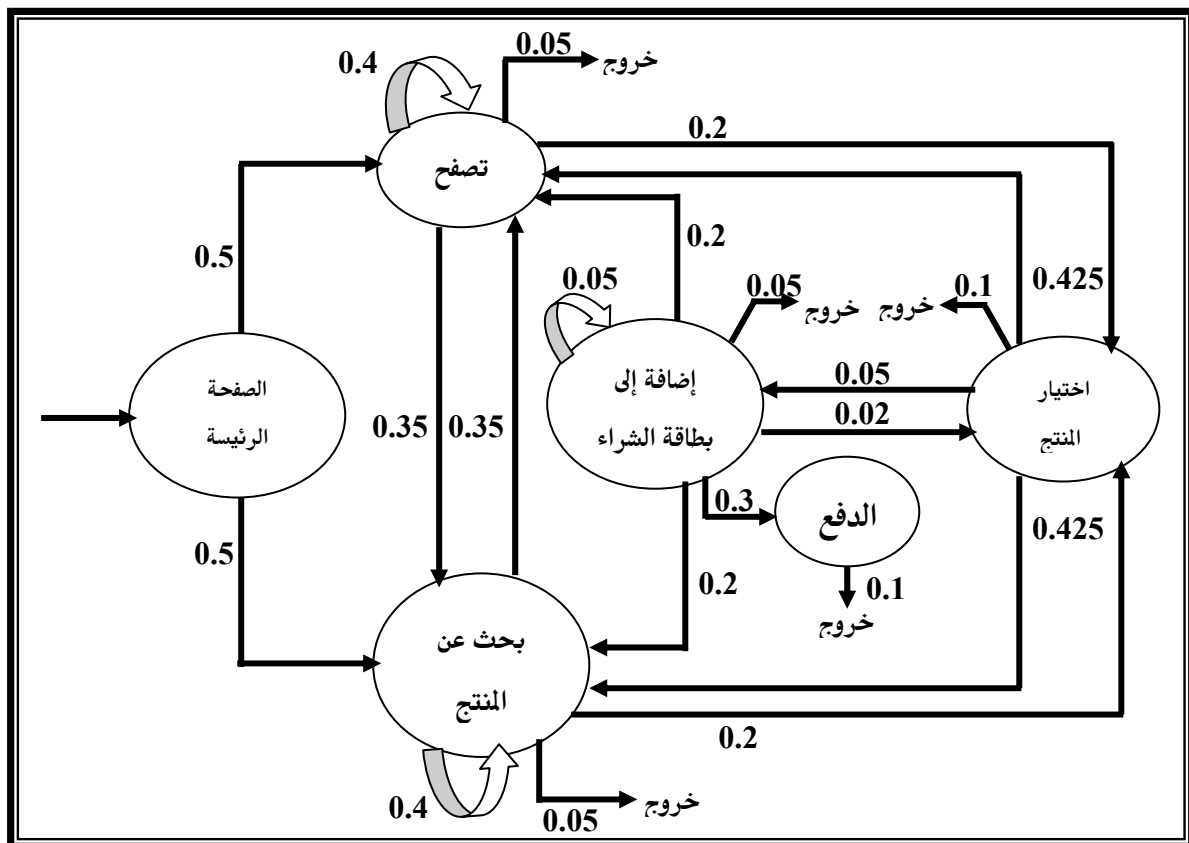
(CBMG) ( ) / ( )

