iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** IV **Month of publication:** April 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.68961

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue IV Apr 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Smart Fit: Innovative Solutions to Enhance Fitness Activities and Promote a Healthy Lifestyle

Dr.Thanigavel G[1], Keerthika D[2], Harini P[3], DilliRaj M[4], Sonali D[5]
[1, 2, 5]*Electronics and Communication Engineering J.N.N. Institute of Engineering Tiruvallur, India*
[3, 4]*ComputerScience Engineering J.N.N.Instituteof Engineering Tiruvallur, India*

Abstract: Fitness tracking and guidance have evolved significantly with advancements in artificial intelligence and computer vision. This project, titled "SMART FIT: Innovative Solutions To EnhanceFitness Activities And Promote a Healthy Lifestyle" harnesses the power of OpenCV and Mediapipe to provide real-time feedback on workout accuracy. By leveraging Mediapipe's pose estimation model, the system effectively tracks skeletal landmarks and analyzes body posture during exercises. This technology enables a seamless integration of AI- driven solutions into fitness training, catering to individuals aiming for precision, effectiveness, and injury prevention in their workouts.

Keywords: Computer vision-based pose estimation , Real- timevideoprocessing,AI-poweredworkoutanalysis,Object detection for exercise monitoring, proteus software,Arduino.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the modern era, technology has revolutionized various aspects of daily life, including health and fitness. With increasing awareness of the benefits of regular exercise, individuals are constantly looking for innovative ways to enhance their workout efficiency and prevent injuries. However, manyfitness enthusiasts struggle with maintaining the correct form during exercises, which can lead to ineffective workouts or even injuries. To address this challenge, our project, *"SMART FIT: Innovative Solutions To EnhanceFitness Activities And Promote a Healthy Lifestyle"* integrates computer vision techniques using OpenCV and Mediapipeto provide real-time feedback on workout accuracy. Traditional fitness training relies on personal trainers or instructional videos, but these methods often lack personalized real-time guidance. With the advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) and pose estimation models, it is now possible to develop AI-driven fitness coaching solutions that can analyze body posture and movement with high accuracy. By leveraging Mediapipe's pose estimation model, our system captures and processes live video input, detectingskeletal landmarks and comparing themagainstpredefinedworkouttemplates.Thisensuresthat usersreceive immediatefeed back ontheirform,posture,andmovementalignment.

Theprimaryobjectiveofthis projectistocreateasmart,interactive,a ndAI-poweredfitnessassistantthatbenefitsusersofallexperiencelevels. Whethersomeoneisabeginnerlookingtolearnpropertechniques or an experienced athlete aiming to fine-tune their form,thissystemprovidesreal-timecorrectivefeedback, improvingworkout efficiency. Byofferinginstant visual cues andpostureadjustments,theprojectenhancesengagement, motivation, and consistency in maintaining a fitness routine. Anothersignificantadvantageofthissolutionisinjury prevention.Incorrectexerciseposturescanleadtomuscle strain,jointinjuries,orlong-termhealthissues.By continuouslymonitoringbodymovementandproviding preciserecommendations,oursystemhelpsusersperform exercisessafely,reducingthelikelihoodofinjuries. Moreover,thisprojectbridgesthegapbetweenhuman expertiseandAI-drivenautomation,makingprofessional- levelfitnessguidanceaccessiblewithouttheneedfor expensive personal trainers.

Overall, this AI-powered fitness tracking system demonstratesthepotentialof computervisionintransforming personal training. As technology continues to advance, the integration of real-time pose analysis and feedback mechanisms will play a crucial role in shaping the future of fitness and health. By utilizing OpenCV and Mediapipe, our project contributes to a smarter, safer, and more efficient approach to fitness training, making exercise more engaging, personalized, and effective for users worldwide.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

1) Kwon, Y., & Kim, D. (2022). Real-Time Workout PostureCorrectionusingOpenCVandMediaPipe.

This study proposes a program that utilizes OpenCV and MediaPipe to guide users in correctingtheir workout postures in real-time. By estimating body landmarks from webcam images, the system calculates necessary body angles and provides corrective feedback when improper postures are detected. It also counts repetitions when correct postures are maintained, aiding users in performing exercises like squats and push-ups accurately without professional supervision.

