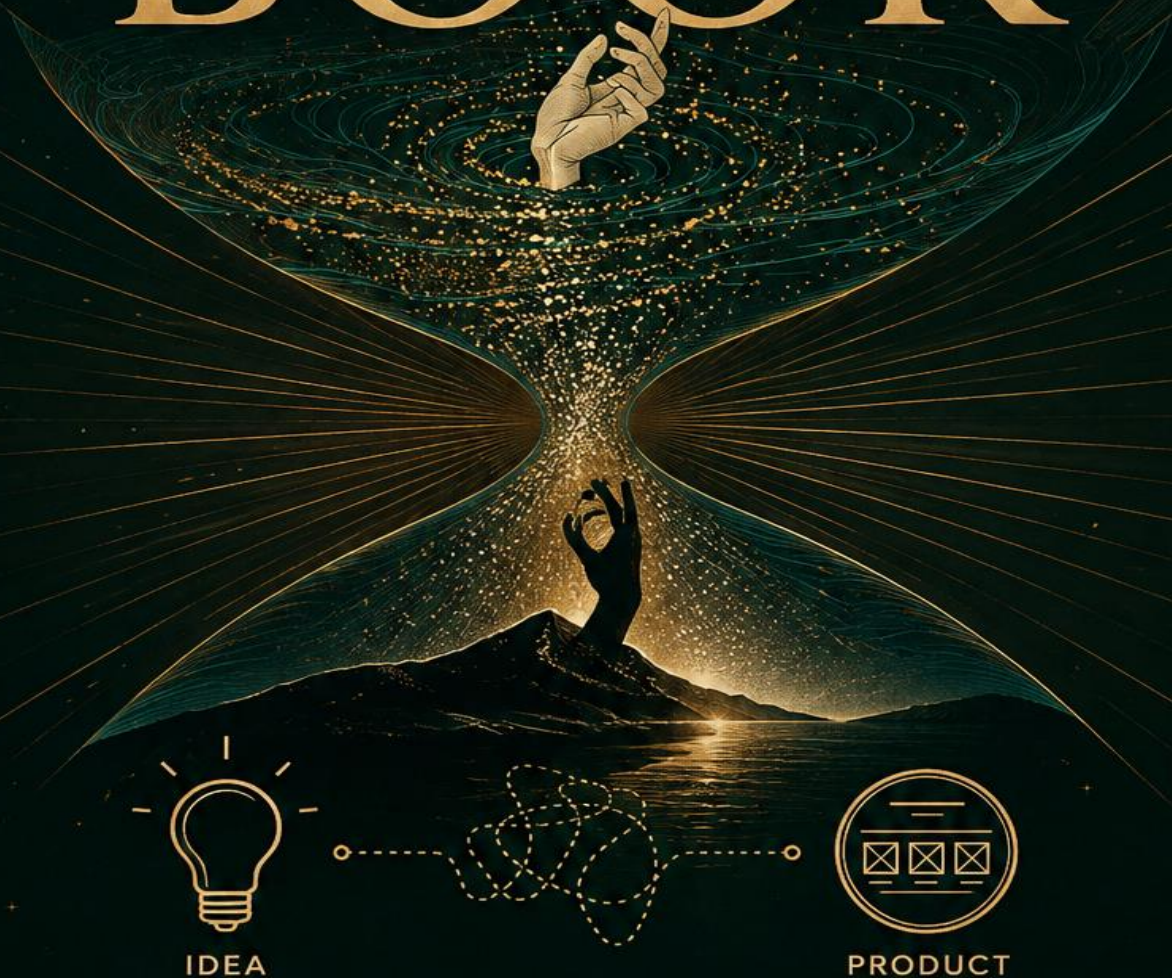


NEXOLLY

7 DAYS TO BUILD YOUR FIRST

SELLABLE PROBLEM-SOLVING BOOK



IDEA

PRODUCT

A Practical Nexolly Method for Finding Real Problems,
Creating Useful Solutions, Publishing Your Book,
Reaching the Right Readers, and
Building a Repeatable Book Business

OLADIMEJI OGUNMODEDE

— NEXOLLY PRESS —

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BOOK**

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A Practical Nexolly Method for Finding Real Problems, Creating Useful Solutions, Publishing Your Book, Reaching the Right Readers, and Building a Repeatable Book Business

OLADIMEJI OGUNMODEDE

NEXOLLY PRESS

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7 Days to Build Your First Sellable Problem-Solving Book

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This book does not guarantee sales, income, rankings, business success, or any specific result. Outcomes depend on individual effort, execution, market conditions, audience response, and other factors beyond the control of the author or publisher. Readers should use their own judgment and, where appropriate, seek independent professional advice before making business, financial, publishing, or other important decisions.

The Nexolly name, method, frameworks, exercises, and associated concepts referenced in this book are presented as part of the author's work and approach. Readers may use the ideas and exercises for their own learning and projects, but the text itself may not be reproduced or republished without permission.

Nexolly Press

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DEDICATION

To the Almighty God, the source of all wisdom and knowledge, without whom none of this would have been possible.

To my mother — whose everyday words of encouragement carried me through every version of this work, and whose strength and belief I do not take for granted. May you be blessed with long life and continued prosperity.

To everyone who carries useful knowledge but has never known how to shape it into something others can use.

To aspiring authors with ideas in need of a practical process.

To the builders, creators, entrepreneurs, and professionals who solve problems quietly, every day.

And to everyone ready to stop guessing, and start solving.

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Preface

How to Use This Book

This book is not meant to be read the way you read a novel, or even the way you read most business books — cover to cover, in a comfortable chair, absorbing ideas to think about later. If you read it that way, you will finish it having learned something interesting about problem-solving books. You will not have built one.

This is a working book. It exists to be interrupted.

The rhythm you'll want to get comfortable with is simple:

**READ → STOP → THINK → WRITE → RESEARCH → BUILD → TEST →
IMPROVE**

You'll read a short section. Then you'll stop — not because the next paragraph isn't ready, but because what you just read asked something of you. You'll think about how it applies to the problem you're actually trying to solve. You'll write your answer down, in the worksheet built for exactly that purpose. Some days that will send you out to research something you don't yet know. Other days it will mean building a piece of your solution, testing an assumption, or improving something you built the day before. Then you'll come back and read the next section.

The worksheets are not summaries of the chapter you just read, and they are not optional extras included to make the book feel more complete. They are the product. The chapters exist to prepare you to answer them honestly. If you skip a worksheet, you haven't skipped a formality — you've skipped the part of the book that was actually going to move your project forward.

For that reason, this book works best as something you write inside. If you have access to a print edition — ideally a hardback or a paperback with enough margin and page space to hold a pen comfortably — use it. Write in the margins. Fill in the worksheets directly on the page. Dog-ear the pages you'll need to return to. A book you're willing to mark up is a book you'll actually use; a pristine copy tends to stay pristine, and so does the project it was meant to help you build.

Resist the temptation to read the whole book first and come back to the worksheets later. It feels efficient, and it isn't. Each worksheet is designed to be completed at the moment you reach it, using whatever you know at that point — including what you don't yet know, which is often the most useful thing to write down. Reading ahead gives you information. Working through each page in sequence gives you a completed project.

Here is what that sequence actually adds up to. Every answer you write, every scorecard you fill in, every worksheet you complete is not a disconnected exercise — it is raw material.

Piece by piece, your own answers become the problem, the person, the research, and the solution that eventually becomes your book. By the time you reach the later chapters, you are not starting from a blank page. You are assembling something you have already been building, one honest answer at a time, following the same sequence that organizes this entire method:

**PROBLEM → PERSON → PLACE → RESEARCH → SOLUTION → BOOK →
MARKET → SALE → MEASURE →
IMPROVE**

IMPORTANT

Nothing in the pages ahead promises that following this process will make you money, guarantee a bestseller, or produce a specific result. What this process can do is give you a repeatable way of testing whether a problem is worth solving, building a genuine answer to it, and finding out — through real evidence, not hope — whether anyone else needed that answer too.

Read a little. Stop often. Write more than you read. That is how this book is meant to be used, and it's the only way it actually works.

How to Work Through This Book

This book functions as a working system, not a reading experience. The following principles govern how to move through it. Return to this page whenever you're unsure whether you're using the book correctly.

1. Read one section at a time.

Don't read ahead. Each section is scoped to prepare you for exactly one exercise or worksheet.

