

# Medic System Documentation

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# **Introduction**

In the rapidly evolving landscape of healthcare, the need for efficient management systems has never been more critical. The Medic System Application is designed to address the complexities of patient care, medication management, and appointment scheduling within healthcare facilities. This application serves as a comprehensive solution that streamlines these processes, ultimately enhancing the quality of care provided to patients.

The primary objective of the Medic System Application is to facilitate healthcare providers in managing patient information effectively. In a typical healthcare setting, practitioners often face challenges related to the organization and accessibility of patient data. Traditional methods of record-keeping can lead to inefficiencies, errors, and delays in patient care. The Medic System Application aims to mitigate these issues by providing a centralized platform where healthcare professionals can easily access, update, and manage patient records.

One of the core features of the application is its patient management system. This functionality allows users to create, read, update, and delete patient records seamlessly. Healthcare providers can input essential information such as patient demographics, medical history, and contact details. This ensures that all relevant data is readily available, enabling practitioners to make informed decisions regarding patient care.

Additionally, the application supports the tracking of medications prescribed to patients, including dosages and administration schedules. This feature is crucial for enhancing patient safety and adherence to treatment plans, as it minimizes the risk of medication errors.

Appointment scheduling is another vital aspect of the Medic System Application. The application provides tools for healthcare providers to manage patient appointments efficiently. Users can schedule, reschedule, and cancel appointments with ease, reducing wait times and improving the overall patient experience. By streamlining the appointment process,

healthcare facilities can optimize their operations and ensure that patients receive timely care.

The Medic System Application is built using modern technologies that enhance its functionality and user experience. The backend is developed using Spring JPA, which provides a robust framework for data persistence and management. This allows for efficient interaction with the PostgreSQL database, ensuring that patient data is stored securely and can be retrieved quickly. The frontend is designed using Thymeleaf, a powerful templating engine that enables dynamic rendering of web pages. Coupled with Tailwind CSS, the application offers a responsive and visually appealing user interface that enhances usability across various devices.

Security is a paramount concern in healthcare applications, and the Medic System Application incorporates best practices to protect sensitive patient information. User authentication and authorization mechanisms are implemented to ensure that only authorized personnel can access and modify patient records. This safeguards against unauthorized access and helps maintain patient confidentiality.

In summary, the Medic System Application is a vital tool for healthcare providers seeking to improve their operational efficiency and enhance patient care. By offering a comprehensive solution for patient management, medication tracking, and appointment scheduling, the application addresses the challenges faced by healthcare professionals in today's fast-paced environment. With its user-friendly interface and robust backend functionality, the Medic System Application is poised to make a significant impact on the quality of healthcare delivery. As the healthcare landscape continues to evolve, applications like this will play a crucial role in ensuring that providers can deliver the best possible care to their patients.

# Technologies Used

Backend: Java, Spring Boot, Spring Data JPA, Maven

Frontend: Thymeleaf, HTML, Tailwind CSS

Testing: Assertj Core, Mockito Core

Database: PostgreSQL

API: Postman Client

Development Tools:

- ❖ IntelliJ IDEA Community Edition 2024.3.5

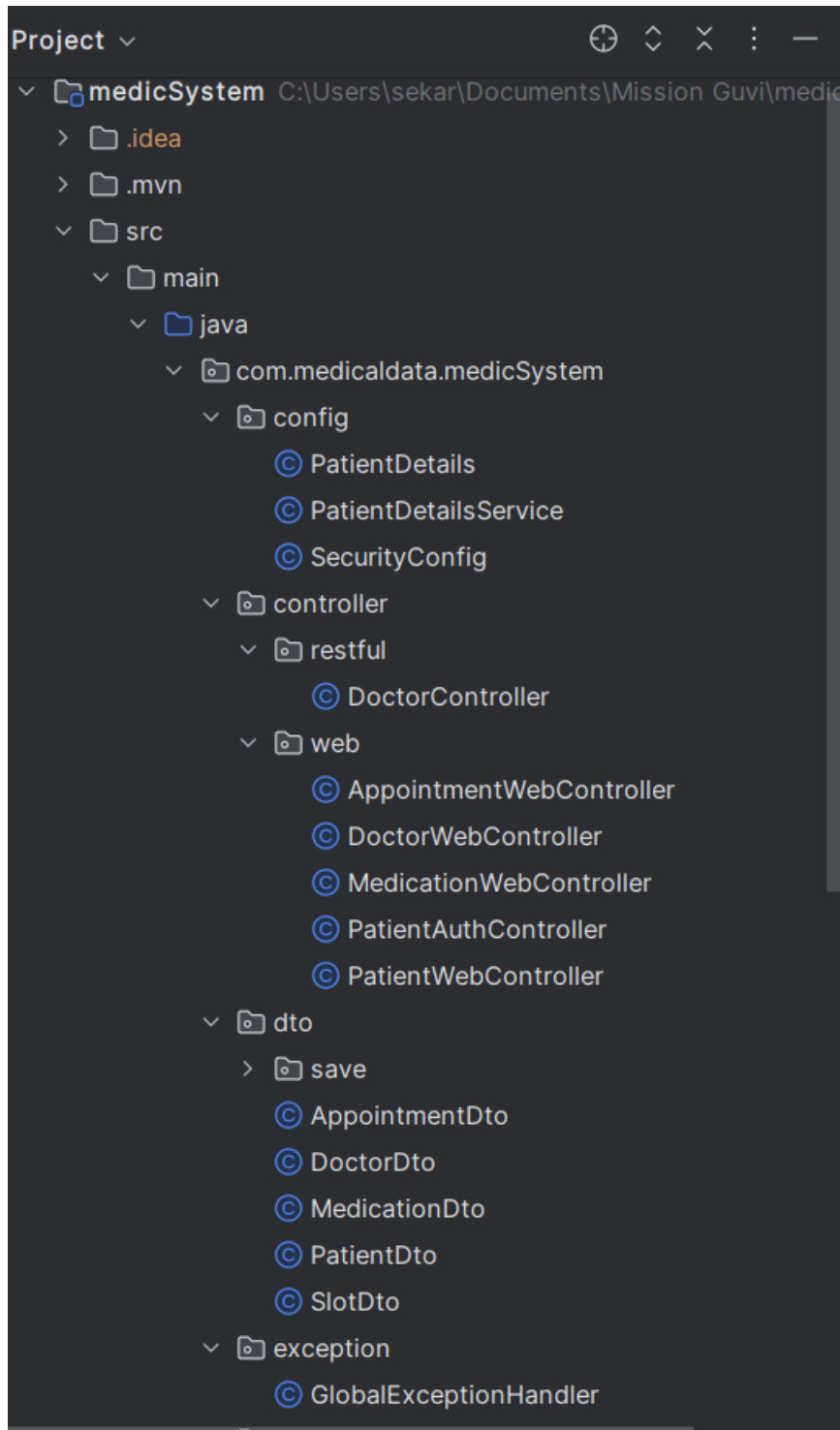
Note: Don't try the latest version (2025.1) and above. Because thymeleaf is not supportable for updated version. Kindly recommended to use 2024.3.5 and below version.







# **Project Structure**

## **Spring Boot Structure with Dependencies**

- ❖ Spring Boot Starter Web
- ❖ Spring Data JPA
- ❖ PostgreSQL driver
- ❖ Lombok
- ❖ Spring Validation
- ❖ Spring Security

# Backend Setup

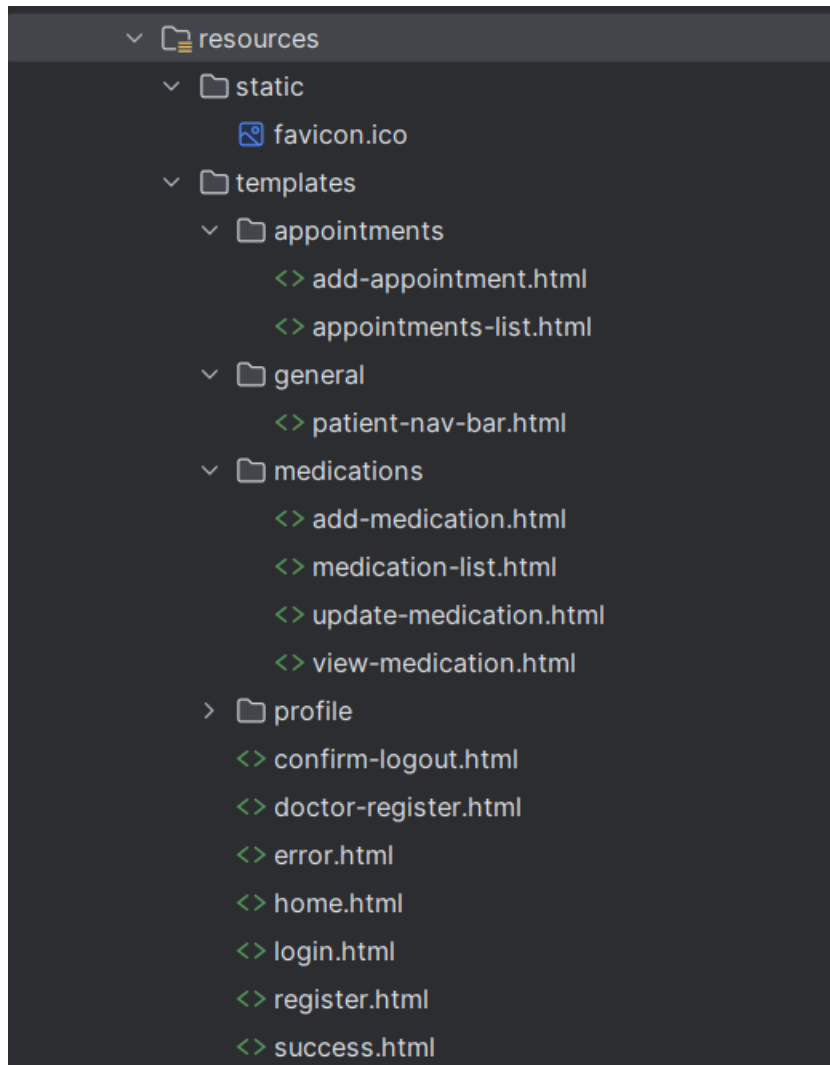


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  - © MedicationMapper
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  - © Doctor
  - © Medication
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  - ① DoctorRepository
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  - ① PatientRepository

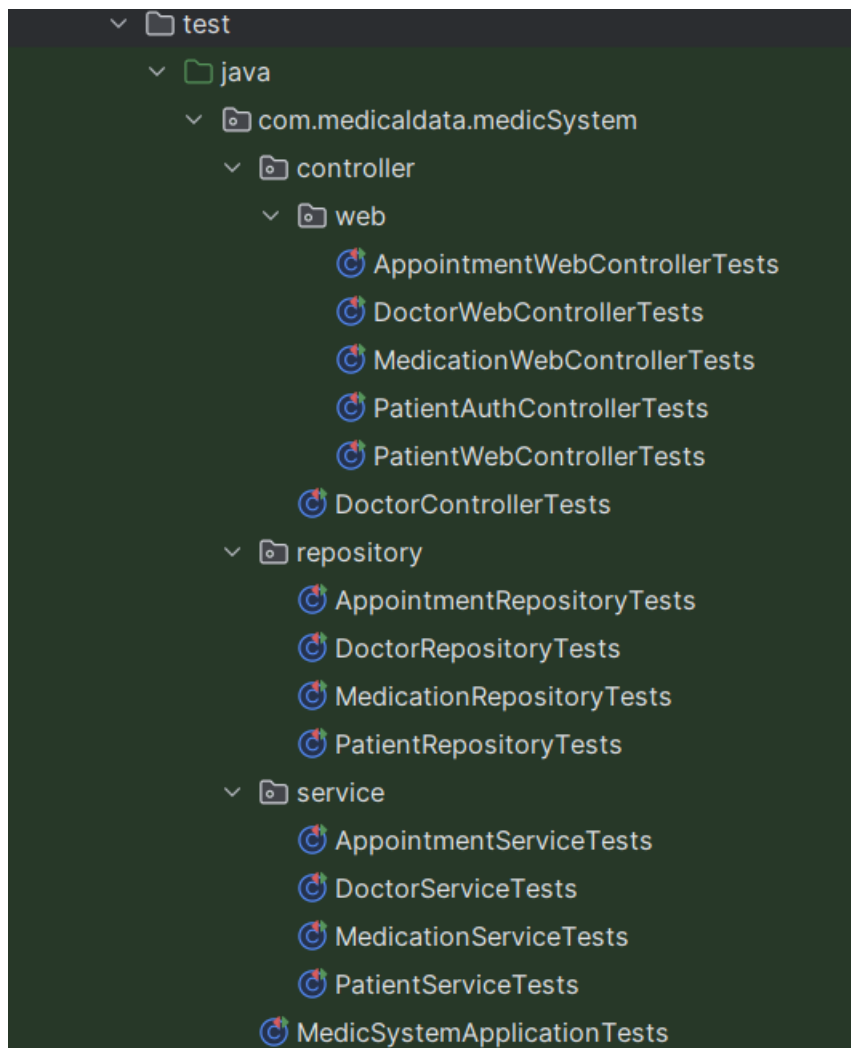


- ▼ repository
  - AppointmentRepository
  - DoctorRepository
  - MedicationRepository
  - PatientRepository
- ▼ service
  - ▼ impl
    - AppointmentServiceImpl
    - DoctorServiceImpl
    - MedicationServiceImpl
    - PatientServiceImpl
  - AppointmentService
  - DoctorService
  - MedicationService
  - PatientService
- MedicSystemApplication

# Frontend Setup



# Testing Setup



# Core Components and Packages

## Backend Contents

This section details the purpose of the key packages within `src/main/java/com/medicaldata/medicSystem/`.

### 1. config

\* Purpose: Declares a class that provides **bean definitions** using `@Bean` methods, used to **centralize configuration** of dependencies and services and enables **Java-based configuration** for the Spring container.

\* Key File: `SecurityConfig.java`

\* This class typically used to **secure the application** using Spring Security. It helps manage access to sensitive data like patient records, prescriptions, and appointments.

### 2.controller

\* Purpose: This package contains classes responsible for handling incoming HTTP requests from clients. Controllers act as the entry point to the application's business logic.

\* There are two types of controllers included in this file. One is RESTful and the other one is Web Controller.

Only one content is added in RESTful Controller

(`src/main/java/com/medicaldata/medicSystem/controller/restful`)

\* Key File: `DoctorController.java`

\* This class likely defines REST endpoints for operations related to adding Doctor's detail like Name, Gender, Mobile, Email, Specialty, etc.,

There are 5 contents in Web Controller

(`src/main/java/com/medicaldata/medicSystem/controller/web`)

\*Key Files :

#### 1. AppointmentWebController.java

\* a **Spring MVC controller** that handles web requests related to appointments, such as creating, updating, viewing, or deleting appointments.

#### 2. DoctorWebController.java

\*a **controller** class that handles web requests related to "doctor" resources, such as listing doctors, adding a new doctor, updating doctor information, or deleting a doctor.

### 3. MedicationWebController.java

\*It is part of a **Spring Boot** application that handles web requests related to **medication** data — such as retrieving, adding, updating, or deleting medication records. It is a **Spring MVC controller** that maps HTTP requests to handler methods.

### 4. PatientAuthController.java

\*This controller handles authentication and possibly registration or login functionalities specific to "Patient" users.

### 5. PatientWebController.java

\*This controller handles HTTP requests related to patients—such as viewing patient information, creating new patients, updating existing records, and deleting patients.

### 3. dto

\* Purpose: This package holds Data Transfer Objects (DTOs).

**Encapsulation:** Hide model/internal details and expose only required fields.

**Security:** Prevent sending sensitive or unwanted fields (e.g., passwords, internal IDs).

**Efficiency:** Avoid sending large or nested entities when only a subset is needed.

**Validation:** Enable client-side or request-based validation on input data.

**Mapping Simplification:** Customize how domain models are presented to clients or APIs.

\* Key Files:

#### 1. AppointmentDto.java

\* Represents appointment data sent to or received from the client, without exposing internal model details like doctor passwords, internal IDs, or database-specific configurations.

