

SYED NAZIYA PARVEEN

2303A52394

BATCH-42

TASK 1: Generate a simple Python program to read previous units, current units, and customer type, then calculate units consumed without using functions.

```
'customers = [  
    ("C1", "Domestic", 120, 180),  
    ("C2", "Domestic", 340, 420),  
    ("C3", "Domestic", 500, 650),  
    ("C4", "Domestic", 50, 160),  
    ("C5", "Domestic", 200, 260),  
    ("C6", "Commercial", 1000, 1120),  
    ("C7", "Commercial", 450, 600),  
    ("C8", "Commercial", 800, 880),  
    ("C9", "Commercial", 300, 420),  
    ("C10", "Commercial", 1500, 1650),  
    ("C11", "Domestic", 600, 690),  
    ("C12", "Domestic", 50, 170),  
    ("C13", "Commercial", 200, 350),  
    ("C14", "Domestic", 900, 980),  
    ("C15", "Commercial", 700, 820)  
]  
  
print("Electricity Billing Details")  
print("-----")  
print("Cust Type      PU    CU    Units    Bill Amount (₹)")  
print("-----")  
  
for customer in customers:  
    cust_id, cust_type, PU, CU = customer  
    units_consumed = CU - PU  
    bill_amount = 0  
  
    if cust_type == "Domestic":  
        if units_consumed <= 100:  
            bill_amount = units_consumed * 3  
        else:  
            bill_amount = (100 * 3) + ((units_consumed - 100) * 5)  
  
    elif cust_type == "Commercial":  
        if units_consumed <= 100:  
            bill_amount = units_consumed * 6  
        else:  
            bill_amount = (100 * 6) + ((units_consumed - 100) * 8)  
  
    print(cust_id, " ", cust_type.ljust(10), PU, " ", CU, " ",  
          units_consumed, " ", "₹", bill_amount)  
  
print("-----")
```

OUTPUT:

... Electricity Billing Details

Cust	Type	PU	CU	Units	Bill Amount (₹)
C1	Domestic	120	180	60	₹ 180
C2	Domestic	340	420	80	₹ 240
C3	Domestic	500	650	150	₹ 550
C4	Domestic	50	160	110	₹ 350
C5	Domestic	200	260	60	₹ 180
C6	Commercial	1000	1120	120	₹ 760
C7	Commercial	450	600	150	₹ 1000
C8	Commercial	800	880	80	₹ 480
C9	Commercial	300	420	120	₹ 760
C10	Commercial	1500	1650	150	₹ 1000
C11	Domestic	600	690	90	₹ 270
C12	Domestic	50	170	120	₹ 400
C13	Commercial	200	350	150	₹ 1000
C14	Domestic	900	980	80	₹ 240
C15	Commercial	700	820	120	₹ 760

JUSTIFICATION:

This code reads predefined customer data and calculates units consumed.

It applies slab-based tariff logic using conditional statements without functions, fulfilling basic billing requirements.

TASK 2:

Extend the program to calculate energy charges based on units consumed

using conditional statements for domestic, commercial, and industrial users.

```

customers = [
    ("C1", "Domestic", 120, 180),
    ("C2", "Domestic", 340, 420),
    ("C3", "Domestic", 500, 650),
    ("C4", "Domestic", 50, 160),
    ("C5", "Domestic", 200, 260),
    ("C6", "Commercial", 1000, 1120),
    ("C7", "Commercial", 450, 600),
    ("C8", "Commercial", 800, 880),
    ("C9", "Commercial", 300, 420),
    ("C10", "Commercial", 1500, 1650),
    ("C11", "Domestic", 600, 690),
    ("C12", "Domestic", 50, 170),
    ("C13", "Commercial", 200, 350),
    ("C14", "Domestic", 900, 980),
    ("C15", "Commercial", 700, 820)
]

rates = {
    "Domestic": (3, 5),
    "Commercial": (6, 8),
    "Industrial": (8, 10)
}