2. Stop when the book gives you an exercise.

An exercise is not a suggestion to consider later. It's the point where reading ends and building begins.

3. Write your answer before continuing.

Not a mental note — an actual written answer, in the worksheet provided.

4. Research when the method tells you to research.

Several points in this book will send you out to gather real evidence. Do that research when it's asked for, not from memory or assumption.

5. Do not skip worksheets.

The worksheets are the mechanism that turns what you've read into something you can use.

6. Keep your answers.

Your answers accumulate into the problem statement, reader profile, research file, and solution blueprint your own book will be built from.

7. Use evidence rather than assumptions.

Answer from what you've actually found — not from what seems likely.

8. Treat the 7-Day Build as a working project.

Set aside real time across seven sessions, in order, and treat each day's output as a genuine deliverable.

9. Use the 14-Day Validation period to observe real market behavior.

Track what actually happens honestly, even when the early numbers are unglamorous.

10. Improve based on evidence, not emotion.

When something underperforms, go back to what you tracked, diagnose which part of the system needs attention, and change that one thing.

11. Do not expect the first book to be perfect.

The first book is a tested hypothesis, not a final statement.

12. The goal is to learn a repeatable process.

Not to publish one good book by luck, but to walk away with a method you can run again, deliberately, on the next real problem you find.

Your Goal Is Not Just to Finish This Book

It's worth saying plainly: finishing the last page of this book is not the goal. The actual goal is to finish with a clearer problem than you started with, a specific reader you could recognize in a crowd, a situation you've genuinely researched, a solution you designed on purpose, a book structured around that solution, a publishing plan that doesn't depend on a single platform, and — more than any single one of these — a process you now know how to repeat.

This book does not promise sales, income, or a specific outcome from following it. What it hands you, if you work through it as intended, is a way of finding out for yourself whether a problem is worth solving — and the discipline to keep improving your answer once you know.

Introduction — Stop Guessing. Start Solving.

If you are holding this book because you typed “book ideas that make money” into a search bar, this is not that book. This is a working method for a different — and more durable — question: what real problem can I solve for a specific person, and can I package that solution well enough that they will pay for it?

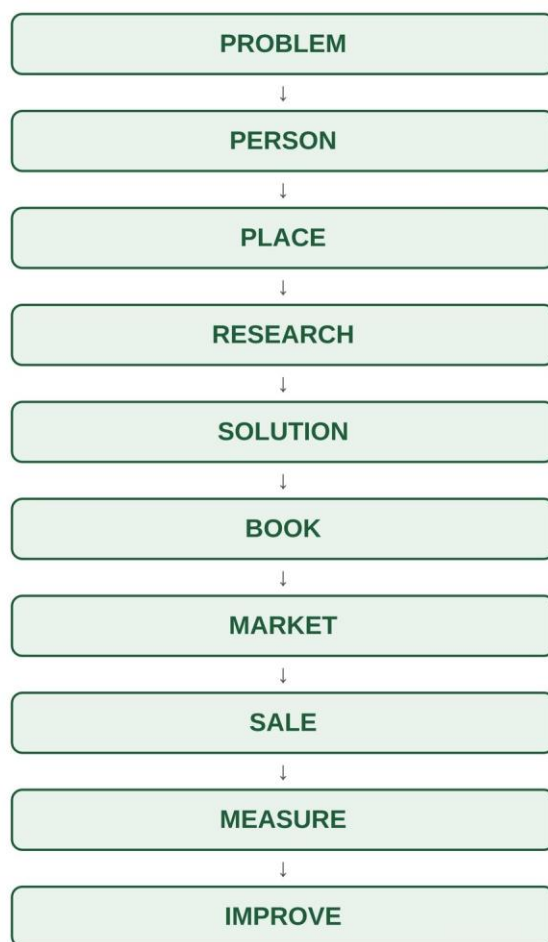
Nexolly is built on one belief: books still work when they solve a problem someone is actively trying to solve. The failure mode most new authors fall into is not laziness. It is sequence. They pick a topic, write a manuscript, and only then wonder who will buy it. This book reverses that sequence.

NEXOLLY METHOD

Find a painful problem → find the people experiencing it → understand their situation → build a genuinely useful solution → package the solution as a book → publish → put it directly in front of those people → measure → improve → repeat.

The Nexolly Sequence, at a Glance

This diagram is the spine of the entire book. Every part that follows walks through one link in this chain.



The Nexolly sequence — the order every project in this book follows.

This is organized as a 7-Day Build, followed by a 14-Day Validation. In the first seven days you will find a problem, define who has it, research it honestly, design a solution, write the manuscript, and prepare it as a professional product. In the following fourteen days you will publish it, put it in front of real people, and measure — carefully and without illusions — what actually happens.

IMPORTANT

Nothing in this book guarantees sales, income, or ranking. What it teaches is a repeatable process for testing whether a problem is worth solving and improving your product based on evidence. Your results depend on the problem you choose, the market, your execution, and factors outside any book's control.

You will finish this book with a completed set of worksheets, a manuscript outline (or a working manuscript), a publishing plan across more than one channel, and — most importantly — a method you can run again on your next problem. That last part is the actual business. The first book is just proof that the method works.

PART ONE

STOP CHASING BOOK IDEAS



Figure 1 A lady looking for content to write

CHAPTER 01

THE BOOK IS NOT THE BUSINESS. THE PROBLEM IS.

You will leave this chapter having replaced “What book should I write?” with a sharper, more answerable question — and with your first Problem Discovery Sheet started.

BY THE END OF THIS CHAPTER

- ✓ A clear reason topics fail where problems succeed
- ✓ The Nexolly sequence memorized as your default order of operations
- ✓ A first real problem written down on Worksheet 1

Ask ten aspiring authors what they're working on and most will answer with a topic: “a book about productivity,” “a book about freelancing,” “a book about budgeting.” Ask them who specifically needs it, and the answer gets vague fast: “anyone who wants to be more productive,” perhaps. That vagueness is not a small gap to fill in later. It is the reason many books that are well-written and well-intentioned never find buyers.

Writing for Yourself vs. Writing for a Person

There is a real difference between four things people often collapse into one activity:

- Writing for yourself — working out your own thinking on a subject.
- Writing for an audience — producing content because an audience is expected to exist.
- Writing information — transferring facts, regardless of whether anyone is stuck without them.
- Solving a problem — starting from a person's specific, present difficulty and building toward their outcome.

Nexolly is only concerned with the fourth. The first three can produce a manuscript. Only the fourth reliably produces a product someone will pay for, because only the fourth starts with a buyer's actual motivation: relief from a problem, not appreciation of a topic.

The Nexolly Sequence

The method that runs through this entire book is a chain, not a list. Each link depends on the one before it. Notice where “BOOK” sits: sixth, not first. By the time you are writing chapters, you already know the problem, the person, their situation, and the shape of the solution.

DO THIS NOW

Open your Problem Discovery Sheet (below) and write down one problem you have personally noticed — in your own work, in a community you belong to, or in a market you understand. Do not filter it for “book potential” yet. Just write down what you've actually observed.

Worksheet 1 — The Problem Discovery Sheet

Fill in what you know today. Leave blank what you don't — that's what Day 1 research is for.

What problem have I noticed?	<i>Describe it in one or two plain sentences.</i>
Who experiences it?	<i>Be specific: role, situation, skill level.</i>
Where do they experience it?	<i>Physical place, platform, stage of a process.</i>
How frequently does it occur?	<i>Daily, weekly, at a specific trigger event.</i>
How serious is it?	<i>Mild annoyance, real cost, urgent crisis.</i>
What happens if it stays unsolved?	<i>The real consequence, not a dramatized one.</i>
What solutions already exist?	<i>Books, tools, services, workarounds people use today.</i>
What do people dislike about those?	<i>From reviews, complaints, forums — not guesses.</i>
What could be improved?	<i>Your first hypothesis. You'll test this on Day 3.</i>

CHAPTER 02 WHY PEOPLE STILL BUY BOOKS

You will leave this chapter with a clear answer to “do people still read?” that you can actually defend with logic, plus the PAIN → RESULT model you'll use to evaluate every book idea from here on.

BY THE END OF THIS CHAPTER

- ✓ A working answer to the 'people don't read anymore' objection
- ✓ The Pain-to-Result test for any book idea
- ✓ A gut-check for whether your idea stops at information or reaches action

“People don't read anymore” is one of the most repeated and least useful sentences in publishing. It is also, on its face, false — people read constantly: text messages, product reviews, search results, subtitles, instructions. What has changed is not whether people read. It's what they will tolerate reading without a reason.

