



MedTrack – Cloud-Based Healthcare Management System



Project Overview

MedTrack is a web-based healthcare management system that connects patients and doctors. It allows patients to book appointments and view diagnosis reports, while doctors can manage appointments and submit diagnoses. The project uses **AWS DynamoDB** for data storage and **AWS SNS** for real-time notifications.



Key Features

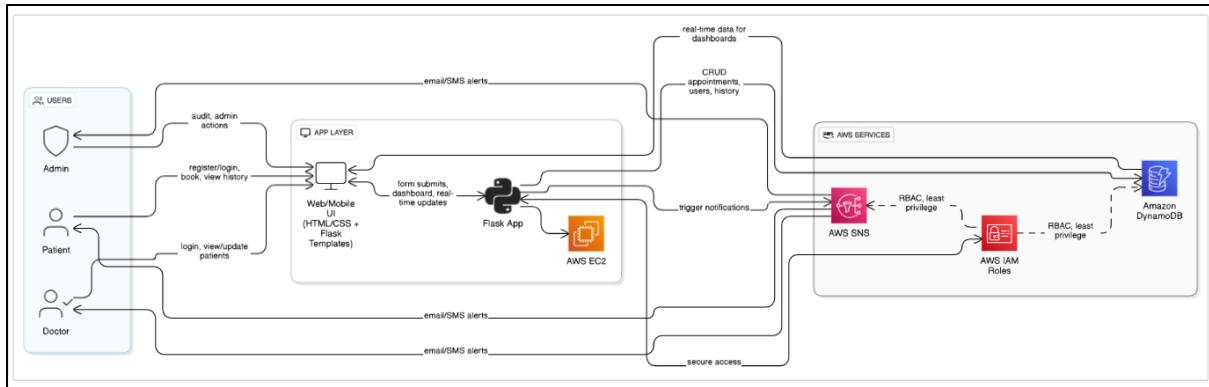
- Secure login & role-based access (Patient / Doctor)
- Book and view appointments
- Submit and view diagnosis reports
- Data stored in AWS DynamoDB
- Notifications via AWS SNS
- Deployed using AWS EC2



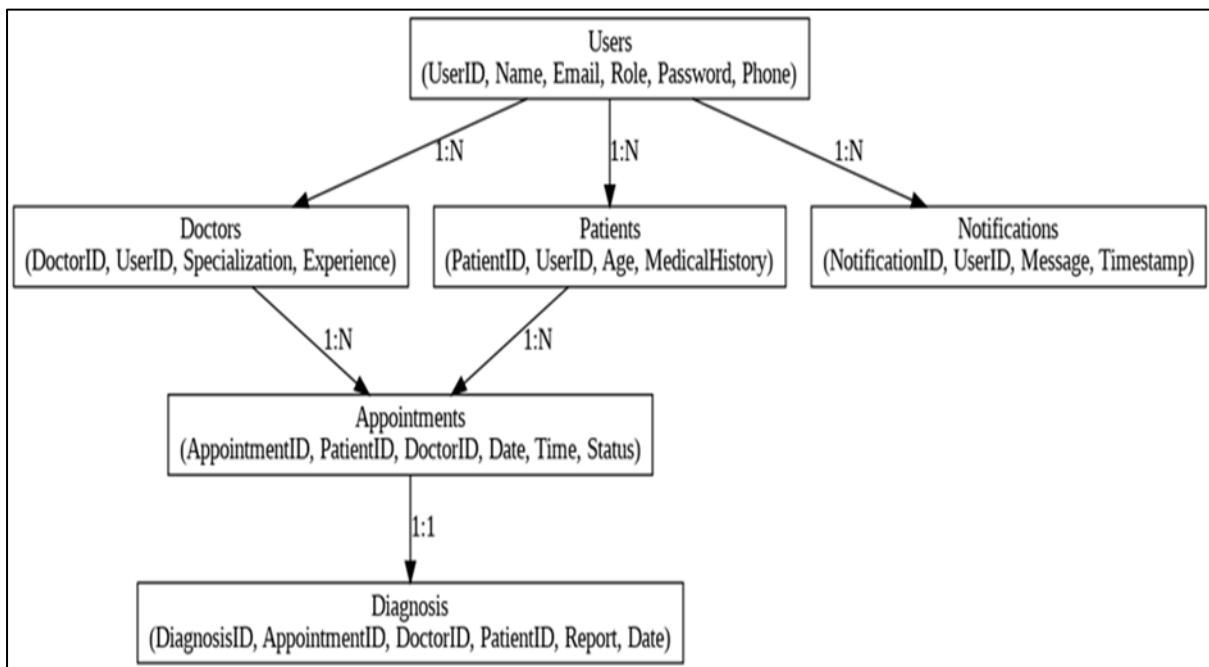
Tech Stack

- Frontend: HTML, CSS
- Backend: Python (Flask)
- Database: DynamoDB (NoSQL)
- Cloud Services: AWS EC2, AWS SNS
- Version Control: Git & GitHub

AWS Architecture



Entity Relationship (ER) Diagram:





Project Structure

MedTrack/
└── app.py
└── .env
└── templates/ # HTML pages
└── static/ # CSS, images
└── utils/ # Logic for AWS & data
└── create_tables.py # DynamoDB setup (optional)
└── README.md



Database Tables (DynamoDB)

Table	Partition Key	Attributes
Users	username	password, role
Appointments	appointment _ id	patient, doctor, date, time
Diagnoses	diagnosis _ id	patient, doctor, notes

💡 Testing and Deployment

Local Testing

1. Install dependencies:

```
pip install flask boto3 python-dotenv
```

2. Run the Flask server:

```
python app.py
```

☁️ Deployment Steps

1. Launch EC2 Instance

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 console interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links for EC2 (Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Instances, Images, Elastic Block Store), CloudShell, and Feedback. The main content area has a dark header: "Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)" and "Create, manage, and monitor virtual servers in the cloud." Below the header, there's a brief description of EC2 and a "Launch a virtual server" section with "Launch instance" and "View dashboard" buttons. A "Benefits and features" section highlights "EC2 offers ultimate scalability and control" with a bulleted list: "Highest level of control of the entire technology stack, allowing full integration with all AWS services", "Widest variety of server size options", "Widest availability of operating systems to choose from including Linux, Windows, and macOS", and "Global scalability". At the bottom, there are "Find out more about EC2" and "Additional actions" buttons. The footer includes copyright information: "© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.", "Privacy", "Terms", and "Cookie preferences".

The screenshot shows the 'Launch an instance' wizard on the AWS EC2 console. The first step, 'Set instance details', is displayed. Key fields include:

- Name and tags**: Name is set to 'medtrack-server'.
- Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)**: An AMI search bar is present.
- Quick Start**: A grid of OS icons: Amazon Linux, macOS, Ubuntu, Windows, Red Hat, SUSE Linux, and Debian.
- Summary** section on the right shows:
 - Number of instances: 1
 - Software Image (AMI): Amazon Linux 2 Kernel 5.10 AMI... (ami-000ec6c25978d5999)
 - Virtual server type (instance type): t2.micro
 - Firewall (security group): New security group
 - Storage (volumes): 1 volume(s) - 8 GiB
- Buttons**: 'Launch instance' (orange), 'Cancel', and 'Preview code'.

The screenshot shows the second step of the 'Launch an instance' wizard, 'Configure instance details'. The configuration includes:

- Amazon Machine Image (AMI)**: Selected AMI: 'Amazon Linux 2 AMI (HVM) - Kernel 5.10, SSD Volume Type' (ami-000ec6c25978d5999).
- Description**: Details about the selected AMI.
- Architecture**: 64-bit (x86).
- AMI ID**: ami-000ec6c25978d5999.
- Publish Date**: 2025-06-20.
- Username**: ec2-user (Verified provider).
- Instance type**: t2.micro (selected).
- Key pair (login)**: No key pair selected.
- Summary** section on the right shows:
 - Number of instances: 1
 - Software Image (AMI): Amazon Linux 2 Kernel 5.10 AMI... (ami-000ec6c25978d5999)
 - Virtual server type (instance type): t2.micro
 - Firewall (security group): New security group
 - Storage (volumes): 1 volume(s) - 8 GiB
- Buttons**: 'Launch instance' (orange), 'Cancel', and 'Preview code'.

Screenshot of the AWS EC2 'Launch an instance' wizard, step 3: 'Create key pair'.

