GYM DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A MINI PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report "**GYM DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**" is the bonafide work of **Daram gunasheker (RA2011026010208)** of III Year/VI Sem B.tech (CSE-AI/ML) who carried out the mini project work under my supervision for the course 18CSC303J- Database Management systems in SRM Institute of Science and Technology during the academic year 2022-2023(Even sem).

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ABSTRACT

This database management system is designed to streamline the operations of a gym by providing a comprehensive platform for managing all aspects of the facility. The system includes several modules that are designed to cater to different aspects of gym operations, including member management, employee management, equipment management, and workout program management. The member management module enables the gym to maintain a comprehensive database of all members, including their personal information, membership status, payment history, and other relevant data. The module also allows for easy enrollment and renewal of memberships, as well as the tracking of member attendance and activity levels. The employee management module allows the gym to manage its staff effectively by maintaining a database of all employees, including their personal information, work schedules, and job roles. The module also enables the management to monitor employee performance and manage payroll and benefits. The equipment management module enables the gym to track and manage all equipment, including its maintenance schedule and repair history. This ensures that the equipment is always in good working condition and minimizes downtime. The workout program management module allows the gym to create and manage custom workout programs for members, based on their fitness goals and preferences. The module also includes tools for tracking member progress and providing feedback on their performance.

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ABBREVIATIONS

HTML Hypertext Markup Language

CSS Cascading style sheets

DB data base

MySQL My Structured Query Language

SQL Structured Query Language

PHP Hypertext Preprocessor

UI User Interface

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Online Gym Management project deals with an online system designed for management of customers, enquiries, equipments and payment. The current system is manual and it is time-consuming. It is also cost-ineffective, and the average return is low and diminishing.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The gym management system needs to maintain a database to manage its members, staff, equipment, and various activities. The system should allow gym administrators to efficiently store, organize, and retrieve data related to membership plans, personal information, health records, workout routines, and progress tracking. The system should also enable the staff to schedule classes, track attendance, and manage payments. Additionally, the system should provide analytical tools to monitor the gym's performance and identify areas for improvement. The main challenge is to design a scalable and user-friendly database schema that can handle a large number of users and efficiently retrieve data for various reports and analyses. The system should also ensure data security and privacy by implementing appropriate access controls and encryption techniques. The gym management system aims to improve customer satisfaction, increase revenue, and streamline operations by leveraging the power of data.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

This software helps to easy management of gym such as management of customers, equipment, plans, enquiries etc.

- The project is basically targeted at those people who would like online management.
- To make a database that is consistent, reliable and secure.
- To provide correct, complete, ongoing information.
- To develop a well-organized information storage system.
- To make good documentation so as to facilitate possible future enhancements.

1.4 SCOPE AND APPLICATIONS

The project has a wide scope, as it is not intended to a particular organization. This project is going to develop generic software, which can be applied by any businesses organization. More over it provides facility to its users. Also the software is going to provide a huge amount of summary data.

This web application involves almost all the features of the online management. The future implementation will be online help for the customers and chatting with website administrator.

It will be able to take care of services to customers in a quick manner. This automation will be able to replace the drawbacks of large customer information physical files which were difficult to handle. Secure Transaction, quick retrieval of information, ease of use, quick recovery of errors, fault tolerance are some of the benefits that the development team will be working on to achieve end user satisfaction.

A GYM management system is a software application designed to manage and automate GYM operations, providing a variety of applications that can benefit gym staff and guests alike. Here are some of the most important applications for a gym management system:

1.4.3 Authenticate User

The Gym Tracking System first activates the login form. Here the user enters the User name and password and our system starts the authentication process in which the username and password are matched with the existing username and password in the database. If the password matches then it is allowed to the main page else it warns the user for Invalid User name and password. After successful authentication the system activates menus. The activity log also prepared for failures and security.

1.4.2 List of Products

After successful authentication the user is provided with the list existing products. Here the user can view the details of products and can modify the existing products. This project even provides the facility of adding new projects.

1.4.3 Product Versions

All the products are maintained in several versions. As it is not possible to complete the whole project in a single version Features required for the product are categorized into several version with dead lines. And the versions are completed according to their dead line dates. Here the user can add new versions to a product or can modify the existing details of version.

1.4.4 Product Users

In order to complete the project each product is allotted with Resources or users. First all the employees with their names and qualifications are stored in the database. Each user is allotted to the product based on their rating,

Qualification and designation. For each user Effective date is stored which specifies the total period a user is valid for that product.

1.4.5 Gym Tracking

Track Hierarchy

All the Gyms saved in the database will have a particular hierarchy. There might be Gyms which can be related to the earlier Gyms saved in the database so our system is provided with a hierarchy. And user can add child nodes in this hierarchy or he can modify the existing values of the nodes. This hierarchy is based on the parent child relationship between the Gyms.

1.4.6 Track Resolution

This displays a list of all solutions provided by the users allotted to a Gym. This stores the action type and the necessary resolution provided by the user. Track Resources This displays list of resources allotted to the project. As the Gyms need to be resolved resources are provided for the Gyms. These Resources will be the resources allotted to the project. The resources are allotted based on the rating of the employee.

View

1.4.7 Product Gym Hierarchy

This module is just for displaying the hierarchy for the easy Look of the Gyms. Here the Gyms are displayed in the form of parent child nodes. As it is difficult for the user to look at the vast number of Gyms in the database. And one cannot easily access the relation between the Gyms.

1.4.8 Product User Hierarchy

This module if for displaying the users allotted to the Gym. The users along with their name and designation are displayed in this module. Even in the allotment of resources there can be hierarchy between the employees depending on their availability.

1.5 GENERAL AND UNIQUE SERVICES IN THE GYM DATABASE APPLICATION:

The general and unique services that can be offered by a gym database application are as follows:

1. General services:

1. **Member management:** The system should allow the gym to keep track of its members' personal information, payment history, and membership plans. The system should also enable the gym to manage member accounts, renewals, cancellations, and suspensions.

