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INTRODUCTION

PYTHON

Python is an easy-to-learn and powerful programming language. Efficient high level data structure and simple but an effective approach to object-oriented programming. With Python's elegant syntax and dynamic typing and its interpretable nature makes it an ideal language for scripting and rapid application development in more areas and most platforms (Van, et al., 1995).

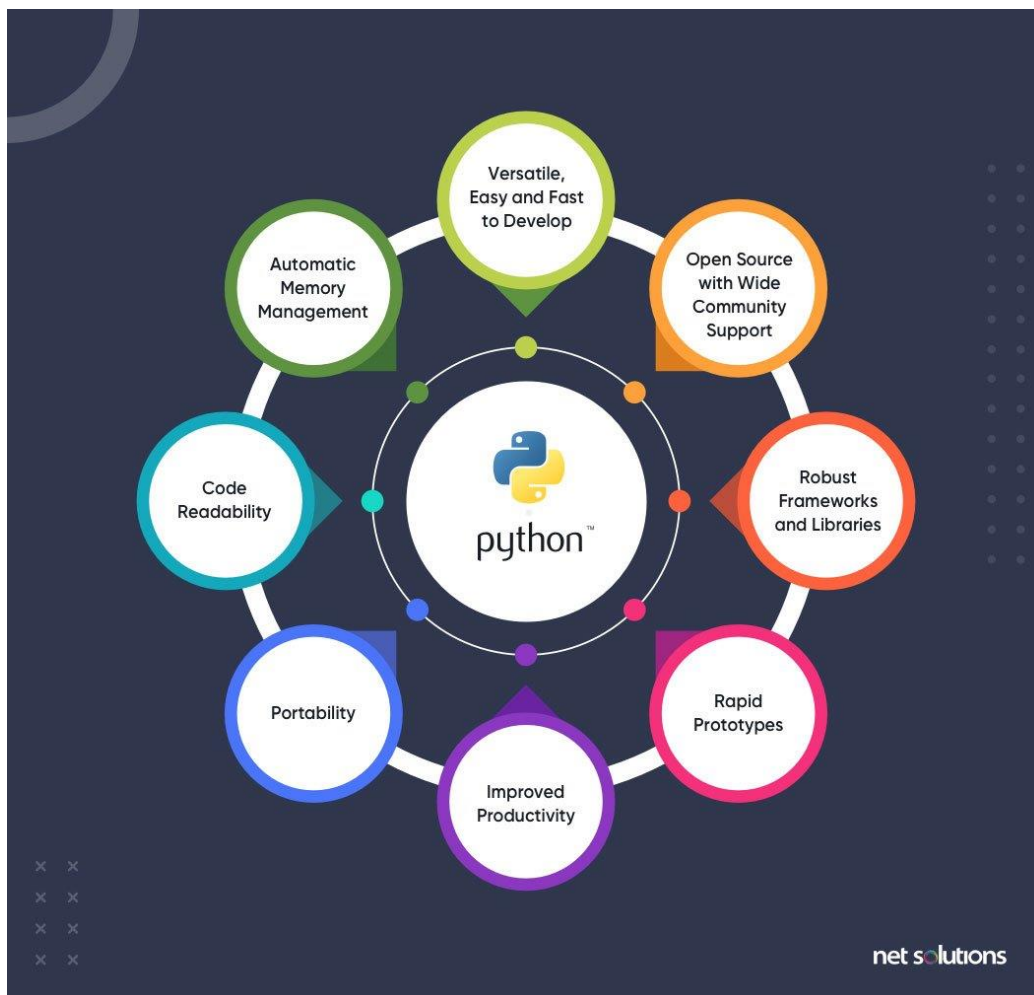


Figure 1 Advantages of Python (Ritesh, 2021)

ABOUT THE PROJECT

This is the coursework of module fundamentals and computing all done individually with the help of software called Python. This project is concerned to a bike management system where an application is required to develop based on the quantity of the stock we got. We are required to built two different python files consisting of main function and rest of the function and is supposed to do file-handling. Inside main function, a while loop runs and every function which is inside another file is called and run in shell. In function file, different function from displaying message to invalid output is written. In this program various types of operators, data types and logics are used. Customer is asked to enter a value in which the customer can add, purchase or exit the system.

When a customer inputs any valid input, they are required to fill the given questions or inputs including name number, location and in case of the company shipping cost along with the shipping company is included. When any bike is purchased, the bike's quantity gets subtracted and is updated in the text file from which we are able to access each bike's details. When any bike is added, the bike's quantity is updated and gets added in the text file and along with this process a bill is generated with the name and number of the customer which acts as invoice. Implementation of try catch is written which helps in handling exception and some operators for checking valid input along with 2d list to store the values input from the users. Here, the loop runs until the customer enters number 3.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- To develop a python program for bike management system and present report about it.
- To construct an application to track sales, read information maintained in the text file.
- To display availability of the bikes along with the details of bike
- To write an algorithm based on this program.

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section helps in understanding the readability of the code through various steps such as algorithm, flowchart and pseudocode. A flowchart is a non-technical representation of an algorithm, whereas pseudocode is a linear description of the method's main ideas. In pre-code planning, one or both of these tools can be used, depending on the situation.

ALGORITHM

An algorithm is a mathematical process to solve a problem using a finite number of steps. In the world of computers, an algorithm is the set of instructions that defines not just what needs to be done but how to do it (Techopedia, 2021)

Algorithm has the following characteristics

- Input: An algorithm may or may not require input
- Output: Each algorithm is expected to produce at least one result
- Definiteness: Each instruction must be clear and unambiguous.
- Finiteness: If the instructions of an algorithm are executed, the algorithm should terminate after finite number of steps.

Advantages of algorithm

- It is a step-wise representation of a solution to a given problem, which makes it easy to understand.
- An algorithm uses a definite procedure.
- It is not dependent on any programming language, so it is easy to understand for anyone even without programming knowledge.
- Every step in an algorithm has its own logical sequence so it is easy to debug.

ALGORITHM OF THE PROGRAM

STEP 1: Start the program

STEP 2: Display Welcome message

STEP 3: Display Bike

STEP 4: Ask User For Operation

STEP 5: loop equals True

STEP 6: START While Loop

STEP 7: Take input as user_input

STEP 8: Check IF user_input Equals to 1

STEP 9: INITIALIZE the_bike_id and the_q as 0, and bike as {}

STEP 10: START While Loop

STEP 11: Take user input from customer as name, number, email, location

STEP 12: Take valid bike input id to purchase and assign to the_bike_id

STEP 13: Take valid user input quantity to purchase and assign to the_q

STEP 14: Subtract the given quantity and update the stock

STEP 15: Calculate the price of the bike purchased

STEP 16: Write the details in bill

STEP 17: Print customer details, purchased bike details

STEP 18: Start While loop to check if user wants to purchase more

STEP 19: Take input as ask

STEP 20: Check IF ask equals yes

STEP 21: Display bike

STEP 22: Take valid bike input id to purchase and assign to the_bike_id

STEP 23: Take valid user input quantity to purchase and assign to the_q

STEP 24: Subtract the given quantity and update the stock

STEP 25: Calculate the price of the bike purchased

STEP 26: Append the details in bill with grand total

STEP 27: Print customer details, purchased bike details

STEP 28: Check IF ask equals no

STEP 29: END While Loop

STEP 30: Check for invalid input

STEP 31: Print Invalid

STEP 32: Ask User For Operation

STEP 33: END While Loop

STEP 34: Check IF user_input Equals to 2

STEP 35: INITIALIZE the_bike_id and the_q as 0, bike as {}, and bikeDetails as []

STEP 36: START While Loop

STEP 37: Take user input from customer as name, number, email, location, shipping company and cost

STEP 38: Take valid bike input id to add and assign to the_bike_id

STEP 39: Take valid user input quantity to add and assign to the_q

STEP 40: ADD the given quantity and update the stock

STEP 41: Calculate the price of the bike added

STEP 42: Write the details in invoice with shipping cost

STEP 43: Print customer details, added bike details

STEP 44: Start While loop to check if user wants to add more

STEP 45: Take input as ask

STEP 46: Check IF ask equals yes

STEP 47: Display bike

STEP 48: Take valid bike input id to add and assign to the_bike_id

STEP 49: Take valid user input quantity to add and assign to the_q

STEP 50: ADD the given quantity and update the stock

STEP 51: Calculate the price of the bike added

STEP 52: Append the details in invoice with grand total including shipping cost

STEP 53: Print customer details, added bike details

STEP 54: Check IF ask equals no

STEP 55: END While Loop

STEP 56: Check for invalid input

STEP 57: Print Invalid

STEP 58: Ask User For Operation

STEP 59: END While Loop

STEP 60: CHECK IF user_input equals to 3

STEP 61: TERMINATE The Program

STEP 62: LOOP equals False

STEP 63: END While Loop

STEP 64: Check IF user_input doesnot equals 1,2 and 3

STEP 65: PRINT Provide Integer Value

STEP 66: PROGRAM END

FLOWCHART

A flowchart is a diagram that depicts a process, system or computer algorithm. They are widely used in multiple fields to document, study, plan, improve and communicate often complex processes in clear, easy-to-understand diagrams (LucidChart, 2022).

Advantages of flowchart are:

- Flowchart is an excellent way of communicating the logic of a program.
- Easy and efficient to analyze problem using flowchart.
- During program development cycle, the flowchart plays the role of a blueprint, which makes program development process easier.
- After successful development of a program, it needs continuous timely maintenance during the course of its operation. The flowchart makes program or system maintenance easier.
- It is easy to convert the flowchart into any programming language code






