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**DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
5/8 B.TECH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DATA
SCIENCE**

NAAN MUDHALVAN PROJECT

**TITLE: AWS-HOSTED VIRTUAL CLASSROOM AND
LEARNING PLATFORM**

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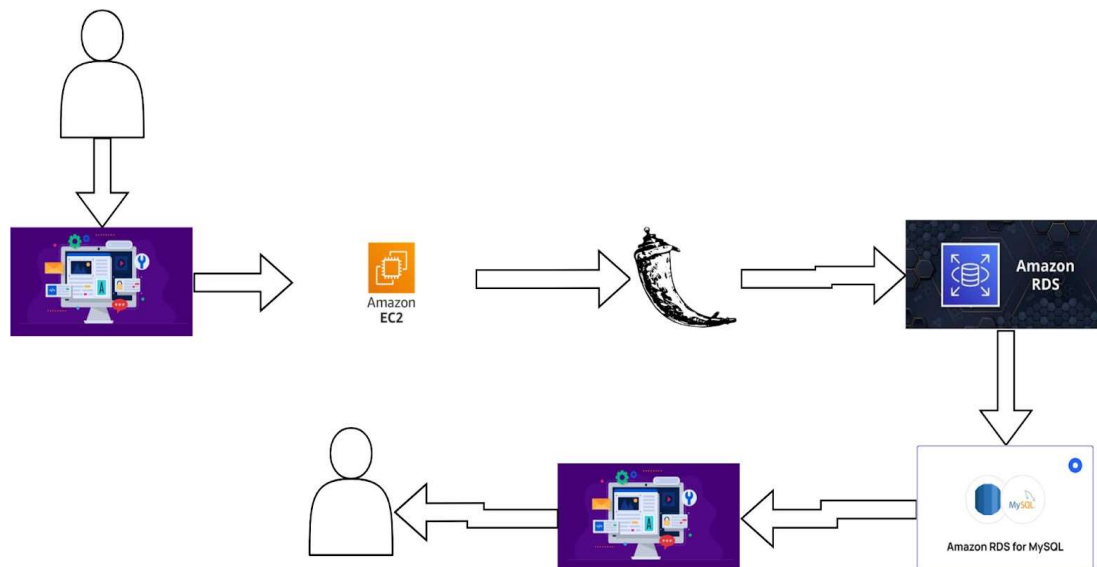
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VIRTUAL CLASS IN AWS

ABSTRACT

The AWS-hosted virtual classroom and learning platform is a scalable and secure solution designed to facilitate online education. The platform offers interactive virtual classrooms, secure content hosting, real-time communication tools, and data analytics. Leveraging AWS services, the system ensures high availability, low latency, and robust security measures to meet the needs of educators and learners.



Objectives:

1. Develop a user-friendly, secure, and scalable virtual classroom.
2. Integrate real-time communication tools for lectures and discussions.
3. Provide storage and retrieval systems for educational resources.
4. Enable data analytics to monitor student engagement and performance.
5. Ensure platform availability and fault tolerance.
6. Students or login details can be retrieved whenever and wherever required.
7. Used HTML for the backend so that it will be very user friendly.

KEY FEATURES:

- **User Management:**

- **Registration and Login:** Users can sign up and log in securely using an integrated authentication system. AWS Cognito or Flask-Login ensures data protection and seamless session management.
- **Role-Based Access:** Separate dashboards and functionalities are tailored for students, teachers, and administrators.

- **Course Materials Management:**

- **S3 Integration:** Course content, including lecture notes, videos, and other educational materials, are uploaded and stored in Amazon S3. S3 ensures high availability and secure access to these resources.
- **Version Control:** Educators can update course materials, and students always have access to the latest versions.

- **Data Management:**

- **Amazon RDS:** A relational database setup on RDS stores user information, course metadata, and other critical data. The database schema is designed for optimal performance and scalability.
- **Secure Queries:** SQLAlchemy, the ORM used with Flask, ensures safe interactions with the database.

- **Deployment and Scalability:**

- **AWS EC2:** The Flask application is deployed on an EC2 instance, providing the flexibility to scale resources based on user demand.
- **Load Balancing:** Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) ensures even distribution of traffic across instances.

