Question 1 -Identify Business Process Model for Online Agriculture Store -(Goal, Inputs, Resources, Outputs, Activities, Value created to the end Customer).

Goal-

1.Gives farmers the opportunity to buy agricultural products online and helps the farmer in the online store.

 2.To develop a new application, it should be able to receive information from producers about the product (fertilizers, seeds, pesticides) and it. should be able to introduce it to farmers.

3.Building this online store will help farmers buy seeds, pesticides and fertilizers from anywhere with an internet connection.

 4.Bridge the gap between farmer and production of agricultural products.

5.Provide N options to farmers when they buy fertilizers, seeds, pesticides.

6.Deliver pesticides to farmers on time Inputs- Manufacturing companies of fertilizers, seeds and pesticides

 Resources - Production companies, all agricultural products, delivery channels and payment gateway Internet connection, mobile application and web.

Outputs- Building this online store helps farmers to buy seeds, pesticides and fertilizers from anywhere with internet connection. Type of production plants, quality and quantity available. Payment method available at the producer such as cash, card or wallet etc.

 Activities:

Usage - friendly website and mobile application for producers and farmers. delivery of services of agricultural products to farmers through an online store. Collect payments from farmers using different collection methods. Farmers log into the portal. Check the desired product from the available lists. The farmer/buyer selects the product. Payment method selected

Final value created Customer-

Agricultural online store available for all mobile platforms (website, mobile application). Agricultural shop has Agricultural online shop available anytime and anywhere. You save farmers time and money. This increases their productivity and quality level. Farmers have the opportunity to choose between several different brands.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Agricultural Store |  Employees | Customers (farmers) |
| Domain | Yes | No |
| Process | Yes | No |
| Training | Yes | No |
| User friendly application | -- | Yes |
| Update of manufacture product | Yes | No |

Question 2 -SWOT stands for Strengths and Weaknesses (internal factors) Opportunities and Threats (external factors).

Strengths - all those internal organizational factors that lead to project success.

For example

1. Good IT team

2. Available talent pool

3. Budget 2 cr

4. Good experience with Java developers

 5. Good Experience Testers

Weaknesses-

any internal organizational factors that hinder the success of the project. For example

• Limited duration ofthe project (18 months)

• A huge amount of money was needed for marketing activities

• The project was new for the team

Opportunities - all these external organizational factors lead to the success of the project Project. For example

1. New in the market

2. Provide a solution to farmers' problem

3. Access to a large market segment (industry)

4. Get a platform to market agricultural products

Threats - all those external organizational factors that hinder the success of the project. For example

•Demand of the new era in the market

• Does the customer (farmers) prefer to buy online?

•How to deliver agricultural products to the countryside and agricultural products to poor areas.

 • Internet connection

Question 3 -Feasibility study

 At this point we can analyse the Possibility of doing a Project Within some constraints like Technology, Budget and Time.

 Yes, for this farming project we can transform our idea into technology.

Currently we have enough money 2 cr and time 18 months.

In this project we used JAVA technology Monitoring resources

Hardware - Servers, clients, partners, transmission means and connection devices (routers, bridges, hubs, gateways and switches)

Software –

Network Operating System

Protocol Suite - OSI Model

TCP/IP Model

Trained Resources - Project Manager - Mr. Vandanam

Java Developer - Ms. Juhi at Advanced Java Developer

Mr. Teyson,

Miss Lucie,

Mr. Tucker,

Mr. Bravo are Java developers.

Total 5 Resources for Java Developer

Network Administrator - Mr. Mike

DB Administrator -John

Tester - Mr. Jason and Ms. Alekya are testers. We have two testers.

Business Analyst - Self .

Question 4 -Gap Analysis

It is an analytical technic in which we understood that what is current state and desired future state of particular project. According to my understanding gap analysis is difference between AS-IS and TO- BE.

Current Stage (TIA) –

 1) Farmers using traditional technology go to a physical agricultural store and buy fertilizers, seeds and pesticides.

2) There is no closed link between producers and farmers.

3) Home delivery is not available.

4) Farmers should not be able to choose agricultural products from large product segments.

5) Farmers do not have a platform to rate a company producing agricultural products.