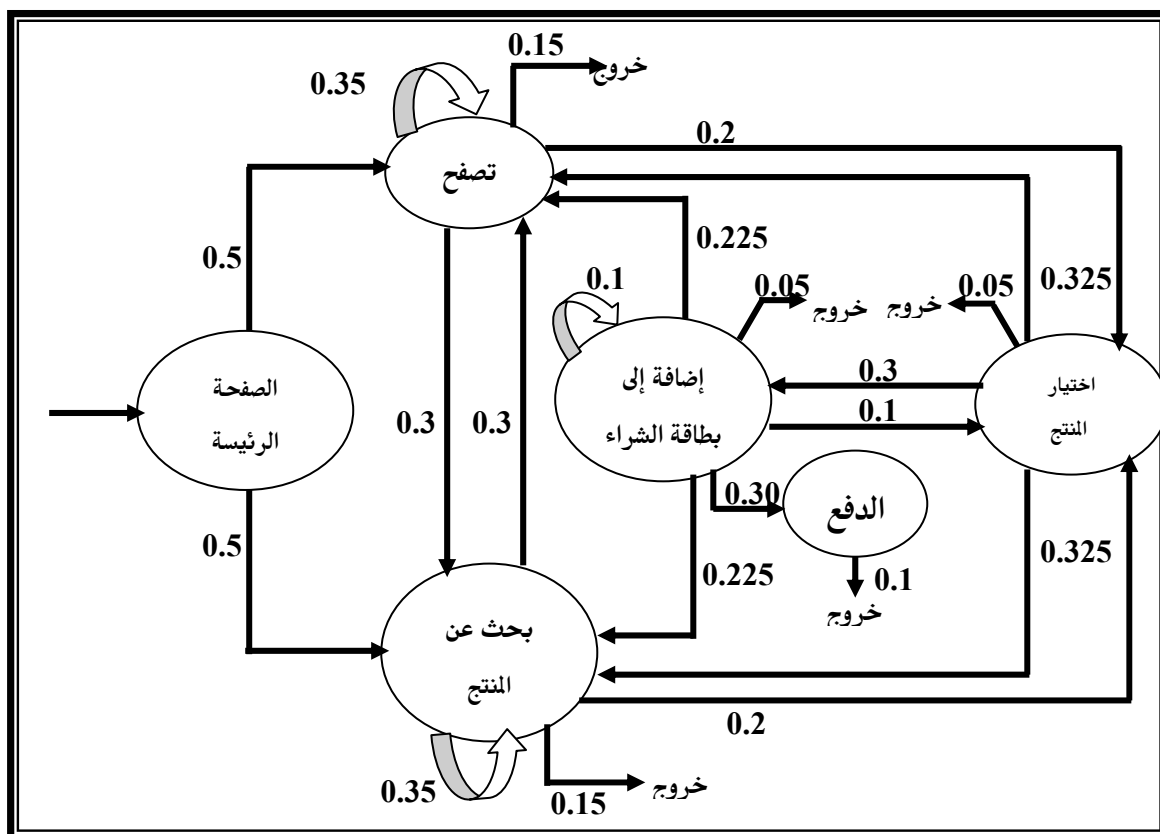
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Source: Benjamin, R., and Wigland, R. "Electronic Markets and Virtual Value Chains on the Information Superhighway." Sloan Management Review, (1999).P;124.

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$$\vec{V} = (V_b, V_s, V_a, V_t, V_p)$$

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(search) (browse) (pay) (select) (add)

[5 x 5 matrix P = [p<sub>i,j</sub>  
b, s, a, t, p

$$\begin{aligned} &: \\ V - V_{hp} &= V \times P, \\ V_{hp} &= (P_{h,b}, P_{h,s}, 0, 0, 0) \\ &\text{CBMG} \\ &: \end{aligned} \quad \text{(CBMG)}$$

$$P_{b,b} V_b + P_{s,b} V_s + P_{a,b} V_a + P_{t,b} V_t = V_b - P_{h,b} \dots\dots(1)$$

$$P_{b,s} V_b + P_{s,s} V_s + P_{a,s} V_a + P_{t,s} V_t = V_s - P_{h,s} \dots\dots(2)$$

$$P_{a,a} V_a + P_{t,a} V_t = V_a \dots\dots(3)$$

$$P_{b,t} V_b + P_{s,t} V_s + P_{a,t} V_a = V_t \dots\dots(4)$$

$$P_{a,p} V_a = V_p \dots\dots(5)$$

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V- V<sub>hp</sub> = V × P for the graphs of Figs. 3 and 4 is

$$V^o = (V_b = 6.76, V_s = 6.76, V_a = 0.14, V_p = 0.04, V_t = 2.73)$$

and V<sup>h</sup> = (V<sub>b</sub> = 2.71, V<sub>s</sub> = 2.71, V<sub>a</sub> = 0.37, V<sub>p</sub> = 0.11, V<sub>t</sub> = 1.12), respectively.

