

# **MedTrack: AWS Cloud-Enabled Healthcare Management System**

## **Project Description:**

In today's fast-evolving healthcare landscape, efficient communication and coordination between doctors and patients are crucial. MedTrack is a cloud-based healthcare management system that streamlines patient doctor interactions by providing a centralized platform for booking appointments, managing medical histories, and enabling diagnosis submissions. To address these challenges, the project utilizes Flask for backend development, AWS EC2 for hosting, and DynamoDB for managing data. MedTrack allows patients to register, log in, book appointments, and submit diagnosis reports online. The system ensures real-time notifications, enhancing communication between doctors and patients regarding appointments and medical submissions. Additionally, AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is employed to ensure secure access control to AWS resources, allowing only authorized users to access sensitive data. This cloud-based solution improves accessibility and efficiency in healthcare services for all users.

## **Scenario 1: Efficient Appointment Booking System for Patients**

In the MedTrack system, AWS EC2 provides a reliable infrastructure to manage multiple patients accessing the platform simultaneously. For example, a patient can log in, navigate to the appointment booking page, and easily submit a request for an appointment. 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 appointment requests during peak periods, ensuring smooth operation without delays.

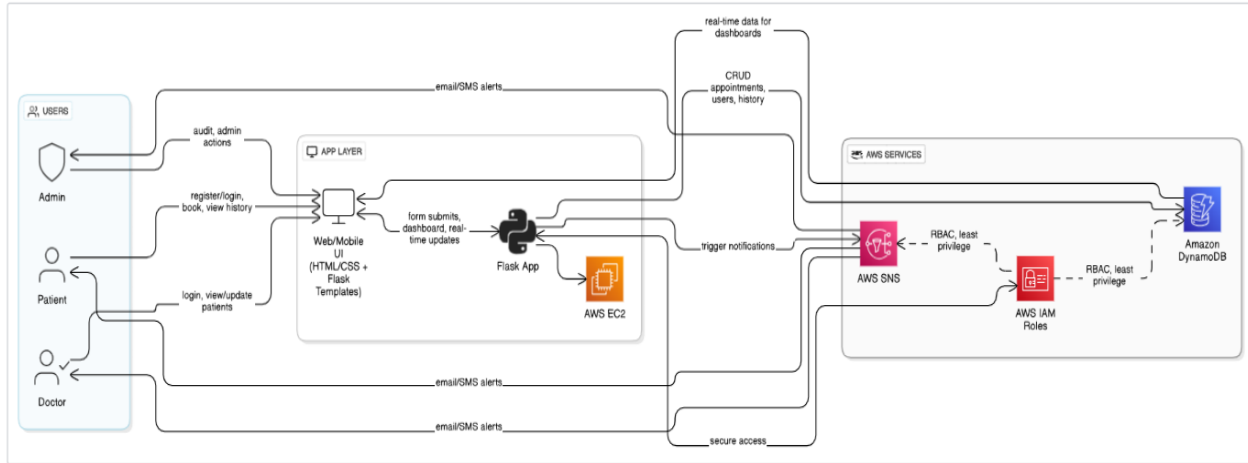
## **Scenario 2: Secure User Management with IAM**

MedTrack utilizes AWS IAM to manage user permissions and ensure secure access to the system. For instance, when a new patient registers, an IAM user is created with specific roles and permissions to access only the features relevant to them. Doctors have their own IAM configurations, allowing them access to patient records and appointment details while maintaining strict security protocols. This setup ensures that sensitive data is accessible only to authorized users.

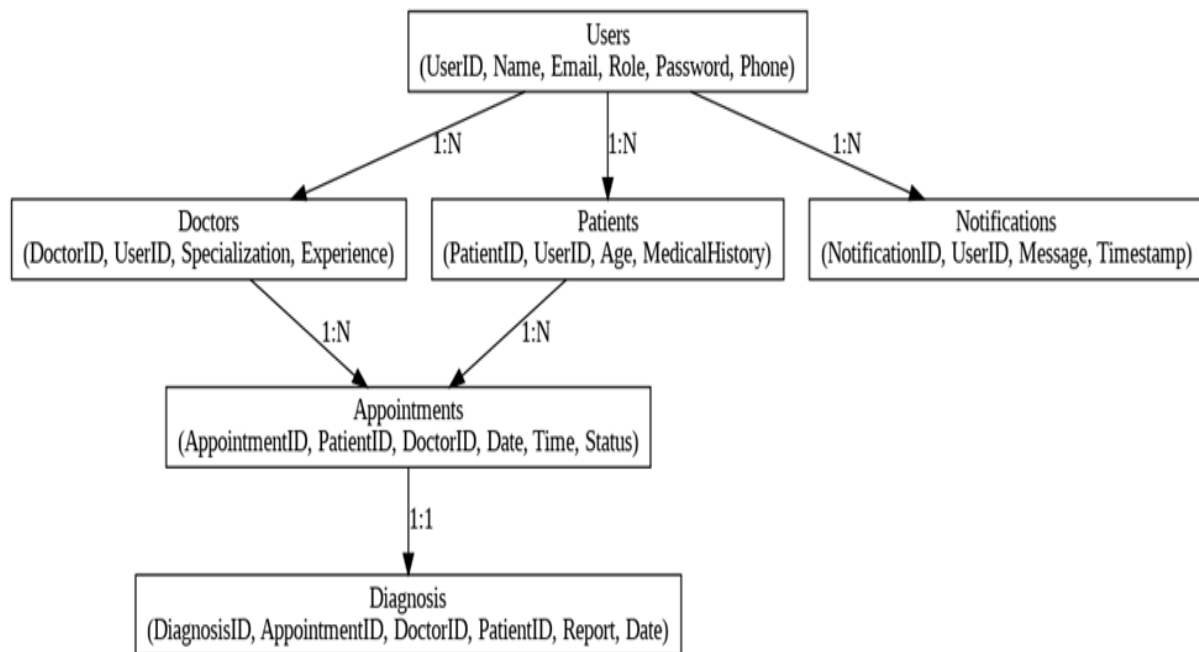
## **Scenario 3: Easy Access to Medical History and Resources**

The MedTrack system provides doctors and patients with easy access to medical histories and relevant resources. For example, a doctor logs in to view a patient's medical history and upcoming appointments. They can quickly access, and update records as needed. Flask manages real-time data fetching from DynamoDB, while EC2 hosting ensures the platform performs seamlessly even when multiple users access it simultaneously, 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

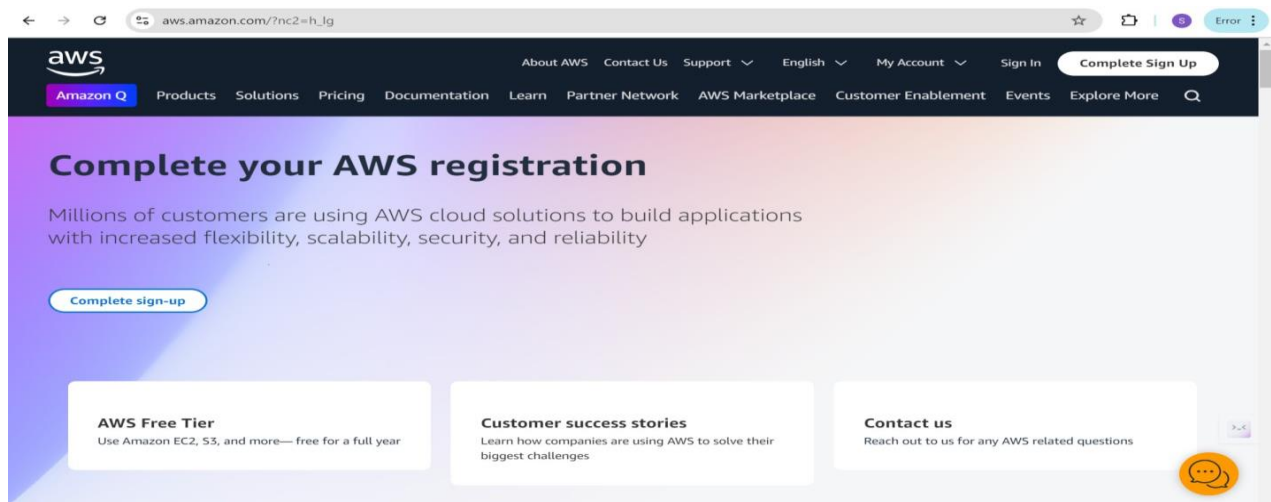
**Activity 7.2:** Run the Flask App

## 8. Testing and Deployment

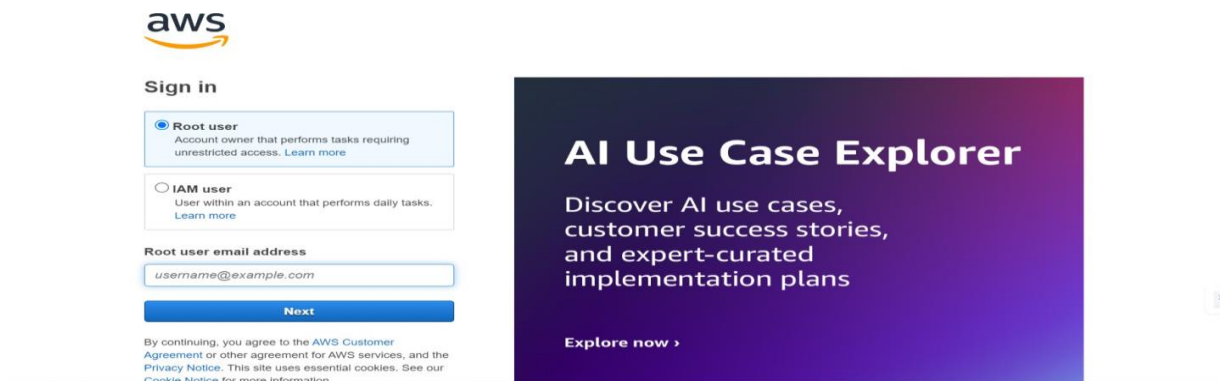
**Activity 8.1:** Conduct functional testing to verify user registration, login, book requests, and notifications.