6) Farmers do not have a platform to give feedback on agricultural products. . production company.

7) Farmers cannot buy the product anywhere anytime.

Desired Country of Future (Future) –

 1) Farmers can buy fertilizers, seeds and pesticides from an online agricultural store.

2) This new application. should be able to receive from producer'sproduct information (fertilizers, seeds, pesticides) and show it to farmers.

 3) Home delivery is available.

4) Farmers should be able to choose an agricultural product from a large product segment.

5) Farmers do not have a platform to classify the company producing agricultural products.

 6) Farmers have a forum where you can give feedback to the company producing agricultural products.

 7) Farmers can buy the product. anywhere and anytime.

The following things we need –

1) Agricultural online store

2) Agricultural online store

3) Fast internet connection

4) Mobile application and network support device

5) Fertilizer, seeds and pesticide manufacturing companies

6) Warehouse where we can easily deliver the product.

Question 5 -Risk Analysis

It is study of uncertain event or condition which can have impact on either cost, time, scope or quality of project. Risk can be an event when can slow down the progress of the project or something cause a failure.

BA risk:

1) Incorrect project planning

2) Incorrect requirement gathering

3) Lack of management support

4) Incorrect prioritization

 5) Incorrect use of requirement submission technique

6) Incorrect stakeholder analysis

 7) Stakeholder cannot present. requirement exactly.

8) Frequent changes in requirements from the customer side

Process/project risk:

1) Online stores for new agricultural products on the market.

 2) The new application should be able to display product information to farmers.

 3) The new application should be able to receive product information from producers.

4) Is there enough time and budget for this project.

 5) Will the new project be able to track the delivery of every agricultural product ordered by farmers

6 ) Will there be technical changes, will the project be completed?

7) Should farmers first agree to this agricultural e-commerce concept

8) Challenge to develop agricultural e-commerce on all platforms such as Android, Apple, window and JAVA etc.

9) Lack of experienced worker during the project,

10) Lack of communication

Question 6 -Stakeholder Analysis (RACI Matrix)

It is the study of identify who are the key stakeholders who can take decision and who are the influencers of project.

 RACI Matrix (R-responsible, A-accountable, C-consulted and I informed)

 Mr Henry - project sponsor

 Mr Pandu -financial head

Mr Dooku -Project coordinator

Peter, Kevin, Ben- Key Stakeholders

Mr Karthik- Delivery Head

Mr Vandanam -Project manager

Ms juhli -Senior java Developer

 Mr Teyson, Ms Lucie, Mr Tucker, Mr Bravo -Java Developers

Mr Mike -Network Admin

Mr John -DB Mr Jason and Ms Alekya -Tester

Siddhant – BA

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Task | Mr Henry – Project Sponsor | Mr Karthik- Delivery Head | Mr Vandanam-Project Manager | DevelopersMs Juhi – Senior Java Developer | Mr Teyson, Ms Lucie Java | Mr Tucker, Mr Bravo – Java Developers | Mr Jason & Ms Alekya- Tester | Peter,Kevin,Ben- Key Stakeholder | Siddhant- BA |
| Requirement gathering |  |  | A/I |  | A |  |  | C | R |
| Analysis |  |  | I |  |  |  |  |  | R |
| Development |  |  | I | C/A | R | R |  |  |  |
| Testing |  |  | I |  |  |  | R |  |  |
| Implementation |  |  | I | I |  |  |  |  | R |
| UAT | I |  | R |  |  |  |  |  | C |

Question 7 -Business Case Document

Generally, business case Documents are prepared by Sr. BAs, Sr. Business Manager and Business Architects. Business case documents will be help to solve some following open-ended Questions.

Why did this project start?

In the case study, Mr. Henry is a successful businessman and one of the richest people in the city, and he wants to help others achieve their dreams. One day Mr. Henry meets his childhood friends Peter, Kevin and Ben (all are farmers). At this meeting, Peter, Kevin and Ben told Mr. Henry about the problems of their farmers that are solved by IT solutions. And Mr. Henry plans to develop an online agricultural store to solve the problem of farmers.

What are the current problems?

