A PROJECT REPORT

ON

ELECTRICITY BILLING SYSTEM

Presented and Submitted By

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project "ELECTRICITY BILLING SYSTEM" Has been satisfactorily completed by

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Towards the partial fulfillment of the 'B.tech', For the academic year [2023-2024] at GNIOT Institute Department Of Computer Science and Engineering and is approved.

Anuj Kumar

Project Guide

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

With immense pleasure we are presenting "Electricity Billing System" Project report as part of the curriculum of 'B.Tech'. We wish to thank all the people who gave us unending support.

I / we express my / our profound thanks to our project guide and project in charge Prof. "Anuj Kumar" and all those who have indirectly guided and helped us in preparation of this project.

SYNOPSIS

Electricity consumers are often faced with the problem of inaccuracy and delay in monthly billing due to some drawbacks. Thus, it is essential to have an efficient system for such purposes via electronic platform with consideration to proximity.

The proposed system automates the conventional process of paying electricity bill by visiting the Electricity Board which is tiresome and time consuming. It is also designed to automate the electricity bill calculation and payment for user convenience. The system is developed with Java swings as the base programming language which can be used to develop websites, web applications and web services.

The Microsoft Structured Query Language (SQL) server is also used for creating back-end database. The system would be having two logins: the administrative and user login. The administrator can view the user's account details and can add the customer's information of consuming units of energy of the current month in their account.

The Admin must feed the system with the electricity usage data into respective user's account. The system then calculates the electricity bill for every user and updates the information into their account every month. Users can then view their electricity bill and pay before the month end.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	CONTENT	PAGE NO.
NO.		
1.	Introduction	
	1.1 Preamble	1
	1.2 Problem Statement	2
2.	Analysis and System Requirements	
	2.1 Existing And Proposed System	3
	2.2 Software and Hardware Requirements	3
3.	System Design And Modeling	
	3.1 Preliminary Design	5
	3.1.1 UML Diagram	6
	3.1.2 Schema Diagram	10
	3.2 Normalization	12
	3.2.1 First Normal Form(1NF)	
	3.2.2 Second Normal Form(2NF)	
	3.2.3 Third Normal Form(3NF)	
4	Implementation	
	4.1 Implementation of Operations	14
	4.2 Implementation of SQL Statements	14
	4.3 Algorithm or Pseudocode of Implementation	16
5.	Testing	
	5.1 Testing Process	20
	5.2 Testing Objective	20
	5.3 Levels of Testing	20 – 26
	5.3.1 Unit Testing	
	5.3.2 Integration Testing	
	5.3.2 System Testing	
6.	Discussion And Snapshots	
	6.1 Tables	27
	6.2 Snapshots	30
7.	Future Scope And Limitations	51
8.	Conclusion	52
9.	Bibliography	53

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Electricity Billing System is a software-based application.

- i. This project aims at serving the department of electricity by computerizing the billing system.
- ii. It mainly focuses on the calculation of units consumed during the specified time and the money to be charged by the electricity offices.
- iii. This computerized system will make the overall billing system easy, accessible, comfortable, and effective for consumers.

To design the billing system more service oriented and simple, the following features have been implemented in the project. The application has high speed of performance with accuracy and efficiency.

The software provides facility of data sharing, it does not require any staff as in the conventional system. Once it is installed on the system only the meter readings are to be given by the admin where customer can view all details, it has the provision of security restriction.

The electricity billing software calculates the units consumed by the customer and makes bills, it requires small storage for installation and functioning. There is provision for debugging if any problem is encountered in the system.

The system excludes the need of maintaining paper electricity bill, administrator does not have to keep a manual track of the users, users can pay the amount without visiting the office. Thus, it saves human efforts and resources.

1.1 Preamble

We, the owners of our project, respect all customers and make them happy with our service.

The main aim of our project is to satisfy customer by saving their time by payment process, maintaining records, and allowing the customer to view his/her records and permitting them to update their details.

The firm handles all the work manually, which is very tedious and mismatched.

The objectives of our project are as follows:

- To keep the information of consuming unit energy of current month.
- To keep the information of Customer.
- To keep the information of consuming unit energy of previous month.
- To calculate the units consumed every month regularly.
- To generate the bills adding penalty and rent.
- To save the time by implementing payment process online.

1.2 Problem Statement

The manual system is suffering from a series of drawbacks. Since whole of the bills is to be maintained with hands the process of keeping and maintaining the information is very tedious and lengthy to customer. It is very time consuming and laborious process because, staff need to be visited the customers place every month to give the bills and to receive the payments. For this reason, we have provided features Present system is partially automated (computerized), existing system is quite laborious as one must enter same information at different places.

1.3 Proposed Solution

- o This project system excludes the need of maintaining paper electricity bill as all the electricity bill records are managed electronically.
- Administrator doesn't have to keep a manual track of the users. The system automatically calculates the fine.
- o Users don't have to visit to the office for bill payment.
- There is no need of delivery boy for delivery bills to user's place.
- o Thus, it saves human efforts and resources.

CHAPTER 2

ANALYSIS AND SYSTEM REQUIREMENT

2.1 Existing and Proposed System

The conventional system of electricity billing is not so effective; one staff must visit each customer's house to note the meter readings and collect the data. Then, another staff must compute the consumed units and calculate the money to be paid. Again, the bills prepared are to be delivered to customers. Finally, individual customer must go to electricity office to pay their dues.

