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1. Introduction

This course work is about the equipment renting system. It is made with the flowchart, algorithm, pseudo code, and data structure.

Technology is evolving at a much faster rate than in the past, so we are updating our equipment rental system to keep up. As we all know, in the past, people would collect the data of rented and returned equipment in the bill collected copy. And to see the data of a specific person, we must search all of the collected bill copies to see whether or not he had rented or returned equipment within the time limit, and whether or not he/she had paid the fine for the respected equipment. Such records were difficult to find in the collected bill copies.

As in this time and period there are many advance technology are bring introduce. We have to go along with it as environment and situation are demanding it. As for the demanding equipment management system is made. This equipment management system provides the information about the equipment which are available and about the person who rented and returned the equipment's. Not only has that it also provided the information about the equipment whether or not the rented equipment's are returned in the given period of time if not the customer should pay the fine for the delay day.

The main focus of this course work is to find students' understanding and capability, in this course work students are to make equipment renting system where a person he/she is to rent or return the equipment and weather the rented equipment's are returned in the given period of time if he/she doesn't then they have to pay the fine for the returned equipment's delay. The following technologies are used to construct the renting system.

1.2. Visual Studio Code

VS Code is another name for the IDE Visual Studio Code. Visual Studio Code's main functionality, a lightning-fast source code editor, makes it perfect for regular use. With its extensive language support and tools like syntax highlighting, bracket matching, autoindentation, box selection, snippets, and more, Visual Studio Code makes it simple

for you to get up and running quickly. With the use of minor modifications, smart keyboard shortcuts, and just plain blocks of text, you can navigate your code with ease. I used this IDE to create the Python code for the community-contributed keyboard shortcut mappings for my coursework. Tools with deeper code understanding are needed for serious coding (Visual Studio Code, 2023).

2. Discussion and Analysis

2.1. Algorithm

An algorithm is a method for running programmes step by step and in a certain order to produce the desired results. It develops simple language that makes programmes and their execution procedures simpler to comprehend (UpGrad, 2020).

The algorithm of this program is:-

Step 1: Start

Step 2: Choose a given number from 1 to 4

Step 3: If choose 1 display items

Step 4: If choose 2 display items and goto renting process i.e step 4.1

Step 4.1: Enter customer name, customer address, customer contact, serial number, quantity, duration

Step 4.2: Initialize varible item and call find_item_by_serial_number function and pass item_list and serial_number

Step 4.3: If item is none print message item not found

Step 4.4: If quantity is equal to user input quantity print message out of stock

Step 4.5: Calculate grand total with vat

Step 4.6: Store customer name, customer address, customer contact, serial number, quantity, duration, grand total in invoice

Step 4.7: Updated the quantity

Step 4.8: Write invoice

Step 4.9: Display rented successful

Step 4.10: Print Invoice

Step 5: if choose 3 goto returning process i.e step 5.1

Step 5.1: Enter customer name, serial number, quantity

Step 5.2: Initialize varible item and call find_item_by_serial_number function and

Pass the item list and serial number

Step 5.3: If item is none print message item not found

Step 5.4: Enter rental duration

Step 5.5: Calculate total amount

Step 5.7: Updated the quantity

Step 5.8: Write invoice

Step 5.9: Display return successful

Step 5.10: Print Invoice

Step 6: If choose 4 end program

Step 7: Else display validation message

Step 8: Exit

2.2. Flowchart

Flowchart is a graphical representation of steps in a sequential order which is used to present the flow of process of program.