2. **Staff management:** The system should allow the gym to manage its staff's personal information, roles, and schedules. The system should also enable the gym to assign tasks, track attendance, and manage payroll.

3. **Equipment management:** The system should allow the gym to manage its equipment inventory, maintenance, and repairs. The system should also enable the gym to track usage, availability, and expiration dates.

4. **Schedule management:** The system should allow the gym to schedule classes, events, and appointments. The system should also enable the gym to manage waitlists, cancellations, and rescheduling.

5. **Analytics and reporting:** The system should provide analytical tools and reports to help the gym monitor its performance, identify trends, and make data-driven decisions. The system should also enable the gym to generate custom reports and export data for further analysis.

1.5.2 Unique services:

1. **Workout routine management**: The system can offer a unique service of creating and managing personalized workout routines for its members. The system can provide access to work out plans, exercise videos, and progress tracking tools.

2. **Nutrition tracking:** The system can offer a unique service of tracking members' nutritional intake and providing recommendations based on their goals and preferences. The system can provide access to meal plans, recipes, and nutritional analysis tools.

3. **Virtual training:** The system can offer a unique service of providing virtual training sessions for its members. The system can enable the gym to offer live or pre-recorded classes, one-on-one training sessions, and personalized feedback.

4. **Social networking:** The system can offer a unique service of creating a social networking platform for its members. The system can enable the gym to create a community of like-minded individuals, share workout tips and advice, and organize social events.

5. **Wearable device integration:** The system can offer a unique service of integrating wearable devices, such as fitness trackers and smartwatches, with the gym database. The system can enable the gym to track members' activity levels, monitor their progress, and provide personalized recommendations.

1.6 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

1.6.1 Functional Requirements:

1. Member Management:

- The system should allow the gym to create and manage member profiles, including personal information, contact details, and membership plans.

The system should allow the gym to renew, suspend, or cancel memberships.

- The system should enable the gym to track member attendance, payment history, and dues.
- The system should allow the gym to generate reports on membership data, such as new members, renewals, cancellations, and active members.

2. Staff Management:

- The system should allow the gym to create and manage staff profiles, including personal information, roles, and schedules.
- The system should enable the gym to assign tasks, track attendance, and manage payroll.
- The system should allow the gym to generate reports on staff data, such as attendance, schedules, and payroll.

3. Equipment Management:

- The system should allow the gym to create and manage equipment inventory, including details such as equipment type, quantity, condition, and location.
- The system should enable the gym to track usage, availability, and maintenance records.
- The system should allow the gym to generate reports on equipment data, such as usage frequency, maintenance schedules, and replacement needs.

4. Schedule Management:

- The system should allow the gym to schedule classes, events, and appointments.

The system should enable the gym to manage waitlists, cancellations, and rescheduling.

- The system should allow the gym to generate reports on schedule data, such as class attendance, event participation, and appointment bookings.

5. Financial Management:

- The system should allow the gym to manage financial records, including invoices, payments, and expenses.
- The system should enable the gym to generate reports on financial data, such as revenue, expenses, and profit.

1.6.2 Non-functional Requirements:

1. Security:

- The system should ensure data security and privacy by implementing appropriate access controls and encryption techniques.
- The system should allow the gym to define user roles and access levels.

2. Performance:

- The system should be able to handle a large number of users and data efficiently.
- The system should provide fast response times for user queries and operations.

3. User Interface:

- The system should have a user-friendly interface that is easy to use and navigate.

The system should provide clear and concise instructions and feedback to users.

4. Compatibility:

- The system should be compatible with a variety of devices, operating systems, and web browsers.

Conclusion:

The Gym Database Management System will provide the gym management with a reliable and efficient software application for managing their members, staff, equipment, activities, and financial records. The system will improve customer satisfaction, increase revenue, and streamline operations by leveraging the power of data.

CHAPTER 2

2.1 LITERATURE SURVEY

2.2 COMPARISION OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED SYSTEM

2.2.1 Existing System

In the existing system the exams are done only manually but in proposed system we have to computerize the exams using this application.

- Lack of security of data.
- More man power.
- Time consuming.
- Consumes large volume of pare work.
- Needs manual calculations.
- No direct role for the higher officials

2.2.2 Proposed System

The aim of proposed system is to develop a system of improved facilities. The proposed system can overcome all the limitations of the existing system. The system provides proper security and reduces the manual work.

- Security of data.
- Ensure data accuracy's.
- Proper control of the higher officials.
- Minimize manual data entry.
- Minimum time needed for the various processing.
- Greater efficiency.
- Better service.
- User friendliness and interactive.
- Minimum time required

CHAPTER 3
SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN

3.1 Architecture diagram

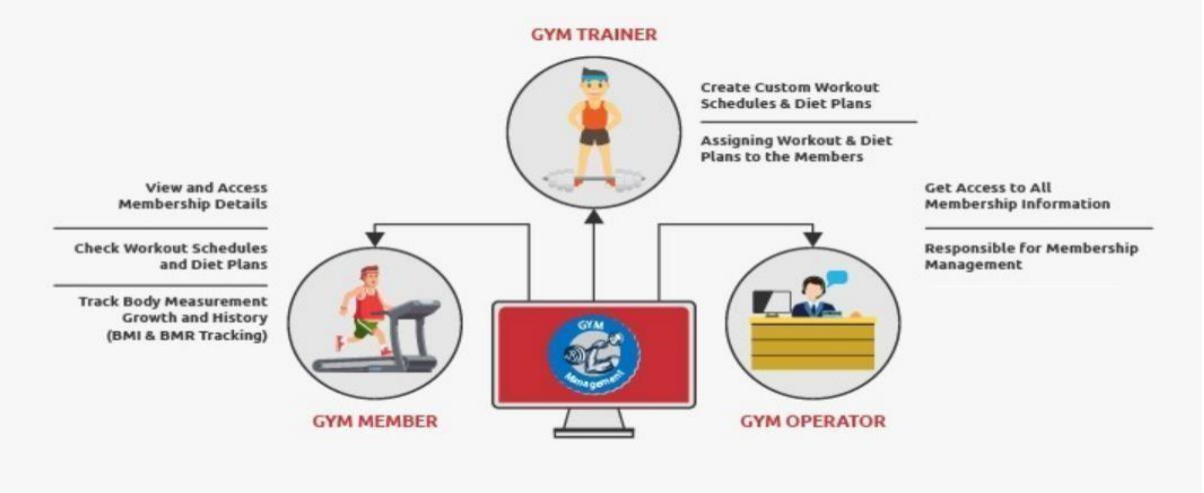


Figure 3.1: Architecture Diagram of gym Management System

Fig 3.1 shows an diagram is an architecture framework of the designed system. The following components are noticeable:

