



AISSMS
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
ज्ञानम् सकलजनहिताय



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Department of Computer Engineering

“CC Mini-project Stepwise explanation”

Submitted By

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Roll No: 23CO315

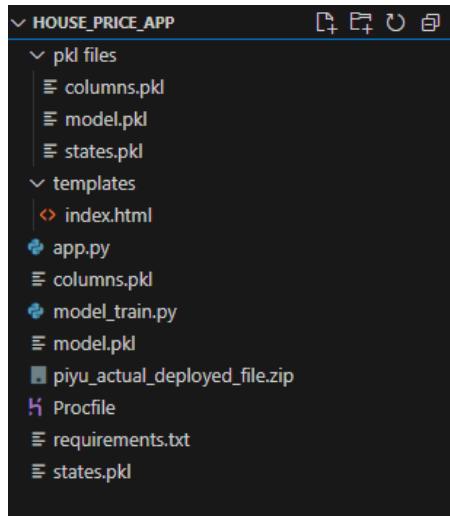
Under the Guidance of

Prof. V. M. Kanavde

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

The steps for deploying the application are given as follows:

The directory structure is as follows:



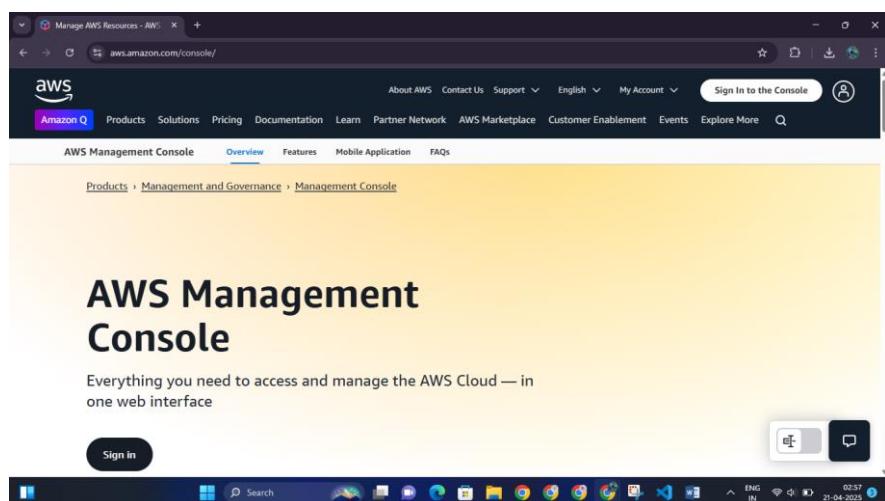
Step 1: Sign Up and Log in to AWS

1. Go to AWS:

Open your browser and go to [AWS](#).

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
```

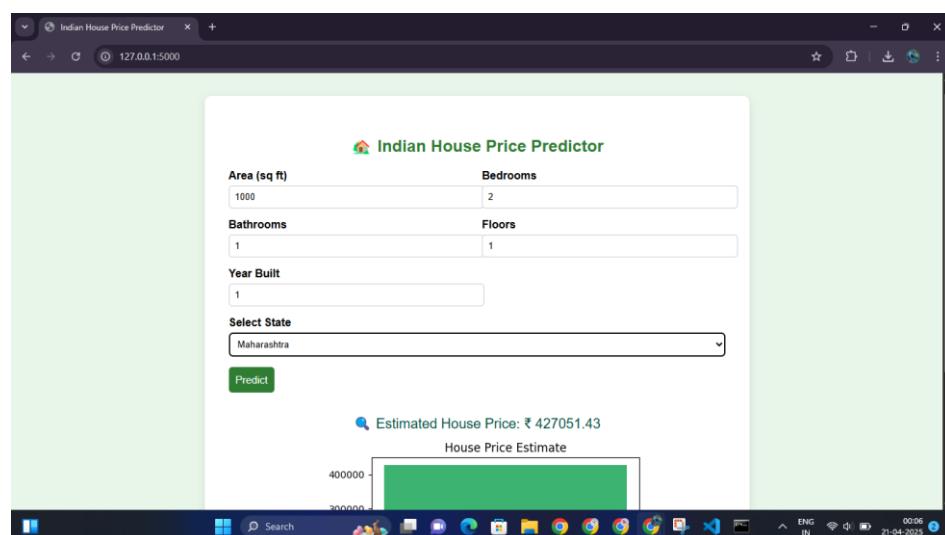
- Procfile: This file tells Elastic Beanstalk how to run your app. Create a new file called Procfile (no extension) in your project folder, and add this line:

```
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 production 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:

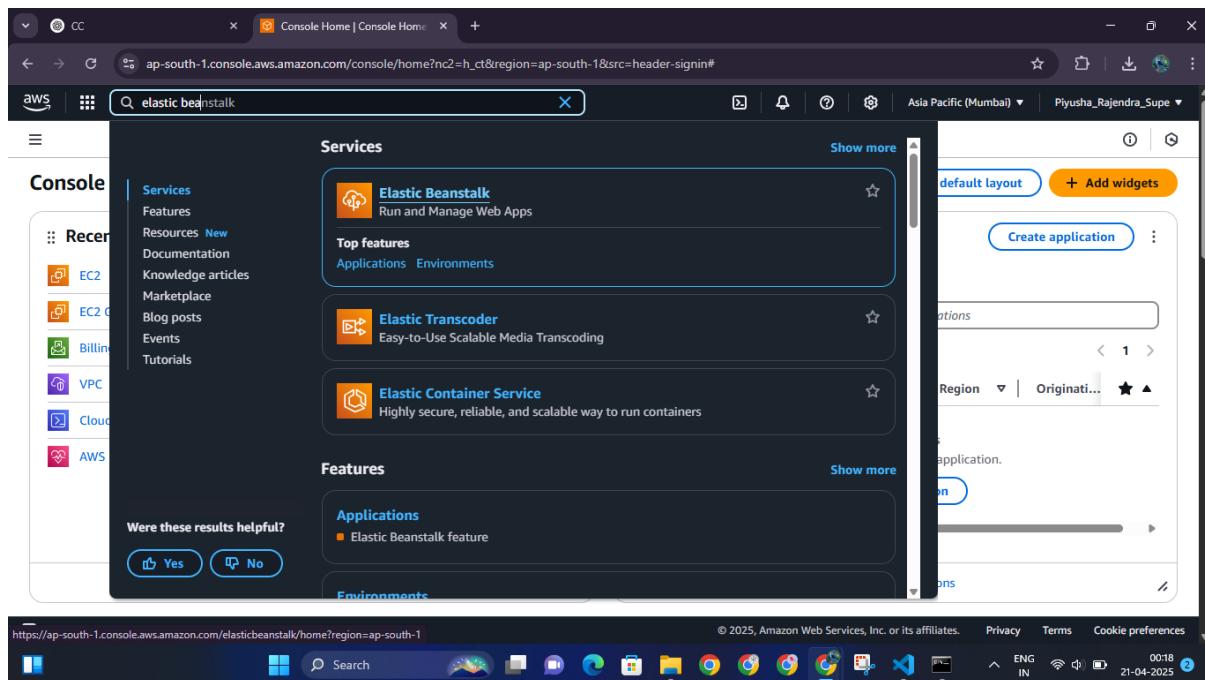
Make sure your Flask app listens on port 8080, which is the default for AWS:

```
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**.

Compute

Amazon Elastic Beanstalk

End-to-end web application management.

Amazon Elastic Beanstalk is an easy-to-use service for deploying and scaling web applications and services developed with Java, .NET, PHP, Node.js, Python, Ruby, Go, and Docker on familiar servers such as Apache, Nginx, Passenger, and IIS.

Get started

You simply upload your code and Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the deployment, from capacity provisioning, load balancing, and automatic scaling

Pricing

There's no additional charge for Elastic Beanstalk. You pay for Amazon Web Services resources that we create to store and run your web application, like Amazon S3 buckets and Amazon EC2 instances.

https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/home?region=ap-s... Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

Step 1
 Configure environment
 Step 2
 Configure service access
 Step 3 - optional
 Set up networking, database, and tags
 Step 4 - optional
 Configure instance traffic and scaling
 Step 5 - optional
 Configure updates, monitoring, and logging
 Step 6
 Review

Configure environment Info

Environment tier Info

Amazon Elastic Beanstalk has two types of environment tiers to support different types of web applications.

Web server environment
Run a website, web application, or web API that serves HTTP requests. [Learn more](#)

Worker environment
