

INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY

GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

by

GAURAV PANDEY

Enrolment No: **180621805**

Under Guidance of

NEERAJ NAIK

Submitted to the School of Computer and Information Sciences, IGNOU

in partial fulfilment of the requirements

for the award of the degree

Bachelor of Computer Applications (BCA)

2020



**Indira Gandhi National Open University
Maidan Garhi
New Delhi – 110068.**

APPROVAL LETTER

Approved Project Proposal of BCA/MCA Programme  [Inbox X](#)



N.R. RAJENDRA PRASAD - ARD RC <nrrprasad@ignou.ac.in>
to me ▾

⌚ Wed, Oct 28, 1:40 PM



**INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY
REGIONAL CENTRE-PUNE**

1st Floor, MSFC Building, Senapati Bapat Road, Pune-411016

Ph: 020-25671867, Email: rccpune@ignou.ac.in

Dear Student,

Sub: Approved Project Proposal of BCA/MCA Programme - Reg.
Ref: Dissertation Proposal No.:

We are happy to inform you that your Project Proposal for BCA/MCA Programme has been APPROVED by the Evaluator. The evaluated original copy of your Project Proposal is sent to you by post. Prepare and submit the Project Report to this office as per the schedule given in the Project Handbook. Please include the Regional Centre letter as a part of your Project Report, failing which your Project Report will not be accepted.

Please ensure that ONE HARDBOUND ORIGINAL COPY of the Project Report is submitted to the Regional Centre. Your Project Report should contain the following and in the order given below:

1. Original "Proforma for Approval of BCA/MCA Project Proposal" (Appendix IX)
2. Certificate from Supervisor (Appendix VII)
3. Declaration of Originality (Appendix VI)
4. Project Report
5. Soft copy of your Project Work (in CD)

While submitting the Project Report to this office, your Programme should be within the validity period. If it is expired, you have to take re-admission. The details related to Re-admission are available on IGNOU website. Please remember even if the student goes viva after expiry of maximum validity period, the results of the concerned course will not be reflected.

With best wishes,

Yours Sincerely,

Dr. N.R. Rajendra Prasad
Asst. Regional Director
IGNOU, Regional Centre,
270, 1st Floor, MSFC Building,
S.B. Road, Pune-18.
Maharashtra

PROFORMA

Gaurav Pandey
Enrollment No - 180621805

PROFORMA



SCHOOL OF COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCES
IGNOU, MAIDAN GARIH, NEW DELHI - 110 068

II. PROFORMA OF BCA PROJECT PROPOSAL (BCSP-064)
(Project's Title and Guide's Details)

Enrolment No.: 180621805..... Regional Centre Code: 16..... Study Centre: 16192....

1. Name and Address of the student
..... Gaurav Pandey, Address: 104, Sector 10, Faridabad, Haryana
..... Pin: 121001, India. Phone: 9810012345

E-mail: g.pandey.12345@gmail.com Telephone No. 9810012345

2. Title of the Project Gym Management System

3. Name and Address of the Guide
..... Neeraj Dilakanti Raik
..... A4-104, Citrus Society, E.T. Karade Road, Geopat,
Pune 411052.

Ph.D. M.Tech. B.Tech. MCA Any other

4. Qualification of the Guide
(Attach bio-data also)

(Note : i. All the above mentioned Degrees must have been awarded in Computer Science/T only
ii. A Guide should not guide more than 8 students of BCA at any point of time)

5. Industrial / Teaching experience of the Guide (in Years) 2-8 Years

6. Software Used for this Project: PHP, MySQL

(Note :
1. Use of Visual Basic and MS-Access as Front End and Back End respectively is forbidden. But, you are permitted to use Visual Basic with other Software. Also, you can use MS-Access with other software)
2. Use of C or C++ Programming Language for Project Related to Database Management is strictly forbidden.

Gaurav Pandey
Signature of the Student

Date: 26/06/2020

Signature of the Guide

Date: 26-June-2020

Important: 1. Attach this Proforma along with Guide's Bio-data and Project Synopsis in the Project Report.
2. Not more than one student is permitted to work on a project.

For Office Use Only

Approved

Not approved

Signature/Designation, Stump of the
Project Proposal Evaluator

Date:

26/06/2020

Suggestions for reformulating the Project:

Follow all SDLC
Steps

CERTIFICATE OF ORGINALITY

IX CERTIFICATE OF ORIGINALITY

This is to certify that the project report entitled Gym Management System

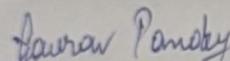
Submitted to **Indira Gandhi National Open University** in partial fulfilment of the requirement

for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS (BCA)**, is

an original work carried out by Mr./ Ms. Gaurav Pandey

Enrolment No.: 180621805 under the guidance of Mr./ Ms. Heeraj Naik

The matter embodied in this project is a genuine work done by the student and has not been submitted whether to this University or to any other University / Institute for the fulfilment of the requirement of any course of study.

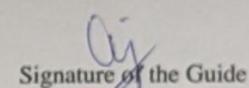


Signature of the Student

Name and Address
of the student :

Gaurav Pandey
62-304, Citadel Enclave
B.T Kawade Road
Pune - 411 006

Enrolment No.: 180621805



Signature of the Guide

Name, Designation and
Address of the Guide

Heeraj Naik
Developer
A4-104, Citadel Enclave
B.T Kawade Road,
Ghorpadi, Pune - 411036

GUIDE BIO DATA

NEERAJ NILAKANTH NAIK

A4/104, Citadel Enclave, B.T. Kawade Road, Pune 411036 | nsquare1995@gmail.com | 9975546215

Objective

Software Engineer with 2+ years of industry experience with exposure to core technologies currently seeking admission in a reputed university that will help dive deep into research and develop as a person with opportunity of learning at a global level.

Technical Skills

- Languages: C, C++, Core JAVA, Python, .net, HTML, asp.net, MATLAB
- Databases: MySQL, MongoDB, SQL Server 2008 and 2012,
- Operating Systems: Windows 7 - 10, Ubuntu 14.04, Fedora 17, Xubuntu
- Technologies: AI, VMWare, ITIL v3 Foundation, Big Data, Tensor flow, OpenCV
- Networking: TCP/IP, OSI Model, Network Devices and Concepts

Experience

Software Developer | Tata Consultancy Services | January 2019, Pune, India

- Real time application development and deployment
- Perform software integration and test development
- Work with multiple programming languages, operating systems and development environments.

Junior Technical Specialist | Tieto Software | December 2017 Pune, India

- Working on various infrastructures, (Windows / Linux) (Cloud / Data Centre) to deliver high availability, rapid solutions using predominately open source software. Delivering automated solutions which deliver value to the customer.
- Experience in working efficiently in Tieto Cloud Manager required for servers.
- Windows server /2008/2012/2016, Active Directory and VMware Technology.
- Experience in IT Infrastructure Management Services and Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL)
- Good troubleshooting, installation & configuration skills in the area of Windows Infrastructure Management and understanding of different technologies.
- Effective troubleshooting and problem solving skills with server, software and hardware.
- Self-starter and easy adaptability to new concepts, issues and ideas.
- Work effectively, independently or as part of the team.
- Experience in use of Microsoft Windows 2003 Server, Windows Server 2008, and Windows Server 2012.
- Experience of Service Design ,Service Transition and Change Management
- Advising the customers on the latest technologies and methodologies, designing and implementing innovative approaches to Automations.
- Advice on monitoring solution, which can automate error collection and help improve the customer's experience.
- Work with Development, Test and Product Management to design and implement test and validation strategies.
- Contribute towards building a continuous Integration (CI) environment and our ongoing process improvement activities
- Hands on Experience in using BMC Product Remedy Force Console.

Education

Bachelor of Engineering : Computer Engineering: University of Pune Pune, India 2013-2017

Four year degree program focused on extensive programming and computer science knowledge development

12th – The Army Public School, Pune- C.B.S.E Pune, India 2013

10th - The Army Public School, Pune- C.B.S.E Pune. India 2011

Publications:

- "Assessment on the behavior for Bots and NPCs in Games" in IJCA - International Journal of Computer Applications in 2017
-

Extra curricular Activities

- Playing professional football in PDFA league
 - Played Football at College level and Professional Level (Tieto)
 - Appointed as Account head of Department in Techtonic (College Technical Festival) 2016
 - Played Cricket at PDCA league in 10th and 12th
 - Participated and Won the 1st Prize in Inter Department Football Tournament
 - Participated in Online Gaming Competition organized in VIIT College.
 - Participated and Won the 1st Prize in College Quiz Competition.
 - Volunteered for Inter Department Football Department.
 - Participated in Seed Idol Competition organized by Seed InfoTech.
 - Participated in TCS IT WIZ Quiz for 2 consecutive years in 10th and 12th.
 - Completed Barclays Training Program by NASSCOM in 2016.
-

Personal Details

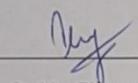
Date of Birth- 21st June 1995
Languages known- English, Hindi, Marathi

[Signature]
26/06/20

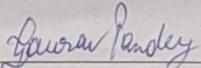
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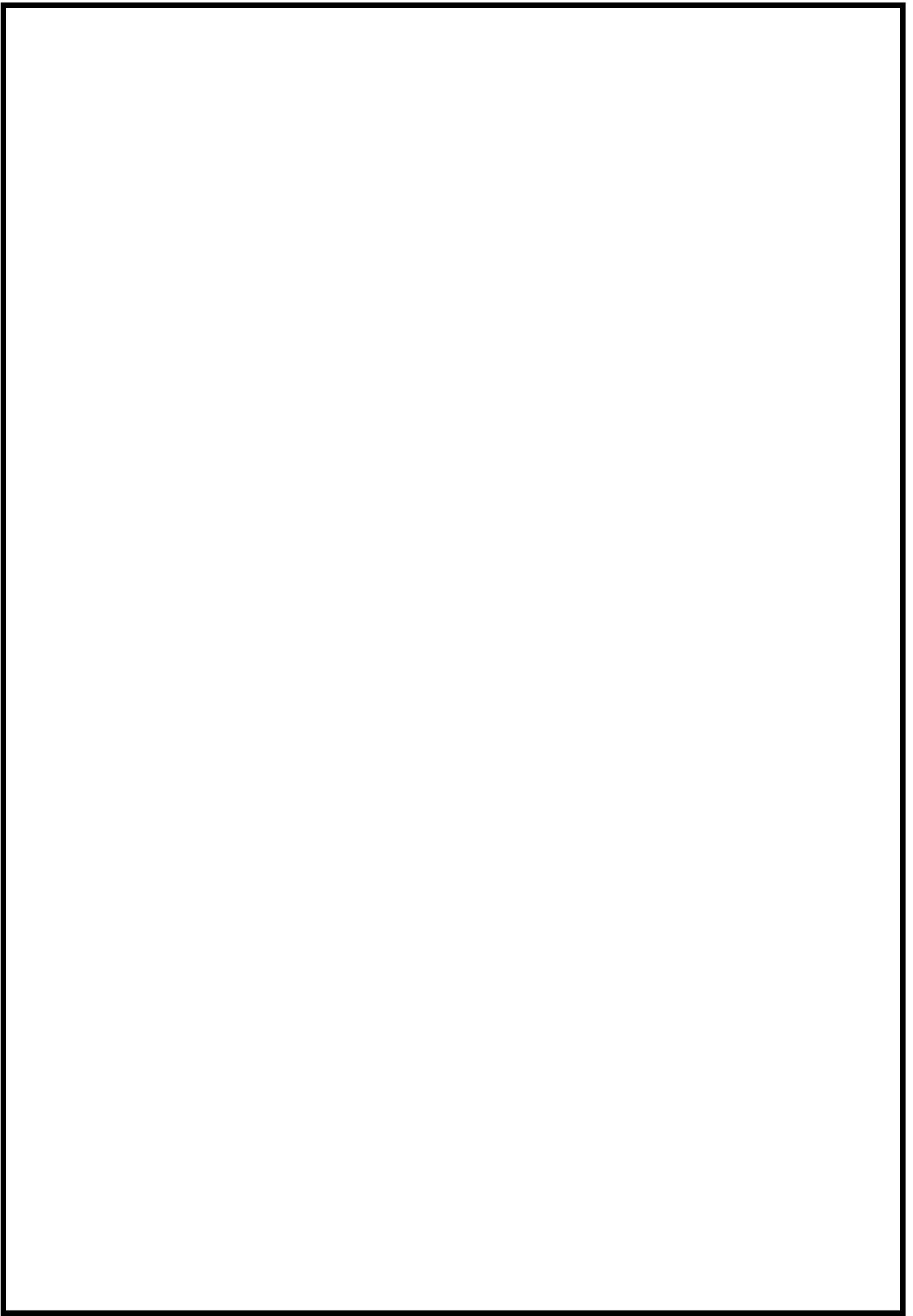
SYNOPSIS



Guide Signature



Student Signature



CONTENTS OF SYNOPSIS

Sr. No.	Heading	Page No.
1	Introduction	1
2	Objectives	2
3	Methodology	3
4	Project Category	4-5
6	Process Logic	6
7	Complete Structure 7.1 DFD 7.2 Database Design 7.3 Flow Chart 7.4 Input From The System 7.5 Output From The System	7-18
8	Module Description	19
9	ER Diagram	20
10	Use Case Diagram	21
11	Software Requirement Specification	22-23
12	Gant Chart & Pert Chart	24-26
13	Testing & Security	27
14	Future Scope	28
15	Limitation	29
16	Conclusion	29
17	Is This Project For Any Industry/Client	30
18	Bibliography	30

INTRODUCTION

In this project we will design an interactive system that will automate the Gym Management System for a multi branch gym. Gym is the only place where a number of people reaches to achieve their target of getting fit, strong, or any other of their desired goals. Here the owner of gym get to connect with new trainers and supplement dealer who wants to get in touch and wants to create a good joint venture with them which is then divided into sub connections and given to the different enlisted headers. It is very difficult for the owner to collect the membership payment one by one manually among all Gyms cause some there is hindrance of human which sometimes leads to error. So, this system works to modernize the system through the internet. They simply register themselves in our website and get their login id and password they can submit their bills and also access their previous details.

I have tried to make this website more user friendly in which the user can interact with the system through various options provided on the screen. This site also saves their important time and money. By the help of this project they also take the enquiry of their last membership, adjustments, and more.

The administrator, management is also taking the profit of this project and they can manage the gym and lengthy equipment, supplements transaction and all type of work. This project is very easily to handle and very friendly.

Problem in existing System

- Existing system developed in intra network.
- Public cannot interact through internet.
- Authentication of reporters cannot be done.

OBJECTIVE

- It saves a lot of time and efforts because the owner does not need to move from one branch to another for getting payment.
- Providing are gist ration system for consumers to maintain and access their status on the site. They can do what they want by simply entering their user id and password.
- Providing e-mail and attachment of files with gym management system for information convey.
- Providing secured environment for secured data access wherever necessary.
- Suggestions can also be given in the website.
- Saves a lot of time because it will eliminate the manual efforts required to collect the data into database.
- The main purpose is to provide ease and flexibility to the user.
- This project is made as user friendly as possible so that any one can use it with little knowledge of computer.
- The over all objective is to develop most free and atomized gym management system which bring the gym owner and different branches more closely to each other so that they can gain what they deserve.

METHODOLOGY

We have several alternative suggestions about the project category like: desktop application, web-based application, OOPs application, Networking, RDBMS etc. Out of available one we have opted Web based application based on client server architecture. The proposed system falls into the category of Multimedia. A web based system has two types of pages one is static web pages and another are dynamic web pages, which are saved on web server and can be seen by sending request to web server through HTTP protocol.

- **Static web pages:** - Static web pages are easy to spot sometimes we can pick them out by just looking at the content of the page. The content (text, images, hyperlinks, and so on) and appearance of static web pages is always the same regardless of who visits the page, or how and when they arrive at the page, or any other factors.
- **Dynamic web pages:** - The dynamic web pages are web pages, which we can interact like a time is shown on the page or we are sending information through web form online chat, sending mail on net etc all the action this action performed with the help of dynamic web pages.
- **Web Server:** - Web server are software that manage web pages and make them available to client browser via local network or over the internet. In the case of the Internet, the web server and browser are usually on two different machines, possibly many miles apart. However, in a local situation you can set up machine that runs the web server software, and then use a browser on the same machine to look at its web pages.

PROJECT CATEGORY

The undergoing project falls under INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES & RDBMS (Relational Database Management System) category. Since the project is mainly responsible for creation of the portal with the online database at backend. As we know that, the Internet is huge client server architecture. The client is the web browser it is requesting a web based data, a file or whatever, from some computer somewhere in the world. The server is that computer that holds the information you want.

- Front End: -PHP**
- Back end: -MySQL**

PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor):

- ② PHP is a general-purpose server-side scripting language originally designed for Web development to produce dynamic Web pages.
- ② It is one of the first developed server-side scripting languages to be embedded into an HTML source document rather than calling an external file to process data.
- ② The code is interpreted by a Web server with a PHP processor module which generates the resulting Webpage.
- ② A competitor to Microsoft's Active Server Pages (ASP) server-side script engine and similar languages, PHP is installed on more than 20 million Web sites and 1 million Web servers.
- ② Software that uses PHP includes Joomla, WordPress, Concrete5, Magento and Drupal.
- ② PHP is free software released under the PHP License, which is incompatible with the GNU General Public License (GPL) due to restrictions on the usage of the term.

- ❑ This language is a powerful tool for making dynamic and interactive Web pages quickly.

My SQL: My SQL is the most popular database system used with PHP.

- My SQL is a database system used on the web.
- It runs on a server.
- It is ideal for both small and large applications.
- It is very fast, reliable and easy to use.
- It supports standard SQL.
- It compiles on a number of platforms.
- It is free to download and use.
- It is developed, distributed and supported by Oracle Corporation.
- Its databases are relational.
- Its server works in client/server or embedded systems.
- A large amount of contributed My SQL software is available.

PROCESS LOGIC

In this project we will design an interactive system that will automate the online electricity billing system for a shopping mall. In a shopping mall there are a number of shops and each shop has a connection of electricity according to their load requirement. Every shopkeeper can register through login mechanism and can submit their bills online. They can also view their bill records. There are different modes for payment of bill. Bill changeable charges will be decided by the tariff structure he/ she uses. It is also based on pending bills. The tariff structure is already decided by the electricity company which will not be for any person. After depositing their bills, they can get their bill receipts online. If shopkeeper is not depositing their previous bills in that case the company is able to disconnect their electricity connection. If he wants to get reconnection then he will fill the form again or he will have to pay extra charges. The consumer can also get the printout of their bills.

Only administrator can manage the details of different consumers and can generate reports of pending and deposited bills.

Payment can be made by cash/ cheque /dd/ p.o/credit card (upto 10,000/-)

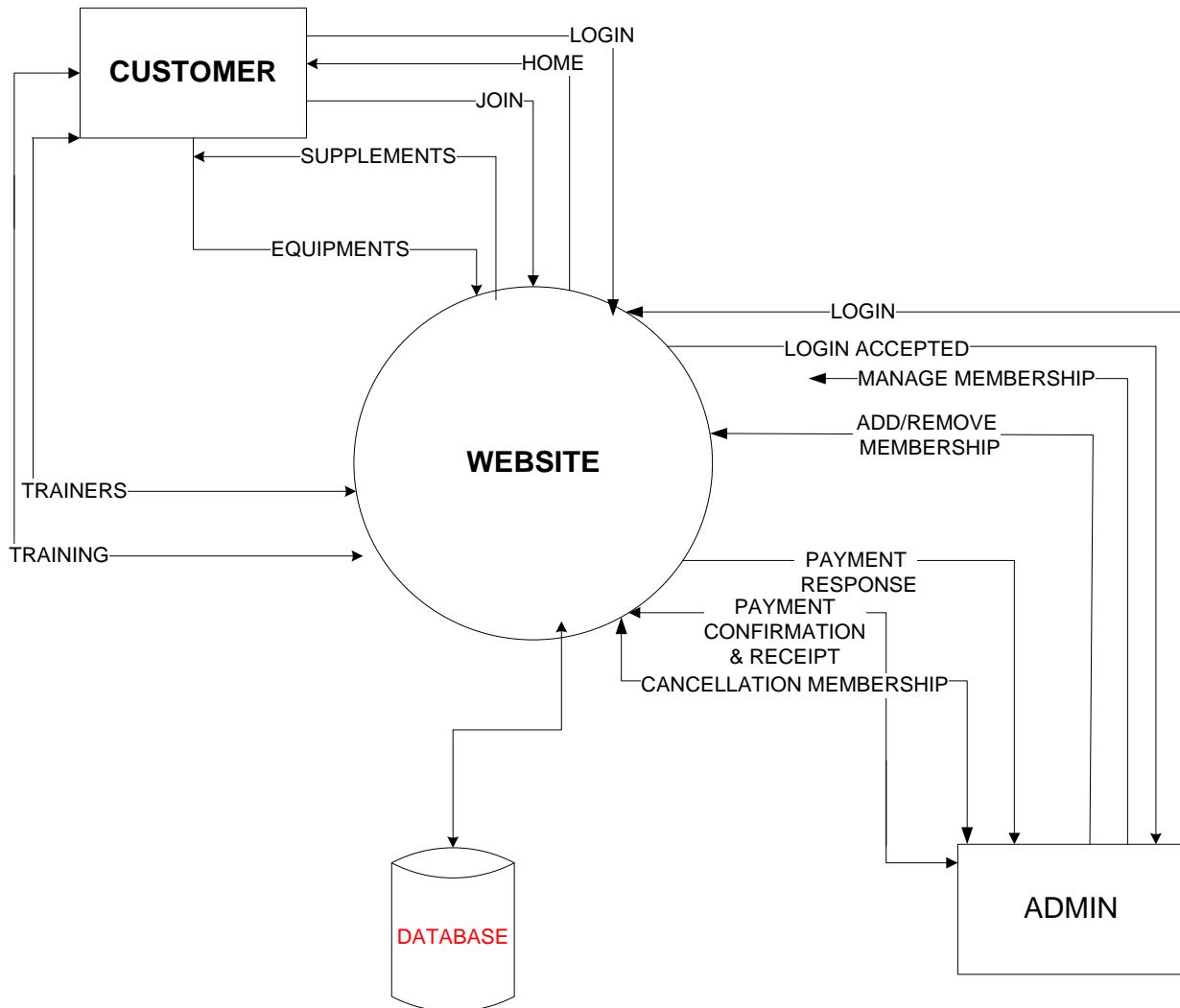
COMPLETE STRUCTURE

- ❖ Data flow diagram (DFD)
- ❖ E RDiagram

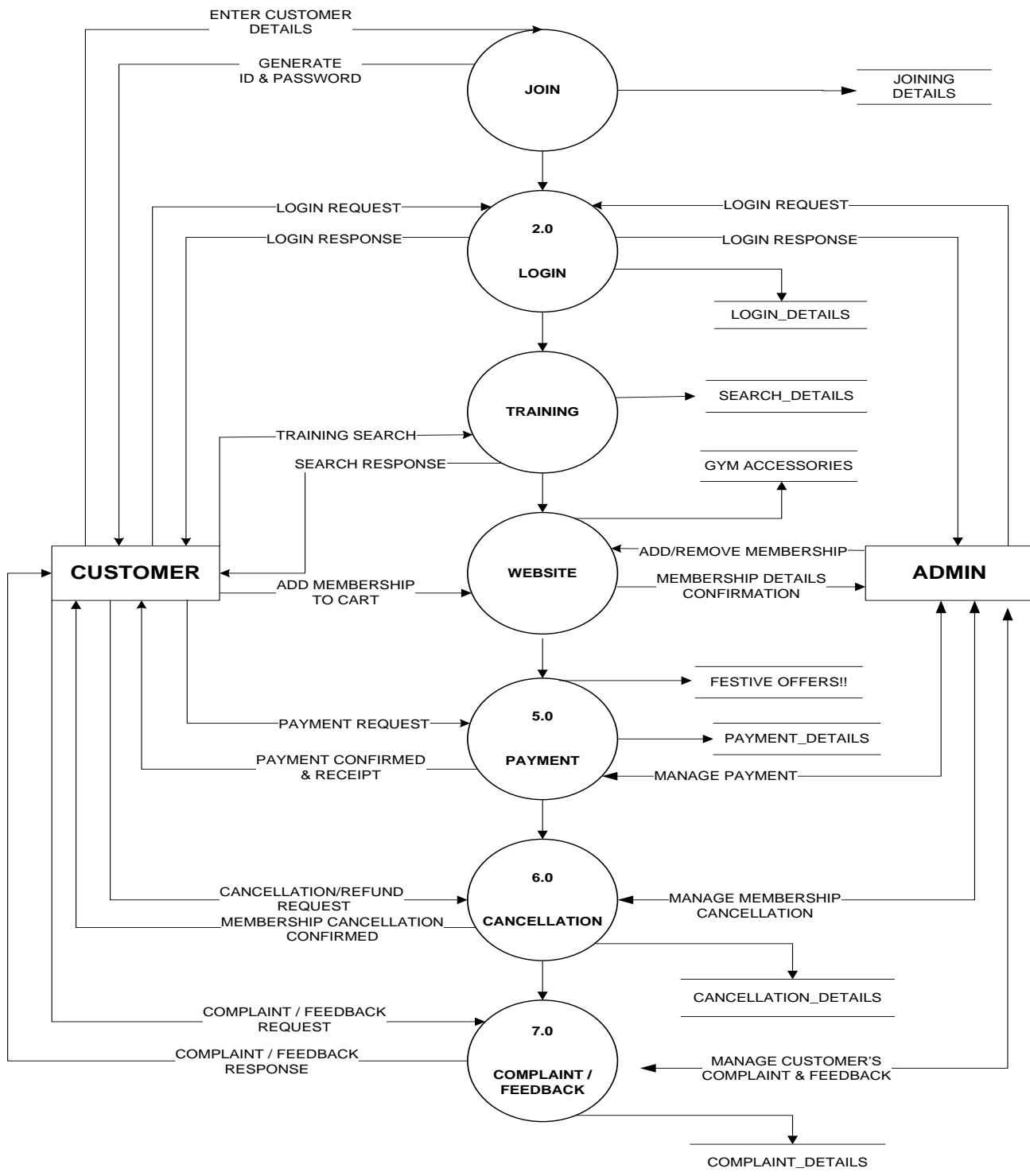
Data Flow Diagram (DFD):

A **data flow diagram (DFD)** is a graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an information system.

