

Define CS, fit into CC	1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S) Who is your customer? i.e. working parents of 0-5 y.o. kids	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.	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	Explore AS, differentiate
	People travelling long distance Drivers travelling on efficient and shortest path Employees who travel daily to workspace Emergency vehicle drivers who saves life of many people	Foggy condition which sometime makes the speed signal invisible. If AI not fine tuned, dynamic speed change may not be much effective	people used public transport which reduces vehicles count in busy time. people increases vehicle speed beyond the allowed limit to reach the destination which might cause accidents.	
Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand RC	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.	9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE 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.	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)	Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand RC
	Static Speed display which is irrelevant with different climatic condition Constant traffic light causing time delay in peak time	Changing climatic condition causes slippery road condition Automating Traffic lights causing more time delays	Following traffic rules and signs. Following speed limits.	
Identify strong TR & EM	3. TRIGGERS What triggers customers to act? i.e. seeing their neighbour installing solar panels, reading about a more efficient solution in the news.	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.	8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR 8.1 ONLINE What kind of actions do customers take online? Extract online channels from #7	Extract online & offline CH of BE
	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.	Providing dynamic traffic signals depending on traffic density. Providing dynamic speed limits depending on Climatic condition.	8.2 OFFLINE What kind of actions do customers take offline? Extract offline channels from #7 and use them for customer development. Accidents are reduced by following traffics rules and speed limits. Delay in time is avaided because of static traffic signals	