ALLDREAMS

VISION GEN AI

ANALYSIS • GENETICS • PERFORMANCE • INTELLIGENCE

by SPORTOTEAM



BIOMETRIC SPORTS ANALYSIS

ALLDREAMS BIO-GEN

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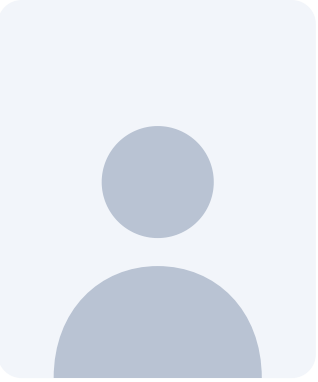


Personal Information

Report date: **24.02.2026**

Report code: **GRNRHM**

Full name	**Sample Athlete**
Age	**47**
Height / Weight	**167 cm · 61 kg**
Contact	[email / phone]



Body Mass Index: **21.87** **Normal**

Discover sporting potential
through biometric analysis

IN SPORT

What is biometric analysis?

Rapid advances in technology now make it possible to examine and analyse an individual from many angles at an early age. Building on these developments, an innovative method has been created that is based on fingerprint patterns — one of the biometric traits a person is born with. The individual's fingerprint patterns are first analysed in detail; the resulting data is then evaluated by the system, and a personalised biometric analysis report is delivered.

THIS REPORT

What is it for, and what problems does it solve?

This report was developed to help identify, from an early age, the sports best suited to an individual's muscle fibre type. Research in sports science shows that when a person trains in a sport that does not suit their physiology and muscle fibre type, permanent injuries may occur during training and athletic performance may fall short of expectations.

Carried out at an early age, this biometric analysis makes it possible to guide the individual's genetic potential to the right sport — minimising injury risk while supporting maximum long-term performance development. Rising "above average" and reaching top-level success is directly linked to choosing a sport that matches one's innate physiology.

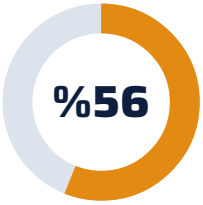
In short, choosing the right sport determines not only athletic success, but also physical health, motivation and the quality of a person's lifelong relationship with sport.

Core Classification

By muscle type

REFERENCE RANGES	Weak	Normal	Good	Excellent
	0–20%	21–35%	36–65%	66%+

Advances in biotechnology and neurogenetic research show statistically significant genetic correlations between fingerprint ridge patterns and muscle fibre typing (Çıngı et al., 2023). Both dermatoglyphic structures and muscle fibre distribution are biological signatures that stabilise in the foetal period and do not change throughout life. A fingerprint is therefore not only a means of identification, but a somatic phenotype reflecting genetic performance potential. With this approach, sporting sub-traits a person is born with — such as anaerobic power, endurance capacity and reaction time — can be analysed through a non-invasive biomarker, making it possible to guide children to suitable sports early on a scientific basis. The model turns athlete discovery from chance into a data-driven selection and placement process.



Power

Explosive Strength (Power) Good

- Basketball
- Weightlifting and lifting sports
- Combat sports: wrestling, boxing, karate etc.
- Discus, shot put and hammer throw



Speed

Speed Sports Normal

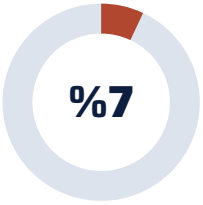
- Martial arts: wushu and capoeira
- Rhythmic gymnastics
- Yoga, short-distance running
- Short-distance swimming



Endurance

Endurance Sports Good

- Mountaineering, marathon
- 20 km and 50 km race walking
- Long-distance (Nordic) skiing
- Swimming (200–1500 m)



Flexibility

Flexibility Sports Weak

- Rhythmic and artistic gymnastics
- Yoga (especially advanced vinyasa / ashtanga)
- Ballet, Pilates (especially reformer)
- Taekwondo, karate kata, capoeira

Personality Profile

Personality is the behavioural pattern formed when an individual's genetic traits combine with external influences such as family, culture and social environment. An athlete's personality directly affects performance — from choice of sport to in-game decisions, stress management and relationships within the team.