- **Real-Time Communication:**

- Using AWS Chime SDK or WebRTC (optional for future development), the platform supports live lectures, discussions, and virtual office hours.

- **Analytics and Monitoring:**

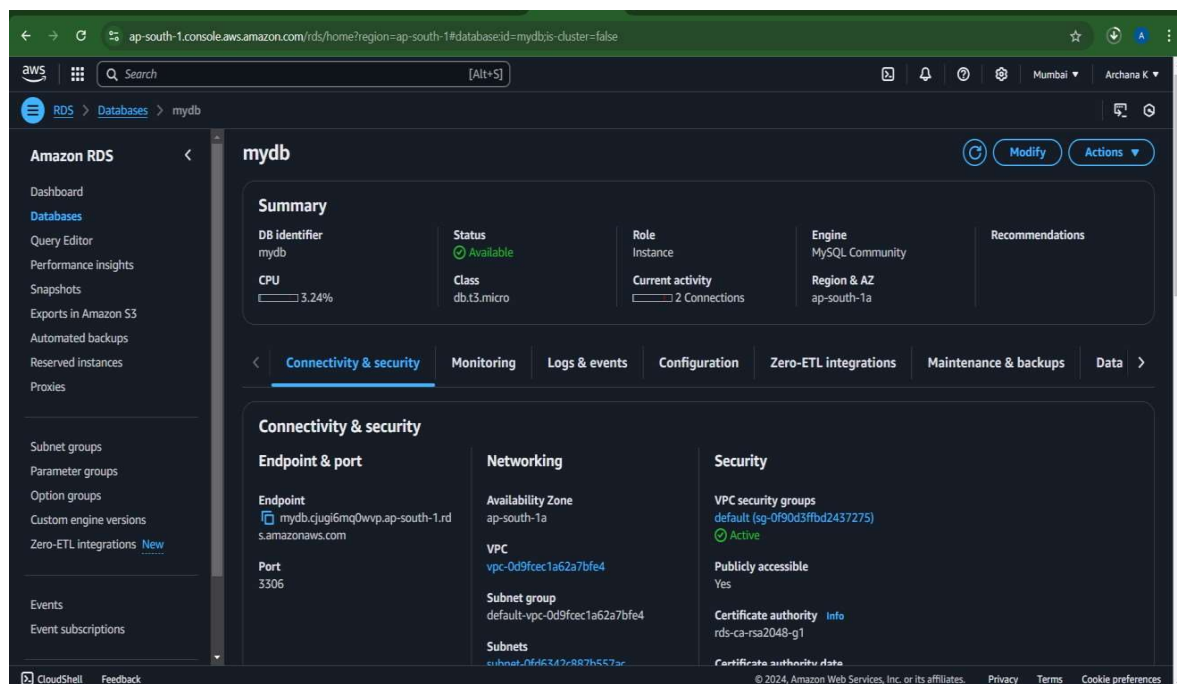
- **AWS CloudWatch:** Real-time monitoring tracks system health and performance.

- **Data Analytics:** AWS QuickSight generates insights on student progress, attendance, and course engagement metrics.
- **Security:**
 - End-to-end encryption ensures secure transmission of sensitive data.
 - Role-based IAM policies regulate access to AWS resources.

Step by Step Process of Implementation :