Four Kinds of Books

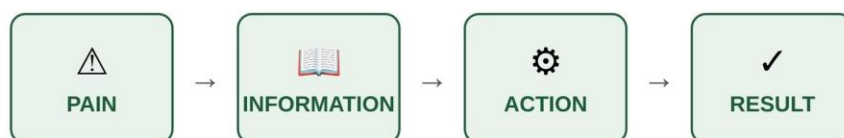
Not every book competes for the same kind of attention. It helps to separate:

- Books people want to read — entertainment, narrative, voice-driven.
- Books people need — a licensing requirement, a school assignment, a mandated reference.
- Books people use — manuals, guides, workbooks consulted while doing something.
- Books people buy for a specific outcome — the category this entire method is built around.

A problem-solving book is judged the way a tool is judged: did it help me get from where I was to where I wanted to be? Voice and style still matter — a confusing manual is a bad manual — but they are in service of the outcome, not the point of the book.

The Pain-to-Result Chain

Every problem-solving book you build in this method should be able to complete this chain honestly:



A book that stops at INFORMATION hasn't finished its job under this method.

A book that stops at “information” — interesting facts, explained concepts, background theory — without leading the reader into concrete action has not finished its job under this method. That is why every chapter you write from Day 5 onward will end with something the reader does, not just something they now know.

COMMON MISTAKE

Treating a book as a container for everything you know about a topic. A Nexolly book is a container for exactly what one specific person needs to move from a stated problem to a stated outcome — nothing added because it seemed impressive, nothing left out because it seemed obvious to you.

CHECK YOUR WORK

For any idea you're considering, try finishing this sentence honestly: ‘After reading this, the reader will be able to actually DO ____.’ If you can't finish it with something concrete, you have a topic, not yet a problem-solving book.

PART TWO — DAY 1

FIND THE PROBLEM



Figure 2 A man who want to fix a old man standing Car

DAY 1: FIND A PROBLEM PEOPLE ACTUALLY CARE ABOUT

You will leave today with a scored short-list of candidate problems, backed by evidence you actually gathered rather than assumed.

BY THE END OF THIS CHAPTER

- ✓ A research log of real evidence, not assumptions
- ✓ A completed Problem Scorecard for at least one candidate
- ✓ A clear sense of which problems deserve Day 2

Today has one job: generate and score real candidate problems. Not brainstorm topics — investigate evidence. The difference between the two is the difference between guessing what people want and finding out.

Where Evidence Actually Lives

Treat each of these as a research destination, not a casual scroll:

- Amazon and app-store reviews (especially 2- and 3-star — the specific complaints, not the ratings)
- Reddit and niche forums where your candidate audience already gathers
- YouTube comments under videos your candidate audience watches
- Facebook and community groups relevant to the situation
- Search-suggestion text (autocomplete reveals what people are actually typing)
- Industry and government reports for scale and trend context
- Direct conversations or short interviews, where you can get them

IMPORTANT

Evidence vs. assumption is the single most important distinction in this chapter. ‘I think small business owners struggle with X’ is an assumption. ‘I found fourteen reviews describing the same specific complaint about X’ is evidence. Only evidence earns a place on your short-list.

Worksheet 2 — The Nexolly Problem Scorecard

Score each candidate problem from 1 (weak) to 5 (strong) on each factor, using only what you can actually support with something you found — not a hopeful guess.

Factor	What to look for	Score (1–5)
Frequency	How often does this occur for the person?	
Pain level	How costly or urgent is it when it happens?	
Existing demand	Are people actively searching for / discussing solutions?	
Reach	Can you realistically find and reach this audience?	
Existing solutions	Do competing books/tools/services already exist?	
Weakness of existing solutions	Are there real, evidenced gaps or complaints?	
Solvability via a book	Can this genuinely be solved through written guidance?	
Willingness to pay	Do people already spend money on adjacent solutions?	

Total the scores per problem (max 40). Problems scoring under roughly 20 usually need more research or should be set aside — not because the problem isn't real, but because you don't yet have enough evidence that it's reachable or solvable in book form.

NEXOLLY METHOD

A high score is not a guarantee — it is permission to keep going to Day 2 instead of stopping here. Every later day will keep testing this same problem against new evidence. Treat today's score as a hypothesis, not a verdict.

TOOLKIT

Keep a running research log as you go: for every complaint, forum post, or review you use as evidence, save the source and date. You'll need this again in Day 3 (Problem Research File) and later if you ever need to defend a claim in the finished book.

PART THREE — DAY 2

FIND THE PERSON



Figure 3 An Senior Man and a young Man looking at the Map to find something lost

DAY 2: FIND THE PERSON EXPERIENCING THE PROBLEM

You will leave today with one specific reader defined in enough detail that you could recognize them in a crowd — and a completed Target Reader Profile.

BY THE END OF THIS CHAPTER

- ✓ A single, specific reader profile — not 'everyone'
- ✓ Your reader's Job to Be Done in one sentence
- ✓ Worksheet 3 fully completed

A problem without a person attached to it is still just a topic. Today's job is narrow on purpose: take the problem you scored yesterday and attach it to one specific kind of person, described in enough detail that a stranger reading your notes would know exactly who you mean.

Do Not Write for Everyone

“Everyone who wants to save money” is not a reader. Define your reader across these dimensions, using only what your Day 1 evidence actually supports:

- Who — role, identity, or situation
- Where — physical location, platform, or context
- Age or life stage, where relevant
- Occupation or activity
- Situation — what's currently true for them
- Skill or experience level with the problem
- Urgency — how soon they need a solution
- Desired outcome — what “solved” looks like to them

One Person, One Problem, One Outcome

Hold yourself to this formula for your first book. You can expand later, once you have evidence that the narrow version works.

BAD

A book for entrepreneurs.

BETTER

A practical customer-record system for small business owners who currently track customers through WhatsApp messages and notebooks.

BETTER STILL (WHEN EVIDENCE SUPPORTS IT)

A practical customer-record system for small retail businesses in Nigeria.

Find the Job to Be Done

People rarely want the product itself. They want what the product lets them stop worrying about.

- They may not want a book about bookkeeping — they want to know whether their business is making or losing money.
- They may not want a book about job applications — they want a repeatable way to get more interviews.
- They may not want a book about social media — they want a way to turn attention into customer conversations.

NEXOLLY METHOD

Write your reader's Job to Be Done as one sentence starting with 'I need a way to...' — not 'I need a book about...' If you can't write that sentence yet, you don't know your reader well enough to move to Day 3.

Worksheet 3 — The Target Reader Profile

Who is this person?	<i>Role, identity, or situation in one line.</i>
Where do they spend time?	<i>Platforms, communities, physical places.</i>
Age / life stage (if relevant)	<i>Only include if it changes the solution.</i>
Occupation or activity	<i>What they do day to day.</i>

Current situation	<i>What's true for them right now.</i>
Skill / experience level	<i>Beginner, intermediate, advanced.</i>
Urgency	<i>How soon do they need a solution?</i>
Job to be done	<i>I need a way to...</i>
Desired outcome	<i>What does 'solved' look like to them?</i>

UNDERSTAND THE SITUATION



Figure 4 A group of expert doing group discussion to solve the problem

CHAPTER 05 · DAY 3 / 7 DAY 3: RESEARCH BEFORE YOU WRITE

You will leave today with a completed Problem Research File, a scored Competitor Gap Map, and a clear yes/no decision on whether this problem should become a book.

BY THE END OF THIS CHAPTER

- ✓ A completed Problem Research File
- ✓ A scored Competitor Gap Map
- ✓ A clear go/no-go decision from the Nexolly Gate

Symptom vs. Problem

Readers usually describe symptoms, not root causes. “I don't have enough customers” is a symptom. The underlying problem could be poor visibility, a weak offer, the wrong audience, a broken follow-up process, pricing, trust, or retention.

Use a simple root-cause exercise before you commit to a solution: ask ‘why’ five times in a row, each answer building on the last.

DO THIS NOW

Take the symptom your target reader complains about most and ask ‘why’ five times in a row. Stop when you reach something specific enough to actually design a solution around.