Above architecture shows list of available instructors that will guide the customers in their workout the first step in the development of the gym management system is to prepare the er diagram that will serve as the basis later on in the creation of the actual database we will follow the three basic rules in creating the er diagram one dot identify all the entities two dot identify the relationship between entities and three dot add meaningful attributes to our entities step one identify all entities entity is represented by the rectangle

shape the entity will be our database table of gym management system later on in the gym management system we have the following entities one user two number three membership type four instructor five workout plan six workout seven payment eight promotional material after we have specified our entities it is time

now to connect or establish a relationship among the entities one dot user in code slash update slash manage the member information one to many relationship two dot user in code slash update slash manage the gym instructor information

one-to-many relationship three dot user in code slash update slash manage type of membership application one to many relationships four dot user process is the payment made by the customer one-to-many relationship five dot user uploads promotional material one to many relationship six dot member belongs to a specific type of membership plan one-to-one relationship seven dot member makes payment for the membership and other fees one-to-many relationship 8.

workout time instructor id foreign key workout entity has the following attributes workout id primary key represented with underline name description payment entity has the following attributes payment id dash primary key represented with underline member id dash foreign key time data mount user id dash foreign key promotional material entity has the following attributes promotion id dash primary key represented with underline name file upload user id dash foreign key entity relationship diagrams illustrate the relationships between entities in a database

3.1.1 FRONT END (UI) DESIGN

Project Category:

In this project “Gym Management system” we use HTML language as frontend and MY SQL as database and for styling of website we use CSS and jQuery JavaScript.

1. HTML:

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is used to design web pages using a markup language. HTML is the combination of Hypertext and Markup language. Hypertext defines the link between the web pages. A markup language is used to define the text document within tag which defines the structure of

webpages. This language is used to annotate (make notes for the computer) text so that a machine can understand it and manipulate text accordingly. Most markup languages (e.g., HTML) are human-readable. The language uses tags to define what manipulation has to be done on the text.

HTML is a markup language used by the browser to manipulate text, images, and other content, in order to display it in the required format. HTML was created by Tim Berners-Lee in 1991. The first-ever version of HTML was HTML 1.0, but the first standard version was HTML 2.0, published in 1999. Features of HTML-

It is easy to learn and easy to use.

It is platform-independent.

Images, videos, and audio can be added to a web page.

2. JavaScript:

JavaScript is a very powerful client-side scripting language. JavaScript is used mainly for enhancing the interaction of a user with the webpage. In other words, you can make your webpage livelier and more interactive, with the help of JavaScript. JavaScript is also being used widely in game development and Mobile application development.

JavaScript (js) is a light-weight object-oriented programming language which is used by several websites for scripting the webpages. It is an interpreted, full-fledged programming language that enables dynamic interactivity on websites when applied to an HTML document. It was introduced in the year 1995 for adding programs to the webpages in the Netscape Navigator browser. Since then, it has been adopted by all other graphical web browsers. With JavaScript, users can build modern web applications to interact directly without reloading the page every time. The traditional website uses js to provide several forms of interactivity and simplicity.

Features of JavaScript :

All popular web browsers support JavaScript as they provide built-in execution environments.

JavaScript follows the syntax and structure of the C programming language. Thus, it is a structured programming language.

JavaScript is a weakly typed language, where certain types are implicitly cast (Depending on the operation).

JavaScript is an object-oriented programming language that uses prototypes rather than using classes for inheritance. It is a light-weighted and interpreted language.

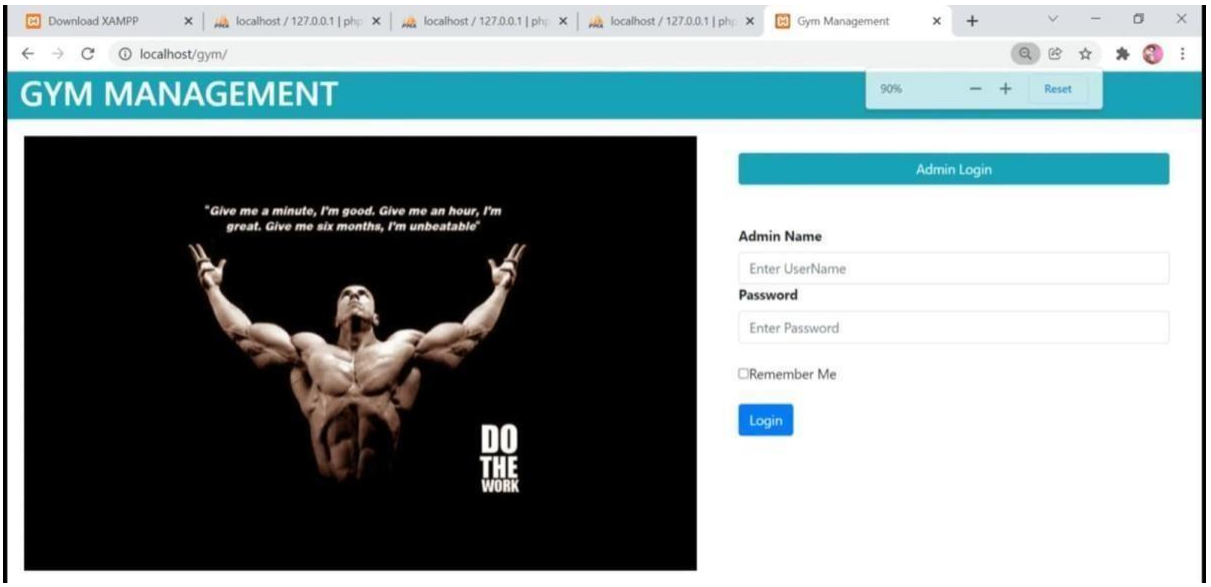


Figure 3.1.1: Home page of Gym Management System

Fig 3.1.1 shows about sign in or sign up page where user can log in to the website with his credentials.