(V)

$$S = 1 + V_b + V_s + V_a + V_p + V_t$$

CBMG

$$S^o = 17.45 \text{ and } S^h = 8.03 \text{ respectively}$$

.(BV)

(BV)

$$\text{Then, } BV = f_o \times V_p^o + f_h \times V_p^h$$

$$f_o = 0.9. \text{ Thus, } BV = 0.9 \times 0.04 + 0.1 \times 0.11 = 0.047.$$

$$: X^+$$

$$X^+ \leq \lambda_s (f_o \times V_a^o \times P^o + f_h \times V_a^h \times P^h) \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

$$\lambda_s \begin{matrix} P^h & P^o \end{matrix}$$

$$X^+ \quad (Eq)$$

.CBMG

## e-Commerce Trends

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Web

Interactive Marketing

Storefronts

.Integrated Web Store

Self-Service Web Sales

e-Business

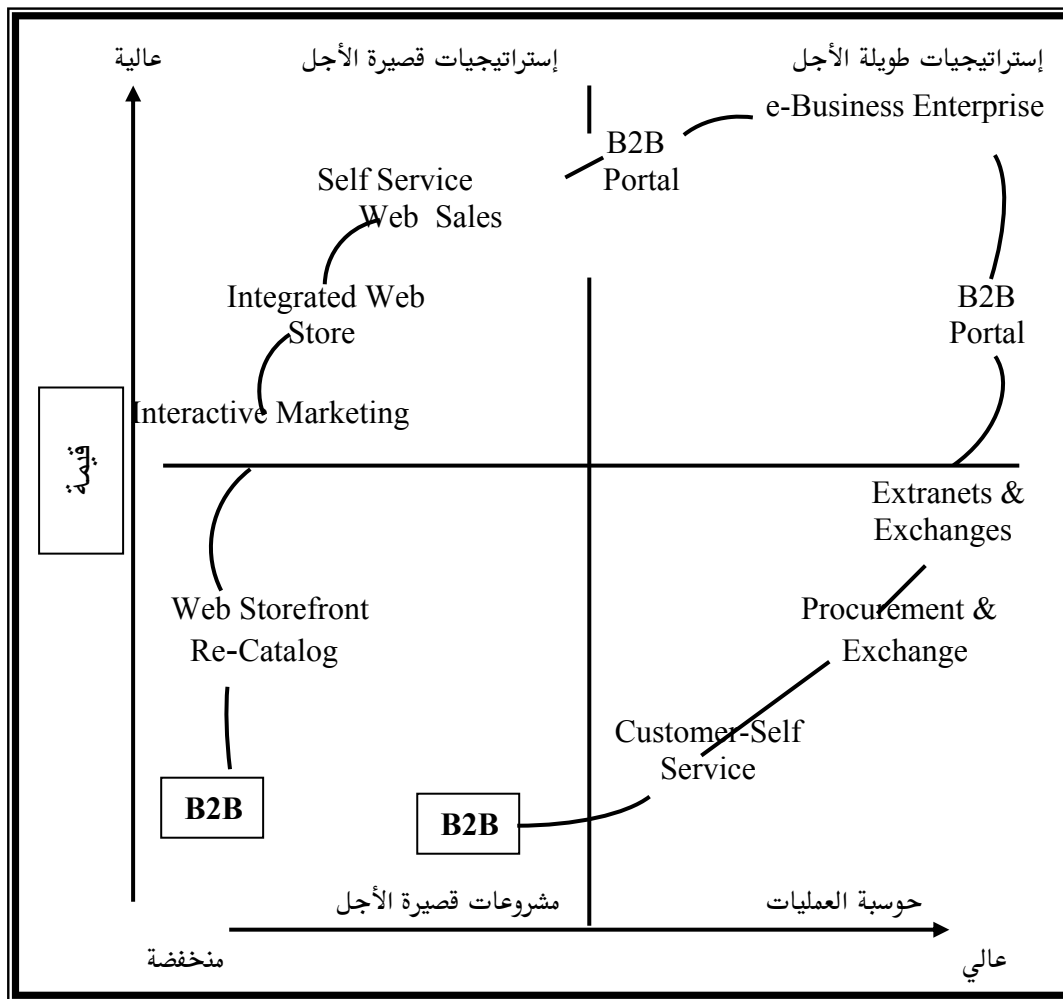
B2C Portal

( ).Enterprise

(B2B)

.Procurement Automation

B2B



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Source: O'Brien James A., Introduction to Information Systems, Irwin, U.S.A., 1997,P: 269.

