

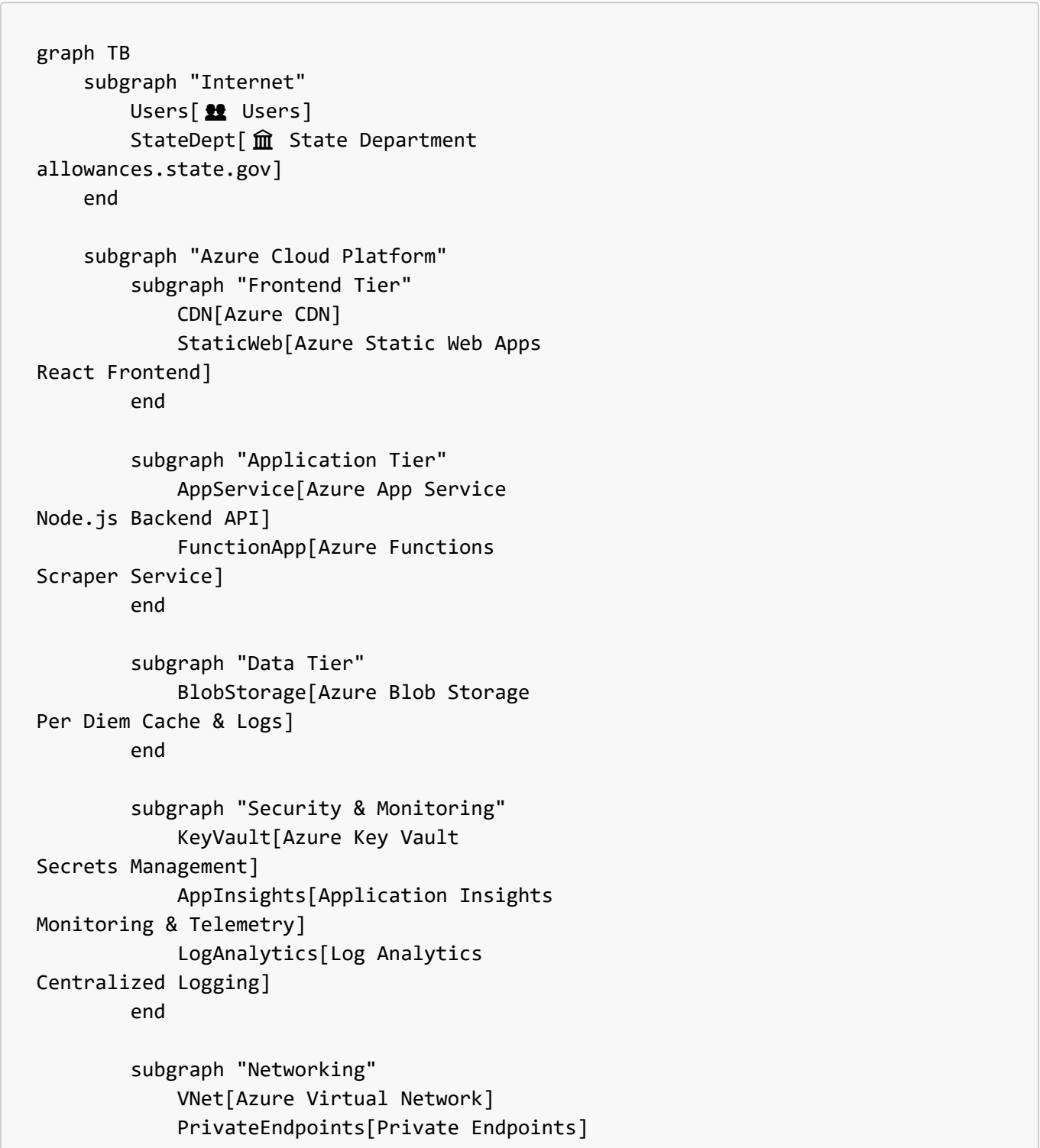
Azure Solution Architecture

MEDEVAC Form Application with State Department Integration

Executive Summary

This document outlines a comprehensive Azure cloud architecture for hosting the MEDEVAC Form Application, a React-based frontend with Node.js/Express backend that integrates with U.S. State Department systems for real-time per diem rate scraping.