Step 1: Log in to AWS Management Console

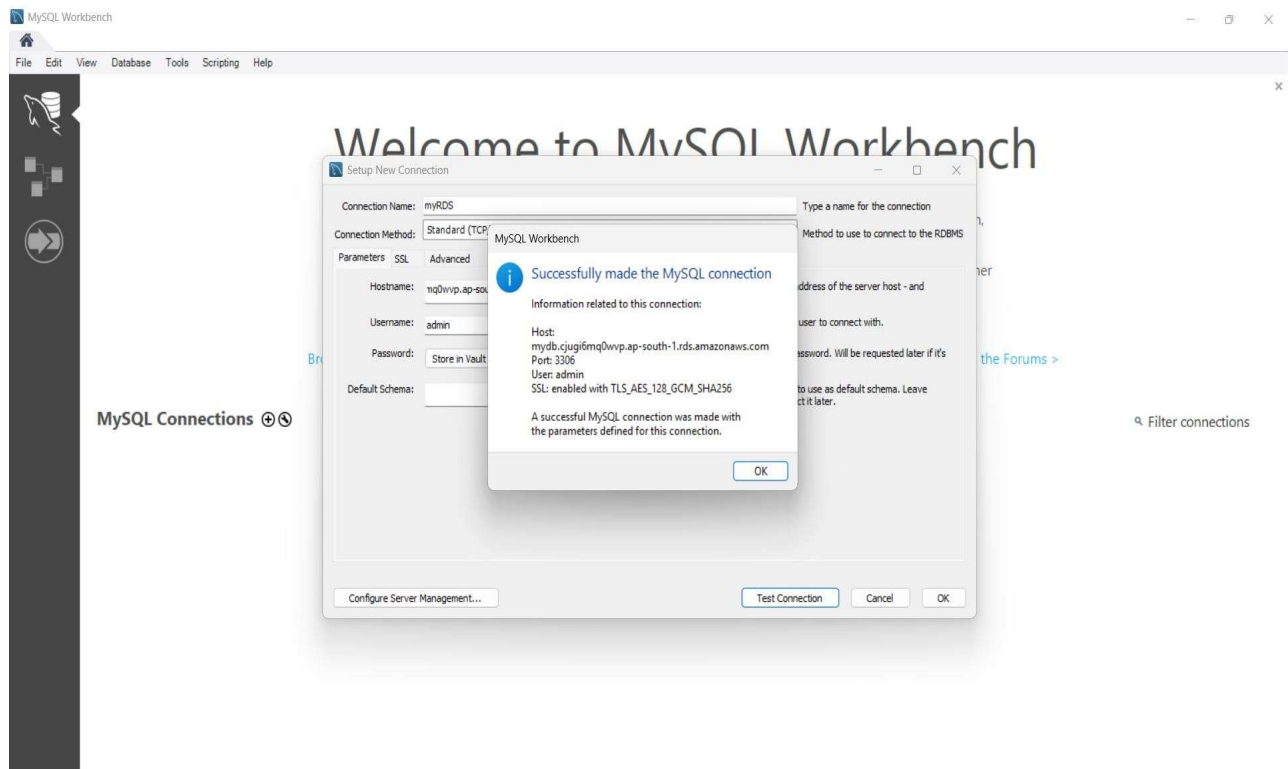
- Navigate to the AWS Management console.
- Sign in with your AWS credentials.
- In the AWS Management Console, search for RDS in the search bar.
- Click on RDS to open the service dashboard.
- On the RDS dashboard, click Create database.
- Standard create: Offers full control over configuration options.
- Easy create: Automates most configuration decisions for quicker setup.
- For full customization, select Standard create.
- Choose your preferred database engine, such as: MySQL
- Select the version of the database engine.
- Deployment Option: Choose between Production or Dev/Test.
- DB Instance Identifier: Provide a name for the database instance.
- Master Username: Set the admin username (e.g., admin).
- Master Password: Set a strong password for the admin user.
- DB Instance Class: Select the instance size based on performance needs (e.g., db.t3.micro for free tier-eligible setups).
- General Purpose SSD (gp2)
- Provisioned IOPS SSD (io1)
- Magnetic
- Set allocated storage size (e.g., 20 GB).
- Select a VPC (Virtual Private Cloud) or allow RDS to create one automatically.
- Configure Public Access:
 - Yes if the database needs to be accessed over the internet.
 - No for internal access only.
- Choose or create a Subnet Group for high availability.
- Set VPC Security Groups to control inbound and outbound traffic.