A gym database management system would allow potential members to register for gym membership. Here are some components that could be included on this page:

1. Personal information: The user's personal information, such as name, address, email address, and phone number.

2. Membership type: The type of membership the user would like to purchase, such as individual or family.

3. Payment information: The user's payment information, including credit card number, expiration date, and CVV code.

3.1.2 BACK END (DATABASE) DESIGN

1.PHP (Hypertext Pre-processor)

2.MYSQL (Database)

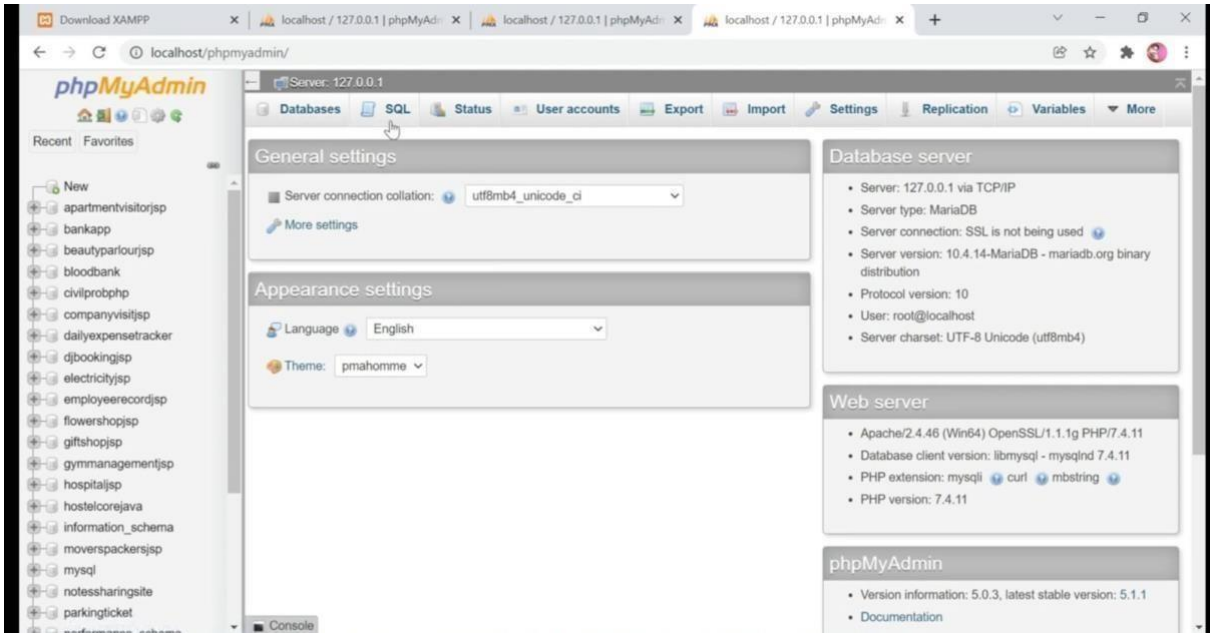


Figure 3.1.2 shows backend for gym database management

1. PHP

Definition of PHP:

PHP can be defined as a programming language for Database access from the web's browser. In other words, it is an HTML-embedded scripting language. It

focuses on the logic of how a page responds to user input and not how the page looks that i.e., not the primary appearance of the page.

PHP runs on the server side, which means that the web server that sends an HTML file to a user's browser, will carry out the instructions found in the embedded PHP code first, and then send the output of the PHP code along with the HTML code. The result is a webpage with dynamic content.

Figure 1.1 dashboard which shows current strength & total plans

The fig 1.1 shows about the dashboard and user can see his plans, exercise routines and health status.

Brief History on PHP:

PHP is a language for creating website that can be more or less interactive. It was created in 1994 by Rasmus Larder who was a software engineer and who was part of the Apache Team. In the same year, he created a package, added some database support and called it PHP/FI (Form Interpretation).

In 1995, it was called the Personal Home Page Tool then was released as version2 with a name called PHP/FI (a form interpreter responsible for analyzing queries). In mid of 1997, more than 50,000 websites began using PHP and in October, 1998, there was an increase in the number of websites using PHP which was about 100,000.

In 2000, there was a release of PHP 4.0.2. And currently over 1,000,000 sites in the whole world are using PHP.

php can help read and write files. It also can do basic files and directory maintenance; therefore it basically can help one in editing documents. It can also take content that can be used in the generation of files in various formats which can include HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and PDF.
It also can help manage graphical content which include charts. Not only can it do the above but can it also read, write information in a database. You can make a PHP script to run it without any server or browser. You only need the PHP interpreter to use it. PHP's abilities include outputting images, PDF files, and even Flash movies.
PHP can help also output easily any text, such as XML.

2. MYSQL (DATABASE)

MySQL is a relational database management system based on the Structured Query Language, which is the popular language for accessing and managing the records in the database. MySQL is open-source and free software under the GNU license. It is supported by **Oracle Company.**

Our MySQL tutorial includes all topics of MySQL database that provides for how to manage database and to manipulate data with the help of various SQL

queries. These queries are: insert records, update records, delete records, select records, create tables, drop tables, etc. There are also given MySQL interview questions to help you better understand the MySQL database.