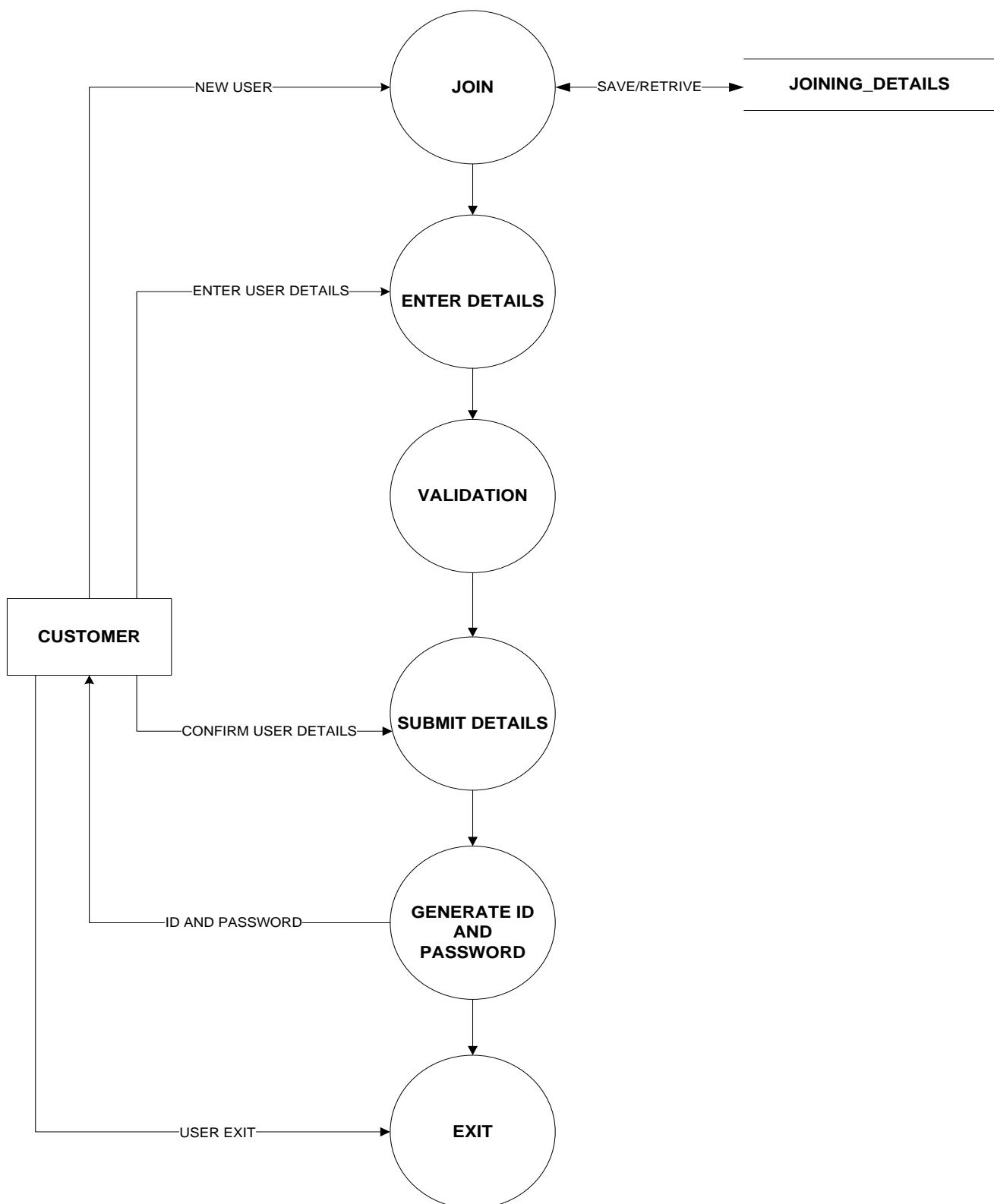
CONTEXT LEVEL DFD

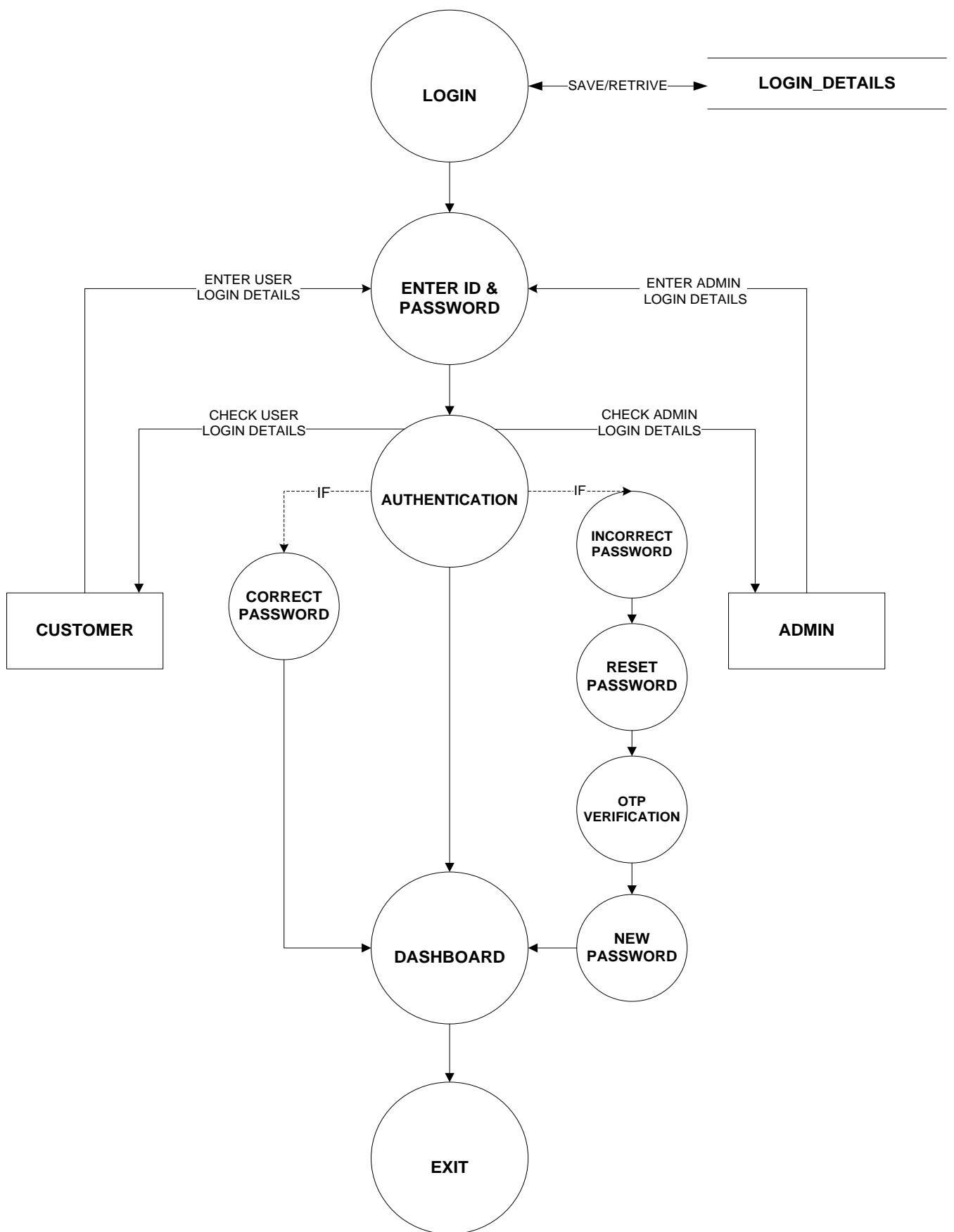


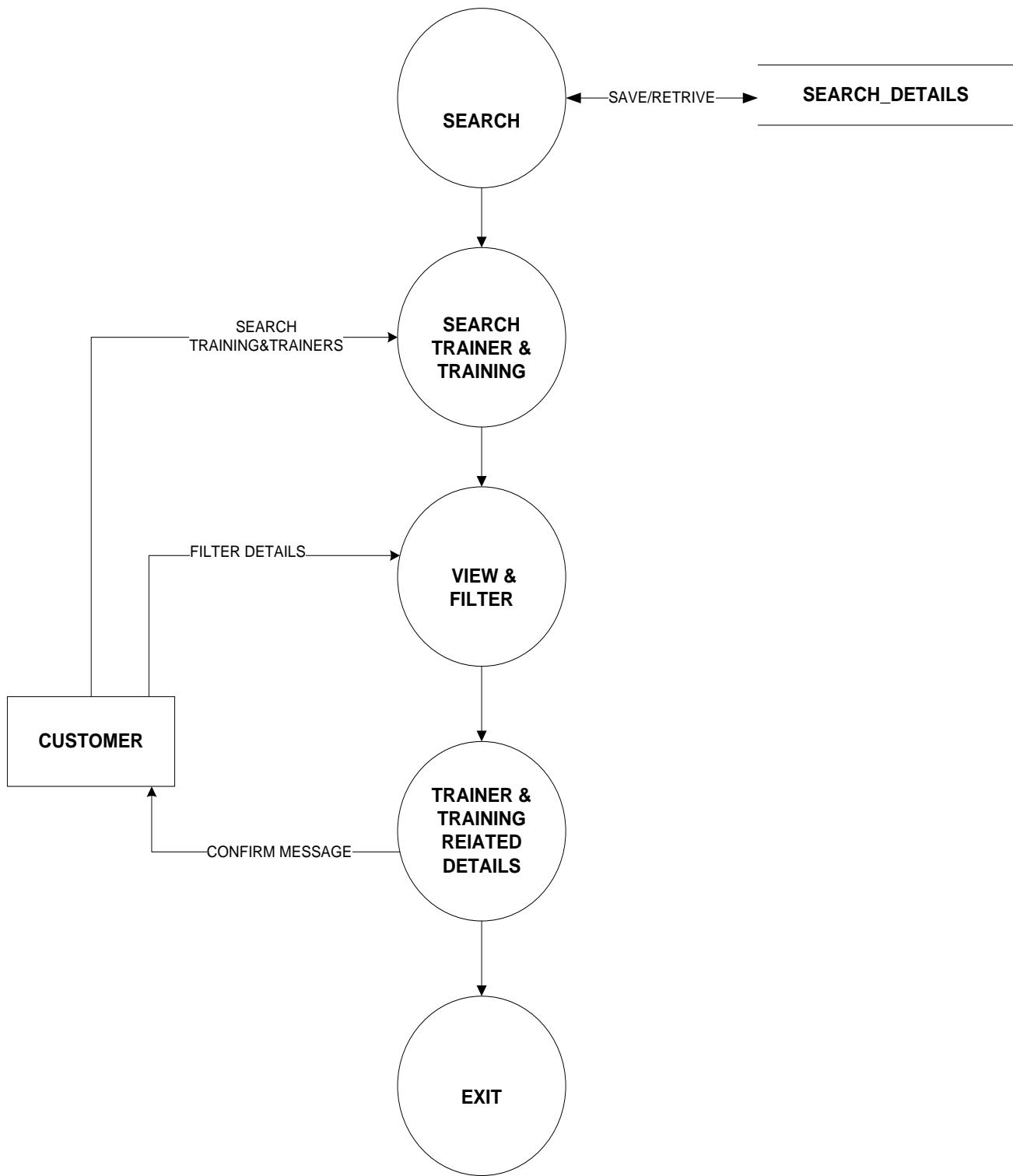
1ST LEVEL DFD

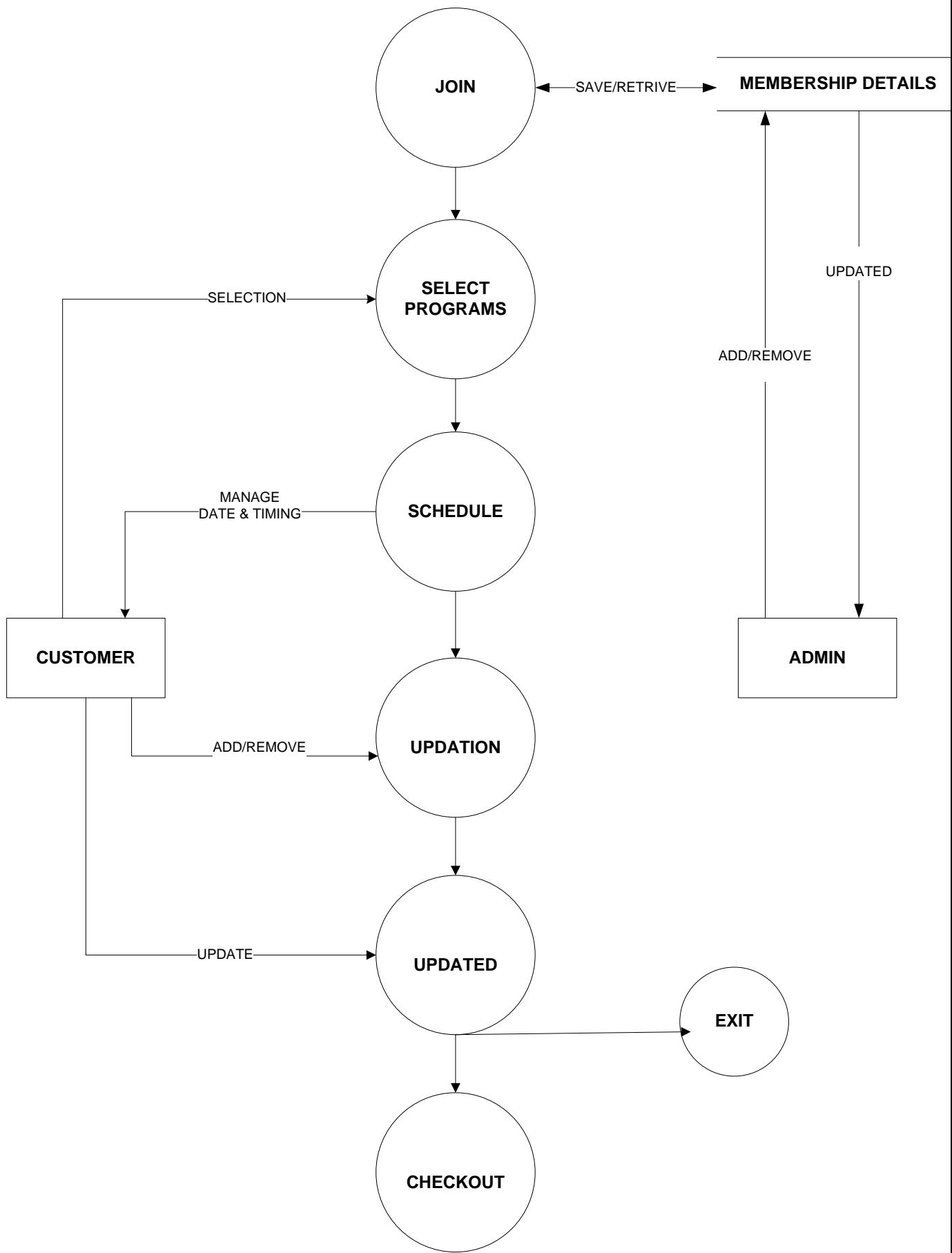


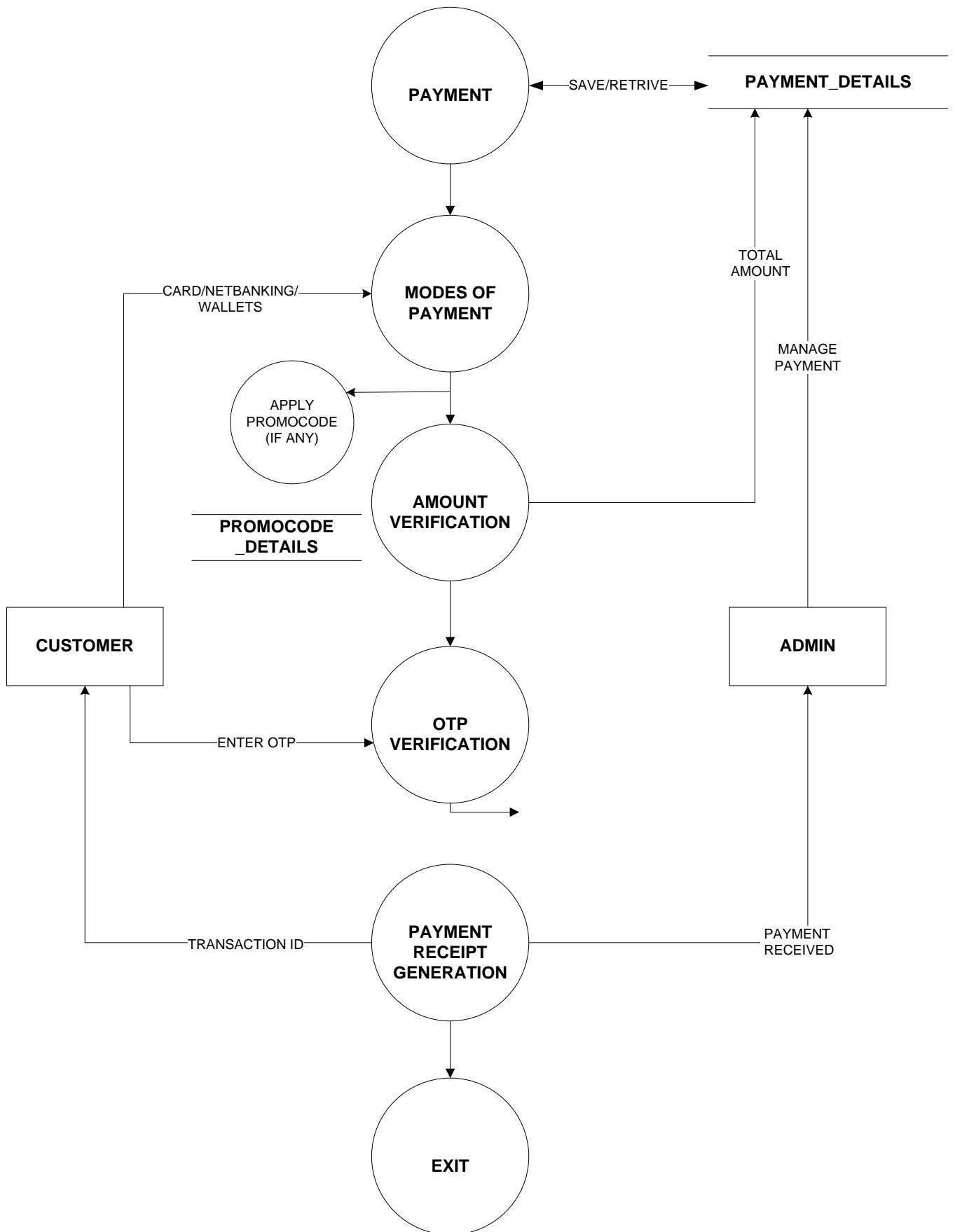
2nd LEVEL DFD











DATABASE DESIGN

1. DETAILS

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	CONSTRAINTS
U_NAME	VAR CHAR(20)	Primary key
F_NAME	VAR CHAR(5)	NOT NULL
L_NAME	VAR CHAR(10)	NOT NULL
EMAIL_ID	VAR CHAR(20)	NOT NULL
D_O_B	VAR CHAR(20)	NOT NULL
MOBILE_NO	VAR CHAR(50)	NOT NULL
AGE	VAR CHAR(2)	NOT NULL
DATE OF BIRTH	VAR CHAR(20)	NOT NULL
MOBILE NO.	VAR CHAR(20)	NOT NULL

2. LOGIN

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPES	CONSTRAINTS
U_NAME	VARCHAR(50)	PRIMARY KEY
PASSWORD	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL

3. PAYMENTMODE

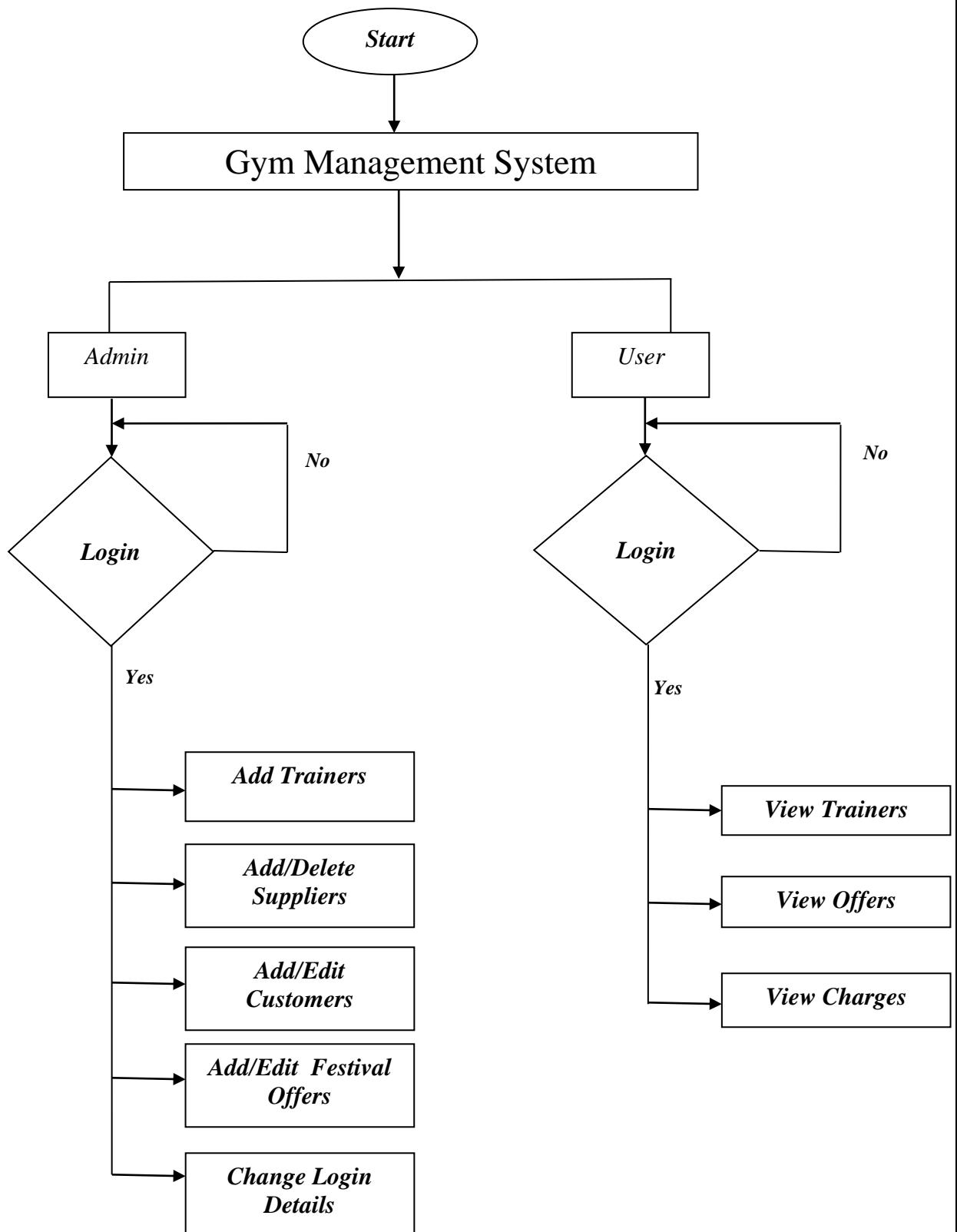
FIELD NAME	DATA TYPES	CONSTRAINTS
U_NAME	VARCHAR(20)	PRIMARY KEY
CREDIT CARD	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL
DEBIT CARD	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL

PASSWORD	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL
PAYMENT MODE	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL

4. NEWJOINING

FIELDS NAME	DATA TYPE	CONSTRAINTS
E-MAIL ID	VARCHAR(50)	NOT NULL
U_NAME	VARCHAR(20)	PRIMARY KEY
PASSWORD	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL
MOBIE NO.	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL
TRAINING TYPE	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL
MEDICALLY FIT	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL

FLOW CHART GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



INPUT FROM THE SYSTEM:

LOGIN

ADD CUSTOMER DETAILS

ADD TRAINER DETAILS

ADD SUPPLIER DETAILS

ADD FESTIVAL OFFERS

USER DETAILS

ADD PAYMENT DETAILS

NEW REGISTRATION

FEEDBACKS

DETAILS: The module Details is a model activity add-on for details of membership peoples and trainers to take their complete information about them.

LOGIN: Login is the act made by a user of connecting to a system or network service usually a user must enter some credentials such as his user ID and password in order to successfully login.

PAYMENT: Payment details of the customers are stored in this module. Admin can search for the payment details.

NEW JOINING: If the user wants to join then the user fills the enlisted things that was been asked to them. Users can also give their feedbacks.

FESTIVAL OFFERS : In this module admin can add festival offer details to attract new customers. Only registered customers can further see the offers provided by the Gym.

OUT-PUT FROM THE SYSTEM:

1. List of customers associated with the system
2. Payment Details
3. Suppliers associated with the Gym. Who supply food supplements etc.
4. Trainers in the Gym
5. Festival Offers given to attract the customers
6. List of registered customers

MODULE DESCRIPTION

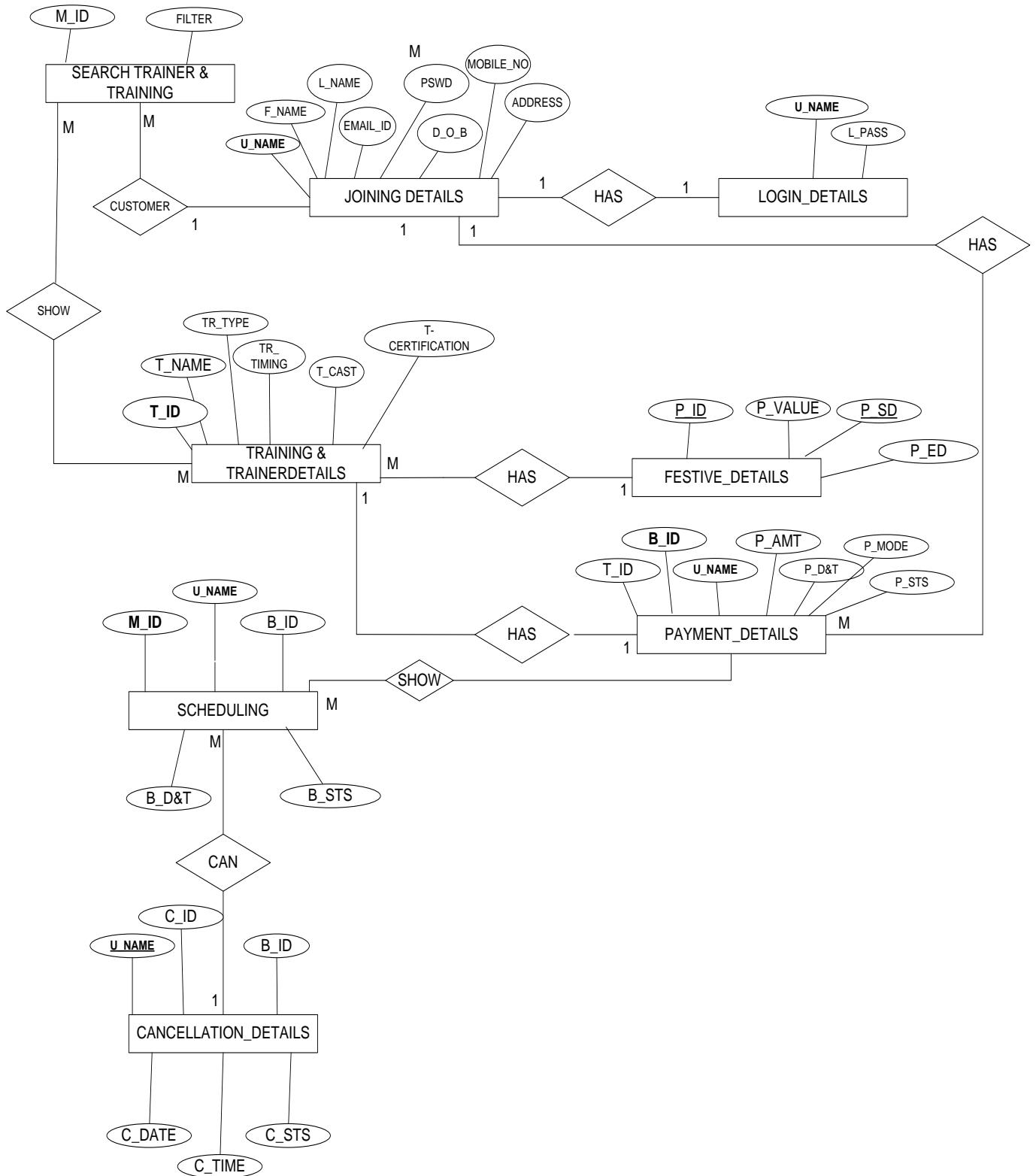
DETAILS: The module Details is a model activity add-on for details of membership peoples and trainers to take their complete information about them.

LOGIN: Login is the act made by a user of connecting to a system or network service usually a user must enter some credentials such as his userID and password in order to successfully login.