```

```

print("Energy Billing Details")
print("-----")
print("Cust  Type          PU    CU    Units    Energy Charges (₹)")
print("-----")

for cust_id, cust_type, PU, CU in customers:
    units = CU - PU
    r1, r2 = rates[cust_type]

    # Formula-based calculation
    ec = (min(units, 100) * r1) + (max(units - 100, 0) * r2)

    print(f"{cust_id:<4} {cust_type:<11} {PU:<5} {CU:<5} {units:<6} ₹{ec}")

print("-----")

```

OUTPUT

Energy Billing Details

Cust	Type	PU	CU	Units	Energy Charges (₹)
C1	Domestic	120	180	60	₹180
C2	Domestic	340	420	80	₹240
C3	Domestic	500	650	150	₹550
C4	Domestic	50	160	110	₹350
C5	Domestic	200	260	60	₹180
C6	Commercial	1000	1120	120	₹760
C7	Commercial	450	600	150	₹1000
C8	Commercial	800	880	80	₹480
C9	Commercial	300	420	120	₹760
C10	Commercial	1500	1650	150	₹1000
C11	Domestic	600	690	90	₹270
C12	Domestic	50	170	120	₹400
C13	Commercial	200	350	150	₹1000
C14	Domestic	900	980	80	₹240
C15	Commercial	700	820	120	₹760

JUSTIFICATION:

This version simplifies billing by using fixed per-unit rates for each customer type. It improves readability and demonstrates an alternative approach to energy charge calculation.

TASK 3:

Create a Python program using user-defined functions to calculate energy charges and fixed charges with clear comments.

```
customers = [
    ("C1", "Domestic", 120, 180),
    ("C2", "Domestic", 340, 420),
    ("C3", "Domestic", 500, 650),
    ("C4", "Domestic", 50, 160),
    ("C5", "Domestic", 200, 260),
    ("C6", "Commercial", 1000, 1120),
    ("C7", "Commercial", 450, 600),
    ("C8", "Commercial", 800, 880),
    ("C9", "Commercial", 300, 420),
    ("C10", "Commercial", 1500, 1650),
    ("C11", "Domestic", 600, 690),
    ("C12", "Domestic", 50, 170),
    ("C13", "Commercial", 200, 350),
    ("C14", "Domestic", 900, 980),
    ("C15", "Commercial", 700, 820)
]

# -----
# Rate Tables
# -----
energy_rates = {
    "Domestic": (3, 5),
    "Commercial": (6, 8),
    "Industrial": (8, 10)
}

fixed_charges = {
    "Domestic": 100,
    "Commercial": 250,
    "Industrial": 500
}

# -----
# Function to Calculate Energy Charges
# -----
def calculate_energy_charge(cust_type, units):
    """
    Calculates Energy Charges (EC) using formula method
    """
    r1, r2 = energy_rates[cust_type]
    return (min(units, 100) * r1) + (max(units - 100, 0) * r2)

# -----
# Function to Calculate Fixed Charges
# -----
def calculate_fixed_charge(cust_type):
    """
    Returns Fixed Charges (FC) based on consumer type
    """
    return fixed_charges[cust_type]
```



```

# -----
# Billing Output
# -----
print("Electricity Billing Details- Modular version")
print("-----")
print("Cust  Type          PU    CU    Units    EC (₹)    FC (₹)    Total B")
print("-----")

for cust_id, cust_type, PU, CU in customers:
    units = CU - PU

    ec = calculate_energy_charge(cust_type, units)
    fc = calculate_fixed_charge(cust_type)
    total_bill = ec + fc

    print(f"{cust_id:<4} {cust_type:<10} {PU:<5} {CU:<5} {units:<7} ₹{")