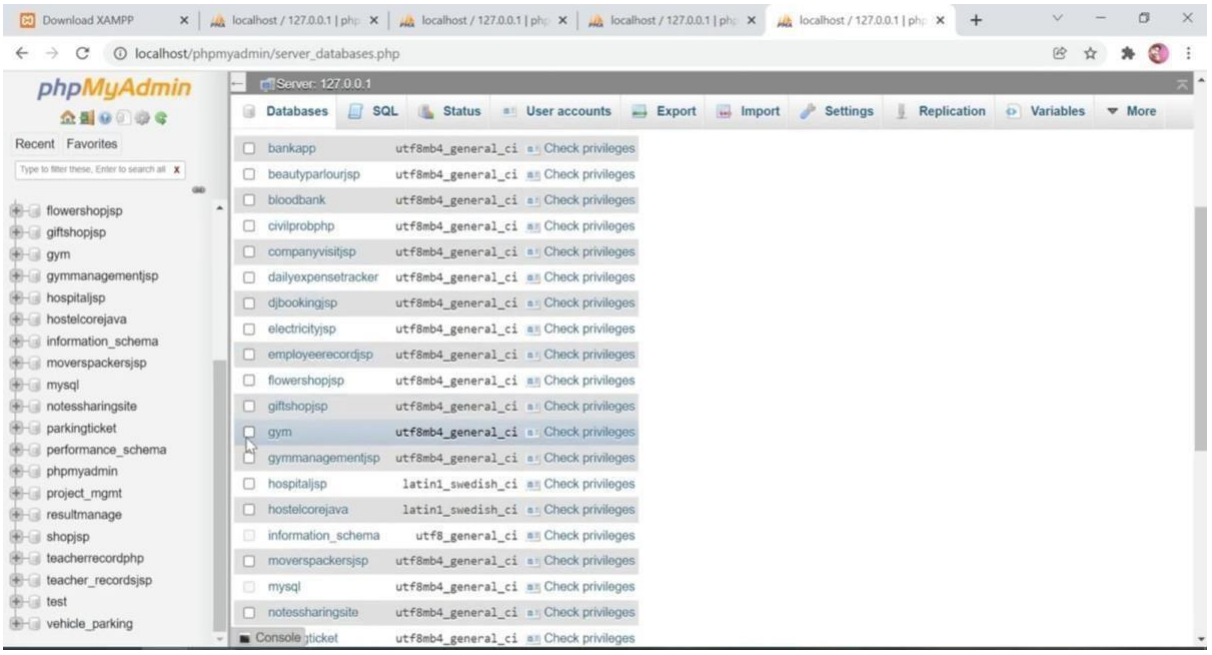


Figure 2.1BACKEND Structure of Gym Database management system using PHP

The fig 2.1 shows about the backend of the gym dbms where we can store the user id and password of the customer. In addition to these software tools, there are also various cloud-based software applications that can be used for gym database management. These include software as a service (SaaS) solutions such as Mindbody, Zen Planner, and Woodify. These applications typically offer a range of features for gym management, such as online booking, member management, and payment processing.

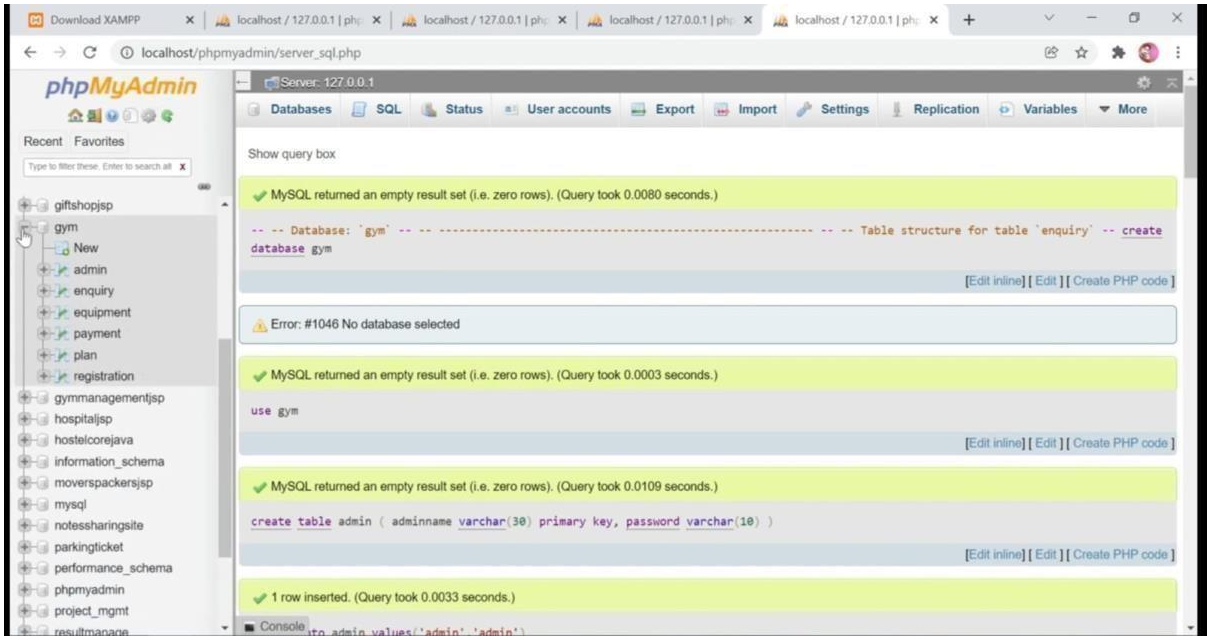


Figure 2.2 BACKEND Structure of Gym Database management system in MYSQL

The back-end database and software used in gym database management can vary depending on the specific needs and requirements of the gym. However, there are some commonly used tools and technologies that can be utilized for this purpose.

One popular database management system for gym management is MySQL. MySQL is an open-source relational database management system that is widely used for web-based applications. It is known for its performance, scalability, and ease of use. MySQL can be used to store various types of data related to gym management, such as customer profiles, memberships, payments, and inventory.

