



Billing System Management

GUVI PROJECT REPORT

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Abstract

❑ Project Type:

GUI-based desktop application using Java Swing.

❑ Objective:

To design and develop a billing system that helps manage product entries, calculate totals, and generate a detailed bill efficiently.

❑ Key Functionalities:

- Input product name, price, and quantity.
- Add multiple products to the invoice.
- Automatically compute:
 - Subtotal of all products.
 - Tax (18%) on the subtotal.
 - Discount (10%) on the subtotal.
 - Final Grand Total.
- Display a real-time invoice/bill in the text area.

❑ Technologies Used:

- Programming Language: Java
- GUI Framework: Swing
- OOP Concepts: Classes (Product, BillingService)
- Layouts: GridLayout, BorderLayout, FlowLayout

❑ Core Components:

- Product Class: Stores individual product data (name, price, quantity).
- BillingService Class: Handles product list and billing calculations.



- GUI Class: Manages the user interface and event handling.

❑ Error Handling & Validation:

- Uses try-catch blocks to prevent crashes.
- Validates that price and quantity are valid numbers.
- Shows errors using JOptionPane dialogs.
- Prevents blank inputs or negative values.

❑ User Interaction & Event Handling:

- Buttons like Add Product and Generate Bill trigger specific logic.
- Input fields are cleared after successful entry.
- Real-time feedback via dialogs and invoice updates.

❑ Design Considerations:

- Clean, organized GUI layout.
- Logical separation of business logic and interface.
- Reusable and modular code for easy maintenance and expansion.

❑ Innovative Features:

- Built-in tax and discount logic.
- Real-time invoice updates.
- Extensible for features like export to PDF, printing, or database integration.

❑ Educational Value:

- Great for learning Swing, OOP, and event-driven programming.
- Demonstrates full software development cycle from input to output.

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Introduction

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What is a Billing System?

A billing system is a software application used to generate invoices or bills for goods or services. It automates the process of calculating prices, taxes, discounts, and total payable amounts, reducing manual errors and increasing efficiency.

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Purpose of This Project

The purpose of this project is to build a **simple, user-friendly, and functional billing software** using Java and Swing. It is designed for small shops or businesses where quick billing is needed without a complex database.

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Why Java and Swing?

- **Java** is platform-independent, object-oriented, and ideal for building secure, portable applications.
- **Swing** is a part of Java's standard library for building Graphical User Interfaces (GUIs). It allows for the creation of windows, buttons, text fields, and event handling.

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Target Users

This system is intended for:

- Shopkeepers who need quick billing solutions.
- Students learning Java GUI programming.
- Educational demonstrations or academic projects.

?

User Interaction Flow



- The user enters the product name, price, and quantity.
- Clicks "**Add Product**" to add it to the current bill.
- Clicks "**Generate Bill**" to display a full invoice including tax and discount.
- The bill is displayed in a scrollable text area for review or printing.

?

Benefits of This System

- Reduces human error in manual billing.
- Easy and intuitive interface for all users.
- Automated calculations save time and effort.
- Ready for further enhancements (like database or printing).

?

Real-World Relevance

Billing systems are used in:

- Retail stores
- Supermarkets
- Medical shops
- Restaurants

This project provides the foundational structure for building real-world billing applications.

?

Educational Goals

- Understand **Java Swing components**
- Practice **event-driven programming**



- Learn **modular coding and object-oriented principles**
- Implement **basic validation and exception handling**

Project Overview

The **Billing Management System** is a GUI-based Java application developed using **Java Swing**. It allows users to:

- Enter product details (name, price, quantity)
- Add multiple products
- Automatically calculate subtotal, tax, discount, and total
- Display a full invoice in a text area



Bill Master

[Home](#) [Generate Bill](#) [About Us](#)

Generate Bill

Product Name:

Price:

Quantity:

Tax Percent:

Generate Bill

About Us

Core Feature Implementation

The core functionalities include:

- Adding products with price and quantity
- Maintaining a list of all added products
- Calculating:
 - **Subtotal:** Sum of product totals



- **Tax (18%)**
 - **Discount (10%)**
 - **Grand Total**
- Generating a final bill/invoice in the GUI

