

REPORT
ON
STUDENT RECORD MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SRMS)

Submitted by:

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Prepared in the partial fulfillment of the
Project Based Learning of Course CSE 201 — CODING SKILLS –I



SRM UNIVERSITY AP

Acknowledgements

I express my sincere gratitude to SRM University AP and the Department of Computer Science and Engineering for providing guidance and support throughout this project work. I would also like to thank my friends and classmates who helped with testing and shared valuable feedback, which improved the overall quality of this project.

Abstract

This project presents a Queue Simulation system developed in C++ using the concept of a Circular Queue. The program simulates a real-life ticket counter where customers are added to the queue using enqueue and served using dequeue. The system displays the queue after every operation and includes features like viewing front and rear elements, checking overflow or underflow, and showing the current queue size. The project demonstrates array-based queue implementation, circular pointer movement, FIFO behavior, modular programming, and a menu-driven interface.

Table of Contents

- Introduction
- Objectives
- Main Text
- Code
- Screenshots of Execution
- Results
- Conclusion and Recommendations
- References

1. Introduction

The purpose of this project is to simulate the working of a Queue using a Circular Queue implementation in C++. The queue is implemented using an array where the front and rear pointers move in a circular manner using modular arithmetic.

This project demonstrates FIFO (First In First Out), memory-efficient circular queue operations, pointer movement, menu-driven functionality, and structured programming.

2. Objectives

The main objectives of this project are:

- Simulate real-world queue behavior
- Implement Circular Queue using an array
- Perform enqueue and dequeue operations
- Display front, rear, and queue status
- Handle overflow and underflow cases
- Demonstrate modular programming with functions

3. System Overview

The Queue Simulation project is implemented using a circular queue where all operations—enqueue, dequeue, display, and front/rear access—are performed efficiently.

The program starts by taking the maximum queue size from the user. Each new customer is assigned a token number and added to the queue using enqueue. When a customer is served, the dequeue operation removes the front element.

Front and rear pointers automatically wrap around using the modulo operator, ensuring efficient use of memory and avoiding the need to shift elements.

The display function shows all customers currently waiting along with the front and rear indices. Overflow and underflow messages are shown when operations exceed queue limits.

The program uses a clean menu-driven structure, making it easy for users to interact with the system and understand how queues work internally.

4. Code Snippets

```
Project 1 > Simulation.cpp > main()
1  #include <iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  class CircularQueue {
5  private:
6      int *arr;          // array to store queue elements
7      int capacity;      // maximum capacity of the queue
8      int front;         // index of front element
9      int rear;          // index of last element
10     int count;         // current size of the queue
11
12 public:
13     CircularQueue(int size) {
14         capacity = size;
15         arr = new int[capacity];
16         front = 0;
17         rear = -1;
18         count = 0;
19     }
20
21     ~CircularQueue() {
22         delete[] arr;
23     }
24
25     bool isEmpty() const {
26         return count == 0;
27     }
28
29     bool isFull() const {
30         return count == capacity;
31     }
32
33     void enqueue(int x) {
34         if (isFull()) {
35             cout << "\nQueue Overflow! No more customers can wait.\n";
36             return;
37         }
38         rear = (rear + 1) % capacity;
39         arr[rear] = x;
40         count++;
41         cout << "Customer with token " << x << " joined the queue.\n";
42     }
43
44     int dequeue() {
45         if (isEmpty()) {
46             cout << "\nQueue Underflow! No customers to serve.\n";
47             return -1;
48         }
49         int x = arr[front];
50         front = (front + 1) % capacity;
51         count--;
52         cout << "Customer with token " << x << " has been served.\n";
53         return x;
54     }
55 }
```

```

56     int getFront() const {
57         if (isEmpty()) {
58             cout << "Queue is empty.\n";
59             return -1;
60         }
61         return arr[front];
62     }
63
64     int getRear() const {
65         if (isEmpty()) {
66             cout << "Queue is empty.\n";
67             return -1;
68         }
69         return arr[rear];
70     }
71
72     int size() const {
73         return count;
74     }
75
76     void displayQueue() const {
77         if (isEmpty()) {
78             cout << "\nQueue is empty. No customers waiting.\n";
79             return;
80         }
81
82         cout << "\nCurrent Queue (front -> rear):\n";
83         int i = front;
84         for (int c = 0; c < count; c++) {
85             cout << arr[i] << " ";
86             i = (i + 1) % capacity;
87         }
88         cout << "\n";
89         cout << "Front index: " << front << ", Rear index: " << rear << "\n";
90     }
91 };
92
93 int main() {
94     int maxSize;
95     cout << "===== TICKET COUNTER QUEUE SIMULATION =====\n";
96     cout << "Enter maximum number of customers that can wait in queue: ";
97     cin >> maxSize;
98
99     CircularQueue q(maxSize);
100     int choice;
101     int nextToken = 1; // token number generator
102
103     do {
104         cout << "\n----- MENU ----- \n";
105         cout << "1. New customer arrives (Enqueue)\n";
106         cout << "2. Serve next customer (Dequeue)\n";
107         cout << "3. Show all waiting customers\n";
108         cout << "4. Show front & rear customer\n";
109         cout << "5. Show queue size\n";

