G1-T11

Gym Membership System ERD

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Team Members:

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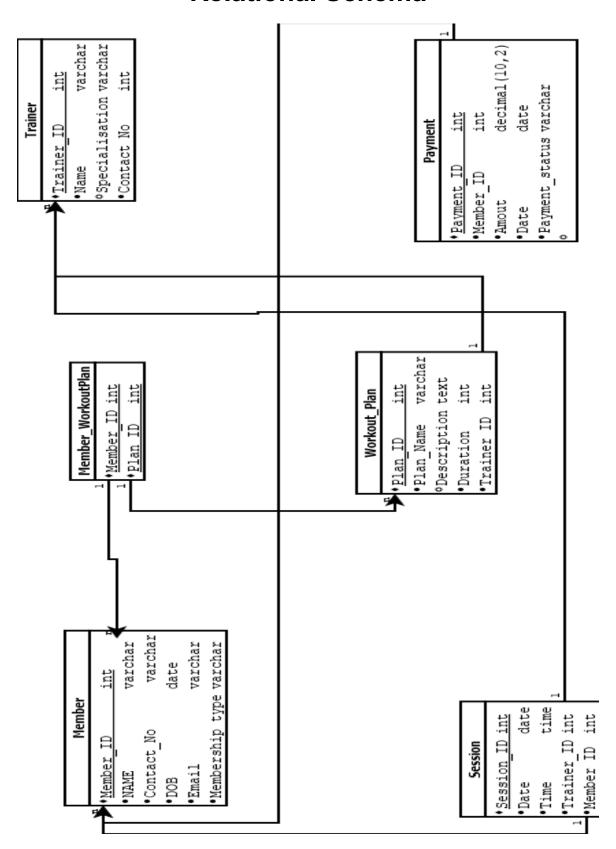
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Relational Schema



Minimal FD Set

- 1. Member_ID \rightarrow Name
 - $Member_ID \rightarrow Contact_No$
 - $Member_ID \to DOB$
 - $Member_ID \to Email$
 - $Member_ID \to Membership_Type$
- 2. Trainer_ID → Name
 - Trainer_ID → Specialization
 - Trainer_ID → Contact_No
- 3. Plan ID \rightarrow Plan Name
 - Plan ID → Description
 - Plan_ID → Duration
 - $Plan_ID \to Trainer_ID$
- 4. Session_ID \rightarrow Date
 - Session ID \rightarrow Time
 - $Session_ID \rightarrow Trainer_ID$
 - Session $ID \rightarrow Member ID$
- 5. Payment_ID \rightarrow Member_ID
 - Payment_ID → Amount
 - Payment ID → Date
 - $Payment_ID \rightarrow Payment_Status$
- 6. Member_ID, Plan_ID \rightarrow Member_ID
 - Member_ID, Plan_ID \rightarrow Plan_ID

BCNF Proof

- 1. Member (Member ID, Name, Contact No, DOB, Email, Membership Type)
 - **FD:** Member_ID -> Name, Contact_No, DOB, Email, Membership_Type

Proof:

- Member_ID is the only determinant and appears on the left-hand side of all dependencies.
- Member_ID is the primary key (superkey).
- No other non-trivial FDs exist.

Conclusion: Satisfies BCNF.

- 2. Trainer(Trainer ID, Name, Specialization, Contact No)
 - **FD:** Trainer ID -> Name, Specialization, Contact No

Proof:

- Trainer_ID is the primary key.
- It determines all other attributes.
- No other FDs exist.

Conclusion: Satisfies BCNF.

3. Workout Plan(Plan ID, Plan Name, Description, Duration, Trainer ID)

FD: Plan_ID -> Plan_Name, Description, Duration, Trainer_ID

Proof:

- Plan_ID is the primary key.
- It determines all other attributes.
- No other FDs present.

Conclusion: Satisfies BCNF.

4. Session(Session ID, Date, Time, Trainer ID, Member ID)

FD: Session_ID -> Date, Time, Trainer_ID, Member_ID

Proof:

- Session_ID is the primary key.
- No partial or transitive dependencies.
- No other FDs mentioned.

Conclusion: Satisfies BCNF.

5. Payment(Payment_ID, Member_ID, Amount, Date, Payment_Status)

FD: Payment_ID -> Member_ID, Amount, Date, Payment_Status

Proof:

- Payment_ID is the primary key.
- It determines all other attributes.

Conclusion: Satisfies BCNF.

6. Member_WorkoutPlan(Member_ID, Plan_ID)

FDs:

- (Member_ID, Plan_ID) -> Member_ID (trivial)
- (Member_ID, Plan_ID) -> Plan_ID (trivial)

Proof:

- Composite key: (Member_ID, Plan_ID)
- Only trivial dependencies exist.
- No non-trivial FD with non-superkey LHS.

Conclusion: Satisfies BCNF.

Final Summary: Each relation satisfies BCNF because all non-trivial FDs have superkeys as determinants..

DDL Script

```
CREATE TABLE Member (
  Member ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  Name VARCHAR(100),
  Contact No VARCHAR(15),
  DOB DATE,
  Email VARCHAR(100),
  Membership_Type VARCHAR(50)
);
CREATE TABLE Trainer (
  Trainer_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  Name VARCHAR(100),
  Specialization VARCHAR(100),
  Contact No VARCHAR(15)
);
CREATE TABLE Workout_Plan (
  Plan_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  Plan_Name VARCHAR(100),
  Description TEXT,
  Duration INT,
  Trainer_ID INT,
  FOREIGN KEY (Trainer_ID) REFERENCES Trainer(Trainer_ID)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Member_WorkoutPlan (
  Member ID INT,
  Plan ID INT,
  PRIMARY KEY (Member ID, Plan ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (Member_ID) REFERENCES Member(Member_ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (Plan ID) REFERENCES Workout Plan(Plan ID)
);
CREATE TABLE Session (
  Session ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  Date DATE,
  Time TIME,
  Trainer ID INT,
  Member ID INT,
  FOREIGN KEY (Trainer_ID) REFERENCES Trainer(Trainer_ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (Member_ID) REFERENCES Member(Member_ID)
);
CREATE TABLE Payment (
  Payment ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  Member ID INT,
  Amount DECIMAL(10, 2),
  Date DATE,
  Payment Status VARCHAR(50),
  FOREIGN KEY (Member ID) REFERENCES Member (Member ID)
);
```