2) Rai,D.,Anjali,A.,Kumar,A.,&Baghel,A.(2024).Pose Detection Using OpenCVand MediaPipe.

This research introduces a computer vision-based program designed to assist users in maintaining correct exerciseforms. The software estimates user body landmarks using OpenCV and MediaPipe, computes body angles, and provides real-time feedback to ensure proper posture during workouts. This approach aims to make exercise guidance more accessible, especially for individuals exercising athome or without access to personal trainers.

3) Bhamidipati, V. S. P., Saxena, I., Dharmichand, S., &Retnadhas, M. (2023). Robust Intelligent Posture Estimation for an AI Gym Trainer using Mediapipe and OpenCV.

This study presents an approach to achieve accurate posture estimation by leveraging Mediapipe and OpenCV. The system is designed to function as an AI gym trainer, providing users with real-time feedback on their exercise form to enhance workout effectiveness and safety.

4) Pawar, S. S., Purnapatre, I. N., &Bagal, N. S. (2024). A Machine Learning Approach to Accurate Gym ExerciseFormDetectionUsingMediapipe.

This paper introduces an automated system for gym exercise form detection, leveraging Mediapipe for real-time pose estimation and OpenCVfor computer vision processing. The system analyzes key body landmarks during exercises like squats, deadlifts, and bicep curls, providing immediate feedback on form accuracy. By detecting incorrect postures, the system aims to reduce the risk of injury and enhance workout effectiveness.

5) Kumar,A.,Maggu,S.,Kapoor,B.,&Kalonia,S.(2024). Human Posture Detection and Correction Using MediaPipe and OpenCV.

Thisresearchfocusesonrecognizingyogaposesandcommon workouts, providing real-time feedback to users for posture correction.ThesystemleveragesMediaPipe'sposeestimation to extract anatomical landmarks, which arethen processed to detect and correct user postures during exercises

III. METHODOLOGY

To address the limitations of existing fitness monitoring solutions, this project introduces anAI-powered system that leverages computer vision techniques using OpenCV and Mediapipe to analyze workout accuracy in real-time. The proposed system captures live video input, tracks skeletal landmarks, evaluates user movements against predefined exercise templates, and provides instant feedback to ensure proper posture and movement.

Key Features of the Proposed System:

- Real-TimePoseEstimationUsingMediapipe
- The system utilizes Mediapipe’s Pose Estimation Model to track skeletal keypoints and identify body posture with high accuracy.
- Itdetectsdeviationsfromcorrectexerciseformsand provides instant feedback to users.
- AutomatedWorkoutAnalysis
- The system compares a user’s movements againstan ideal workout template stored in the database.
- It identifies incorrect postures, misalignments, or incomplete movements and suggests corrections in real time.
- InteractiveUserFeedback Mechanism
- Users receive audio and visual cues if their posture deviates from the correct form.
- The system highlights incorrect body positions on- screen and suggests necessary adjustments to enhance workout effectiveness.
- AI-DrivenAdaptabilityandPersonalization
- The system adapts todifferent user skill levels, from beginners to advanced fitness enthusiasts.
- It provides personalized feedback based on user performance, ensuring customized workout improvement.

BLOCK DIAGRAM

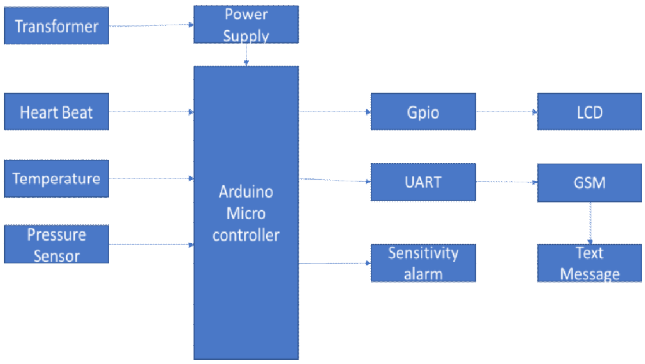


Figure1

A. ARDUINOUNOANDITS PROGRAMMING

Arduino is a tool for making computers that can sense and control more of the physical world than your desktop computer. It's an open-source physical computing platform based on a simple microcontroller board, and a development environment for writing software for the board.