```

... Electricity Billing Details- Modular version

Cust	Type	PU	CU	Units	EC (₹)	FC (₹)	Total Bill (₹)
C1	Domestic	120	180	60	₹180	₹100	₹280
C2	Domestic	340	420	80	₹240	₹100	₹340
C3	Domestic	500	650	150	₹550	₹100	₹650
C4	Domestic	50	160	110	₹350	₹100	₹450
C5	Domestic	200	260	60	₹180	₹100	₹280
C6	Commercial	1000	1120	120	₹760	₹250	₹1010
C7	Commercial	450	600	150	₹1000	₹250	₹1250
C8	Commercial	800	880	80	₹480	₹250	₹730
C9	Commercial	300	420	120	₹760	₹250	₹1010
C10	Commercial	1500	1650	150	₹1000	₹250	₹1250
C11	Domestic	600	690	90	₹270	₹100	₹370
C12	Domestic	50	170	120	₹400	₹100	₹500
C13	Commercial	200	350	150	₹1000	₹250	₹1250
C14	Domestic	900	980	80	₹240	₹100	₹340
C15	Commercial	700	820	120	₹760	₹250	₹1010

JUSTIFICATION:

This program uses user-defined functions to calculate energy and fixed charges. Modular design improves reusability, clarity, and maintainability of the billing logic.

TASK 4:

Modify the billing program to include fixed charges, customer charges, and electricity duty calculated as a percentage of energy charges.

```
# Electricity Billing System - Task 4
print("Electricity Billing System with Additional Charges")
print("-----")

# Function to calculate Energy Charges (EC) based on customer type and units consumed
def calculate_energy_charges(units_consumed, customer_type):
    """Calculate energy charges using unit slabs"""
    customer_type = customer_type.lower()
    ec = 0
    if customer_type == "domestic":
        if units_consumed <= 100:
            ec = units_consumed * 1.5
        elif units_consumed <= 200:
            ec = (100 * 1.5) + ((units_consumed - 100) * 2.5)
        else:
            ec = (100 * 1.5) + (100 * 2.5) + ((units_consumed - 200) * 4.0)
    elif customer_type == "commercial":
        if units_consumed <= 100:
            ec = units_consumed * 2.5
        elif units_consumed <= 200:
            ec = (100 * 2.5) + ((units_consumed - 100) * 4.0)
        else:
            ec = (100 * 2.5) + (100 * 4.0) + ((units_consumed - 200) * 6.0)
    elif customer_type == "industrial":
        if units_consumed <= 100:
            ec = units_consumed * 3.0
        elif units_consumed <= 200:
            ec = (100 * 3.0) + ((units_consumed - 100) * 5.0)
        else:
            ec = (100 * 3.0) + (100 * 5.0) + ((units_consumed - 200) * 7.0)
```

```
# Process each customer
for i, cust in enumerate(customers):
    prev_units, curr_units, cust_type = cust
    units_consumed = curr_units - prev_units

    # Calculate charges
    ec = calculate_energy_charges(units_consumed, cust_type)
    fc = calculate_fixed_charges(cust_type)
    cc = calculate_customer_charges(cust_type)
    ed = calculate_electricity_duty(ec, percentage=5)

    total_bill = ec + fc + cc + ed

    # Print detailed bill
    print(f"\n----- Customer {i+1} Bill -----")
    print(f"Previous Units : {prev_units}")
    print(f"Current Units : {curr_units}")
    print(f"Units Consumed : {units_consumed}")
    print(f"Customer Type : {cust_type}")
    print(f"Energy Charges : Rs. {ec:.2f}")
    print(f"Fixed Charges : Rs. {fc:.2f}")
    print(f"Customer Charges : Rs. {cc:.2f}")
    print(f"Electricity Duty : Rs. {ed:.2f}")
    print(f"Total Bill : Rs. {total_bill:.2f}")
```

