1.INTRODUCTION

Project Title :

FITFLEX : YOUR PERSONAL FITNESS COMPANION(React Application)

Team Members:

1. Ramya S(Team Leader) - Coding
2. Akshaya - Video Making
3. Reshma - Documentation
4. Keerthika - Documentation

2.PROJECT OVERVIEW:

Purpose:

- FitFlex is typically a fitness-related app or platform designed to help users track their workouts, nutrition, and overall health progress. Its purpose is to provide flexibility in achieving fitness goals by offering personalized plans, progress monitoring, and various tools to support an active lifestyle.

- **Progress Tracking:** It allows users to track their workouts, monitor their progress, and adjust their routines based on performance and results

- **User-Friendly Experience:** Develop an intuitive interface that facilitates easy navigation, enabling users to effortlessly discover, save, and share their preferred workout routines.

- **Comprehensive Exercise Management:** Provide robust features for organizing and managing exercise routines, incorporating advanced search options for a personalized fitness experience.

- **Technology Stack:** Harness contemporary web development technologies, with a focus on React.js, to ensure an efficient and enjoyable user experience.

Features:

- **Exercises from Fitness API:** Access a diverse array of exercises from reputable fitness APIs, covering a broad spectrum of workout categories and catering to various fitness goals.

- **Visual Exercise Exploration:** Engage with workout routines through curated image galleries, allowing users to explore different exercise categories and discover new fitness challenges visually.

- **Intuitive and User-Friendly Design:** Navigate the app seamlessly with a clean, modern interface designed for optimal user experience and clear exercise selection.

- **Advanced Search Feature:** Easily find specific exercises or workout plans through a powerful search feature, enhancing the app's usability for users with varied fitness preferences.

3.ARCHITECTURE:

Component Structure:
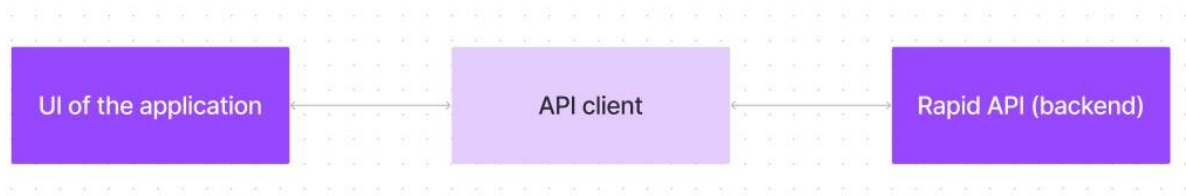
FitFlex prioritizes a user-centric approach from the ground up. The engaging user interface (UI), likely built with a framework like React Native, keeps interaction smooth and intuitive. An API client specifically designed for FitFlex communicates with the backend, but with a twist: it leverages Rapid API. This platform grants access to various external APIs, allowing FitFlex to potentially integrate features like fitness trackers, nutrition data, or workout tracking functionalities without building everything from scratch. This approach ensures a feature-rich experience while focusing development efforts on the core FitFlex functionalities.

State Management :

In FitFlex, **state management** is typically handled using tools like **Redux** or **Context API** to manage and store user data (e.g., workouts, nutrition, progress).

- **Redux:**

  It provides a centralized store for managing global app state, ensuring a consistent and predictable flow of data across components.

- **Context API:**

  It allows state to be passed down the component tree without prop drilling, useful for managing simpler, localized states across components.

Routing:

Routing Structure with React Router:

1. **Install React Router:**

   First, you need to install `react-router-dom`:

   ```
   npm install react-router-dom
   ```

2. **Define Routes**:

   You'll use `BrowserRouter` to wrap your application and `Route` to specify different paths and the components they should render.

   Example:

   ```
   import { BrowserRouter as Router, Route, Switch } from 'react-router-dom';

   import Home from './Home';

   import Profile from './Profile';

   import Settings from './Settings';

   function App() {

     return (

       <Router>

         <Switch>

           <Route exact path="/" component={Home} />

           <Route path="/profile" component={Profile} />

           <Route path="/settings" component={Settings} />

         </Switch>

       </Router>

      );

     }
   ```

3. **Linking Between Pages**:

You can use `Link` or `NavLink` for navigation between pages.

Example:

```
import { Link } from 'react-router-dom';

function Navbar() {
      return (
        <nav>
            <Link to="/">Home</Link>
            <link to="/profile">Profile</Link>
            <Link to="/settings">Settings</Link>
         </nav>
           );
            }
```

Alternate Routing Libraries:

- **Next.js:**
    A full React framework with built-in routing based on file system structure (pages are automatically routed).