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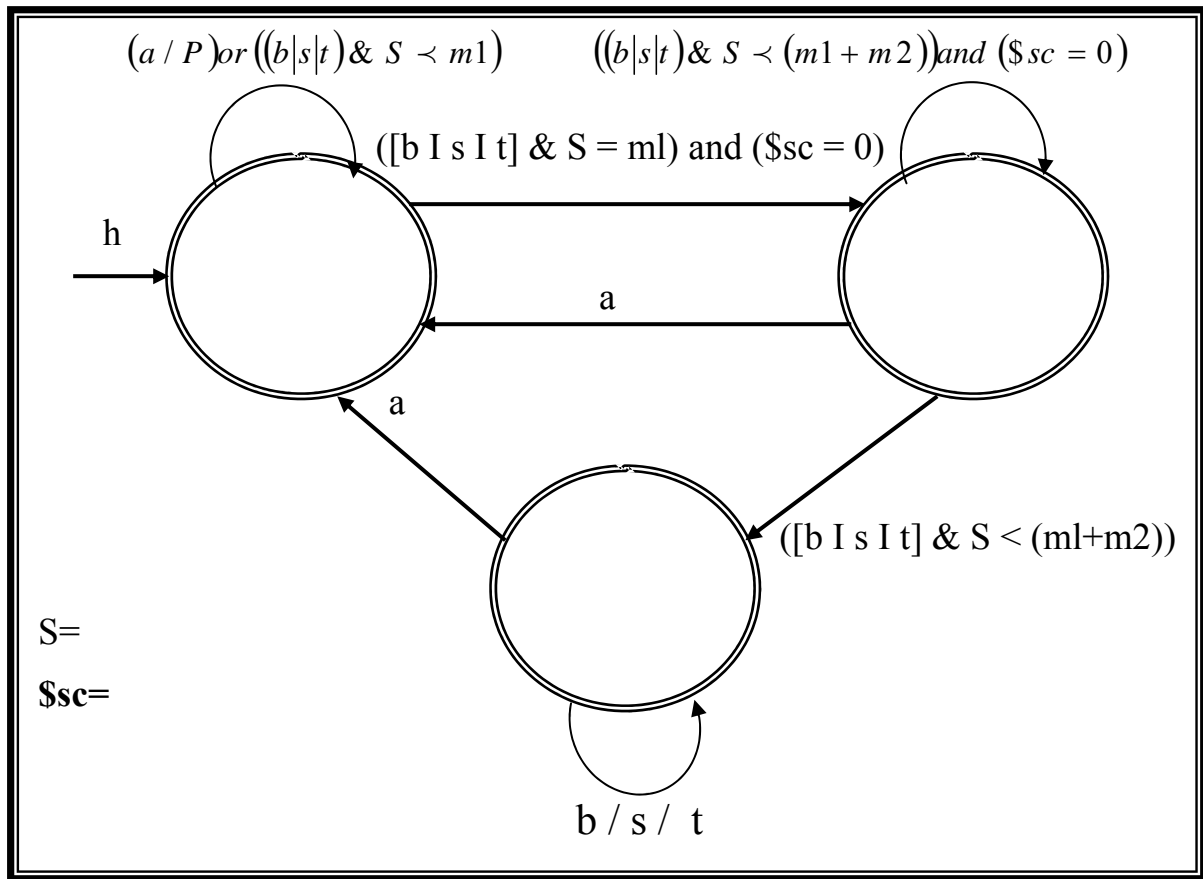
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Source: Ainscough, Thomas L and Michel G. Lockett. "The Internet for the Rest of Us: Marketing on the World Wide Web." Journal of Consumer Marketing 13 (September 1996).P;23

