Project Design Phase-I

Problem Solution Fit and Solution Architecture

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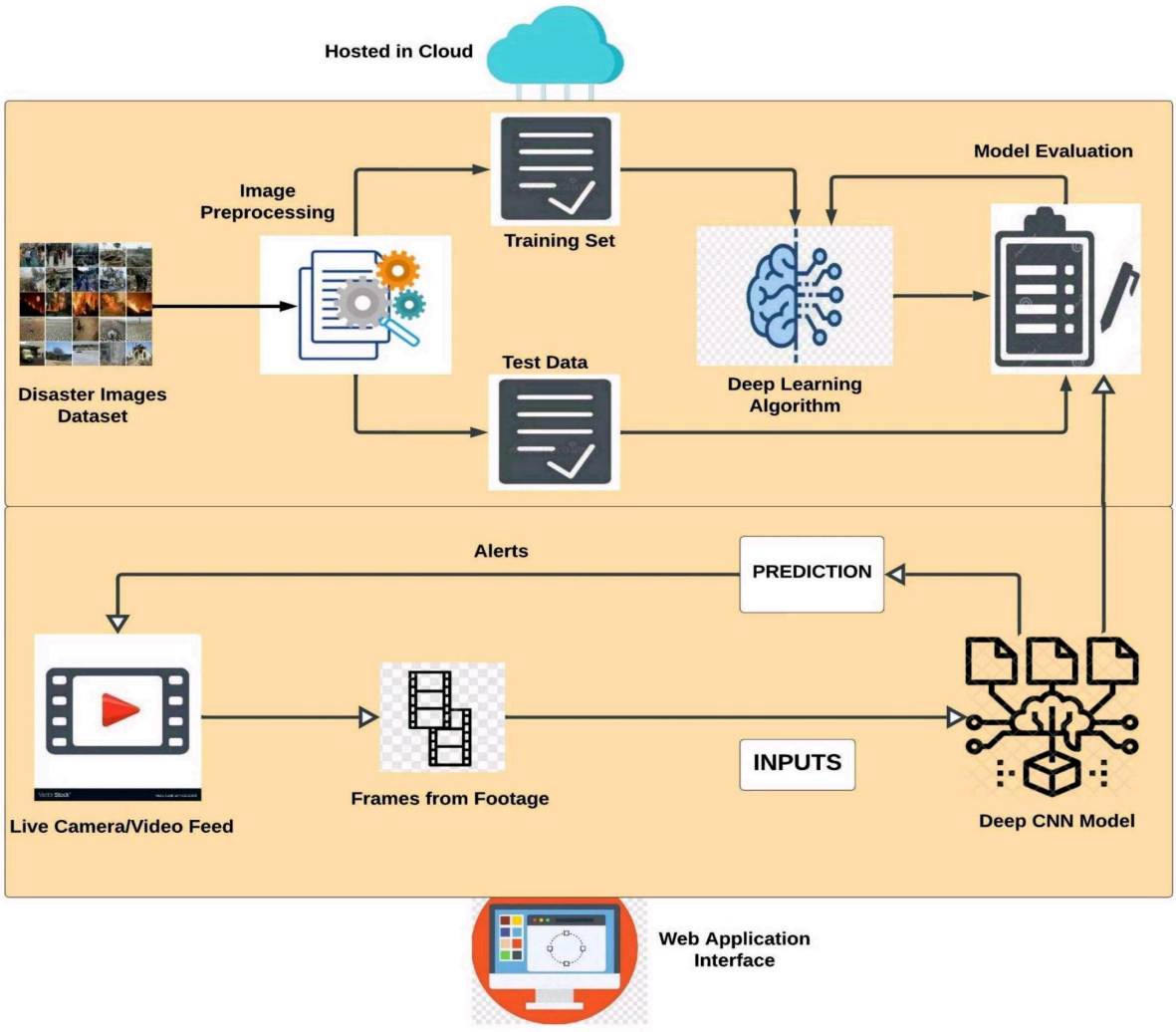
Team ID: PNT2022TMID10120

Project Name: Natural Disasters Intensity Analysis and Classification using Artificial Intelligence

Solution Architecture:



Problem-Solution fit canvas 2.0

Purpose / Vision

Define CS, fit into CC

1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S) — CS

Customers are regarded to be the general public who are affected by natural disasters.

6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS — CC

Mitigation strategies include the adoption of zoning, land use policies, and building rules are required. Awareness, Education, Preparedness, Predictions and Warning Systems can lessen the disruptive effects of a natural catastrophe on communities.
However, in order to stop or lessen actual harm from dangers

5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS — AS

Infrastructure
Investment in risk reduction
Reforestation
Technology
Education
Issues and disease
Stable buildings
Economic support

Explore AS, differentiate

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

2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS — J&P

Loss of utilities including electricity and water, as well as structural damage to structures. Cleaning up after the mess and managing the trash. Road closures and communication breakdowns are examples of infrastructure-related issues.

9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE — RC

All case studies identified a lack of resources and capacities (financial, human, and technical) as well as a lack of knowledge and education as the main root causes of several drivers of disaster risks.

7. BEHAVIOUR — BE

During a natural disaster, if you have not been told to evacuate, remain in a safe area or seek shelter. When local officials issue vital updates or build new infrastructure, listen to your portable radio. Utilize a generator with caution if the electricity goes out.

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

Identify strong TR & EM

3. TRIGGERS — TR

Overpopulation, pollution, the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation developments like those have caused climate change, soil erosion, poor air quality and undrinkable water are just a few of the ways that humans have an impact on the physical environment.

4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER — EM

After a natural disaster occurs, people can have a variety of thoughts and actions, including sentiments of fear, wrath, sadness, worry, and frustration. variations in energy, activity, and hunger. Having trouble focusing, making decisions, and having nightmares

10. YOUR SOLUTION — SL

Replenishing forests preventing land degradation and stabilizing soil, for instance, as the trees and roots shield it from being washed or blown away. Making a house robust and airtight is essential, and using prediction and warning systems as well as raising public awareness and educating people can help communities avoid being negatively affected by natural disasters.

8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR — CH

Using the web application to get notifications and integrating it with a live stream of a harsh environment

8.2 OFFLINE

Considering the environment, letting more people know about the advantages of the web app and taking safety precautions.

Extract online & offline CH of BE

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