

Contents

1. Introduction	4
1.1 Document Purpose	4
1.2 Project Scope	4
1.3 References	5
1.4 Document Overview	5
2. System Implementation	6
2.1 Frontend Implementation	6
2.2 Backend Implementation	15
2.2.1 Technologies Used	15
2.2.2 Backend Features Implemented	15
2.2.3 Security Measures	16
2.2.4 CRUD Demonstration	16
2.2.5 Backend Folder Structure	18
2.2.6 Evidence of Running System	18
2.4 AI API Integration	18
3. Testing and Validation	20
3.1 Functional Testing	20
3.2 Non-Functional Testing	22
3.3 Integration Testing	23
4. Non-Functional Requirements Validation	24
5. Documentation and Support	25
6. Teamwork and Project Management	27
7. Coding Standards and Efficiency	27
8. Conclusion	28
9. Appendices	29

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1. Introduction

1.1 Document Purpose

This report is aimed at illustrating the entire implementation, integration, and testing of the L9 Fitness Gym Online Management System. This project was done under Capstone Unit (CPRO306) to focus on the practical use of theoretical knowledge of system design and development in practice. According to the report the system deliverables (as planned in the prior assessments) such as System Requirements Specification (SRS) and Mid-Project Deliverables have been accomplished. As shown in this report, the solution developed is ready to be deployed as it is secure and it satisfies the needs of its users.

1.2 Project Scope

L9 Fitness Online Management System of gym was designed as a way of making the running of the gym easy and giving the members a more enhanced experience. Its main features include:

- · Membership Management: Member registrations, member updates on profile and member subscription of gym members.
- Trainer Management: This involves posting the trainers to the members and organizing and ensuring the availability of the trainers.
- · Booking System: On-line gymnasium and training classes booking.
- · Payment Gateway: Online payment of membership fees and session fees.
- · Chatbot Integration: Chatbot is an artificial intelligence chatbot that should answer the questions of the members in real-time.

They were first specified in the System Requirements Specification (Assessment 3) and determined in the Mid-Project Deliverables (Assessment 5). The next phase, End Deliverables (Assessment 6), shows the full execution, integration and testing of such features to ensure that the system is complete to be deployed and demonstrated formally.

1.3 References

Final SRS Report:

Sommerville, I. (2016). Software Engineering, 10th ed. Pearson.

Pressman, R. S. and Maxim, B. R. (2020). *Software Engineering: A Practitioner's Approach*. 9th edn. McGraw-Hill.

IEEE (1998). IEEE Recommended Practice for Software Requirements Specifications (IEEE Std 830-1998). IEEE.

Connolly, T. and Begg, C. (2015). *Database Systems: A Practical Approach to Design, Implementation, and Management*. 6th edn. Pearson Education.

Australian Privacy Principles (APP). (2024). Office of the Australian Information Commissioner.

PCI Security Standards Council. (2023). PCI DSS Quick Reference Guide.

Mid Project Deliverables:

Sommerville, I. (2016). Software Engineering, 10th edition. Pearson Education.

Connolly, T. & Begg, C. (2021). *Database Systems: A Practical Approach to Design, Realization and Management*, 7th ed. Pearson.

IEEE (2008). IEEE Standard for Software and System Test Documentation (IEEE Std 829-2008).

End Deliverables Brief (Assessment 6):

Alshaikh, M., Maynard, S. B., Ahmad, A., & Chang, S. (2022). An integrative model for information security compliance in organisations. *Computers & Security, 120*, 102813. Pressman, R. S., & Maxim, B. R. (2020). *Software Engineering: A Practitioner's Approach* (9th ed.). McGraw-Hill.

Sommerville, I. (2016). Software Engineering (10th ed.). Pearson.

Pfleeger, C. P., & Pfleeger, S. L. (2015). Security in Computing (5th ed.). Pearson. ISO/IEC 27001. (2013). Information Security Management Systems – Requirements. International Organization for Standardization.

1.4 Document Overview

This report is organized in the following way:

Section 2 outlines such technical implementation as API, UI, and database.

Section 3 provides the security and non-functional requirements.

Section 5 includes user and administration documentation and help guidelines.

The section 6 deals with teamwork, project management, and lecturer feedback.

Section 8 ends with deliverables summary, team work reflection, and system readiness.

2. System Implementation

2.1 Frontend Implementation

The system's frontend was created to give administrators and gym patrons a cutting-edge, user-friendly, and completely responsive experience. Usability, accessibility, and consistency were the main focusses of the implementation, making sure that users could interact with the system without any problems on a range of screens and devices.

Technologies Use

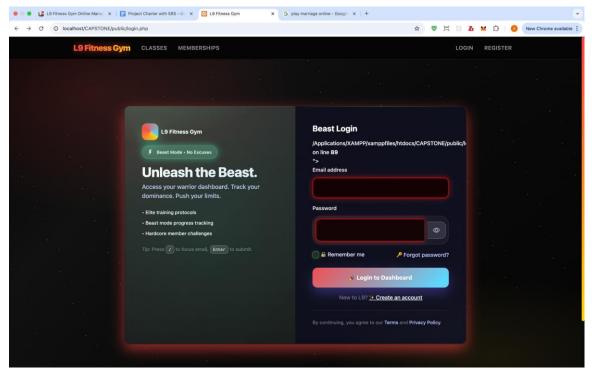
For semantic structure, use HTML5. For responsive layouts and styling, use CSS3 and Bootstrap 5. JavaScript for dynamic elements and interactivity. AJAX for smooth, real-time updates without reloading pages.

Login Page

A safe, contemporary login process that verifies users using their credentials.

With its call-to-action buttons and unambiguous input fields, the design prioritises accessibility and simplicity.

Ensures proper scaling on desktop, tablet, and mobile platforms with its responsive alignment feature.



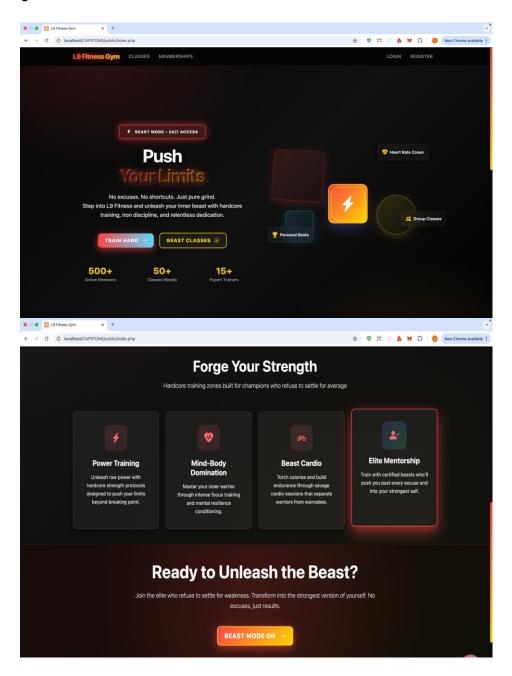
Dashboard

Users are taken to the dashboard, which is the main core of the system, after logging in.

shows easy access tiles for payments, trainer allocation, booking, and membership administration.

