Project Report Doctor Appointment Booking System

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INTRODUCTION:

In today's fast-paced world, timely and convenient access to healthcare services is crucial. The Book a Doctor App is a comprehensive and user-centric healthcare booking system developed to simplify and enhance the process of connecting patients with qualified medical professionals. This platform bridges the gap between healthcare providers and patients by offering a digital solution for appointment scheduling, medical document management, and doctor-patient interaction.

The application enables patients to search for doctors based on parameters such as specialization, location, and availability, thereby ensuring quick access to the right healthcare professional. Once a suitable doctor is identified, users can effortlessly book appointments, view their schedules, and receive real-time notifications and reminders, reducing delays and missed consultations.

Doctors benefit from a dedicated dashboard that allows them to efficiently manage appointments, access and update patient records, and communicate with patients through secure channels. In parallel, administrators have access to tools for overseeing system operations, ensuring compliance with policies, managing user roles, and handling disputes or complaints, ensuring the smooth functioning of the platform.

The system is built using a robust client-server architecture, with a React.js-based frontend designed using modern UI libraries like Bootstrap and Material UI to offer an intuitive and responsive user experience. On the backend, Node.js with Express.js ensures scalable and secure REST API management, while MongoDB is used for efficient NoSQL data storage and retrieval, especially suited for handling dynamic healthcare data.

Overall, the Book a Doctor App addresses the growing need for digital healthcare platforms by offering a secure, reliable, and user-friendly solution. It caters to all stakeholders involved—patients, doctors, and administrators—by enhancing accessibility, efficiency, and communication within the healthcare ecosystem.

KEY FEATURES

1. Patient Registration & Profile Creation

- Secure Sign-Up: Email and password-based authentication for user security.
- Profile Creation: Stores personal and medical details securely for streamlined future bookings.

2. Doctor Browsing & Filtering

- Advanced Search Filters: Search doctors by specialty, location, and real-time availability.
- Live Availability: Ensures patients only see and select available time slots, reducing conflicts.

3. Appointment Booking & Management

- Intuitive Booking Interface: Enables patients to choose date/time and upload documents (e.g., prescriptions, medical records).
- Automated Notifications: Email/SMS confirmations and reminders to reduce no-shows.

4. Doctor's Dashboard

- **Schedule Management:** View and manage bookings, availability, and appointment statuses (e.g., scheduled, completed).
- Patient Record Access: Secure access to medical records with options to add visit notes and follow-up instructions.

5. Admin Controls & Approvals

- **Doctor Verification:** Admins review and approve doctor registrations, ensuring authenticity.
- **System Oversight:** Manage users, monitor platform health, resolve disputes, and enforce compliance.

DESCRIPTION

The **Book a Doctor App** is a full-stack healthcare appointment platform designed to offer a **streamlined experience** for both patients and healthcare providers. The app bridges the gap between users and doctors by simplifying appointment scheduling and document sharing through a secure and modern digital interface.

Patients benefit from:

- Secure account creation and profile management
- Easy doctor search and appointment booking
- **Document uploads** for records and prescriptions
- Automated reminders to prevent missed appointments

Doctors receive:

- A dashboard to manage schedules and patient information
- Tools for updating medical records, prescriptions, and follow-up instructions

Admins ensure:

- **Doctor verifications**, system integrity, and dispute resolution
- Monitoring of all activities for compliance and platform governance

Tech Stack

• Frontend: React.js with Bootstrap and Material UI

Backend: Node.js and Express.js

Database: MongoDB (NoSQL)

• Other Tools:

Axios for API communication

Moment.js for date/time handling

bcrypt for password hashing and security

The platform offers a responsive and user-friendly interface, secure data handling, and role-based access control—meeting the growing demand for digitized, accessible healthcare solutions.

SCENARIO-BASED CASE STUDY

1. User Registration

John, seeking a routine health check-up, registers through the app using his email and password. Upon successful sign-up, he logs in and begins exploring the available services.

2. Browsing Doctors

John is presented with a list of verified doctors. He filters the list by choosing "Family Physician," sets his location, and views available appointment slots.

3. Booking an Appointment

John selects *Dr. Smith* and proceeds to book an appointment. He chooses a time slot, uploads his recent medical reports, and submits the form. He immediately receives a confirmation message indicating the booking is in process.

4. Appointment Confirmation

Dr. Smith checks his dashboard, reviews John's request, and confirms the appointment. John receives both an email and SMS with the finalized appointment details.

5. Appointment Management

As the appointment date approaches, John logs in to reschedule due to a conflict. The app allows him to cancel and rebook without hassle. He can also contact Dr. Smith directly via secure messaging.

6. Admin Approval (Background Process)

Meanwhile, the admin reviews Dr. Smith's submitted credentials and documents during his initial registration. After verification, Dr. Smith's profile is approved and made visible to patients.

7. Platform Governance

The admin monitors all platform activities, addresses any disputes or technical issues, ensures compliance with privacy laws, and implements updates as needed.

8. Doctor's Appointment Management

Dr. Smith logs in to view his daily schedule. He prepares for each consultation, updates the appointment status post-visit, and records necessary medical details securely.

9. Appointment Consultation

John visits Dr. Smith's clinic at the appointed time. The doctor performs the check-up, provides medical advice, and recommends a follow-up if necessary.

10. Post-Appointment Follow-Up

After the visit, Dr. Smith updates John's medical records on the app. John receives a digital visit summary with treatment notes and prescriptions, accessible through his dashboard.