Arduino can be used to develop interactive objects, taking inputsfrom avarietyofswitchesor sensors,and controllinga variety of lights, motors, and other physical outputs.Arduino projects can be stand-alone, ortheycan be communicate with software running on your computer. The boards can be assembled by hand or purchased preassembled; the open- source IDE can be downloaded for free. TheArduino programming language is an implementation of Wiring, a similar physical computing platform, which isbased on the Processing multimedia programming environment.

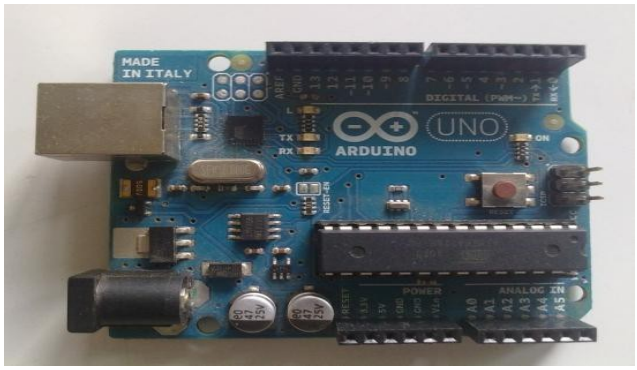


Figure 2

B. Functional Description of the CONTROLLER IC:

REGISTERS:

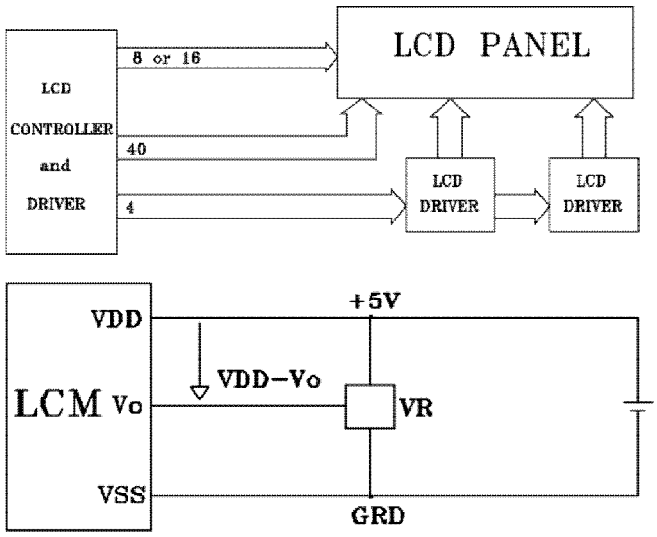
The controller IC has two 8 bit registers, an instruction register(IR)andadataregister(DR).TheIRstoresthe instruction codes and address information for display data RAM(DD RAM) and character generator RAM (CGRAM). The IR can be written, but not read by the MPU.

TheDRtemporallystoresdatatobewrittento/readfromthe DD RAM or CG RAM.The data written to DR bythe MPU, is automatically written to the DD RAM or CG RAM as an internal operation.

When an address code is written to IR, the data is automatically transferred from the DD RAM or CG RAM to the DR. data transfer between the MPU is then completed when the MPU reads the DR. likewise, for the next MPU read of the DR, data in DD RAM or CG RAM at the address issent totheDRautomatically. Similarly, fortheMPUwrite of the DR, the next DD RAM or CG RAM address isselected for the write operation.

The dot-matrix liquid crystal display controller and driver LSI displays alphanumeric, Japanese kana characters, and symbols. It can be configured to drive a dot-matrix liquid crystal display under the control of a 4- or 8-bit microprocessor.SinceallthefunctionssuchasdisplayRAM, character generator, and liquid crystal driver, required for driving a dot-matrix liquid crystal display are internally provided on one chip, a minimal system can be interfaced with this controller/driver.

BLOCKDIAGRAM:



C. Modules Description Data Collection Module:

This module captures real-time video input from a webcam or smartphone camera to track user movements during workout sessions. It also incorporates a dataset ofpredefined workout templates, which serve as a referencefor posture analysis. The collected data is crucial for accurate exercise evaluation and comparison.