Create key pair

Key pair name: medtrack-server
The name can include up to 255 ASCII characters. It can't include leading or trailing spaces.

Key pair type: RSA (selected) vs ED25519

Private key file format: .pem (selected) vs .pk

Warning: 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](#)

Buttons: Cancel, Create key pair

Summary: Number of instances: 1, Software Image (AMI): Amazon Linux 2 Kernel 5.10 AMI..., Virtual server type (instance type): t2.micro, Firewall (security group): New security group, Storage (volumes): 1 volume(s) - 8 GiB. Buttons: Launch instance, Preview code.

Screenshot of the AWS EC2 'Launch an instance' wizard, step 4: 'Inbound Security Group Rules'.

Inbound Security Group Rules:

- Security group rule 1 (TCP; 22, 157.50.88.125/32):
 - Type: ssh, Protocol: TCP, Port range: 22
 - Source type: My IP, Name: Add CIDR, prefix list or security group, Description: e.g. SSH for admin desktop, Value: 157.50.88.125/32
- Security group rule 2 (TCP; 80, 0.0.0.0/0):
 - Type: HTTP, Protocol: TCP, Port range: 80
 - Source type: Anywhere, Name: Add CIDR, prefix list or security group, Description: e.g. SSH for admin desktop, Value: 0.0.0.0/0

Warning: Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

Summary: Number of instances: 1, Software Image (AMI): Amazon Linux 2 Kernel 5.10 AMI..., Virtual server type (instance type): t2.micro, Firewall (security group): New security group, Storage (volumes): 1 volume(s) - 8 GiB. Buttons: Cancel, Launch instance, Preview code.

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances Launch an instance page. A green success message at the top states: "Success Successfully initiated launch of instance (I-0e439b38571daa87c)". Below this, there's a "Launch log" button. Under "Next Steps", there are six cards: "Create billing usage alerts", "Connect to your instance", "Connect an RDS database", "Create EBS snapshot policy", "Manage detailed monitoring", "Create Load Balancer", "Create AWS budget", and "Manage CloudWatch alarms". The "Create EBS snapshot policy" card is currently selected. At the bottom, the AWS navigation bar and taskbar are visible.

2. Create IAM Role with necessary permissions and attach to EC2

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Dashboard. On the left sidebar, under "Access management", "Roles" is selected. The main area displays two "Access denied" errors:

- Access denied**: You don't have permission to `iam:GetAccountSummary`. To request access, copy the following text and send it to your AWS administrator. [Learn more about troubleshooting access denied errors](#).
User: arn:aws:sts::600627341644:assumed-role/rsoaccount-new/68034028d24717ccb9270727
Action: iam:GetAccountSummary
Context: no identity-based policy allows the action
- Access denied**: You don't have permission to `iam>ListAccountAliases`. To request access, copy the following text and send it to your AWS administrator. [Learn more about troubleshooting access denied errors](#).
User: arn:aws:sts::600627341644:assumed-role/rsoaccount-new/68034028d24717ccb9270727
Action: iam>ListAccountAliases
Context: no identity-based policy allows t

At the bottom, the AWS navigation bar and taskbar are visible.

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Roles page. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links like Dashboard, Access management, and Access reports. The main area displays a table titled "Roles (12)" with columns for Role name, Trusted entities, and Last activity. The roles listed include AWS Service Roles for various AWS services like eks-nodegroup, ops.apigateway, autoscaling, ecs, organizations, sso, support, trustedadvisor, and a custom role "EC2_MedTrack_Role".

Role name	Trusted entities	Last activity
AWSServiceRoleForAmazonEKSNodegroup	AWS Service: eks-nodegroup (Service-Linked Role)	140 days ago
AWSServiceRoleForAPIGateway	AWS Service: ops.apigateway (Service-Linked Role)	-
AWSServiceRoleForAutoScaling	AWS Service: autoscaling (Service-Linked Role)	140 days ago
AWSServiceRoleForECS	AWS Service: ecs (Service-Linked Role)	136 days ago
AWSServiceRoleForOrganizations	AWS Service: organizations (Service-Linked Role)	212 days ago
AWSServiceRoleForSSO	AWS Service: sso (Service-Linked Role)	-
AWSServiceRoleForSupport	AWS Service: support (Service-Linked Role)	-
AWSServiceRoleForTrustedAdvisor	AWS Service: trustedadvisor (Service-Linked Role)	-
EC2_MedTrack_Role	AWS Service: ec2	-
OrganizationAccountAccessRole	Account: 058264256896	1 hour ago
rsoaccount-new	Account: 058264256896	6 minutes ago

The screenshot shows the "Create role" wizard at Step 1: Select trusted entity. The sidebar indicates the user is on Step 3: Name, review, and create. The main form has a title "Name, review, and create" and a "Role details" section. In the "Role name" field, "EC2_MedTrack_Role" is entered. The "Description" field contains the text "Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services on your behalf.". Below the form, a preview of the "Trust policy" JSON code is shown:

```
1 - {
2 -   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3 -   "Statement": [
4 -     {
5 -       "Effect": "Allow",
6 -       "Action": [
7 -         "sts:AssumeRole"
7 -       ]
7 -     }
7 -   ]
7 - }
```

The screenshot shows the 'Create role' wizard in the AWS IAM console. The user is on Step 2: Add permissions. They have selected two AWS managed policies: 'AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess' and 'AmazonSNSFullAccess'. The table below shows these policies:

Policy name	Type	Attached as
AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess	AWS managed	Permissions policy
AmazonSNSFullAccess	AWS managed	Permissions policy

Step 3: Add tags is visible below, showing a section for optional tags. The bottom right of the screen shows standard browser controls: Cancel, Previous, and Create role.

The screenshot shows the 'Modify IAM role' wizard in the AWS EC2 console. The user is attaching an IAM role to an instance. The 'Instance ID' dropdown is set to 'i-0ffbd525dddb91fb (medtrack-server)'. Under 'IAM role', the user has selected 'EC2_MedTrack_Role'. The bottom right of the screen shows standard browser controls: Cancel, Update IAM role, and a progress bar.

Successfully attached EC2_MedTrack_Role to instance i-0ffbd525ddb91fbb

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IP
medtrack-server	i-0e439b38571daa87c	Running	t2.micro	us-east-1c	ec2-13-2
medtrack-server	i-057d882a0af549b8c	Running	t2.micro	us-east-1c	ec2-54-8
medtrack-server	i-0ffbd525ddb91fbb	Running	t2.micro	us-east-1c	ec2-3-90

i-0ffbd525ddb91fbb (medtrack-server)

Details Status and alarms Monitoring Security Networking Storage Tags

Instance summary

Instance ID i-0ffbd525ddb91fbb	Public IPv4 address 3.90.103.136 open address	Private IPv4 addresses 172.31.28.184
IPv6 address -	Instance state Running	Public DNS ec2-3-90-103-136.compute-1.amazonaws.com open address

3. Setup DynamoDB Tables: Users, Appointments, Diagnoses

Share your feedback on Amazon DynamoDB
Your feedback is an important part of helping us provide a better customer experience. Take this short survey to let us know how we're doing.

DynamoDB

Database

Amazon DynamoDB
A fast and flexible NoSQL database service for any scale

DynamoDB is a fully managed, key-value, and document database that delivers single-digit millisecond performance at any scale.

How it works

What is Amazon DynamoDB? | Amazon Web Services

Get started

Create a new table to start exploring DynamoDB.

Create table

Pricing

DynamoDB charges for reading, writing, and storing data in your DynamoDB tables, along with any optional features you choose to turn on. DynamoDB has on-demand capacity mode and provisioned capacity mode, and these modes have pricing for processing reads and writes on your tables.

Learn more about pricing

The screenshot shows the AWS DynamoDB console with the 'Tables' page open. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with options like 'Dashboard', 'Tables' (which is selected), 'Explore items', 'PartiQL editor', 'Backups', 'Exports to S3', 'Imports from S3', 'Integrations', 'Reserved capacity', and 'Settings'. Below that is a section for 'DAX' with 'Clusters', 'Subnet groups', 'Parameter groups', and 'Events'. The main area has a header with 'Share your feedback on Amazon DynamoDB' and a 'Create table' button. It includes a search bar, filters for 'Any tag key' and 'Any tag value', and a table with columns for Name, Status, Partition key, Sort key, Indexes, Replication Regions, Deletion protection, Favorite, Read capacity mode, and Write capacity mode. A progress bar at the bottom indicates 'Loading tables'. At the bottom of the page, there's a footer with links for CloudShell, Feedback, and various AWS services.