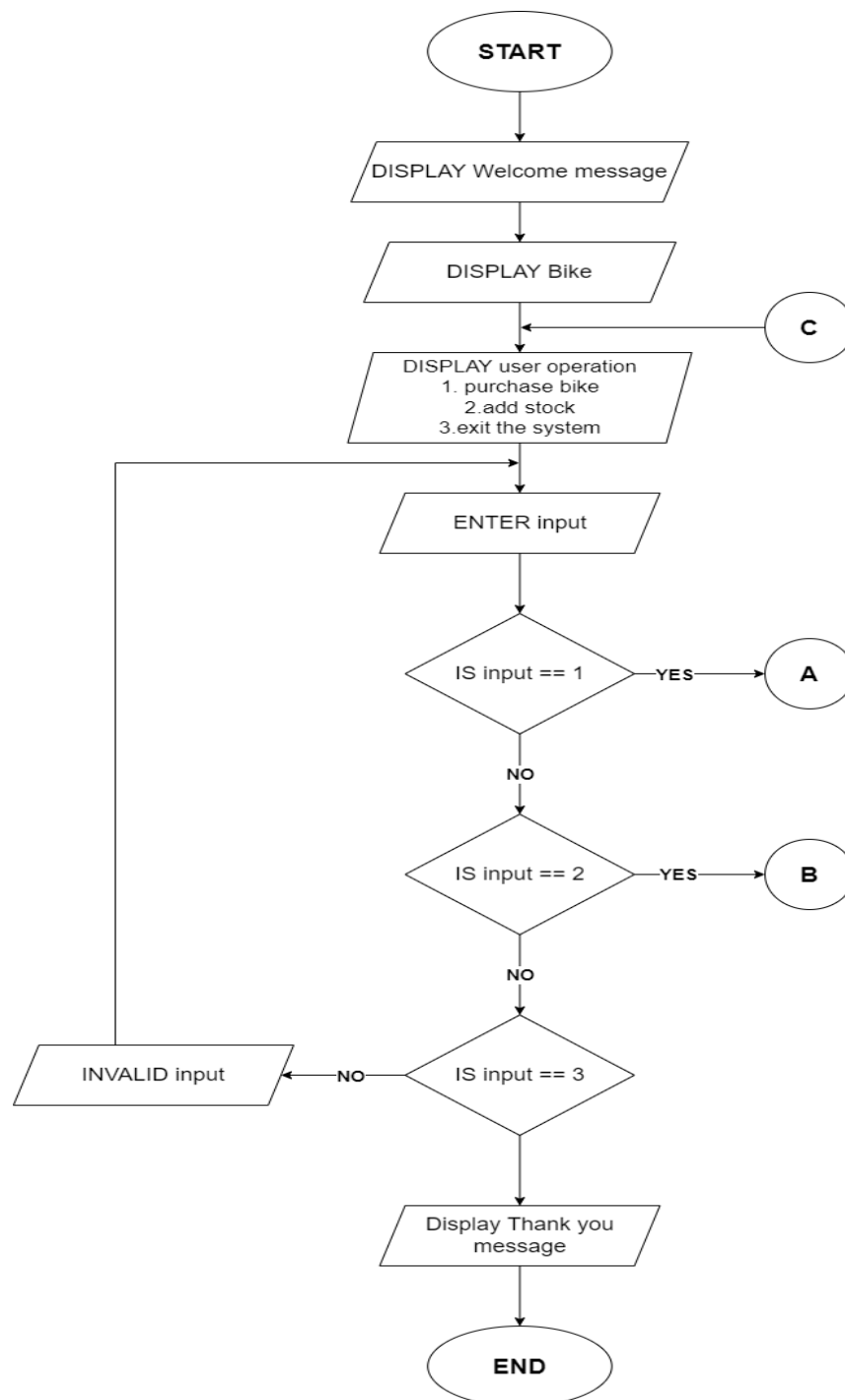
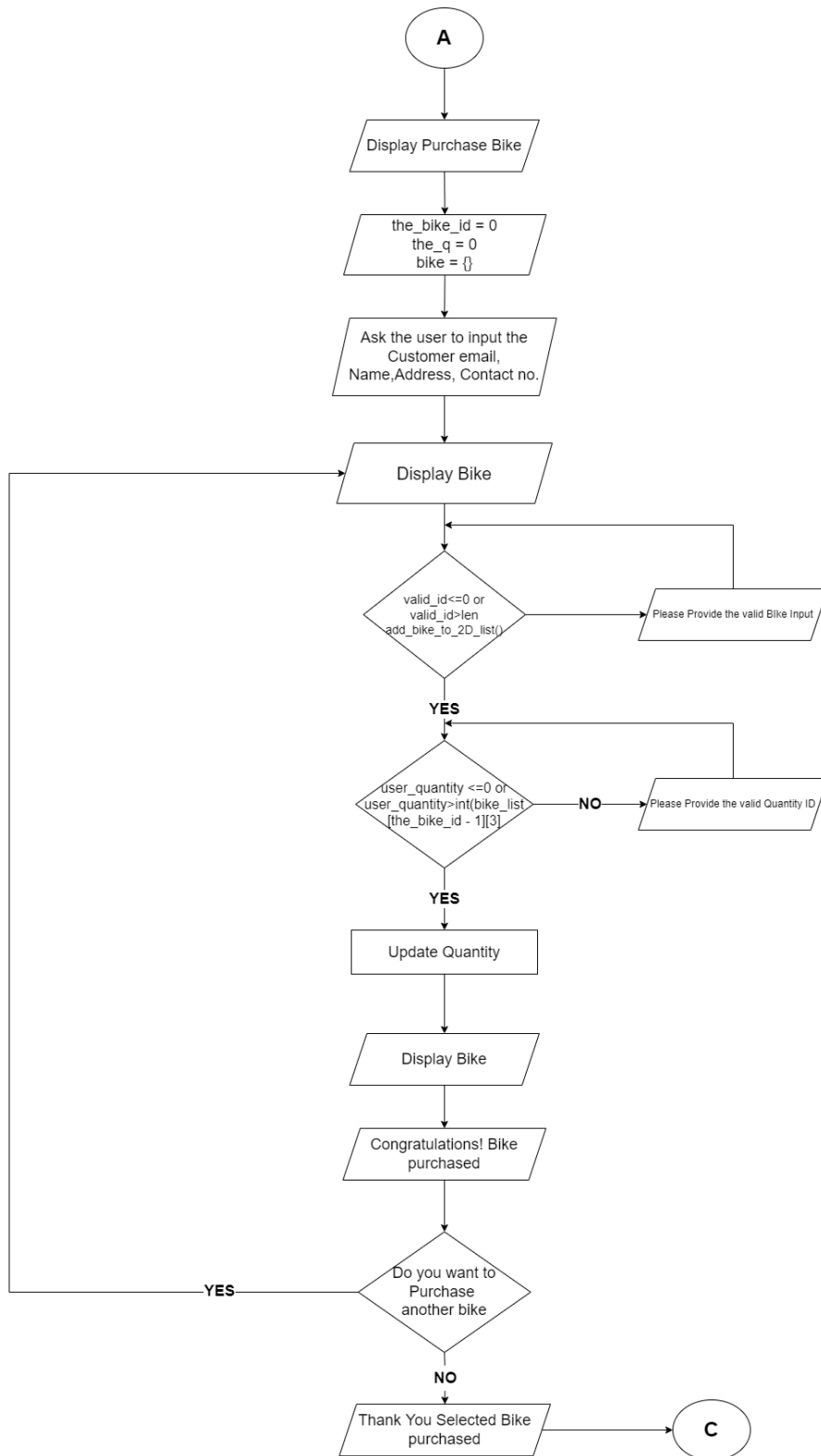
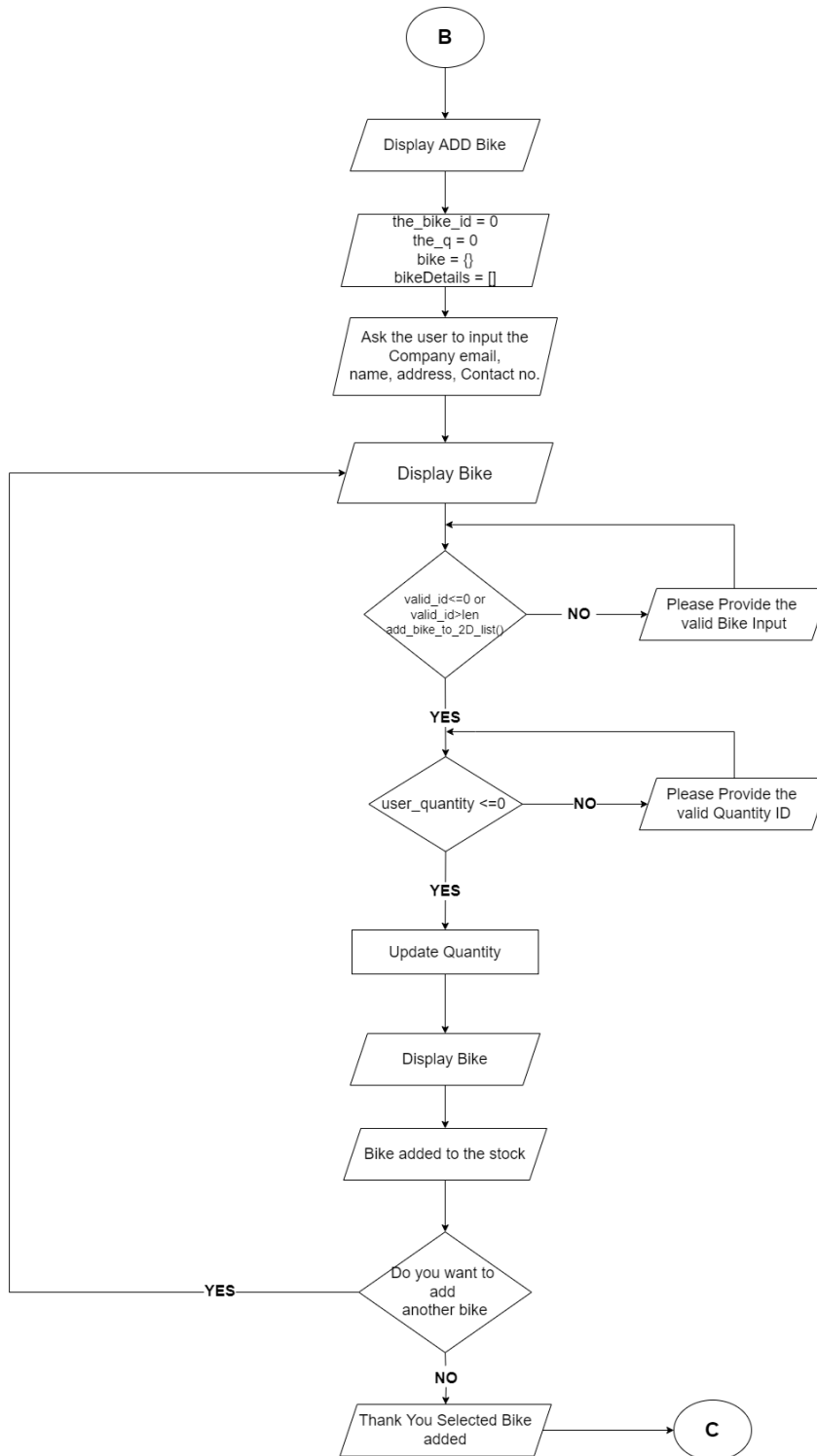
Symbol	Name	Function
	Start/end	An oval represents a start or end point.
	Arrows	A line is a connector that shows relationships between the representative shapes.
	Input/Output	A parallelogram represents input or output.
	Process	A rectangle represents a process.
	Decision	A diamond indicates a decision.

Figure 2 Flowchart Symbols (Elrawy, 2017)

FLOWCHART OF THE PROGRAM**Figure 3 Flowchart of main program**

**Figure 4 Flowchart if user press 1**

**Figure 5 Flowchart if user press 2**

PSEUDOCODE

Pseudo code, as the name suggests, is a false code or a representation of code which can be understood by even a layman with some school level programming knowledge (GeeksforGeeks, 2021). Pseudocode is basically an algorithm implemented using annotations and explanatory text written in simple English. Because it lacks the syntax of any programming language, it cannot be compiled or understood by a computer.

Advantages of Pseudocode are as follows:

- Improves the readability of any approach. It's one of the most effective ways to begin implementing an algorithm.
- Assists in the communication between the program and the algorithm or flowchart. Also serves as a rough manual, allowing one developer's software to be easily understood when put down in pseudo code. The documentation strategy is critical in industries. That's when a pseudo-code comes in handy.
- A pseudo code's major objective is to describe what each line of a program should accomplish, making the code building step easier for the programmer.

PSEUDO-CODE FOR WELCOME FUNCTION

```
FUNCTION welcome()  
    DO  
        PRINT "Welcome to the program"  
    END DO  
END FUNCTION
```

PSEUDO-CODE FOR DISPLAY BIKE FUNCTION**FUNCTION** display_bike()**DO****PRINT** Bike-details**START TRY BLOCK****OPEN** file bike.txt in **READ** mode**ASSIGN** value 1 to a**FOR** line in file:**PRINT** a**INCREASE** value of a by 1**CLOSE** file**END FOR****END TRY BLOCK****EXCEPT** IOError**PRINT** File name misplaced!**END EXCEPT****END DO****END FUNCTION**

PSEUDO-CODE FOR ADD BIKE 2D LIST FUNCTION

```
FUNCTION add_bike_2D_list()
    DO
        READ file bike.txt
        INITIALIZE my_list as [ ]
        FOR i in read_file
            APPEND my_list and split (“,”)
        RETURN my_list
        END FOR
    END DO
END FUNCTION
```

PSEUDO-CODE FOR USER OPERATION FUNCTION

```
FUNCTION user_operation()
    DO
        PRINT Enter 1 to purchase the bike
        PRINT Enter 2 to add stock
        PRINT Enter 3 to exit
    END DO
END FUNCTION
```

PSEUDO-CODE FOR ADD BIKE STOCK FUNCTION**FUNCTION** add_bike_stock()**DO****PRINT** Bike has been added to stock**END DO****END FUNCTION**

PSEUDO-CODE FOR VALIDATING BIKE ID FUNCTION**FUNCTION** validating_bike_id()**DO****SET** loop to True**WHILE** loop equals True**START TRY BLOCK****DECLARE** valid_id as global**GET** valid_id as input of wanted bike id**WHILE** valid_id <= 0 **OR**

valid_id > add_bike_2D_list().count - 1

PRINT Provide valid Bike ID**CALL FUNCTION** display_bike()**GET** valid_id input**END WHILE****RETURN** the value of valid_id**SET** loop equals to False**END TRY BLOCK****EXCEPT** ValueError**PRINT** Enter integer value**END EXCEPT****END WHILE****END DO****END FUNCTION**

PSEUDO-CODE FOR PURCHASE BIKE FUNCTION

```
FUNCTION purchase_bike ()  
    DO  
        PRINT Bike has been purchased  
    END DO  
END FUNCTION
```

PSEUDO-CODE FOR INVALID USER INPUT FUNCTION

```
FUNCTION invalid_user_input()  
    DO  
        PRINT Invalid Input  
    END DO  
END FUNCTION
```

PSEUDO-CODE FOR EXIT FUNCTION

```
FUNCTION exit_system()  
    DO  
        PRINT Thank you for using our system  
    END DO  
END FUNCTION
```

PSEUDO-CODE FOR UPDATE STOCK FUNCTION

```
FUNCTION update_stock( bike_list )  
    DO  
        OPEN file bike.txt in write mode  
        FOR i in bike_list  
            WRITE updated stock in file  
        END FOR  
        CLOSE file  
        CALL FUNCTION display_bike()  
    END DO  
END FUNCTION
```

PSEUDO-CODE FOR ADD STOCK FUNCTION

```
FUNCTION add_stock( bike_list )  
    DO  
        OPEN file bike.txt in write mode  
        FOR i in bike_list  
            WRITE added stock in file  
        END FOR  
        CLOSE file  
        CALL FUNCTION display_bike()  
    END DO  
END FUNCTION
```


PSEUDO-CODE FOR QUANTITY VALIDATION FUNCTION

```
FUNCTION quantity_validation(the_bike_id)

    DO

        SET loop to True

        WHILE loop EQUALS True

            START TRY BLOCK

                SET bike_list to add_bike_2D_list()

                GET integer user_quantity input to purchase bike quantity

                WHILE user_quantity <=0 or
                user_quantity > int (bike_list [the_bike_id - 1][3]):

                    PRINT Provide Valid Quantity

                    GET integer user_quantity input to purchase bike
                    quantity

                    CALL function display_bike()

                END WHILE

                RETURN the value of user_quantity

            END TRY BLOCK

            EXCEPT ValueError

                PRINT Only Integer Values

                SET loop to False

        END WHILE

    END DO

END FUNCTION
```