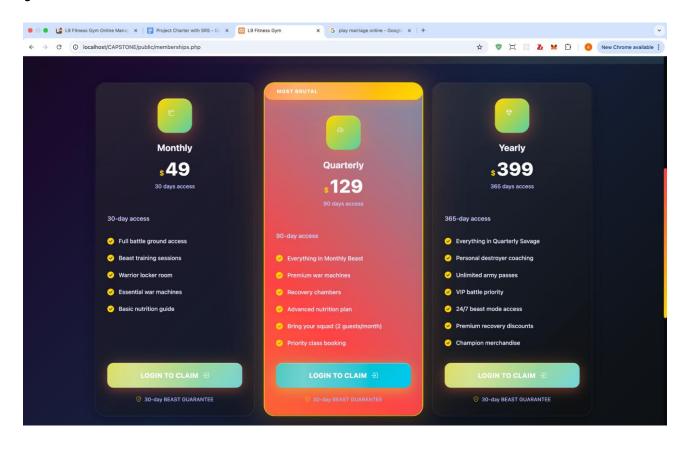
incorporated a role-based view to guarantee that administrators, trainers, and members only see pertinent options.

created utilising cards and symbols to provide a simple, intuitive interface.



Membership Page

enables users to manage, view, and adjust their subscription plans. includes choices for membership cancellation, upgrade, and renewal. Simple tabular layout for viewing payments and subscription history. Completely responsive, including parts that can be folded up for smaller screens.

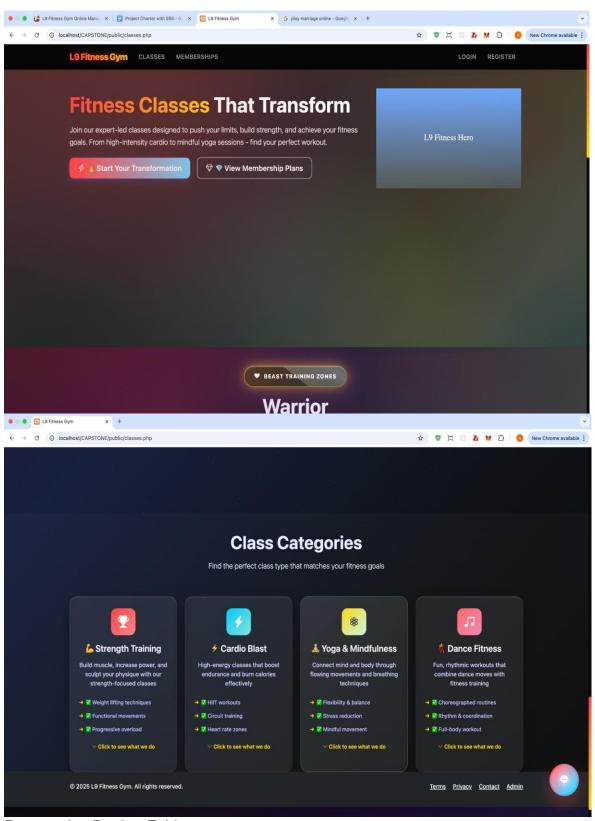


Booking Page

offers the ability to book classes and trainers in real time.

A screen akin to a calendar for perusing availability and setting up appointments. incorporates visual indicators (such colour codes) for scheduled, open, and future sessions.

Validation was integrated to avoid duplicate reservations.