```

```
Project 1 > Simulation.cpp > main()
110     cout << "6. Exit\n";
111     cout << "-----\n";
112     cout << "Enter your choice: ";
113     cin >> choice;
114
115     switch (choice) {
116     case 1:
117         q.enqueue(nextToken);
118         nextToken++;
119         q.displayQueue();
120         break;
121
122     case 2:
123         q.dequeue();
124         q.displayQueue();
125         break;
126
127     case 3:
128         q.displayQueue();
129         break;
130
131     case 4: {
132         int f = q.getFront();
133         int r = q.getRear();
134         if (!q.isEmpty()) {
135             cout << "Front customer token: " << f << "\n";
136             cout << "Rear customer token: " << r << "\n";
137         }
138         break;
139     }
140
141     case 5:
142         cout << "Number of customers waiting: " << q.size() << "\n";
143         break;
144
145     case 6:
146         cout << "Exiting simulation...\n";
147         break;
148
149     default:
150         cout << "Invalid choice! Please try again.\n";
151     }
152
153     } while (choice != 6);
154
155     return 0;
156 }
```

5. OUTPUT IMAGES

5.1 ENQUEUE

```
PS D:\My codes> cd "d:\My codes\" ; if ($?) { g++ cccproject1.cpp -o cccproject1 } ; if ($?) { .\cccproject1 }
===== TICKET COUNTER QUEUE SIMULATION =====
Enter maximum number of customers that can wait in queue: 5

----- MENU -----
1. New customer arrives (Enqueue)
2. Serve next customer (Dequeue)
3. Show all waiting customers
4. Show front & rear customer
5. Show queue size
6. Exit
-----
Enter your choice: 1
Customer with token 1 joined the queue.

Current Queue (front -> rear):
1
Front index: 0, Rear index: 0

----- MENU -----
1. New customer arrives (Enqueue)
2. Serve next customer (Dequeue)
3. Show all waiting customers
4. Show front & rear customer
5. Show queue size
6. Exit
-----
Enter your choice: 1
Customer with token 2 joined the queue.

Current Queue (front -> rear):
1 2
Front index: 0, Rear index: 1

----- MENU -----
1. New customer arrives (Enqueue)
2. Serve next customer (Dequeue)
3. Show all waiting customers
4. Show front & rear customer
5. Show queue size
6. Exit
-----
Enter your choice: 1
Customer with token 3 joined the queue.

Current Queue (front -> rear):
1 2 3
Front index: 0, Rear index: 2
```

```
----- MENU -----
1. New customer arrives (Enqueue)
2. Serve next customer (Dequeue)
3. Show all waiting customers
4. Show front & rear customer
5. Show queue size
6. Exit
-----
Enter your choice: 1
Customer with token 4 joined the queue.

Current Queue (front -> rear):
1 2 3 4
Front index: 0, Rear index: 3

----- MENU -----
1. New customer arrives (Enqueue)
2. Serve next customer (Dequeue)
3. Show all waiting customers
4. Show front & rear customer
5. Show queue size
6. Exit
-----
Enter your choice: 1
Customer with token 5 joined the queue.

Current Queue (front -> rear):
1 2 3 4 5
Front index: 0, Rear index: 4

----- MENU -----
1. New customer arrives (Enqueue)
2. Serve next customer (Dequeue)
3. Show all waiting customers
4. Show front & rear customer
5. Show queue size
6. Exit
-----
Enter your choice: 1
Queue Overflow! No more customers can wait.

Current Queue (front -> rear):
1 2 3 4 5
Front index: 0, Rear index: 4
```

