

# **Social Platform Analysis**

A new perspective

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## Social platform analysis: a new perspective

In the following, these topics have been covered in this research:

- The **distinction** between a piece of content and a message and why this distinction is important
- Social platform bases: Conversation-based vs. Content-based
- Social platform types: Communication tools Community platforms Social media
- Based on the material explained, some striking differences among social platforms (Either networks or media) could be understood
- This material also helps readers understand better why **some types of features work** on a group of platforms, but they are not suitable for others



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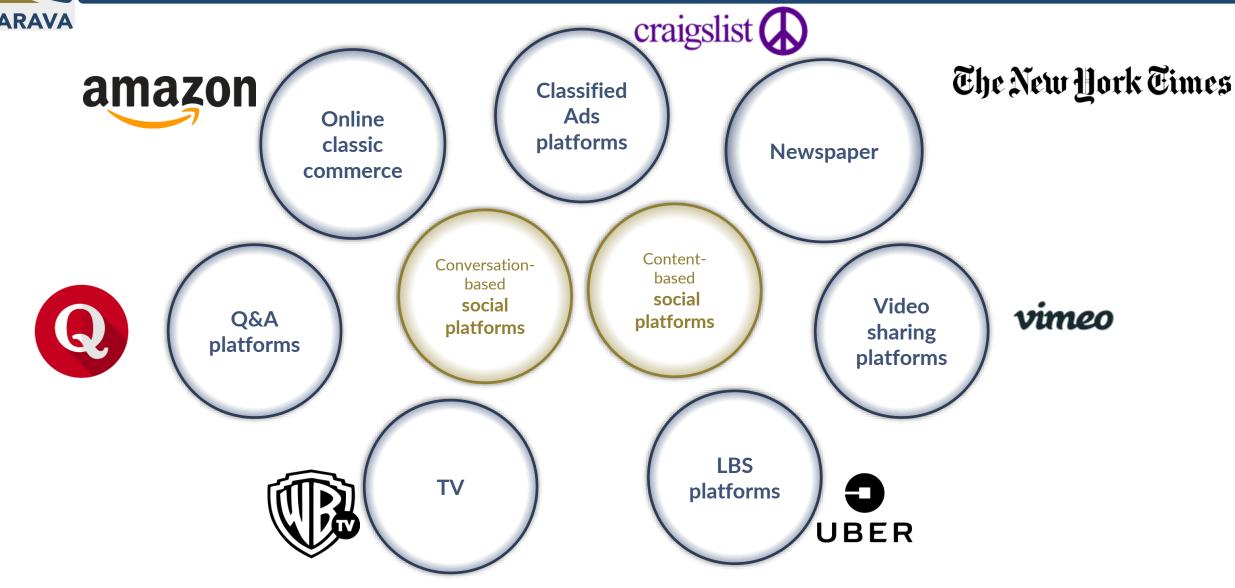


## Introduction



## Social platforms can be categorized into two distinctive types:

Conversation-based and content-based



Introduction

Two bases for social platforms

**Conversation-based platforms** 

**Content-based platforms** 

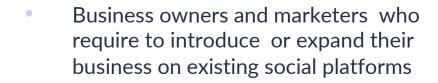
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**Executive summary** 





Entrepreneurs who intend to launch a social platform









## What are social platforms based on?

Two bases for social platforms



## Primary difference between conversation-based and content-based platforms is the distinction between message and content



#### Conversation-based social platforms

- Conversations drive conversation-based social platforms
- The body of a conversation is made up of messages
- Messages are dependent and defined in context
- Messages are usually used **point to point**
- The messages are the means of **symmetric** interaction: Each participant has the same room to participate



#### **Content-based social platforms**

- The pieces of content drive contentbased social platforms
- A piece of content is **self-sufficient** and usually **short** on social platforms
- Content has an **independent identity**
- Content is used **point to multipoint**
- The content is the means of an asymmetric interaction: An influencer publishes a post and other users like or comment

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Social platforms are spread across a spectrum from pure conversation-based to pure content-based platforms



#### **Conversation-based**











































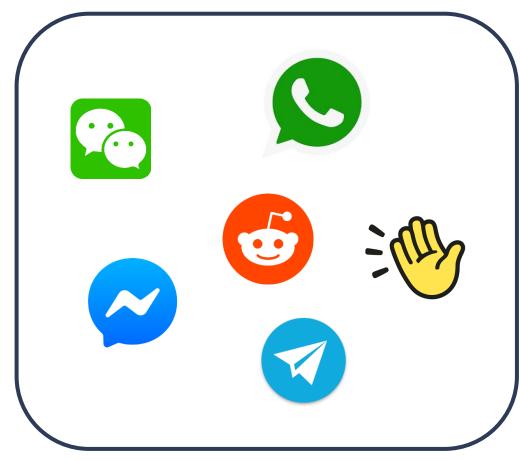
The key question to differentiate conversation-based from content-based platforms is: What forms the basis of the platform: message or piece of content?