Hence, the conventional electricity billing system is uneconomical, requires many staffs to do simple jobs and is a lengthy process overall. In order to solve this lengthy process of billing, a web based computerized system is essential. This proposed electricity billing system project overcomes all these drawbacks with the features. It is beneficial to both consumers and the company which provides electricity.

With the new system, there is reduction in the number of staffs to be employed by the company. The working speed and performance of the software is faster with high performance which saves time. Furthermore, there is very little chance of miscalculation and being corrupted by the staffs.

2.2 Software & Hardware Requirements

Hardware Requirements:

➤ Hardware Specification: -Processor Intel Pentium V or higher

➤ Clock Speed: -1.7 GHz or more

➤ System Bus: -64 bits

➤ RAM: -16GB ➤ HDD: -2TB

➤ Monitor: -LCD Monitor

Keyboard: -Standard keyboardMouse: -Compatible mouse

Software Requirements:

➤ Operating System: -Windows 10

➤ Software: -Microsoft SQL Server

> Front End: -Java core/swings (NetBeans)

➤ Back End: -My SQL

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM DESIGN AND MODELING

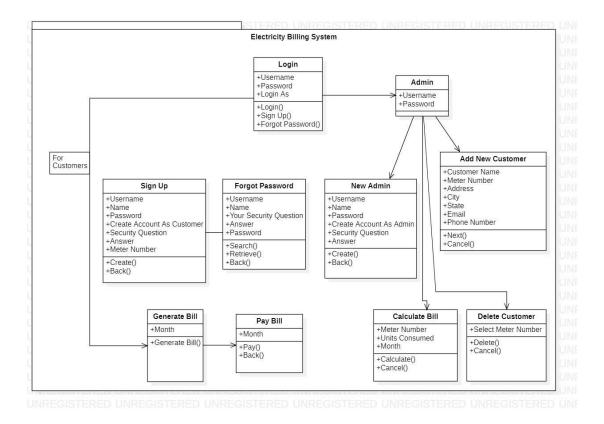
3.1 Preliminary Design

System design is an abstract representation of a system component and their relationship and which describe the aggregated functionally and performance of the system. It is also the plan or blueprint for how to obtain answer to the question being asked. The design specifies various type of approach.

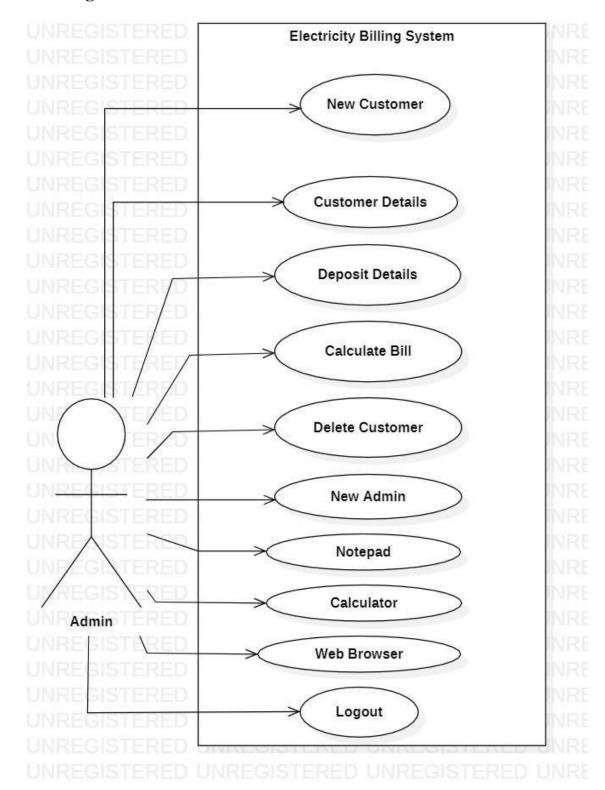
Database design is one of the most important factors to keep in mind if you are concerned with application performance management. By designing your database to be efficient in each call it makes and to effectively create rows of data in the database, you can reduce the amount of CPU needed by the server to complete your request, thereby ensuring a faster application.

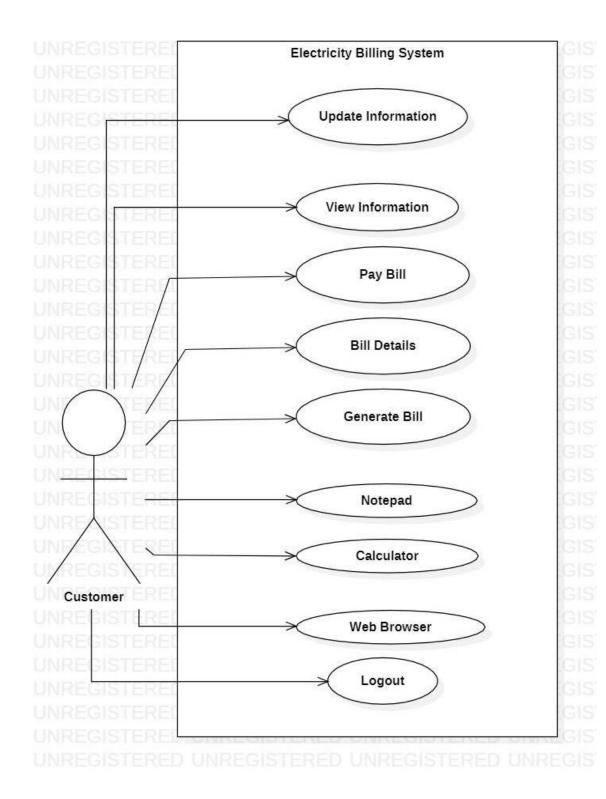
3.1.1 UML Diagram

Class Diagram:

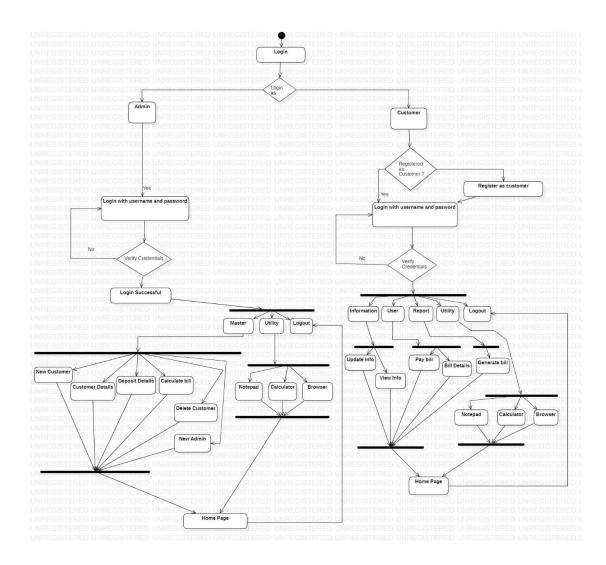


Use Case Diagrams:





Activity Diagram:



3.1.2 Schema Diagram

Database schema is described as database connections and constraints. It contains attributes. Every database has a state instances represent current set of databases with values. There are different types of keys in a database schema.

A primary key is a table column that can be used to uniquely identify every row of the table. Any column that has this property, these columns are called candidate key. A composite primary key is a primary key consisting of more than one column. A foreign is a column or combination of columns that contains values that are found in the primary key of some table.

All the attributes of each table are interconnected by foreign key which is primary key in another column and composite key. Primary key cannot be null. The fact that many foreign key values repeat simply reflects the fact that its one-to-many relationship. In one-to-many relationship, the primary key has the one value and foreign key has many values.

Figure 3.1.2 is a Schema diagram of Electricity Billing System which has six tables i.e., login, customer, tax, rent, bill, and meter_info where each table contain attributes some with primary key, foreign key. In the login table there are 6 attributes "meter_no", "username", "password", "user", "question", "answer". The customer table has 7 attributes "name", "meter_no"(primary key), "address", "city", "state", "email", "phone". The rent table has 3 attributes "cost_per_unit"(primary key), "meter_rent", "service_charge". The tax table has 3 attributes "service_tax", "swacch_bharat_cess", "gst". The bill table has 5 attributes "meter_no"(foreign key that references the primary key of the customer table meter_no), "month", "units", "total_bill", "status". The meter_info table has 6 attributes "meter_no"(foreign key that references the primary key of the customer table meter_no), "meter_location", "meter_type", "phase_code", "bill type", "days ".

3.1.2 Schema Diagram

T		•	
L	40 }	gır	l

Customer

Name	Meter No	Address	City	State	Email	Phone
------	-------------	---------	------	-------	-------	-------

Rent

Cost Per Unit	Meter Rent	Service Rent
---------------	------------	--------------

Tax

Service Tax	Swacch bharat cess	GST

Bill

Meter No	Month	Units	Total Bill	Status

Meter Info

Meter No	Meter	Meter	Phase	Bill Type	Days
	Location	Type	Code		

3.2 Normalization

Normalization is a process of organizing the data in database to avoid data redundancy, insertion anomaly, update anomaly & deletion anomaly.

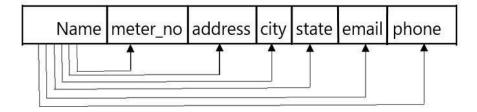
Let's discuss about anomalies first then we will discuss normal forms with examples. Anomalies in DBMS There are three types of anomalies that occur when the database is not normalized. These are —Insertion, update and deletion anomaly.

3.2.1 First normal form(1NF)

As per the rule of first normal form,

- All rows must be unique (no duplicate rows).
- Each Cell must only contain a single value (not a list).
- Each value should be non-divisible (can't be split down further).

Customer



3.2.2 Second normal form(2NF)

As per the rule of second normal form,

Database must be in First Normal Form.

Non partial dependency-All non-prime attributes should be fully functionally dependent on the candidate key.

3.2.3 Third normal form(3NF)

As per the rule of third normal form,

Database must be in First and Second Normal Form.

Non transitive dependency-All fields must only be determinable by the primary/composite key, not by other keys.

CHAPTER 4 IMPLIMENTATION

4.1 Implementation of operations

*

Adding Customer: Here admin can add new customer to the customer list who started using electricity bill system.

*

Searching Deposit Details: Here admin can search according to meter number and month to view deposit details.

*

Viewing Details: Here admin and user can view customer details and about details.

*

Adding Tax: Here admin can add tax details.

*

Updating Customer: Here customer can update his/her details by using meter_no of the customer.

*

Delete Customer: Here admin can delete details based on meter number.

4.2 Implementation of SQL statements

Insert statement:

- The INSERT INTO statement is used to insert new records in a table.
- The INSERT INTO syntax would be as follows: INSERT INTO table_name VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...).
- The following SQL statement insert's a new record in the "customer" table: Insert into customer VALUES ("sai","12345"," btm"," Bangalore", "Karnataka", "sai@gmail.com", "9876543333").