PSEUDO-CODE FOR QUANTITY VALIDATION FOR BIKE ADD FUNCTION**FUNCTION** quantity_val(the_bike_id)**DO****SET** loop to True**WHILE** loop **EQUALS** True**START TRY BLOCK****DECLARE** bike_list and id as global**SET** bike_list to add_bike_2D_list()**SET** id as the_bike_id**GET** integer user_quantity input to purchase bike quantity**WHILE** user_quantity <=0**PRINT** Provide Valid Quantity**GET** integer user_quantity input to purchase bike
quantity**CALL** function display_bike()**END WHILE****RETURN** the value of user_quantity**END TRY BLOCK****EXCEPT ValueError****PRINT** Only Integer Values**SET** loop to False**END WHILE****END DO****END FUNCTION**

PSEUDO-CODE FOR FINAL SELL FUNCTION

```
FUNCTION final_sell (user_input_bike_id, the_quantity)
    DO
        SET bike_list to add_bike_2D_list()
        bike_list [user_input_bike_id - 1] [3] =
            integer (bike_list [user_input_bike_id - 1] [3]) - the_quantity
        CALL function update_stock (bike_list)
    END DO
END FUNCTION
```

PSEUDO-CODE FOR FINAL ADD FUNCTION

```
FUNCTION final_add (user_input_bike_id, the_quantity)
    DO
        SET bike_list to add_bike_2D_list()
        bike_list [user_input_bike_id - 1] [3] =
            integer (bike_list [user_input_bike_id - 1] [3]) + the_quantity
        CALL function add_stock (bike_list)
    END DO
END FUNCTION
```

PSEUDO-CODE FOR TOTAL PRICE FUNCTION

```
FUNCTION total_price(user_input_bike_id, the_quantity)

    DO

        SET bike_list to add_bike_2D_list()

        total_price =

            integer (bike_list[user_input_bike_id - 1] [4]. replace ("$", "")) * the_quantity

        RETURN the value of total_price

    END DO

END FUNCTION
```

PSEUDO-CODE FOR COLOR FUNCTION

```
FUNCTION color (user_input_bike_id)

    DO

        SET bike_list to add_bike_2D_list()

        bcolor = (bike_list [user_input_bike_id - 1] [2])

        PRINT bike color as bcolor

        RETURN bcolor

    END DO

END FUNCTION
```

PSEUDO-CODE FOR BIKE NAME FUNCTION**FUNCTION** nameb (user_input_bike_id)**DO****SET** bike_list to add_bike_2D_list()

bname = (bike_list [user_input_bike_id - 1] [0])

PRINT bike name as bname**RETURN** bname**END DO****END FUNCTION****PSEUDO-CODE FOR BIKE COLOR FUNCTION****FUNCTION** cname (user_input_bike_id)**DO****SET** bike_list to add_bike_2D_list()

cname = (bike_list [user_input_bike_id - 1] [1])

PRINT bike's company name as cname**RETURN** cname**END DO****END FUNCTION**

PSEUDO-CODE FOR BIKE PRICE FUNCTION**FUNCTION** price (user_input_bike_id)**DO****SET** bike_list to add_bike_2D_list()

bprice = (bike_list [user_input_bike_id - 1] [4]. replace ("\$", ""))

PRINT price of bike as bprice**RETURN** bprice**END DO****END FUNCTION****PSEUDO-CODE FOR PRICE VALIDITY FUNCTION****FUNCTION** validPrice (text)**DO****SET** price to input(text)**START TRY BLOCK**

price = integer (price. replace ("\$", " "))

END TRY BLOCK**EXCEPT****PRINT** Price contains only numbers and \$ sign

price = validPrice(text).replace('\$','')

END EXCEPT**RETURN** string price with \$**END DO****END FUNCTION**

PSEUDO-CODE FOR NUMBER VALIDITY FUNCTION**FUNCTION** number (text)**DO****SET** in_num to input(text)**START TRY BLOCK**

in_num = integer(in_num)

END TRY BLOCK**EXCEPT****PRINT** Phone number contains only numbers

in_num = number(text)

END EXCEPT**RETURN** string in_num**END DO****END FUNCTION**

PSEUDO-CODE FOR NAME VALIDITY FUNCTION

```
FUNCTION check_name (text)

    DO

        SET in_name to input(text)

        START TRY BLOCK

            IF in_name is not alphabet

                RAISE ValueError

            IF END

        END TRY BLOCK

        EXCEPT ValueError

            PRINT Name contains only alphabets

            in_num = check_name(text)

        END EXCEPT

        RETURN in_name

    END DO

END FUNCTION
```


PSEUDO-CODE FOR USER INPUT FUNCTION**FUNCTION** user()**DO****DECLARE** name, num, email, location, curr_date as global**INPUT** customer name as name**INPUT** phone number as num**INPUT** email address as email**INPUT** location as location

date = datetime.datetime.now ()

GET curr_date in month-day-year hour-minute-second format**PRINT** Welcome to our Bike Store**END DO****END FUNCTION**

PSEUDO-CODE FOR COMPANY USER INPUT FUNCTION**FUNCTION** com_user()**DO****DECLARE** comp_name, comp_number, comp_email, comp_location,
current_date, ship, shipCost as global**INPUT** company name as comp_name**INPUT** phone number as comp_num**INPUT** email address as comp_email**INPUT** location as comp_location

date = datetime.datetime.now ()

GET curr_date in month-day-year hour-minute-second format**INPUT** shipping company as ship**INPUT** shipping cost as shipCost**PRINT** Welcome to our Bike Store**END DO****END FUNCTION**

PSEUDO-CODE FOR USER DETAIL PRINT FUNCTION**FUNCTION** puser()**DO****PRINT** Full Name**PRINT** Phone Number**PRINT** Email-address**PRINT** Current Location**CALL** function nameb(the_bike_id)**CALL** function cname(the_bike_id)**CALL** function color(the_bike_id)**PRINT** Quantity of Bike**CALL** function price(the_bike_id)**PRINT** Total cost of bike**PRINT** Date**END DO****END FUNCTION**

PSEUDO-CODE FOR USER DETAIL TO ADD STOCK PRINT FUNCTION**FUNCTION** comp_user()**DO****PRINT** Company Name**PRINT** Phone Number**PRINT** Email-address**PRINT** Current Location**CALL** function nameb(the_bike_id)**CALL** function cname(the_bike_id)**CALL** function color(the_bike_id)**PRINT** Quantity of Bike**CALL** function price(the_bike_id)**PRINT** Total cost of bike**PRINT** Name of shipping company**PRINT** Shipping Cost**PRINT** Date**END DO****END FUNCTION**

PSEUDO-CODE FOR USER TO PURCHASE MORE FUNCTION**FUNCTION** user_ask()**DO****SET** run as True**WHILE** run equals True

ask = input ("Do you want to purchase another bike? Y/N")

IF ask equals Y**CALL** function display_bike()**SET** the_bike_id as validating_bike_id()**SET** the_q as quantity_validation(the_bike_id)**CALL** function final_sell(the_bike_id, the_q)**SET** the_price as total_price(the_bike_id, the_q)**UPDATE** bike with ({the_bike_id:the_q})**APPEND** bill with the_bike_id, bike, name, num, email,

location, curr_date

CALL function purchase_bike()**CALL** function puser()**ELIF** ask equals N**SET** run as False**ELSE****PRINT** Invalid Input**ENDIF**

END WHILE

END DO

END FUNCTION

PSEUDO-CODE FOR BIKE PURCHASE FUNCTION**FUNCTION** purchaseBike ()**DO****DECLARE** the_bike_id, bike, the_q, the_price as global**PRINT** Purchase Bikes**INITIALIZE** the_bike_id and the_q as 0 and bike as { }**SET** buyMore as True**WHILE** buyMore

CALL function user()

SET the_bike_id as validating_bike_id()**SET** the_q as quantity_validation(the_bike_id)**CALL** function final_sell(the_bike_id, the_q)**SET** the_price as total_price(the_bike_id, the_q)**WRITE** bill with the_bike_id, bike, name, num, email,

Location, curr_date

CALL function purchase_bike()**CALL** function puser()

CALL function user_ask()

CALL function user_operation()

SET buyMore as False**END WHILE****END DO****END FUNCTION**

PSEUDO-CODE FOR ADD MORE BIKE FUNCTION**FUNCTION** comp_ask ()**DO****SET** run as True**WHILE** run equals True

ask = input ("Do you want to purchase another bike? Y/N")

IF ask equals Y**CALL** function display_bike()**SET** the_bike_id as validating_bike_id()**SET** the_q as quantity_validation(the_bike_id)**CALL** function final_add(the_bike_id, the_q)**SET** the_price as total_price(the_bike_id, the_q)**UPDATE** bikeDetails = [the_q,ship,shipCost.replace('\$','')]**UPDATE** bike with ({the_bike_id:bikeDetails})**APPEND** invoice with the_bike_id, bike, comp_name,

comp_number, comp_email, comp_location, current_date,

ship, shipCost

CALL function add_bike_stock()**CALL** function comp_user()**ELIF** ask equals N**PRINT** Thank You**SET** run as False


```
        ELSE
            PRINT Invalid Input
        ENDIF
    END WHILE
END DO
END FUNCTION
```

PSEUDO-CODE FOR STOCK ADD FUNCTION**FUNCTION** addStock ()**DO****DECLARE** the_bike_id, bike, the_q, the_price as global**PRINT** Add Stock**INITIALIZE** the_bike_id and the_q as 0 and bike as { } and
bikeDetails as []**SET** addMore as True**WHILE** addMore**CALL** function com_user()**SET** the_bike_id as validating_bike_id()**SET** the_q as quantity_validation(the_bike_id)**CALL** function final_sell(the_bike_id, the_q)**SET** the_price as total_price(the_bike_id, the_q)**UPDATE** bikeDetails = [the_q,ship,shipCost.replace('\$','')]**CALL** function add_bike_to_stock()**UPDATE** bike with ({the_bike_id:bikeDetails})**WRITE** invoice with the_bike_id, bike, comp_name,

comp_number, comp_email, comp_location, current_date,

ship, shipCost

CALL function comp_user()**CALL** function comp_ask()**CALL** function user_operation()

```
        SET addMore as False
    END WHILE
END DO
END FUNCTION
```

PSEUDO-CODE FOR GENERATING PURCHASE BILL FUNCTION**FUNCTION** bill(the_bike_id,bike, name, num, email, location, curr_date)**DO****DECLARE** bike_id and b_curr as global**ASSIGN** results as add_bike_2D_list()**ASSIGN** bike_id as the_bike_id**ASSIGN** b_name as name**ASSIGN** b_num as num**ASSIGN** b_email as email**ASSIGN** b_location as location**ASSIGN** b_curr as curr_date**ASSIGN** bbike as bike**GET** date and time**INITIALIZE** grandTotal as 0**OPEN** file with invoice + name+ number in txt form as write**WRITE** Bike Management System**WRITE** Invoice date and time**WRITE** customer name, phone number, email-address, current

Location

END OPEN**FOR** i in bbike**OPEN** file with invoice + name+ number in txt form as

append

```
        WRITE bike name , color, quantity, total amount
    END OPEN

    grandTotal = grandTotal + int(results[i-1][4].replace('$',''))*bbike[i]

END FOR

OPEN file with invoice + name+ number in txt form as append

    WRITE grandTotal

END OPEN

END DO

END FUNCTION
```

PSEUDO-CODE FOR GENERATING ADD BILL FUNCTION

FUNCTION invoice (the_bike_id,bike, comp_name, comp_number, comp_email, comp_location, current_date, ship, shipCost)

DO

DECLARE bike_id and dd as global

ASSIGN results as add_bike_2D_list()

ASSIGN bike_id as the_bike_id

ASSIGN nam as comp_name

ASSIGN numb as comp_number

ASSIGN em as comp_email

ASSIGN loc as comp_location

ASSIGN dd as current_date

ASSIGN sship as ship

ASSIGN sshipCost as shipCost

ASSIGN bbike as bike

GET date and time

INITIALIZE grandTotal as 0

OPEN file with invoice + comp_name+ comp_number in txt form as write

WRITE Bike Management System

WRITE Invoice date and time

WRITE customer name, phone number, email-address, current
Location, shipping company, shipping cost

END OPEN

```
FOR i in bbike
    OPEN file with invoice + comp_name+ comp_number in txt form as
    append
        WRITE bike name , color, quantity, amount, shipping
        company, shipping cost
    END OPEN
    grandTotal = grandTotal + int(results[i-1][4].replace('$',''))*bbike[i][0]
    + int(bbike[i][2])
END FOR
OPEN file with invoice + comp_name+ comp_number in txt form as
append
    WRITE grandTotal
END OPEN
END DO
END FUNCTION
```

PSEUDO-CODE FOR MAIN FUNCTION**IMPORT** function**CALL** function welcome()**CALL** function display_bike()**CALL** function ask_user_for_operation()**FUNCTION** check_user_input()**DO**

loop = True

WHILE loop equals True:**TRY BLOCK:**

user_input = input

IF user_input equals 1**CALL FUNCTION** purchaseBike()**ELIF** user_input equals 2**CALL** function addStock()**ELIF** user_input equals 2**CALL** function exit_system()

loop = False

ELSE**CALL** function invalid_user_input()**END IF****END TRY BLOCK**


```
        EXCEPT ValueError
            PRINT Provide Integer Value
        END EXCEPT
    END WHILE
END DO
END FUNCTION
```

DATA STRUCTURES

The fundamental components around which you build your programs are data structures. Depending on your use case, each data structure provides a unique manner of arranging data so that it can be accessible quickly. Python's standard library includes a large number of data structures (Real Python, 2020).

