



**University of Science & Technology Chittagong  
(USTC)**

**FACULTY of SCIENCE ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY (FSET)**

**Department of Computer Science & Engineering(CSE)**

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## **Lab task-6**

**Course Code: CSE 123**

**Course Title: Object oriented Programming**

**Submitted To:**

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CSE, FSET, USTC**

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**Semester: 2nd**

## 1. Project Title

### **SmartBudget: A Personal Finance Manager**

## 2. Project Purpose & Problem Statement

### Purpose:

SmartBudget is a desktop application that helps individuals manage their personal finances by tracking income, expenses, savings, and budgeting goals.

### Problem it Solves:

Many people struggle with managing their finances due to a lack of organization or real-time insights into their spending habits. This project provides a user-friendly way to track transactions and analyze spending patterns.

### Importance of OOP Concepts:

OOP allows the application to be modular, extensible, and maintainable. It makes it easier to manage financial entities such as accounts, transactions, and budgets.

## 3. Project Goals and Key Functionalities

### Goals:

- Help users monitor their income and expenses
- Allow users to set and track budget goals
- Provide simple reports and insights

### Key Functionalities:

- Add/Edit/Delete income and expenses
- Categorize transactions (e.g., Food, Rent, Travel)
- View monthly spending summary
- Set monthly budget goals
- Simple console-based UI (upgradeable to GUI later)

### 4. Technologies Used

- Programming Language: Java
- Frameworks/Libraries: None (Core Java)
- Database: No external DB; uses file-based storage (can be upgraded to SQLite)

### 5. Use of OOP Principles

- Encapsulation:

Private fields in classes with public getters and setters to protect data.

- Inheritance:

Transaction superclass with Income and Expense subclasses.

- Polymorphism:

Overriding toString() for better object representation; overloading methods for adding different types of transactions.

- Abstraction:

Interface Storable for saving/loading data to/from files, hiding file I/O details.

## 6. Project Phases & Timeline

Phase	Description	Est. Duration
Phase 1: Planning	Requirement gathering & class design.	1 day
Phase 2: Core Development	Implementing classes & logic	3 days
Phase 3: File I/O	Add saving/loading functionality	1 day
Phase 4: Testing	Test all functionalities.	1 day
Phase 5: Documentation	Proposal & final report	1 day

## 7. Final Product Outcomes

- Track income and expenses by category
- View spending summaries and progress toward budget goals
- Serve as a foundational project that can be expanded to GUI or web app

Usefulness:

This helps users become financially aware, make better spending decisions, and establish savings habits.

## 8. Proposal Summary

SmartBudget is a personal finance manager built with OOP principles to provide a modular and scalable financial tracking tool. It simplifies money management and lays a strong foundation for future upgrades like database integration and UI enhancements.

## 9. References

- Oracle Java Documentation: <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/>
- W3Schools Java OOP: [https://www.w3schools.com/java/java\\_oop.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/java/java_oop.asp)

Java Code (Core Structure):

```
abstract class Transaction {  
    protected String date;  
    protected String category;  
    protected double amount;  
  
    public Transaction(String date, String category, double amount) {  
        this.date = date;  
        this.category = category;  
        this.amount = amount;  
    }  
  
    public abstract String getType();  
  
    public String toString() {  
        return "[" + getType() + "] " + category + ": $" + amount + " on " + date;  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

```
class Income extends Transaction {  
    public Income(String date, String category, double amount) {  
        super(date, category, amount);  
    }  
}
```

```
@Override  
public String getType() {  
    return "Income";  
}  
}
```

```
class Expense extends Transaction {  
    public Expense(String date, String category, double amount) {  
        super(date, category, amount);  
    }  
}
```

```
@Override  
public String getType() {  
    return "Expense";  
}  
}
```

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
class FinanceManager {  
    private List<Transaction> transactions = new ArrayList<>();  
}
```

```
public void addTransaction(Transaction t) {  
    transactions.add(t);  
}
```

```
public void viewSummary() {  
    double totalIncome = 0, totalExpense = 0;  
    for (Transaction t : transactions) {  
        if (t instanceof Income) totalIncome += t.amount;  
        else totalExpense += t.amount;  
    }  
    System.out.println("Total Income: $" + totalIncome);  
    System.out.println("Total Expense: $" + totalExpense);  
    System.out.println("Balance: $" + (totalIncome - totalExpense));  
}
```

```
public void showTransactions() {  
    for (Transaction t : transactions) {  
        System.out.println(t);  
    }  
}  
}
```

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);  
        FinanceManager fm = new FinanceManager();
```

```
fm.addTransaction(new Income("2025-04-01", "Salary", 3000));  
fm.addTransaction(new Expense("2025-04-03", "Groceries", 150));  
fm.addTransaction(new Expense("2025-04-04", "Transport", 50));  
  
fm.showTransactions();  
fm.viewSummary();  
}  
}
```



