

TravelGo: A Cloud-Powered Real-Time Travel Booking Platform Using AWS

Project Description:

TravelGo is a full-stack, cloud-based travel booking platform designed to simplify the process of reserving buses, trains, flights, and hotels through a unified interface. Built using Flask as the backend framework, the application is deployed on Amazon EC2 and leverages DynamoDB for efficient storage of user data and bookings. TravelGo allows users to register, log in, search for transportation and accommodation options, and book their travel with ease. Once a booking is confirmed or cancelled, users receive real-time email notifications powered by AWS Simple Notification Service (SNS), keeping them informed throughout their journey.

The platform's user-friendly interface supports dynamic seat selection for buses, hotel filtering based on preferences such as luxury or budget, and provides booking summaries along with centralized cancellation management. By combining cloud scalability, responsive design, and secure session handling, TravelGo delivers a seamless and real-time travel planning experience for users.

Scenario 1: Hassle-Free Multi-Mode Travel Booking Experience

TravelGo offers users a unified platform to search and book buses, trains, flights, and hotels all in one place. For instance, a user planning a trip from Hyderabad to Bangalore can log in, select their preferred mode of transport, choose from available options, and proceed to booking. Flask manages the backend operations such as retrieving travel listings and processing user input in real-time. Hosted on AWS EC2, the platform remains responsive even during high-traffic hours like weekends or holiday seasons, allowing multiple users to browse and book without delay.

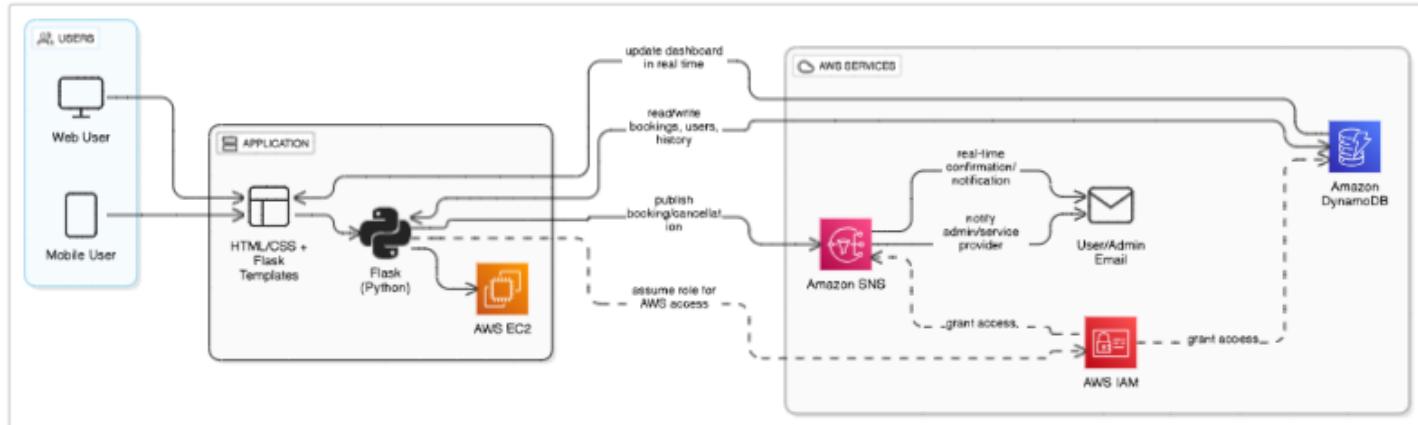
Scenario 2: Real-Time Booking Confirmation with AWS SNS

Once a booking is made—whether it's a train ticket or a hotel stay—TravelGo uses AWS SNS to instantly notify the user. For example, after a student books a hotel in Chennai, SNS sends a real-time email notification confirming the booking with all the relevant details. This notification is triggered from the Flask backend after the booking is successfully recorded in DynamoDB. Additionally, SNS can alert admin or service providers, ensuring transparency and real-time updates on every transaction.

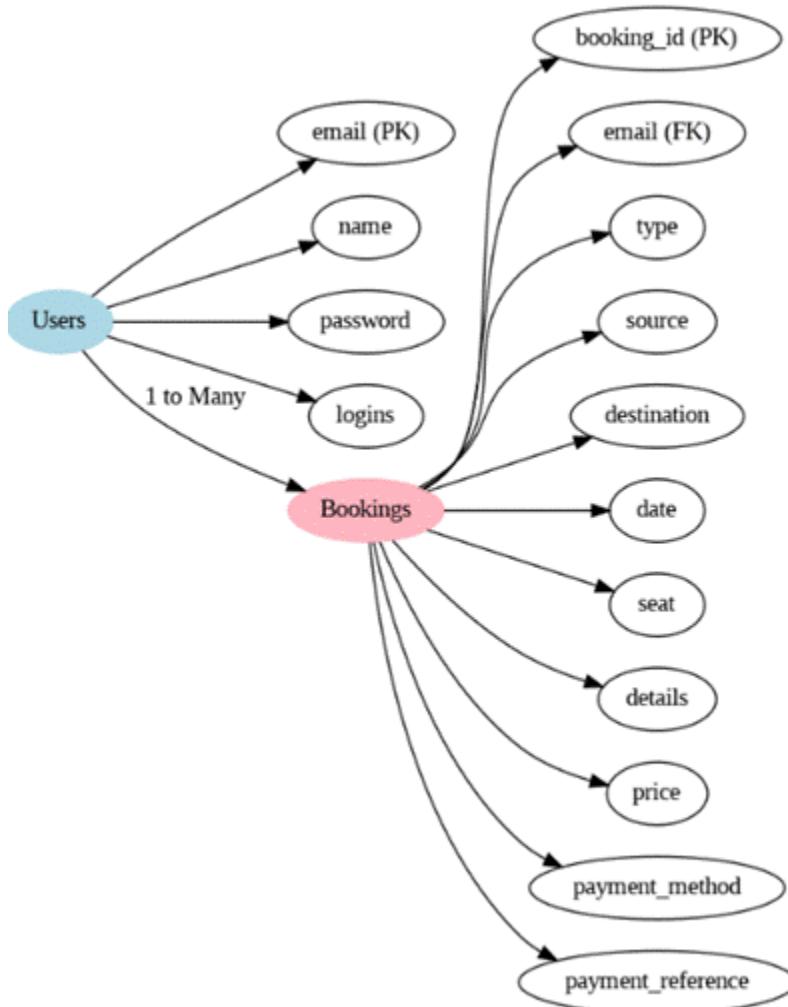
Scenario 3: Dynamic Dashboard with Personal Travel History

TravelGo features a dynamic user dashboard that displays all past and upcoming bookings for the logged-in user. For example, a user who has booked a flight and a hotel can view these bookings categorized by type, along with dates, price, and cancellation options. Flask fetches this data from AWS DynamoDB, which persistently stores all user bookings. The dashboard UI, powered by responsive HTML/CSS and Flask templates, ensures users can review or manage bookings anytime, from any device, with real-time updates and quick cancellation workflows supported.

AWS ARCHITECTURE



Entity Relationship (ER)Diagram:



Pre-requisites:

1. AWS Account Setup: [AWS Account Setup](#)
2. Understanding IAM: [IAM Overview](#)
3. Amazon EC2 Basics: [EC2 Tutorial](#)
4. DynamoDB Basics: [DynamoDB Introduction](#)
5. SNS Overview: [SNS Documentation](#)
6. Git Version Control: [Git Documentation](#)

Project WorkFlow:

1. AWS Account Setup and Login

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

Activity 1.2: Log in to the AWS Management Console

2. DynamoDB Database Creation and Setup

Activity 2.1: Create a DynamoDB Table.

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

3. SNS Notification Setup

Activity 3.1: Create SNS topics for book request notifications.

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

4. Backend Development and Application Setup

Activity 4.1: Develop the Backend Using Flask.

Activity 4.2: Integrate AWS Services Using boto3.

5. IAM Role Setup

Activity 5.1: Create IAM Role

Activity 5.2: Attach Policies

6. EC2 Instance Setup

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

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

7. Deployment on EC2

Activity 7.1: Upload Flask Files

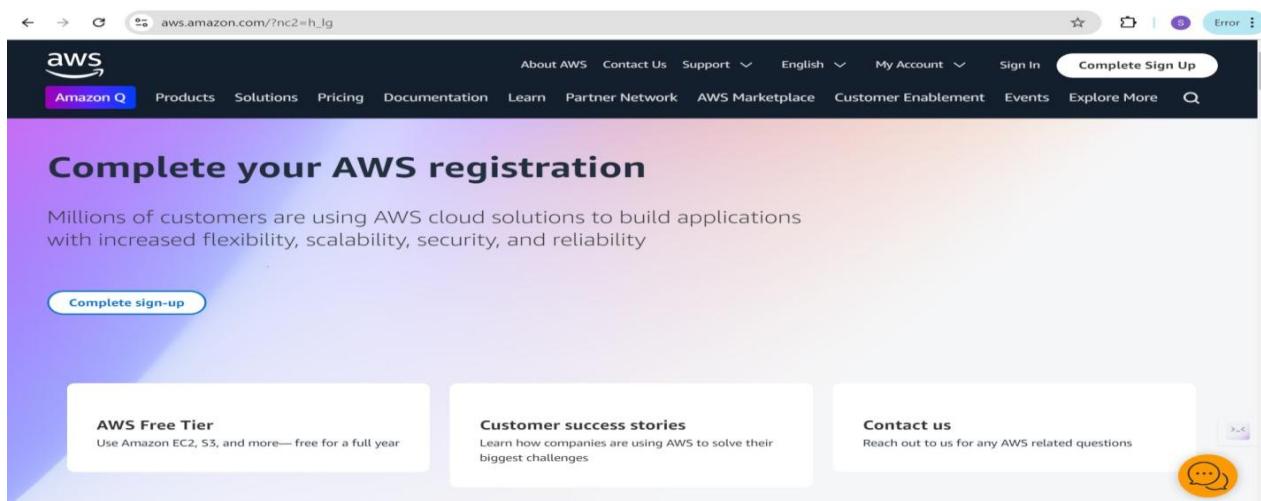
Activity 7.2: Run the Flask App

8. Testing and Deployment

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

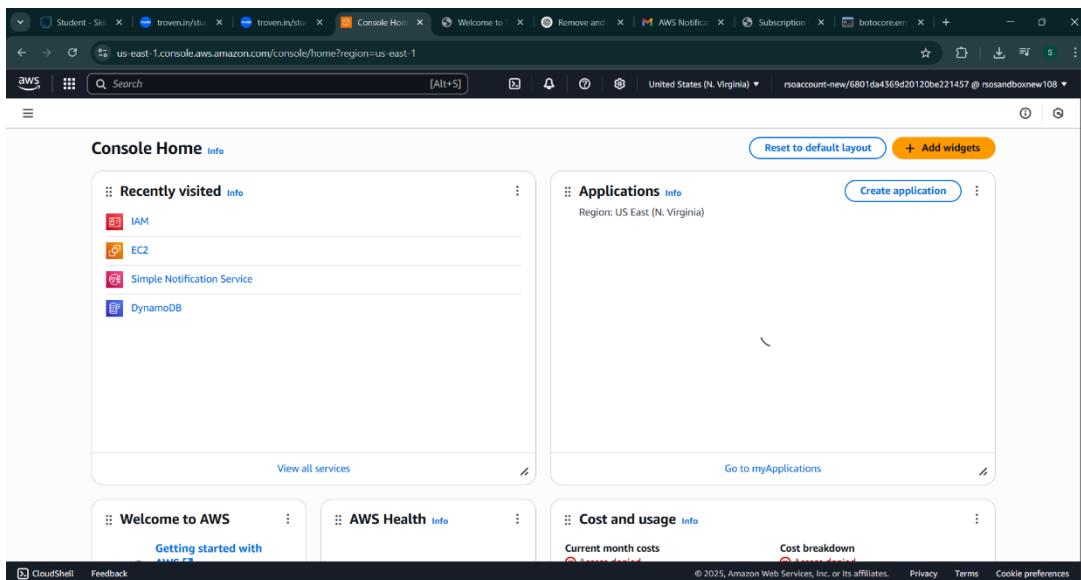
Milestone 1: AWS Account Setup and Login

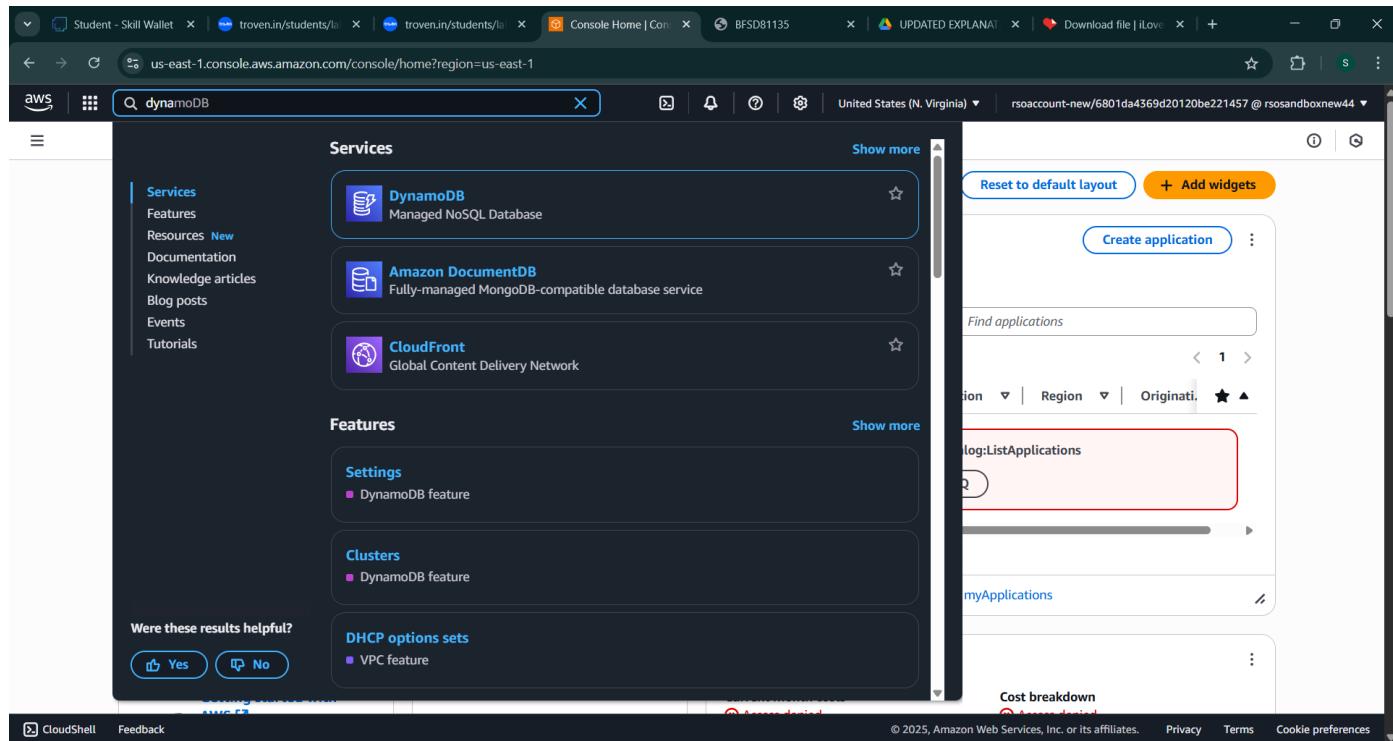
- **Activity 1.1: Set up an AWS account if not already done.**
 - Sign up for an AWS account and configure billing settings.



