Cliffy's Gymnasium (Online Gym Management System)

A mini-project report submitted for **Internet Programming (Semester V)**

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Date:

Place:

Abstract

The purpose of this project is to create a web app or website for a gymnasium. Now-adays fitness is a must and people strive for a healthy life in every way possible. Almost every fitness center or gym charges you for using their facilities even for a trial of a week. This project website provides the users with all the basic fitness information, the services and other facilities before taking up a membership. The website offers different views for customers, trainers and the admin so that all the three entities are connected through this online platform. The customers even get a first week free trial which provides them enough time to get comfortable with our gym environment. The customers have freedom to review and submit feedback to the admin in charge itself.

Keywords: website, gymnasium, customer, employee, admin.

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8.3	Certificate of any web related course done (if any)	

ITC502.1: Design interactive web page(s) using HTML, CSS and JavaScript.

Indicator	Very Poor	Poor	Average	Good	Excellent
Timeline	More than a	NA(0.5)	NA(1)	NA(1.5)	Early or on
(2)	session late (0)				time (2)
Code design(4)	NA	Very poor code	Poor code	Design with	Accurate design
	(0)	design with no	design with very	good coding	with better
		comments and	comments and	standards (3)	coding standards
		indentation(1)	indentation		(4)
			(2)		
Dynamic Web	Website does	Very few pages	Very few pages	Appropriate use	Sufficient
pages in the	not have	are dynamic	are dynamic	of event	number of
website	dynamic web	pages (1)	with event	handling for	dynamic web
(4)	pages (0)		handling	making web	pages along with
			mechanisms(2)	pages dynamic	appropriate event
				(3)	handling
					mechanisms (4)

ITC502.2: Design a responsive web site using HTML5 and CSS3.

Indicator	Very Poor	Poor	Average	Good	Excellent
Timeline	More than a	NA(0.5)	NA(1)	NA(1.5)	Early or on
(2)	session late (0)				time (2)
Code design(4)	NA	Very poor code	Poor code	Design with	Accurate design
	(0)	design with no	design with very	good coding	with better
		comments and	comments and	standards (3)	coding standards
		indentation(1)	indentation		(4)
			(2)		
Responsiveness	Website is not	Few parts of the	Many parts of	Many parts of	Almost all parts
of the website	responsive (0)	website are	the website are	the website are	of the website are
(4)		responsive and	responsive but	responsive and	responsive and
		scale well on	work on few	work on	work on almost
		few devices(1)	devices (2)	majority of the	all devices (4)
				devices (3)	

ITC502.3: Develop Rich Internet Application.

Indicator	Very Poor	Poor	Average	Good	Excellent
Timeline	More than a	NA(0.5)	NA(1)	NA(1.5)	Early or on
(2)	session late (0)				time (2)
Code design(4)	NA	Very poor code	Poor code	Design with	Accurate design
	(0)	design with no	design with very	good coding	with better
		comments and	comments and	standards (3)	coding standards
		indentation(1)	indentation		(4)
			(2)		
RIA on the	Website does	Many errors in	Few errors in	AJAX code	Error free AJAX
website	not have	the AJAX	the AJAX code	with minimal	code performing
(4)	RIA(0)	code(1)	(2)	errors(3)	the desired task
					(4)

ITC502.4: Build Dynamic web site using server side Programming and Database connectivity.

Indicator	Very Poor	Poor	Average	Good	Excellent
Timeline	More than a	NA(0.5)	NA(1)	NA(1.5)	Early or on
(2)	session late (0)				time (2)
Code design(4)	NA	Very poor code	Poor code	Design with	Accurate design
	(0)	design with no	design with very	good coding	with better
		comments and	comments and	standards (3)	coding standards
		indentation(1)	indentation		(4)
			(2)		
Server side	Website with	Website with no	Website with	Website with	Website with
Programming	no database	validations from	database	database	database
and database	connectivity(0)	the database (1)	connectivity but	connectivity	connectivity with
connectivity			poor database	with good	good database
(4)			design (2)	database design	design and better
				(3)	performance(4)

Introduction

This project aims for providing a better experience to the customers, employees and admin of the gym. The website has the option for new customers to register themselves and as well as pay their fees. The customers also have been provided with the freedom of selecting facility, time slot, membership and classes. The website also has an arrangement for a payment portal. The customers are able to view their profiles, give feedback about trainers and facilities.

The website also aims at providing equal convenience to the employees. The trainers are able to assign routines to the customers under them. They are also provided with a facility to view customer feedback. They are also provided with an unique profile on the site.

The admin has the privileges to view information about trainers, branches, users, feedback about trainers and facilities. The admin is also able to add and remove trainers.

The technologies used in creating this project are as follows: PHP, MySQL for the backend. HTML5, CSS3, Sass, Bootstrap, JavaScript, JQuery for the frontend.

The website similar to the project is Gold Gym. There are exclusive offers on memberships and training plans. The website has facilities to record individual user sessions and hence shows each user their personal details, membership details and plan details. The staff of the gym also own a blog for the gym where users can post their personal experience, reviews and feedbacks which proves to be beneficial for any customer before joining in. They also provide details on the history of the gym.