The screenshot shows the 'Create table' wizard in the AWS DynamoDB console. The first step, 'Table name', is completed with the table name 'Users'. The second step, 'Partition key', is completed with the partition key 'username' of type String. The third step, 'Sort key - optional', is partially completed with the sort key 'Enter the sort key name' of type String. The fourth step, 'Table settings', is shown with two options: 'Default settings' (selected) and 'Customize settings'. The 'Default settings' section contains a note about modifying settings after creation. The 'Customize settings' section is described as using advanced features to make DynamoDB work better. At the bottom, there's a summary of default table settings and a footer with CloudShell, Feedback, and various AWS services.

Screenshot of the AWS DynamoDB 'Create table' wizard step 1: Set table properties.

The table has the following properties:

Setting	Value
Maximum write capacity units	-
Local secondary indexes	-
Global secondary indexes	-
Encryption key management	AWS owned key
Deletion protection	Off
Resource-based policy	Not active

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.

Note: This table will be created with auto scaling deactivated. You do not have permissions to turn on auto scaling.

Buttons: Cancel, Create table

Screenshot of the AWS CloudShell interface.

CloudShell Feedback

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Screenshot of the AWS DynamoDB 'Create table' wizard step 2: Configure table details.

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.

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.
 I

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.

Note: 1 to 255 characters and case sensitive.

Share feedback

Notifications 0 0 1 0 0

CloudShell Feedback

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Screenshot of the AWS DynamoDB Create Table page:

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.

Appointments

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.

appointment_id 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.

Enter the sort key name String

1 to 255 characters and case sensitive.

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Screenshot of the AWS DynamoDB Tables page:

DynamoDB

- Dashboard
- Tables**
- Explore items
- PartQL editor
- Backups
- Exports to S3
- Imports from S3
- Integrations New
- Reserved capacity
- Settings

DAX

- Clusters
- Subnet groups
- Parameter groups
- Events

Tables (3) Info

Find tables Any tag key Any tag value

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Status	Partition key	Sort key	Indexes	Replication Regions	Deletion protection	Favorite	Read c...
<input type="checkbox"/>	Appointments	Active	appointment_id (\$)	-	0	0	Off		On-der
<input type="checkbox"/>	Diagnoses	Active	diagnosis_id (\$)	-	0	0	Off		On-der
<input type="checkbox"/>	Users	Active	username (\$)	-	0	0	Off		On-der

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4. Configure SNS

The screenshot shows the AWS Simple Notification Service (SNS) homepage. At the top, there is a blue banner with the text "Amazon SNS now supports High Throughput FIFO topics. Learn more". Below the banner, the title "Amazon Simple Notification Service" is displayed, followed by the subtitle "Pub/sub messaging for microservices and serverless applications". A paragraph of text describes Amazon SNS as a highly available, durable, secure, fully managed pub/sub messaging service. To the right, a "Create topic" dialog box is open, asking for a "Topic name" (with "MyTopic" entered). There are "Next step" and "Start with an overview" buttons. Below the dialog, a "Pricing" section is visible, stating that Amazon SNS has no upfront costs and is pay-based on message volume. The bottom of the page includes a navigation bar with links like CloudShell, Feedback, and a search bar.

The screenshot shows the "Topics" page within the AWS SNS service. On the left, a sidebar menu is visible with options like Dashboard, Topics (selected), Subscriptions, and Mobile (Push notifications, Text messaging (SMS)). The main content area shows a table titled "Topics (0)" with columns for Name and Type. A message at the top says "No topics. To get started, create a topic." Below the table is a prominent orange "Create topic" button. The top of the page features a blue banner with the same "High Throughput FIFO topics" announcement as the homepage. The bottom of the page includes a navigation bar with links like CloudShell, Feedback, and a search bar.

Screenshot of the AWS CloudShell interface showing the creation of an SNS topic named "Medtrack".

The browser address bar shows: us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/sns/v3/home?region=us-east-1#/create-topic

The page title is "Create topic" under "Amazon SNS > Topics".

A blue banner at the top indicates "New Feature: Amazon SNS now supports High Throughput FIFO topics. Learn more".

An error message in a red banner states: "Error code: AccessDeniedException - Error message: User: arn:aws:sts::600627341644:assumed-role/rsoaccount-new/68034028d24717cbb9270727 is not authorized to perform: kms:DescribeKey on resource: arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:600627341644:key/c06920cc-9330-4a08-b273-946668080c88 because no identity-based policy allows the kms:DescribeKey action". A "Diagnose with Amazon Q" button is present.

The "Details" section shows two options:

- FIFO (first-in, first-out)**
 - Strictly-preserved message ordering
 - Exactly-once message delivery
 - Subscription protocols: SQS
- Standard**
 - Best-effort message ordering
 - At-least once message delivery
 - Subscription protocols: SQS, Lambda, Data Firehose, HTTP, SMS, email, mobile application endpoints

The "Name" field is filled with "Medtrack".

The "Display name - optional" field contains "My Topic".

The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons and the system tray indicating the date and time as 04-07-2025.

Screenshot of the AWS CloudShell interface showing the successful creation of the SNS topic "Medtrack".

The browser address bar shows: us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/sns/v3/home?region=us-east-1#/topic/arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:600627341644:Medtrack

The page title is "Medtrack" under "Amazon SNS > Topics".

A green banner at the top indicates "Topic Medtrack created successfully. You can create subscriptions and send messages to them from this topic." A "Publish message" button is present.

The left sidebar shows navigation links: Dashboard, Topics, Subscriptions, and Mobile (Push notifications, Text messaging (SMS)).

The "Medtrack" topic details are displayed:

Details	
Name	Medtrack
ARN	arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:600627341644:Medtrack
Type	Standard
Display name	-
Topic owner	600627341644

The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons and the system tray indicating the date and time as 04-07-2025.

Screenshot of the AWS SNS console showing the 'Medtrack' topic details.

Details

Name	Medtrack
ARN	arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:600627341644:Medtrack
Type	Standard

Subscriptions (0)

ID	Endpoint	Status	Protocol
No subscriptions found You don't have any subscriptions to this topic.			

Actions: Edit, Delete, Publish message

Screenshot of the AWS SNS console showing the 'Create subscription' wizard.

Topic ARN: arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:600627341644:Medtrack

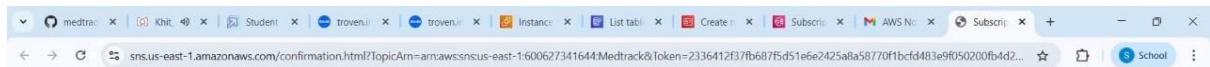
Protocol: Email

Endpoint: 228x1a4526@khitguntur.ac.in

Subscription filter policy - optional: This policy filters the messages that a subscriber receives.

Redrive policy (dead-letter queue) - optional: Send undeliverable messages to a dead-letter queue.

Actions: Cancel, Create subscription



aws
Simple Notification Service

Subscription confirmed!

You have successfully subscribed.