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.m1 + m2

(6)

m2 m

m2  
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(PS)  
if \$sc1 > \$sc2

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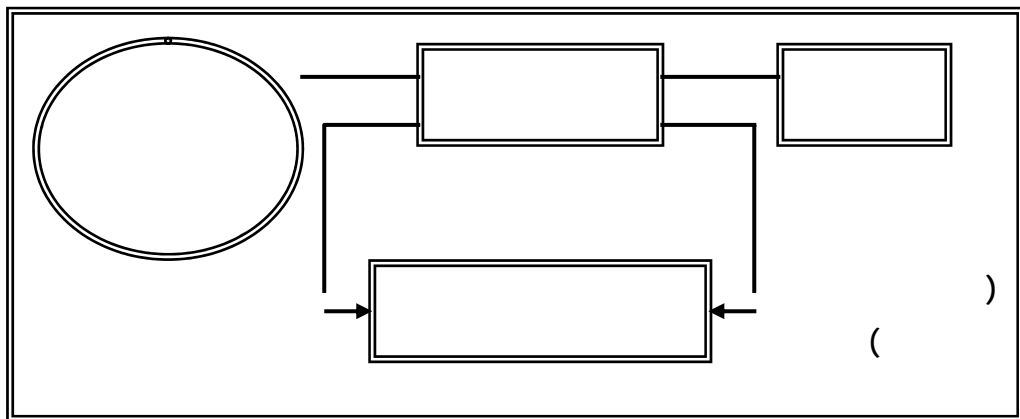
\$sc

FIFO :disks\_\_\_\_\_•

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.(7)

(CBMG)



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Disks

CPU

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 $RTT \times 2 + Z + T1$   
 =RTT  
 (CBMG) ( )  
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 :  
 Timeout – C2 (state) + C1 × session length .....(7)  
 (CBMG) C2 (state)  
 (0.1) =C1  
 C2 (b) =9 , C2(s)=9, C2(t)= 8, C2(a)=8, C2(p) =30 : =C2  
 (stop)  
 (LOAD)  
 : Simulation Model -  
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(DB)

(CGI)

(HTTP)

(DB)

LANs : 100-mbps .

30MB/sec

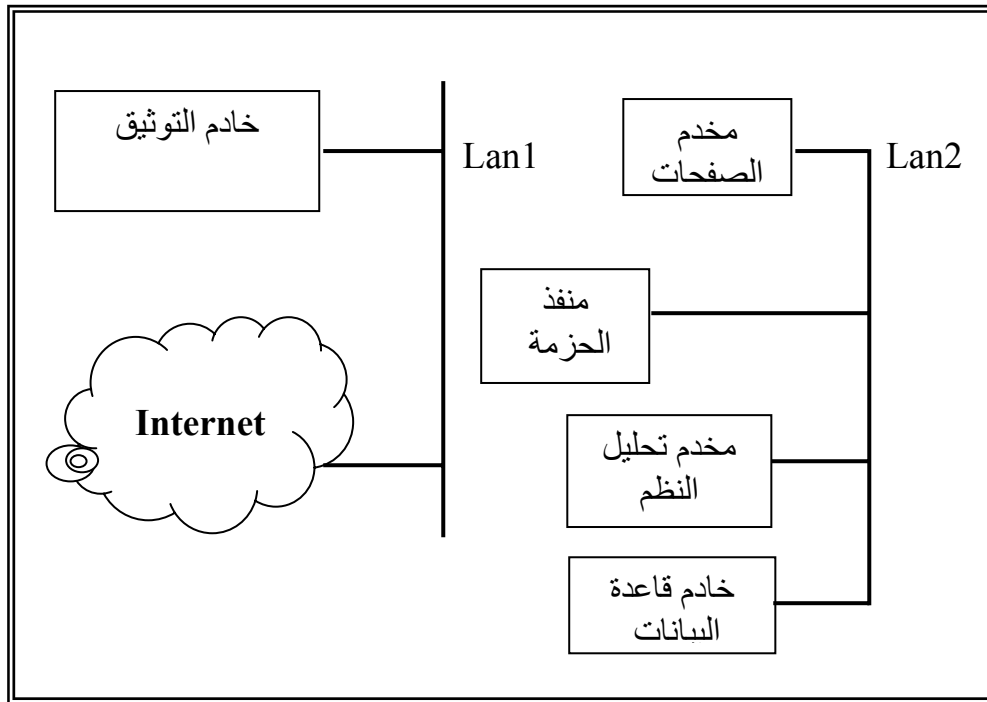
4.7msec .