Run a worker application that processes long-running workloads on demand or performs tasks on a schedule. [Learn more](#)

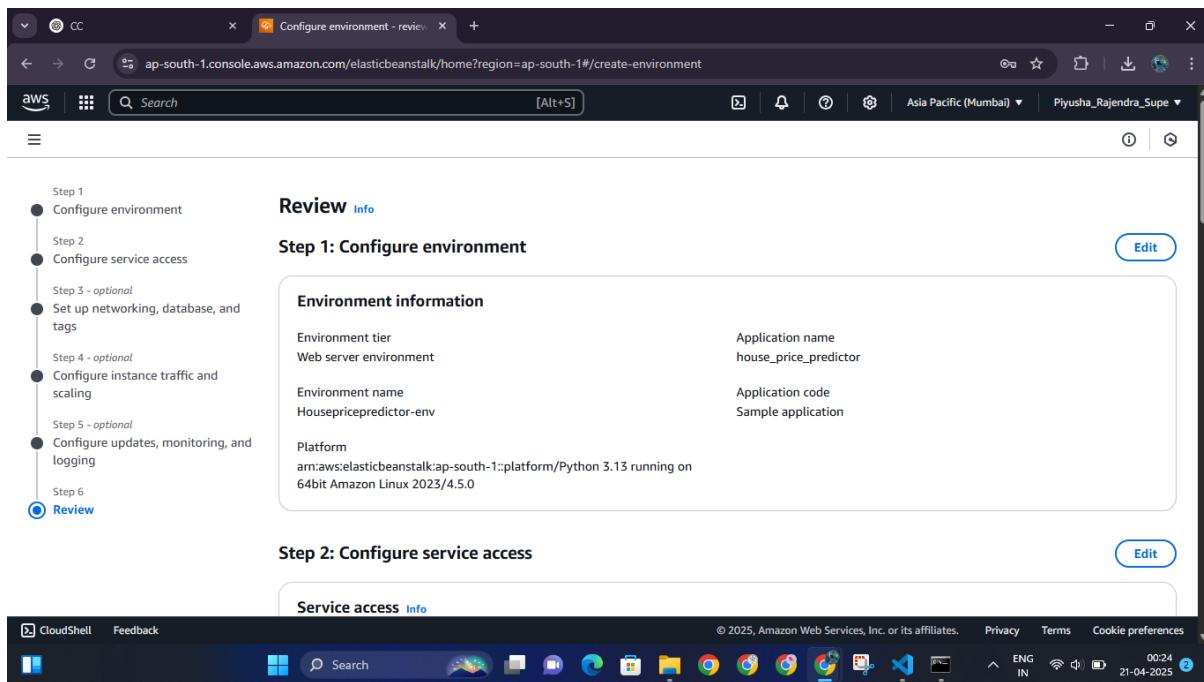
Application information Info

Application name

Maximum length of 100 characters.

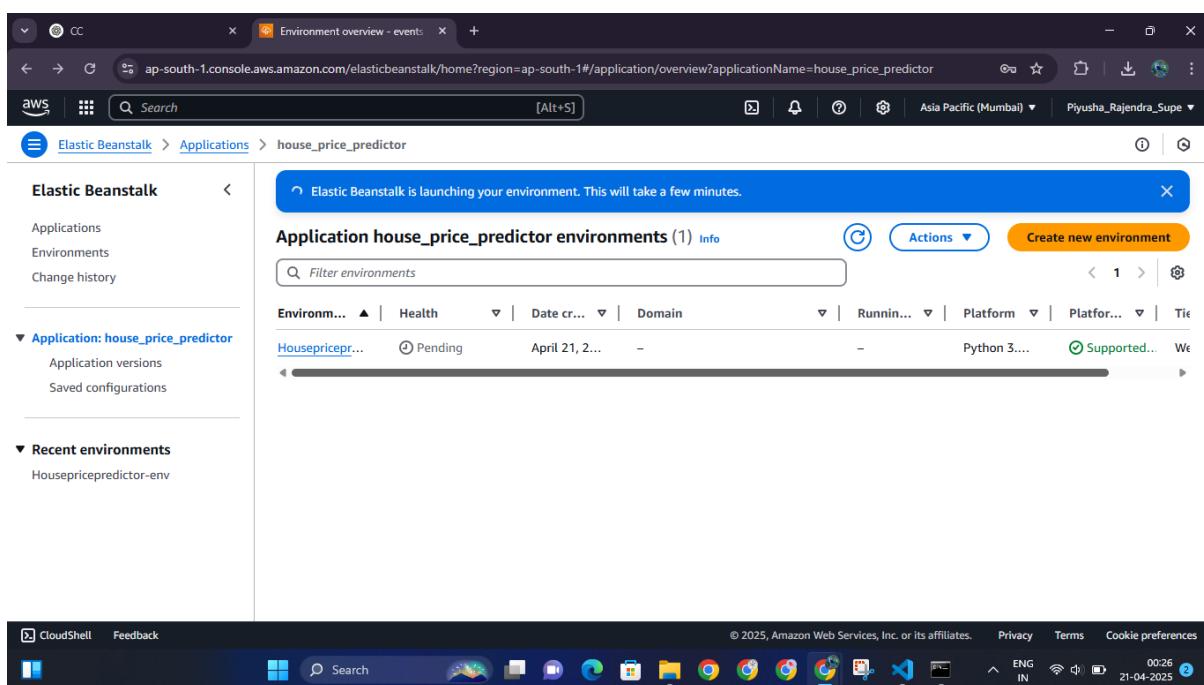
▼ Application tags (optional)
Apply up to 50 tags. You can use tags to group and filter your resources. A tag is a key-value pair. The key must be unique within the resource and is case-sensitive. [Learn more](#)
No tags associated with the resource.

CloudShell Feedback Privacy Terms Cookie preferences



Step 5: Create an Elastic Beanstalk Environment

1. **Click on your newly created application:**
 - 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**.



The screenshot shows the AWS Elastic Beanstalk Applications page. On the left, a sidebar lists 'Recent environments' including 'Housingpiyusha-env', 'Piyusha-env', 'Housing-env', 'House-price-predictor-env-1', and 'House-price-predictor-env'. The main content area displays a table of 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:elasticbe...
piyusha	Piyusha-env	April 21, 2025 01:49:4...	April 21, 2025 01:49:4...	arn:aws:elasticbe...

A green banner at the top indicates 'Environment update successfully completed.'

The screenshot shows the AWS Elastic Beanstalk Application overview for the 'housingpiyusha' environment. The sidebar shows 'Recent environments' including 'Housingpiyusha-env', 'Piyusha-env', 'Housing-env', 'House-price-predictor-env-1', and 'House-price-predictor-env'. The main content area shows the 'Application housingpiyusha environments (1) Info' table:

Environment	Health	Date created	Domain	Running	Platform	Platform	Tier
Housingpiyu...	Ok	April 21, 2025	housingpiyusha.ap-south-1.elasticbeanstalk.com	piyusha-2	Python 3.9	Supported	Web

A green banner at the top indicates 'Environment update successfully completed.'

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

Select trusted entity

Trusted entity type

- AWS service
- AWS account
- Web identity
- SAML 2.0 federation
- Custom trust policy

Use case

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

Name, review, and create

Role details

Role name
Enter a meaningful name to identify this role.

Maximum 64 characters. Use alphanumeric and '-' characters.

Description
Add a short explanation for this role.

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
1 trust 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](#)

Identity and Access Management (IAM)

[View role](#) [X](#)

Roles (6) Info

An IAM role is an identity you can create that has specific permissions with credentials that are valid for short durations. Roles can be assumed by entities that you trust.

<input type="checkbox"/> Role name	Trusted entities	Last activity
aws-elasticbeanstalk-ec2-role	AWS Service: ec2	-
aws-elasticbeanstalk-service-role	AWS Service: elasticbeanstalk	-
aws-elasticbeanstalk-service-role-piyusha	AWS Service: elasticbeanstalk	-
AWSServiceRoleForElasticBeanstalk	AWS Service: elasticbeanstalk (Service-Linked Role)	-
AWSServiceRoleForSupport	AWS Service: support (Service-Linked Role)	-
AWSServiceRoleForTrustedAdvisor	AWS Service: trustedadvisor (Service-Linked Role)	-

Roles Anywhere Info