Architecture Overview



```
        end
    end

    Users --> CDN
    CDN --> StaticWeb
    StaticWeb --> AppService
    AppService --> FunctionApp
    FunctionApp --> StateDept
    FunctionApp --> BlobStorage
    AppService --> BlobStorage
    AppService --> KeyVault
    FunctionApp --> KeyVault
    AppService --> AppInsights
    FunctionApp --> AppInsights
    AppInsights --> LogAnalytics
```

Detailed Component Architecture

1. Frontend Layer

Azure Static Web Apps

- **Service:** Azure Static Web Apps (Standard Tier)
- **Purpose:** Host React frontend application
- **Features:**
 - Built-in CI/CD from GitHub
 - Custom domains with SSL
 - Global CDN distribution
 - Staging environments
 - Authentication integration

Configuration:

```
{
  "staticwebapp.config.json": {
    "routes": [
      {
        "route": "/api/*",
        "rewrite": "https://medevac-api.azurewebsites.net/api/*"
      },
      {
        "route": "/*",
        "serve": "/index.html",
        "statusCode": 200
      }
    ],
    "responseOverrides": {
      "404": {
        "rewrite": "/index.html"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
}  
}  
}
```

Azure CDN

- **Service:** Azure CDN Premium (Verizon)
- **Purpose:** Global content delivery and caching
- **Benefits:**
 - Reduced latency worldwide
 - DDoS protection
 - Custom caching rules
 - Compression and optimization

2. Backend API Layer

Azure App Service

- **Service:** Azure App Service (Premium P1V3)
- **Runtime:** Node.js 18 LTS
- **Purpose:** Main API backend for form operations
- **Features:**
 - Auto-scaling capabilities
 - Deployment slots (staging/production)
 - Integrated monitoring
 - Custom domains and SSL

App Service Configuration:

```
// Configuration for Azure App Service  
module.exports = {  
  port: process.env.PORT || 8080,  
  cors: {  
    origin: process.env.FRONTEND_URL || 'https://medevac-app.azurestaticapps.net',  
    credentials: true  
  },  
  storage: {  
    connectionString: process.env.AZURE_STORAGE_CONNECTION_STRING,  
    containerName: process.env.STORAGE_CONTAINER_NAME || 'perdiem-cache'  
  },  
  keyVault: {  
    url: process.env.KEY_VAULT_URL  
  }  
};
```

3. Scraper Service Layer

Azure Functions

- **Service:** Azure Functions Premium Plan
- **Runtime:** Node.js 18
- **Purpose:** State Department data scraping service
- **Triggers:**
 - HTTP triggers for on-demand scraping
 - Timer triggers for scheduled updates
 - Queue triggers for batch processing

Function Configuration:

```
// Azure Function for State Department scraping
const { BlobServiceClient } = require('@azure/storage-blob');

module.exports = async function (context, req) {
  const { locationCode } = req.params;

  try {
    // Initialize Blob Storage client
    const blobServiceClient = BlobServiceClient.fromConnectionString(
      process.env.AZURE_STORAGE_CONNECTION_STRING
    );
    const containerClient = blobServiceClient.getContainerClient('perdiem-cache');

    // Retrieve secrets from Key Vault
    const credentials = await getKeyVaultSecrets();

    // Scrape State Department data
    const perDiemData = await scrapeStateDepartment(locationCode,
      credentials);

    // Cache in Blob Storage as JSON
    const blobName = `location-${locationCode}-${new
      Date().toISOString().split('T')[0]}.json`;
    const blockBlobClient = containerClient.getBlockBlobClient(blobName);
    await blockBlobClient.upload(JSON.stringify(perDiemData),
      JSON.stringify(perDiemData).length);

    // Log to Application Insights
    context.log('Successfully scraped location:', locationCode);

    context.res = {
      status: 200,
      body: perDiemData
    };
  } catch (error) {
    context.log.error('Scraping failed:', error);
    context.res = {
      status: 500,
      body: { error: 'Scraping service unavailable' }
    };
  }
}
```

```
    }  
  }  
};
```