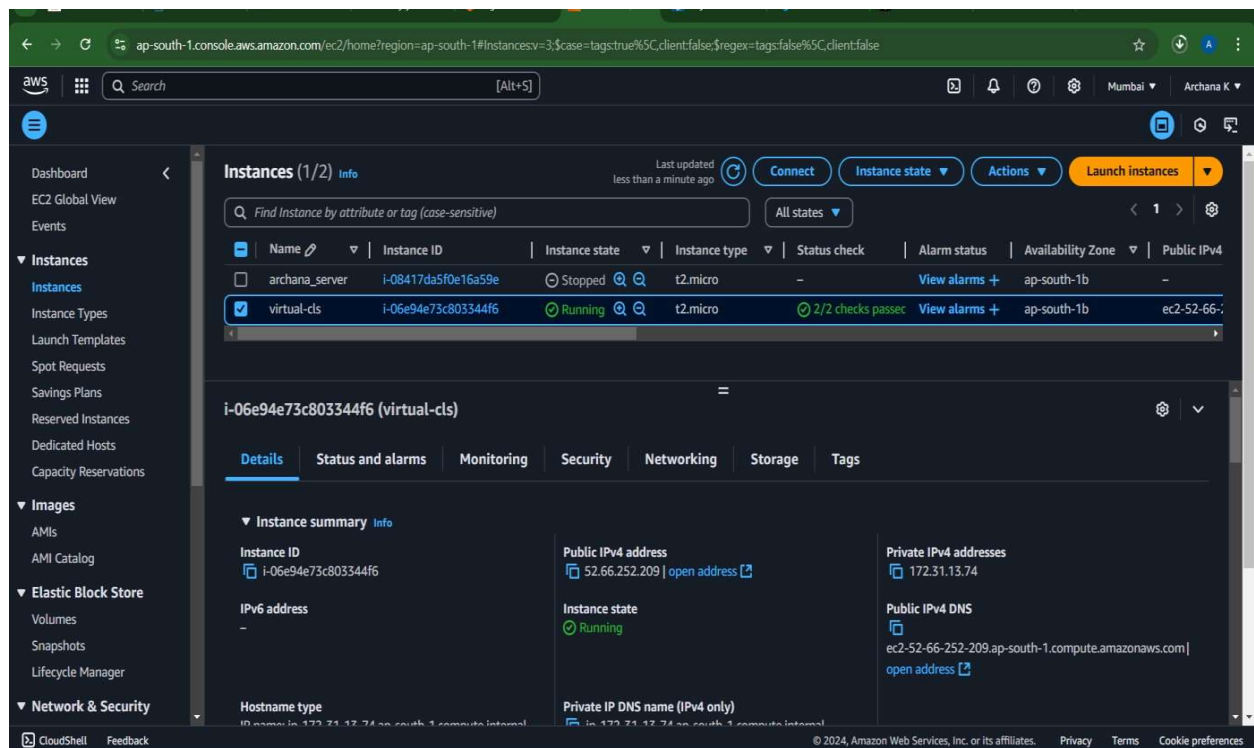
Step 2 : Connect to MySQL Workbench.

- Download and install **MySQL Workbench** from the official MYSQL website.
- Launch MySQL Workbench after installation.
- Log in to the AWS Management Console.
- Navigate to the **RDS** dashboard.
- Select your MySQL RDS instance from the list.
- Locate the **Endpoint** and **Port** in the instance details.
 - Example: mydb-instance.abc123xyz.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com
 - Port: Default is 3306.
- In the AWS Management Console, go to **EC2 > Security Groups**.
- Find the security group associated with your RDS instance.
- Add an inbound rule to allow your IP address to access the RDS instance:
 - **Type:** MySQL/Aurora
 - **Protocol:** TCP