Brief Explanation of the project

2.1 <u>Design Process</u>

The back end to front end design approach was used for this project. It started with creating the database and schema designing. The essential elements of the project for making the database were listed down. The relations of the data tables with each other were discussed. The key entities to be linked from table to table were decided. The number of PHP pages for the problem statement were calculated and accordingly the data tables were designed. The sql queries for accessing the database from the PHP pages were discussed. The process was completely trial and error based. Hence improvisations were made on a steady basis. The final design was rectified and optimised in terms of code and resources.

The frontend design initially consisted of static HTML pages. A free online template was used as a starter file. Multiple web pages were created as per the requirement of the project. Stylesheets were written in Sass which were later compiled down to normal CSS. All CSS was written in Bootstrap syntax. The necessary JavaScript scripts were included for eg: Google Maps API, BMI calculator and other basic scripts. JQuery was used for inserting animations. The finalised HTML pages were converted to .php files in the end.

2.2 Front end Design

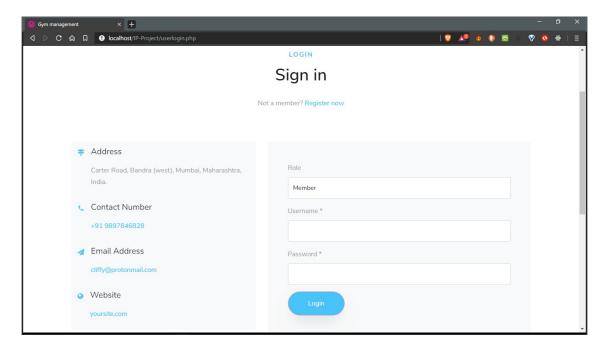


Fig 1: Usual webpage design

Frontend design follows a specific squence of Navbar, body and footer throughout all the web pages and the details of each part keeps varying as per the page you are currrently viewing. The web pages have a white background with a subtle grey background for each section on the webpage. The above illustrated image describes the login page where the user will be required to enter their role among member, trainer and admin and their usernames and passwords in the following fields.

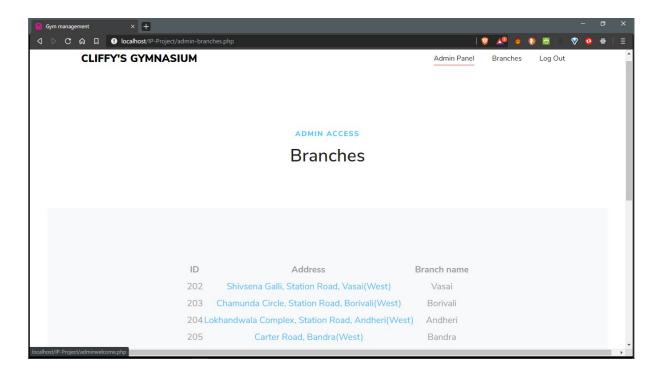


Fig 2: Navbar of the webpage

The navbar is a fixed navbar using the CSS fixed positioning attribute which composes of the name of the gym that itself serves as a link to the landing page of the website. There are other links to various pages in the navbar in the form of tabs. These links and pages vary as per the current user's role in the gym.

The body of the page contains relevant information about the tab that you select. In general it consists of a title in blue specifying the specific section of the user's role followed by a subtitle. The main content of the body is fetched from the database. It can be just user details or tables of entries or input from another page being displayed as output.

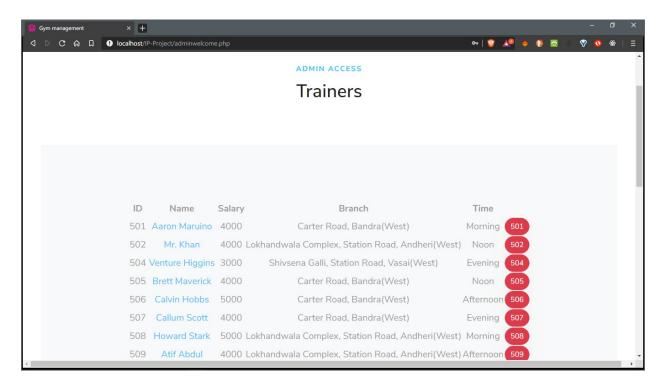


Fig 3: Body of the webpage

The last section of the web pages include a common footer. This includes details about the gym, links to various useful sections, contact details etc.

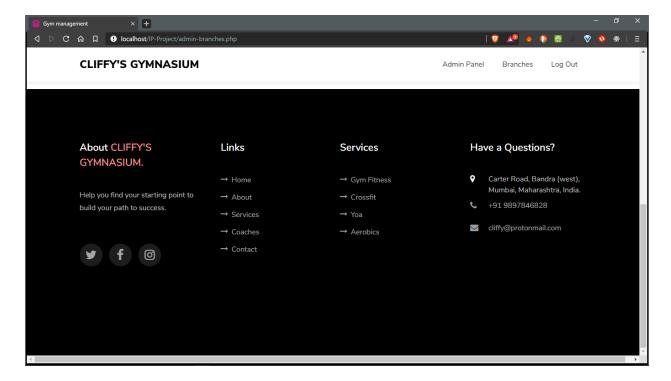


Fig 4: Footer of the webpage

2.3 Back end Design

Initially the relational model of the database was produced on paper. The links to the individual tables and primary and foreign keys were discussed and decided. The schemas were reduced and refined with time. The important and essential elements of the relational model were identified according to which the individual tables were linked efficiently.

