

## Individual Cloud Computing Journey Week 2 - Applied cloud computing

Aniketh Satyanarayana

For week 2 in the individual cloud commuting journey, I focused on creating a web-application that can be hosted and has a domain name.

I explored quite a few avenues which would help me lead to this destination.  
They were:

Using aws ecosystem - and particularly Amplify within it.

Streamlit cloud - so streamlit is a wonderful and easy-to-use front-end service that was particularly developed for presenting data science applications beautifully without much effort on the HTML, JS, CSS trio or any other equivalent framework but rather primarily focus well on building the data science app itself and getting it working.

I created an application using python and streamlit that helps users know the ticket fare on a hypothetical commute service called A-Train  
(inspired from Caltrain, which I enjoy traveling in and the popular Prime Video series Boys, where some of the character references in this application come from!)

The functions performed by this application are:

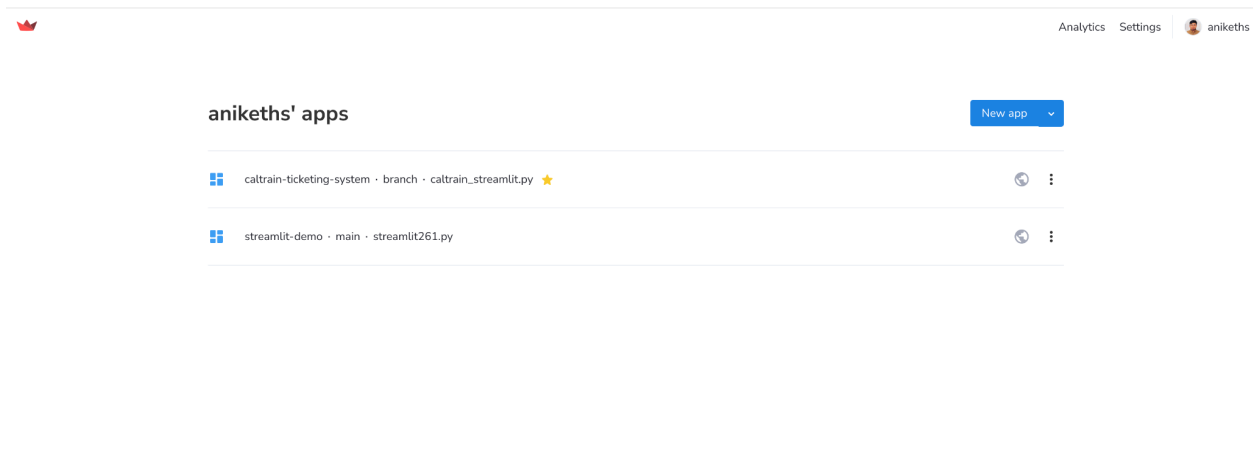
- 1)Ask the user for the entry and the exit stations (from a drop-down list of stations that are actually on the Caltrain network itself.)
- 2)After the user makes choices, the ticket fare for the journey is displayed in \$.
- 3)The user can review this and decide to book the ticket by making the payment.However this is just a simulation and does not include the UI for the payment yet.
- 4)There is a download button used here. After hitting this button, the ticket gets downloaded in a .txt file on the local machine of the user.

This file contains the actual fare of the ticket , the entry station and the exit station selected by the user in the step above.

This app is hosted on my Streamlit cloud account and the good thing about it is it comes with a URL that can be shared,

So here's the URL to that.

<https://anikeths-caltrain-ticketing-system-caltrain-streamlit-br-p2yink.streamlitapp.com/>