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

The **Book a Doctor App** is built on a **modern client-server architecture** designed to ensure scalability, performance, and security. The application leverages a combination of frontend and backend technologies, database management systems, and middleware tools to offer a seamless and efficient healthcare booking experience.

Frontend (Client-Side)

- Technologies Used: React.js, Bootstrap, Material UI
- Features:
 - o Provides a **responsive and intuitive UI** for patients, doctors, and administrators.
 - Uses Axios for efficient and asynchronous API communication with the backend.
 - Incorporates real-time UI feedback and dynamic form handling to enhance usability.

Backend (Server-Side)

- Technology Stack: Node.js with Express.js
- · Responsibilities:
 - Handles business logic, API endpoints, and request/response cycles.
 - Processes appointment bookings, doctor approvals, user roles, and document uploads.
 - Implements Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) for secured role-specific features and route protection.

Database Layer

- Database Used: MongoDB (NoSQL)
- Storage Functions:
 - Efficiently stores and retrieves data for user profiles, doctor records, appointments, and medical documents.
 - Provides **scalability** and flexibility to support growing datasets without performance degradation.

Authentication & Security

- **JWT (JSON Web Tokens):** Used for **secure session management** and token-based authentication across the app.
- **bcrypt:** Ensures **secure password hashing**, preventing plain-text storage and improving resistance to brute-force attacks.

 RBAC (Role-Based Access Control): Enforces access privileges based on user roles (Patient, Doctor, Admin), ensuring data security and privacy.

Time & Scheduling Management

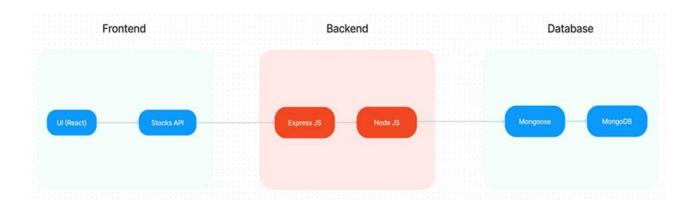
• **Moment.js:** Handles **date and time functionalities**, enabling precise and localized appointment scheduling, time validation, and formatting.

Admin Dashboard Functions

- Approves and manages doctor registrations.
- Oversees overall platform governance and policy compliance.
- Resolves disputes and manages system configurations to ensure a consistent and secure experience for all users.

Performance Optimization

- Caching Techniques: Applied to reduce database load and improve response times for frequently accessed resources.
- Load Balancing (optional deployment level): Can be implemented using tools like NGINX or a cloud-based service to distribute user requests across multiple servers and enhance performance during high traffic periods.



TECHNOLOGY STACK OVERVIEW

The **Book a Doctor App** is developed using a modern full-stack web architecture that ensures **scalability**, **security**, and **responsiveness**. The system integrates powerful frontend frameworks with a robust backend, secure authentication, and performance-optimized technologies to deliver a seamless healthcare appointment experience.

Frontend Technologies

Bootstrap & Material UI

Provide a **responsive**, mobile-friendly, and visually modern user interface. They ensure consistent design elements and adaptive layouts across various devices.

Axios

A **promise-based HTTP client** used to perform API calls between frontend and backend. Enables **asynchronous communication** for real-time data fetching and submission

Backend Framework

• Express.js (Node.js Framework)

A **lightweight and scalable backend framework** responsible for handling:

- API endpoints
- o HTTP requests and responses
- Routing and middleware functions
 Ensures fast server-side execution and clean code structure.

Database and Authentication

MongoDB

A NoSQL, document-oriented database that stores:

- Patient profiles
- o Doctor records
- Appointment details
 It supports scalable and high-performance data operations with flexible schemas.
- JWT (JSON Web Tokens)

Used for **stateless user authentication**. Ensures that authenticated users remain logged in via token verification without relying on session storage.

bcrypt

A cryptographic library for **password hashing**, protecting user credentials from exposure or unauthorized access in case of data breaches.

Admin Panel & Governance

Admin Interface

Enables platform administrators to:

- Approve or reject doctor registrations
- Monitor platform performance
- Manage users and system settings

Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)

Ensures data isolation and secure feature access based on user roles (Patient, Doctor, Admin), enhancing privacy and governance.

Scalability and Performance

MongoDB Horizontal Scaling

Supports data sharding and cluster distribution to handle **growing user traffic** and **large datasets** efficiently.

Load Balancing

Distributes incoming traffic across multiple server instances, **preventing overload** and improving **application uptime** during peak usage.

Caching Mechanisms

Temporarily stores **frequently accessed data**, reducing repeated database queries and **enhancing response speed**.

Time Management and Scheduling

Moment.js

Handles:

- o Date/time formatting
- o Time zone conversions
- Appointment validation and precision scheduling
 Ensures accuracy and consistency across all calendar-based operations.

Security Features

HTTPS with SSL/TLS

Ensures that all client-server communications are **encrypted**, preventing data interception or tampering.

Data Encryption

All sensitive data—such as medical documents and personal details—is **encrypted at rest** and in transit, ensuring **regulatory compliance** (e.g., HIPAA/GDPR).

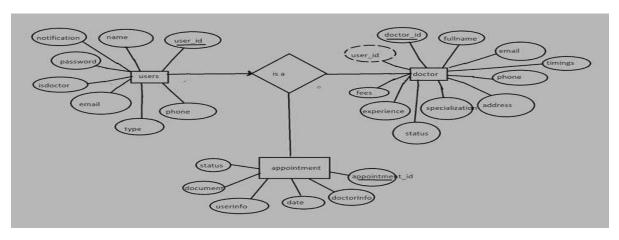
Notifications and Reminders

• Email/SMS Integration

Provides automated communication for:

- Appointment confirmations
- o Reminders and alerts
- Cancellations and rescheduling notifications
 Keeps both patients and doctors informed and reduces no-shows

ER DIAGRAM:



Entity-Relationship (ER):

The **ER diagram** represents three main entities: **Users**, **Doctors**, and **Appointments**, along with their attributes and relationships.