Authenticate your non AWS workloads and securely provide access to AWS services.

[Manage](#)

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Roles page. The left sidebar includes sections for Identity and Access Management (IAM), Access management, and Access reports. The main content area displays a table titled "Permissions policies (6)" with the following data:

Policy name	Type	Attached entities
AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryReadOnly	AWS managed	1
AWSElasticBeanstalkEnhancedHealth	AWS managed	3
AWSElasticBeanstalkMulticontainerDoc...	AWS managed	1
AWSElasticBeanstalkWebTier	AWS managed	1
AWSElasticBeanstalkWorkerTier	AWS managed	1
CloudWatchLogsFullAccess	AWS managed	1

Below the table are sections for "Permissions boundary (not set)" and "Generate policy based on CloudTrail events". The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar.

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**.

The screenshot shows the AWS Elastic Beanstalk Environment overview page for the environment "Piyusha-env". The left sidebar lists Applications, Environments, and various configuration options. A modal dialog box titled "Upload and deploy" is open in the center of the screen. The dialog contains the following fields:

- Upload application**: A "Choose file" button.
- File name:** housing.zip
- Version label**: A text input field containing "piyusha-version-1".
- Deploy**: A large orange "Deploy" button.

The background shows the environment details, including the EC2 instance count and deployment history.