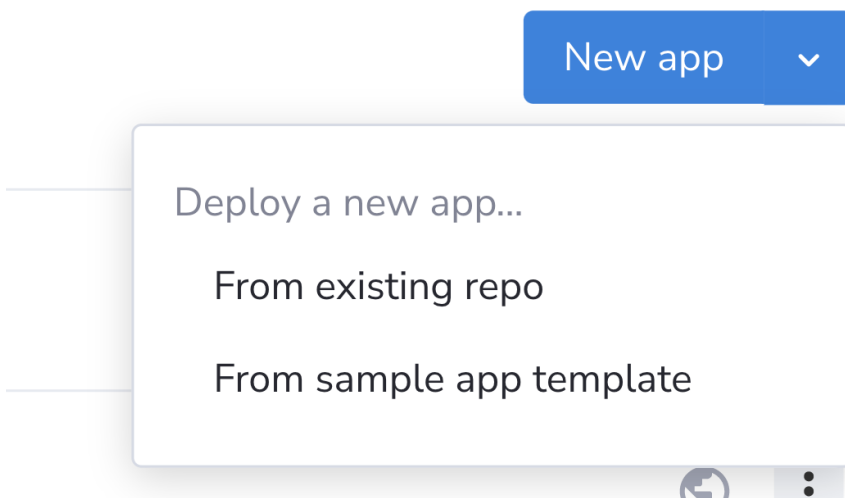


The steps involved were as follows :

1)Write a streamlit compatible code and store it in .py format.

2)Uploaded the code to Github.

<https://github.com/anikeths/Caltrain-Ticketing-System/tree/branch>



[← Back](#)

## Deploy an app

Repository

[Paste GitHub URL](#)

anikeths/Caltrain-Ticketing-System

Branch

main

Main file path

caltrain\_streamlit.py

[Advanced settings...](#)

Deploy!

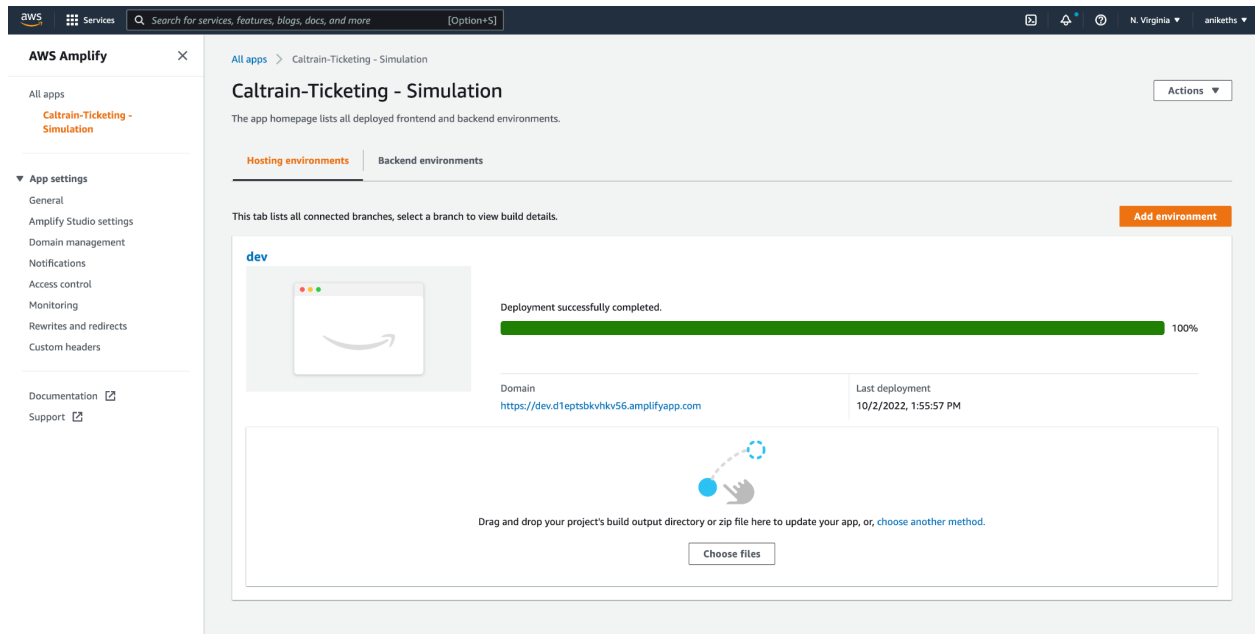


Your app is in the oven

Alternatively, I can use the AWS Amplify service to host a static website.  
Goto AWS Amplify and set it up as follows:

- 1) Choose manual deployment- Name the app- give an environment name  
The environments to this can either be: Dev - development Prod - production Test- test
- 2) I chose drag-and-drop and then uploaded the .html file in .html.zip format.  
(The streamlit cloud app url is embedded within a html iframe src tag)
- 3) The app gets deployed and a shareable https link is generated.