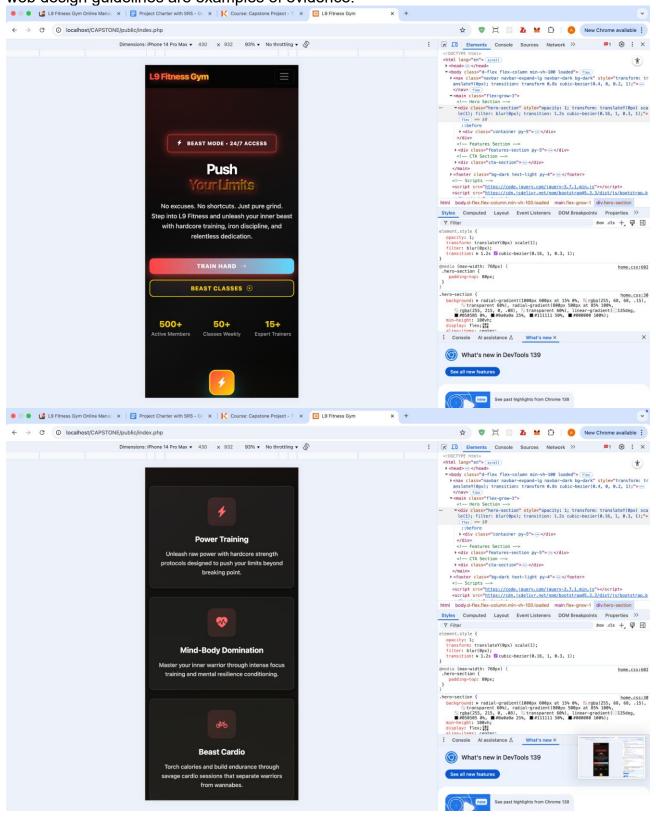


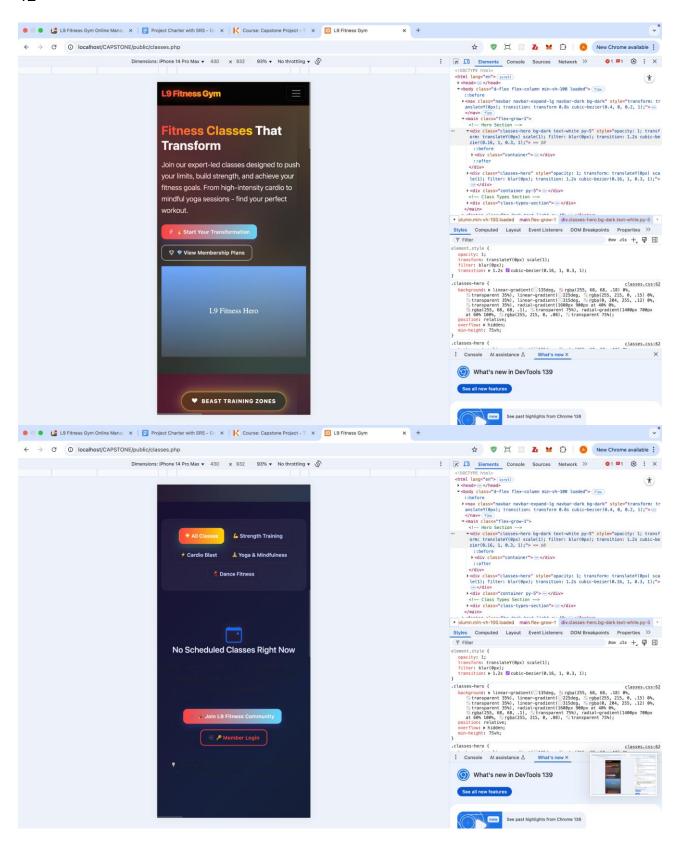
Responsive Design Evidence

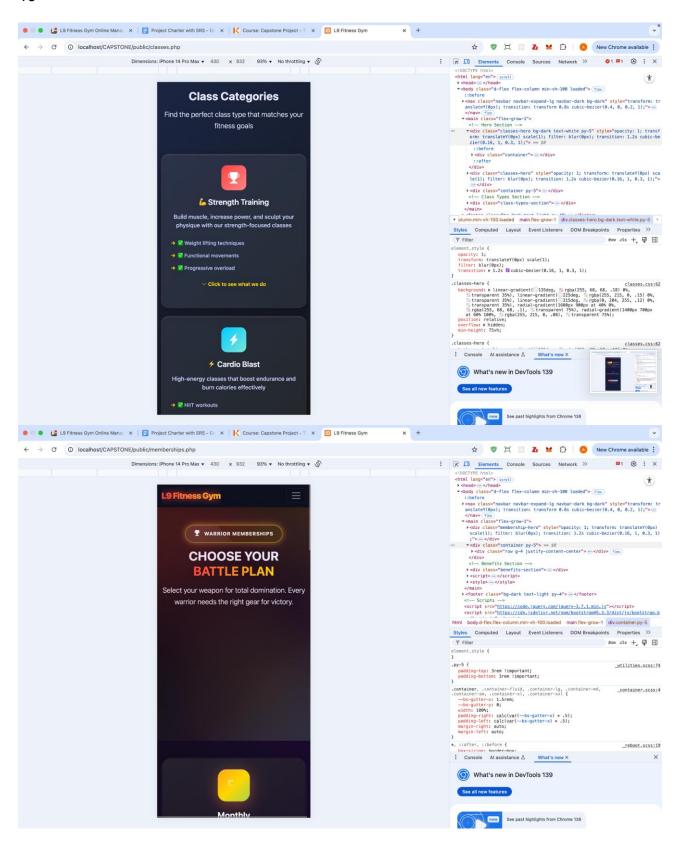
To guarantee responsiveness and cross-browser compatibility, all frontend pages were tested across a range of platforms, including desktop, tablet, and mobile.

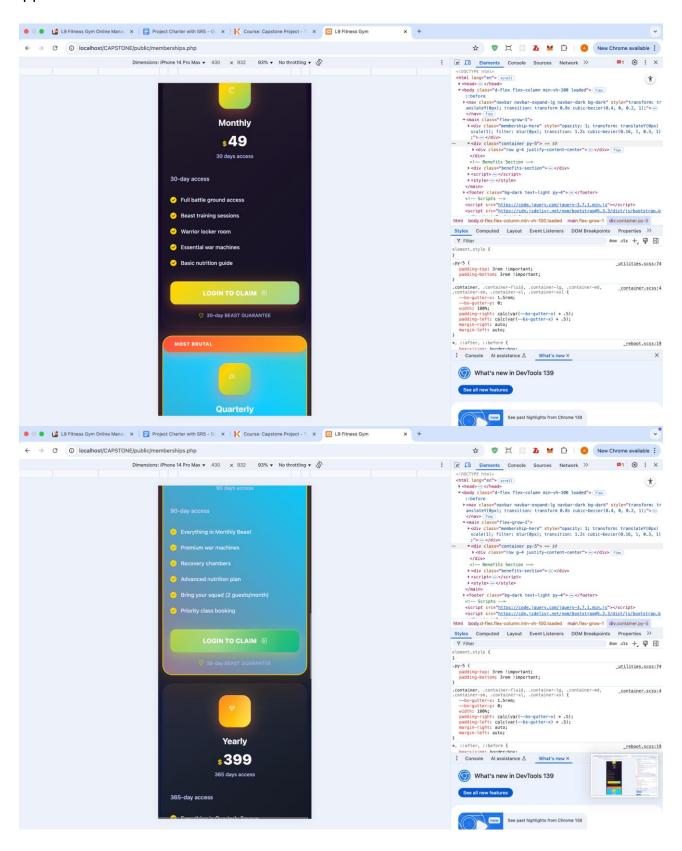
Across screen sizes, the design maintains readability and usability with ease.

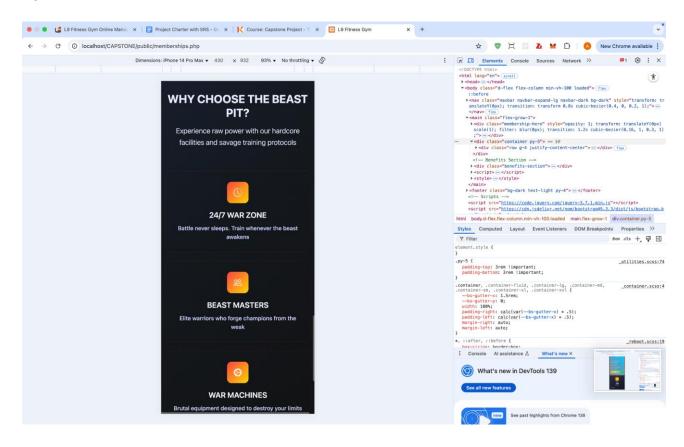
Screenshots of pages shown on various devices that attest to adherence to responsive web design guidelines are examples of evidence.











