Define CS, fit into CC

1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S) — CS

Who is your customer?
i.e. working parents of 0-5 y.o. kids

Crude oil prediction mainly based on companies and industries for business and also to the government.

6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS — CC

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.

The price of crude oil typically accounts for anywhere from two-thirds to three-quarters of the cost of domestic fuel oil. The problem is that crude oil is traded in global markets, which means it is subject to a range of constantly changing market forces.

5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS — AS

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

In crude oil trading, a 'buy and hold' is probably the best and most widely used trading strategy. Traders analyze demand and supply factors and take calculated positions. If their prediction comes true, traders close their position to book profits way before expiry.

Explore AS, differentiate

Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand RC

2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS — J&P

Which jobs-to-be-done (or problems) do you address for your customers? There could be more than one; explore different sides.

Crude oil is the world's leading fuel, and its prices have a big impact on the global environment, economy as well as oil exploration and exploitation activities, As it is not an easy job to predict crude oil, we must provide desired information for customers.

9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE — RC

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.

As price of crude oil is varying day by day, this affecting the oil price.

Demand and supply also changing day by day, this also affect price of oil crude oil prediction.

7. BEHAVIOUR — BE

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)

prediction model can capture the changing pattern of oil prices since the model is continuously updated whenever new oil price data are available, with very small constant overhead. To evaluate the forecasting ability, we compare it with other popular oil price prediction models.

Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand RC

Identify strong TR & EM

3. TRIGGERS — TR

What triggers customers to act? i.e. seeing their neighbour installing solar panels, reading about a more efficient solution in the news.

The price of oil fluctuates according to three main factors: current supply, future supply, and expected global demand.

4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER — EM

Before: frustration, insecurity

After: Trust, profit

10. YOUR SOLUTION — SL

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.

The analysis of crude oil during every period of time is the best option to predict the price

it needs necessary importance to calculate the prediction

8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR — CH

8.1 ONLINE
What kind of actions do customers take online? Extract online channels from #7

Expecting discount
Trustworthy customers
Go by customers

8.2 OFFLINE
What kind of actions do customers take offline? Extract offline channels from #7 and use them for customer development.

Risk
Trustworthy customers

Extract online & offline CH of BE

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