### 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.



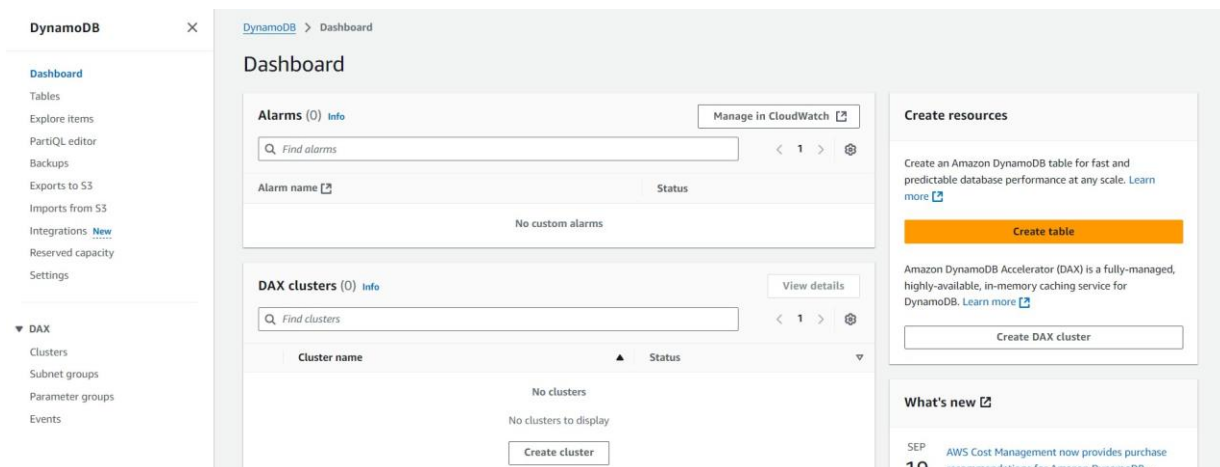
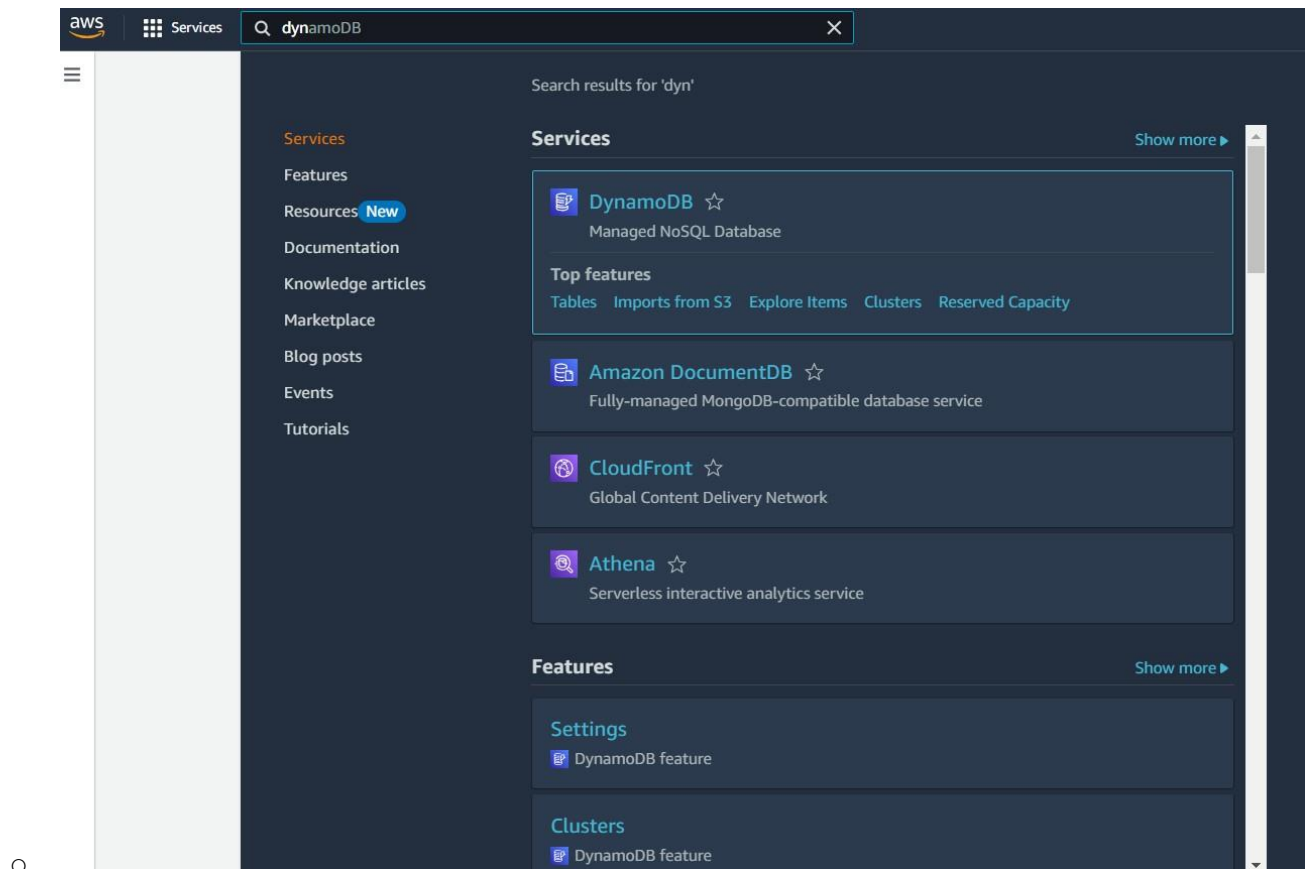
- **Activity 1.2: Log in to the AWS Management Console**
  - After setting up your account, log in to the [AWS Management Console](#).

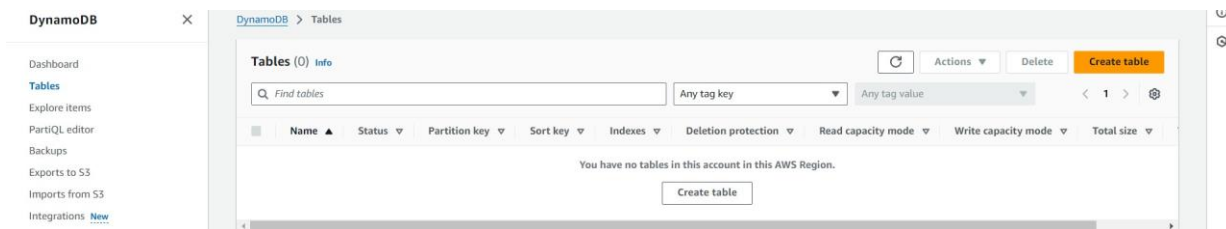


## Milestone 2: DynamoDB Database Creation and Setup

- **Activity 2.1: Navigate to the DynamoDB**

- 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.

☰

[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.

Users

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.

email

1 to 255 characters and case sensitive.

String

▼

**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

1 to 255 characters and case sensitive.

String

▼

Table class	DynamoDB Standard	Yes
Capacity mode	Provisioned	Yes
Provisioned read capacity	5 RCU	Yes
Provisioned write capacity	5 WCU	Yes
Auto scaling	On	Yes
Local secondary indexes	-	No
Global secondary indexes	-	Yes
Encryption key management	Owned by Amazon DynamoDB	Yes
Deletion protection	Off	Yes
Resource-based policy	Not active	Yes

### Tags

Tags are pairs of keys and optional values, that you can assign to AWS resources. You can use tags to control access to your resources or track your AWS spending.

No tags are associated with the resource.

Add new tag

You can add 50 more tags.

Cancel

Create table

DynamoDB

Dashboard

Tables

Explore items

PartiQL editor

Backups

Exports to S3

Imports from S3

Integrations New

The Users table was created successfully.

DynamoDB > Tables

Tables (1) Info

Find tables

Any tag key

Any tag value

< 1 >

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ▲	Status ▼	Partition key ▼	Sort key ▼	Indexes ▼	Deletion protection ▼	Read capacity mode ▼	Write capacity mode ▼	Total size ▼
<input type="checkbox"/>	Users	Active	email (S)	-	0	Off	Provisioned (5)	Provisioned (5)	0 bytes

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

## 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.

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 ▼

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.

String ▼

1 to 255 characters and case sensitive.

### Table settings

☒ Default settings

The fastest way to create your table. You can modify

☐ Customize settings

Use these advanced features to make DynamoDB work



Table class

DynamoDB Standard

Yes

Capacity mode

Provisioned

Yes

Provisioned read capacity

5 RCU

Yes

Provisioned write capacity

5 WCU

Yes

Auto scaling

On

Yes

Local secondary indexes

-

No

Global secondary indexes

-

Yes

Encryption key management

Owned by Amazon DynamoDB

Yes

Deletion protection

Off

Yes

Resource-based policy

Not active

Yes

Tags

Tags are pairs of keys and optional values, that you can assign to AWS resources. You can use tags to control access to your resources or track your AWS spending.

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Create table

DynamoDB

Dashboard

Tables

Explore items

PartiQL editor

Backups

Exports to S3

Imports from S3

Integrations New

Reserved capacity

Settings

The Requests table was created successfully.

