



Greenfield University Instant Library: Quick Access to Learning Resources

Project Description:

At Greenfield University, the BSC Computer Science department faces a shortage of physical textbooks due to a growing student population. The limited availability of library resources has led to long wait times and challenges in accessing essential study materials.

To solve this, the university's Cloud Solutions Department developed the Instant Library—a virtual library platform. Using Flask for backend development, AWS EC2 for hosting, and DynamoDB for managing data, the system allows students to register, log in, and request books online. AWS SNS sends real-time notifications to students and library staff about requests, ensuring effective communication and resource management. This cloud-based solution enhances the availability of study materials, providing seamless access for all students.

Scenario 1: Efficient Book Request System for Students

In the Instant Library System at Greenfield University, AWS EC2 ensures a reliable infrastructure to manage multiple students accessing the platform simultaneously. For example, a student can log in, navigate to the book request page, and easily submit a request for unavailable textbooks. Flask handles backend operations, efficiently retrieving and processing user data in real-time. The cloud-based architecture allows the platform to handle a high volume of book requests during peak periods, ensuring smooth operation without delays.

Scenario 2: Seamless Book Request Notifications for Library Staff

When students request books that are unavailable in the physical library, the Instant Library System uses AWS SNS to notify both the students and the library staff. For instance, a student requests a textbook, and Flask processes the request while SNS sends an email to both the student (confirming the request) and the library staff (informing them of the new request). The secure integration with AWS DynamoDB stores all book requests, ensuring they are tracked and resolved efficiently.

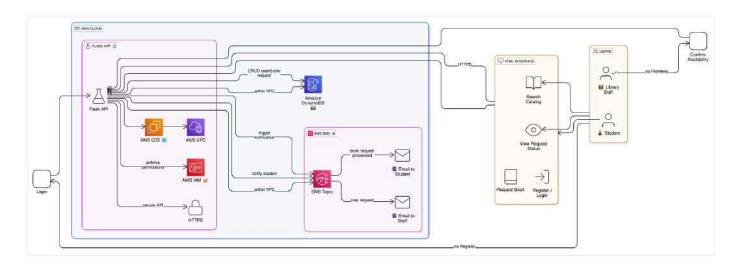
Scenario 3: Easy Access to Library Resources

The Instant Library System provides students with easy access to available resources in the library. For example, a student logs in and views the list of available books and materials on the platform. They can quickly check the availability status or place a request if the book is not in stock. Flask manages real-time data fetching from DynamoDB, while EC2 hosting ensures the platform performs seamlessly even when multiple students access it at the same time, offering a smooth and uninterrupted user experience.

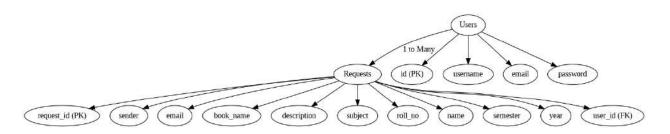




AWS ARCHITECTURE



Entity Relationship (ER)Diagram:



Pre-requisites:

1. .AWS Account Setup: AWS Account Setup

2. Understanding IAM: IAM Overview

3. Amazon EC2 Basics: EC2 Tutorial

4. DynamoDB Basics: DynamoDB Introduction

5. SNS Overview: SNS Documentation

6. Git Version Control: Git Documentation





Project WorkFlow:

1. AWS Account Setup and Login

Activity 1.1: Set up an AWS account if not already done.

Activity 1.2: Log in to the AWS Management Console

2. DynamoDB Database Creation and Setup

Activity 2.1: Create a DynamoDB Table.

Activity 2.2: Configure Attributes for User Data and Book Requests.

3. SNS Notification Setup

Activity 3.1: Create SNS topics for book request notifications.

Activity 3.2: Subscribe users and library staff to SNS email notifications.

4. Backend Development and Application Setup

Activity 4.1: Develop the Backend Using Flask.

Activity 4.2: Integrate AWS Services Using boto3.

5. IAM Role Setup

Activity 5.1: Create IAM Role

Activity 5.2: Attach Policies

6. EC2 Instance Setup

Activity 6.1: Launch an EC2 instance to host the Flask application.

Activity 6.2: Configure security groups for HTTP, and SSH access.

7. Deployment on EC2

Activity 7.1:Upload Flask Files

Activity 7.2: Run the Flask App





8. Testing and Deployment

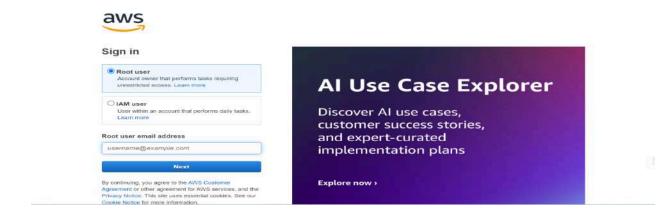
Activity 8.1: Conduct functional testing to verify user registration, login, book requests, and notifications.

Milestone 1: AWS Account Setup and Login

- Activity 1.1: Set up an AWS account if not already done.
 - Sign up for an AWS account and configure billing settings.



- Activity 1.2: Log in to the AWS Management Console
 - After setting up your account, log in to the <u>AWS Management Console</u>.

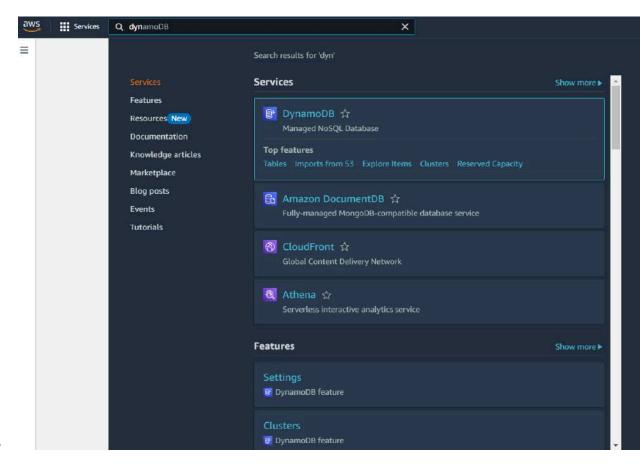


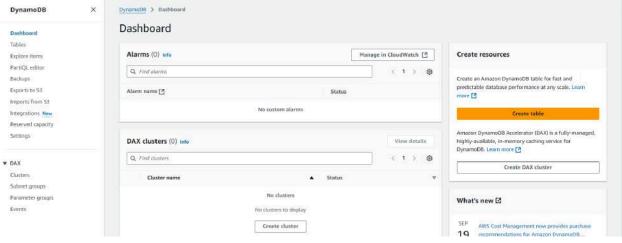




Milestone 2: DynamoDB Database Creation and Setup

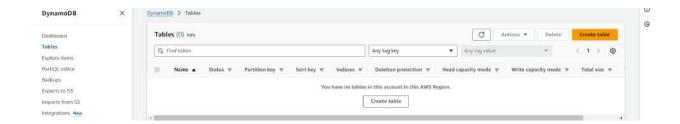
- Activity 2.1:Navigate to the DynamoDB
 - o In the AWS Console, navigate to DynamoDB and click on create tables.