Advantages Of Data Structures

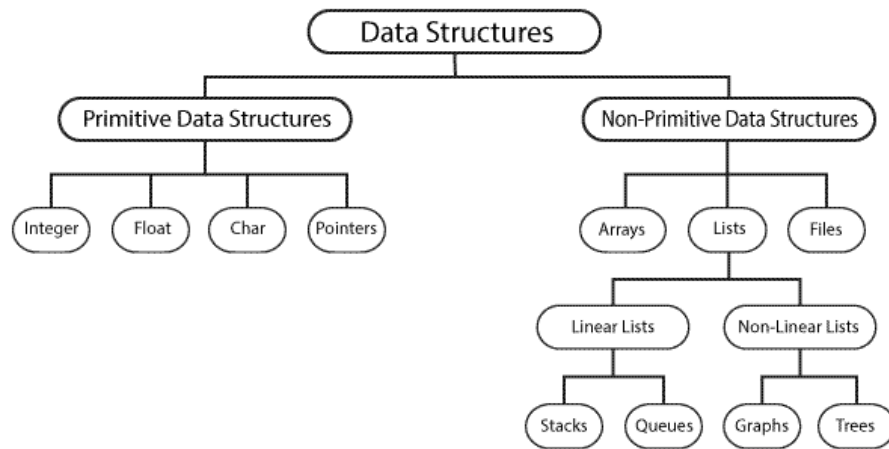
- Data structures enable the storage of information on hard disks.
- It helps in managing large data sets.
- It plays a significant role on designing algorithm.
- It secures the data and can't be lost. One can use the stored data in multiple projects and programs.
- It processes the data easily.

“Algorithm + Data Structure = Program” (Writh, 1976)

To develop a program of an algorithm, we should select an appropriate data structure for that algorithm. Therefore, algorithm and its associated data structures form a program.

There are two kind of data types, which are further divides into subtypes:

- Primitive data types
- Non-primitive data types



Types Of Data Structure

Figure 6 Types of Data Structure (TUTORIALINK, 2022)

Primitive Data Structures

Primitive data types are the pre-defined data types, which are supported by a programming language. These are used by programmers during the creation of new variables. Examples of primitive data types are: integer, float, double, string, boolean etc.

- **Integers**

This value is represented by int class. It is used to represent numeric data, more specifically whole numbers from negative infinity to infinity, like 2, 3, -100000, 10000 (Kilonzi, 2020). Generally, int is preferred data type when you create variables with numeric value.

For example:

```
global valid_id
valid_id = int(input("Enter the ID of the bike you want: "))
print("\n")
```

Figure 7 int data type used in program

- **String**

Strings are collection of alphabets, words or other characters. In Python, strings are created by enclosing a sequence of characters within a pair of double or single quotes. To concatenate two or more Strings, the '+' operation can be applied to them. Repeating, splicing, capitalizing, and retrieving are some of the other String operations in Python. It is represented by str class.

For example:

```
dt = str(datetime.datetime.now().year) + "-" + str(datetime.datetime.now().month) + "-" + str(
    datetime.datetime.now().day) + "-" + str(datetime.datetime.now().hour) + "-" + str(
    datetime.datetime.now().minute) + "-" + str(datetime.datetime.now().second)
invoice = str(dt) # unique invoice
t = str(datetime.datetime.now().year) + "-" + str(datetime.datetime.now().month) + "-" + str(
    datetime.datetime.now().day) # date
d = str(t) # date
u = str(datetime.datetime.now().hour) + ":" + str(datetime.datetime.now().minute) + ":" + str(
    datetime.datetime.now().second) # time
```

Figure 8 String data type in program while extracting date and time

```
comp_number = number(Enter company phone number: )
comp_email = input("Enter company email address: ")
comp_location = input("Enter the company current location: ")
.....
```

Figure 9 Use of string data type

- **Float**

Float stands for floating point number. It is used for rational numbers usually ending with decimal figure such as 1.1, 2.9, 5.6 etc. Since Python is a dynamically typed programming language, the data type that an object stores is mutable, and there is no need to state the type of your variable explicitly (UpGrad, 2020).

- **Boolean**

It is a built-in data type that can take the values TRUE or FALSE. This data type is used to track **true/false conditions**. And most useful in looping while cases. . Booleans are useful in conditional and comparison expressions, for example $3 > 2 = \text{True}$.

For example,

```
run = True
while run == True:
    ask = input("Do you want to run? (y/n) ")
```

Figure 10 Boolean data structure in program

Non-Primitive Data Structures

The data types that are derived from primary data types are known as non-Primitive data types. These datatypes are used to store group of values. Non-primitive types are a more advanced data structure family since they hold a group of values rather than a single item. They may be divided into two types: built-in and user-defined structures. Python provides implicit support for the following built-in structures:

- **List**

This is Python's most flexible data structure, and it's represented as a list of comma-separated components contained in square brackets. Both heterogeneous and homogeneous entries can be found in a List. Index(), append(), extend(), insert(), delete(), pop(), and other methods are available on a List. Lists are changeable, which means that their content may be modified while maintaining their identity. Lists are used to reserve/store the data of various data types in a subsequent way. Every element of the list has an address which we can call the index of an element. It starts from 0 and ends at the last element. For notation, it is like (0, n-1). It also supports negative indexing, which starts at -1 and allows us to explore the items from end to beginning.

For example,

```
def add_bike_2D_list():  
    read_file = open("bike.txt", "r")  
    my_list = []  
    for i in read_file:  
        i = i.replace("\n", "")  
        my_list.append(i.split(","))  
    return my_list
```

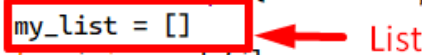


Figure 11 List declare in program

```

bike = {}
bikeDetails = []
addMore = True
while addMore:
    com_user()
    the_bike_id = validating_bike_id()
    the_q = quantity_val(the_bike_id)
    final_add(the_bike_id, the_q)
    the_price = total_price(the_bike_id, the_q)
    bikeDetails = [the_q, ship, shipCost.replace('$', '')]
    add_bike_stock()

```

← List Declare

List Update

Figure 12 List declare and update in program

- **Tuples**

Tuples are immutable and comparable to Lists. Tuples are also declared in parenthesis rather than square brackets, unlike Lists. Immutability means that once an element in a Tuple has been specified, it cannot be removed, reallocated, or modified. It guarantees that the data structure's specified values are neither changed or overwritten.

For example,

```

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
tuple = ("Key", 16, True, 20, "Mist") #tuple with string, integer and boolean values
print(tuple)

----- RESTART: C:\Users\N
('Key', 16, True, 20, 'Mist')
|

```

Figure 13 Tuples example

- **Dictionaries**

Dictionaries consist of key / value pairs. The "key" identifies the element and the "value" stores the value of the element. The colon separates the key from its value. The elements are separated by commas and are enclosed in curly braces throughout. The key is immutable (number, string, or tuple), but the value can be of any type. It is similar to an address book in which we may find a person's address or contact information by knowing only his or her name, i.e. we associate keys (names) with values (information).

For example,

```
def purchaseBike():
    global the_bike_id, bike, the_q, the_price
    print("\n\n-----")
    print("| Purchase Bikes |")
    print("-----\n")
    the_bike_id = 0
    the_q = 0
    bike = {} ← Dictionary
    buyMore = True
    while buyMore:
        user()
        the_bike_id = validating_bike_id()
        print("\n")
        the_q = quantity_validation(the_bike_id)
        bike.update({the_bike_id:the_q}) ← Dictionary update
        final_sell(the_bike_id, the_q)
        the_price = total_price(the_bike_id, the_q)
        purchase_bike()
    bill(the_bike_id, bike, name, num, email, location, curr_date)
```

Figure 14 Declaring dictionary and updating in program

- **Set**

Sets are an unordered collection of unique elements. Sets are mutable but can hold only unique values in the dataset. Set operations are similar to the ones used in arithmetic. Some Set methods include `count()`, `index()`, `any()`, `all()`, etc. Sets don't support any slicing or indexing operations because their items aren't indexed.

For example,

```
sets = {1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2} #set with duplicates but sets cannot hold
print(sets)
```

```
sets.add("Python") #adding element into set
print(sets)
```

```
sets.remove("Python")#removing element from set
print(sets)
```

```
{1, 2, 3, 4} ← Sets cannot have duplicate
{1, 2, 3, 4, 'Python'} ← Added element in set
{1, 2, 3, 4} ← Element removed from set
```

Figure 15 Example of Set

PROGRAM

This program is about a motorbike dealer maintaining its record or information in a text file. In this program, text file is a necessary asset as after each value input either a text file is generated or appended accordingly. This bike management system application is developed in Python software which helped a lot because of its high efficient data structure and easy to run ability. In this application user can add the bike or purchase one with the flow of the instruction given.

ENTER PROGRAM

```
===== RESTART: C:\Users\Asus\Desktop\21040604 ASMITA KC\main.py =====
+++++
+++++ Welcome to the program +++++
+++++

Bike ID      Bike-Name      Company Name      Colour      Quantity      Price
-----
1           Classic 350      Royal Enfield      Gun Metal Grey      54           $4500
2           KTM RC 200      Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)      Orange Black      74           $3500
3           Brutale 800      Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)      White Red      54           $21000

+++++
Enter 1 to purchase the bike: +++++
Enter 2 to add stock: +++++
Enter 3 to exit: +++++
+++++

Enter the number: |
```

← Welcome Message

← User input operation

↑ Bike details

Figure 16 Program enter

When you enter or run the program welcome message appears along with the details of the bike which is possible because of the function to read the text file. Details of the bikes are extracted from the text file “bike.txt” and some options are given below. The given options include purchase bike, add bike and exit. The programs asks input to carry out the operation.

PROGRAM TO PURCHASE BIKE

Valid input to purchase bike

```

+++++
Welcome to the program
+++++

Bike ID      Bike-Name      Company Name      Colour      Quantity      Price
-----
1           Classic 350      Royal Enfield      Gun Metal Grey      65           $4500
2           KTM RC 200      Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)      Orange Black      70           $3500
3           Brutale 800      Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)      White Red      56           $21000

Enter 1 to purchase the bike:
Enter 2 to add stock:
Enter 3 to exit:

Enter the number: 1

| Purchase Bikes |

Enter your name: Sahi Gill
Enter your phone number: 9821678546
Enter your email address: sahigill@gmail.com
Enter your current location: Sanga

Hello Sahi Gill! Welcome to our Bike Store.
Please select product as per your choice.

```

Figure 17 Input to purchase bike

When user press 1 in the user input field then the program for purchasing bike starts. To purchase anything you need to provide your valid information to store. In same way, this program also asks users to input their details to know who is purchasing and from where. After the input taken is completed, a formal welcome message appears to greet the user and provide details and further instruction on which bike to purchase.

Bike ID and quantity Validation

Bike ID	Bike-Name	Company Name	Colour	Quantity	Price
1	Classic 350	Royal Enfield	Gun Metal Grey	65	\$4500
2	KTM RC 200	Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)	Orange Black	70	\$3500
3	Brutale 800	Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)	White Red	56	\$21000

Enter the ID of the bike you want: 3 ← Valid Bike ID

Enter the quantity you want to purchase: 11 ← Valid Quantity

Bike ID	Bike-Name	Company Name	Colour	Quantity	Price
1	Classic 350	Royal Enfield	Gun Metal Grey	65	\$4500
2	KTM RC 200	Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)	Orange Black	70	\$3500
3	Brutale 800	Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)	White Red	45	\$21000

+++++
 Congratulations!! The bike has been purchased. The details of the buyers are below:
 +++++

Figure 18 Quantity Validation

When user inputs valid bike id, it asks for quantity to purchase too. When user purchases the valid amount i.e. available in the stock, the quantity in the available stocks gets updated/reduced by the amount that was purchased and the updated stock gets displayed in the prompt.

Buyer's Details

```

+++++
Congratulations!! The bike has been purchased. The details of the buyers are below:
+++++

Full Name: Sahi Gill
Phone Number: 9821678546
Email-address: sahgill@gmail.com
Current Location: Sanga
Bike Name: Brutale 800
Bike's Company Name: Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)
Bike Color: White Red
Quantity of Bike: 11
Price of a single bike: 21000
Total cost of the bike: 231000
Date: 05/12/2022 19:46:26

Do you want to purchase another bike? Y/N 1
+++++
Invalid Input!!! Please enter Y or N
+++++
Do you want to purchase another bike? Y/N y

```

Full Details of customer

Invalid Input

Invalid Input Message

Yes to purchase more

Program runs

Bike ID	Bike-Name	Company Name	Colour	Quantity	Price
1	Classic 350	Royal Enfield	Gun Metal Grey	65	\$4500
2	KTM RC 200	Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)	Orange Black	70	\$3500

Figure 19 Details of customers

When all valid inputs are given, the bike is successfully purchased and a message is displayed congratulating the user for successful purchase of the bike. Full details of the user is also displayed which was entered before along with the bike name, price, quantity, purchased date along with time. After the successful purchase of the bike, a question is raised if the user want to purchase more bike or not and is give two options Y as yes and N as no. If anything except of y or n is pressed then the loop runs until the satisfied input is given. If user enter y then the program continues from validating bike id.