The tables are as follows admin, customer, customer-payment, customer-routine, plan, trainer and some other dependent ones. The relations of different entities with each other were finalised. The necessary dependent tables were created for example: customer-feedback. This ensured non-cluttering of too many attributes in one single table and maintaining consistency with similar types of relations.

During the development phase of the database, the backend script which would drive the entire backend system was also considered. Since php integrates with MySQL very well, we created a stand alone backend with minimal styling just for testing purposes. The real front end was added later. Thus development was divided into back end and front end construction within the team. The stand alone back end consisted of all php files which would be interfaced in the future.

Applications of backend and data storage/retrieval: Submitting php forms that contain Input fields, Radio buttons, Check boxes, Text areas. Retrieval from database would be displayed in the page using dynamic loading techniques.

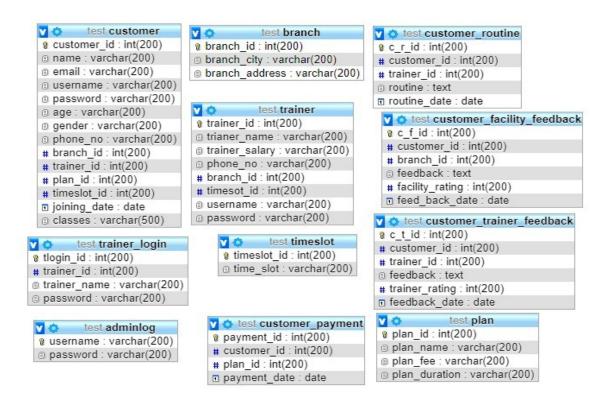


Figure 5 : Database structure/design

Process used to make website responsive

Various Bootstrap elements were used since Bootstrap follows a unique process of stacking elements in columns across the entire screen and when the screen resolution is changed, it stacks these columns vertically, from left to right as top to bottom.

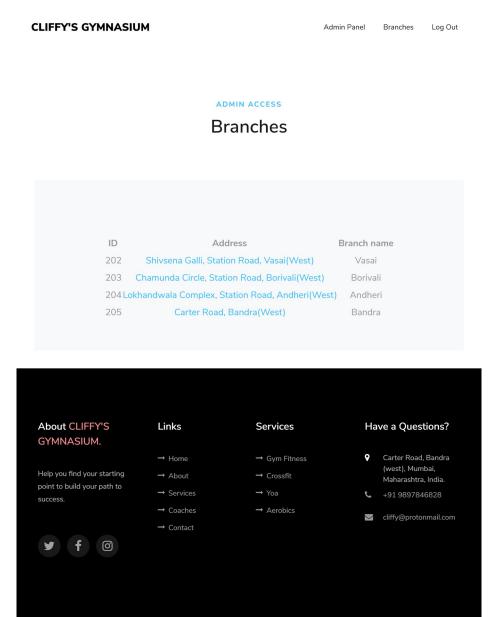


Fig 6: iPad pro screenshot

Media queries were the most effective way to make the webpages responsive.

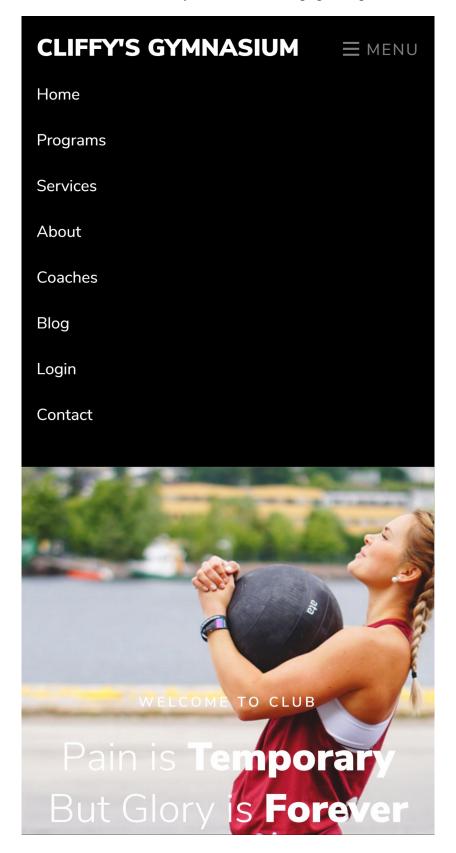
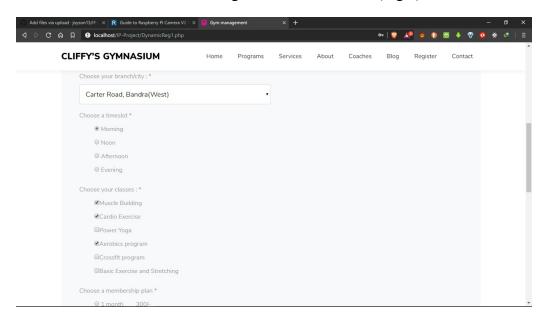