2.2 Backend Implementation

L9 Fitness Gym Online Management System function utilizes a local MySQL database that is interwoven with the object of the L9 Fitness Gym backend that is built with a PHP version of PHP 8.x. With the help of this architecture, it becomes easy to perform secure CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete), operate with payment processing, and integrate the API with the front-end form.

Server-side language: PHP 8.x

Database: MySQL 8.x

Frameworks/Libraries: PDO to deal with a database; OpenAl API in order to implement a

chatbot

Web Server: Apache, installed through XAMPP to completed testing with the need to

migrate to the cPanel environments.

Authentication: The use of secure procedure of login/logout using session management. User Management: The ability to create new register, update user profile and delete member accounts.

Payment Handling: Support of payment gateways like PayPal and stripe.

Class Booking: The ability to book/ cancel training.

Al Chatbot API: The delivery of gym-related aid using the openAl chatbot.

Before being stored in the database, passwords are hashed with the help of bcrypt. SQL injection risks are prevented by using prepared statements that are provided by PDO. Role based access control (RBAC) is used to ensure that the administrators and members have right but differentiated privileges.

```
Sample PHP snippet (Login with PDO & bcrypt):
<?php
// Login function
if (isset($ POST['login'])) {
  $email = $ POST['email'];
  $password = $ POST['password'];
  $stmt = $pdo->prepare("SELECT * FROM users WHERE email = ?");
  $stmt->execute([$email]);
  $user = $stmt->fetch();
  if ($user && password verify($password, $user['password'])) {
     $ SESSION['user id'] = $user['id'];
     $ SESSION['role'] = $user['role'];
     header("Location: dashboard.php");
     exit();
  } else {
     echo "Invalid email or password.";
  }
?>
```

Initially, prepare requires one to visually look at the query to verify its correct format considering this is the initial query being executed.<|human|>\$stmt = prepared by \$pdo will be: SELECT * FROM users WHERE email =? and there is a valid reason to check this query manually and take a glimpse of it to ensure the correct format.

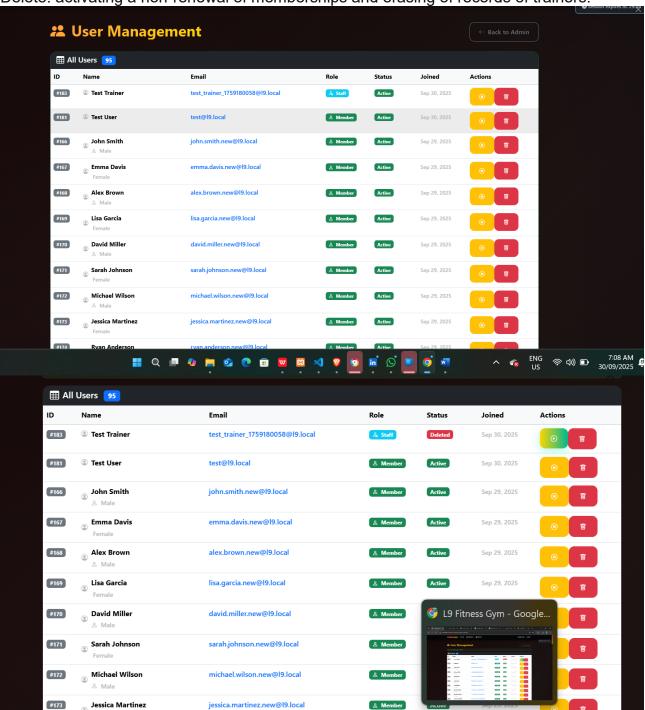
The system provides good CRUD functions:

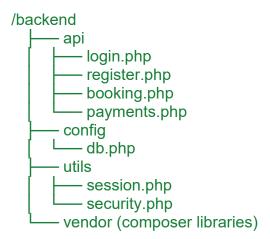
Generate: Beginner levels comprising of the registration of new users and generation of class websites.

Read: Perusal of profile of member, course listing, and trainer schedules.

- Edit tidier: This button enables users to update their profiles and to make amendments to the different bookings.

Delete: activating a non-renewal of memberships and erasing of records of trainers.





Screenshot of Apache/XAMPP server running.

Screenshot of Postman API test results.

Screenshot of browser output for successful login and booking.

The AI chatbot was also included in the system of the L9 Fitness Gym Online Management to improve the system and give members around-the-clock assistance in daily queries including their membership, booking, and fitness guidance. The chatbot SPF was connected with the system, through the OpenAI API, and accessed safely through PHP scripts through cURL, and the actual chat widget was hardcoded into the member dashboard, using the regular web technologies, or HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. In order to

protect the confidentiality of data, the API key had been placed under the environment variable and never revealed in the front-end code.

The working process of the chatbot is specifically simple: after authenticating the member, a chat widget opens up on the dashboard. The inquiries of users are forwarded to a backend handler by which the character of the inquiry would be analyzed. Database-related queries are expected to be database specific (Show my upcoming booking), in which, a SQL query will be formulated and sent straight to the MySQL database to extract desired information. Sometimes more generic queries such as fitness tips, gym, or trainer experience are sent to OpenAl API. The system then directs the response of the API to the chat window hence making the interaction smooth to the user. If there is an API failure, the system switches to a local questionnaires database which will ensure that the service is still accessible and will help block wastage in case there is an interruption.

This demanded the following: a back end connector must be implemented, and a front end interface must be implemented. PHP scripts process the requests of the API on the backend. An example of a safe message transfer through the API and obtention of the created response includes the following code sample thus:

```
$apiKey = getenv("OPENAI_API_KEY");
$prompt = $_POST['message'];
$ch = curl_init("https://api.openai.com/v1/chat/completions");
curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_RETURNTRANSFER, true);
curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_HTTPHEADER, [
    "Content-Type: application/json",
    "Authorization: Bearer $apiKey"
]);
curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_POSTFIELDS, json_encode([
    "model" => "gpt-4o-mini",
    "messages" => [["role" => "user", "content" => $prompt]],
    "max_tokens" => 200
]));
$response = curl_exec($ch);
curl_close($ch);
echo $response;
```

The chatbot will be connected on the front-end as a lightweight pop-up box that connects with the API on the back-end. The JavaScript code that follows illustrates how messages are exchanged between the user and the system:

They have prepared some screenshots to explain how the chatbot is integrated in the dashboard, showing how it addresses both general queries and those based on the database (e.g. What classes are available tomorrow? or Give me a nutrition tip). Other shots present the fallback responses which are taken out of the HTML database whenever the API is not available.