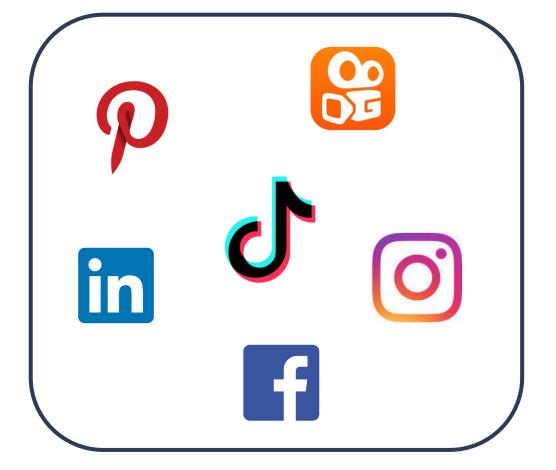


### **Conversation-based**









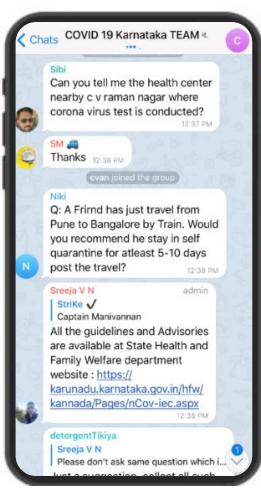
Two bases for social platforms



Messages are the means of symmetric interaction, while a piece of content is the means of asymmetric interaction



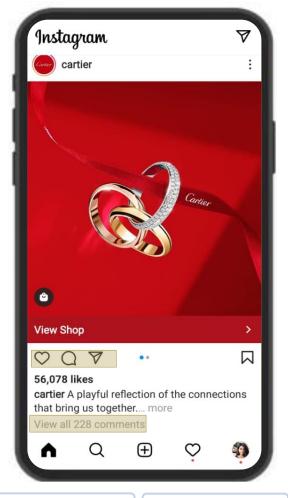
#### **Conversation-based**



#### **Structure**

#### . Content-based







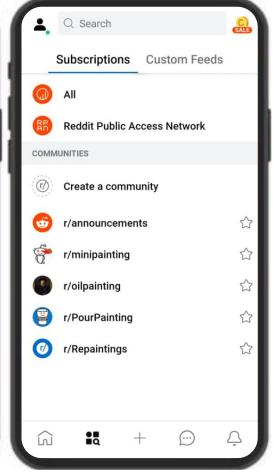
Collective forms in conversation-based social platforms are mainly groups, forums, and communities, while in content-based platforms they're mainly pages and live streams

#### **Collective form**

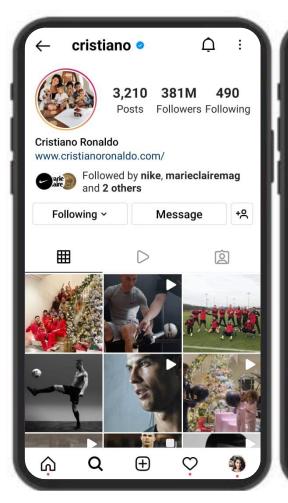


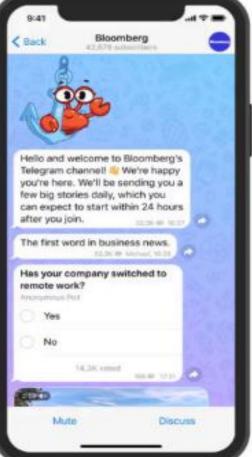
#### **Conversation-based**





#### **Content-based**





oduction Two bases for social platforms



The number of group members on conversation-based platfroms is usually limited, while there is no limit for the number of live-stream viewers on content-based platfroms

#### **Collective form**



#### **Conversation-based**

**Content-based** 



#### **WhatsApp**



• WhatsApp limits maximum 256 members per group chat.

Source: whatsapp.com

#### WeChat



• WeChat limits maximum 500 members per group chat.