Dominant

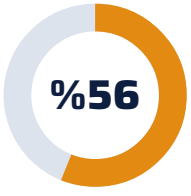
- Analyses events not in a single dimension but within multiple cognitive frames; has strong imagination, generates ideas through visual coding and aesthetic sensitivity, and enjoys developing projects and creating.
- A curiosity-driven profile that asks why and how things happen; interested in technical detail, enjoys problem solving, thinks systematically, analyses structurally and reaches conclusions rationally by following logical clues.

Secondary

- An inquisitive profile with a strong sense of humour and high emotional intensity, able to tell stories wittily. Bonds quickly with people, likes mystery, and intuitively grasps connections between situations by spotting patterns.
- Warm, sharing and quick to connect; stands out for strong episodic memory, being careful and sceptical in relationships, guiding social interactions and applying strategic leadership consistently.

Motivation Type

Motivation is the cognitive trigger of athletic performance. Some athletes need external reinforcement to sustain success; others show goal focus autonomously, driven by intrinsic motivation. The type of motivation directly shapes an athlete's emotional resilience and consistency of performance.



Intrinsic motivation

Draws performance energy from inner satisfaction, self-efficacy and the desire for personal progress; success here is an inner reward, not external feedback.



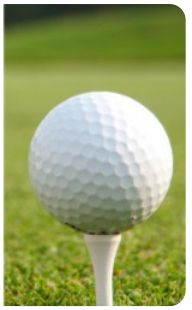
Extrinsic motivation

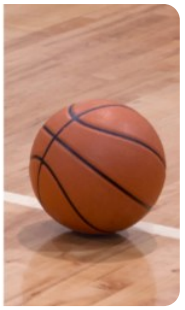
Draws performance energy from external stimuli such as feedback, social recognition, coach approval, competition and rewards.

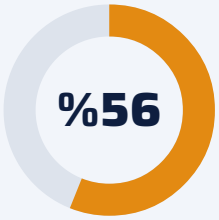
REFERENCE RANGES	Weak	Normal	Good	Excellent
	0–19%	20–33%	34–66%	67%+

Indoor & Outdoor Sports

Whether an athlete finds the right sport outdoors or indoors has a direct effect on their performance, psychological state and motivation.

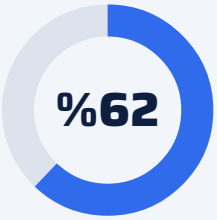






Indoor Sports

Covers many sports, including basketball, bodybuilding, handball, self-defence and combat sports, and gymnastics.



Outdoor Sports

The umbrella term for sports done in nature, such as mountaineering, mountain biking, diving, rowing, camping, trekking and nature photography.



Team & Individual Sports



59%

Team Sports

Sports in which individual ambition must give way to team spirit and the drive to succeed together — football, basketball, volleyball, handball, baseball, rugby, hockey, American football, cricket, water polo and rowing, where the team's success is the individual's success.



85%

Individual Sports

Sports in which the athlete competes alone and success or failure is purely the result of their own effort — tennis, athletics (running), swimming, wrestling, judo, karate, taekwondo, golf, bodybuilding, boxing, kayaking and marathon.

REFERENCE RANGES	Weak	Normal	Good	Excellent
	0–19%	20–33%	34–66%	67%+

Development Recommendations



1 Choosing the right sport

Following the analysis, and in line with the areas above, it may be possible to identify the right sport for the individual at a young age.

2 Assessing the multiplier effect

If one or both parents are athletes, the individual's tendency and readiness for that sport are assessed at a rate of 25%.

3 Anticipating limitations

Key factors in the sport the individual is guided toward must be kept in view (for example, height in basketball).

4 Taking heredity into account

The parents' average height directly affects the child's height (±15 cm).

5 The gender factor

Although sport is beyond gender, some sports have few female athletes (e.g. motor racing) and some suit the male body less (e.g. ballet); when guiding an individual, the availability of enough people in that sport should also be considered.

Contact





ALLDREAMS by SPORTOTEAM

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About the Report

- **Legal basis**
  All obligations under the Turkish Personal Data Protection Law No. 6698 (KVKK) are fulfilled.

- **Reporting time**
  Form completion: 2 minutes · Analysis: 3 minutes.

- **Software**
  The Bio-Gen software and artificial intelligence programs were developed by PAPBİL Software Technologies. All rights reserved.

- **Accuracy note**
  If the person does not position their fingers correctly on the device, or if the fingers are too wet or too dry, the result may be affected.