DynamoDB > Tables

Tables (2) Info

Any tag key

Any tag value

< 1 >

Name

Status

Partition key

Sort key

Indexes

Deletion protection

Read capacity mode

Write capacity mode

Total size

Requests

Active

email (S)

-

0

Off

Provisioned (S)

Provisioned (S)

0 bytes

Users

Active

email (S)

-

0

Off

Provisioned (S)

Provisioned (S)

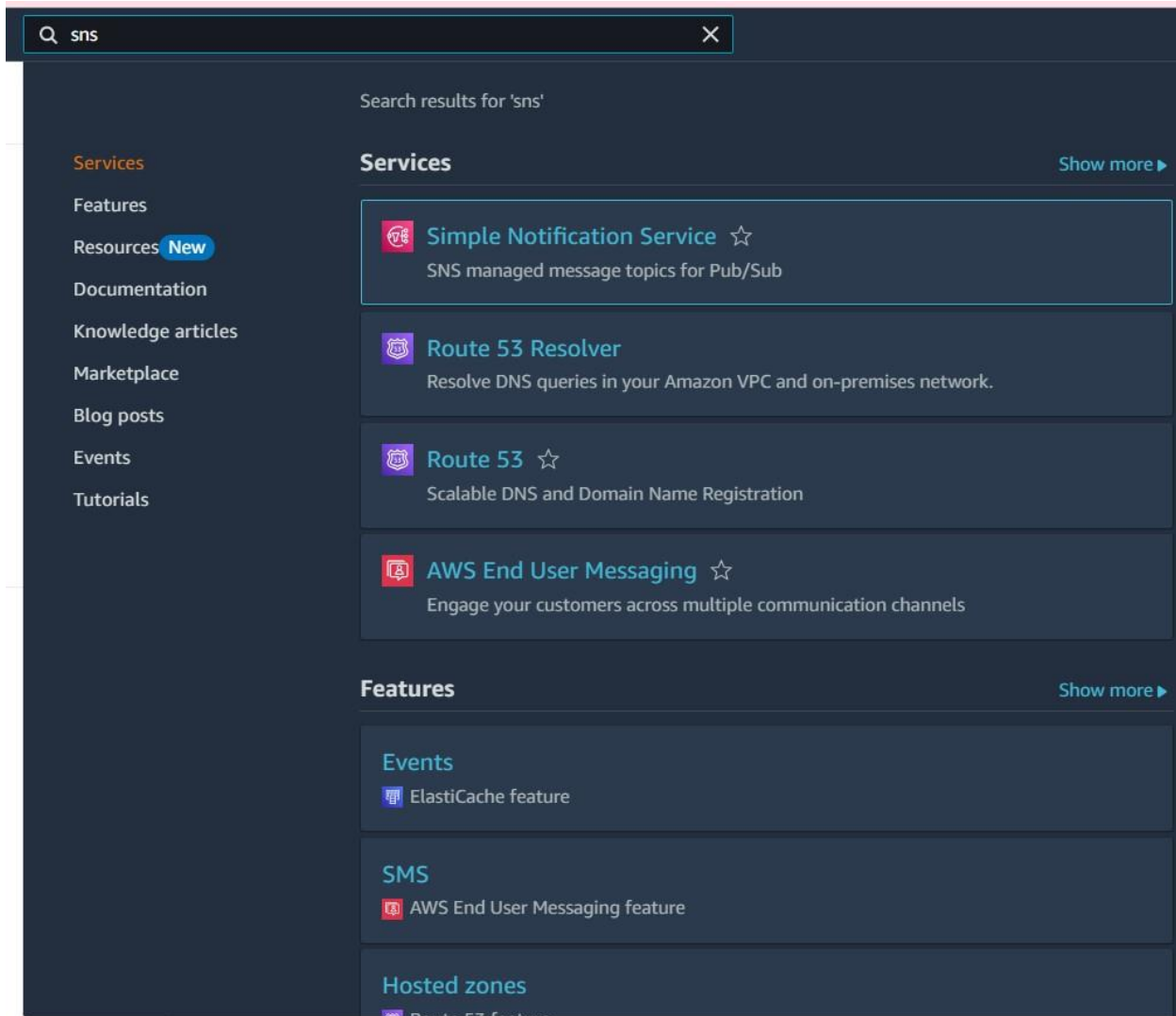
0 bytes

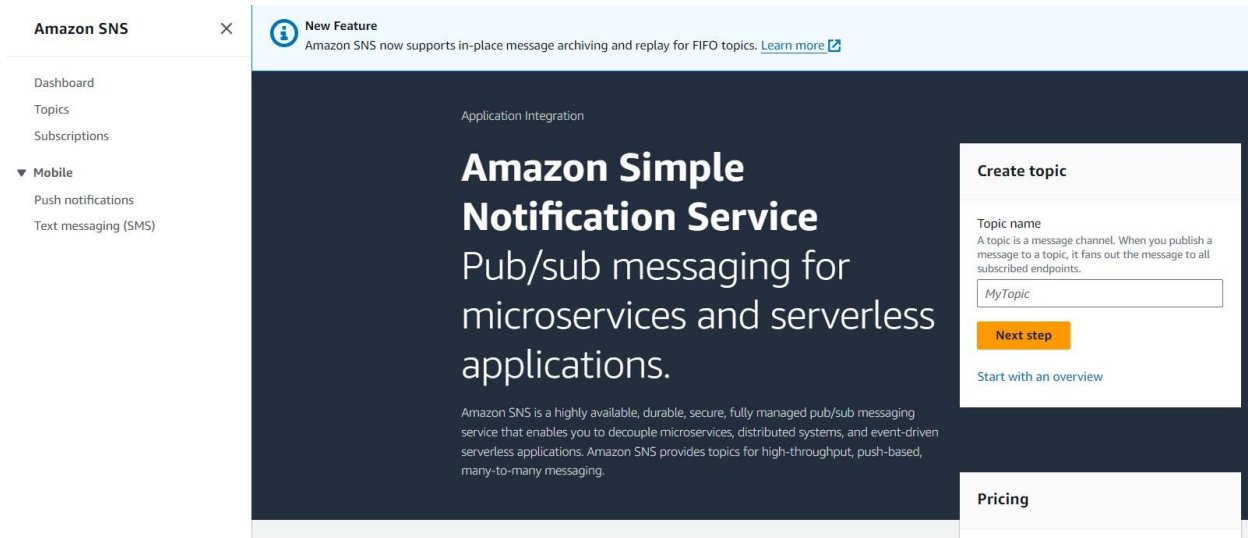
## Milestone 3: SNS Notification Setup

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

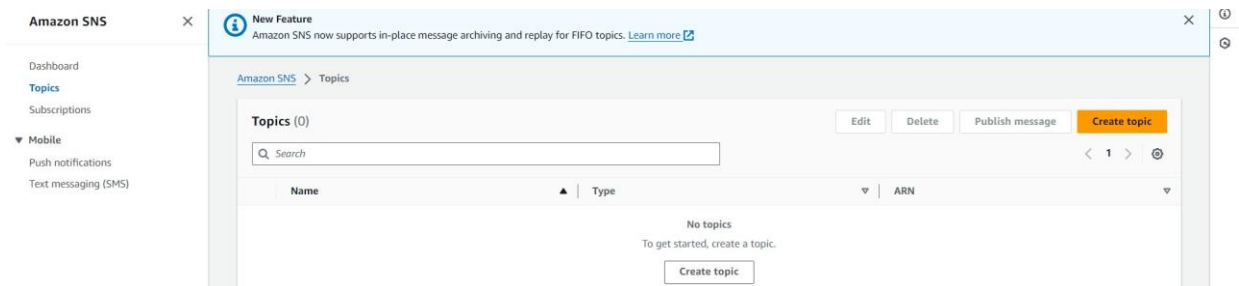
9

- 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.

## Create topic

### Details

#### Type [Info](#)

Topic type cannot be modified after topic is created

☐ FIFO (first-in, first-out)

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

☒ Standard

- 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.

My Topic

Maximum 100 characters.

- ▶ **Access policy - optional** [Info](#)  
This policy defines who can access your topic. By default, only the topic owner can publish or subscribe to the topic.
- ▶ **Data protection policy - optional** [Info](#)  
This policy defines which sensitive data to monitor and to prevent from being exchanged via your topic.
- ▶ **Delivery policy (HTTP/S) - optional** [Info](#)  
The policy defines how Amazon SNS retries failed deliveries to HTTP/S endpoints. To modify the default settings, expand this section.
- ▶ **Delivery status logging - optional** [Info](#)  
These settings configure the logging of message delivery status to CloudWatch Logs.
- ▶ **Tags - optional**  
A tag is a metadata label that you can assign to an Amazon SNS topic. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your topics and track your costs. [Learn more](#) 
- ▶ **Active tracing - optional** [Info](#)  
Use AWS X-Ray active tracing for this topic to view its traces and service map in Amazon CloudWatch. Additional costs apply.

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

Amazon SNS

Dashboard

Topics

Subscriptions

Mobile

Push notifications

Text messaging (SMS)

New Feature

Amazon SNS now supports in-place message archiving and replay for FIFO topics. [Learn more](#)

Topic BookRequestNotifications created successfully.

You can create subscriptions and send messages to them from this topic.

Publish message

Amazon SNS > Topics > BookRequestNotifications

BookRequestNotifications

Edit

Delete

Publish message

Details

Name

BookRequestNotifications

Display name

-

ARN

arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:123456789012:BookRequestNotifications

Topic owner

123456789012

Type

Standard

Subscriptions

Access policy

Data protection policy

Delivery policy (HTTP/S)

Delivery status logging

Encryption

Tags

Integrations

Subscriptions (0)

Search

ID

Endpoint

Status

Protocol

No subscriptions found

You don't have any subscriptions to this topic.

Create subscription

Edit

Delete

Request confirmation

Confirm subscription

Create subscription

- **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.

Amazon SNS > Subscriptions > Create subscription

## Create subscription

**Details**

Topic ARN

Protocol

The type of endpoint to subscribe

Endpoint

An email address that can receive notifications from Amazon SNS.