- 1. The **Users** collection includes:
 - _id (Primary Key)
 - o name
 - o email
 - notification
 - o password
 - isDoctor (true if the user is a doctor; false otherwise)
 - type (admin/patient/doctor)
 - o phone
- 2. The isDoctor field helps differentiate between:
 - Doctors (isDoctor: true)
 - Patients or Admins (isDoctor: false)
- 3. The **Doctors** collection contains doctor-specific information:
 - _id (Primary Key)
 - userID (Foreign Key referencing Users._id)
 - fullName
 - o email
 - timings
 - o phone
 - o address
 - specialisation
 - status (e.g., pending, approved)
 - o experience
 - o fees

- 4. The userID field in the Doctors collection links each doctor to their corresponding user account in the Users collection.
- 5. The **Appointments** collection includes details of appointments:
 - _id (Primary Key)
 - doctorInfo (Foreign Key referencing Doctors._id)
 - userInfo (Foreign Key referencing Users._id)
 - date (appointment date/time)
 - document (optional file such as medical records)
 - status (e.g., pending, confirmed, cancelled)
- 6. This collection manages the relationship between doctors and users (patients) for each appointment.
- 7. Relationships among entities:
 - One **User** can be linked to one **Doctor** (one-to-one)
 - One User (patient) can have multiple Appointments (one-to-many)
 - o One **Doctor** can handle **multiple Appointments** (one-to-many)
- 8. Foreign Key Mapping:
 - \circ Doctors.userID \rightarrow Users. id
 - Appointments.userInfo → Users._id
 - o Appointments.doctorInfo → Doctors._id
- This ER structure enables the app to efficiently manage patient-doctor interactions, bookings, and role-based data access

PRE REQUISITES:

NODE.JS AND NPM:

- Node.js is a JavaScript runtime that allows you to run JavaScript code on the server-side.
 It provides a scalable platform for network applications.
- npm (Node Package Manager) is required to install libraries and manage dependencies.
- Download Node.js: Node.js Download
- Installation instructions: Installation Guide
- Run npm init to set up the project and create a package.json file.

EXPRESS.JS:

- Express.js is a web application framework for Node.js that helps you build APIs and web applications with features like routing and middleware.
- Install Express.js to manage backend routing and API endpoints.
- Install Express:

Run npm install express

MONGODB:

- MongoDB is a NoSQL database that stores data in a JSON-like format, making it suitable for storing data like user profiles, doctor details, and appointments.
- Set up a MongoDB database for your application to store data.
- Download MongoDB: MongoDB Download
- Installation instructions: MongoDB Installation Guide

MOMENT.JS:

- Moment.js is a JavaScript package for handling date and time operations, allowing easy manipulation and formatting.
- Install Moment.js for managing date-related tasks, such as appointment scheduling.
- Moment.js Website: Moment.js Documentation

REACT.JS:

- React.js is a popular JavaScript library for building interactive and reusable user interfaces. It enables the development of dynamic web applications.
- Install React. is to build the frontend for your application.
- React.js Documentation: Create a New React App

ANTD (ANT DESIGN):

- Ant Design is a UI library for React.js, providing a set of reusable components to create user-friendly and visually appealing interfaces.
- Install Ant Design for UI components such as forms, tables, and modals.
- Ant Design Documentation: Ant Design React

HTML, CSS, AND JAVASCRIPT:

 Basic knowledge of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript is essential to structure, style, and add interactivity to the user interface.

DATABASE CONNECTIVITY (MONGOOSE):

- Use Mongoose, an Object-Document Mapping (ODM) library, to connect your Node.js backend to MongoDB for managing CRUD operations.
- Learn Database Connectivity: Node.js + Mongoose + MongoDB

FRONT-END FRAMEWORKS AND LIBRARIES:

- React.js will handle the client-side interface for managing doctor bookings, viewing appointment statuses, and providing an admin dashboard.
- You may use Material UI and Bootstrap to enhance the look and feel of the application.

SETUP AND INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS:

CLONE THE PROJECT REPOSITORY:

• Download the project files from GitHub or clone the repository using Git.

INSTALL DEPENDENCIES:

- Navigate to the frontend and backend directories and install all required dependencies for both parts of the application.
- Frontend:
- Navigate to the frontend directory and run npm install.
- Backend:
- Navigate to the backend directory and run npm install.