- **Reach Router:**

    A smaller, simpler alternative to React Router with a slightly different API.

4.SETUP INSTRUCTIONS:

Prerequisites:

Here are the key prerequisites for developing a frontend application using React.js:

❖ **Node.js and npm:**

Node.js is a powerful JavaScript runtime environment that allows you to run JavaScript code on the local environment. It provides a scalable and efficient platform for building network applications.

Install Node.js and npm on your development machine, as they are required to run JavaScript on the server-side.

- o Download: https://nodejs.org/en/download/
- o Installation instructions: https://nodejs.org/en/download/package-manager/

❖ **React.js**:

React.js is a popular JavaScript library for building user interfaces. It enables developers to create interactive and reusable UI components, making it easier to build dynamic and responsive web applications.

Install React.js, a JavaScript library for building user interfaces.

- o Create a new React app:

    npx create-react-app my-react-app

    Replace my-react-app with your preferred project name.

- ● Navigate to the project directory:

    cd my-react-app

- ● Running the React App:

    With the React app created, you can now start the development server and see your React application in action.

- ● Start the development server:

    npm start
    This command launches the development server, and you can access your React app at http://localhost:3000 in your web browser.

❖ **HTML, CSS, and JavaScript**:Basic knowledge of HTML for creating the structure of your app, CSS for styling, and JavaScript for client-side interactivity is essential.

❖ **Version Control**: Use Git for version control, enabling collaboration and tracking changes throughout the development process. Platforms like GitHub or Bitbucket can host your repository.

- Git: Download and installation instructions can be found at:

  https://git-scm.com/downloads

❖ **Development Environment**: Choose a code editor or Integrated Development Environment (IDE) that suits your preferences, such as Visual Studio Code, Sublime Text, or WebStorm.

- Visual Studio Code: Download from https://code.visualstudio.com/download
- Sublime Text: Download from https://www.sublimetext.com/download
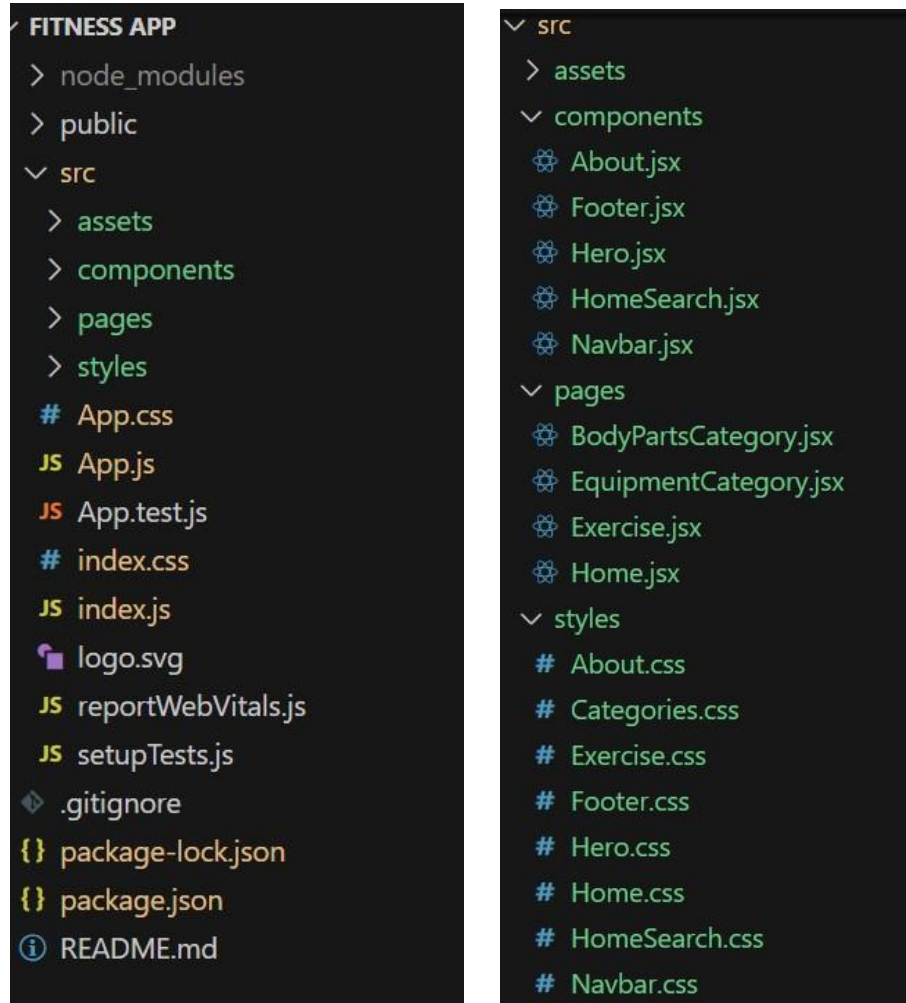- WebStorm: Download from https://www.jetbrains.com/webstorm/download

