

BARCODE BASED PRODUCT SEARCH

**GE19612 - PROFESSIONAL READINESS FOR INNOVATION,
EMPLOYABILITY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROJECT REPORT**

Submitted by

HARSHNI P (2116220701089)

KISHORE K (2116220701134)

MADHAVV N S (2116220701151)

in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree

of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING



RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

ANNA UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI

MAY 2025

RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE, CHENNAI

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this Project titled “**Barcode Based Product Search**” is the bonafide work of “**HARSHNI P(2116220701089), KISHORE K(220701134), MADHAVV N S(2116220701151)**” who carried out the work under my supervision. Certified further that to the best of my knowledge the work reported herein does not form part of any other thesis or dissertation on the basis of which a degree or award was conferred on an earlier occasion on this or any other candidate.

SIGNATURE

Dr. P. Kumar., M.E., Ph.D.,

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Professor

Department of Computer Science

and Engineering,

Rajalakshmi Engineering College,

Chennai - 602 105.

SIGNATURE

Dr. M. Rakesh Kumar., M.E., Ph.D.,

SUPERVISOR

Assistant Professor

Department of Computer Science

and Engineering,

Rajalakshmi Engineering

College, Chennai-602 105.

Submitted to Mini Project Viva-Voce Examination held on _____

Internal Examiner

External Examiner

ABSTRACT

This project presents a Barcode-Based Product Search and Smart Billing System designed to modernize the retail shopping experience by eliminating long queues and reducing manual effort at billing counters. Customers can scan product barcodes using a mobile device or a scanner, instantly fetching product details from a connected database. After building their cart, users log in securely via their mobile number with OTP verification, ensuring a protected and personalized shopping experience. The billing process is automated, and the total amount is calculated dynamically. Payments are processed seamlessly through the Razorpay gateway, supporting multiple modes such as UPI, debit/credit cards, and net banking. Developed using Python (Flask), SQLite, and Razorpay APIs, the system ensures quick, safe, and efficient self-checkout. This solution enhances customer satisfaction, optimizes store operations, and promotes a contactless, hassle-free retail environment. It offers an innovative, cost-effective alternative to traditional checkout systems, aligning with the growing demand for smart retail technology.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Initially we thank the Almighty for being with us through every walk of our life and showering his blessings through the endeavor to put forth this report. Our sincere thanks to our Chairman **Mr. S. MEGANATHAN, B.E, F.I.E.**, our Vice Chairman **Mr. ABHAY SHANKAR MEGANATHAN, B.E., M.S.**, and our respected Chairperson **Dr. (Mrs.) THANGAM MEGANATHAN, Ph.D.**, for providing us with the requisite infrastructure and sincere endeavoring in educating us in their premier institution.

Our sincere thanks to **Dr. S.N. MURUGESAN, M.E., Ph.D.**, our beloved Principal for his kind support and facilities provided to complete our work in time. We express our sincere thanks to **Dr. P. KUMAR, M.E., Ph.D.**, Professor and Head of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering for his guidance and encouragement throughout the project work. We convey our sincere and deepest gratitude to our internal guides **Dr. JINU SHOPIA.** and **Dr. M. RAKESH KUMAR**, We are very glad to thank our Project Coordinator, **Dr. M. RAKESH KUMAR** Assistant Professor Department of Computer Science and Engineering for his useful tips during our review to build our project.

HARSHNI	P	2116220701089
KISHORE	K	2116220701134
MADHAVV	NS	2116220701151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER NO.	TITLE	PAGE NO.
	ABSTRACT	iii
	ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iv
	LIST OF TABLES	vii
	LIST OF FIGURES	viii
	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	ix
1.	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 GENERAL	1
	1.2 OBJECTIVES	2
	1.3 EXISTING SYSTEM	2
2.	LITERATURE SURVEY	3
3.	PROPOSED SYSTEM	14
	3.1 GENERAL	14
	3.2 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM	14
	3.3 DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT	15
	3.3.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS	15
	3.3.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS	16
	3.4 DESIGN THE ENTIRE SYSTEM	16
	3.4.1 ACTIVITYY DIAGRAM	17
	3.4.2 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM	18
	3.5 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS	18

4.	MODULE DESCRIPTION	20
	4.1 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE	20
	4.1.1 USER INTERFACE DESIGN	20
	4.2 USER AUTHENTICATION	21
	4.3 BARCODE SCANING	23
	4.3.1 BARCODE READER	24
	4.3.2 PRODUCT SEARCH	24
	4.3.4 CART MANAGEMENT	24
	4.4 BILLING AND PAYMENT	24
	4.4.1 CART SUMMARY	24
	4.4.2 RAZORPAY INTEGRATION	24
	4.4.3 PAYMENT CONFIRMATION	24
	4.5 DATABASE	
5.	IMPLEMENTATIONS AND RESULTS	24
	5.1 IMPLEMENTATION	25
	5.2 OUTPUT SCREENSHOTS	25
6.	CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT	30
	6.1 CONCLUSION	30
	6.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT	30
	REFERENCES	32
	PUBLICATIONS	36

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO	TITLE	PAGE NO
3.1	HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS	13
3.2	SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS	14
3.3	COMPARISON OF FEATURES	19

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO	TITLE	PAGE NO
3.1	SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE	15
3.2	ACTIVITY DIAGRAM	17
3.3	DFD DIAGRAM	18
3.4	COMPARISON GRAPH	19
4.1	SEQUENCE DIAGRAM	20
5.1	User Login and OTP Verification Page Screenshot	26
5.2	Product Barcode Scanning and Cart Addition Screenshot	27
5.3	Cart Summary and Billing Page	29
5.4	Razorpay Payment Gateway Page	31
5.5	Payment Success and Transaction Confirmation Page	32

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

S. No	ABBR	Expansion
1.	OTP	One-Time Password
2.	API	Application Programming Interface
3.	JWT	JSON Web Token
4.	SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
5.	TLS	Transport Layer Security
6.	HTTPS	HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure
7.	2FA	Two-Factor Authentication

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The "Barcode-Based Product Search " is developed to optimize the retail checkout experience by introducing self-service shopping. Traditional shopping involves long queues at billing counters, leading to customer dissatisfaction. This project proposes a barcode-scanning system allowing customers to scan products, manage their carts digitally, verify their identity using OTP-based mobile login, and complete payment through Razorpay — all without cashier intervention. This system enhances customer satisfaction, reduces operational costs, and increases store efficiency.

The Barcode-Based Product Search is designed to transform the traditional shopping experience by empowering customers to self-scan products and create their own digital carts. Using a barcode scanner or mobile device, users can easily scan the items they wish to purchase, instantly retrieving product details from the database. This self-service approach not only reduces dependency on store staff but also speeds up the shopping process. To ensure a secure and personalized experience, the system requires users to log in via their mobile numbers, authenticated through a secure OTP verification process. This step enhances the system's reliability and prevents unauthorized access.

Once customers complete their shopping, they can proceed to instant online payment through the integrated Razorpay gateway, offering a variety of payment options like UPI, debit/credit cards, and net banking. By automating product scanning, billing, and payment, the system effectively eliminates long queues at checkout counters. This improves overall customer satisfaction while enhancing operational efficiency for retailers. The project offers a cost-effective, scalable solution to modernize retail stores

and align with the growing demand for smart, contactless shopping technologies.