- **Activity 1.2: Log in to the AWS Management Console**

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



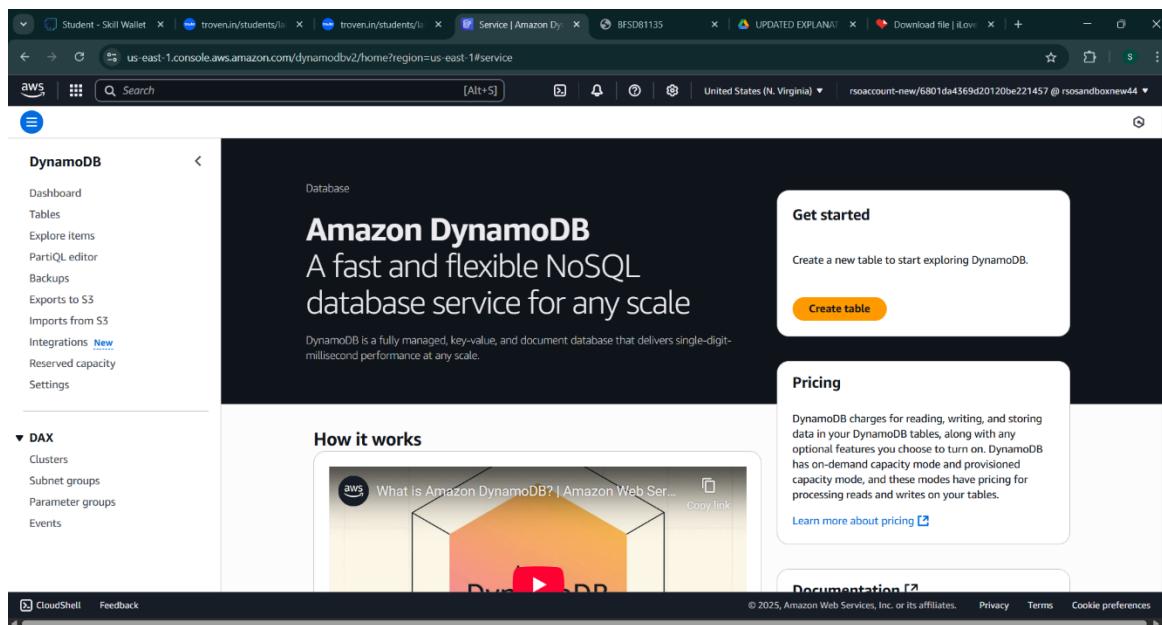


The screenshot shows the AWS console search results for 'dynamoDB'. The main pane displays services like DynamoDB, Amazon DocumentDB, and CloudFront, along with features such as Settings, Clusters, and DHCP options sets. A sidebar on the right provides options to manage applications and view cost breakdowns.

Milestone 2: DynamoDB Database Creation and Setup

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

- In the AWS Console, navigate to DynamoDB and click on create tables.



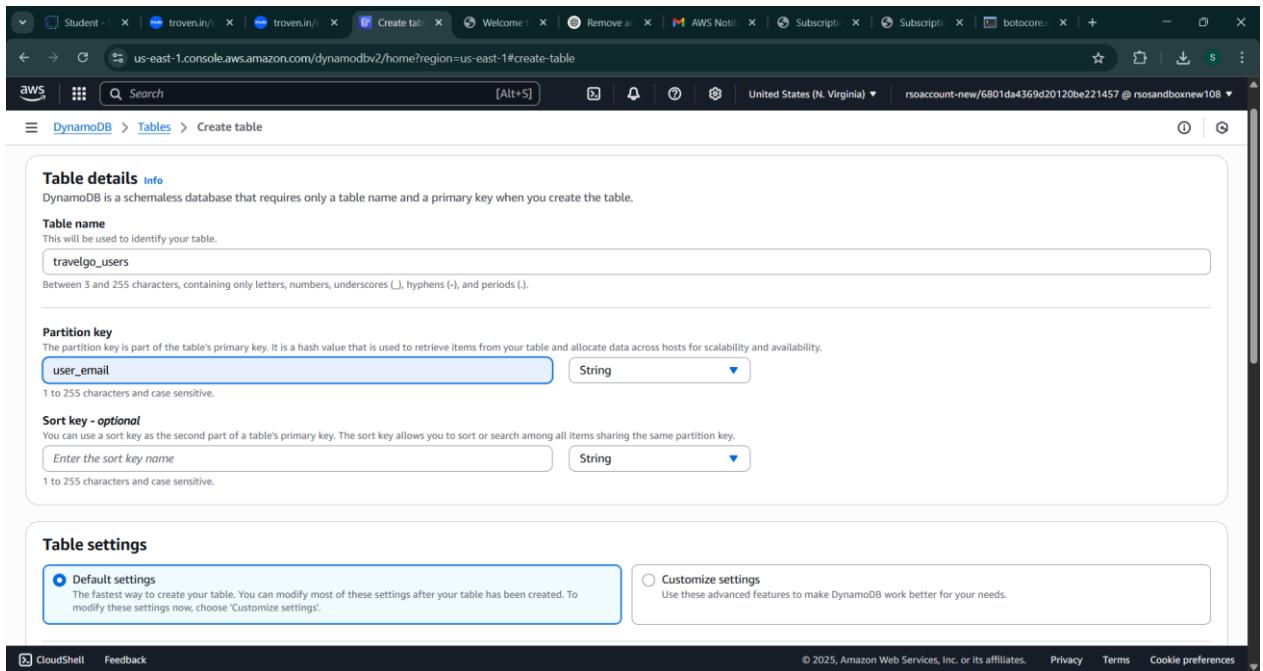
The screenshot shows the AWS DynamoDB service page. It includes an introduction to the service, a 'Get started' button to create a new table, and sections on how it works and pricing. The left sidebar provides navigation for managing databases, tables, and other DynamoDB-related tasks.

9.
10.

- **Activity 2.2:Create a DynamoDB table for storing registration details and book requests.**

- Create Users table with partition key “user_email” with type String and click on create tables.

11.



The screenshot shows the 'Create table' wizard in the AWS DynamoDB console. In the 'Table details' section, the table name is set to 'travelgo_users'. The 'Partition key' is defined as 'user_email' of type 'String'. In the 'Table settings' section, the 'Default settings' radio button is selected, indicating it's the fastest way to create the table. The 'Customize settings' option is also available for advanced features.



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

Tags

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

No tags are associated with the resource.

[Add new tag](#)

You can add 50 more tags.

[Cancel](#)

[Create table](#)

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

Student - troven.in/ | troven.in/ | Create tab | Welcome | Remove | AWS Notif | Subscript | Subscript | botcore | + | AWS | Search [Alt+S] | United States (N. Virginia) | rsoaccount-new/6801da4369d20120be221457 @ rsosandboxnew108 |

DynamoDB > Tables > Create table

Table details Info

DynamoDB is a schemaless database that requires only a table name and a primary key when you create the table.

Table name
 This will be used to identify your table.

Between 3 and 255 characters, containing only letters, numbers, underscores (_), hyphens (-), and periods (.)

Partition key
 The partition key is part of the table's primary key. It is a hash value that is used to retrieve items from your table and allocate data across hosts for scalability and availability.
 String
1 to 255 characters and case sensitive.

Sort key - optional
 You can use a sort key as the second part of a table's primary key. The sort key allows you to sort or search among all items sharing the same partition key.
 String
1 to 255 characters and case sensitive.

Table settings

Default settings
 The fastest way to create your table. You can modify most of these settings after your table has been created. To modify these settings now, choose 'Customize settings'.

Customize settings
 Use these advanced features to make DynamoDB work better for your needs.

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Student - troven.in/ | troven.in/ | Create tab | Welcome | Remove | AWS Notif | Subscript | Subscript | botcore | + | AWS | Search [Alt+S] | United States (N. Virginia) | rsoaccount-new/6801da4369d20120be221457 @ rsosandboxnew108 |

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Customize settings
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Screenshot of the AWS DynamoDB 'Create table' wizard.

Table Configuration:

Maximum write capacity units	-	Yes
Local secondary indexes	-	No
Global secondary indexes	-	Yes
Encryption key management	AWS owned key	Yes
Deletion protection	Off	Yes
Resource-based policy	Not active	Yes

Tags:
 Tags are pairs of keys and optional values, that you can assign to AWS resources. You can use tags to control access to your resources or track your AWS spending.
 No tags are associated with the resource.
[Add new tag](#)
 You can add 50 more tags.

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

[Cancel](#) [Create table](#)

Milestone 3: SNS Notification Setup

● Activity 3.1: Create SNS topics for sending email notifications to users

Screenshot of the AWS Simple Notification Service (SNS) console.

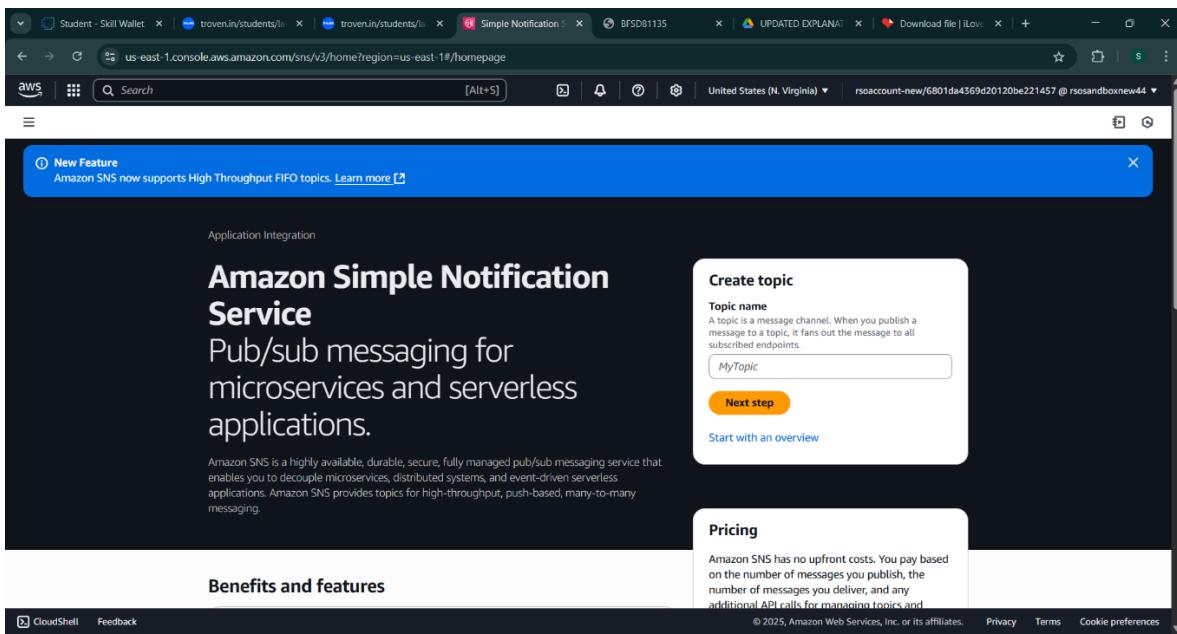
The left sidebar shows the navigation menu for SNS, including Services, Features, Resources, Documentation, Knowledge articles, Marketplace, Blog posts, Events, and Tutorials.

The main content area displays the following information:

- Services:**
 - Simple Notification Service**: SNS managed message topics for Pub/Sub.
 - Route 53 Resolver**: Resolve DNS queries in your Amazon VPC and on-premises network.
 - Route 53**: Scalable DNS and Domain Name Registration.
- Features:**
 - Events**: ElastiCache feature.
 - SMS**: AWS End User Messaging feature.
 - Hosted zones**: Route 53 feature.