Update statement:

- An SQL UPDATE statement changes the data of one or more records in a table. Either all the rows can be updated, or a subset may be chosen using a condition.
- The UPDATE syntax would be as follows: UPDATE table_name SET column name=value, column name=value... [WHERE condition].

The following SQL statement update's a new record in the "customer" table: UPDATE TABLE customer SET email= su@gmail.com WHERE meter_no ="12345".

Delete statement:

- The DELETE statement is used to delete existing records in a table.
- The DELETE syntax would be as follows: DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition.
- The following SQL statement delete's a record in the "customer" table: delete from customer where meter_no=12345.

Create statement:

- The CREATE TABLE Statement is used to create tables to store data. Integrity Constraints like primary key, unique key, foreign key can be defined for the columns while creating the table.
- The syntax would be as follows: CREATETABLE table_name (column1datatype, column2datatype, column3 datatype, column datatype, PRIMARY KEY (one or more columns)).

The following SQL statement creates a table "customer" table: create table customer (name varchar (30), meter_no varchar (20) primary key, address varchar (50), city varchar (20), state varchar (30), email varchar (30), phone varchar (30));

The following SQL statement creates a table "login" table: create table login (meter_no varchar (30), username varchar (30), password varchar (30), user varchar (30), question varchar (40), answer varchar (30));

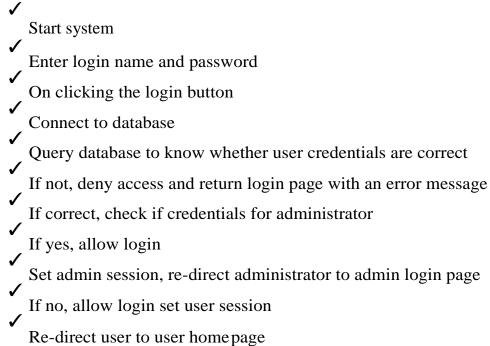
The following SQL statement creates a table "tax" table: create table tax (cost_per_unit int (20) primary key, meter_rent int (20), service_charge int (20), service_tax int (20), swacch_bharat_cess int (20), gst int (20));

- The following SQL statement creates a table "bill" table: create table bill (meter_no varchar (20), foreign key(meter_no) references customer(meter_no) on delete cascade, month varchar (20), units int (20), total_bill int (20), status varchar (40));
- > The following SQL statement creates a table "meter_info" table: create table meter_info (meter_no varchar (30), foreign key(meter_no) references customer(meter_no) on delete cascade, meter location

varchar (10), meter_type varchar (15), phase_code int (5), bill_type varchar (10), days int (5));

4.3 Algorithm or pseudocode of implementation

Explanation of Algorithm or pseudocode of system:



Algorithm or pseudocode of admin:

Login:

- This program will allow the admin to enter the username and password.
- If the entered credentials are correct, then the login will be successful otherwise need to be signup.
- If admin forgets password, it can be retrieved by giving username and answer for security question.
- After successful login the admin will be redirected to admin portal page where he/she can do following activities.

New Customer:

- This program will allow the admin to enter the customer details and automatically generates unique meter number.
- If customer name, address, city, state, email and phone number is entered, insert the values into customer

```
else print
error
while
next=true
enter the meter_info
details else print
meter_info error
```

- Submit the details of customer that has been entered by clicking onto next button.
- If we need to cancel the particulars that has been entered click onto cancel option.
- If we need to submit the particulars that has been entered click onto submit option.

Customer Details:

- This program will allow the admin to view customer details.
- If we need to print the particulars that has been viewed click onto print option.

Deposit Details:

- This program will allow the admin to view bill details. If we need to sort the particulars based on meter_no and month.
- If we need to search the particulars that has been viewed click onto search option.
- If we need to print the particulars that has been viewed click onto print option.

Tax Details:

- This program will allow the admin to add tax details. insert the values into tax
- else print error
- Submit the details of tax that has been entered by clicking onto submit button.
- If we need to cancel the particulars that has been entered click onto cancel option.

Calculate Bill:

- This program will allow the admin to calculate total_bill when units consumed are inserted where meter_no and month is selected.
- Insert the values into bill else print error
- Submit the details of tax that has been entered by clicking onto submit button
- If we need to cancel the particulars that has been entered click onto cancel option.

Delete Customer:

- This Program will allow the admin to delete the customer info when meter_no is selected.
- If we need to delete the particulars that has been saved click onto delete option.
- If we need to cancel the particulars that has been entered click onto back option.

Algorithm or pseudocode of Customer:

Login:

- This program will allow the customer to enter the username and password. If the entered credentials are correct, then the login will be successful otherwise need to be signup with the meter_no which is given by admin.
- If customer forgets password, it can be retrieved by giving username and answer for security question. After successful login the customer will be redirected to customer portal page where he/she can do following activities.

UpdateInfo1:

• This program will allow the customer to update the customer details. If customer address, city, state, email and phone number is updated.

- update the values into customer else print error
- update the details of customer that has been updated by clicking onto update button.
- If we need to cancel the particulars that has been updated, click onto back option.

View Info:

- This program will allow the customer to view his/her own details.
- If we need to go back from the particulars that has been viewed click onto back option.