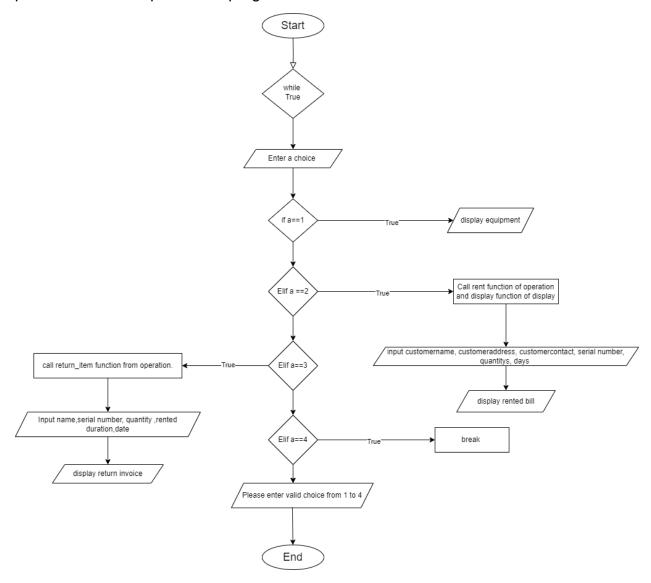


Figure 1: Flowchart

2.3. PseudoCode

PseudoCode of Display.py

CREATE function display_table and pass item_list in parameter

FOR each item in item_list:

Print(serial number left-aligned within 4 spaces, name (up to 35 characters) left-aligned within 35 spaces, brand (up to 20 characters) left-aligned within 20 spaces, price right-aligned within 12 spaces, quantity right-aligned within 8 spaces)

```
End For loop

print (:----+---------+--------+)

End For loop

End Function
```

PseudoCode of Write.py

CREATE function write_bill and pass filename, item_list in parameter

OPEN a file name file_name in write mode

START FOR LOOP

FOR each item in item_list:

```
CREATE variable line = f"{item['serial_number']}, {item['name']}, {item['price']}, {item ['quantity']}\n"
```

WRITE line in a file

END FOR LOOP

PseudoCode of Main.py

```
IMPORT display
```

IMPORT operation

IMPORT read

DECLEAR a function main()

CREATE item_list which read data from items.txt using read_item function

CREATE banner variable that contain banner

PRINT banner

While True:

PRINT enter 1 for display items

PRINT enter 2 for rent items

PRINT enter 3 for return items

PRINT enter 4 for quit

TRY

CREATE variable a for user input

IF a == 1:

Call display_table function with item_list as argument

ELIF a == 2:

Call display_table function with item_list as argument

Call rent function from operation and pass parameter

item_list

ELIF a == 3:

Call return_item function from operation and pass

Parameter item_list

ELIF a == 4:

Print message "Thank you for trusting bot rental service"

BREAK

ELSE:

Print message "Please enter valid choose from 1 to 4"

EXCEPT Valueerror:

Print message "Please input as suggested"

Main()

PseudoCode of Read.py

CREATE function read_item and pass filename in parameter

CREATE a item_list as a list

OPEN a file named file_name in read mode

FOR each line in file:

CREATE a data variable that Split the line by comma

and space to get pieces of data

CREATE a dictionary item that

SET'serial_number' key to the integer value of data[0]

SET 'name' key to data[1]

SET 'brand' key to data[2]

Replace '\$' from data[3] and convert it to a floating-

point value, set as 'price' key

SET 'quantity' key to the integer value of data[4]

ADD the item dictionary to the end of items_

list

End FOR

RETURN the item_ list

PseudoCode of Operation.py

IMPORT datetime

IMPORT write

CREATE function rent and pass item list in parameter

CREATE customer name variable which ask user for name

CREATE customer address variable which ask user for address

CREATE customer contact with integer data type variable which ask user for number

CREATE serial_number variable which Ask the user for the serial number of item

CREATE quantity variable with integer data type which ask user for quantity

CREATE duration variable with integer data type

CREATE item variable and call find_item_by_serial_number function

IF item is None then

Print serial number doesn't exists

RETURN

IF item quantity ==0 then

Print out of stock

RETURN

CREATE total_amount variable that store item[price] * quantity * duration

CREATE vat variable that store round(.13 * total_amount)

CREATE grand_total variable that store total_amount + vat

CREATE rentdate variable that store variable

CREATE invoice variable that store bill details and create bill using f String

Decrease item quantity by use input quantity

Update the item_list file using write_bill function of write class

CREATE bill variable that open in write mode and generate rented bill

Print message"Rented successful"

Print invoice

Create function return_equipment and pass filename, item_list, in parameter

CREATE customer name variable which ask user for name

CREATE serial_number variable which Ask the user for the serial number of item to return

