1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)

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

Seismologist
Volcanologist
Meteorologist
Oceanographer
Climatologist

It is difficult to analyze factors such as atmospheric pressure , tectonic movements , ocean surface disturbances and volcanic activity which results in such devastating phenomenon.

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	TRIGGERS What triggers customers to act? i.e. seeing their neighbour installing solar panels, reading about a more efficient solution in the news. When a product offers high precision for such unpredictable factors , it encourages the users to obtain it at all costs.	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.	CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR ONLINE What kind of actions do customers take online? Extract online channels from #7 2_ OFFLINE What kind of actions do customers take offline? Extract offline channels from #7 and use them for customer development.	

Identify strong TR & EM

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.

Due to the variables present in the data gathered from the surroundings , many people tend to be confused and frustrated at the lack of results. However, since this product provides high yield of results, it not only raises their overall work efficiency but also their confidence.

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.

We hope to integrate the supervised classification algorithm with the reinforcement learning algorithm to help the Al monitor and predict the influence of various factors in the environment and their impacts.

ONLINE:

1)They seek technical support or the experts opinion on such matters via internet.

2)They organize strategical meetings with other authoritarians to help in decision making.

OFFLINE:

1)They involve in a series of planning activities to ensure the smooth progress of the monitoring and preventing the impacts of the natural phenomenon.

Identify strong TR & EM

6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS

What constraints prevent your customers from taking action or limit their choices solutions? i.e. spending power, budget, no cash, network connection, available

5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS

Which problemsolutions are available to the customers when they face the of or need to get the job done? What have they tried in the past? What pros & devices. cons do these solutions have? i.e. pen and paper is an alternative to digital notetaking

Scope of the product. Usage of classification algorithm solely for the purpose Cost. of identification for impacts of disasters by the help of Prolonged periods of implementation. optimized data clustering. Environmental constraints. Pros:
Lack of sufficient resources. 1) Modal transparency
Varying geographical terrain. 2) Clear distinction between indirect and direct effects Unpredictable climate changes. Cons:3) Well-suited to short-term recovery periods

1) Ignores other fundamental factors responsible for such phenomenon
2) Lack of scalability of the product

9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE

What is the real reason that this problem exists? What don does your customer do to address the problem and get the job

What is the back story behind the need to do I.e. åiectly related: find the right solar panel installer, calculate usage and benefits; this job? indirectly associated: customers spend free time on volunteering work (i.e. i.e. customers have to do it because of the change in Greenpeace) regulations.

1) Develops, adopts, and enforces building codes and land-use standards.

1)Natural phenomenon

2)Influence of stellar objects

3) Tectonic movement 2) Requires construction of disaster- resistant structures.

4)Soil erosion

5)Deforestation 3) By providing training and professional development 6)Ocean currents programs.

7)Air pressure

8)Seismic waves 4) Coordinating incident response planning.