4. Data Layer

Azure Blob Storage

- **Service:** Azure Blob Storage (Hot tier)
- **Purpose:** Primary data storage for per diem rates, cache, and logs
- **Containers:**
 - **perdiem-cache:** Current per diem rate cache (JSON files)
 - **rate-history:** Historical per diem rates
 - **scraper-logs:** Detailed scraping logs
 - **application-data:** Form submissions and user data

Data Structure:

```
// Blob Storage JSON file structure  
// File: perdiem-cache/location-11410-2024-11-25.json  
{  
  "locationCode": "11410",  
  "country": "Austria",  
  "post": "Linz",  
  "rates": [  
    {  
      "seasonBegin": "01/01",  
      "seasonEnd": "12/31",  
      "maxLodging": 245,  
      "mieRate": 100,  
      "maxPerDiem": 345,  
      "effectiveDate": "2024-01-01"  
    }  
  ],  
  "lastUpdated": "2024-11-25T10:30:00Z",  
  "cacheExpiry": "2024-11-26T10:30:00Z",  
  "source": "state-dept-official"  
}
```

Storage Features:

- **Redundancy:** Geo-redundant storage (GRS) for data protection
- **Access Tiers:** Hot tier for frequently accessed cache data
- **Lifecycle Management:** Automatic archiving of old data
- **Security:** Private endpoints and access key rotation

5. Security Layer

Azure Key Vault

- **Service:** Azure Key Vault Standard
- **Purpose:** Secure secrets management
- **Stored Secrets:**
 - Cosmos DB connection strings
 - State Department session tokens
 - Application API keys
 - SSL certificates

Azure Active Directory

- **Service:** Azure AD B2C (optional for user management)
- **Purpose:** User authentication and authorization
- **Features:**
 - Multi-factor authentication
 - Role-based access control
 - Social login integration

6. Monitoring & Observability

Application Insights

- **Service:** Application Insights
- **Purpose:** Application performance monitoring
- **Features:**
 - Real-time performance metrics
 - Custom dashboards
 - Automated alerts
 - Dependency tracking

Custom Metrics:

```
// Application Insights integration
const appInsights = require('applicationinsights');
appInsights.setup(process.env.APPINSIGHTS_INSTRUMENTATIONKEY);

// Custom metrics for scraping success rate
appInsights.defaultClient.trackMetric({
  name: 'StateDeptScrapingSuccessRate',
  value: successRate,
  properties: {
    locationCode: locationCode,
    timestamp: new Date()
  }
});
```

Log Analytics

- **Service:** Azure Monitor Log Analytics

- **Purpose:** Centralized logging and analysis
- **Log Types:**
 - Application logs
 - Performance metrics
 - Security audit logs
 - Custom events

Deployment Strategy

1. Infrastructure as Code

ARM Template

```
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {
    "appName": {
      "type": "string",
      "defaultValue": "medevac-app"
    },
    "environment": {
      "type": "string",
      "defaultValue": "prod",
      "allowedValues": ["dev", "staging", "prod"]
    }
  },
  "variables": {
    "resourcePrefix": "[concat(parameters('appName'), '-', parameters('environment'))]"
  },
  "resources": [
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Web/sites",
      "apiVersion": "2021-02-01",
      "name": "[concat(variables('resourcePrefix'), '-api')]",
      "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
      "kind": "app,linux",
      "properties": {
        "serverFarmId": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Web/serverfarms', concat(variables('resourcePrefix'), '-plan'))]",
        "siteConfig": {
          "linuxFxVersion": "NODE|18-lts",
          "appSettings": [
            {
              "name": "AZURE_STORAGE_CONNECTION_STRING",
              "value": "[concat('DefaultEndpointsProtocol=https;AccountName=', concat(variables('resourcePrefix'), 'storage'), ';AccountKey=', listKeys(resourceId('Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts', concat(variables('resourcePrefix'), 'storage')), '2021-04-01').keys[0].value)]"
```

```

    }
  ]
}
}
}
]
}