OUTPUT:

```
Electricity Billing System with Additional Charges
...
----- Customer 1 Bill -----
Previous Units   : 120
Current Units    : 180
Units Consumed   : 60
Customer Type    : Domestic
Energy Charges   : Rs. 90.00
Fixed Charges    : Rs. 50.00
Customer Charges : Rs. 20.00
Electricity Duty : Rs. 4.50
Total Bill       : Rs. 164.50

----- Customer 2 Bill -----
Previous Units   : 300
Current Units    : 450
Units Consumed   : 150
Customer Type    : Commercial
Energy Charges   : Rs. 450.00
Fixed Charges    : Rs. 100.00
Customer Charges : Rs. 40.00
Electricity Duty : Rs. 22.50
Total Bill       : Rs. 612.50

----- Customer 3 Bill -----
Previous Units   : 50
Current Units    : 120
Units Consumed   : 70
Customer Type    : Domestic
Energy Charges   : Rs. 105.00
Fixed Charges    : Rs. 50.00
```

```
Fixed Charges      : Rs. 50.00
Customer Charges   : Rs. 20.00
... Electricity Duty : Rs. 5.25
Total Bill         : Rs. 180.25
```

```
----- Customer 4 Bill -----
Previous Units     : 600
Current Units      : 750
Units Consumed     : 150
Customer Type      : Commercial
Energy Charges     : Rs. 450.00
Fixed Charges      : Rs. 100.00
Customer Charges   : Rs. 40.00
Electricity Duty   : Rs. 22.50
Total Bill         : Rs. 612.50
```

```
----- Customer 5 Bill -----
Previous Units     : 200
Current Units      : 280
Units Consumed     : 80
Customer Type      : Domestic
Energy Charges     : Rs. 120.00
Fixed Charges      : Rs. 50.00
Customer Charges   : Rs. 20.00
Electricity Duty   : Rs. 6.00
Total Bill         : Rs. 196.00
```

JUSTIFICATION:

This code extends modular design by adding customer charges and electricity duty. Each charge is calculated separately to ensure accuracy and transparency in billing.

TASK 5:

Develop the final electricity billing program to calculate total bill and display all charges clearly with a brief output analysis.


```

# Final Electricity Bill Generation
print("Final Electricity Bill Generator")
print("-----")

# Function to calculate Energy Charges (EC)
def calculate_energy_charges(units_consumed, customer_type):
    customer_type = customer_type.lower()
    ec = 0
    if customer_type == "domestic":
        if units_consumed <= 100:
            ec = units_consumed * 1.5
        elif units_consumed <= 200:
            ec = (100 * 1.5) + ((units_consumed - 100) * 2.5)
        else:
            ec = (100 * 1.5) + (100 * 2.5) + ((units_consumed - 200) * 4.0)
    elif customer_type == "commercial":
        if units_consumed <= 100:
            ec = units_consumed * 2.5
        elif units_consumed <= 200:
            ec = (100 * 2.5) + ((units_consumed - 100) * 4.0)
        else:
            ec = (100 * 2.5) + (100 * 4.0) + ((units_consumed - 200) * 6.0)
    elif customer_type == "industrial":
        if units_consumed <= 100:
            ec = units_consumed * 3.0
        elif units_consumed <= 200:
            ec = (100 * 3.0) + ((units_consumed - 100) * 5.0)
        else:
            ec = (100 * 3.0) + (100 * 5.0) + ((units_consumed - 200) * 7.0)
    else:

```

```

        ec = 0
    return ec

# Function to calculate Fixed Charges (FC)
def calculate_fixed_charges(customer_type):
    charges = {"domestic": 50, "commercial": 100, "industrial": 150}
    return charges.get(customer_type.lower(), 0)

# Function to calculate Customer Charges (CC)
def calculate_customer_charges(customer_type):
    charges = {"domestic": 20, "commercial": 40, "industrial": 60}
    return charges.get(customer_type.lower(), 0)

# Function to calculate Electricity Duty (ED)
def calculate_electricity_duty(ec, percentage=5):
    return ec * (percentage / 100)

# Sample data: (Previous Units, Current Units, Customer Type)
customers = [
    (120, 180, "Domestic"),
    (300, 450, "Commercial"),
    (50, 120, "Domestic"),
    (600, 750, "Commercial"),
    (200, 280, "Domestic")
]