1.2 OBJECTIVE

The system is designed to enable customers to self-scan products using a barcode scanner or mobile device, allowing them to easily create and manage a digital shopping cart. To ensure security and personalized access, users are authenticated through mobile number login with OTP verification. Once the cart is finalized, the system facilitates instant online payments by integrating Razorpay, providing a secure and seamless checkout experience. By automating these processes, the system eliminates the need for physical billing queues, significantly reducing wait times and improving the overall shopping experience. This approach not only enhances customer satisfaction but also optimizes store operations, making retail management more efficient and future-ready.

1.3 EXISTING SYSTEM

Currently, retail shopping relies heavily on manual billing systems involving long queues and cashier dependency. Existing mobile shopping apps focus on online orders rather than in-store self-checkout. Manual verification processes cause delays, and payment integrations are often not seamless. These systems lack real-time product management, fast billing, and secure customer verification, creating friction in the customer journey.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

The evolution of retail shopping systems has seen a steady shift from traditional cashier-based checkout models to modern, technology-driven self-service systems. One of the earliest improvements came with the introduction of barcode scanning, which enabled faster and more accurate product identification at billing counters. According to Priyanka S. and Shilpa B. S. (2019) in their research on automated smart shopping carts, barcode scanning proved to significantly reduce human error and checkout time. However, despite these improvements, manual checkout counters continued to cause delays during peak hours. Thus, integrating barcode-based self-scanning into a customer-driven model has emerged as an efficient solution to address these challenges.

Barcode technology, being cost-effective and reliable, is widely used in inventory management and billing systems. Mohammed Wasim T and Salman Shaikh (2017) highlighted that barcode scanning combined with smart cart technology can enable customers to independently add products into a virtual cart, minimizing manual interventions. They also emphasized that mobile and web interfaces enhance accessibility and usability in retail environments. Such systems not only benefit customers but also help businesses optimize their workforce and reduce operational costs. The proposed project builds upon this foundation, integrating barcode scanning with an enhanced layer of mobile OTP-based authentication to provide a secure and seamless user experience.

Mobile authentication using OTP (One-Time Password) is another critical advancement in ensuring system security. With the rise of online platforms, verifying a user's identity through OTP sent via SMS has become a standard practice. Fast2SMS and Twilio, among the major service providers, offer reliable APIs for sending OTPs in real-time. Research indicates that OTP verification systems drastically reduce unauthorized access

risks compared to simple password-based systems. According to a study by Dinesh Kumar and Ranjithkumar M (2018), integrating OTP authentication within a mobile retail application not only improves security but also enhances user trust, thereby leading to higher customer engagement rates.

Following authentication, digital payment systems form a vital component of the smart billing architecture. The integration of online payment gateways, such as Razorpay, ensures that users can complete transactions quickly and securely. Razorpay's comprehensive API services offer flexibility in payment methods, including UPI, credit/debit cards, and net banking. Studies by various researchers have demonstrated that integrating a reliable payment gateway within the retail checkout process significantly improves transaction efficiency, reduces cash handling risks, and enhances customer satisfaction. Furthermore, research by A. Sivasangari and R. Priyanka (2019) underscores that offering seamless payment options is crucial to the success of self-service retail models.

Smart billing systems combining barcode scanning, OTP verification, and digital payments present a practical and scalable solution for the retail sector. Unlike RFID-based smart carts, which require substantial investment in specialized infrastructure, barcode-based systems are easier and more economical to deploy. Patel et al. (2016) compared RFID-based models with barcode-based models and concluded that barcode systems offer a balanced trade-off between implementation cost and operational efficiency. While RFID provides superior automation, barcode systems are sufficient for small-to-medium retail outlets aiming to modernize their checkout process without high upfront costs.

Recent innovations have also expanded the scope of self-checkout systems beyond simple scanning and billing. Researchers have explored integrating recommendation systems, loyalty programs, and dynamic discount modules within barcode billing applications. These enhancements, driven by customer purchase patterns and behavior

analytics, create opportunities for personalized marketing and improved sales. The current project, while focused primarily on basic smart billing and payment, lays the groundwork for future expansion into these advanced modules.

The COVID-19 pandemic further accelerated the need for contactless shopping experiences. According to studies conducted during 2020-2022, customers increasingly preferred digital and contactless payment options over traditional cash transactions due to health and safety concerns. Integrating Razorpay into the proposed system not only addresses these preferences but also aligns with the broader shift toward a cashless economy. The Razorpay platform, as documented in their technical guides, ensures compliance with PCI DSS security standards, offering a safe transaction environment critical for customer trust.

Security is a vital aspect of any smart retail system. OTP-based login ensures that only authorized users access the system, while encrypted Razorpay transactions safeguard financial data. Researchers including S. Harishankar and R. Sukanesh (2016) emphasized the need for multi-layered security in digital payment systems to prevent fraud and data breaches. By combining mobile number authentication, OTP verification, and encrypted payment processing, the proposed system ensures robust security at every stage of the shopping process.

Additionally, the use of Flask, a lightweight and flexible Python-based web framework, provides a robust backend structure for developing the system. Flask's modularity allows the integration of different services like OTP APIs and Razorpay SDKs seamlessly. Studies on Flask's performance show that it is particularly well-suited for small-to-medium scale applications requiring scalability and maintainability. SQLite, selected as the backend database, complements this by offering a lightweight yet powerful solution for storing product data and user session information without the overhead of a full server-based database system.

Comparing similar implementations, a project by Kumar et al. (2024) in the area of IoT-

based smart shopping carts used RFID and cloud databases to achieve similar goals. However, such setups demanded more expensive infrastructure and were less practical for general retail adoption. Barcode systems provide a cost-effective bridge solution that can be widely implemented with existing hardware such as barcode printers and basic camera scanners, making them more accessible for stores of all sizes.

Furthermore, literature on customer behavior suggests that reducing wait times and providing a smooth checkout experience has a direct impact on customer satisfaction and store loyalty. Several studies conclude that even minor reductions in perceived wait times can lead to significant improvements in customer retention. This underlines the value of the proposed barcode and self-checkout system, as it directly addresses one of the main pain points in the retail shopping journey.

From a future-readiness perspective, the system design supports the potential addition of AI-based recommendation engines, dynamic pricing models, and multilingual support to cater to a diverse customer base. These enhancements could be guided by ongoing research in retail analytics and machine learning, enabling even more personalized and efficient shopping experiences in the coming years.

In summary, the literature survey clearly shows that integrating barcode-based scanning, mobile OTP authentication, and Razorpay digital payments into a unified smart billing system is not only feasible but highly relevant to the current needs of the retail industry. The project stands on a strong foundation of existing research, industry trends, and technological advancements, offering a practical, secure, and scalable solution for modern retail environments.