Another popular software used for gym database management is Microsoft Access. Microsoft Access is a relational database management system that is commonly used for small-scale applications. It is known for its user-friendly interface and ease of use. Access can be used to create custom forms, reports, and queries for managing gym-related data.

3.2 ER DIAGRAM AND USE CASE DIAGRAM

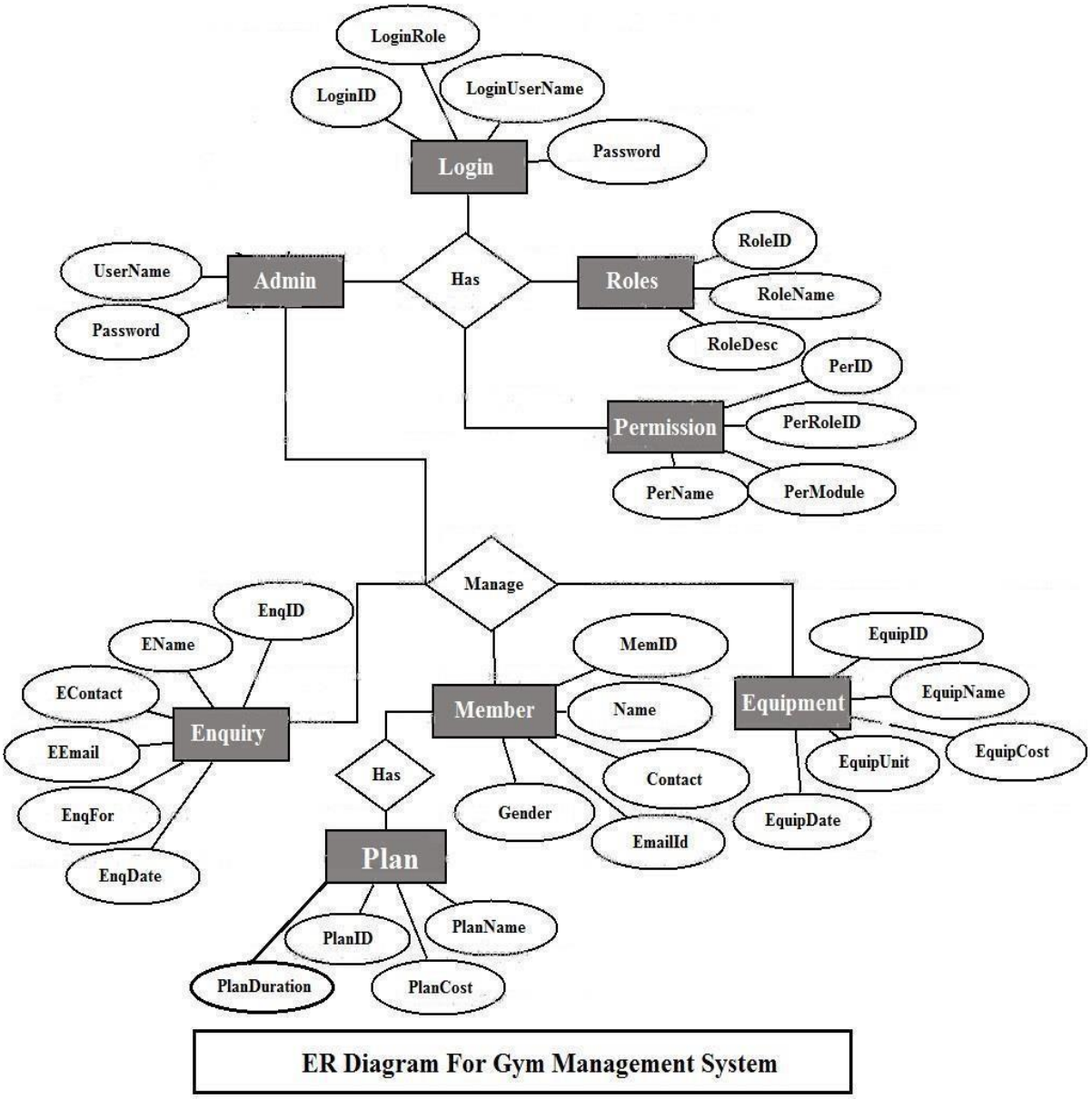


Figure 3.2.1: ER Diagram For Gym Management System

An ERD is a visual representation of the relationships between entities, which can help you to define the structure of your database and ensure that it meets the needs of the gym. In a gym database, the entities may include members, trainers, equipment, classes, and facilities. The relationships between these entities may be complex, and an ERD can help you to define them clearly and efficiently.

The entities present in the ER diagram for a gym database management system can vary depending on the requirements of the system. However, here are some common entities that you may find in such a diagram:

1. **Members**: This entity represents the gym members who have signed up for a gym membership. The entity may include attributes such as member ID, name, age, gender, address, phone number, and email.

2. **Trainers**: This entity represents the trainers who work at the gym. The entity may include attributes such as trainer ID, name, age, gender, address, phone number, and email.