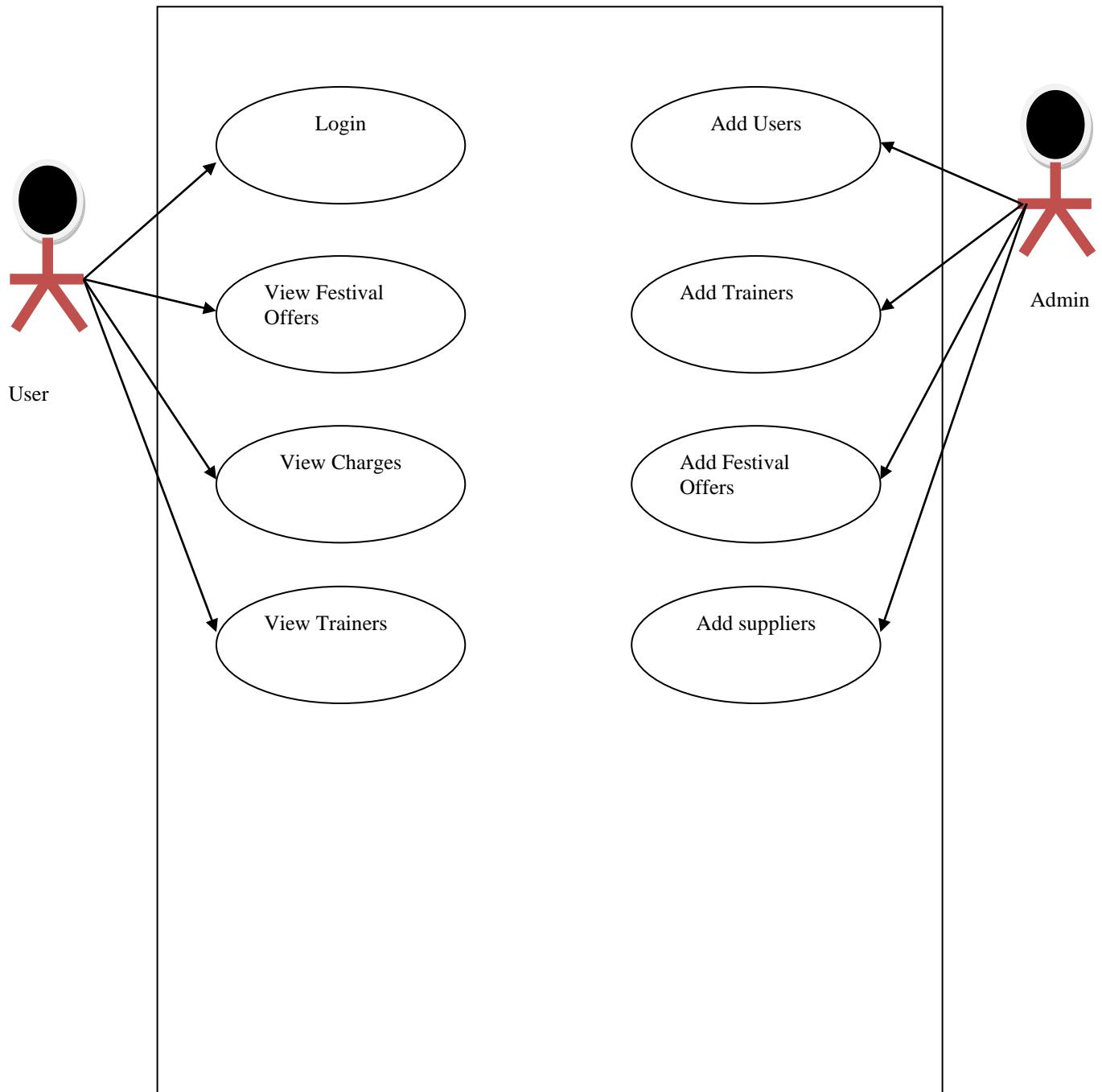
PAYMENT MODE: Means of payment option by a customer such as cheque, credit card, debit card with order or upon invoicing and also called payment type.

NEW JOINING: If the user wants to join then the user fills the enlisted things that was been asked to them.

ENTITY RELATION DIAGRAM FOR GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



USE CASE DIAGRAM



SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

The software requirements specification is produced at the culmination of the analysis task. The function and performance allocated to software as part of system engineering are refined by establishing a complete information description, a detailed functional and behavioral description, an indication of performance requirements and design constraint, appropriate validation criteria and other data pertinent to requirements.

Software Requirement Specification is the stage to generate the requirements document that helps in providing technical specifications for developing the software.

TOOLS/PLATFORM, LANGUAGES TO BE USED:-

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:

Hardware is the term given to machinery itself and to various individual pieces of equipment. It refers to the physical devices of a computer system. Thus, the input storage processing control and output devices are hardware.

Processor : Pentium-IV 1.7 GHz and Above

RAM : 64MB-512 MB

HDD : 20 GB – 160 GB

CD-ROM : 52X

Monitor : 14 inches Color Monitor

Keyboard : 104 Keys Keyboards

Printer : DeskJet 670C

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

Software means a collection of programs where the objective is to enhance the capabilities of the hardware machine. Software for the proposed system development is defined as follows:

Operating System	:	Windows 7 / Windows XP
Front-End Tool	:	HTML and CSS
Data Access Technology	:	PHP My SQL
Reports	:	Data Report
Back-End	:	My SQL

GANT CHART & PERT CHART

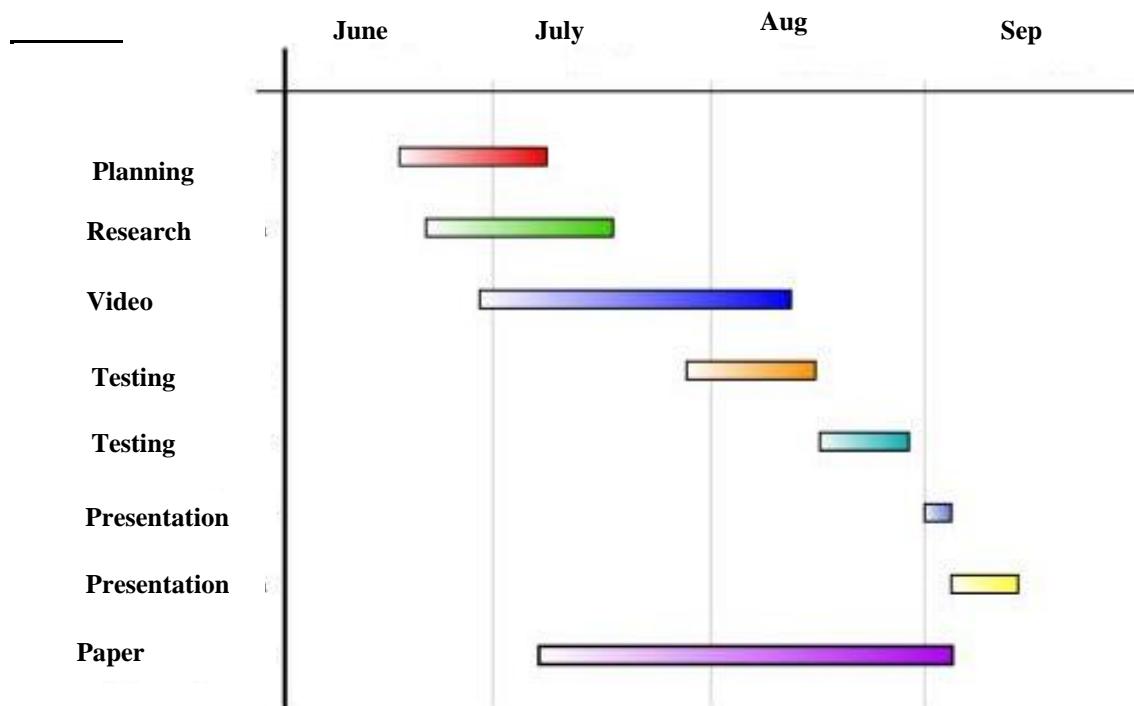
Gant Chart

A **Gantt chart** is a graphical representation of the duration of tasks against the progression of time.

A Gantt chart is a useful tool for planning and scheduling projects

A Gantt chart is a type of bar chart that illustrates a project schedule. Gantt charts illustrate the start and finish dates of the terminal elements and summary elements of a project. Terminal elements and summary elements comprise the work breakdown structure of the project. Some Gantt charts also show the dependency.

Gantt chart is a project scheduling technique. Progress can be represented easily in a Gantt chart, by coloring each milestone when completed. The project will start in the month of June and end after 4 months at the end of Sep .



Pert Chart

PERT (Project Evaluation and Review Technique) charts consist of a network of boxes and arrows. The boxes represent activities and the arrows represent task dependencies.

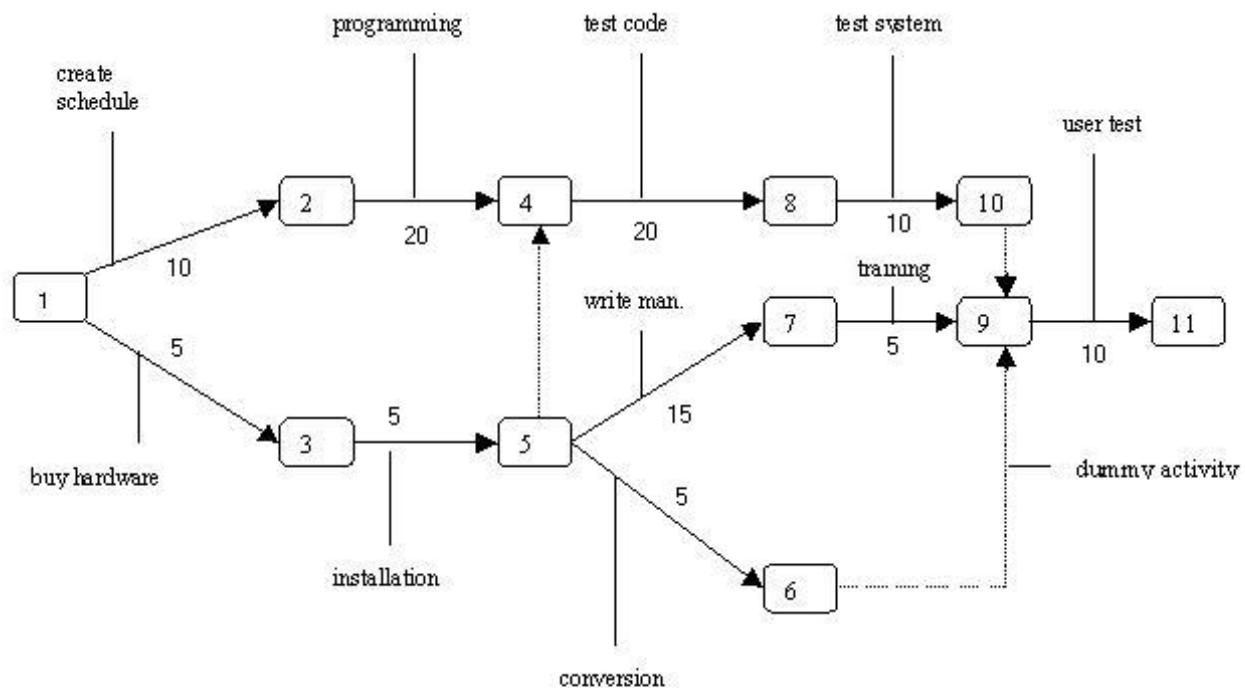
PERT is a method to analyze the involved tasks in completing a given project, especially the time needed to complete each task, and identifying the minimum time needed to complete the total project.

A PERT chart is a project management tool used to schedule, organize, and coordinate tasks within a project. PERT stands for Program Evaluation *Review Technique*, a methodology developed by the U.S. Navy in the 1950s to manage the Polaris submarine missile program. A similar methodology, the *Critical Path Method* (CPM) was developed for project management in the private sector at about the same time. A critical path in a PERT chart is shown by using thicker arrows.

Steps in the PERT Planning Process

PERT planning involves the following steps:

1. Identify the specific activities and milestones.
2. Determine the proper sequence of the activities.
3. Construct a network diagram.
4. Estimate the time required for each activity.
5. Determine the *critical path*.
6. Update the PERT chart as the project progresses.



PERT Chart

- * Numbered rectangles are nodes and represent events or milestones.
- * Directional arrows represent dependent tasks that must be completed sequentially.
- * Diverging arrow directions (e.g. 1-2 & 1-3) indicate possibly concurrent tasks
- * Dotted lines indicate dependent tasks that do not require resources.

FIGURE B: PERT Chart representation of the “GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ”

PERT charts are a more sophisticated form of activity chart. In activity diagrams only the estimated task durations are represented. Since the actual durations might vary from the estimated durations, the utility of the activity diagrams is limited.

TESTING & SECURITY

Software testing is an investigation conducted to provide stakeholders with information about the quality of the product or service under test. Test techniques include, but are not limited to the process of executing a program or application with the intent of finding software bugs (errors or other defects). Testing involves operation of a system or application under controlled conditions and evaluating the results ('if the user is in interface A of the application while using hardware B, and does C, then D should happen').

Software testing Types:

Black box testing— Internal system design is not considered in this type of testing. Tests are based on requirements and functionality.

White box testing— This testing is based on knowledge of the internal logic of an application's code. Also known as Glass box Testing. Internal software and code working should be known for this type of testing. Tests are based on coverage of code statements, branches, paths, conditions.

Grey box testing- It(American spelling: **gray box testing**) involves having knowledge of internal data structures and algorithms for purposes of designing the test cases, but testing at the user, or black-box level.

FUTURE SCOPE

The development of the software will be done keeping in mind the future scope of this application. We find that it will be good prospect s in the future also. After development of this software, we can say that the complete work of online billing system would be under control and easy to handle keeping in mind the needs of the gym, which may crop up in the near future. We can try and introduce certain features, which may be required by the gym and so at that time implementation can be done without any problem.

This project can be easily updated according to needs of any gym. Any new entity or new field can be added without any large modification. There is always a scope of betterment if the shopping mall wants any other type of changes it can be done because the project is upgradeable. The administrator at any time checks and control privilege of any entity.

The main scope of this project are as follows: -

1. Storing large amount of data for future point of view.
2. Reducing manual efforts for maintaining the system.
3. There is an option for search engine.
4. It should be more user friendly.
5. In future this site will be available for more than one shopping mall.
6. Web site can be updated in near future whenever required for the same arises as it is very flexible in terms of expansion.
7. In future facilities in this project can be further enhanced as per requirement.

LIMITATION

Few Limitations of the System are as follows:

1. The facilities provided by our system is only limited branch of gym when other branch there is needed to update some extra module when may take time it require proper address destination on map.
2. The main task of the system is related to admin only who handles the whole database, so the system is not much user friendly.

CONCLUSION

This project is designed to meet the requirements of the users for online gym management system. It has been developed in PHP, My SQL, keeping in mind the specifications of the system.

For designing the system we have used simple data flow diagrams.

Overall the project teaches us the essential skills like:

- Using system analysis and design techniques like data flow diagram in designing the system.
- Understanding the database handling and query processing using My SQL.

IS THIS PROJECT FOR ANY INDUSTRY/CLIENT

No, this project is not done for any client/industry.

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REPORT

GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Under Supervision of : **NEERAJ NAIK**

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TABLE OF CONTENT

Acknowledgement	
1. Introduction and objectives	
1.1. Introduction	1
1.2. Objectives of the Project	1
1.3. Project Category	2
1.4. Drawbacks of current Manual System	2
1.5. Proposed System	3
1.6. Needs	4
1.7. System Requirements	5
System Study	
2.1. Preliminary Investigation	8
2.2. System Development Life Cycle	9
2.3. Feasibility Study	11
2.4. Economic Feasibility	12
2.5. Technical Feasibility	14
2.6. Operational Feasibility	16
2.7. Feasibility Report	16
3. System Analysis	
3.1. Importance of Computerized System	17
3.2. Principles of System Analysis	17
3.3. System Analysis	19

4. System Design	
4.1. Design Objectives and Constraints	22
4.2. Physical Design	23
4.2.1. Design Methodology	23
4.2.2. Design Overview	23
4.2.3. Process modeling	24
4.3. Data Flow Diagram	24
4.4. Data Modeling	24
4.5. Entity Relationship Diagrams ER Diagram	28
4.6. Context Level DFD	30
4.7. Modules of the project	36
4.8. Process Logic	37
4.9. Scheduling	38
5. System Development	
5.1 Source Code	40
5.2 Code Efficiency	79
5.3 Optimization of Code	79
6. Testing	
6.1. Testing Phases	80
6.2. Activity Network for system testing(Test Plans)	83
6.3. Test Cases	86
6.4. Verification & Validation	91
7. Post Implementation Maintenance and Review	
7.1 Hardware Evaluation Factors	92
7.2 Software Evaluation Factors	93
7.3 Conversion and Training	94

7.4 Training Needs	95
8. Cost Estimation of the Project	96
9. Report Generation	97
10. GANTT & PERT CHART	98
11. Security and Validations	102
12. Scope of Future Application	103
13. Conclusion	106
14. Bibleography	107
15. Appendices	108

INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

1. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In this project we will design an interactive system that will automate the Gym Management System for a multibranch gym in Delhi. Gym is the only place n number of people reaches to achieve their target of getting fit, strong, or any other of their desired goals. Here the owner of gym get to connect with new trainers and supplement dealer who wants to get in touch and wants to create a good joint venture with them which is then divided into sub connections and given to the different enlisted headers. It is very difficult for the owner to collect the membership payment one by one manually among all Gyms cause some there is hindrance of human which sometimes lea. So, this system works to modernize the system through the internet. They simply register themselves in our website and get their login id and password they can submit their bills and also access their previous details.

I have tried to make this website more user friendly in which the user can interact with the system through various options provided on the screen. This site also saves their important time and money. By the help of this project they also take the enquiry of their lastmembership, adjustments, and more.

The administrator, management is also taking the profit of this project and they can manage the gym and lengthy equipment, supplements transaction and all type of work. This project is very easily to handle and very friendly

1.2 OBJECTIVE

Gym Management System GMS is online web based system since it is connected through the internet all timeone can easily access the GMS from anywhere. This is the flexibility that stands GMS in the top order from others.

The Simple Gym Management System in PHP is a web project for keeping records of members in the gym. Talking about the project, it contains an admin side from where a user can manage all the timetables and records of the gm users easily. The Admin plays an important role in the management of this system. In this project, the user has to perform all the main functions from the Admin side.

About System

Talking about the features of the simple gym management system in PHP it contains an Admin section. From here, the admin can manage all the activity and records of his/her gym. They can add and view members, trainers, payments details and much more things.

The users can also view trainer and festival offers details. The admin panel contains user management, for easy management of the system. Design of this project is pretty simple so that the user won't find any difficulties while working on it. The System in PHP helps in easy management of schedules and other records. To run this project you must have installed virtual server i.e WAMP on our PC (for Windows).

Objective:

There are several main objectives for this project:

- To improve efficiency of managing project.
- To give a well organized platform for managing all its employee & projects.
- To provide up-to-date information about its projects.
- To provide a better utilization of time and money.
- To provide a correct information to the management level which can take proper decision in favour of the organization.

1.3 PROJECT CATEGORY

This Project is coupled with material on how to use the various tools, sub sets available in PHP AND MySQL.

The need of today's software development is competence in a GUI based front-end tool, which can connect to Relational Database engines. This gives the programmer the opportunity to develop client server based commercial applications.

These applications give users the power and ease of a GUI with the multi user capabilities of Novell, UNIX or WinNT based RDBMS engines such as MySQL.

1.4 DRAWBACKS OF CURRENT MANUAL- SYSTEM

- The current manual system has a lot of paper work and it does not deal with exact details.
- To maintain the records of sale and service manually, is a Time-consuming job.
- With the increase in database, it will become a massive job to maintain the database.
- Requires large quantities of file cabinets, which are huge and require quite a bit of space in the office, which can be used for storing records of previous claims.

- The retrieval of records of the trainer, members, suppliers, registered users and payment details will be a tedious job.
- Lack of security for the records, anyone disarrange the records of your system.

Establish The Need Of New System

1. **Problem of Reliability:** Current system is not reliable. It seems to vary in quality from one month to the next. Some times it gives good output, but some times the output is worst.
2. **Problem of Accuracy:** There are too many mistakes in reports.
3. **Problem of timeliness:** In the current system the reports and output produced is mostly late and in most of the cases it is useless because it is not on time.
4. **Problem of Validity:** The output and reports mostly contains misleading information. The customer's information is sometimes not valid.
5. **Problem of Economy:** The current system is very costly. We have to spend lots of money to keep the system up and going, but still not get the desired results.
6. **Problem of Capacity:** The current system is suffering from problem of capacity also. The staff for organization is very less and the workload is too much. Few peoples cannot handle all the work.

1.5 PROPOSED SYSTEM

1. **Details:** The new proposed system stores and maintains all the details of trainer, members, suppliers, registered users and payment.
2. **Calculations:** The new proposed system updates tables and other information automatically and it is very fast and accurate.

3. **Registers:** There is no need of keeping and maintaining accounts and information manually. It remembers each and every record and we can get any report at any time.
4. **Speed:** The new proposed system is very fast with 100% accuracy and saves time.
5. **Manpower:** The new proposed system needs less manpower. Less people can do the large work.
6. **Efficiency:** The new proposed systems complete the work of many people in less time.
7. **Past details:** The new proposed system contains the details of each enquiry or online customer support.
8. **Reduces redundancy:** The most important benefit of this system is that it reduces the redundancy of data within the data.
9. **Work load:** Reduces the work load of the data store by helping in easy updates of the products and providing them with the necessary details together with financial transactions management.

10. Easy statements: Month-end and day-end statement easily taken out without getting headaches on browsing through the day end statements.

1.6 NEEDS

I have designed the given proposed system in the PHP and oracle to automate the process. The following steps that give the detailed information of the need of proposed system are:

- **Performance:** During past several decades, the records are supposed to be manually handled for all activities. The manual handling of the record is time consuming and highly prone to error. To improve the performance of the Gym system, the computerized system is to be undertaken.

- **Efficiency:** The basic need of this website is efficiency. The website should be efficient so that whenever a new user submits his/her details the website is updated automatically. This record will be useful for other users instantly.
- **Control:** The complete control of the project is under the hands of authorized person who has the password to access this project and illegal access is not supposed to deal with. All the control is under the administrator and the other members have the rights to just see the records not to change any transaction or entry.
- **Security:** Security is the main criteria for the proposed system. Since illegal access may corrupt the database. So security has to be given in this project.

1.7 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS AND TOOLS USED

The need of today's software development is competence in a GUI based front-end tool, which can connect to Relational Database engines. This gives the programmer the opportunity to develop client server based commercial applications.

HARDWARE :

Processor	:	Pentium 2.4 GHz or above
Memory	:	2 GB RAM or above
Cache Memory	:	128 KB or above
Printer	:	Laser Printer
Pen Drive	:	5 GB
Hard Disk	:	1TB [at least 3 MB free space required]

SOFTWARE:

Operating System	:	Windows 8.
Font-End Tool	:	PHP, Java Script
Back-End	:	My SQL (phpmyadmin)

INTRODUCTION TO PHP, My SQL

FRONT END

PHP, MY SQL programming tools are complete programming environments. It allows programmers to build a GUI program using the various on-screen controls such as buttons, text, menus, boxes etc. These controls are placed on a form and then the processing details related with each control are filled in. In the business world, competitive strategies have become the order of the day to improve quality, cut costs and provide a high response customer service base. This naturally calls for rational decision making, which requires information. Information Technology or IT provides that effective channel to support and implement this strategy. Client/Server is the technology that empowers the desktop, thus setting a trend for the way successful organizations will use technology in the next decade.

My SQL

Introduction

It's very likely that the first task the administrator will want to undertake is proper configuration of MySQL's configuration file. This file, entitled *my.cnf*, stores default startup options for both the server and for clients. Correct configuration of this file can go a long way towards optimizing MySQL, as various memory buffer settings and other valuable options can be set here.

Interestingly, the scope of this file can be set according to its location. The settings will be considered global to all MySQL servers if stored in */etc/my.cnf*. It will be global to a specific server if located in the directory where the MySQL databases are stored (*/usr/local/mysql/data* for a binary installation, or */usr/local/var* for a source installation). Finally, its scope could be limited to a specific user if located in the home directory of the MySQL user (*~/.my.cnf*). Keep in mind that even if MySQL does locate a my.cnf file in */etc/my.cnf* (global to all MySQL servers on that machine), it will *continue* its search for a server-specific file, and then a user-specific file. You can think of the final configuration settings as being the result of the */etc/my.cnf*, *mysql-data-dir/my.cnf*, and *~/.my.cnf* files.

In order to aid administrator's in the proper configuration of this file, the MySQL developers have included four sample *my.cnf* files within the distribution. Their names are *my-huge.cnf.sh*, *my-large.cnf.sh*, *my-medium.cnf.sh*, and *my-small.cnf.sh*, and each denotes recommended configuration settings in accordance with system resource availability.

PHP

Introduction

PHP is a general-purpose scripting language especially suited to web development. It was originally created by Danish-Canadian programmer Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994. The PHP reference implementation is now produced by The PHP Group. PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, but it now stands for the recursive initialism PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor.

PHP code is usually processed on a web server by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module, a daemon or as a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. On a web server, the result of the interpreted and executed PHP code – which may be any type of data, such as generated HTML or binary image data – would form the whole or part of an HTTP response. Various web template systems, web content management systems, and web frameworks exist which can be employed to orchestrate or facilitate the generation of that response. Additionally, PHP can be used for many programming tasks outside of the web context, such as standalone graphical applications and robotic drone control. Arbitrary PHP code can also be interpreted and executed via command-line interface (CLI).

The standard PHP interpreter, powered by the Zend Engine, is free software released under the PHP License. PHP has been widely ported and can be deployed on most web servers on almost every operating system and platform, free of charge.

The PHP language evolved without a written formal specification or standard until 2014, with the original implementation acting as the de facto standard which other implementations aimed to follow. Since 2014, work has gone on to create a formal PHP specification.

As of December 2020, 72% of PHP websites use discontinued versions of PHP, i.e. PHP 7.2 or lower no longer supported by The PHP Development Team; and large additional fraction is on PHP 7.3 that is by now "supported for critical security issues only." Over 40% of all PHP websites use version 5.6 or older, that not even Debian supports (Debian 9 supported version 7.0 and 7.1).

SYSTEM STUDY

2.1 PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

System development, a process consisting of two major steps of system analysis and design, start when management or sometimes system development personnel feel that a new system or an improvement in the existing system is required. The system development life cycle is classically thought of as the set of activities that analysts, designers and users carry out to develop and implement an information system. The system development life cycle consists of the following activities:

- Preliminary investigation
- Determination of system requirements
- Design of system
- Development of software
- System testing
- Implementation, evaluation, and maintenance

A request to take assistance from information system can be made for many reasons, but in each case someone in the organization initiates the request is made, the first system activity the preliminary investigation begins. This activity has three parts:

- 1) Request clarification
- 2) Feasibility study
- 3) Request approval

Request clarification: Many requests from employees and users in the organizations are not clearly defined, therefore it becomes necessary that project request must be examined and clarified properly before considering systems investigation.

2.2 SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT LIFE CYCLE

Systems are created to solve problems. One can think of the systems approach as an organized way of dealing with a problem. In this dynamic world, the subject System Analysis and Design (SAD), mainly deals with the software development activities.

DEFINING A SYSTEM

A collection of components that work together to realize some objective forms a system. Basically there are three major components in every system, namely input, processing and output.

In a system the different components are connected with each other and they are interdependent. For example, human body represents a complete natural system. We are also bound by many national systems such as political system, economic system, educational system and so forth. The objective of the system demands that some output is produced as a result of processing the suitable inputs.

SYSTEM LIFE CYCLE

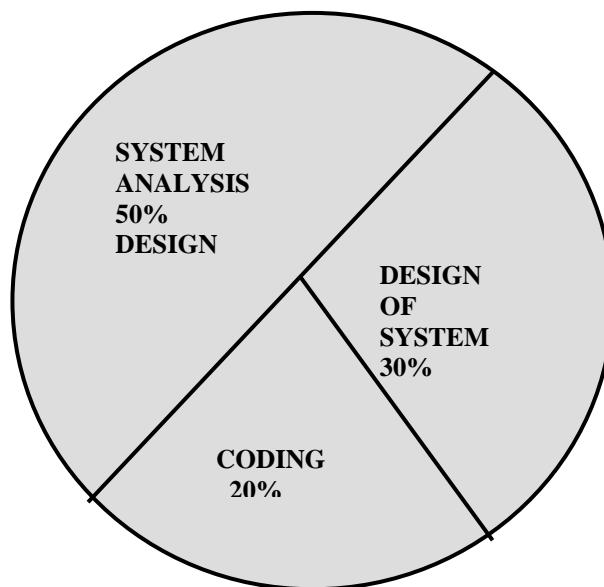
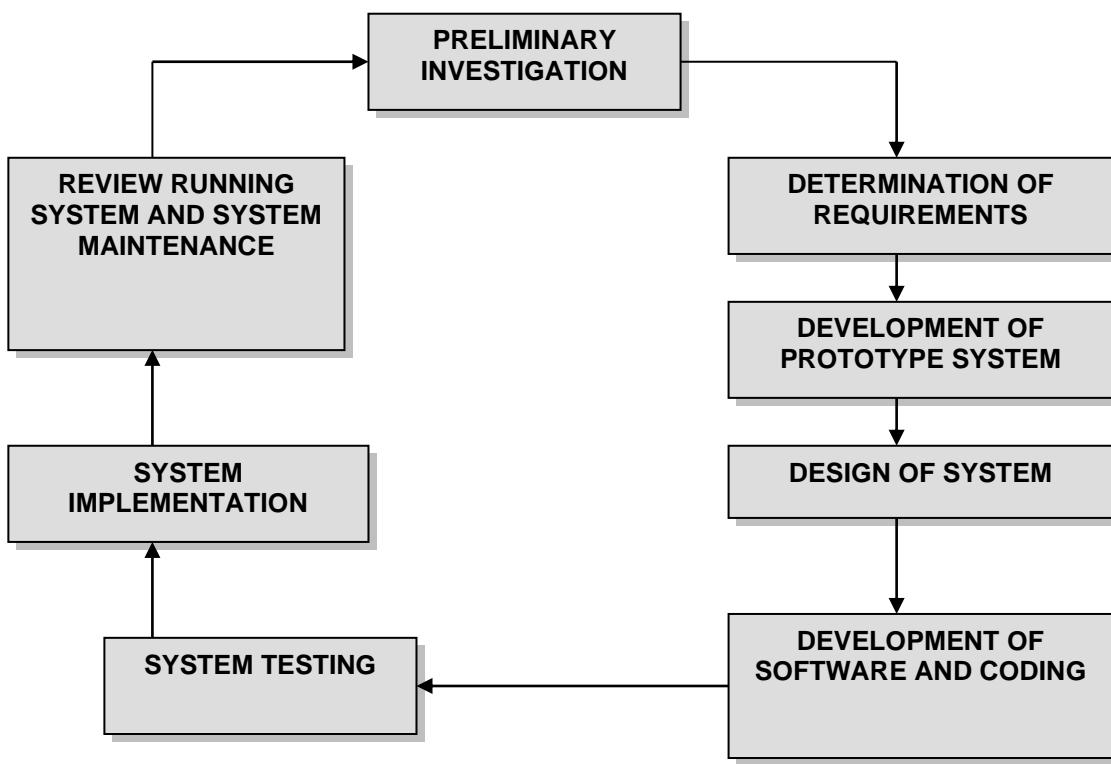
System life cycle is an organizational process of developing and maintaining systems. It helps in establishing a system project plan, because it gives overall list of processes and sub-processes required for developing a system.

