

Define CS, fit into CC	<div><div>1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)<div>CS</div></div><div>Who is your customer? i.e. working parents of 0-5 y.o. kids</div><div>Anyone who uses web browser,surfs the internet,<div>1.Organization 2.Individuals.</div></div></div>	<div><div>6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS<div>CC</div></div><div>What constraints prevent your customers from taking action or limit their choices of solutions? i.e. spending power, budget, no cash, network connection, available devices.</div><div>No adequate knowledge, constrain at implementing of resources and a need of internet access</div></div>	<div><div>5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS<div>AS</div></div><div>Which solutions are available to the customers when they face the problem or need to get the job done? What have they tried in the past? What pros & cons do these solutions have? i.e. pen and paper is an alternative to digital notetaking</div><div>1.blacklist 2.Anti-spam software 3.Firewalls.</div></div>	Explore AS, differentiate
Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand RC	<div><div>2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS<div>J&P</div></div><div>Which jobs-to-be-done (or problems) do you address for your customers? There could be more than one; explore different sides.</div><div>1.Breach of privacy 2.loss of data,reputation. 3.Identity theft. 4.Victim to malware,ransomeware.</div></div>	<div><div>9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE<div>RC</div></div><div>What is the real reason that this problem exists? What is the back story behind the need to do this job? i.e. customers have to do it because of the change in regulations.</div><div>It is very difficult for an average person to determine if an email message link or website is legitimate or not.</div></div>	<div><div>7. BEHAVIOUR<div>BE</div></div><div>What does your customer do to address the problem and get the job done? i.e. directly related: find the right solar panel installer, calculate usage and benefits; indirectly associated: customers spend free time on volunteering work (i.e. Greenpeace)</div><div>1. Don't give your information to an unsecured site. 2. Rotate passwords regularly. 3. Don't ignore those updates. 4. Install firewalls 5. Don't be tempted by those pop-ups.</div></div>	Tap into BE, understand RC
Identify strong TR & EM	<div><div>3. TRIGGERS<div>TR</div></div><div>What triggers customers to act? i.e. seeing their neighbor installing solar panels, reading about a more efficient solution in the news</div><div>1.Benefits of phishing detection. 2.Safety & Security.</div></div>	<div><div>10. YOUR SOLUTION<div>SL</div></div><div>If you are working on an existing business, write down your current solution first, fill in the canvas, and check how much it fits reality. If you are working on a new business proposition, then keep it blank until you fill in the canvas and come up with a solution that fits within customer limitations, solves a problem and matches customer behaviour.</div><div>Classification, Machine learning algorithm to detect the phishing websites.</div></div>	<div><div>8.CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR<div>CH</div></div><div>8.1 ONLINE What kind of actions do customers take online? Extract online channels from #7</div><div>all features and measures available online.</div><div>8.2 OFFLINE What kind of actions do customers take offline? Extract offline channels from #7 and use them for customer development.</div><div>Consulting Cyber-security</div></div>	Identify strong TR & EM

<div>4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER</div> <div>How do customers feel when they face a problem or a job and afterwards? i.e. lost, insecure > confident, in control - use it in your communication strategy & design.</div> <div>EM</div> <div>BEFORE: Constant fears of losing their data and insecure of privacy breaching.</div> <div>AFTER: Feeling protected and secure.</div>		officers.
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