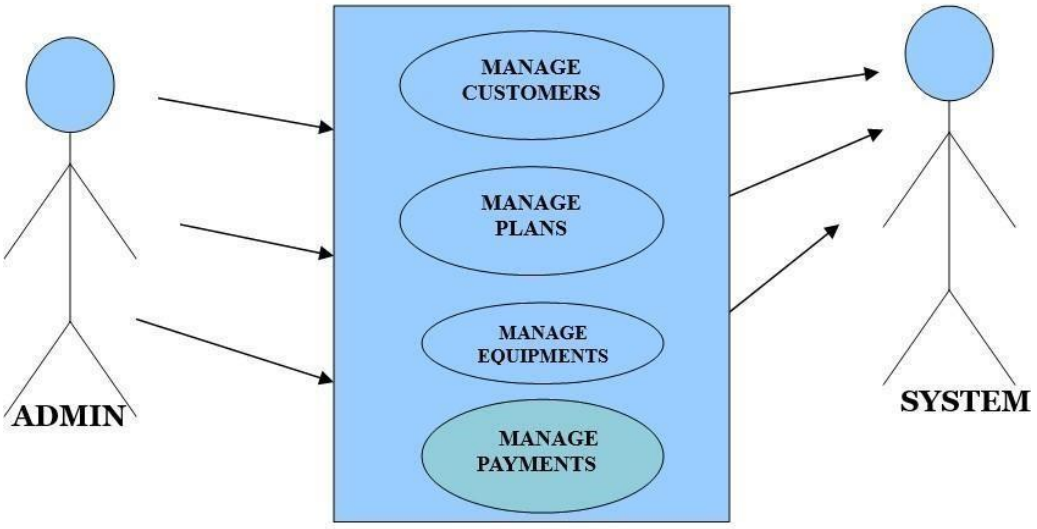
3. **Equipment**: This entity represents the equipment available at the gym. The entity may include attributes such as equipment ID, name, manufacturer, purchase date, and cost.

4. **Classes**: This entity represents the various classes offered at the gym. The entity may include attributes such as class ID, name, description, schedule, and instructor.
5. **Facilities**: This entity represents the various facilities available at the gym. The entity may include attributes such as facility ID, name, description, location, and capacity.

6. **Membership Plans**: This entity represents the different types of membership plans available to the gym members. The entity may include attributes such as plan ID, name, description, price, and duration.

3.3 USE CASE DIAGRAM

Fig.5.1



Use Case Diagram between ADMIN and SYSTEM:

Figure 3.3 shows a use case diagram for a gym database management system describes the various ways in which actors interact with the system to achieve specific goals.

1. **Manage Customers**: The actor (a gym member) can register for a membership plan by selecting a plan, providing personal information, and paying the membership fee.
2. **Manage Plans**: The actor (a gym member) can log in to the system using their login credentials to view their membership status, book classes, and track their fitness progress.

3. Manage Equipment: The actor (a gym manager) can manage the gym's equipment by adding new equipment, updating equipment details, and removing faulty equipment from the system. The actor (a gym trainer) can manage their schedule by viewing available time slots, booking appointments with members, and setting their availability

6. Manage Payment: The actor (a gym manager) can process payments for membership plans, equipment rentals, and class bookings by accepting payment details and issuing receipts. The actor (a gym manager) can manage the gym's classes by adding new classes, updating class details, and setting class schedules.

CHAPTER 4

MODULES AND FUNCTIONALITIES:

4.1 Admin Modules:

4.1.1. User Management: Allows the admin to add, modify, and delete users in the system. This includes gym members, trainers, and other staff members.

4.1.2. Membership Management: Allows the admin to create and manage different types of memberships, set membership fees, and track payments.

4.1.3. Equipment Management: Allows the admin to manage gym equipment, including purchasing and maintenance.

4.1.4. Class Management: Allows the admin to manage classes offered at the gym, including scheduling, booking, and canceling.

4.1.5. Reporting: Allows the admin to generate reports on various aspects of the gym's operations, such as membership statistics, revenue, and equipment usage.

4.2 User Modules :

4.2.1. Membership Management: Allows members to manage their membership, renewals, and payments.

4.2.2. Class Booking: Allows members to book and manage their class schedules.

4.2.3. Personal Training: Allows members to schedule and manage their personal training sessions with trainers.

4.2.4. Equipment Booking: Allows members to book specific equipment for their workouts.

4.2.5. Profile Management: Allows members to manage their personal information, including contact details, health information, and preferences

CHAPTER 5

CODING AND TESTING:

5.1.1 HOME PAGE CODING

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">


 <head>


   <meta charset="utf-8">
   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to- fit=no">
   <meta name="description" content="">
   <meta name="author" content="">


   <title>Gym Management</title>


   <!-- Bootstrap core CSS -->
   <link href="vendor/bootstrap/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">


 </head>
```

<body>

** **

The home page in a gym database management system could include various components such as:

1. Member login section: This allows members to log in to their account and access their personal information, schedules, and workout history.

2. Membership plans: This section can provide information on the different membership plans offered by the gym, including pricing and benefits.

3. Class schedules: This section can display the current class schedule, including the class name, instructor, time, and location.

4. Personal trainer information: This section can showcase information about the gym's personal trainers, including their credentials, availability, and contact information.

5. Special promotions: This section can highlight any special promotions or events currently being offered by the gym, such as discounts or free trials.

6. Contact information: This section can provide contact information for the gym, including the address, phone number, and email.

7. About us: This section can provide background information on the gym, such as its history, mission statement, and values.

The home page should be well-designed and user-friendly, with clear navigation and easy-to-read information.

5.1.2 ADD PLAN:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

  <head>

    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to- fit=no">
    <meta name="description" content="">
    <meta name="author" content="">

    <title>Gym Management</title>

    <!-- Bootstrap core CSS -->
    <link href="vendor/bootstrap/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">

  </head>

  <body>
<div class="container-fluid">



  <div class="row">
  <div class="col-lg-12 bg-info">
  <h1 style="color:white"> GYM MANAGEMENT</h1>
  </div>
  </div>
```

An "add plan" page in a gym database management system would allow gym administrators to create and add new membership plans. Here are some components that could be included on this page:

1. Plan name: The name of the new membership plan being created.

2. Plan type: The type of membership plan, such as monthly, annual, or pay-as- you-go.

3. Plan pricing: The cost of the membership plan, including any discounts or promotions.

4. Plan features: The features and benefits included in the membership plan, such as access to specific equipment or classes, discounts on personal training, or access to the gym during specific hours.

5. Plan duration: The length of the membership plan, if applicable.

6. Plan terms and conditions: Any specific terms and conditions associated with the membership plan, such as cancellation policies, automatic renewals, or restrictions on usage.

7. Plan availability: The availability of the membership plan, including the start and end dates, and any restrictions on who can purchase the plan.