System development life cycle means combination of various activities. In other words we can say that various activities put together are referred as system development life cycle. In the System Analysis and Design terminology, the system development life cycle means software development life cycle.

Following are the different phases of software development cycle:

- System study
- Feasibility study
- System analysis
- System design
- Coding
- Testing
- Implementation
- Maintenance

The Different Phases Of Software Development Life Cycle Are Shown Below.



**FIG: SHOWING GENERAL LIFE CYCLE PROCESS
AND PERCENTAGE OF TIME DEVOTED**

A system analysis is a separation of a substance into parts for study and their implementation and detailed examination.

Before designing any system it is important that the nature of the business and the way it currently operates are clearly understood. The detailed examination provides the specific data required during designing in order to ensure that all the client's requirements are fulfilled. The investigation or the study conducted during the analysis phase is largely based on the feasibility study. Rather it would not be wrong to say that the analysis and feasibility phases overlap. High-level analysis begins during the feasibility study. Though analysis is represented as one phase of the system development life cycle (SDLC), this is not true. Analysis begins with system initialization and continues until its maintenance. Even after successful implementation of the system, analysis may play its role for periodic maintenance and up gradation of the system.

One of the main causes of project failures is inadequate understanding, and one of the main causes of inadequate understanding of the requirements is the poor planning of system analysis.

Analysis requires us to recall the objectives of the project and consider following three questions:

- ✓ What type of information is required?
- ✓ What are the constraints on the investigation?
- ✓ What are the potential problems that may make the task more difficult?

2.3 FEASIBILITY STUDY

The basic premise of system analysis is being done here. The primary goal of the system analysis stage is to identify problems and determine how they can be solved with the computer system. In formal SDLC methodologies, the first step in system analysis is feasibility study. A feasibility study is the quick examination of the problems, goals, expected cost of the system. The objective is to determine whether the problem can reasonably solved with a computer system. In some cases, may be there is a better alternative, or perhaps is simply short term annoyance and will gradually disappear. In other cases, the problem may turn out to be more complex than was thought and involves users across the Gym. Also, some problems may not be solvable with today's technology. It might be better to wait for better technology. In any case, you need to determine the scope of the project to gain the better idea of cost, benefits, and objectives.

The feasibility study is typically written so that non-programmers can easily understand it. It is used to "sell" the project to upper management and as a starting point for the next step. Additionally, it is used as a reference to keep the project on track, and to evaluate the progress of the project team. Is the project cost effective or is there a cheaper solution? Will the proposed system improve the operation of the bank; will complicating factors prevent it from achieving its goals? Does the technology exist and does the firm have the staff to make the technology work?

When the proposal is determined to be feasible, the team leaders are appointed and a plan and schedule are created. The schedule contains a detailed listing of what parts of the project are completed at each time. Of course, it is extremely difficult to estimate the true cost and completion dates. Nonetheless, the schedule is an important tool to evaluate the status of the project and the progress of the team.

Steps in feasibility Analysis are:

1. Identify deficiency by pinpointing, missing functions, unsatisfactory performance, and Excessive cost of operations.
2. Set goals to remove these deficiencies.
3. Goals must be quantified, realizable within the constraints of an organization, broken down into sub goals agreeable to all concerned.
4. Set goals not only to remove deficiencies but also to effectively meet competition. For instance, goals must be based on what competitors do.

2.4 ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

Economic analysis is the most frequently used technique for evaluating the effectiveness of a proposed system. More commonly known as cost / benefit analysis; in this procedure we determine the benefits and savings that are expected from a proposed system and compare them with costs. We find the benefits outweigh the costs; we take a decision to design and implement the new proposed system.

During the feasibility phase, broad alternatives solutions are examined. For each alternate solution the cost and benefits have to be examined before designing one of the alternatives.

Broad solutions will consist of:

1. Specifications of information to be made available by the system.

2. Description of what will be done manually and what the computer will do.
3. Specification of new computing equipment needed or specification of expansion of an existing computer.

➤ COST AND BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Developing an IT application is an investment. Since after developing that application it provided the organization with profits. Profits can be monetary or in the form of an improved working environment. However, it carries risks because in some cases an estimate can be wrong and the project might not actually turn out to be beneficial.

Cost benefit analysis helps to give management a picture of the cost, benefits and risks. It usually involves comparing alternate investments.

Cost benefit determines the benefits and savings that are expected from the system and compares them with the expected cost.

In performing cost and benefit analysis it is important to identify cost and benefits factors. Cost and benefits can be categorized into the following categories:

- i. **Development cost** - Development costs is the cost that are incurred during the development of the system. It is one time investment.
- ii. **Operating cost** - Operating cost are the expenses required for the day to-day running of the system. As, operating cost are wages, supplies and overheads.
- iii. **Hardware/Software cost** - It includes the cost of purchasing or leasing of computes and it's peripherals. Software costs involves required software cost.
- iv. **Personnel cost** - It is the money spent on the people involved in the development of the system.
- v. **Facility cost** - Expenses that are incurred during the preparation of the physical site where the system will be operational. These can be wiring, flooring, acoustics, lighting, and air-conditioning.
- vi. **Supply cost** - These are variable costs that are very proportionately with the amount of use of paper, ribbons, disks, and others.

BENEFITS:

- 1) Fast and easy access to all GYM Management System related procedures and functions.
- 2) High level of security and authentication of each and every user.

- 3) Less need for personnel, thus, no monthly salaries, which leads to no extra funds.
- 4) Reliability is increased, as backups of files, and records can be made and saved in various different locations and information will be highly secure, unlike in file cabinets where entries can easily be ripped or tampered with by users.
- 5) The reception/front office will look much more neater and cleaner the environment they need, as there won't be any cupboards or drawers which make the company overcrowded.
- 6) There will be no longer the need for all the paper work required to make timely reports lists or other lists as the program generates them at anytime at a very quick pace.

2.5 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

Today, very little is technically impossible. Consequently, technical feasibility looks at what is practical and reasonable. Technical feasibility addresses three major issues:

1. Is the proposed technology or solution practical?
2. Do we currently possess the necessary technology?
3. Do we possess the necessary technical expertise, and is the schedule reasonable?

Is the Proposed Technology or Solution Practical?

The technology for any defined solution is normally available. The question whether that technology is mature enough to be easily applied to our problems. Some firms like to use state-of-the-art technology, but most firms prefer to use mature and proven technology. A mature technology has a larger customer base for obtaining advice concerning problems and improvements.

Do We Currently Possess the Necessary Technology?

Assuming the solution's required technology is practical, we must next ask ourselves, is the technology available in our information systems shop? If the technology is available, we must ask if we have the capacity. For instance, will our current printer be able to handle the new reports and forms required of a new system?

If the answer to any of these questions is no, then we must ask ourselves, Can we get this technology? The technology may be practical and available, and, yes, we need it. But we simply may not be able to afford it at this time. Although this argument borders on economic feasibility, it is truly technical feasibility. If we can't

afford the technology, then the alternative that requires the technology is not practical and is technically infeasible!

Do We Possess the Necessary Technical Expertise, and Is the Schedule Reasonable?

This consideration of technical feasibility is often forgotten during feasibility analysis. We may have the technology, but that doesn't mean we have the skills required to properly apply that technology. For instance, we may have a database management systems (DBMS). However, the analysis and programmers available for the project may not know that DBMS well enough to properly apply it. True, all information systems professionals can learn new technologies. However, that learning curve will impact the technical feasibility of the project; specifically, it will impact the schedule.

As mentioned earlier, the current operational state of GYM Management System is very primitive as all storage is done on hand written database. These files are then placed in drawers or cabinets and tagged in a sorted order. The GYM Management System contains over a large number of drawers and cabinets. Each cabinet takes a large space. Other than this it uses many king of papers to calculate and maintain different account works. Since there has been no use of computer in the GYM Management System so far, for storage of data, there is no currently used software.

The software & hardware to run my project, and its usage is given in the table below:

TOOLS/PLATFORMS, HARDWARE & SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

HARDWARE:

Processor	:	Pentium 2.4 GHz or above
Memory	:	2 GB RAM or above
Cache Memory	:	128 KB or above
Printer	:	Laser Printer
Pen Drive	:	5 GB
Hard Disk	:	1TB [at least 3 MB free space required]

SOFTWARE:

Operating System	:	Windows 8.
Font-End Tool	:	PHP, Java Script
Back-End	:	My SQL (phpmyadmin)

2.6 OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

It is mainly related to human organizational and political aspects. The points to be considered are:

- o What changes will be brought with the system?
- o What organizational structures are disturbed?
- o What new skills will be required? Do the existing staff members have these skills?
- o If not, can they be trained in due course of time?

Generally project will not be rejected simply because of operational infeasibility but such considerations are likely to critically affect the nature and scope of the eventual recommendations.

For operational feasibility study we appointed a small group of people who are familiar with information system techniques, who understand the parts of the business that are relevant to the project and are skilled in system analysis and design process.

2.7 FEASIBILITY REPORT

After studying the feasibility of the project we came to the following points, these results may change according to further analysis and design.

PROJECT NAME: GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

DEFINITION OF PROBLEM OR OPPORTUNITY: We have to make a computerized system (software) to make the working of Gym easy and efficient so that software will replace the manual work with automated computerized process.

EXPECTED BENEFITS:

- Reduce the number of employee.
- Save money.
- Increase the efficiency of workers.
- Reduce the response time.
- Improve the service quality.
- Reduce the bulk of paper work.
- Reduce the chance of error by human.
- Increase the accuracy in result.

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1 IMPORTANCE OF COMPUTERIZED

There are several attributes in which the computer based information works. Broadly the working of computer system is divided into two main groups:

- ◆ Transaction System
- ◆ Decision Support System

Transaction System:

A transaction is a record of some well-defined single and usually small occurrence in a system. Transactions are input into the computer to update the database files. It checks the entering data for its accuracy. This means that numeric data appears in numeric field and character data in character field. Once all the checks are made, transaction is used to update the database. Transaction can be inputted in on-line mode or batch mode. In on-line mode, transactions are entered and updated into the database almost instantaneously. In batch mode, transactions are collected into batches, which may be held for a while and inputted later.

Decision Support System:

It assists the user to make analytical decision. It shows the various data in organized way called analysis. This analysis can be made to syrdy preferences and help in making decisions.

Computer system works out best with record maintenance. It will tell you which customer would get how much pending/reports statements. It will also help to search the information about a particular person by simply entering his telephone number. User can store information as per requirement, which can be used for comparison with other reports.

3.2 PRINCIPLES OF SYSTEM ANALYSIS

Principles:

1. Understand the problem before you begin to create the analysis model.
2. Develop prototypes that enable a user to understand how human machine interaction will occur.
3. Record the origin of and the reason for every requirement.
4. Use multiple views of requirements like building data, function and behavioral models.
5. Work to eliminate ambiguity.

A Complete Structure: The limited time and resources have restricted us to incorporate, in this project, only the main activities that are performed in news sites, but utmost care has been taken to make the system efficient and user friendly.

For the optimum use of practical time it is necessary that every session is planned. Planning of this project will include the following things:

- Topic Understanding.
- Modular Break – Up of the System
- Processor Logic for Each Module.
- Database Requirements.

Topic Understanding:

It is vital that the field of application as introduced in the project may be totally a new field. So as soon as the project was allocated to me, I carefully went through the project to identify the requirements of the project.

Modular Break –Up of the System:

- Identify The Various Modules In The System.
- List Them In The Right Hierarchy.
- Identify Their Priority Of Development
- Description Of The Modules:

3.3 SYSTEM ANALYSIS

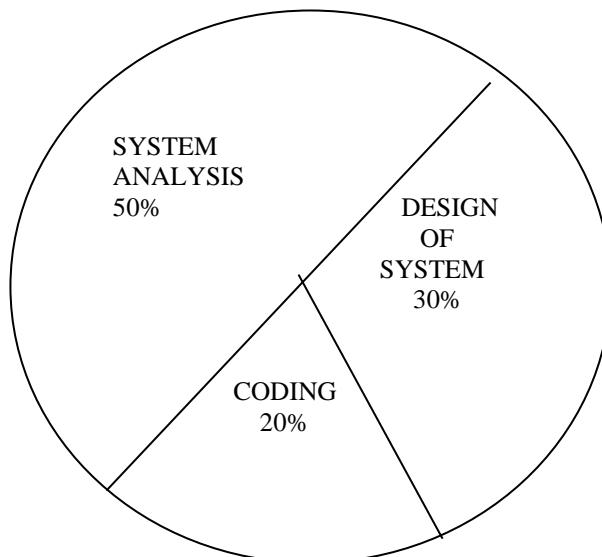
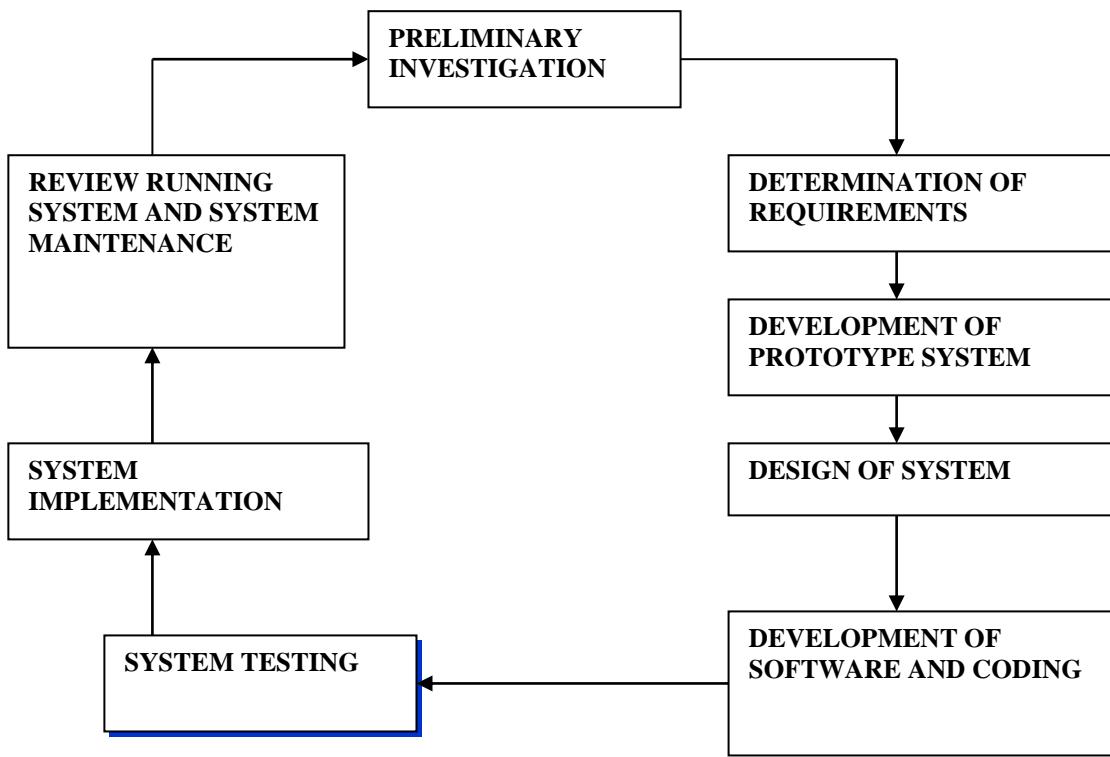


FIG: SHOWING GENERAL LIFE CYCLE PROCESS AND PERCENTAGE OF TIME DEVOTED

A system analysis is a separation of a substance into parts for study and their implementation and detailed examination.

Before designing any system it is important that the nature of the business and the way it currently operates are clearly understood. The detailed examination provides the specific data required during designing in order to ensure that all the client's requirements are fulfilled. The investigation or the study conducted during the analysis phase is largely based on the feasibility study. Rather it would not be wrong to say that the analysis and feasibility phases overlap. High-level analysis begins during the feasibility study. Though analysis is represented as one phase of the system development life cycle (SDLC), this is not true. Analysis begins with system initialization and continues until its maintenance. Even after successful implementation of the system, analysis may play its role for periodic maintenance and up gradation of the system.

One of the main causes of project failures is inadequate understanding, and one of the main causes of inadequate understanding of the requirements is the poor planning of system analysis.

Analysis requires us to recall the objectives of the project and consider following three questions:

- What type of information is required?
- What are the constraints on the investigation?
- What are the potential problems that may make the task more difficult?

Keeping the above questions in mind and considering the survey conducted to determine the need of the system, the total system was deigned and can be described as under:

The three major parts of the system are:

Providing Information: The system is effectively used to provide large variety of information to the interested customer. The major purpose of the site is to easily provide access to records of various products with quick update to latest modifications in the records. This thing is not at all possible in printed material, which are updated only once a few weeks. It also gives information about the general usage of the system for first time visitors. The system itself works as a information provider for Software Testing.

Alert when available: Through the survey it was clearly that there is a need to device an alternative way for providing alert facility to the user. Sometimes the product which customer demand is not available at that moment, user can register demand of customer and when its available, system gives an alert to the user that customer had registered a customer request with the same match.

Constraints: After the objectives were clear during the analysis phase, it was essential to understand the constraints in order to plan and avoid problems arising during detailed analysis.

Technology - the customer may be committed to a particular hardware or software solution. The software required in this case is: compete Java developer kit, Microsoft windows environment for MS - access.

Budget - if budget is a real constraint, the budget of the new system proposed would be constantly compared with that of the existing system or any Alternatives solution. In this case during the economic feasibility study it has been clearly proved that the new system is definitely more feasible than the alternative solution possible. Organization must implement a system which saves the effort, also its provide an easy method for customer who investigate each detail itself.

Scope - what is the area under investigation in this project? What are the boundaries of the system? What is the extent of possible usage of the new system?

More and more people are now having access to organization and watch independently Details of new upcoming stock. Hence the scope is constantly increasing. However its usage can be increased many folds with a little investment from the organization side by implanting touch screen computer kiosks at various convenient positions at the service station.

Environmental Analysis- The external entities for an organization are its Supplier's customers or any individual.

SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 DESIGN OBJECTIVES AND CONSTRAINTS

Flexible -

The design would enable future requirements of the organization to be incorporated without much difficulty. Often the organizational needs and objectives change over time and hence such a design enables the system to reflect these changes.

• Maintainable -

A good design is easy to maintain and this reduces the client's maintenance cost, which usually represents a proportion of the lifetime of the system.

• Portable -

A client for whom the software was developed may wish to change the hardware on which the system runs. A good design is portable - in other words it is capable of being transferred from one machine environment to another with minimum amount of effort.

• Easy to use -

With increasing number of general users having exposure to computers and access to web sites, expectations of computer applications in term of their ease of use are also increasing. A good design will result in a system which is 'user - friendly' - easy to understand, not difficult to learn how to use and straightforward to operate.

• Reliable -

The system designed must be secure against human error, deliberate misuse or machine failure, and which the data will be stored without corruption.

4.2 PHYSICAL DESIGN

The design phase focuses on the detailed implementation of the system recommended in the feasibility. Emphasis is on translating performance specifications into design specifications. The design phase is a transition from user-oriented document to a programmer-oriented document.

4.2.1 Design Methodology:

Design Methodology is a way to transform the "art" of system analysis and design into an "engineering - type" discipline. It explains the relationship amongst various modules and programs within the system. It standardizes the approach to analysis and design, simplifies design by segmentation, improves documentation and subsequent maintenance and enhancements.

The following structured diagram can appropriately represent the relationship between various modules .

4.2.2 Design Overview:

In analyzing the present system a great deal of information was collected during the investigation and feasibility phases through list of problems and requirements, interview reports, questionnaires, onsite observations, manuals and determining potential solutions.

It is important to record this information in an unambiguous, concise manner which will be clear and accessible to others, and which can be used by other analysts and designers involved in developing the system. Structured techniques help us to record the information in this way, using diagrams and minimum amount of the text.

Structured analysis is a set of techniques and graphical tools that allow the analyst to develop a new kind of system specification that are easily understandable to the user. The traditional approach of organizing data through flowcharts support future developments and simplify communication with the user but focus on the cost/benefit and feasibility analysis, project management, hardware and software selection, and personal considerations. In contrast, structured analysis considers new goals and structured tools for analysis, which provide the basis for design and implementation.

4.2.3 Process Modeling:

System design goes through two phases of development: logical and physical. Logical implementation represented by Data Flow Diagram shows the logical flow of a system and defines the boundaries of the system it describes the input (source), outputs (destinations), data bases (data stores), and procedures (data flows) - all in the format that meets the user's requirements. The logical implementation of the whole project can be represented as under through Data Flow Diagrams (DFD).

4.3 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

Data flow diagrams are the most commonly used way of documenting the processing of the candidate system. As their name suggest they are a pictorial way of representing the flow of data into, around, and out of the system. They are easily understandable and are less prone to misinterpretation than textual description. A complete set of DFDs provides a compact top - down representation of the system, which makes it easier for the user and the analyst to envisage the system as a whole.

DFDs are constructed using four major components:

- **External entities** - represents the sources of the data that enter the system or the recipients of the system that leave the system. For example - passenger is the usual receiver of information and supplier of data during form filling.
- **Data stores** - represent the stores of the data within the system example: computer files, databases or in the manual system files, etc. data stores can not be linked directly by data flows either to each other or to external entities without an intervening process to transform them.
- **Processes** - represent activities in which data is manipulated by being stored or retrieved or transformed in some way. Process names are generally unambiguous and convey as much meaning as possible without being too long. Example: verify data, acquired time schedule etc.
- **Data flows** - represents the movement of data between other components.

4.4 DATA MODELING

Data modeling defines primary data objects, composition of each data object, and attributes of the object, relationships between each object and other objects and between objects and the processes.

Data Objects: A data object is a representation of almost any composite information that must be understood by the software. By composite information, we mean something that has a number of different properties or attributes. A data object encapsulates data only there is no reference within a data object to operations that act on the data.

Attributes: Attributes define the properties of a data object and take on one of three different characteristics. They can be used to:

1. Name an instance of data object.
2. Describe the instance.
3. Make reference to another instance in other table.

Database Design

The GMS database consists of 10 tables. Each and every table is setup with the proper Integrity constraints to work properly. The structure of the database tables is given below:

DETAILS

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	CONSTRAINTS
U_NAME	VAR CHAR(20)	Primary key
F_NAME	VAR CHAR(5)	NOT NULL
L_NAME	VAR CHAR(10)	NOT NULL
EMAIL_ID	VAR CHAR(20)	NOT NULL
D_O_B	VAR CHAR(20)	NOT NULL
MOBILE_NO	VAR CHAR(50)	NOT NULL

AGE	VAR CHAR(2)	NOT NULL
DATE OF BIRTH	VAR CHAR(20)	NOT NULL
MOBILE NO.	VAR CHAR(20)	NOT NULL
SHOP PONE NO.	VAR CHAR(20)	NOT NULL

5. LOGIN

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPES	CONSTRAINTS
U_NAME	VARCHAR(50)	PRIMARY KEY
PASSWORD	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL

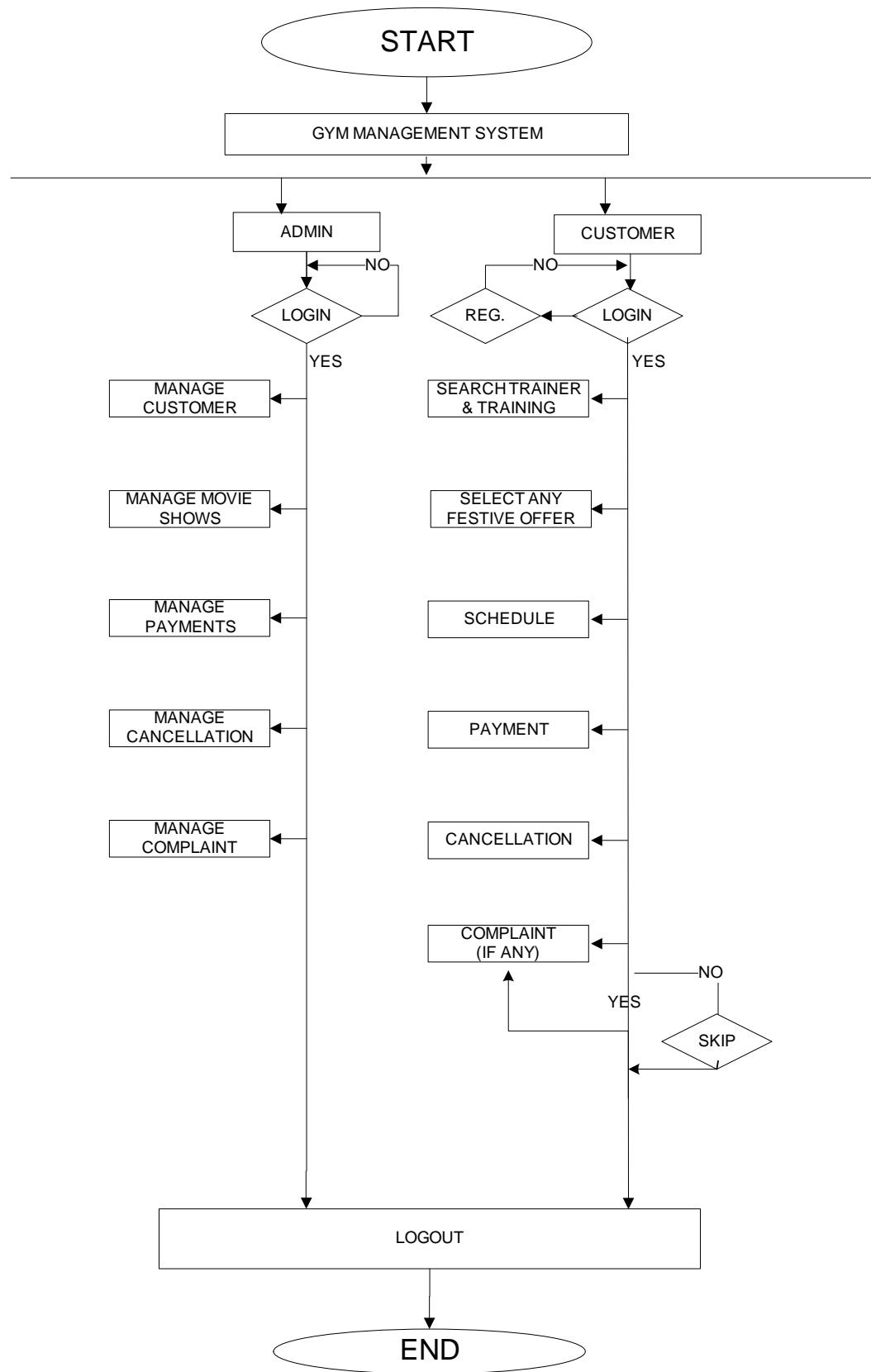
6. PAYMENTMODE

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPES	CONSTRAINTS
U_NAME	VARCHAR(20)	PRIMARY KEY
CREDIT CARD	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL
DEBIT CARD	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL
PASSWORD	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL
PAYMENT MODE	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL

7. NEWJOINING

FIELDS NAME	DATA TYPE	CONSTRAINTS
E-MAIL ID	VARCHAR(50)	NOT NULL
U_NAME	VARCHAR(20)	PRIMARY KEY
PASSWORD	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL
MOBIE NO.	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL
TRAINING TYPE	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL
MEDICALLY FIT	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL

FLOW CHART OF GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



4.5 ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAMS

The object relationship pair can be represented graphically using the Entity Relationship Diagrams. A set of primary components are identified for the Entity Relationship Diagram,

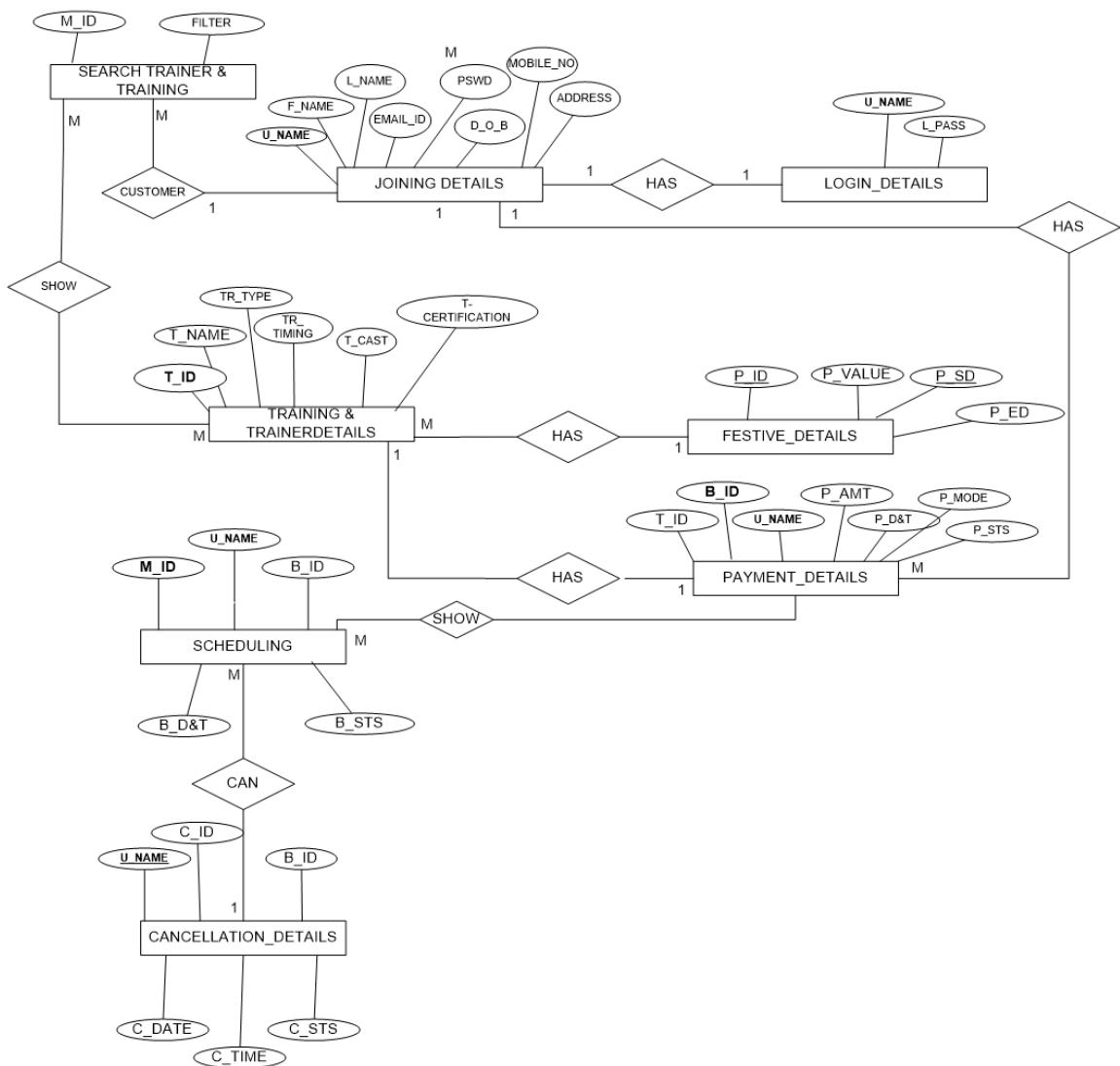
1. Attributes,
2. Relationships and
3. Various Type Indicators.