#### 2. DoctorDto.java

\*Used to **transfer doctor-related data** between layers like controller, service, and repository - especially in APIs or UI-bound operations — without exposing the full Doctor model.

#### 3. MedicationDto.java

\*Represents medication data in a clean and controlled way—typically used in **healthcare or medical system applications** to pass medication data between layers (controller ↔ service ↔ persistence) or to/from clients in an API.

#### 4.PatientDto.java

\*Used to **carry patient-related data** between layers in a medical system application (e.g., controller ⇌ service ⇌ repository), while avoiding direct exposure of the internal Patient model.

#### 5.SlotDto.java

\*Commonly used to **transfer appointment slot data** between layers (like controller, service, and frontend). It helps decouple the internal Slot model from external input/output (e.g., via REST APIs or UI forms).

In dto package, save package also included. It consists of four contents.

(src/main/java/com/medicaldata/medicSystem/dto/save)

\* Key Files:

##### 1.SaveAppointmentDto.java

\* Used to **transfer appointment creation data** (like booking details) from the client/UI to the backend — especially when a patient wants to book an appointment.

##### 2.SaveDoctorDto.java

\* Used specifically when **creating or updating doctor information**—typically via a form or REST API request. It separates the **input data model** from the internal Doctor model, ensuring **data validation, encapsulation, and security**.

##### 3.SaveMedicationDto.java

\* Used to **capture and validate medication input data** when saving or updating medication records — especially via REST APIs or form submissions.

##### 4.SavePatientDto.java

\* Used to **collect and transfer patient data** when creating or updating a patient record. It's a form-specific DTO—optimized for input (especially from UI forms or API requests)—that **decouples internal model logic** from external data handling.

#### 4. exception

\* Purpose: This package is for custom exception classes. Defining custom exceptions helps in handling specific error scenarios in a structured way, improving the clarity and maintainability of error handling.

\* Key File: GlobalExceptionHandler.java

\* It is used in a **Java Spring Boot application** to **centrally handle exceptions** across the entire application, instead of writing repetitive try-catch logic in each controller or service. It improves code **cleanliness, maintainability, and error handling consistency**—especially useful in applications like a **medical system**, where invalid patient data, booking conflicts, or missing resources are common.

## 5. mapper

\* Purpose: This package contains classes responsible for mapping data between different object types, specifically between DTOs and Model objects. Using mappers helps in separating the mapping logic from the core business logic. Mapper is often used for error handling in java.

\* Key Files:

### 1.AppointmentMapper.java

\* This mapper decouples internal models (entities) from external views (DTOs), simplifies repetitive mapping logic, keeps controller and service layers clean and centralizes conversion rules (e.g., date formatting, nested fields)

### 2.DoctorMapper.java

\* This mapper helps you to keep your application **modular, clean, and decoupled**, especially when exposing only specific fields about doctors to the client (e.g., name, specialization, not sensitive/internal info like salary or credentials).

### 3.MedicationMapper.java

\* This mapper helps **isolate data transformation logic**, keep code **clean**, and prevent exposing sensitive/internal fields.

### 4. PatientMapper.java

\* **This mapper** encapsulates conversion logic between entity and DTO, keeps controller/service layers clean, prevents exposing sensitive fields in APIs and enables customized output/input formatting (e.g., full name, age calculation).

## 6. entity

\* Purpose: This package contains JPA Model classes. These classes map to database tables and represent the data model of the application.

\* Key Files:

### 1. Appointment.java

\* This class represents a patient's appointment with a doctor. It is typically annotated with JPA/Hibernate annotations and mapped to a database table like appointments.

## 2. Doctor.java

\* This class models a **doctor or healthcare provider** in the system. It's typically a JPA entity that represents the doctors table in the database.

## 3. Medication.java

\*This class models a drug or prescribed medicine. It plays a central role in managing prescriptions, treatment plans, and patient medication history.

## 4.Patient.java

\*This class models a **patient** — someone receiving medical care or services. It typically maps to a patients table in the database and is used throughout the application for managing patient data.

## 7. repository

Purpose: This package represents the Data Access Layer. It contains interfaces that extend Spring Data JPA repositories, providing methods for performing CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations on the medicSystem entity without writing boilerplate code.

\* Key Files:

### 1. AppointmentRepository.java

\* A Spring Data JPA repository interface used to manage appointment data in the database.

### 2. DoctorRepository.java

\* A Spring Data JPA interface used to manage Doctor entities in a medical system. It provides an abstraction layer for performing CRUD operations and custom queries on the doctors table.

### 3. MedicationRepository.java

\* A Spring Data JPA interface that provides database access for the Medication entity in a medical system. It allows you to retrieve, store, and manage medications that are part of patient prescriptions.

### 4. PatientRepository.java

\* An interface in a Java Spring Boot application that is responsible for **accessing and managing patient data in the database**. It typically extends JpaRepository, which gives it all basic CRUD operations for free.

## 8. service

Purpose: This package contains the business logic of the application. The service layer orchestrates operations by interacting with repositories and potentially other services. It defines the core functionalities related to medical operations, such as patient registration, appointment booking, doctor management, and prescription handling.



\* Key Files:

1.AppointmentService.java

\*An interface acts as a **contract** for appointment operations, used to define **method signatures** that AppointmentServiceImpl will implement and allows for easier testing and flexibility (e.g., using mocks).

2.AppointmentServiceImpl.java

\*An **implementation class** that implements the logic declared in AppointmentService, interacts with repositories, converts between **entities and DTOs** using mappers and applies **business rules**, such as checking time slot availability.

3.DoctorService.java

\*An interface that defines what services are offered, promotes **loose coupling** and **testability** and used for dependency injection (@Autowired).

4.DoctorServiceImpl.java

\*An implementation class that implements logic: fetching, saving, mapping doctors.

5.MedicationService.java

\* An **interface** that defines business operations related to **medications** and promotes **clean architecture** and easy testing by abstracting implementation.

6.MedicationServiceImpl.java

\* **An implementation** of MedicationService interface containing the actual logic.

7.PatientService.java

\* An interface that defines the **contract** for patient-related business operations and promotes **loose coupling** and **testability**

8.PatientServiceImpl.java

\*An implementation class that Implements the methods defined in PatientService.java using Custom logic and validation.

MedicSystemApplication.java

\* Purpose: This is the main class that bootstraps and launches the Spring Boot application. It contains the main method.

## **Frontend Contents**

This section details the purpose of the key packages within `src/main/resources/`.

Purpose: This directory is used for storing configuration files (e.g., `application.properties` or `application.yml`), static resources, and templates.

### A. Static

In this directory, I've added a `favicon.ico` which consists of 16x16 ICO file with 32-bit color that related to the application.

### B. Templates

In this directory, there are 15 html files available for accessing the application with a presentable view, user friendly, easy access and attractive icons, animations and effects.

Listing the html files that contains in `src/main/resources/templates`

- `confirm-logout.html` -> Asking for confirming to logout
- `doctor-register.html` -> Registration page for doctors
- `error.html` -> Error page
- `home.html` -> Homepage for Patients
- `login.html` -> Login page for patients
- `register.html` -> Registration page for patients
- `success.html` -> Success page

Listing the html files that contains in

`src/main/resources/templates/appointments`

- `add-appointment.html` -> Booking an appointment
- `appointments-list.html` -> Showing list of appointments (upcoming and completed).

Listing the html files that contains in `src/main/resources/templates/general`

- `patient-nav-bar.html` -> Navigation bar for all pages

Listing the html files that contains in `src/main/resources/templates/medications`

- `add-medication.html` -> Adding medicine to the patient
- `medication-list.html` -> List of Medicine
- `update-medication.html` -> Modifying the medicine details
- `view-medication.html` -> Viewing the medicine details

Listing the html files that contains in src/main/resources/templates/profile

- profile.html -> Displaying the patient profile

application.properties

```
1  spring.application.name=medicSystem
2
3  # PostgreSQL database connection
4  spring.datasource.url=jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/medical_db
5  spring.datasource.username=postgres
6  spring.datasource.password=Root
7  spring.datasource.driver-class-name=org.postgresql.Driver
8
9  # JPA / Hibernate
10 spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=update
11 spring.jpa.show-sql=true
12 spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.dialect=org.hibernate.dialect.PostgreSQLDialect
13
14 # Server port
15 server.port=8080
16
17 # Logging
18 logging.level.org.springframework.web=DEBUG
19 logging.level.org.hibernate=DEBUG
20
21 #Security
22 logging.level.org.springframework.security=INFO
23
24
25
```

## 10. Dependencies (pom.xml)

The pom.xml file (not explicitly shown but implied) located in the project root manages the project's dependencies (e.g., Spring Boot starters, database drivers, testing libraries) and build configuration using Maven.

## Testing Contents

This section details the purpose of the key packages within `src/test/java/com/medicaldata/medicSystem/`.

### 1. Controller

Purpose: To test the REST endpoints of the controller layer and verify that the system correctly handles incoming API requests and responses.

\*Key file in `src/test/java/com/medicaldata/medicSystem/controller`:

`DoctorControllerTests.java`

\* An unit or integration test class that verifies the behavior of the `DoctorController` in the `MedicSystem` backend application. It ensures that the doctor-related REST endpoints function as expected.

\*Key files in `src/test/java/com/medicaldata/medicSystem/controller/web`:

1. `AppointmentWebControllerTests.java`

\* A test class responsible for verifying the behavior of the `AppointmentWebController` in the `MedicSystem` web module (typically for admin or patient UI interactions).

2. `DoctorWebControllerTests.java`

\* A test class specifically designed to verify the behavior of the `DoctorWebController`, which handles web (HTML-based) requests in the `MedicSystem` — typically used in traditional MVC (Thymeleaf/JSP) rather than REST APIs.

3. `MedicationWebControllerTests.java`

\* A test class designed to verify the behavior of medication-related HTTP endpoints exposed by the `MedicationWebController` in a Java Spring Boot application.

4. `PatientAuthControllerTests.java`

\* A test class designed to verify the behavior of the `PatientAuthController`, which typically handles patient authentication (like login, registration, and account access) in the `MedicSystem`.

#### 5.PatientWebControllerTests.java

\* An unit test class or integration test class that tests the functionality of the PatientWebController, which likely handles web-based patient interactions in the MedicSystem application (e.g., page views, form submissions, etc.).

### 2. repository

Purpose: In tests, repositories are used to **prepare, validate, and clean up** real data in an **in-memory database** to ensure the application behaves correctly under different conditions.

\*Key files:

#### 1.AppointmentRepositoryTests.java

\* A test class in a Java-based MedicalSystem application used to verify that the AppointmentRepository works correctly. It ensures that appointment-related queries (e.g., by doctor, patient, or date) return the correct data from the database.

#### 2.DoctorRepositoryTests.java

\* A **test class** used to verify the functionality of the DoctorRepository in a **medical system application**.

#### 3.MedicationRepositoryTests.java

\* An unit or integration test class designed to test the behavior of the MedicationRepository.

#### 4.PatientRepositoryTests.java

\* A test class used to verify that the PatientRepository in a MedicalSystem application behaves as expected. It focuses on unit or integration testing of data access methods for the Patient entity.

### 3. Service

Purpose: The service layer is tested to ensure that the application's business logic works correctly, independently of the database or web layer.

\*Key files:

1.AppointmentServiceTests.java

\* A unit test class designed to test the business logic inside the AppointmentService or AppointmentServiceImpl in a medical system application.

2.DoctorServiceTests.java

\* A unit test class that verifies the correctness of the DoctorService (typically implemented by DoctorServiceImpl). It ensures that the business logic related to doctor management behaves as expected.

3.MedicationServiceTests.java

\* A unit test class that verifies the correctness of the business logic in the MedicationService or MedicationServiceImpl class.

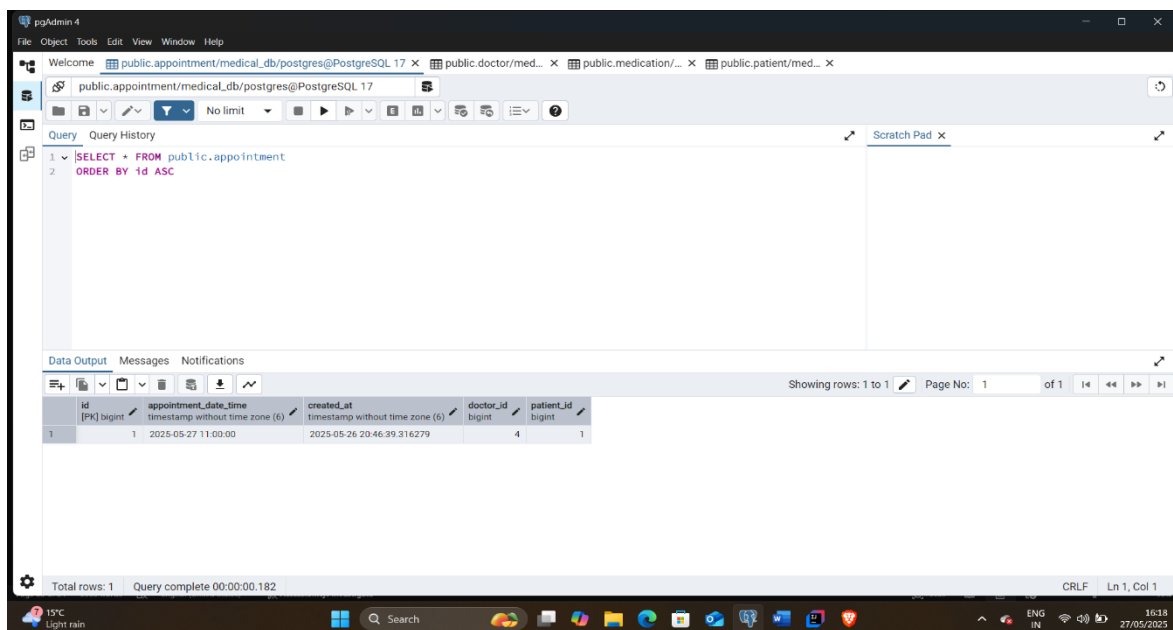
4.PatientServiceTests.java

\* A unit test class used to verify the behavior of the PatientService (often PatientServiceImpl). It ensures that patient-related business logic works as expected, independently of other components like the database or controller.

# Table Schema

## 1) Appointment Table

Column	Type	Description
id	long	Appointment unique identifier
patient_Id	bigint	ID Number of Patient
doctor_Id	bigint	ID Number of Doctor
appointmentDateTime	timestamp without timezone	Appointment date and time decided by patient
createdAt	timestamp without timezone	Appointment created date and time by patient



## 2) Doctor Table

Column	Type	Description
Id	Long	Doctor unique identifier
firstName	String	First Name of Doctor
lastName	String	Last Name of Doctor
gender	String	Gender of Doctor
mobile	String	Contact number of doctors
email	String	Mail ID of doctors
speciality	String	Specialty of doctors
experienceInYears	int	Number of years' experience for doctor
qualifications	String	Qualifications of a doctor
languagesSpoken	String	Languages spoken by doctor
officeAddress	String	Location of doctors

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. The query editor contains the following SQL query:

```
SELECT * FROM public.doctor
ORDER BY id ASC
```

The query results are displayed in a table with the following columns and data:

id	email	experience_in_years	first_name	gender	languages_spoken	last_name	mobile	office_address	qualifications
1	rameshmehra@yahoo.com	5	Ramesh	male	Hindi, Telugu, Marathi	Mehra	8798456523	Nashik	MBBS, MD
2	kutyarnarayana@yahoo.com	3	Narayanan	male	Malayalam, Tamil, English	Kutty	9512357852	Palakkad	MBBS, MD
3	anugowda@yahoo.com	2	Anu	female	Hindi, Telugu, Kannada	Gowda	8520369741	Hubli	MBBS, MD

The interface also shows the status bar at the bottom indicating 'Total rows: 3' and 'Query complete 00:00:00.091'.