Your subscription's Id is:
`arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:600627341644:Medtrack:f5f39845-b936-417a-acf6-d56b67355051`

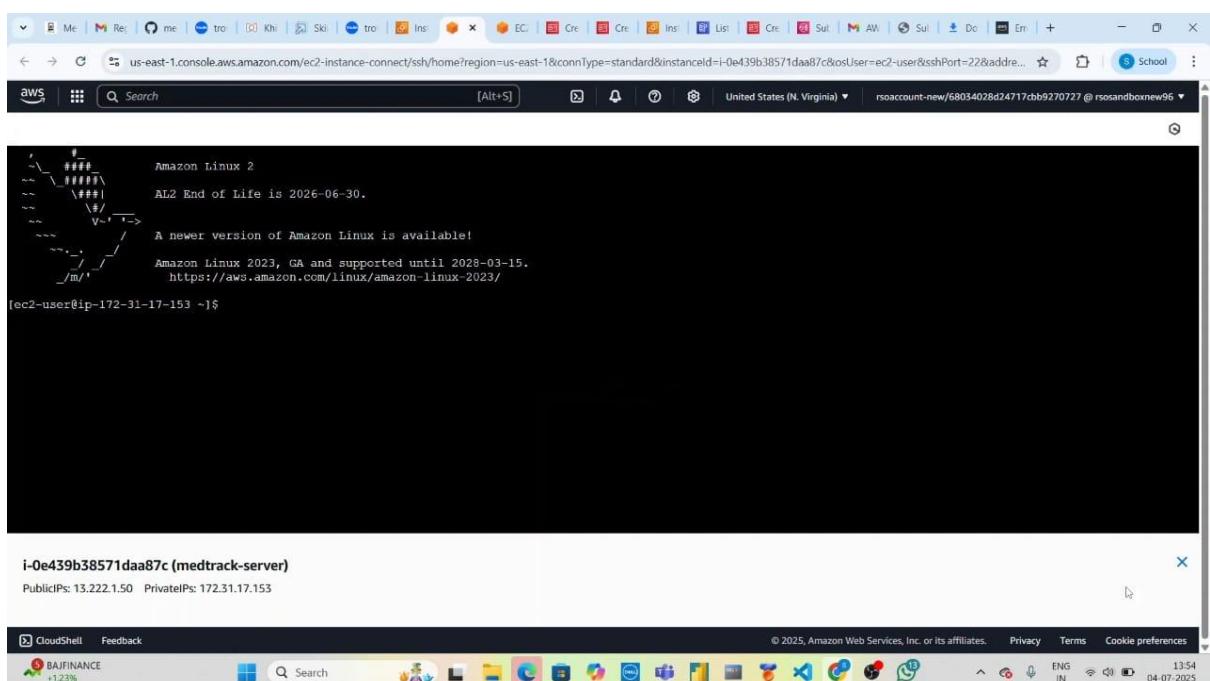
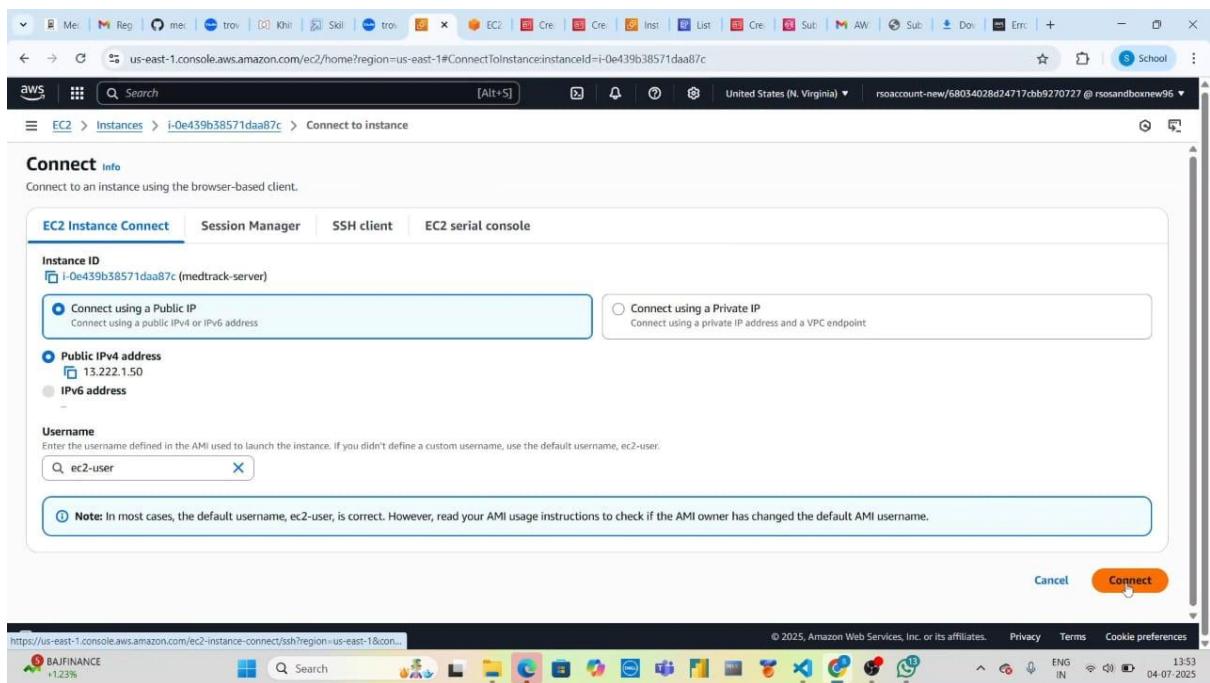
If it was not your intention to subscribe, [click here to unsubscribe](#).

The screenshot shows the AWS SNS 'Subscription' details page for a specific subscription. The ARN is listed as `arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:600627341644:Medtrack:f5f39845-b936-417a-acf6-d56b67355051`. The status is 'Confirmed'. The endpoint is set to an email address: `228x1a4526@khitguntur.ac.in`. The topic is 'Medtrack'. The subscription principal is `arn:aws:iam::600627341644:role/rsoaccount-new`. Below this, there are tabs for 'Subscription filter policy' and 'Redrive policy (dead-letter queue)', with the former being active. A note states 'No filter policy configured for this subscription. To apply a filter policy, edit this subscription.' At the bottom, there are standard browser navigation and search bars.

5. Configure and Launch Flask Application

- SSH into the instance
- Install Python, Git, and Pip
- Clone the GitHub repo
- Set up .env file with AWS credentials
- Run the Flask app

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 'Instances' page. It lists four instances, with the first one, `i-0e439b38571daa87c` (medtrack-server), currently running. The instance type is t2.micro, and it has passed 2/2 checks. The public IP is `ec2-13-2-`. The security group is `sg-0475e58ea791fdaaa`. The IAM role is `EC2_MedTrack_Role`. The owner ID is `600627341644`, and the launch time was `Fri Jul 04 2025 11:10:58 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)`. The left sidebar shows other EC2-related options like Dashboard, Global View, and Instance Types. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons.



```
Amazon Linux 2
AL2 End of Life is 2026-06-30.
A newer version of Amazon Linux is available!
Amazon Linux 2023, GA and supported until 2028-03-15.
https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023/

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-17-153 ~]$ sudo su
[root@ip-172-31-17-153 ~]# whoami
root
[root@ip-172-31-17-153 ~]# sudo su
[root@ip-172-31-17-153 ~]# whoami
root
[root@ip-172-31-17-153 ~]# yum install python3
Loaded plugins: extras_suggestions, langpacks, priorities, update-motd
amzn2-core
Package python3-3.7.16-1.amzn2.0.17.x86_64 already installed and latest version
Nothing to do
[root@ip-172-31-17-153 ~]#
```

i-0e439b38571daa87c (medtrack-server)
PublicIPs: 13.222.1.50 PrivateIPs: 172.31.17.153

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```
Transaction Summary
Install 1 Package

total download size: 2.1 M
Installed size: 9.6 M
Is this ok [y/d/N]: y
Downloading packages:
python2-pip-20.2.2-1.amzn2.0.10.noarch.rpm | 2.1 MB 00:00:00
Running transaction check
Running transaction test
transaction test succeeded
Running transaction
  Installing : python2-pip-20.2.2-1.amzn2.0.10.noarch
  Verifying   : python2-pip-20.2.2-1.amzn2.0.10.noarch
Installed:
  python2-pip.noarch 0:20.2.2-1.amzn2.0.10

Complete!
[root@ip-172-31-17-153 ~]# yum install git
Loaded plugins: extras_suggestions, langpacks, priorities, update-motd
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
--> Package git.x86_64 0:2.47.1-1.amzn2.0.3 will be installed
--> Processing Dependency: git-core = 2.47.1-1.amzn2.0.3 for package: git-2.47.1-1.amzn2.0.3.x86_64
```

i-0e439b38571daa87c (medtrack-server)
PublicIPs: 13.222.1.50 PrivateIPs: 172.31.17.153

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```
--[no-]ref-format <format>
    specify the reference format to use
--c, --[no-]config <key-value>
    set config inside the new repository
--[no-]server-option <server-specific>
    option to transmit
-4, --ipv4
    use IPv4 addresses only
-6, --ipv6
    use IPv6 addresses only
--[no-]filter <args>
    object filtering
--[no-]also-filter-submodules
    apply partial clone filters to submodules
--[no-]remote-submodules
    any cloned submodules will use their remote-tracking branch
--[no-]sparse
    initialize sparse-checkout file to include only files at root
--[no-]bundle-uri <uri>
    a URI for downloading bundles before fetching from origin remote

[root@ip-172-31-17-153 ~]# git clone https://github.com/muralikrishna4526/medtrack.git
Cloning into 'medtrack'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 105, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (105/105), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (65/65), done.
remote: Total 105 (delta 43), reused 92 (delta 35), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (105/105), 103.24 KiB | 11.47 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (43/43), done.
[root@ip-172-31-17-153 ~]# cd medtrack
[root@ip-172-31-17-153 medtrack]# 
```

i-0e439b38571daa87c (medtrack-server)