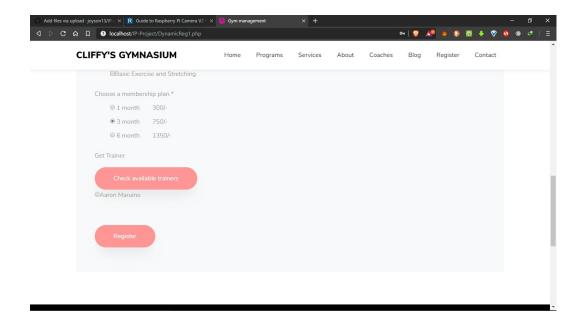
Fig 7: Pixel 2XL screenshot

Process used to include RIA to website

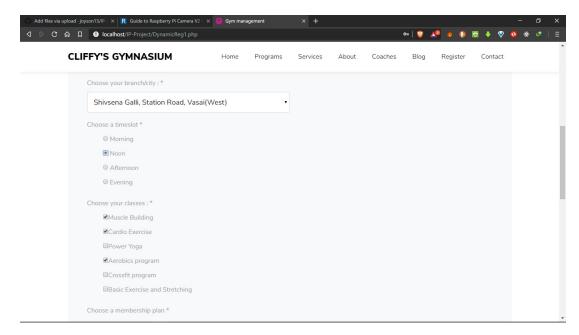
AJAX was used in the registration form part 2 wherein the customer chooses his preferred branch and time on the basis of which a list of all the available trainers is generated. The list consists of radio buttons alongside the name of the trainer. The available trainers will have an enabled radio button while the unavailable ones would have it disabled to indicate their non-availability. Other than AJAX dynamic content loading techniques were used based on triggering an event, mostly a button.



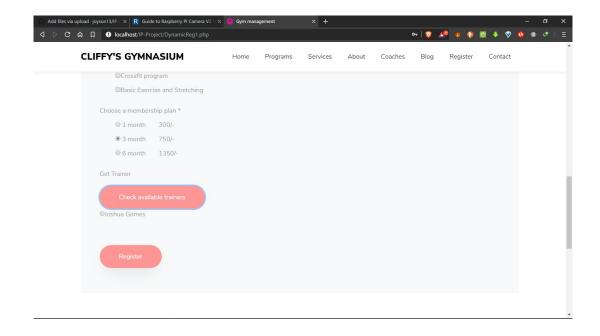
Case 1 : selecting branch and time slot (Fig 8)



Case 2: selecting branch and time slot (Fig 10)



Available trainers (Fig 11)

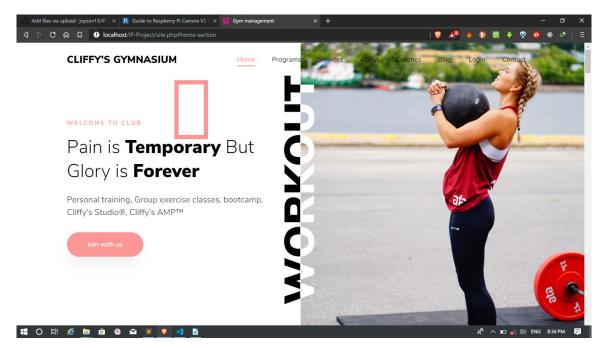


Process of interfacing front end with the back end

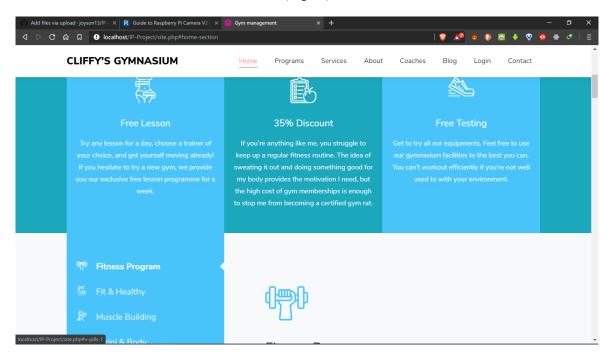
As described in earlier sections, we used the backend to frontend approach in which static HTML pages were converted to dynamic PHP webpages. The backend initially had its own stand-alone HTML frontend before applying custom CSS. Code snippets for navbar and footer were packed together for their re-usability. The body section was configured neatly to flow along the the theme and colors of the template used. Ordering of php scripts and frontend elements was necessary to prevent undesired server side errors. Since multiple CSS files being imported, the order of imports was made sure to not cause any undesired overriding of CSS.

Testing of the website

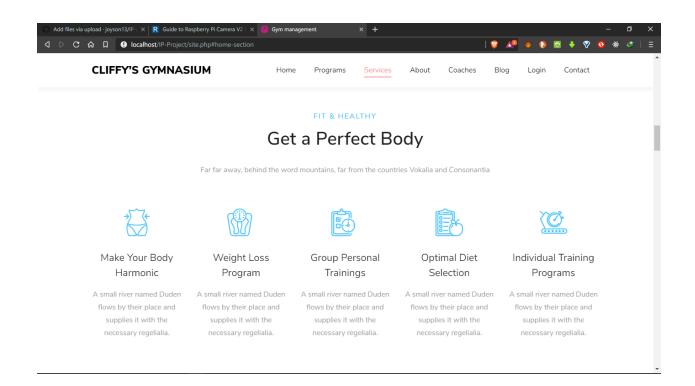
Landing page:



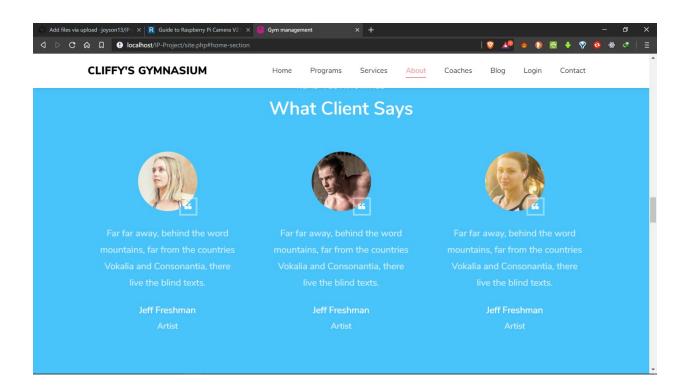
(Fig 12)



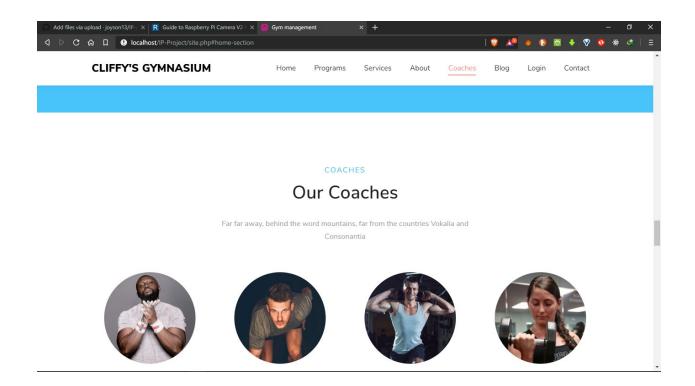
(Fig 13)



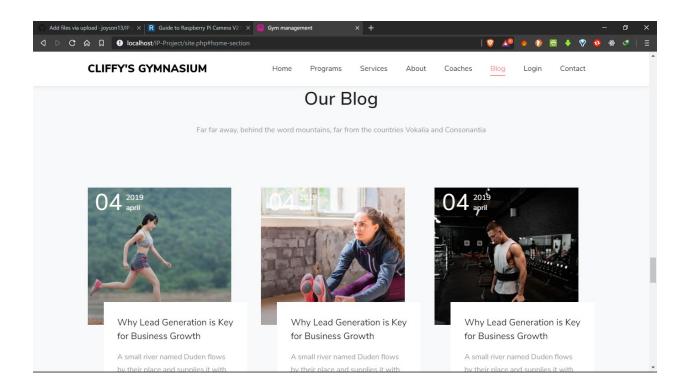
(Fig 14)



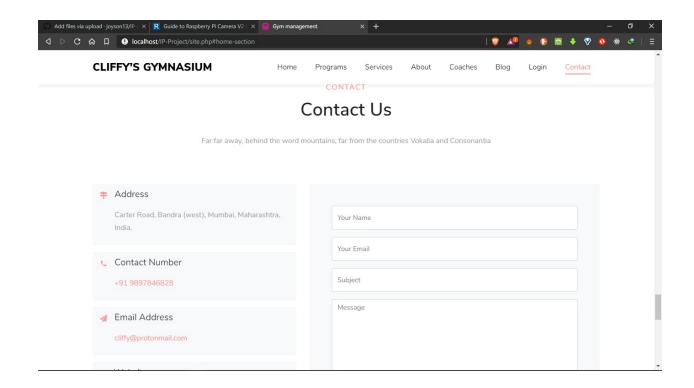
(Fig 15)



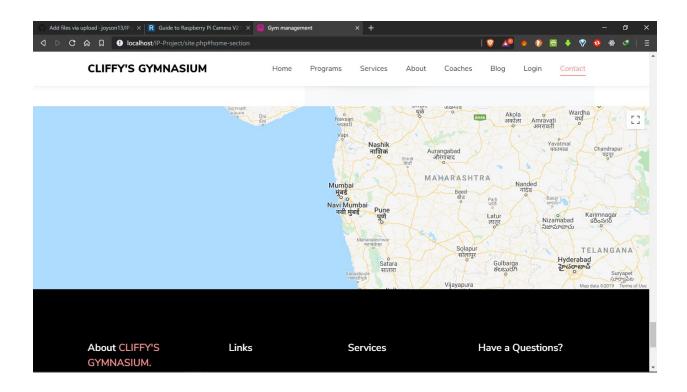
(Fig 16)



(Fig 17)

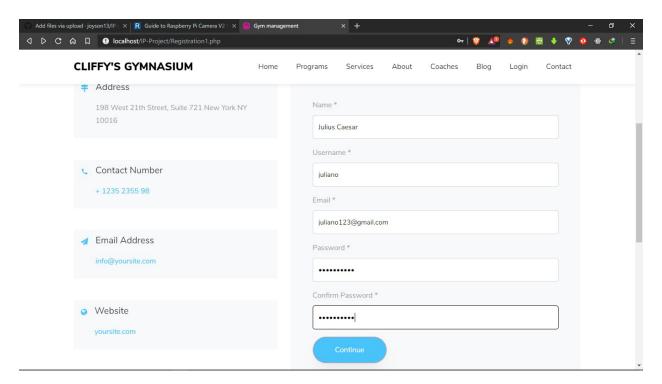


(Fig 18)