The primary purpose of the Entity Relationship Diagram is to represent data objects and their relationships.

Data modeling defines primary data objects, composition of each data object, and attributes of the object, relationships between each object and other objects and between objects and the processes.

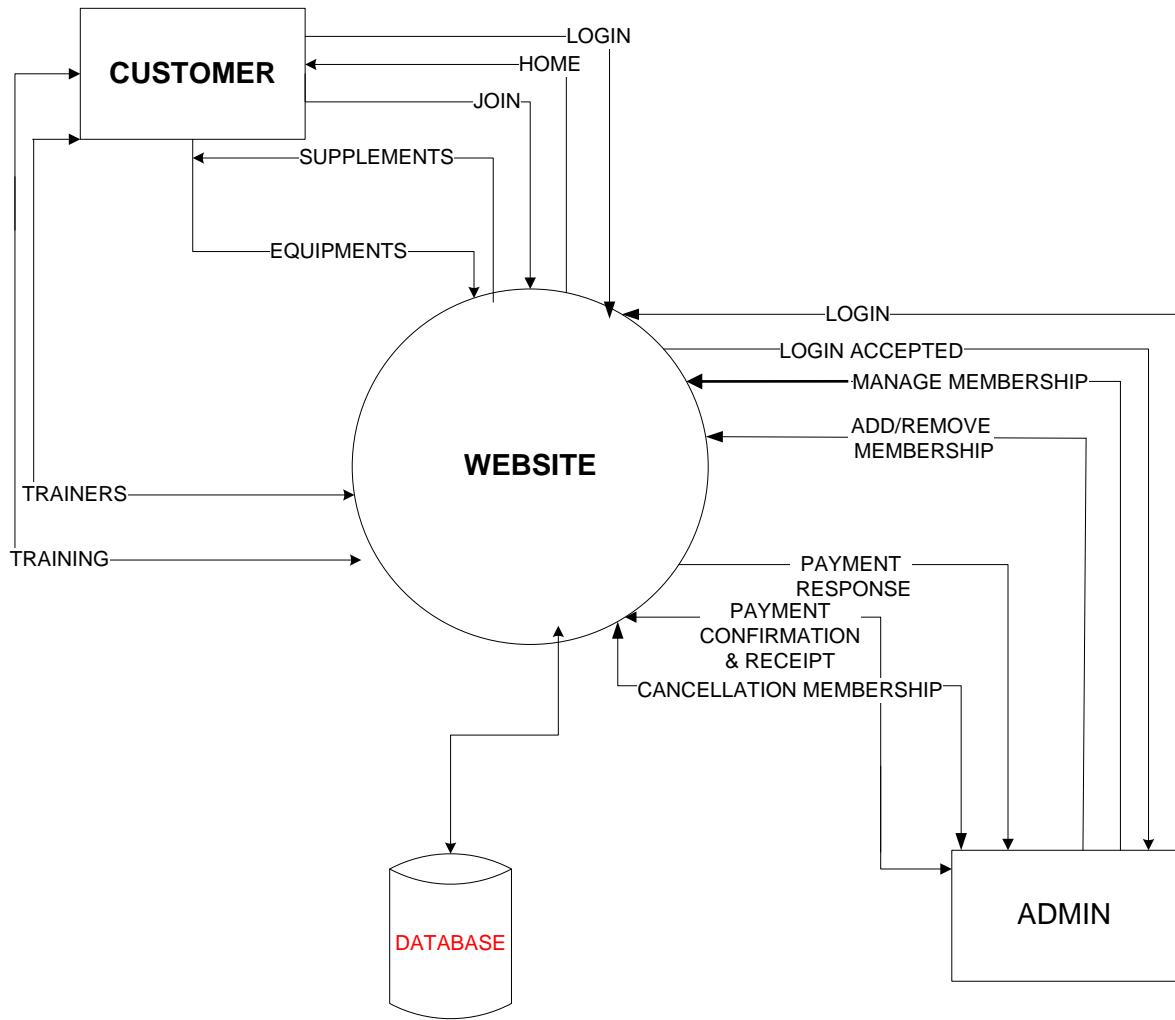
ER DIAGRAM

ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM FOR GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

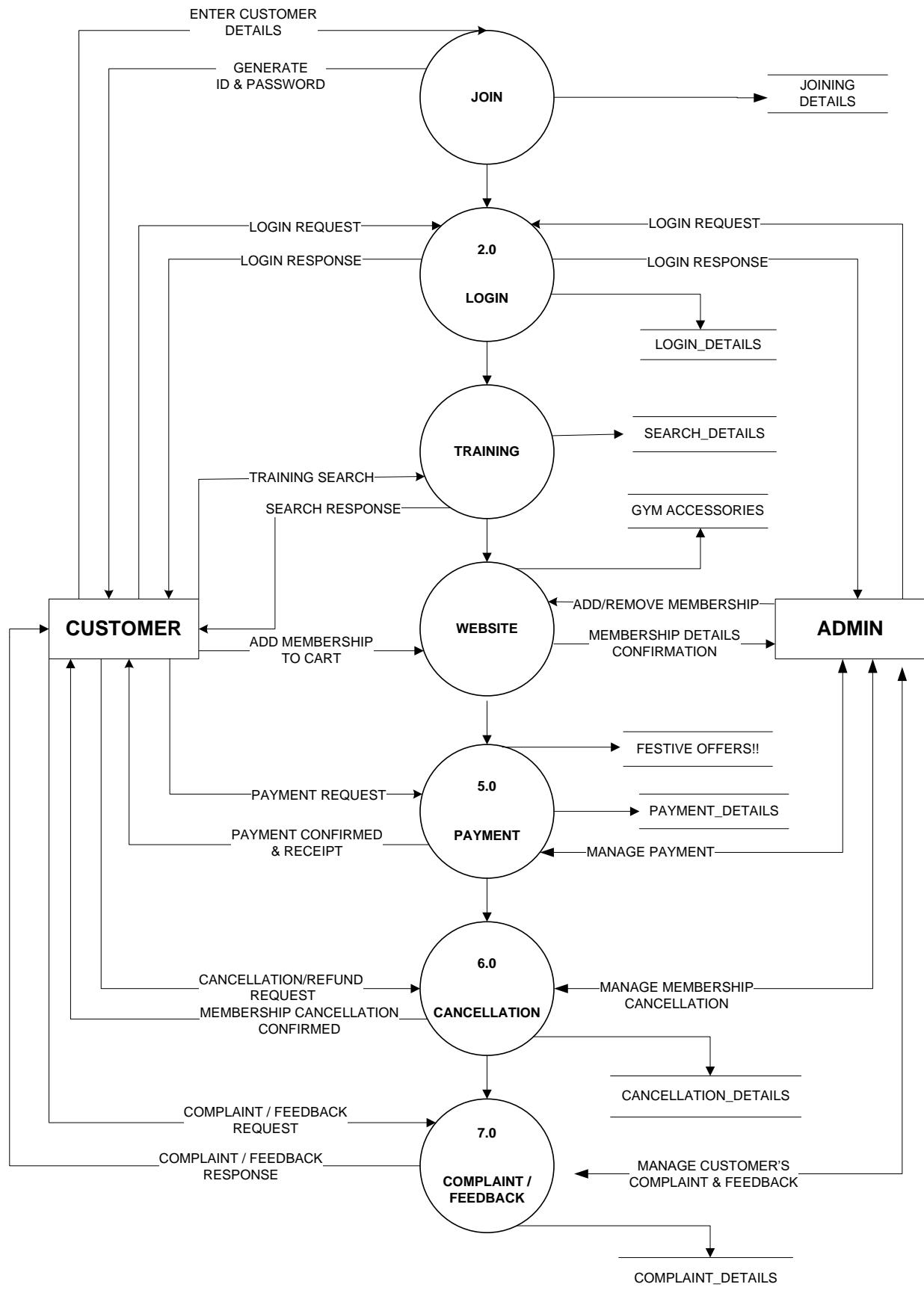


4.6 CONTEXT LEVEL DFD FOR

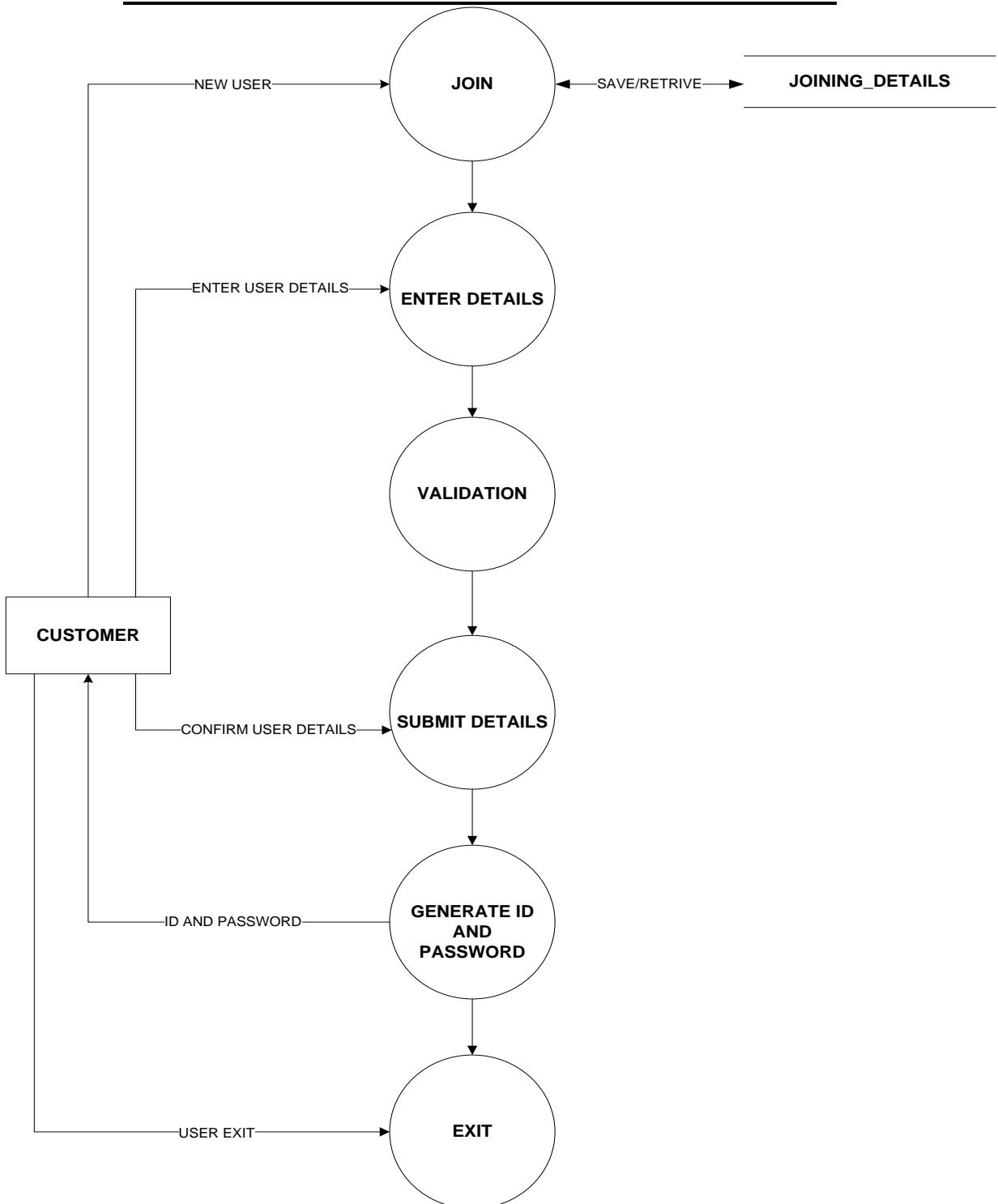
GYM Management System



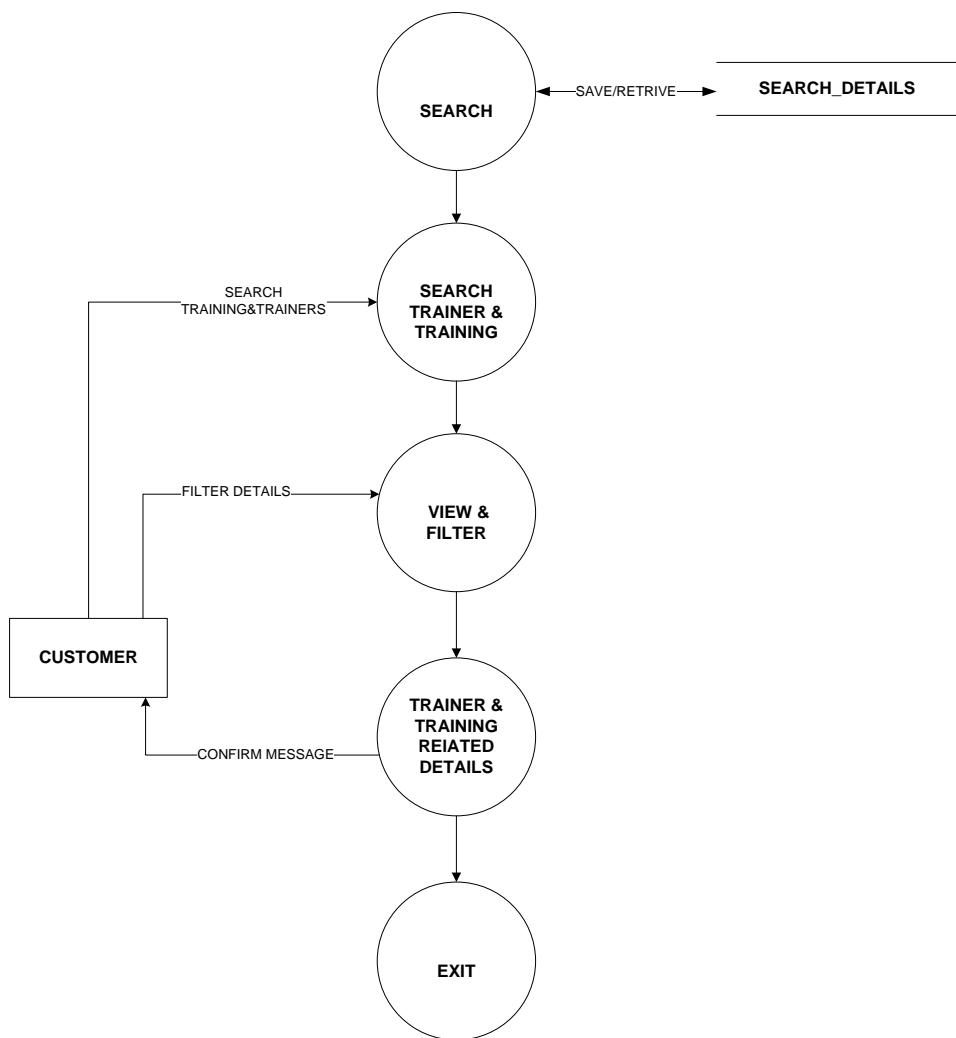
1ST LEVEL DFD FOR GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



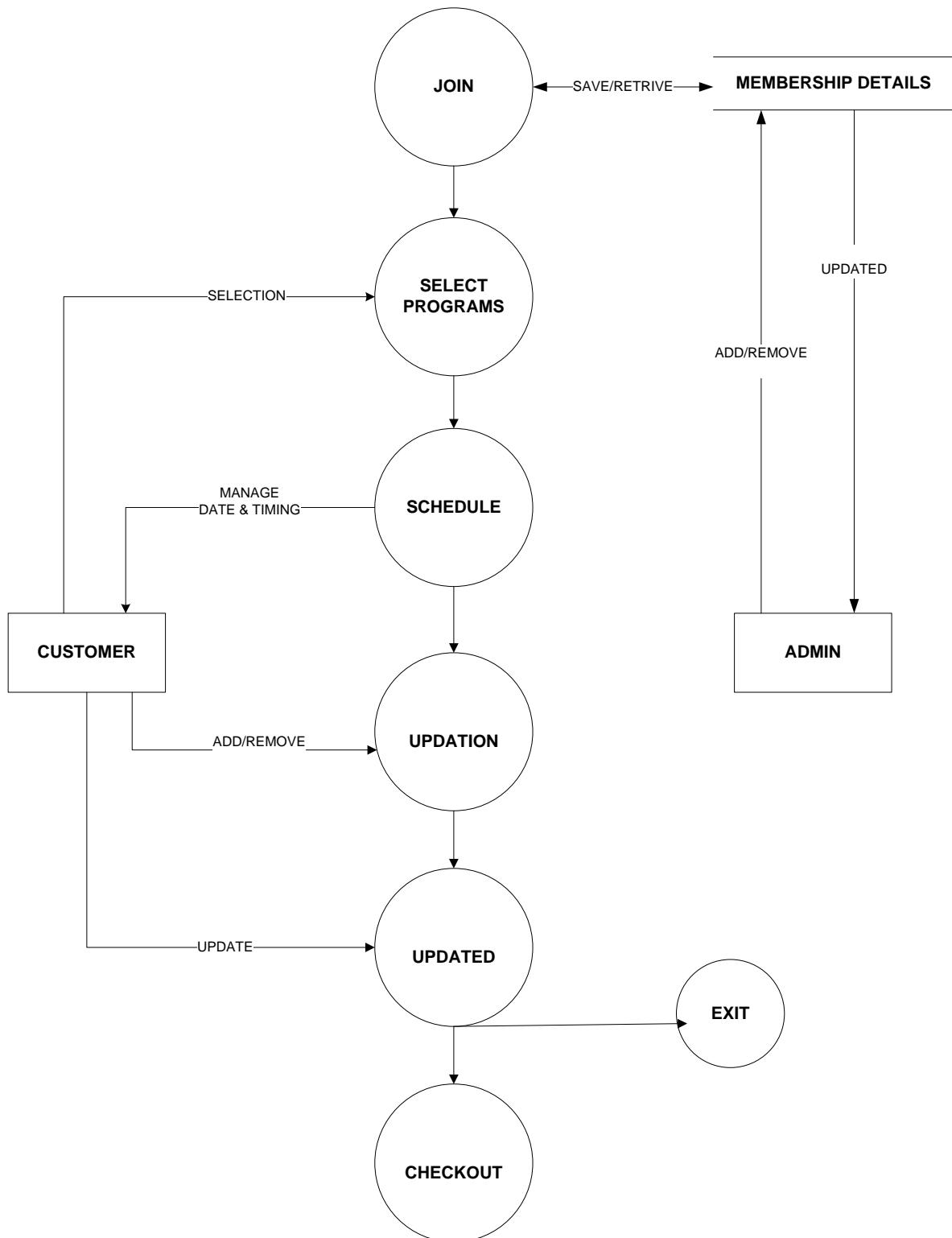
2nd LEVEL DFD FOR REGISTERING CUSTOMERS



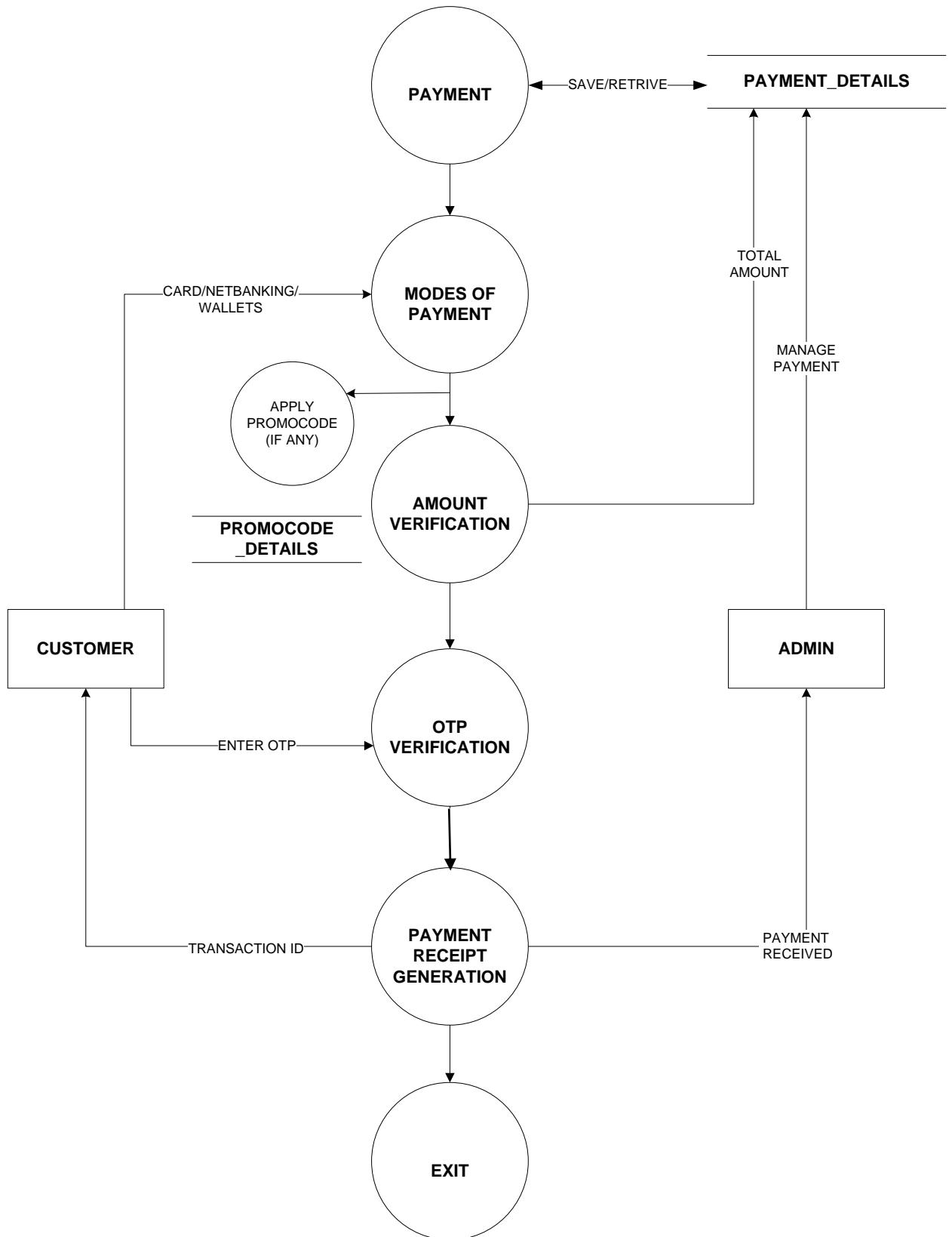
2nd LEVEL DFD SEARCHING



2nd LEVEL DFD FOR MEMBERS



2nd LEVEL DFD FOR PAYMENT



4.7 MODULES OF THE PROJECT

INPUT TO THE SYSTEM:

LOGIN

ADD CUSTOMER DETAILS

ADD TRAINER DETAILS

ADD SUPPLIER DETAILS

ADD FESTIVAL OFFERS

USER DETAILS

ADD PAYMENT DETAILS

NEW REGISTRATION

FEEDBACKS

DETAILS: The module Details is a model activity add-on for details of membership peoples and trainers to take their complete information about them.

LOGIN: Login is the act made by a user of connecting to a system or network service usually a user must enter some credentials such as his userID and password in order to successfully login.

PAYMENT: Payment detailsof the customers are stored in this module. Admin can search for the pament details.

NEW JOINING: If the user wants to join then the user fills the enlisted things that was been asked to them. Users can also give their feedbacks.

FESTIVAL OFFERS : In this module admin can add festival offer detials to attract new customers. Only registered customers can further see the offers provided by the Gym.

OUT-PUT FROM THE SYSTEM:

7. List of customers associated with the system
8. Payment Details
9. Suppliers associated with the Gym. Who supply food supliments etc.
10. Trainers in the Gym
11. Festival Offers given to attract the customers
12. List of registered customers

4.8 PROCESS LOGIC FOR EACH MODULE

In this project we will design an interactive system that will automate the online electricity billing system for a shopping mall. In a shopping mall there are a number of shops and each shop has a connection of electricity according to their load requirement. Every shopkeeper can register through login mechanism and can submit their bills online. They can also view their bill records. There are different modes for payment of bill. Bill changeable charges will be decided by the tariff structure he/ she uses. It is also based on pending bills. The tariff structure is already decided by the electricity Gym which will not be for any person. After depositing their bills, they can get their bill receipts online. If shopkeeper is not depositing their previous bills in that case the Gym is able to disconnect their electricity connection. If he wants to get reconnection then he will fill the form again or he will have to pay extra charges. The consumer can also get the printout of their bills.

4.9 SCHEDULING

Scheduling of a software project does not differ greatly from scheduling of any multi-task engineering effort. Therefore, generalized project scheduling tools and techniques can be applied with little modification to software projects.