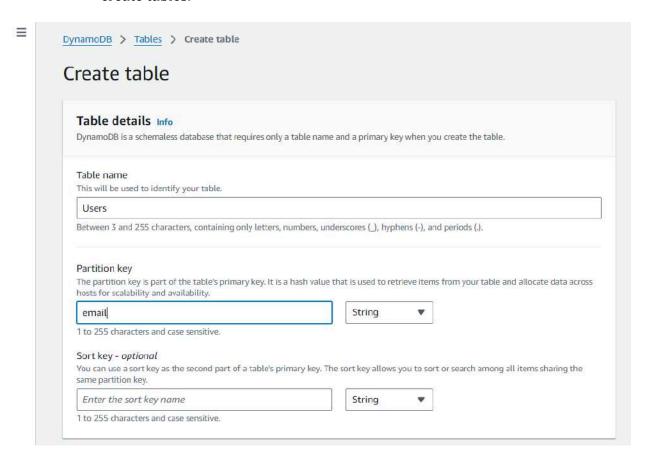






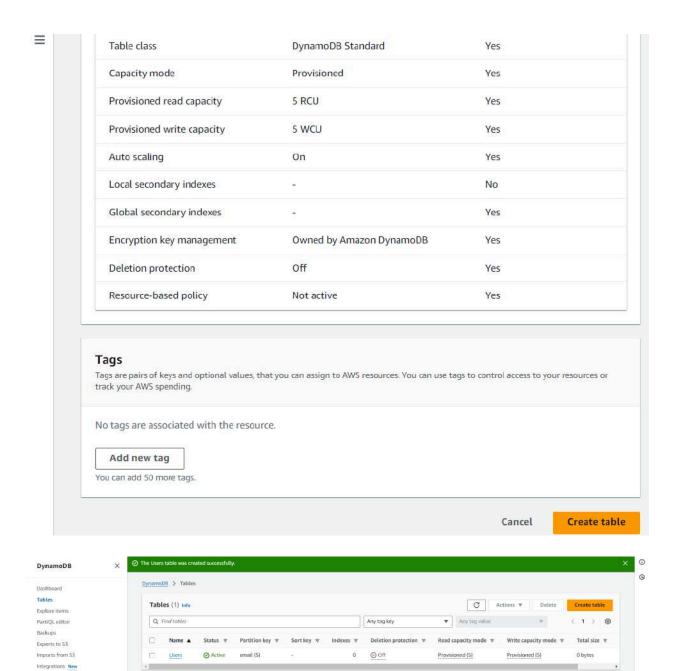


- Activity 2.2:Create a DynamoDB table for storing registration details and book requests.
 - Create Users table with partition key "Email" with type String and click on create tables.









• Follow the same steps to create a requests table with Email as the primary key for book requests data.

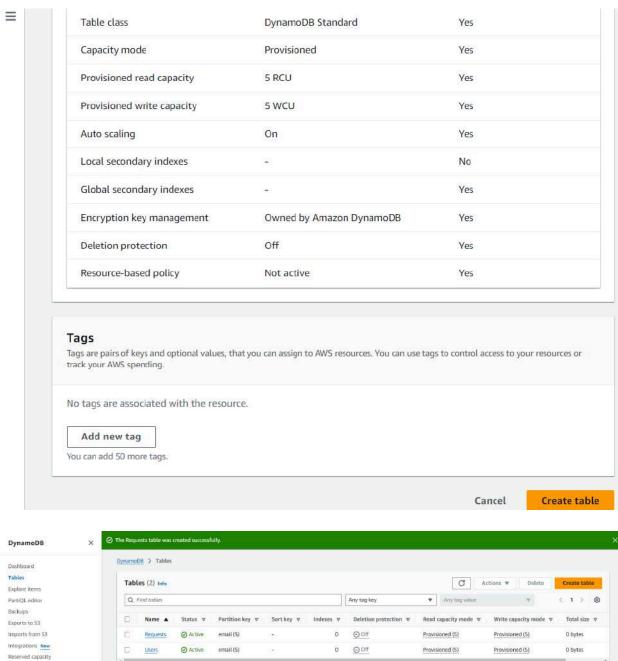




DynamoDB > Tables > Create table Create table Table details Info DynamoDB is a schemaless database that requires only a table name and a primary key when you create the table. Table name This will be used to identify your table. Requests Between 3 and 255 characters, containing only letters, numbers, underscores (_), hyphens (-), and periods (.). Partition key The partition key is part of the table's primary key. It is a hash value that is used to retrieve items from your table and allocate data across hosts for scalability and availability. String ∇ email 1 to 255 characters and case sensitive. Sort key - optional You can use a sort key as the second part of a table's primary key. The sort key allows you to sort or search among all items sharing the same partition key. Enter the sort key name String • 1 to 255 characters and case sensitive. **Table settings** Default settings Customize settings







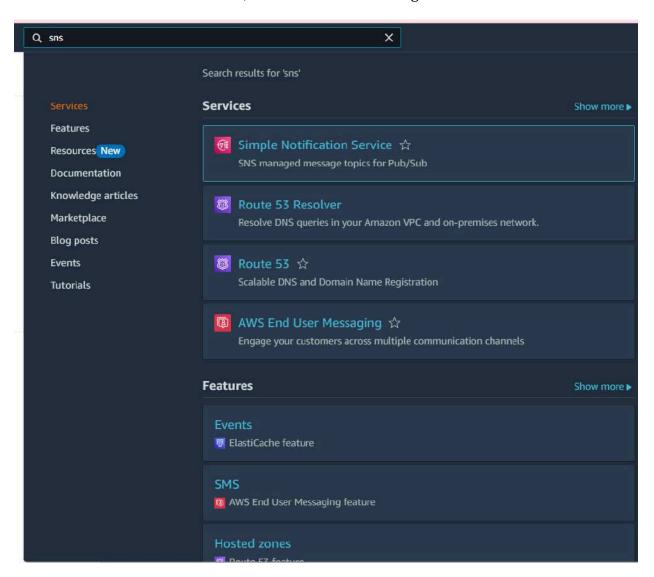
Milestone 3: SNS Notification Setup

 Activity 3.1: Create SNS topics for sending email notifications to users and library staff.



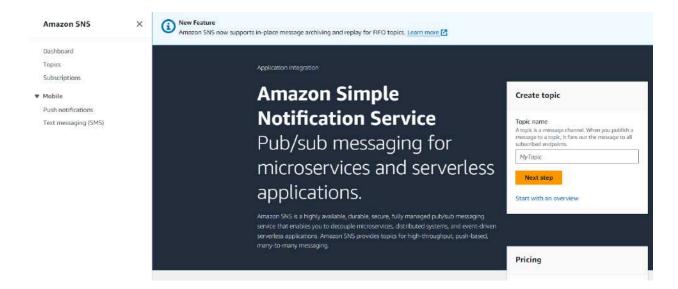


o In the AWS Console, search for SNS and navigate to the SNS Dashboard.

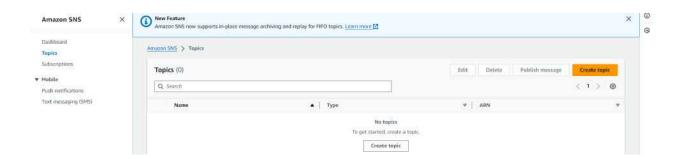








• Click on **Create Topic** and choose a name for the topic.



