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ज्ञानम् सकलजनहिताय



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Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University and recognized 2(f) and 12(B) by UGC
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Department of Computer Engineering

"CC Mini-project Report"

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

In

COMPUTER ENGINEERING

Submitted By

Name of the Student: Piyusha Rajendra Supe

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Under the Guidance of

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**ALL INDIA SHRI SHIVAJI MEMORIAL SOCIETY'S COLLEGE OF
ENGINEERING**

PUNE-411001

Academic Year: 2024-25(Term-II)

Savitribai Phule Pune University



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Department of Computer Engineering

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Piyusha Rajendra Supe** from **Third Year Computer Engineering** has successfully completed her work titled "**Cloud computing Mini-project**" at AISSMS College of Engineering, Pune in the partial fulfillment of the Bachelor's Degree in Engineering.

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Academic Year: 2024-2025

Piyusha Rajendra Supe (23CO315)

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ABSTRACT

This project focuses on developing and deploying a machine learning-based web application for predicting house prices using AWS Elastic Beanstalk. The goal is to create an end-to-end solution where users can input property features through a web interface and receive an estimated house price generated by a trained machine learning model. The project uses Python for backend development, Flask for the web framework, and HTML/CSS for the frontend interface. The machine learning component is built using the Scikit-learn library, with a Random Forest Regressor as the final predictive model. The dataset used for model training includes various features that influence house prices, such as the number of rooms, square footage, location details, number of bathrooms, and lot size. The data was cleaned and preprocessed through steps including handling missing values, encoding categorical variables, and scaling numerical features. Feature selection was performed to identify the most impactful variables.

Several machine learning algorithms were tested, including Linear Regression, Decision Trees, and Random Forest. Based on performance metrics such as Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), and R-squared (R^2), the Random Forest Regressor showed the best predictive accuracy and was chosen for deployment. The model was serialized using joblib to enable integration into a web application. A lightweight web application was created using Flask. The frontend allows users to input property details via a simple HTML form. These inputs are sent to the backend, where the trained model processes them and returns a price prediction, which is then displayed to the user. The interface is clean and user-friendly, designed with basic HTML and CSS.

To make the application accessible online and ensure scalability, it was deployed on AWS using Elastic Beanstalk. Elastic Beanstalk simplifies cloud deployment by automating server setup, application hosting, and scaling. The deployment involved preparing the project directory with a requirements.txt and a Procfile, then uploading it to the AWS Elastic Beanstalk environment via the AWS Management Console. This deployment allows the application to be available to users over the internet with minimal manual infrastructure management. It demonstrates how a machine learning model can be transformed into a usable tool that delivers real-time predictions to end-users. The use of AWS Elastic Beanstalk provides an efficient way to deploy applications without deep cloud expertise, making it ideal for small to medium-scale ML projects.

In summary, this project combines machine learning, web development, and cloud deployment into a functional, real-world application. It showcases the practical application of Random Forest in regression problems and highlights the accessibility of ML-powered solutions when paired with cloud services. Future improvements could include enhancing the user interface, adding data visualization, or incorporating more complex models.

INTRODUCTION

Machine learning (ML) is transforming industries by enabling intelligent, data-driven solutions for complex problems. In the real estate sector, predicting house prices is a classic application of ML that offers practical value to buyers, sellers, agents, and developers. An accurate prediction system can assist users in evaluating property value, budgeting, and making more informed decisions. This project focuses on developing a machine learning-based web application that predicts house prices using user-input features and deploying it on the cloud using Amazon Web Services (AWS) Elastic Beanstalk.

The core of the application is a machine learning model developed in Python using the Scikit-learn library. The dataset used includes common housing features such as number of bedrooms and bathrooms, total square footage, lot size, and other structural and locational details. After preprocessing the data — including handling missing values, encoding categorical variables, and scaling numerical values — several regression algorithms were tested. The Random Forest Regressor was selected for its strong performance and robustness in handling non-linear data relationships. The trained model is then serialized using joblib for easy reuse in the web application.

To make the model accessible to users through an interactive interface, a web application was built using Flask, a lightweight Python web framework. The frontend is designed using HTML and CSS and allows users to input housing features through a simple form. Once submitted, the Flask backend processes the inputs and uses the trained model to return an estimated price, which is displayed on the page.

For deployment, the application is hosted using **Amazon Elastic Beanstalk**, a Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS) offering from AWS that simplifies the deployment and scaling of web applications. Elastic Beanstalk supports multiple programming languages and frameworks, including Python and Flask. It automatically handles infrastructure provisioning, load balancing, environment monitoring, and scaling, allowing developers to focus on writing code rather than managing servers. With Elastic Beanstalk, the application is deployed using a requirements.txt file and a Procfile, and is accessible via a public URL with minimal setup.

This project demonstrates how machine learning, web development, and cloud computing can be integrated to build a complete end-to-end solution. It provides a practical tool for predicting house prices and serves as a foundation for future enhancements such as real-time data integration, better UI design, or more advanced predictive models.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Title: Deploying a machine learning application of House price prediction on Cloud using the AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Description:

- While machine learning models are commonly built in local environments, deploying them for real-time, public use remains a major challenge, especially for beginners or small teams.
- Traditional deployment methods involve manual infrastructure setup, server management, and scaling — tasks that require significant cloud expertise.
- There is a need for a simplified, cloud-based approach to deploy machine learning applications that ensures high availability, scalability, and ease of access.
- Most students and developers struggle to bridge the gap between ML development and real-world deployment due to the complexity of managing cloud infrastructure.