Program evaluation and review technique (PERT) and critical path method (CPM) are two project scheduling methods that can be applied to software development. Both techniques are driven by information already developed in earlier project planning activities.

Estimates of Effort

- A decomposition of the product function.
- The selection of the appropriate process model and task set.
- Decomposition of tasks.

Interdependencies among tasks may be defined using a task network. Tasks, sometimes called the project Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) are defined for the product as a whole or for individual functions.

Both PERT and CPM provide quantitative tools that allow the software planner to (1) determine the critical path-the chain of tasks that determines the duration of the project; (2) establish "most likely" time estimates for individual tasks by applying statistical models; and (3) calculate "boundary times" that define a time window" for a particular task.

Boundary time calculations can be very useful in software project scheduling. Slippage in the design of one function, for example, can retard further development of other functions. It describes important boundary times that may be discerned from a PERT or CPM network: (1) the earliest time that a task can begin when preceding tasks are completed in the shortest possible time, (2) the latest time for task initiation before the minimum project completion time is delayed, (3) the earliest finish-the sum of the earliest start and the task duration, (4) the latest finish- the latest start time added to task duration, and (5) the total float-the amount of surplus time or leeway allowed in scheduling tasks so that the network critical path maintained on schedule. Boundary time calculations lead to a determination of

critical path and provide the manager with a quantitative method for evaluating progress as tasks are completed.

Both PERT and CPM have been implemented in a wide variety of automated tools that are available for the personal computer. Such tools are easy to use and take the scheduling methods described previously available to every software project manager.

SOURCE CODE

5.1 SOURCE CODE

User Login.php



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost/Gym%20mgt/login.php`. At the top, there are several tabs and icons. Below the header, there are three images: two people running on treadmills, a blue circular logo for 'GYM Management' featuring a barbell, and a man working out with weights. The main content area has a purple header with the text 'GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM'. Below the header is a navigation bar with links: HOME, ABOUT US, CONTACT US, FEEDBACK, USER LOGIN (which is highlighted in red), and ADMIN LOGIN. The central part of the page contains a 'LOGIN FORM' with two input fields: 'Username' (containing 'shweta') and 'Password' (containing '....'). At the bottom right of the form are 'Submit' and 'New User Sign Up' buttons.

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
    margin-left: 0px;
    margin-top: 0px;
    background-color: #FFFFFF;
}
-->
</style></head>

<body>
<script language="javascript">
function validate(login)
{
if(login.textfield.value=="")
{
alert("Enter Username");
login.textfield.focus();
return false;
}

if(login.textfield4.value=="")
{
alert("Enter Password");
login.textfield4.focus();
return false;
}
```

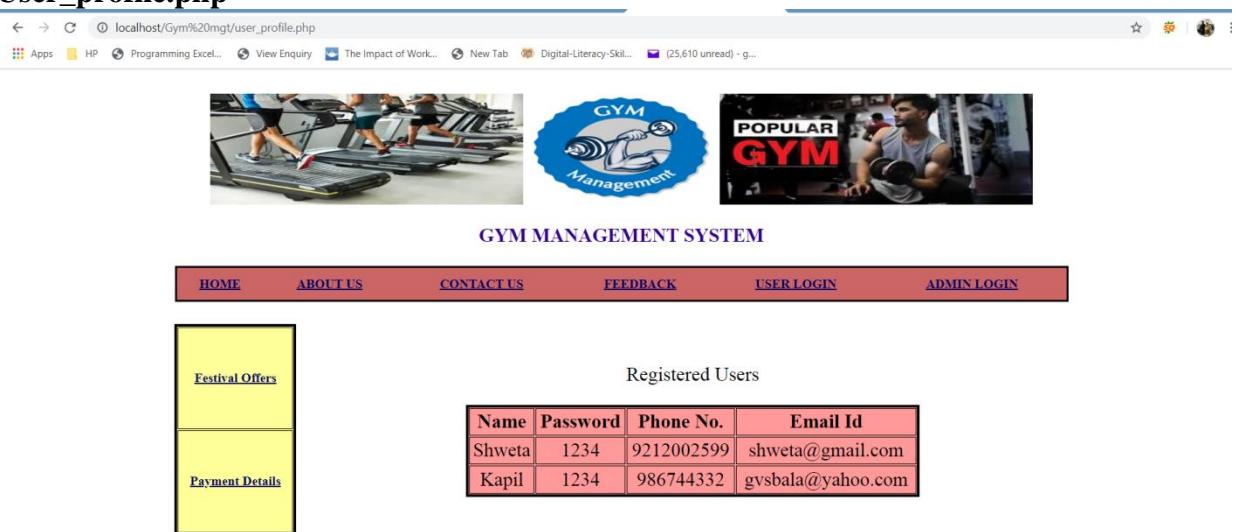
```

        }
    }
</script>
<center>
<form id="login" name="login" method="post" action="login_action.php"
onsubmit="return validate(this)">
<table width="1091" height="336" border="0">
<tr>
    <td height="65" colspan="2"><?php include ("header.php"); ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td width="168" align="left" valign="top"></td>
    <td width="900"><table width="329" height="192" border="3" align="center"
bordercolor="#000000" bgcolor="#9999CC">
        <tr>
            <td colspan="2"><div align="center"><strong>LOGIN FORM </strong></div></td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td width="82" height="35"><div
align="center"><strong>Username</strong></div></td>
            <td width="216">
                <label></label>
                <div align="center">
                    <label>
                        <input name="textfield" type="text" size="40" />
                    </label>
                </div>      </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td><div align="center"><strong>Password</strong></div></td>
            <td><div align="center">
                <label>
                    <input name="textfield4" type="password" size="40" />
                </label>
            </div></td>
        </tr>
    </table>
    <label>
        <div align="center">
            <input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Login" />
            <a href="newuser.php"> New User Sign Up</a>
        </div>
        <p align="center">&ampnbsp</p>
    </label>
</tr>
</table>
<div align="center"></div>
</form>

```

```
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

User_profile.php



The screenshot shows a web browser window for 'localhost/Gym%20mgt/user_profile.php'. The page features a header with three images: people on treadmills, a gym management logo, and a man lifting weights. Below the header is a navigation bar with links: HOME, ABOUT US, CONTACT US, FEEDBACK, USER LOGIN, and ADMIN LOGIN. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Festival Offers' and 'Payment Details'. The main content area displays a table titled 'Registered Users' with two rows of data.

Name	Password	Phone No.	Email Id
Shweta	1234	9212002599	shweta@gmail.com
Kapil	1234	986744332	gvsbala@yahoo.com

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
```

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
```

```
<title>Gym Management</title>
```

```
<style type="text/css">
```

```
<!--
```

```
body {
```

```
    margin-left: 0px;
    margin-top: 0px;
    background-color: #FFFFFF;
```

```
}
```

```
.style3 {
```

```
    font-size: 24px;
    color: #FF0033;
```

```
}
```

```
-->
```

```
</style></head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<center>
```

```
<table width="1091" height="336" border="0">
```

```
<tr>
```

```
    <td height="65" colspan="2"><?php include ("header.php"); ?></td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
    <td width="168" align="left" valign="top"><p>
```

```
        <?php include ("user_menu.php"); ?>
```

```
    </p>
```

```

</td>
<td width="900"><p align="center" class="style3">Registered Users</p>
    <p align="center">
        <?php
        //session_start();
        //$_SESSION["username"];
        //echo "Welcome".$_u
    ?>
        </p>
        <table width="558" height="113" border="3" align="center"
bordercolor="#000000" bgcolor="#FF9999">
            <tr>

                <td width="40"><div align="center"><strong>Name</strong></div></td>
                <td width="62"><div
align="center"><strong>Password</strong></div></td>
                <td width="106"><div align="center"><strong>Phone No.</strong></div></td>
                <td width="75"><div align="center"><strong>Email Id</strong></div></td>
            </tr><?php include("connect.php"); ?>
<?php

$result=mysql_query("select * from login");
while($row=mysql_fetch_array($result))
{
?
<tr>
<td><center><?php echo $row[0]; ?> </center></td>
<td><center><?php echo $row[1]; ?> </center></td>
<td><center><?php echo $row[2]; ?> </center></td>
<td><center><?php echo $row[3]; ?> </center></td>

</tr>
<?php
}
?
</table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
</center>
</body>
</html>

```

New_user.php

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL 'localhost/Gym%20mgt/newuser.php'. The page title is 'New user.php'. At the top, there are three images: two people running on treadmills, a 'GYM Management' logo with a blue circle and a barbell, and a man lifting weights. Below the images, the text 'GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM' is centered. A navigation menu bar at the top includes links for HOME, ABOUT US, CONTACT US, FEEDBACK, USER LOGIN, and ADMIN LOGIN. The main content area features a purple-bordered form titled 'NEW USER LOGIN FORM' with four input fields: 'Name / Username', 'Contact No.', 'Email ID', and 'Password'. Below the form are two buttons: 'Submit' and 'New User Sign Up'.

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>Gym Management</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
    margin-left: 0px;
    margin-top: 0px;
    background-color: #FFFFFF;
}
-->
</style></head>

<body>
<script language="javascript">
function validate(login)
{
if(login.textfield.value=="")
{
alert("Enter Username");
login.textfield.focus();
return false;
}
if(login.textfield2.value=="")
{
alert("Enter phone no.");
login.textfield2.focus();
return false;
}
if(login.textfield3.value=="")
{
```

```

{
alert("Enter Email ID");
login.textfield3.focus();
return false;
}
if(login.textfield4.value=="")
{
alert("Enter Password");
login.textfield4.focus();
return false;
}
}
</script>
<center>
<form id="login" name="login" method="post" action="adduser.php" onsubmit="return validate(this)">
<table width="1091" height="336" border="0">
<tr>
<td height="65" colspan="2"><?php include ("header.php"); ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td width="168" align="left" valign="top"></td>
<td width="900"><table width="329" height="192" border="3" align="center" bordercolor="#000000" bgcolor="#9999CC">
<tr>
<td colspan="2"><div align="center"><strong>NEW USER LOGIN FORM
</strong></div></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td width="82" height="35"><div align="center"><strong>Name /
Username</strong></div></td>
<td width="216">
<label></label>
<div align="center">
<label>
<input name="textfield" type="text" size="40" />
</label>
</div>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><div align="center"><strong>Contact No. </strong></div></td>
<td><div align="center">
<label>
<input name="textfield2" type="text" size="40" />
</label>
</div></td>
</tr>

```

```
<tr>
<td><div align="center"><strong>Email ID</strong> </div></td>
<td><div align="center">

    <label>
        <input name="textfield3" type="text" size="40" />
    </label>

    </div></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><div align="center"><strong>Password</strong></div></td>
<td><div align="center">

    <label>
        <input name="textfield4" type="password" size="40" />
    </label>
    </div></td>
</tr>
</table>

<label>

<div align="center">
    <input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Submit" />
    <a href=""> New User Sign Up</a> </div>
</label>
    <p align="center">&ampnbsp</p></td>
</tr>
</table>
<div align="center"></div>
</form>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

User.php

The screenshot shows a web browser window for 'User.php' on 'localhost/Gym%20mgt/user.php'. The page features a header with three images: people on treadmills, a 'GYM Management' logo, and a man lifting weights. Below the header is a purple navigation bar with links: HOME, ABOUT US, CONTACT US, FEEDBACK, LOGOUT, and ADMIN LOGIN. The main content area has a yellow box containing two links: 'Festival Offers' and 'Payment Details'. To the right of the yellow box, the text 'Welcome shweta' is displayed.

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>Gym Management</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
    margin-left: 0px;
    margin-top: 0px;
    background-color: #FFFFFF;
}
.style1 {
    color: #FF0033;
    font-size: 24px;
}
-->
</style></head>

<body>
<center>

<table width="1091" height="336" border="0">
<tr>
    <td height="65" colspan="2"><?php include ("header.php"); ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td width="168" align="left" valign="top"><p>&ampnbsp</p>
    <?php include ("user_menu.php"); ?></td>
    <td width="900"><label>
```

```

<p align="center">
    <?php
        //session_start();
        $u=$_SESSION["username"];
        if($u)
        {
            echo "Welcome"." ".$u;
        }
        else
        {
            header("location:login.php");
        }
    ?>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
<div align="center"></div>

</center>
</body>
</html>

```

Connect.php

```

<?php
$con=mysql_connect("localhost","root","");
mysql_select_db("gym");
?>

```

Index.php

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost/Gym%20mgt/`. The page content includes three images: two people running on treadmills, a circular logo for 'GYM Management' featuring a dumbbell, and a man working out with weights. Below these images is the text 'GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM'. At the bottom is a red navigation bar with the following links: HOME, ABOUT US, CONTACT US, FEEDBACK, LOGOUT, and another LOGOUT link.

GYM Management System

A gym management system is a user-friendly gym and fitness management system. It helps you to manage records of your members and their memberships and allows you to communicate easily with all your member.

Gym is the only place n number of people reaches to achieve their target of getting fit, strong, or any other of their desired goals. Here the owner of gym get to connect with new trainers and supplement dealer who wants to get in touch and wants to create a good joint venture with them which is then divided into sub connections and given to the different enlisted headers. It is very difficult for the owner to collect the membership payment one by one manually among all Gyms cause some there is hindrance of human which sometimes let. So, this system works to modernize the system through the internet. They simply register themselves in our website and get their login id and password they can submit their bills and also access their previous details.

For Admin there is option to

Add Clients

Add Trainers

Add Festive Offers

```

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />

```

```

<title>GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
    margin-left: 0px;
    margin-top: 0px;
    background-color: #FFFFFF;
}
.style1 {
    font-size: 24px;
    font-weight: bold;
}
-->
</style></head>

<body>
<center>

<table width="1091" height="336" border="0">
<tr>
    <td height="65" colspan="2"><?php include ("header.php"); ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td width="168" align="left" valign="top"><p>&ampnbsp</p>
        </td>
    <td width="900"><label>
        </label>
        <p align="center" class="style1">GYM Management System
        <p align="center">A&nbsp;<strong>gym management system</strong>&nbsp;is a
        user-friendly&nbsp;<strong>gym</strong>&nbsp;and fitness&nbsp;<strong>management
        system</strong>. It helps you to manage records of your members and their memberships
        and allows you to communicate easily with all your member.
        <p>Gym is the only place n number of people reaches to achieve their target of
        getting fit, strong, or any other of their desired goals. Here the owner of gym get to
        connect with new trainers and supplement dealer who wants to get in touch and wants to
        create a good joint venture with them which is then divided into sub connections and given
        to the different enlisted headers. It is very difficult for the owner to collect the membership
        payment one by one manually among all Gyms cause some there is hindrance of human
        which sometimes lea. So, this system works to modernize thesystem through the internet.
        They simply register themselves in our website and get their login id and password they
        can submit their bills and also access their previous details.</p>
        <p align="center"> For Admin there is option to
        <p align="center">Add Clients
        <p align="center">Add Trainers
        <p align="center">Add Festive Offers
        <p align="center">Add Suppliers of Gym Prodycts    </td>
</tr>
</table>
<div align="center"></div>

```

```
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

About us.php

GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

ABOUT US

CONTACT US

FEEDBACK

LOGOUT

LOGOUT

About Us

Gym Management System:

Aim:

It saves lot of time and efforts because the owner does not need to move from one branch to another forgetting payment.

Providing a registration system for consumer to maintain and access their status on the site. They can do what they want by simply entering their user id and password.

Providing email and attachment of files with gym management system for information convey.

Providing a secured environment for secured data access where ever necessary.

Suggestion canals are given in the web-site.

Saves a lot of time because it will eliminate the manual efforts required to collect the data into database.

This project is made a user friendly as possible so that anyone can use it with little knowledge of computer.

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>Untitled Document</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
    margin-left: 0px;
    margin-top: 0px;
    margin-right: 0px;
    margin-bottom: 0px;
}
.style1 {
    color: #0C3CAC;
    font-weight: bold;
}
-->
</style>
</head>

<body>
<script language="javascript">
function validate(feedback)
{
if(feedback.textfield.value==0)
{
alert("Enter Name");
}
```

```

feedback.textfield.focus();
return false;
}
if(feedback.textfield2.value==0)
{
alert("Enter E-mail ID");
feedback.textfield2.focus();
return false;
}
if(feedback.textfield3.value==0)
{
alert("Enter Phone no.");
feedback.textfield3.focus();
return false;
}
if(feedback.textfield4.value==0)
{
alert("Enter State");
feedback.textfield4.focus();
return false;
}
if(feedback.textfield5.value==0)
{
alert("Enter Comment");
feedback.textfield5.focus();
return false;
}
}
</script>
<form id="feedback" name="feedback" method="post" action="feedback_action.php"
onsubmit="return validate(this)">
<table width="1091" height="403" align="center">
<tr>
<td height="65" colspan="2"><?php include ("header.php"); ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td align="left" valign="top" bgcolor="#FF9999">
<div align="center">
<p align="center" class="style1">About Us</p>
<p align="left" class="style1">Gym Management System: </p>
<p align="left">&nbsp;</p>
<p align="left" class="style1">Aim:</p>
<div align="left">It saves alot of time and efforts because the owner does not need to
move from one branch to another forgetting payment. </div>
<p
align="left">Providing a registration system for consumer to maintain and access their status on
the site. They can do what they want by simply entering their user id and password. </p>

```

<p align="left">Providing email and attachment of files with gym management system for information convey.</p>

<p align="left">Providing secured environment for secured data access wherever necessary.

<p align="left">Suggestions can also be given in the web-site. </p>

<p align="left">Saves a lot of time because it will eliminate the manual efforts required to collect the data into database.

<p align="left">This project is made as user friendly as possible so that anyone can use it with little knowledge of computer.

<p align="left">The overall objective is to develop almost free and atomized gym management system which bring the gym owner and different branches more closely to each other so that they can gain what they deserve.</td>

</tr>

</table>

</form>

</body>

</html>

Feedback.php

GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Feedback Form

ID No.	<input type="text"/>
Name	<input type="text"/>
Email Id	<input type="text"/>
Phone No.	<input type="text"/>
State	<input type="text"/>
Comment	<input type="text"/>

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
```

```
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
```

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
```

```
<title>GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM</title>
```

```
<style type="text/css">
```

```
<!--
```

```
body {
```

```
    margin-left: 0px;
```

```
    margin-top: 0px;
```

```
}
```

```
.style2 {
```

```
        color: #FF0033;
        font-size: 24px;
        font-weight: bold;
    }
-->
</style>
</head>

<body>
<script language="javascript">
function validate(feedback)
{
if(feedback.textfield6.value==0)
{
alert("ID No.");
feedback.textfield6.focus();
return false;
}
if(feedback.textfield6.value==0)
{
alert("Enter Name");
feedback.textfield6.focus();
return false;
}
if(feedback.textfield2.value==0)
{
alert("Enter E-mail ID");
feedback.textfield2.focus();
return false;
}
if(feedback.textfield3.value==0)
{
alert("Enter Phone no.");
feedback.textfield3.focus();
return false;
}
if(feedback.textfield4.value==0)
{
alert("Enter State");
feedback.textfield4.focus();
return false;
}
if(feedback.textfield5.value==0)
{
alert("Enter Comment");
feedback.textfield5.focus();
return false;
}
}
</script>
```

```

<form id="feedback" name="feedback" method="post" action="feedback_action.php"
onsubmit="return validate(this)">
<table width="1091" height="403" align="center">
<tr>
<td height="65" colspan="2"><?php include ("header.php"); ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td width="169" height="330"><p>&nbsp;</p>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<p>&nbsp;</p></td>
<td width="906">

<p align="center" class="style2">Feedback Form </p>
<table width="372" height="275" border="3" align="center" bordercolor="#000000"
bgcolor="#9999CC">
<tr>
<td><div align="center"><strong>ID No.</strong></div></td>
<td><div align="center">
<label>
<input name="textfield6" type="text" size="42" />
</label>
</div></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><div align="center"><strong>Name</strong></div></td>
<td><div align="center">
<label>
<input name="textfield" type="text" size="42" />
</label>
</div></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><div align="center"> <strong>Email Id </strong></div></td>
<td><div align="center">
<label>
<input name="textfield2" type="text" size="42" />
</label>
</div></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><div align="center"><strong>Phone No.</strong></div></td>
<td><div align="center">
<label>
<input name="textfield3" type="text" size="42" />
</label>
</div></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><div align="center"><strong>State</strong></div></td>

```

```

<td><div align="center">
<label>
<input name="textfield4" type="text" size="42" />
</label>
</div></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td height="95"><div align="center">
<div align="center"><strong>Comment</strong></div>
</div></td>
<td><div align="center">
<label>
<textarea name="textfield5" cols="38" rows="5"></textarea>
<p align="center">
<label>
<input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Submit" />
</label>
</p>
<label>
</label>
<p align="center">&ampnbsp</p></td>
</tr>
</table>
</form>
</body>
</html>

```

Admin Login Form.php

Administrator Login Form

Username	admin
Password

Login

```

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM</title>

```

```

<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
    margin-left: 0px;
    margin-top: 0px;
}
.style5 {
    font-size: 24px;
    color: #FF0033;
}
-->
</style></head>

<body>
<script language="javascript">
function validate(adminlogin)
{
if(adminlogin.textfield.value=="")
{
alert("Enter Username");
adminlogin.textfield.focus();
return false;
}
if(adminlogin.textfield2.value=="")
{
alert("Enter Password");
adminlogin.textfield2.focus();
return false;
}
}
</script>
<center>
<form id="adminlogin" name="adminlogin" method="POST" action="admin_action.php"
onsubmit="return validate(this)">
<table width="1091" height="336" align="center">
<tr>
<td height="65" colspan="2"><?php include ("header.php"); ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td width="168" valign="top">&ampnbsp</td>
<td width="900"><label>
</label>
<p align="center">
<label></label>
</p>
<p align="center"><span class="style5">Administrator Login Form</span></p>
<table width="321" height="105" border="3" align="center" bordercolor="#000000"
bgcolor="#9999CC">
<tr>
<td width="80"><div align="center"><strong>Username</strong></div></td>

```

```

<td width="221"><label>
    <input name="textfield" type="text" size="35" />
</label></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td><div align="center"><strong>Password</strong></div></td>
    <td><label>
        <input name="textfield2" type="password" size="35" />
    </label></td>
</tr>
</table>
<div align="center">
    <p>
        <label>
            <input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Login" />
        </label>
    </p>
</div>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
</form>
</center>
</body>
</html>

```

Admin menu.php

```

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM</title>
<style type="text/css">

```

```

<!--
body {
    margin-left: 0px;
    margin-top: 0px;
}
.style5 {color: #FF0033; font-size: 24px;}
a:link {
    color: #99FFFF;
}
a:hover {
    color: #0066FF;
}
-->
</style></head>

<body>
<table width="1091" height="336" align="center">
<tr>
    <td height="65" colspan="2"><?php include ("header.php"); ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td width="168" valign="top"><p>&nbsp;</p>
    <?php include ("menu.php"); ?></td>
    <td width="900">
        <p align="center" class="style5">Administrator Menu</p>
        <table width="201" height="199" border="3" align="center" cellpadding="7"
cellspacing="7" bordercolor="#000000" bgcolor="#CC6666">
            <tr>
                <td><div align="center"><strong>Report Available </strong></div></td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td><div align="center"><a href="emp_detail.php">Add Trainer
Details</a></div></td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td><div align="center"><a href="supplier_detail.php">Add Supplier
Details</a></div></td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td><div align="center"><a href="payment_detail.php">Add Payment
Details</a></div></td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td><div align="center"><a href="add_offer.php">Add Festival Offers
Details</a></div></td>
            </tr>
<tr>

```

```

<td><div align="center"><a href="add_client.php">Add Cutomers Details
</a></div></td>
</tr>

</table> </td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

Trainer Details.php

Trainer ID	Name	Designation	Qualification	Email ID	Date of Joining	Contact No.	Delete Detail	Edit Detail
2	Deepak	Trainer	BA	deepak@yahoo.com	23-05-2019	9834671290	Delete Detail	Update Detail
3	Anil Kumar	Junior Trainer	B.Com	gvsbaluja@yahoo.com	09-09-2019	09015596280	Delete Detail	Update Detail
3	Ady	A.S	MBA	bahjs@gmail.com		0988999280	Delete Detail	Update Detail
3	Anuj	Trainer	MA	gvsbalu@yahoo.com	09-04-2019	945555280	Delete Detail	Update Detail

```

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
    margin-left: 0px;
    margin-top: 0px;
}
.style6 {
    font-size: 24px;
    color: #FF0033;
}
-->
</style></head>

<body>

<table width="1091" height="336" align="center">
<tr>

```

```

<td height="65" colspan="2"> <p>&nbsp;</p>
<?php include ("header.php"); ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td width="168" valign="top"><p>&nbsp;</p>
<?php include ("menu.php"); ?></td>
<td width="900">
<p align="center"><a href="admin_menu.php">Admin Menu</a></p>
<p align="center" class="style6">Trainer Details </p>
<table width="882" height="89" border="3" align="center" bordercolor="#000000"
bgcolor="#9999CC">
<tr>
<td width="81"><div align="center"><strong>Trainer
ID</strong></div></td>
<td width="92"><div align="center"><strong>Name</strong></div></td>
<td width="93"><div
align="center"><strong>Designation</strong></div></td>
<td width="104"><div
align="center"><strong>Qualification</strong></div></td>
<td width="100"><div align="center"><strong>Email
ID</strong></div></td>
<td width="86"><div align="center"><strong>Date of Joining
</strong></div></td>
<td width="95"><div align="center"><strong>Contact
No</strong>.</div></td>
<td width="86"><div align="center"><strong>Delete
Detail</strong>.</div></td>
<td width="83"><div align="center"><strong>Edit
Detail</strong>.</div></td>
</tr>

<?php include("connect.php"); ?>
<?php
    $result=mysql_query("select * from trainr_detail");
    while($row=mysql_fetch_array($result))
    {
        ?
        <tr>
        <td><center><?php echo $row[0]; ?> </center></td>
        <td><center><?php echo $row[1]; ?> </center></td>
        <td><center><?php echo $row[2]; ?> </center></td>
        <td><center><?php echo $row[3]; ?> </center></td>
        <td><center><?php echo $row[4]; ?> </center></td>
        <td><center><?php echo $row[5]; ?> </center></td>
        <td><center><?php echo $row[6]; ?> </center></td>
        <td><center><?php echo "<a
href='emp_detail_delete.php?emp_id=$row[0]'">Delete Detail</a>"; ?></center></td>
        <td><center><?php echo "<a
href='emp_detail_edit.php?emp_id=$row[0]">Update Detail</a>"; ?></center></td>

```

```

        </tr>
        <?php
        }
        ?>
    </table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

Festival Offer Details.php

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:8080/gym%20gmt/snow_events.php`. The page title is "Festival Offer Details.php". The header includes links for Apps, HP, Programming Excel..., View Enquiry, The Impact of Work..., New Tab, Digital-Literacy-Skil..., and (25,610 unread) - g... A toolbar with various icons is also visible.

The main content area features three images: a group of people running on treadmills, a logo for "GYM Management" featuring a person lifting weights, and a man working out with dumbbells. Below these images is the text "GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM".

A navigation menu bar at the top has links for HOME, ABOUT US, CONTACT US, FEEDBACK, LOGOUT, and ADMIN LOGIN. The ADMIN LOGIN link is underlined.

To the left, a sidebar menu has links for Trainer Details, Festival Offers (which is underlined), Admin, Feedback, Suppliers, Customer, and Payment Details.

In the center, there is a section titled "Event Details" with a table showing offer details:

Offer No.	Date	Offer Details	Delete Details	Update Details
2	3/11/2019	Diwali season offer, discount	Delete Detail	Update Detail
3	05-02-2020	Feb Discount Offer	Delete Detail	Update Detail

```

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>Untitled Document</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
    margin-left: 0px;
    margin-top: 0px;
}
.style7 {
    font-size: 24px;
    color: #FF0033;
}
-->
</style></head>

```

<body>

<table width="1091" height="336" align="center" bgcolor="#FFFFFF">