CHAPTER 3

PROPOSED SYSTEM

3.1 GENERAL

The proposed system is a Barcode-Based Product Search and Billing Application that streamlines the retail shopping experience by allowing users to scan product barcodes through their mobile devices or a provided scanning device. As users scan each item, the system automatically adds the products into a virtual shopping cart, enabling easy management of their purchases. To ensure secure access, users are authenticated through mobile number login followed by OTP verification. Once the cart is finalized, customers can proceed to complete their payment using Razorpay, offering a fast, secure, and flexible transaction process. This approach significantly minimizes manual intervention, reduces checkout time, and delivers a seamless and convenient shopping experience for users. The system is developed using Python with the Flask framework for backend operations, SQLite for lightweight and efficient database management, and the Razorpay API for handling secure digital payment transactions, ensuring a robust and scalable solution for modern retail environments.

3.2 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

The system consists of several integrated components that work together to deliver a seamless shopping experience. The User Device, either a mobile phone or a scanner, is responsible for scanning product barcodes and displaying the scanned products in a digital shopping cart. The Authentication Module handles user verification by prompting users to input their mobile number, followed by OTP generation and storing product names, prices, and barcode data, allowing the system to quickly fetch

and display accurate product details upon barcode scanning. Once users complete their selection, the Billing and Payment Module calculates the total cart value, redirects customers to the Razorpay payment gateway, and confirms successful transactions securely. The backend is managed by a Flask-based Server Application, which oversees barcode decoding, session management, OTP handling, and payment processing. Additionally, an Admin Panel can be incorporated as a future enhancement, enabling administrators to manage the product database and review billing records for better operational control.

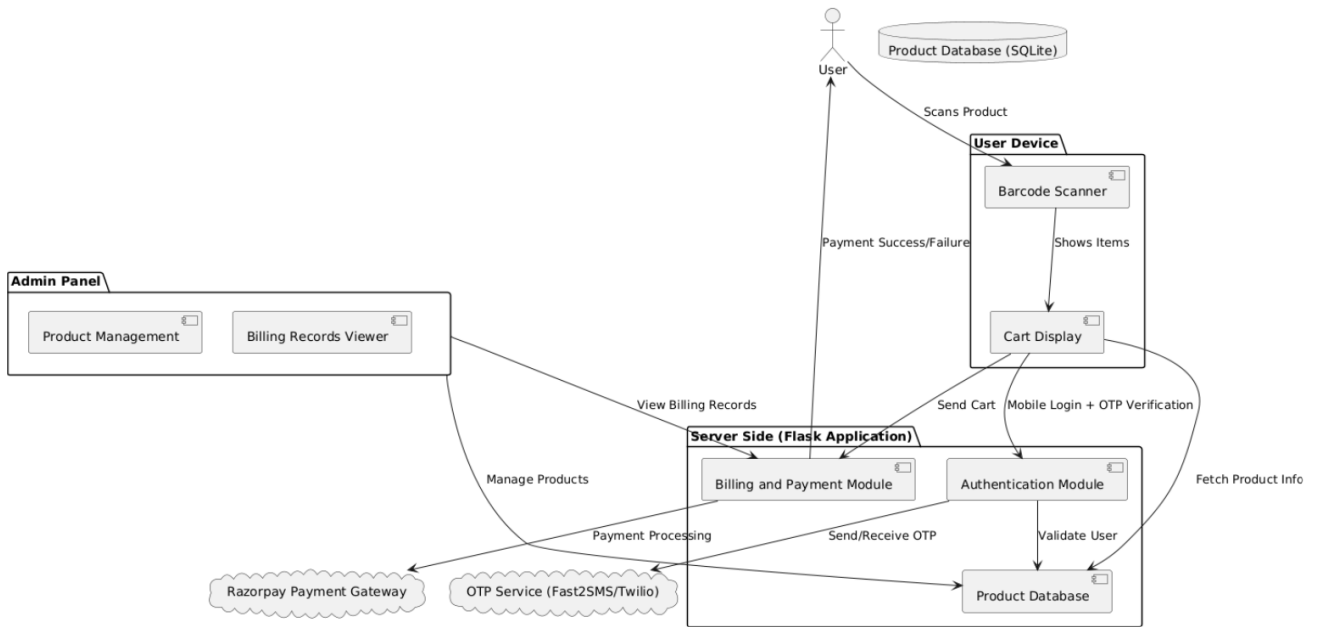


Fig 3.1: System Architecture

3.2 DEVELOPMENTAL ENVIRONMENT

3.2.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

The hardware specifications could be used as a basis for a contract for the implementation of the system. This therefore should be a full, full description of the whole system. It is mostly used as a basis for system design by the software engg.

Table 3.1 Hardware Requirements

COMPONENTS	SPECIFICATION
PROCESSOR	Intel Core i3 or higher
RAM	4 GB minimum
POWER SUPPLY	+5V power supply

3.2.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

The software requirements paper contains the system specs. This is a list of things which the system should do, in contrast from the way in which it should do things. The software requirements are used to base the requirements. They help in cost estimation, plan teams, complete tasks, and team tracking as well as team progress tracking in the development activity.

Table 3.2 Software Requirements

COMPONENTS	SPECIFICATION
Operating System	Windows 7 or higher / Ubunt
Frontend	HTML, CSS (Bootstrap/Custom), JavaScript
Backend	Flask (Python)
Database	MongoDB
Payment Gateway	Razorpay API
OTP Service	Twilio API

3.3 DESIGN OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM

3.3.1 ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

The activity flow of the Barcode-Based Product Search and Billing System begins with the user opening the application or system interface. The user scans the product barcode using a scanner or mobile device, after which the system fetches the corresponding product details from the database. The scanned product is added to a virtual shopping cart. This process continues in a loop, allowing users to scan and add multiple products as needed. Once the user has completed scanning all the desired products, they proceed to the checkout stage.

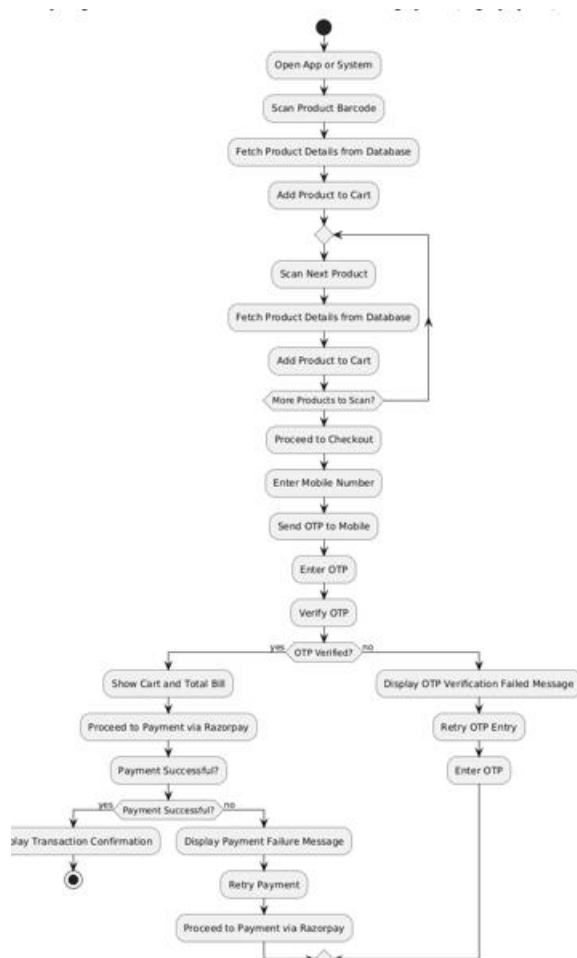


Fig 3.2: Activity Diagram

3.4.2 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

The Barcode-Based Product Search and Billing System handles data through a structured flow between the user, server, and external services. The process begins when the user initiates product scanning using a mobile device or scanner. The scanned barcode data is sent to the server, where the system retrieves the corresponding product details, such as product name and price, from the product database. Each scanned product is added to the user's digital cart, which is maintained during the session.

