

Define CS, fit into CC

1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)

CS

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

Who wants to know whether he/she have Chronic Disease or not.

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.

Customer should trust our prediction.

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

The results showed that Random Forest Classifier model better predicts Chronic Kidney Disease(CKD).

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.

Chronic Kidney Disease(CKD) is a major medical problem and can be cured if treated in the early stages.

9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE

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.

The problem is to find Chronic kidney Disease(CKD) at early stages.

7. BEHAVIOUR

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)

It is a user interactive interface. So, customer Can easily understand the application.

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

3. TRIGGERS

TR

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

The customer easily predict CKD in their respective places.

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.

8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR

CH

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

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

Identify strong TR & EM	<div><div><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><div>They get fear and anxiety when they faces CKD.</div></div>	<div><div><div>The attributes of various medical tests are investigated to distinguish which attributes may contain helpful information about the disease. The information says that it helps us to measure the severity of the problem and we make use of such information to build a Kidney Disease model that predicts Chronic Kidney Disease.</div></div></div>	<div><div><div>Application is developed and host in IBM cloud so we can access at anywhere at any time.</div></div></div>	Identify strong TR & EM
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