Chapter 20
The Development of Mobile Service Applications for Consumers and Intelligent Networks

Rebecca De Coster
Brunel University, UK
Abdulrhman Albesher
Brunel University, UK

ABSTRACT
The enhanced capabilities of mobile handsets are starting to include activities previously associated with traditional desktop computing capabilities. This extends the mobile handset from being used for connectivity to a range of purposes in both consumer and intelligent networks. This chapter examines the development of mobile service applications from current consumer telecommunication applications including context based services (such as location based services) to mobile internet-based services and the forthcoming applications for intelligent networks. Developments of both consumer and industry services in sectors with complex operations are examined in terms of service interactions by reviewing the adoption factors and the provision of services in terms of service characteristics and business models. This chapter develops conceptual frameworks for better understanding mobile services and mobile use in the context of intelligent networks along with emerging consumer applications.

INTRODUCTION
The increasing trend towards Internet connectivity by mobile users has altered the perceptions of consumers in terms of their access to information; applications and related services over their mobile handsets. The increasingly interconnected nature of new mobile services has impacted MNOs (mobile network operators) business structures, operations and their interaction with customers. The concept of a business model has evolved from the work on value provision which identifies the value-adding activities of a firm. Unlike the case of manufacturing industries and adding value to

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-4666-8468-3.ch020
the process by the transformation of the physical materials through a sequence of manufacturing processes, many scholars suggested that in some industries (such as banking, insurance, advertising), Porter’s value chain (1980) cannot give a clear picture of the impact of the different ways firms and customers are connected to each other (Funk, 2009 and Weiner et al., 1997).

Traditionally the mobile communications industry value chain was influenced by the evolution of digital communication systems, more specifically, the transition from analogue to GSM to CDMA communication system standards at a global level (Funk, 2009). At that time the value provision was limited to basic phone calls text messages and limited data bandwidth. The traditional business model of the phone industry value chain is based around the Mobile Operator’s service provision as shown in Figure 1 (Funk and Methe, 2001; King and West, 2002; Lehenkari and Miettinen, 2002; Lyytinen and Fomin, 2002 and Steinbock, 2003). The subscriber not only sees the MNO as the provider of wireless connectivity (including internet access) but also their route for downloading applications. The billing mechanism is through the MNO for the entirety of the user’s mobile provision.

The enhanced capabilities of mobile handsets are starting to include activities previously associated with traditional desktop computing capabilities. This extends the mobile handset from being used for connectivity to a range of purposes as shown in Figure 2. From the consumer’s perspective their contracted services is also part of the overall package as shown on the right of the figure. Consumers will assess their current package in light of their perceived requirements which is based on lifestyle and individual preferences. Further, consumers will be aware of the alternatives as for many demographics (such as youngsters) social image is partly portrayed through their chosen handset and services.

The significant improvement of hardware capability in the mobile computing industry has removed many of the barriers of mobile applications. Much improved processing power and better wireless access coverage and bandwidth unlocked the possibilities of rich content application as well as a more effective information flow through web gateways and distributed client-server applications (Holzer and Ondrus, 2011). This radical change to rich content of mobile services has impacted consumer data traffic by services such as video-related services which include web video streaming and video file sharing or downloading (Krogfoss, Hanson, and Vale 2011). Yet it seems that MNOs are a bit constrained in this new ecosystem of mobile content market. Customers

Figure 1. Traditional business model for mobile services
Related Content

Opportunities and Challenges for Development
Izzettin Önder and Aynur Uckac (2016). *Handbook of Research on Comparative Economic Development Perspectives on Europe and the MENA Region* (pp. 36-51).
[www.igi-global.com/chapter/opportunities-and-challenges-for-development/143591?camid=4v1a](www.igi-global.com/chapter/opportunities-and-challenges-for-development/143591?camid=4v1a)

Enabling IT Innovation through Soft Systems Engineering
[www.igi-global.com/chapter/enabling-it-innovation-through-soft-systems-engineering/128495?camid=4v1a](www.igi-global.com/chapter/enabling-it-innovation-through-soft-systems-engineering/128495?camid=4v1a)

Consumer Sentiment and Confidence during Post-Crisis 2008: A Panel Data Analysis
[www.igi-global.com/chapter/consumer-sentiment-and-confidence-during-post-crisis-2008/130057?camid=4v1a](www.igi-global.com/chapter/consumer-sentiment-and-confidence-during-post-crisis-2008/130057?camid=4v1a)

A Comparative Study of Teachers’ and Engineering Students’ Enterprise 3.0 Application in Entrepreneurship
[www.igi-global.com/chapter/a-comparative-study-of-teachers-and-engineering-students-enterprise-30-application-in-entrepreneurship/128537?camid=4v1a](www.igi-global.com/chapter/a-comparative-study-of-teachers-and-engineering-students-enterprise-30-application-in-entrepreneurship/128537?camid=4v1a)