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 screenshot shows the AWS Elastic Beanstalk Events page for the 'Housingpiyusha-env' environment. A prominent green header message states 'Environment update successfully completed.' Below this, a table lists several log entries from April 21, 2025, at various times between 02:24:30 and 02:26:38 UTC+5:30. The log entries detail the deployment process, including the transition from Info to Ok health status, the deployment of new configurations, and the startup of EC2 instances. The AWS navigation bar and taskbar are visible at the top and bottom respectively.

This screenshot is nearly identical to the one above, showing the same successful environment update details. The green header message 'Environment update successfully completed.' is present, along with the same sequence of log entries detailing the deployment and startup process. The AWS interface elements like the navigation bar and taskbar are also visible.

The screenshot shows the AWS Elastic Beanstalk Applications dashboard. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Elastic Beanstalk' and 'Applications' selected. Below it, a 'Recent environments' section lists 'Housingpiyusha-env', 'Piyusha-env', 'Housing-env', 'House-price-predictor-env-1', and 'House-price-predictor-env'. The main area displays a table of 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...

A green banner at the top right says 'Environment update successfully completed.' There are 'Actions' and 'Create application' buttons. The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with various icons.

Step 8: Access Your Flask App

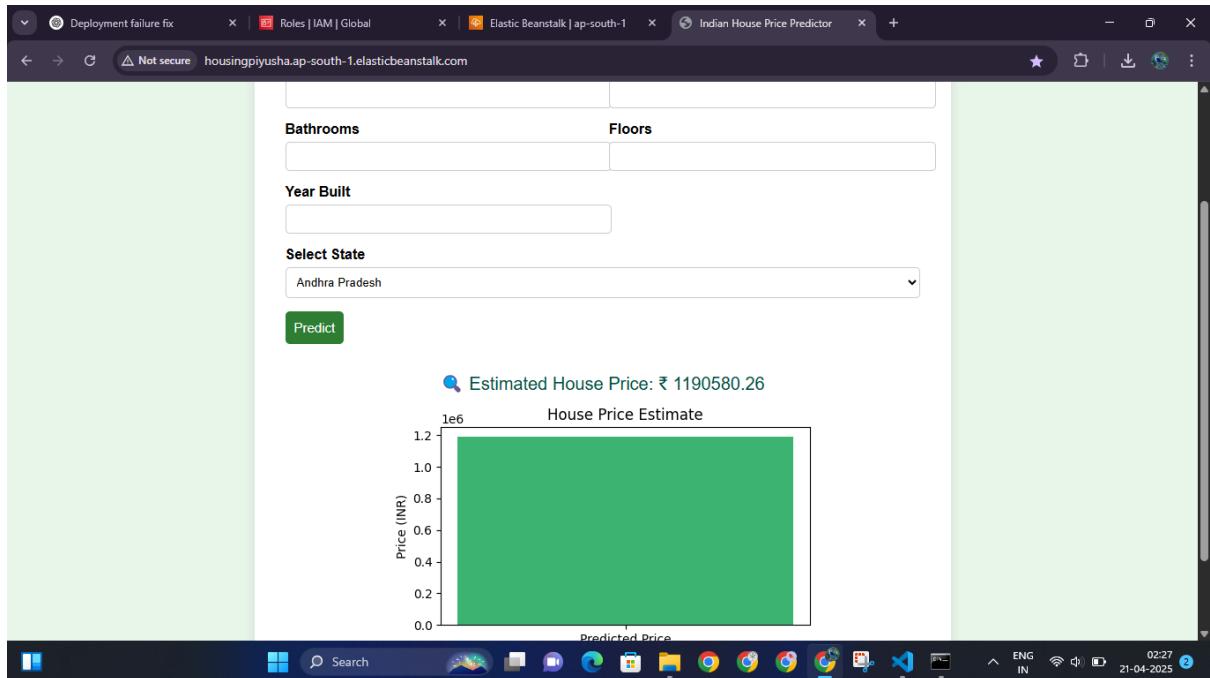
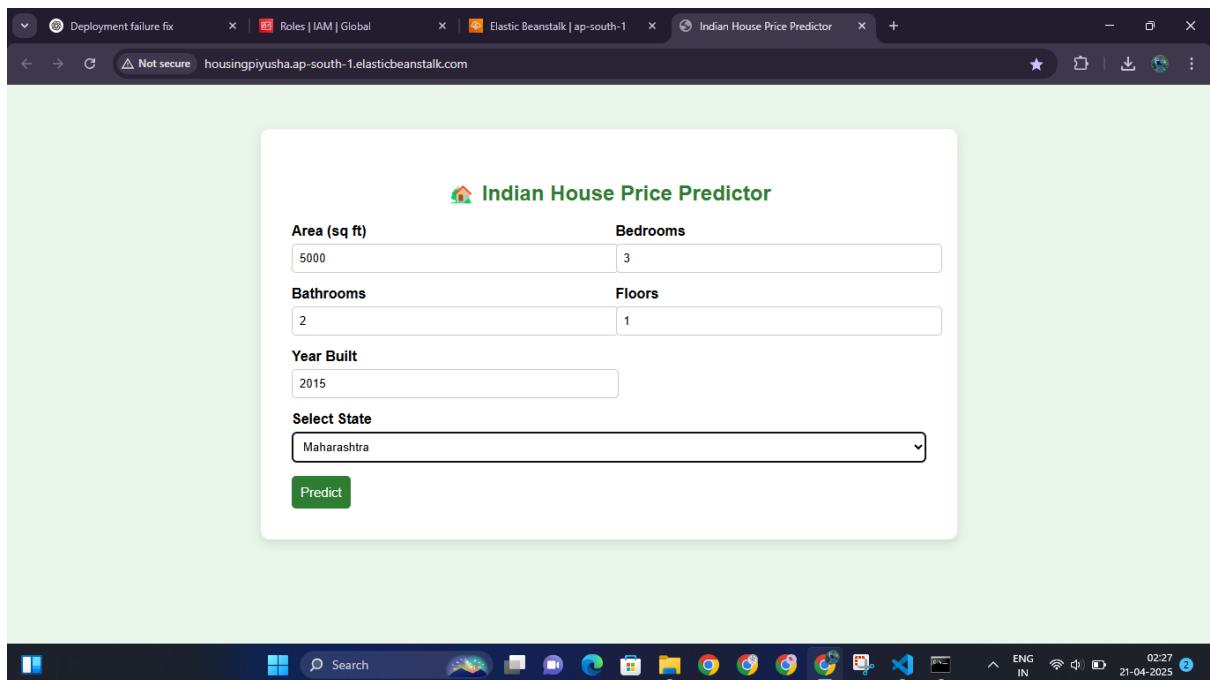
1. Get your app URL:

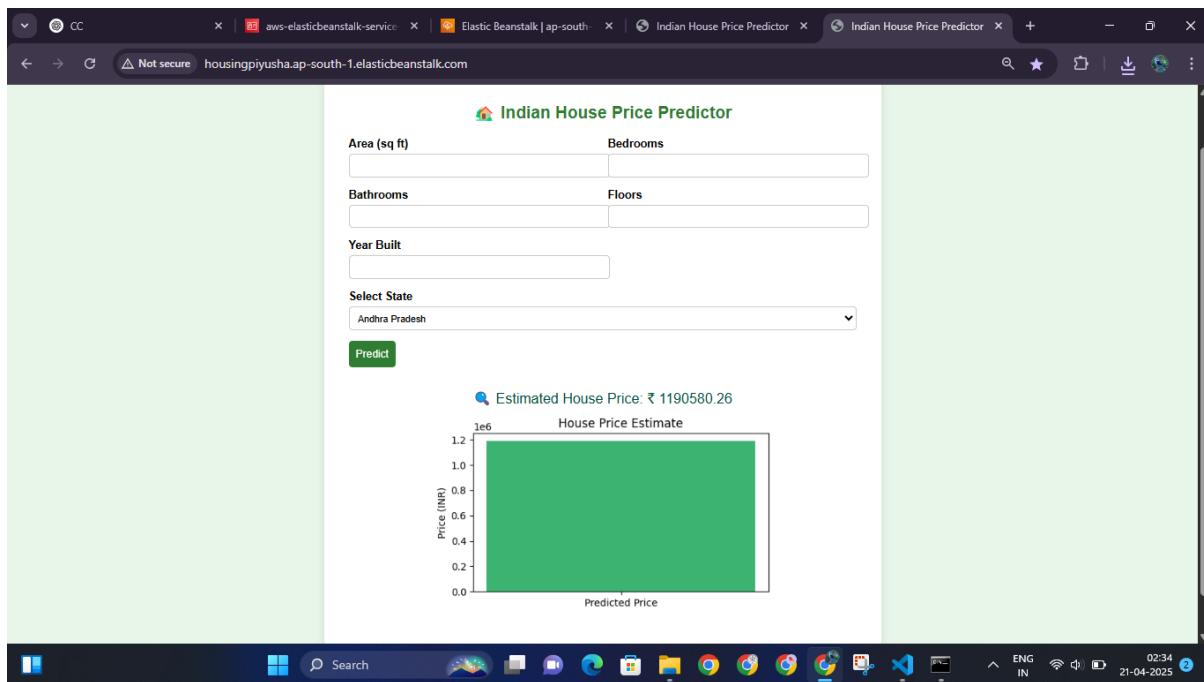
- Once the environment is created, you'll see a **URL** for your app in the Elastic Beanstalk dashboard (e.g., <http://house-price-predictor.elasticbeanstalk.com>).
- Click on this link, and your Flask app will open in a new tab!

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the deployed Flask application. The main content area has a green gradient background and features a large 'Congratulations' message. Below it, smaller text reads: 'Your first AWS Elastic Beanstalk Python Application is now running on your own dedicated environment in the AWS Cloud' and 'This environment is launched with Elastic Beanstalk Python Platform'. To the right, a sidebar titled 'What's Next?' lists several links:

- [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](#)

The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with various icons.





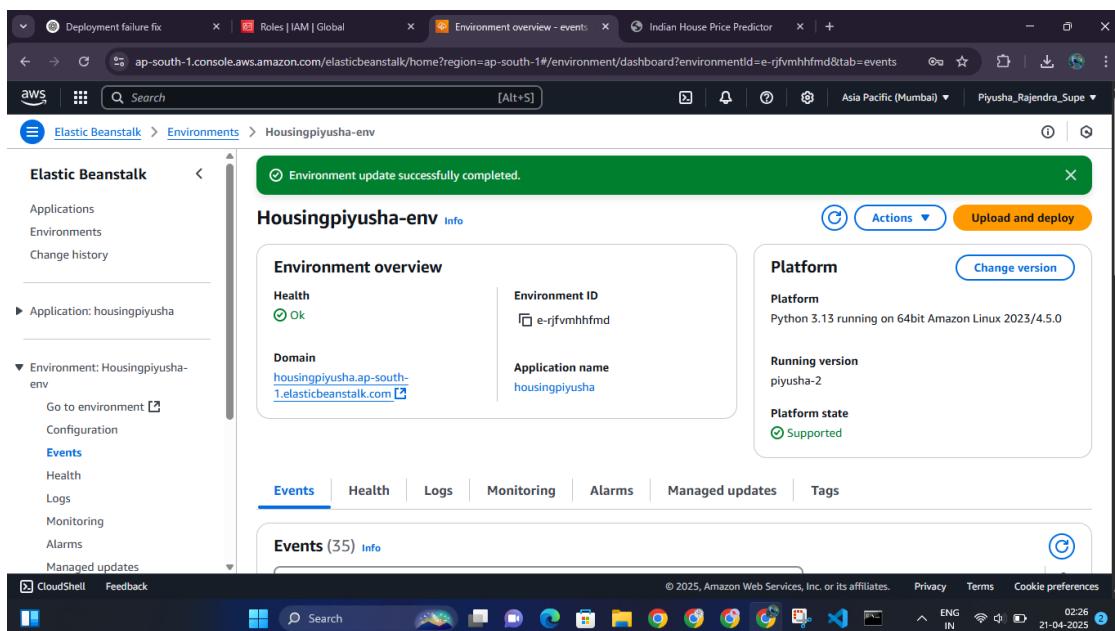
Step 9: Monitor Your App

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.

Recap:

1. **Sign Up** for AWS and log in.
2. **Prepare your Flask app** by creating requirements.txt and Procfile.
3. **Go to AWS Console**, search for **Elastic Beanstalk**, and **create a new application**.
4. **Create a new environment** for your app.
5. **Upload your ZIP file** containing your Flask app.
6. **Launch the app** and **wait** for it to be ready.
7. **Get the URL** to access your live Flask app!
8. **Monitor your app** for health and logs.

The source code is as follows:

Model_train.py