CREATE renturn_date that stores date

CREATE item and call find item by serial number function

IF item is None then

Print messag " serial number doesn't"

Return

CREATE rental_duartion variable with integer data type

CREATE fine variable and store 20

CREATE rental variable with integer data type

STORE the date in yyyy,mm,dd variable

CREATE a variable rentaldate that store date

```
CREATE a variable slow and store day
```

IF slow<= rental_duration then

Day = 0

ELSE

Day= slow-rental_duration

CREATE a variable fine that store fine_amt * amt

CREATE a variable d that store rental_duration/5 as a int

If rental_duartion /5 remainder =0 then

d=0+d

else

d=1+d

CREATE a variable total_amount that calculate price of item * rental_duration+ rental_duration

CREATE vat variable that store round(.13 * total_amount)

CREATE grand_total variable that store total_amount + vat + fine

CREATE invoice variable that store bill details and create bill using f String Increase item quantity by use input quantity

Update the item_list file using write_bill function of write class

CREATE bill variable that open in write mode and generate rented bill

(replace spaces with underscores)

Print "Item return successfully!"

Print invoice

Create function find_item_by_serial_number and pass item_list, serial_number in parameter

```
FOR item in item_List

IF serial_number of item matches the given serial_number then

Return item
```

Return None

2.4. Data Structure

A data structure is an important tool for any coder. It is used to store data in memory in an organised manner while the programme is running. It explains the relationship between data and the logical operators that are applied to it. It is divided into two categories: primitive and non-primitive data types.

The data types which are used in this course are both primitive and non-primitive data types which are: -

1) Integer

It is a numerical data types which holds the positive and negative numbers which does not hold any decimal points. Such as 1, -3, 100 etc. In this course work it is used to get user input.

```
print("Enter 1. Display Items")
print("Enter 2. Rent Items")
print("Enter 3. Return Items")
print("Enter 4. Exit")
try:
    a=int(input("Enter a number here: "))
    print()
    if(a==1):
        display.display_table(item_list)
    elif(a==2):
        display.display_table(item_list)
        opreation.rent(item list)
```

Figure 2: Integer Data Type

2) Float

It is also a numerical data types but it holds the decimals numbers or rational numbers. In this course work it holds the value of grand total of rented item as shown in below

```
# calculate the total amount to be paid for renting an item.
total_amount = item['price'] * quantity * duration
vat = round(.13*total_amount)
grand_total = float(total_amount + vat)
# get the current date and format it as a string in the format "YYYY-MM-DD
rentdate = datetime.date.today().strftime("%Y-%m-%d")
```

Figure 3: Float Data Type

3) String

It is a collection if alphabetical word, which is used to create a single or multiple lines of world. In this course work it stores the decision of the user as shown in below

```
#promptthe user to enter the customer's name, address, and contact informat
customer_name = input("Enter customer name>> ")
customer_address = input("Enter address>> ")
```

Figure 4: String Data Type

4) List

It is a non-primitive data type, it is versatile data structure which is written as a list of comma-separated elements enclosed with in square brackets. In this course work it is used to items.

Figure 5: List Data type

3. Program

i) Display.py

In this module it show items in a table format

Function use in display module are:

print(): - this function is used to print the given output.

```
        print("+----+
        print("| SN | Name
        | Brand
        | P

        print("+----+
        -----+
        -----+
```

Figure 6: Print Function

ii) Read.py

In this module the function read_item read the content of file and add item in item_list dictionary

read(): - this function is used to read the file.

Figure 7: Read Function

append(): - this function is used to add elements to list.

```
#add the `item` dictionary to the `item_list` list.
item_list.append(item)
return item_list
```

Figure 8: Append Function

iii) Write.py

write(): this function is used to write bill.

```
def write_bill(file_name, item_list):
    with open(file_name, 'w') as file:
        for item in item_list:
            line = f"{item['serial_number']}, {item['name']}, {item['brand']},
            file.write(line)
```

