

Define CS, fit into CC	1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S) CS Who is your customer? <div>Used by doctors at hospitals and other medical clinics to avoid contact with infected tools. Used by workers in car manufacturing companies.</div>	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. <div>Power consumptions needs to be reduced. Customer needs to remember various gestures to use it in appropriate situations. Proper camera to capture the gestures correctly. Stable connection is required to run the software.</div>	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 <div>Doctors can take the tool in their hand, which may cause infections to them. Doctors can use monitors, keyboard but this may lead to inaccurate observations as the doctor will be in movement and this may also cause infections to doctors.</div>	Explore AS, differentiate
	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. <div>System helps the customers to show gestures based on which corresponding tools are taken by browsing with radiology images to avoid customers coming in contact.</div>	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. <div>Unclear images detected by camera may lead to undesired results. As each gesture is mapped to tool, the customer needs to remember gestures to choose a tool. These technologies are expensive and may lead to delay in operation theatre.</div>	7. BEHAVIOUR BE 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) <div>Proper training is provided to customers to use appropriate gestures for tools. Well equipped manual is provided to customers to resolve their problems and doubts.</div>	
Identify strong TR & EM	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. <div>Technological development in AI and medical industry helps the customers to avoid physical contact.</div>	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. <div>This solution helps the doctors to use gestures to select a tool and to perform operations at faster rate and in efficient way. This solution also avoids doctors coming in physical contact from the infected tools.</div>	8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR CH 8.1 ONLINE What kind of actions do customers take online? Extract online channels from #7 <div>Network connection is required to analyze and to choose the tool from captured radio images</div>	Identify strong TR & EM
	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. <div>Customers feel more safe and secure by using this technology as it prevents them from infections.</div>		8.2 OFFLINE What kind of actions do customers take offline? Extract offline channels from #7 and use them for customer development. <div>Doctors need to use proper gestures for choosing a tool. Power needs to be ava</div>	