```

<tr>
  <td height="65" colspan="2"><?php include ("header.php"); ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td width="168" valign="top"><?php include ("menu.php"); ?></td>
  <td width="900">
    <p align="center"><a href="admin_menu.php">Admin Menu</a></p>
    <p align="center" class="style7">Event Details</p>
    <table width="448" height="78" border="3" align="center" bordercolor="#000000"
bgcolor="#9999CC">
      <tr>
        <td width="133"><div align="center"><strong>Offer
No.</strong></div></td>
        <td width="133"><div align="center"><strong>Date</strong></div></td>
        <td width="156"><div align="center"><strong>Offer
Details</strong></div></td>
        <td width="156"><div align="center"><strong>Delete
Details</strong></div></td>
        <td width="156"><div align="center"><strong>Update
Details</strong></div></td>
      </tr><?php include("connect.php"); ?>
      <?php
      $result=mysql_query("select * from festive_offer");
      while($row=mysql_fetch_array($result))
      {
        ?
      <tr>
        <td height="27"><center><?php echo $row[0]; ?> </center></td>
        <td><center><?php echo $row[1]; ?> </center></td>
        <td><center><?php echo $row[2]; ?> </center></td>
        <td><center><?php echo "<a href='event_delete.php?cn=$row[0]'">Delete
Detail</a>"; ?></center></td>
        <td><center><?php echo "<a href='event_edit.php?cn=$row[0]'">Update
Detail</a>"; ?></center></td>
      </tr>
      <?php
      }
      ?>
    </table>
    </p>
    <p align="center">
      <label></label>
    </p>
  </td>
</body>
</html>

```

Show Client Details.php

localhost/Gym%20mgt/show_client_detail.php

Apps HP Programming Excel... View Enquiry The Impact of Work... New Tab Digital-Literacy-Skil... (25,610 unread) - g...

GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

HOME ABOUT US CONTACT US FEEDBACK LOGOUT ADMIN LOGIN

Customer Details					
Customer ID	Name	Address	City	State	Delete Detail
1	Aman	A-80	Delhi	New Delhi	Delete Detail
2	Amuj	n-78.janak puri	Delhi	New Delhi	Delete Detail
7	Farry	A-1,17 R.Nagar	New Delhi	Delhi	Delete Detail

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
    margin-left: 0px;
    margin-top: 0px;
}
.style6 {
    font-size: 24px;
    color: #FF0033;
}
-->
</style></head>

<body>

<table width="1091" height="336" align="center">
<tr>
<td height="65" colspan="2"> <p>&ampnbsp</p>
<?php include ("header.php"); ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td width="168" valign="top"><p>&ampnbsp</p>
<?php include ("menu.php"); ?></td>
<td width="900">
    <p align="center"><a href="admin_menu.php">Admin Menu</a></p>
    <p align="center" class="style6">Customer Details </p>

```

```

<table width="882" height="89" border="3" align="center" bordercolor="#000000"
bgcolor="#9999CC">
    <tr>
        <td width="81"><div align="center"><strong>Customer
ID</strong></div></td>
        <td width="92"><div align="center"><strong>Name</strong></div></td>
        <td width="93"><div
align="center"><strong>Address</strong></div></td>
        <td width="104"><div align="center"><strong>City</strong></div></td>
        <td width="100"><div align="center"><strong>State</strong></div></td>

        <td width="86"><div align="center"><strong>Delete
Detail</strong>.</div></td>
    </tr>

<?php include("connect.php"); ?>
<?php
    $result=mysql_query("select * from customer");
    while($row=mysql_fetch_array($result))
    {
        ?
        ?
        <tr>
            <td><center><?php echo $row[0]; ?> </center></td>
            <td><center><?php echo $row[1]; ?> </center></td>
            <td><center><?php echo $row[2]; ?> </center></td>
            <td><center><?php echo $row[3]; ?> </center></td>
            <td><center><?php echo $row[4]; ?> </center></td>
            <td><center><?php echo "<a
href='client_detail_delete.php?cust_id=$row[0]'">Delete Detail</a>"; ?></center></td>
        </tr>
        <?php
    }
    ?
</table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

Show Supplier.php

The screenshot shows a web-based gym management system. At the top, there's a header bar with links like 'HOME', 'ABOUT US', 'CONTACT US', 'FEEDBACK', 'LOGOUT', and 'ADMIN LOGIN'. Below the header, there are three images: two people running on treadmills, a logo for 'GYM Management' featuring a dumbbell, and a man working out with weights. The main content area has a sidebar on the left with links for 'Trainer Details', 'Festival Offers', 'Admin', 'Feedback', 'Suppliers' (which is highlighted in blue), 'Customer', and 'Payment Details'. To the right, under 'Admin Menu', is a section titled 'Suppliers Details' containing a table with two rows of supplier information:

Supplier ID	Name	Company Name	Product	Email ID	Delete Detail
101	Amit	A.M.Enterprises	Supplements	amit@yahoo.com	Delete Detail
102	Daman	D.S.Supplements	Food Supplements	daman@yahoo.com	Delete Detail

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
    margin-left: 0px;
    margin-top: 0px;
}
.style6 {
    font-size: 24px;
    color: #FF0033;
}
-->
</style></head>

<body>

<table width="1091" height="336" align="center">
<tr>
<td height="65" colspan="2"> <p>&ampnbsp</p>
<?php include ("header.php"); ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td width="168" valign="top"><p>&ampnbsp</p>
<?php include ("menu.php"); ?></td>
<td width="900">
<p align="center"><a href="admin_menu.php">Admin Menu</a></p>
<p align="center" class="style6">Suppliers Details </p>
```

```

<table width="882" height="89" border="3" align="center" bordercolor="#000000"
bgcolor="#9999CC">
    <tr>
        <td width="81"><div align="center"><strong>Supplier
ID</strong></div></td>
        <td width="92"><div align="center"><strong>Name</strong></div></td>
        <td width="93"><div align="center"><strong>Gym
Name</strong></div></td>
        <td width="104"><div
align="center"><strong>Product</strong></div></td>
        <td width="100"><div align="center"><strong>Email
ID</strong></div></td>

        <td width="86"><div align="center"><strong>Delete
Detail</strong>.</div></td>
    </tr>

<?php include("connect.php"); ?>
<?php
    $result=mysql_query("select * from supplier");
    while($row=mysql_fetch_array($result))
    {
        ?
        <tr>
            <td><center><?php echo $row[0]; ?> </center></td>
            <td><center><?php echo $row[1]; ?> </center></td>
            <td><center><?php echo $row[2]; ?> </center></td>
            <td><center><?php echo $row[3]; ?> </center></td>
            <td><center><?php echo $row[4]; ?> </center></td>
            <td><center><?php echo "<a
href='supp_detail_delete.php?sup_id=$row[0]'>Delete Detail</a>"; ?></center></td>
        </tr>
        <?php
    }
    ?
</table>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

Show Payment Details.php

localhost/Gym%20mgt/show_payment_detail.php
 Apps HP Programming Excel... View Enquiry The Impact of Work... New Tab Digital-Literacy-Skill... (25,610 unread) - g...



GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

[HOME](#) [ABOUT US](#) [CONTACT US](#) [FEEDBACK](#) [LOGOUT](#) [ADMIN LOGIN](#)

[Trainer Details](#)
[Festival Offers](#)
[Admin](#)
[Feedback](#)
[Suppliers](#)
[Customer](#)
[Payment Details](#)

[Admin Menu](#)

[Payment Details](#)

Payment ID	Customer Name	Address	Email Id	Contact	Payment Amount	Delete Detail.
4	Deepak	K-29 FATEH NAGAR	contactgurmeetkaur@gmail.com	9854333455	Rs.4000	09-03-2020
7	Sam	D-67 FATEH NAGAR	contaeetkaur@gmail.com	77854333455	Rs.7000	08-03-2020

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
```

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM</title>
```

```
<style type="text/css">
```

```
<!--
```

```
body {
```

```
    margin-left: 0px;
    margin-top: 0px;
```

```
}
```

```
.style6 {
```

```
    font-size: 24px;
    color: #FF0033;
```

```
}
```

```
-->
```

```
</style></head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<table width="1091" height="336" align="center">
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td height="65" colspan="2"> <p>&nbsp;</p>
```

```
<?php include ("header.php"); ?></td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td width="168" valign="top"><p>&nbsp;</p>
```

```
<?php include ("menu.php"); ?></td>
```

```
<td width="900">
```

```
<p align="center"><a href="admin_menu.php">Admin Menu</a></p>
```

```
<p align="center" class="style6">Payment Details </p>
```

```

<table width="882" height="89" border="3" align="center" bordercolor="#000000"
bgcolor="#9999CC">
    <tr>
        <td width="81"><div align="center"><strong>Payment
ID</strong></div></td>
        <td width="92"><div align="center"><strong>Customer
Name</strong></div></td>
        <td width="93"><div
align="center"><strong>Address</strong></div></td>
        <td width="104"><div align="center"><strong>Email
Id</strong></div></td>
        <td width="100"><div
align="center"><strong>Contact</strong></div></td>
        <td width="100"><div align="center"><strong>Payment
Amount</strong></div></td>
        <td width="86"><div align="center"><strong>Delete
Detail</strong>.</div></td>
    </tr>

<?php include("connect.php"); ?>
<?php
    $result=mysql_query("select * from payment");
    while($row=mysql_fetch_array($result))
    {
        ?
        <tr>
            <td><center><?php echo $row[0]; ?> </center></td>
            <td><center><?php echo $row[1]; ?> </center></td>
            <td><center><?php echo $row[2]; ?> </center></td>
            <td><center><?php echo $row[3]; ?> </center></td>
            <td><center><?php echo $row[4]; ?> </center></td>
            <td><center><?php echo $row[5]; ?> </center></td>
            <td><center><?php echo $row[6]; ?> </center></td>
            <td><center><?php echo "<a
href='payment_detail_delete.php?pay_id=$row[0]'>Delete Detail</a>"; ?></center></td>
        </tr>
        <?php
    }
    ?
</table>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

Add employee.php

The screenshot shows a web browser window for 'localhost/Gym%20mgf/emp_detail.php'. The header includes links for Apps, HP, Programming Excel..., View Enquiry, The Impact of Work..., New Tab, Digital-Literacy-Skil..., and (25.610 unread) - g... Below the header are three images: two people running on treadmills, a logo for 'GYM Management', and a sign for 'POPULAR GYM'. The main title is 'GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM'. A navigation bar at the top has links for HOME, ABOUT US, CONTACT US, FEEDBACK, LOGOUT, and ADMIN LOGIN. An 'Admin Menu' link is also present. On the left, a vertical menu box contains links for Trainer Details, Festival Offers, Admin, Feedback, Suppliers, Customer, and Payment Details. To the right, a form titled 'TRAINER DETAILS' is displayed with a table for entering trainer information. The table has columns for TRAINER ID, Name, Designation, Qualification, Email ID, Date of Joining, and Phone No.

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>Untitled Document</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
    margin-left: 0px;
    margin-top: 0px;
}
-->
</style></head>

<body>

<table width="1091" height="336" align="center">
<tr>
    <td height="65" colspan="2"><?php include ("header.php"); ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td width="168" valign="top"><?php include ("menu.php"); ?>
        <p>&nbsp;</p>
        <p>&nbsp;</p>
        <p>&nbsp;</p></td>
    <td width="900"><label>
        </label>
        <p align="center">
            <label></label>
        </p>
        <p align="center">
    <?php include("connect.php"); ?>
```

```

<?php
$id=$_POST["textfield"];
$n=$_POST["textfield2"];
$add=$_POST["textfield3"];
$c=$_POST["textfield7"];
$s=$_POST["textfield4"];
$cp=$_POST["textfield5"];
$e=$_POST["textfield6"];

mysql_query("insert into customer
values('$id','$n','$add','$c','$s','$cp','$e')");

//session_start();
//$_SESSION["empid"]=$empid;
header("location:add_client.php")
?>
</p>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

Add Supplier.php

GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

HOME	ABOUT US	CONTACT US	FEEDBACK	LOGOUT	ADMIN LOGIN
------	----------	------------	----------	--------	-------------

[Admin Menu](#)

Trainer Details
Festival Offers
Admin
Feedback
Suppliers
Customer
Payment Details

SUPPLIER DETAILS	
SUPPLIER ID	<input type="text"/>
Supplier Name	<input type="text"/>
Company Name	<input type="text"/>
Product	<input type="text"/>
Email ID	<input type="text"/>
Phone No.	<input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="Submit"/>	

```

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>Untitled Document</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--

```

```

body {
    margin-left: 0px;
    margin-top: 0px;
}
.style2 {
    font-size: 24px;
    color: #FF0033;
}
-->
</style></head>

<body>
<script language="javascript">
function validate(supplierdetail)
{
if(supplier_detail.textfield.value=="")
{
alert("Enter Supplier. ID");
supplier_detail.textfield.focus();
return false;
}
if(supplier_detail.textfield2.value=="")
{
alert("Enter Name");
supplier_detail.textfield2.focus();
return false;
}
if(supplier_detail.textfield3.value=="")
{
alert("Enter Designation");
supplier_detail.textfield3.focus();
return false;
}
if(supplier_detail.textfield7.value=="")
{
alert("Enter Department");
supplier_detail.textfield7.focus();
return false;
}
if(supplier_detail.textfield4.value=="")
{
alert("Enter Email ID");
supplier_detail.textfield4.focus();
return false;
}
if(supplier_detail.textfield5.value=="")
{
alert("Enter Date of Joining");
supplier_detail.textfield5.focus();
return false;
}

```

```

        }
        if(supplier_detail.textfield6.value=="")
        {
        alert("Enter Phone No.");
        supplier_detail.textfield6.focus();
        return false;
        }
        }
    </script>
<form id="supplier_detail" name="supplier_detail" method="POST"
action="supplier_detail_action.php" onsubmit="return validate(this)">
<table width="1091" height="336" align="center">
<tr>
<td height="65" colspan="2"><?php include ("header.php"); ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td width="168" valign="top"><p>&nbsp;
</p>
<p>
<?php include ("menu.php"); ?>
</p>
</td>
<td width="900" bgcolor="#FFFFFF"><label>
</label>
<p align="center"><a href="admin_menu.php">Admin Menu</a></p>
<p align="center" class="style2">SUPPLIER DETAILS</p>
<table width="340" height="290" border="3" align="center" bordercolor="#000000"
bgcolor="#9999CC">

<tr>
<td width="135" height="36"><div align="center">SUPPLIER ID </div></td>
<td width="187"><label>
<input name="textfield" type="text" size="30" />
</label></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><div align="center">Supplier Name</div></td>
<td><label>
<input name="textfield2" type="text" size="30" />
</label></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><div align="center">Gym Name</div></td>
<td><label>
<input name="textfield3" type="text" size="30" />
</label></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><div align="center">Product</div></td>
<td><label></label>

```

```

<div align="center">
    <label>
        <input name="textfield7" type="text" size="30" />
    </label>
</div></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td><div align="center">Email ID </div></td>
    <td><label>
        <input name="textfield4" type="text" size="30" />
    </label></td>
</tr>

<tr>
    <td><div align="center">Phone No. </div></td>
    <td><label>
        <input name="textfield6" type="text" size="30" />
    </label></td>
</tr>
</table>
<p align="center">
    <label>
        <input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Submit" />
    </label>
</p>
</td></tr>
</table>
</form>
</body>
</html>

```

Add Offers.php

GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

HOME	ABOUT US	CONTACT US	FEEDBACK	LOGOUT	ADMIN LOGIN
----------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------	-----------------------------

[Logout](#)

Add Offers Details

Offer No.	<input type="text"/>
Date	<input type="text"/>
Offer Details	

```

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">

```

```

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>Untitled Document</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
    margin-left: 0px;
    margin-top: 0px;
}
.style2 {color: #CCCCCC}
.style3 {
    color: #CCCCCC;
    font-weight: bold;
}
.style4 {
    color: #FF0033;
    font-weight: bold;
    font-size: 24px;
}
-->
</style></head>

<body>

<table width="1091" height="336" align="center" bgcolor="#FFFFFF">
<tr>
    <td height="65" colspan="2"><?php include ("header.php"); ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td width="168" valign="top"><?php include ("menu.php"); ?></td>
    <td width="900"><label>
        </label>
        <p align="center">
            <?php
                session_start();
                $cn=$_SESSION["circular_no"];
            ?>
            <?php include("connect.php"); ?>
            <?php
                $cn=$_POST["textfield"];
                $d=$_POST["textfield2"];
                $ed=$_POST["textfield3"];
                mysql_query("insert into festive_offer values('$cn','$d','$ed')");
                header("location:show_events.php")
            ?>
        </p>
        <p align="center">
            <label></label>
        </p>

```

```

        </td>
    </tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>

```

Add Client.php

GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

[HOME](#) [ABOUT US](#) [CONTACT US](#) [FEEDBACK](#) [LOGOUT](#) [ADMIN LOGIN](#)

[Admin Menu](#)

[Trainer Details](#)

[Festival Offers](#)

[Admin](#)

[Feedback](#)

[Suppliers](#)

[Customer](#)

[Payment Details](#)

CUSTOMER DETAILS

Customer ID	<input type="text"/>
Customer Name	<input type="text"/>
Address	<input type="text"/>
City	<input type="text"/>
State	<input type="text"/>
Contact No.	<input type="text"/>
Email ID	<input type="text"/>

```

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
    margin-left: 0px;
    margin-top: 0px;
}
.style2 {
    font-size: 24px;
    color: #FF0033;
}
-->
</style></head>

<body>
<script language="javascript">
function validate(clientdetail)
{
if(client_detail.textfield.value=="")
{
alert("Enter Client ID");
}

```

```

client_detail.textfield.focus();
return false;
}
if(client_detail.textfield2.value=="")
{
alert("Enter Gym Name");
client_detail.textfield2.focus();
return false;
}
if(client_detail.textfield8.value=="")
{
alert("Enter Website");
client_detail.textfield8.focus();
return false;
}
if(client_detail.textfield7.value=="")
{
alert("Enter City");
client_detail.textfield7.focus();
return false;
}
if(client_detail.textfield4.value=="")
{
alert("Enter State");
client_detail.textfield4.focus();
return false;
}
if(client_detail.textfield5.value=="")
{
alert("Enter Contact Person");
client_detail.textfield5.focus();
return false;
}
if(client_detail.textfield6.value=="")
{
alert("Enter Email ID");
client_detail.textfield6.focus();
return false;
}
}
}
</script>
<form id="client_detail" name="client_detail" method="POST" action="addclient.php"
onsubmit="return validate(this)">
<table width="1091" height="336" align="center">
<tr>
<td height="65" colspan="2"><?php include ("header.php"); ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td width="168" valign="top"><p>&nbsp;
</p>

```

```

<p>
  <?php include ("menu.php"); ?>
</p>
</td>
<td width="900" bgcolor="#FFFFFF"><label>
  </label>
  <p align="center"><a href="admin_menu.php">Admin Menu</a></p>
  <p align="center" class="style2">CUSTOMER DETAILS</p>
  <table width="340" height="290" border="3" align="center" bordercolor="#000000"
  bgcolor="#9999CC">

    <tr>
      <td width="135" height="36"><div align="center">Customer ID</div></td>
      <td width="187"><label>
        <input name="textfield" type="text" size="30" />
      </label></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td><div align="center">Customer Name</div></td>
      <td><label>
        <input name="textfield2" type="text" size="30" />
      </label></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td><div align="center">Address</div></td>
      <td><label>
        <input name="textfield3" type="text" size="30" />
      </label></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td><div align="center">City</div></td>
      <td><label></label>
        <div align="center">
          <label>
            <input name="textfield7" type="text" size="30" />
          </label>
        </div></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td><div align="center">State </div></td>
      <td><label>
        <input name="textfield4" type="text" size="30" />
      </label></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td><div align="center">Contact No. </div></td>
      <td><label>
        <input name="textfield5" type="text" size="30" />
      </label></td>
    </tr>