Purchase again

```

Enter the ID of the bike you want: 1 ← Valid ID

Enter the quantity you want to purchase: 10 ← Valid quantity

-----
Bike ID      Bike-Name      Company Name      Colour      Quantity      Price
-----
1            Classic 350      Royal Enfield      Gun Metal Grey      55            $4500
2            KTM RC 200      Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)      Orange Black      70            $3500
3            Brutale 800      Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)      White Red      45            $21000
-----

+++++
Congratulations!! The bike has been purchased. The details of the buyers are below:
+++++

Full Name: Sahi Gill
Phone Number: 9821678546
Email-address: sahigill@gmail.com
Current Location: Sanga
Bike Name: Brutale 800
Bike's Company Name: Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)
Bike Color: White Red
Quantity of Bike: 11
Price of a single bike: 21000
Total cost of the bike: 231000
Date: 05/12/2022, 19:46:26
Do you want to purchase another bike? Y/N n
  
```

← Full Details again

Figure 20 Purchase bike again

After yes is entered, the program runs again to take bike id and the wanted quantity. After valid inputs again a message congratulating along with the full details of the customer and the bikes is displayed. Again it asks if user want to purchase more and if no is entered in the program then the loop terminates saying The bikes were purchased and returns to the start of the program to enter the 3 options.

```

Do you want to purchase another bike? Y/N n ← No any other purchase

+++++
Thank you!! Your selected bikes were purchased successfully. ← Loop end
+++++

Loop Continues until 3 entered

+++++
Enter 1 to purchase the bike:      ++++
Enter 2 to add stock:              ++++
Enter 3 to exit:                    ++++
+++++

Enter the number:
  
```

Figure 21 Loop after no entered

Bill generation

bike	5/12/2022 9:43 PM	Text Document	1 KB
function	5/12/2022 9:42 PM	PY File	21 KB
invoice-Sahi Gill9821678546	5/12/2022 7:48 PM	Text Document	1 KB
invoice-Sasa Yamini9874567432	5/12/2022 8:16 PM	Text Document	1 KB
main	5/12/2022 9:42 PM	PY File	1 KB

Figure 22 Creation of text file



Figure 23 Purchase bill

After successful purchase of the bike, when user inputs no in the prompt, a bill is generated which includes the detail of the customer, bike purchased along with the amount quantity and grand total. The bill generation with append was possible due to the list and dictionary which made this an easy task to retrieve each information from the use by storing it.

PROGRAM TO ADD BIKE IN STOCK

Valid input to add bike

```

+++++
Enter 1 to purchase the bike:      +++
Enter 2 to add stock:              +++
Enter 3 to exit:                   +++
+++++

Enter the number: 2 ← Valid Input

-----
|  Add  Stock  |
-----

Enter your company name: Sasa Yamini
Enter company phone number: 9874567432
Enter company email address: sasaya@gmail.com
Enter the company current location: Saptari

Enter the name of the Shipping Company: ASA Traders
Enter the shipping Cost: 34a

+++++
Price can only contain numbers and $ (dollar) sign. Please try again!
+++++

Enter the shipping Cost: $340

-----
Hello Sasa Yamini! Welcome to our Bike Store.
Please select product as per your choice.
-----

Bike ID      Bike-Name      Company Name      Colour      Quantity      Price
-----
1            Classic 350      Royal Enfield      Gun Metal Grey      54            $4500
2            ...            ...            ...            ...            ...

```

Figure 24 Input to add bike stock

When user press 2 in the user input field then the program for adding bike to stock starts. To add anything you need to provide your valid information to store. In same way, this program also asks users to input their company details to know who is updating the stock along with the shipping company, shipping cost and from where. After the input taken is completed, a formal welcome message appears to greet the user and provide details and further instruction on which bike to add.

Bike ID and quantity Validation

Bike ID	Bike-Name	Company Name	Colour	Quantity	Price
1	Classic 350	Royal Enfield	Gun Metal Grey	54	\$4500
2	KTM RC 200	Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)	Orange Black	70	\$3500
3	Brutale 800	Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)	White Red	45	\$21000

Quantity before

Enter the ID of the bike you want: 2 ← Valid Bike ID

Enter the quantity you want to add: 4 ← Valid quantity

Bike ID	Bike-Name	Company Name	Colour	Quantity	Price
1	Classic 350	Royal Enfield	Gun Metal Grey	54	\$4500
2	KTM RC 200	Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)	Orange Black	74	\$3500
3	Brutale 800	Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)	White Red	45	\$21000

Quantity after

+++++
 The bike has been added to the stock. Following are the details of the company:
 +++++

Figure 25 Quantity Validation

When user inputs valid bike id, it asks for quantity to purchase too. When user adds the valid amount i.e. non negative quantity, the quantity in the available stocks gets updated/added by the amount that was added and the updated stock gets displayed in the prompt along with in the text file.

Company's Details

```

+++++
The bike has been added to the stock. Following are the details of the company:
+++++

Company Name: Sasa Yamini
Company's Phone Number: 9874567432
Company's Email-address: sasaya@gmail.com
Company's Current Location: Saptari
Bike Name: KTM RC 200
Bike's Company Name: Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)
Bike Color: Orange Black
Quantity of Bike: 4
Price of a single bike: 3500
Total cost of the bike: 14000
Name of Shipping Company: ASA Traders
Shipping Cost: $340
Date: 05/12/2022, 20:14:50
Do you want to add another bike? Y/N y

```

Details of add

YES to add more

Bike ID	Bike-Name	Company Name	Colour	Quantity	Price
1	Classic 350	Royal Enfield	Gun Metal Grey	54	\$4500

Figure 26 Details of company

When all valid inputs are given, the bike is successfully added and a message is displayed informing the user for successful addition of the bike. Full details of the user is also displayed which was entered before along with the bike name, price, quantity, added date along with time. After the successful addition of the bike, a question is raised if the user want to add more bike or not and is give two options Y as yes and N as no. If anything except of y or n is pressed then the loop runs until the satisfied input is given. If user enter y then the program continues from validating bike id.

Add stock again

```

+++++
The bike has been added to the stock. Following are the details of the company:
+++++

Company Name: Sasa Yamini
Company's Phone Number: 9874567432
Company's Email-address: sasaya@gmail.com
Company's Current Location: Saptari
Bike Name: KTM RC 200
Bike's Company Name: Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)
Bike Color: Orange Black
Quantity of Bike: 4
Price of a single bike: 3500
Total cost of the bike: 14000
Name of Shipping Company: ASA Traders
Shipping Cost: $340
Date: 05/12/2022, 20:14:50
Do you want to add another bike? Y/N n

+++++
Thank you!! Your selected bikes were added successfully.
+++++

+++++
Enter 1 to purchase the bike:      ++++
Enter 2 to add stock:              ++++
Enter 3 to exit:                   ++++
+++++

Enter the number:

```

Full Details

No to end

Loop runs till 3 entered

Figure 27 Add bike again

After yes is entered, the program runs again to take bike id and the wanted quantity. After valid inputs again a message informing addition along with the full details of the company and the bikes is displayed. Again it asks if user wants to add more and if no is entered in the program then the loop terminates saying The bikes were added and returns to the start of the program to enter the 3 options.

ADD BILL

bike	5/12/2022 9:43 PM	text Document	1 KB
function	5/12/2022 9:42 PM	PY File	21 KB
invoice-Sahi Gill9821678546	5/12/2022 7:48 PM	Text Document	1 KB
invoice-Sasa Yamini9874567432	5/12/2022 8:16 PM	Text Document	1 KB
main	5/12/2022 9:42 PM	PY File	1 KB

Figure 28 Creation of text file of add bike stock**Figure 29 Bike add bill**

After successful addition of the bike, a bill is generated which includes the detail of the company, bike added along with the amount, quantity, shipping company, shipping cost and grand total. The bill generation with append was possible due to the list and dictionary which made this an easy task to retrieve each information from the use by storing it.

EXIT PROGRAM

```
+++++
Enter 1 to purchase the bike:      ++++
Enter 2 to add stock:              ++++
Enter 3 to exit:                   ++++
+++++

Enter the number: 3 ← 3 to exit the system

+++++
Thank you for using our system
+++++
>>> |
```

Figure 30 Exit Program

When user wishes to terminate or exit the system, entering 3 will satisfy the loop to end which breaks the program and terminates it.

IMPLEMENTATION OF TRY EXCEPT

Try except is used in exception handling which brings out the best in a program and makes you much safe from any error to arise. In this program too, try except is used. As shown in the below picture, Invalid input is displayed when you enter non-existing value and displays provide integer input when string is entered in case of integer. The program only steps ahead when the condition kept is satisfied, otherwise, it asks user to follow the rules given.

Bike ID	Bike-Name	Company Name	Colour	Quantity	Price
1	Classic 350	Royal Enfield	Gun Metal Grey	65	\$4500
2	KTM RC 200	Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)	Orange Black	70	\$3500
3	Brutale 800	Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)	White Red	56	\$21000

```

+++++
Enter 1 to purchase the bike:      +++
Enter 2 to add stock:             +++
Enter 3 to exit:                  +++
+++++

Enter the number: 4 ← Non-existing value

+++++
Invalid input!!! ← Invalid input
Please provide value as 1, 2 or 3.
+++++

Enter the number: A ← String input
+++++
Please provide Integer Value!!!! ← Only Integer
+++++

Enter the number: 1 ← Valid Input

| Purchase Bikes | ← Program runs

```

Figure 31 Try-except in bike id

```

Enter your name: 123 ← Integer input in name
+++++
Name only contains alphabets. Please try again! ← Invalid message
+++++

Enter your name: Sahi Gill ← Takes string input
Enter your phone number: 2asb51 ← String input in number

+++++
Phone number only contain numbers. Please try again! ← Invalid message
+++++

Enter your phone number: 9876124356 ← Takes integer input
Enter your email address: gillsahi@gmail.com
Enter your current location: Sakhu

-----
Hello Sahi Gill! Welcome to our Bike Store.
Please select product as per your choice.
-----

```

Figure 32 Try-except in name and number

When user inputs integer value except of string then the exception occurs which throws message name can only contain alphabets. When user tries to input string on number error occurs which is handled by ValueError in python. Hence, phone numbers are taken as integer and returned as string. Error is handled when user input mixed data types rather than integer with \$ sign.

```

Enter the shipping Cost: 34a ← Invalid input
+++++
Price can only contain numbers and $ (dollar) sign. Please try again!
+++++

Enter the shipping Cost: $340 ← Input accepted

-----
Hello Sasa Yamini! Welcome to our Bike Store.
-----

```

Figure 33 Exception in price

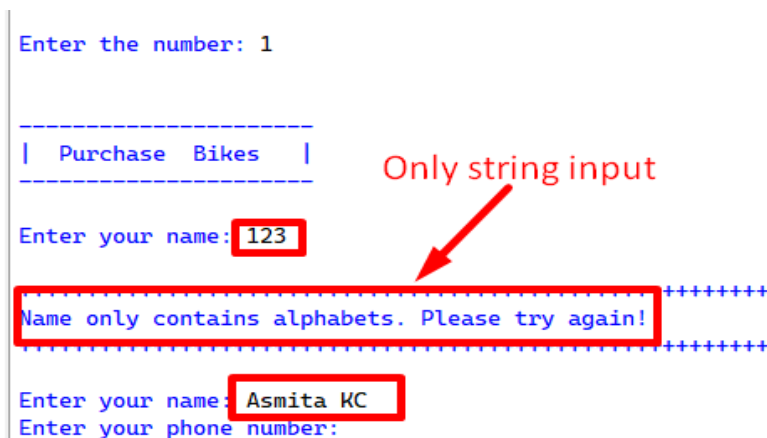
TESTING

TEST 1: IMPLEMENTATION OF TRY EXCEPT

TEST 1.1: IMPLEMENTATION OF TRY EXCEPT IN NAME

Test No:	1.1
Objective:	Showing Implementation of try, except in name
Action:	Provide invalid input in name i.e., integer in string
Expected Result:	Exception throwing message "Name only contains alphabets. Please try again!"
Actual Result:	Exception was thrown with the message "Name only contains alphabets. Please try again!"
Conclusion	The test was successful.

Table 1 To Test Use of Try Except in Name Input



```

Enter the number: 1

-----
| Purchase Bikes |
-----

Enter your name: 123
Name only contains alphabets. Please try again!
Enter your name: Asmita KC
Enter your phone number:
  
```

Only string input

Figure 34 Use of try-except in name input

TEST 1.2: IMPLEMENTATION OF TRY EXCEPT IN NAME

Test No:	1.2
Objective:	Showing Implementation of try, except
Action:	Provide invalid input in Bike ID i.e., string on integer
Expected Result:	Exception throwing message “Please enter integer value from the table!!!”
Actual Result:	Exception was thrown with the message “Please enter integer value from the table!!!”
Conclusion	The test was successful.