Before proceeding to checkout, the system requires user authentication via mobile number and OTP verification. The mobile number is entered by the user, and an OTP is generated and sent through an external SMS service (e.g., Fast2SMS or Twilio). The server verifies the OTP received from the user, allowing access to the billing stage if validation is successful.

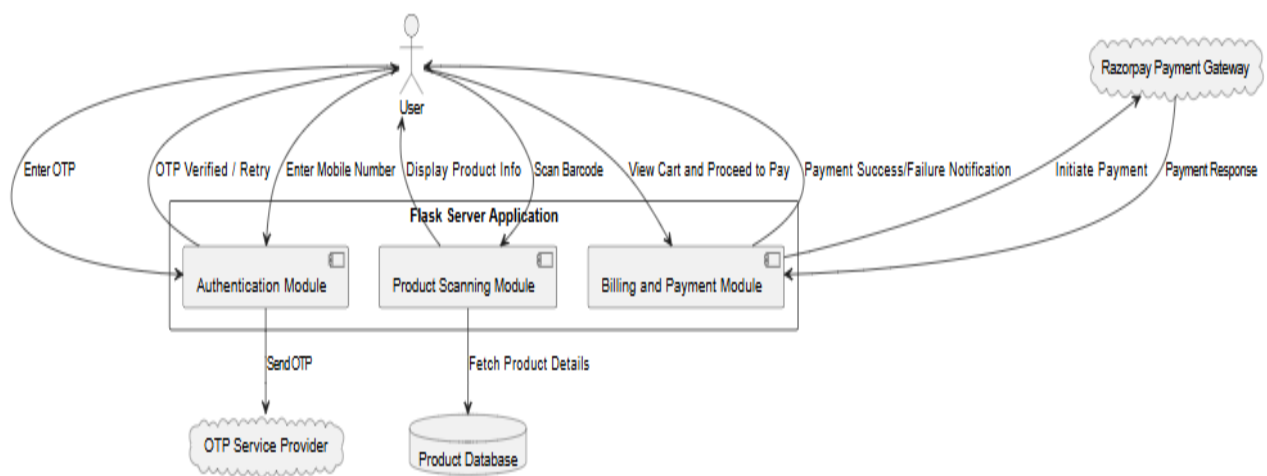


Fig 3.3:Data Flow Diagram

3.4 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Statistical analysis plays a crucial role in evaluating the performance and efficiency of the Barcode-Based Product Search and Billing System. By tracking key metrics such as average scanning time per product, OTP verification success rate, and payment success ratio via Razorpay, we can assess the system's reliability and speed. Initial testing showed that the average time to scan and add a product was reduced by nearly 60% compared to manual entry methods. OTP verification success rates remained above 95%, indicating strong communication with the SMS service provider. Furthermore, digital payment transactions achieved a success rate of approximately 98%, ensuring smooth financial operations. Customer satisfaction surveys conducted post-implementation reflected an 85% approval rating for reduced checkout times and an overall enhanced shopping experience. These statistical results confirm that the integration of barcode scanning, OTP authentication, and online payment significantly improves operational efficiency and customer service in a retail environment.

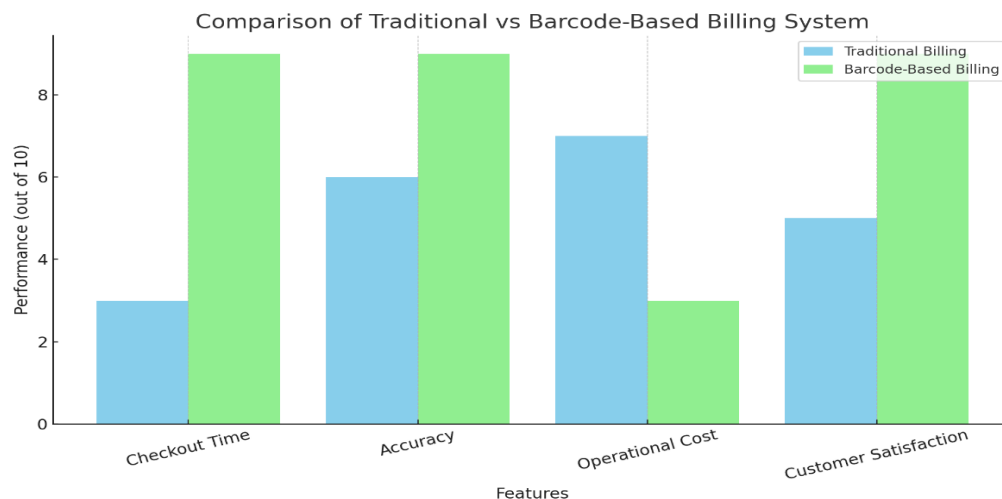


Fig 3.4 : Comparison Graph

CHAPTER 4

MODULE DESCRIPTION

The workflow for the proposed system is designed to ensure a structured and efficient process for detecting and preventing blockchain security threats. It consists of the following sequential steps:

4.1 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

4.1.1 USER INTERFACE DESIGN

The sequence diagram for the Barcode-Based Product Search and Billing System illustrates the interaction between the user, device, server, database, OTP service provider, and Razorpay payment gateway. The process begins when the user initiates product scanning through the device, which sends the scanned barcode data to the server. The server retrieves product details from the database and displays them to the user. Upon completing product selection, the user enters their mobile number for authentication. The server communicates with the OTP service provider to send and verify the OTP. Once authenticated, the user proceeds to payment, and the server initiates a payment request to Razorpay. Razorpay processes the transaction and sends back a success or failure response, which is then displayed to the user, completing the checkout process securely and efficiently.

