Project Title:

Project Design Phase-I - Solution Fit Template

Team ID: PNT2022TMIDxxxxxx

Define CS, fit into CC

1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S) — CS

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

To address the people about the technologies used in natural disaster prediction and classification using AI.

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.

In addition to the lives lost people are forced to evacuate becauseof such disasters,numerous financial losses ,loss of income ,lossof building The sudden appearance of a disaster can be enough tocause problem for the entire country.

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

Machine learning can greatly help in emergency and disaster management and AI powered computer vision technology excels at several different types of earth observations.

Explore AS, differentiate

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

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.

To detect and classify natural disaster to overcome losses in ecosystems , but detection of natural disasters still faces several issues due to the complex and imbalanced structure of images.

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.

Risk analysis is critical for natural hazards, and a number of different risk analysis methods exist for assessing risk to communities from natural hazards

7. BEHAVIOUR — BE

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)

Learn about the different types of natural and human caused disasters and the impact on behavioural health.

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

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.

The impact of disaster which produce a greater loss in the environment

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.

Loss of utilities like electricity and water and infrastructure related problems such as closed roads and communication losses. These problems can be overcome, if the disasters are predicted in advance.

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.

The use of neural networks a system of artificial neurons that mimic the computation of human brain, empowering the model to make predictions in natural disasters.

8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR — CH

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 #7 and use them for customer development.

Remote sensing , deep learning method, AI based technology can be done via online. Addressing the challenges ,mapping and avoiding high risk zones are the offline actions.

Identify strong TR & EM