```

2. CI/CD Pipeline

GitHub Actions Workflow

```

name: Deploy MEDEVAC Application

on:
  push:
    branches: [ main ]

jobs:
  deploy-frontend:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - uses: actions/checkout@v3
      - name: Setup Node.js
        uses: actions/setup-node@v3
        with:
          node-version: '18'
      - name: Install and build
        run: |
          npm ci
          npm run build
      - name: Deploy to Azure Static Web Apps
        uses: Azure/static-web-apps-deploy@v1
        with:
          azure_static_web_apps_api_token: ${ secrets.AZURE_STATIC_WEB_APPS_API_TOKEN }
          repo_token: ${ secrets.GITHUB_TOKEN }
          action: "upload"
          app_location: "/"
          output_location: "build"

  deploy-backend:
    runs-on: ubuntu-latest
    steps:
      - uses: actions/checkout@v3
      - name: Deploy to Azure App Service
        uses: azure/webapps-deploy@v2
        with:
          app-name: 'medevac-app-api'
          publish-profile: ${ secrets.AZURE_WEBAPP_PUBLISH_PROFILE }
          package: './server'

```


Resource Sizing & Cost Estimation

Compute Resources

Service	Tier	Monthly Cost (USD)
Azure Static Web Apps	Standard	\$9/month
Azure App Service	P1V3 Premium	\$146/month
Azure Functions	Premium EP1	\$73/month
Total Compute		\$228/month

Storage & Database

Service	Configuration	Monthly Cost (USD)
Blob Storage	500GB Hot + GRS	\$25/month
Total Storage		\$25/month

Monitoring & Security

Service	Configuration	Monthly Cost (USD)
Application Insights	Standard	\$5/month
Key Vault	Standard	\$3/month
Log Analytics	5GB/month	\$2/month
Total Monitoring		\$10/month

Total Monthly Cost: ~\$263/month

Security Considerations

1. Network Security

- Private endpoints for database connections
- Virtual network integration
- Web Application Firewall (WAF)
- DDoS protection

2. Data Security

- Encryption at rest and in transit
- Managed identity authentication
- Key Vault for secrets management
- Regular security audits

3. Application Security

- HTTPS enforcement
- CORS configuration
- Input validation and sanitization
- Rate limiting and throttling

Performance Optimization

1. Caching Strategy

```
// Blob Storage-based caching implementation
const { BlobServiceClient } = require('@azure/storage-blob');

class CacheManager {
  constructor() {
    this.memoryCache = new Map();
    this.blobServiceClient = BlobServiceClient.fromConnectionString(
      process.env.AZURE_STORAGE_CONNECTION_STRING
    );
    this.containerClient = this.blobServiceClient.getContainerClient('perdiem-cache');
  }

  async getPerDiem(locationCode) {
    // 1. Check memory cache (fastest)
    if (this.memoryCache.has(locationCode)) {
      return this.memoryCache.get(locationCode);
    }

    // 2. Check Blob Storage cache (moderate speed)
    const blobData = await this.getBlobCache(locationCode);
    if (blobData && !this.isExpired(blobData)) {
      this.memoryCache.set(locationCode, blobData);
      return blobData;
    }

    // 3. Scrape fresh data (slow)
    const freshData = await this.scrapeStateDepartment(locationCode);
    await this.setBlobCache(locationCode, freshData);
    this.memoryCache.set(locationCode, freshData);

    return freshData;
  }

  async getBlobCache(locationCode) {
    try {
      const blobName = `location-${locationCode}-${new
Date().toISOString().split('T')[0]}.json`;
      const blockBlobClient = this.containerClient.getBlockBlobClient(blobName);
      const downloadResponse = await blockBlobClient.download(0);
      const data = await this.streamToString(downloadResponse.readableStreamBody);
    }
  }
}
```

```

        return JSON.parse(data);
    } catch (error) {
        return null; // Cache miss
    }
}

async setBlobCache(locationCode, data) {
    const blobName = `location-${locationCode}-${new
Date().toISOString().split('T')[0]}.json`;
    const blockBlobClient = this.containerClient.getBlockBlobClient(blobName);
    const dataString = JSON.stringify(data);
    await blockBlobClient.upload(dataString, dataString.length);
}
}