Figure 9: Write function

iv) Operation.py

input():- this function takes user input

```
#promptthe user to enter the customer's name, address, and contact information
customer_name = input("Enter customer name>> ")
customer_address = input("Enter address>> ")
customer_contact = int(input("Enter the contact of customer>> "))

#prompt the user to enter the serial number of the item they want to rent,
serial_number = int(input("Enter the Serial Number of item>> "))
quantity = int(input("Enter the quantity you want>> "))
duration = int(input("Enter the number of days you want to Rent>> "))
```

Figure 10: Input Function

int(): - this function is used to take integer number.

```
#promptthe user to enter the customer's name, address, and contact information
customer_name = input("Enter customer name>> ")
customer_address = input("Enter address>> ")
customer_contact = int(input("Enter the contact of customer>> "))

#prompt the user to enter the serial number of the item they want to rent,
serial_number = int(input("Enter the Serial Number of item>> "))
quantity = int(input("Enter the quantity you want>> "))
duration = int(input("Enter the number of days you want to Rent>> "))
```

Figure 11: Int Function

float(): - this function is used to take float number.

```
grand_total = float(total_amount + vat)
# get the current date and format it as a string in the format "YYYY-MM-DD"
rentdate = datetime.date.today().strftime("%Y-%m-%d")
```

Figure 12: Float Function

print() : - this function is used to print the standard output

```
# print a success message to indicate t
print("Rented successful!")
print(invoice)
```

Figure 13: Print Function

4. Testing

Testing is a crucial component of a program since it allows a programmer or developer to see if their program is working properly or not. If it isn't, it allows the developer to identify the problem and fix it.

Test 1:

Table 1: Test 1 table

Objectives	To check whether it can handle exceptions or not
Action	Entering invalid input
Expected Output	It should be able to handle any sum of input of user
Actual Output	The program was able to handle even the wrong input of use
conclusion	The program runs in its flow until user closes it

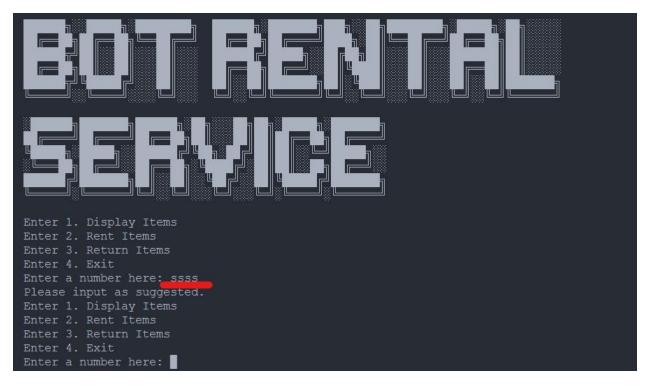


Figure 14: Figure of Test 1:

Test of Rent:

Table 2:Test table of rent item

Objectives	To check whether it can accept negative value or non existing
	value
Action	Providing negative and non exsting value on rent
Expected Output	Program should display error message
Actual Output	Display error message
conclusion	Test successful

+	-+ Name	-+ Brand	-+ Price	+ e (5 days)	+ Quantity
+ 1 2 3 4	Velvet Table Cloth Microphone Set Disco Light Set 7.1 Surround Sound Speaker Set	Saathi Audio Technica Sonoff Dolby	-+ \$ \$ \$ \$	8.00 189.00 322.00 489.00	20 15 24 4
5	Dinner Table 8x5	Panda Furnitures		344.00	
Enter Enter Enter Serial Enter Enter Enter Enter Enter Enter Enter Enter Enter	customer name>> Bibek address>> Bhadrakali the contact of customer>> 9824149693 the Serial Number of item>> -1 the quantity you want>> 2 the number of days you want to Rent>> Number doesn't Exists! 1. Display Items 2. Rent Items 3. Return Items 4. Exit				
	4. Exit a number here:				

Figure 15: Enter negative value

Figure 16: Entering non existing value

Test of Return

Table 3: Test table of return item

Objectives	To check whether it can accept negative value or non existing value
Action	Providing negative and non exsting value on return
Expected Output	Program should display error message
Actual Output	Display error message
conclusion	Test successful

```
Enter 1. Display Items
Enter 2. Rent Items
Enter 3. Return Items
Enter 4. Exit
Enter a number here: 3

Enter customer name>> Bibek
Enter the Serial Number of item>> -1
Enter the quantity you want>> 4
Serial Number Doesn't Exists!
Enter 1. Display Items
Enter 2. Rent Items
Enter 3. Return Items
Enter 4. Exit
Enter a number here:
```