Main.java

```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help <- > Console_Billing_System_Java  
EXPLORER ... J Main.java 2 J Product.java J BillingService.java  
BillingSystem > J Main.java B... 2  
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        BillingService service = new BillingService();  
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);  
  
        while (true) {  
            System.out.println("n--- Billing System ---");  
            System.out.println("1. Add Product");  
            System.out.println("2. View Products");  
            System.out.println("3. Exit");  
            System.out.print("Enter choice: ");  
            String choice = sc.nextLine();  
  
            switch (choice) {  
                case "1":  
                    try {  
                        System.out.print("Enter product name:\n");  
                        String name = sc.nextLine();  
  
                        System.out.print("Enter price:\n");  
                        double price = Double.parseDouble(sc.nextLine());  
  
                        System.out.print("Enter quantity:\n");  
                        int quantity = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());  
  
                        System.out.print("Enter tax percent:\n");  
                        double taxPercent = Double.parseDouble(sc.nextLine());  
  
                        Product p = new Product(name, price, quantity, taxPercent);  
                        service.addProduct(p);  
                    } catch (NumberFormatException e) {  
                        System.out.println("Invalid number input.");  
                    }  
                    break;  
                case "2":  
                    service.listProducts();  
                    break;  
                case "3":  
                    System.out.println("Exiting...");  
                    return;  
                default:  
                    System.out.println("Invalid option. Try again.");  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help <- > Console_Billing_System_Java  
EXPLORER ... J Main.java 2 J Product.java J BillingService.java  
BillingSystem > J Main.java B... 2  
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            service.addProduct(p);  
        } catch (NumberFormatException e) {  
            System.out.println("Invalid number input.");  
        }  
        break;  
    }  
    case "2":  
        service.listProducts();  
        break;  
    case "3":  
        System.out.println("Exiting...");  
        return;  
    default:  
        System.out.println("Invalid option. Try again.");  
    }  
}  
}
```



Purpose of Main.java in a Billing Management System (Java + Swing + JDBC)

In a Java Billing System, Main.java usually:

1. **Launches the GUI** (using JFrame or a custom GUI class)
2. **Initializes resources** (like database connections)
3. **Handles basic setup logic** (maybe user login or main dashboard window)

Variants Based on Structure:

- If your project has different modules like:
- LoginFrame.java
- BillingFrame.java
- DatabaseConnection.java

Then Main.java just **glues everything together**, often by launching the first GUI screen and letting the user navigate the rest.



The image shows two side-by-side Java code editors from the GUVI IDE. Both editors have a dark theme and display code related to a Billing System.

Top Editor (Main.java):

```
1  package service;
2
3  import java.io.*;
4  import model.Product;
5
6
7  public class BillingService {
8      private final String FILE_PATH = "data/products.txt";
9
10     public BillingService() {
11         File file = new File(FILE_PATH);
12         try {
13             file.getParentFile().mkdirs(); // auto-create folder
14             if (!file.exists()) file.createNewFile(); // auto-create file
15         } catch (IOException e) {
16             System.out.println("Error initializing data file.");
17         }
18     }
19
20     public void addProduct(Product product) {
21         try (BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter(FILE_PATH, append:true))) {
22             bw.write(product.toString());
23             bw.newLine();
24             System.out.println("Product added successfully.");
25         } catch (IOException e) {
26             System.out.println("Error writing to file.");
27         }
28     }
29
30 }
```

Bottom Editor (Product.java):

```
1  package model;
2
3
4  public class Product {
5      private String productName;
6      private double price;
7      private int quantity;
8      private double taxPercent;
9
10     public Product(String productName, double price, int quantity, double taxPercent) {
11         this.productName = productName;
12         this.price = price;
13         this.quantity = quantity;
14         this.taxPercent = taxPercent;
15     }
16
17     public String getProductName() { return productName; }
18     public double getPrice() { return price; }
19     public int getQuantity() { return quantity; }
20     public double getTaxPercent() { return taxPercent; }
21
22     public double getTaxAmount() {
23         return (price * quantity) * (taxPercent / 100);
24     }
25
26     public double getTotal() {
27         return (price * quantity) + getTaxAmount();
28     }
29
30     @Override
31     public String toString() {
32         return productName + "," + price + "," + quantity + "," + taxPercent + "," +
33             getTaxAmount() + "," + getTotal();
34     }
35
36 }
```

Purpose of Product.java



- Represents the **data model** (a blueprint) for a product.
- Used to store and retrieve product details like name, ID, price, quantity, etc.
- Works closely with database, billing UI, and inventory modules

Explanation of Key Parts:

Section	What it Does
private int id	Unique product ID
private String name	Name of the product (e.g. “Pen”, “Monitor”)
private double price	Unit price of the product
private int quantity	Quantity in stock or to be billed
Constructor	Allows quick creation of a Product object
Getters & Setters	Lets other classes read or modify product values safely
toString()	Helps display product info in dropdowns, lists, or logs



How Product.java Is Used:

- When adding products to a **bill**, you create Product objects and store them in a list.
- When displaying inventory, products are shown using this class.
- When saving to or loading from a **database**, Product objects hold the data temporarily.