After your subscription is created, you must confirm it. [Info](#)

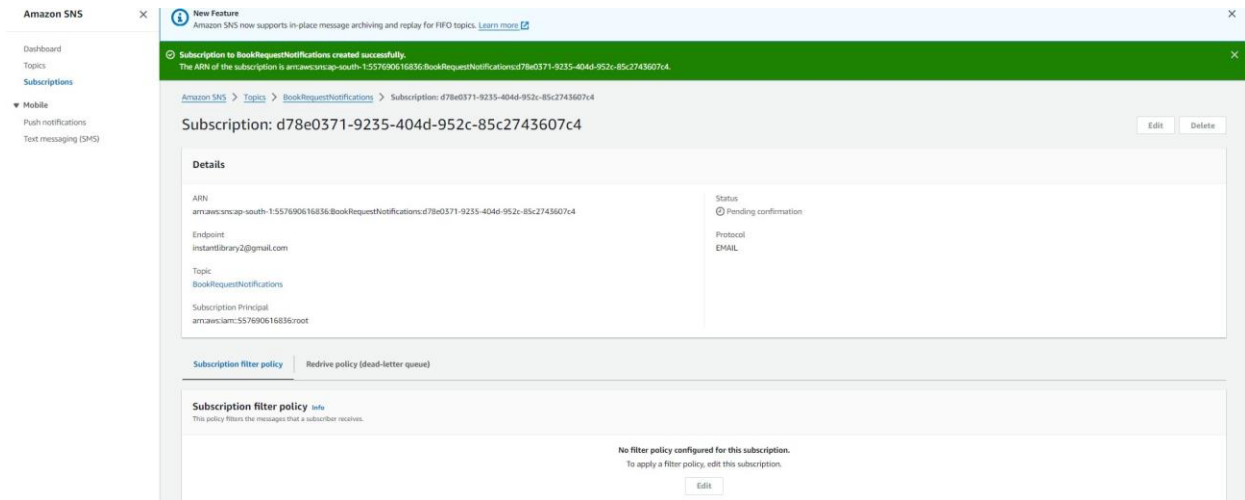
► **Subscription filter policy - optional** [Info](#)

This policy filters the messages that a subscriber receives.

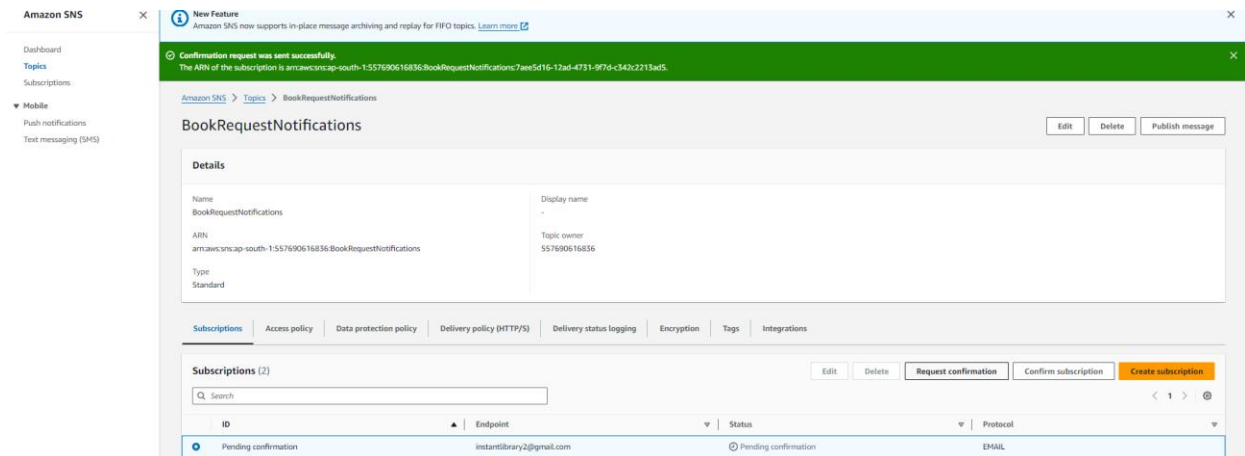
► **Redrive policy (dead-letter queue) - optional** [Info](#)

Send undeliverable messages to a dead-letter queue.

Cancel **Create subscription**



- 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 x

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

9

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**

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](#)



Simple Notification Service

### Subscription confirmed!

You have successfully subscribed.

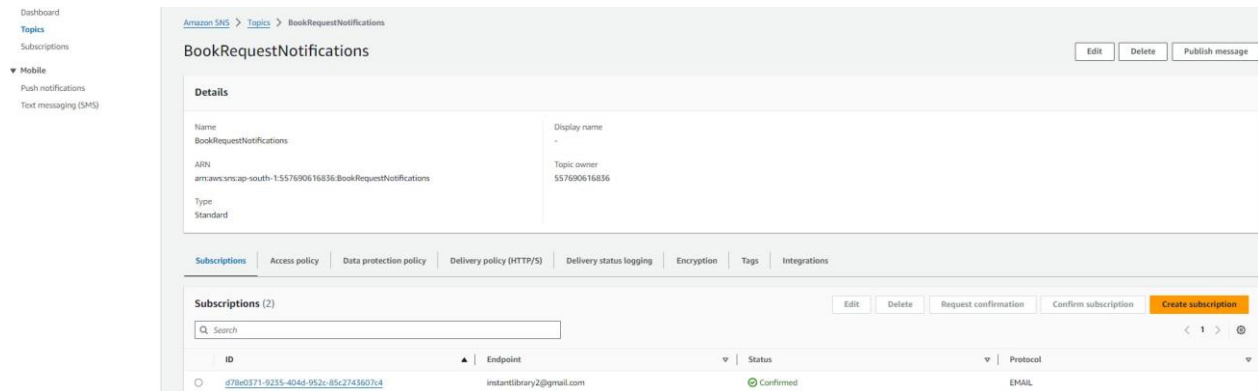
Your subscription's id is:

**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](#).

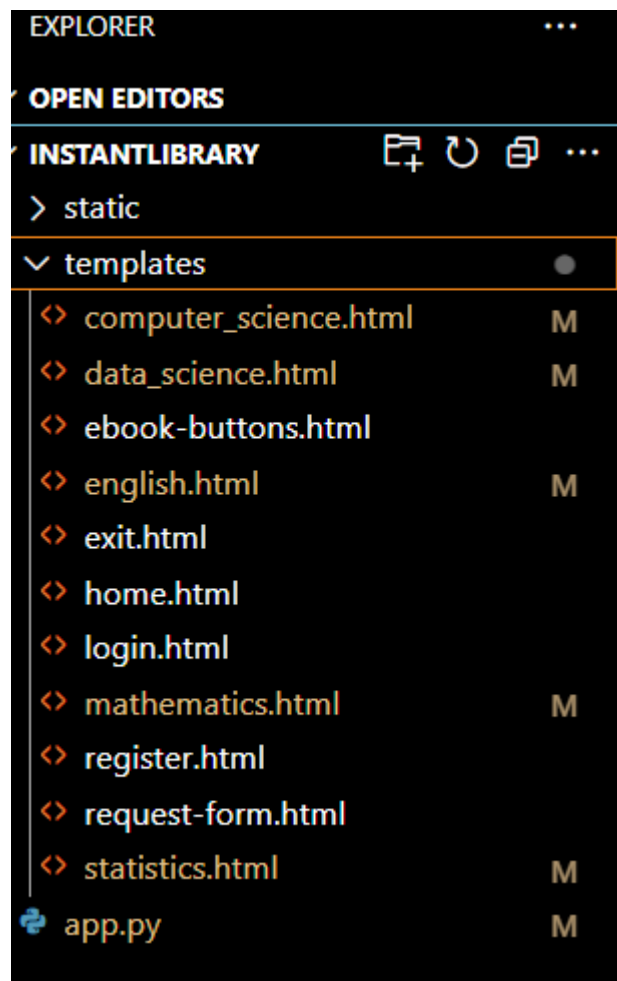
- Successfully done with the SNS mail subscription and setup, now store the ARN link.





## 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 'Requests'
```

**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 = MIMEText(body, 'plain')
    msg['From'] = SENDER_EMAIL
    msg['To'] = to_email
    msg['Subject'] = subject
    msg.attach(MIMEText(body, 'plain'))

    try:
        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'])
def 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}
        )

        # Successful login
        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:**

```
# Book Request Form Page
@app.route('/request-form', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def request_form():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        # Retrieve form data from the POST request
        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(
            Item={
                'email': email,
                '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
        thank_you_message = f"Dear {name},\n\nThank you for submitting a book request for '{book_name}'. We will\n\nsend_email(email, "Thank You for Your Book Request", thank_you_message)

        # Send an email to the Instant Library admin with the book request details
        admin_message = f"User {name} ({email}) has requested the book '{book_name}'.\n\nDetails:\nYear: {year}\n\nsend_email("instantlibrary2@gmail.com", "New Book Request", admin_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.