PublicIPs: 13.222.1.50 PrivatelPs: 172.31.17.153

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```
--[no-]ref-format <format>
    specify the reference format to use
--c, --[no-]config <key-value>
    set config inside the new repository
--[no-]server-option <server-specific>
    option to transmit
-4, --ipv4
    use IPv4 addresses only
-6, --ipv6
    use IPv6 addresses only
--[no-]filter <args>
    object filtering
--[no-]also-filter-submodules
    apply partial clone filters to submodules
--[no-]remote-submodules
    any cloned submodules will use their remote-tracking branch
--[no-]sparse
    initialize sparse-checkout file to include only files at root
--[no-]bundle-uri <uri>
    a URI for downloading bundles before fetching from origin remote

[root@ip-172-31-17-153 ~]# git clone https://github.com/muralikrishna4526/medtrack.git
Cloning into 'medtrack'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 105, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (105/105), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (65/65), done.
remote: Total 105 (delta 43), reused 92 (delta 35), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (105/105), 103.24 KiB | 11.47 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (43/43), done.
[root@ip-172-31-17-153 medtrack]# vim requirements.txt
[root@ip-172-31-17-153 medtrack]# pip3 install -r requirements.txt
```

i-0e439b38571daa87c (medtrack-server)

PublicIPs: 13.222.1.50 PrivatelPs: 172.31.17.153

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```
[root@ip-172-31-17-153 ~]# cd medtrack
[root@ip-172-31-17-153 medtrack]# vim requirements.txt
[root@ip-172-31-17-153 medtrack]# pip3 install -r requirements.txt
WARNING: Running pip install with root privileges is generally not a good idea. Try `pip3 install --user` instead.
Collecting Flask
  Downloading Flask-2.2.5-py3-none-any.whl (101 kB)
    |████████| 101 kB 14.6 MB/s
Collecting bot43
  Downloading bot3-1.33.13-py3-none-any.whl (139 kB)
    |████████| 139 kB 42.2 MB/s
Collecting python-dotenv
  Downloading python_dotenv-0.21.1-py3-none-any.whl (19 kB)
Collecting Jinja2>=3.0
  Downloading jinja2-3.1.6-py3-none-any.whl (134 kB)
    |████████| 134 kB 41.6 MB/s
Collecting click>=8.0
  Downloading click-8.1.8-py3-none-any.whl (98 kB)
    |████████| 98 kB 10.9 MB/s
Collecting Werkzeug>=2.2.2
  Downloading Werkzeug-2.2.3-py3-none-any.whl (233 kB)
    |████████| 233 kB 56.1 MB/s
Collecting itsdangerous>=2.0
  Downloading itsdangerous-2.1.2-py3-none-any.whl (15 kB)
collecting importlib-metadata>=3.6.0; python_version < "3.10"
  Downloading importlib_metadata-6.7.0-py3-none-any.whl (22 kB)
Collecting botocore<1.34.0,>=1.33.13
  Downloading botocore-1.33.13-py3-none-any.whl (11.8 MB)
    |████████| 11.8 MB 36.1 MB/s eta 0:00:01
```

i-0e439b38571daa87c (medtrack-server)