1) Farmers use traditional techniques - go to a physical agricultural store to buy fertilizers, seeds and pesticides? 2) No is there a closed relationship between manufacturers and farmers? 3) Home delivery option is not available. 4) Farmers should not be able to choose agricultural products from a large product segment. 5) Farmers do not have an agricultural product company on the evaluation platform.

How many problems could this project solve?

With this project, we can solve the following problem

1) Farmers can go to an online store for agricultural products to buy fertilizers, seeds and pesticides.

2) This new application should to be able receive product information from producers (fertilizers, seeds, pesticides - substances) and be able to show it to farmers.

3) Home delivery is available.

4) Farmers should be able to choose an agricultural product from a large product segment. .

5) Farmers do not have a platform to evaluate an agricultural company.

 What resources are needed?

1) Agricultural products store mobile

2) Agricultural online store.

Return ROI timeline? This project is launched under the CSR function. This project has a budget of INR 2 crores and a duration of 18 months.

How much organizational change is required to implement this technology? E-commerce of agricultural products is new to the organization and the agricultural sector. The organization then had to form a completely new team to handle all the activities, an organization that also has no knowledge of the industry.

How to identify stakeholders? In my opinion, "a stakeholder is any person or group of people. or organization that this online agriculture store directly and indirectly applied or influenced by.''

Question 8 -Four SDLC Methodologies

Following Points Mr Karthik Explained to Mr. Henry about SDLC.

1) Planning: The design stage discusses what the stages of user registration are. What login information is required and what page is displayed after logging out. When you log in, what type of dashboard home page. What options do producers have to sell the product, how does the producer contact the farmer directly. The things shown on the farmer's login page are important. How many things should a farmer do with this program? All the above questions are addressed in the design phase of the SDLC. • I need to understandthe assumptions and constraints and the business rule and objective •I need to understand the PM project for proper planning •Develop a strategic plan for do the stakeholder analysis. •Understand what the farmer's home page looks like.

2) Requirement Analysis: In this phase, BA meets all project stakeholders (external) User registration, user login, logout, panel and tickets are discussed. BA also collected information on all questions during the design phase. In requirement analysis I used prototyping technique to collect more data and this all my analysis shows to stakeholders and then I implement according to requirements. • Asa BA I have to identify stakeholders and documents

•Design UML diagram for agricultural. products online store • Build functional requirements from business requirements • Like BA, the RTM must be prepared by the customer's SRS. We know that the SRS is the first legally binding document between the business and the technical team. 3) Design: The following points are covered under Design Layout - Responsive Web Design Business Rules - Clear Session Logout Color Scheme - Blue /Gray Programming Language - java •BA- na I need to build an agro product test case of an e-commerce use case diagram • Alwayscommunicate with the client about design and solution documents. • I alsoplan to start preparing manuals for end users • RTM- updates on time • GUI designerresearches transition classes and designs All possible screens for the IT solution.

4) Implementation (Coding phase): •I have to organize JAD sessions for the webshop of agricultural products •I must understand all the technical team's questions during coding. • Updatethe end users' manuals •As a team, we must organize a regular status meeting with the technical team. both the client participating in the UAT and the configuration client. •Update the RTM

5) Testing: • BA performsadvanced testing •BA requests test data from the client •Log in to the client project

6) Deployment: •Plans and organizes training for end users. •Coordinate the completion and distribution of end user manuals.



Sequential Waterfall
It is the most common and classic of life cycle models, also referred to as linear-sequential life cycle model. This model is very easy to understand and use. In this model each Phase must be completed in its entirety before the next phase can begin. In the sequential model we have chance to take review takes Place to determine if the project is on path and whether or not to continue or discard the project.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Stages of Waterfall Model | Resources | Artifacts |
| Requirements Gathering | BA- Mr Harshal PM-Mr Vandanam | BRD |
| Requirements Analysis | BA- Mr Harshal PM-Mr Vandanam Tech Team- Sol Arch, NW Arch- Mr. | FS/FRS, SSD, SRS, RTM |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Mike DB Arch-John |  |
| Design | Tech Team -Sol Arch, NW Arch- Mr.Mike, DB Arch-John, GUI Designer | HDD/ADD Solution Document |
| Development Coding | Programmers- Ms juhli Developers- Mr Teyson, Ms Lucie, Mr Tucker, Mr Bravo | LDD/CDD Application |
| Testing | Testers- Mr Jason and Ms Alekya |  |

|  |
| --- |
| Unit, component System, System Integration, UAT |
| PROCESS -Configuration management -PM- Mr Vandanam |
| Deployment & Implementation -Release Engineers |

Iterative- RUP (Rational Unified Process)

Taking after are the most building squares, or substance components of Iterative (RUP) Roles(who)- It is characterizing a set of related abilities, competencies and obligations.