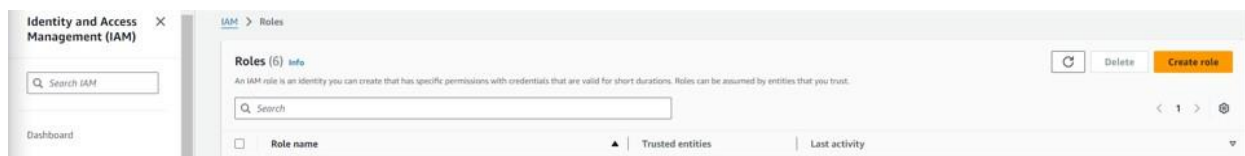
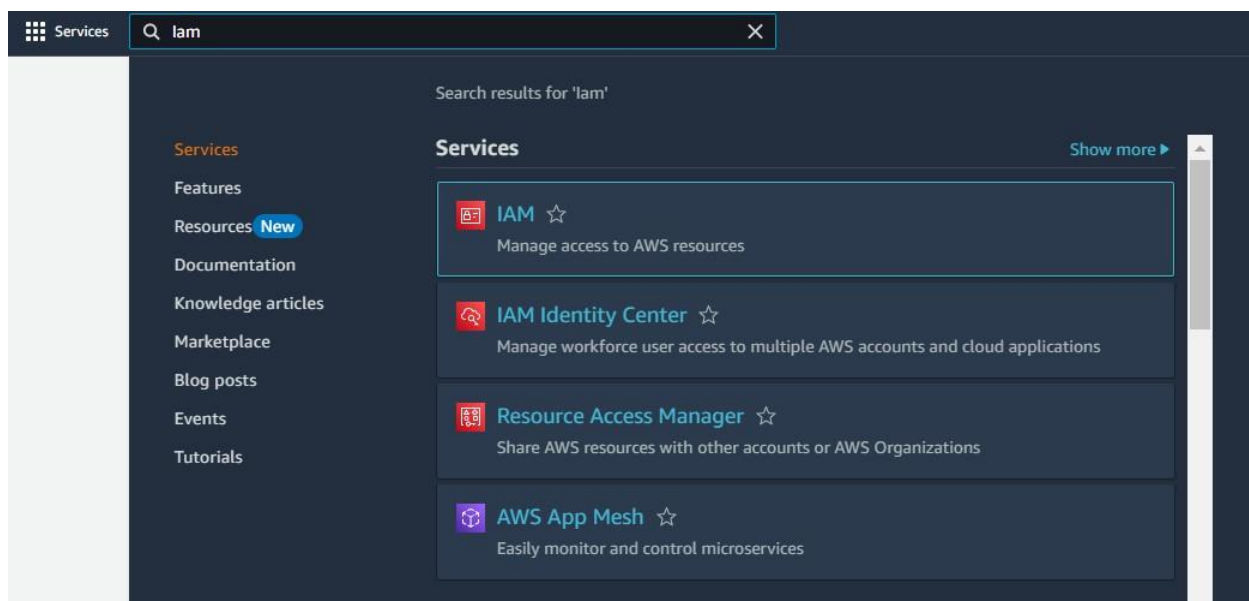
## Deployment Code:

```
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.



**Select trusted entity**

Trusted entity type

- ☒ **AWS service**  
Allows AWS services to use this role to perform actions in this account.
- ☐ **AWS account**  
Allows another AWS account to use this role to perform actions in this account.
- ☐ **Web identity**  
Allows an external web identity provider to assume this role to perform actions in this account.
- ☐ **RAM, E.O. Delegations**  
Allows your role to act as a RAM resource to perform actions in this account.
- ☐ **Custom trust policy**  
Creates a custom trust policy to enable actions to perform actions in this account.

Use case

Services or use case

EC2

Choose a use case for the specified service.

Use case

- ☒ **EC2**  
Allows EC2 instances to use AWS services on your behalf.
- ☐ **EC2 Run for AWS Systems Manager**  
Allows EC2 instances to use AWS services like CloudWatch and Systems Manager on your behalf.
- ☐ **EC2 Spot Fleet Role**  
Allows EC2 Spot Fleet to request and terminate Spot instances on your behalf.
- ☐ **EC2 - Spot Fleet Auto Scaling**  
Allows Auto Scaling to create and update EC2 Spot fleets on your behalf.
- ☐ **EC2 - Spot Fleet Tagging**  
Allows EC2 to create and delete tags for the Spot instances on your behalf.
- ☐ **EC2 - Spot Instance**  
Allows EC2 Spot instances to request and manage Spot instances on your behalf.
- ☐ **EC2 - Spot Fleet**  
Allows EC2 Spot Fleet to request and manage Spot instances on your behalf.
- ☐ **EC2 - Scheduled instances**  
Allows EC2 Scheduled instances to manage instances on your behalf.

**Add permissions**

Permissions policies (1/955)

Choose one or more policies to attach to your new role.

Filter by Type: All types 2 matches

Policy name	Type
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess	AWS managed
<input type="checkbox"/> AmazonDynamoDBReadOnlyAccess	AWS managed

Set permissions boundary - optional

## ● 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.





IAM > Roles > sns\_Dynamodb\_role

sns\_Dynamodb\_role
Info
Delete

Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services on your behalf.

SummaryEdit

Creation date  
October 13, 2024, 23:06 (UTC+05:30)

ARN  
arn:aws:iam::557690616836:role/sns\_Dynamodb\_role

Instance profile ARN  
arn:aws:iam::557690616836:instance-profile/sns\_Dynamodb\_role

Last activity  
6 days ago

Maximum session duration  
1 hour

PermissionsTrust relationshipsTagsLast AccessedRevoke sessions

Permissions policies (2) Info
SimulateRemoveAdd permissions

You can attach up to 10 managed policies.

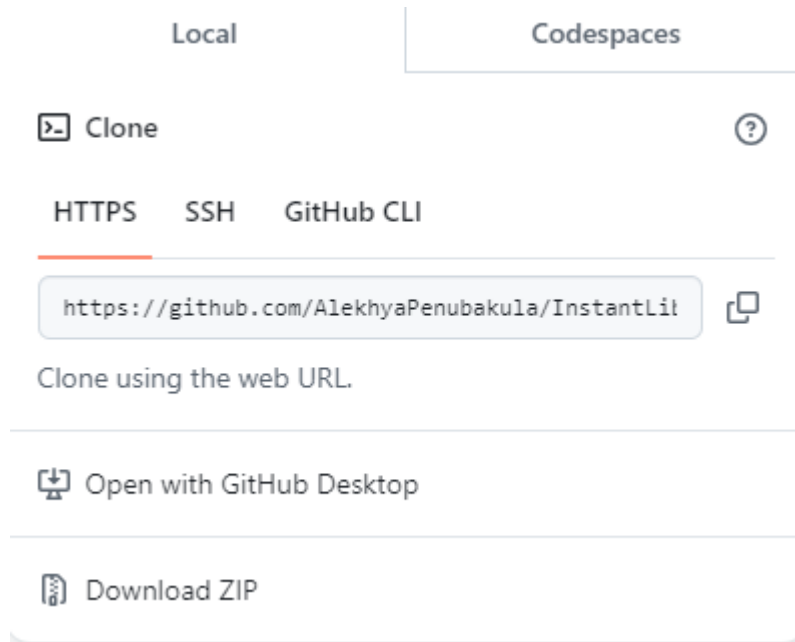
Search
Filter by Type
All types

Policy name	Type	Attached entities
AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess	AWS managed	4
AmazonSNSFullAccess	AWS managed	2

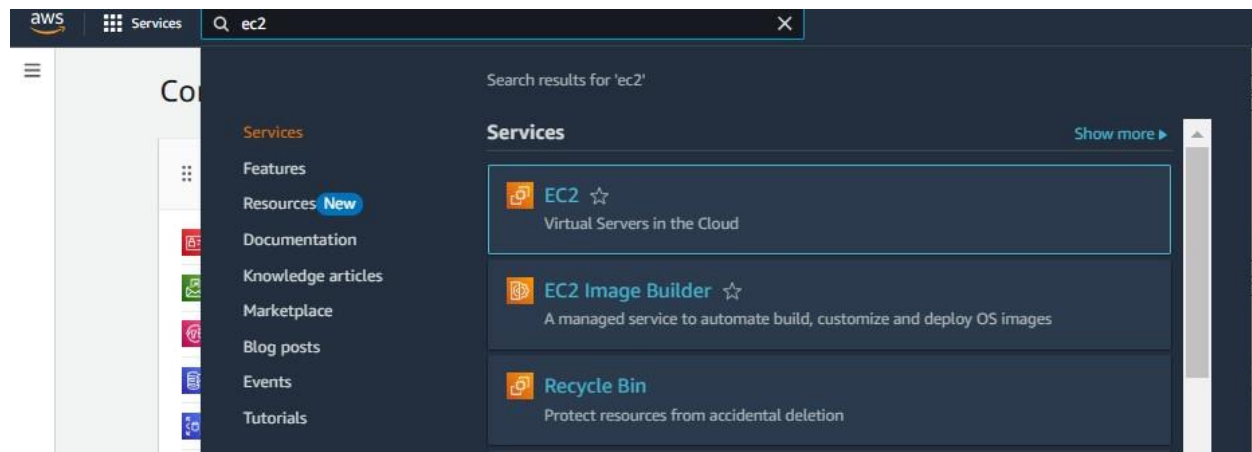
## Milestone 6: EC2 Instance Setup

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

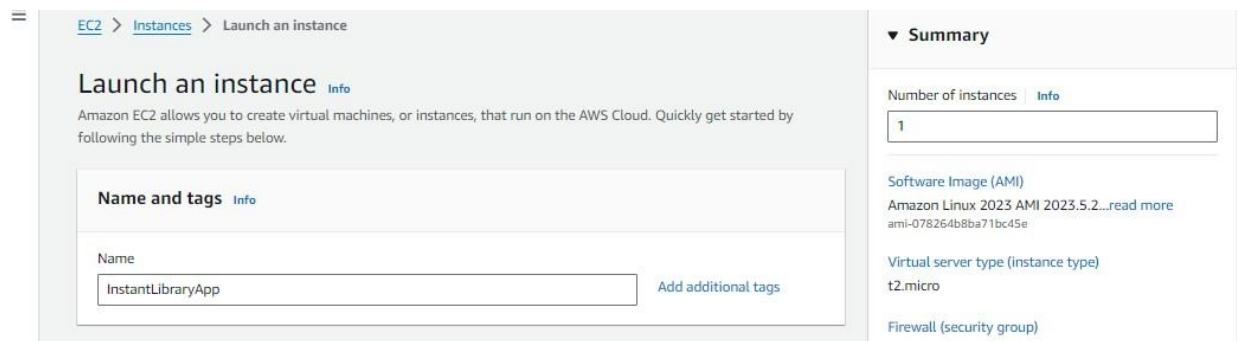
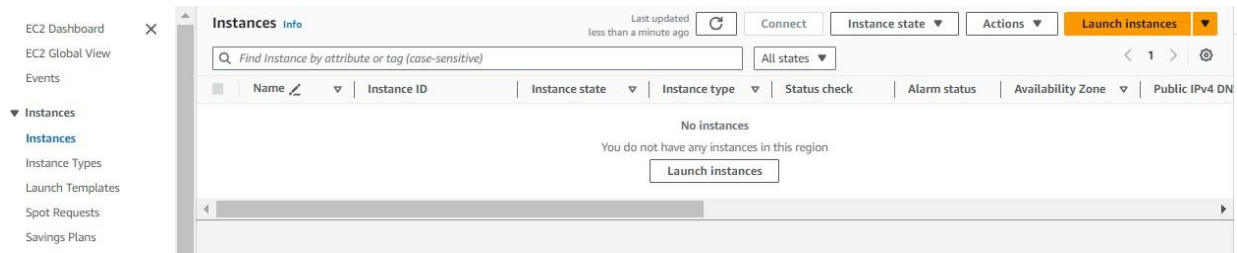
static	Initial commit
templates	Update statistics.html
app.py	Update app.py



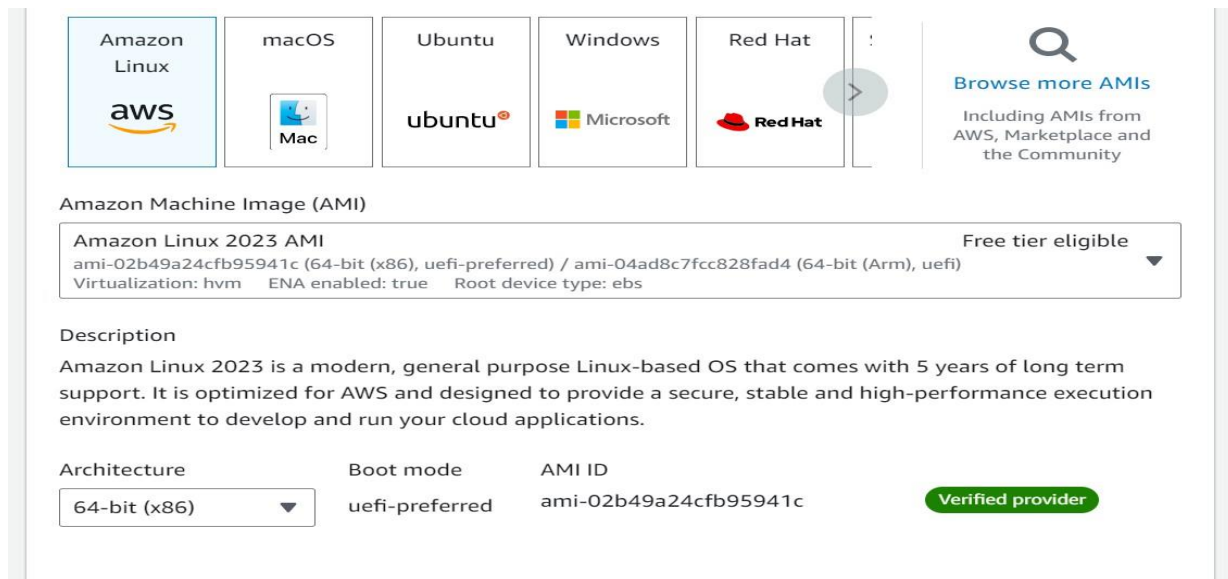
- **Activity 6.1: Launch an EC2 instance to host the Flask application.**
  - **Launch EC2 Instance**
    - In the AWS Console, navigate to EC2 and launch a new instance.



- 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.

▼ **Instance type** [Info](#) | [Get advice](#)

Instance type

**t2.micro**  
Family: t2 1 vCPU 1 GiB Memory Current generation: true  
On-Demand Linux base pricing: 0.0124 USD per Hour  
On-Demand Windows base pricing: 0.017 USD per Hour  
On-Demand RHEL base pricing: 0.0268 USD per Hour  
On-Demand SUSE base pricing: 0.0124 USD per Hour

Free tier eligible

☐ All generations  
[Compare instance types](#)

[Additional costs apply for AMIs with pre-installed software](#)

▼ **Key pair (login)** [Info](#)

You can use a key pair to securely connect to your instance. Ensure that you have access to the selected key pair before you launch the instance.

Key pair name - *required*

Select ▼

[Create new key pair](#)

Create key pair

×

**Key pair name**  
Key pairs allow you to connect to your instance securely.

InstantLibrary

The name can include up to 255 ASCII characters. It can't include leading or trailing spaces.

**Key pair type**

☒ **RSA**  
RSA encrypted private and public key pair

☐ **ED25519**  
ED25519 encrypted private and public key pair

**Private key file format**

☒ **.pem**  
For use with OpenSSH

☐ **.ppk**  
For use with PuTTY

⚠ When prompted, store the private key in a secure and accessible location on your computer. You will need it later to connect to your instance. [Learn more](#)

Cancel

Create key pair



InstantLibrary.pem

Description

Amazon Linux 2023 is a modern, general purpose Linux-based OS that comes with 5 years of long term support. It is optimized for AWS and designed to provide a secure, stable and high-performance execution environment to develop and run your cloud applications.

Architecture

64-bit (x86)

Boot mode

uefi-preferred

AMI ID

ami-078264b8ba71bc45e

Username

ec2-user

Verified provider

▼ Instance type

Info | Get advice

Instance type

t2.micro

Family: t2 1 vCPU 1 GiB Memory Current generation: true

On-Demand Linux base pricing: 0.0124 USD per Hour

On-Demand Windows base pricing: 0.017 USD per Hour

On-Demand RHEL base pricing: 0.0268 USD per Hour

On-Demand SUSE base pricing: 0.0124 USD per Hour

Free tier eligible

▼

All generations

Compare instance types

Additional costs apply for AMIs with pre-installed software