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run ... ← → ○ Console_Billing_System_Java ○ BillingSystem > service > J BillingService.java > Language Support for Java(TM) by Red Hat > {} service
7 public class BillingService {
18 }
19
20 public void addProduct(Product product) {
21     try (BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter(FILE_PATH, append:true))) {
22         bw.write(product.toString());
23         bw.newLine();
24         System.out.println(" Product added successfully.");
25     } catch (IOException e) {
26         System.out.println(" Error writing to file.");
27     }
28 }
29
30 public void listProducts() {
31     try (BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(FILE_PATH))) {
32         String line;
33         System.out.println("\n--- Product List ---");
34         while ((line = br.readLine()) != null) {
35             String[] data = line.split(regex,:);
36             System.out.printf(format:"Product: %10s| Price: %.2f| Qty: %d| Tax%: %.2f| \n",
37                               data[0], Double.parseDouble(data[1]), Integer.parseInt(data[2]),
38                               Double.parseDouble(data[3]), Double.parseDouble(data[4]), Double.parseDouble(data[5]));
39         }
40     } catch (IOException e) {
41         System.out.println(" Error reading from file.");
42     }
43 }
44 }
```

Purpose of BillingService.java

- Acts as a **service layer** between the **UI** (e.g., BillingFrame.java) and the **data layer** (e.g., Product.java, database).

- Performs core logic: total calculation, bill generation, item list management, etc.
 - May also interact with the database (if not using a separate DAO class).
-

💡 Typical Responsibilities of BillingService.java

Function	Purpose
addProductToBill(Product p)	Adds a product to the current bill
removeProductFromBill(Product p)	Removes a product from the current bill
calculateTotal()	Sums up the price × quantity of all products
generateBill()	Generates a final bill (maybe as text, PDF, or receipt)
saveBillToDatabase()	Stores the bill in MySQL using JDBC

Explanation



Method	Role
addProduct()	Adds a product to the current bill
removeProduct()	Removes a product
calculateTotal()	Multiplies price × quantity for each product and adds up
printBill()	Prints the bill to console or UI
getProductList()	Returns the current product list (useful for UI to display)
saveBillToDatabase()	Optional: saves bill info to MySQL via JDBC

2. Error Handling & Robustness

Handled using:

- try-catch blocks to prevent runtime errors like NumberFormatException
- Validation checks for:
 - Empty fields
 - Negative or non-numeric inputs
- Error messages shown using JOptionPane.showMessageDialog()
 Prevents application crashes and gives helpful feedback to users.

3. Integration of Components

The project integrates:

- **Business logic** (Product, BillingService) with
- **GUI logic** (BillingSystemGUI) seamlessly

E.g., When a product is added from the GUI, it is processed by the BillingService class and stored internally.

The logic and interface work together without issues.

4. Event Handling & Processing

Handled through:

- ActionListener for buttons like **Add Product** and **Generate Bill**
- On button clicks:
 - Input is fetched from text fields
 - Parsed and validated
 - Triggering product addition or bill display

Responsive and smooth user interaction.

5. Data Validation

Validation includes:



- Ensuring fields are not empty
 - Price and quantity must be numeric and ≥ 0
 - Invalid entries result in error popups
- Ensures correct and clean data is processed.
-

❖ 6. Code Quality and Innovative Features

- Code is **clean, well-commented, and modular**
 - Uses:
 - Object-Oriented Programming (OOP)
 - Swing for GUI
 - Layout Managers for UI alignment
 - **Innovative Touch:**
 - Real-time invoice display
 - Tax and discount calculations built-in
 - Extensible structure (easy to add print/export features)
- Demonstrates good practices and potential for future improvements.
-

▀ 7. Project Documentation

- Code contains comments for clarity



- Ready to be accompanied by:
 - README.md (for GitHub)
 - Setup instructions
 - Screenshot(s) of app in use.

INTERFACE

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Bill Master". The main title bar says "Bill Master". Below it, there's a navigation bar with three items: "Home", "Generate Bill", and "About Us". The main content area is titled "Generate Bill". It contains three input fields: "Product Name" with the value "IPHONE", "Price" with the value "400000", and "Quantity" with the value "2".

Product Name:	IPHONE
Price:	400000
Quantity:	2