 Choose Standard type for general notification use cases and Click on Create Topic.





Amazon SNS > Topics > Create topic

Create topic

Details

Type Info

Topic type cannot be modified after topic is created

O FIFO (first-in, first-out)

- · Strictly-preserved message ordering
- · Exactly-once message delivery
- · High throughput, up to 300 publishes/second
- Subscription protocols: SQS



- · Best-effort message ordering
- · At-least once message delivery
- · Highest throughput in publishes/second
- Subscription protocols: SQS, Lambda, HTTP, SMS, email, mobile application endpoints

Name

BookRequestNotifications

Maximum 256 characters. Can include alphanumeric characters, hyphens (-) and underscores (_).

Display name - optional Info

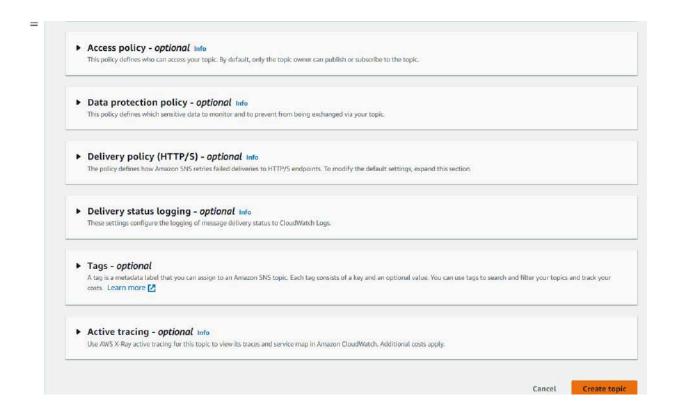
To use this topic with SMS subscriptions, enter a display name. Only the first 10 characters are displayed in an SMS message.

Му Торіс

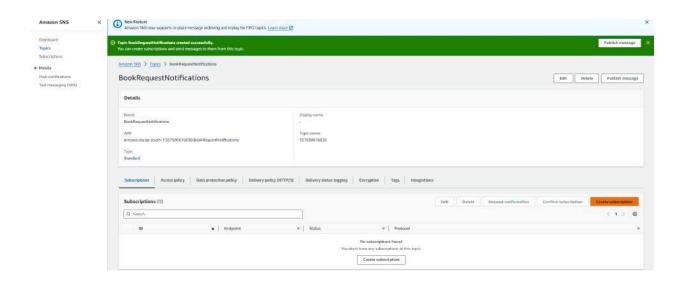
Maximum 100 characters.







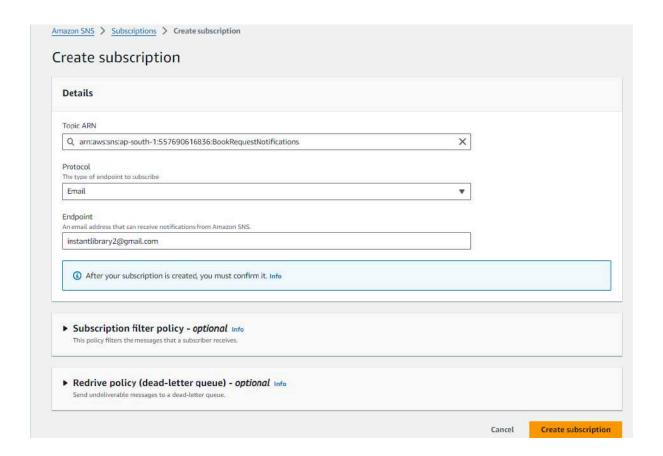
• Configure the SNS topic and note down the **Topic ARN**.





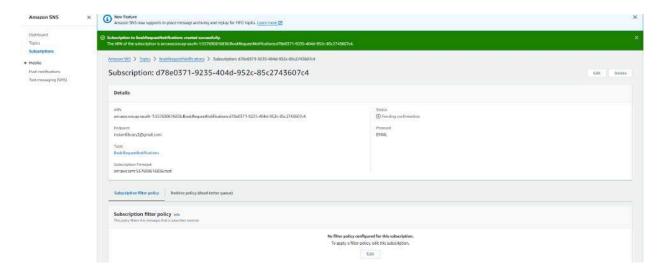


- Activity 3.2: Subscribe users and staff to relevant SNS topics to receive real-time notifications when a book request is made.
 - Subscribe users (or admin staff) to this topic via Email. When a book request is made, notifications will be sent to the subscribed emails.

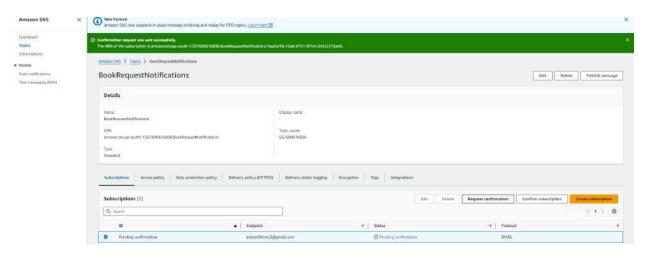








After subscription request for the mail confirmation



• Navigate to the subscribed Email account and Click on the confirm subscription in the AWS Notification- Subscription Confirmation mail.





AWS Notification - Subscription Confirmation Inbox ×

AWS Notifications <no-reply@sns.amazonaws.com>

to me 🕶

You have chosen to subscribe to the topic:

arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:557690616836:BookRequestNotifications

To confirm this subscription, click or visit the link below (If this was in error no action is necessary):

Confirm subscription

Please do not reply directly to this email. If you wish to remove yourself from receiving all future SNS subscription confirmation requests please send an email to sns-opt-out

AWS Notifications <no-reply@sns.amazonaws.com>

to me 🔻

You have chosen to subscribe to the topic:

arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:557690616836:BookRequestNotifications

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Confirm subscription

Please do not reply directly to this email. If you wish to remove yourself from receiving all future SNS subscription confirmation requests please send an email to sns-opt-out



Simple Notification Service

Subscription confirmed!

You have successfully subscribed.

Your subscription's id is:

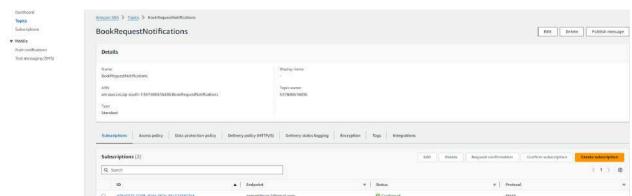
arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:557690616836:BookRequestNotifications:d78e0371-9235-404d-952c-85c2743607c4

If it was not your intention to subscribe, click here to unsubscribe.

Successfully done with the SNS mail subscription and setup, now store the ARN link.

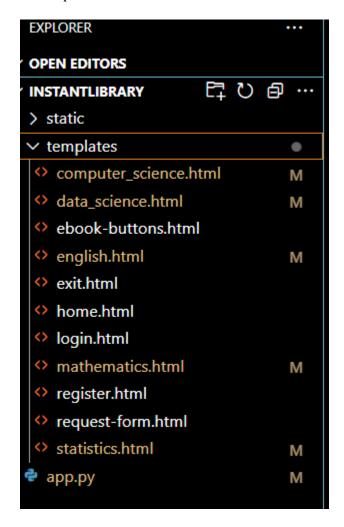






Milestone 4:Backend Development and Application Setup

- Activity 4.1: Develop the backend using Flask
 - File Explorer Structure







Description: set up the INSTANT LIBRARY project with an app.py file, a static/ folder for assets, and a templates/ directory containing all required HTML pages like home, login, register, subject-specific pages (e.g., computer_science.html, data_science.html), and utility pages (e.g., request-form.html, statistics.html).