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```
Downloading six-1.17.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (11 kB)
Installing collected packages: MarkupSafe, zlib, typing-extensions, importlib-metadata, click, Werkzeug, itsdangerous, flask, six, python-dateutil, jmespath, u
rlib3, botocore, s3transfer, boto3, python-dotenv
  WARNING: The script flask is installed in '/usr/local/bin' which is not on PATH.
  Consider adding this directory to PATH or, if you prefer to suppress this warning, use --no-warn-script-location.
  WARNING: The script dotenv is installed in '/usr/local/bin' which is not on PATH.
  Consider adding this directory to PATH or, if you prefer to suppress this warning, use --no-warn-script-location.
Successfully installed MarkupSafe-2.1.6 Werkzeug-2.2.3 botocore-1.33.13 click-8.1.8 flask-2.2.5 importlib-metadata-6.7.0 itsdangerous-2.1.2
jmespath-1.0.1 python-dateutil-2.9.0.post0 python-dotenv-0.21.1 s3transfer-0.8.2 six-1.17.0 typing-extensions-4.7.1 urllib3-1.26.20 zipp-3.15.0
[root@ip-172-31-17-153 medtrack]# vim env
[root@ip-172-31-17-153 medtrack]# python3 app.py
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/site-packages/boto3/compat.py:82: PythonDeprecationWarning: Boto3 will no longer support Python 3.7 starting December 13, 2023. To continue receiving service updates, bug fixes, and security updates please upgrade to Python 3.8 or later. More information can be found here: https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/develop
er/python-support-policy-updates-for-aws-sdks-and-tools/
  warnings.warn(warning, PythonDeprecationWarning)
  * Serving Flask app 'app'
  * Debug mode: on
  * Environment: development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.
  * Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000!
Press CTRL+C to quit
  * Restarting with stat