START THE DEVELOPMENT SERVER:

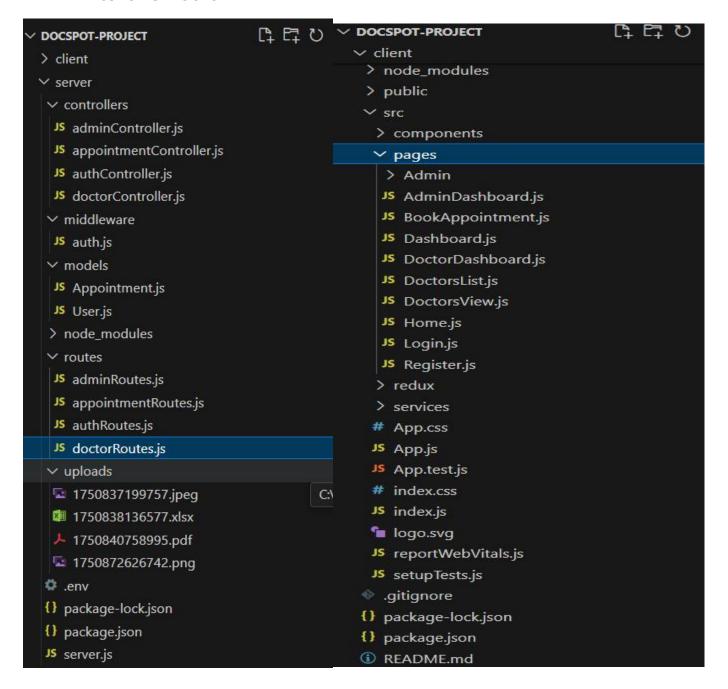
- After installing the dependencies, start the development server for both frontend and backend.
- Frontend will run on http://localhost:3000.
- Backend will run on http://localhost:5000 or the specified port.

ACCESS THE APPLICATION:

- Once both the frontend and backend servers are running successfully:
 - Frontend Interface: Open your browser and navigate to http://localhost:3000 to access the user-facing Doctor Appointment Webpage.

- Backend API Services: Access the backend API endpoints via http://localhost:5000
 to interact with the server-side functionalities
- Ensure that MongoDB is running locally or connected via a cloud service (like MongoDB
 Atlas) before starting the backend server, as the application depends on the database for
 storing and retrieving user, doctor, and appointment information.
- Make sure to configure environment variables (such as MONGO_URI, PORT, JWT_SECRET, etc.) in a .env file in the backend directory to ensure smooth connection with the database and secure authentication processes

PROJECT STRUCTURE:



The project is structured to include both Frontend and Backend components, each responsible for distinct tasks in the development of the Doctor Appointment Webpage. Below is the flow,

describing the role and responsibilities of the users, the admin, and the doctor within the system.

FRONTEND PART:

- The frontend is responsible for creating and rendering the user interface that customers, doctors, and admins interact with. It consists of the following files and folders:
- REACT COMPONENTS Each component is designed for user interactions such as displaying doctors, booking appointments, and viewing notifications.
- ROUTING Handles navigation between pages like customer dashboard, booking form, history, etc.
- STATE MANAGEMENT Keeps track of the logged-in user's session, doctor details, and appointment statuses.
- STYLING Uses CSS and UI libraries (e.g., Ant Design) to style the components.

BACKEND PART:

The backend handles the server-side operations, including user authentication, data handling, and API responses. It contains the following files and folders:

- API ENDPOINTS Defines the routes for handling customer, doctor, and admin functionalities, such as booking appointments, updating statuses, etc.
- DATABASE MODELS Defines schemas for Users, Doctors, and Appointments using MongoDB and Mongoose.
- AUTHENTICATION & AUTHORIZATION Manages login, registration, and access control for different user roles.
- NOTIFICATION SYSTEM Sends notifications to users about appointment status updates.
- ADMIN FUNCTIONS Admin-related routes for managing users, doctors, and appointment approvals.

APPLICATION FLOW:

This project has three main types of users: Customer, Doctor, and Admin. Each has specific roles and responsibilities that are defined by the API endpoints.

CUSTOMER/ORDINARY USER:

 CREATE AN ACCOUNT & LOGIN – Customers can register and log in using their email and password.

- VIEW DOCTORS After logging in, customers will see a list of available doctors in their dashboard.
- BOOK APPOINTMENT Customers can select a doctor and book an appointment by filling out a form with the appointment date and required documents.
- VIEW APPOINTMENT STATUS Customers can track the status of their appointments (approved, pending, cancelled) and receive notifications when the appointment is scheduled.
- CANCEL BOOKING Customers can cancel their appointments from their booking history page and change the status of the booking if needed.

ADMIN:

- MONITOR ALL OPERATIONS The admin oversees the platform, including the management of users, doctors, and appointments.
- APPROVE DOCTOR APPLICATIONS Admins can review and approve doctor applications, making them available in the app.
- MANAGE POLICIES Admin enforces platform policies, terms of service, and privacy regulations.
- USER MANAGEMENT Admins can manage the profiles of customers and doctors, monitor their actions, and maintain a secure environment.

DOCTOR:

- ACCOUNT APPROVAL Doctors must receive approval from the admin before they can use the platform.
- MANAGE APPOINTMENTS Once registered, doctors can manage the appointments they
 receive from customers, including confirming, rescheduling, or rejecting them.
- APPOINTMENT NOTIFICATIONS Doctors are notified when new appointments are booked and when customers update their appointment details.

SETUP & CONFIGURATION:

Setting up the Doctor Appointment Webpage involves configuring both the Frontend (React.js) and Backend (Node.js, Express.js, MongoDB) to ensure the application runs smoothly. Below are the steps to set up and configure the environment for your project.

FRONTEND CONFIGURATION:

INSTALLATION:

Clone the Repository:

- Clone the project from GitHub to your local machine:
- bash

- Copy code
- git clone <your-repository-url>
- Replace <your-repository-url> with the URL of your project repository.

Navigate to Frontend Directory:

- After cloning, navigate to the frontend folder where the React.js app is located:
- bash
- Copy code
- cd book-a-doctor/frontend

Install Dependencies:

- Use npm (Node Package Manager) to install the necessary dependencies:
- bash
- Copy code
- npm install
- This will install all the required libraries, such as React, React Router, Ant Design, and others.