Description of the code:

• Flask App Initialization

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request, redirect, url_for
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key
import smtplib
from email.mime.text import MIMEText
from email.mime.multipart import MIMEMultipart
from bcrypt import hashpw, gensalt, checkpw
```

Description: import essential libraries including Flask utilities for routing, Boto3 for DynamoDB operations, SMTP and email modules for sending mails, and Bcrypt for password hashing and verification

```
app = Flask(__name__)
```

Description: initialize the Flask application instance using Flask(_name_) to start building the web app.

• Dynamodb Setup:

```
# Initialize DynamoDB resource
dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb', region_name='ap-south-1')

# DynamoDB Tables
users_table = dynamodb.Table('Users') # Ensure the 'Users' table
requests_table = dynamodb.Table('Requests') # Ensure the 'Request
```





Description: initialize the DynamoDB resource for the ap-south-1 region and set up access to the Users and Requests tables for storing user details and book requests.

SNS Connection

```
# SNS Topic ARN (create the SNS topic in AWS and provide the ARN here)
sns = boto3.client('sns', region_name='ap-south-1')
sns_topic_arn = 'arn:aws:sns:ap-south-1:557690616836:BookRequestNotifications'
# Email settings (for sending emails)
SMTP_SERVER = "smtp.gmail.com
SMTP PORT = 587
SENDER_EMAIL = "instantlibrary2@gmail.com"
SENDER PASSWORD = "luut dsih nyvq dgzv" # Your app password
# Function to send email
def send_email(to_email, subject, body):
   msg = MIMEMultipart()
   msg['From'] = SENDER_EMAIL
   msg['To'] = to_email
   msg['Subject'] = subject
   msg.attach(MIMEText(body, 'plain'))
       server = smtplib.SMTP(SMTP_SERVER, SMTP_PORT)
       server.starttls()
        server.login(SENDER_EMAIL, SENDER_PASSWORD)
        text = msg.as_string()
        server.sendmail(SENDER_EMAIL, to_email, text)
        server.quit()
       print("Email sent successfully")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Failed to send email: {e}")
```

Description: Configure **SNS** to send notifications when a book request is submitted. Paste your stored ARN link in the sns_topic_arn space, along with the region_name where the SNS topic is created. Also, specify the chosen email service in SMTP_SERVER (e.g., Gmail, Yahoo, etc.) and enter the subscribed email in the SENDER_EMAIL section. Create an 'App password' for the email ID and store it in the SENDER_PASSWORD section.

Routes for Web Pages

• Home Route:

```
# Home route redirects to Registration page
@app.route('/')
def home():
    return redirect(url_for('register'))
```

Description: define the home route / to automatically redirect users to the register page when they access the base URL.





• Register Route:

```
# Registration Page
@app.route('/register', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def register():
   if request.method == 'POST':
       name = request.form['name']
       email = request.form['email']
       password = request.form['password']
        confirm_password = request.form['confirm_password']
        # Basic Validation: Ensure all fields are filled
       if not name or not email or not password or not confirm_password:
           return "All fields are mandatory! Please fill out the entire form."
        if password != confirm_password:
           return "Passwords do not match! Please try again."
        # Check if user already exists
        response = users_table.get_item(Key={'email': email})
        if 'Item' in response:
            return "User already exists! Please log in."
        # Hash the password
        hashed_password = hashpw(password.encode('utf-8'), gensalt()).decode('utf-8')
        # Store user in DynamoDB with login_count initialized to 0
        users_table.put_item(
            Item={
                'email': email,
                'name': name,
                'password': hashed_password,
                'login_count': 0
        # Send SNS notification for new registration
        sns.publish(
            TopicArn=sns_topic_arn,
            Message=f'New user registered: {name} ({email})',
            Subject='New User Registration'
        return redirect(url_for('login'))
   return render_template('register.html')
```

Description: define /register route to validate registration form fields, hash the user password using Bcrypt, store the new user in DynamoDB with a login count, and send an SNS notification on successful registration





• login Route (GET/POST):

```
Login Page
@app.route('/login', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
lef login():
   if request.method == 'POST':
       email = request.form['email']
       password = request.form['password']
       # Basic Validation: Ensure both fields are filled
       if not email or not password:
          return "Please enter both email and password."
       # Fetch user data from DynamoDB
       response = users_table.get_item(Key={'email': email})
       user = response.get('Item'
       if not user or not checkpw(password.encode('utf-8'), user['password'].encode('utf-8')):
           return "Incorrect email or password! Please try again.
       # Update login count
       users_table.update_item(
           Key={'email': email},
           UpdateExpression='SET login_count = login_count + :inc',
           ExpressionAttributeValues={':inc': 1}
       return redirect(url_for('home_page'))
   return render_template('login.html')
```

Description: define /login route to validate user credentials against DynamoDB, check the password using Bcrypt, update the login count on successful authentication, and redirect users to the home page

• Home, E- book buttons and subject routes:

```
# Home Page with E-Books, Request Books, and Exit
@app.route('/home-page')
def home_page():
    return render_template('home.html')

# E-Books Page (Dropdown Selection for Course and Subject)
@app.route('/ebook-buttons', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def ebook_buttons():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        subject = request.form['subject']
        return redirect(url_for('subject_page', subject=subject))
    return render_template('ebook-buttons.html')

# Subject Page (Example with Mathematics)
@app.route('/<subject>.html')
def subject_page(subject):
    return render_template(f'{subject}.html')
```

Description: define /home-page to render the main homepage, /ebook-buttons to handle subject selection and redirection, and /<subject>.html dynamic route to render subject-specific pages like Mathematics or English.





• Request Routes:

```
app.route('/request-form', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
of request_form():
   if request.method == 'POST':
      email = request.form['email'] # Capture email to send thank-you note
      name = request.form['name']
      year = request.form['year']
      semester = request.form['semester']
      roll_no = request.form['roll-no']
subject = request.form['subject']
book_name = request.form['book-name']
      description = request.form['description']
       # Store book request in DynamoDB along with the user email
       requests_table.put_item(
               'roll_no': roll_no,
                'name': name,
                'year': year,
                'semester': semester,
                'subject': subject,
               'book_name': book_name,
'description': description
      # Send a thank-you email to the requesting user
      \label{thmk_you_message} thmk_you_message = f"Dear \{name\}, \\ \nnThank you for submitting a book request for '\{book_name\}'. We will send_email(email, "Thank You for Your Book Request", thank_you_message)
      return "<h3>Book request submitted successfully! We will get back to you soon.</h3>"
  # Render the request form for GET requests
  return render_template('request-form.html')
```

Description: define /request-form route to capture book request details from users, store the request in DynamoDB, send a thank-you email to the user, notify the admin, and confirm submission with a success message.

Exit Route:

```
# Exit Page
@app.route('/exit')
def exit_page():
    return render_template('exit.html')
```

Description: define /exit route to render the exit.html page when the user chooses to leave or close the application.





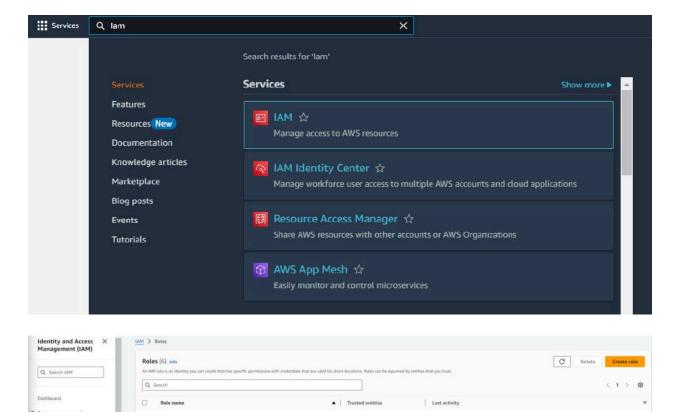
Deployment Code:

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=80, debug=True)
```

Description: start the Flask server to listen on all network interfaces (0.0.0.0) at port 80 with debug mode enabled for development and testing.