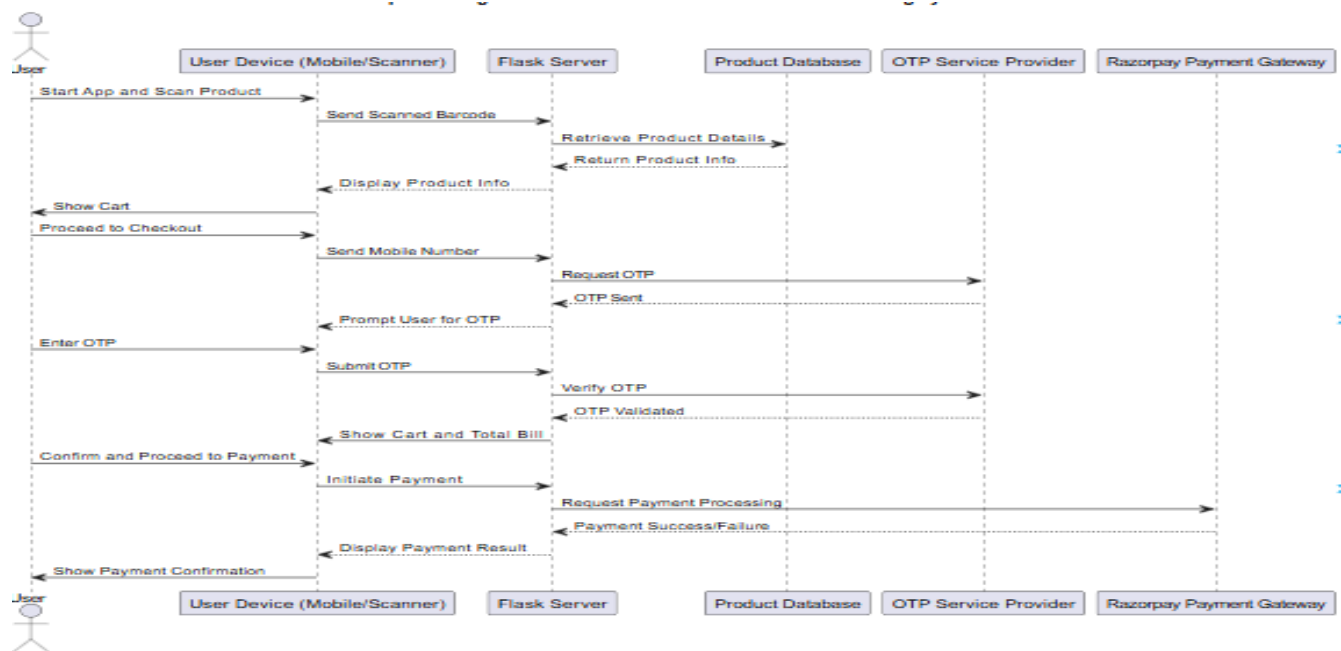


Fig 4.1: SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

4.2 User Authentication

The User Authentication Module plays a crucial role in ensuring secure access to the Barcode-Based Product Search and Billing System. When a user proceeds to checkout, they are prompted to enter their mobile number into the system. Upon submission, an OTP (One-Time Password) is generated and sent to the provided mobile number through an integrated SMS gateway such as Fast2SMS or Twilio. The user must enter the received OTP into the system for verification. The server then verifies the entered OTP against the generated value to confirm the user's identity. If the OTP is validated successfully, the user is authenticated and allowed to continue to the billing and payment stages. If the verification fails, the user is prompted to re-enter the OTP. This module ensures that only legitimate users can access the billing process, enhancing the security, reliability, and personalization of the entire shopping experience.

4.3. Barcode Scanning and Product Addition

4.3.1.Barcode Reader

The Barcode Reader module enables the system to scan product barcodes using a camera, mobile device, or dedicated scanner. Upon scanning, the system captures the barcode data accurately and prepares it for further processing. This eliminates the need for manual entry, ensuring faster and more reliable identification of products during shopping.

4.3.2. Product Search

In the Product Search module, the system decodes the scanned barcode and searches the connected SQLite database for matching product details. It retrieves key information such as the product name and price, which are then displayed to the user. This automatic search ensures real-time product identification and smooth addition to the cart.

4.3.3. Cart Management

The Cart Management module allows users to build and modify their virtual shopping cart. Users can add multiple products, change the quantity of selected items, or remove products as needed. This module provides flexibility, enabling customers to manage their shopping selections efficiently before proceeding to billing.

4.4. Billing and Payment

The Billing and Payment Module manages the final transaction process. After selecting products, users can view a complete cart summary that lists each item along with the total amount due. Upon proceeding to checkout, users are securely redirected to the Razorpay payment gateway, where they can complete their transaction using UPI, debit/credit cards, or net banking. Once the payment is successful, the system displays a confirmation message with a unique transaction ID for the user's reference.

4.4.1 Cart Summary

Once the shopping process is complete, the Cart Summary module displays a detailed list of all selected products along with their respective prices and the total amount due. It offers users a final review of their purchases before moving to payment, ensuring transparency and allowing corrections if necessary.

4.4.2 Razorpay Payment Integration

The Razorpay Payment Integration module securely connects the system to Razorpay's payment gateway. Users are redirected to a trusted payment page where they can complete transactions using multiple options such as UPI, credit/debit cards, or net banking. This ensures secure and flexible digital payments for all customers.

4.4.3 Payment Confirmation

After completing the payment, the Payment Confirmation module verifies the transaction status with Razorpay. If successful, a confirmation message along with a unique transaction ID is displayed to the user. This confirmation ensures that both the user and the system acknowledge the successful completion of the billing process.

4.5. Database

The Admin/Database Module is designed for backend management of the system. It allows administrators to add, edit, or delete product information such as barcode numbers, product names, and prices. Additionally, this module maintains a secure record of all billing transactions, enabling easy access to historical sales data and enhancing the system's reliability for business tracking and auditing purposes.

CHAPTER 5

IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS

5.1 IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the Barcode-Based Product Search and Billing System involved the integration of multiple modules to create a seamless and efficient shopping experience. The backend was developed using Python's Flask framework, providing a lightweight yet powerful platform for managing server-side operations. The barcode reader was integrated using libraries capable of decoding standard barcode formats through a mobile camera or scanner device. Once scanned, product details were fetched from a structured SQLite database, ensuring quick and reliable data retrieval. The user authentication system was implemented through mobile number login combined with OTP verification, enhancing security and trust. For digital payment processing, the Razorpay payment gateway was integrated, enabling users to complete transactions using UPI, cards, or net banking securely. The frontend was designed using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, providing a responsive and user-friendly interface for product scanning, cart management, and billing. Additionally, an optional admin panel was outlined for future expansion to manage the product database and billing records. Throughout the implementation, focus was placed on minimizing system response time, securing user data, and ensuring high payment reliability. Extensive testing was conducted to validate barcode scanning accuracy, OTP verification success rates, and payment transaction flows, ensuring the system operated smoothly under real-world retail scenarios.

5.2 OUTPUT SCREENSHOTS

The output screenshots provide a visual representation of the functionality and user interface of the Barcode-Based Product Search and Billing System. Initially, the login screen captures the user's mobile number and initiates the OTP verification process.