Run the React Development Server:

- To start the frontend server and run the React application:
- bash
- Copy code
- npm start
- The application will be available at http://localhost:3000 in your browser.

BACKEND CONFIGURATION:

INSTALLATION:

Navigate to Backend Directory:

- Move to the backend folder of your project:
- bash
- Copy code
- cd book-a-doctor/backend
- Install Dependencies:
- Install the necessary backend dependencies using npm:

- bash
- Copy code
- npm install
- This will install all required libraries for Node.js and Express.js, such as express, mongoose, bcryptjs, jsonwebtoken, etc.

Configure MongoDB:

- Ensure you have MongoDB installed on your local machine or use a cloud-based MongoDB service like MongoDB Atlas.
- In the backend, open the configuration file (e.g., config/db.js or .env) and configure the connection URL for MongoDB:
- bash
- Copy code
- MONGO_URI=mongodb://localhost:27017/doctor_appointment
- If you are using MongoDB Atlas, replace the localhost part with your MongoDB Atlas connection string.

Set Up Environment Variables:

- Create a .env file in the backend directory to store environment-specific variables such as:
- bash
- Copy code
- PORT=5000
- JWT_SECRET=your_jwt_secret
- Make sure to replace your_jwt_secret with a strong secret key for JWT authentication.

Run the Backend Server:

- Start the backend server by running:
- bash
- Copy code
- npm start
- The backend server will be running at http://localhost:5000.

DATABASE CONFIGURATION (MONGODB):

Install MongoDB (Local Installation):

 If you are using a local MongoDB instance, download and install it from the official MongoDB website: Download MongoDB

Set Up MongoDB Database:

- After installation, start the MongoDB service:
- bash
- Copy code
- mongod
- This will run MongoDB on the default port 27017.

MongoDB Atlas (Cloud-based MongoDB):

- If you prefer to use MongoDB Atlas, create an account on MongoDB Atlas and create a cluster.
- Once the cluster is set up, get the connection string and replace it in the backend's .env file:
- bash
- Copy code
- MONGO_URI=<your-mongodb-atlas-connection-string>

FINAL CONFIGURATION & RUNNING THE APP

Run Both Servers:

- The React frontend and Node.js backend servers should run simultaneously for the app to function correctly.
- You can open two terminal windows or use tools concurrently to run both servers together.
- To install concurrently, run:
- bash
- Copy code
- npm install concurrently --save-dev

•

In your package.json file, add a script to run both servers:

```
json
"scripts": {
    "start": "concurrently \"npm run server\" \"npm run client\"",
    "server": "node backend/server.js",
    "client": "npm start --prefix frontend"
}
```

Start Both Servers:

- Now you can run the following command in the root directory to start both the backend and frontend:
- bash
- Copy code
- npm start
- The backend will be available at http://localhost:5000, and the frontend at http://localhost:3000.

VERIFYING THE APP:

Check Frontend:

• Open your browser and go to http://localhost:3000. The React.js application should load with the list of doctors, booking forms, and status updates.

Check Backend:

• Open Postman or any API testing tool to verify if the backend endpoints are working correctly, such as user login, doctor registration, and appointment creation.

ADDITIONAL SETUP:

- Version Control:
- If you haven't already done so, initialise a Git repository in the root of your project:
- bash
- git init

Add your project files and commit them:

- bash
- git add.
- git commit -m "Initial commit"
- Deployment (Optional):
- If you want to deploy your app, consider using cloud platforms like Heroku, AWS, or Vercel for frontend hosting and backend API deployment.

FOLDER SETUP:

The folder structure for your Doctor Appointment Webpage project will include separate folders for the frontend and backend components to keep the code organised and modular. Here's how to set it up:

PROJECT ROOT STRUCTURE:

Create the Main Folders:

- In your project's root directory, create two main folders: frontend and backend.
- plaintext
- project-root/

- frontend/

└─ backend/

BACKEND SETUP:

- Install Necessary Packages in the Backend Folder:
- Navigate to the backend folder and install the following essential packages:
- plaintext
- backend/

--- config/

- controllers/

- models/

- routes/

— middleware/

- uploads/

- server.js

└─ .env

Packages to Install:

- cors: To enable cross-origin requests.
- bcryptjs: For securely hashing user passwords.
- express: A lightweight framework to handle server-side routing and API management.
- dotenv: For loading environment variables.
- mongoose: To connect and interact with MongoDB.
- multer: To handle file uploads.
- nodemon: A utility to auto-restart the server upon code changes (for development).
- jsonwebtoken: To manage secure, stateless user authentication.
- Installation Commands

Run these commands in the backend folder:

•

bash

- Copy code
- npm init -y
- npm install cors bcryptjs express dotenv mongoose multer jsonwebtoken
- npm install --save-dev nodemon

FRONTEND SETUP:

• React Project Initialization:

•

- Navigate to the frontend folder and initialise a new React application:
- plaintext
- Copy code
- frontend/

package.jsonSetting Up the Frontend Project

- In the frontend folder, run the following commands to set up and install any initial dependencies:
- bash.

MILESTONE 1: PROJECT SETUP AND CONFIGURATION:

Project Structure and Environment Setup

- Setting up a structured environment is crucial for building a scalable and maintainable application.
- By organizing the project into separate folders for frontend and backend, the application becomes easier to manage, debug, and deploy.
- This modular approach ensures:
 - Clear separation of concerns between client-side and server-side code.
 - Easier collaboration in teams working on different layers.
 - Simplified dependency management and environment configuration.
- This modular architecture offers several benefits:
- Clear separation of concerns between UI (frontend) and business logic/data handling (backend).