Pay Bill:

- This program will allow the customer to view bill details and redirects to pay.
- the bill where status will be updated.
- If we need to cancel the particulars that has been viewed click onto back option.
- If we need to pay the bill amount that has been viewed click onto pay option.

Bill Details:

- This program will allow the customer to view bill details.
- If we need to print the particulars that has been viewed click onto print option.

Generate Bill:

- This program will allow the customer to generate bill when meter_no and month is selected.
- Generate the details by clicking on generatebill button.

NOTE: Utility (notepad, browser, calculator), query and logout is given to both customer and admin portals.

CHAPTER 5

TESTING

This chapter gives the outline of all the testing methods that are carried out to get a bug free application.

5.1 Testing process

Testing is an integral part of software development. Testing process, in a way certifies, whether the product, that is developed, compiles with the standards, that it was designed to. Testing process involves building of test cases, against which, the product has to be tested. In some cases, test cases are done based on the system requirements specified for the product/software, which is to be developed.

5.2 Testing objectives

The main objectives of testing process are as follows:

- Testing is a process of executing a program with the intent of finding an error.
- A good test case is one that has high probability of finding an as yet undiscovered error.
- A successful test is one that uncovers an as yet undiscovered error.

5.3 Levels of Testing

Different levels of testing are used in the testing process; each level of testing aims to test different aspects of the system. The basic levels are unit testing, integration testing, system testing and acceptance testing.

5.3.1 Unit Testing

Unit testing focuses verification effort on the smallest unit of software design the module. The software built, is a collection of individual modules. In this kind of testing exact flow of control for each module was verified. With detailed design consideration used as a guide, important control paths are tested to uncover errors within the boundary of the module.

Table 5.1: Negative test case for phone number insertion

Function Name	Input	Expected Output	Error	Resolved
Input phone number	98977	Phone number is invalid	Length of phone number is not equal to 10	Consume ()
Input phone number	98977agv	Phone number is invalid	Alphabets are being take n as input for pho ne number	_

ELECTRICITY BILLING SYSTEM Table 5.2: Positive test case for phone number insertion

Function Name	Input	Expected Output	Error	Resolved
Input Phone Number	989777 8988	Expected Output is Seen		

Table 5.3: Negative test case for email insertion

Function Name	Input	Expected Output	Error	Resolved
			Email is not	Consume
Input email	Sai1.i n	Email is invalid	in	()
			a format	
			given	

Table 5.4: Positive test case for email insertion

Function Name	Input	Expected Output	Error	Resolved
Input				
email	aki123@gmail.com	Expected	-	_
		output is seen		

Table 5.5: Negative test case for customer name insertion

Function	Input	Expected	Error	Resolved
Name		Output		
Input	Sana123	Name is	Numbers are	Consume ()
customer		invalid	being taken as	
			input for	
name			name	

Table 5.6: Positive test case for customer name insertion

Function	Input	Expected	Error	Resolved
Name		Output		
Input	Gowthu	Expected		
customer		output is seen	_	_
name		_		

5.3.2 Integration Testing

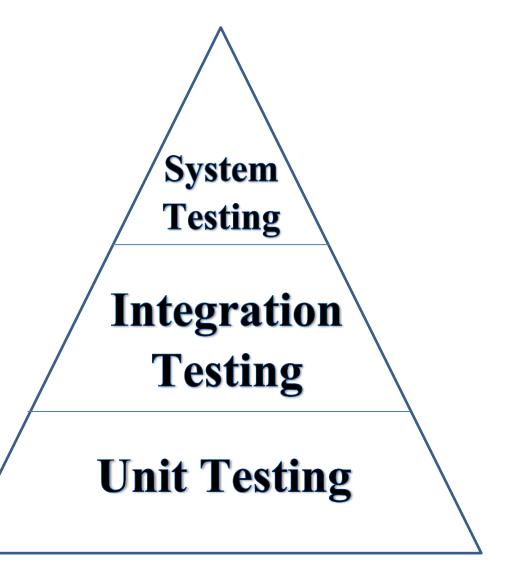
The second level of testing is called integration testing. In this, many class-tested modules are combined into subsystems, which are then tested. The goal here is to see if all the modules can be integrated properly. We have been identified and debugged.

Table 5.7: Test case on basis of generation of bill

Function	Input	Expected	Error	Resolved
Name		Output		
Negative	12334(meter_no)	Details seen	Output not	Consume ()
searching of total_bill	January(month)	but not total_bill	seen	
Positive	12334(meter_no)	Must display		
searching of total_bill	January(month)	full generated bill with total_bill	-	-

Table 5.8: Test case on basis of deposit details

Function Name	Input	Expected Output	Error	Resolved
Negative	12334(meter_no)	Details not	Output not	Consume ()
searching of depositedetails	January(month)	seen	seen	
Positive	12334(meter_no)	Must display		
searching of total_bill	January(month)	depositedetails	_	-



Testing Diagram

5.3.3 System testing

Here the entire application is tested. The reference document for this process is the requirement document, and the goal is to see IF the application meets its requirements. Each module and component of ethereal was thoroughly tested to remove bugs through a system testing strategy. Test cases were generated for all possible input sequences and the output was verified for its correctness.