Table 2 To Test Use of Try Except in Bike ID input

Bike ID	Bike-Name	Company Name	Colour	Quantity	Price
1	Classic 350	Royal Enfield	Gun Metal Grey	60	\$4500
2	KTM RC 200	Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)	Orange Black	70	\$3500
3	Brutale 800	Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)	White Red	57	\$21000

Enter the ID of the bike you want:

```

+++++
Please enter integer value from the table!!!!
+++++

```

← Only Integer Value

Enter the ID of the bike you want:

Enter the quantity you want to purchase: |

Figure 35 Use of try-except in Bike ID input

TEST 2: SELECTION ADDING BIKES IN STOCK AND SELLING OF BIKES**TEST 2.1: SELECTION SELLING OF BIKES**

Test No:	2.1
Objective:	Selection selling of bikes.
Action:	Provide negative value on the quantity and invalid bike ID
Expected Result:	Exception throwing message provide valid bike id and valid quantity.
Actual Result:	Exception was thrown with the message provide valid bike id and valid quantity.
Conclusion	The test was successful.

Table 3 To Test Selection Selling of Bikes

Enter the ID of the bike you want: ← Invalid Bike ID

Please provide a valid Bike ID !!! ← Message for invalid ID

Bike ID	Bike-Name	Company Name	Colour	Quantity	Price
1	Classic 350	Royal Enfield	Gun Metal Grey	58	\$4500
2	KTM RC 200	Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)	Orange Black	79	\$3500
3	Brutale 800	Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)	White Red	57	\$21000

Enter the ID of the bike you want: ← Valid Bike ID

Enter the quantity you want to purchase: ← Negative Value for Quantity

Please provide a valid Quantity ID !!! ← Message for invalid Quantity

Enter the quantity you want to purchase:

Figure 36 Selection Selling of Bikes In Program

TEST 2.2: SELECTION ADDING OF BIKES

Test No:	2.2
Objective:	Selection Adding of bikes.
Action:	Provide negative value on the quantity and invalid bike ID
Expected Result:	Exception throwing message provide valid bike id and valid quantity.
Actual Result:	Exception was thrown with the message provide valid bike id and valid quantity.
Conclusion	The test was successful.

Table 4 To Test Selection Adding of Bikes

```

Enter the ID of the bike you want: 5 ← Invalid Bike ID

*****
Please provide a valid Bike ID !!! ← Invalid Bike ID message display
*****

Bike ID      Bike-Name      Company Name      Colour      Quantity      Price
-----
1           Classic 350      Royal Enfield      Gun Metal Grey      58           $4500
2           KTM RC 200      Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)      Orange Black      70           $3500
3           Brutale 800      Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)      White Red      57           $21000

*****

Enter the ID of the bike you want: 3 ← Valid Bike ID
*****

Enter the quantity you want to add: -80 ← Negative quantity addition

*****
Please provide a valid Quantity ID !!! ← Invalid Quantity message display
*****

Enter the quantity you want to add: 2

```

Figure 37 Selection Adding of Bikes in Program

TEST 3: FILE GENERATION OF SELLING BIKES

Test No:	3
Objective:	File generation of selling bikes.
Action:	Sell bike with valid input.
Expected Result:	Sell of bike with text file generation.
Actual Result:	Bike was sold along with the text file as bill.
Conclusion	The test was successful.

Table 5 To Test File Generation of Selling Bikes

```

===== RESTART: C:\Users\Asus\Desktop\21040604 ASMITA KC\main.py =====
+++++
+++++      Welcome to the program      +++++
+++++

```

← Welcome Message


```


```

← Bike Display

Bike ID	Bike-Name	Company Name	Colour	Quantity	Price
1	Classic 350	Royal Enfield	Gun Metal Grey	58	\$4500
2	KTM RC 200	Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)	Orange Black	68	\$3500
3	Brutale 800	Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)	White Red	58	\$21000


```

+++++
Enter 1 to purchase the bike:      ++++
Enter 2 to add stock:              ++++
Enter 3 to exit:                   ++++
+++++

```

← Option Display


```

Enter the number: 1

```

← Ask user for operation


```

| Purchase Bikes |

```

```

Enter your name: Asmita KC
Enter your phone number: 9876325631
Enter your email address: asmith@gmail.com
Enter your current location: Kathmandu

```

← Input User details


```

Hello Asmita KC! Welcome to our Bike Store.
Please select product as per your choice.

```

← Formal welcome message to customer

Figure 38 Input of the details to purchase

Bike ID	Bike-Name	Company Name	Colour	Quantity	Price
1	Classic 350	Royal Enfield	Gun Metal Grey	58	\$4500
2	KTM RC 200	Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)	Orange Black	68	\$3500
3	Brutale 800	Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)	White Red	58	\$21000

Quantity before

Enter the ID of the bike you want: ← Input Bike ID

Enter the quantity you want to purchase: ← Quantity to purchase

Bike ID	Bike-Name	Company Name	Colour	Quantity	Price
1	Classic 350	Royal Enfield	Gun Metal Grey	58	\$4500
2	KTM RC 200	Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)	Orange Black	68	\$3500
3	Brutale 800	Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)	White Red	56	\$21000

Quantity after sell

```

+++++
Congratulations!! The bike has been purchased. The details of the buyers are below:
+++++

```

```

Full Name: Asmita KC
Phone Number: 9876325631
Email-address: asmita@gmail.com
Current Location: Kathmandu
Bike Name: Brutale 800
Bike's Company Name: Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)
Bike Color: White Red
Quantity of Bike: 2
Price of a single bike: 21000
Total cost of the bike: 42000
Date: 05/12/2022 09:34:54

```

Full Detail

Do you want to purchase another bike? Y/N n ← If user wants to purchase more

```

+++++
Thank you!! Your selected bikes were purchased successfully.
+++++

```

Thank you message

```

+++++
Enter 1 to purchase the bike:      ++++
Enter 2 to add stock:             ++++
Enter 3 to exit:                  ++++
+++++

```

Loop continues until
3 entered

Enter the number:

Figure 39 Display of details with quantity variation after purchase

```
invoice-Asmita KC9876325631 - Notepad
File Edit View
Bike Management System
+++++

Invoice: 2022-5-12-9-35-27      Date: 2022-5-12
                                Time: 9:35:27

Name of Customer: Asmita KC
Phone Number: 9876325631
Email-address: asmita@gmail.com
Current Location: Kathmandu

Bikes Purchased:
-----
Bike Name: Brutale 800
Company Name: Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)
Bike Color: White RedBike Color: White Red
Quantity: 2
Price of Single Bike: $21000
Total Amount: $42000
-----

Grand Total: $42000 ← Total Amount
```

Figure 40 Generation of purchase bill in text file

TEST 4: FILE GENERATION OF ADDING BIKES IN STOCK

Test No:	4
Objective:	File generation of adding bikes.
Action:	Add bike with valid input.
Expected Result:	Addition of bike with text file generation.
Actual Result:	Bike was added along with the text file as bill.
Conclusion	The test was successful.

Table 6 To Test File Generation of Adding Bikes in Stock


```

+++++
Welcome to the program
+++++

Display Bike

Bike ID      Bike-Name      Company Name      Colour      Quantity      Price
-----
1      Classic 350      Royal Enfield      Gun Metal Grey      62      $4500
2      KTM RC 200      Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)      Orange Black      72      $3500
3      Brutale 800      Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)      White Red      56      $21000

Enter 1 to purchase the bike:
Enter 2 to add stock:
Enter 3 to exit:

Display Options

Enter the number: 2

Input for operation

Add Stock

Enter your company name: ASA Traders
Enter company phone number: 989987456
Enter company email address: asat@gmail.com
Enter the company current location: Baneshwor

Company Details

Enter the name of the Shipping Company: SAYU Bikes
Enter the shipping Cost: $500

Formal welcome message

Hello ASA Traders! Welcome to our Bike Store.
Please select product as per your choice.

```

Figure 41 Input of the details to purchase

Bike ID	Bike-Name	Company Name	Colour	Quantity	Price
1	Classic 350	Royal Enfield	Gun Metal Grey	62	\$4500
2	KTM RC 200	Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)	Orange Black	72	\$3500
3	Brutale 800	Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)	White Red	5	\$21000

Quantity before

Enter the ID of the bike you want: 2 ← Bike ID

Enter the quantity you want to add: 3 ← Quantity to add

Bike ID	Bike-Name	Company Name	Colour	Quantity	Price
1	Classic 350	Royal Enfield	Gun Metal Grey	62	\$4500
2	KTM RC 200	Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)	Orange Black	75	\$3500
3	Brutale 800	Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)	White Red	5	\$21000

Quantity After

```

+++++
The bike has been added to the stock. Following are the details of the company:
+++++

Company Name: ASA Traders
Company's Phone Number: 989987456
Company's Email-address: asat@gmail.com
Company's Current Location: Baneshwor
Bike Name: KTM RC 200
Bike's Company Name: Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)
Bike Color: Orange Black
Quantity of Bike: 3
Price of a single bike: 3500
Total cost of the bike: 10500
Name of Shipping Company: SAYU Bikes
Shipping Cost: $500
Date: 05/12/2022, 11:27:26
Do you want to add another bike? Y/N n

+++++
Thank you!! Your selected bikes were added successfully.
+++++

+++++
Enter 1 to purchase the bike:      +++
Enter 2 to add stock:              +++
Enter 3 to exit:                   +++
+++++

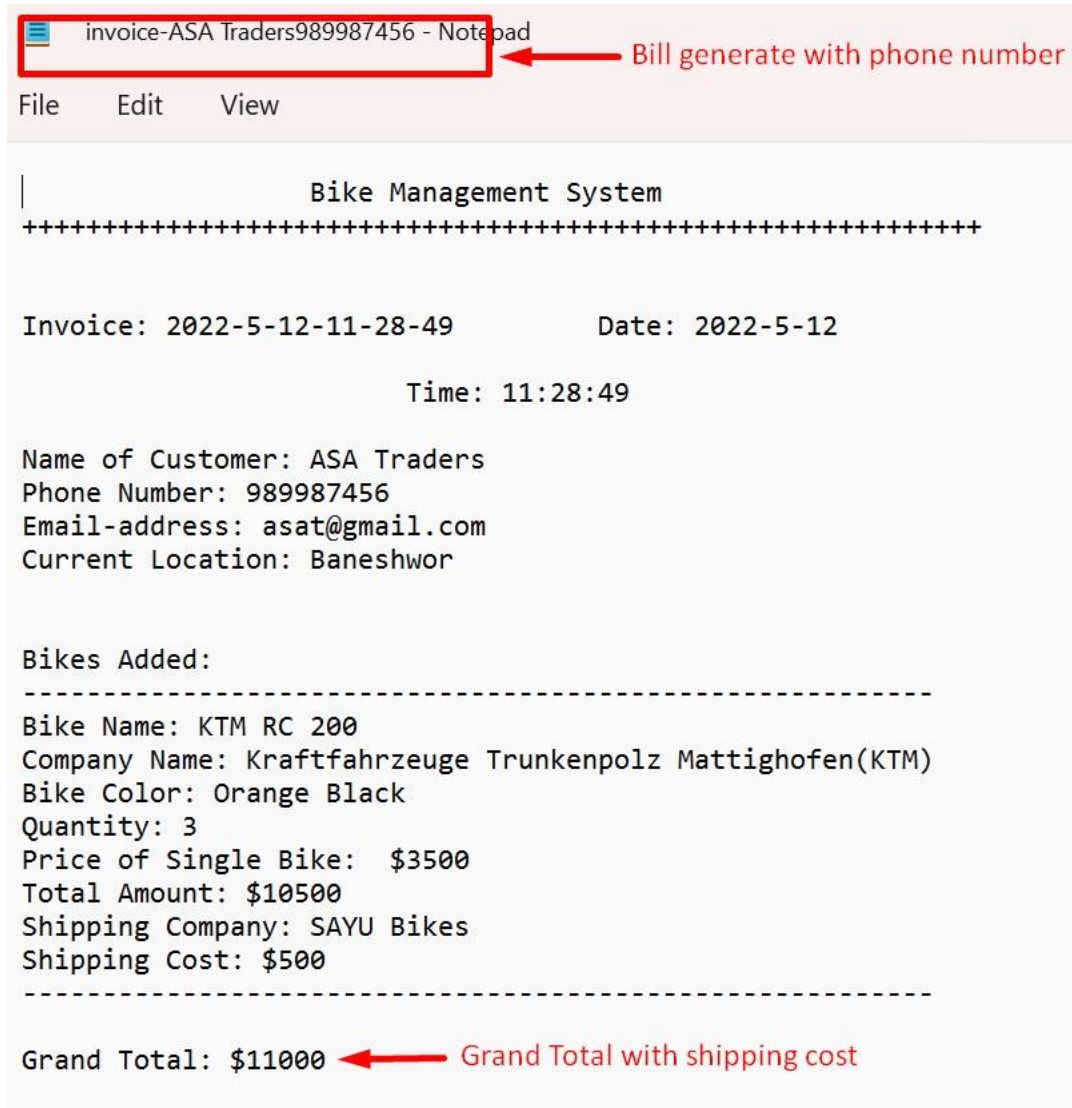
```

Full Details

Loop runs until entered 3

Enter the number:

Figure 42 Display of details with quantity variation after purchase



```
invoice-ASA Traders989987456 - Notepad
File Edit View

|
|                               Bike Management System
|                               ++++++
|
| Invoice: 2022-5-12-11-28-49      Date: 2022-5-12
|
|                               Time: 11:28:49
|
| Name of Customer: ASA Traders
| Phone Number: 989987456
| Email-address: asat@gmail.com
| Current Location: Baneshwor
|
| Bikes Added:
| -----
| Bike Name: KTM RC 200
| Company Name: Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)
| Bike Color: Orange Black
| Quantity: 3
| Price of Single Bike: $3500
| Total Amount: $10500
| Shipping Company: SAYU Bikes
| Shipping Cost: $500
| -----
|
| Grand Total: $11000 ← Grand Total with shipping cost
```

Figure 43 Generation of added bill in text file

TEST 5: SHOW THE UPDATE IN STOCK OF BIKE**TEST 5.1: QUANTITY UPDATE AFTER SELLING BIKE**

Test No:	4
Objective:	Quantity Update while selling bike
Action:	Purchase bike with valid input.
Expected Result:	Quantity deduction with update in table
Actual Result:	Quantity deducted in table.
Conclusion	The test was successful.