 Project manager-

Venture director abilities and Duties

Action and asset arranging. ...

Organizing and propelling a extend group. ...

 Controlling time administration. ...

Taken a toll assessing and creating the budget. ..

Guaranteeing client fulfillment. ...

 Examining and overseeing extend chance. ...

Observing advance. Business Analyst- Business Analyst have explanatory abilities and Duties are improving the quality of IT items and administrations, examining information to advise commerce choices, and finding mechanical arrangements to trade needs.

 Analyzer-

 Analyzer have a few this computer program testing abilities and Duties

 •Examine Details. Sometime recently they start performing any tests, Analyzers will have to be audit and dissect the determinations of their company's computer program. ...

•Create Tests. ...

• Execute Tests. ...

 •Record Bugs. ...

• Troubleshoot Issues. ...

• Re-Test Program Java Developers-

Java Developers have a few program advancement aptitudes and duties Planning, actualizing and keeping up Java-based applications. Contributing in all stages of the improvement lifecycle. Composing testable, versatile and effective code. Test and investigate unused applications and upgrades.

 Work Products (what)- In this case we are created online agribusiness store. We utilized Iterative show for delivered working through the method.

Tasks (How)- It depicts a unit of work allotted.

Planning

Modelling

Communication

Construction

Deployment

 Release

Software Increment

Four Phases of the Project Life Cycle Initial Phase –

•Communication and planning are most important.

• Determine the scope of the project using a use case model that allows managers to estimate costs and time.

• Project Plan , Transform the project in purpose, Risks , use case model and project description Development-

 • Design and modeling are the most important.

• Detailed assessment and development plan is created and it reduces risks.

• based on the executable architecture.

Construction- •The project is developed and produced. •System - ie. source code is created and then tested. •Coding takes place.

Transition- • Final project is published.\ n

• Project is moved from development to production.

• Defects are removed from the project based onpublic feedback

Development - Spiral The spiral model is a waterfall combination model iterative model. Each step of the spiral model begins with a design goal and ends with a customer assessment. The software is developed in several incremental releases.

The following are the steps of the spiral model for developing an online store for agricultural products.

Communication

Deployment

Delivery

Feedback

Planning

 Estimation

Scheduling

Risk Analysis

Construction

Code generation

Testing

Modeling

Analysis

Design

The spiral model has four phases –

 •Planning In the planning phase, the business analyst collects the requirements for online trading of agricultural products.

•Risk analysis In the risk analysis phase, a process is started to identify risks and find alternatives solutions for online business. trade in agricultural products. The prototype is ready at the end of the risk analysis phase.

 • Engineering

In fact, the software for online trading of agricultural products is produced in the planning phase and this phase ends with the testing phase. • Evaluation This phase allows customers (farmers) to evaluate the completed online agricultural business application (website) of the project, before the project continues to the next cycle.

Agile-

Agile methods can be applied where faster delivery is necessary, no documentation. necessary for this method, coding is the very forms as documentation, agile is a faster way to reach the goal. It satisfies the customer early and continues to deliver valuable software. Changes can be easily accepted and implemented at any stage of the SDLC, In this stage, software is continuously delivered to the customer from a few weeks to months, functional software is the main life cycle measure, building the product by face. -a face-to-face conversation with a motivated person promotes sustainability, the best architectural requirement, and Design comes from a self-organizing team.

Question 9 -Waterfall RUP Spiral and Scrum Models

Waterfall: - a waterfall model is a traditional model of an IT company; a waterfall model is a classic model used in the system development life cycle to create a system using a linear and sequential approach. In this model, software evolves from one stage to another by loading, the output of one stage is used as input to the next stage, each stage must be completed before the next stage begins, and there is no overlap of stages. it is the phased implementation of the project, which is divided into different phases of the SDLC. However, because waterfall models have few limitations, it has previously been used in a wide range RUP model: -sees the program process of the Rational Unified Model of the Rational division of IBM, it divides the development process into four distinct stages. each covering business model, analysis and design, implementation, testing and implementation. There are four project life cycles in RUP.