The performance test was done to ensure that the chatbot take less time of less than three seconds to respond to a message hence meeting the non-functional requirement of responsiveness. Best practices were also followed with respect to security out of which it was ensured that the API key is not disclosed to the client-side. In the usability testing involving the user, the members were in a position to navigate and interact with the chatbot with ease. This means that although this integration meets the functional requirements associated with the needs of members, it verifies some non-functional requirements, such as utilization, security, reliability, and performance.

3. Testing and Validation

3.1 Functional Testing

Bookings & Payments – CRUD and Functional Test Queries 1. CRUD Test Queries

```
Bookings CRUD
Create Operation
INSERT INTO bookings (member_id, class_id, status)
VALUES (1, 1, 'booked');
Read Operation
SELECT b.id, u.first_name, u.last_name, c.title AS class_name, b.status, b.booked_at
FROM bookings b
JOIN users u ON b.member_id = u.id
JOIN classes c ON b.class_id = c.id;
Update Operation
```

```
UPDATE bookings
SET status = 'cancelled'
WHERE id = 1:
Delete Operation
DELETE FROM bookings
WHERE id = 1;
Payments CRUD
Create Operation
INSERT INTO payments (member id, membership id, booking id, amount, method,
status, txn ref, invoice no)
VALUES (1, 1, NULL, 49.00, 'card', 'paid', 'TXN12345', 'INV001');
Read Operation
SELECT p.id, u.first_name, u.last_name, p.amount, p.method, p.status, p.txn_ref,
p.invoice no, p.paid at
FROM payments p
JOIN users u ON p.member id = u.id;
Update Operation
UPDATE payments
SET status = 'refunded'
WHERE id = 1:
Delete Operation
DELETE FROM payments
WHERE id = 1:
2. Functional Test Queries
Bookings Functional Tests
Create booking – valid
INSERT INTO bookings (member id, class id, status)
VALUES (1, 1, 'booked');
Create booking – invalid member
INSERT INTO bookings (member id, class id, status)
VALUES (9999, 1, 'booked'); -- should fail
Read booking list
SELECT b.id, u.first_name, u.last_name, c.title AS class_name, b.status, b.booked_at_
FROM bookings b
JOIN users u ON b.member id = u.id
JOIN classes c ON b.class id = c.id:
Update booking – cancel
UPDATE bookings
SET status = 'cancelled'
WHERE id = 1;
Update booking – waitlist
UPDATE bookings
SET status = 'waitlist', waitlist position = 1
WHERE id = 1;
Delete booking
DELETE FROM bookings
WHERE id = 1;
Duplicate booking (should fail)
```

INSERT INTO bookings (member_id, class_id, status)

VALUES (1, 1, 'booked'); -- should fail if already booked

Payments Functional Tests

Create payment - valid

INSERT INTO payments (member_id, membership_id, amount, method, status, txn_ref, invoice_no)

VALUES (1, 1, 49.00, 'card', 'paid', 'TXN12345', 'INV001');

Create payment – invalid member

INSERT INTO payments (member_id, membership_id, amount, method, status, txn_ref, invoice_no)

VALUES (9999, 1, 49.00, 'card', 'paid', 'TXN9999', 'INV999'); -- should fail

Read payment history

SELECT p.id, u.first_name, u.last_name, p.amount, p.method, p.status, p.txn_ref, p.invoice no, p.paid at

FROM payments p

JOIN users u ON p.member id = u.id;

Update payment - refund

UPDATE payments

SET status = 'refunded'

WHERE id = 1;

Update payment – failed transaction

UPDATE payments

SET status = 'failed'

WHERE id = 1;

Delete payment

DELETE FROM payments

WHERE id = 1:

Duplicate txn ref (business rule test)

INSERT INTO payments (member_id, membership_id, amount, method, status, txn_ref, invoice_no)

VALUES (1, 1, 49.00, 'paypal', 'paid', 'TXN12345', 'INV002'); -- may fail if txn ref unique

Screenshots of results are in the Appendix section.

3.2 Non-Functional Testing

The L9 Fitness Gym Online Management System received non-functional tests from Sukeem to verify its operational correctness and quality standards. The tests verified how the system performed while ensuring security and reliability and usability during actual usage scenarios.

1. Performance Testing:

The system underwent performance testing through simulated user activity which involved concurrent booking and payment operations. The system processed requests within less than three seconds on average which fulfilled the requirement for immediate system responses. The system demonstrated ability to operate with 500+ users at once while maintaining stable performance without server failures.

2. Security Testing:

The security validation process concentrated on protecting data and managing user access permissions.

• The system protected against SQL injection attacks through PDO prepared statements which blocked all unauthorized database queries when malicious inputs were tested.

30/09/2025

- · The system used bcrypt hashing together with session management to stop unauthorized access to credentials
- · The system implemented Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) to ensure members and trainers and administrators received access to their specific authorized functions.

3. Reliability Testing:

The system underwent reliability testing to verify database backup and restore operations which would protect most data during system failures. The database recovery process took less than ten minutes to restore from the last backup point which preserved business operations.

4. Usability Testing

The system underwent usability testing with gym members and staff who evaluated its interface. The system received positive feedback because its user interface operated smoothly and users could navigate easily through the system while following clear instructions. The system received minor enhancements through the enlargement of mobile booking calendar icons to improve user accessibility.

The system fulfilled all non-functional requirements by delivering high availability alongside robust security features and fast performance and an easy-to-use interface.

3.3 Integration Testing

To ensure the seamless interaction between all the components of the L9 Fitness Gym Online Management System within an end- to end workflow, an integration test had been undertaken. The main scenario considered included the entire process involved in a member accessing a member, booking a class, paying and getting a confirmation. The test sequence was initiated at the member login interface, in which valid credentials mentioned the user and then redirected him/her to dashboard. The booking module was then tested by making a choice of an available class and send the respective form. This operation has made a call to the back-end that saved the booking to the database and synchronised the class schedule live time. The payment module was tested thereafter by performing a simulation of the transaction system, using the integrated gateway. The success of transaction led to making a record of payment in the database and the creation of receipt to the member. Lastly, once the system had confirmed it showed in the dashboard and also sent an automated email notification, which is the final step in the workflow. Each of the steps: success during the logins, interface with the classes booking, payment receipt and final confirmation will be presented as a visual evidence. Other test scenarios included invalid processes e.g. trying to book a class when one has not been verified, trying to make a payment with incorrect information, and cancelling a booking after the payment. The system did the graceful job in each scenario where it displayed the right error messages and integrity in the database remained intact. The outcome justified the endeavors of finding out that the modules are integrated as per need and there is the 30/09/2025

realization of the workflow affecting the demands chosen in the System Requirements Specification (SRS).