▼ Key pair (login)

Info

You can use a key pair to securely connect to your instance. Ensure that you have access to the selected key pair before you launch the instance.

Key pair name - required

InstantLibrary

▼

Create new key pair

▼ Summary

Number of instances

Info

1

Software Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.5.2...read more

ami-078264b8ba71bc45e

Virtual server type (instance type)

t2.micro

Firewall (security group)

New security group

Storage (volumes)

1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 750 hours of public IPv4 address usage per month, 30 GiB of EBS storage, 2 million I/Os, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.

Can cel

Preview code

Launch instance

30

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

▼ Network settings

Info

VPC - required

Info

vpc-03cdc7b6f19dd7211

172.31.0.0/16

(default) ▼

↻

Subnet

Info

No preference ▼

↻ Create new subnet

Auto-assign public IP

Info

Enable ▼

Additional charges apply when outside of free tier allowance

Firewall (security groups)

Info

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.

Create security group

Select existing security group

Security group name - required

launch-wizard

This security group will be added to all network interfaces. The name can't be edited after the security group is created. Max length is 255 characters. Valid characters: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, spaces, and ., -, /, (), #, @, [ ], +, =, &, !, \$ \*

Description - required

Info

launch-wizard created 2024-10-13T17:49:56.622Z

Inbound Security Group Rules

▼ Security group rule 1 (TCP, 22, 0.0.0.0/0)

Remove

Type

Info

ssh ▼

Protocol

Info

TCP

Port range

Info

22

Source type

Info

Anywhere ▼

Source

Info

Q Add CIDR, prefix list or security

0.0.0.0/0 X

Description - optional

Info

e.g. SSH for admin desktop

▼ Security group rule 2 (TCP, 80, 0.0.0.0/0)

Remove

Type

Info

HTTP ▼

Protocol

Info

TCP

Port range

Info

80

Source type

Info

Custom ▼

Source

Info

Q Add CIDR, prefix list or security

0.0.0.0/0 X

Description - optional

Info

e.g. SSH for admin desktop

▼ Security group rule 3 (TCP, 5000, 0.0.0.0/0)

Remove

Type

Info

Custom TCP ▼

Protocol

Info

TCP

Port range

Info

5000

Source type

Info

Custom ▼

Source

Info

Q Add CIDR, prefix list or security

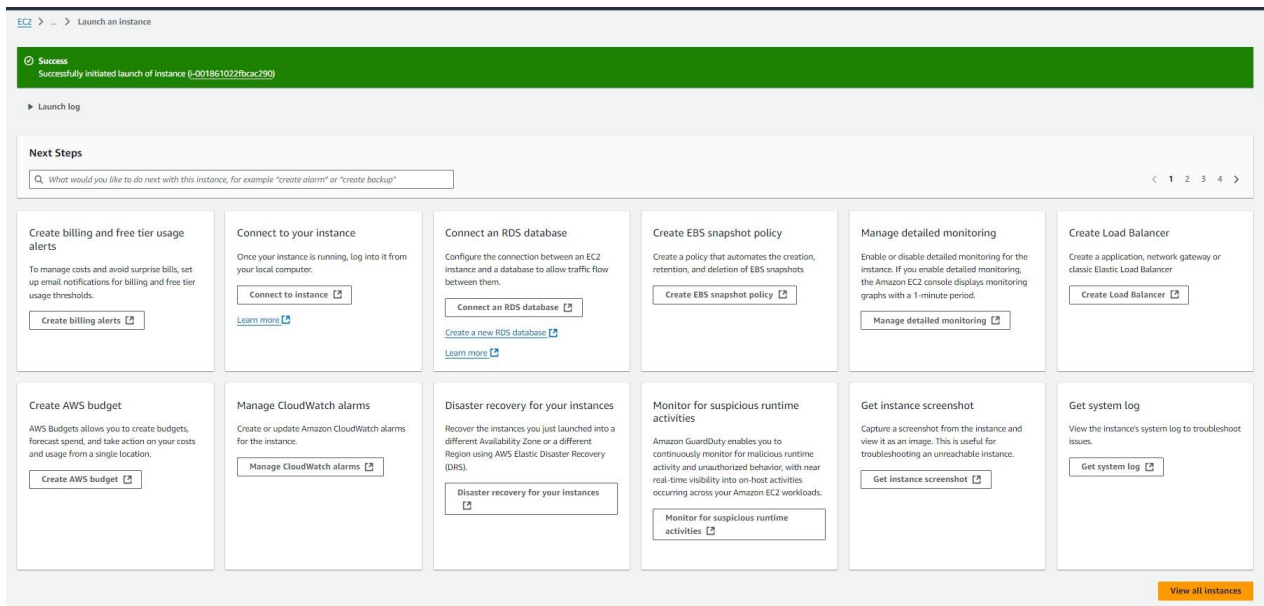
0.0.0.0/0 X

Description - optional

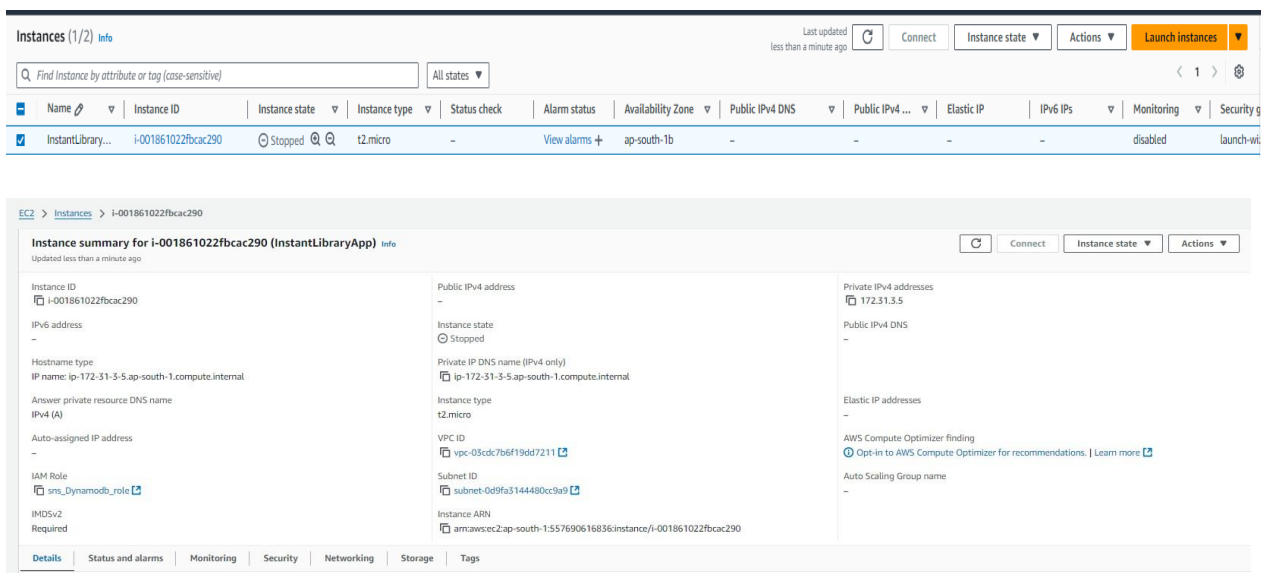
Info

e.g. SSH for admin desktop

Add security group rule



- 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.





EC2 > Instances > i-001861022fbcac290

**Instance summary for i-001861022fbcac290 (InstantLibraryApp)** [Info](#)

Updated less than a minute ago

<b>Instance ID</b> i-001861022fbcac290	<b>Public IPv4 address</b> --	<b>Private IPv4 addresses</b> 172.31.3.5	<b>Connect</b> Manage instance state Instance settings Networking <b>Security</b> Image and templates Monitor and troubleshoot
<b>IPv6 address</b> --	<b>Instance state</b> Stopped	<b>Public IPv4 DNS</b> --	Change security groups Get Windows password <b>Modify IAM role</b>
<b>Hostname type</b> IP name: ip-172-31-3-5-ap-south-1.compute.internal	<b>Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only)</b> ip-172-31-3-5-ap-south-1.compute.internal	<b>Elastic IP addresses</b> --	AWS Compute Optimizer finding Opt-in to AWS Compute Optimizer for recommendations.   <a href="#">Learn more</a>
<b>Answer private resource DNS name</b> IPv4 (A)	<b>Instance type</b> t2.micro	<b>Auto Scaling Group name</b> --	
<b>Auto-assigned IP address</b> --	<b>VPC ID</b> vpc-03cdc7b6f19dd7211		
<b>IAM Role</b> sns_Dynamodb_role	<b>Subnet ID</b> subnet-0d9fa3144489cc9a9		
<b>IMDSv2</b> Required	<b>Instance ARN</b> arn:aws:ec2:ap-south-1:557690616836:instance/i-001861022fbcac290		

EC2 > Instances > i-001861022fbcac290 > **Modify IAM role**

## Modify IAM role [Info](#)

Attach an IAM role to your instance.

**Instance ID**  
i-001861022fbcac290 (InstantLibraryApp)

**IAM role**  
Select an IAM role to attach to your instance or create a new role if you haven't created any. The role you select replaces any roles that are currently attached to your instance.

sns\_Dynamodb\_role ▼

[Create new IAM role](#)

Cancel [Update IAM role](#)

- Now connect the EC2 with the files

## Info


Connect to your instance `i-001861022fbcac290` (InstantLibraryApp) using any of these options


EC2 Instance Connect

Session Manager

SSH client

EC2 serial console


**Port 22 (SSH) is open to all IPv4 addresses**  
Port 22 (SSH) is currently open to all IPv4 addresses, indicated by **0.0.0.0/0** in the inbound rule in [your security group](#). For increased security, consider restricting access to only the EC2 Instance Connect service IP addresses for your Region: 13.233.177.0/29. [Learn more](#).

Instance ID  
 i-001861022fbcac290 (InstantLibraryApp)

Connection Type:


☒ **Connect using EC2 Instance Connect**  
Connect using the EC2 Instance Connect browser-based client, with a public IPv4 or IPv6 address.


☐ **Connect using EC2 Instance Connect Endpoint**  
Connect using the EC2 Instance Connect browser-based client, with a private IPv4 address and a VPC endpoint.


☒ **Public IPv4 address**  
 13.200.229.59

☐ **IPv6 address**  
—

Username  
Enter the username defined in the AMI used to launch the instance. If you didn't define a custom username, use the default username, ec2-user.

 ec2-user




 **Note:** In most cases, the default username, ec2-user, is correct. However, read your AMI usage instructions to check if the AMI owner has changed the default AMI username.

Cancel

Connect