1) Data Preprocessing Module

The captured video frames undergo preprocessing using OpenCV, where techniques such as grayscale conversion, noisereduction,andedgedetectionareapplied.Additionally, Mediapipe's Pose Estimation Model is used to extract key skeletal landmarks, ensuring precise tracking of body movements and reducing processing errors.

2) Poseestimation And Feature Extraction Module

ThismoduleleveragesMediapipe'sPoseEstimationModelto identify key skeletal points such as the shoulders, elbows, knees, and ankles. The extracted features help in understanding the user's posture and movement patterns, which are then analyzed for accuracy and correctness.

3) Workout Template Matching Module

Thesystemcomparestheextractedskeletallandmarksagainst predefined workout templates stored in the database. Using angle calculations and movement trajectory analysis, this module identifies deviations and determines whether the exercise is being performed correctly.

4) Real-Time Feedback Module

Based on the detected posture deviations, this module provides instant feedback to users through visual overlays, audio cues, and text-based suggestions. OpenCV is used to highlight incorrect posture areas on the video feed, ensuring that users can make necessary corrections in real time.

5) Yolo-Based Human Detection Module

This module integrates the YOLO (You Only Look Once) objectdetectionalgorithmtorecognizeandlocalizetheuser's body within the video frame. It ensures that the system focuses only on relevant body parts, improving the accuracy of pose estimation and workout assessment.

6) Performance Evaluation Module

The system continuously tracks user performance by maintaining a record of workout accuracy, detected errors, and progress over multiplesessions.It generates performance reports, offering insights into the user's improvements and areas that need focus.

7) User Interface Module

This module provides an interactive and user-friendly interface that displays real-time posture tracking, workout feedback, and progress analytics. Users can start workout sessions, review their performance, and adjust settings for a personalized fitness experience.

D. Sensors

1) Heartbeat Sensor

Heart beat sensor works on a very basic principle of optoelectronics.Allittakestomeasureyouheartrateisapair of LED and LDR and a microcontroller.

Figure 3

2) Temperature Sensor

Temperature is the most often-measured environmental quantity. This might be expected since most physical, electronic, chemical, mechanical, and biological systems are affected by temperature. Certain chemical reactions, biologicalprocesses,andevenelectroniccircuitsperformbest withinlimitedtemperatureranges.Temperatureisoneofthe most commonly measured variables and it is therefore not surprising that there are many ways of sensing it. Temperature sensing can be done either through direct contact with the heating source, or remotely, without direct contact with the source using radiated energy instead. There are a wide variety of temperature sensors on the market today, including Thermocouples, Resistance Temperature Detectors(RTDs),Thermistors,Infrared,and Semiconductor Sensors.

3) Glucose Sensor

A glucose sensor is a device used to measure the glucose concentration in the human body, typically in blood or other fluids such as interstitial fluid. Monitoring glucose levels is crucial for individuals suffering from diabetes or those with other metabolic conditions. Traditional glucose monitoring methods involve drawing blood samples, which can be invasive, inconvenient, and uncomfortable. As a result, non- invasive glucose monitoring has gained significant attention in recent years, with glucose sensors becoming more sophisticated and reliable. Below, we will delve into the different types of glucose sensors, their working principles, and their applications in modern healthcare.

4) Accelerometer Sensor

An accelerometer is a device used to measure theaccelerationorchangesinvelocityofanobject.It detectsthe force of acceleration caused by motion or gravity, often in terms of therateof change of velocityin a specific direction. This sensor is widely used in various fields such as automotive, healthcare, sports, consumer electronics, robotics, and aerospace for its ability to provide real-time data on motion dynamics.