- Simplified debugging and testing, as issues can be isolated within their respective layers.
- Improved team collaboration, with frontend and backend developers working independently without overlap.
- Easier dependency management, allowing each part to maintain its own node_modules and configuration files.

```
client > {} package-lock.json > {} packages
         {} package.json > ...
server >
  1
                                                                       "name": "client",
                                                                       "version": "0.1.0",
           "name": "server",
                                                                       "lockfileVersion": 3,
           "version": "1.0.0",
                                                                       "requires": true,
           "main": "index.js",
                                                                       "packages": {
           ▶ Debua
                                                                           "name": "client",
           "scripts": {
                                                                          "version": "0.1.0",
                                                                           "dependencies": {
              "start": "nodemon server.js"
                                                                            "@emotion/react": "^11.14.0",
                                                                            "@emotion/styled": "^11.14.0",
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                                                                            "@mui/material": "^7.1.2",
           "author": "",
                                                                            "@reduxjs/toolkit": "^2.8.2",
           "license": "ISC",
                                                                            "@testing-library/dom": "^10.4.0",
                                                                            "@testing-library/jest-dom": "^6.6.3",
           "description": "",
 11
                                                                            "@testing-library/react": "^16.3.0",
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 12
                                                                            "@testing-library/user-event": "^13.5.0",
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                                                                            "axios": "^1.10.0",
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                                                                            "react-dom": "^19.1.0",
              "dotenv": "^16.5.0",
 15
                                                                            "react-redux": "^9.2.0",
                                                                            "react-router-dom": "^7.6.2",
              "express": "^5.1.0",
                                                                            "web-vitals": "^2.1.4"
 17
              "jsonwebtoken": "^9.0.2",
                                                                           "devDependencies": {
              "mongoose": "^8.16.0",
                                                                            "react-scripts": "^5.0.1"
              "multer": "^2.0.1"
                                                                         "node modules/@adobe/css-tools": {
           "devDependencies": {
                                                                          "version": "4.4.3",
              "nodemon": "^3.1.10"
                                                                          "resolved": "https://registry.npmjs.org/@adobe/css-t
                                                                          "integrity": "sha512-VQKMkwriZbaOgVCby1UDY/LDk5fIjhQ
 23
                                                                           "license": "MIT"
 24
                                                                         "node modules/@alloc/quick-lru": {
```

PROJECT FOLDERS:

- Frontend Folder: Contains all code related to the user interface, written in JavaScript using frameworks and libraries like React, Material UI, and Bootstrap. This setup helps maintain a clear boundary between UI logic and server logic.
- Backend Folder: Manages the server, API routes, and database interactions, typically handled through Node.js and Express.js. Using separate folders enables a modular structure, allowing changes in one area without affecting the other.

LIBRARY AND TOOL INSTALLATION:

Backend Libraries:

- Node.js: Provides a runtime environment to run JavaScript code on the server side.
- MongoDB: A NoSQL database, perfect for flexible and schema-less data storage, ideal for applications needing frequent updates and various data types.
- Bcrypt: Encrypts passwords for secure authentication, helping protect user data from potential breaches.
- Body-parser: Parses incoming request bodies, making it easy to access data in various formats like JSON.
- Frontend Libraries:
- React.js: Manages component-based UI creation, providing the flexibility to build reusable
 UI components.
- Material UI & Bootstrap: Provides styling frameworks, ensuring a consistent, responsive, and visually appealing design.
- Axios: Facilitates easy HTTP requests, allowing the frontend to communicate with the backend effectively.

MILESTONE 2: BACKEND DEVELOPMENT:

The backend forms the core logic and data management for the project. A well-structured backend ensures efficient data handling, security, and scalability.

EXPRESS.JS SERVER SETUP:

- Express Server: Acts as a hub for all requests and responses, routing them to appropriate endpoints. It's Essential for managing incoming requests from the frontend, processing them, and sending responses back.
- Middleware Configuration: Middleware like body-parser parses JSON data in requests, while cors enables cross-origin communication between the frontend and backend.
 Middleware makes it easy to add additional functionality, like error handling or data validation, without interfering with core application logic.

API ROUTE DEFINITION:

 Route Organization: Organizing routes by functionality (e.g., authentication, appointments, complaints) keeps the codebase readable and easy to maintain. For instance, all authentication-related routes can reside in an auth.js file, ensuring each file has a single purpose. • Express Route Handlers: Route handlers manage the flow of data between client and server, such as fetching, creating, updating, and deleting records.

DATA MODELS (SCHEMAS) WITH MONGOOSE:

- User Schema: Defines structure for user data and includes fields for personal information and role-based access (e.g., doctor, customer, admin). Using a schema ensures consistent data storage. Appointment and Complaint Models: Models like Appointment and Complaint manage complex data interactions, including relationships between users and appointments, allowing efficient querying.
- CRUD Operations: CRUD functionalities (Create, Read, Update, Delete) provide a standard interface for handling data operations. They simplify data manipulation in a structured, predictable way.

USER AUTHENTICATION:

• JWT Authentication: JSON Web Tokens securely handle session management, ensuring that only verified users access protected routes. JWT tokens are embedded in request headers, verifying each request without storing session data on the server.

ADMIN AND TRANSACTION HANDLING:

- Admin Privileges: Administrators oversee user registrations, approve appointments, and manage doctor applications. Admin-specific routes ensure that these actions are isolated and secure.
- Transaction Management: This functionality allows customers to interact with appointments, booking history, and cancellations in real-time.

