

3005 Project

Health and Fitness Club Management System

Members:

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Functional Requirements:

- Member Functions:
 - User Registration
 - Profile Management
 - Dashboard
 - PT Session Scheduling
 - Group Class Registration
- Trainer Functions:
 - Set Availability
 - Schedule View
- Administrative Staff Functions:
 - Room Booking
 - Equipment Maintenance
 - Class Management

Entities:

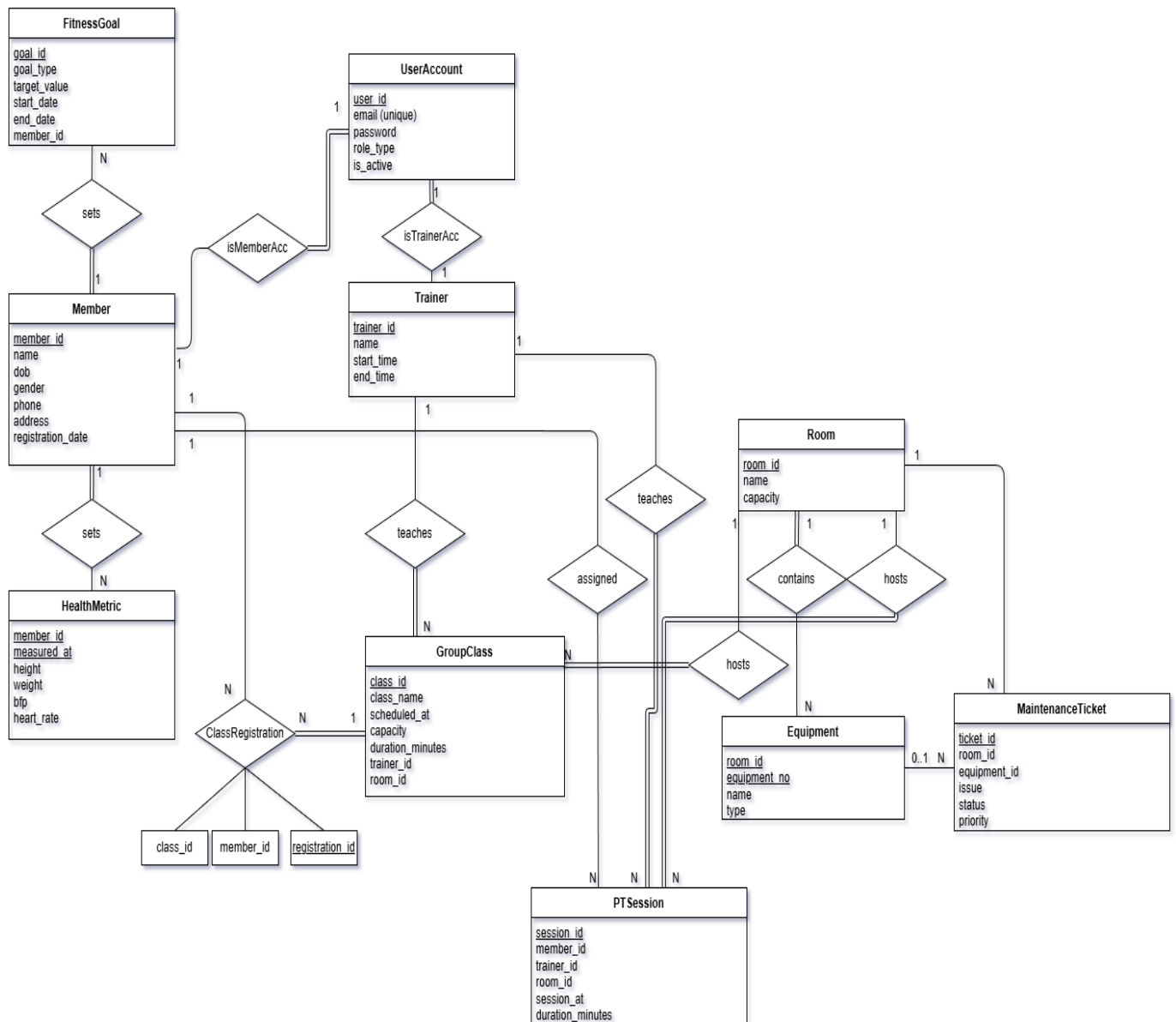
- UserAccount
- Member
- Trainer
- FitnessGoal
- HealthMetric
- GroupClass
- PTSession
- Room
- Equipment
- MaintenanceTicket

Relations:

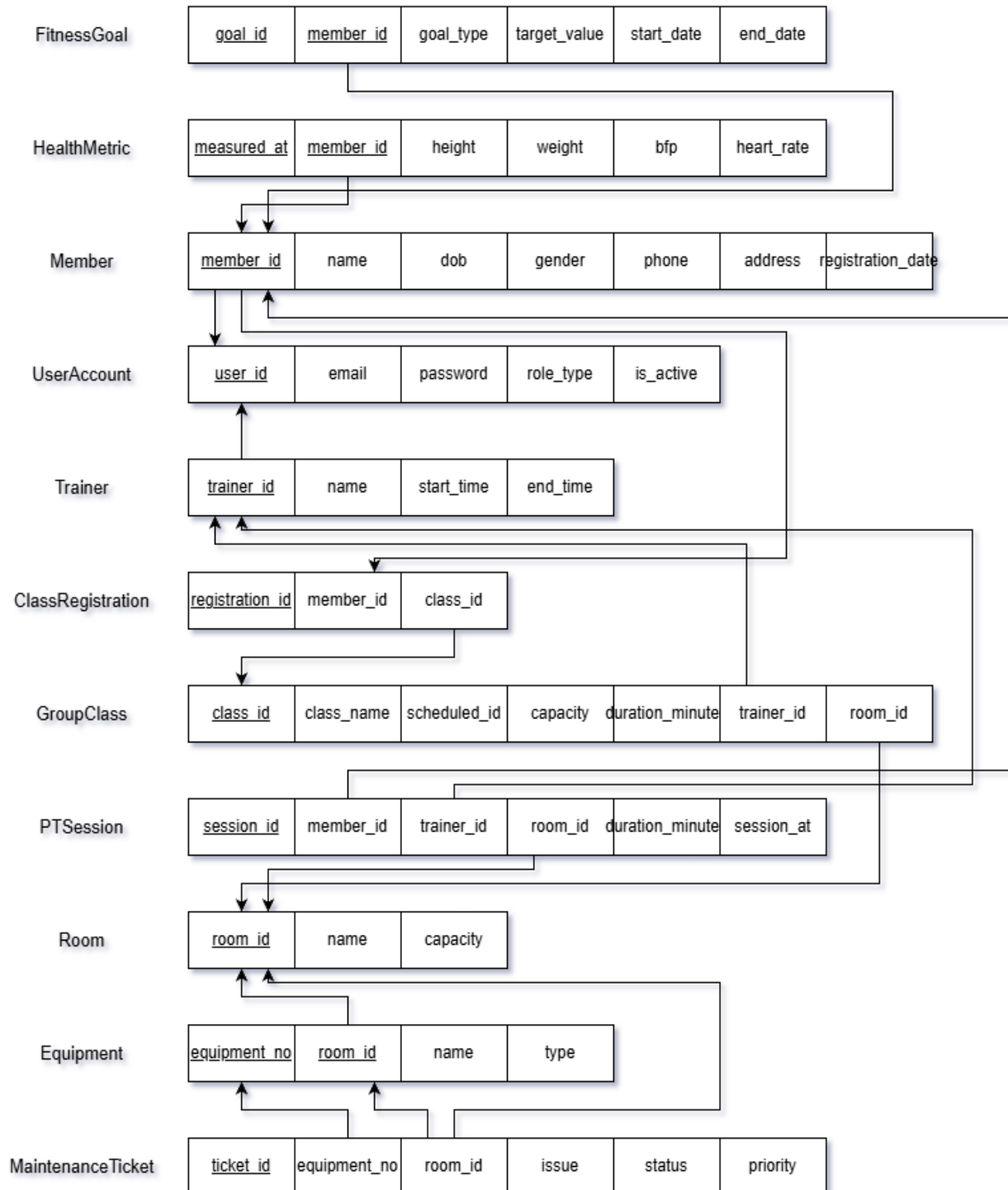
- Member -> isMemberAcc -> UserAccount
- Trainer -> isTrainerAcc -> UserAccount
- Member -> sets -> FitnessGoal
- Member -> sets -> HealthMetric
- Member -> sessionRegistration -> PTSession
- Member -> ClassRegistration -> GroupClass

- Trainer -> Teaches -> GroupClass
- Trainer -> assigned -> PTSession
- Room -> hosts -> PTSession
- Room -> hosts -> GroupClasses
- Room -> contains -> Equipment

ER-Model:



RDS Diagram:



Normalization Justification:

1. UserAccount

Attributes / key

- Key: user_id
- Other: email, password, role_type, is_active

Functional dependencies

- user_id → email, password, role_type, is_active
- email → user_id, password, role_type, is_active (email is a candidate key)

Normalization

- 2NF: PK is a single attribute = no partial dependencies.
- 3NF: Every non-key attribute depends on a key (either user_id or email), and no non-key attribute determines another non-key attribute as a non-key determinant.