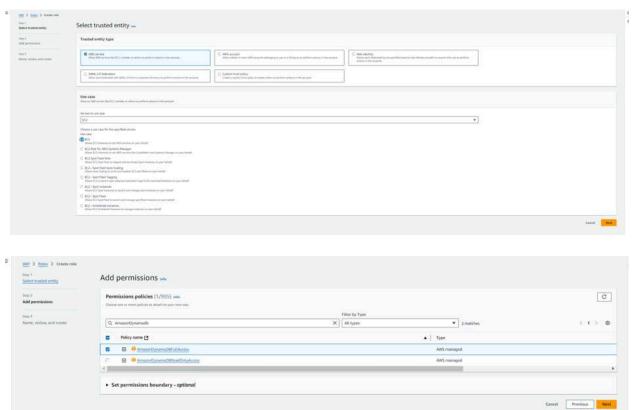
Milestone 5: IAM Role Setup

- Activity 5.1:Create IAM Role.
 - In the AWS Console, go to IAM and create a new IAM Role for EC2 to interact with DynamoDB and SNS.









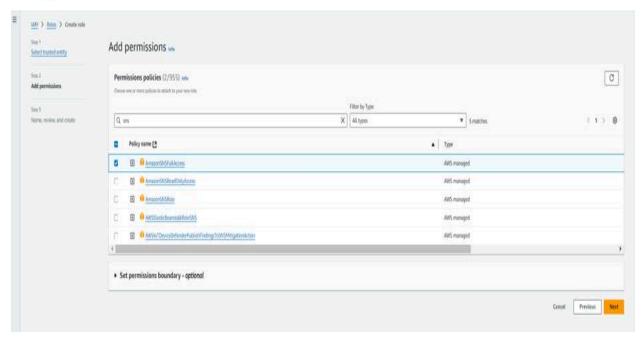
• Activity 5.2: Attach Policies.

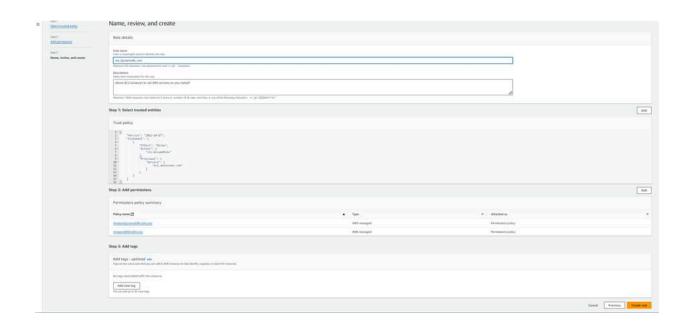
Attach the following policies to the role:

- AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess: Allows EC2 to perform read/write operations on DynamoDB.
- AmazonSNSFullAccess: Grants EC2 the ability to send notifications via SNS.



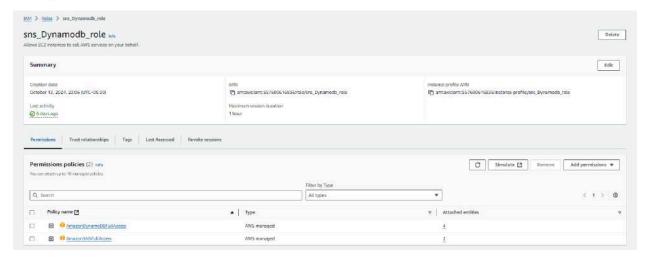












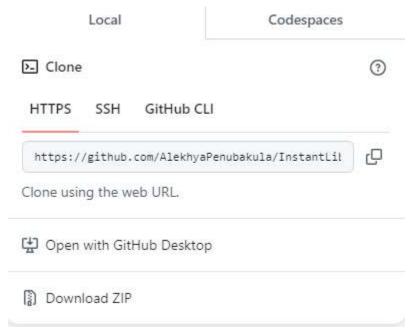
Milestone 6: EC2 Instance Setup

• Note: Load your Flask app and Html files into GitHub repository.

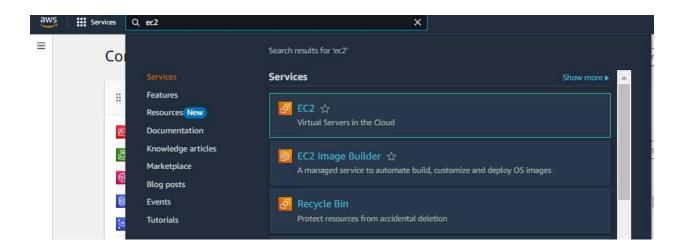








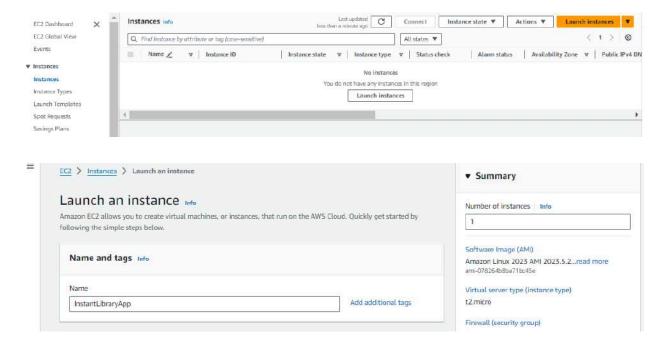
- Activity 6.1: Launch an EC2 instance to host the Flask application.
 - Launch EC2 Instance
 - o In the AWS Console, navigate to EC2 and launch a new instance.