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue IV Apr 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

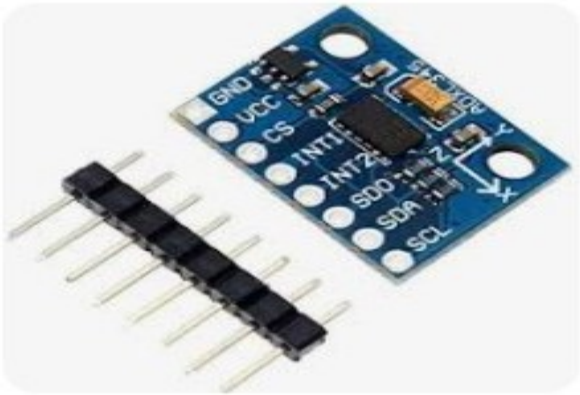


Figure 4

E. LCD Display

Liquid crystal displays (LCDs) have materials which combine the properties of both liquids and crystals. Rather than having a melting point, they have a temperature range within which the molecules are almost as mobile as they would be in a liquid but are grouped together in an ordered form similar to a crystal.

AnLCDconsistsoftwoglasspanels,withtheliquidcrystal material sand witched in between them.The inner surface of the glass plates is coated with transparent electrodes which define the character, symbols or patterns to be displayed polymeric layers are present in between the electrodes and the liquid crystal, which makes the liquid crystal moleculesto maintain a defined orientation angle.

One each polarisers are pasted outside the two glass panels. These polarisers would rotate the light rays passing through them to a definite angle, in a particular direction

When the LCD is in the off state, light rays are rotated bythe two polarisers and the liquid crystal, such that the light rays come out of the LCD without any orientation, and hence the LCD appears transparent.

When sufficient voltage is applied to the electrodes, the liquid crystal molecules would be aligned in a specific direction. The light rays passing through the LCD would be rotated by the polarisers, which would result in activating / highlighting the desired characters.

The LCD's are lightweight with only a few millimeters thickness. Since the LCD's consume less power, they are compatible with low power electronic circuits, and can be powered for long durations.

TheLCD'sdon'tgeneratelightandsolight isneededtoread the display. By using backlighting, reading is possible in the dark. The LCD's have long life and a wide operating temperature range.

Changing the display size or the layout size is relatively simple which makes the LCD's more customer friendly.

The LCDs used exclusively in watches, calculators and measuring instruments are the simple seven-segmentdisplays,havingalimitedamountofnumericdata.Therecent advancesintechnologyhaveresultedinbetterlegibility,more information displaying capability and a wider temperature range. These have resulted in the LCDs being extensively used in telecommunications and entertainment electronics.

The LCDs have even started replacing the cathode ray tubes (CRTs) used for the display of text and graphics, and also in small TV applications.

Crystalonics dot –matrix (alphanumeric) liquid crystal displays are available in TN, STN types, with or without backlight. The use of C-MOS LCD controller and driver ICs result in low power consumption. These modules can be interfaced with a 4-bit or 8-bit micro processor /Micro controller.

ThebuiltincontrollerIChasthefollowingfeatures:

- CorrespondtohighspeedMPUinterface(2MHz)
- 80x8bitdisplayRAM(80Charactersmax)
- 9,920 bit character generator ROM for a total of 240 characterfonts. 208characterfonts (5x8 dots)32
- characterfonts(5x10dots)
- 64x8bitcharactergeneratorRAM8character generatorRAM8characterfonts(5x8dots)4
- charactersfonts(5 x10dots)

- Programmabledutycycles
  - 1/8–forone line of5x8dotswithcursor
  - 1/11–for onelineof5x10dotswithcursor
  - ~1/16–forone line of5x8dotswithcursor
- Wide range of instruction functions display clear, cursor home, display on/off, cursor on/off, display character blink, cursor shift, display shift.

F. Registers

The controller IC has two 8 bit registers, an instruction register (IR) and a data register (DR). The IR stores the instruction codes and address information for display data RAM (DD RAM) and character generator RAM (CG RAM). The IR can be written, but not read by the MPU.

The DR temporally stores data to be written to /read from the DD RAM or CG RAM. The data written to DR by the MPU, isautomaticallywrittentotheDDRAMorCGRAMasan internaloperation.

When an address code is written to IR, the data is automatically transferred from the DD RAM or CG RAM to the DR. data transfer between the MPU is then completed when the MPU reads the DR. likewise, for the next MPU read of the DR, data in DD RAM or CG RAM at the address issent totheDRautomatically. Similarly, fortheMPUwrite of the DR, the next DD RAM or CG RAM address isselected for the write operation.