5.2 DEQUEUE

```
PS D:\My codes> cd "d:\My codes\" ; if ($?) { g++ cccproject1.cpp -o cccproject1 } ; if ($?) { .\cccproject1 }

----- MENU -----
1. New customer arrives (Enqueue)
2. Serve next customer (Dequeue)
3. Show all waiting customers
4. Show front & rear customer
5. Show queue size
6. Exit
-----
Enter your choice: 2
Customer with token 1 has been served.

Current Queue (front -> rear):
2 3 4 5
Front index: 1, Rear index: 4
```

5.3 SHOW WAITING QUEUE

```
PS D:\My codes> cd "d:\My codes\" ; if ($?) { g++ cccproject1.cpp -o cccproject1 } ; if ($?) { .\cccproject1 }

----- MENU -----
1. New customer arrives (Enqueue)
2. Serve next customer (Dequeue)
3. Show all waiting customers
4. Show front & rear customer
5. Show queue size
6. Exit
-----
Enter your choice: 3

Current Queue (front -> rear):
2 3 4 5
Front index: 1, Rear index: 4
```

5.4 SHOW FRONT & REAR CUSTOMER

```
PS D:\My codes> cd "d:\My codes\" ; if ($?) { g++ cccproject1.cpp -o cccproject1 } ; if ($?) { .\cccproject1 }

----- MENU -----
1. New customer arrives (Enqueue)
2. Serve next customer (Dequeue)
3. Show all waiting customers
4. Show front & rear customer
5. Show queue size
6. Exit
-----
Enter your choice: 4
Front customer token: 2
Rear customer token: 5
```


5.5 SHOW QUEUE SIZE

```
----- MENU -----
1. New customer arrives (Enqueue)
2. Serve next customer (Dequeue)
3. Show all waiting customers
4. Show front & rear customer
5. Show queue size
6. Exit
-----
Enter your choice: 5
Number of customers waiting: 4

----- MENU -----
1. New customer arrives (Enqueue)
2. Serve next customer (Dequeue)
3. Show all waiting customers
4. Show front & rear customer
5. Show queue size
6. Exit
-----
Enter your choice: 6
Exiting simulation...
PS D:\My codes> █
```

6. Results

- Enqueue and dequeue operations worked correctly across multiple test runs.
- The front and rear pointers correctly demonstrated circular behaviour.
- Overflow and underflow conditions were handled accurately.
- The queue displayed the correct order of customers (FIFO).
- The program proved efficient, reliable, and easy to use.

7. Conclusion and Recommendations

The Queue Simulation project successfully demonstrates the internal working of Circular Queue using C++. It clearly visualizes real-life queue operations and reinforces understanding of FIFO logic, circular pointer movement, and array-based memory management.

The modular approach used in the project makes the code organized and easy to extend. Future enhancements may include adding priority queues or graphical visualization.

8. References

- SRM University AP Course Materials – Data Structures in C++
- cppreference.com – C++ Standard Library Documentation