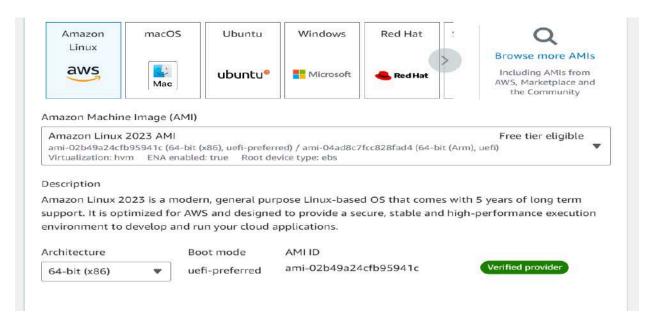




• Click on Launch instance to launch EC2 instance



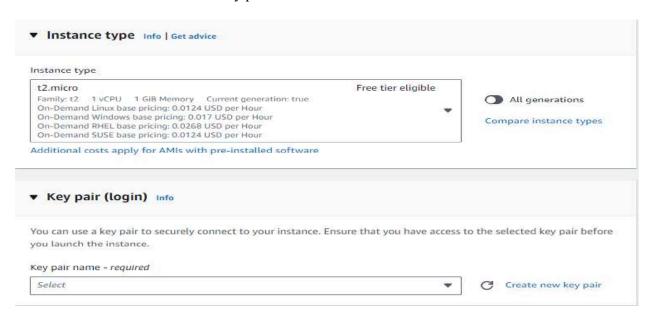
• Choose Amazon Linux 2 or Ubuntu as the AMI and t2.micro as the instance type (free-tier eligible).

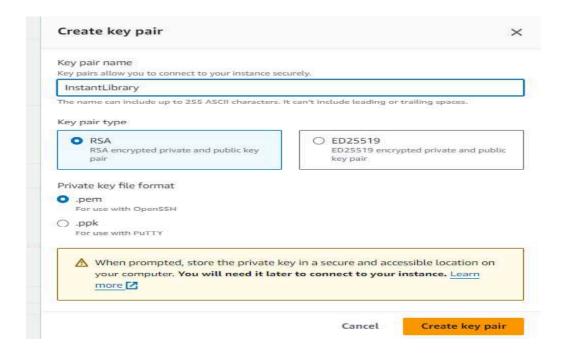






• Create and download the key pair for Server access.



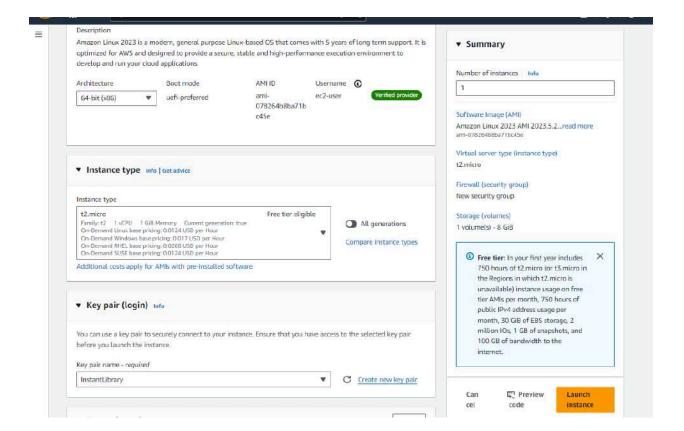








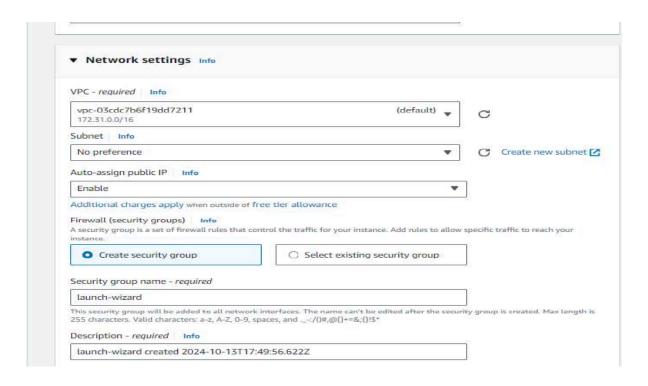
InstantLibrary.pem

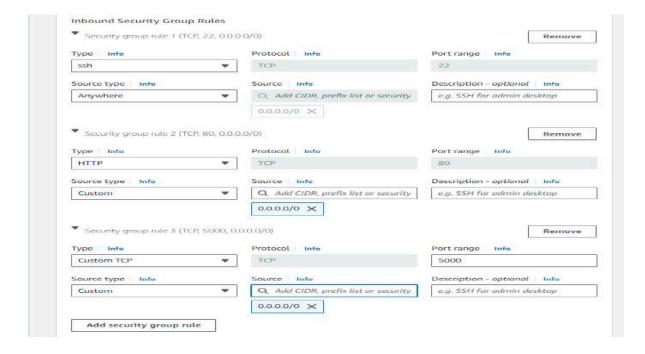






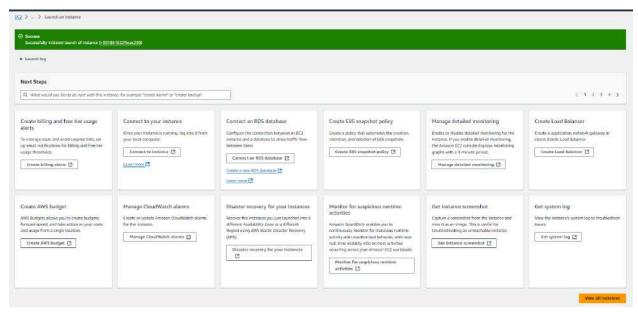
• Activity 6.2:Configure security groups for HTTP, and SSH access.



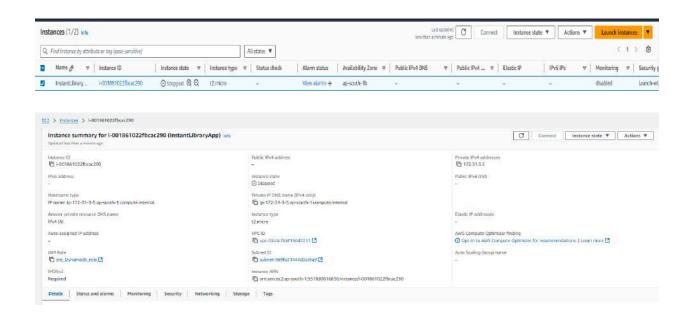








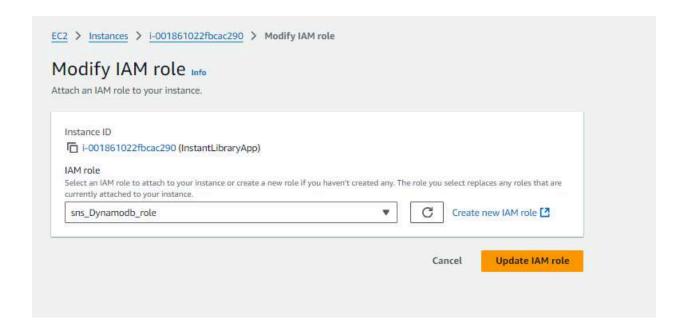
• To connect to EC2 using EC2 Instance Connect, start by ensuring that an IAM role is attached to your EC2 instance. You can do this by selecting your instance, clicking on Actions, then navigating to Security and selecting Modify IAM Role to attach the appropriate role. After the IAM role is connected, navigate to the EC2 section in the AWS Management Console. Select the EC2 instance you wish to connect to. At the top of the EC2 Dashboard, click the Connect button. From the connection methods presented, choose EC2 Instance Connect. Finally, click Connect again, and a new browser-based terminal will open, allowing you to access your EC2 instance directly from your browser.