9msec

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		15sec
45 sec		
25 sec		
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\$45.00		
\$18.00		
	(\$5.00, \$100.00) (\$5.00, \$60.00)	
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Source: L. Cherkasova and P. Phaal, Session Based Admission Control: A Mechanism for Improving the Performance of an Overloaded Web Server, HPL-98-119, HP Labs Technical Reports, 1998.P;38.



(8)

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(LAN)

(Dcpu)

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$$D_{cpu} (BD, BT) = 0.00258 \times (BD + BT) + 0.0027$$

.(KB)

BD \*

BT \*

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0.358 KB		ShttpReq
0.125 sec		RTT
0.258 KB	(db)	SCgiDBReq
	CGI	

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2 KB		SCGIFile
2 KB		BAddreq
2 KB		SStaticpage
3 KB		BSelecreq
2 KB		BPayReq

Source: L. Cherkasova and P. Phaál, Session Based Admission Control: A Mechanism for Improving the Performance of an Overloaded Web Server, HPL-98-119, HP Labs Technical Reports, 1998,P;40.

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	CBMG
HTTP	H
HTTP, CGI, DB	B
HTTP, CGI, DB	S
HTTP, CGI, DB	T
HTTP, CGI, DB	A
HTTP, CGI, DB, CGI, AS	P

Source: R. Pandey, J. Barnes, R. Olsson, Supporting Quality of Service in HTTP Servers, in Proc. Seventeenth Annual SIGACT-SIGOPS Symposium on Principles of Distributed Computing, 1998, P:34.

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( ) (discrete event simulation environment SMPL)  
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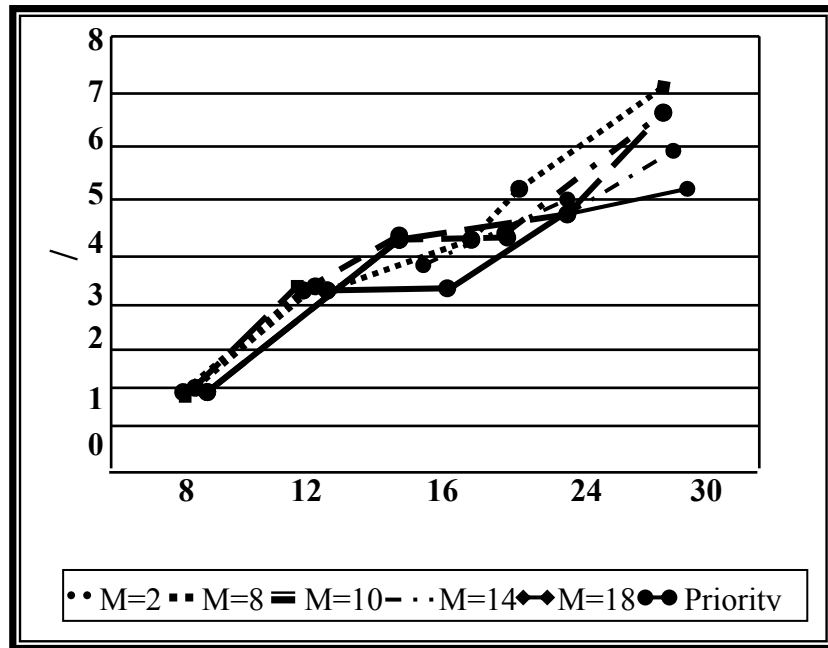
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$\lambda_s$  X<sup>+</sup> M1 ( / ) M2 ( ) ( ) ( $\lambda_s$ )

$$\lambda_s = \frac{M_1}{X^+} \quad \text{IF} \quad \frac{M_1}{X^+} = \lambda_s$$