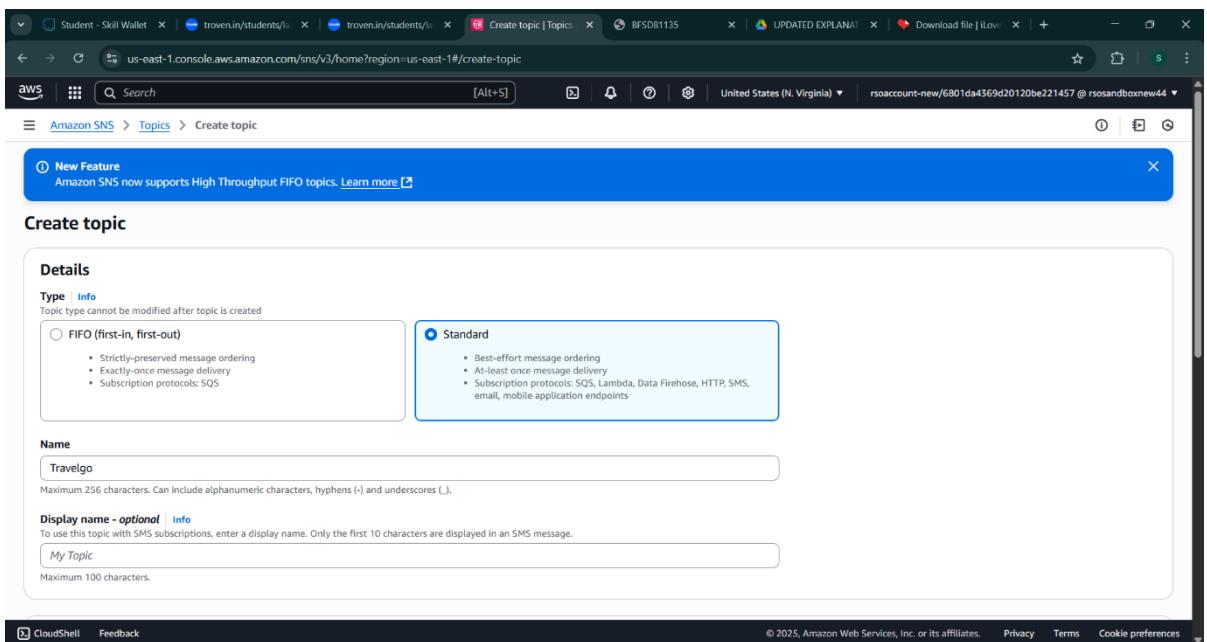
A modal window titled "Create table" is open on the right side of the screen, showing fields for Region, Table name, and other configuration options.

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



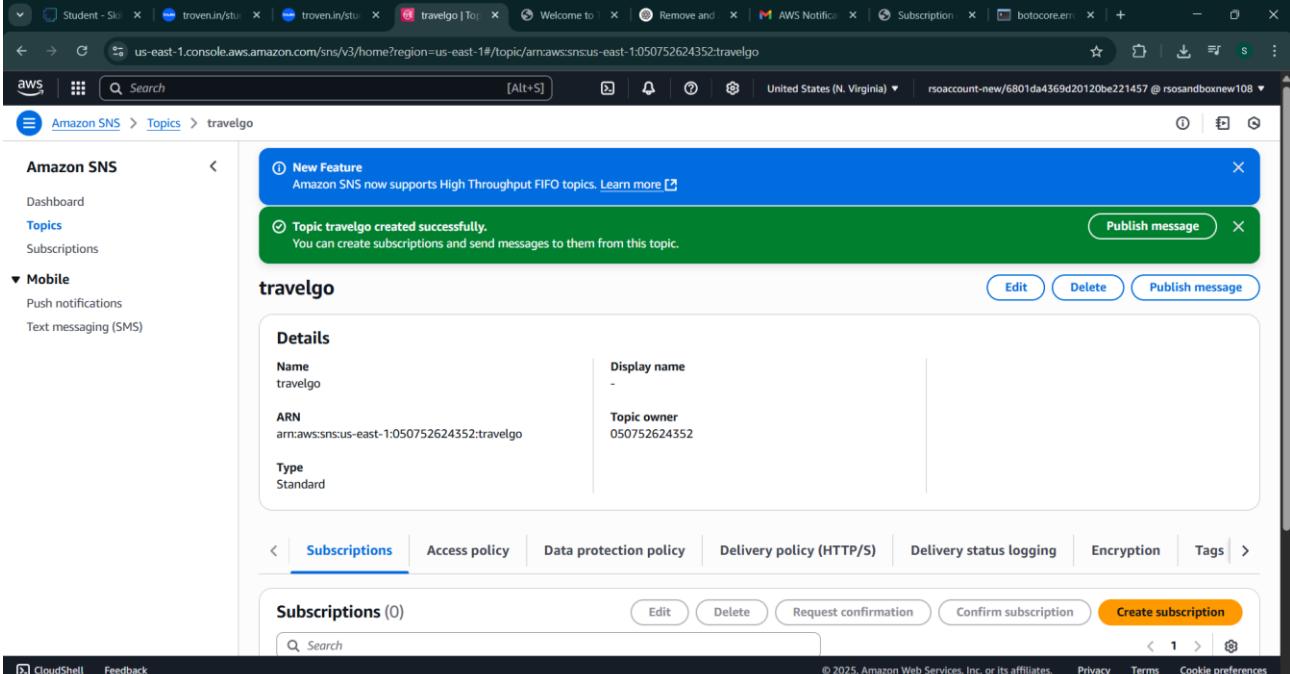
The screenshot shows the AWS SNS dashboard with a blue header banner announcing "Amazon SNS now supports High Throughput FIFO topics". Below the banner, the main content area has a dark background. On the left, there's a sidebar titled "Application Integration" with the heading "Amazon Simple Notification Service" and a sub-section "Pub/sub messaging for microservices and serverless applications". To the right, there are two callout boxes: "Create topic" (with a "Topic name" input field containing "MyTopic" and a "Next step" button) and "Pricing" (describing the cost structure). At the bottom, there's a "Benefits and features" section and a footer with standard AWS links.

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



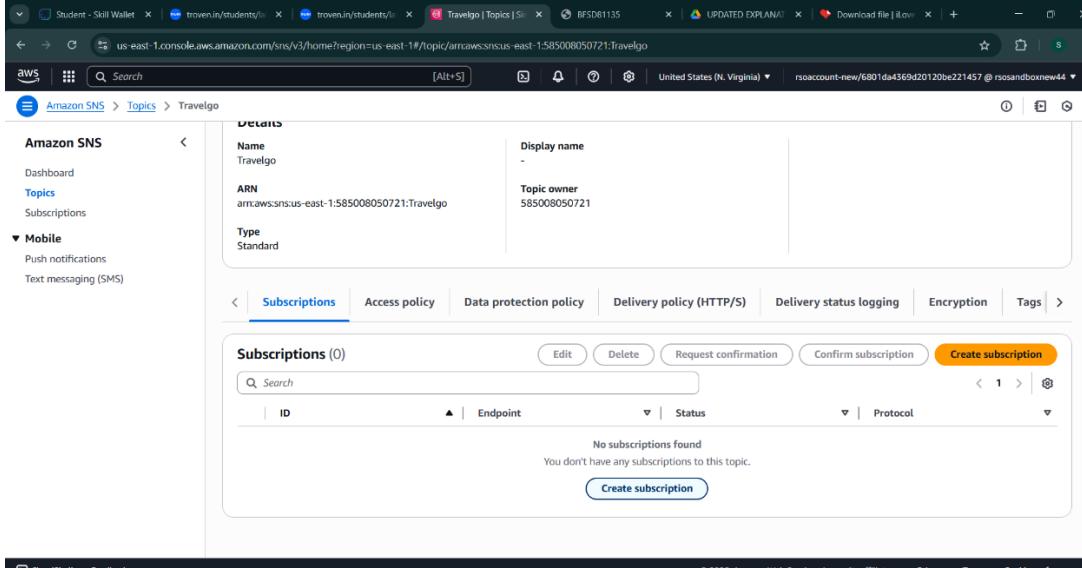
The screenshot shows the "Create topic" configuration page. It has a "Details" section with a "Type" dropdown set to "Info" and a note that the type cannot be modified after creation. It offers two options: "FIFO (first-in, first-out)" and "Standard". The "Standard" option is selected, showing bullet points about message ordering and delivery methods. Below this are fields for "Name" (containing "Travelgo") and "Display name - optional" (containing "My Topic"). A note at the bottom says "To use this topic with SMS subscriptions, enter a display name. Only the first 10 characters are displayed in an SMS message." The footer includes standard AWS links.

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



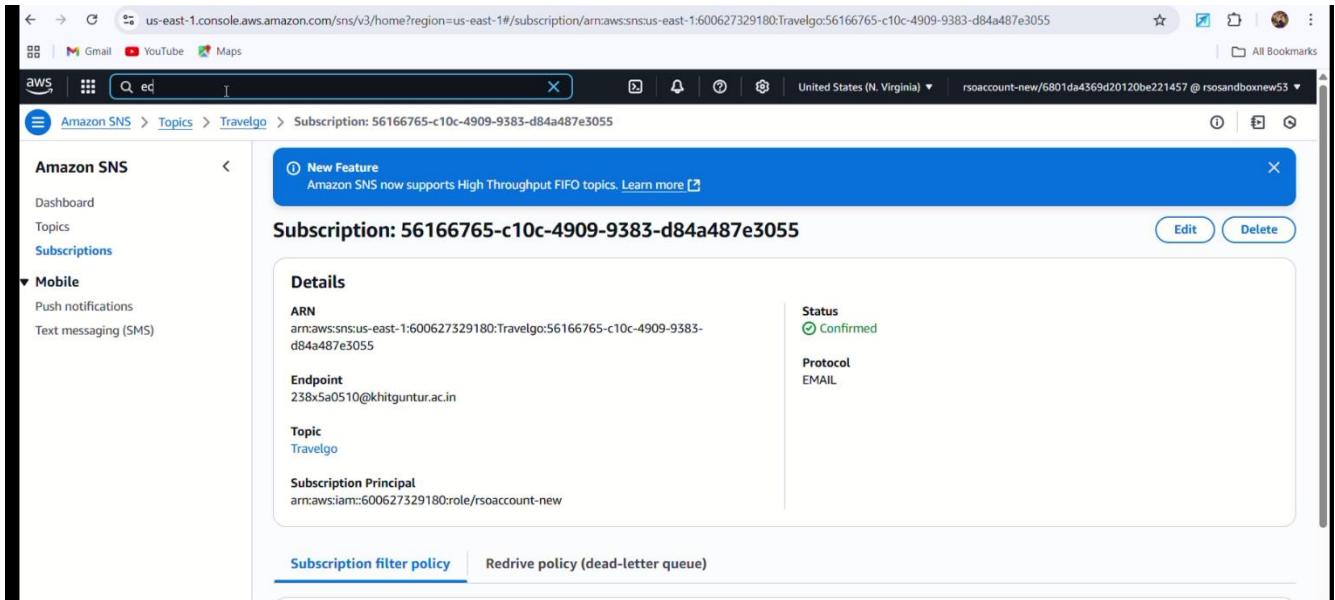
The screenshot shows the AWS SNS Topics page. A success message at the top right states: "Topic travelgo created successfully. You can create subscriptions and send messages to them from this topic." Below this, the "travelgo" topic details are shown, including its ARN (arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:050752624352:travelgo) and type (Standard). The "Subscriptions" tab is selected, showing 0 subscriptions. Other tabs include Access policy, Data protection policy, Delivery policy (HTTP/S), Delivery status logging, Encryption, and Tags.

- Configure the SNS topic and note down the **Topic ARN**.
- **Activity 3.2: Subscribe users relevant SNS topics to receive real-time notifications when a book request is made.**



The screenshot shows the AWS SNS Topics page for the 'travelgo' topic. The "Subscriptions" tab is selected, showing 0 subscriptions. The table header includes columns for ID, Endpoint, Status, and Protocol. A message at the bottom of the table area says: "No subscriptions found. You don't have any subscriptions to this topic." The "Create subscription" button is visible at the bottom of the table.

- Subscribe users to this topic via Email. When a book request is made, notifications will be sent to the subscribed emails.

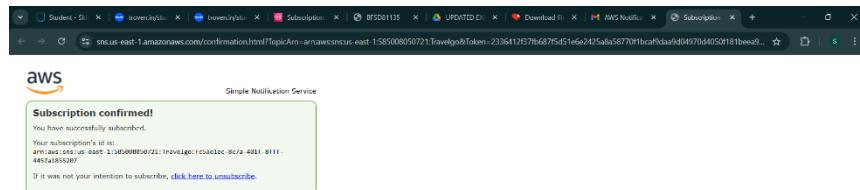


The screenshot shows the AWS SNS console with a subscription details page. The URL in the browser is `us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/sns/v3/home?region=us-east-1#/subscription/arm:aws:sns:us-east-1:600627329180:Travelgo:56166765-c10c-4909-9383-d84a487e3055`. The page title is "Subscription: 56166765-c10c-4909-9383-d84a487e3055". The left sidebar shows "Amazon SNS" with "Subscriptions" selected. The main content area displays the following details:

Details	Status
ARN arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:600627329180:Travelgo:56166765-c10c-4909-9383-d84a487e3055	Confirmed
Endpoint 238x5a0510@khitguntur.ac.in	Protocol EMAIL
Topic Travelgo	
Subscription Principal arn:aws:iam::600627329180:role/rsoaccount-new	

Below the details, there are two tabs: "Subscription filter policy" (selected) and "Redrive policy (dead-letter queue)".