INSTALLATION:

- Navigate into the cloned repository directory and install libraries:

      cd fitness-app-react npm install

❖ **Start the Development Server**:

- To start the development server, execute the following command:

                        npm start

❖ **Access the App:**

- Open your web browser and navigate to http://localhost:3000
- You should see the application's homepage, indicating that the installation and setup were successful.

5.FOLDER STRUCTURE:

```
FITNESS APP                    src
> node_modules                 > assets
> public                       components
src                              About.jsx
  > assets                       Footer.jsx
  > components                   Hero.jsx
  > pages                        HomeSearch.jsx
  > styles                       Navbar.jsx
  # App.css                    pages
  JS App.js                      BodyPartsCategory.jsx
  JS App.test.js                 EquipmentCategory.jsx
  # index.css                    Exercise.jsx
  JS index.js                    Home.jsx
  logo.svg                     styles
  JS reportWebVitals.js          # About.css
  JS setupTests.js               # Categories.css
  .gitignore                     # Exercise.css
  {} package-lock.json           # Footer.css
  {} package.json                # Hero.css
  README.md                      # Home.css
                                 # HomeSearch.css
                                 # Navbar.css
```

In this project, we've split the files into 3 major folders, *Components, Pages and Styles*. In the pages folder, we store the files that acts as pages at different URLs in the application. The components folder stores all the files, that returns the small components in the application. All the styling css files will be stored in the styles folder.

6.RUNNING THE APPLICATION:

1. **Navigate to the `client` Directory**:

   Open a terminal and move to the `client` directory where the React app resides.

   cd client

2. **Install Dependencies**:

   Ensure that all required dependencies are installed. If you haven't installed them yet, run the following command:

   npm install

3. **Start the Development Server**:

   After the dependencies are installed, start the React development server using:

   npm start

4. **Access the Application**:

   Once the server is running, you can access the frontend by navigating to `http://localhost:3000` in your browser.

7.COMPONENT DOCUMENTATION:

1.Key Components:

❖ Navbar:

Purpose:

Displays the navigation bar at the top of the page, allowing users to navigate between different sections of the app (e.g., Home, Workouts, Progress, Settings).

Props:

➢ **User:**

(Object) Information about the logged-in user (e.g., name, profile picture)

➢ **IsAuthenticated:**

(Boolean) Indicates whether the user is logged in or not. If `true`, the navbar will display the user's name and profile icon; if `false`, it shows login/signup options.

➢ **OnLogout:**

(Function) A callback function that triggers when the user logs out.

❖ **WorkoutList:**

Purpose:

Displays a list of available workout routines (e.g., strength, cardio, yoga) with options for users.

Props:

➢ **Workouts:**

(Array) A list of workout objects, each containing a name, description, and difficulty level.

➢ **OnSelectWorkout:**

(Function) A callback function that is invoked when a user selects a workout, passing the workout details to a higher-level component (e.g., WorkoutDetails).

➢ **Filter:**

(String) A filter value to display only workouts matching a certain type or difficulty level (optional).

❖ **WorkoutDetails:**

Purpose:

Displays detailed information about a selected workout, including exercises, sets, and reps, and tracks the user's progress.

Props:

➢ **Workout:**

(Object) The workout object containing details like exercise names, duration, and sets.

➢ **OnStartWorkout:**

(Function) A callback function to initiate the workout, setting up timers, etc.

➢ **isCompleted:**

(Boolean) Indicates if the workout has been completed by the user. Changes layout or shows a "Completed" message when `true`.

2. Reusable Components:

❖ Button:

Purpose:

A reusable button component used across the application in various sections like forms, modals, and actions.

Props:

➤ **Label:**

(String) The text displayed on the button.

➤ **OnClick:**

(Function) The callback function triggered when the button is clicked.