Source: wechat.com

#### Instagram live

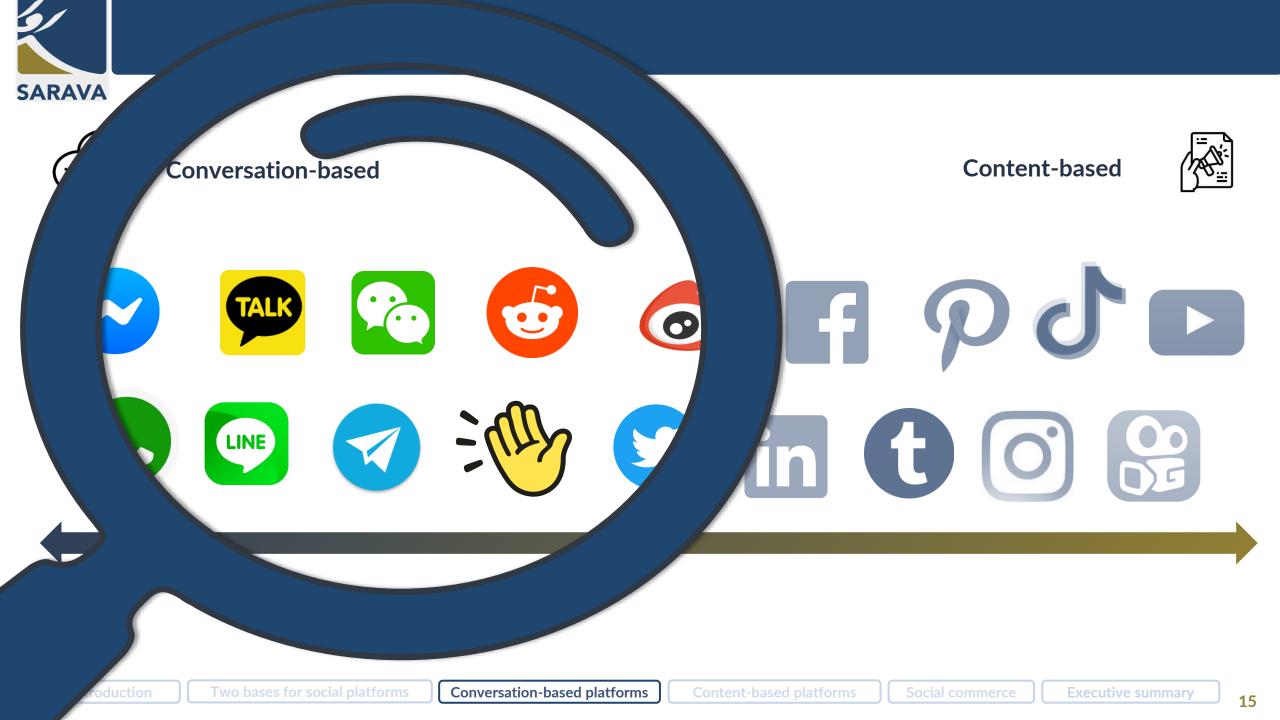


- No limitation
- Acun Ilicali now holds the record for the most-viewed Instagram live, with a colossal 3 million viewers.

Source: videoproc.com



## **Conversation-based Social Platforms**





We place conversation-based platforms on a spectrum that includes communication tools on one end and community platforms on the other



## **Conversation-based**



## **Communication tools**

**Community platforms** 



Tools to meet users' needs and ease making conversations

Platforms to discover new ideas and people and explore interests





















- Known social graph
- Existing network leverage
- Social glue = Family, Friends, Colleagues (Friendship and work)

- Discoverable social graph
- Network discovery
- Social glue = Interest



On communication tools, unlike community platforms, it is generally expected to be replied in minutes

### **Response** expectation

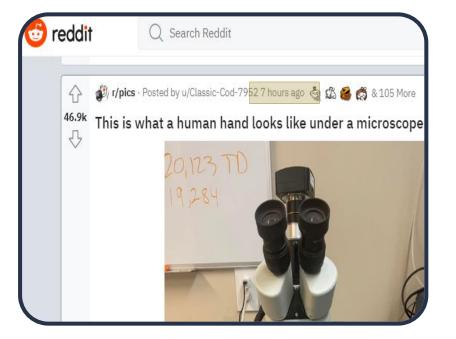


#### **Communication tools**

## **Community platforms**









Conversations are sorted chronologically on communication tools, while on community platforms, pieces of content are curated based on the platform algorithms