```
import os
import pickle
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

# Simulated dataset with Indian states
states = [
    "Andhra Pradesh", "Arunachal Pradesh", "Assam", "Bihar", "Chhattisgarh",
    "Goa", "Gujarat", "Haryana", "Himachal Pradesh", "Jharkhand", "Karnataka",
    "Kerala", "Madhya Pradesh", "Maharashtra", "Manipur", "Meghalaya",
    "Mizoram", "Nagaland", "Odisha", "Punjab", "Rajasthan", "Sikkim",
```

```
"Tamil Nadu", "Telangana", "Tripura", "Uttar Pradesh", "Uttarakhand",
"West Bengal", "Delhi", "Jammu and Kashmir"
```

```
]
```

```
# Generate sample data
np.random.seed(42)
n_samples = 500
X = pd.DataFrame({
    "area_sqft": np.random.uniform(500, 4000, size=n_samples),
    "bedrooms": np.random.randint(1, 6, size=n_samples),
    "bathrooms": np.random.randint(1, 4, size=n_samples),
    "floors": np.random.randint(1, 4, size=n_samples),
    "year_built": np.random.randint(1980, 2022, size=n_samples),
    "state": np.random.choice(states, size=n_samples)
})
```

```
# Simulate price as a function of area, rooms, etc.
```

```
y = (
    X["area_sqft"] * 50 +
    X["bedrooms"] * 200000 +
    X["bathrooms"] * 150000 +
    X["floors"] * 50000 +
    (2022 - X["year_built"]) * -1000 +
    np.random.normal(0, 100000, size=n_samples)
)
```

```
# One-hot encode the 'state' column
```

```
X = pd.get_dummies(X, columns=["state"])
```

```
# Train/test split  
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)  
  
# Train model  
model = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)  
model.fit(X_train, y_train)  
  
# Save model and column names  
os.makedirs("indian_states_app", exist_ok=True)  
pickle.dump(model, open("indian_states_app/model.pkl", "wb"))  
pickle.dump(X.columns.tolist(), open("indian_states_app/columns.pkl", "wb"))  
pickle.dump(states, open("indian_states_app/states.pkl", "wb"))
```

app.py

```
from flask import Flask  
  
app = Flask(__name__)  
  
@app.route("/")  
def home():  
    return "App is working!"  
  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    import os  
    port = int(os.environ.get("PORT", 5000))  
    app.run(debug=True, host='0.0.0.0', port=port)  
  
from flask import Flask, render_template, request
```

```
import pickle
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import base64
from io import BytesIO

app = Flask(__name__)
model = pickle.load(open("model.pkl", "rb"))
columns = pickle.load(open("columns.pkl", "rb"))
states = pickle.load(open("states.pkl", "rb"))

@app.route("/", methods=["GET", "POST"])
def home():
    prediction = None
    plot_url = None

    if request.method == "POST":
        input_data = []

        for col in columns:
            if col.startswith("state_"):
                input_data.append(1 if col == f"state_{request.form['state']}") else 0)
            else:
                val = float(request.form.get(col, 0))
                input_data.append(val)

        input_df = pd.DataFrame([input_data], columns=columns)
        prediction = round(model.predict(input_df)[0], 2)
```

```

# Plot

plt.figure(figsize=(5, 3))
plt.bar(["Predicted Price"], [prediction], color='mediumseagreen')
plt.ylabel("Price (INR)")
plt.title("House Price Estimate")
buf = BytesIO()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.savefig(buf, format="png")
plt.close()

plot_url = base64.b64encode(buf.getvalue()).decode("utf-8")

return render_template("index.html", input_columns=columns, states=states,
prediction=prediction, plot_url=plot_url)

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

```

index.html

```

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Indian House Price Predictor</title>
    <style>

body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    background: #e8f5e9;

```

```
margin: 0;  
padding: 0;  
}  
.container {  
    max-width: 720px;  
    margin: 50px auto;  
    background: #ffffff;  
    padding: 35px;  
    border-radius: 10px;  
    box-shadow: 0px 4px 12px rgba(0,0,0,0.1);  
}  
h2 {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: #2e7d32;  
}  
form {  
    display: grid;  
    grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr;  
    gap: 15px;  
}  
label {  
    font-weight: bold;  
    margin-bottom: 5px;  
    display: block;  
}  
input, select {  
    width: 100%;  
    padding: 8px;  
    border: 1px solid #ccc;
```

```
border-radius: 5px;  
}  
.full-width {  
grid-column: span 2;  
}  
button {  
padding: 10px;  
background: #2e7d32;  
color: white;  
border: none;  
border-radius: 5px;  
cursor: pointer;  
font-size: 15px;  
}  
button:hover {  
background: #1b5e20;  
}  
.result {  
margin-top: 30px;  
text-align: center;  
font-size: 20px;  
color: #004d40;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<div class="container">  
<h2>🏡 Indian House Price Predictor</h2>  
<form method="POST">
```

```
<div>
    <label>Area (sq ft)</label>
    <input type="number" step="any" name="area_sqft" required>
</div>

<div>
    <label>Bedrooms</label>
    <input type="number" name="bedrooms" required>
</div>

<div>
    <label>Bathrooms</label>
    <input type="number" name="bathrooms" required>
</div>

<div>
    <label>Floors</label>
    <input type="number" name="floors" required>
</div>

<div>
    <label>Year Built</label>
    <input type="number" name="year_built" required>
</div>

<div class="full-width">
    <label>Select State</label>
    <select name="state">
        {% for state in states %}
            <option value="{{ state }}>{{ state }}</option>
        {% endfor %}
    </select>
</div>

<div class="full-width">
```

```
<button type="submit">Predict</button>
</div>
</form>
{% if prediction %}

<div class="result">
    
    <br>
    
</div>
{% endif %}

</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Conclusion: Thus we have successfully configured our mini-project and this is how we implemented it step by step