```

```

# Generate Final bills
for i, cust in enumerate(customers):
    prev_units, curr_units, cust_type = cust
    units_consumed = curr_units - prev_units

    # calculate charges
    ec = calculate_energy_charges(units_consumed, cust_type)
    fc = calculate_fixed_charges(cust_type)
    cc = calculate_customer_charges(cust_type)
    ed = calculate_electricity_duty(ec, 5)
    total_bill = ec + fc + cc + ed

    # Display neatly formatted bill
    print(f"----- Customer {i+1} Final Bill -----")
    print(f"Previous Units      : {prev_units}")
    print(f"Current Units          : {curr_units}")
    print(f"Units Consumed         : {units_consumed}")
    print(f"Customer Type           : {cust_type}")
    print(f"Energy Charges          : Rs. {ec:.2f}")
    print(f"Fixed Charges           : Rs. {fc:.2f}")
    print(f"Customer Charges        : Rs. {cc:.2f}")
    print(f"Electricity Duty        : Rs. {ed:.2f}")
    print(f"Total Bill              : Rs. {total_bill:.2f}")

# Short analysis paragraph
print("\nAnalysis:")
print("The program accurately calculates all components of the electricity bill, including Energy Charges, Fixed Charges, Customer Charges, and Electricity Duty. The

```

OUTPUT

```

Final Electricity Bill Generator
...
----- Customer 1 Final Bill -----
Previous Units      : 120
Current Units       : 180
Units Consumed      : 60
Customer Type       : Domestic
Energy Charges      : Rs. 90.00
Fixed Charges       : Rs. 50.00
Customer Charges    : Rs. 20.00
Electricity Duty    : Rs. 4.50
Total Bill          : Rs. 164.50

----- Customer 2 Final Bill -----
Previous Units      : 300
Current Units       : 450
Units Consumed      : 150
Customer Type       : Commercial
Energy Charges      : Rs. 450.00
Fixed Charges       : Rs. 100.00
Customer Charges    : Rs. 40.00
Electricity Duty    : Rs. 22.50
Total Bill          : Rs. 612.50

----- Customer 3 Final Bill -----
Previous Units      : 50
Current Units       : 120
Units Consumed      : 70
Customer Type       : Domestic
Energy Charges      : Rs. 105.00
Fixed Charges       : Rs. 50.00

```

```

Energy Charges      : Rs. 90.00
Customer Charges    : Rs. 20.00
Electricity Duty    : Rs. 5.25
Total Bill          : Rs. 180.25

----- Customer 4 Final Bill -----
Previous Units      : 600
Current Units       : 750
Units Consumed      : 150
Customer Type       : Commercial
Energy Charges      : Rs. 450.00
Fixed Charges       : Rs. 100.00
Customer Charges    : Rs. 40.00
Electricity Duty    : Rs. 22.50
Total Bill          : Rs. 612.50

----- Customer 5 Final Bill -----
Previous Units      : 200
Current Units       : 280
Units Consumed      : 80
Customer Type       : Domestic
Energy Charges      : Rs. 120.00
Fixed Charges       : Rs. 50.00
Customer Charges    : Rs. 20.00
Electricity Duty    : Rs. 6.00
Total Bill          : Rs. 196.00

```

```

Analysis:
The program accurately calculates all components of the electricity bill, including Energy Charges, Fixed Charges, Customer Charges, and Electricity Duty. The

```

JUSTIFICATION

This final version integrates all billing components to generate a complete electricity bill. It produces a neatly formatted output and demonstrates real-world applicability with clear analysis.