The dot-matrix liquid crystal display controller and driver LSI displays alphanumeric, Japanese kana characters, and symbols. It can be configured to drive a dot-matrix liquid crystal display under the control of a 4- or 8-bit microprocessor.SinceallthefunctionssuchasdisplayRAM, character generator, and liquid crystal driver, required for driving a dot-matrix liquid crystal display are internally provided on one chip, a minimal system can be interfaced with this controller/driver.

G. Proteus Proteus Software

Proteus 8 is a best simulation software for various designs with microcontroller. It is mainly popular because of availability of almost all microcontrollers in it. So it is a handy tool to test programs and embedded designs for electronics hobbyist.You can simulate your programming of microcontroller in Proteus 8 Simulation Software. After simulating your circuit in Proteus 8 Software you candirectly make PCB design with it so it could be aall in one package for students and hobbyists. So I think now you have a little bit idea about what is proteus software.

ProteusisaVirtualSystemModelling(VSM)thatcombines circuit simulation, animated components and microprocessor models to co-simulate the complete microcontroller based designs. This is the perfect tool for engineers to test their microcontroller designs before constructing a physical prototype in real time. This program allows users to interact with the design using on-screen indicators and LED andLCD displays and, if attached to the PC, switches and buttons.

Proteus comes with extensive debugging features, single stepping and variable display for a neat design prior to hardware prototyping. Proteus is the program to use when you want to simulate the interaction between software running on a microcontroller and any analog or digital electronic device connected to it.

Proteus was initially created as a multiplatform (DOS, Windows,Unix)systemutility,tomanipulatetextandbinary files and to create CGI scripts. The language was later focused on Windows, by adding hundreds of specialized functions for: network and serial communication, database interrogation, system service creation, console applications, keyboard emulation, ISAPI scripting (for IIS). Most of these additional functions are only available in the Windows flavour oftheinterpreter, eventhoughaLinux versionisstill available.

Proteus was designed to be practical (easy to use, efficient, complete), readable and consistent.

Itsstrongestpointsare:

- powerfulstringmanipulation;
- comprehensibilityofProteusscripts;
- Availabilityofadvanceddatastructures:arrays, queues(singleordouble),stacks,bitmaps,sets, AVLtrees.
- The language can be extended by adding user functions written in Proteus or DLLs created in C/C++.

GET PROTEUS SOFTWARE?

After getting introduction about what is proteus software if you wish to download and give a try to proteus 8 software then labcenter is giving latest version of proteus, proteus 8 demo version for free of cost. The latest Proteus Software version isProteus 8. You can download it from here.

LANGUAG EFEATURE:

Proteushasafullyfunctional,proceduralapproach;variables areuntyped,donotneedtobedeclared,canbelocalorpublic and can be passed by value or by reference; all the typical control structures are available (if-then-else; for-next; while- loop; repeat-until; switch-case);new functions can be defined and used as native functions.

Data types supported by Proteus are only three: integer numbers, floating point numbers and strings. Access to advanced data structures (files, arrays, queues, stacks, AVL trees, sets and so on) takes place byusinghandles, i.e. integer numbers returned by item creation functions.

Type declaration is unnecessary: variable type is determined by the function applied – Proteus converts on the fly every variable when needed and holds previous data renderings, to avoid performance degradation caused by repeated conversions.

There is no need to add parenthesis in expressions to determine the evaluation order, because the language is fully functional (there are no operators).

Proteusincludeshundredsoffunctions for:

- accessingfilesystem;
- sortingdata;
- manipulatingdatesand strings;
- interactingwiththeuser(consolefunctions)
- Calculatinglogical and mathematical expressions.

Proteus supports associative arrays (called sets) and AVL trees, which are very useful and powerful to quickly sort and lookup values.

The functional approach and the extensive library of built-in functions allow to write very short but powerful scripts; to keep them comprehensible, medium-length keywords were adopted.Theuser, besideswritingnew high-level functions in Proteus, can add new functions in C/C++ by following the guidelines and using the templates available in the software development kit; the new functions can be invoked exactlythe same way as the predefined ones, passing expressions by value or variables by reference.