After subscription request for the mail confirmation

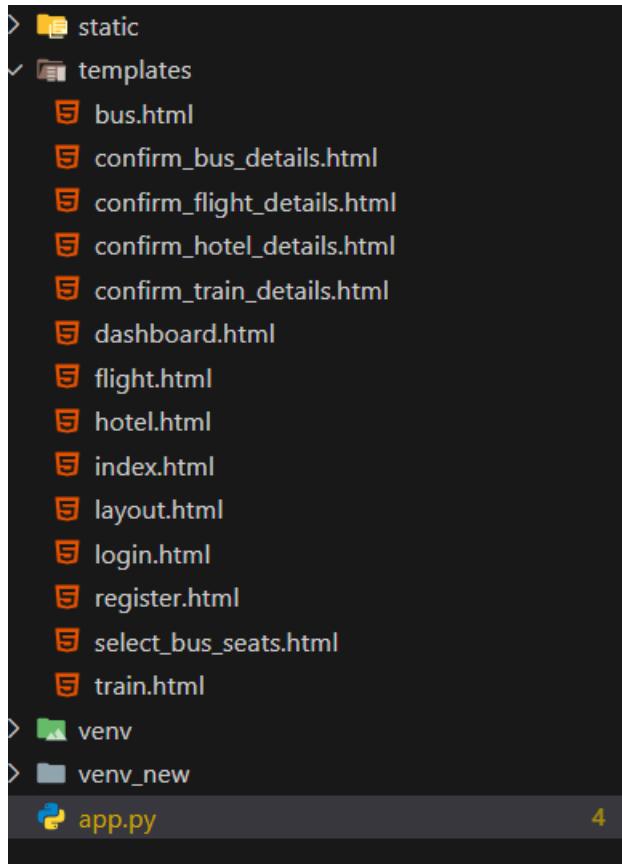


- Successfully done with the SNS mail subscription and setup, now store the ARN link.

Milestone 4:Backend Development and Application Setup

- **Activity 4.1: Develop the backend using Flask**

- File Explorer Structure



Description: set up the **TravelGO** project with an app.py file, a static/ folder for assets, and a templates/ directory containing all required HTML pages like home, login, register, booking-specific pages (e.g., bus.html, train.html)

Description of the code :

- **Flask App Initialization**

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request, redirect, url_for, session, jsonify, flash
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key, Attr
from werkzeug.security import generate_password_hash, check_password_hash
from datetime import datetime
from decimal import Decimal
import uuid
import random
```

Description: import essential libraries including Flask utilities for routing, Boto3 for DynamoDB operations,

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

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

- **Dynamodb Setup:**

```
3 # AWS Setup using IAM Role
4 REGION = 'us-east-1' # Replace with your actual AWS region
5 dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb', region_name=REGION)
6 sns_client = boto3.client('sns', region_name=REGION)
7
8 users_table = dynamodb.Table('travelgo_users')
9 trains_table = dynamodb.Table('trains') # Note: This table is declared by
0 bookings_table = dynamodb.Table('bookings')
```

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

- **SNS Connection**

```
SNS_TOPIC_ARN = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:418272775181:TravelGo:b7d6f5bc-7710-49de-97bc-ddecff5fd023'
topic ARN

# Function to send SNS notifications

def send_sns_notification(subject, message):
    try:
        sns_client.publish(
            TopicArn=SNS_TOPIC_ARN,
            Subject=subject,
            Message=message
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"SNS Error: Could not send notification - {e}")
        # Optionally, flash an error message to the user or log it more robustly.
    # Function
```

Description: Configure **SNS** to send notifications when a book request is submitted. Paste your stored ARN link in the sns_topic_arn space, along with the region_name where the SNS topic is created.

- **Routes for Web Pages**

- **Home Route:**

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

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

- Register Route:

```
@app.route('/register', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def register():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        email = request.form['email']
        password = request.form['password']
        # existing = users_collection.find_one({'email': email}) # MongoDB
        existing = users_table.get_item(Key={'email': email}) # DynamoDB
        if 'Item' in existing:
            flash('Email already exists!', 'error')
            return render_template('register.html')
        hashed_password = generate_password_hash(password)
        # users_collection.insert_one({'email': email, 'password': hashed_password}) # MongoDB
        users_table.put_item(Item={'email': email, 'password': hashed_password}) # DynamoDB
        flash('Registration successful! Please log in.', 'success')
        return redirect(url_for('login'))
    return render_template('register.html')
```

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

- login Route (GET/POST):

```
@app.route('/login', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def login():
    if 'username' in session:
        session.pop('username', None)
    if request.method == 'POST':
        email = request.form['email']
        password = request.form['password']
        # user = users_collection.find_one({'email': email}) # MongoDB
        user = users_table.get_item(Key={'email': email}) # DynamoDB
        if 'Item' in user and check_password_hash(user['Item']['password'], password):
            session['email'] = email
            flash('Logged in successfully!', 'success')
            return redirect(url_for('dashboard'))
        else:
            flash('Invalid email or password!', 'error')
            return render_template('login.html')
    return render_template('login.html')
```

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

- Home,Bus,Train,Flight,Hotel Routes:

```

@app.route('/dashboard')
def dashboard():
    if 'email' not in session:
        return redirect(url_for('login'))

    user_email = session['email']
    # user_bookings = list(bookings_collection.find({'user_email': user_email}).sort('booking_date', -1)) # MongoDB
    response = bookings_table.query(
        KeyConditionExpression=Key('user_email').eq(user_email),
        ScanIndexForward=False
    )
    bookings = response.get('Items', [])
    for booking in bookings:
        if 'total_price' in booking:
            try:
                booking['total_price'] = float(booking['total_price'])
            except Exception:
                booking['total_price'] = 0.0

    for booking in bookings:
        if '_id' in booking and isinstance(booking['_id'], ObjectId):
            booking['_id'] = str(booking['_id'])

        # Determine vehicle_type for display based on booking_type
        if booking.get('booking_type') == 'bus':
            booking['vehicle_type'] = booking.get('type', 'Bus')
            # Add seat information for bus bookings
            if booking.get('selected_seats'):
                booking['seats_display'] = ', '.join(booking['selected_seats'])
            else:
                booking['seats_display'] = 'N/A'
        elif booking.get('booking_type') == 'train':
            booking['vehicle_type'] = f"Train {booking.get('train_number', '')}" if booking.get('train_number') else "Train"
            # Add seat information for train bookings
            if booking.get('selected_seats'):
                booking['seats_display'] = ', '.join(booking['selected_seats'])
            else:
                booking['seats_display'] = 'N/A'
        elif booking.get('booking_type') == 'flight':
            booking['vehicle_type'] = f"Flight {booking.get('flight_number', '')} ({booking.get('airline', '')})"
            # Add seat information for flights
            if booking.get('selected_seats'):
                booking['seats_display'] = ', '.join(booking['selected_seats'])
            else:
                booking['seats_display'] = 'N/A'
        else:
            booking['vehicle_type'] = booking.get('booking_type', 'N/A')

    return render_template('dashboard.html', username=user_email, bookings=bookings)

```

Description: define /dashboard-page to render the main homepage, to handle booking selection and redirection.

- **confirmbooking Routes:**

```

@app.route('/train')
def train():
    if 'email' not in session:
        return redirect(url_for('login'))
    return render_template('train.html')

@app.route('/confirm_train_details')
def confirm_train_details():
    if 'email' not in session:
        return redirect(url_for('login'))

    name = request.args.get('name')
    train_number = request.args.get('trainNumber')
    source = request.args.get('source')
    destination = request.args.get('destination')
    departure_time = request.args.get('departureTime')
    arrival_time = request.args.get('arrivalTime')
    price_per_person = float(request.args.get('price'))
    travel_date = request.args.get('date')
    num_persons = int(request.args.get('persons'))
    train_id = request.args.get('trainId')

    total_price = price_per_person * num_persons

    booking_details = {
        'name': name,
        'train_number': train_number,
        'source': source,
        'destination': destination,
        'departure_time': departure_time,
        'arrival_time': arrival_time,
        'price_per_person': Decimal(price_per_person),
        'travel_date': travel_date,
        'num_persons': num_persons,
        'total_price': Decimal(total_price),
        'item_id': train_id,
        'booking_type': 'train',
        'user_email': session['email']
    }
    session['pending_booking'] = booking_details
    return render_template('confirm_train_details.html', booking=booking_details)
    
```

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

Exit Route:

```

@app.route('/logout')
def logout():
    session.pop('email', None)
    flash('You have been logged out.', 'info')
    return redirect(url_for('index'))
    