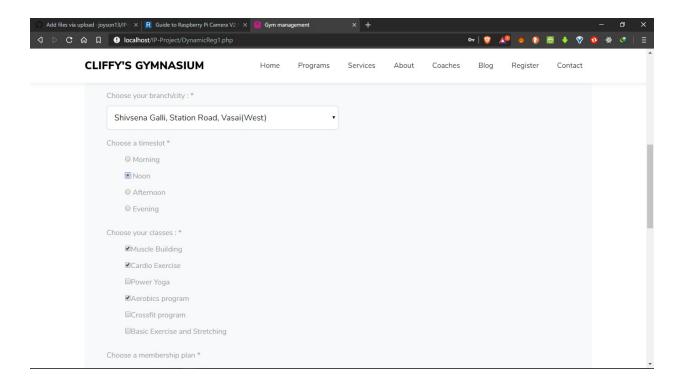


(Fig 19)

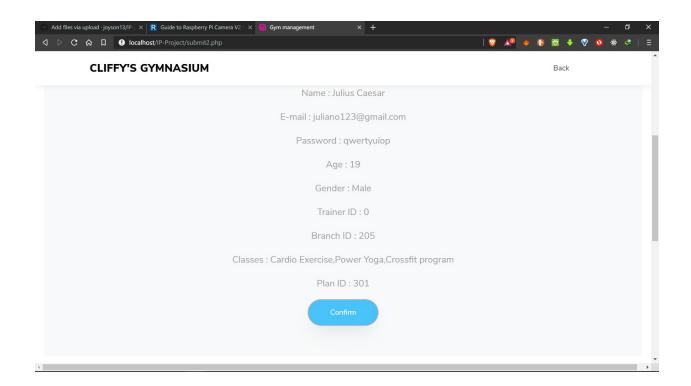
Customer view:



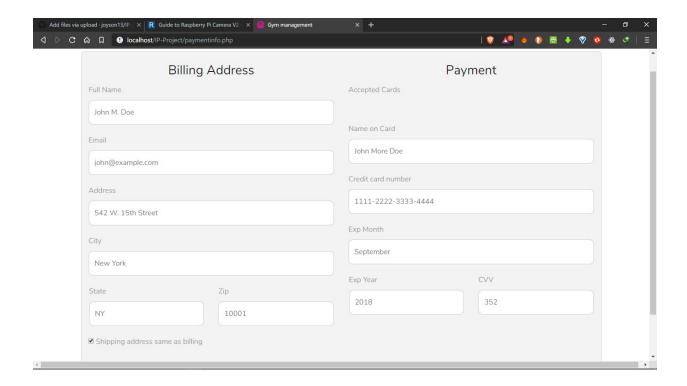
(Fig 20)



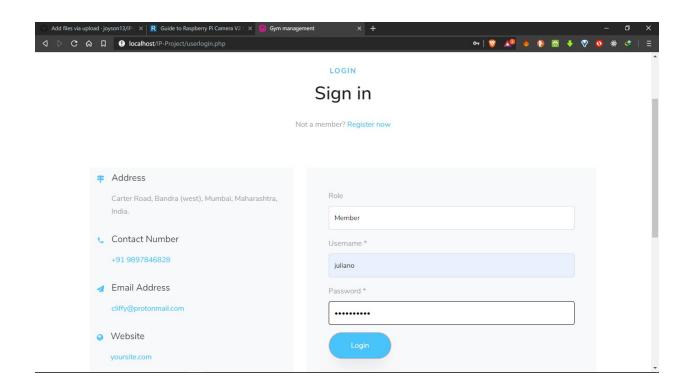
(Fig 21)



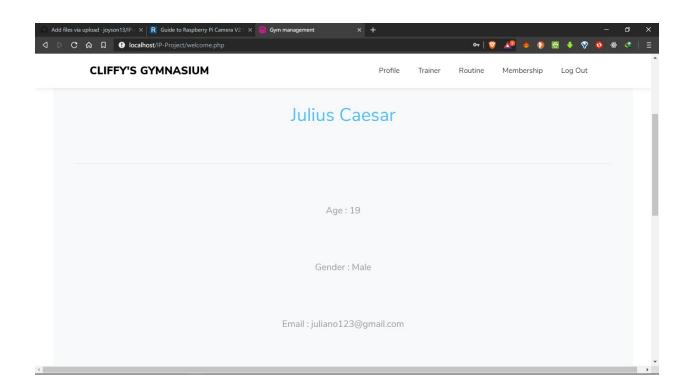
(Fig 22)



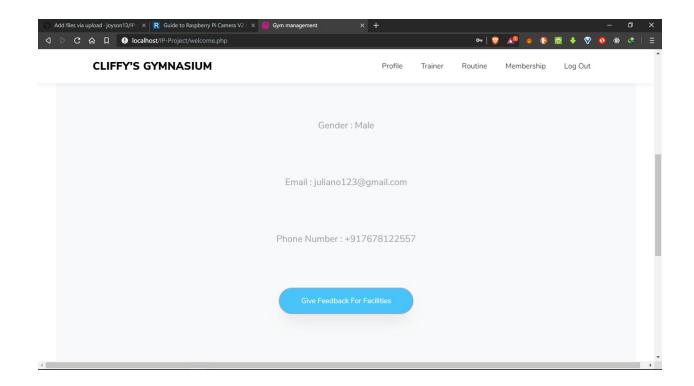
(Fig 23)



(Fig 24)