Building the Problem Research File

Capture the following, sourced from real reviews, forum threads, comment sections, and conversations — not assumptions:

- Problem statement, in the reader's own words
- Audience and location details
- Exact phrases readers use to describe the problem
- Common complaints
- Existing solutions (books, tools, services)
- Weaknesses of those solutions
- Frequently asked questions

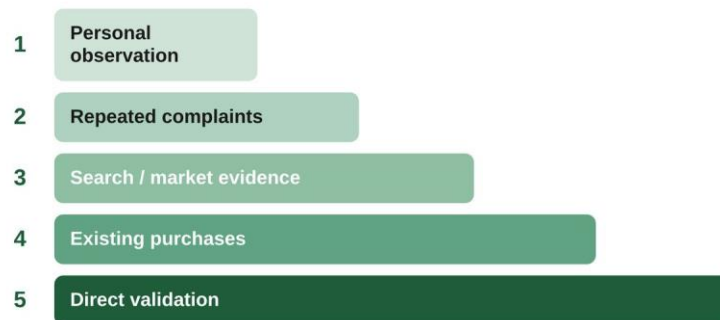
- Desired outcomes, in the reader's words
- Obstacles that get in the way of solving it themselves
- Misconceptions readers hold about the problem
- Supporting statistics or evidence, with sources

IMPORTANT

Capturing a reader's exact language is research, not plagiarism — as long as you use it to understand phrasing and pain points, not to copy sentences into your manuscript.

Evidence Levels

Not all evidence carries the same weight. Use this scale honestly when deciding how much to trust what you've found:



Evidence Levels 1–5 — a decision-making framework, not a scientific instrument.

Worksheet 4 — Competitor Gap Map

List two or three existing solutions your reader already knows about.

Existing Solution	Does Well	Users Dislike	Missing Element	Nexolly Opportunity

NEXOLLY METHOD

Competition is not automatically bad — it's often evidence the problem matters. Look for: existing demand + identifiable weakness + a better solution. That combination is an opportunity.

Should This Become a Book? The Nexolly Gate

Before you spend days writing, run your problem through this decision gate honestly. Stopping here is not failure — it's the method working.



CHECK YOUR WORK

If you answered 'no' to any question above, that is useful information — not a setback. Archive the idea, note what evidence was missing, and either dig deeper or move to your next candidate problem from Worksheet 2.

PART FIVE — DAY 4

BUILD THE SOLUTION



Figure 5 Rubik's Cube is holding and inspecting his iconic 3D combination puzzle while seemingly contemplating how to solve it

DAY 4: BUILD THE SOLUTION BEFORE YOU BUILD THE BOOK

You will leave today with a complete Solution Blueprint — the actual system your book will teach — written before a single manuscript chapter exists.

BY THE END OF THIS CHAPTER

- ✓ A complete 10-question Solution Blueprint
- ✓ A clear Before / After outcome promise
- ✓ A pass/fail check on whether a book is even the right container

This is the chapter most new authors skip, and it's the reason so many practical books feel thin. Design the solution first. Writing, later, becomes documentation of a system you've already built — not invention under deadline pressure.

The Nexolly Solution Blueprint

Answer each question in order. Each answer becomes the backbone of a chapter or section later.

What is the problem?	<i>One sentence, from Worksheet 1.</i>
Why does it happen?	<i>From your root-cause exercise.</i>
What should the reader achieve?	<i>The outcome from Worksheet 3.</i>
What must they do first?	<i>The real starting point, not the ideal one.</i>
What tools do they need?	<i>Templates, worksheets, software, none.</i>
What steps should they follow?	<i>In the order they actually happen.</i>

What mistakes should they avoid?	<i>From your competitor gap research.</i>
What examples should they see?	<i>Realistic, not exaggerated.</i>
How will they know they're progressing?	<i>A checkpoint or checklist.</i>
What should they do if something fails?	<i>A troubleshooting note.</i>

The Outcome Promise

Every problem-solving book needs a clear, honest transformation.



BEFORE describes the struggle. AFTER is a realistic, useful change — never an unrealistic guarantee.

The Solution Depth Test

Not every problem can be adequately solved by a book. Before committing further, check whether the problem can be explained, demonstrated, broken into steps, supported with examples, supported with worksheets, and improved through a repeatable process.

IMPORTANT

If solving the problem instead requires individualized professional judgment, physical intervention, licensed services, confidential information, or highly personalized implementation, say so plainly in the book. Position it as an educational guide or a companion to professional services — never as a substitute for one.

CHAPTER 07

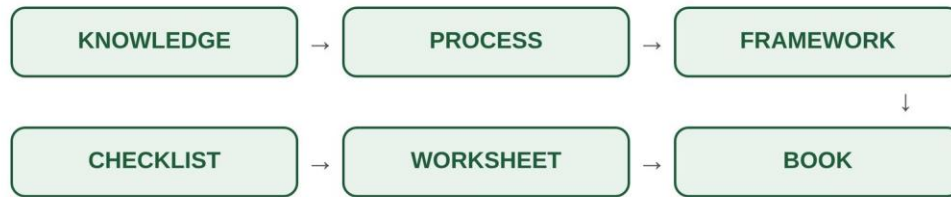
TURN EXPERTISE INTO A PRACTICAL SYSTEM

You will leave this short chapter with your Solution Blueprint converted into the specific chapter-and-tool structure your manuscript will follow.

BY THE END OF THIS CHAPTER

- ✓ The Knowledge-to-Book chain applied to your own blueprint
- ✓ A clear decision on whether a book alone is the right container

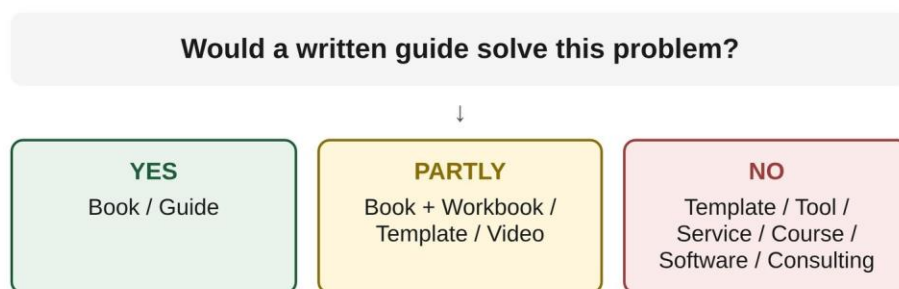
Knowledge, on its own, is not a product. What readers pay for is what your knowledge becomes once it's organized into something they can follow:



Readers of a practical book are not primarily looking for more information. They already have access to more information than they can use. What they're missing is clarity, direction, examples, tools, decisions already made for them, and a path to implementation.

Book, or Something Else?

Not every solution is best delivered as a book alone. Use this decision point honestly before you commit to a manuscript-only format:



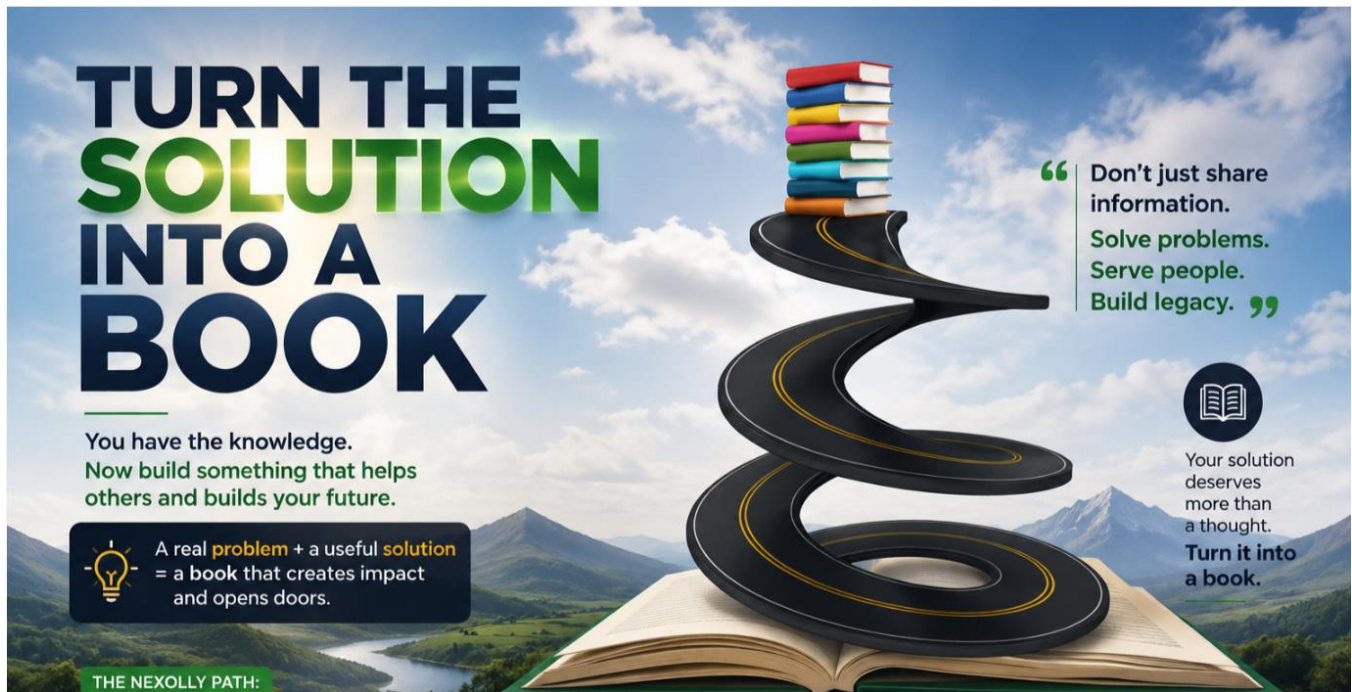
NEXOLLY METHOD

Problem first. Product second. A book is one possible container for your solution — not the only one, and not automatically the right one.

TOOLKIT

Carry your completed Solution Blueprint forward to Day 5. Every row in that worksheet should map to at least one chapter, worksheet, or checklist in the book outline you'll build next.

TURN THE SOLUTION INTO A BOOK



**TURN THE
SOLUTION
INTO A
BOOK**

You have the knowledge.
Now build something that helps
others and builds your future.

 A real **problem** + a useful **solution**
= a book that creates impact
and opens doors.

“ Don't just share
information.
Solve problems.
Serve people.
Build legacy. ”

 Your solution
deserves
more than
a thought.
**Turn it into
a book.**

THE NEXOLLY PATH:

CHAPTER 08 · DAY 5 / 7 DAY 5: BUILD THE BOOK

You will leave today with a complete book outline — title, promise, chapter list, and the exercise/worksheet attached to each chapter — built directly from yesterday's Solution Blueprint.

BY THE END OF THIS CHAPTER

- ✓ A Book Promise Worksheet
- ✓ A full chapter-by-chapter Outline Builder
- ✓ A clear rule for using AI without losing your own judgment

Everything before today was preparation. You now know the problem, the person, the evidence, and the solution. Today's task is structural, not creative: convert the Solution Blueprint into a sequence a reader can follow from first page to last.

What Every Chapter Needs

CHECK YOUR WORK

What can the reader DO after finishing this chapter? If you can't answer that in one sentence, the chapter needs a worksheet, a checklist, or a concrete exercise attached — or it needs to be cut.

A complete book, under this method, typically includes:

- Title and subtitle that name the problem and the promise
- An introduction that states the problem, the reader, and the outcome
- Chapters, each ending in an action, example, or exercise
- Worksheets and checklists placed where the reader will actually use them
- References for any claim that needs one
- A conclusion that restates the transformation and points to next steps

Worksheet 8 — The Book Promise Worksheet

Working title	<i>Names the problem or the outcome.</i>
Subtitle	<i>Clarifies who it's for and what changes.</i>

Before	<i>What the reader is struggling with today.</i>
After	<i>The realistic, useful change — no guarantees.</i>
The bridge	<i>The specific system that gets them there.</i>

Worksheet 9 — Book Outline Builder

List every chapter from your Solution Blueprint. For each, note the one action the reader will take.

Chapter	What It Teaches	Reader's Action / Output

Using AI Without Losing Your Judgment

AI tools are genuinely useful at this stage — for brainstorming chapter angles, restructuring a rough draft, simplifying an explanation, generating a first-pass checklist, or catching inconsistencies.

IMPORTANT

An AI assistant is a drafting tool, not a research source. It can help you word something you already know. It cannot tell you, reliably, what is currently true about a platform's rules, a regulation, a statistic, or a market size. Verify any fact that could be wrong or go stale before it goes in the manuscript.

You remain responsible for selecting the problem, understanding the reader, evaluating evidence, verifying facts, deciding what's useful, testing the product, and interpreting feedback. None of that transfers to a tool.

Worksheet 10 — Chapter Action Planner

For your next writing session, plan one chapter at a time: what the reader knows going in, what they'll know or be able to do coming out, and which worksheet or example proves it.

BUILD THE PRODUCT



Figure 6 An older man with a white beard works on soldering electronics at a white table.

DAY 6: MAKE THE BOOK LOOK LIKE A PROFESSIONAL PRODUCT

You will leave today with your manuscript formatted to a standard that reads comfortably on a phone screen, plus a repeatable image-brief format for any diagrams or screenshots you still need.

BY THE END OF THIS CHAPTER

- ✓ A phone-tested layout with no pinch-to-zoom moments
- ✓ A complete image brief for at least one visual
- ✓ A clear rule for when an image earns its place

A well-researched book with cramped formatting reads like an amateur product, and readers transfer that judgment onto the content itself, fairly or not.

Mobile-First, Not Desktop-First

Most readers will open your PDF on a phone before they open it on a laptop. Design for that screen first, then confirm it still works on a larger one.

- Large, readable body text — never shrink type to fit more on a page
- Generous line spacing and short paragraphs
- Clean margins and clear section breaks
- Tables redesigned — not shrunk — if they're too wide for a phone screen
- Screenshots sized and cropped for legibility, not decoration
- A working table of contents with internal navigation where the format supports it

DO THIS NOW

Open your draft on your own phone at normal reading size before you consider it finished. If you have to zoom in anywhere, the layout — not the reader — needs to change.

The Image Brief Format

For every diagram, screenshot, or illustration your manuscript still needs, write a brief before you or a designer builds it.

IMAGE 1

Purpose	Show the reader the full Nexolly sequence at a glance.
Placement	End of the Introduction, before Part One begins.
Visual Type	Framework diagram
Content	Ten labeled steps in a vertical chain: Problem → Person → Place → Research → Solution → Book → Market → Sale → Measure → Improve.
Caption	The Nexolly sequence — the order every project in this book follows.
Alt Text	Vertical flow diagram of the ten-step Nexolly problem-to-product sequence.

Repeat this format for every remaining visual. Screenshots must be current and genuinely yours to use; where one isn't available, use a clearly labeled mockup instead of fabricating one.

COMMON MISTAKE

Adding an image because a page “looks empty.” Every visual in this book earns its place by teaching something text alone would explain less clearly.

PART EIGHT — DAY 7

PUBLISH



Figure 7 A street vendor flashing an OK sign behind stacks of vintage comic books at an outdoor market.

DAY 7: PUBLISH WITHOUT BECOMING DEPENDENT ON ONE PLATFORM

You will leave today with a publishing plan across at least two channels — Amazon KDP and one direct-sales channel — instead of a single point of failure.

BY THE END OF THIS CHAPTER

- ✓ A completed KDP Publishing Checklist
- ✓ A completed Direct Sales Checklist
- ✓ A clear view of what each channel does and doesn't give you

Amazon KDP is a distribution channel. It is not the entire book business, and it is not guaranteed to work for any given title. Treat it as one important shelf your book sits on — not the whole store.

Channel 1 — Amazon KDP

KDP lets you publish both ebook and print editions and choose your own royalty terms. KDP typically offers a choice of royalty tiers for ebooks (generally tied to a qualifying price range), a separate royalty structure for paperbacks and hardcovers based on list price and printing cost, and an optional Kindle Unlimited (KDP Select) program that pays per page read in exchange for a period of distribution exclusivity.

IMPORTANT

Royalty rates, pricing thresholds, delivery fees, and publishing requirements can change. Verify the current terms directly in your KDP account and Amazon's official KDP documentation before publishing — nothing in this book should be treated as a permanent statement of Amazon's policies.

Channel 2 — Direct Sales

A book does not have to be sold only through Amazon. Selling directly — through your own landing page, a payment link, email, or a community you're already part of — gives you the customer relationship, pricing control, and data that a marketplace listing doesn't.

KDP vs. Direct Selling — Side by Side

Presented as two stacked cards rather than a wide table, so this reads cleanly on a phone.