### 3) Medication Table

Column	Type	Description
Id	Long	Medication unique identifier
patient_id	bigint	ID Number of Patient
medicine	String	Name of the medicine
dosage	String	Dosage for the medicine
frequency	String	Frequency for taking medicines
status	String	Status of medicines whether active, completed or hold.
startDate	LocalDate	Medication starting date
endDate	LocalDate	Medication ending date
prescriptionDate	LocalDate	Date of prescription given by doctor
updatedAt	LocalDate	Updated date for the prescription
notes	String	Notes to convey to the patients

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with a SQL query executed. The query is:

```
1 SELECT * FROM public.medication
2 ORDER BY id ASC
```

The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: id, dosage, end\_date, frequency, medicine, notes, prescription\_date, start\_date, and status. The data shows one record for a medication with id 1, dosage 750g, end\_date 2025-06-11, frequency 3 tsp per 130ml of milk, medicine PediaSure HealthGain Milk Powder (Chocolate), notes Take after food in morning or evening is recommended, prescription\_date 2025-05-26, start\_date 2025-05-27, and status Active.

id	dosage	end_date	frequency	medicine	notes	prescription_date	start_date	status
1	750g	2025-06-11	3 tsp per 130ml of milk	PediaSure HealthGain Milk Powder (Chocolate)	Take after food in morning or evening is recommended	2025-05-26	2025-05-27	Active

#### 4) Patient Table

Column	Type	Description
Id	Long	Patient unique identifier
firstName	String	First Name of patient
lastName	String	Last Name of patient
email	String	Email of patient
mobile	String	Contact number of patients
password	String	Password of patient to login
address	String	Location of patient
age	int	Age of patient
gender	String	Gender of patient
bloodGroup	String	Blood Group of patients
emergencyContactName	String	Emergency contact name of patient's relatives
emergencyContactMobile	String	Emergency contact number of patient's relatives
emergencyContactRelation	String	Emergency contact relationship of patient's relatives
previousDiagnoses	String	Previous diagnoses of patient
surgeries	String	Any surgeries happened for patients
allergies	String	Any allergies happening to patients
vaccinationHistory	String	Any vaccinations happened for patients
isSmoker	boolean	Is patient a smoker?
consumesAlcohol	boolean	Is patient consumes alcohol?

pgAdmin 4

FileObjectToolsEditViewWindowHelp

Welcomepublic.appointment...public.doctor/med...public.medication/...public.patient/medical\_db/postgres@PostgreSQL 17

public.patient/medical\_db/postgres@PostgreSQL 17

QueryQuery HistoryScratch Pad

1SELECT \* FROM public.patient

2ORDER BY id ASC

Data OutputMessagesNotifications

Showing rows: 1 to 2Page No: 1 of 1

id [PK] bigint	address character varying (255)	age integer	allergies character varying (255)	blood_group character varying (255)	consumes_alcohol boolean	email character varying (255)	emergency_contact_mobile character varying (255)	emergency_contact_name character varying (255)	emergency_contact_relation character varying (255)
1	1Nagasandra, Bengaluru	47	Allergic to Dust	O+	false	rajeshk@outlook.com	1485236970	Mythri	Father
2	2Koyambedu, Chennai	28	Not Applicable	A+	true	sudhasivannan@yahoo.com	7865432106	Nagarathini	Mother

Total rows: 2Query complete 00:00:00.228CRLF Ln 1, Col 1

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Light rain

Search

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# API Endpoints

DoctorController.java

1. Get all Doctors

Method: 'GET'

Endpoint: '/doctors'

Description: Gives the list of the doctors.

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with the following details:

- URL:** `http://localhost:8080/doctors`
- Method:** `GET`
- Response Status:** `200 OK` (470 ms, 1.1 KB)
- Response Body (JSON):**

```
[{"id": 2, "firstName": "Ramesh", "lastName": "Mehra", "gender": "male", "mobile": "8798456523", "email": "rameshmehra@yahoo.com", "speciality": "Cardiology", "experienceInYears": 5, "qualifications": "MBBS, MD", "languagesSpoken": "Hindi, Telugu, Marathi", "officeAddress": "Nashik"}, {"id": 3, "firstName": "Narayanan", "lastName": "Kutty", "gender": "male",
```

## 2. Get doctor by ID

Method: 'GET'

Endpoint: '/doctors/{id}'

Description: Gives the particular doctor detail by ID.

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with the following details:

- URL:** `http://localhost:8080/doctors`
- Method:** `GET`
- Path:** `http://localhost:8080/doctors/3`
- Response Status:** `200 OK` (68 ms, 606 B)
- Response Body (JSON):**

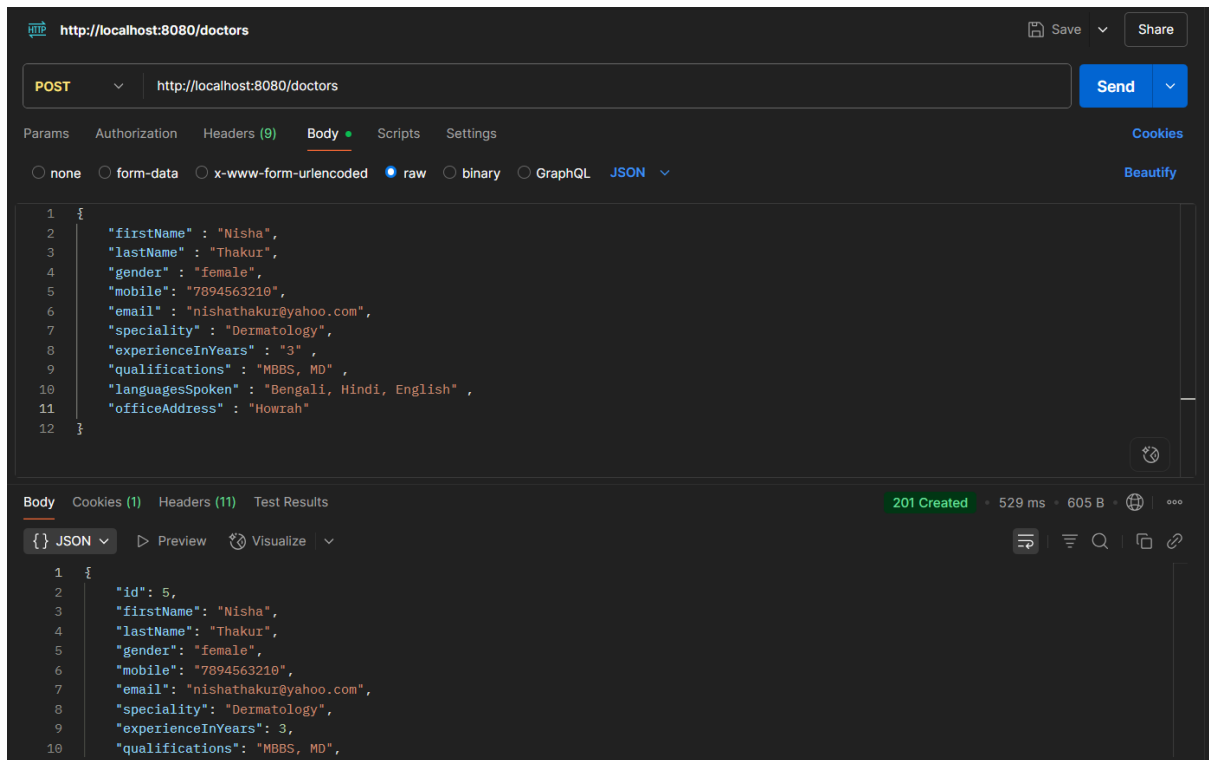
```
1 {
2   "id": 3,
3   "firstName": "Narayanan",
4   "lastName": "Kutty",
5   "gender": "male",
6   "mobile": "9512357852",
7   "email": "kuttynarayana@yahoo.com",
8   "speciality": "Nephrology",
9   "experienceInYears": 3,
10  "qualifications": "MBBS, MD",
11  "languagesSpoken": "Malayalam, Tamil, English",
12  "officeAddress": "Palakkad"
13 }
```

### 3. Add a single doctor

Method: 'POST'

Endpoint: '/doctors'

Description: Create a new doctor record.

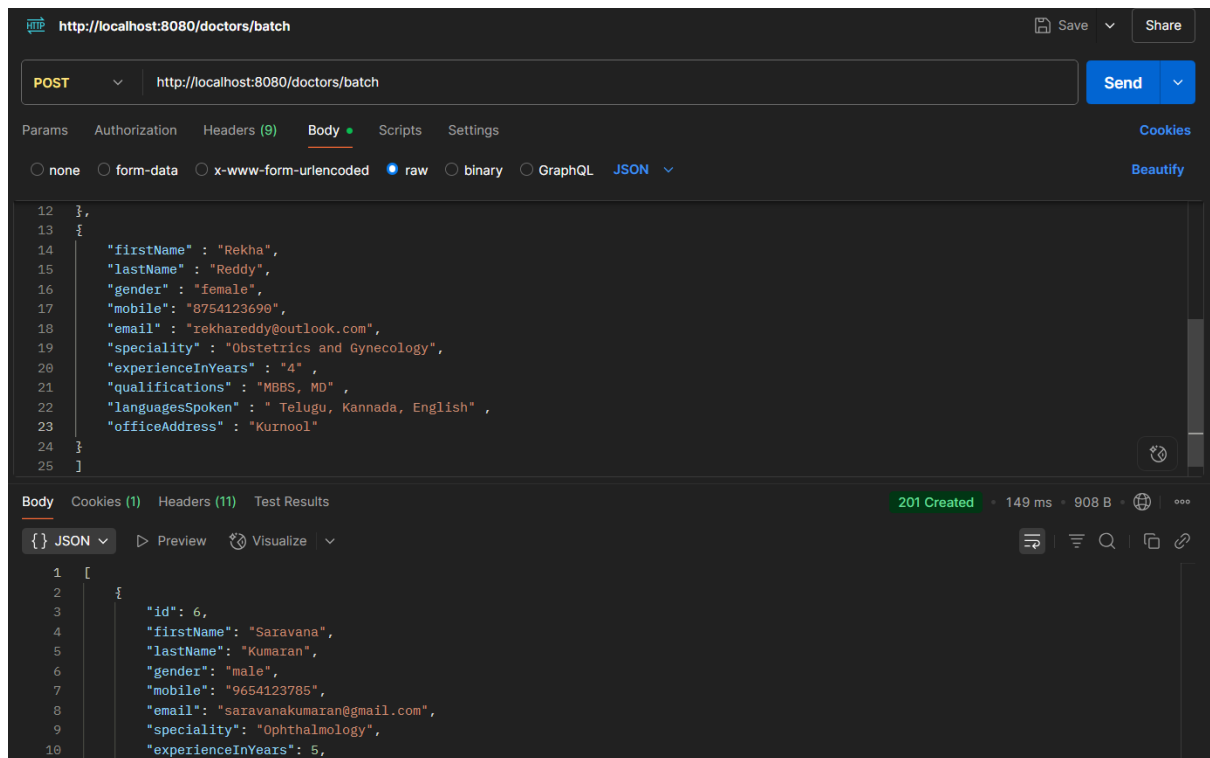


4. Add multiple doctors in a single attempt

Method: 'POST'

Endpoint: '/doctors/batch'

Description: Create multiple doctors records in a single time.

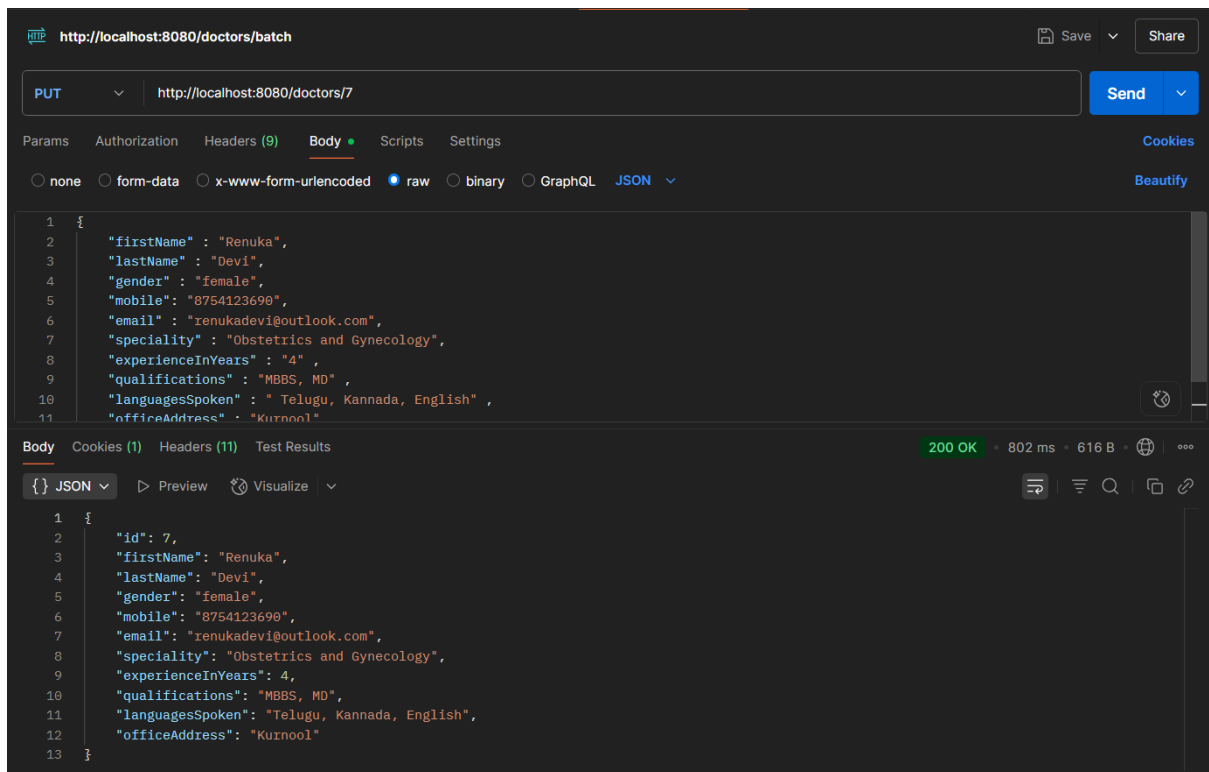


## 5.Update a doctor record

Method: 'PUT'

Endpoint: '/doctors/{id}'

Description: Update the existing doctor record.



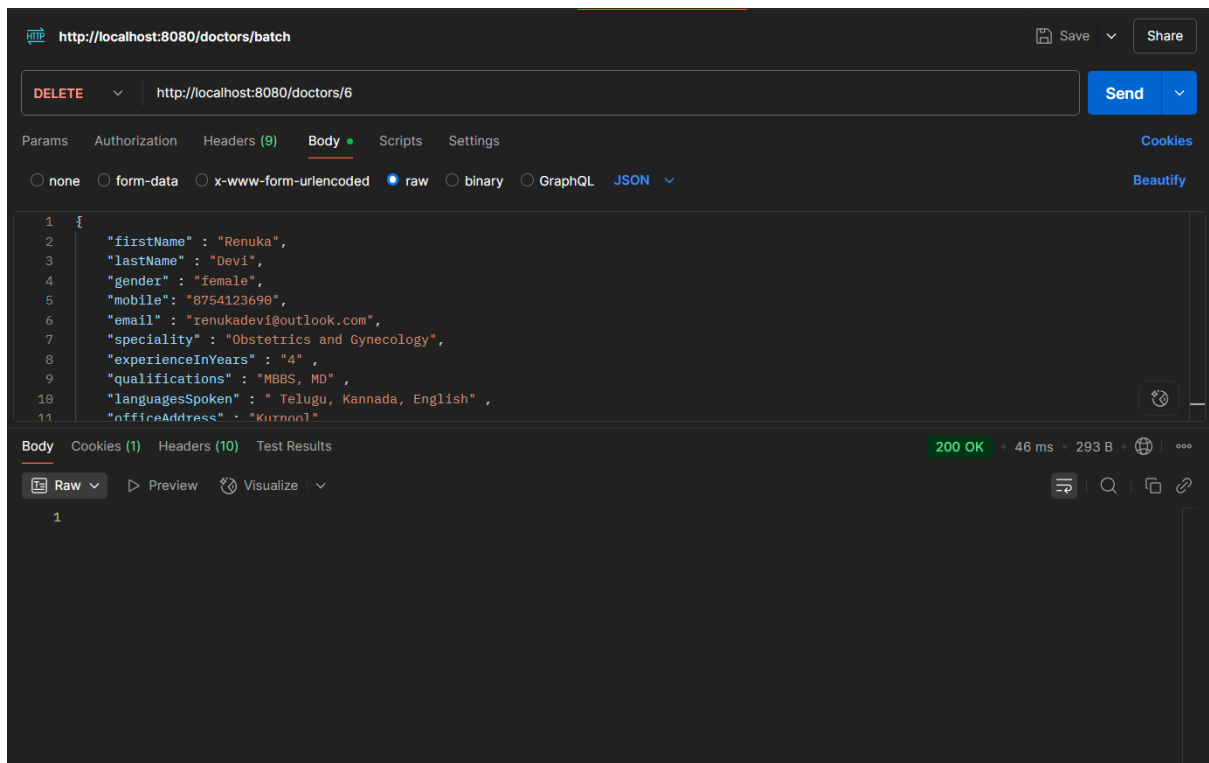


## 6.Delete a doctor record

Method: 'PUT'

Endpoint: '/doctors/{id}'

Description: Delete a doctor record.