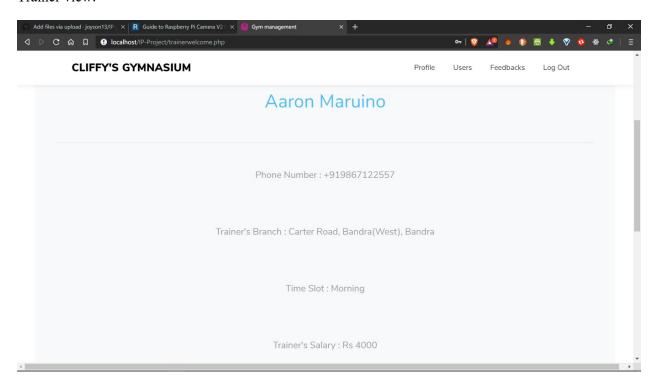


(Fig 25)

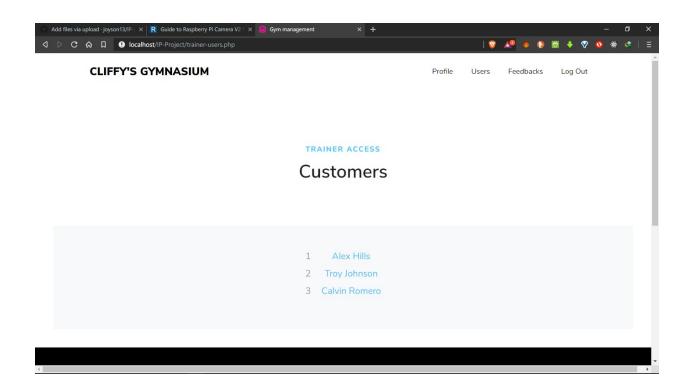


(Fig 26)

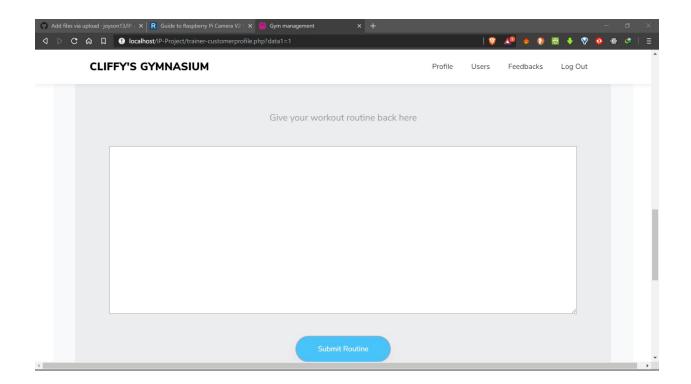
Trainer view:



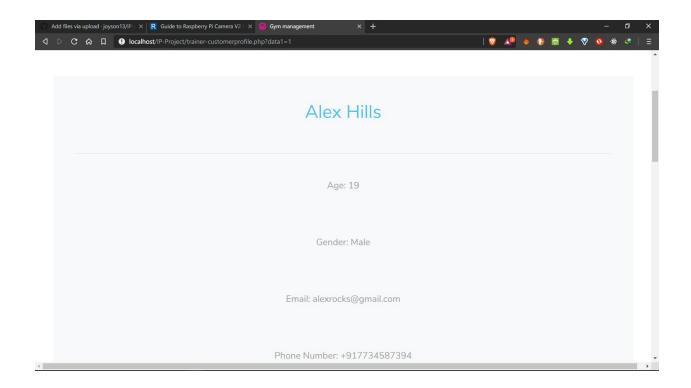
(Fig 27)



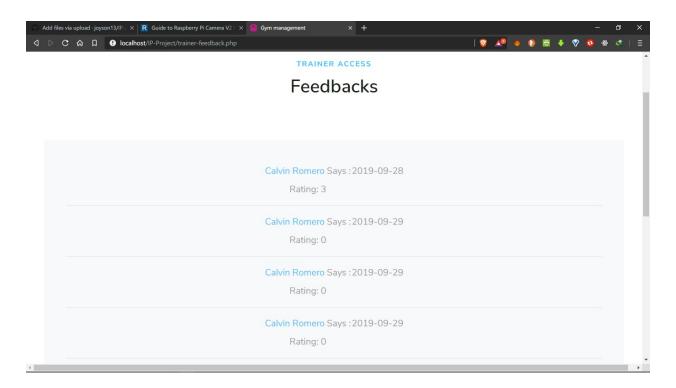
(Fig 28)



(Fig 29)

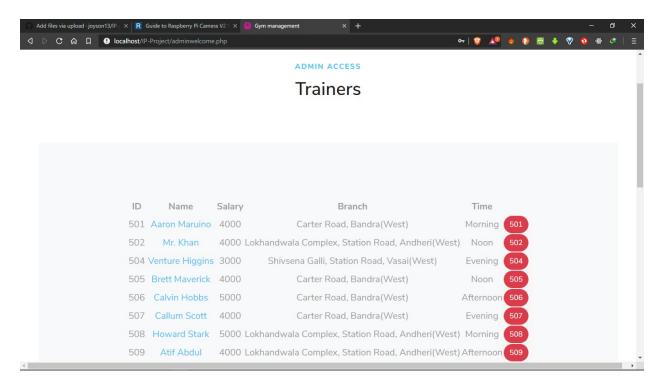


(Fig 30)