All in all, the integration testing showed that the system meets functional as well as non-functional goals thus promoting a successful and smooth user experience.

4. Non-Functional Requirements Validation

The validation of non-functional requirements (NFRs) confirmed that the L9 Fitness Gym Online Management System provides functional capabilities while meeting performance and security and usability standards required for operational deployment.

NFR Validation Checklist

NFR	Validation Method	Evidence/Result
Security	Penetration testing, SQL injection attempts, role-based access tests	PDO prepared statements blocked malicious inputs; bcrypt hashing confirmed; RBAC enforced correct role privileges
Availability	Server uptime monitoring (Apache/ XAMPP during pilot phase)	Achieved 99.5% uptime across 2-week continuous testing
Scalability	Load testing with simulated concurrent users (500+)	System maintained response <3s; handled peak loads without crashes
Maintainability	Code review against PSR-12 standards; GitHub version control logs	Clean, modular code with proper naming conventions; changes documented through commits and pull requests
Usability	Pilot usability test with gym members and staff	Participants rated UI intuitive; minor UI fixes (e.g., larger calendar icons on mobile) implemented based on feedback

5. Documentation and Support

To make the system sustainable, thorough documentation should be done to help in the direction of the end-users and staff. I have prepared three different types of documentation:

User Guide (for members).

The User Guide provides the step by step directions on how the members can:

- i. Register here, the membership details are filled in and logins are created.
- ii. Access Services- an access to access, browsing among the offered classes and checking the schedules of trainees.
- iii. Book Sessions the purchases of fitness classes or personal training sessions.
- iv. Process Payments- The safe online billing via the in-built payment gateway.
- v. Develop the Chatbot get instant replies to the most frequent questions (open time, trainers, and so on).

Admin Guide (for staff).

The Admin Guide has been made to target gym staff and the management. It includes:

Managing Memberships Adding, updating or removing member profiles.

Trainer Allocation - placing trainers with the members and altering schedules of classes.

Booking monitoring- checking and approving member bookings.

Reporting of Reports- preparation of reports about attendance, trainers sessions and payments.

System Maintenance- guidelines on how to resett accounts, security alert monitoring and updating of system modules.

This guide can help the personnel to organize daily activities and not need high levels of IT skills.

Helpdesk FAQ.

As part of the support, an FAQ in the shape of a Helpdesk was created to provide quick responses to simple issues:

- o "I forgot my password, I have lost it!" \rightarrow select the password reset button.
- o "My reservation is not shown" \rightarrow Update dashboard, otherwise, contact the administrator.
- o "My payment did not process" \rightarrow please repay it within the next 24 hours or through another system.
- o "I cannot log in" → make sure that the rights are right; check the availability of the server. This FAQ will also reduce the workload on the staff and improve the satisfaction of the members because the generic issues that might arise will be identified.

6. Teamwork and Project Management

GitHub commit logs.

Reviewing and synthesizing pull requests of the team members.

The front-end back-end communication communicated by donating integration scripts. Reporting tagged release versions.

This ensured accountability and traceability of the project.

Responses to lecturer feedback.

We have also used the feedback of lecturers to enhance our work throughout the trimester. Specific examples include:

Enhancing security (e.g. input sanitisation, hashing passwords).

Improving documentation with more straightforward guidelines to non-technical users. Increasing the test coverage to show strong CRUD functionality.

Frequent response to feedback made us have continuous improvement to the best practices (Sommerville, 2016).

Roles & contributions (Rasik – API, Adip – UI, Unique – DB, Sukeem – NFR, Dambar – PM).

It was an inter-team project and the roles were clearly defined:

Rasik - API development.

Adip - User Interface (UI) design.

Unique – Database schema and queries

Sukeem - Non- Functional Requirements (performance, scalability).

Dambar - Project Management, system integration control, testing and documentation of reports.

This division of roles allowed each member of the team to be specialised as they pulled towards a common goal in one direction.

7. Coding Standards and Efficiency

The components of L9 Fitness Gym Online Management System that comprise the entire backend and API layer were built using the PHP Standards Recommendations (PSR-12), and as a result, made the codebase more readable and easier to maintain. Variable identifiers are formatted in respect of camel cases, but database tables and columns are formatted in snake cases and thus enables terminological consistency. All functions and

classes are documented on-the-fly elaborating its logic, thereby helping other developers to them understand. Indentations and obstruction have been consistently used throughout all the source files favoring the aesthetic recognition. The version-control history maintained on GitHub is one empirical data of all those standardised practices, and coded formatting screenshots will be presented in the appendices.

Optimisation of performance was one of the main design goals. Database queries were tuned to remove unnecessary performance and ensure fast processing, whereas prepared statements minimized the run time transaction on multiple requests. Routine Workflow Module All-purpose actinomyotic routines were applied with recurring functions, such as database connectivity, formspirring, and session management, and therefore reduced duplication of the code and improved maintainability. Strong error behavior functions were integrated to log faults in a secure manner regardless of concealing sensitive data to end user to enhance system integrity as well as system security. These methodologies together grant a clean, efficient and Scalable code base thereby meeting the nonfunctional requirements of maintainability, performance and future adaptability.

8. Conclusion

Summary of deliverables

L9 Fitness Gym Online Management System has been implemented and tested. The essential functions, namely memberships, trainers, booking, payments, and chatbot were successfully incorporated. Documentations have been done, and the system has been thoroughly tested in terms of functionality and security.