IV. RESULT

The project titled "*SMART FIT: Innovative Solutions To Enhance Fitness Activities And Promote a Helathy Lifestyle*" successfully demonstrates the application of AI- basedcomputervisioninenhancingpersonalfitnesstraining. By integrating technologies such as OpenCV, Mediapipe's Pose Estimation Model, and the YOLO object detection algorithm, the system provides accurate real-time feedback onworkoutperformanceandposturealignment.Thisreduces the risk of injury while improving exercise efficiency. The inclusion of workout template matching and performance evaluation mechanisms further supports user progress trackingandconsistency.Withitsinteractivevideoandaudio feedbacksystem,thesolutiontransformshomeworkoutsinto engaging and personalized sessions. The intuitive interface ensures accessibility for users across different fitness levels. Overall, the project presents a cost-effective, intelligent, and scalable fitness assistant, showcasing the transformative potential ofAI and deep learning in modern fitness routines. Future developments may expand exercise variety, include personalized trainingmodules, andintegrate wearable sensor data for enhanced precision and engagement.

V. CONCLUSION

This project, "SMART FIT: Innovative Solutions To Enhance Fitness Activities And Promote a Helathy Lifestyle"leveragesAI-drivencomputervisiontechniquesto provide real-time feedback on workout accuracy. By integrating OpenCV,Mediapipe'sPoseEstimationModel, and the YOLO object detection algorithm, the system effectively tracks body movements, analyzes postures, and ensures proper exercise execution.

The use of real-time video processing allows users to receive instant corrective feedback, minimizing the risk of injuries and maximizing workout efficiency.

The implementation of workout template matching and performance evaluation enables users to monitor their progress over time, promoting consistency and improvement intheirfitnessroutines.Thesystem'sabilitytodeliver visual and audio feedback enhances the user experience, making at-homeworkoutsmoreinteractiveandeffective.Byoffering a user-friendly interface, the project ensures accessibility for fitness enthusiasts of all levels, from beginners to professionals.

In conclusion, this project demonstrates how AI and deep learning can revolutionize personal fitness training, providing a cost-effective, intelligent, and automated solution for workout optimization. Future enhancementsmay include support for multiple exercise types, personalized training plans, and integration with wearable sensors to further refine accuracy and user engagement. This AI-powered fitness assistant has the potential to transform the way individuals train, making fitness more efficient, engaging, and accessible to everyone.

REFERENCES

[1] Z. Cao, G. Hidalgo, T. Simon, S. Wei, and Y. Sheikh, "OpenPose: Realtime Multi-Person 2D Pose Estimation Using Part Affinity Fields," in Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 2018, pp. 7291–7299.

[2] F. Zhang, X. Zhu, and M. Ye, "PoseTrack: A Deep LearningApproach for Multi-Person Pose Tracking in Real- Time," IEEE Transactions onImage Processing, vol.29, pp. 3452–3466, 2020.

[3] C. Wang, Y. Wang, and A. Yuille, "Self-Supervised LearningforHuman PoseEstimationUsingSyntheticData," in Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV), 2019, pp. 7492–7501.

[4] A.Vaswani, N.Shazeer,N. Parmar, J.Uszkoreit,L.Jones, A. N. Gomez, L. Kaiser, and I. Polosukhin, "Attention IsAll You Need," in Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS), 2017, pp. 5998–6008.