**SARAVA** 

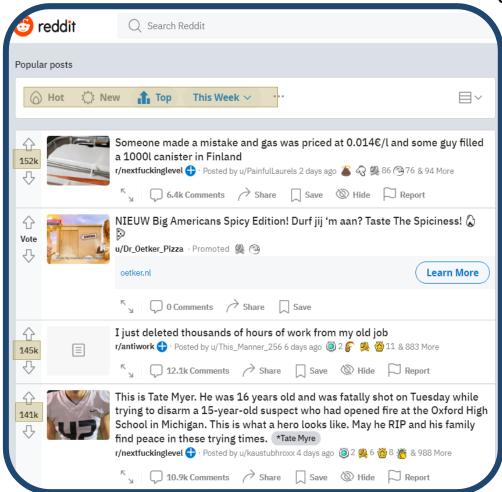


#### **Communication tools**



## Sorting





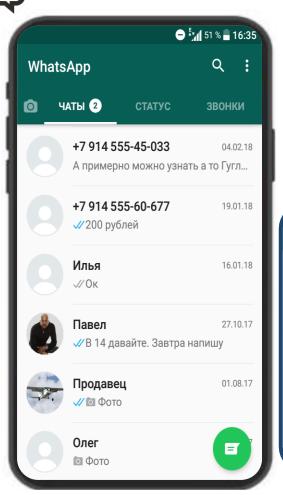


### Community platforms actively suggest people and content based on users' interest



#### Content distribution/ User findability

#### **Communication tools**



## **Passive**

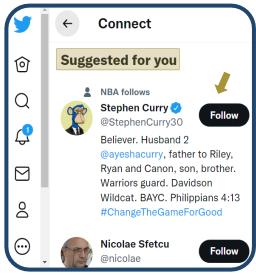
No suggestion for people

No suggestion for content

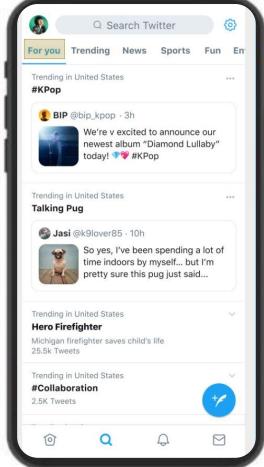


## Active

The platform suggests content and people.









Communication tools allow independent identities hop on them (hopped-on identities). On community platforms, they are integrated

## Third party participation



#### **Communication tools**





### **Community platforms**





A complete customer journey in WeChat mini-program vs. presentation page on Twitter



## **Content-based Social Platforms**





## **Conversation-based**































**Content-based** 





Content-based platforms cover a range content-based community platforms such as LinkedIn to social media such as TikTok and YouTube





**Content-based social platforms** 

Social media





















Mainly text (Complementary image/video)

**Community platforms** 

- Network
- Identity expression and Brand awareness

- Video/image (Complementary text)
- Media
- Direct income



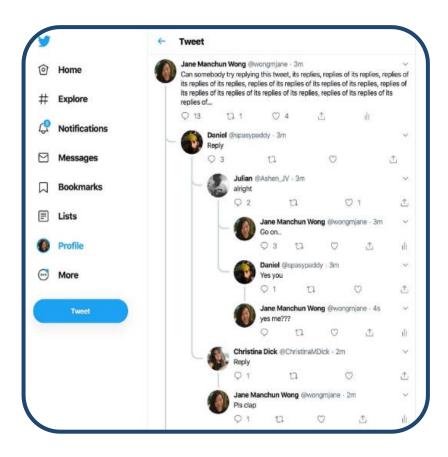
Twitter as a hybrid platform: Driving conversations like conversation-based platforms and being shared and viewed by many like content-based platforms

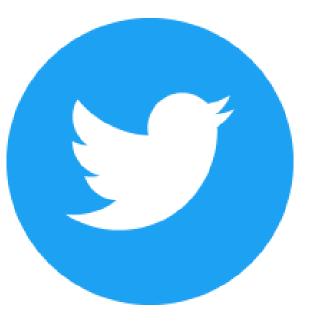


### **Conversation-based**









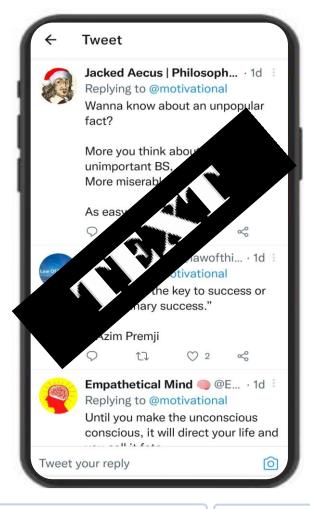




On social media, the image/video is the driver, while on community platforms, image/video acts as complementary