The screenshot shows the AWS Amplify console interface. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, a search bar, and user information. The left sidebar shows the 'AWS Amplify' section with links to 'All apps', 'Documentation', and 'Support'. The main content area is titled 'Manual deploy' and includes a sub-header 'Start a manual deployment'. Below this, there are three input fields: 'App name' (containing 'Caltrain-Ticketing - Simulation'), 'Environment name' (containing 'dev'), and 'Method' (with three radio buttons: 'Drag and drop' (selected), 'Amazon S3', and 'Any URL'). Below the 'Method' section, there is a file upload area showing a file named 'index.html.zip' with a ZIP icon. At the bottom right, there are three buttons: 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Save and deploy'.



One can always upload the updated .zip file

Here's the link to that

<https://dev.d1eptsbkvhkv56.amplifyapp.com>

A-Train



Hosted with Streamlit



It is rendering poorly due to the styling issues which will be surely taken care of.

Trying to connect streamlit to AWS S3. referring to streamlit docs.  
<https://docs.streamlit.io/knowledge-base/tutorials/databases/aws-s3>

**I also explored the possibility of writing files to S3 bucket.**

**Some configuration had to be done for that. I referred to the documentation online.**

## Creating an S3 bucket -

**Account snapshot**

Storage lens provides visibility into storage usage and activity trends. [Learn more](#)


**Buckets (7)** [Info](#)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3. [Learn more](#)

Find buckets by name

Name	AWS Region	Access	Creation date
<a href="#">amplify-amplify504ce65d449c4-staging-233520-deployment</a>	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	Objects can be public	September 25, 2022, 16:35:27 (UTC-07:00)
<a href="#">aniketh</a>	US West (N. California) us-west-1	Bucket and objects not public	January 29, 2022, 19:33:41 (UTC-08:00)
<a href="#">aniketsh.com</a>	US West (N. California) us-west-1	Bucket and objects not public	January 29, 2022, 19:35:03 (UTC-08:00)
<a href="#">bucketbidw</a>	US West (N. California) us-west-1	Objects can be public	February 7, 2022, 22:54:40 (UTC-08:00)
<a href="#">logs.aniketsh.com</a>	US West (N. California) us-west-1	Bucket and objects not public	January 29, 2022, 19:35:29 (UTC-08:00)
<a href="#">sagemaker-studio-lffcf339py8</a>	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	Objects can be public	May 30, 2022, 00:54:06 (UTC-07:00)
<a href="#">yelp-reviews-nlp</a>	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	Bucket and objects not public	May 11, 2022, 17:41:17 (UTC-07:00)


## Create bucket [Info](#)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3. [Learn more](#) 

### General configuration

Bucket name

tickets

Bucket name must be globally unique and must not contain spaces or uppercase letters. [See rules for bucket naming](#) 

AWS Region

US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1

Copy settings from existing bucket - *optional*

Only the bucket settings in the following configuration are copied.

[Choose bucket](#)

### Object Ownership [Info](#)

Control ownership of objects written to this bucket from other AWS accounts and the use of access control lists (ACLs). Object ownership determines who can specify access to objects.

☒ **ACLs disabled (recommended)**

All objects in this bucket are owned by this account. Access to this bucket and its objects is specified using only policies.

☐ **ACLs enabled**

Objects in this bucket can be owned by other AWS accounts. Access to this bucket and its objects can be specified using ACLs.

Object Ownership

Bucket owner enforced

- Buckets
- Access Points
- Object Lambda Access Points
- Multi-Region Access Points
- Batch Operations
- Access analyzer for S3

Block Public Access settings for this account

- Storage Lens
- Dashboards
- AWS Organizations settings

Feature spotlight

AWS Marketplace for S3

We're continuing to improve the S3 console to make it faster and easier to use. If you have feedback on the updated experience, choose [Provide feedback](#).

Provide feedback

Successfully created bucket "ticketsct"

To upload files and folders, or to configure additional bucket settings choose [View details](#).

View details

How to optimize your costs on S3.

