Define CS, fit into CC

Explore AS, differentiate

1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S) `CS`

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

This project is mainly for patients who wants to know the length of staying of existing patients so that they can get admitted into that hospital

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.

**Network connection is a major issue while searching for availability of hospitals
Also Budget is also a main constraints**

for majority of the peoples
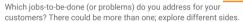
5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS `AS`

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

When patients are facing the problem about the vacancy, using some existing data to accurately predict the availability, with exploratory analysis , etc..,

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

2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS

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

The main goal is to accurately predict the length of stay of the patients in the hospital so that the out patients can know whether they can admitted into the hospital otherwise they can switch over to other hospital

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 the lack of staffs to take care of the patients, Accurate prediction is needed to predict accurately the length of stay of existing patients

7. BEHAVIOUR `BE`

What does your customer do to address the problem and

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)

Use of some Exploratory analysis to accurately predict the availability of vacancy can really helpful to the patients

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

Identify

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.

For estimating better prediction of length of stay of patients accurate estimation is needed

4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER `E`

`M`

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.

Patients feels restless and they struggled to know where they can get admitted with a bed

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.

To accurately predict the length of stay of patients in the hospital we can use the previous datasets of the patients based on that datasets we can able to predict the availability

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

Patients are the Customers. In online patients can able to check the availability with some data models.

If they are nearby to the hospital they can directly come offline to the hospital.