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/site-packages/boto3/compat.py:82: PythonDeprecationWarning: Boto3 will no longer support Python 3.7 starting December 13, 2023. To continue receiving service updates, bug fixes, and security updates please upgrade to Python 3.8 or later. More information can be found here: https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/develop
er/python-support-policy-updates-for-aws-sdks-and-tools/
  warnings.warn(warning, PythonDeprecationWarning)
  * Debugger PIN: 997-928-107
```

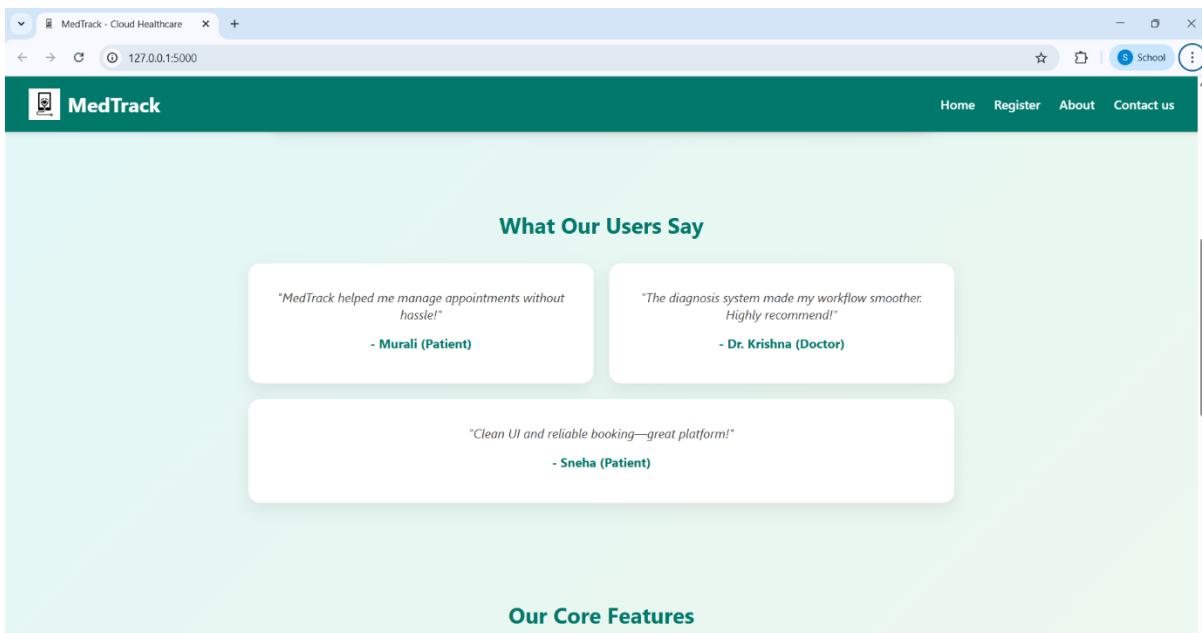
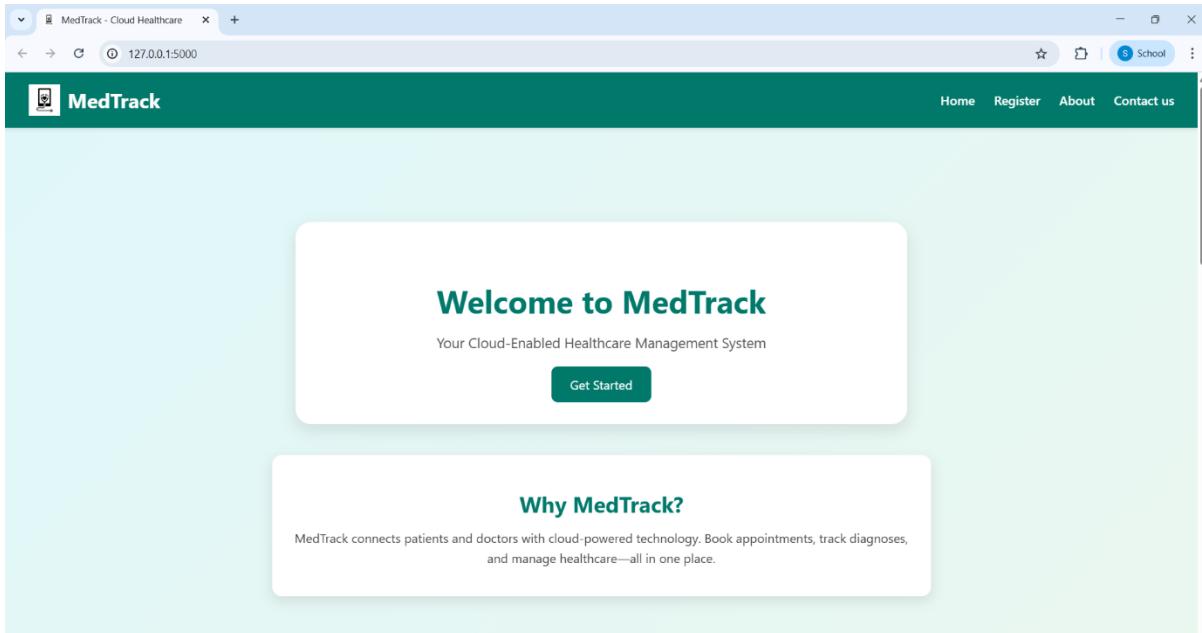
i-0e439b38571daa87c (medtrack-server)

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Screenshots

1. Homepage



MedTrack - Cloud Healthcare

127.0.0.1:5000

Our Core Features

 **Book Appointments**
Patients can schedule consultations with doctors easily.

 **Doctor Dashboard**
Doctors can view upcoming appointments and manage patients.

 **Diagnosis Reports**
Submit and track patient diagnoses with secure records.

MedTrack - Cloud Healthcare

127.0.0.1:5000

Diagnosis Reports

Submit and track patient diagnoses with secure records.

Contact Us

If you have any questions or need help, feel free to reach out:

- Phone: +91 98765 43210
- Email: support@medtrack.com

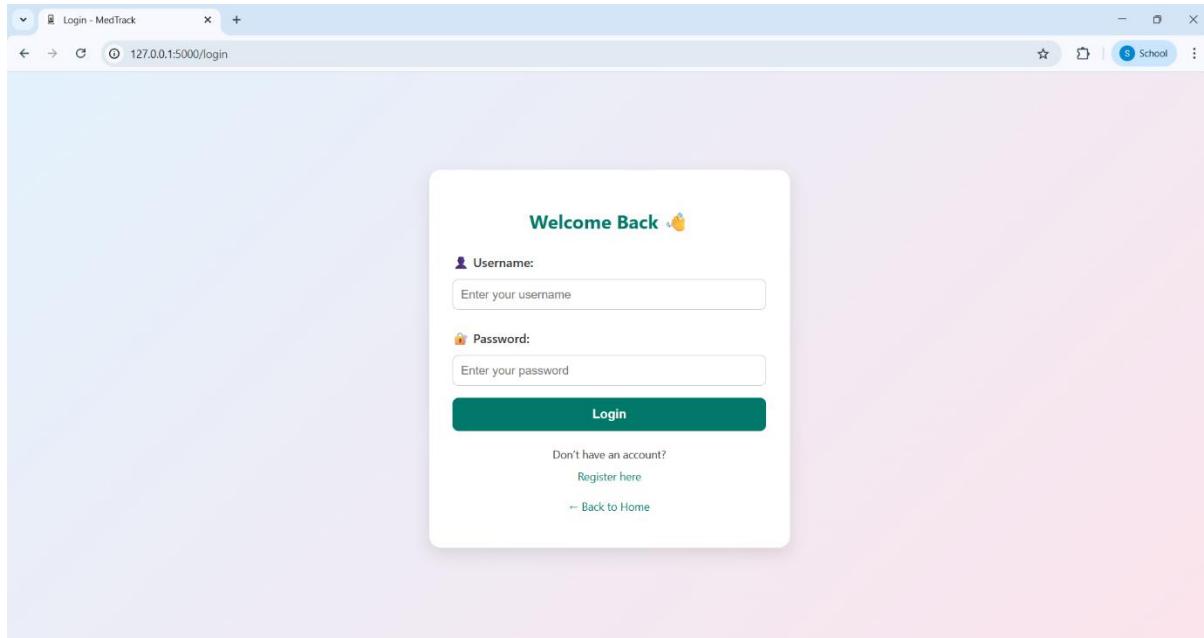
© 2025 MedTrack | Built with ❤ for SmartBridge AWS Project

2.Register

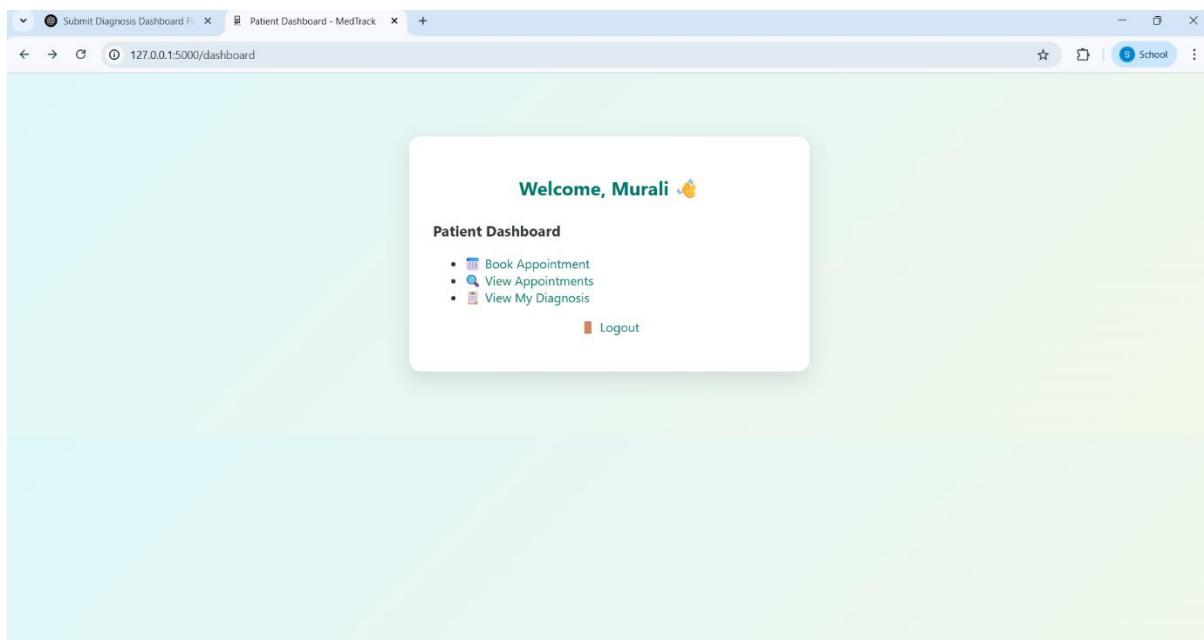
The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Register - MedTrack" with the URL "127.0.0.1:5000/register". The main content is a white rectangular form titled "Create Your Account". It contains three input fields: "Username" (placeholder "Enter your name"), "Password" (placeholder "Create a secure password"), and "Register as:" (dropdown menu showing "-- Select Role --"). Below the form is a teal button labeled "Register". At the bottom, there are links for "Already have an account? Login here" and "← Back to Home".

This screenshot is identical to the one above, but the "Register as:" dropdown menu has been interacted with. The option "Patient" is now highlighted with a blue background and white text, while "Doctor" is shown below it.