```
A newer release of "Amazon Linux" is available.  
Version 2023.6.20241010:  
Run "/usr/bin/dnf check-release-update" for full release and version update info
```



```
#####  
~\      \#####  
~~\      \#####!  
~~\      \|###/  
~~~~V~! ~->  
  
~~~~~+----->  
~~~~m/~-~~~~~<-->
```

```
https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023  
  
Last login: Tue Oct 15 04:17:59 2024 from 13.233.177.3  
[ec2-user@ip-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 yum install python3 git  
sudo pip3 install flask boto3
```

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/kvs57/Medtrack.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
```

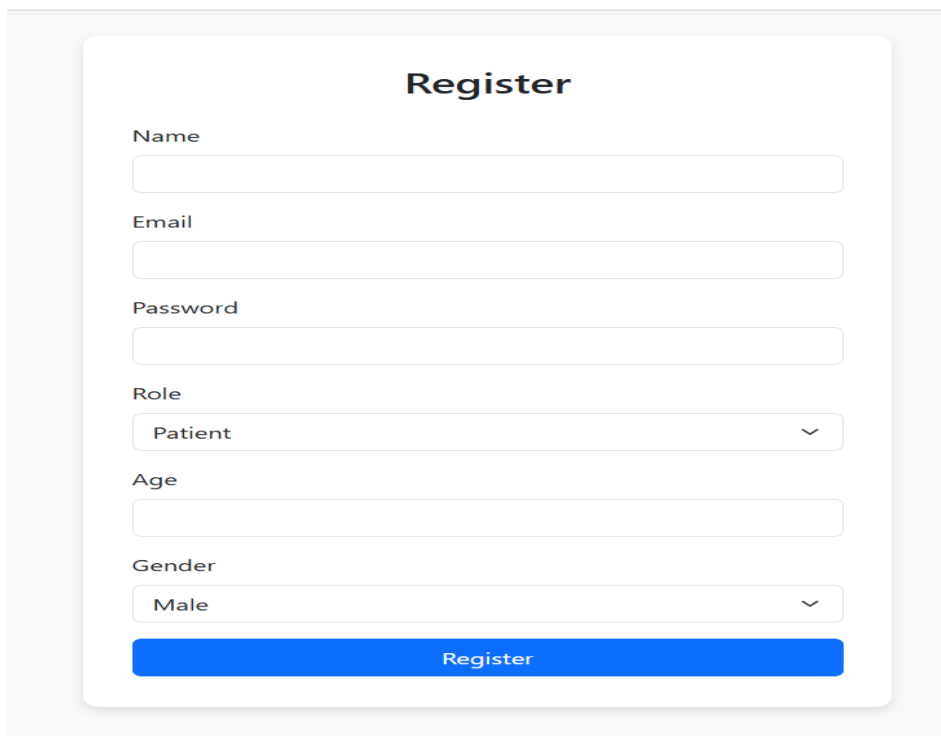
i-001861022fbcac290 (InstantLibraryApp)  
PublicIPs: 13.201.74.42 PrivateIPs: 172.31.3.5

```
[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 07:42:01] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 -
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.jpg HTTP/1.1" 304 -
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 07:42:28] "GET /home-page HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

## Milestone 8: Testing and Deployment

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

**Register Page:**

A screenshot of a web application's registration page. The page has a light gray background. In the center, there is a white rounded rectangle with a subtle drop shadow. At the top of this rectangle, the word "Register" is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font. Below the title, there are seven form fields arranged vertically. The first three are text inputs: "Name", "Email", and "Password". The next two are dropdown menus: "Role" (with "Patient" selected) and "Gender" (with "Male" selected). The last field is "Age", another text input. At the bottom of the form, there is a solid blue button with the word "Register" in white text.

**Login Page:**

## Login

Email

Password

Role

Doctor

▼

Login

### Home page:

MedTrack

Welcome to MedTrack

Your cloud-based solution for medical record management and diagnosis.

Register

Login

About Us

Secure Data

Store and access patient records safely using AWS DynamoDB.

AI Diagnosis

Leverage AI tools for accurate, fast medical diagnosis.