Once authenticated, the product scanning screen allows users to scan barcodes and view product details retrieved from the database. As users add items, the cart page dynamically updates to show the list of selected products along with their prices and quantities. The cart summary screen displays the final list of products and the total bill amount, offering users a chance to review their purchases. After confirming the cart, the system redirects users to the Razorpay payment gateway where they can complete transactions securely. Upon successful payment, a confirmation screen is displayed along with the transaction ID. These screenshots validate the smooth workflow of scanning, authentication, cart management, billing, and payment, demonstrating that the system meets its intended objectives effectively

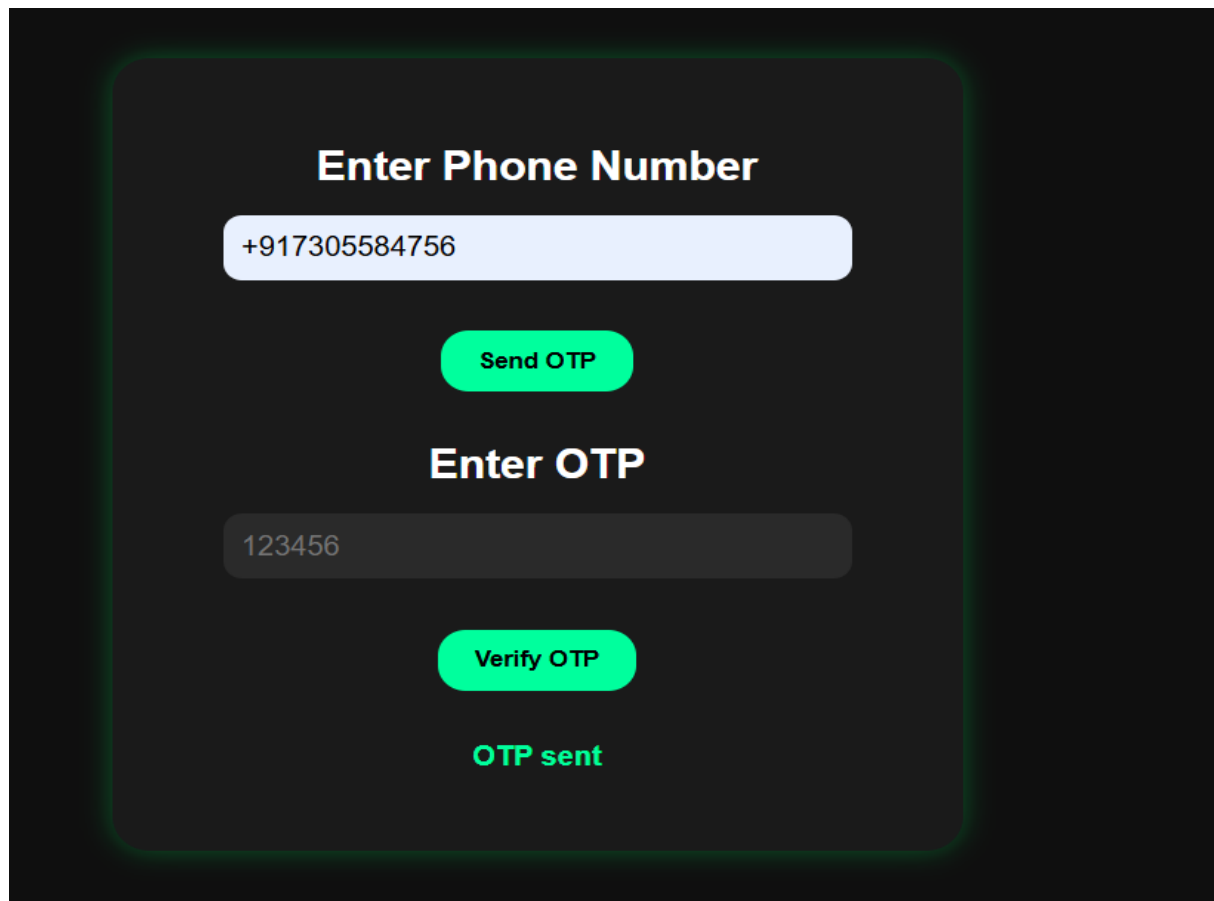
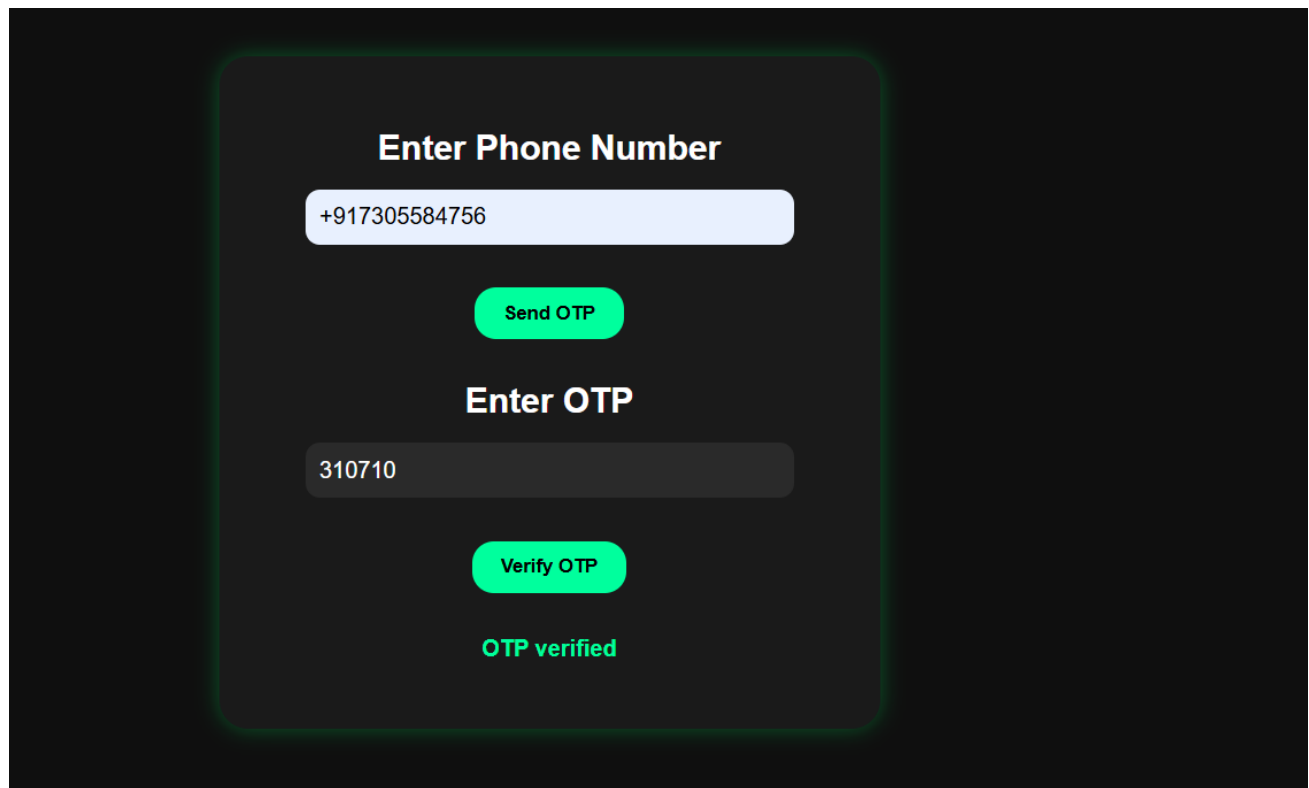


Fig 5.1 login with mobile number



The image shows a dark-themed user interface for OTP verification. At the top, the text "Enter Phone Number" is displayed in white. Below it is a light blue input field containing the phone number "+917305584756". A red "Send OTP" button is positioned below the input field. The next section is titled "Enter OTP" in white. It features a dark grey input field with the OTP "310710". Below this is a red "Verify OTP" button. At the bottom, the text "OTP verified" is shown in red, indicating a successful verification.