AWS Elastic Beanstalk, a Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS), offers an ideal solution by automating the deployment, scaling, and management of applications without needing to handle low-level cloud configurations.

This project addresses the problem by:

- Building a house price prediction model using machine learning.
- Creating a user-friendly web interface using Flask.
- Deploying the complete application on AWS Elastic Beanstalk to demonstrate how cloud platforms can simplify ML deployment.

The focus is on showcasing how cloud services can make machine learning applications production-ready with minimal setup and maximum scalability.

OVERVIEW

This mini-project demonstrates the practical use of cloud computing—specifically AWS Elastic Beanstalk—for deploying a machine learning-powered web application that predicts house prices. The focus is on using cloud services to simplify deployment, increase accessibility, and ensure scalability without requiring manual infrastructure management.

The project is structured into three main components:

- **Machine Learning Model**
 - Built using Python and Scikit-learn.
 - Trained on housing data containing features like square footage, number of bedrooms/bathrooms, etc.
 - The selected model is a Random Forest Regressor, chosen for its accuracy and robustness.
 - The model is serialized using joblib for easy integration with the web app.
- **Web Application (Frontend + Backend)**
 - Developed using the Flask framework in Python.
 - HTML and CSS are used for building the user interface.
 - Users input property details via a form; the backend processes the input and returns a price prediction.
- **Cloud Deployment using AWS Elastic Beanstalk**
 - **Elastic Beanstalk** is a **Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS)** that automates the deployment and management of applications.
 - Supports multiple languages and frameworks, including Python and Flask.
 - Automatically handles infrastructure provisioning, load balancing, scaling, and application health monitoring.
 - Simplifies the deployment process to just uploading code and configuration files.
 - Requires minimal setup: only a requirements.txt for dependencies and a Procfile to specify the application entry point.

Key Benefits of Using AWS Elastic Beanstalk in This Project:

- No need to manually manage EC2 instances, load balancers, or network settings.
- Easy scaling options based on traffic demand.
- Integrated monitoring and logging via AWS Cloud Watch.
- Faster deployment cycles compared to traditional methods.
- Ideal for students and developers who want cloud capabilities without deep DevOps knowledge.

Additional AWS Services Involved (Optional/Extendable):

- **Amazon S3** for storing static assets or model files.
- **IAM roles** for secure access control.
- **Cloud Watch** for application monitoring and log tracking.

IMPLEMENTATION AND METHODOLOGY

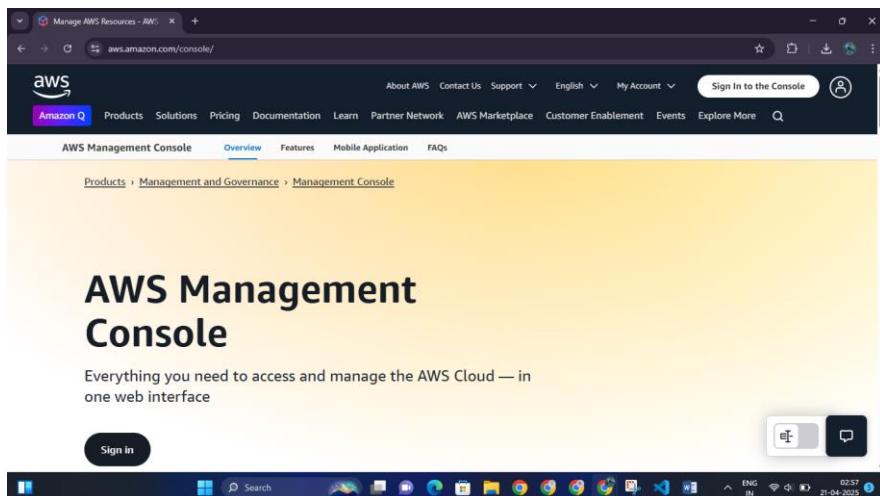
Step 1: Sign Up and Log in to AWS

1. Go to AWS:

Open your browser and go to [AWS](https://aws.amazon.com/console/).

2. Create an account:

- Click **Sign Up** and follow the prompts to create a new account. You'll need to provide billing information (AWS offers a **Free Tier** for new users).
- **Sign in** once your account is set up.