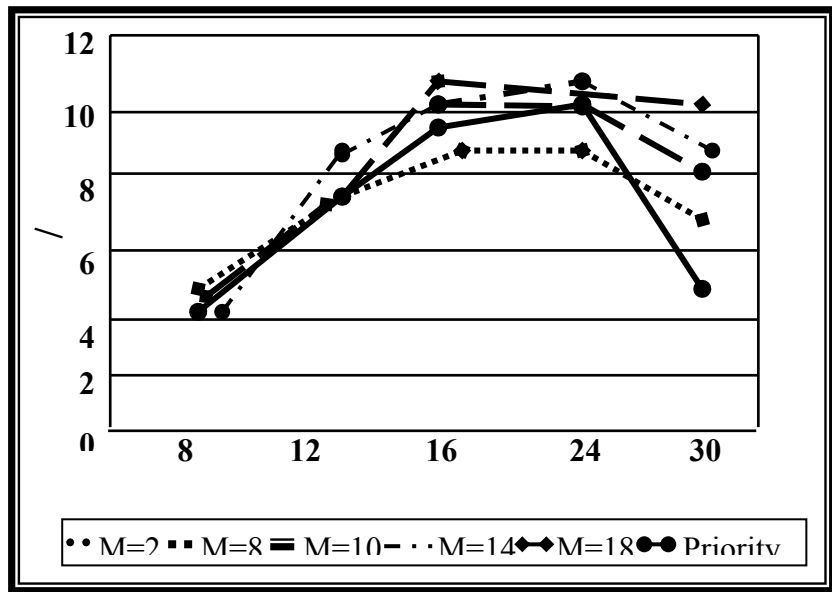


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(Occasioned Buyers)

$$\lambda_s = 30 \text{ Sessions/sec} \Rightarrow \text{Maximum value of } X^+ = 43\%$$