```

2. Auto-scaling Configuration

```

// Azure App Service auto-scaling rules
{
  "enabled": true,
  "profiles": [
    {
      "name": "Default",
      "capacity": {
        "minimum": "1",
        "maximum": "10",
        "default": "2"
      },
      "rules": [
        {
          "metricTrigger": {
            "metricName": "CpuPercentage",
            "threshold": 70,
            "operator": "GreaterThan"
          },
          "scaleAction": {
            "direction": "Increase",
            "type": "ChangeCount",
            "value": "1",
            "cooldown": "PT5M"
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}

```

Disaster Recovery

1. Backup Strategy

- **Blob Storage:** Geo-redundant storage (GRS) with automated backup
- **Point-in-time recovery:** 30-day retention for critical data
- **Application:** Source code in GitHub with multiple environments
- **Data Export:** Daily exports of cache data to long-term storage

2. Recovery Procedures

- **RTO (Recovery Time Objective):** 1 hour
- **RPO (Recovery Point Objective):** 15 minutes
- **Multi-region deployment** for critical applications

Implementation Roadmap

Phase 1: Foundation (Week 1-2)

- ☐ Azure resource provisioning
- ☐ Basic CI/CD pipeline setup
- ☐ Frontend deployment to Static Web Apps
- ☐ Backend deployment to App Service

Phase 2: Integration (Week 3-4)

- ☐ Cosmos DB integration
- ☐ Key Vault implementation
- ☐ Application Insights setup
- ☐ Basic monitoring dashboards

Phase 3: Optimization (Week 5-6)

- ☐ Performance tuning
- ☐ Advanced caching implementation
- ☐ Auto-scaling configuration
- ☐ Security hardening

Phase 4: Production (Week 7-8)

- ☐ Load testing
- ☐ Security penetration testing
- ☐ Documentation completion
- ☐ Go-live procedures

Migration Strategy

1. Data Migration

```
# Migrate existing cache data to Blob Storage
npm run migrate-to-blob --source=./server/cache --target=blob-storage

# Upload existing cache files
```

```
az storage blob upload-batch --destination perdiem-cache --source ./server/cache

# Backup existing configuration
npm run backup-config --output=./migration/config-backup.json
```

2. Environment Configuration

```
// Environment-specific configuration
const config = {
  development: {
    storageAccount: 'medevacdevstorage',
    storageConnectionString: process.env.AZURE_STORAGE_CONNECTION_STRING_DEV,
    appServiceUrl: 'https://medevac-dev-api.azurewebsites.net'
  },
  production: {
    storageAccount: 'medevacprodstorage',
    storageConnectionString: process.env.AZURE_STORAGE_CONNECTION_STRING_PROD,
    appServiceUrl: 'https://medevac-prod-api.azurewebsites.net'
  }
};
```

Conclusion

This Azure architecture provides a robust, scalable, and secure platform for the MEDEVAC application with the following key benefits:

1. **High Availability:** 99.9% uptime SLA across all services
2. **Global Scale:** CDN and multi-region capabilities
3. **Cost Optimization:** Pay-as-you-use model with auto-scaling
4. **Security:** Enterprise-grade security with Key Vault and Azure AD
5. **Monitoring:** Comprehensive observability with Application Insights
6. **Compliance:** Built-in compliance features for government requirements

The estimated monthly cost of ~\$301 provides excellent value for a production-ready, enterprise-grade deployment capable of handling thousands of concurrent users while maintaining integration with U.S. State Department systems.