```

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

Deployment Code:

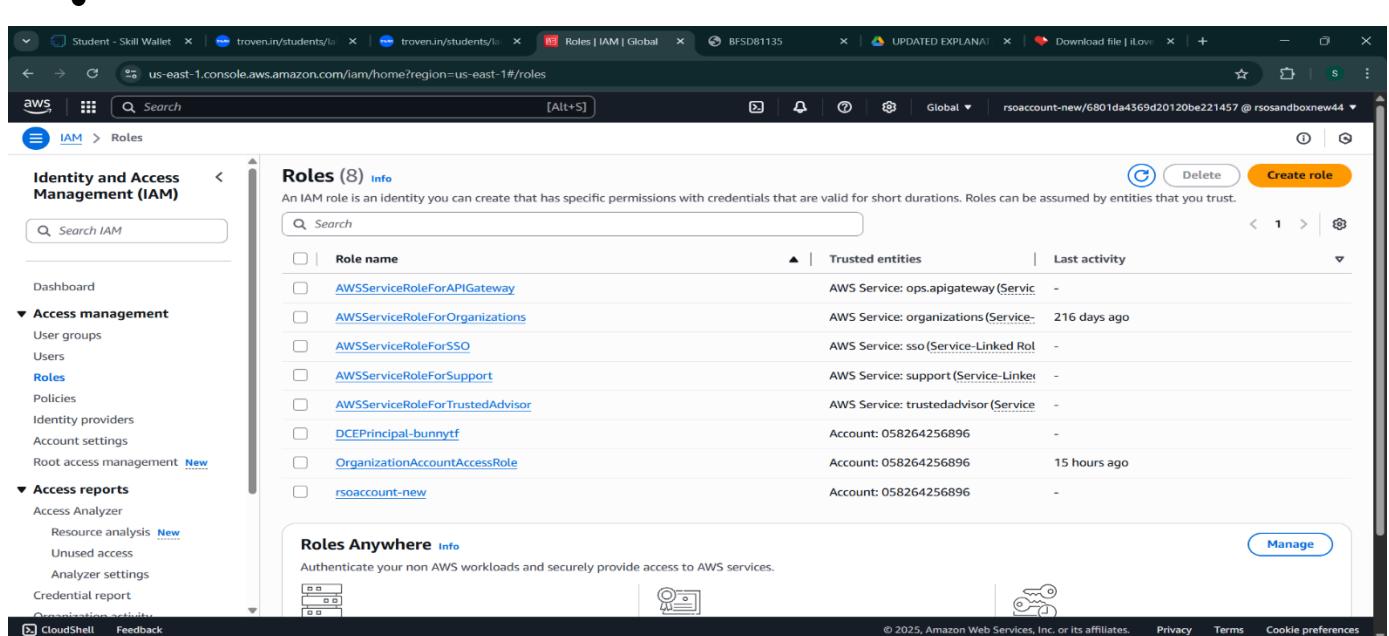
```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(debug=True, host='0.0.0.0')
```

Description: start the Flask server to listen on all network interfaces (0 . 0 . 0 . 0) with debug mode enabled for development and testing.

Milestone 5: IAM Role Setup

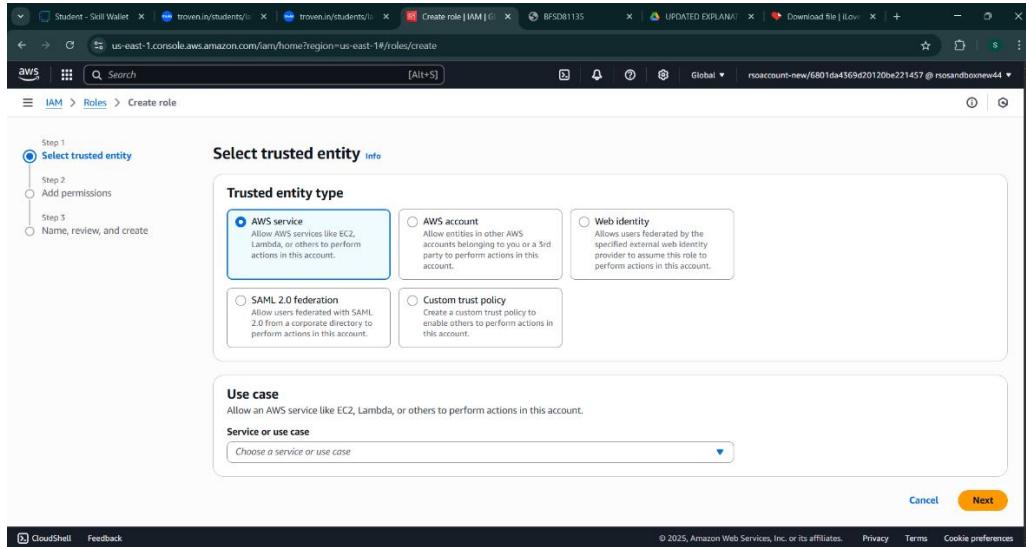
- **Activity 5.1:Create IAM Role.**

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



The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Roles page with 8 roles listed:

Role name	Trusted entities	Last activity
AWSServiceRoleForAPIGateway	AWS Service: ops.apigateway (Service)	-
AWSServiceRoleForOrganizations	AWS Service: organizations (Service)	216 days ago
AWSServiceRoleForSSO	AWS Service: sso (Service-Linked Role)	-
AWSServiceRoleForSupport	AWS Service: support (Service-Linked Role)	-
AWSServiceRoleForTrustedAdvisor	AWS Service: trustedadvisor (Service)	-
DCEPrincipal-bunnytf	Account: 058264256896	-
OrganizationAccountAccessRole	Account: 058264256896	15 hours ago
rsoaccount-new	Account: 058264256896	-



Step 1
 Select trusted entity Info

Step 2
 Add permissions

Step 3
 Name, review, and create

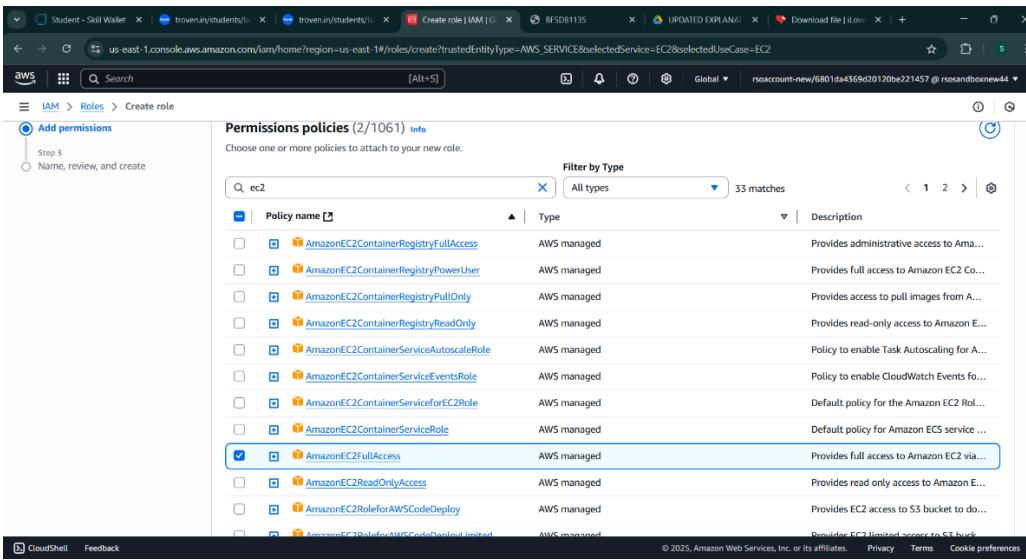
Select trusted entity Info

Trusted entity type

- AWS service**
Allow AWS services like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.
- AWS account**
Allow entities in other AWS accounts belonging to you or a 3rd party to perform actions in this account.
- Web identity**
Allow users authenticated by the specified external web identity provider to assume this role to perform actions in this account.
- SAML 2.0 federation**
Allow users federated with SAML 2.0 from a corporate directory to perform actions in this account.
- Custom trust policy**
Create a custom trust policy to enable others to perform actions in this account.

Use case
Allow an AWS service like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.

Service or use case



Step 1
 Select trusted entity Info

Step 2
 Add permissions

Step 3
 Name, review, and create

Permissions policies (2/1061) Info

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

Filter by Type

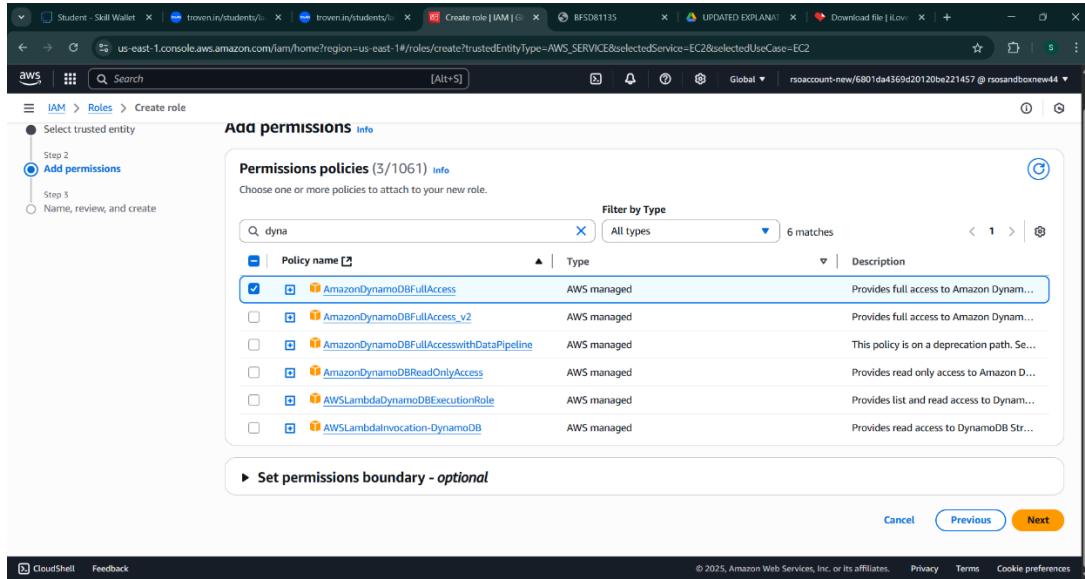
All types

Policy name	Type	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryFullAccess	AWS managed	Provides administrative access to Amazon ECR.
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryPowerUser	AWS managed	Provides full access to Amazon ECR.
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryPullOnly	AWS managed	Provides access to pull images from Amazon ECR.
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryReadOnly	AWS managed	Provides read-only access to Amazon ECR.
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2ContainerServiceAutoscaleRole	AWS managed	Policy to enable Task AutoScaling for Amazon ECS.
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2ContainerServiceEventsRole	AWS managed	Policy to enable CloudWatch Events for Amazon ECS.
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2ContainerServiceForEC2Role	AWS managed	Default policy for the Amazon EC2 Role.
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2ContainerServiceRole	AWS managed	Default policy for Amazon ECS service role.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2FullAccess	AWS managed	Provides full access to Amazon EC2 via the Amazon EC2 API.
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2ReadOnlyAccess	AWS managed	Provides read only access to Amazon EC2.
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2RoleforAWSCodeDeploy	AWS managed	Provides EC2 access to S3 bucket to do code deployment.
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonEC2RoleforAWSCodeDeployLimited	AWS managed	Provides EC2 limited access to S3 bucket.

● Activity 5.2: Attach Policies.

Attach the following policies to the role:

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



aws | Search [Alt+S]

IAM > Roles > Create role

Step 1 Select trusted entity

Step 2 **Add permissions**

Step 3 Name, review, and create

Add permissions Info

Permissions policies (3/1061) Info

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

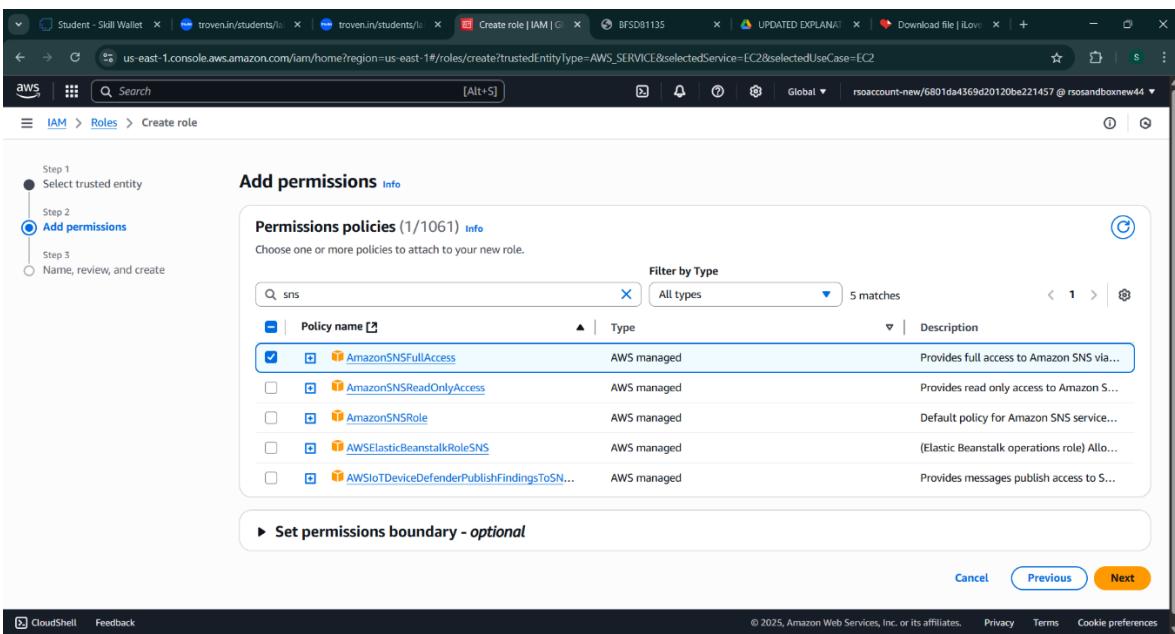
Filter by Type All types 6 matches

Policy name	Type	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess	AWS managed	Provides full access to Amazon DynamoDB.
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess_v2	AWS managed	Provides full access to Amazon DynamoDB.
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonDynamoDBFullAccesswithDataPipeline	AWS managed	This policy is on a deprecation path. See AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess .
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonDynamoDBReadOnlyAccess	AWS managed	Provides read only access to Amazon DynamoDB.
<input type="checkbox"/>  AWSLambdaDynamoDBExecutionRole	AWS managed	Provides list and read access to DynamoDB.
<input type="checkbox"/>  AWSLambdaInvocation-DynamoDB	AWS managed	Provides read access to DynamoDB Stream.

▶ Set permissions boundary - optional

Cancel Previous Next

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aws | Search [Alt+S]

IAM > Roles > Create role

Step 1 Select trusted entity

Step 2 **Add permissions**

Step 3 Name, review, and create

Add permissions Info

Permissions policies (1/1061) Info

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

Filter by Type All types 5 matches

Policy name	Type	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  AmazonSNSFullAccess	AWS managed	Provides full access to Amazon SNS via the AWS Lambda permission model.
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonSNSReadOnlyAccess	AWS managed	Provides read only access to Amazon SNS.
<input type="checkbox"/>  AmazonSNSRole	AWS managed	Default policy for Amazon SNS service role.
<input type="checkbox"/>  AWSElasticBeanstalkRoleSNS	AWS managed	(Elastic Beanstalk operations role) Allows the Elastic Beanstalk service to publish messages to SNS.
<input type="checkbox"/>  AWSIoTDeviceDefenderPublishFindingsToSN...	AWS managed	Provides messages publish access to SNS.

▶ Set permissions boundary - optional

Cancel Previous Next

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Milestone 6: EC2 Instance Setup

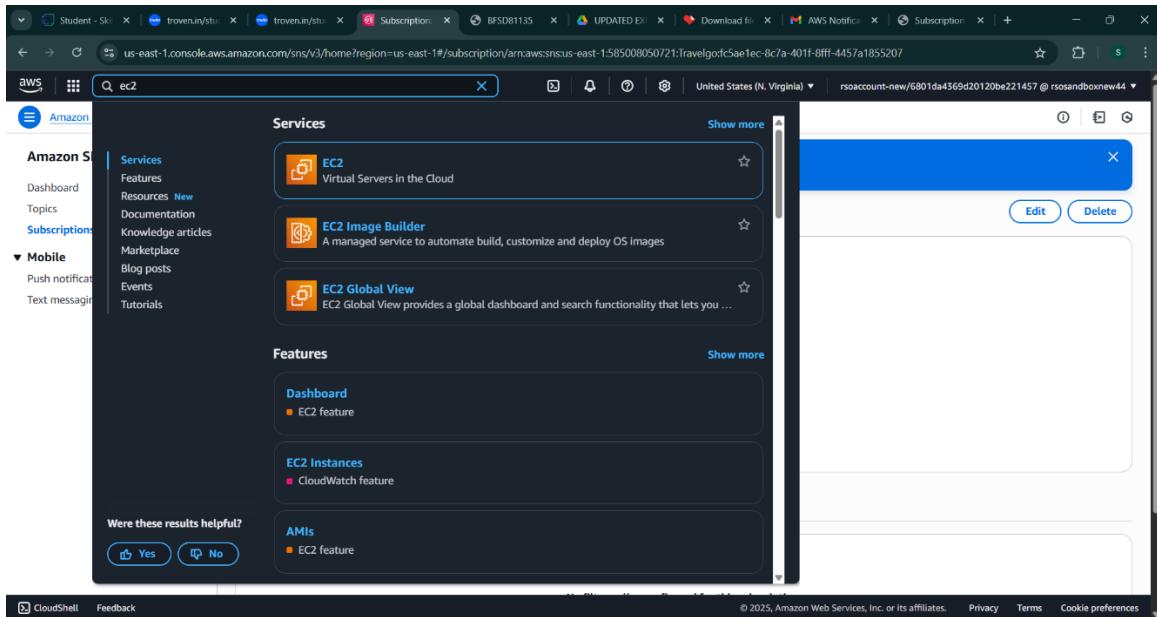
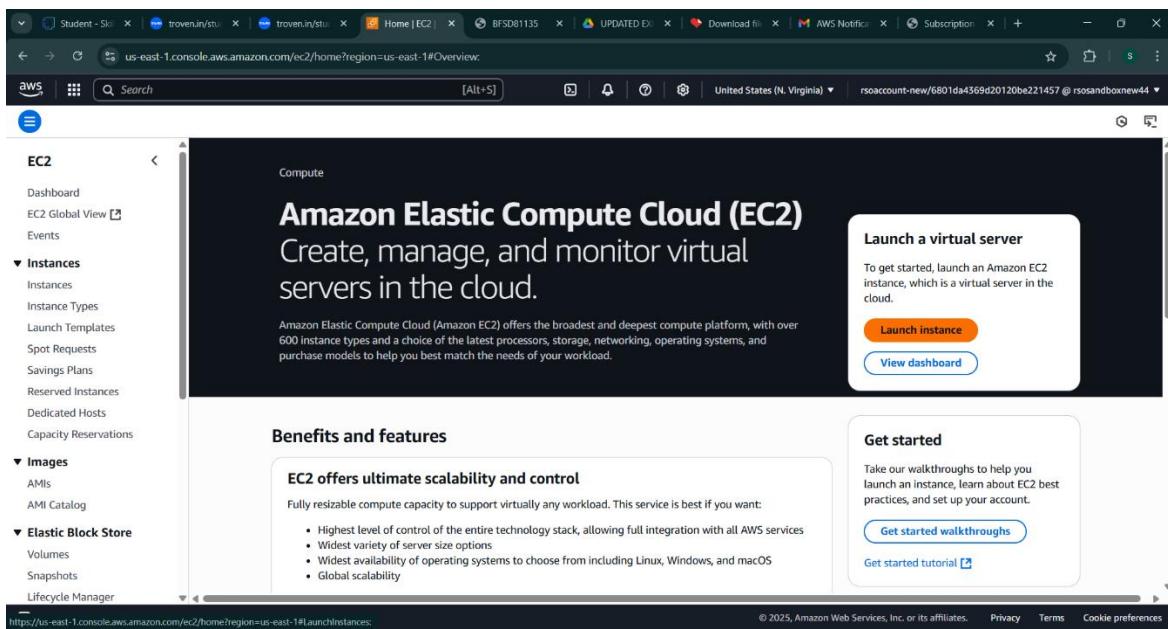
- Note: Load your Flask app and Html files into GitHub repository.

 static	Added full project files
 templates	app.py changed
 venv	Added full project files
 venv_new	Added full project files
 README.md	first commit
 app.py	Update app.py

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

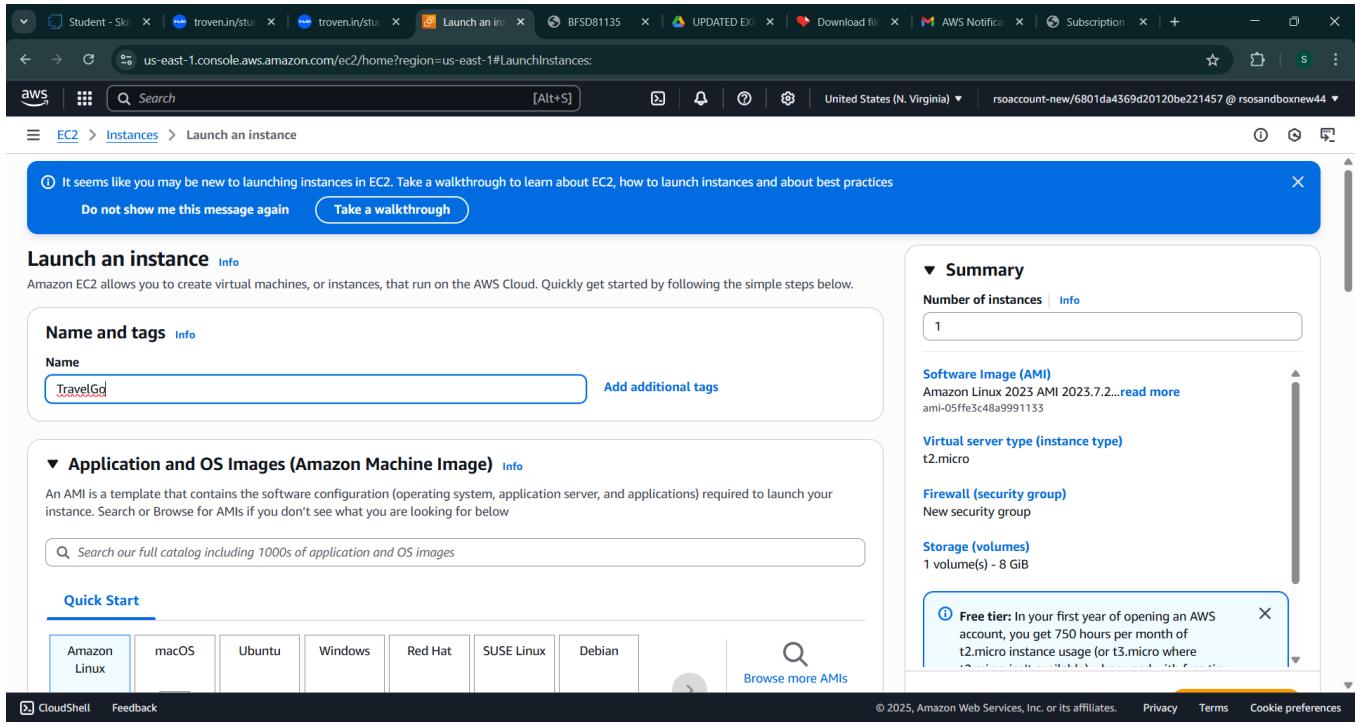
- **Launch EC2 Instance**

- In the AWS Console, navigate to EC2 and launch a new instance.

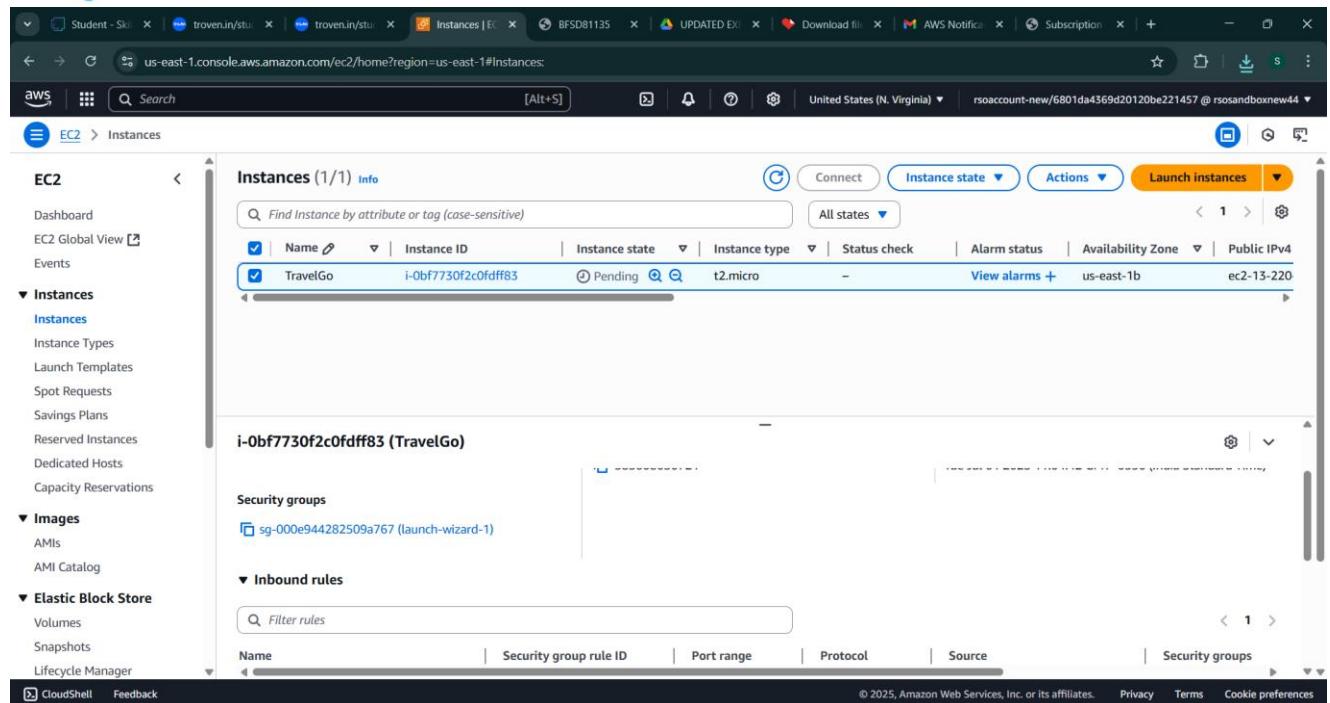
- Click on Launch instance to launch EC2 instance

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



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 'Launch an instance' wizard. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'Student - SK', 'troven.in/stu...', 'troven.in/stu...', 'Launch an instance', 'BFSD81135', 'UPDATED EX...', 'Download fil...', 'AWS Notifica...', 'Subscription', and a '+' button. The URL in the address bar is 'us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-1#LaunchInstances'. The main content area has a blue header 'Launch an instance' with a 'Info' link. A message box at the top says: 'It seems like you may be new to launching instances in EC2. Take a walkthrough to learn about EC2, how to launch instances and about best practices' with 'Do not show me this message again' and 'Take a walkthrough' buttons. Below this, the 'Name and tags' section shows 'Name' input field containing 'TravelGd' and a 'Add additional tags' button. The 'Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)' section shows a search bar and a 'Quick Start' menu with options: Amazon Linux (selected), macOS, Ubuntu, Windows, Red Hat, SUSE Linux, and Debian. A 'Browse more AMIs' button is also present. To the right, a 'Summary' panel shows 'Number of instances' set to 1, 'Software Image (AMI)' as Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.7.2... (with a 'read more' link and ID 'ami-05ffe3c48a9991133'), 'Virtual server type (instance type)' as t2.micro, 'Firewall (security group)' as New security group, and 'Storage (volumes)' as 1 volume(s) - 8 GiB. A note about the 'Free tier' is visible at the bottom right.

- Create and download the key pair for Server access.



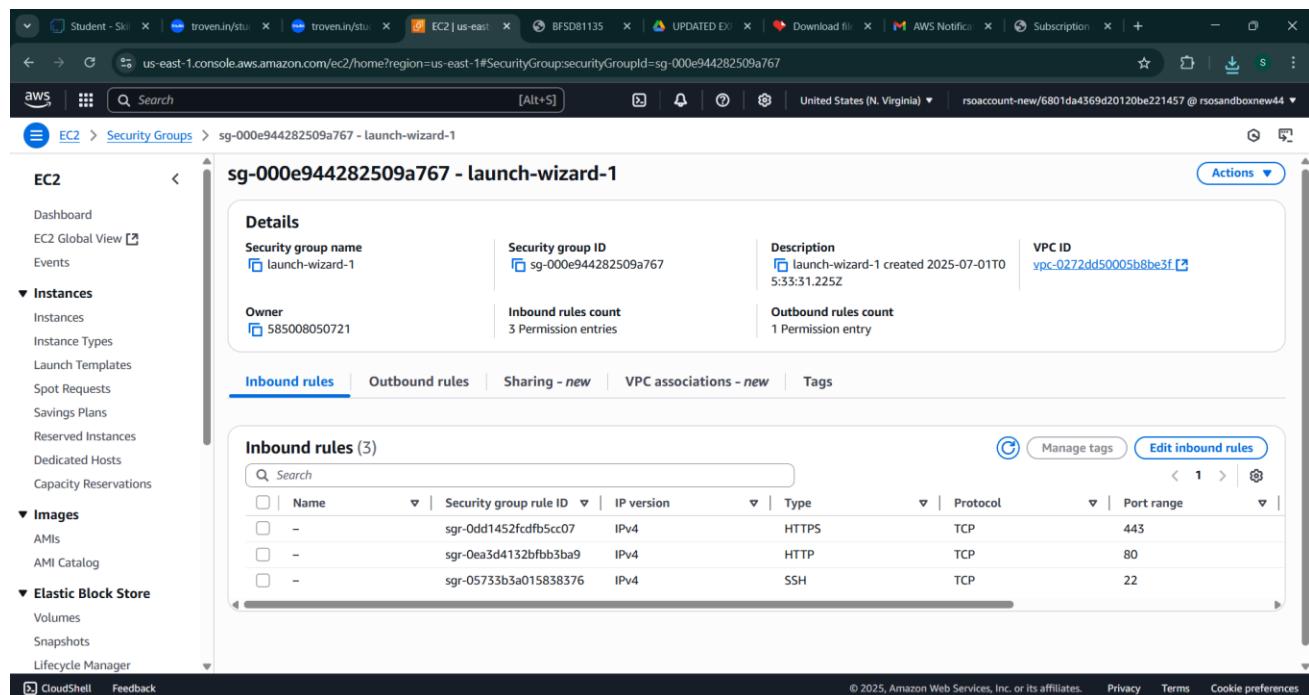
The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left sidebar, under the EC2 section, the 'Instances' option is selected. The main content area displays a table titled 'Instances (1/1) Info' with one row for the instance 'TravelGo'. The instance details are as follows:

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4
TravelGo	i-0bf7730f2c0fdff83	Pending	t2.micro	-	View alarms +	us-east-1b	ec2-13-220

Below the table, the specific instance 'i-0bf7730f2c0fdff83 (TravelGo)' is shown. Under the 'Security groups' section, it lists 'sg-000e944282509a767 (launch-wizard-1)'. Under the 'Inbound rules' section, there is a table with one entry:

Name	Security group rule ID	Port range	Protocol	Source

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



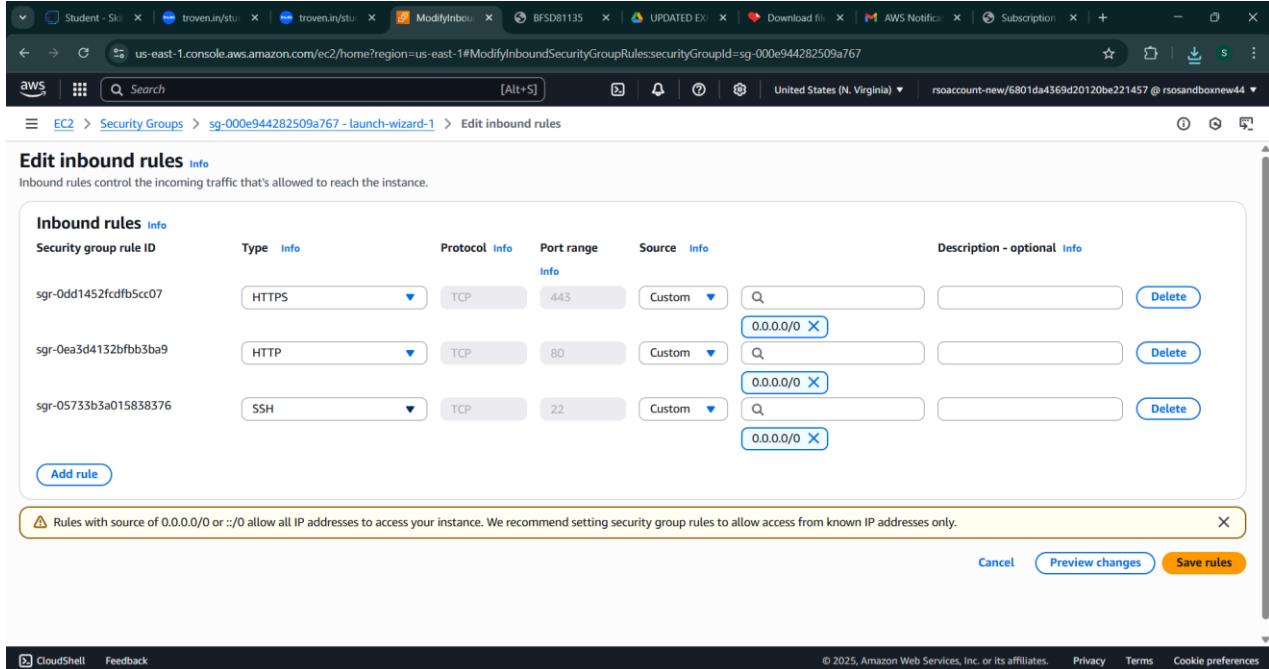