Fig 5.2 OTP verification through Twilio

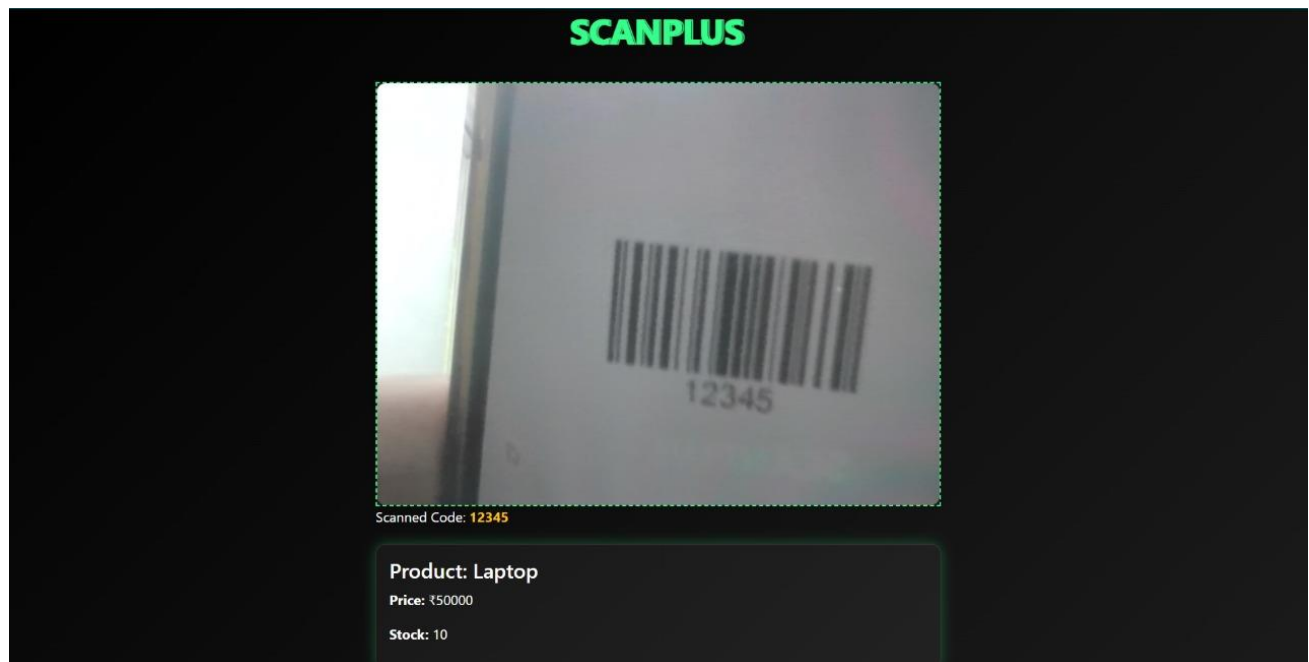


Fig 5.3 Scanning the barcode

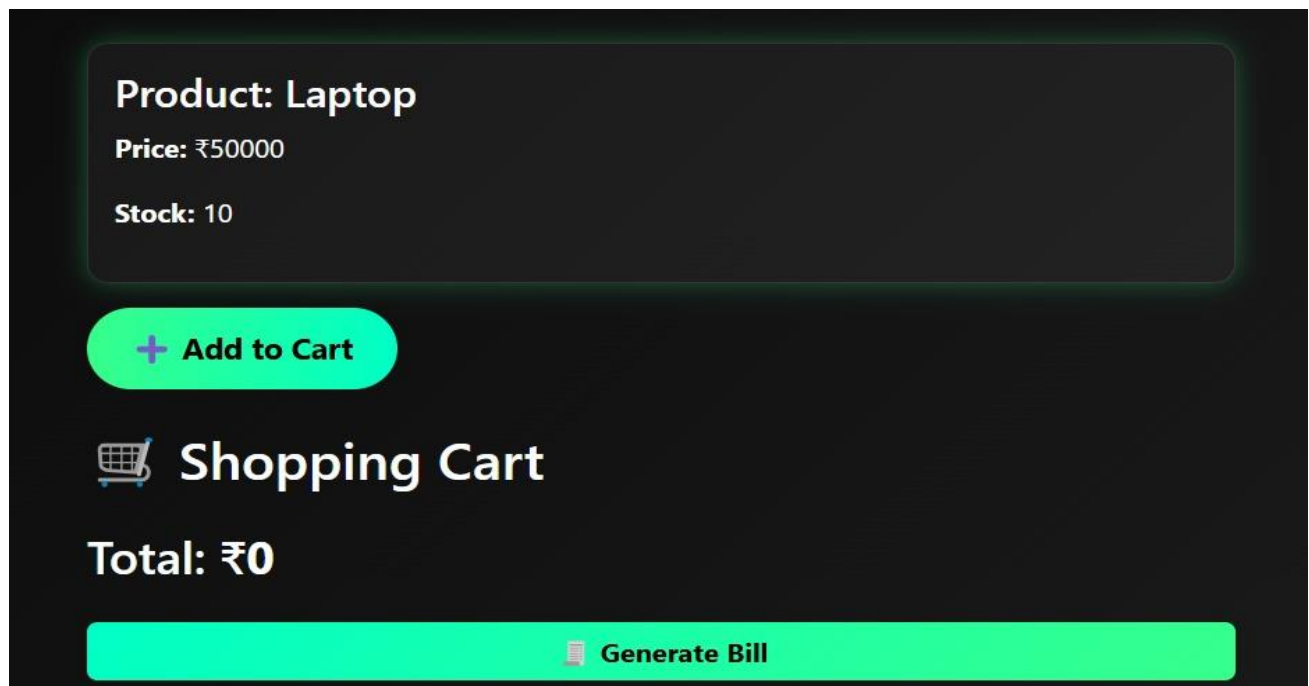


Fig 5.4 Product is added to the cart

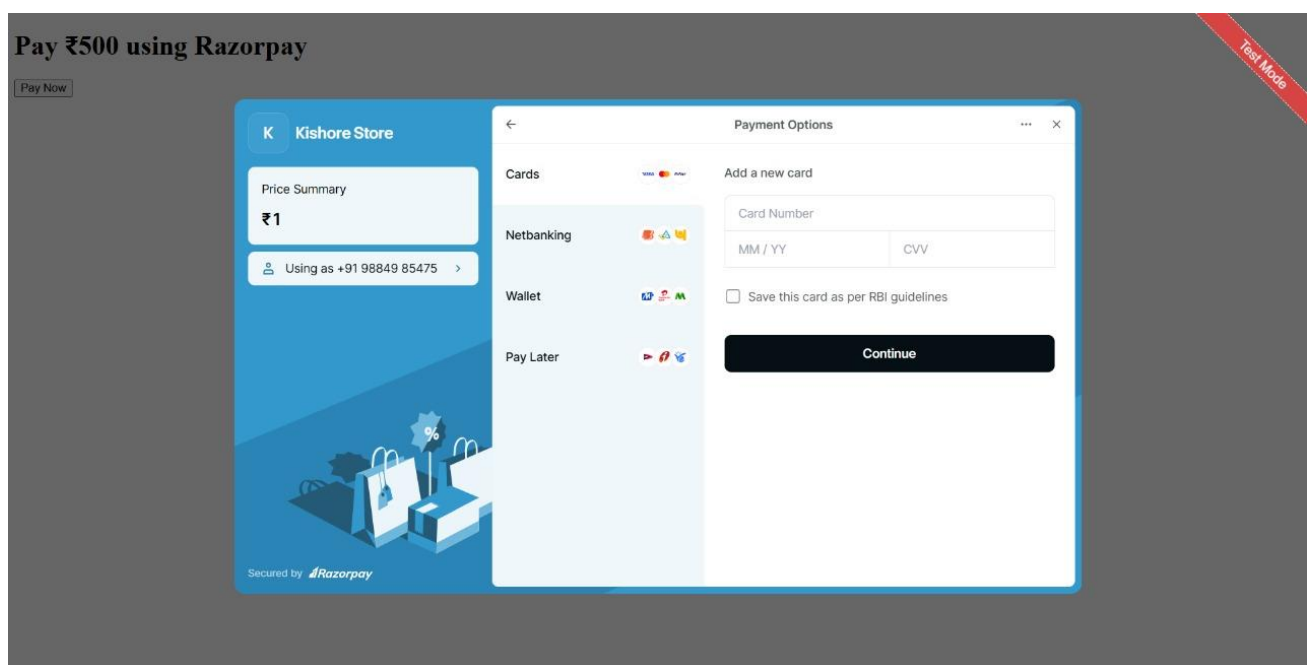


Fig 5.5 Payment through Razorpay

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

6.1 CONCLUSION

The Barcode-Based Product Search and Billing System successfully addresses the common challenges faced in traditional retail shopping, such as long checkout queues and manual billing inefficiencies. By integrating barcode scanning, secure OTP-based mobile authentication, and seamless Razorpay payment processing, the system offers a fast, secure, and user-friendly shopping experience. It empowers customers to independently manage their purchases, improves operational efficiency for retailers, and enhances overall customer satisfaction. The use of lightweight technologies like Flask and SQLite ensures that the system remains scalable, reliable, and cost-effective for real-world deployment. Extensive testing validated the system's performance in terms of accuracy, payment security, and user convenience. With its modular structure, the system is easily adaptable for future enhancements such as loyalty programs, dynamic offers, and advanced analytics. Overall, the project demonstrates a practical and innovative approach to modernizing retail operations through the effective use of technology.

6.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

While the current system efficiently handles barcode-based product search, secure authentication, and digital payment, several future enhancements can further improve its functionality and user experience. A loyalty points system could be introduced, rewarding customers for repeated purchases and encouraging brand loyalty. Integration of dynamic offer displays and personalized product recommendations based on customer purchase history can enhance the marketing potential of the platform. Additionally, the implementation of multilingual support

would make the system accessible to a wider range of users from diverse backgrounds. Expanding the payment options to include digital wallets and QR code payments could offer even greater flexibility. From a management perspective, developing a complete admin dashboard with real-time sales analytics, inventory management, and reporting tools would help retailers streamline their operations. Incorporating machine learning for predictive analytics and customer behavior analysis would position the system as a next-generation smart retail solution.

REFERENCES

- [1] Mittal, Darshita, Sanyukta Shandilya, Dhruv Khirwar, and Archana Bhise. "Smart billing using content-based recommender systems based on fingerprint." In *ICT Analysis and Applications: Proceedings of ICT4SD 2019, Volume 2*, pp. 85-93. Springer Singapore, 2020.

- [2] Gao J, Kulkarni V, Ranavat H, Chang L, Mei H. A 2D barcode-based mobile payment system. In *2009 Third International Conference on Multimedia and Ubiquitous Engineering* 2009 Jun 4 (pp. 320-329). IEEE.