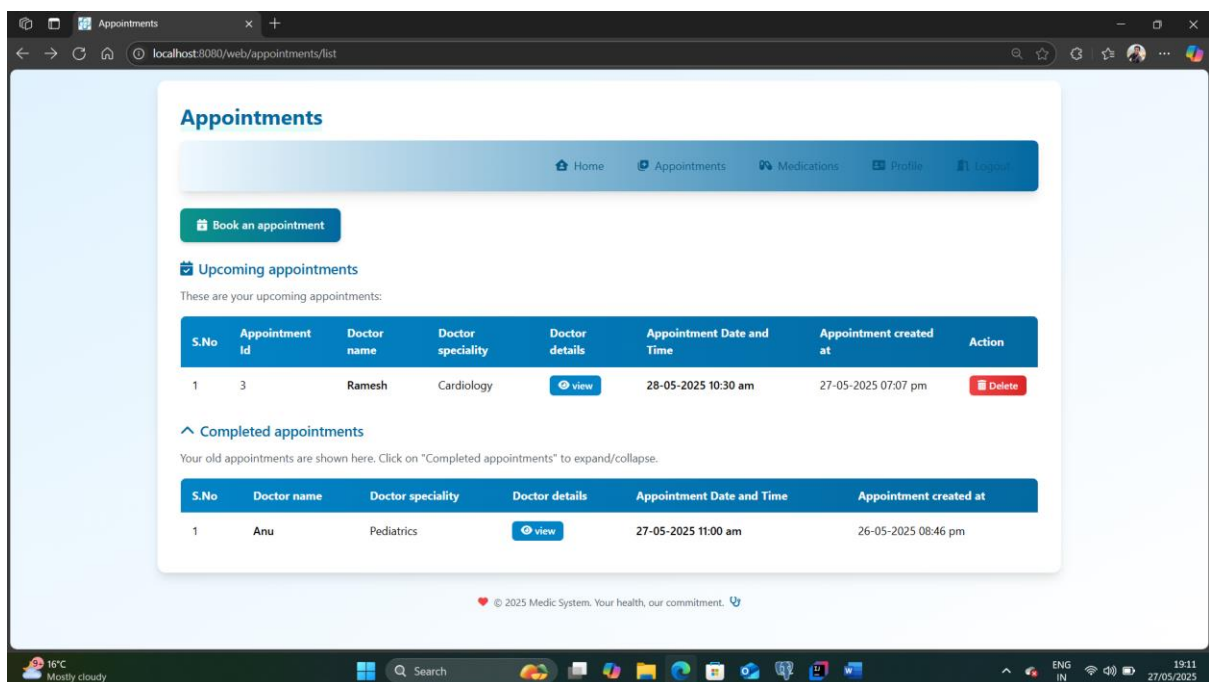


# Web Endpoints

## AppointmentWebController.java

### 1. Getting the appointment table

- **Endpoint:** /web/appointments/list
- **Method:** GET
- **Description:** Gets all the scheduled appointments of the patient.



## 2. Render form to get the new appointment details

- **Endpoint:** /web/appointments/add-appointment
- **Method:** GET
- **Description:** A method to get new appointment details through a form.

Appointment Booking

localhost:8080/web/appointments/add-appointment

### Book a New Appointment

Home Appointments Medications Profile Logout

Select Speciality:  
Cardiology

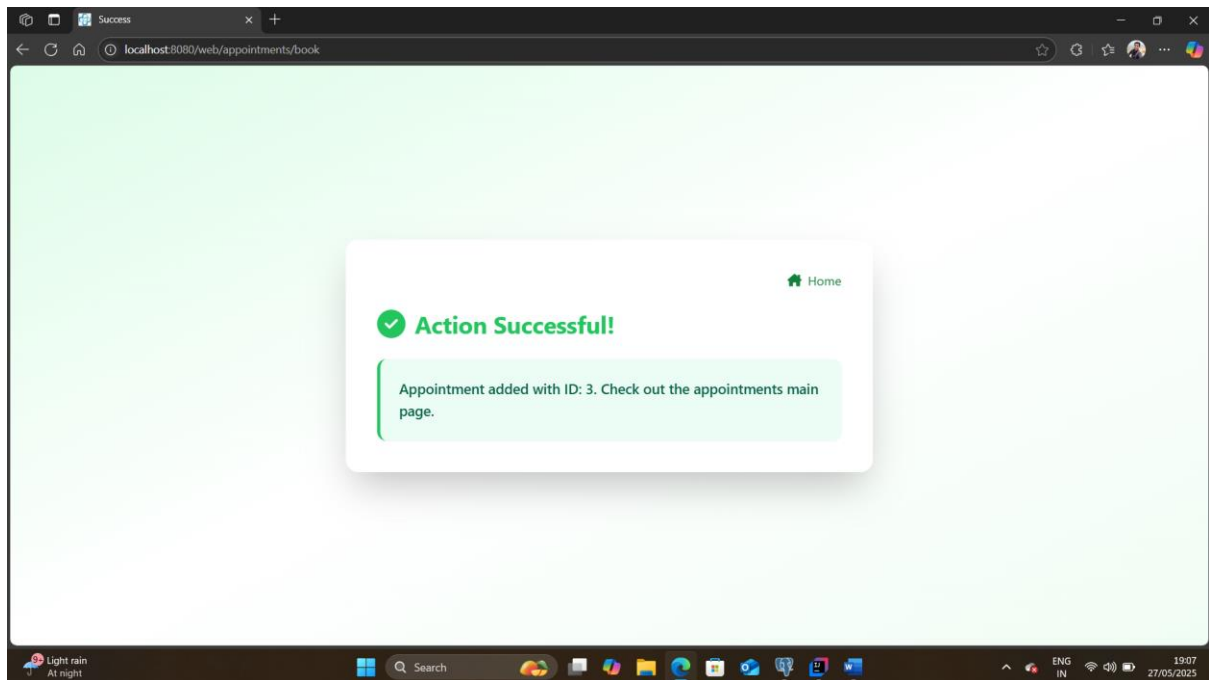
After selecting a speciality, pick a doctor to view available slots.

**Dr. Ramesh Mehra**  
5 yrs experience  
MBBS, MD  
Hindi, Telugu, Marathi  
Select Doctor

Select Date:  
28/05/2025

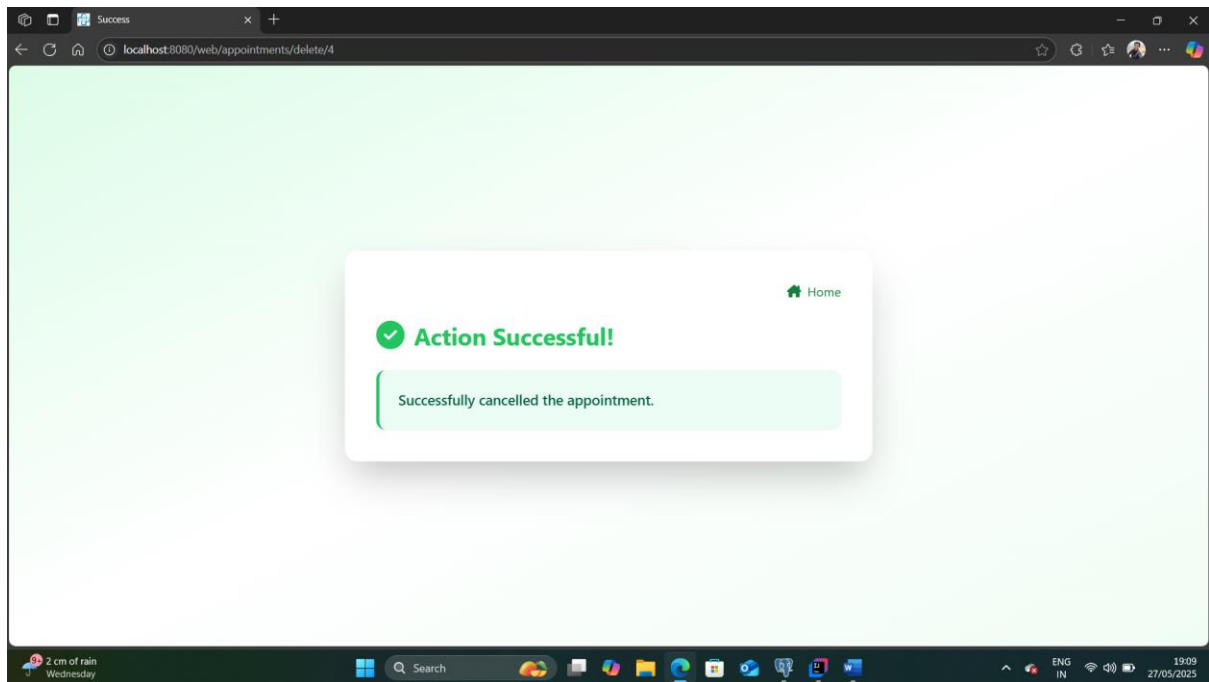
### 3. Book an appointment

- **Endpoint:** /web/appointments/book
- **Method:** POST
- **Description:** A method to book appointment once all the appointment details are submitted through the form.



#### 4. Delete an appointment

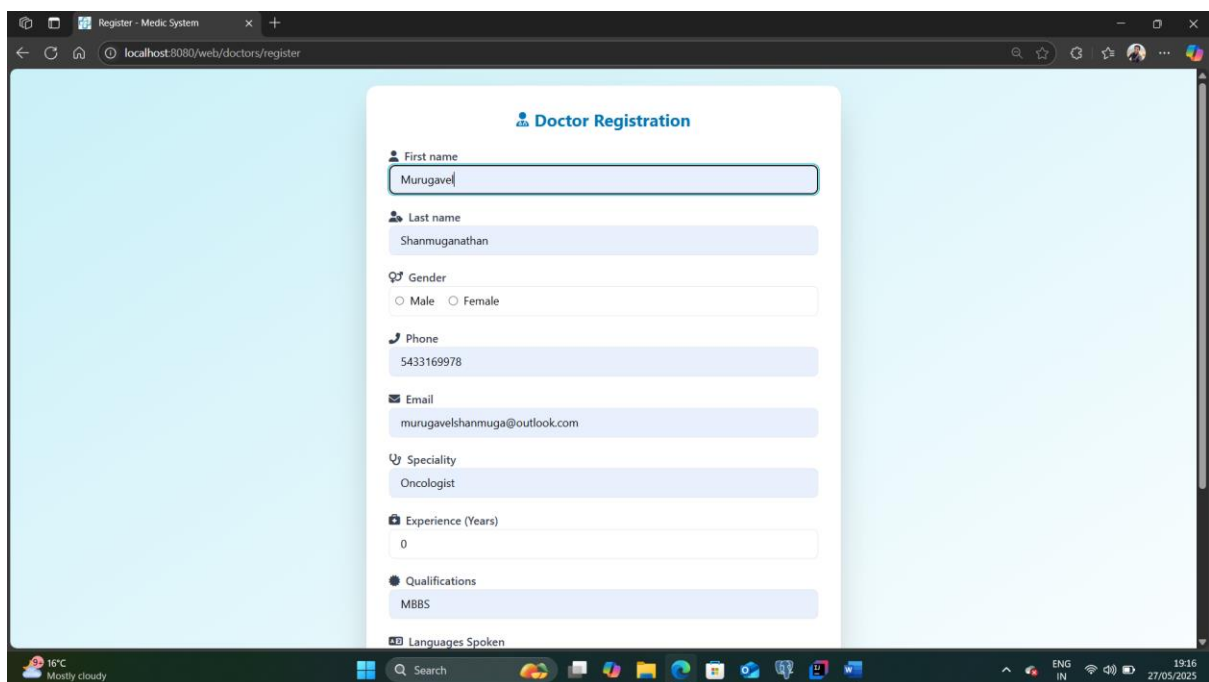
- **Endpoint:** /web/ appointments/delete/ {id}
- **Method:** GET
- **Description:** Deletes the appointment object upon clicking delete from the webpage.



## Doctorwebcontroller.java

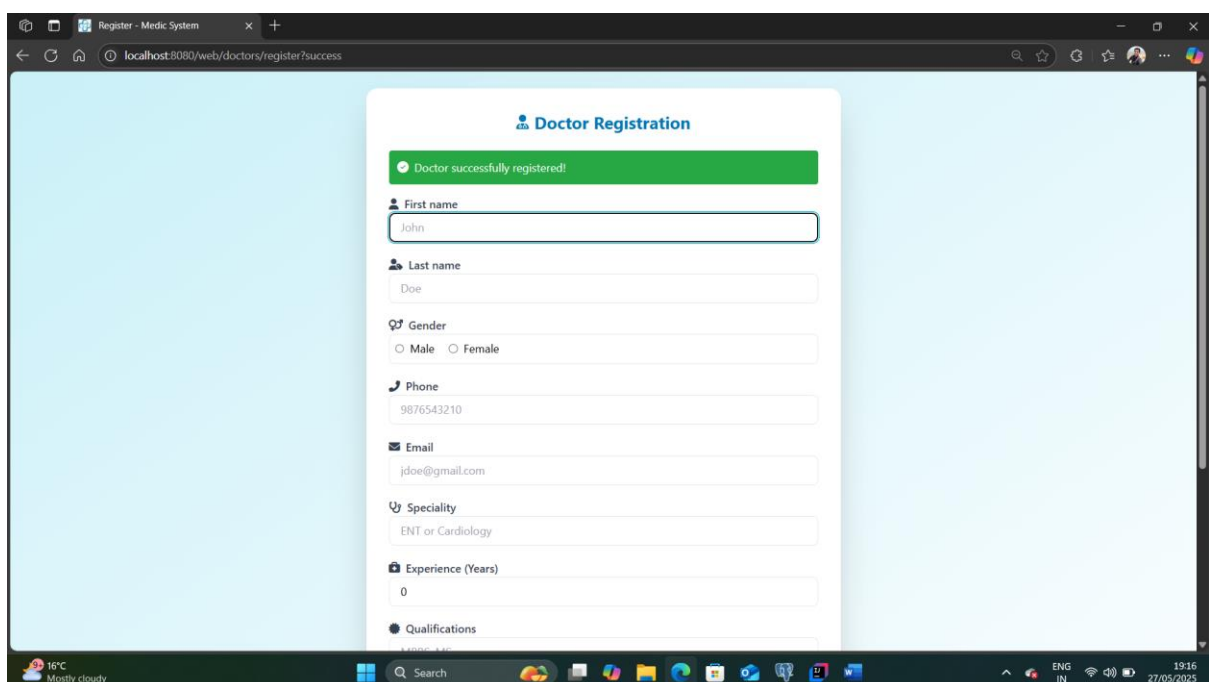
### 1. Render registration page

- **Endpoint:** /web/doctors/register
- **Method:** GET
- **Description:** Renders a page with form to collect new doctor's details.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:8080/web/doctors/register`. The page displays a "Doctor Registration" form with the following fields:

- First name: Murugavel
- Last name: Shanmuganathan
- Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female
- Phone: 5433169978
- Email: murugavelshanmuga@outlook.com
- Speciality: Oncologist
- Experience (Years): 0
- Qualifications: MBBS
- Languages Spoken: (empty field)



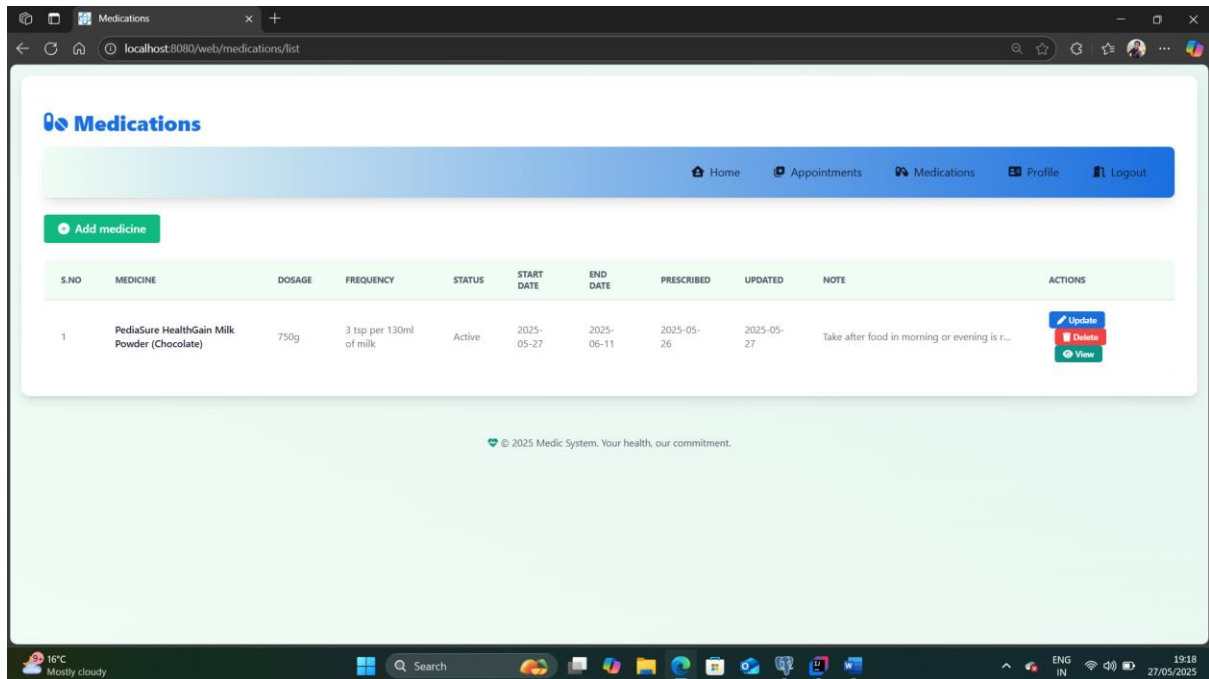
The screenshot shows the same "Doctor Registration" form, but with a green success message at the top: "Doctor successfully registered!". The form fields are now populated with new data:

- First name: John
- Last name: Doe
- Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female
- Phone: 9876543210
- Email: jdoe@gmail.com
- Speciality: ENT or Cardiology
- Experience (Years): 0
- Qualifications: (empty field)
- Languages Spoken: (empty field)

## MedicationWebController.java

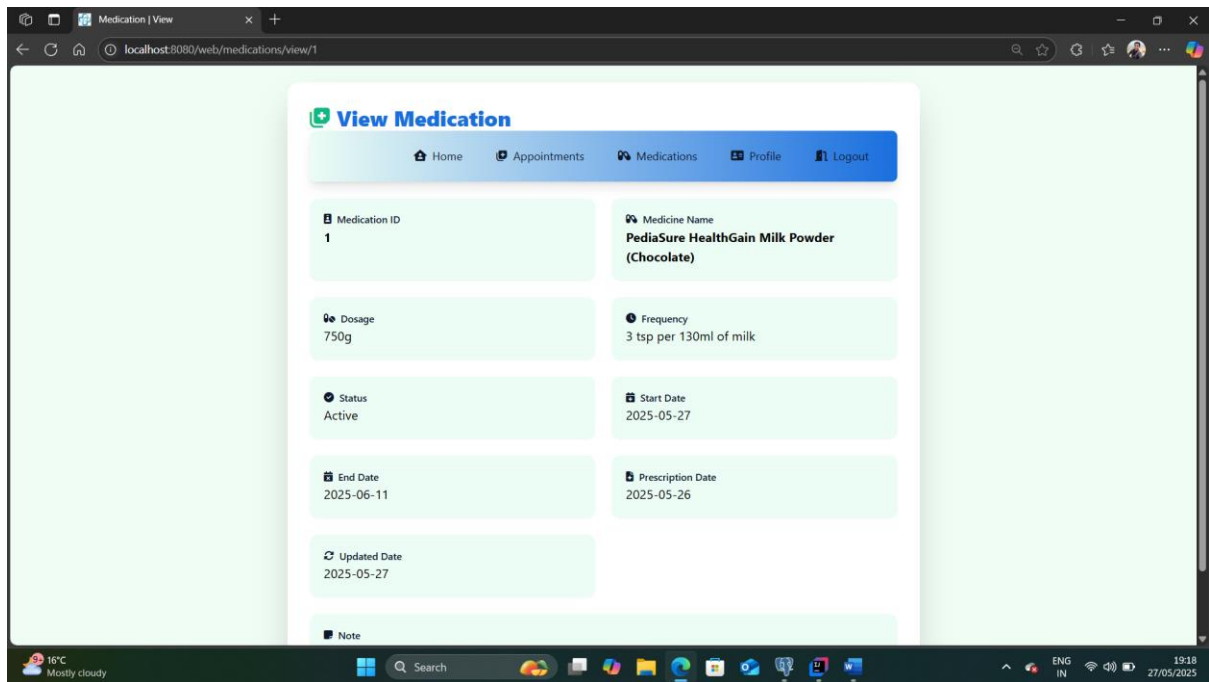
### 1. Getting the medication table

- **Endpoint:** /web/medications/list
- **Method:** GET
- **Description:** Gets all the available medication of the user.



## 2. Viewing a particular medication

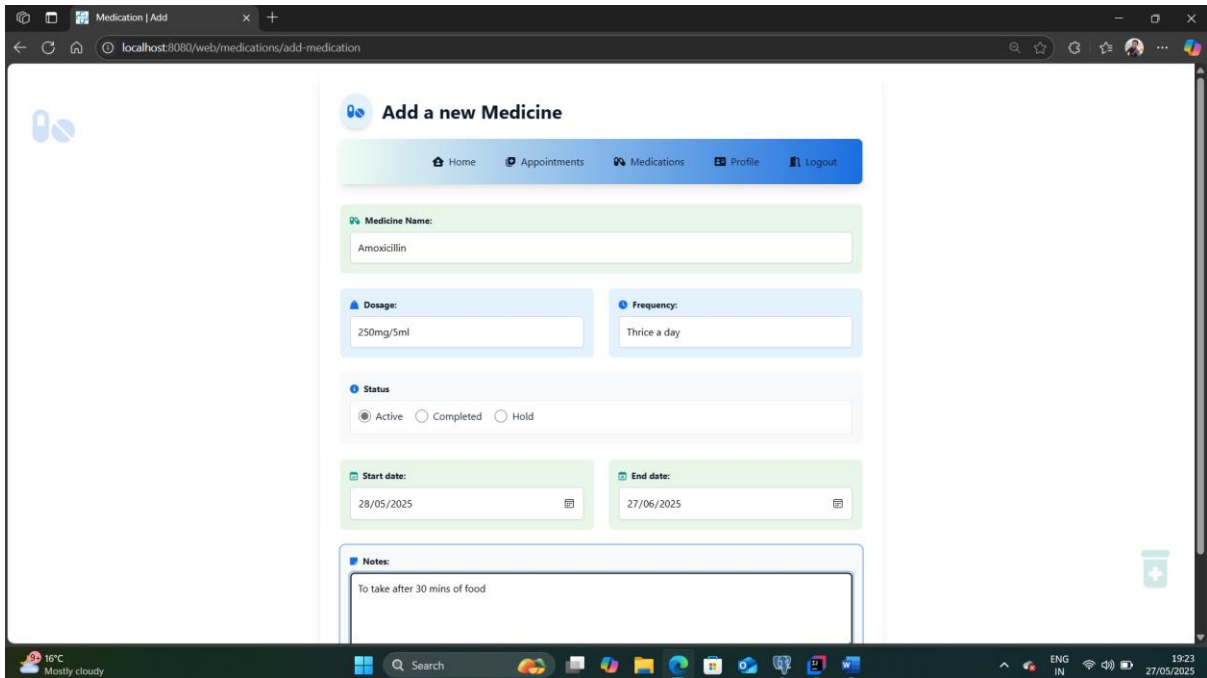
- **Endpoint:** `/web/medications/view/{id}`
- **Method:** GET
- **Description:** To view a particular medication in detail, like when it was added or updated.





### 3. Render form to get the new medication details

- **Endpoint:** /web/medications/add-medication
- **Method:** GET
- **Description:** Renders the HTML form page for adding a new medication.



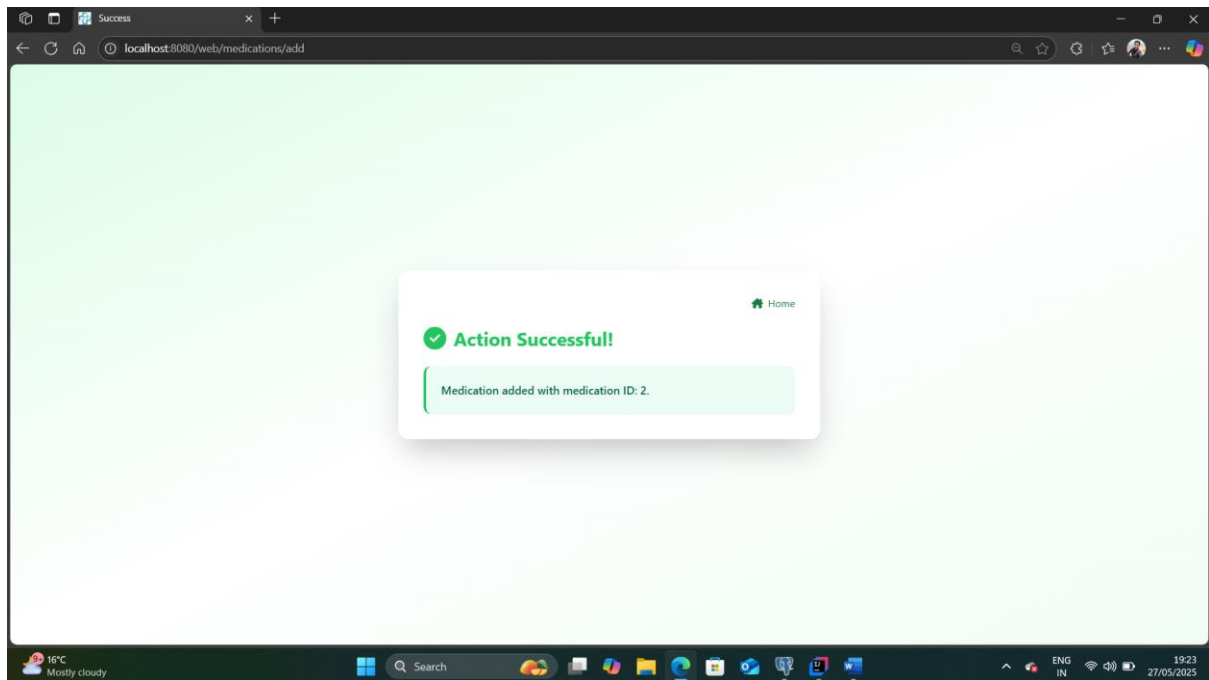
The screenshot displays a web browser window with the URL `localhost:8080/web/medications/add-medication`. The page features a navigation bar with links for Home, Appointments, Medications, Profile, and Logout. The main form, titled 'Add a new Medicine', includes the following fields:

- Medicine Name:** A text input field containing 'Amoxicillin'.
- Dosage:** A text input field containing '250mg/5ml'.
- Frequency:** A text input field containing 'Thrice a day'.
- Status:** A radio button group with options 'Active' (selected), 'Completed', and 'Hold'.
- Start date:** A date input field containing '28/05/2025'.
- End date:** A date input field containing '27/06/2025'.
- Notes:** A text area containing 'To take after 30 mins of food'.

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the system clock as 19:23 on 27/05/2025, with a weather widget indicating 16°C and 'Mostly cloudy'.

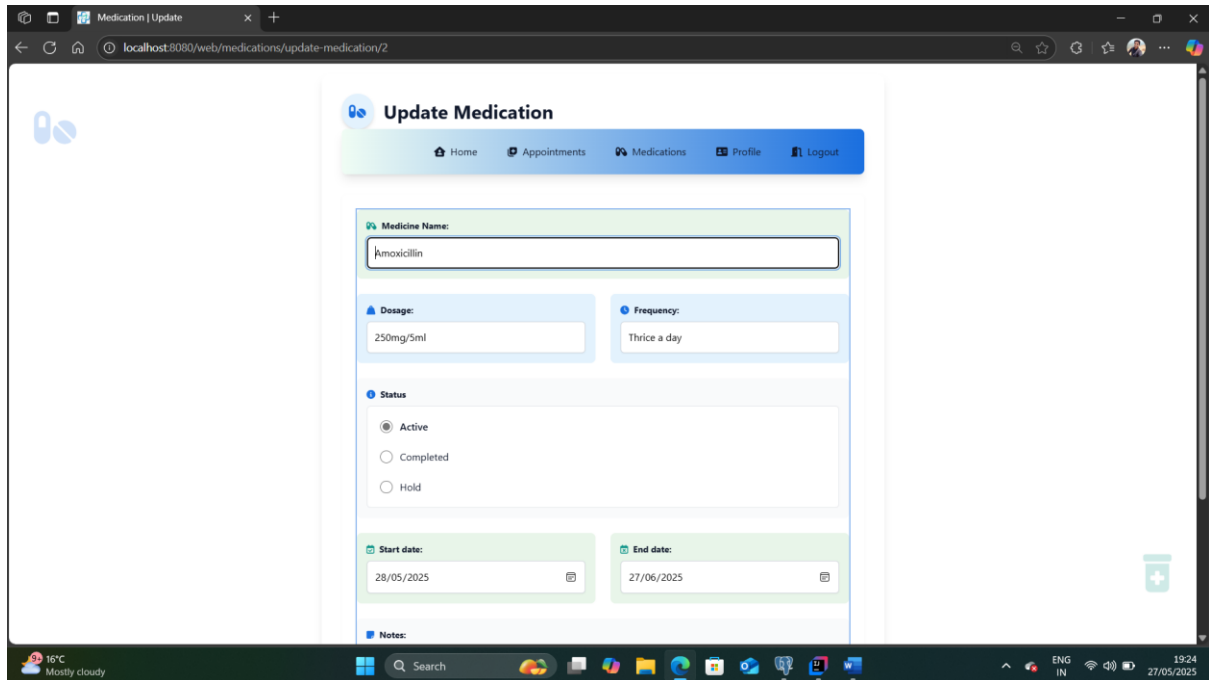
#### 4. Save the new medication to the database

- **Endpoint:** /web/medications/add
- **Method:** POST
- **Description:** Makes a post request to save the medication details into the database.



## 5. Update a medication with its id

- **Endpoint:** /web/medications/update-medication/{id}
- **Method:** GET
- **Description:** Collects required data through the webpage for update.