Step 2: Prepare Your Flask App

1. Get your Flask app ready: (Testing the application locally)

- You should already have your Flask app ready (the one with the machine learning model). Make sure your app is working locally on your computer first.
- You need to prepare two files for AWS:

- requirements.txt: This file tells AWS what libraries your app needs. To create it, run the following in your project folder:

```
pip freeze > requirements.txt
```

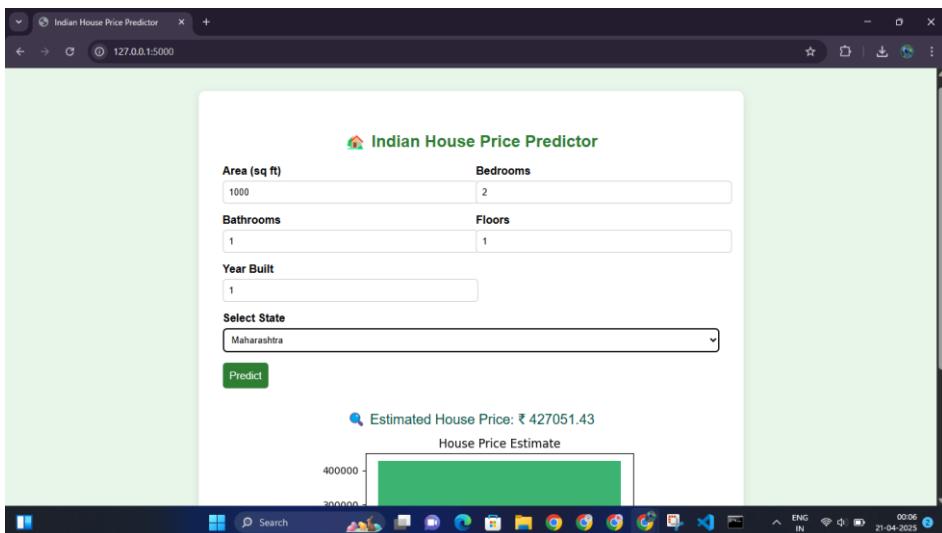
- Procfile: This file tells Elastic Beanstalk how to run your app. Create a new file called Procfile (no extension) in your project folder, and add this line:

```
web: python app.py
```

Make sure your app.py file is the main script that runs your Flask app.

```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe : python app.py
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22000.2538]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

D:\PIYUSHA_SUPE\BE Computer Piyusha supe\Sixth Semester\Academics\CC\CC Miniproject\house_price_app>python 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 p
roduction WSGI server instead.
 * Running on all addresses (0.0.0.0)
 * Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000
 * Running on http://192.168.29.212:5000
Press CTRL+C to quit
 * Restarting with stat
 * Debugger is active!
 * Debugger PIN: 128-652-595
```



2. Update

app.py:

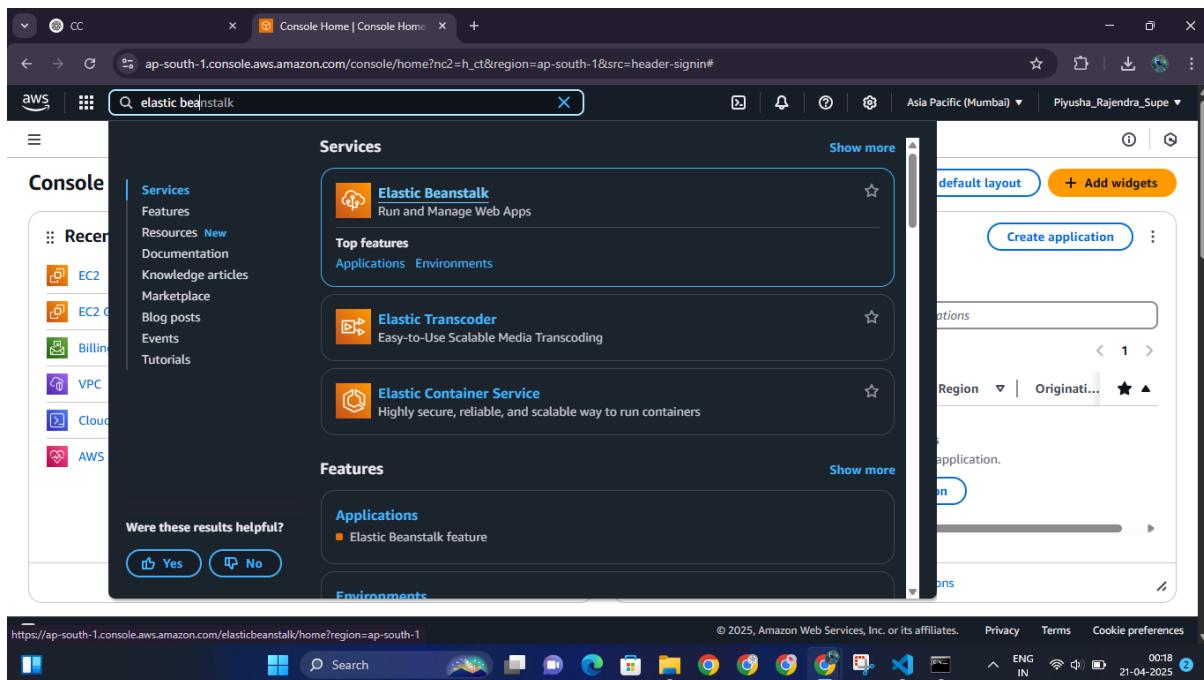
Make sure your Flask app listens on port 8080, which is the default for AWS:

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(debug=True, host='0.0.0.0', port=8080)
```

Step 3: Access AWS Console

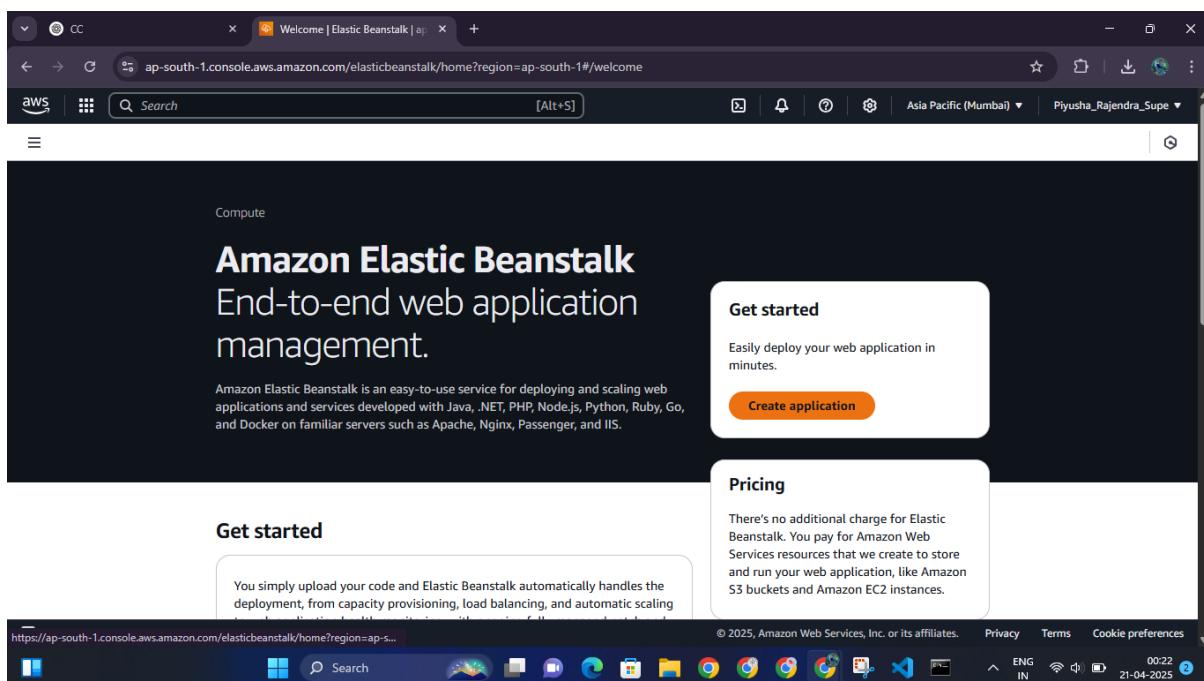
1. Go to AWS Management Console:

- Open your browser and go to [AWS Management Console](#).
- **Sign in** with the AWS account you created.



Step 4: Create an Elastic Beanstalk Application

1. **Search for Elastic Beanstalk:**
 - In the **Search bar** at the top, type **Elastic Beanstalk** and click on it.
2. **Create a new application:**
 - In the Elastic Beanstalk console, click **Create Application**.
 - **Give your app a name:** You can name it something like house-price-predictor.
 - **Platform:** Choose **Python**.
 - **Environment Tier:** Select **Web Server Environment**.
 - Click **Create Application**.



Configure environment

Environment tier

- Web server environment
- Worker environment

Application information

Application name: house_price_predictor

Application tags (optional)

Apply up to 50 tags. You can use tags to group and filter your resources. A tag is a key-value pair. The key must be unique within the resource and is case-sensitive.

Review

Step 1: Configure environment

Environment information

Environment tier	Application name
Web server environment	house_price_predictor
Environment name	Housepricepredictor-env
Platform	Application code Sample application
arn:aws:elasticbeanstalk:ap-south-1::platform/Python 3.13 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2023/4.5.0	

Step 2: Configure service access

Service access

Step 5: Create an Elastic Beanstalk Environment

1. **Click on your newly created application:**
 - o After the app is created, click on it from the list to go to the app dashboard.
2. **Create a new environment:**

- Click on the **Create Environment** button.
- **Choose environment type:** Select **Web Server Environment**.
- **DNS name:** Enter a name for your app's URL (e.g., house-price-predictor).
- **Platform:** Select **Python**.
- Click **Next**.

Environment	Health	Date created	Domain	Running on	Platform	Platform version	Tier
Housepricepr...	Pending	April 21, 2025	-	-	Python 3....	Supported...	We...

Application name	Environments	Date created	Last modified	ARN
housingpiyusha	Housingpiyusha-env	April 21, 2025 02:09:1...	April 21, 2025 02:09:1...	arn:aws:elasticbe...
piyusha	Piyusha-env	April 21, 2025 01:49:4...	April 21, 2025 01:49:4...	arn:aws:elasticbe...