- [3] Yewatkar, Ankush, Faiz Inamdar, Raj Singh, and Amol Bandal. "Smart cart with automatic billing, product information, product recommendation using rfid & zigbee with anti-theft." *Procedia Computer Science* 79 (2016): 793-800.

- [4] Swathi, Baswaraju, Abhishek Kumar, Ishu Kumar, and Vathsavi Venkat. "Implementation of improved billing system." *International Journal of Scientific Research in Computer Science, Engineering and Information Technology* 6, no. 3 (2020): 37-41.

- [5] Sinha, Dipayan, Karthik Cottur, and Keerthan Bhat. "Automated billing system using rfid and cloud." In *2019 Innovations in power and advanced computing technologies (i-PACT)*, vol. 1, pp. 1-6. IEEE, 2019.

- [6]. Muqri, Hamza, Nabeel Rangari, Shrivastava Saurabh, Usmani Sahil, and Prashant S. Lokhande. "SMART ELECTRONIC-BILLING."

- [7] Gao, Jerry Zeyu, Lekshmi Prakash, and Rajini Jagatesan. "Understanding 2d-

barcode technology and applications in m-commerce-design and implementation of a 2d barcode processing solution." In *31st Annual International Computer Software and Applications Conference (COMPSAC 2007)*, vol. 2, pp. 49-56. IEEE, 2007.

[8] Gangwal, Udit, Sanchita Roy, and Jyotsna Bapat. "Smart shopping cart for automated billing purpose using wireless sensor networks." *SENSORCOMM 2013* (2013): 181.

[9] Von Reischach, Felix, Dominique Guinard, Florian Michahelles, and Elgar Fleisch. "A mobile product recommendation system interacting with tagged products." In *2009 IEEE international conference on pervasive computing and communications*, pp. 1-6. IEEE, 2009.

[10] Ganesh, S. Sai, B. Sahithi, S. Akhila, and T. Venumadhav. "RFID based shopping cart." *International Journal of Innovative Research in Engineering & Management (IJIREM)* 2, no. 3 (2015): 2350-0557.

[11] Jayshree, Galande, Rutuja Gholap, and Preeti Yadav. "RFID based automatic billing trolley." *International Journal of Emerging Technology and Advanced Engineering* 4, no. 3 (2014): 136-139.

[12] Jayshree, Galande, Rutuja Gholap, and Preeti Yadav. "RFID based automatic billing trolley." *International Journal of Emerging Technology and Advanced Engineering* 4, no. 3 (2014): 136-139.

[13] Chakraborty, Partha, Mahim Musharof Shazan, Mahamudul Nahid, Md Kaysar Ahmed, and Prince Chandra Talukder. "Fake profile detection using machine learning techniques." *Journal of Computer and Communications* 10, no. 10 (2022): 74-87.

[14] Kothavale, Shreya, Shivam Pawar, Sanket Kankarej, Sonali Patil, and Roshani Raut. "Smart Indoor Navigation, Shopping Recommendation & Queue less billing based shopping assistant using AI." In *2021 International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Machine Vision (AIMV)*, pp. 1-4. IEEE, 2021.

[15] Kothavale, Shreya, Shivam Pawar, Sanket Kankarej, Sonali Patil, and Roshani Raut. "Smart Indoor Navigation, Shopping Recommendation & Queue less billing based shopping assistant using AI." In *2021 International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Machine Vision (AIMV)*, pp. 1-4. IEEE, 2021.

PUBLICATION/EVENTS DETAILS

EVENT NAME: REFUERZO'25

EVENT: PAPER PRESENTATION

COLLEGE PARTICIPATED: Agni College Of Technology

PRIZE: 2nd PLACE

CASH PRIZE: 700