Figure 17: Entering negative value in return items

```
Enter customer name>> Bibek
Enter the Serial Number of item>> 9
Enter the quantity you want>> 4
Serial Number Doesn't Exists!
Enter 1. Display Items
Enter 2. Rent Items
Enter 3. Return Items
Enter 4. Exit
Enter a number here:
```

Figure 18: Entering non existing value on return item

Table 4: Test 3 table of rent bill

Objectives	To rent the available item and show the bill generated in text file and shell.
Action	Run the renting process and enter all the entered values
Expected Output	The program should run smoothly and generate bill in text file and display in shell
Actual Output	The program run smoothly and generate bill in text file and display in shell
conclusion	Test successful

SN	Name	Brand	Price	(5 days)	Quantity	
1 2 3 4 5	Velvet Table Cloth Microphone Set Disco Light Set 7.1 Surround Sound Speaker Set Dinner Table 8x5	Saathi Audio Technica Sonoff Dolby Panda Furnitures		8.00 189.00 322.00 489.00 344.00	15	
Enter ac Enter th Enter th Enter th Rented s 	cy: 10 on: 4 days	-08-25 				
Total:						
	12 : !otal: \$362.0 					

Figure 19: Rent bill shown on shell

```
-----BILL------
Customer: Bibek
            Date: 2023-08-25
Address: Bhadrakali
Contact No.: 9824140693
|----|
Items: Velvet Table Cloth
Brand: Saathi
Quantity: 10
Duration: 4 days
|-----|
Total: $320.0
|-----|
VAT: $42
|-----|
Grand Total: $362.0
_____
```

Figure 20: Rented Bill

Table 5: Test 4 table

Objectives	To rent the a rented item and show the return bill generated in text
	file and shell.
Action	Run the returning process and enter all the entered values
Expected Output	The program should run smoothly and generate return bill bill in
	text file and display in shell
Actual Output	The program run smoothly and generate return bill in text file and
	display in shell
conclusion	Test successful

```
Enter customer name>> Bibek
Enter the Serial Number of item>> 1
Enter the quantity you want>> 10
Enter the rental duratiom: 4
Enter the date rented : 2023-08-25
Item Renturn successfully!
|-----|

        Customer: Bibek
        Date: 2023-08-25

        |----|
        ITEMS-----|

Items: Velvet Table Cloth
Brand: Saathi
Quantity: 10
Duration: 4 days
Delay: 0 days
|-----|
Total: $320.0
 Fine: $0
 VAT: $42
Grand Total: $362.0
```

Figure 21: Return bill shown on shell

Figure 22: Returned Bill

Table 6: Table of test 5

Objectives	Updated quantity according to return and rent
Action	Run the renting and returning process successfully
Expected Output	The quantity should be updated accordingly to quantity rented and
	returned
Actual Output	The quantity should be updated accordingly to quantity rented and
	returned
Conclusion	Test successful

SN	Name	Brand	Price	(5 days)	Quantity
	Velvet Table Cloth	Saathi			10
	Microphone Set	Audio Technica		189.00	15
	Disco Light Set	Sonoff		322.00	24
	7.1 Surround Sound Speaker Set	Dolby		489.00	4
	Dinner Table 8x5	Panda Furnitures		344.00	8

Figure 23: After renting equipment

1, Velvet Table Cloth, Saathi, \$8.0, 10
2, Microphone Set, Audio Technica, \$189.0, 15
3, Disco Light Set, Sonoff, \$322.0, 24
4, 7.1 Surround Sound Speaker Set, Dolby, \$489.0, 4
5, Dinner Table 8x5, Panda Furnitures, \$344.0, 8