AMAZON KDP

Distribution: Amazon marketplace

Audience: Amazon shoppers already browsing

Control: Platform-dependent

Customer relationship: Limited — Amazon owns the buyer

Discovery: Amazon search and categories

Website needed: No

DIRECT SELLING

Distribution: Your chosen channels

Audience: Your own traffic and audience

Control: More control over price and offer

Customer relationship: Potentially direct and ongoing

Discovery: Your own marketing

Website needed: Yes, even if simple

Neither channel is automatically “the best.” Most authors following this method end up running both — KDP for discovery and reach, direct sales for margin and relationship.

Worksheet 11 — KDP Publishing Checklist

☐	Manuscript formatted and proofread
☐	Cover meets current KDP size/format specs (verify in dashboard)
☐	Title, subtitle, and description finalized
☐	Categories and keywords researched, not guessed
☐	Royalty option chosen deliberately, price checked against current thresholds

☐	File tested in Kindle Previewer (or current equivalent) before upload
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Worksheet 12 — Direct Sales Checklist

☐	Landing page live and tested on mobile
☐	Payment method connected and tested with a real transaction
☐	Delivery method confirmed (download link, email, file host)
☐	Price set and matched across every channel
☐	A way to collect reader email or contact for follow-up

CHAPTER 11 BUILD A SIMPLE BOOK LANDING PAGE

You will leave this chapter with a checklist for a landing page that can sell your book even when Amazon is not your primary channel.

BY THE END OF THIS CHAPTER

✓ A complete Landing Page Checklist ready to build from

A landing page doesn't need to be elaborate. It needs to answer, in order, the questions a buyer actually has: what is this, who is it for, what will I get, can I trust it, and how do I pay?

Worksheet 13 — Landing Page Checklist

☐	Book title and one-line problem statement above the fold
☐	Clear statement of who the book is for

- ☐ What the reader will learn or be able to do
- ☐ Benefits stated plainly, without inflated claims
- ☐ A short, real preview or sample
- ☐ Table of contents visible
- ☐ Author information
- ☐ Genuine testimonials only — never fabricated
- ☐ Price and a working purchase button

- ☐ Frequently asked questions
- ☐ Contact or support information
- ☐ Refund policy, where applicable

TOOLKIT

You do not need a custom-built website to launch this. A single well-structured page from a simple site builder or landing-page tool is enough to test demand — the point on Day 7 is to launch and measure, not to perfect the page.

CHAPTER 12

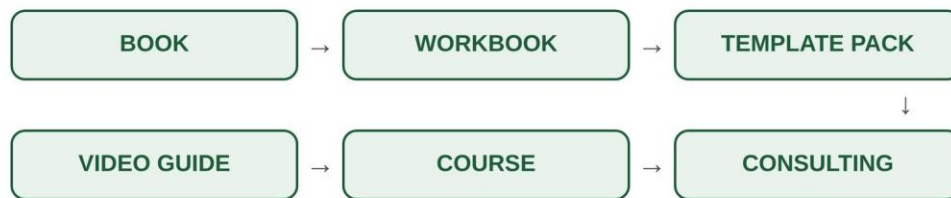
ONE BOOK CAN BECOME MORE THAN ONE PRODUCT

You will leave this chapter with a map of what your book could grow into once you have evidence that readers want more.

BY THE END OF THIS CHAPTER

- ✓ A visual map of your possible product ecosystem
- ✓ A rule for choosing what to build next based on evidence, not guesswork

The finished book is not the ceiling of this project — it's the foundation. Once a book is validated, it can expand into a small ecosystem of related products, each building on the trust the book already earned.



Expand only in the direction your readers actually ask for. If reader feedback keeps requesting done-for-you templates, build the template pack next — not a course, just because courses seem more profitable in general.

NEXOLLY METHOD

Let evidence choose your next product the same way it chose your first problem. The ecosystem is the reward for validating demand — not a plan you commit to before you know anyone wants the first book.

PART NINE

MARKET THE BOOK



Figure 8 A young woman holds an open book while raising her index finger as if sharing an idea or lecturing.

CHAPTER 13

A PUBLISHED BOOK IS NOT A MARKETING BOOK

You will leave this chapter able to diagnose why a book isn't selling instead of concluding, too early, that the idea itself failed.

BY THE END OF THIS CHAPTER

- ✓ A checklist of causes to rule out before blaming the idea
- ✓ The habit of asking 'which part of the system failed?'

Publishing creates availability. Marketing creates discovery. A genuinely good book, built through every step of this method, can still sell zero copies — not because the problem was fake, but because no part of the system put it in front of the right eyes.

Before concluding “the book failed,” rule out the more common and more fixable causes:

- Wrong audience targeted in the marketing, even if the book itself is right
- Weak title, cover, or description that doesn't signal the promise
- Poor discoverability — weak keywords, wrong categories
- Insufficient traffic reaching the listing or landing page at all
- Weak offer, wrong price, or a preview that doesn't build trust
- Not enough testing before drawing a conclusion

NEXOLLY METHOD

Don't ask ‘did the book fail?’ Ask ‘which part of the system failed?’ Every one of these causes has a different fix, and most of them have nothing to do with the quality of your solution.

CHAPTER 14

PUT THE BOOK DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF THE RIGHT PEOPLE

You will leave this chapter with a short list of the two or three channels most likely to reach your specific reader — not a list of every channel that exists.

BY THE END OF THIS CHAPTER

✓ Two channels chosen deliberately, based on where your evidence came from
✓ A firm no to spam, fake reviews, and inflated claims

Organic Channels

- Short-form video (TikTok, Instagram Reels, YouTube Shorts)
- LinkedIn, if your reader is a professional audience
- Long-form YouTube, for deeper how-to content
- Email, if you already have any list at all
- WhatsApp or community groups where your reader already gathers
- Relevant forums and communities — participate, don't spam
- SEO / blog content addressing the exact questions from your research
- Partnerships with people who already have your reader's attention

Paid Channels

- Amazon Advertising, once the listing itself is solid
- Social advertising, targeted using the profile from Worksheet 3
- Search advertising for high-intent queries
- Creator partnerships or newsletter sponsorships reaching your specific audience

IMPORTANT

No spam, no fake reviews, no fake testimonials, no misleading claims about

outcomes or income. Every channel above works better, longer, when it's used honestly — and every one of them can permanently damage trust when it isn't.

DO THIS NOW

From the lists above, choose the two channels most likely to already contain your Worksheet 3 reader, based on where your Day 1 evidence actually came from. Ignore the rest for now.

CHAPTER 15

TURN ONE BOOK INTO 30+ PIECES OF MARKETING CONTENT

You will leave this chapter with a repurposing plan that turns your existing manuscript into weeks of marketing content — without copying whole chapters into public posts.

BY THE END OF THIS CHAPTER

- ✓ A Marketing Content Planner filled in for this week
- ✓ A firm rule against copying full paragraphs into public posts

Your manuscript is already full of marketing material. The job here is extraction, not new creation: pull out the sharpest single ideas, examples, and questions, and let each one stand alone.

Content Type	Source Material	Rough Count
Short-video ideas	One core exercise or mistake per video	10
Social posts	One statistic, quote, or reframe per post	10
Educational carousels	One framework or worksheet, simplified	5
Email topics	One chapter's core lesson per email	5
FAQ posts	Questions from your Problem Research File	5
Ad concepts	The Before / After outcome promise	3
Free sample / lead magnet	One complete worksheet or short chapter	1

Worksheet 14 — Marketing Content Planner

This week's channel focus

The one or two channels from Chapter 14.

Core idea to extract

Which chapter, worksheet, or example.

Format

Video, post, carousel, email.

Call to action

What should the viewer do next?

COMMON MISTAKE

Copying entire paragraphs from the book into a public post. Extract the idea and restate it fresh — both for originality and because a post that gives away the whole chapter removes the reason to buy the book.

PART TEN

THE 14-DAY VALIDATION SYSTEM



CHAPTER 16 · 14-DAY VALIDATION DAYS 8–14: TEST THE MARKET

You will leave this two-week window with real behavioral evidence — not a feeling — about how the market responds to your book, and a diagnosis of exactly where the system needs attention.

BY THE END OF THIS CHAPTER

- ✓ A daily-tracked 14-Day Validation Tracker
- ✓ A clear diagnostic read on where the funnel is breaking, if it is

The goal of these fourteen days is not “make money.” The goal is evidence. Track what actually happens at each stage, and let the pattern — not your mood on any given day — tell you what to fix.