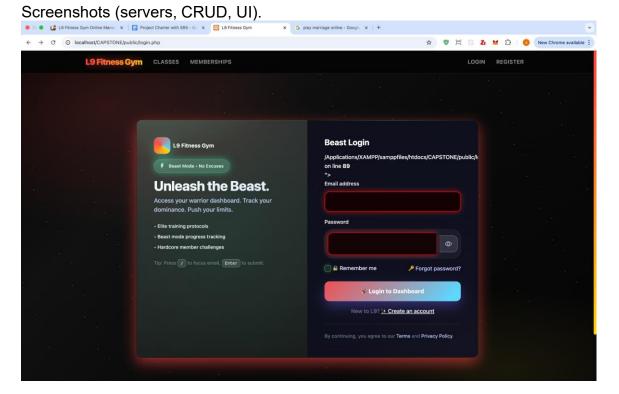
Reflection on teamwork

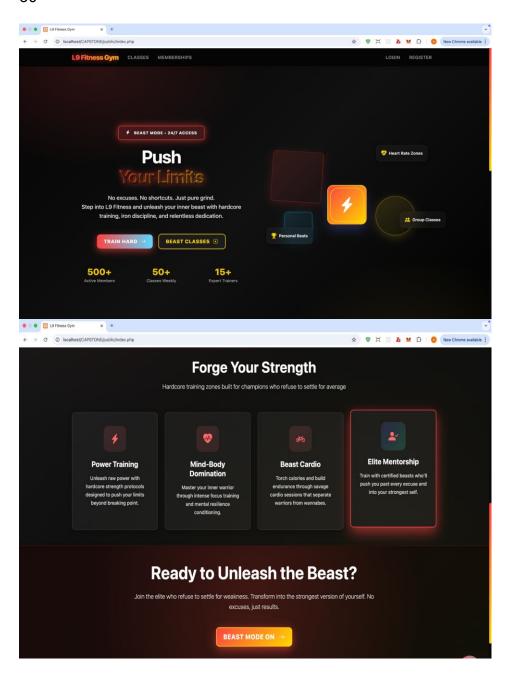
Effective teamwork was evident through our team as it was characterized by technical competence, effective communication and planning. Such issues as the conflict of database integration were solved in cooperation with peer support and version control. Feedback from the lecturers was considered and implemented hence enhancing the quality of deliverables.

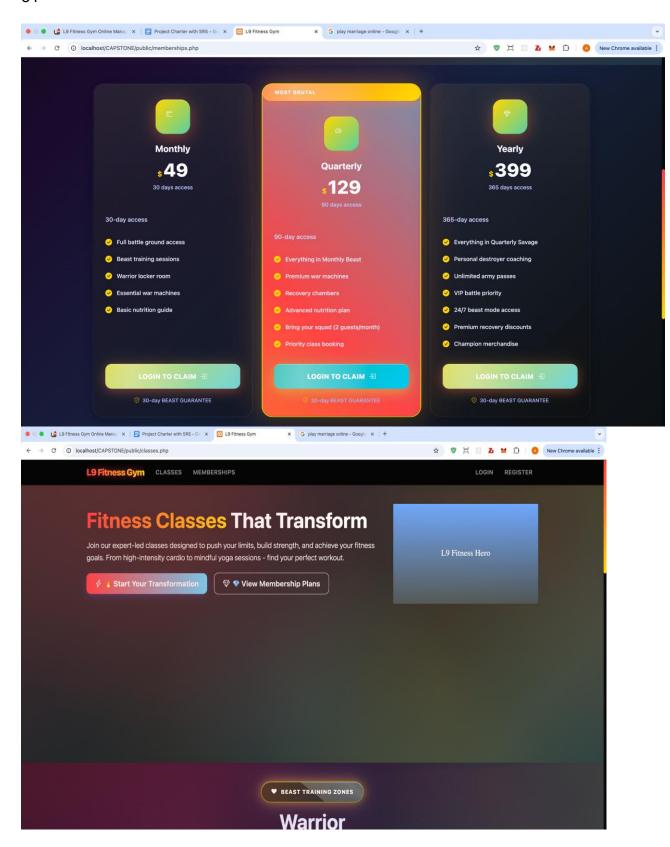
Readiness for Formal Demonstration 30/09/2025

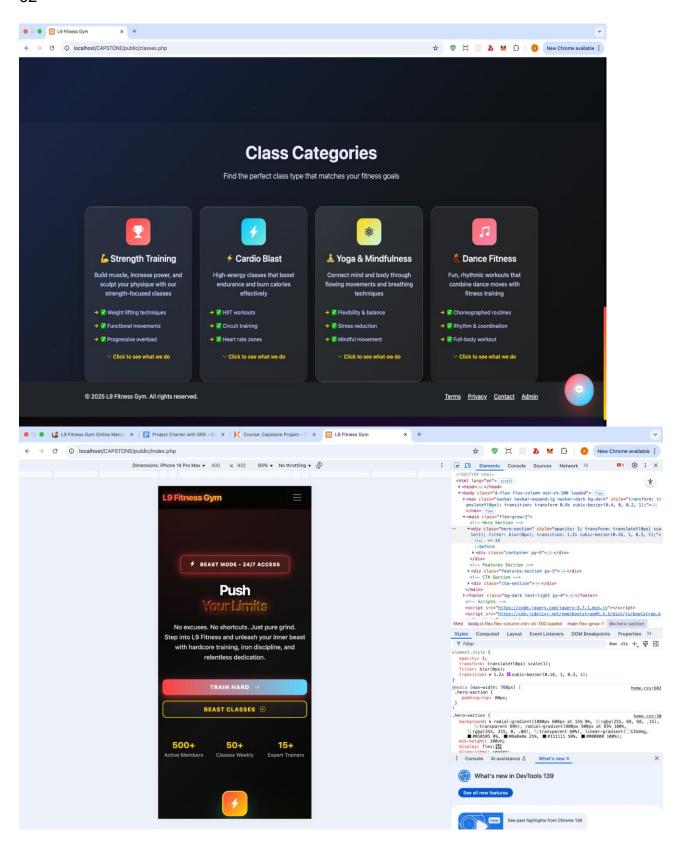
The system is now fit to be formally demonstrated and deployed. The project has servers in place, databases running and documentation made and thus it satisfies all the requirements. Moreover, scalability has been considered when developing the system so that it can accommodate any improvements that might be made by people in the future.

