

Define CS, and fit into CC	<b>1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT (CS)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>governments, public and private enterprises, policymakers, and investors</li> <li>Other businesses which are indirectly depends on crude oil</li> </ul>	<b>6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS (CC)</b> Cash, high volatility, latency in acquiring related news	<b>5. AVAILABLE SOLUTION (AS)</b> Prediction by humans based on the news on crude oil. Prediction systems existed in the past, but they weren't very reliable.	Explore AS and differentiate
Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand RC	<b>2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE (J&amp;P)</b> As crude oil prices fluctuate daily, Inorder to make better decisions in business which are based on crude oil, it is important to somehow predict the price of crude oil for upcoming days	<b>9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE (RC)</b> The root cause of the problem is the fluctuating price of the crude. The price of crude oil varies everyday. Thus creating an uncertainty in the investment decisions of the investors and other members related to the crude oil trade.	<b>7. BEHAVIOUR (BE)</b> The final price at which a stock trades during a standard trading session is known as the closing price.  Open the app to learn more about the current market trends.	Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand RC
Identify strong TR & EM	<b>3. TRIGGERS (TR)</b> seeing companies that are able to predict the crude oil prices yields more than those who are not  <b>4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER (EM)</b> Before: A sense of doubt in the price leads to fear of losing money. Sudden dip in price may cause frustration. After: Assurance in future prices, security, and joy in case the price increase is predicted.	<b>10. YOUR SOLUTION (SL)</b> Prediction of the crude oil price prediction using deep learning related models	<b>8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR (CH)</b> 8.1 ONLINE Looking up the most recent crude oil prices online.  8.2 OFFLINE Technical analysis,Risk Management	Identify strong TR & EM