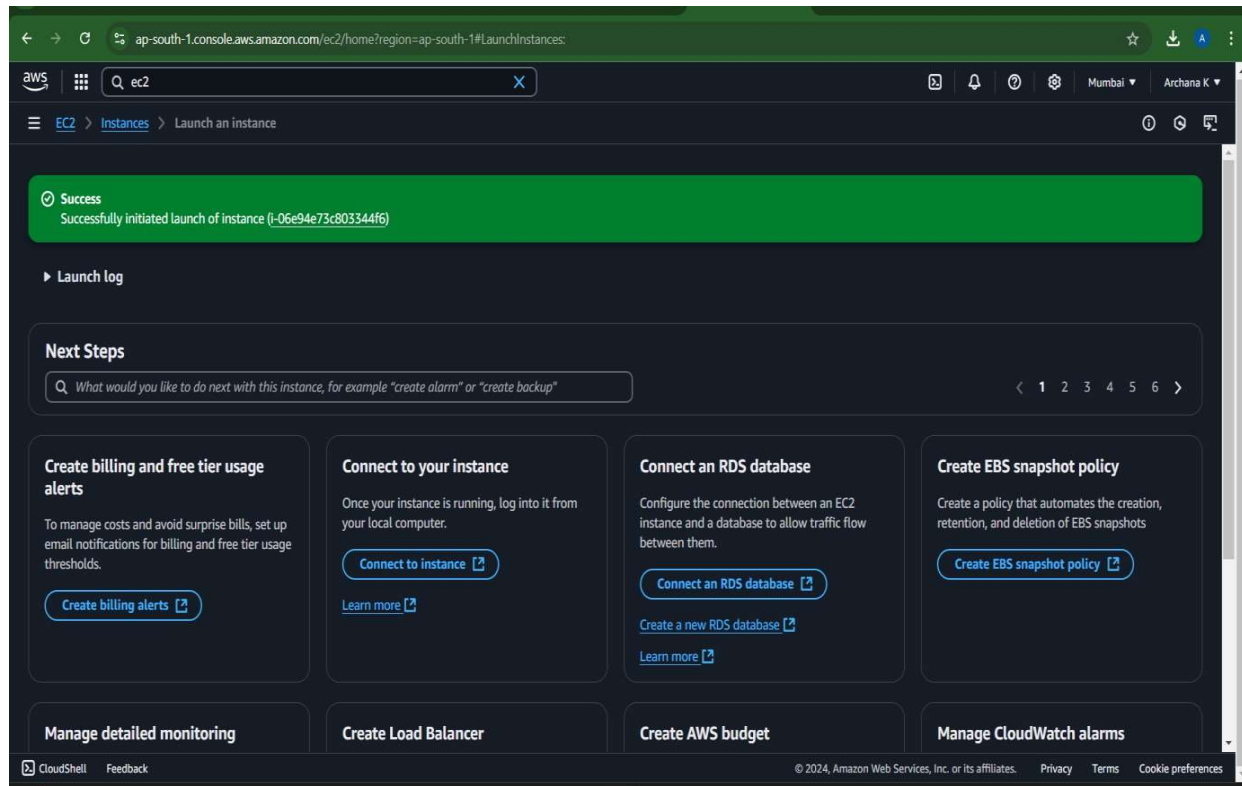
- **Port Range:** 3306
- **Source:** Your IP (use **My IP** option for simplicity).
- Save the changes.
- Open **MySQL Workbench**.
- Click the + symbol next to "MySQL Connections" to create a new connection.
- **Connection Name:** Provide a name for the connection (e.g., `AWS RDS MySQL`).
- **Hostname:** Enter the **Endpoint** of your RDS instance (e.g., `mydb-instance.abcl123xyz.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com`).
- **Port:** Enter the port number (default: `3306`).
- **Username:** Enter the master username you configured for your RDS instance.
- **Password:**
 - Click **Store in Vault** or **Store Password** and enter the master password.
- Click the **Test Connection** button.
- If prompted, select the appropriate authentication method (default is **Standard**).
- If the connection is successful, a confirmation dialog will appear.
- Click **OK** to save the connection.
- Double-click the new connection in MySQL Workbench to connect to your RDS instance.
- Once connected, you can:
 - View existing databases.
 - Run SQL queries.
 - Perform administrative tasks.



