

Define CS, fit into CC	<b>1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)</b> <small>CC</small> <small>Who is your customer? i.e. working parents of 4-14 y.o. kids</small>	<b>6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS</b> <small>CC</small> <small>What constraints prevent your customers from taking action or limit their choices of solutions? (i.e. spending power, budget, no stock, network connectivity, available devices)</small>	<b>5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS</b> <small>AS</small> <small>Which solutions are available to that customer? What may they face the greatest or need to get the job done? What have they tried in the past? What price is more do these solutions have? (i.e. pain and gains to an alternative to digital marketing)</small>	Explore AS, differentiate
	1.It always lead to short term forecasting of the inventory. 2.It leads to overstocking and affects capital, operational costs. 3.By managing inventory, retailers meet customer demand without running out of stock or carrying excess supply. 4.Inventory management is vital for retailers because they increase profits.	1.The analytical projects help in analyzing or managing inventory. 2.Once it is analyzed and the data sets are provided it will perform its work to the fullest. 3.Retailers will feel more comfortable in forecasting inventory without relying on others.	1.Even though there are more various ways and methods to manage the inventory system, this analysis is more useful. 2.Because the analysis is done on various categories.	
Focus on JAR, fit into BE, understand BC	<b>2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS</b> <small>JAR</small> <small>What jobs are the client (or problems) do you address for your customers? There could be more than one, explore different roles.</small>	<b>9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE</b> <small>BC</small> <small>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.</small>	<b>7. BEHAVIOUR</b> <small>BE</small> <small>What does your customer do to address the problem and get the job done? (i.e. directly related, find the right online panel number, calculate usage and benefits, indirectly experienced customer spend time on researching work, i.e. Disengagement)</small>	Focus on JAR, fit into BE, understand BC
	1.The analytics provides datasets which consist of the details about how much stock is available? 2.Whether it has to be updated is it overstocking? etc. 3.Once the data sets are provided it is easy to make a report of the inventory. 4.The short term forecasting of the inventory is made simple.	1.The main root cause of this stock inventory management is to maintain stock and to have a clear view in forecasting the inventory. 2.This analytical project surely reduces the percentage of unawareness of the stocks and it helps in forecasting.	1.It tries to make a record of stocks available. 2.It Helps in managing inventory. It is user friendly.	
Define CS, fit into CL	<b>3. TRIGGERS</b> <small>TR</small> <small>What triggers customers to act? i.e. leaving their neighbours installing solar panels, leading about a more efficient solution in the house.</small>	<b>10. YOUR SOLUTION</b> <small>CL</small> <small>What kind of solution, role (Customer) available for best? Adjust your solution to fit Customer behaviour, use Triggers, Channels &amp; Emotions for marketing and communication.</small>	<b>8.1 ONLINE CHANNELS</b> <small>CH</small> <small>What kind of services do customers take online? Extract online channels from list of Behaviour</small>	Explore AS, differentiate
	1. All retailers wants to make profits. So, they are triggered to use this type of analysis so they can make better decisions regarding stock inventory system.	1.By preparing various types of charts it is easy to analyse the business and we can make better business decisions. 2.The main objective is to manage the inventory system i.e there must not be any excess stock and lack of stock.	OFFLINE: In offline mode it is possible to analyze the inventory system to make sure stocks don't remain excess.	
Define CS, fit into CL	<b>4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER</b> <small>EM</small> <small>How do customers feel when they face a problem or a job and afterwards? i.e. felt, nervous + confident, or excited - use it to your communication strategy &amp; design.</small>	3.It can be done very efficiently and effectively. <small>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 entire customer behaviour, action + problem and matches customer behaviour</small>	<b>8.2 OFFLINE CHANNELS</b> <small>CH</small> <small>What kind of services do customers take offline? Extract offline channels from list of Behaviour and use them for customer development</small>	Explore AS, differentiate
	<b>BEFORE:</b> The shopkeepers with either too little nor too much stock on hand leads to working of capital costs, operational costs, and a complex operation. <b>AFTER:</b> Based on the inventory management analysis we can manage how much inventory is required and we can calculate the profit & losses...		ONLINE: It can neither be used in online or either in offline too. It is a double mode operating system which is designed to be user friendly..	