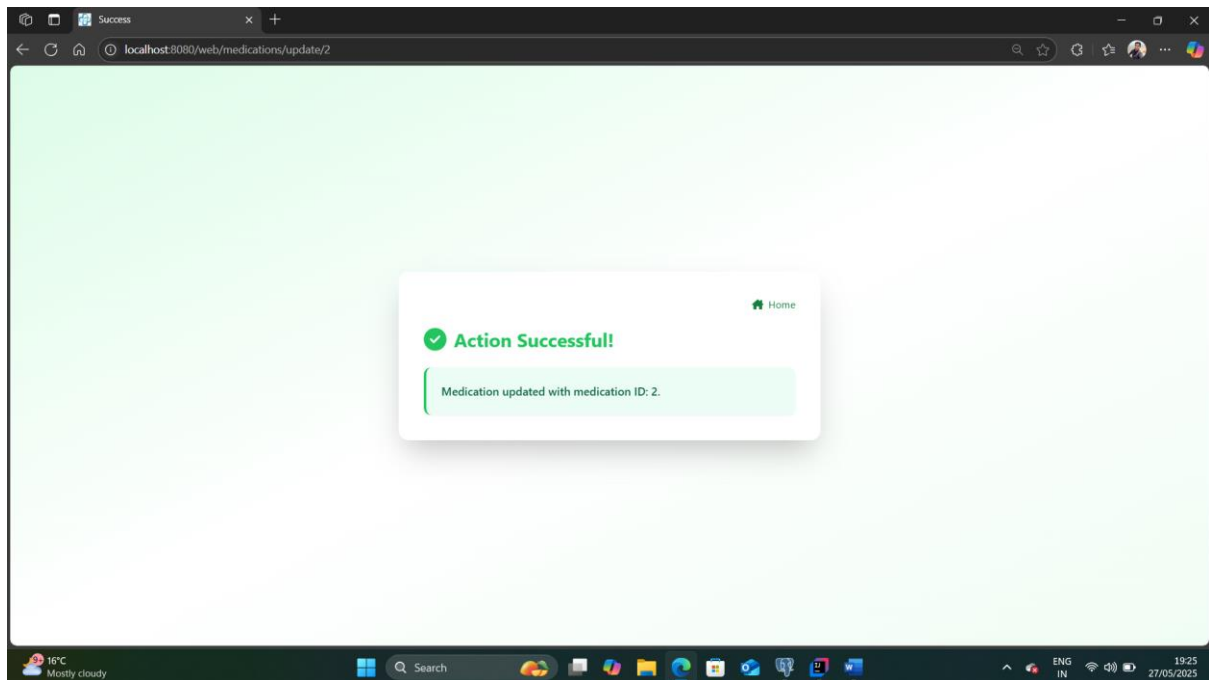
The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a form titled "Update Medication". The browser's address bar shows the URL "localhost:8080/web/medications/update-medication/2". The form is part of a web application with a navigation bar containing links for Home, Appointments, Medications, Profile, and Logout. The form fields are as follows:

- Medicine Name:** A text input field containing "Amoxicillin".
- Dosage:** A text input field containing "250mg/5ml".
- Frequency:** A text input field containing "Thrice a day".
- Status:** A section with three radio buttons: "Active" (selected), "Completed", and "Hold".
- Start date:** A date input field containing "28/05/2025".
- End date:** A date input field containing "27/06/2025".
- Notes:** A text area for additional information.

The browser window also shows a Windows taskbar at the bottom with the date "27/05/2025" and time "19:24".

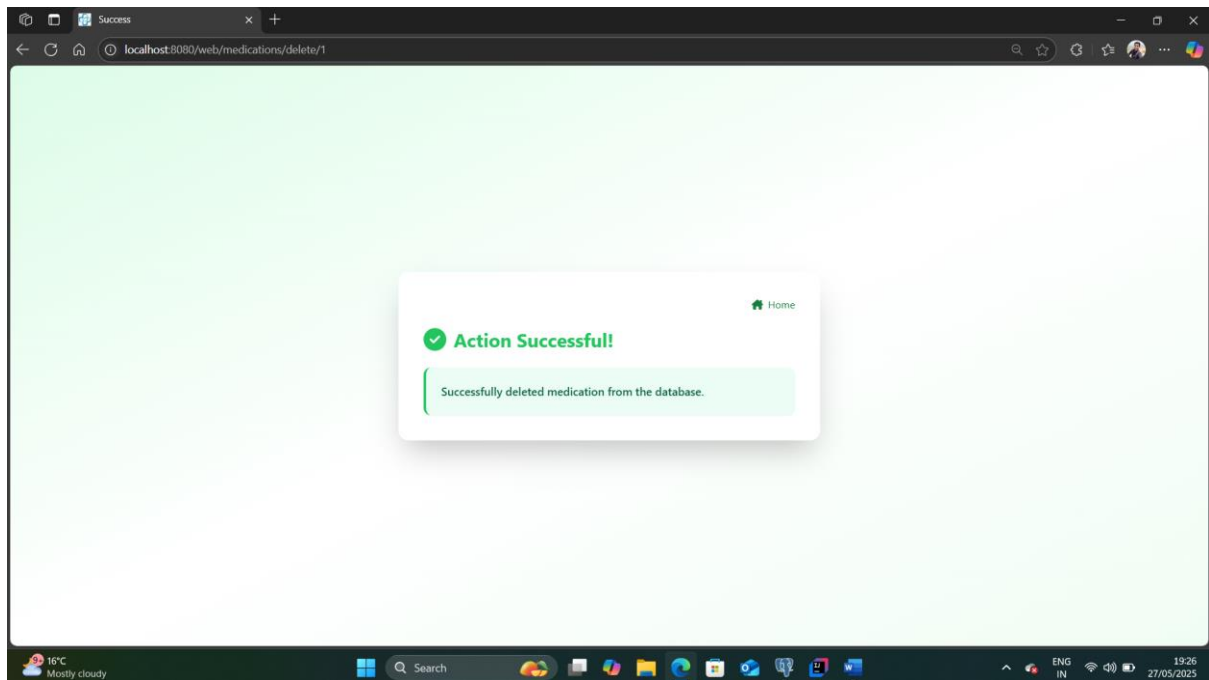
## 6. Update existing medication

- **Endpoint:** /web/medications/update/{id}
- **Method:** POST
- **Description:** Makes a post request to update the doctor details in the database.



## 7. Delete a medication

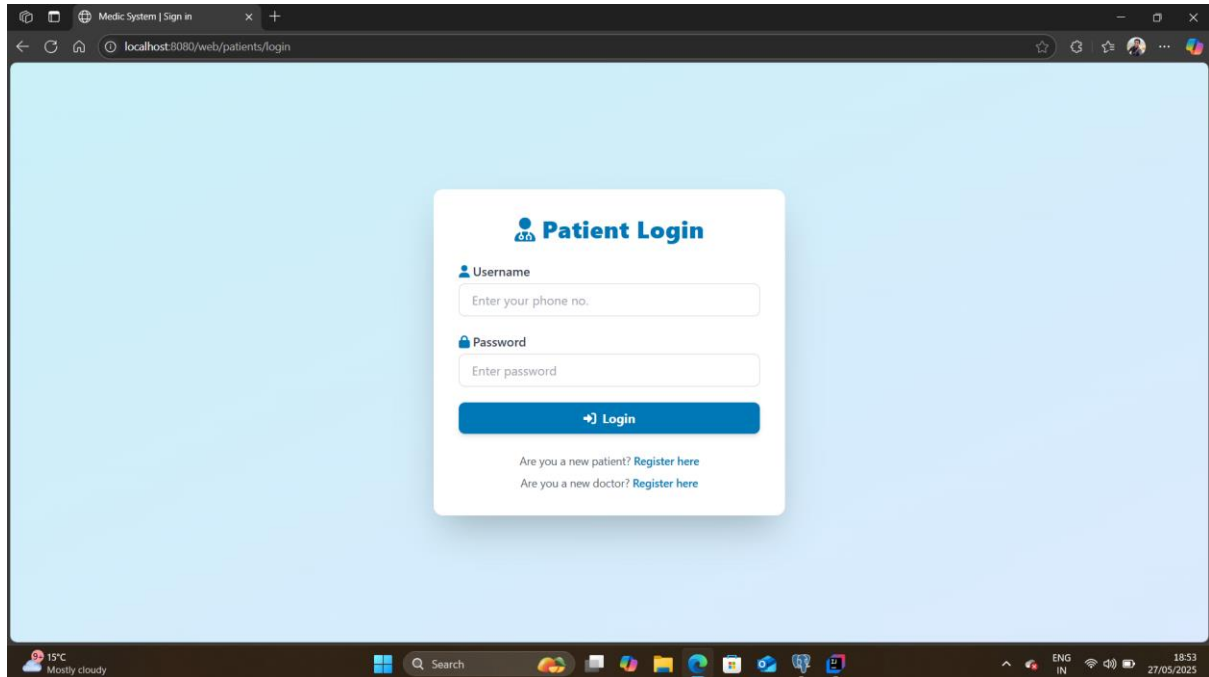
- **Endpoint:** /web/ medications/delete/{id}
- **Method:** GET
- **Description:** Deletes selected medication from the medication list.



## PatientAuthController.java

### 1. Render login Page

- **Endpoint:** /web/patients/login
- **Method:** GET
- **Description:** Renders the login page.



## 2. Render registration page

- **Endpoint:** /web/patients/register
- **Method:** GET
- **Description:** Renders a page with form to collect new patient's details.

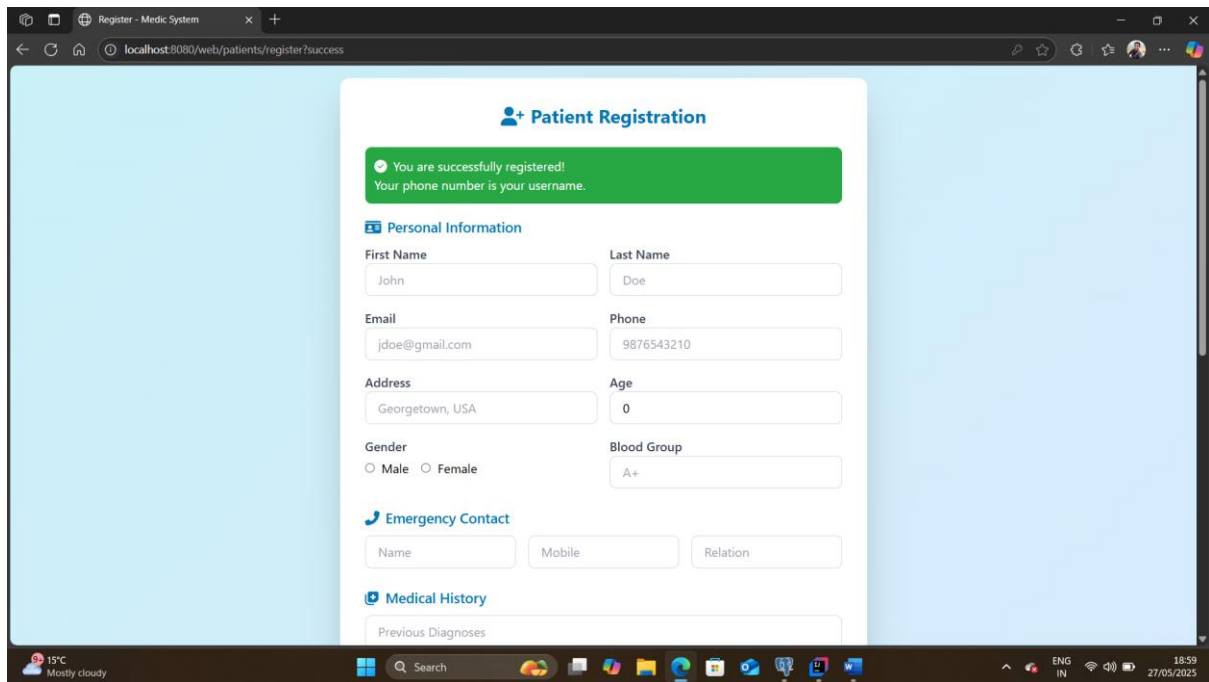
The screenshot displays a web browser window with the title 'Register - Medic System'. The address bar shows 'localhost:8080/web/patients/register'. The main content area features a 'Patient Registration' form with the following sections:

- Personal Information:**
  - First Name: Shivaraj
  - Last Name: Kumar
  - Email: shivarajkumar@gmail.com
  - Phone: 4578120347
  - Address: Pothanur, Coimbatore
  - Age: 33
  - Gender: ☒ Male ☐ Female
  - Blood Group: B-
- Emergency Contact:**
  - Name: Raghavan
  - Phone: 4578120352
  - Relationship: Brother
- Medical History:**
  - History 1: Not Applicable
  - History 2: Not Applicable

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system clock as 18:58 on 27/05/2025, with a temperature of 15°C and 'Mostly cloudy' weather.

### 3. Save the new patient to database

- **Endpoint:** /web/patients/savePatient
- **Method:** POST
- **Description:** Makes a post request to save the patient details into the database.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "localhost:8080/web/patients/register/success". The page title is "Register - Medic System". The main content area features a "Patient Registration" form with a green success message at the top: "You are successfully registered! Your phone number is your username." Below this, the form is divided into sections: "Personal Information" with fields for First Name (John), Last Name (Doe), Email (jdoe@gmail.com), Phone (9876543210), Address (Georgetown, USA), Age (0), Gender (Male/Female), and Blood Group (A+); "Emergency Contact" with fields for Name, Mobile, and Relation; and "Medical History" with a field for Previous Diagnoses. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the date as 27/05/2025 and the time as 18:59.

**Patient Registration**

✓ You are successfully registered!  
Your phone number is your username.

**Personal Information**

First Name: John, Last Name: Doe

Email: jdoe@gmail.com, Phone: 9876543210

Address: Georgetown, USA, Age: 0

Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female, Blood Group: A+

**Emergency Contact**

Name: , Mobile: , Relation:

**Medical History**

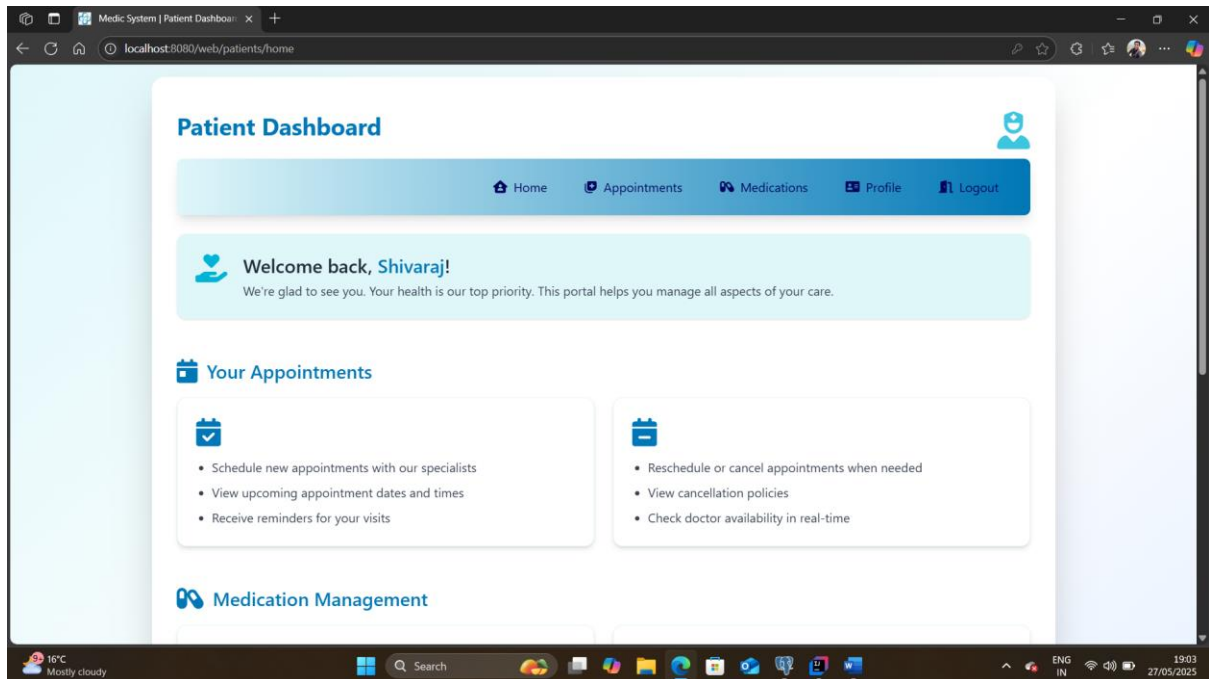
Previous Diagnoses:



PatientWebController.java

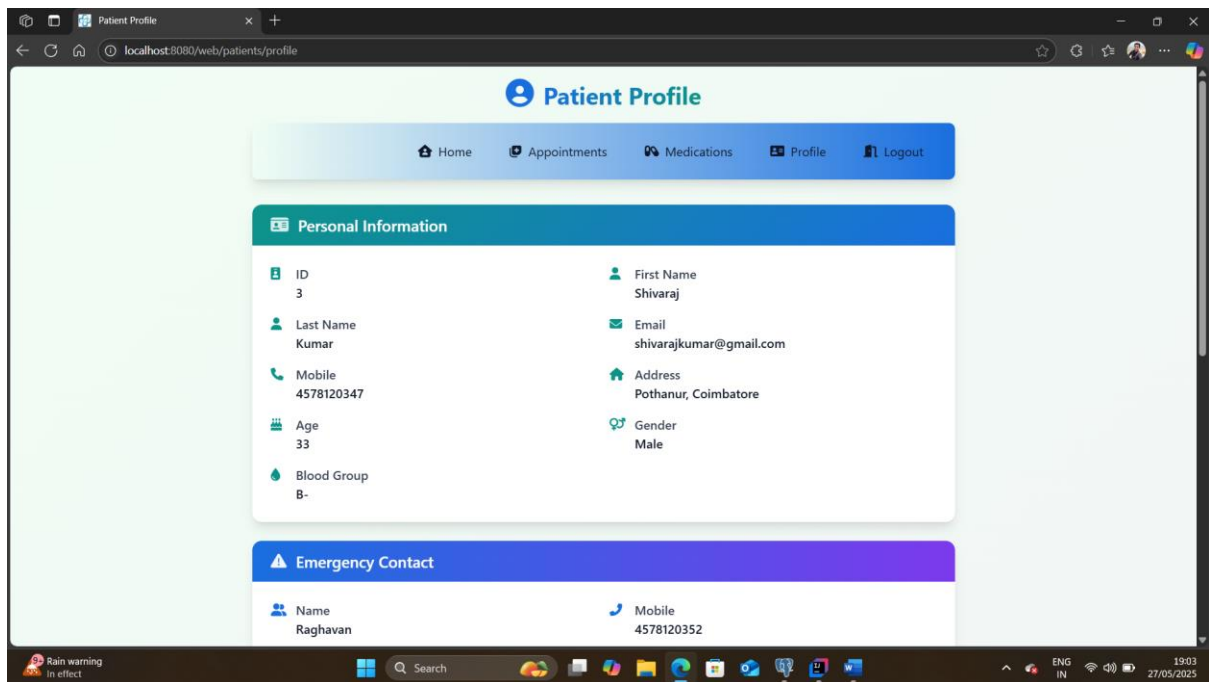
## 1. Render home Page

- **Endpoint:** /web/patients/home
- **Method:** GET
- **Description:** Renders the home page.



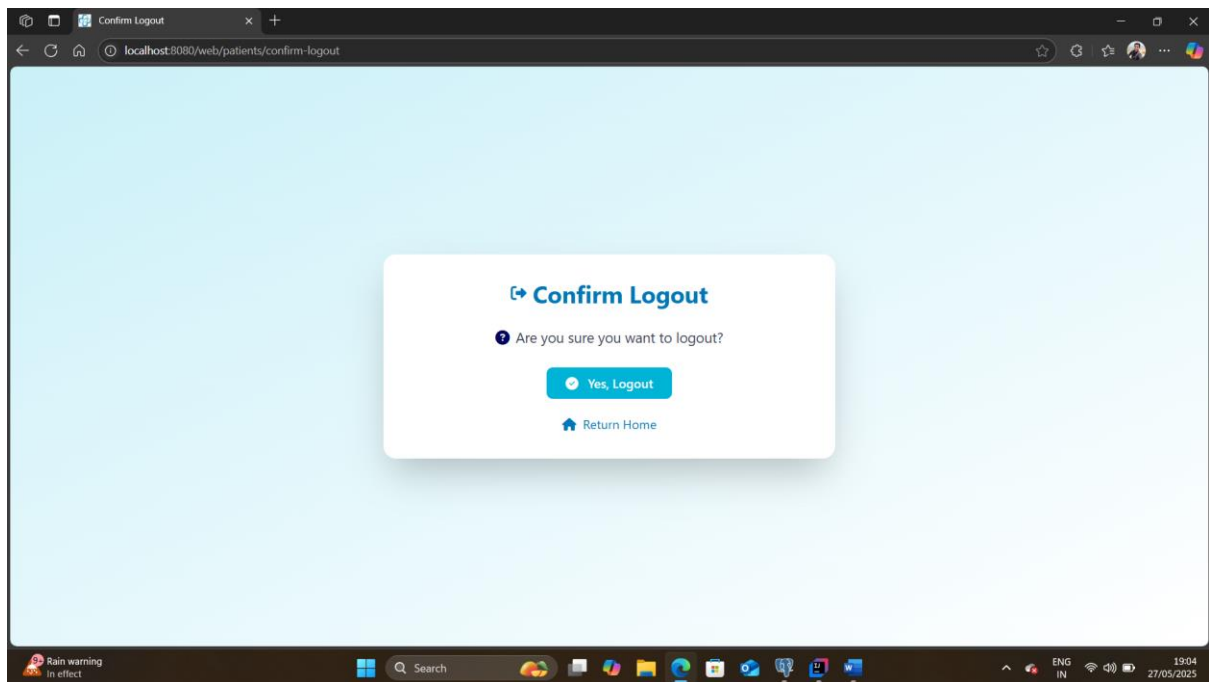
## 2. Render profile page

- **Endpoint:** /web/patients/profile
- **Method:** GET
- **Description:** Renders the patient's profile page.



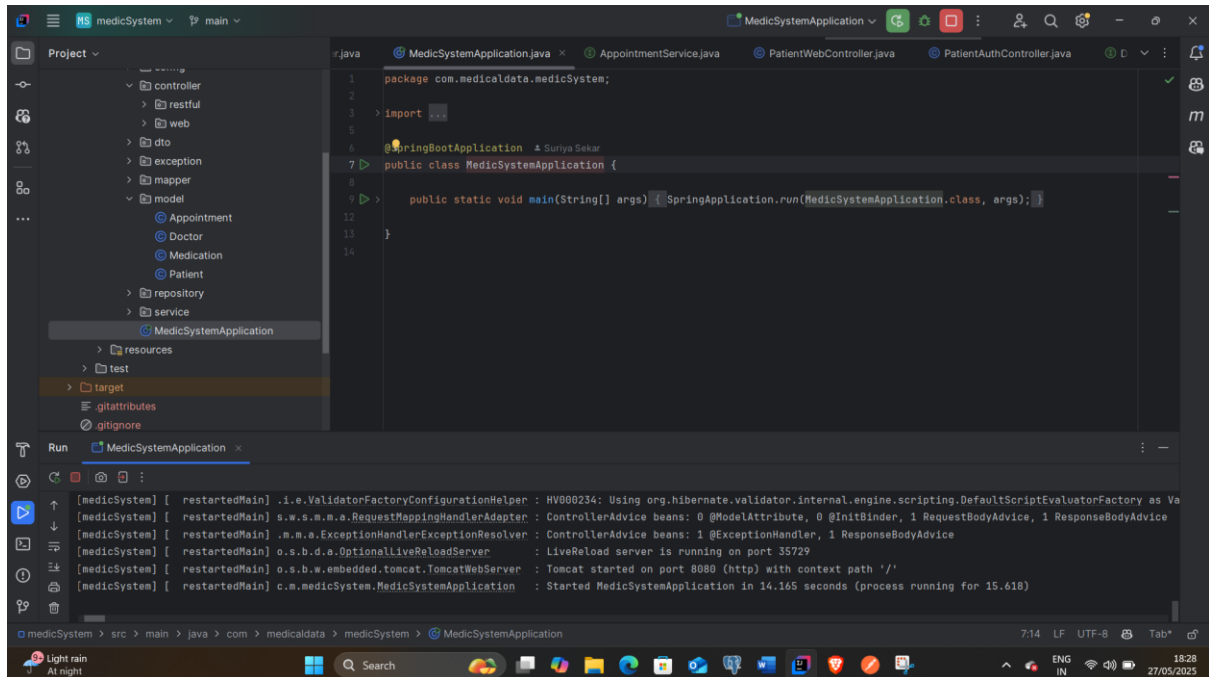
### 3. Render logout confirmation page

- **Endpoint:** /web/patients/confirm-logout
- **Method:** GET
- **Description:** For confirmation to logout.

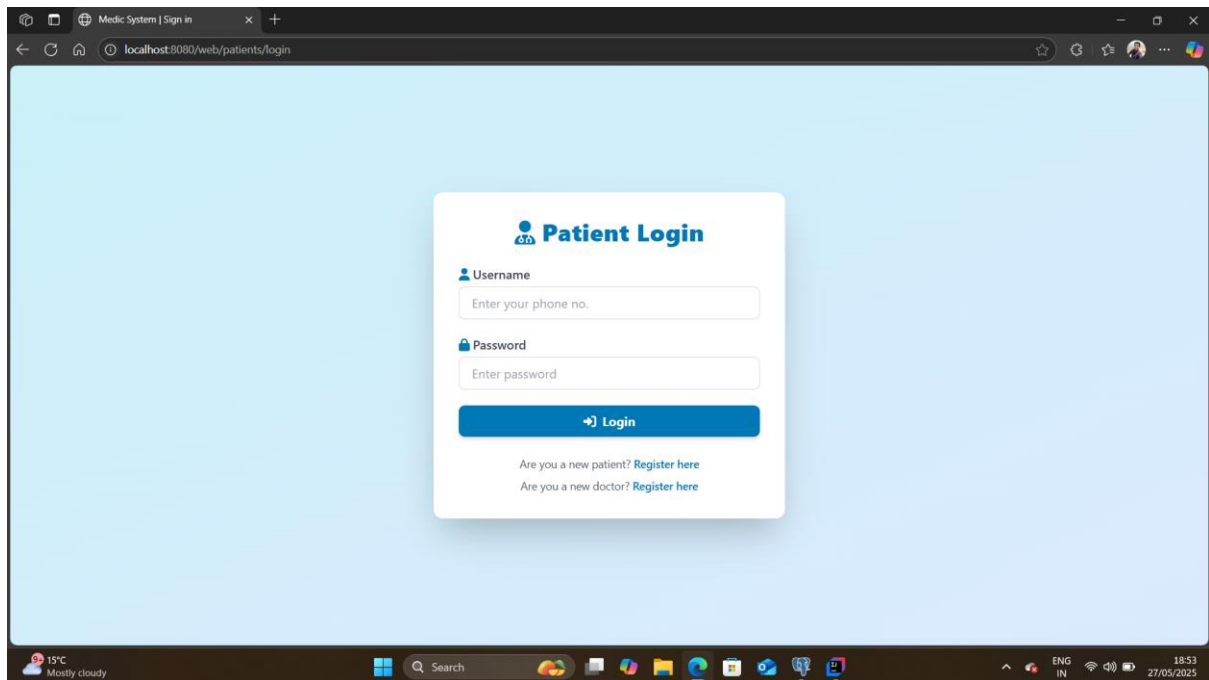


# Running the Application

## Initialization from IntelliJ IDEA



## Login Page



## Register Page

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "localhost:8080/web/patients/register". The page title is "Register - Medic System". The main content is a "Patient Registration" form with a blue header and a light blue background. The form is divided into several sections: "Personal Information", "Emergency Contact", and "Medical History". The "Personal Information" section includes fields for First Name (Shivaraj), Last Name (Kumar), Email (shivarajkumar@gmail.com), Phone (4578120347), Address (Pothanur, Coimbatore), Age (33), Gender (Male), and Blood Group (B-). The "Emergency Contact" section includes fields for Name (Raghavan), Phone (4578120352), and Relation (Brother). The "Medical History" section includes a field for "Not Applicable". The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows logo, a search bar, and various application icons. The system tray on the right shows the date and time as 18:58 on 27/05/2025.

**Patient Registration**

**Personal Information**

First Name: Shivaraj, Last Name: Kumar

Email: shivarajkumar@gmail.com, Phone: 4578120347

Address: Pothanur, Coimbatore, Age: 33

Gender: ☒ Male ☐ Female, Blood Group: B-

**Emergency Contact**

Name: Raghavan, Phone: 4578120352, Relation: Brother

**Medical History**

Not Applicable

## Successful Registration Page

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "localhost:8080/web/patients/register/success". The page title is "Register - Medic System". The main content is a "Patient Registration" form with a blue header and a light blue background. A green success message is displayed at the top: "You are successfully registered! Your phone number is your username." The form is divided into several sections: "Personal Information", "Emergency Contact", and "Medical History". The "Personal Information" section includes fields for First Name (John), Last Name (Doe), Email (jdoe@gmail.com), Phone (9876543210), Address (Georgetown, USA), Age (0), Gender (Male), and Blood Group (A+). The "Emergency Contact" section includes fields for Name, Mobile, and Relation. The "Medical History" section includes a field for "Previous Diagnoses". The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows logo, a search bar, and various application icons. The system tray on the right shows the date and time as 18:59 on 27/05/2025.

**Patient Registration**

You are successfully registered!  
Your phone number is your username.

**Personal Information**

First Name: John, Last Name: Doe

Email: jdoe@gmail.com, Phone: 9876543210

Address: Georgetown, USA, Age: 0

Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female, Blood Group: A+

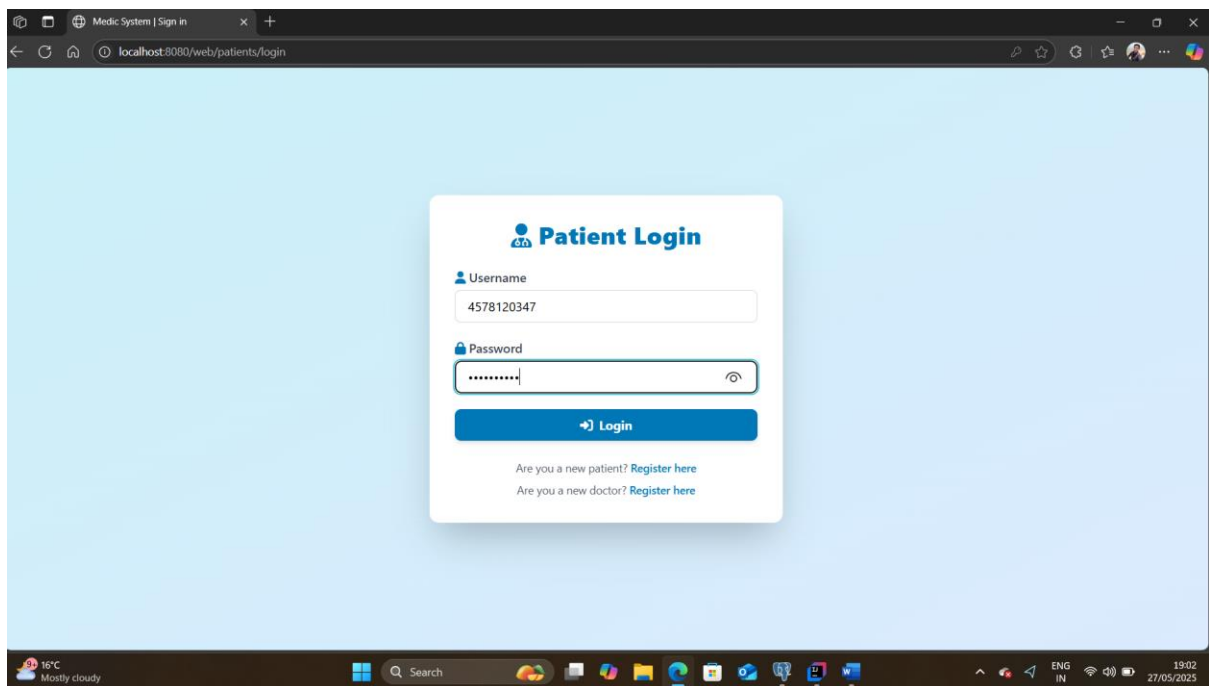
**Emergency Contact**

Name, Mobile, Relation

**Medical History**

Previous Diagnoses

After registration, login page



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "localhost:8080/web/patients/login". The page has a light blue background. In the center, there is a white card titled "Patient Login" with a blue icon of a person. Below the title, there are two input fields: "Username" with the value "4578120347" and "Password" with masked characters "\*\*\*\*\*". A blue "Login" button is positioned below the password field. At the bottom of the card, there are two links: "Are you a new patient? Register here" and "Are you a new doctor? Register here". The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows logo, a search bar, and various application icons. The system tray on the right indicates the temperature is 16°C, the weather is "Mostly cloudy", and the time is 19:02 on 27/05/2025.