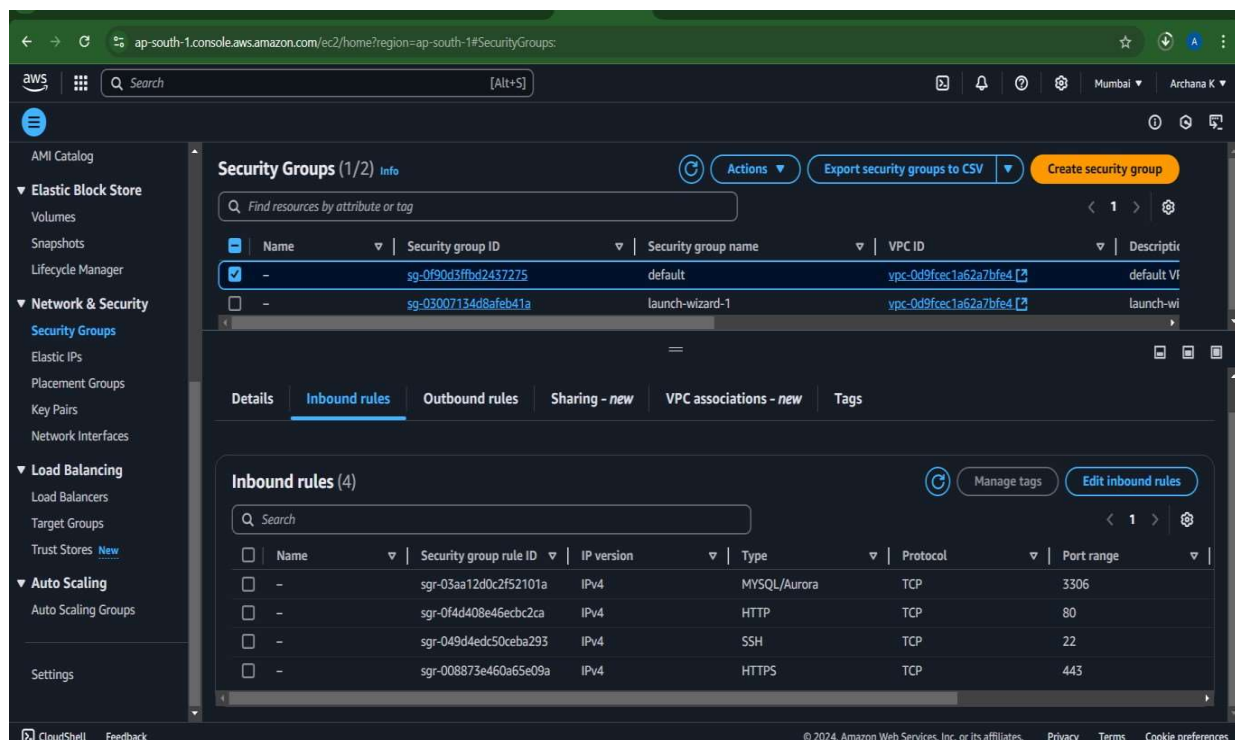
Step 3 : Create an EC2 Instance



Step 4 : EC2 instance successfully created



Step 5 : Choose instance type, configure security groups, and key pair



Step 6 : Deploy Flask App on EC2

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : CommandNotFoundException

PS C:\Users\archa\Downloads\azam_aws_prjct-main> python -m venv venv
PS C:\Users\archa\Downloads\azam_aws_prjct-main> venv\scripts\activate
(venv) PS C:\Users\archa\Downloads\azam_aws_prjct-main> pip install -r requirements.txt
ERROR: Could not open requirements file: [Errno 2] No such file or directory: 'requirements.txt'
```