Table 5.9: Test cases for the project

Steps	Action	Expected output
Step1	The screen appears when	A page with different
choice	the users run the	menu's appears.
	program.	
	 If admin login If customer login 	1.Admin panel opens and 2.Customer panel opens
Step 2	The screen appears when	A window for adding
•	the admin logs in and selects any one of the menus from the click of the mouse.	new customer, inserting tax, calculate bill, view deposit details etc.
Selection 1	New Customer	
	c ustomer	
	Details	
	* Deposit Details	
	₹ alculate Bill	
	❖ Tax Details	
	Delete Customer	
	New Admin	

Step 2.1	The screen appears when the customer login and selects any one of the menus from the click of the mouse	A window for generating bill, update customer details, view details, generating bill
Selection 2	◆Update Details ◆View Details	
	•View Details	
Selection 2a	❖ Generate Bill	
Selection 2b	❖ ay Bill	
	❖ Bill Details	

CHAPTER 6 DISCUSSION AND SNAPSHOTS

6.1 TABLES:

The given below table is a snapshot of backend view of the localhost and the structures of the tables present in Electricity Billing System. The tables present are login, customer, tax, bill, meter_info.

- ✓ The login is used to store the details of login's admin and customer with meter_no.
- ✓ The customer is used to store details of customer.
- ✓ The tax is used to store tax values.
- ✓ The rent is used to store rent values.
- ✓ The bill is used to store details of bill of meter.
- ✓ The meter_info is used to store information of meter placed.

FIG 6.1:List of tables

Login Table:

Field	Туре	Null Key	Default Extra
meter_no	varchar(30)	YES	NULL
username	varchar(30)	YES	NULL
password	varchar(30)	YES	NULL
user	varchar(30)	YES	NULL
question	varchar(40)	YES	NULL
answer	varchar(30)	YES	NULL

FIG 6.2:login table description

Customer Table:

Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
name	varchar(30)	YES	i	NULL	
meter_no	varchar(20)	NO	PRI	NULL	
address	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	2
city	varchar(20)	YES	į .	NULL	
state	varchar(30)	YES	I	NULL	
email	varchar(30)	YES	I	NULL	
phone	varchar(30)	YES	1	NULL	

FIG 6.3: customer table description

Tax Table:

Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
service tax	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
swacch_bharat_cess	int	YES	i	NULL	i
gst	int	YES	i	NULL	İ