Track daily: impressions, views, clicks, landing-page visits, conversion rate, sales, email signups, ad performance, reader questions, reviews, keyword performance, and traffic source.

The Nexolly Diagnostic System

Read this funnel top to bottom — each stage down the funnel represents readers who cleared the stage above it.



Worksheet 15 — 14-Day Validation Tracker

Day	Impressions	Clicks	Sales	Notes / Changes Made
-----	-------------	--------	-------	----------------------------

1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				

Duplicate this table for Days 8–14, or extend it — the point is a daily row, not a single end-of-period guess.

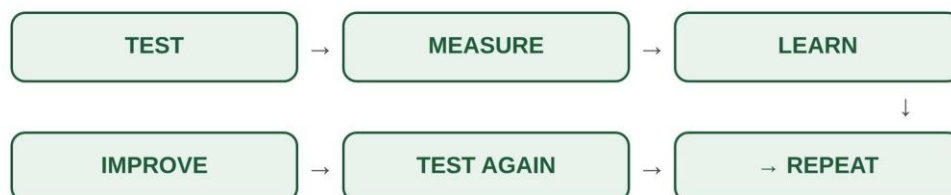
CHAPTER 17 IMPROVE INSTEAD OF GIVING UP

You will leave this chapter with a completed Book Improvement Log and a plan for what changes next — rather than a decision to abandon the project.

BY THE END OF THIS CHAPTER

- ✓ A completed Book Improvement Log
- ✓ One or two deliberate changes queued up — not a full rebuild

A weak first two weeks does not necessarily mean the underlying problem was wrong. It usually means one link in the system — positioning, price, description, audience, channel — needs to change.



- Change positioning or title if impressions were fine but clicks were weak
- Improve the description, sample, or price if clicks didn't convert
- Add worksheets or address missing questions if sales came with weak reviews
- Test a different audience or channel if the whole funnel stayed quiet

Worksheet 16 — Book Improvement Log

What did we learn?

From the 14-day tracker and diagnostic.

What worked?

Keep doing this.

What didn't work?

Be specific, not general.

What changes next?

One or two changes, not everything at once.

Should we change the book, the marketing, or the audience?

Pick based on the diagnostic, not a guess.

CHECK YOUR WORK

Change one meaningful variable at a time where you can — title, then wait for evidence; price, then wait for evidence. Changing everything at once tells you that something worked, but not what.

PART ELEVEN

THE REPEATABLE BOOK BUSINESS



CHAPTER 18

BUILD YOUR SECOND PROBLEMSOLVING BOOK

You will leave this chapter with a completed Next Book Opportunity Tracker and a clear sense of what actually repeats in this method.

BY THE END OF THIS CHAPTER

- ✓ A Next Book Opportunity Tracker sourced from real reader feedback
- ✓ A firm rule: solve more problems, don't just publish more books

Once your first book has real evidence behind it — sales, reviews, or at least clear reader feedback — the temptation is to either stop, or to flood the market with unrelated titles. Neither is the point of this method.

Your existing readers are often your best source for your next problem. Their questions, complaints, and follow-up requests are Day 1 research you already have, for free.

NEXOLLY METHOD

The goal is not to publish more. The goal is to solve more problems. A library of five books that each solve a real, evidenced problem for a specific person will outperform twenty books built on guesses — in trust, in reviews, and usually in revenue.

Worksheet 17 — Next Book Opportunity Tracker

What did readers ask for that Book #1 didn't cover?	<i>From reviews, emails, comments.</i>
Is this a new problem, or a deeper layer of the same one?	<i>Both are valid next steps.</i>
Does the same reader profile still apply?	<i>Or does this open a new audience?</i>

Score this candidate

Run it back through Worksheet 2.

A CLOSER LOOK

SOLVING PROBLEMS IN A SPECIFIC MARKET



CHAPTER 19 COUNTRY-SPECIFIC PROBLEM SOLVING

You will leave this chapter able to decide, with evidence rather than a stereotype, whether your book needs local targeting at all.

BY THE END OF THIS CHAPTER

- ✓ A checklist of what actually changes by market
- ✓ A firm rule against localizing from stereotype instead of evidence

“Different countries have different problems” is true, but not useful on its own. What's useful is knowing which parts of a problem actually change by location, and researching those parts directly instead of assuming them.

When investigating a specific market, research — rather than assume — the following:

- Local terminology your reader actually uses
- Local consumer behavior and buying habits
- Relevant regulations
- Local payment systems and technology availability
- Local business practices and infrastructure
- Local pricing realities
- Local competition and existing solutions
- Access limitations your reader faces that another market's reader wouldn't

IMPORTANT

Localize from evidence, not stereotypes. If the underlying problem is universal — as many are — explain plainly when localization actually changes the solution and when it's unnecessary. Adding a country name to a title without evidence-based localization inside the book is a packaging choice, not a Nexolly one.

A book aimed at, for example, small retail businesses in Nigeria should reflect real differences in payment infrastructure, customer communication habits (WhatsApp-based commerce, for instance), and pricing realities — discovered through the same Day 1–Day 3 research process used for any other market, not inserted from assumption after the fact.

Worked Examples — The Method Applied

Each example below shows the method compressed into problem and solution — not a full walkthrough, but enough to show what a well-formed Nexolly idea looks like at each stage.

Example 1 — A Practical Customer Record System for Small Business Owners

Problem: Customer information is scattered across notebooks, WhatsApp chats, and memory, causing missed follow-ups and lost repeat business.

Solution: A simple customer-record and follow-up system requiring no software the reader doesn't already have access to.

Example 2 — The Beginner's Freelance Client Follow-Up Manual

Problem: Freelancers lose potential clients because they don't follow up after sending a proposal, unsure when or how to do so without seeming pushy.

Solution: A structured follow-up system with message templates and a simple tracking method.

Example 3 — The Small Business Cash-Flow Tracking Manual

Problem: Small business owners may struggle to see clearly where their money is going each month.

Solution: Simple tracking processes, worksheets, and a weekly review routine — with no unsupported claims about income or savings outcomes.

Example 4 — The First Job Application System

Problem: Job seekers send applications randomly, without tracking, tailoring, or followup, and can't tell what's working.

Solution: A practical job-search operating system covering tracking, tailoring, and structured follow-up.

Example 5 — The Practical Digital Record-Keeping Guide for Small Businesses

Problem: Important business records are difficult to organize and retrieve when needed.

Solution: A simple digital record system built around tools the reader already has.

Case Studies

The examples below are illustrative, built to demonstrate how the method plays out — including when the first version doesn't work. They are not real customer testimonials.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE

The Follow-Up Manual That Needed a Different Audience

Problem	Freelancers lose clients through poor follow-up.
Evidence	Repeated complaints in freelancer forums; existing templates were generic and not niche-specific.
Target Person	New freelance writers, in their first year.
First Attempt	Book launched broadly to 'all freelancers.'
What Went Wrong	Impressions were fine; clicks and sales were weak — the audience was too broad for the marketing to speak to anyone specifically.
What Changed	Repositioned and re-marketed specifically to new freelance writers; description and cover rewritten to match.
Lesson	A sound problem can still underperform when the audience definition is too wide for marketing to target.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE

The Cash-Flow Guide That Wasn't Ready for Day 7

Problem	Small business owners couldn't see where money was going each month.
Evidence	Level 2 evidence only — repeated complaints, but no confirmed willingness to pay for a solution.
Target Person	First-time small retail owners.

First Attempt	Author proceeded straight to writing without validating demand.
What Went Wrong	Sales were very low in the first 14 days; the problem was real, but evidence of willingness to pay had never been confirmed.
What Changed	Added a companion worksheet pack, tested a lower price point, and gathered direct reader feedback before continuing.
Lesson	Confirming Level 4–5 evidence before writing — not just Level 2 — would have saved significant time.

The Nexolly Book Creation Engine

The whole method, compressed into one acronym you can return to at the start of every new project. This is the book's signature framework — worth returning to before every new problem you take on.



NOTICE

Notice the problem — find it in real evidence, not assumption.



EXAMINE

Examine the person — understand exactly who experiences it.



EXPLORE

Explore the market — research the place, audience, and existing solutions.



ORGANIZE

Organize the solution — build the practical system before writing.



LAUNCH

Launch the book — publish and distribute across more than one channel.



LISTEN

Listen to the market — measure feedback and behavior honestly.



YIELD

Yield improvement — improve the product and repeat with the next problem.