➤ **Type:**

(String) Type of button (e.g., "primary", "secondary"). Defines the style of the button.

❖ Model:

Purpose:

Displays a modal dialog to show extra information, confirmation, or alerts.

Props:

> **IsVisible:**

(Boolean) Controls whether the modal is visible or not.

> **OnClose:**

(Function) A callback function that closes the modal when the user clicks the close button or outside the modal.

> **Title:**

(String) The title of the modal.

> **Content:**

(React Element or String) The main content inside the modal, which can be static text or dynamic content.

8.STATE MANAGEMENT:

❖ Global State Management:

Global state in **FitFlex** refers to the state that is shared across different parts of the application. It holds data that needs to be accessed or updated by multiple components throughout the app, such as user authentication details, workout progress, and global settings like theme preferences. In FitFlex, global state can be managed using state management tools like **Redux** or **Context API**, ensuring consistency and centralized control of key app data. The state flows across the app by passing it down through components or subscribing to updates using hooks or actions that modify the state.

❖ Local State Management:

Local state in **FitFlex** is used to manage component-specific data, such as form input values or UI interactions within a particular component. For example, the state that controls whether a workout modal is open or whether a user has selected a specific exercise is managed locally within the corresponding component. Local state is usually handled using **React's useState** or **useReducer** hooks, ensuring that the data remains confined to the component and doesn't affect the broader application. This structure allows **FitFlex** to handle both global and local data efficiently, providing a smooth user experience.

9.USER INTERFACE:

❖ **UI Features of FitFlex:**

1. **Home Page:**

    A clean dashboard displaying user fitness stats like calories burned, workout progress, and upcoming training sessions. Quick access buttons for workout categories, achievements, and profile settings.

2. **Workout Pages:**

    Interactive workout plans with embedded videos, exercise descriptions, and step-by-step guides. Progress tracking with visual graphs and metrics.

3. **Forms:**

    Simple and intuitive forms for logging exercises, adding meals, or updating user profiles. Input fields with validation and easy-to-understand error messages.

4. **Interactive Elements:**

    Smooth transitions and hover effects for buttons and icons.Modal windows for adding new workouts or viewing detailed workout stats.

10. STYLING:

❖ **CSS Frameworks /Libraries:**

FitFlex utilizes **Tailwind CSS** for utility-first styling, allowing for quick and responsive design customizations. For more complex components, **Styled-Components** is used to apply scoped, dynamic styles directly in JavaScript, making it easier to manage theming and reusable styles.

❖ **Theming:**

FitFlex supports a **custom design system** with a light/dark theme toggle. The colors, typography, and UI components are aligned with a consistent style, ensuring a cohesive look across the app. **CSS variables** and **Styled-Components** help manage dynamic theming, allowing users to switch between themes while maintaining a uniform design. **CSS variables** and **Styled-Components** help manage dynamic theming, allowing users to switch between themes while maintaining a uniform design.

11.TESTING:

❖ **Testing Strategy:**

- **Unit Testing**: **Jest** is used to test individual components and utility functions in isolation. This ensures that each component behaves as expected and handles edge cases.

- **Integration Testing**: **React Testing Library** is employed to test how components interact with each other, ensuring that data flows correctly between them and that UI elements update as intended.

- **End-to-End Testing**: **Cypress** is used for end-to-end testing, simulating real user interactions and verifying the app's functionality from start to finish, ensuring a smooth user experience.