Learn more

Amazon S3 > Buckets

Account snapshot

Storage lens provides visibility into storage usage and activity trends. [Learn more](#)

View Storage Lens dashboard

Buckets (8)

Info

Copy ARN

Empty

Delete

Create bucket

Find buckets by name

1

Name	AWS Region	Access	Creation date
<input type="radio"/> <a href="#">amplify-amplify504ce65d449c4-staging-233520-deployment</a>	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	<a href="#">Objects can be public</a>	September 25, 2022, 16:35:27 (UTC-07:00)
<input type="radio"/> <a href="#">aniketh</a>	US West (N. California) us-west-1	<a href="#">Bucket and objects not public</a>	January 29, 2022, 19:33:41 (UTC-08:00)
<input type="radio"/> <a href="#">anikeths.com</a>	US West (N. California) us-west-1	<a href="#">Bucket and objects not public</a>	January 29, 2022, 19:35:03 (UTC-08:00)
<input type="radio"/> <a href="#">bucketbidw</a>	US West (N. California) us-west-1	<a href="#">Objects can be public</a>	February 7, 2022, 22:54:40 (UTC-08:00)
<input type="radio"/> <a href="#">logs.anikeths.com</a>	US West (N. California) us-west-1	<a href="#">Bucket and objects not public</a>	January 29, 2022, 19:35:29 (UTC-08:00)
<input type="radio"/> <a href="#">sagemaker-studio-jtffc739py8</a>	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	<a href="#">Objects can be public</a>	May 30, 2022, 00:54:06 (UTC-07:00)
<input type="radio"/> <a href="#">ticketsct</a>	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	<a href="#">Objects can be public</a>	October 2, 2022, 21:25:34 (UTC-07:00)
<input type="radio"/> <a href="#">yelp-reviews-nlp</a>	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	<a href="#">Bucket and objects not public</a>	May 11, 2022, 17:41:17 (UTC-07:00)



```

import boto3

#Creating Session With Boto3.
session = boto3.Session(
    aws_access_key_id='<your_access_key_id>',
    aws_secret_access_key='<your_secret_access_key>'
)

#Creating S3 Resource From the Session.
s3 = session.resource('s3')

object = s3.Object('<bucket_name>', 'file_name.txt')

txt_data = b'This is the content of the file uploaded from python boto3'

result = object.put(Body=txt_data)

res = result.get('ResponseMetadata')

if res.get('HTTPStatusCode') == 200:
    print('File Uploaded Successfully')
else:
    print('File Not Uploaded')

```

Code part to configure and interact with the cloud:

- Imports s3fs, boto3
- AWS secret credentials

```

import s3fs
import boto3

fs=s3fs.S3FileSystem(anon = False)

#Creating Session With Boto3.
session = boto3.Session(
aws_access_key_id='AKIA2BCQHJ4O3FBPMGYF',
aws_secret_access_key='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'
)

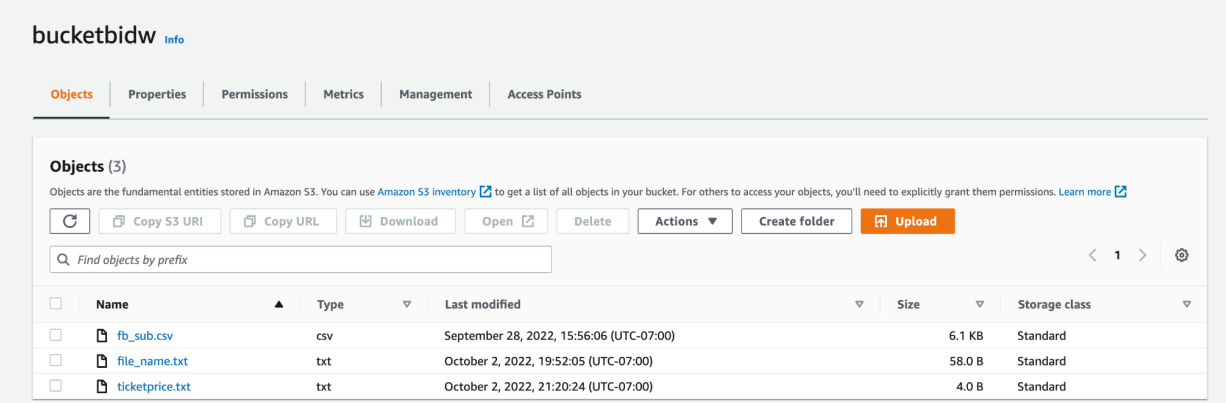
#Creating S3 Resource From the Session.
s3 = session.resource('s3')
object = s3.Object('bucketbidw', 'ticketprice.txt')

result = object.put(Body=bticket_price)