A) Initial phase

 B) Manufacturing

 C) Construction

D) Transaction

 Spiral:-

This phase starts with collection. As the product matures in subsequent spirals, the system requirements are determined at this stage. It also includes understanding the system requirements with continuous communication between the customer and the analyst at the end of the spiral where the product is deployed.

Design: The design phase starts with design in the base spiral and also includes the architectural and logical design of the device modules, physical product design and final design in successive spirals. Build: The build phase refers to the development of the final software in each spiral. In the cycle of just thinking about the product and developing the design, a Proof of Concept (POC) is developed at this stage to get feedback from users. A working model of the software, called a build with a version number, is then developed in successive spirals where the requirements and design are clear. These versions are sent to users for feedback. Evaluation and Risk Analysis: Risk analysis involves identifying, evaluating and monitoring technical feasibility such as schedule deviations and cost overruns. After testing the assembly, at the end of the first iteration, the user evaluates the software and provides feedback. Based on customer feedback, the development process moves to the next iteration and then follows a linear approach to implement user feedback. The process of iteration along the spiral continues throughout the life of the software

SCRUM: - Scrum is not a process technique or a definitive method, but rather a framework where different processes and techniques can be used. It has three roles and each role has clear responsibilities. The Product Owner is responsible for maximizing the value of the product as a result of the development team's work The Scrum model suggests that progress is anticipated through a series of sprints. According to the agile methodology, sprints are a maximum of one month, usually two weeks. Scrum is a lightweight agile process framework that is mainly used to manage software. Scrum is often contrasted with the so-called "Waterfall" approach, which emphasizes advance planning and timing of activities followed by execution Scrum models have 5 phases, also called scrum phases.

Step 1: Create a product backlog.

2. step: plan the sprint and create the backlog

step 3: work on the sprint.

 5. step: look back and plan the next sprint

Because I am a student and for this project I had to use the V-model method must be better. Because the V model is the most important model used in software testing. This is also known as the verification and validation model. It was launched by the late Paul Rook in the 1980s. The V model is a sequential process where the next step begins only after the current step is completed. In this model, the steps do not move linearly when the steps are bent upwards. It is similar to the waterfall model because we follow the V model from left to right,

we also follow the sequential execution path of the processes as in the waterfall model. In the waterfall model, the steps are followed as requirements, planning, execution, control and finally maintenance. Similarly, the same steps are followed in the V model. So it can be said that the V model is an alternative to the waterfall model.

Question 10 -Waterfall Vs V-Model

The main difference between the jet model and the V model is that in the jet model, the testing activities are carried out after the development activities are completed. On the other hand, in the V model, the testing activity starts from the first stage itself. In other words, the waterfall model is a continuous process, while the V model is a simultaneous process. Compared to software made with the waterfall model, software made with the V model has fewer errors. This is because the Model V has test functions that run concurrently. Therefore, the waterfall model is used when the user requirements are set. If the user's requirements are uncertain and constantly changing, the V model is a better choice. Also, making software changes in the waterfall model is a difficult task and also turns out to be expensive. In the V model it is the opposite. Here I point out that software defects cannot be identified until the software is in the testing phase. However, errors are detected at an early stage, making them easier to fix.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Waterfall Model | V Model |
| It is continuous process | It is simultaneous process |
| Testing activities are accomplished after the developments activities are over | Testing activities starts with the first stage itself |
| Software made in waterfall model has most defects compared to one made V fall model | Software made in V model has comparatively lesser defects than the one made in waterfall method |
| Water fall model is used when the requirements of the user are fixed | If the requirements of the user are uncertain and keep changing, then V model is better alternate model |
| Making changes in the software in the water fall mode is a costly affair | Making changes in the software in V model is comparatively cheaper |

Question 11 - Justify your choice

 As a BA, I choose V model for this project and the following are the reasons that influence my choice to present the V model when I choose the waterfall model and other models.

