Define CS, fit into CC

1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S) `CS`

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

> Students who have completed their Higher Secondary Education

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.

> Time, resource wastage and also money related problems.

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

> Eligibility Criteria due toEntrance Exam like NEET, JEE, etc , Seat allotment.

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.

> To know about their status of getting a seat in their preferred university, if not recommend the next best university

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.

> Due to high Competition and not meeting the required criteria.

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)

> Spending lots of money to get their preferred university.

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 installingsolar panels, reading about a more efficient solution in the news.

> When their friends or relatives get into universities that they desired to get into.

4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER `EM`

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.

> Stressed or even go into depression if not getting the desired university.

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 inthe canvas and come up with a solution that fits within customer limitations, solves a problem and matches customer behaviour.

> We would create an application that helps students to get the list of colleges by comparing the student's marks and college's cut off and predicting admission probability. It is fast, efficient and reliable. It will also help the students to know their stand and act accordingly.

8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR `CH`

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

> They will search online about the preferred university and the criteria to join the University

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

> Visiting College campus, Enquire students, Academic representatives and nearby people about the University.

Identify strong TR & EM