Figure 24: Updated txt after renting item

+ SN +	+ Name +	-+ Brand -+	-+ Pric	 e (5 days) 	++ Quantity ++
1	Velvet Table Cloth	Saathi	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$	8.00	20
2	Microphone Set	Audio Technica		189.00	15
3	Disco Light Set	Sonoff		322.00	24
4	7.1 Surround Sound Speaker Set	Dolby		489.00	4
5	Dinner Table 8x5	Panda Furnitures		344.00	8

Figure 25: After returning items

1, Velvet Table Cloth, Saathi, \$8.0, 20
2, Microphone Set, Audio Technica, \$189.0, 15
3, Disco Light Set, Sonoff, \$322.0, 24
4, 7.1 Surround Sound Speaker Set, Dolby, \$489.0, 4
5, Dinner Table 8x5, Panda Furnitures, \$344.0, 8

Figure 26: After returning item txt updated file

5. Conclusion

This course work is accomplished with numerous errors and corrections, as well as assistance and guidance. The module leader's assistance. There were several parts of this course that confused me, therefore the module leader provided pointers and support to help me understand to complete this course works. I also conducted extensive study to accomplish this course task on the subject of algorithms, flowcharts, pseudocode, and so on.

This course work helped me comprehend the program lot better while also learning more about Python, its built-in functions, comments, while and for loops, if/else conditions, and many other things. This course work was finished with the help and support of the module leader and hard work; during the course work completion, there was enthusiasm and thrill to finish the course work on time and to do better.

The coursework's major goal and objective is to create a system that will assist with create a billing system that is automated. We can print it on paper and give it to the appropriate person. Python is being used by customers. It is also intended to assess the student's general understanding of the module. It was a test to see if we could use suitable datatypes and functions to make the system work function properly. We can create any system like this if we have the information. The key goal was to understand how a system operates as well as its overall use and functionality of python is a language.

6. Bibliography

UpGrad, 2020. *upGrad*. [Online] Available at: https://www.upgrad.com/blog/data-structures-algorithm-in-python/ [Accessed 21 Aug 2023].

Visual Studio Code , 2023. *Visual Studio Code.* [Online] Available at: https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/editor/whyvscode [Accessed 21 Aug 2023].

7. Appendix

Display.py

Read.py

Write.py

```
#Creatw write bill function
def write_bill(file_name, item_list):
    with open(file_name, 'w') as file:
        for item in item_list:
            line = f"{item['serial_number']}, {item['name']}, {item['brand']}, ${item['price']}, {item['quantity']}\n"
            file.write(line)
```

Operation.py

```
import datetime
from datetime import date
import write

def rent(item_list):

#promptthe user to enter the customer's name, address, and contact information.
    customer_name = input("Enter customer name>> ")
    customer address = input("Enter address>> ")
```

```
customer_contact = int(input("Enter the contact of customer>> "))
  #prompt the user to enter the serial number of the item they want to rent,
  serial_number = int(input("Enter the Serial Number of item>> "))
  quantity = int(input("Enter the quantity you want>> "))
  duration = int(input("Enter the number of days you want to Rent>> "))
  # call the `find_item_by_serial_number` function and passing the `item_list` and
`serial_number` as
  # arguments and find the item in the `item list` that matches the given `serial number`
and assign it to the variable `item`.
  item = find_item_by_serial_number(item_list, serial_number)
  #check if the variable `item` is `None` then the item with the given serial number was
not found in the `item_list` and it prints "Items not found!" and returns from the function.
  # handle the case when the user enters an invalid serial number for an item.
  if item is None:
     print("Serial Number doesn't Exists!")
     return
  # check if the quantity of the item in stock is equal to the quantity requested by the user
  # If they are equal
  if item['quantity'] == 0:
     print("Out of stock!")
     return
  # calculate the total amount to be paid for renting an item.
  total_amount = item['price'] * quantity * duration
  vat = round(.13*total_amount)
```

```
grand total = float(total amount + vat)
# get the current date and format it as a string in the format "YYYY-MM-DD"
rentdate = datetime.date.today().strftime("%Y-%m-%d")
#Bill of rented Items
invoice = f"|------|\n" \
   f" Customer: {customer_name}
                                     Date: {rentdate}\n" \
   f" Address: {customer_address}\n" \
   f" Contact No.: {customer_contact}\n" \
   f"|-----ITEMS-----I\n" \
   f" Items: {item['name']}\n" \
   f" Brand: {item['brand']}\n" \
   f" Quantity: {quantity}\n" \
   f" Duration: {duration} days\n" \
   f"|-----|\n" \
   f" Total: ${total_amount}\n" \
   f"|-----|\n" \
   f" VAT: ${vat}\n"\
   f"|-----|\n" \
   f" Grand Total: ${grand_total}\n" \
   f"|-----|\n" \
```