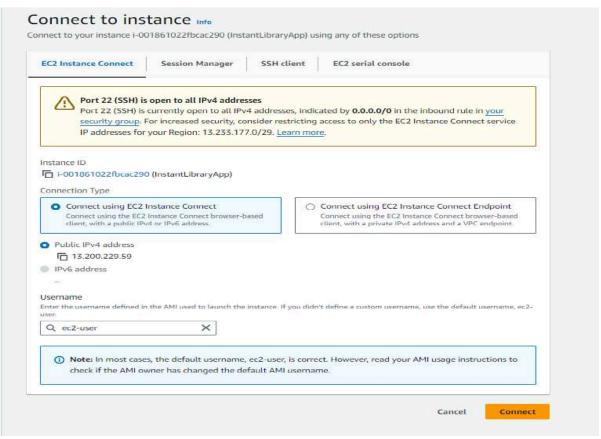


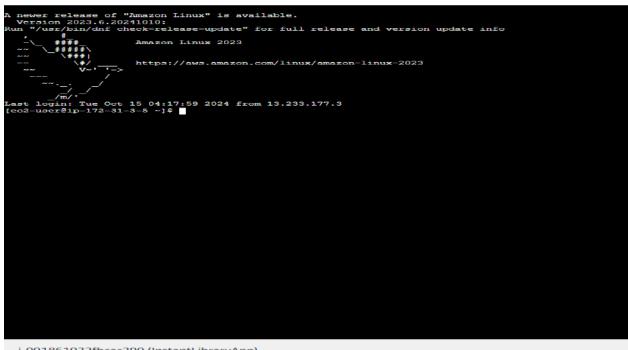


Now connect the EC2 with the files









i-001861022fbcac290 (InstantLibraryApp) PublicIPs: 13.201.74.42 PrivateIPs: 172.31.3.5





Milestone 7: Deployment on EC2

Activity 7.1: Install Software on the EC2 Instance

Install Python3, Flask, and Git:

On Amazon Linux 2:

sudo yum update -y

sudo pip3 install flask boto3

sudo yum install python3 git

Verify Installations:

flask --version

git --version

Activity 7.2:Clone Your Flask Project from GitHub

Clone your project repository from GitHub into the EC2 instance using Git.

Run: 'git clone https://github.com/your-github-username/your-repository-name.git'

Note: change your-github-username and your-repository-name with your credentials

here: 'git clone https://github.com/AlekhyaPenubakula/InstantLibrary.git'

• This will download your project to the EC2 instance.

To navigate to the project directory, run the following command:

cd InstantLibrary

Once inside the project directory, configure and run the Flask application by executing the following command with elevated privileges:

Run the Flask Application

sudo flask run --host=0.0.0.0 --port=80





```
newer release of "Amazon Linux" is available. Version 2023.6.20241010:
         "/usr/bin/dnf check-release-update" for full release and version update info
               ####\
                        \#/
V~' '->
                                              https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
__mv__
Last login: Tue Oct 15 04:17:59 2024 from 13.233.177.3

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-3-5 ~]$ git clone https://github.com/AlekhyaPenubakula/InstantLibrary.git fatal: destination path 'InstantLibrary' already exists and is not an empty directory.

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-3-5 ~]$ cd InstantLibrary

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-3-5 InstantLibrary]$ cd InstantLibrary

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-3-5 InstantLibrary]$ flask run --host=0.0.0.0 --port=80
  * Debug mode: off
Permission denied
 [ec2-user@ip-172-31-3-5 InstantLibrary]$ ^C
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-3-5 InstantLibrary]$ ^C
    c2-user@ip-172-31-3-5 InstantLibrary]$ sudo flask run --host=0.0.0.0 --port=80
   * Debug mode: off
  * Running on all addresses (0.0.0.0)

* Running on http://127.0.0.1:80

* Running on http://172.31.3.5:80
 ^C[ec2-user@ip-172-31-3-5 InstantLibrary]$
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-3-5 InstantLibrary]$ sudo flask run --host=0.0.0.0 --port=80
* Debug mode: off
   * Running on all addresses (0.0.0.0)
  * Running on http://127.0.0.1:80
* Running on http://172.31.3.5:80
183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:00] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 302 -
183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:01] "GET /register HTTP/1.1" 200 -
183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:01] "GET /static/images/library3.jpg HTTP/1.1" 200 -
183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:01] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 -
183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:01] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 4

183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:16] "GET /login HTTP/1.1" 200 -

183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:16] "GET /static/images/library3

183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:21] "POST /login HTTP/1.1" 200 -

183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:24] "GET /login HTTP/1.1" 200 -

183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:27] "POST /login HTTP/1.1" 302 -

183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:27] "POST /login HTTP/1.1" 302 -
                                                                                                                                                      ary3.jpg HTTP/1.1" 304 -
183.82.125.56 - - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:28] "GET /home-page HTTP/1.1" 200
    i-001861022fbcac290 (InstantLibraryApp)
    PublicIPs: 13.201.74.42 PrivateIPs: 172.31.3.5
```

Verify the Flask app is running:

http://your-ec2-public-ip

• Run the Flask app on the EC2 instance

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-3-5 InstantLibrary]$ sudo flask run --host=0.0.0.0 --port=80

* Debug mode: off

WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.

* Running on all addresses (0.0.0.0)

* Running on http://127.0.0.1:80

* Running on http://172.31.3.5:80

Press CTRL+C to quit

183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:00] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 302 -
183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:01] "GET /register HTTP/1.1" 200 -
183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:01] "GET /static/images/library3.jpg HTTP/1.1" 200 -
183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:16] "GET /fogin HTTP/1.1" 200 -
183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:16] "GET /login HTTP/1.1" 200 -
183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:21] "POST /login HTTP/1.1" 200 -
183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:24] "GET /login HTTP/1.1" 200 -
183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:24] "GET /login HTTP/1.1" 302 -
183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:27] "POST /login HTTP/1.1" 302 -
183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:27] "POST /login HTTP/1.1" 302 -
183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:27] "POST /login HTTP/1.1" 302 -
183.82.125.56 - [22/Oct/2024 07:42:28] "GET /home-page HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```





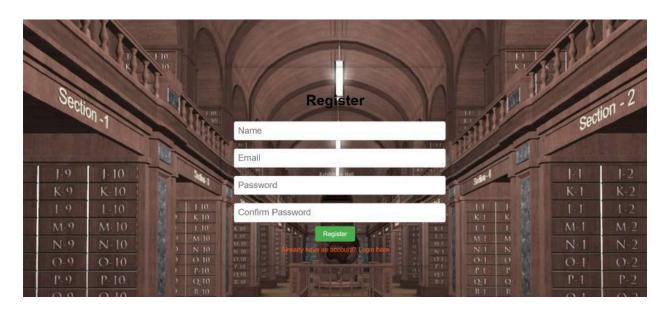
Access the website through:

PublicIPs: https://13.201.74.42/

Milestone 8: Testing and Deployment

• Activity 8.1: Conduct functional testing to verify user registration, login, book requests, and notifications.