```
Windows PowerShell
File "C:\Users\archa\Downloads\azam_aws_prjct-main\azam_aws_prjct-main\app.py", line 27, in register
    cursor.execute('INSERT INTO users (username, password_hash) VALUES (%s, %s)', (username, hashed_password))
File "C:\Users\archa\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\mysql\connector\cursor.py", line 568
, in execute
    self._handle_result(self._connection.cmd_query(stmt))
File "C:\Users\archa\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\mysql\connector\connection.py", line
846, in cmd_query
    result = self._handle_result(self._send_cmd(ServerCmd.QUERY, query))
File "C:\Users\archa\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\mysql\connector\connection.py", line
656, in _handle_result
    raise errors.get_exception(packet)
mysql.connector.errors.ProgrammingError: 1146 (42S02): Table 'course_app.users' doesn't exist
127.0.0.1 - - [06/Dec/2024 00:32:14] "GET /register?_debugger__=yes&cmd=resource&f=style.css HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [06/Dec/2024 00:32:14] "GET /register?_debugger__=yes&cmd=resource&f=debugger.js HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [06/Dec/2024 00:32:14] "GET /register?_debugger__=yes&cmd=resource&f=ubuntu.ttf HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [06/Dec/2024 00:32:14] "GET /register?_debugger__=yes&cmd=resource&f=console.png HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [06/Dec/2024 00:32:14] "GET /register?_debugger__=yes&cmd=resource&f=console.png HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [06/Dec/2024 00:32:38] "POST /register HTTP/1.1" 302 -
127.0.0.1 - - [06/Dec/2024 00:32:38] "GET /login HTTP/1.1" 200 -
127.0.0.1 - - [06/Dec/2024 00:32:58] "POST /login HTTP/1.1" 302 -
127.0.0.1 - - [06/Dec/2024 00:32:58] "GET /dashboard HTTP/1.1" 200 -
PS C:\Users\archa\Downloads\azam_aws_prjct-main\azam_aws_prjct-main> python app.py
* Serving Flask app 'app' (lazy loading)
* Environment: production
  WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
  Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Debug mode: on
* Restarting with stat
* Debugger is active!
* Debugger PIN: 950-312-977
* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
```

Step 7 : Display the home page of the website .



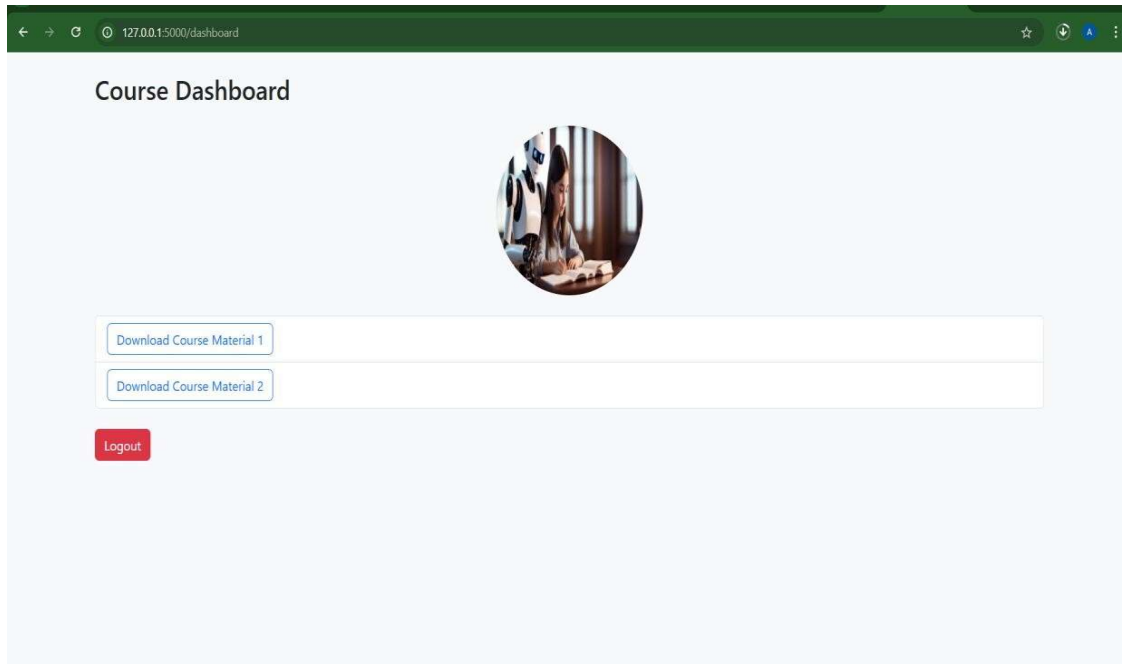
Step 8: Student Registration and Access