The screenshot shows the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console with the application 'housingpiyusha'. A green notification bar at the top indicates that an environment update was successfully completed. Below it, the 'Application environments' section lists one environment named 'Housingpiyu...', which is marked as 'Ok' and was created on April 21, 2025. The interface includes filters for 'Environm...', 'Health', 'Date cr...', 'Domain', 'Runnin...', 'Platform', and 'Platform...'. On the left sidebar, there are sections for 'Recent environments' and 'Saved configurations'. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons.

Make sure the following roles are created and the permissions are set to them:

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM 'Create role' wizard at the 'Step 1 Select trusted entity' stage. The 'AWS service' option is selected. The 'Trusted entity type' section displays five options: 'AWS service' (selected), 'AWS account', 'Web identity', 'SAML 2.0 federation', and 'Custom trust policy'. Below this, the 'Use case' section provides a brief description of the selected service. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar.

Name, review, and create

Role details

Role name
Enter a meaningful name to identify this role.
aws-elasticbeanstalk-ec2-role

Maximum 64 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+-=._@-' characters.

Description
Add a short explanation for this role.
Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services on your behalf.

Maximum 1000 characters. Use letters (A-Z and a-z), numbers (0-9), tabs, new lines, or any of the following characters: '_+=., @-/[\{\}!#\\$%^&`~-`

Step 1: Select trusted entities

Trust policy

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Policy Name	Type	Action
AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryReadOnly	AWS managed	Permissions policy
AWSElasticBeanstalkMulticontainerDocker	AWS managed	Permissions policy
AWSElasticBeanstalkWebTier	AWS managed	Permissions policy
AWSElasticBeanstalkWorkerTier	AWS managed	Permissions policy

Step 3: Add tags

Add tags - optional info
Tags are key-value pairs that you can add to AWS resources to help identify, organize, or search for resources.
No tags associated with the resource.

Add new tag
You can add up to 50 more tags.

Cancel Previous Create role

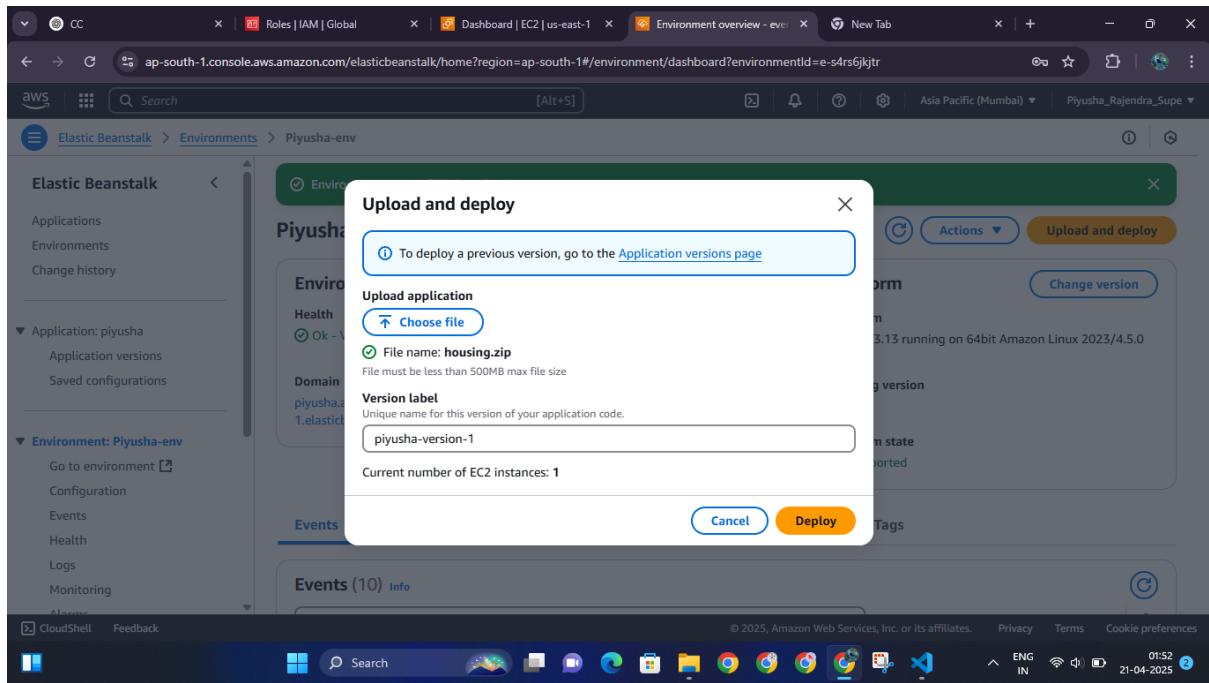
CloudShell Feedback © 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences ENG IN 00:51 21-04-2025

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Roles page. A green success message at the top says "Role aws-elasticbeanstalk-ec2-role created." Below it, a table lists six roles. The first role, "aws-elasticbeanstalk-ec2-role", is selected and has "AWS Service: ec2" listed under "Trusted entities". Other roles listed include "aws-elasticbeanstalk-service-role", "aws-elasticbeanstalk-service-role-pluhsua", "AWSServiceRoleForElasticBeanstalk", "AWSServiceRoleForSupport", and "AWSServiceRoleForTrustedAdvisor".