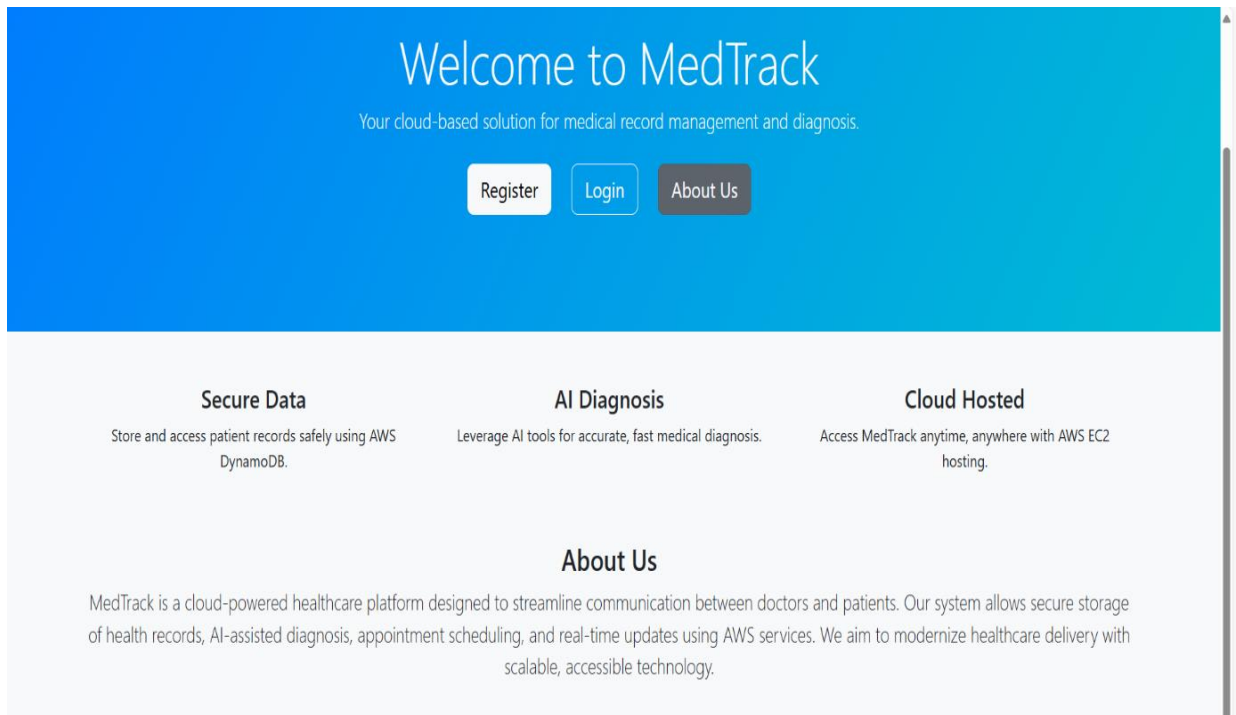
Cloud Hosted

Access MedTrack anytime, anywhere with AWS EC2 hosting.

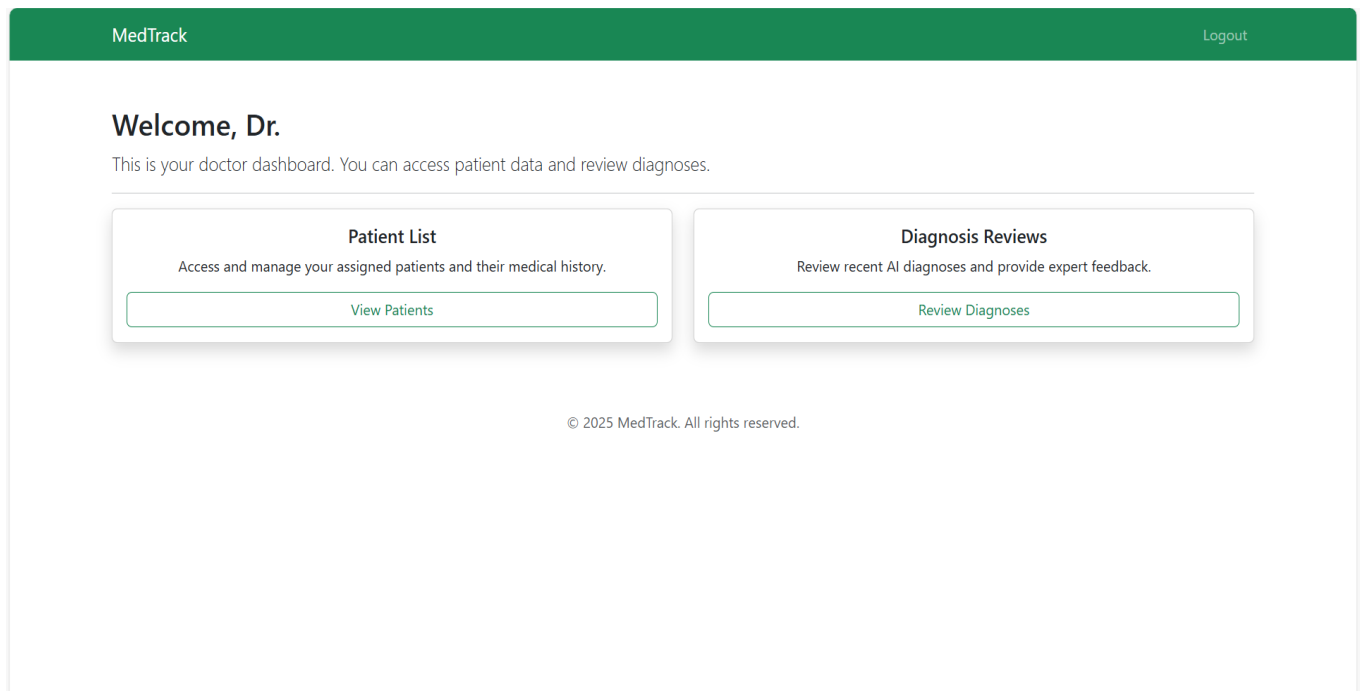
About Us

MedTrack is a cloud-powered healthcare platform designed to streamline communication between doctors and patients. Our system allows secure storage of health records, AI-assisted diagnosis, appointment scheduling, and real-time updates using AWS services. We aim to modernize healthcare delivery with

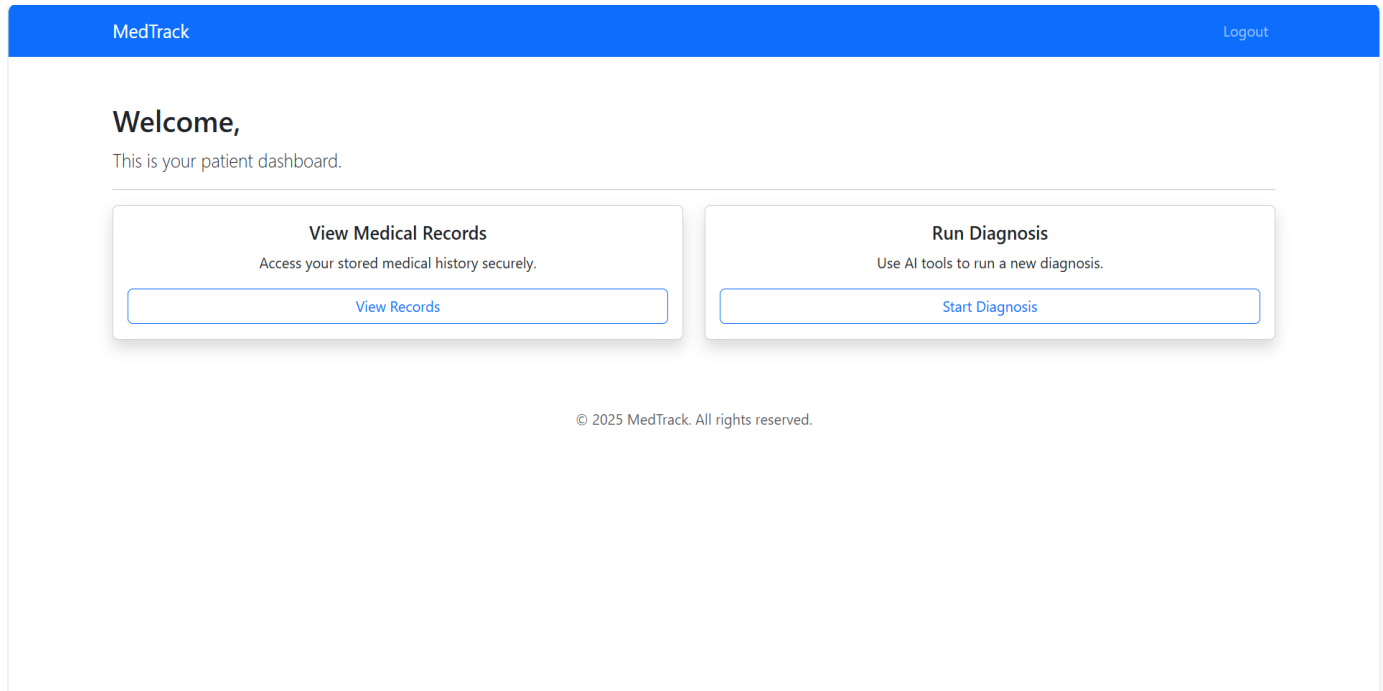
### About Us page:



## Doctor DashBoard:



## Patient Dashboard:



Exit:

## Session Ended

Please close this tab.

## Conclusion:

**MedTrack** is a web-based healthcare management system built using Flask that facilitates interaction between doctors and patients. It allows users to register and log in as either a doctor or a patient. Patients can view available doctors, book appointments, and view their scheduled or past visits. Doctors can access their assigned appointments, update them with a diagnosis, treatment plan, and prescription, and mark them as completed. The system uses in-memory storage for users and appointments, making it suitable for demonstration or development purposes without requiring a database. Although email and AWS SNS notification features are present in the code, they are disabled by default. MedTrack is designed with a clear role-based workflow and is easily extendable for real-world deployment with additional features like persistent databases, email alerts, password encryption, and a modern UI.