ERROR HANDLING:

 Middleware for Error Handling: Error-handling middleware catches issues and sends meaningful error responses with HTTP status codes (like 404 for Not Found or 500 for Server Error), enabling better debugging and user feedback.

MILESTONE 3: DATABASE DEVELOPMENT

 Using MongoDB as the database provides a flexible, schema-less structure, perfect for handling different types of user and appointment data.

SCHEMAS FOR DATABASE COLLECTIONS:

- User Schema: Defines fields for user information like name, email, password, and userType. This schema allows fine-grained control over user data and easy retrieval of information.
- Complaint and Assigned Complaint Schemas: These schemas manage complaint data, with fields linking complaints to users and statuses. They allow efficient tracking of complaints and status updates by linking agents to users.
- Chat Window Schema: This schema organises messages between users and agents, storing them by complaint ID for a streamlined user-agent communication flow.

DATABASE COLLECTIONS IN MONGODB:

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- MongoDB collections, such as users, complaints, and messages, provide a structured,
 NoSQL approach to data management, making it easy to scale as data grows.
- MILESTONE 4: FRONTEND DEVELOPMENT
- Frontend development focuses on creating an interactive, intuitive user experience through a React-based user interface.

REACT APPLICATION SETUP:

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- Folder Structure and Libraries: Setting up the initial React app structure and libraries ensures a smooth development workflow. By organising files into components, services, and pages, the project becomes easy to navigate and maintain.
- UI Component Libraries: Material UI and Bootstrap offer pre-built components, enabling rapid UI development and consistent design across all screens.

UI COMPONENTS FOR REUSABILITY:

- Reusable Components: Each UI element, like forms, dashboards, and buttons, is designed
 as a reusable component. This modularity allows efficient reuse across the app, reducing
 development time and ensuring consistency.
- Styling and Layout: Styling and layout components maintain a cohesive look and feel, contributing to the user experience with clean, intuitive visuals.

FRONTEND LOGIC IMPLEMENTATION:

- API Integration: Axios is used to make API calls to the backend, connecting UI components with data from the server.
- Data Binding and State Management: React's state management binds data to the UI,

automatically updating it as the user interacts with the app.

MILESTONE 5: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING:

 After completing development, running a final set of tests is crucial for identifying any bugs or issues.

VERIFY FUNCTIONALITY:

Running the entire application ensures that each part (frontend, backend, database) works cohesively.

Testing various user flows (e.g., booking, cancelling, updating appointments) helps confirm that all processes are functioning as intended.

USER INTERFACE ELEMENTS:

Testing the UI includes verifying the look and feel of each page—landing, login, registration, and dashboards for different user types.

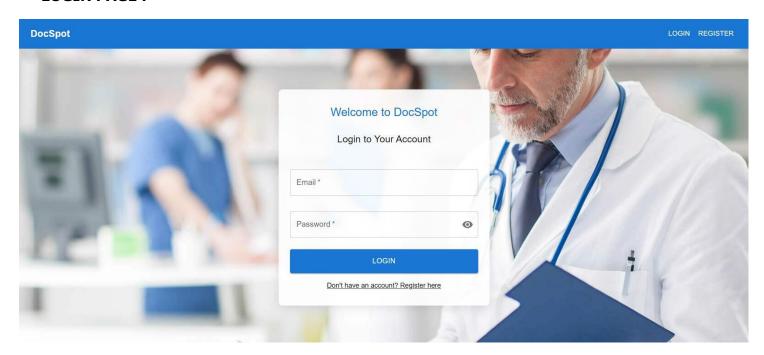
Ensuring responsive design and usability across devices and screen sizes is also essential. FINAL DEPLOYMENT:

Once testing is complete, the application can be deployed to a production server, making it accessible to end-users.

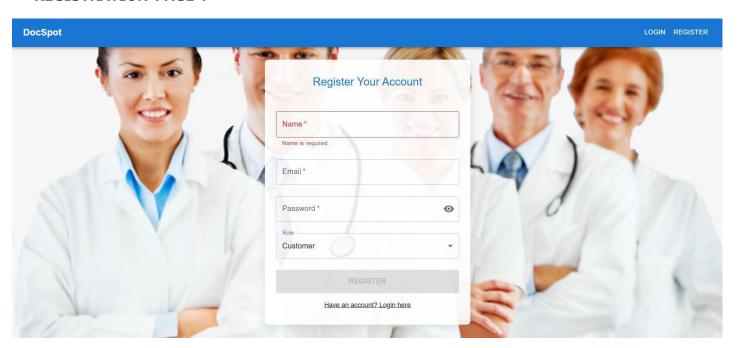
LANDING PAGE:



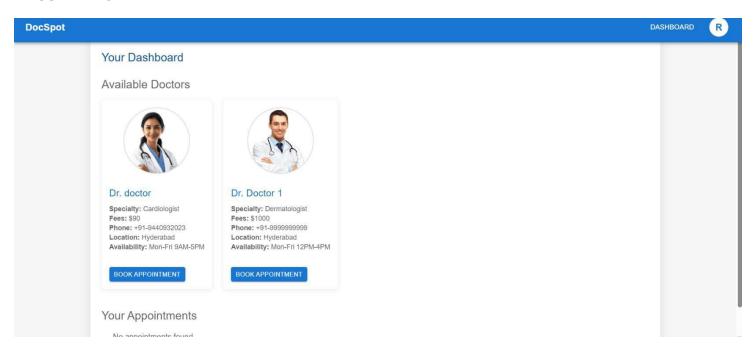
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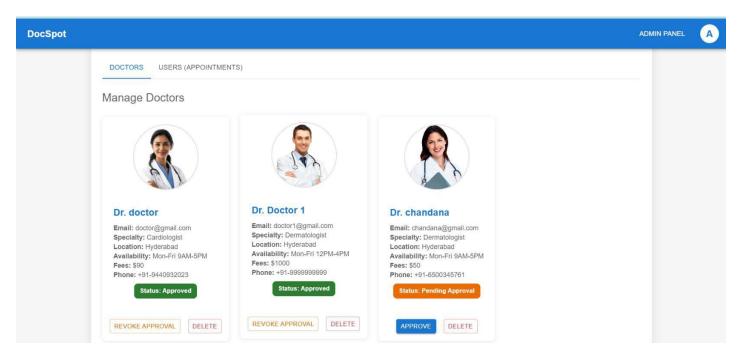
REGISTRATION PAGE:



USER PAGE:



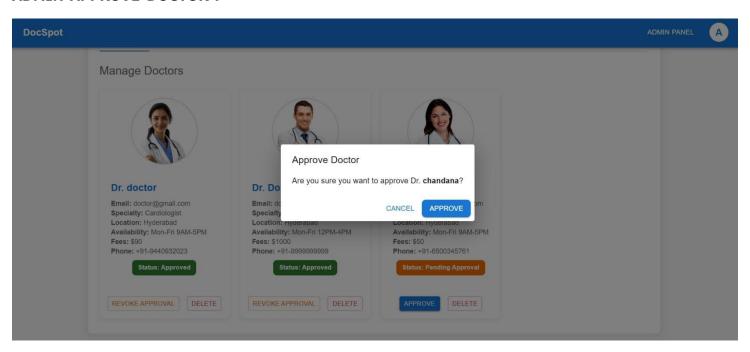
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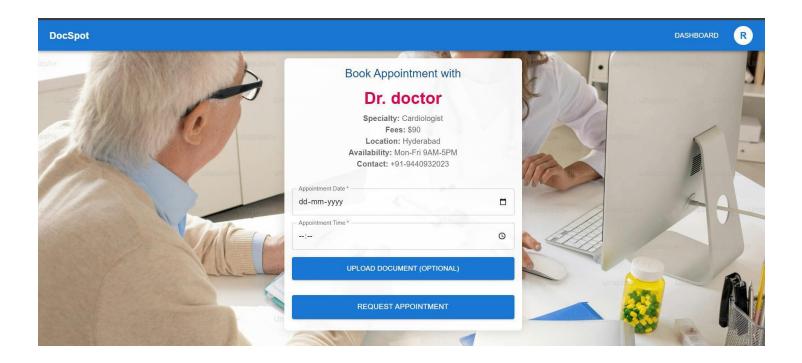
APPLY AS DOCTOR:



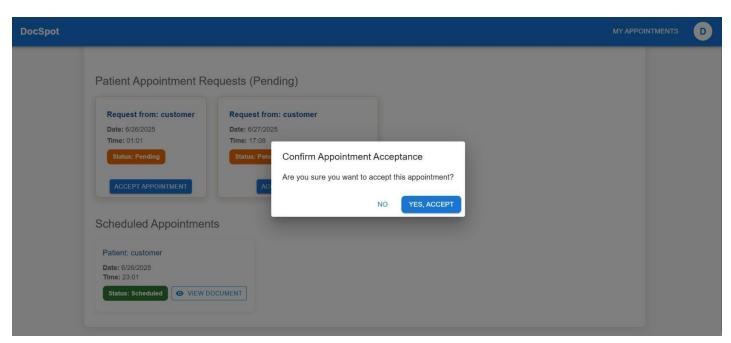
ADMIN APPROVE DOCTOR:



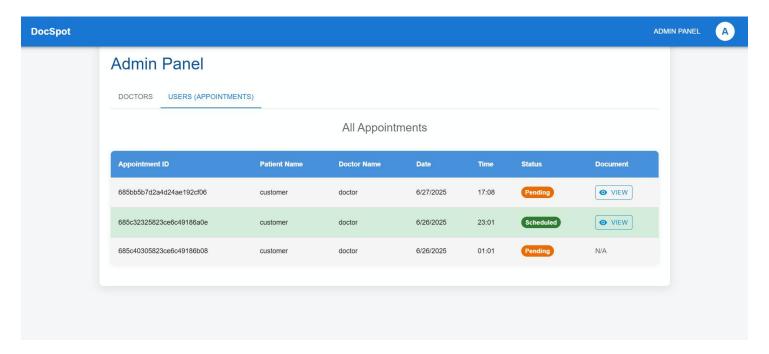
BOOK DOCTOR:



DOCTOR APPROVE USER APPOINTMENT:



ALL HISTORY:



Conclusion

This project presents the development of a fully functional and scalable Doctor Appointment Booking System, designed to streamline the process of scheduling and managing appointments across three distinct user roles: customers (patients), doctors, and administrators.

Each development phase—environment setup, backend development, database integration, frontend design, and final implementation—was approached methodically to ensure modularity, clarity, and extensibility.

The final system delivers the following key capabilities:

- Secure user authentication and role-based access.
- Efficient doctor-patient appointment management.
- · Admin-level monitoring and control functionalities.

By combining technologies like Node.js, Express, MongoDB, React.js, and Ant Design, the application achieves both performance and usability. The modular structure also ensures future enhancements can be incorporated with minimal disruption, making the system well-suited for real-world deployment