A screenshot of a web browser showing the 'Register' page. The address bar displays '127.0.0.1:5000/register'. The page has a white background with a dark green header. The title 'Register' is at the top. Below it, there are two input fields: 'Username' with the value 'virtual_class' and 'Password' with masked characters '*****'. A blue 'Register' button is positioned below the password field.

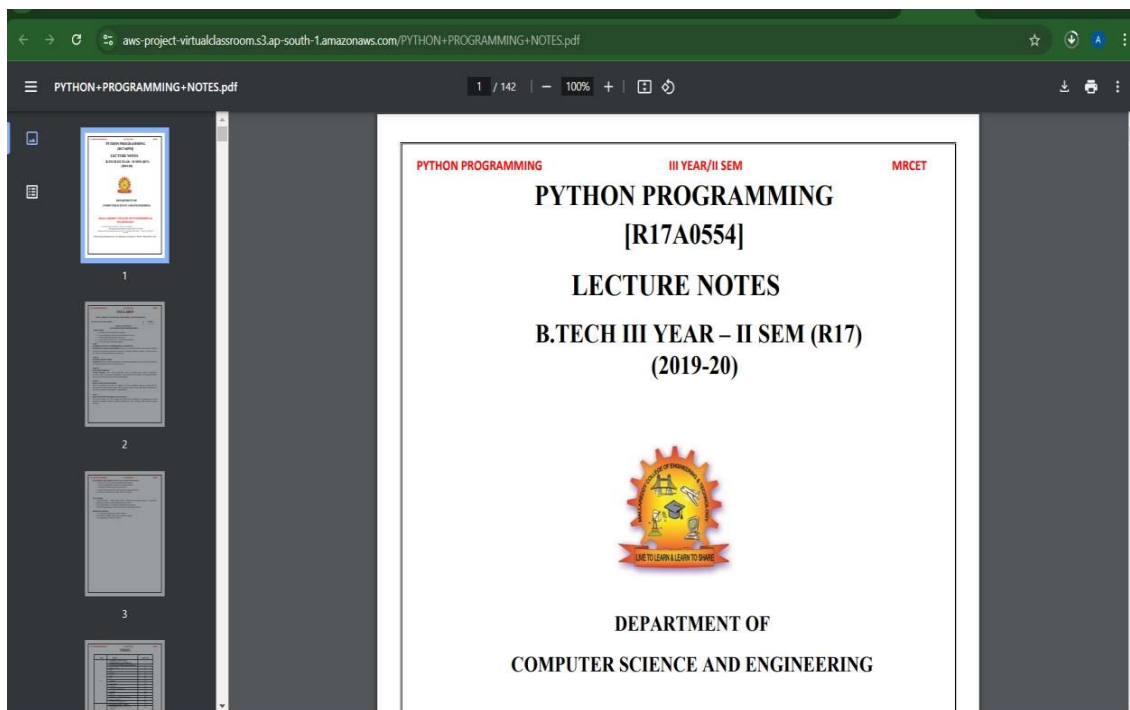
Step 9 : User login

A screenshot of a web browser showing the 'Login' page. The address bar displays '127.0.0.1:5000/login'. The page has a white background with a dark green header. The title 'Login' is at the top. Below it, there are two input fields: 'Username' with the value 'virtual_class' and 'Password' with masked characters '*****'. A blue 'Login' button is positioned below the password field.

Step 10 : Instructor Uploads Materials



Step 11: Downloading Course Content



SUMMARY:

- The project integrates Flask with AWS cloud services to build a scalable, secure, and user-friendly virtual classroom and learning platform. It leverages the flexibility of Flask for backend development and the robust capabilities of AWS for cloud hosting and data management. The platform allows users to register, log in, and access educational content hosted in Amazon S3, ensuring secure and high-availability storage.
- Data is managed in a relational database set up on Amazon RDS, which provides a scalable and reliable foundation for handling user data, course metadata, and other critical information. The application is deployed on Amazon EC2 instances, ensuring consistent performance and flexibility to scale resources based on user demand. To secure interactions, AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) enforces role-based access controls, and VPC configurations ensure data protection.
- The solution incorporates key features such as real-time user authentication, course material management, and role-based dashboards tailored for students, educators, and administrators. The architecture includes load balancing and automated backup solutions, ensuring system reliability and data integrity. Additionally, AWS CloudWatch monitors system performance, and enhanced monitoring tools provide insights to improve operational efficiency.
- Designed to address the growing demand for remote and flexible education solutions, this platform combines AWS's powerful infrastructure with Flask's simplicity to deliver an intuitive and robust learning experience. Its modular design enables future enhancements, such as AI-driven learning recommendations, mobile applications, and advanced analytics. Overall, the platform offers a seamless and secure educational environment for modern e-learning needs.