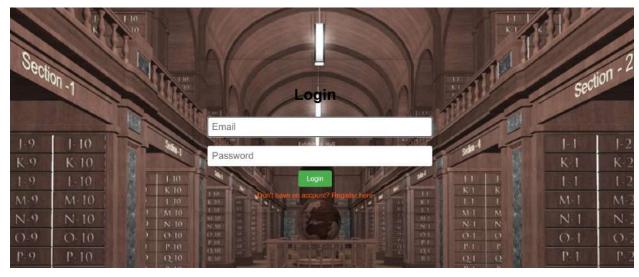
Login Page:



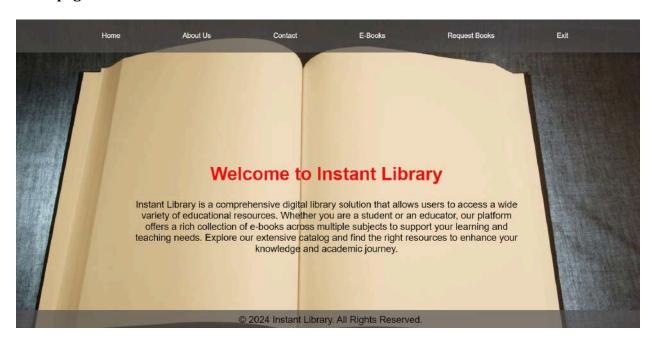
Register Page:







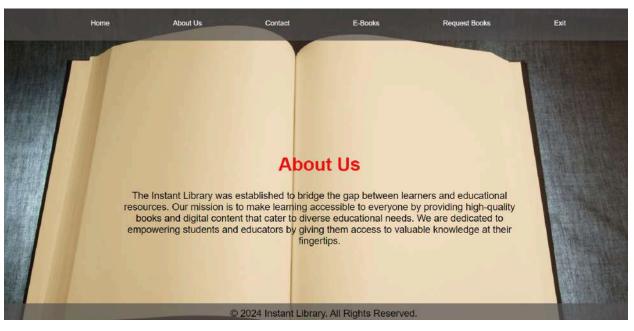
Home page:



About Us page:







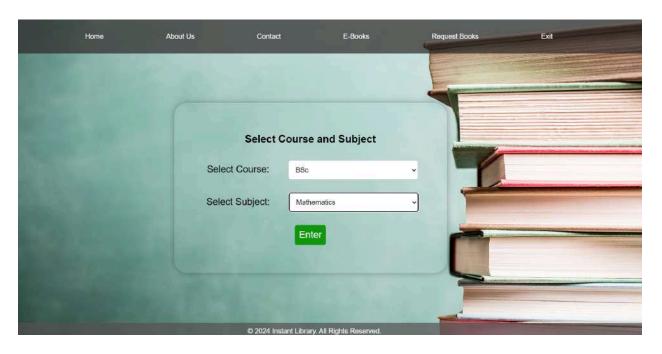
Contact Page:

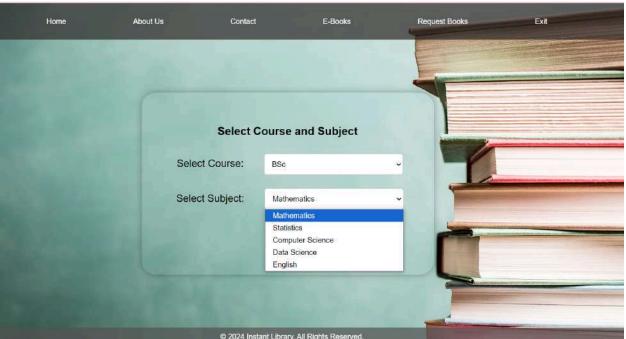






E-Books page:

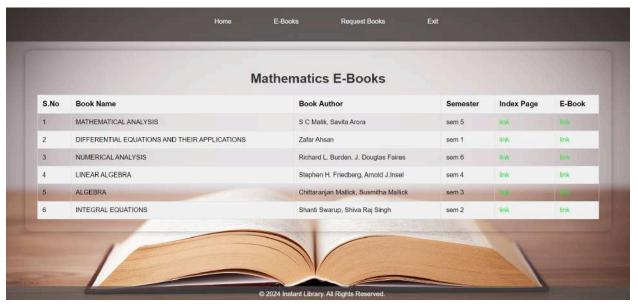




Mathematica E-Books Page:







Statistics E-Books Page:



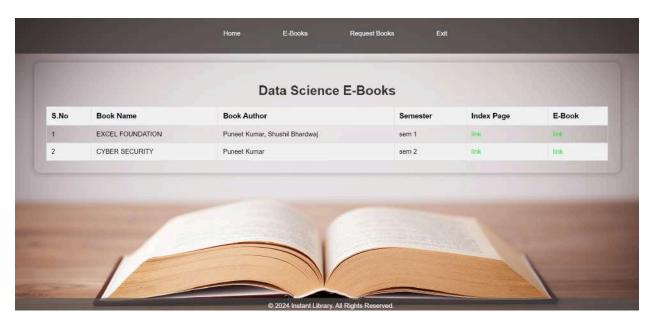
Computer Science E-Books Page:







DataScience E-Books Page:



English E-Books Page:







Request Books Page:



Book request submitted successfully! We will get back to you soon.





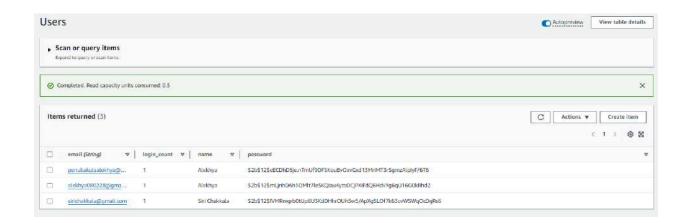
Exit:

Session Ended

Please close this tab.

Dynamodb Database updations:

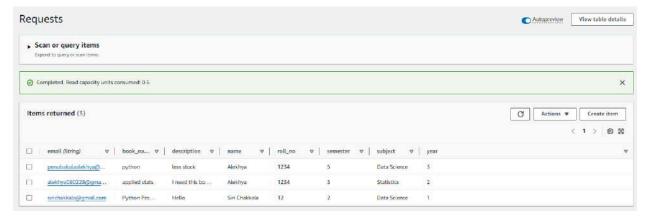
1. Users table:



2. Requests table:







3. Mail to the User:

Thank You for Your Book Request Inbox ×



instantlibrary2@gmail.com

to me 🕶

Dear Alekhya,

Thank you for submitting a book request for 'python'. We will get back to you soon.



4. Mail to the admin:









User Alekhya (penubakulaalekhya@gmail.com) has requested the book 'python'.

Details: Year: 3 Semester: 5

Subject: Data Science

Description: less stock



Conclusion:

The Instant Library Website for Greenfield University has been successfully developed and deployed using a robust cloud-based architecture. By leveraging AWS services such as EC2 for hosting, DynamoDB for data management, and SNS for real-time notifications, the platform ensures reliable and scalable access to essential library services. This system addresses the challenge of limited physical resources by providing students with a convenient way to request books and receive timely updates, while library staff can efficiently manage and track these requests.

The cloud-native approach allows for seamless scalability, ensuring that as student demand increases, the platform can handle the load without compromising performance. The integration of Flask with AWS ensures that backend processes, including user authentication and book requests, run efficiently. The platform's testing phase has ensured that all functionalities, from user registration to book request notifications, work smoothly.

In conclusion, the Instant Library Website provides a modern, efficient solution for managing limited library resources, enhancing the overall user experience, and improving communication between students and library staff. This project is a testament to the potential of cloud-based systems in addressing real-world challenges in educational institutions.