Table 7 To Test stock update in bike while selling

Bike ID	Bike-Name	Company Name	Colour	Quantity	Price	
1	Classic 350	Royal Enfield	Gun Metal Grey	62	\$4500	
2	KTM RC 200	Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)	Orange Black	75	\$3500	
3	Brutale 800	Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)	White Red	56	\$21000	

Quantity before purchase

Enter the ID of the bike you want: 2

Enter the quantity you want to purchase: 5

Quantity Purchased

Bike ID	Bike-Name	Company Name	Colour	Quantity	Price	
1	Classic 350	Royal Enfield	Gun Metal Grey	62	\$4500	
2	KTM RC 200	Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)	Orange Black	70	\$3500	
3	Brutale 800	Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)	White Red	56	\$21000	

Quantity deducted after purchasing

+++++
Congratulations!! The bike has been purchased. The details of the buyers are below:
+++++

Figure 44 Quantity update after purchase

TEST 5.2: QUANTITY UPDATE AFTER ADDING BIKE

Test No:	4
Objective:	Quantity Update while selling bike
Action:	Purchase bike with valid input.
Expected Result:	Quantity deduction with update in table
Actual Result:	Quantity deducted in table.
Conclusion	The test was successful.

Figure 45 To Test stock update in bike while adding

Bike ID	Bike-Name	Company Name	Colour	Quantity	Price
1	Classic 350	Royal Enfield	Gun Metal Grey	62	\$4500
2	KTM RC 200	Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)	Orange Black	70	\$3500
3	Brutale 800	Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)	White Red	56	\$21000

Quantity before add

Enter the ID of the bike you want: 1

Enter the quantity you want to add: 3 ← ADD BIKE QUANTITY

Bike ID	Bike-Name	Company Name	Colour	Quantity	Price
1	Classic 350	Royal Enfield	Gun Metal Grey	65	\$4500
2	KTM RC 200	Kraftfahrzeuge Trunkenpolz Mattighofen(KTM)	Orange Black	70	\$3500
3	Brutale 800	Meccanica Verghera Agusta(Mv Agusta)	White Red	56	\$21000

Quantity after add

+++++

The bike has been added to the stock. Following are the details of the company:

+++++

Figure 46 Quantity update after adding

CONCLUSION

The coursework focuses on acquiring new skills and using those skills in a real-world context. This is an individual assessment which weighs more than 60% for this semester and is required to do it in Python application. This coursework was quite beneficial in clearing out any misunderstandings, logics and it conveys all the things we have learned till now in the module.

During the compilation the program, many mistakes were encountered and many errors got caught. The concept of 2D list and while loop played main character during the coursework along with the dictionary. While loop is the only one making our program run until the condition we gave is satisfied. This helped a lot in understanding how really a Python work in it's environment. The implementation try-except was done, which made the work perfect, as it handles the file and every errors encountered. The readability function of python and the perfect and simple use of data structure made this coursework much of fun and exciting. It was a great pleasure to work in python application encountering various problems alongside discussing with the tutors and lecturers.

As this is the first time I am familiar with the Python course, it was really challenging for me to discover about algorithm and flowchart along with the development of the program itself. It was hard to understand the concept and various difficulties were raised and encountered. Some errors went undetectable and un-noticed but with the help from the tutors, I dealt through the code part. And finally I've accomplished it with all the hardwork and joy. The accomplishment of the coursework has given insight on the knowledge I previously had. It has really aided in gaining sufficient information and creativity to complete my assignment, and all was made possible by my mentor, who assisted and directed me through many obstacles, and I am confident that this will be extremely beneficial in the future days.

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```
#open text file in read mode

file = open("bike.txt","r")

a = 1

for line in file:

    print(a,"\t\t"+line.replace(",","","\t\t"))

    a= a+1

print("-----")
-----")

print("\n")

file.close()

#close file

#check for exception

except IOError:

    print("\nFile name misplaced!")
```

#the given function adds the bikes from the text file to the 2D list

```
def add_bike_2D_list():

    #open text file in read mode

    read_file = open("bike.txt","r")

    my_list = []

    for i in read_file:
```

```

i = i.replace("\n","")

my_list.append(i.split(","))

#store bike details in 2D list

return my_list

```

#the given below function displays options for the users in the system

```

def user_operation():

    print("++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++")

    print("Enter 1 to purchase the bike:          +++++")

    print("Enter 2 to add stock:                      +++++")

    print("Enter 3 to exit:                            +++++")

    print("++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++")

    print("\n")

```

#the given below function displays bike added to stock when user press 2

```

def add_bike_stock():

    print("\n")

    print("+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++")

```

```
print("The bike has been added to the stock. Following are the details of the
company:")
```

```
print("+++++
+++++")
```

```
print("\n")
```

```
#the given below function validate the bike ID
```

```
def validating_bike_id():
```

```
    loop = True
```

```
    #loop runs
```

```
    while loop == True:
```

```
        try:
```

```
            print("\n")
```

```
            global valid_id
```

```
            #declare global to access it from other functions
```

```
            valid_id = int(input("Enter the ID of the bike you want: "))
```

```
            print("\n")
```

```
            #check if input is greater than 0 and less than the bike listed
```

```
            while valid_id<=0 or valid_id>len(add_bike_2D_list()):
```

```
print("+++++
+++++")
```

```
print("Please provide a valid Bike ID !!!")

print("++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++")

    print("\n")

    display_bike()

    #display bike after invalid input

    print("\n")

print("++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++")

    valid_id = int(input("Enter the ID of the bike you want: ")) #ask to input again
after invalid input

print("++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++")

    print("\n")

    return valid_id #return the id entered

    loop = False

    #loop terminates

except ValueError: #check for value error to catch exception

    print("\n++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++")

    print("Please enter integer value from the table!!!!")

    print("++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++\n")
```

#the given below function displays bike purchased from stock when user press 1

```
def purchase_bike():
```

```
    print("\n")
```

```
    print("+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++  
    +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++")
```

```
    print("Congratulations!! The bike has been purchased. The details of the buyers are  
    below:")
```

```
    print("+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++  
    +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++")
```

```
    print("\n")
```

#the given below function displays invalid user input when the user gives invalid input

```
def invalid_user_input():
```

```
    print("\n")
```

```
    print("+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++")
```

```
    print("Invalid input!!!")
```

```
    print("Please provide value as 1, 2 or 3.")
```

```
    print("+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++")
```


#the given below function updates bike stock in text file by adding quantity

```
def add_stock(bike_list):
```

```
    #open text file in write mode
```

```
    file = open("bike.txt","w")
```

```
    for i in bike_list:
```

```
        file.write(str(i[0])+", "+str(i[1])+", "+str(i[2])+", "+str(i[3])+", "+str(i[4])+"\n")
```

```
        #update bike stock after adding bike
```

```
    file.close()
```

```
    #file closed
```

```
display_bike()
```

```
    #print bike details
```

#the given below function updates bike quantity from user

```
def final_add(user_input_bike_id, the_quantity):
```

```
    bike_list = add_bike_2D_list()
```

```
    bike_list[user_input_bike_id - 1][3] = int(bike_list[user_input_bike_id - 1][3]) +  
the_quantity
```

```
    add_stock(bike_list)
```

#the given below function validates quantity input

```
def quantity_validation(the_bike_id):

    loop = True

    #loop runs

    while loop == True:

        #using of try except for Value Error

        try:

            bike_list = add_bike_2D_list()

            user_quantity = int(input("Enter the quantity you want to purchase: "))

            print("\n")

            while user_quantity <=0 or user_quantity>int(bike_list[the_bike_id - 1][3]):

                print("\n")

            print("+++++")

            print("Please provide a valid Quantity ID !!!")

            print("+++++")

            print("\n")

            user_quantity = int(input("Enter the quantity you want to purchase: "))

            print("\n")

            return user_quantity
```

```
loop = False
```

```
except ValueError:
```

```
    print("\n++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++")
```

```
    print("Only Integer Values Please!!!!")
```

```
    print("++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++\n")
```

#the given below function updates bike quantity after sell to user

```
def final_sell(user_input_bike_id, the_quantity):
```

```
    bike_list = add_bike_2D_list()
```

```
    bike_list[user_input_bike_id - 1][3] = int(bike_list[user_input_bike_id - 1][3]) -  
the_quantity
```

```
    update_stock(bike_list)
```

#the given below function calculates total price

```
def total_price(user_input_bike_id, the_quantity):
```

```
    bike_list = add_bike_2D_list()
```

```
    total_price = int(bike_list[user_input_bike_id-1][4].replace("$",""))*the_quantity
```

```
    return total_price
```

#the given below function validates quantity input

```
def quantity_val(the_bike_id):

    loop = True

    while loop == True:

        try:

            global bike_list, id

            #declaring global so it can be accessed


            bike_list = add_bike_2D_list()

            id = the_bike_id

            user_quantity = int(input("Enter the quantity you want to add: "))

            print("\n")

            #checking if quantity input is greater than 0

            while user_quantity <=0:

                print("\n")


            print("+++++")

            print("Please provide a valid Quantity ID !!!")


            print("+++++")

            print("\n")

            user_quantity = int(input("Enter the quantity you want to add: "))
```

```
        print("\n")

    return user_quantity

loop = False

#loop breaks

except ValueError:

    print("\n+++++")

    print("Please Integer Value Only!!!!")

    print("+++++\n")


#the given below function returns selected bike color to user

def color(user_input_bike_id):

    bike_list = add_bike_2D_list()

    bcolor = (bike_list[user_input_bike_id-1][2])

    print("Bike Color: ", bcolor)

    return bcolor


#the given below function returns selected bike name to user

def nameb(user_input_bike_id):
```

```
bike_list = add_bike_2D_list()

bname = (bike_list[user_input_bike_id-1][0])

print("Bike Name: ", bname)

return bname
```

#the given below function returns selected bike company name to user

```
def cname(user_input_bike_id):

    bike_list = add_bike_2D_list()

    cname = (bike_list[user_input_bike_id-1][1])

    print("Bike's Company Name: ", cname)

    return cname
```

#the given below function returns selected bike price to user

```
def price(user_input_bike_id):

    bike_list = add_bike_2D_list()

    bprice = (bike_list[user_input_bike_id-1][4].replace("$",""))

    print("Price of a single bike: ", bprice)

    return bprice
```

#the given below function checks if valid price is given

```
def validPrice(text):
```

```

price = input(text)

try:

    price = int(price.replace('$',''))

    #check input in integer and catch exception

except:

print("\n+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+++++")

    print('Price can only contain numbers and $ (dollar) sign. Please try again!')

print("+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+++++\n")

    price = validPrice(text).replace('$','')

    return '$'+str(price)

#the given below function checks integer and string
def number(text):

    in_num = input(text)

    try:

        in_num = int(in_num)

        #check input in integer and catch exception

    except:

```

```
print("\n++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++")
```

```
    print('Phone number only contain numbers. Please try again!')
```

```
print("++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++\n")
```

```
    in_num = number(text)
```

```
    return str(in_num)
```

```
#the given below function checks name is in string
```

```
def check_name(text):
```

```
    in_name = input(text)
```

```
    st1 = in_name.replace(" ", "").isalpha()
```

```
    try:
```

```
        if not st1:
```

```
            raise ValueError
```

```
            #raises valueerror if it contains any integer
```

```
    except ValueError:
```

```
print("\n++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++")
```

```
    print('Name only contains alphabets. Please try again!')
```

```
print("++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++\n")
```



```

    in_name = check_name(text)

    return str(in_name)

```

#the given below function takes user details input

```
def user():
```

```
    global name, num, email, location, curr_date
```

```
    name = check_name("Enter your name: ") #call check name function from above
```

```
    num = number("Enter your phone number: ") #call check number function from above
```

```
    email = str(input("Enter your email address: "))
```

```
    location = str(input("Enter your current location: "))
```

```
    date = datetime.datetime.now()
```

```
    curr_date = date.strftime("%m/%d/%Y, %H:%M:%S")
```

```
    print("\n-----")
```

```
    print("Hello " + name + "! Welcome to our Bike Store.\nPlease select product as per
your choice.")
```

```
    print("-----\n")
```

```
    display_bike()
```

#the given below function prints user details

```
def puser():
```

```
print("Full Name: ", name)

print("Phone Number: ", num)

print("Email-address: ", email)

print("Current Location: ",location)

nameb(the_bike_id)

cname(the_bike_id)

color(the_bike_id)

print("Quantity of Bike: ", the_q)

price(the_bike_id)

print("Total cost of the bike: ", the_price)

print("Date: ", curr_date)
```

#the given below function asks if user wants to purchase more