#Decrease the quantity of the rented item from the total quantity available in the item list.

```
item['quantity'] -= quantity
write.write_bill("items.txt", item_list)

#creating a file name for the rental bill based on the customer's name
bill = f"{customer_name.replace(' ', '_')}_rental_bill.txt"
```

```
with open(bill, 'w') as file:
    file.write(invoice)
  # print a success message to indicate that the rental process was completed
successfully.
  print("Rented successful!")
  print(invoice)
#Create function rent item
def return_item(item_list):
  #prompt the user to enter the customer's name, the serial number of the item they
  # want to rent, and the quantity of the item they want to rent.
  customer_name = input("Enter customer name>> ")
  serial_number = int(input("Enter the Serial Number of item>> "))
  quantity = int(input("Enter the quantity you want>> "))
  return_date = datetime.date.today().strftime("%Y-%m-%d")
  item = find_item_by_serial_number(item_list, serial_number)
  #check if the variable `item` is `None` then the item with the given serial number was
not found in the `item list` and it prints "Items not found!" and returns from the function.
  # handle the case when the user enters an invalid serial number for an item.
  if item is None:
    print("Serial Number Doesn't Exists!")
    return
```

```
rental_duration = int(input("Enter the rental duratiom: "))
  fine_amt = 20
  rental= input("Enter the date rented: ").split('-')
  yyyy,mm,dd=[int(item) for item in rental]
  rentalDate=date(yyyy,mm,dd)
  slow = (datetime.date.today() - rentalDate).days
  # check if the number of days the item was rented is less than or equal to therental
duration
  if slow<=rental duration:
     day=0
  else:
     day=slow-rental_duration
  # calculating the fine amount for returning the rented item late.
  fine = fine_amt * day*quantity
  # calculating the number of weeks (d) that the item was rented for.
  d=int(rental_duration/5)
  if rental_duration %5 ==0:
     d += 0
  else:
     d += 1
  # calculate the total amount to be paid for renting an item.
  total_amount = item['price'] * quantity * rental_duration
```

```
vat = round(.13*total amount)
grand_total = float(total_amount + vat + fine)
#Bill of rented Items
invoice = f"|------|\n" \
   f" Customer: {customer name}
                                 Date: {return date}\n" \
   f"|-----|\n" \
   f" Items: {item['name']}\n" \
   f" Brand: {item['brand']}\n" \
   f" Quantity: {quantity}\n" \
   f" Duration: {rental_duration} days\n" \
   f" Delay: {day} days\n" \
   f"|-----|\n" \
   f" Total: ${total_amount}\n" \
   f"|-----|\n" \
   f" Fine: ${fine}\n" \
   f"|-----|\n" \
   f" VAT: ${vat}\n"\
   f"|-----|\n" \
   f" Grand Total: ${grand_total}\n" \
   f"|-----|\n" \
```

#Increase the quantity of the rented item from the total quantity available in the item list.

```
item['quantity'] += quantity
write.write_bill("items.txt", item_list)
```

```
#creating a file name for the return bill based on the customer's name
  bill = f"{customer_name.replace(' ', '_')}_return_bill.txt"
  with open(bill, 'w') as file:
     file.write(invoice)
  # print a success message to indicate that the rental process was completed
successfully.
  print("Item Renturn successfully!")
  print(invoice)
#The function finds an item in a list based on its serial number.
def find_item_by_serial_number(item_list, serial_number):
  # iterated over each item in the `item_list` and checking if the `serial_number` of the
item matches the given `serial_number`.
  for item in item_list:
     if item['serial_number'] == serial_number:
       return item
  return None
```