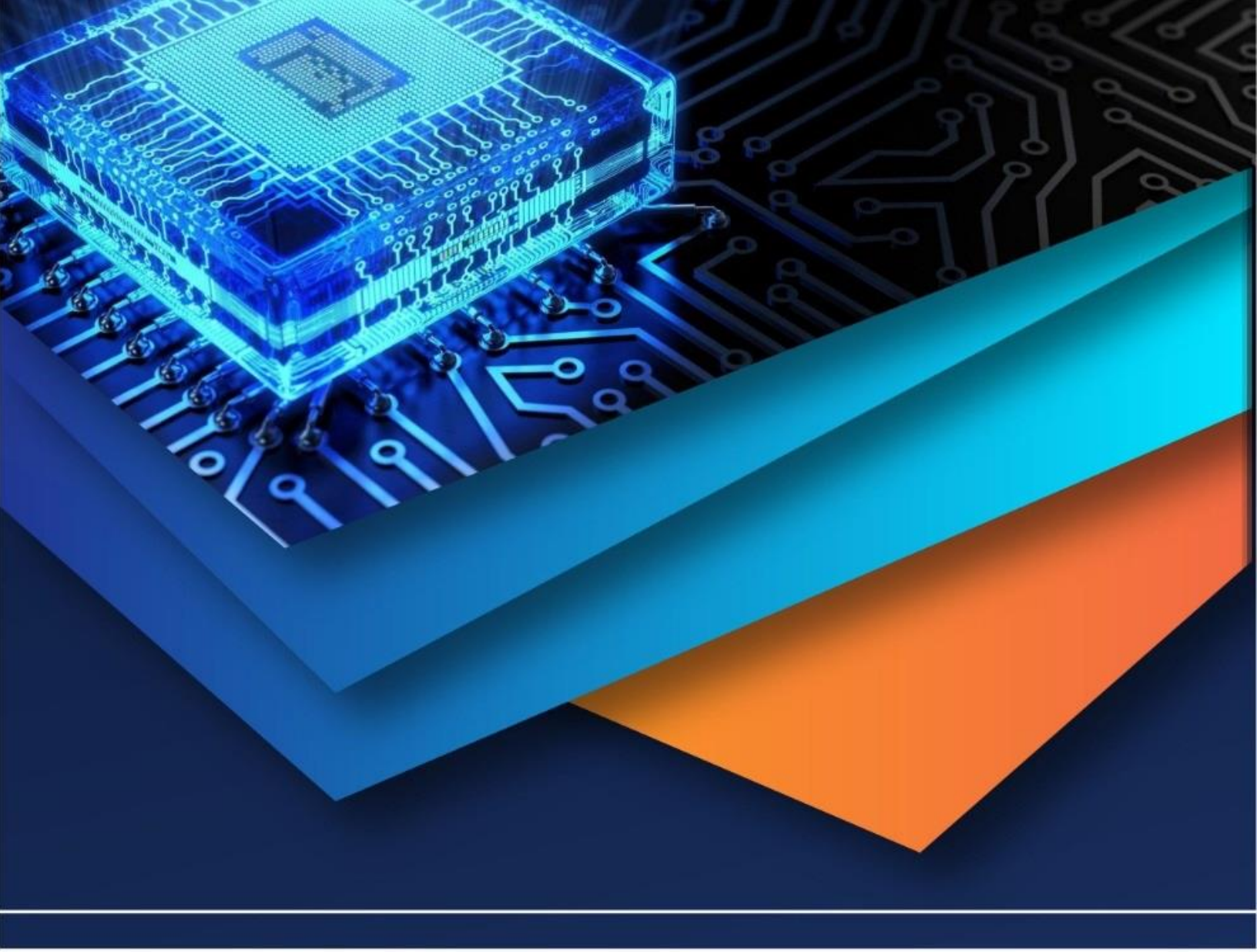
[5] X. Sun, B. Xiao, F. Wei, S. Liang, and Y. Wei, "Integral Human Pose Regression," in Proceedings of the European ConferenceonComputerVision(ECCV),2018,pp.529–545.

[6] M. F. M. Sani, M. R. Baharam, and R. A. Salam, "Computer Vision-Based Exercise Repetition Counting Using Pose Estimation," in 2021 IEEE 7th International Conference on Smart Instrumentation, Measurement, and Applications (ICSIMA), 2021, pp. 1–5.

[7] P. Xiong, H. Xu, and Z. Zhang, "Real-TimeAI Coach for FitnessTrainingUsingPoseEstimationandDeepLearning," IEEE Access, vol. 9, pp. 112345–112358, 2021.

[8] J. Park, S. Lee, and H. Kim, "Human Pose Estimation for Fitness Applications Using Deep Learning," in 2020 IEEE International Symposium on Multimedia (ISM), 2020, pp. 253–258.

[9] A. M. Ahmed, A. Al-Sarayreh, and M. Abdulla, "A Computer Vision-Based System for Real-Time Human Posture Correction in Fitness Training," IEEE Transactions onNeuralNetworksandLearningSystems,vol.34,no.1, pp.105–116,2023.



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY