

PROJECT DESIGN PHASE -I

PROBLEM SOLUTION -FIT

Problem-Solution fit canvas 2.0

Define CS, fit into	1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S) Who is your customer? CS	6. CUSTOMER What constraints prevent your customers from <u>taking action</u> or limit their choices of solutions? <u>i.e.</u> spending power, budget, no cash, network connection, available devices. CC	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 these solutions have? <u>i.e.</u> pen and paper is an alternative to digital notetaking
	1) Customers who are not able to solve them Own complaints of what they are facing. 2) Customers who do not know the solution of their questions they get.	1) This application will be supported by almost all the devices. 2) The solution we propose will have an alert via email feature, <u>If</u> expense exceed the given limit. 3) This solution also provides insights in a graphical way.	1) By reading the guidelines properly. 2) Offer a solution and give options whenever possible. 3) Address to issue within the company. 4) By communicating properly
Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand	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. J&P	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? <u>i.e.</u> customers have to do it because of the change in regulations. RC	7. BEHAVIOUR What does your customer do to address the problem and get the job done? <u>i.e.</u> directly related: find the right solar panel installer, calculate usage and benefit indirectly associated: customers spend free time on volunteering work (i.e. Green)
	1) The application <u>allow</u> the customers to find the solution for their queries. 2) They <u>will</u> be able to categorize their expenses. 3) They will be also given option for the general <u>questions</u> . 4) They also get the free solution where we provide our agents.	1) Lot of customers don't know the guidelines for their problems. 2) Some customers have of lack of <u>knowledge</u> . 3) Not knowing the answer to a question. 4) Not reading the guidelines properly	1) Make sure he/she reads the guidelines properly. 2) Make sure they find a proper solution <u>for</u> their queries.
Identify strong TR & EM	3. TRIGGERS What triggers customers to act? <u>i.e.</u> seeing their <u>neighbour</u> installing solar panels, reading about a more efficient solution in the news. TR	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 <u>behaviour</u> . SL	8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR 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.
	1) Customers can know to solve their solutions.	1) To design a personal help desk using flask. 2) To provide insights on their queries in a graphical way.	1) All their data are secured and being updated to cloud storage 1) Make sure they find the best solutions for their complaints.
	4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER How do customers feel when they face a problem or a job and afterwards? <u>i.e.</u> lost, insecure > confident, in control - use it in your communication strategy & design. EM		
	1) Customers can get the from the help desk.		