

Define CS, fit into CC	<div>1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)</div> <div>Forest Guard</div> <div>CS</div>	<div>6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS</div> <div>Spending more money for the equipment's, network connection for the devices, power supply interruptions, occurrence of damages sometimes these limitations the customers choices of solutions.</div> <div></div>	<div>5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS</div> <div>Alarm system for indication of fire, remote sensing based methods such as satellites, high -resolution static cameras fixed on the ground, unmanned aerial vehicles.</div> <div></div>	Explore AS, differentiate
Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand RC	<div>2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS</div> <div>Always clear the area around the workspace. The area should be even larger if it is windy and dry. Making sure that to never operate equipment that produces sparks near dry vegetation.</div> <div></div>	<div>9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE</div> <div>The fire is mainly caused by lightning, increased temperature, human activities and other reasons. Human caused fires result from malfunction, negligently discarded cigarette's, etc.,</div> <div>RC</div>	<div>7. BEHAVIOUR</div> <div>They to monitor the forest areas themselves, often checking whether the camp fire are put off properly. Always having firefighting tools always ready. Monitoring the temperature in the forest.</div> <div>BE</div>	Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand RC

<p>3. TRIGGERS</p> <p>TR</p> <p>The need to protect the wildlife and themselves triggers them at act.</p> <p>Not knowing when would fire starts taking suggestion from visitors.</p>	<p>10. YOUR SOLUTION</p> <p>SL</p> <p>The computer vision methods for recognition and detection of smoke and fire, based on the still images of the video input from the cameras.</p> <p>Deep learning method “convolution neural networking” can be used for finding the amount of fire.</p> <p>Enabling the video surveillance system of forest to handle more complex situations in real world.</p>	<p>8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR</p> <p>CH</p> <p>Online:</p> <p>Installing cameras and sensors in parts of the forest and checking the situations.</p> <p>Offline:</p> <p>Making sure that no fire is started near the dry plants or highly inflammable objects.</p>
<p>4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER</p> <p>EM</p> <p>They don't feel safe.</p> <p>Always fear of catching fire in the forest.</p> <p>Panic at the sudden forest fire.</p> <p>Afterwards:</p> <p>They will have some satisfaction of knowing that some indication will come on the stair of fire.</p>		