2. Member

Attributes / key

- Key: member_id (also FK to UserAccount(user_id))
- Other: name, dob, gender, phone, address, registration_date

FDs

- member_id → name, dob, gender, phone, address, registration_date

Normalization

- 2NF: Single-attribute PK = no partial dependencies.
- 3NF: All non-key attributes depend directly on member_id, and there are no non-key → non-key FDs inside this table.

3. Trainer

Attributes / key

- Key: trainer_id (also FK to UserAccount(user_id))
- Other: name, start_time, end_time, created_at

FDs

- trainer_id -> name, start_time, end_time, created_at

Normalization

- 2NF: Single-attribute PK = no partial dependencies.
- 3NF: All non-key attributes depend on the key; no non-key attribute determines another non-key attribute.

4. FitnessGoal

Attributes / key

- Key: goal_id
- Other: member_id, goal_type, target_value, start_date, end_date

FDs

- goal_id -> member_id, goal_type, target_value, start_date, end_date

Normalization

- 2NF: Single-attribute PK = no partial dependencies.
- 3NF: All non-key attributes depend on goal_id; there are no non-key determinants (e.g., we do not enforce member_id or (member_id, goal_type, start_date) as a key here).

5. HealthMetric

Attributes / key

- Key: (member_id, measured_at)
- Other: height, weight, bfp, heart_rate

FDs

- (member_id, measured_at) -> height, weight, bfp, heart_rate

2NF (partial dependency)

- height, weight, bfp, heart_rate do not depend solely on member_id (a member has many measurements).
- They also do not depend solely on measured_at (different members can share timestamps).
- All non-key attributes depend on the full composite key, not on a subset.

3NF (transitive)

- Only determinant for non-key attributes is the composite key (member_id, measured_at).
- No non-key attribute determines another non-key attribute.

6. Room

Attributes / key

- Key: room_id
- Other: name, capacity, location

FDs

- room_id → name, capacity, location

Normalization

- 2NF: Single-attribute PK = no partial dependencies.
- 3NF: No non-key attribute is modeled as a determinant; all depend on room_id.

7. Equipment

Attributes / key

- Key: (room_id, equipment_no)
- Other: name, type

FDs

- (room_id, equipment_no) → name, type

2NF

- name and type do not depend on room_id alone or equipment_no alone (equipment_no is only unique within a room).

- Non-key attributes depend on the full composite key.

3NF

- No non-key attribute determines another non-key attribute.

8. MaintenanceTicket

Attributes / key

- Key: ticket_id
- Other: room_id, equipment_no, issue, priority, status

FDs

- ticket_id → room_id, equipment_no, issue, priority, status

Normalization

- 2NF: Single-attribute PK = no partial dependencies.
- 3NF: All non-key attributes depend on ticket_id; no non-key determinants.

9. GroupClass

Attributes / key

- Key: class_id
- Other: class_name, trainer_id, room_id, scheduled_at, capacity, duration_minutes

FDs

- class_id → class_name, trainer_id, room_id, scheduled_at, capacity, duration_minutes

Normalization

- 2NF: Single-attribute PK = no partial dependencies.
- 3NF: Non-key attributes are not used as determinants inside this table; any extra semantics (e.g., trainer_id → trainer_name) live in other tables.

10. ClassRegistration

Attributes / key

- Key: registration_id

- Other: class_id, member_id
- Additional constraint: UNIQUE (class_id, member_id)

FDs

- registration_id -> class_id, member_id
- (class_id, member_id) -> registration_id (because of UNIQUE; this is a candidate key)

Normalization

- 2NF: Chosen PK is single attribute registration_id = no partial dependencies w.r.t. that key.
- 3NF: Determinants are keys (registration_id or (class_id, member_id)); there are no non-key determinants.

11. PTSession

Attributes / key

- Key: session_id
- Other: member_id, trainer_id, room_id, session_at, duration_minutes

FDs

- session_id -> member_id, trainer_id, room_id, session_at, duration_minutes

Normalization

- 2NF: Single-attribute PK = no partial dependencies.
- 3NF: Non-key attributes all depend on the key, and there are no additional non-keys -> non-key FDs defined in this relation.

Overall, given the assumed functional dependencies, all relations in the schema satisfy Second Normal Form and Third Normal Form. There are no partial dependencies on a proper subset of any candidate key, and there are no non-key attributes that functionally determine other non-key attributes within a relation.