FIG 6.4: tax table description

Rent Table:

```
mysql> desc rent;
                           Null | Key |
                   Type
  cost_per_unit
                    int
                           NO
                                   PRI
                                         NULL
  meter_rent
                    int
                           YES
                                         NULL
                           YES
                                         NULL
  service_charge
                    int
  rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

FIG 6.5: rent table description

Bill Table:

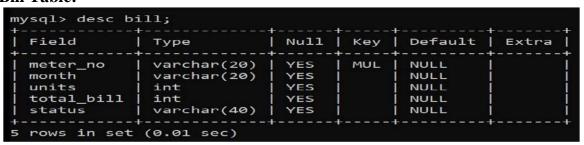


FIG 6.6: bill table description

Meter_Info Table:

mysql> desc meter	-	+	4	.	.
Field	Туре		Кеу	The state of the s	Extra
meter_no meter_location meter_type phase_code bill_type days	varchar(30) varchar(10) varchar(15) int varchar(10) int	YES YES YES YES YES YES	MUL 	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	
6 rows in set (0.0	90 sec)				

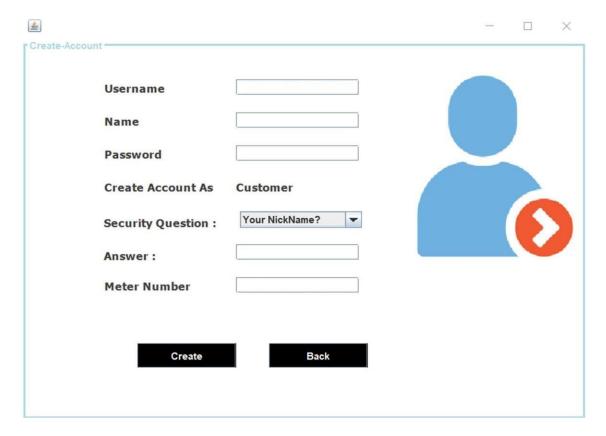
FIG 6.7: meter_info table description

6.2 SNAPSHOTS:



Login Screen

Here Customer and Admin can login to their respective accounts. The dropdown menu allows to choose whether to login as an admin or as a customer.

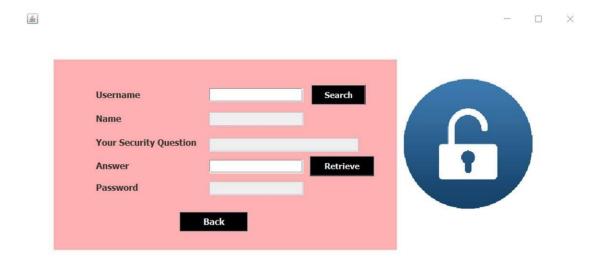


Sign Up Screen

Here New customers will signup to access their accounts.

User have to enter username, name, password, choose security question and answer to that question.

Every user must enter their unique Meter Number to complete their signup process.



Forgot Password Screen

Here customers as well as admins can retrieve their passwords in case they fail to remember.

Customers and admins have to fill the required details and answer the security question chosen by them to retrieve their password.



Admin's Home Screen

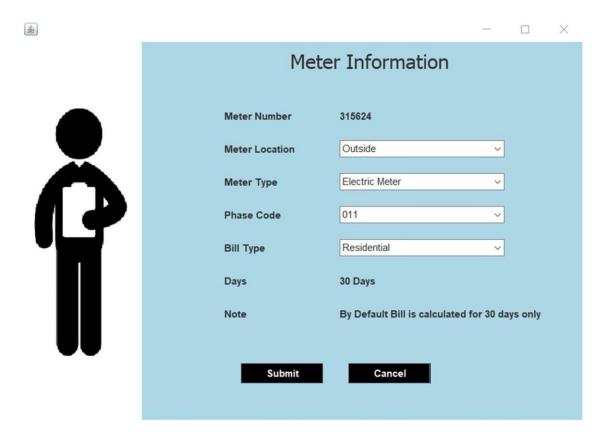
Admin lands on this page after successful login.



New Customer Screen

Here admin registers new users.

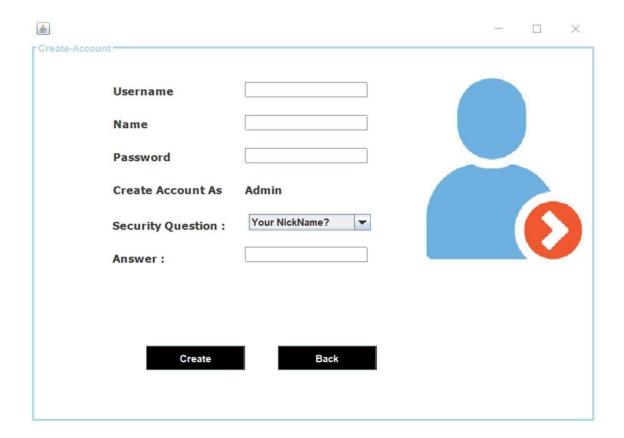
Admin enters Customer's Name, Address, City, State, Email and Phone Number.



Meter Info Screen

Here Admin selects the location and type of meter installed at the customers end.

Admin also selects the phase code and Bill type i.e. Residential or Commercial/Industrial.



Add New Admin Screen

Here existing admins can add new admins to access the stored data.

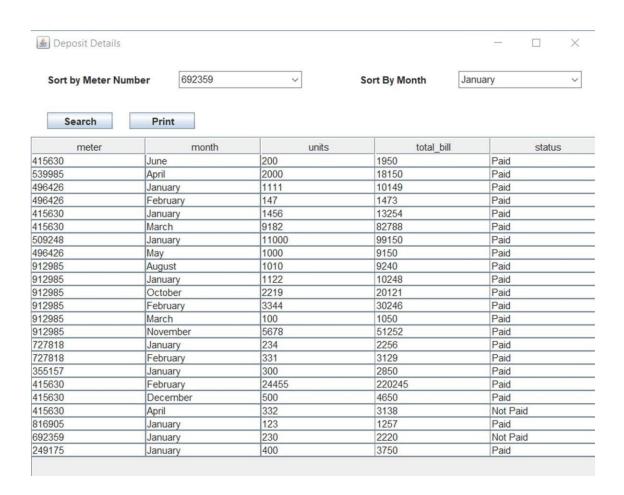
New admins have to enter username, name, password, choose security question and answer to that question.

Admin can be added only by existing admins via Admin module only.



Customer Details Screen

Here Admins can see the details of all registered customers. Admin can print these details in pdf format if the wish.

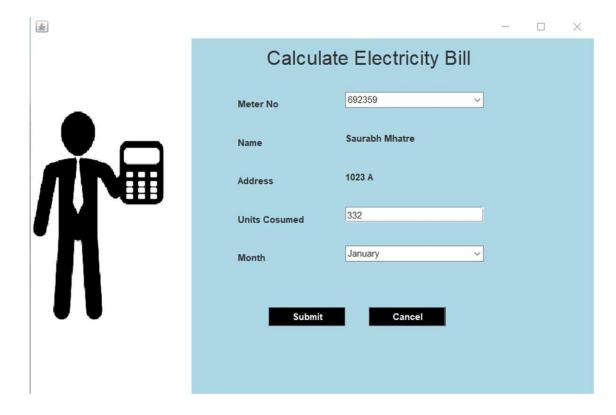


Deposit Details Screen

Here Admin can check the status whether customers have paid their bills or not.

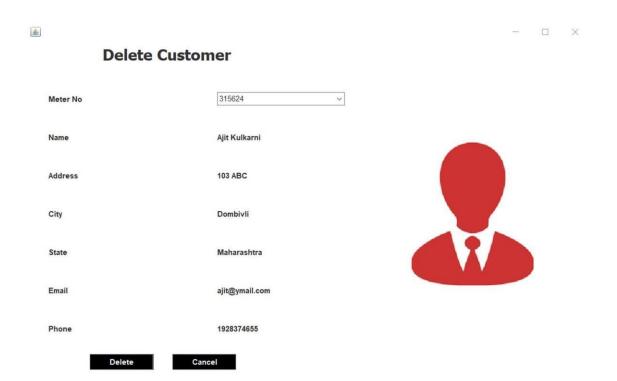
His list can be sorted according to individual user's meter number or according to month.

Admin can print these details in pdf format if the wish.



Calculate Bill Screen

Here admin calculate the bill of users by selecting appropriate meter number, units consumed and month.



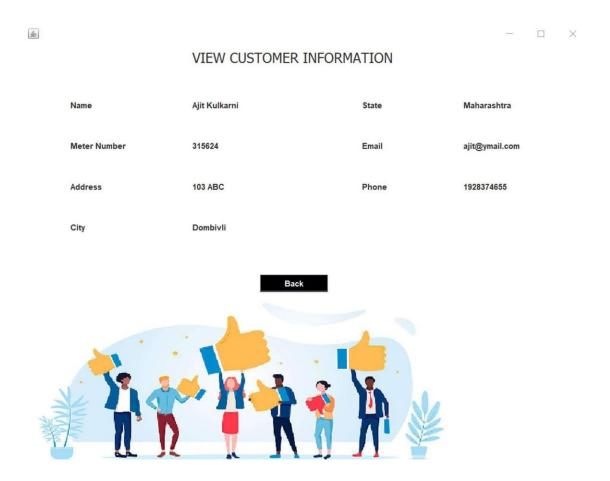
Delete Customer Screen

Here admin can delete any existing customer by choosing appropriate meter number.



Customer's Home Screen

Customer lands on this page after successful login.



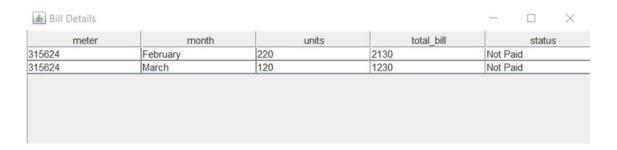
View Customer Info Screen