```

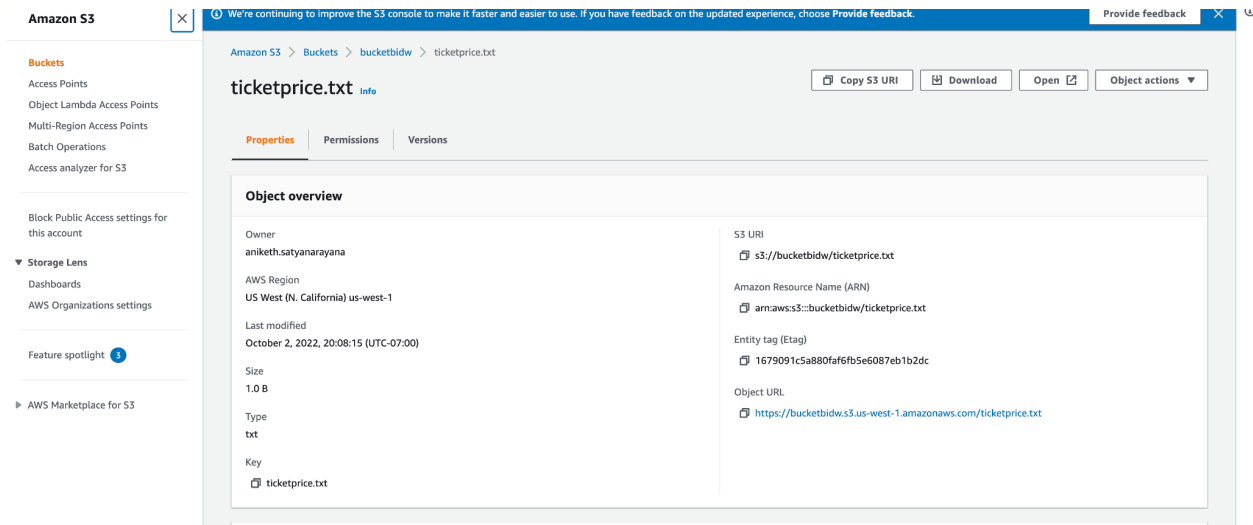
After running this code in the colab notebook, a connection was established between the AWS S3 bucket and the colab client.

And ultimately and effectively, the ticketprice.txt file was written into the bucket.



The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface for a bucket named 'bucketbidw'. The 'Objects' tab is selected, displaying a list of three objects. The objects are 'fb\_sub.csv' (6.1 KB, Standard storage class), 'file\_name.txt' (58.0 B, Standard storage class), and 'ticketprice.txt' (4.0 B, Standard storage class). The console includes a search bar, a list of actions (Copy S3 URI, Copy URL, Download, Open, Delete, Actions, Create folder, Upload), and a pagination control showing 1 object per page.

Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
fb_sub.csv	csv	September 28, 2022, 15:56:06 (UTC-07:00)	6.1 KB	Standard
file_name.txt	txt	October 2, 2022, 19:52:05 (UTC-07:00)	58.0 B	Standard
ticketprice.txt	txt	October 2, 2022, 21:20:24 (UTC-07:00)	4.0 B	Standard



## Plan for the weeks ahead:

- I intend to use AWS Glue for ETL and AWS Sagemaker and also integrate an AWS chatbot with this application.
- The data entered by the customer poses a huge opportunity for further analysis here and help make useful decisions out of it.
- Some simple tasks like dropping certain columns, renaming the columns etc can be performed on the AWS CLOUD PLATFORM AND the results can be stored on the AWSs3 bucket.
- To check whether the file is there on the s3 bucket, one could easily write a few lines of code.
- Usage of a smtp server to email the ticket to the user is also another exciting feature that can possibly be added to this app.

## References:

Blogs online and stackoverflow.