•V model is based on the verification and validation. of each stage of the development of the online store of Agricultural products.

• Using the model I can complete each step before moving on to the next step. The testing of the developing online store for agricultural products is planned in parallel with the corresponding development phase of the V model.

•This V model works well in small projects, such as the development of an online store for agricultural products, where the requirements are well understood.

• ThisV-model also helps me in the project, when in case of changes in the middle, then it is necessary to update the test documents and requirement documents.

•In V-model , test activities like planning, test planning happens well before coding. It saves a lot of time. So there is a higher chance of getting a successful model.

Question 12 -Gantt Chart

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TASK | START DATE | END DATE | DURATION |  |
| Requirement Gathering | 01-07-2022 | 25-08-2022 | 55 |  |
| Requirement Analysis | 16-08-2022 | 20-09-2022 | 35 |  |
| Design | 10-09-2022 | 05-11-2022 | 36 |  |
| Development 1 | 20-10-2022 | 01-01-2023 | 73 |  |
| Testing | 01-12-2022 | 15-02-2023 | 76 |  |
| Development 2 | 25-01-2023 | 10-04-2023 | 75 |  |
| Testing 2 | 01-03-2023 | 15-05-2023 | 75 |  |
| Development 3 | 01-05-2023 | 15-07-2023 | 75 |  |
| Testing 3 | 01-07-2023 | 20-09-2023 | 81 |  |
| Development 4 | 01-09-2023 | 01-11-2023 | 61 |  |
| Testing 4 | 15-10-2023 | 15-12-2023 | 61 |  |
| UAT | 01-12-2023 |  1/1/2024 | 31 |  |

Question 13 -Fixed Bid Vs Billing

Fixed Bid Model: - A fixed bid project is billed at a fixed amount regardless of the number of hours worked. This fixed amount can be applied to the entire project or per project week or month. Since projects with a fixed offer are based on duration, they require a start and end date.

 Invoicing model: - In this model, resources working in the project are billed to the client on an hourly basis. 3 Examples should not be considered. .

 •PM - $130/hr,

• Sun Architect - $55/hr,

 • Developers - $50/hr

• Advanced Developers - $80/hr

•Network Engineer - $80/hr\ n•DBA - $80 per hour

• BA - $60 per hour Gazette Billing

Gazette Billing is used by individuals, organizations and professionals who provide services to clients that include billable hours.

Question 14 – Timesheets of a BA in various stages of SDLC

Design Timesheet of a BA

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Employee Name | Siddhant Narnot |
| Department | Business Analysis |
| Activity | Design Timesheet |
| Supervisor | Mr. Vandanam |
| Hourly Rate | $70 per hour |

:



Development Timesheet of BA

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Employee Name | Siddhant Narnot |
| Department | Business Analysis |
| Activity | Development Timesheet |
| Supervisor | Mr. Vandanam |
| Hourly Rate | $70 per hour |



 Testing Timesheet of BA

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Employee Name | Siddhant Narnot |
| Department | Business Analysis |
| Activity | Testing Timesheet |
| Supervisor | Mr. Vandanam |
| Hourly Rate | $70 per hour |



UAT Timesheet of BA

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Employee Name | Siddhant Narnot |
| Department | Business Analysis |
| Activity | UAT Timesheet |
| Supervisor | Mr. Vandanam |
| Hourly Rate | $70 per hour |



Deployment & Implementation Timesheet of BA

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Employee Name | Siddhant Narnot |
| Department | Business Analysis |
| Activity | UAT Timesheet |
| Supervisor | Mr. Vandanam |
| Hourly Rate | $70 per hour |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Day 1 | Date | Task | Logging In | Logging Out | Day 1 |
| Sunday | 09-03-2025 | Design RTM and forward to client  | 8:00 AM | 9:00 AM | 01:00 |
|   |   | Coordinate to complete manual | 9:00 AM | 11:00AM | 02:00 |
|   |   | Training sessions for end user  | 11:00AM | 3:00pm | 04:00 |
|   |   | Prepare a lesson learning from project | 3:00PM | 4:00PM | 01:00 |
|   |   | Total Hours |   |   | 08:00 |
|   |   | Total Pay |   |   | $560 |