Here customer can see their entered information such as their name, meter number, address, city, state, email id and phone number.



Update Customer Info Screen

Here customer can update their entered information if any correction is needed such as their address, city, state, email id and phone number.



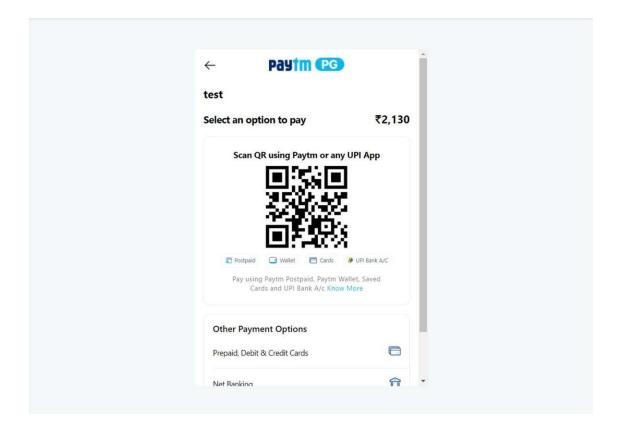
Bill Details Screen for Customers

Here every customer can check the status of their bills, whether they have paid the bills or not.



Pay Bill Screen

Here customers pay their bills by selecting appropriate month.



Paytm Gateway Screen

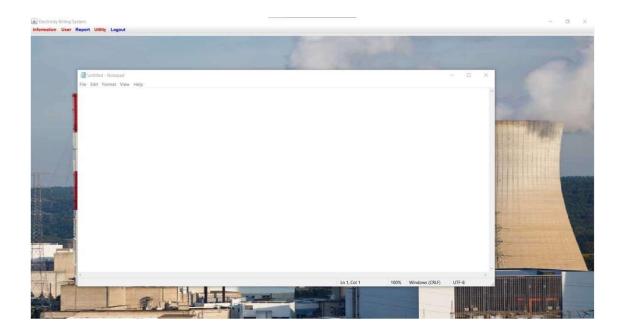
Customers can pay via Paytm gateway.

Customers can pay via net banking, wallet, Debit or credit cards.



Generate/ Show Bill Screen

Here customer can generate / see their bill in a proper breakdown of entire amount.



Notepad Screen

When user clicks on notepad option under utilities section, its launches the notepad.

This feature is available to both Admins and Customers.



Calculator Screen

When user clicks on calculator option under utilities section, its launches the calculator.

This feature is available to both Admins and Customers.



Web Browser Screen

When user clicks on Web Browser option under utilities section, its launches the web browser.

This feature is available to both Admins and Customers.

CHAPTER 7 FUTURE SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

SOFTWARE SCOPE:

• Extensibility: This software is extendable in ways that its original developers may not expect. The following principles enhances extensibility like hide data structure, avoid traversing multiple

Links or methods avoid case statements on object type and distinguish public and private operations.

- **Reusability**: Reusability is possible as and when require in this application. We can update it next version. Reusable software reduces design, coding and testing cost by amortizing effort Over several designs. Reducing the amount of code also simplifies understanding, which increases the likelihood that the code is correct. We follow up both types of reusability: Sharing of newly written code within a project and reuse of previously written code on new projects.
- Understand ability: A method is understandable if someone other than the creator of the method can understand the code (as well as the creator after a time lapse). We use the method, which small and coherent helps to accomplish this.
- Cost-effectiveness: Its cost is under the budget and make within given time period. It is desirable to aim for a system with a minimum cost subject to the condition that it must satisfy the entire requirement.

Scope of this document is to put down the requirements, clearly identifying the information needed by the user, the source of the information and outputs expected from the system.

LIMITATIONS:

This application cannot be accessed remotely.

- This application requires knowledgeable person to use this application.
- This application does not have journals.

CHAPTER 8 CONCLUSION

After all the hard work is done for electricity bill management system is here. It is a software which helps the user to work with the billing cycles, paying bills, managing different DETAILS under which are working etc.

This software reduces the amount of manual data entry and gives greater efficiency. The User Interface of it is very friendly and can be easily used by anyone.

It also decreases the amount of time taken to write details and other modules.

CHAPTER 9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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