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Role details page for "aws-elasticbeanstalk-ec2-role". Under the "Permissions policies" section, there are six managed policies attached: "AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryReadOnly", "AWSElasticBeanstalkEnhancedHealth", "AWSElasticBeanstalkMulticontainerDocker", "AWSElasticBeanstalkWebTier", "AWSElasticBeanstalkWorkerTier", and "CloudWatchLogFullAccess".

Step 6: Upload Your App

- 1. Prepare your app ZIP file:**
 - Go to your project folder and **ZIP** all the files in it, including app.py, requirements.txt, and Procfile.
- 2. Upload the ZIP file:**
 - Under **Application Version**, click **Upload your code**.
 - Click the **Choose file** button and select the ZIP file you just created.
 - After uploading, click **Next**.



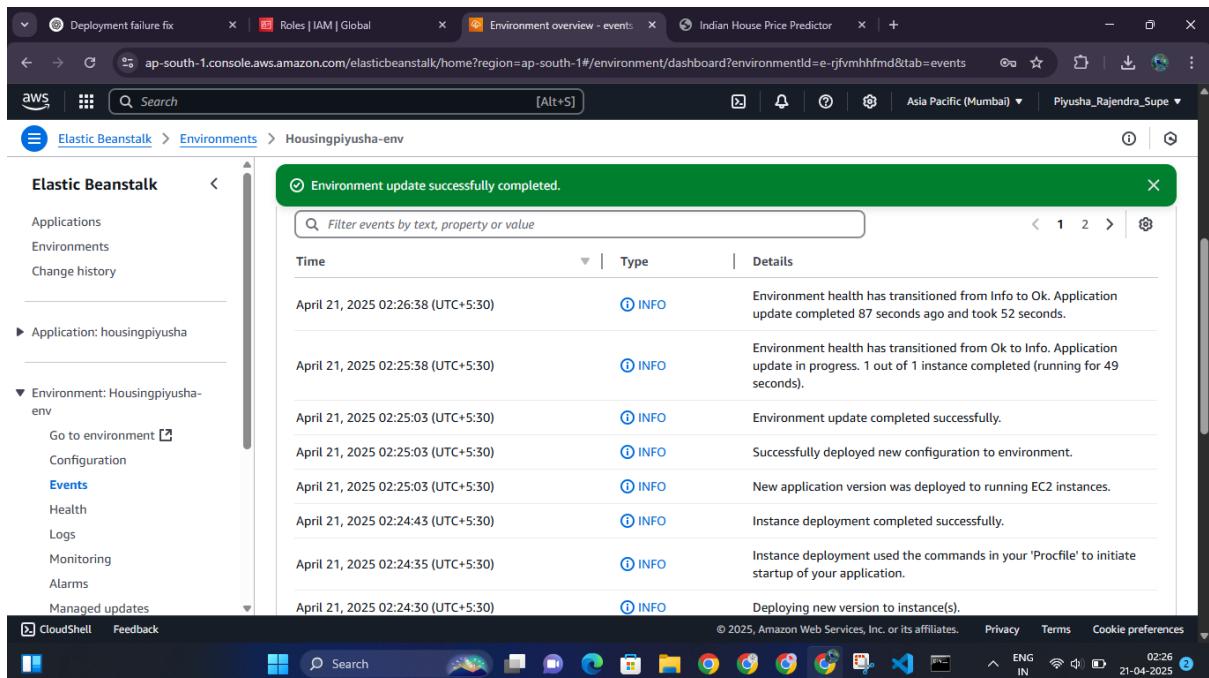
Step 7: Review and Launch the Application

1. Review your environment:

- AWS will show a review of your environment settings (like DNS name, platform, etc.).
- Check everything, then click **Launch**.

2. Wait for Elastic Beanstalk to set up:

- AWS will now take a few minutes to provision your environment and deploy your app.
- You will see a **status page** indicating when the environment is ready.



The image consists of three vertically stacked screenshots of the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console.

Screenshot 1: Environment Events

- The top screenshot shows the "Events" section for the environment "Housingpiyusha-env". It displays a log of successful deployment events:

 - Environment update successfully completed.
 - Instance deployment completed successfully.
 - Instance deployment used the commands in your 'Procfile' to initiate startup of your application.
 - Deploying new version to instance(s).
 - Updating environment Housingpiyusha-env's configuration settings.
 - Environment update is starting.
 - Environment health has transitioned from Info to Ok. Application update completed 50 seconds ago and took 2 minutes.
 - Environment health has transitioned from Pending to Info. Application update in progress. 1 out of 1 instance completed (running for 86 seconds).
 - Environment update completed successfully.
 - Successfully deployed new configuration to environment.
 - New application version was deployed to running EC2 instances.

Screenshot 2: Applications List

- The middle screenshot shows the "Applications" section. It lists two applications:

Application name	Environments	Date created	Last modified	ARN
housingpiyusha	Housingpiyusha-env	April 21, 2025 02:09:1...	April 21, 2025 02:09:1...	arn:aws:elasticbea...
piyusha	Piyusha-env	April 21, 2025 01:49:4...	April 21, 2025 01:49:4...	arn:aws:elasticbea...

Screenshot 3: Recent Environments