Medic System | Sign in

localhost:8080/web/patients/login

### Patient Login

Username  
4578120347

Password  
\*\*\*\*\*

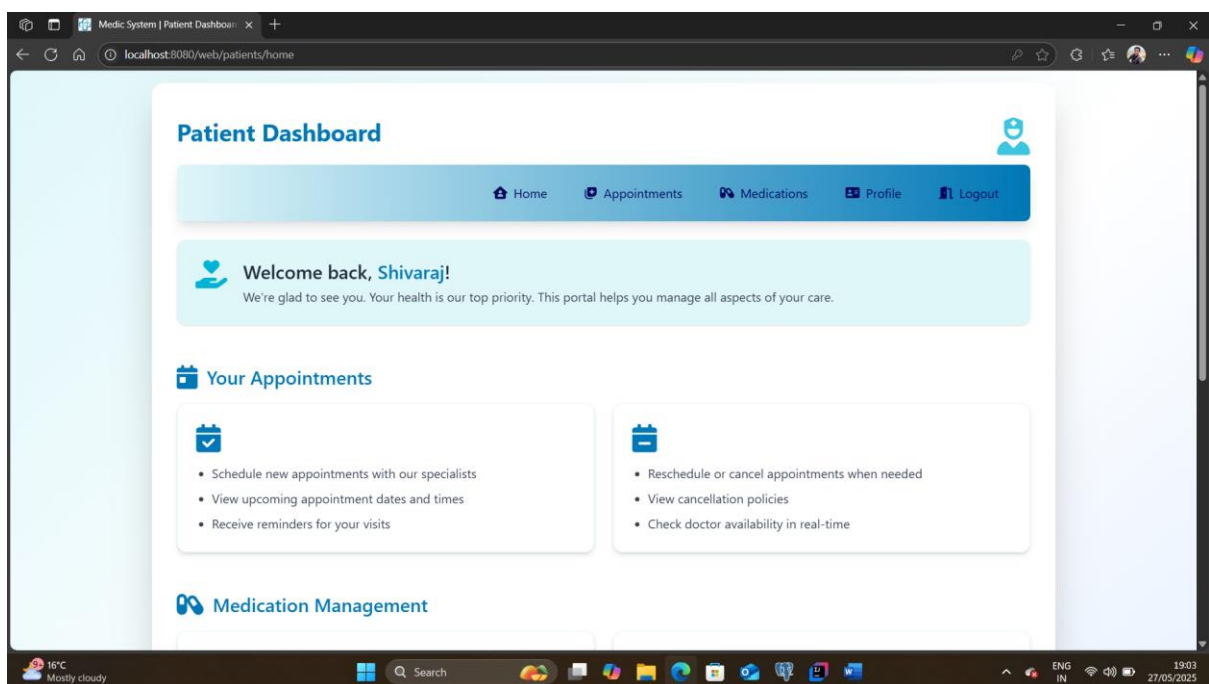
Login

Are you a new patient? [Register here](#)

Are you a new doctor? [Register here](#)

16°C Mostly cloudy 19:02 27/05/2025

Home Page



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "localhost:8080/web/patients/home". The page has a light blue background. At the top, there is a "Patient Dashboard" header with a blue icon of a person. Below the header, there is a navigation bar with links: "Home", "Appointments", "Medications", "Profile", and "Logout". A welcome message reads: "Welcome back, Shivaraj! We're glad to see you. Your health is our top priority. This portal helps you manage all aspects of your care." Below this, there is a section titled "Your Appointments" with a calendar icon. It contains two columns of information. The left column lists: "Schedule new appointments with our specialists", "View upcoming appointment dates and times", and "Receive reminders for your visits". The right column lists: "Reschedule or cancel appointments when needed", "View cancellation policies", and "Check doctor availability in real-time". Below this, there is a section titled "Medication Management" with a pill icon. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows logo, a search bar, and various application icons. The system tray on the right indicates the temperature is 16°C, the weather is "Mostly cloudy", and the time is 19:03 on 27/05/2025.

Medic System | Patient Dashboard

localhost:8080/web/patients/home

### Patient Dashboard

Home Appointments Medications Profile Logout

Welcome back, Shivaraj!  
We're glad to see you. Your health is our top priority. This portal helps you manage all aspects of your care.

#### Your Appointments

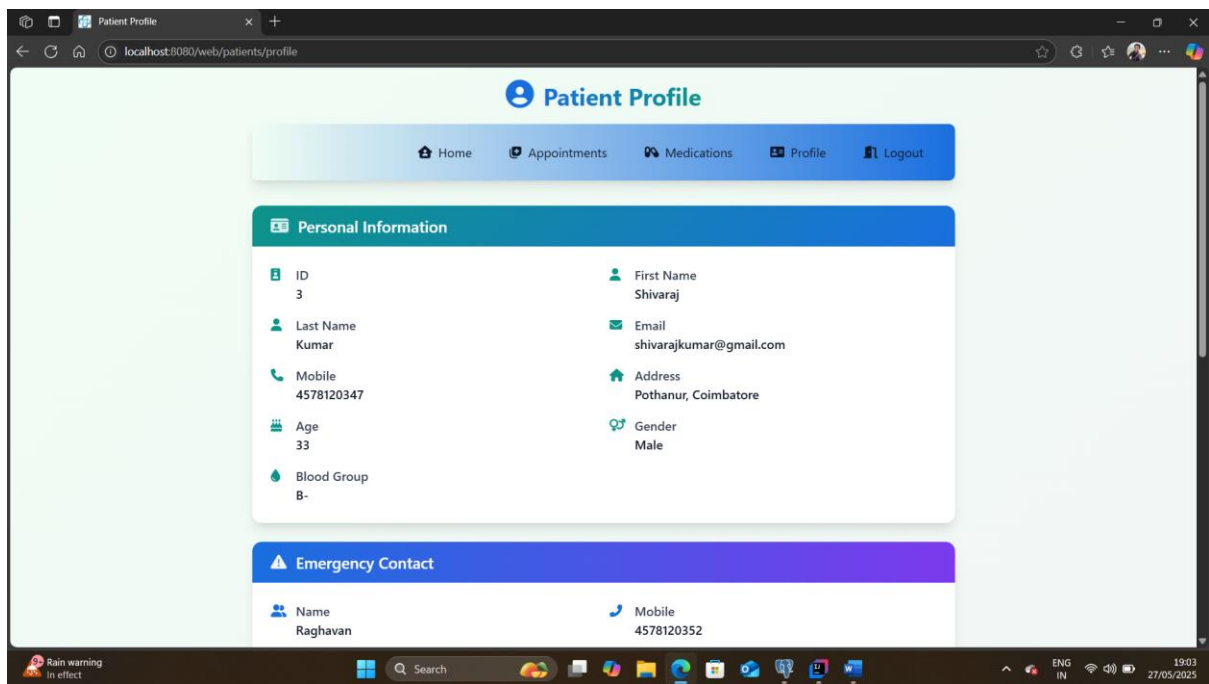
- Schedule new appointments with our specialists
- View upcoming appointment dates and times
- Receive reminders for your visits

- Reschedule or cancel appointments when needed
- View cancellation policies
- Check doctor availability in real-time

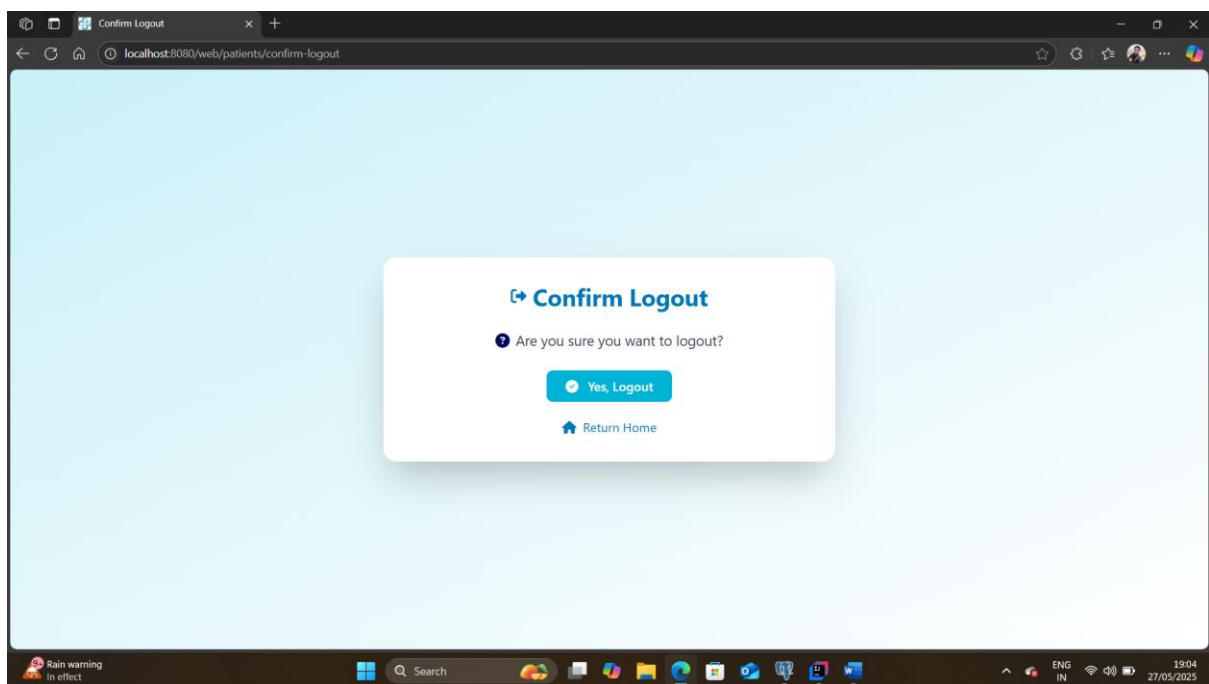
#### Medication Management

16°C Mostly cloudy 19:03 27/05/2025

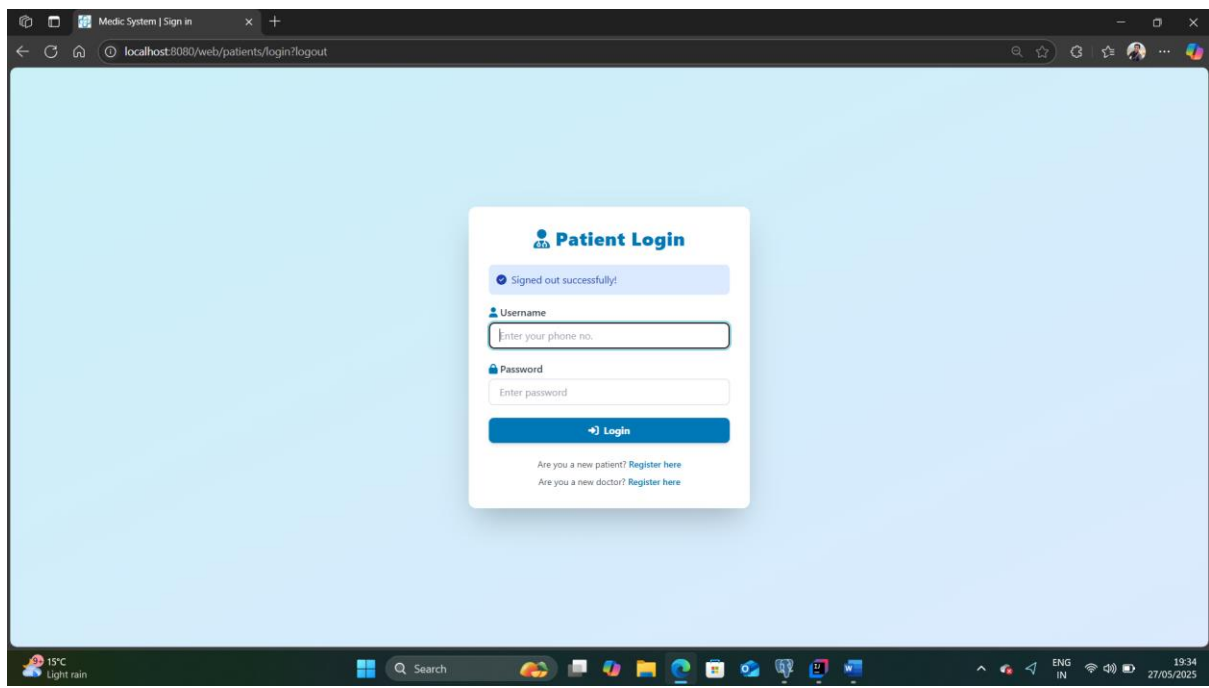
## Profile Page



## Confirm Logout Page



## Sign Out Success Page





## **Conclusion**

The Medic System Application represents a significant advancement in the management of healthcare processes, addressing the critical needs of patient care, medication tracking, and appointment scheduling. As the healthcare industry continues to evolve, the demand for efficient, reliable, and user-friendly management systems has become increasingly apparent. This application not only meets these demands but also sets a benchmark for future developments in healthcare technology.

Throughout this documentation, we have explored the various features and functionalities of the Medic System Application. The patient management system is at the heart of the application, allowing healthcare providers to maintain accurate and up-to-date patient records. This feature is essential for ensuring that practitioners have immediate access to vital information, which can significantly impact the quality of care delivered. By streamlining the process of managing patient data, the application reduces the likelihood of errors and enhances the overall efficiency of healthcare operations.

Medication management is another critical component of the Medic System Application. The ability to track prescribed medications, dosages, and administration schedules is vital for patient safety. This feature not only helps healthcare providers monitor adherence to treatment plans but also minimizes the risk of medication errors, which can have serious consequences for patient health. By providing a centralized platform for medication management, the application empowers healthcare professionals to make informed decisions and improve patient outcomes.

Appointment scheduling is a crucial aspect of healthcare delivery, and the Medic System Application excels in this area. The application simplifies the process of scheduling, rescheduling, and canceling appointments, thereby reducing wait times and enhancing the patient experience. Efficient appointment management is essential for

optimizing healthcare facility operations, ensuring that resources are utilized effectively, and that patients receive timely care. By addressing these challenges, the application contributes to a more organized and responsive healthcare environment.

The technological foundation of the Medic System Application further enhances its capabilities. Built on robust frameworks such as Spring JPA and Thymeleaf, the application ensures efficient data management and dynamic content rendering. The use of PostgreSQL as the database management system guarantees secure and reliable storage of sensitive patient information. Additionally, the incorporation of Tailwind CSS provides a modern and responsive user interface, making the application accessible across various devices and improving user experience.

Security remains a paramount concern in healthcare applications, and the Medic System Application prioritizes the protection of sensitive data. By implementing user authentication and authorization mechanisms, the application safeguards against unauthorized access, ensuring that patient confidentiality is maintained. This focus on security not only complies with regulatory requirements but also fosters trust among patients and healthcare providers.

In conclusion, the Medic System Application is a comprehensive solution that addresses the multifaceted challenges faced by healthcare providers in managing patient care. By integrating essential features such as patient management, medication tracking, and appointment scheduling, the application enhances operational efficiency and improves the quality of care delivered to patients. As healthcare continues to advance, the Medic System Application stands as a testament to the potential of technology in transforming healthcare delivery. It not only meets the current needs of healthcare providers but also lays the groundwork for future innovations in the field. As we look ahead, the ongoing development and enhancement of such applications will be crucial in ensuring that healthcare systems can adapt to the ever-

changing landscape and continue to provide high-quality care to patients.