Once all the necessary information is entered, the administrator can click a button to save and add the new membership plan to the gym database management system. The page should also include a clear message or confirmation that the new plan has been successfully added.

5.1.2 SHOW EQUIPMENT PAGE CODING

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<?php include"db_config.php";
$result=mysqli_query($cid,"select * from equipment");
```

```
?>
<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-fit=no">
<meta name="description" content="">
<meta name="author" content="">
```

An equipment page in a gym database management system could include various components such as:

1. Equipment list: This section can display the list of equipment available in the gym, including the name, type, and location.

2. Equipment status: This section can show the status of each piece of equipment, including whether it's currently available, in use, or out of order.

3. Equipment maintenance: This section can provide information on the maintenance schedule for each piece of equipment, including the last service date and the next scheduled service.

4. Equipment reservations: This section can allow members to reserve equipment ahead of time, ensuring they have access to the equipment they need during their workout.
5. Equipment usage history: This section can track the usage history of each piece of equipment, providing data on how often each piece of equipment is used and by whom.

6. Equipment manuals and instructions: This section can provide access to equipment manuals and instructions for proper use, maintenance, and safety guidelines.
7. Equipment alerts: This section can provide alerts and notifications for any issues with the equipment, such as malfunctions or repairs needed.

The equipment page should be well-organized, easily navigable, and regularly updated to ensure accurate information. It should also have an intuitive search feature to allow members to quickly find the equipment they need.

5.1.3 USER REGISTRATION PAGE CODING

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<?php include"db_config.php";
$result1=mysqli_query($cid,"select * from Plan");
$result2=mysqli_query($cid,"select * from Plan");
$result3=mysqli_query($cid,"SELECT * FROM registration");



?>
<html lang="en">


  <head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to- fit=no">
<meta name="description" content="">
<meta name="author" content="">
```

A user registration page in a gym database management system would allow potential members to register for gym membership. Here are some components that could be included on this page:

1. Personal information: The user's personal information, such as name, address, email address, and phone number.

2. Membership type: The type of membership the user would like to purchase, such as individual or family.

3. Payment information: The user's payment information, including credit card number, expiration date, and CVV code.

4. Membership agreement: The terms and conditions of the gym membership agreement, including cancellation policies, automatic renewals, and restrictions on usage.

5. Privacy policy: The gym's privacy policy, outlining how the user's personal information will be used and protected.
6. Emergency contact: The name and phone number of an emergency contact.

7. Health information: Any relevant health information or medical conditions that the gym should be aware of, in case of an emergency.

Once all the necessary information is entered, the user can click a button to submit the registration form. The page should also include a clear message or confirmation that the registration has been successful, along with information on how to access their new membership account. The gym may also choose to send an email confirmation or welcome message to the user's email address.

5.1.4 DATABASE CONNECTIVITY CODING

```
<?php

session_start(); define("server","localhost",true);
define("user","root",true);
define("password","",true);
define("database","testing",true); function
iud($query)
        {
                $cid=mysqli_connect(server,user,password,database) or die("connection
error");
        $result=mysqli_query($cid,$query);
        $n=mysqli_affected_rows($cid);
        mysqli_close($cid); return $n;
        }

function select($query)
{
        $cid=mysqli_connect(server,user,password,database) or die("connection error");
        $result=mysqli_query($cid,$query)
; mysqli_close($cid);
```

A database connectivity page in a gym database management system would allow the gym's administrators to manage the connection between the gym's application and the database where all the gym-related data is stored. Here are some components that could be included on this page:

1. Database server details: This section would allow the gym administrators to enter the database server details, including the server name, port number, username, and password.

2. Connection status: This section would display the current status of the connection between the gym's application and the database. If there are any issues with the connection, this section may display an error message with suggestions for troubleshooting.

3. Test connection: This section would allow the gym administrators to test the connection between the application and the database. This will help identify any issues with the connection, such as incorrect server details.

4. Database backup: This section would allow the gym administrators to create backups of the database. This is an essential feature to ensure that data is not lost in case of any system failures or other issues.

5. Database maintenance: This section would allow the gym administrators to perform routine maintenance on the database, such as optimizing tables or deleting unnecessary data to improve performance.

6. Security settings: This section would allow the gym administrators to manage the security settings for the database, such as access control and password policies.

Once all the necessary information is entered, the gym administrators can click a button to save the database connectivity settings. The page should also include a clear message or confirmation that the settings have been saved successfully.

CHAPTER 6

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

6.1 RESULT

In conclusion, the Gym Management System is a powerful tool that can benefit gyms in numerous ways, including increased efficiency, improved customer service, cost savings, better resource management, and increased revenue. By automating daily operations and providing real-time access to critical information, the system enables gyms to provide excellent services to their guests while maximizing profits.

6.2 DISCUSSIONS

However, implementing a gym database management system also comes with some challenges. It can be costly and time-consuming to set up, and there may be a learning curve for staff to adapt to the new system. Additionally, there may be technical issues that need to be addressed, such as data security concerns or software compatibility problems.

Overall, the success of a gym database management system depends on various factors such as the system's features, usability, and cost-effectiveness, as well as the gym's goals and specific needs. Regular monitoring and evaluation of the system can help ensure that it continues to meet the gym's objectives and contributes to its success.

CHAPTER7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

CONCLUSION

The project entitled “Online Gym Management System” is developed using PHP as front end and MYSQL database in back end to computerize the process of online gym management. This project covers only the basic features required.

“Online Gym Management System” provides various features, which complement the information system and increase the productivity of the system.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

This web application involves almost all the features of the online management. The future implementation will be online help for the customers and chatting with website administrator. These features make the system easily usable and convenient. Some of the important features included are listed as follows:

- Intelligent User Forms Design
- Data access and manipulation through same forms
- Access to most required information
- Data Security
- Restrictive data access, as per login assigned only.
- Organized and structured storage of facts.
- Strategic Planning made easy.

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