```
def user_ask():

    run = True

    #loop runs till False not returned

    while run == True:

        print("\n")

        ask = input("Do you want to purchase another bike? Y/N ")
```

```

    #if input is yes

    if ask.upper() == "Y":

        display_bike() #display bike details

        the_bike_id = validating_bike_id() #validate bike id

        the_q = quantity_validation(the_bike_id) #validate bike quantity

        final_sell(the_bike_id, the_q) #finalize the sell

        the_price = total_price(the_bike_id, the_q) #calculate price

        bike.update({the_bike_id:the_q}) #update bike list of user

        bill(the_bike_id, bike, name, num, email, location, curr_date) #append bill after
purchase again

        purchase_bike() #purchase message display

        puser() #display user details


    #if input is no

    elif ask.upper() == "N":

print("\n+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+++++")

        print("Thank you!! Your selected bikes were purchased successfully.")

print("+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+++++\n")

```

```
run = False
```

```
#loop terminates
```

```
#input except yes and no
```

```
else:
```

```
    print("+++++")
```

```
    print("\n Invalid Input!!! Please enter Y or N ")
```

```
    print("+++++")
```

```
#the given below function takes company details input
```

```
def com_user():
```

```
    global comp_name, comp_number, comp_email, comp_location, current_date, ship,  
    shipCost
```

```
    #ask for input
```

```
    comp_name = check_name("Enter your company name: ") #call check name function  
    from above
```

```
    comp_number = number("Enter company phone number: ") #call check number  
    function from above
```

```
    comp_email = input("Enter company email address: ")
```

```
    comp_location = input("Enter the company current location: ")
```

```
    date = datetime.datetime.now()
```

```
    current_date = date.strftime("%m/%d/%Y, %H:%M:%S")
```

```
ship = input("\nEnter the name of the Shipping Company: ")

shipCost = validPrice("\nEnter the shipping Cost: ") #call check valid price function
from above

print("\n-----")

print("Hello " + comp_name + "! Welcome to our Bike Store.\nPlease select product
as per your choice.")

print("-----\n")

display_bike()
```

#the given below function prints company details

```
def comp_user():

    print("Company Name: ", comp_name)

    print("Company's Phone Number: ", comp_number)

    print("Company's Email-address: ", comp_email)

    print(" Company's Current Location: ", comp_location)

    nameb(the_bike_id)

    cname(the_bike_id)

    color(the_bike_id)

    print("Quantity of Bike: ",the_q)

    price(the_bike_id)

    print("Total cost of the bike: ", the_price)
```

```
print("Name of Shipping Company: ", ship)
```

```
print("Shipping Cost: ", shipCost)
```

```
print("Date: ", current_date)
```

#the given below function asks if user wants to add more

```
def comp_ask():
```

```
    run = True
```

```
    while run == True:
```

```
        print("\n")
```

```
        ask = input("Do you want to add another bike? Y/N ")
```

```
        #if input is yes
```

```
        if ask.upper() == "Y":
```

```
            display_bike() #displaying bike
```

```
            the_bike_id = validating_bike_id() #validate bike id
```

```
            the_q = quantity_val(the_bike_id) #validate quantity
```

```
            final_add(the_bike_id, the_q) #finalize add
```

```
            the_price = total_price(the_bike_id, the_q) #calculate total price
```

```
            bikeDetails = [the_q,ship,shipCost.replace('$','')] #store user details
```

```
            bike.update({the_bike_id:bikeDetails}) #update user details
```

```
            invoice(the_bike_id,bike, comp_name, comp_number, comp_email,  
comp_location, current_date, ship, shipCost) #append bill
```

```
    add_bike_stock()

    comp_user() #print details

    #if input is no

    elif ask.upper() == "N":

print("\n+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
++++")

    print(" Thank you!! Your selected bikes were added successfully.")

print("+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
++\n")

    run = False

    #loop terminates

    #input except yes and no

else:

    print("\n++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++")

    print("Invalid Input!!! Please enter Y or N ")

    print("++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++\n")
```

#the given below function runs when user press 1 for purchase

def purchaseBike():

 global the_bike_id, bike, the_q, the_price

 print("\n\n-----")

 print("| Purchase Bikes |")

 print("-----\n")

 the_bike_id = 0

 the_q = 0

 bike = {}

 buyMore = True

 while buyMore:

 user()

 the_bike_id = validating_bike_id() #validating bike id

 print("\n")

 the_q = quantity_validation(the_bike_id) #validating quantity

 bike.update({the_bike_id:the_q}) #updating user input

 final_sell(the_bike_id, the_q) #finalizing sell

 the_price = total_price(the_bike_id, the_q) #total price calculate


```
purchase_bike() #purchase bike display
```

```
bill(the_bike_id, bike, name, num, email, location, curr_date) #generating bill
```

```
puser() #user details
```

```
user_ask() #asking if user wants to add more
```

```
print("\n")
```

```
user_operation() #asking user to operate
```

```
buyMore = False
```

```
#loop terminates
```

```
#the given below function runs when user press 2 for add
```

```
def addStock():
```

```
    global the_bike_id, bike, the_q, the_price
```

```
    print("\n\n-----")
```

```
    print("|  Add  Stock  |")
```

```
    print("-----\n")
```

```
    the_bike_id = 0
```

```
    the_q = 0
```

```
    bike = {}
```

```
    bikeDetails = []
```

```
addMore = True

#loop runs

while addMore:

    com_user()

    the_bike_id = validating_bike_id() #validating bike id

    the_q = quantity_val(the_bike_id) #validating quantity

    final_add(the_bike_id, the_q) #finalizing add

    the_price = total_price(the_bike_id, the_q) #total price calculate

    bikeDetails = [the_q,ship,shipCost.replace('$','')] #updating required parameters on
list

    add_bike_stock() #adding bike to stock

    bike.update({the_bike_id:bikeDetails}) #updating user input

    invoice(the_bike_id,bike, comp_name, comp_number, comp_email,
comp_location, current_date, ship, shipCost) #generating bill

    comp_user() #user details

    comp_ask() #asking if user wants to add more

    print("\n")

    user_operation() #asking user to operate

    addMore = False

#loop terminates
```

#the given below function generates bill when user purchases bike

```
def bill(the_bike_id,bike, name, num, email, location, curr_date):
```

```
    global bike_id, b_curr
```

```
    #declaring global to access it from other function
```

```
    results = add_bike_2D_list()
```

```
    bike_id = the_bike_id
```

```
    b_name = name
```

```
    b_num = num
```

```
    b_email = email
```

```
    b_location = location
```

```
    b_curr = curr_date
```

```
    bbike = bike
```

```
        #function to extract current date and time
```

```
    dt = str(datetime.datetime.now().year) + "-" + str(datetime.datetime.now().month) + "-"  
+ str(
```

```
        datetime.datetime.now().day) + "-" + str(datetime.datetime.now().hour) + "-" + str(
```

```
        datetime.datetime.now().minute) + "-" + str(datetime.datetime.now().second)
```

```
    invoice = str(dt) # unique invoice
```

```
    t = str(datetime.datetime.now().year) + "-" + str(datetime.datetime.now().month) + "-"  
+ str(
```

```

        datetime.datetime.now().day) # date

d = str(t) # date

u = str(datetime.datetime.now().hour) + ":" + str(datetime.datetime.now().minute) + ":"
+ str(

        datetime.datetime.now().second) # time

e = str(u) # time

grandTotal = 0

with open("invoice-"+name+"-"+num+".txt", 'w') as f:

    #function to write in the text file

    f.write("                Bike Management System                \n")

f.write("+++++
\n")

    f.write("\n\nInvoice: " + invoice + "\t\tDate: " + d + "\n" + "\n\t\t\t\tTime: ' + e + '"")

    f.write("\n'+\nName of Customer: " + str(b_name) + "' + "\n")

    f.write("Phone Number: " + str(b_num)+"' + "\n")

    f.write("Email-address: " + str(b_email) + "' + "\n")

    f.write("Current Location: " + str(b_location) + "' + "\n" + '\n\nBikes Purchased:\n-----
-----\n')

for i in bbike:

    with open("invoice-"+name+"-"+num+".txt", 'a') as f:

        #function to append the text file

```

```
f.write('Bike Name: ' + results[i-1][0] + '\nCompany Name: ' + results[i-1][1] +
'\nBike Color: ' + results[i-1][2] + '\nQuantity: ' + str(bbike[i]) + '\nPrice of Single Bike: ' +
results[i-1][4] + '\nTotal Amount: $' + str(int(results[i-1][4].replace('$',''))*bike[i]) + '\n-----
-----\n')
```

```
grandTotal = grandTotal + int(results[i-1][4].replace('$',''))*bbike[i]
```

```
#function to calculate grand total
```

```
with open("invoice-"+name+"-"+num+".txt", 'a') as f:
```

```
#function to append the text file with grand total
```

```
f.write('\nGrand Total: $' + str(grandTotal))
```

```
#the given below function generates bill when user adds bike
```

```
def invoice(the_bike_id,bike, comp_name, comp_number, comp_email, comp_location,
current_date, ship, shipCost):
```

```
    global bike_id, dd
```

```
    results = add_bike_2D_list()
```

```
    bike_id = the_bike_id
```

```
    nam = comp_name
```

```
    numb = comp_number
```

```
em = comp_email
```

```
loc = comp_location
```

```
dd = current_date
```

```
sship = ship
```

```
sshipCost = shipCost
```

```
bbike = bike
```

```
#function to extract current date and time
```

```
dt = str(datetime.datetime.now().year) + "-" + str(datetime.datetime.now().month) + "-"  
+ str(
```

```
datetime.datetime.now().day) + "-" + str(datetime.datetime.now().hour) + "-" + str(
```

```
datetime.datetime.now().minute) + "-" + str(datetime.datetime.now().second)
```

```
invoice = str(dt) # unique invoice
```

```
t = str(datetime.datetime.now().year) + "-" + str(datetime.datetime.now().month) + "-"  
+ str(
```

```
datetime.datetime.now().day) # date
```

```
d = str(t) # date
```

```
u = str(datetime.datetime.now().hour) + ":" + str(datetime.datetime.now().minute) + ":"  
+ str(
```

```
datetime.datetime.now().second) # time
```

```
e = str(u) # time
```

```
grandTotal = 0
```

```
with open("invoice-"+comp_name+"-"+comp_number+".txt", 'w') as f:
```

```
#function to write in the text file
```

```
f.write("          Bike Management System          \n")
```

```
f.write("+++++\n")
```

```
f.write("\n\nInvoice: " + invoice + "\t\tDate: " + d + "\n" + '\n\t\t\t\tTime: ' + e + "")
```

```
f.write("\n'+\nName of Customer: " + str(nam) + "" + "\n")
```

```
f.write("Phone Number: " + str(numb)+"" + "\n")
```

```
f.write("Email-address: " + str(em) + "" + "\n")
```

```
f.write("Current Location: " + str(loc) + "" + "\n" + '\n\nBikes Added:\n-----\n')
-----\n')
```

```
for i in bbike:
```

```
with open("invoice-"+comp_name+"-"+comp_number+".txt", 'a') as f:
```

```
#function to append the text file
```

```
f.write('Bike Name: ' + results[i-1][0] + '\nCompany Name: ' + results[i-1][1] +
'\nBike Color: ' + results[i-1][2] + '\nQuantity: ' + str(bbike[i][0]) + '\nPrice of Single Bike: '
+ results[i-1][4] + '\nTotal Amount: $' + str(int(results[i-1][4].replace('$',''))*bike[i][0]) +
'\nShipping Company: ' + bbike[i][1] + '\nShipping Cost: $' + bbike[i][2] + '\n-----\n')
-----\n')
```

```
grandTotal = grandTotal + int(results[i-1][4].replace('$',''))*bbike[i][0] +  
int(bbike[i][2])
```

```
#function to calculate grand total
```

```
with open("invoice-"+comp_name+"-"+comp_number+".txt", 'a') as f:
```

```
#function to append the text file with grand total
```

```
f.write('\nGrand Total: $' + str(grandTotal))
```


APPENDIX B: MAIN FILE

```
#importing function file
```

```
import function
```

```
function.welcome()
```

```
#calling to print welcome message from function file
```

```
function.display_bike()
```

```
#calling to display bike from function file
```

```
function.user_operation()
```

```
#calling user operation from function file
```

```
#the given below function checks if the input is 1,2 or 3 or any other numbers
```

```
def check_user_input():
```

```
    loop = True
```

```
    #run while loop
```

```
    while loop == True:
```

```
        try:
```

```
            user_input = int(input("Enter the number: "))
```

```
#checking user input

if user_input == 1:

    function.purchaseBike()

    #calling purchase bike function


elif user_input == 2:

    function.addStock()

    #calling add bike function


elif user_input == 3:

    function.exit_system()

    #calling exit system function

    loop = False

    #loop terminates

else:

    function.invalid_user_input()

    #calling to display invalid input function

except ValueError:

    #value error if any other than integer is entered

    print("\n++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++")

    print("Please provide Integer Value!!!!")
```

```
print("+++++\n")
```

```
check_user_input()
```

```
#calling function to run
```