**SARAVA** 

#### **Community platforms**



## Type of content







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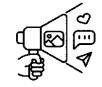
On the community platforms, the structure is network oriented, while on social media, the structure is media oriented and many content creators are professional

### Type of social

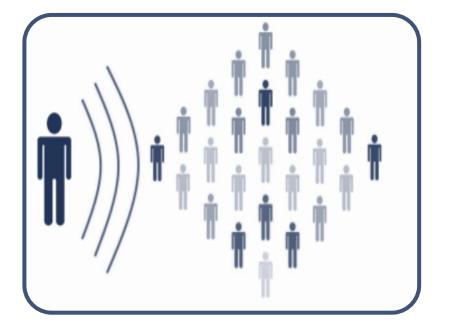


### **Community platforms**

Social media







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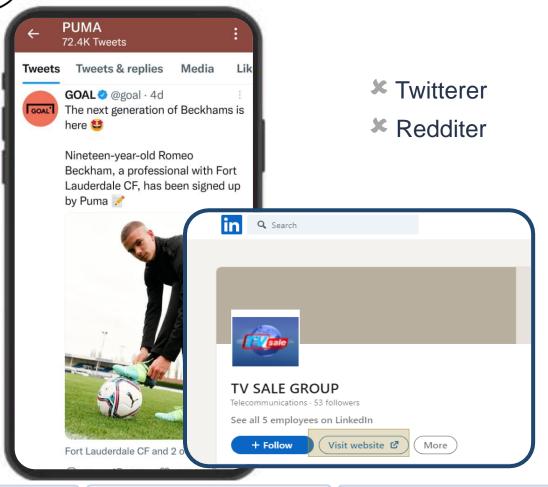


Purpose of content creators on community platforms is to share opinions and express their identity, while on social platforms, influencing and making money are more important

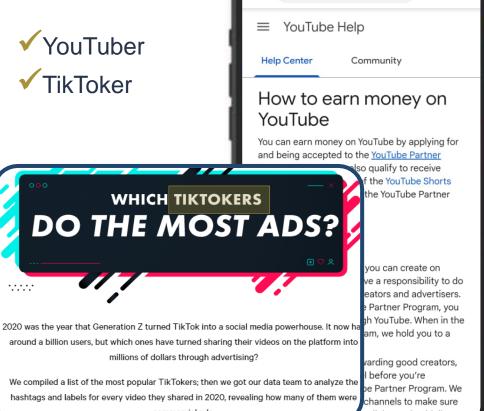
### **Purpose of content creators**

## **Community platforms**





✓ YouTuber ▼ TikToker



policies and guidelines.

**Content-based platforms** 

commercial ads.



## **Executive Summary**



#### Executive summary

- Main category: Social platforms are divided into two categories: Conversation-based and content-based.
- **Primary difference** between the main categories is the distinction between message and content. The message finds meaning in the heart of a conversation and separating it from a conversation is meaningless. At the same time, the piece of content is meaningful in itself and can be presented to the audience.
- Conversation-based platforms form a spectrum, one end of which is created by communication tools, and the other is community platforms.
- Communication tools make it easier to connect between networks of people familiar with each other outside of the Internet, like friends, family, or co-workers. But in community platforms, the goal is to meet and explore new people and ideas based on shared interests.
- Content-based platforms can also be seen in a spectrum at one side of the community platforms and social media on the other side, from the network structure to media structure.
- The focus on the text on social media fades, and space is allocated to images and video.
- Content creators often seek to express themselves on community platforms and seek to raise awareness of their brand, but as we get closer to social media, the incentive to monetize increases, which is why YouTuber is a frequently used word, but Twitterer is not that much relevant.



## Executive summary

• The main features of each category and their difference:

Conversation-based social platforms							
Туре	Response expectation	Sorting	Content distribution/ User findability	Third party participation			
Communication tools	In minutes	Chronological	Shared by users	Independent apps (Mini-Programs)			
Community platforms	In hours	Curated by platform	Recommended by the platform	Integrated into the platform			

Content-based social platforms						
Туре	Type of content (Main driver)	Structure	Content creators' purpose			
Community platforms	Text	Network	Identity expression			
Social media	lmage/video	Media	Influence and making money			



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