3.Login



4.Patient Dashboard



5. Appointment Booking Form

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Book Appointment - MedTrack". The URL in the address bar is "127.0.0.1:5000/book". The main content is a light green card titled "Book an Appointment". It contains three input fields: "Doctor's Username:" with a placeholder input field, "Date:" with a date picker showing "dd-mm-yyyy" and a calendar icon, and "Time:" with a time picker showing "-- : --" and a clock icon. Below these is a teal "Book Now" button. At the bottom of the card is a link "← Back to Dashboard".

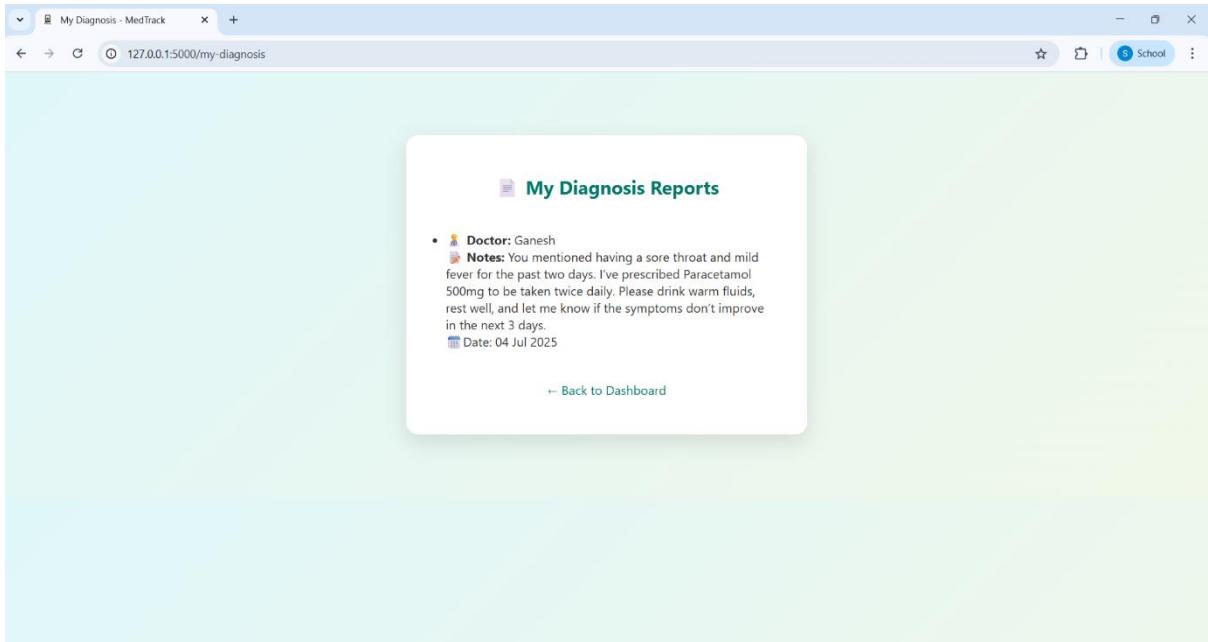
6. View Appointments

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "My Appointments - MedTrack". The URL in the address bar is "127.0.0.1:5000/appointments". The main content is a light green card titled "My Appointments". It lists four appointment entries, each with a doctor icon, name, date, and time:

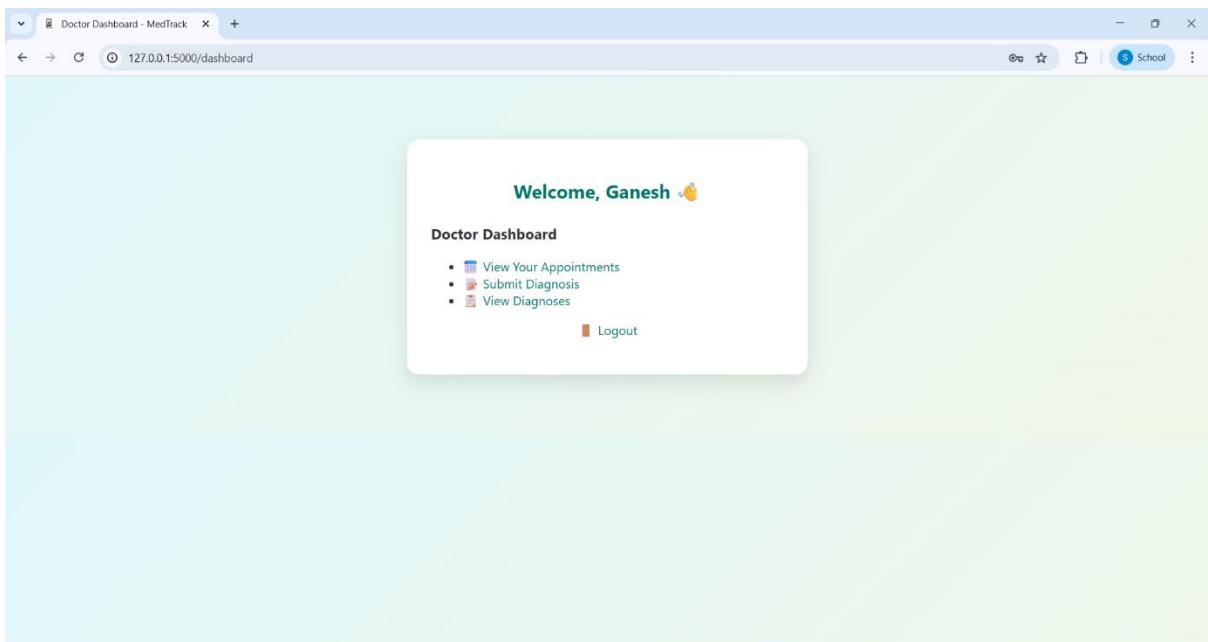
- Doctor: Krishna
📅 Date: 2026-05-12
🕒 Time: 10:00
- Doctor: Krishna
📅 Date: 2026-05-20
🕒 Time: 10:00
- Doctor: Krishna
📅 Date: 2025-07-29
🕒 Time: 12:30
- Doctor: Ganesh
📅 Date: 2025-07-04
🕒 Time: 11:30

At the bottom of the card is a link "← Back to Dashboard".

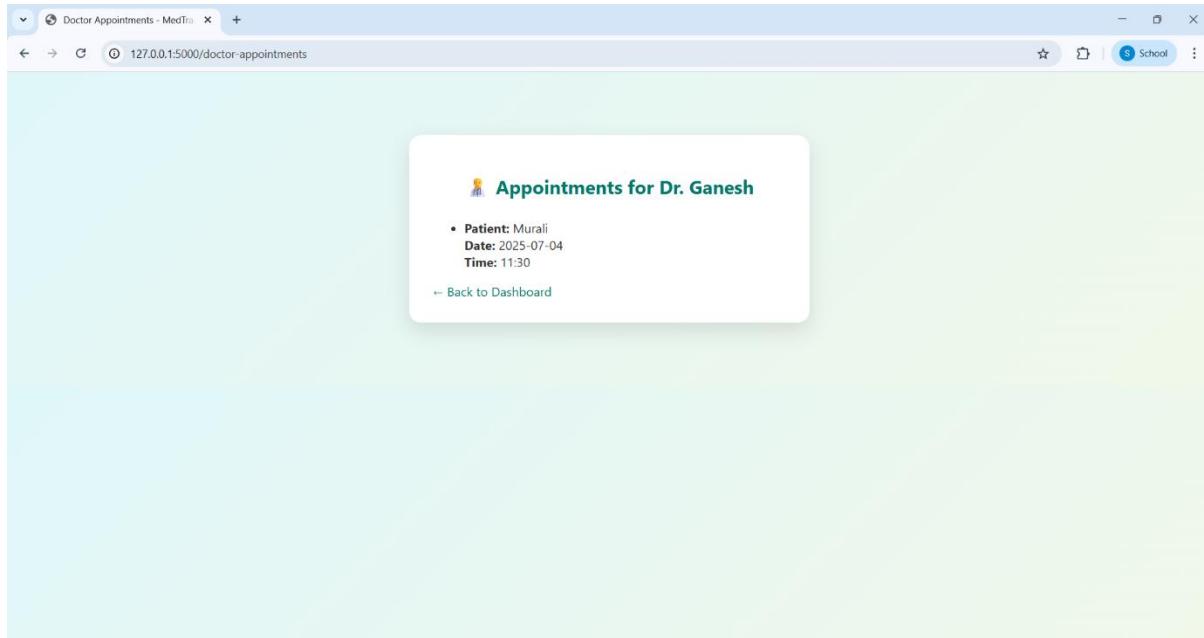
7. View My Diagnosis



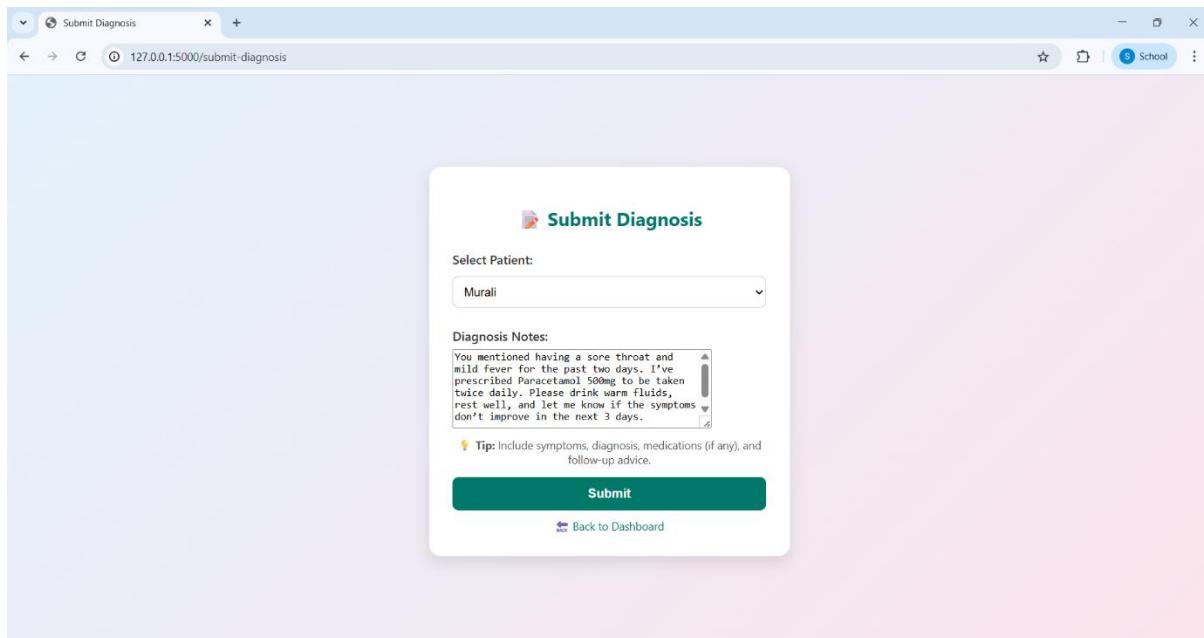
8. Doctor Dashboard

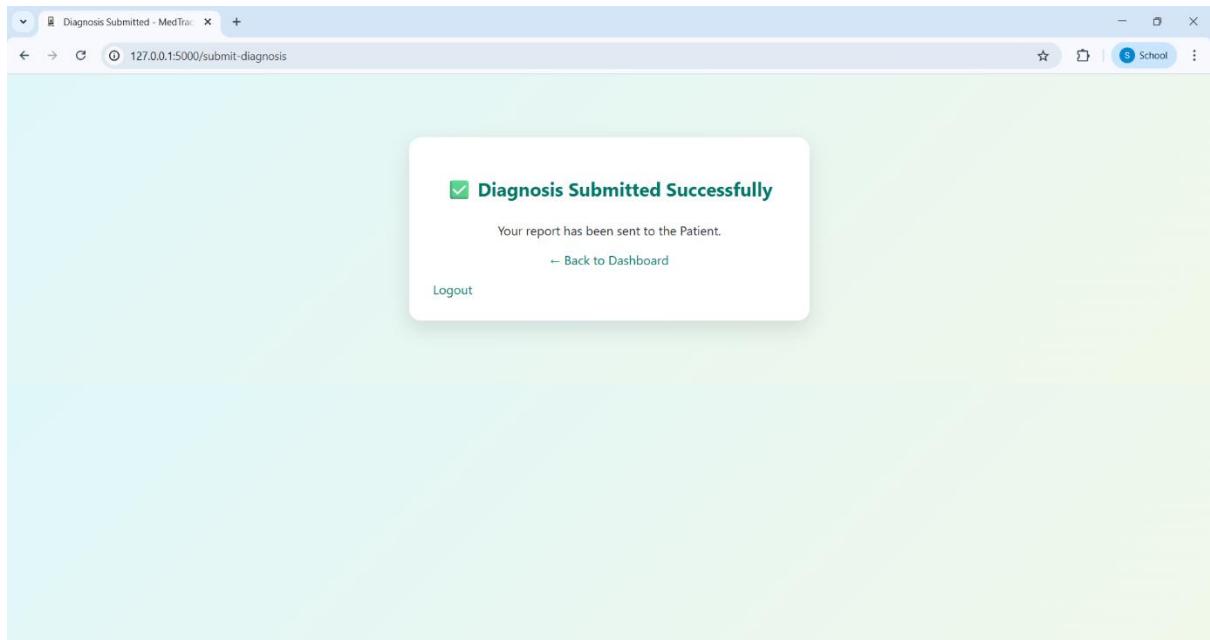


9. View Your Appointments

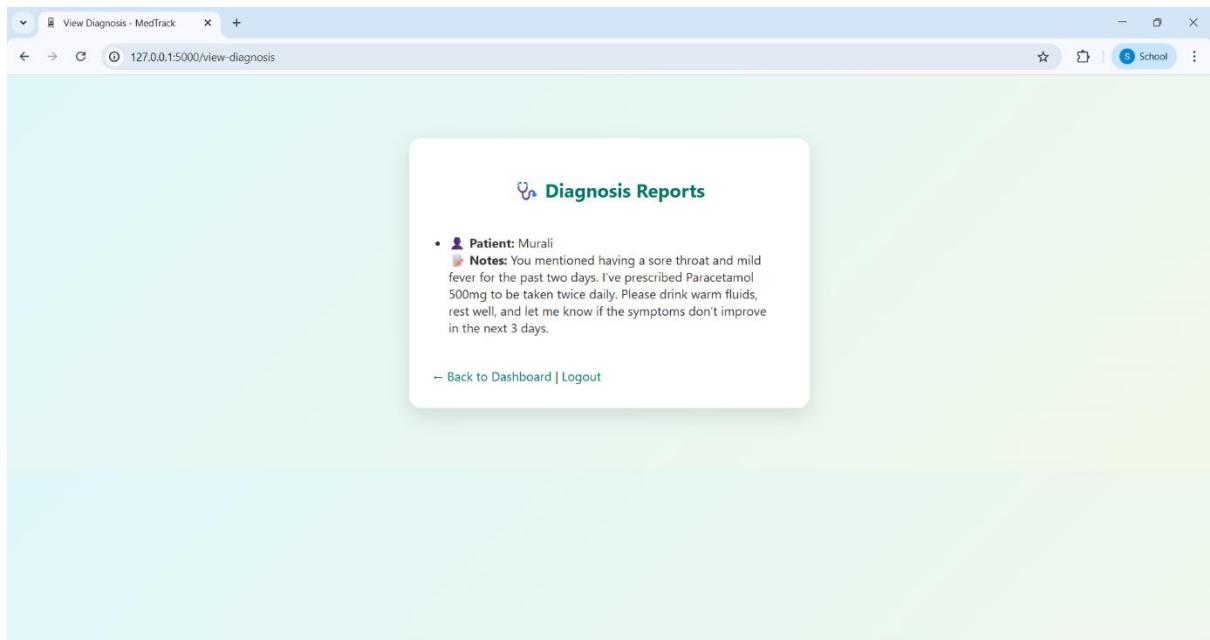


10. Submit Diagnosis





11. View Diagnosis



GitHub Repository

<https://github.com/muralikrishna4526/medtrack>

Conclusion

MedTrack is a secure, cloud-ready solution for managing patient appointments and diagnoses. It demonstrates full-stack development with real AWS services and follows a clean, modular design.

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SmartBridge AWS Internship Project - 2025