❖ **Code Coverage:**

- **Jest** is integrated with **coverage reporting** to track test coverage. The goal is to maintain high test coverage, ensuring that key functionalities are thoroughly tested and that any new changes don't break existing features. Tools like **Coveralls** or **Codecov** are used to track and visualize coverage reports, helping maintain and improve test coverage over time.
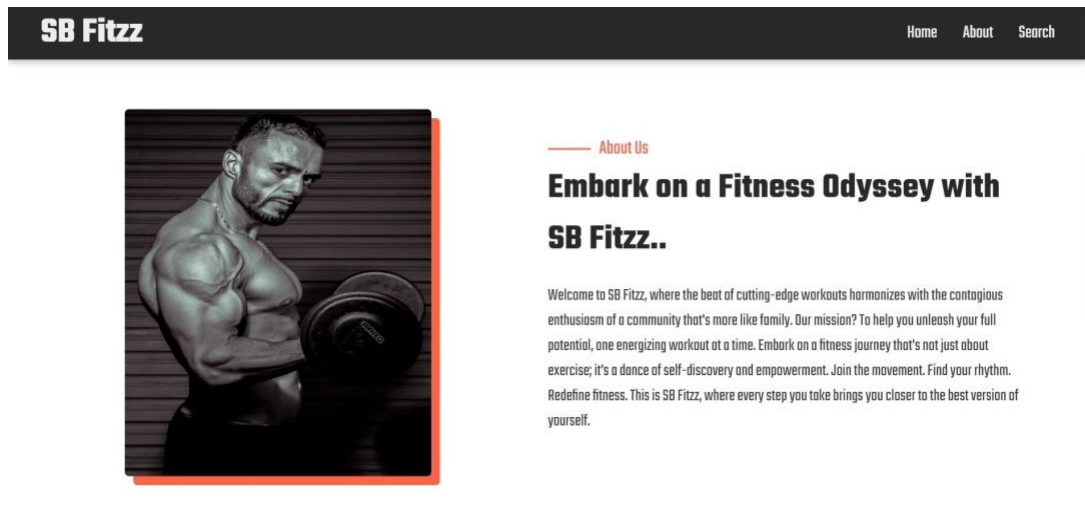
12. Screenshots Or Demo:

1) Hero Component:

This section would showcase trending workouts or fitness challenges to grab users attention.
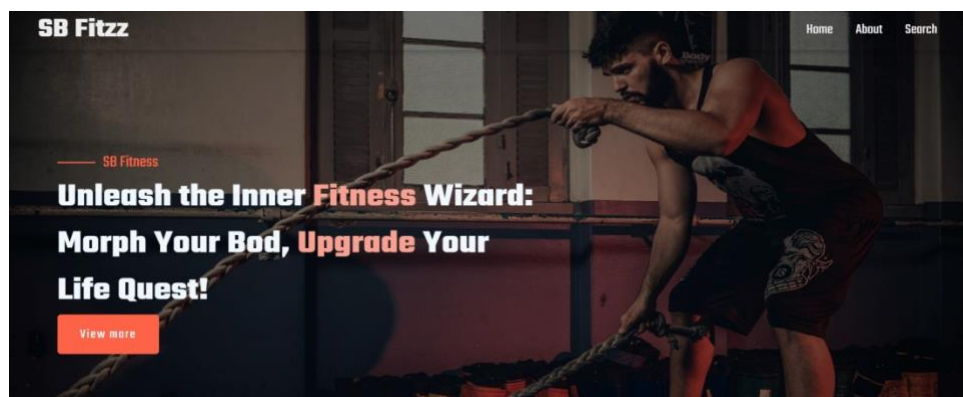
2) About:

FitFlex isn't just another fitness app. We're meticulously designed to transform your workout experience, no matter your fitness background or goals.


3) Search:

B Fitz makes finding your perfect workout effortless. Our prominent search bar empowers you to explore exercises by keyword, targeted muscle group, fitness level, equipment needs, or any other relevant criteria you have in mind. Simply type in your search term and let FitFlex guide you to the ideal workout for your goals.
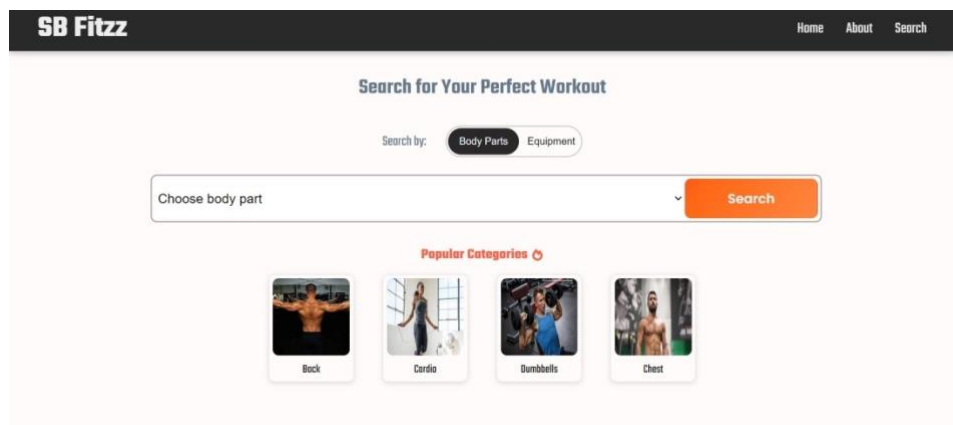
4) Category Page:

FitFlex would offer a dedicated section for browsing various workout categories. This could be a grid layout with tiles showcasing different exercise types (e.g., cardio, strength training, yoga) with icons or short descriptions for easy identification.
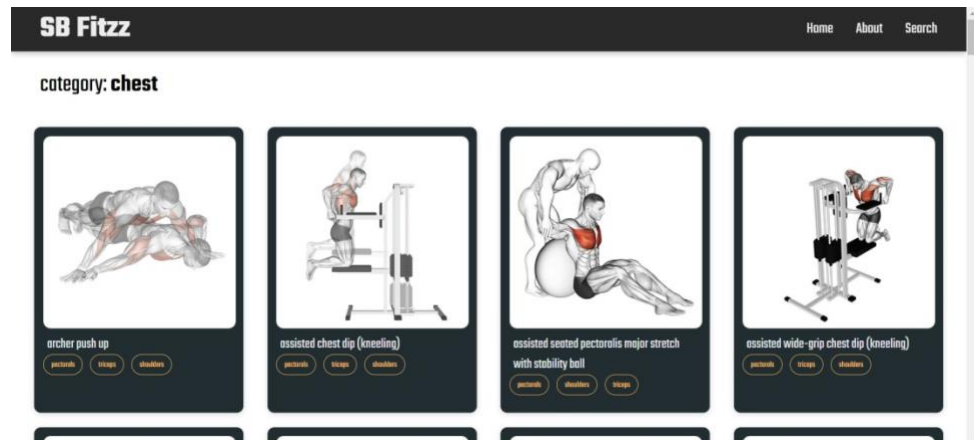
5) Exercise Page:

This is where the magic happens! Each exercise page on FitFlex provides a comprehensive overview of the chosen workout. Expect clear and concise instructions, accompanied by high-quality visuals like photos or videos demonstrating proper form. Additional details like targeted muscle groups, difficulty level, and equipment requirements (if any) will ensure you have all the information needed for a safe and effective workout.
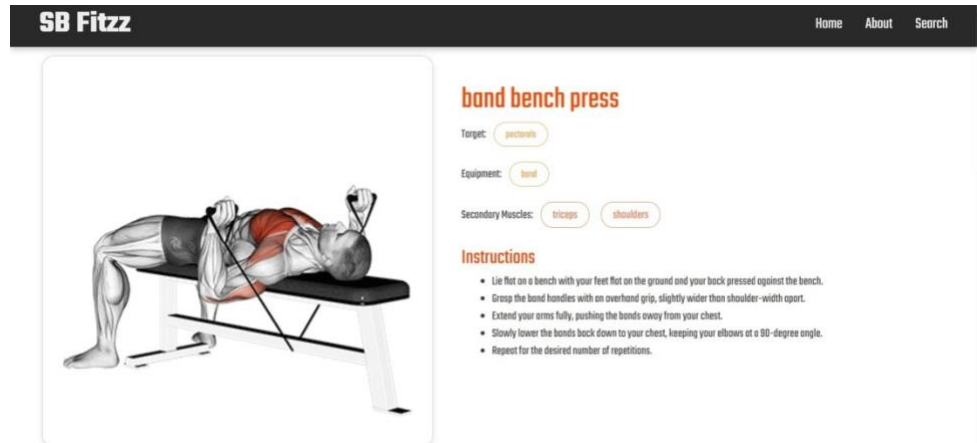
Demo Link :

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CAXz1ktyMoTfSJf4ZzX5_0IPWiOimcFc/view?usp=drivesdk

13.KNOWN ISSUES:

❖ **Syncing Delays**: Occasionally, there may be delays in syncing workout data across devices, especially when the network connection is slow.

❖ **Mobile View**: Some pages may not display perfectly on smaller mobile devices due to minor responsiveness issues.

❖ **Profile Image Upload**: The profile image upload feature sometimes fails for larger image files, causing upload errors.

❖ **Notifications**: Push notifications may not always trigger in real-time due to background app activity limitations on certain devices.

14.FUTURE ENHANCEMENT:

- **Improved Syncing**: Enhance data synchronization across devices for faster and more reliable updates.

- **Offline Mode**: Implement offline functionality so users can track workouts without an internet connection and sync once online.

- **Advanced Analytics**: Introduce more detailed fitness reports, including trends, progress graphs, and personalized recommendations.

- **Social Features**: Add social elements like workout challenges, friends, and sharing progress to encourage user engagement.

- **Voice Integration**: Integrate voice commands for hands-free control during workouts.