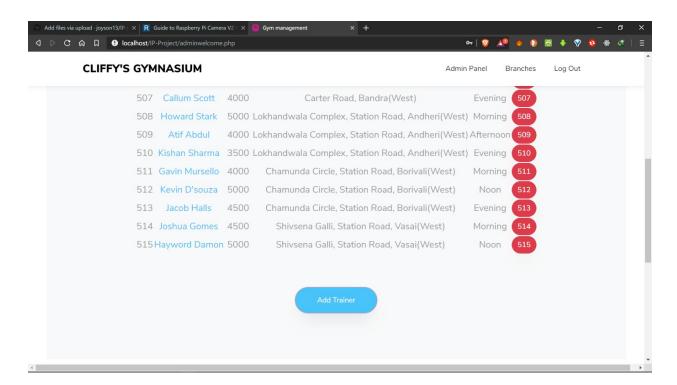


(Fig 31)

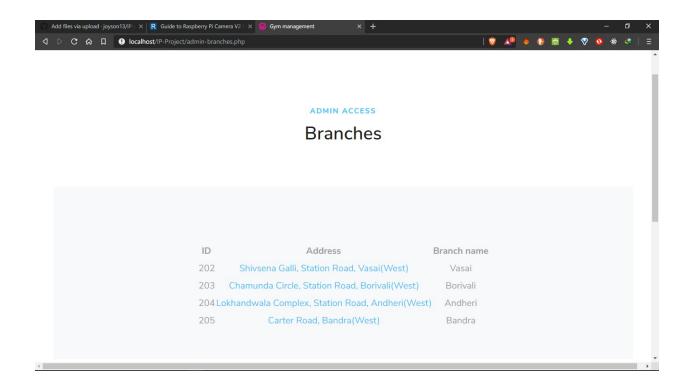
Admin view:



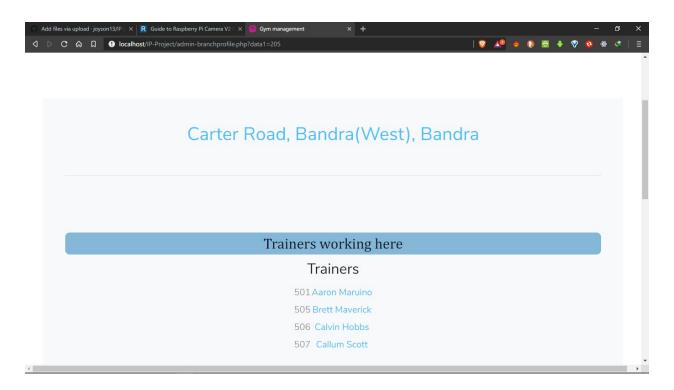
(Fig 32)



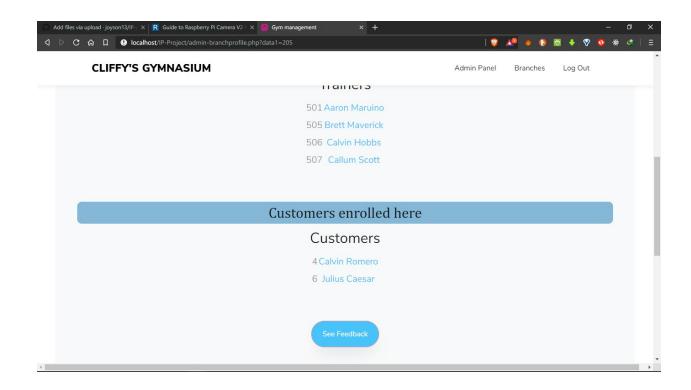
(Fig 33)



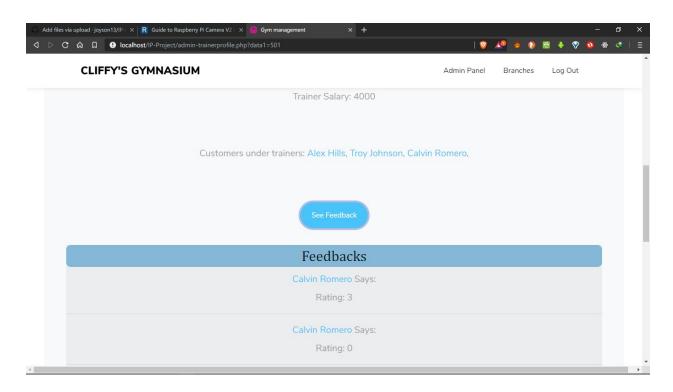
(Fig 34)



(Fig 35)



(Fig 36)



(Fig 37)

Future Scope

The user profiles can be made more customisable. There can be an option to select and customise training routine and keep track of the training progress. The website can also include a forum where the users of a particular branch could interact and discuss topics. The website can also be made to include health calculator applications such as calorie burn calculator, body fat calculator. A FAQ section can be included where potential customers can ask their queries and questions. There can also be an outlet where the users can share their success stories to inspire others. The users could also link their gym profiles to other primary social media profiles where they could share their success stories and work out routines. The website can also be made to have a one day guest pass feature where potential customers can apply for a full day pass to work and try out the facilities before making any purchase decision. There can also be an additional section where news and recent events can be shared with customers.

Appendix

Assignment 1 with rubrics (refer page 26)

Assignment 2 with rubrics (refer page 41)