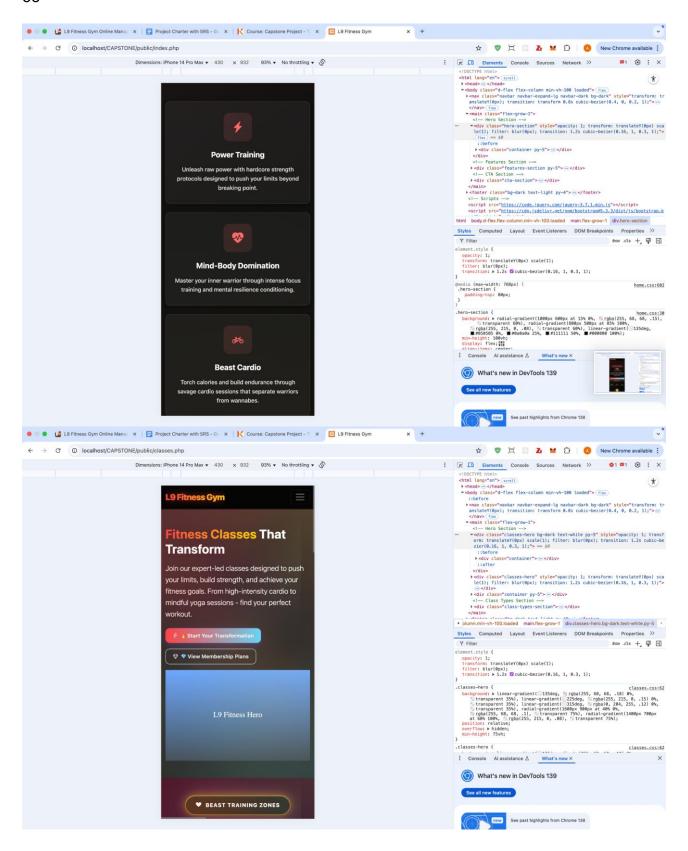
9. Appendices

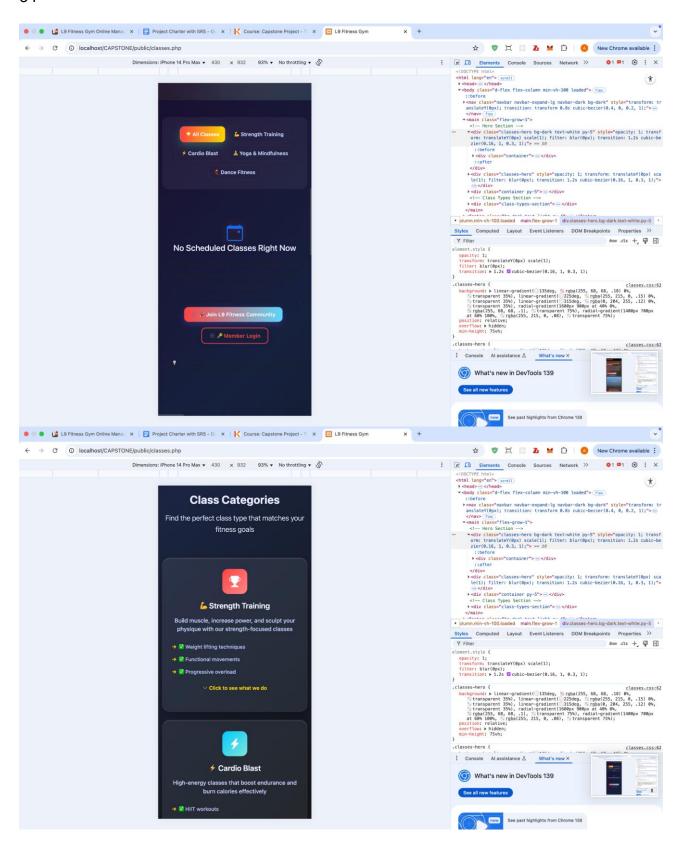


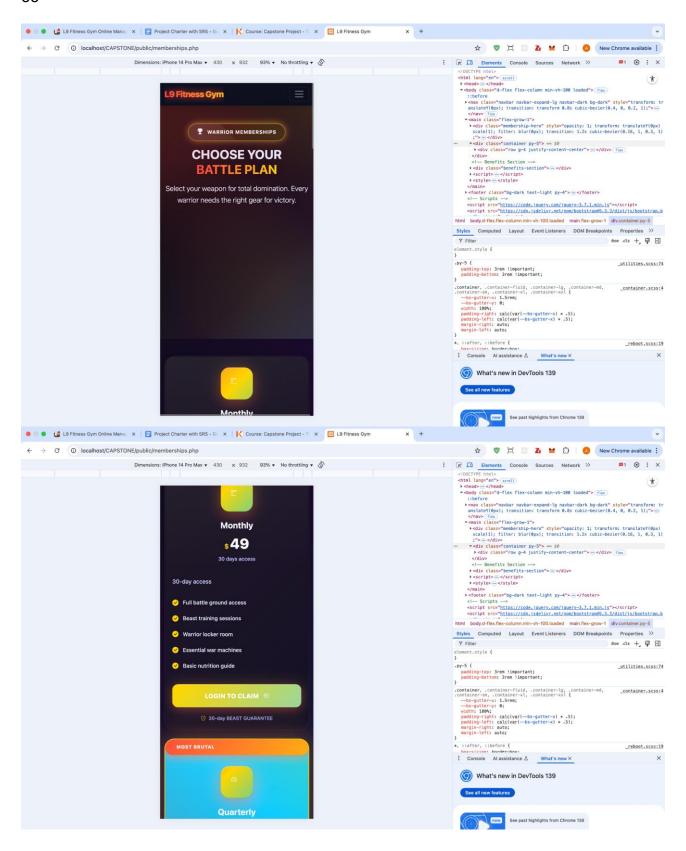


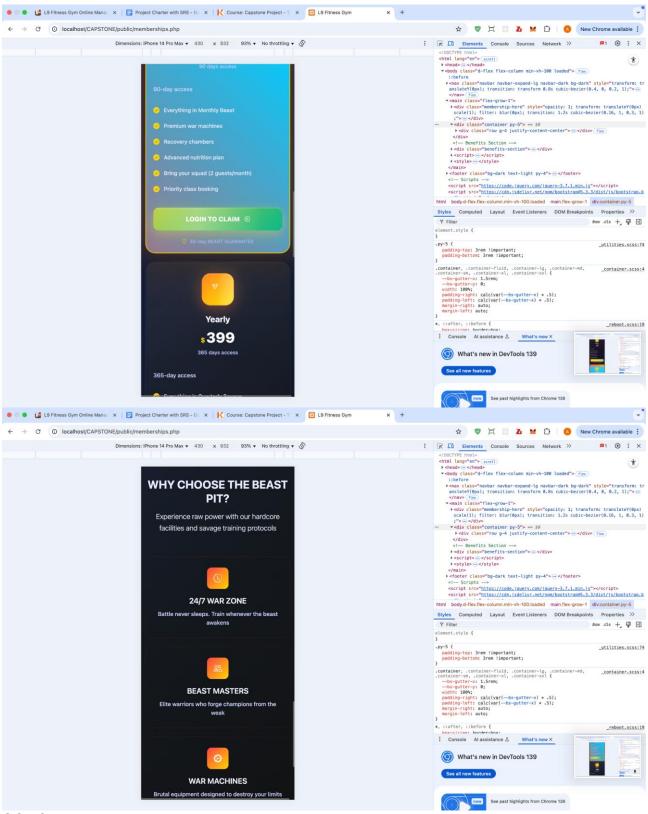












SQL file.