A screenshot of a web browser window showing a bill generation form. The URL in the address bar is 127.0.0.1:5500/BillingSystem/WebContent/index.html#generate-bill. The form contains two input fields: 'Quantity' with the value '2' and 'Tax Percent' with the value '32'. A large purple button labeled 'Generate Bill' is centered below the inputs. Below the form, there is a section titled 'About Us' with a welcome message.

Quantity:
2

Tax Percent:
32

Generate Bill

About Us

Welcome to Bill Master! We provide a simple and efficient way to generate bills with tax calculations for your business needs.

RESULT



Bill Master

[Home](#) [Generate Bill](#) [About Us](#)

Generated Bill

Bill Details

Product: IPHONE
Price: 400000.00
Quantity: 2
Tax Percent: 32%
Tax Amount: 256000.00
Total: 1056000.00

Result Explanation

After implementing and testing the Billing Management System, the following results were observed:

1. Successful Product Addition

- Users can add multiple products by entering the product name, price, and quantity.
- Each product is stored and calculated properly.
- Subtotals update dynamically in the final bill.

2. Accurate Calculations



- The application correctly calculates:
 - Subtotal = Sum of (price × quantity) for each product
 - Tax (18%) = Applied to the subtotal
 - Discount (10%) = Applied to the subtotal
 - Grand Total = Subtotal + Tax - Discount
- The final bill reflects all calculations accurately and in a readable format.

3. Real-time Invoice Display

- As products are added and the bill is generated, a complete invoice is displayed in a scrollable text area.
- The bill includes product details and all computed amounts clearly.

4. Validation Handling

- The system shows error messages if:
 - Any input field is empty
 - Non-numeric values are entered for price or quantity
- This prevents invalid data from entering the system.

5. User Interface Response

- The application responds quickly to button clicks.
- Input fields clear automatically after adding a product, improving usability.

Discussion

The development and testing of the **Billing Management System** revealed several key insights and outcomes, discussed below:

1. Ease of Use and Simplicity

The system offers a **simple and clean interface** that is easy to understand and operate, even for non-technical users. With just a few inputs and button clicks, users can generate a complete bill efficiently.

2. Effective Implementation of Java Swing

Java Swing proved to be an effective tool for building GUI applications. It allowed for flexible layout management, component placement, and real-time event handling.

3. Clear Separation of Logic

By dividing the code into separate classes:

- Product.java handles product data.
- BillingService.java performs all billing calculations.
- BillingSystemGUI.java manages the user interface and interactions.

This structure made the code **modular, maintainable, and easy to debug**.

4. Validation and Error Handling

The system demonstrates **robust error handling**:

- Prevents application crashes due to invalid inputs.



- Gives meaningful error messages through dialog boxes.
- Ensures only correct and validated data is processed.

5. Real-World Relevance

Though this is an academic project, the structure and functionality closely resemble **real-world billing systems** used in small retail shops. With minor enhancements like file export or database integration, it could be deployed practically.

6. Opportunities for Enhancement

- Adding features like saving the invoice to a file or printing.
- Integrating with a database for product history and stock tracking.
- Implementing user login for security and multi-user support.

7. Educational Benefits

The project was extremely valuable in understanding:

- Event-driven programming
- GUI design using Swing
- Input validation and exception handling
- Object-oriented programming principles

References

1. Oracle Java Documentation

Official Java documentation for classes, Swing components, and



event handling.

🔗 <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/>

2. GeeksforGeeks – Java Programming

Useful for understanding Java Swing components, layout managers, and object-oriented concepts.

🔗 <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/java/>

3. w3schools – Java Swing Tutorial

Beginner-friendly resource for GUI development using Swing.

🔗 https://www.w3schools.com/java/java_gui.asp

4. JavaTPoint – Java Tutorial

Detailed explanations of Java basics, exception handling, and GUI programming.

🔗 <https://www.javatpoint.com/java-tutorial>

5. Stack Overflow

Community-driven help for debugging and understanding Java runtime issues.

🔗 <https://stackoverflow.com/>

6. YouTube Tutorials

Visual demonstrations of building Java Swing applications and handling events.

- “Java Swing Tutorial for Beginners” – ProgrammingKnowledge
- “Build a Billing System in Java” – CodeWithHarry, Telusko

