CC

RC

SL

1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)

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

The artificial neural networks can all most mimic the human brain and are a key inqredient in image processing field.

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,

The different users had own hand writing styles whole the main challenges falls to let computer system.

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

Connectionist temporal classification is an algorithm used to deal with tasks like speech recognition handwriting reconition etc.

Explore AS, differentiate

BE

CH

Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand

Extract online &

offline CH of BE

AS

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.

Character recognition plays an important role in the modern world. It can solve more complex problems and makes human's job easier.

J&P 9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE

TR

EM

CS

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.

It is not done in real time as a person writes and therefore not appropriate for immediate text input.

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)

The SVM classifier is the most accurate in terms of accuracy so that it can be the best algorithm for handwriting tasks.

3. TRIGGERS

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

This is a system widely used in the world to recognize zip code or postal code for mail sorting.

4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER

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.

To successfully implement neural networks and a digit recognizer with high accuracy.

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 in the canvas and come up with a solution that fits within customer limitations, solves a problem and matches customer behaviour.

When the historical facts can be stored, reviewed and shared easily too many people.

8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR

8.1 ONLINE

What kind of actions do customers take online? Extract online channels from #7

The size of the image is much Larger.

8.2 OFFLINE

What kind of actions do customers take offline? Extract offline channels from #7 and use them for customer development.

The ability to scan the characters accurately.



