

Define CS, fit into CC

CS

1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)

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

Who wants to know whether he/she has Chronic Disease or not?

CC

6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS

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.

Customers should trust our prediction.

AS

5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS

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

J&P

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.

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 KidneyDisease(CKD) at the 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, the customerCan easily understand the application.

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

TR

3. TRIGGERS

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

The customer easily predicts CKD in theirrespective places.

SL

10. YOUR SOLUTION

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.

CH

8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR

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 #7and use them for customer development.

Identify strong TR & EM	<p><b>4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER</b></p> <p>How do customers feel when they face a problem or a job afterwards? i.e. lost, insecure &gt; confident, in control - use it in your communication strategy &amp; design.</p> <p><b>EM</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before: Anxiety, Depressed, Frustration</li> <li>• After: Peace and Self-Awareness</li> </ul>	<p>Identify chronic kidney disease using machine learning techniques which would help in facilitating the whole process than taking manual tests. The cost of the treatment would be reduced and also prevent the loss of life. Ensuring the true rate of prediction. Providing preventive measures for those who are prone to kidney disease</p>	<p>Patients providing appropriate test results to be entered in the web application.</p> <p>Patients visit the laboratories where their details would be entered in the web application to display the accurate results of prediction.</p>	Identify strong TR & EM
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