```

```
<tr>
<td><div align="center">Email ID </div></td>
<td><label>
    <input name="textfield6" type="text" size="30" />
</label></td>
</tr>

</table>
<p align="center">
<label>
<input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Submit" />
</label>
</p>
</td></tr>
</table>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

5.2 CODE EFFICIENCY

Reviewing of Code efficiency for a module is carried out after the module is successfully compiled and all the syntax errors eliminated. Code efficiency review is extremely cost-effective strategies for reduction in coding errors in order to produce high quality code. Normally, two types of efficiency are carried out on the code of a module - code optimization and code inspection. The procedure and final objective of these two efficiency techniques are very different as discussed below.

5.3 OPTIMIZATION OF CODE

Code optimization is an informal code analysis technique. In this technique, after a module has been coded, it is successfully compiled and all syntax errors are eliminated. Some members of the development team are given the code a few days before the optimization meeting to read and understand the code. Each member selects some test cases and simulates execution of the code by hand (i.e. trace execution through each statement and function execution). The main objectives of the optimization are to discover the algorithmic and logical errors in the code. The members note down their findings to discuss these in a optimization meeting where the coder of the module is also present.

Even though a code optimization is an informal analysis technique, several guidelines have evolved over the years for making this naïve technique more effective and useful. Of course, these guidelines are based on personal experience, common sense, and several subjective factors. Therefore are based on personal experience, common sense, and several subjective factors. Therefore, guidelines should be considered as examples rather than as rules to be applied dogmatically. Some of these guidelines are the following:

The team performing the code optimization should not be either too big or too small. Ideally, it should consist of three to seven members.

TESTING

6.1 TESTING PHASES

Software Testing is an empirical investigation conducted to provide stakeholders with information about the quality of the product or service under test, with respect to the context in which it is intended to operate. This includes, but is not limited to, the process of executing a program or application with the intent of finding software bugs. It can also be stated as the process of validating and verifying that a software program/application/product meets the business and technical requirements that guided its design and development, so that it works as expected and can be implemented with the same characteristics.

A primary purpose for testing is to detect software failures so that defects may be uncovered and corrected. This is a non-trivial pursuit. Testing cannot establish that a product functions properly under all conditions but can only establish that it does not function properly under specific conditions.^[11] The scope of software testing often includes examination of code as well as execution of that code in various environments and conditions as well as examining the aspects of code: does it do what it is supposed to do and do what it needs to do. In the current culture of software development, a testing organization may be separate from the development team. There are various roles for testing team members. Information derived from software testing may be used to correct the process by which software is developed.

Defects and failures

Not all software defects are caused by coding errors. One common source of expensive defects is caused by requirements gaps, e.g., unrecognized requirements, that result in errors of omission by the program designer. A common source of requirements gaps is non-functional requirements such as testability, scalability, maintainability, usability, performance, and security.

Software faults occur through the following process. A programmer makes an error (mistake), which results in a defect (fault, bug) in the software source code. If this defect is executed, in certain situations the system will produce wrong results, causing a failure.^[12] Not all defects will necessarily result in failures. For example, defects in dead code will

never result in failures. A defect can turn into a failure when the environment is changed. Examples of these changes in environment include the software being run on a new hardware platform, alterations in source data or interacting with different software.^[12] A single defect may result in a wide range of failure symptoms.

Compatibility

A frequent cause of software failure is compatibility with another application, a new operating system, or, increasingly, web browser version. In the case of lack of backward compatibility, this can occur (for example...) because the programmers have only considered coding their programs for, or testing the software upon, "the *latest* version of" this-or-that operating system. The unintended consequence of this fact is that: their latest work might not be fully compatible with earlier mixtures of software/hardware, or it might not be fully compatible with *another* important operating system. In any case, these differences, whatever they might be, may have resulted in (unintended...) software failures, as witnessed by some significant population of computer users.

This could be considered a "prevention oriented strategy" that fits well with the latest testing phase suggested by Dave Gelperin and William C. Hetzel, as cited below.

Input combinations and preconditions

A very fundamental problem with software testing is that testing under *all* combinations of inputs and preconditions (initial state) is not feasible, even with a simple product. This means that the number of defects in a software product can be very large and defects that occur infrequently are difficult to find in testing. More significantly, non-functional dimensions of quality (how it is supposed to *be* versus what it is supposed to *do*) -- for example, usability, scalability, performance, compatibility, reliability -- can be highly subjective; something that constitutes sufficient value to one person may be intolerable to another.

Static vs. dynamic testing

There are many approaches to software testing. Reviews, walkthroughs or inspections are considered as static testing, whereas actually executing programmed code with a given set of test cases is referred to as dynamic testing. The former can be, (and

unfortunately in practice often is...) omitted, whereas the latter takes place when programs begin to be used for the first time - which is normally considered the beginning of the testing stage. This may actually begin before the program is 100% complete in order to test particular sections of code (modules or discrete functions). For example, Spreadsheet programs are, by their very nature, tested to a large extent "on the fly" during the build process as the result of some calculation or text manipulation is shown interactively immediately after each formula is entered

1. UNIT TESTING:

This is the smallest testable unit of a computer system and is normally tested using the white box testing. The author of the programs usually carries out unit tests.

2. INTEGRATION TESTING:

In integration testing, the different units of the system are integrated together to form the complete system and this type of testing checks the system as whole to ensure that it is doing what is supposed to do. The testing of an integrated system can be carried out top-down, bottom-up, or big-bang. In this type of testing, some parts will be tested with white box testing and some with black box testing techniques. This type of testing plays very important role in increasing the systems productivity. We have checked our system by using the integration testing techniques.

3. SYSTEM TESTING:

A part from testing the system to validate the functionality of software against the requirements, it is also necessary to test the non-functional aspect of the system. Some examples of non-functional tools include tests to check performance, data security, usability/user friendliness, volume, load/stress that we have used in our project to test the various modules.

System testing consists of the following steps:

1. Program(s) testing.
2. String testing.
3. System testing.
4. System documentation.

5. User acceptance testing.

4. FIELD TESTING:

This is a special type of testing that may be very important in some projects. Here the system is tested in the actual operational surroundings. The interfaces with other systems and the real world are checked. This type of testing is very rarely used. So far our project is concerned; we haven't tested our project using the field testing.

5. ACCEPTANCE TESTING:

After the developer has completed all rounds of testing and he is satisfied with the system, then the user takes over and re-tests the system from his point of view to judge whether it is acceptable according to some previously identified criteria. This is almost always a tricky situation in the project because of the inherent conflict between the developer and the user. In this project, it is the job of the bookstores to check the system that whether the made system fulfills the goals or not.

WHY SYSTEM TESTING?

Testing is vital to the success of the system. System testing makes a logical assumption that if all the parts of the system are correct, the goal will be successfully achieved. Inadequate testing results in two types of problems:

1. The time lag between the cause and the appearance of the problem.
2. The effect of system errors on the files and records within the system.

6.2 ACTIVITY NETWORK FOR SYSTEM TESTING

The test plan entails the following activities:

1. Prepare test plan.
2. Specify conditions for user acceptance testing.
3. Prepare test data for program testing.
4. Prepare test data for transaction path testing.
5. Plan user training.
6. Compile/assemble programs.
7. Prepare job performance aids.

8. Prepare operational documents.

PREPARE TEST : A workable test plan must be prepared in accordance with established design specifications. It includes the following items:

- Outputs expected from the system.
- Criteria for evaluating outputs.
- A volume of test data.
- Procedure for using test data.
- Personnel and training requirements.

SPECIFY CONDITIONS FOR USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING

Planning for user acceptance testing calls for the analyst and the user to agree on conditions for the test.

PREPARE TEST DATA FOR PROGRAM TESTING

As each program is coded, test data are prepared and documented to ensure that all aspects of the program are properly tested.

PREPARE TEST DATA FOR TRANSACTION PATH TESTING

This activity develops the data required for testing every condition and transactions to be introduced into the system. The path of each transaction from origin to destination is carefully tested reliable results.

PLAN USER TRAINING

User training is designed to prepare the user for testing and converting the system. User involvement and training take place parallel with programming for three reasons:

- The system group has time available to spend on training while the programs are being written.
- Initiating a user-training program gives the systems group a clearer image of the user's interest in the new system.
- A trained user participates more effectively in system testing.

The training plan is followed by preparation of the user training manual and other text materials.

COMPILE / ASSEMBLE PROGRAMS

All programs have to be compiled / assembled for testing.

PREPARE JOB PERFORMANCE AIDS

In this activity the materials to be used by personnel to run the system are specified and scheduled. This includes a display of materials.

PREPARE OPERATIONAL DOCUMENTS

During the test plan stage, all operational documents are finalized including copies of the operational formats required by the candidate system.

SYSTEMS TESTING

The computer department to ensure that the system functions as specified does this testing. This testing is important to ensure that a working system is handed over to the user for acceptance testing.

ACCEPTANCE TESTING

The user to ensure that the system functions, as the user actually wanted performs this testing. With prototyping techniques, this stage becomes very much a formality to check the accuracy and completeness of processing. The screen layouts and output should already have been tested during the prototyping phase.

An error in the program code can remain undetected indefinitely. To prevent this from happening the code was tested at various levels. To successfully test a system, each condition, and combinations of conditions had to be tested. Each program was tested and linked to other programs. This unit of program is tested and linked to other units and so on until the complete system has been tested.

The purpose of testing is to ensure that each program is fully tested. To do so a test plan had to be created. The test plan consists of a number of test runs such as the valid paths through the code, and the exception and error handling paths. For each test run there is a list of conditions tested, the test data used and the result expected. The test plan was then reviewed to check that each path through the code is tested correctly. It is the

responsibility of the programmer to collect the data that will produce the required test condition.

6.3 TEST CASES

TEST DATA Specifications for GYM Management System user form1				
	Test Date		Programmer name:	GYM Management System
	Tested By:		Project ID:	11105454
	Employee Name	<input type="text"/>	First Name	the fields are required. Can enter only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes. No numeric & special characters are allowed (Length upto 32 characters)
	Address	<input type="text"/>		
	Age	<input type="text"/>	Will accept only letters, numbers, underscores, and one dot (.)	
	BirthDay	<input type="text"/> Select Month	<input type="text"/> DD	<input type="text"/> YYYY Select here.
	Country	<input type="text"/> Select here		
	Requirement	<input type="text"/>		
	Password	<input type="text"/>	password length > than 6 alphanumeric Don't use your Name or ID	
	Re-Type Password	<input type="text"/>	password length > than 6 alphanumeric	
	Secret Question	<input type="text"/>	Select One	Use 4 characters or more- not case sensitive
		<input type="text"/>		

Your Answer

CREATE MY ACCOUNT

Positive Test cases for registration form						
T.C ID	PRE-CONDITION	T.C DESCRIPTION	T.C DATA	EXPECTED	ACTUAL	RESULT
1	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Employee Name Field	Check the functionality of Employee Name field	Akhila	Will accept only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes.Length upto 32 characters.name are required.	Ok	Pass
2	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Employee Name Field	Check the functionality of Employee Name field	A S	Will accept only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes.Length upto 32 characters.name are required.	Ok	Pass
3	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Employee Name Field	Check the functionality of Employee Name field	A Satish	Will accept only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes.Length upto 32 characters.name are required.	Ok	Pass
4	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Employee Name Field	Check the functionality of Name field	Akhila S	Will accept only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes.Length upto 32 characters.name are required.	Ok	Pass
5	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration?And is on Employee Name Field	Check the functionality of Employee Name field	pooja sharma	Will accept only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes.Length upto 32 characters.name are required.	Ok	Pass
6	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration?And is on Address Field	Check the functionality of Address option	uttam nagar	Will accept only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes.Length upto 132 characters.name are required.	Ok	Pass
7	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Address Field	Check the functionality of Address option	female	Will accept one.This is required	Ok	Pass
8	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Address Field	Check the functionality of Address of sign up option	m-10/20 vikashpuri	Will accept only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes.Length upto 132 characters.name are required.	Ok	Pass
9	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on AgeField	Check the functionality of Age p option	101	Will accept only numeric upto 3 digit . Customer ID are required	Ok	Pass
10	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration?And is on Birthday Field	Check the functionality of Birthday option	oct 20 2020	Will accept all valid dates	Ok	Pass

11	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on BirthdayField	Check the functionality of Birthday of sign up option	nov 21 20	Will accept all valid dates	Ok	Pass
12	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration?And is on Country DropDown List	Check the functionality of Country DropDown List	India	Will accept country.This is required.	Ok	Pass
13	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Postal Code Field	Check the functionality of Postal Code field	110075	Will accept the valid postal code of the selected country	Ok	Pass
14	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Requirement Field	Check the functionality of requirement of sign up option	employee	Will accept only letters, numbers, underscores, and one dot (.)	Ok	pass
18	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Password Field	Check the functionality of password text box	avhjklhm	Will accept 6 to 32 characters.Capitalisation matters. and don't use your name ID.	Ok	Pass
19	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Password Field	Check the functionality of password text box	654321	Will accept 6 to 32 characters.Capitalisation matters. and don't use your name or ID.	Ok	Pass
20	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration?And is on Password Field	Check the functionality of password text box	2207**	Will accept 6 to 32 characters.Capitalisation matters. and don't use your name or ID.	Ok	Pass
21	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Password Field	Check the functionality of password text box	Chinnu1312**	Will accept 6 to 32 characters.Capitalisation matters. and don't use your name or ID.	Ok	Pass
22	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration?And is on Retype Password field	Check the functionality of Retype password text box	Same as the password	Will accept the same password as above.	Ok	Pass
23	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration?And is on Alternate Email Field	Check the functionality of Alternate Email text box	akhila.hunagund@gmail.com	Will accept any valid email id or blank	Ok	Pass
24	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Alternate Email Field	Check the functionality of Alternate Email test box	Blank	Will accept any valid email id or blank	Ok	Pass
27	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Secret Question field	Check the functionality of Secret Question	What was the make of your first car?	Either select one from drop list or type one	Ok	Pass

28	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Your Answer field	Check the functionality of Answer text box	Santro	Will accept letters and a single space only	Ok	Pass
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Negative Test cases for registration form

T.C ID	PRE-CONDITION	T.C DESCRIPTION	T.C DATA	EXPECTED	ACTUAL	RESULT
1	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Employee Name Field	Check the functionality of Name field	A	Will accept only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes.Length upto 32 characters.name are required.	Invalid	Fail
2	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Employee Name Field	Check the functionality of Name field	Akhila's	Will accept only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes.Length upto 32 characters.name are required.	Invalid	Fail
3	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Employee Name Field	Check the functionality of Name field	Satish	Will accept only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes.Length upto 32 characters.name are required.	Invalid	Fail
4	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Employee Name Field	Check the functionality of Name field	,	Will accept only letters, spaces, hyphens, and apostrophes.Length upto 32 characters.name are required.	Invalid	Fail
5	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Address Field	Check the functionality of Gender field	Space	Allows to select one.This field is required.	Invalid	Fail
6	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Age Field	Check the functionality of Birthday of sign up option	Numeric	Allows to select a month and enter a valid day and year	Invalid	Fail
7	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Birthday Field	Check the functionality of Birthday of sign up option	oct 1 2020	Allows to select a month and enter a valid day and year	Invalid	Fail
8	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Birthday Field	Check the functionality of Birthday of sign up option	nov 29 2020	Allows to select a month and enter a valid day and year	Invalid	Fail
9	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Country DropDown List	Check the functionality of Country DropDown List	-Select one-	Allows to select a country.This field is required.	Invalid	Fail
12	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Email Field	Check the functionality of ID of sign up option	Blank	Will accept only letters, numbers, underscores, and one dot (.). The ID must be available.	Invalid	Fail

13	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Email Field	Check the functionality of ID of sign up option	akhila@yahoo.com #akhila@yahoo.com	Will accept only letters, numbers, underscores, and one dot (.). The ID must be available.	Invalid	Fail
14	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Email Field	Check the functionality of ID of sign up option		Will accept only letters, numbers, underscores, and one dot (.). The ID must be available.	Invalid	Fail
15	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Password Field	Check the functionality of password text box	2#	Will accept 6 to 32 characters. Capitalisation matters. and don't use your name or ID.	Invalid	Fail
16	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Password Field	Check the functionality of password text box	a123	Will accept 6 to 32 characters. Capitalisation matters. and don't use your name or ID.	Invalid	Fail
17	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Retype Password field	Check the functionality of Retype password text box	Different from the one in Password field	Will accept the same password as above	Invalid	Fail
18	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Alternate Email Field	Check the functionality of Alternate Email text box	akhila.hunagund	Will accept any valid email id or blank	Invalid	Fail
19	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Alternate Email Field	Check the functionality of Alternate Email test box	@yahoo.com	Will accept any valid email id or blank	Invalid	Fail
22	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Secret Question 2 field	Check the functionality of Secret Question Drop Down List	-Select one-	Either select one from drop list or type one	Invalid	Fail
23	User should be on https://GYM Management System /registration? And is on Your Answer field	Check the functionality of Answer text box	Blank	Will accept anything. But not blank	Invalid	Fail

6.4 VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION (V&V)

The objectives of verification, validity activities are to assess and improve the quality of the work products generated during development and modification of the software. Quality depends upon the various attributes like correctness, completeness, consistency, reliability, usefulness, usability, efficiency and conformance to standards.

The terms verification and validation are used synonymously. These are defined as under:

-

Verification: “Are we building the product right?”

Validation: “Are we building the right product?”

Verification activities include proving, testing, and reviews. Validation is the process of evaluating software at the end of the software development to ensure compliance with the software requirements. Testing is a common method of validation. Clearly, for high reliability we need to perform both activities. Together, they are often called V&V activities.

The major V&V activities for software development are inspection, reviews, and testing (both static and dynamic). The V&V plan identifies the different V&V tasks for the different phases and specifies how these tasks contribute to the project V&V goals. The methods to be used for performing these V&V activities, the responsibilities and milestones for each of these activities, inputs and outputs for each V&V task, and criteria for evaluating the outputs are also specified.

The two major V&V approaches are testing and inspections. Testing is an activity that can be generally performed only on code. It is an important activity and is discussed in detail in a later chapter. Inspection is a more general activity that can be applied to any work product, including code. Many of the V&V tasks are such that for them, an inspection type of activity is the only possible way to perform the tasks (e.g. traceability and document evaluation). Due to this, inspections play a significant role in verification.

POST IMPLEMENTATION MAINTENANCE AND REVIEW

7. POST IMPLEMENTATION MAINTENANCE AND REVIEW

As we know, creating software is one thing and the implementation of the created software is another. The process of implementing software is much difficult as compared to the task of creating the project. First we have to implement the software on a small scale for removing the bugs and other errors in the project and after removing them we can implement the software on a large scale.

Before we think in terms of implementing the Software on a large basis, we must consider the Hardware requirements.

Whenever we develop software or project a certain hardware and software is being used by the programmer for developing the project. The hardware and software to be used by the programmer for developing the project should be such that it would result in the development of a project, which would satisfy all the basic needs for which the project has been created by the programmer. The Hardware should be such that cost constraints of the Client should also be taken into account without affecting the performance.

7.1 HARDWARE EVALUATION FACTORS

When we evaluate computer hardware, we should first investigate specific *physical and performance* characteristics for each hardware component to be acquired. These specific questions must be answered concerning many important factors. These *hardware evaluation factors* questions are summarized in the below figure.

Notice that there is much more to evaluating hardware than determining the fastest and cheapest computing device. For e.g. the question of possible obsolescence must be addressed by making a technology evaluation. The factor of *ergonomics* is also very important. Ergonomics is the science and technology that tries to ensure that computers and other technologies are "user-friendly", that is safe, comfortable and easy to use. *Connectivity* is another important evaluation factor, since so many computer systems are now interconnected within wide area or local area telecommunications networks.

HARDWARE EVALUATION FACTORS

- 1) Performance
- 2) Cost
- 3) Reliability
- 4) Availability
- 5) Compatibility
- 6) Modularity
- 7) Technology
- 8) Ergonomics
- 9) Connectivity
- 10) Environmental requirements
- 11) Software
- 12) Support

7.2 SOFTWARE EVALUATION FACTORS

Software can be evaluated according to many factors similar to the hardware evaluation. Thus the factors of *performance, cost, reliability, compatibility, modularity, technology, ergonomics, and support* should be used to evaluate proposed software acquisitions. In addition, however, *the software evaluation factors* are summarized in below figure. For e.g. some software packages require too much memory capacity and are notoriously slow, hard to use, or poorly documented. They are not a good selection for most end users, even if offered at attractive prices.

SOFTWARE EVALUATION FACTORS:

1. **EFFICIENCY:** is the software a well-written system of computer instructions that does not use much memory capacity or CPU time?
2. **FLEXIBILITY:** can it handle its processing assignments easily without major modifications?
3. **SECURITY:** does it provide control procedures for errors, malfunctions and improper use?
4. **LANGUAGE:** do our computer programmers and users write it in a programming language that is used?

5. **DOCUMENTATION:** is the s/w well documented? Does it include helpful user instructions?
6. **HARDWARE:** does existing hardware have the features required to best use this software?
7. Other characteristics of hardware such as its performance, what about the cost, how much is reliable and etc.

7.3 CONVERSION AND TRAINING

An important aspect of is to make sure that the new design is implemented to establish standards. The term implementation has different meanings, ranging from the conversion of a basic application to a complete replacement of a computer system. Implementation is used here to mean the process of converting a new or revised system into an operational one. Conversion is one aspect of implementation. Conversion means changing from one system to another. The objective is to put the tested system into operation while holding costs, risks, and personnel irritation to a minimum. It involves creating computer-compatible files, training the operation staff, and installing terminal and hardware. A critical aspect of conversion is not disrupting the functioning of the organization.

When a new system is used over and old, existing and running one, there are always compatibility errors. These errors are caused because of the lack of equipment or personnel to work the new system. Running any specified system at an organization does require some or other hardware or, in this case, software requirement as well.

Conversion is one aspect of implementation review & software maintenance.

There are three types of implementation:

1. Implementation of a computer system to replace a manual system. The problems encountered are converting files, training users, creating accurate files and verifying printouts for integrity.
2. Implementation of a new computer system to replace an existing one. This is usually a difficult conversion. If not properly planned there can be many problems. Some large computer systems have taken as long as year to convert.

3. Implementation of a modified application to replace an existing one, using the same computer. This type of conversion is relatively easy to handle, provided there are no major changes in the files.

7.4 TRAINING NEEDS

Training needs refer to the gaining of knowledge required for running the system.

First of all the system is a computer based system therefore the person should have good knowledge about computer and its working.

He should know how to use software's on the computer.

For a better usage and working of the software the organization should appoint a person who has good knowledge of all the required software. The organization gets a person trained through different institutes present in the market. The training should be as per the above requirements.

COST ESTIMATION OF THE PROJECT

8. COST ESTIMATION OF THE PROJECT

Cost in a project is due to the requirements for software, hardware, and human resources. Hardware resources are computer time, terminal time and memory required for the project. Software resources include the tools and compilers needed during development. The bulk of cost of software development is due to human resources needed. Cost estimates are determined in terms of person-months (PM).

Total No. Of Persons Involved In This Project:

1. Administrator
2. Senior Programmer
3. Junior Programmers
4. On line Users.

Since this Project will complete in 4 months

COST ESTIMATE: (Salary of Project Manager + Salary of Senior Programmer + 2 *
Salary of Junior Programmer) * 2

REPORT GENERATION

9. REPORT GENERATION

The reports generated by the administrator are:

- **Users Details:** To get users details who are registered
- **Trainer Report:** To get details of the Trainers who are involved in Gym.
- **Suppliers Report:** To get details of the Suppliers who are supplying different products to the Gym.
- **Customers Report:** To get details of the customers who are members in the Gym
- **Payment Report:** To get payment details.

GANTT & PERT CHART

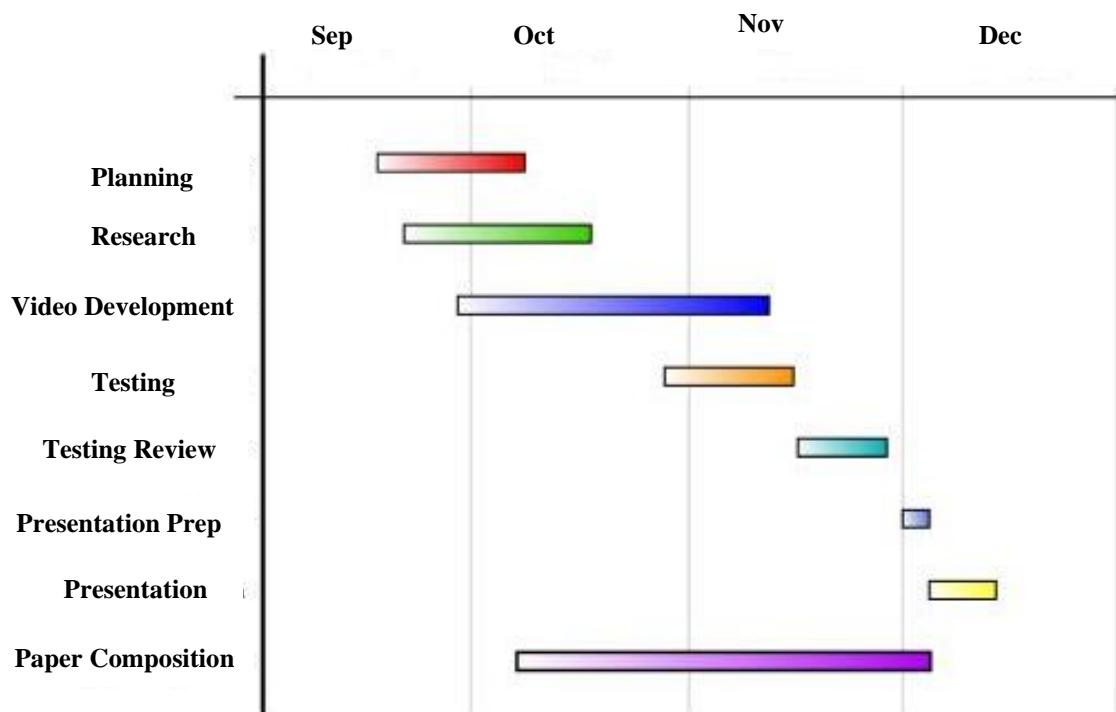
10. GANTT & PERT CHART

Gant Chart

A **Gantt chart** is a graphical representation of the duration of tasks against the progression of time. A Gantt chart is a useful tool for planning and scheduling projects

A Gantt chart is a type of bar chart that illustrates a project schedule. Gantt charts illustrate the start and finish dates of the terminal elements and summary elements of a project. Terminal elements and summary elements comprise the work breakdown structure of the project. Some Gantt charts also show the dependency.

Gantt chart is a project scheduling technique. Progress can be represented easily in a Gantt chart, by coloring each milestone when completed. The project will start in the month of September and end after 4 months at the end of December .



Pert Chart

PERT (Project Evaluation and Review Technique) charts consist of a network of boxes and arrows. The boxes represent activities and the arrows represent task dependencies.

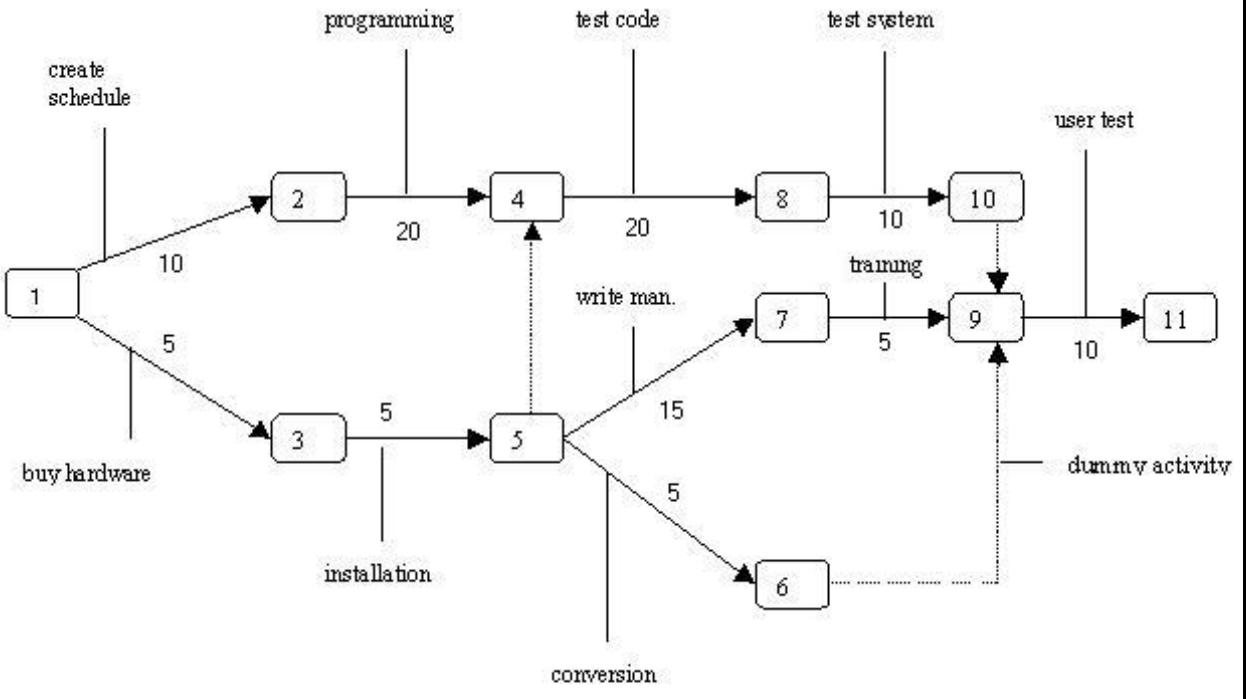
PERT is a method to analyze the involved tasks in completing a given project, especially the time needed to complete each task, and identifying the minimum time needed to complete the total project.

A PERT chart is a project management tool used to schedule, organize, and coordinate tasks within a project. PERT stands for Program Evaluation *Review Technique*, a methodology developed by the U.S. Navy in the 1950s to manage the Polaris submarine missile program. A similar methodology, the *Critical Path Method* (CPM) was developed for project management in the private sector at about the same time. A critical path in a PERT chart is shown by using thicker arrows.

Steps in the PERT Planning Process

PERT planning involves the following steps:

7. Identify the specific activities and milestones.
8. Determine the proper sequence of the activities.
9. Construct a network diagram.
10. Estimate the time required for each activity.
11. Determine the *critical path*.
12. Update the PERT chart as the project progresses.



PERT Chart

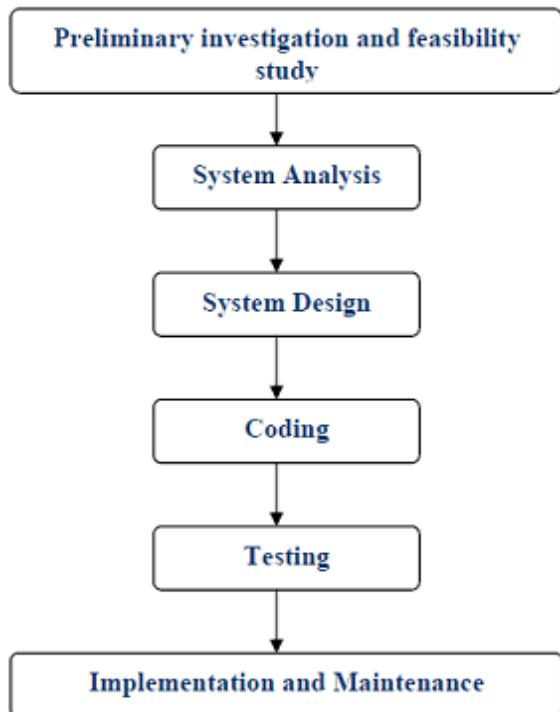
- * Numbered rectangles are nodes and represent events or milestones.
- * Directional arrows represent dependent tasks that must be completed sequentially.
- * Diverging arrow directions (e.g. 1-2 & 1-3) indicate possibly concurrent tasks
- * Dotted lines indicate dependent tasks that do not require resources.

FIGURE B: PERT Chart representation of the “GYM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM”

PERT charts are a more sophisticated form of activity chart. In activity diagrams only the estimated task durations are represented. Since the actual durations might vary from the estimated durations, the utility of the activity diagrams is limited.

Project Planning and Scheduling

The GMS has gone through the following stages of development in its Software Development Life Cycle.



The following GANTT and PERT chart is showing the schedule of various stages of GYM Management System .

SECURITY AND VALIDATION CHECK

11. SECURITY AND VALIDATION CHECKS

Security is the major concern for any organization so that any unauthorized user can not access the organization data and any other secure things, same thing is applicable in our project there should be a proper authentication for each user so that nobody can access user account accept the authorized user.

In my project I have implemented the security checks. By providing each user with unique user id and password through user id and password user can access their email account and can read mails and can send mails.

SCOPE OF FUTURE APPLICATION

12. SCOPE OF FUTURE APPLICATION

I am confident that this software package can be readily used by non-programming personal avoiding human handled chance of error. This project is used by two types of users

- i. Online Users.
- ii. Administrator.

Online GYM Management System can give the defect details, priority of solving the defects etc. Administrator can maintain daily updates in the trainer, customers, suppliers details and offers reported by the testers. Administrator is must be an authorized user. He can further change the password. There is the facility for password recovery, logout etc.

The decision to automate generally depends on the needs to have accurate, consistent and timely data in a variety of reporting formats. But the most important factor that should be considered is –

- ✓ Be sure to take future growth into consideration and evaluate whether the software package could be modified if the organization expands in the future or you need to revise the system.
- ✓ The next generation of Windows-based computerized systems would be changing the way owners and management think about running their businesses. It would a powerful tool that gives them more ways to get their financial Information so that they can better manage and grow their business.
- ✓ The next generation of systems would take advantage of the latest technologies, including Microsoft Windows, PHP and My Sql to offer access and integrate with all aspects of a business. Keeping this in view we could develop systems that would work efficiently and integrate seamlessly in virtually any industry setting, even up to mid-sized corporations and divisions of larger organizations.
- ✓ Consider another setting, where the users are not comfortable on computers, for such users we can develop systems where the users can have their own

personalized menu setup in the accounting software so that they no longer have to search around to find what they need.

- ✓ Now consider the Internet. This wide open information exchange network comes with many benefits for businesses, including breaking down physical barriers as to where he/she can consult to the companies.
- ✓ Adding other capabilities can be added time to time. These are
 - Application may be installed client server.
 - Application can upgraded according to user's and administrator's requirements with little changes made
 - Application may be transferred to latest RDMBS like My Sql with little changes in current code. Use for Security purpose

NOTE: In a nutshell we have a lot of scope to further enhance the futures and functionalities of the proposed Solution.

The development of the software will be done keeping in mind the future scope of this application. We find that it will be good prospect s in the future also. After development of this software, we can say that the complete work of online billing system would be under control and easy to handle keeping in mind the needs of the gym, which may crop up in the near future. We can try and introduce certain features, which may be required by the gym and so at that time implementation can be done without any problem.

This project can be easily updated according to needs of any gym. Any new entity or new field can be added without any large modification. There is always a scope of betterment if the shopping mall wants any other type of changes it can be done because the project is upgradeable. The administrator at any time checks and control privilege of any entity.

The main scope of this project are as follows: -

8. Storing large amount of data for future point of view.
9. Reducing manual efforts for maintaining the system.
10. There is an option for search engine.
11. It should be more user friendly.
12. In future this site will be available for more than one shopping mall.
13. Web site can be updated in near future whenever required for the same arises as it is very flexible in terms of expansion.
14. In future facilities in this project can be further enhanced as per requirement.

CONCLUSION

13. CONCLUSION

This project is designed to meet the requirements of the users for Gym Management system. It has been developed in PHP , keeping in mind the specifications of the system.

For designing the system we have used simple data flow diagrams.

Overall the project teaches us the essential skills like:

Using system analysis and design techniques like data flow diagram in designing the system.

Understanding the database handling and query processing using My Sql.

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14. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDICES

15. APPENDICES

TEXT BOX

A text Box control, sometimes called an edit field or edit control, displays information entered at design time, entered by the user, or assigned to the control in code at run time.

BUTTON

Use a Command Button control to begin, interrupt, or end a process. When chosen, a Command Button appears pushed in and so is sometimes called a push button.

LIST BOX

A List Box control displays a list of items from which the user can select one or more. If the number of items exceeds the number that can be displayed, a scroll bar is automatically added to the List Box control.

LABEL

A Label control is a graphical control you can use to display text that a user can't change directly.

GROUPBOX

A GROUPBOX control provides an identifiable grouping for controls. You can also use a Frame to subdivide a form functionally – for example, to separate groups of Option Button controls.

COMBO BOX

A Combo Box control combines the features of a text box and a list box. This control allows the user to select an item either by typing text into the combo box, or by selecting it from the list.

TIMER

A Timer control can execute code at regular intervals by causing a Timer event to occur. The Timer control, invisible to the user, is useful for background processing.

PICTURE BOX

The primary use for the Picture Box control is to display a picture to the user. The actual picture that is displayed is determined by the picture property. The picture property contains the file name (and optional path) for the picture file that you wish to display.

DATA GRID CONTROL

The DATA Grid control displays and operates on tabular data. It allows complete flexibility to sort, merge, and format tables containing strings and pictures. When bound to a Data control, MSFlexGrid displays read-only data.

DATE AND TIME PICKER CONTROL

A Date and Time Picker (DTP) Control provides a simple and intuitive interface through which to exchange data and time information with a user. For example, with a DTP control you can ask the user to enter a date and then retrieve his or her selection with ease.

OPTION BUTTON

An Option Button control displays an option that can be turned on or off.

IMAGE CONTROL

Use the Image control to display a graphic. An Image control can display a graphic from an icon, bitmap or metafile, as well as enhanced metafile, JPEG, or GIF files.

CHECK BOX CONTROL

A Check Box indicates whether a particular condition is on or off. We use check boxes in an application to give users true/false or yes/no options. Because check boxes work independently of each other, a user can select any number of check boxes at the same time.