Define

CS

fit into

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Identify

strong

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1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)

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

- Dealeís
- Avid Buyeís oveí the age of 18

6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS

CS

J&P

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 $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{M}$

What constraints prevent your customers from taking action or limit their choices of solutions? i.e. spending power, budget, no cash, network connection, available

Customeís aíe hesitant due to stigma of computeí píedicted values might not be accuitate.

5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS

CC

Which solutions are available to the customers when they face the

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

Visit online websites to see how much otheí people with similaí caís aíe selling theií caís foí

By visiting dealeiships and getting estimates.

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.

1 o build a supervised machine learning model that utilizes íegíession methods to accuíately píedict/anticipate the value of a Used caí based onthe following factois:

- Condition of the cai
- Kilometeís díiven
- Life Span
- Damages
- No. of owneis

9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE

What is the real reason that this problem exists? What is the back story behind the need to do

i.e. customers have to do it because of the change in regulations.

1 he value pioposed by dealeis and otheí paíties foí a caí may be untiustwoithy and extiemely low.

Useís aíe unsuíe how much theií can actually sell foi oi at a piice which theycan bid foí.

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)

Píoviding false claims on damages inand on the caí.

1'o oveísell non-existent featuíes.

What tíiggeis customeis to act? i.e. seeing theií neighbouí installing solaí

Useís may otheí sites to make a compaíison whichcateís the decision píocess.

10. YOUR SOLU 1ºION

If you aie woiking on an existing business, wiite down youi cuiient solution fiist, fill in the canvas, and check how much it fits feality.

If you aie woiking on a new business pioposition, then keep it blank until you fill in the canvas and come up with a solution that fits within customeí limitations, solves a píoblem and matches customeí behaviouí

A machine leaíning model can be utilized to develop this system which can accuíately píedict the íesale value of the caí given a set of attibutes of the cai.

8.1 ONLINE

What kind of actions do customeis take online? Extiact online channels from 7

8.2 OÜLINE

What kind of actions do customeis take offline? Extiact offline channels from 7 and uses them foi customei development

by caí bíand websites but they also makea compaíison

3. 1°RIGGERS

panels, feading about a mofe efficient solution in the news.

4. EMOľIONS: BEÏORE / AÏIPER

How do customeis feel when they face a pioblem of a job and afterwaids? i.e. lost, insecuíe > confident, in contíol - use it in youí communication stíategy & design.

Befoíe:

The usef might be conceined about the inaccufate piediction based on human assessment.

Afteí:

without useí inteívention, the useí may decide the attibutes of the cai on theil own

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Online:

Customeís don't just look at the infoímation píovided study on píicings on vaíious websites.

If an useí is inteíested in buying a caí. I'hey would visit a lot of dealeíships to get a quotation and do a compaíison study.