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( $M_1=2$ )  $M_1$

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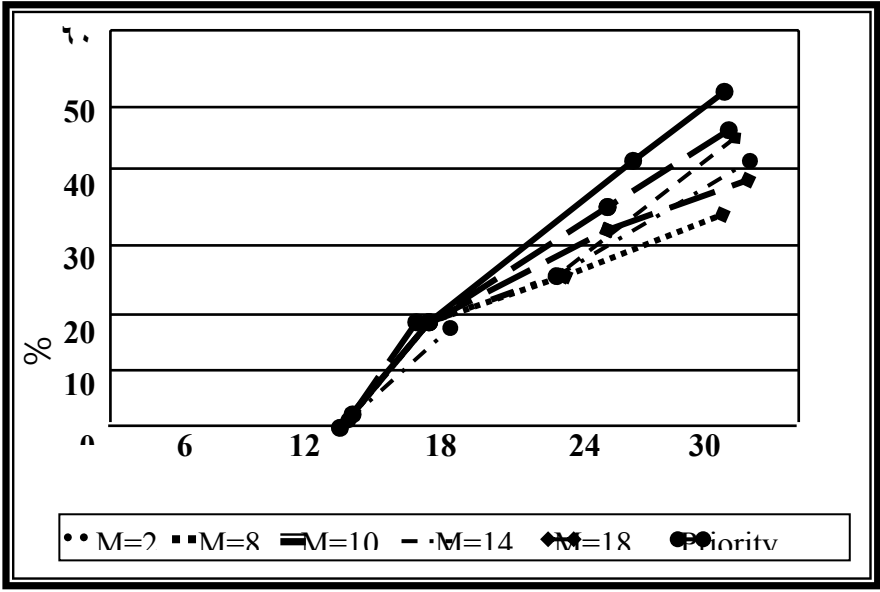
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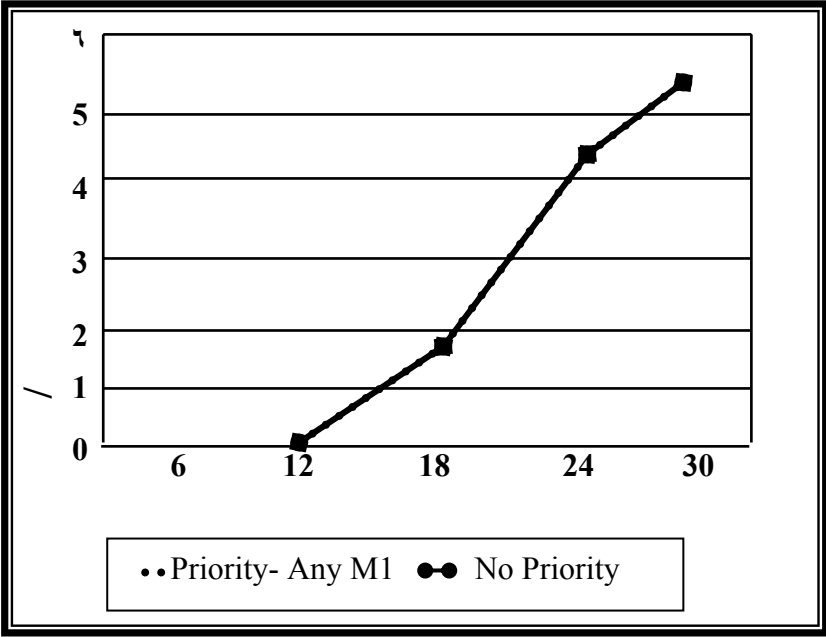
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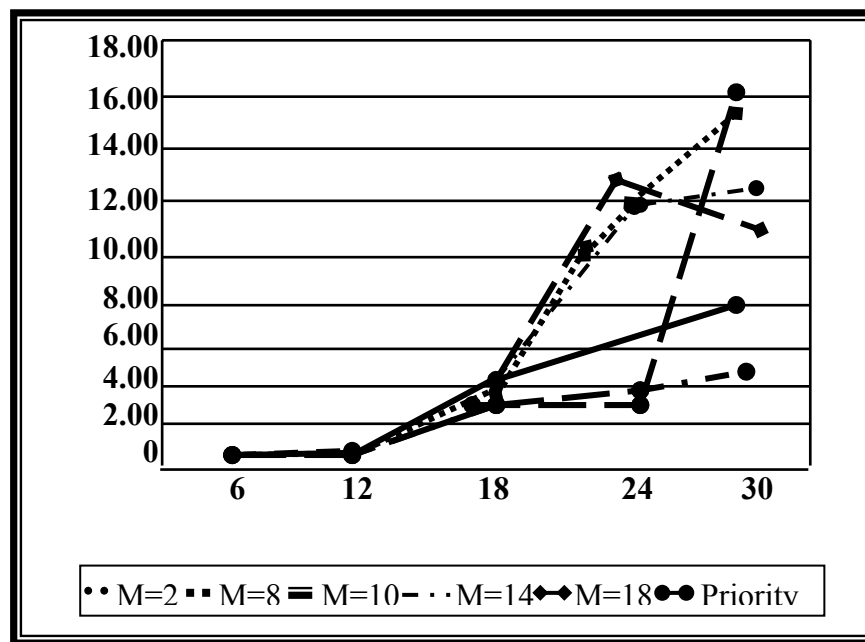
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$\lambda_s$  : ( )  
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 (8,10,14,18)  $M_1$   
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 $= M_1$   $= \lambda_s$   
 $M_1$   $\lambda_s$



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## :Relaxed Work

(Cherkasova Barford Almeida)  
 (1,2,3)

(J. Almeida, M. Dabu, A. Manikutty and P. Cao,)

.(http)

(cup)  
 ( ) (R. Pandey, J. Barnes, R. Olsson,)  
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(<sup>27</sup>) (L. Cherkasova and P. Phaa)  
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 (http://www.useit.com/alertbox/990207.html)<sup>( )</sup>  
 L. Cherkasova ) (Webqos  
 .(and P. Phaa  
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 (http://www.useit.com/alertbox/990207.html)  
 (L. Cherkasova and P. Phaa)  
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 (D. Krishnamurthy and J. Rolia)  
 (urls)  
<sup>(27)</sup> (Menascd, D. A., and V. A. F. Almeida)  
 W. Stornetta, )



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