- The bottom screenshot shows the "Recent environments" section, listing the environments created so far:

 - Housingpiyusha-env
 - Piyusha-env
 - Housing-env
 - House-price-predictor-env-1
 - House-price-predictor-env

Step 8: Access Your Flask App

1. Get your app URL:

- Once the environment is created, you'll see a **URL** for your app in the Elastic Beanstalk dashboard (e.g., <http://house-price-predictor.elasticbeanstalk.com>).
- Click on this link, and your Flask app will open in a new tab!

The screenshot shows a web browser window with two tabs open. The top tab displays the 'Congratulations' page from AWS Elastic Beanstalk, indicating that a Python application is running successfully. The bottom tab shows the 'Indian House Price Predictor' application, which is a simple form for inputting house features to predict price.

AWS Elastic Beanstalk Congratulations Page:

- Congratulations!**
- Your first AWS Elastic Beanstalk Python Application is now running on your own dedicated environment in the AWS Cloud
- This environment is launched with Elastic Beanstalk Python Platform

What's Next?

- [AWS Elastic Beanstalk overview](#)
- [AWS Elastic Beanstalk concepts](#)
- [Deploy a Django Application to AWS Elastic Beanstalk](#)
- [Deploy a Flask Application to AWS Elastic Beanstalk](#)
- [Customizing and Configuring a Python Container](#)
- [Working with Logs](#)

Indian House Price Predictor Application:

Indian House Price Predictor

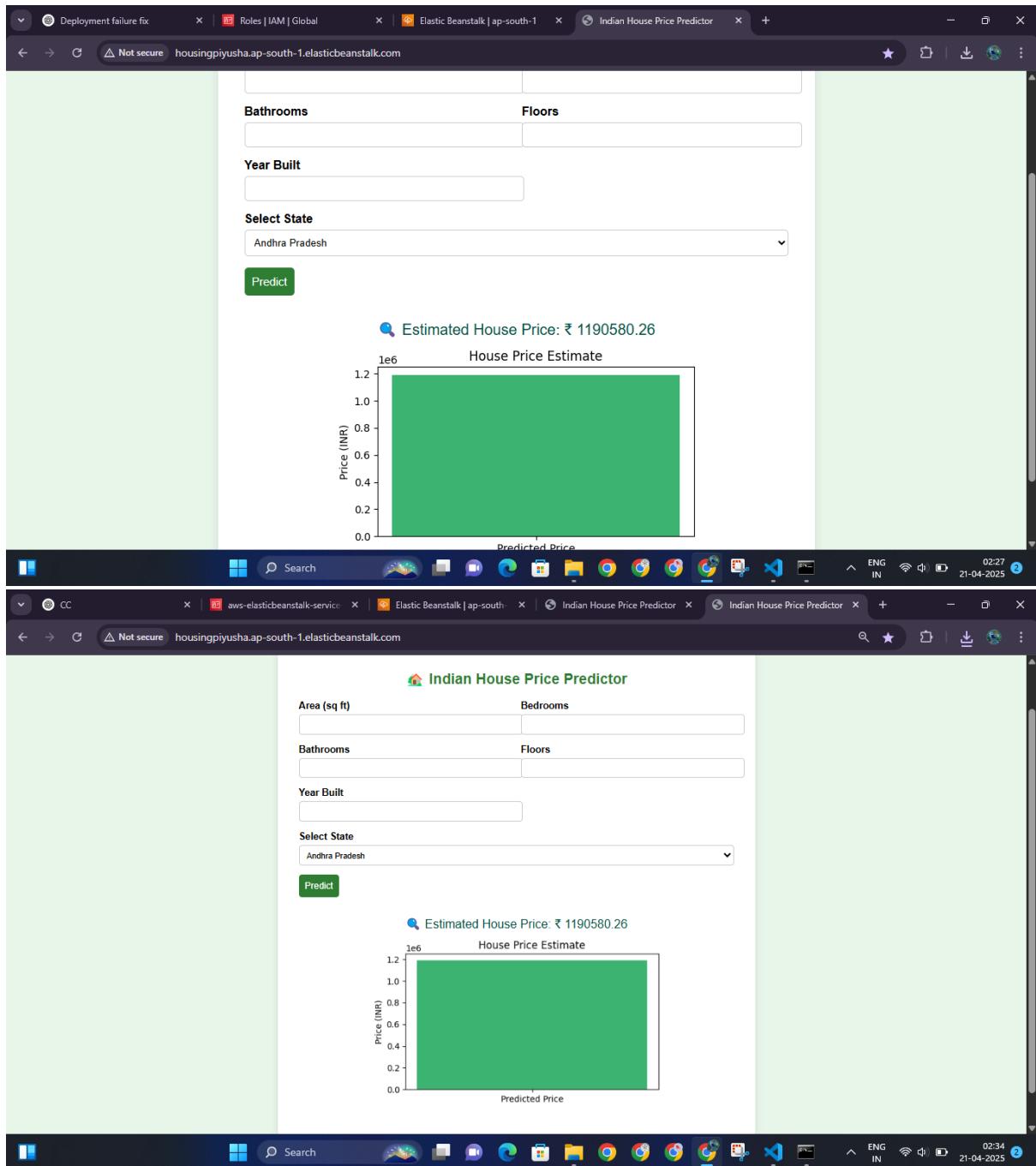
Area (sq ft)	Bedrooms
5000	3

Bathrooms	Floors
2	1

Year Built: 2015

Select State: Maharashtra

Predict



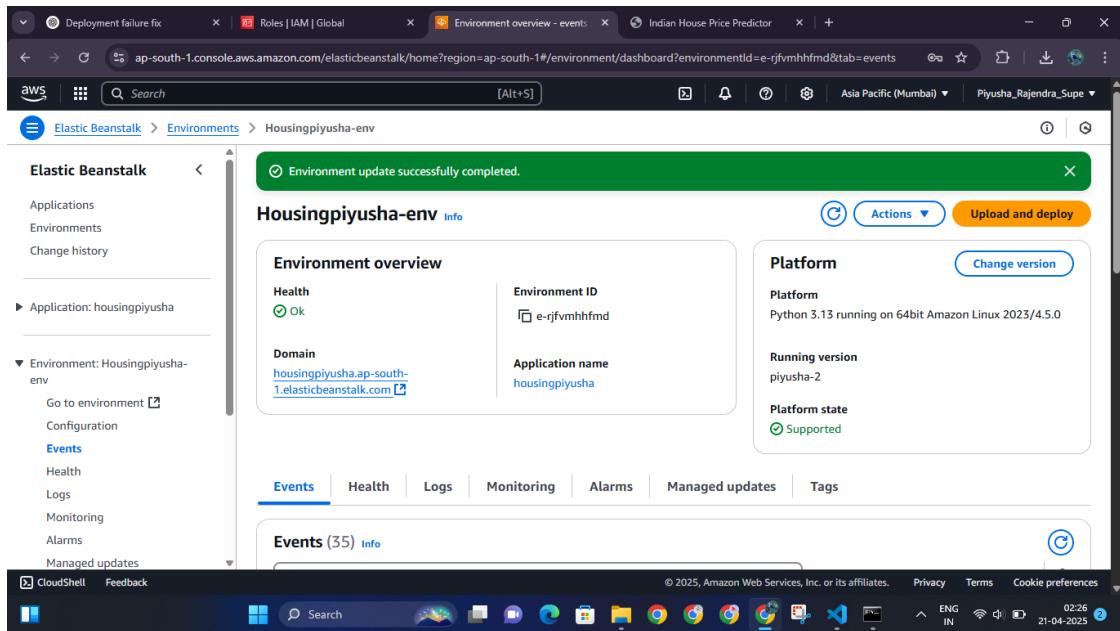
Step 9: Monitor Your App

1. Check the health of your app:

- Go back to the **Elastic Beanstalk** dashboard.
- You can see whether your app is healthy (Green), or if there are any issues (Red).

2. View logs:

- If your app is not working, you can check the **logs** from the Elastic Beanstalk console.
- Click **Logs > Request Logs** to get detailed logs that can help troubleshoot errors.



Step 10: Clean Up (Optional)

Once you're done testing or if you want to stop the app, you can **terminate the environment**:

1. Terminate the environment:

- In the Elastic Beanstalk console, go to your environment.
- Click **Actions > Terminate Environment**.

Confirm the termination to stop any resources and prevent charges.

FUNCTIONALITY AND ADVANTAGE

Functionality of the Application

- Accepts user input for house features (e.g., number of rooms, area, bathrooms).
- Processes input through a trained Random Forest machine learning model.
- Predicts house prices based on the provided features.
- Provides real-time output via a web interface.
- Frontend built using HTML and CSS for a simple, user-friendly experience.