NEXOLLY METHOD

Pin this page. Before you start any future project — your second book, your tenth — run it past all seven letters in order. If you can't answer a stage yet, that's where your next research session goes.

The Complete Toolkit — Worksheet Index

Every worksheet in this book appears in place, in the chapter where you'll actually use it. This index is a quick reference so you can find any of them again without paging through the whole manuscript.

#	Worksheet	Found In
1	Problem Discovery Sheet	Chapter 1
2	Problem Scorecard	Chapter 3
3	Target Reader Profile	Chapter 4
4	Competitor Gap Map	Chapter 5
5	Problem Research File fields	Chapter 5
6	Should-This-Become-a-Book Gate	Chapter 5
7	Solution Blueprint	Chapter 6
8	Book Promise Worksheet	Chapter 8
9	Book Outline Builder	Chapter 8
10	Chapter Action Planner	Chapter 8
11	KDP Publishing Checklist	Chapter 10
12	Direct Sales Checklist	Chapter 10
13	Landing Page Checklist	Chapter 11
14	Marketing Content Planner	Chapter 15
15	14-Day Validation Tracker	Chapter 16
16	Book Improvement Log	Chapter 17
17	Next Book Opportunity Tracker	Chapter 18

The 7-Day Build Checklist

Day 1 — Find the Problem

☐	Find the problem
☐	Collect evidence
☐	Score the problem (Worksheet 2)

Day 2 — Find the Person

☐	Identify the person
☐	Define the market
☐	Define the desired outcome

Day 3 — Research the Situation

☐	Research the situation
☐	Study existing solutions
☐	Identify gaps
☐	Run the Should-This-Become-a-Book gate

Day 4 — Build the Solution

☐	Build the solution
☐	Create the framework
☐	Build examples and tools

Day 5 — Build the Manuscript

☐	Build the manuscript
☐	Create worksheets
☐	Edit and verify facts

Day 6 — Design the Product

☐	Design the product
☐	Prepare the PDF
☐	Prepare the cover
☐	Prepare sales assets

Day 7 — Publish

☐	Publish
☐	Build the landing page
☐	Prepare marketing
☐	Launch

The 14-Day Validation Checklist

☐	Traffic tracked daily
☐	Impressions tracked daily
☐	Clicks tracked daily
☐	Sales tracked daily
☐	Feedback and questions logged
☐	Advertising performance reviewed, if running any
☐	Changes made are logged in the Book Improvement Log
☐	Diagnostic run at the end of the period

At the end of the fourteen days, ask directly: What did we learn? What worked? What didn't? What should change — the book, the marketing, or the audience? Should we build another related product?

Final Quality-Control Audit

Before calling any book finished, run this audit honestly.

☐	PROBLEM — Is the problem real?
☐	PERSON — Is the reader clearly defined?
☐	PLACE — Is the market specific where it needs to be?
☐	RESEARCH — Is the evidence credible?

☐	SOLUTION — Does the book provide an actual solution?
☐	ACTION — Can readers implement what they learn?
☐	PRODUCT — Does the book feel like a professional product?
☐	VISUALS — Do the visuals improve understanding?
☐	MOBILE — Is the PDF comfortable to read on a phone?
☐	MARKETING — Does it explain how to reach buyers?
☐	DISTRIBUTION — Does it cover both KDP and direct selling?
☐	VALIDATION — Does it teach readers how to measure results?
☐	IMPROVEMENT — Does it teach what to do when the first attempt doesn't work?
☐	ETHICS — No fake promises, fake

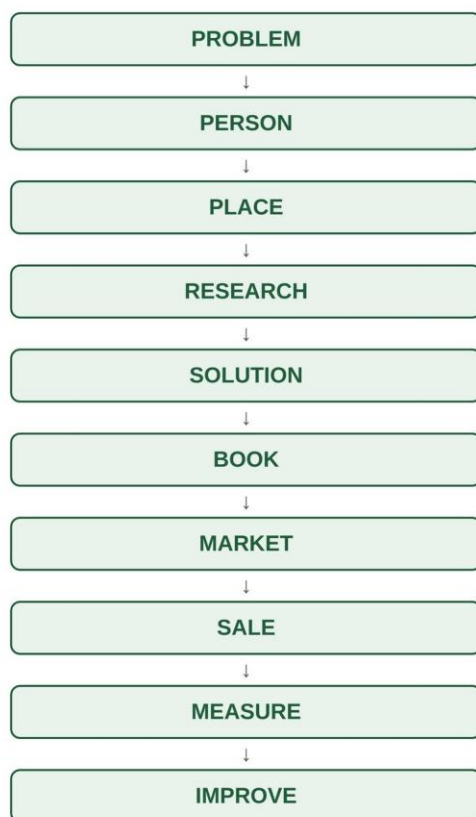
	testimonials, or guaranteed-income claims?
☐	ORIGINALITY — Is the content genuinely original?
☐	USEFULNESS — Would a real buyer feel this gave them practical value?

Final Chapter — The Problem-Solving Book Business

You do not need to become a machine that publishes endless books. You need to become someone who can find problems, understand people, build solutions, package knowledge, reach markets, learn from evidence, and improve continuously.

NEXOLLY METHOD

Don't ask, 'What book can I publish?' Ask, 'What problem can I solve?'



That is the business model this book has walked you through. Not a shortcut to a bestseller, and not a guarantee of income — a repeatable way of testing whether a problem is worth solving, and improving your answer to it based on what actually happens when real people encounter your work.

You started this book able to ask only: "What book should I write?" You now have a working answer to a better question: "What problem can I solve, for whom, and how will I know if it worked?"

Nexolly — turn real problems into useful solutions, and useful solutions into products people can use.

Conclusion

Build the Next Solution

The purpose of this book was never to teach you how to produce a book simply for the sake of having one.

It was to give you a way to move from a real problem to a useful solution—and from that solution to a product that can be tested, improved, and built again.

You now have a sequence to return to:

**PROBLEM → PERSON → PLACE → RESEARCH → SOLUTION → BOOK →
MARKET → SALE → MEASURE → IMPROVE**

The first time you use it, the process may feel unfamiliar. You may discover that your first problem is not strong enough. Your reader may be different from the person you originally imagined. Your solution may need to change. Your first version may receive little attention.

Those outcomes are not necessarily failures.

They are information.

Use the information.

Return to the evidence. Revisit the problem. Refine the reader. Improve the solution. Strengthen the book. Test the market again.

Do not measure your progress only by whether the first attempt worked exactly as planned. Measure it by whether you are becoming better at identifying meaningful problems, building useful solutions, and learning from what happens when those solutions meet real people.

That is the repeatable skill this book is designed to leave with you.

Your next book should not begin with a blank page.

It should begin with a problem worth solving.

Find the problem.

Understand the person.

Build the solution.

Test it honestly.

Learn from the evidence.

Then build again.

Don't just publish more books.

Solve more problems.

About the Author

Oladimeji Ogunmodede is the author of 7 Days to Build Your First Sellable ProblemSolving Book and the creator of the Nexolly Method. His work focuses on practical problem-solving, digital products, publishing, and turning useful knowledge into structured solutions people can use.

About Nexolly Press

Nexolly Press publishes practical books and resources designed to help readers turn useful knowledge into actionable solutions.

Its publishing approach emphasizes clarity, practical frameworks, evidence-based thinking, useful tools, and continuous improvement.



IDEA



PRODUCT

TURN REAL PROBLEMS INTO BOOKS THAT SOLVE AND SELL.

Most aspiring authors start with a topic. The Nexolly method starts with what matters most — a real problem a real person is trying to solve.

In just 7 days, you'll go from idea to a complete, publish-ready manuscript. Then, over the next 14 days, you'll publish, reach the right readers, and measure what works so you can build a repeatable book business.

INSIDE YOU'LL DISCOVER:

- ✓ How to find real problems worth solving
- ✓ How to research your audience and their situation
- ✓ How to create solutions that deliver real value
- ✓ How to write, publish, and position your book for impact
- ✓ How to reach the right readers and drive consistent sales
- ✓ How to measure, improve, and build a repeatable system



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

OLADIMEJI OGUNMODEDE

Oladimeji Ogunmode is a digital entrepreneur, educator, and problem-solver passionate about helping people turn ideas into impact. With a background in Business Administration and years of hands-on experience building digital solutions, websites, and online platforms, he understands the gap between potential and execution.

He writes practical guides that help you take action, create value, and build sustainable income.



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