The screenshot shows the AWS Security Groups page. On the left sidebar, under the EC2 section, the 'Security Groups' option is selected. The main content area shows the details for the security group 'sg-000e944282509a767 - launch-wizard-1'. The details are as follows:

Security group name	Security group ID	Description	VPC ID
launch-wizard-1	sg-000e944282509a767	launch-wizard-1 created 2025-07-01T05:33:31.225Z	vpc-0272dd50005b8be3f
Owner	585008050721	Inbound rules count	Outbound rules count
		3 Permission entries	1 Permission entry

Under the 'Inbound rules' tab, there is a table with three entries:

Name	Security group rule ID	IP version	Type	Protocol	Port range
-	sgr-0dd1452fcdfb5cc07	IPv4	HTTPS	TCP	443
-	sgr-0ea3d4132bfbb3ba9	IPv4	HTTP	TCP	80
-	sgr-05733b3a015838376	IPv4	SSH	TCP	22

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



Edit inbound rules Info

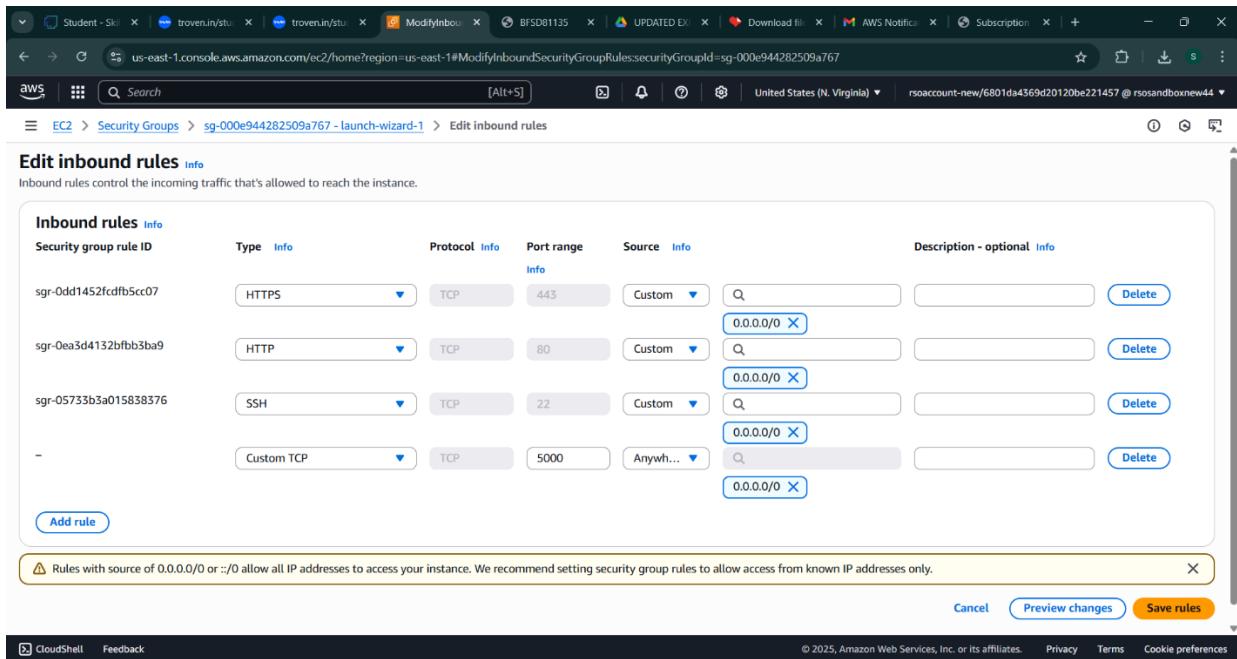
Inbound rules control the incoming traffic that's allowed to reach the instance.

Security group rule ID	Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description - optional
sgr-0dd1452fcdfb5cc07	HTTPS	TCP	443	Custom	<input type="text"/> 0.0.0.0/0 X Delete
sgr-0ea3d4132bfb3ba9	HTTP	TCP	80	Custom	<input type="text"/> 0.0.0.0/0 X Delete
sgr-05733b3a015838376	SSH	TCP	22	Custom	<input type="text"/> 0.0.0.0/0 X Delete

[Add rule](#)

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

[Cancel](#) [Preview changes](#) [Save rules](#)



Edit inbound rules Info

Inbound rules control the incoming traffic that's allowed to reach the instance.

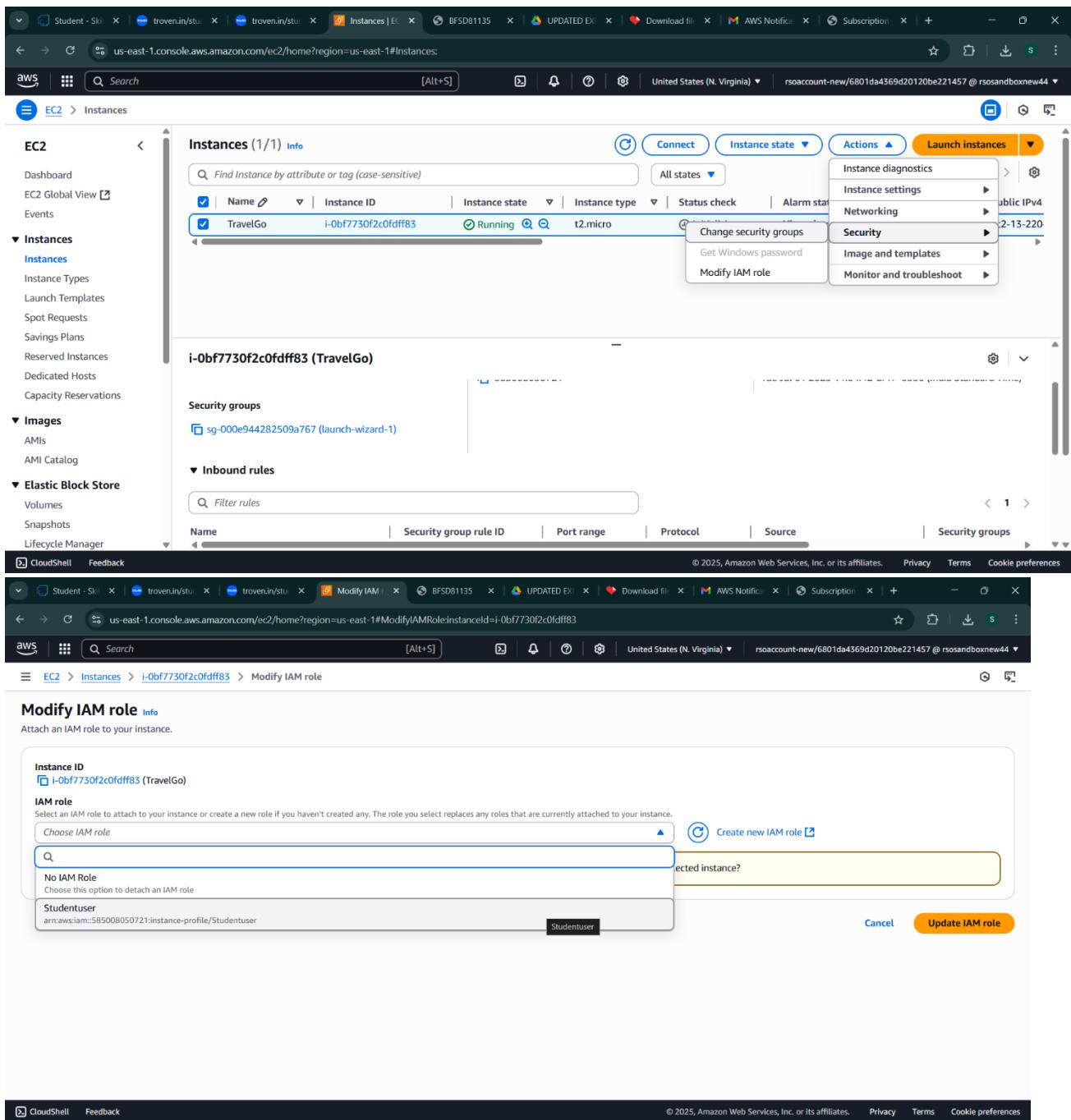
Security group rule ID	Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description - optional
sgr-0dd1452fcdfb5cc07	HTTPS	TCP	443	Custom	<input type="text"/> 0.0.0.0/0 X Delete
sgr-0ea3d4132bfb3ba9	HTTP	TCP	80	Custom	<input type="text"/> 0.0.0.0/0 X Delete
sgr-05733b3a015838376	SSH	TCP	22	Custom	<input type="text"/> 0.0.0.0/0 X Delete
-	Custom TCP	TCP	5000	Anywhere	<input type="text"/> 0.0.0.0/0 X Delete

[Add rule](#)

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

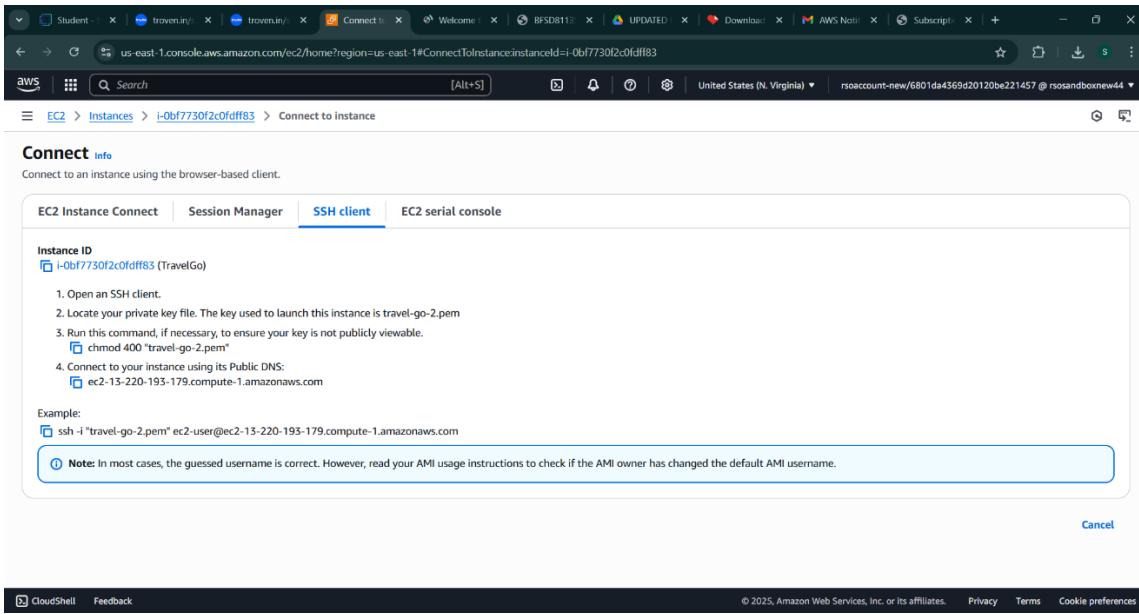
[Cancel](#) [Preview changes](#) [Save rules](#)

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

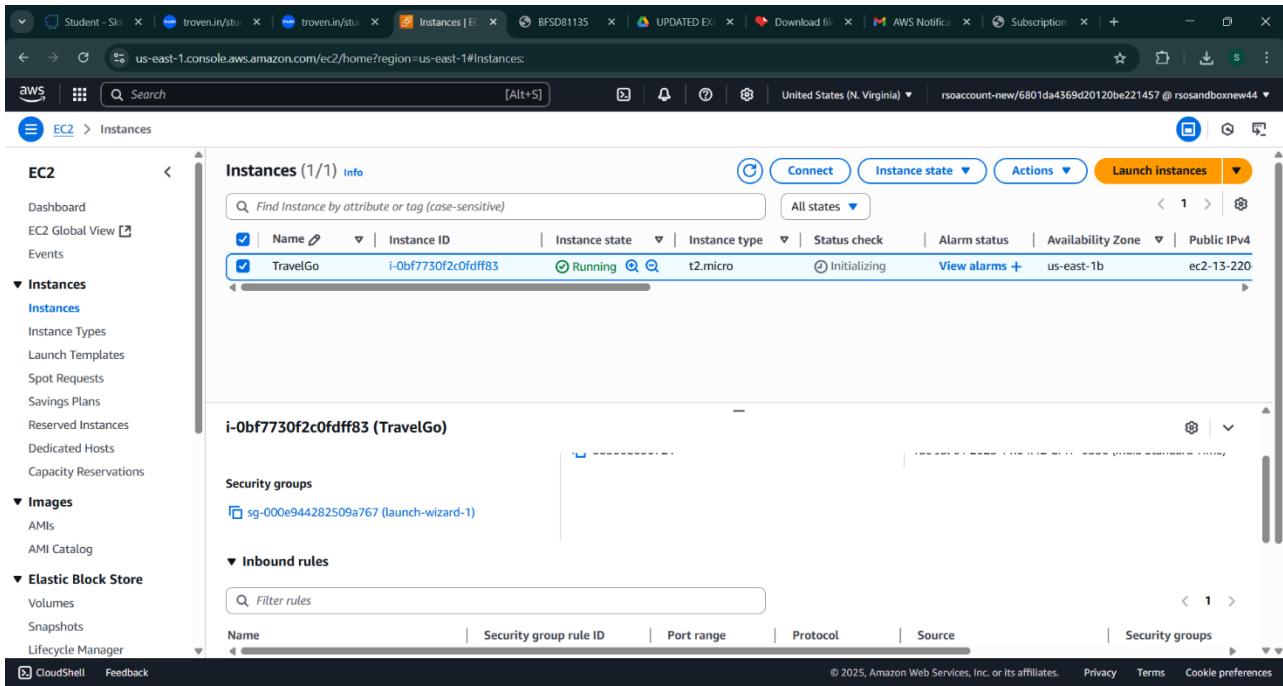


The screenshot shows two overlapping browser windows. The top window displays the AWS Management Console's EC2 Instances page. On the left, a sidebar menu includes options like Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Instances (selected), Images, and Elastic Block Store. The main content area shows one instance named "TravelGo" (i-0bf7730f2c0fdff83) which is "Running". A context menu is open over this instance, with the "Security" option highlighted. The bottom window shows the "Modify IAM role" dialog for the same instance. It has fields for "Instance ID" (i-0bf7730f2c0fdff83 (TravelGo)), "IAM role" (with a dropdown for "Choose IAM role" and a "Create new IAM role" button), and "Selected instance?" (with a dropdown for "Studentuser"). Buttons at the bottom include "Cancel" and "Update IAM role".

- Now connect the EC2 with the files



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Connect interface. At the top, it says "EC2 > Instances > i-0bf7730f2c0fdff83 > Connect to instance". Below this, there are tabs for "EC2 Instance Connect", "Session Manager", and "SSH client" (which is selected). A note says "Connect to an instance using the browser-based client." Under "Instance ID", it shows "i-0bf7730f2c0fdff83 (TravelGo)". It lists steps: 1. Open an SSH client, 2. Locate your private key file, 3. Run this command if necessary, 4. Connect to your instance using its Public DNS. It also shows an example command: "ssh -i "travel-go-2.pem" ec2-user@ec2-13-220-193-179.compute-1.amazonaws.com". A note at the bottom says "Note: In most cases, the guessed username is correct. However, read your AMI usage instructions to check if the AMI owner has changed the default AMI username." A "Cancel" button is at the bottom right.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. The left sidebar shows navigation options like Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Instances, Images, and Elastic Block Store. The main area shows a table titled "Instances (1/1) Info" with one row for "TravelGo" (instance ID: i-0bf7730f2c0fdff83, state: Running, type: t2.micro, status: Initializing). Below the table, the instance details for "i-0bf7730f2c0fdff83 (TravelGo)" are shown, including Security groups (sg-000e944282509a767) and Inbound rules. A "CloudShell" and "Feedback" link are at the bottom.

Milestone 7: Deployment on EC2

Activity 7.1: Install Software on the EC2 Instance

Install Python3, Flask, and Git:

On Amazon Linux 2:

```
sudo yum update -y
sudo yum install python3 git
sudo pip3 install flask boto3
```

Verify Installations:

```
flask --version
git --version
```

Activity 7.2: Clone Your Flask Project from GitHub

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

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

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

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

- This will download your project to the EC2 instance.

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

```
cd InstantLibrary
```

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

Run the Flask Application

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

Verify the Flask app is running:

<http://your-ec2-public-ip>

- Run the Flask app on the EC2 instance

```
  Downloading zipp-3.23.0-py3-none-any.whl (10 kB)
Installing collected packages: zipp, markupsafe, werkzeug, jinja2, itsdangerous, importlib-metadata, click, blinker, flask
Successfully installed blinker-1.9.0 click-8.1.8 flask-3.1.1 importlib-metadata-8.7.0 itsdangerous-2.2.0 jinja2-3.1.6 markupsafe-3.0.2 werkzeug-3.1.3 zipp-3.23.0
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-26-55 Travel-go]$ pip install boto3
Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable
Collecting boto3
  Downloading boto3-1.39.3-py3-none-any.whl (139 kB)
    |████████| 139 kB 16.3 MB/s
Collecting s3transfer<0.14.0,>=0.13.0
  Downloading s3transfer-0.13.0-py3-none-any.whl (85 kB)
    |████████| 85 kB 7.6 MB/s
Requirement already satisfied: jmespath<2.0.0,>=0.7.1 in /usr/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from boto3) (0.10.0)
Collecting botocore<1.40.0,>=1.39.3
  Downloading botocore-1.39.3-py3-none-any.whl (13.8 MB)
    |████████| 13.8 MB 39.1 MB/s
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<1.27,>=1.25.4 in /usr/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from botocore<1.40.0,>=1.39.3->boto3) (1.25.10)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil<3.0.0,>=2.1 in /usr/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from botocore<1.40.0,>=1.39.3->boto3) (2.8.1)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in /usr/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from python-dateutil<3.0.0,>=2.1->botocore<1.40.0,>=1.39.3->boto3) (1.15.0)
Installing collected packages: botocore, s3transfer, boto3
Successfully installed boto3-1.39.3 botocore-1.39.3 s3transfer-0.13.0
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-26-55 Travel-go]$ python3 app.py
 * Serving Flask app 'app'
 * Debug mode: on
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.
 * Running on all addresses (0.0.0.0)
 * Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000
 * Running on http://172.31.26.55:5000
Press CTRL+C to quit
 * Restarting with stat
```

Milestone 8: Testing and Deployment

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

Welcome Page:

Register Page:

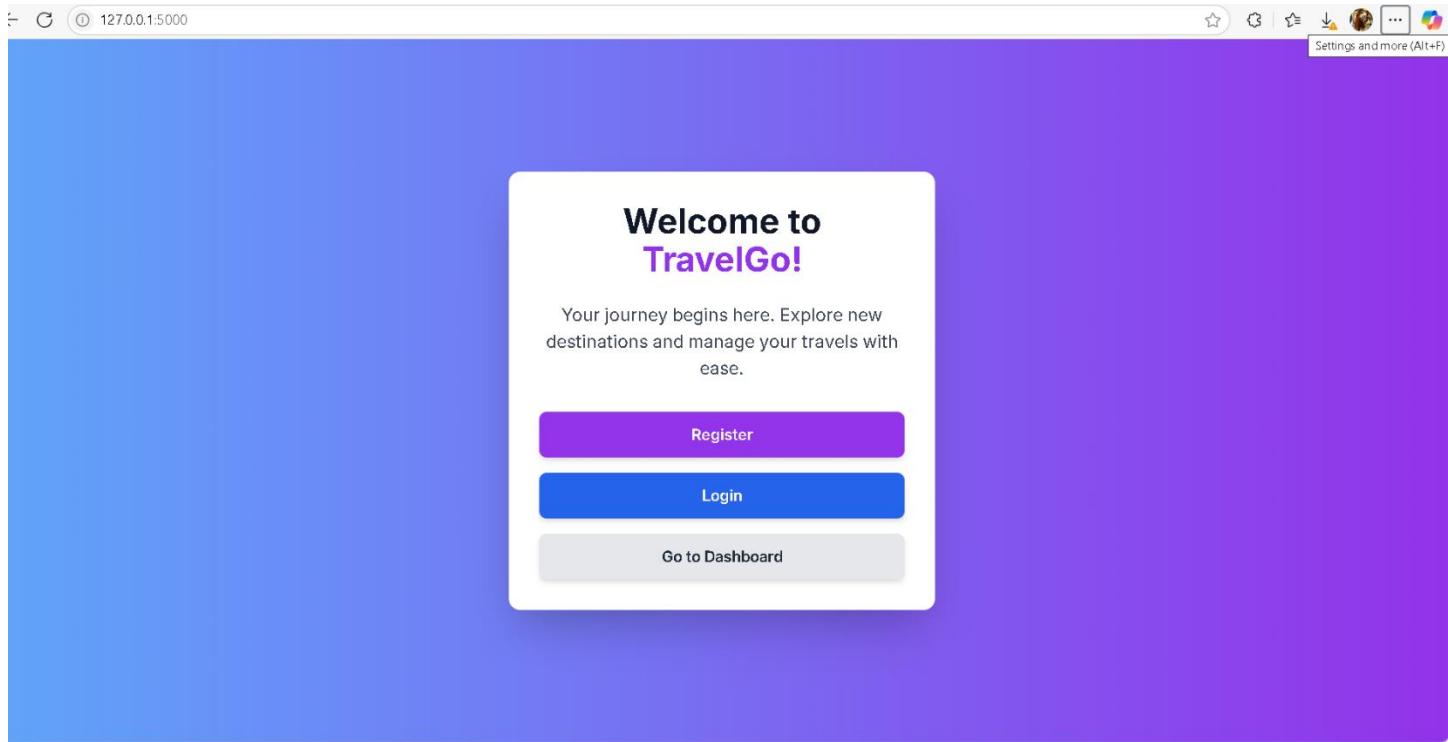
Login Page:

Bus Booking Page:

Train Booking page:

Flight Booking Page:

Hotel Booking Page:



Login to TravelGo

Email Address

Password

Login

Don't have an account? [Register here!](#)

[Back to Home](#)

Register for TravelGo

Full Name

Email Address

Password

Confirm Password

Register

Already have an account? [Log in here!](#)

[Back to Home](#)

Welcome,yaswanth kumar ronanki



Bus



Train



Flight



Hotel

YOUR BOOKINGS

Bus Booking

Booking Date: 2025-07-09T21:23:59.591118

Travel Date: 2025-07-09

Bus Name: Orange Travels

Route: Hyderabad to Vijayawada

Time: 08:00 AM

Persons: 1

Seats: A5

Total Price: ₹800.0

Status: Confirmed

[Cancel](#)

Search & Book Buses

Hyderabad

Vijayawada

09-07-2025

1

[Search](#)

AC

Non-AC

Sleeper

Semi-Sleeper

Seater

Sort by Price: [None](#)

Orange Travels

AC Sleeper • 08:00 AM • ₹800

[Book](#)

Garuda Express

Non-AC Seater • 11:00 AM • ₹400

[Book](#)

Booking Summary

Type: Bus (AC Sleeper)

Route: Hyderabad to Vijayawada

Travel Date: 2025-07-09

Departure/Time: 08:00 AM

Price per Person: ₹800.00

Number of Passengers: 1

Please select 1 seat(s).

Available Selected Booked

Driver

Door

A	1	2	3	4	5	6
B	1	2	3	4	5	6
C	1	2	3	4	5	6
D	1	2	3	4	5	6
E	1	2	3	4	5	6

Proceed to Confirm Booking

Confirm Your Bus Booking

Bus Name: Orange Travels

Route: Hyderabad → Vijayawada

Departure Time: 08:00 AM

Bus Type: AC Sleeper

Travel Date: 2025-07-09

Number of Persons: 1

Price per Person: ₹800.0

Total Price: ₹800.0**Confirm Booking****Go Back** Search & Book Trains

Hyderabad

Vijayawada

09-07-2025



1

Search

 Express Superfast AC Sleeper

Sort by:

None

Charminar Express (12759)

Express Sleeper • 18:30 - 00:30 • ₹300.00

Book

Select Your Seats

Booking Summary

Type: Train (Train)

Route: Hyderabad to Vijayawada

Travel Date: 2025-07-09

Departure/Time: 18:30 - 00:30

Price per Person: ₹300.00

Number of Passengers: 1

Please select 1 seat(s).

Available Selected Booked

Driver

Door

A

1

2

3

4

5

6

Search & Book Flights

Hyderabad (HYD)

Mumbai (BOM)

09-07-2025

1

Search

Indigo

Vistara

Air India

Direct

1 Stop

Sort by:

None

Indigo (6E 234)

Direct Economy • 08:00 - 09:30 • Direct • ₹3500.00

Book

Find & Book Hotel Rooms

Hyderabad

09-07-2025



10-07-2025



1

1

Search 5-Star 4-Star 3-Star WiFi Pool Parking

Sort by:

None

Book**Taj Falaknuma Palace**

Hyderabad • 5-Star • ₹25000.00/night

Amenities: WiFi, Pool, Parking, Restaurant

Total for 1 nights, 1 rooms: ₹25000.00**Novotel Hyderabad Convention Centre**

Hyderabad • 4-Star • ₹7000.00/night

Amenities: WiFi, Pool, Parking, Gym

Total for 1 nights, 1 rooms: ₹7000.00**Book**

Conclusion:

The **TravelGo** Website has been successfully developed and deployed using a scalable and cloud-native architecture. Leveraging AWS services such as EC2 for hosting, DynamoDB for real-time data management, and SNS for instant booking and cancellation notifications, the platform provides a seamless travel booking experience for users. TravelGo enables registered users to search and book buses, trains, flights, and hotels in a centralized, intuitive interface, eliminating the complexities of navigating multiple travel services.

The cloud infrastructure ensures high availability and smooth performance even during peak usage, while the Flask backend ensures efficient handling of user authentication, dynamic booking flows, and data transactions. Real-time notification integration via AWS SNS allows users to receive booking confirmations and cancellations immediately via email, improving communication and user engagement.

In summary, the **TravelGo** Website offers a modern, reliable, and user-friendly solution for managing travel and accommodation needs. It highlights the potential of cloud-based platforms in building unified travel systems, simplifying operations, and enhancing the overall user experience.

THANK YOU