- Flask backend handles data input, model integration, and prediction logic.
- Fully deployed and accessible online using AWS Elastic Beanstalk.

Advantages of the Project (Cloud-Focused)

- **Simplified Deployment:** AWS Elastic Beanstalk manages server provisioning and environment setup, streamlining the deployment process.
- **Public Accessibility:** The application is hosted online and can be accessed from any web-enabled device.
- **Scalability:** Elastic Beanstalk automatically scales the application based on incoming traffic and resource needs.
- **No Manual Infrastructure Management:** Eliminates the need to configure EC2 instances, networking, or load balancers manually.
- **Secure and Configurable:** Can be extended with IAM roles, security groups, and HTTPS for secure data handling.
- **Monitoring and Logging:** Integrated with AWS Cloud Watch for real-time monitoring and application log tracking.
- **Time-Efficient:** Greatly reduces the time and effort required to deploy a machine learning application to the cloud.
- **Educational Value:** Provides hands-on experience with cloud deployment, aligning with cloud computing course objectives

CONCLUSION

This project demonstrates the practical application of cloud computing concepts through the deployment of a web application using **AWS Elastic Beanstalk**. By leveraging Elastic Beanstalk's Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS) model, the project showcases how developers can easily deploy, manage, and scale web applications without the need for in-depth knowledge of cloud infrastructure. Elastic Beanstalk simplifies the complexities traditionally associated with cloud deployment—such as provisioning servers, configuring load balancers, and managing auto-scaling. With minimal configuration, the application was successfully deployed and made publicly accessible, illustrating how AWS services can reduce deployment time and operational overhead. The use of Elastic Beanstalk also provides built-in support for monitoring, logging, and scaling, which are essential components of any production-grade cloud application. This highlights the advantages of cloud-native platforms in enabling high availability, reliability, and maintainability of services with minimal manual effort.

Overall, the project reinforces key cloud computing principles such as scalability, automation, resource abstraction, and ease of deployment. It serves as a practical example of how modern cloud platforms like AWS can empower developers and students to build and deploy real-world applications quickly and efficiently, aligning perfectly with the core objectives of cloud computing education.

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