

# INTELLIGENT DIET RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM

## A PROJECT REPORT

*Submitted by*

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Course Code: **CSE4020**  
Course Title: **MACHINE LEARNING**

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**SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND  
ENGINEERING**

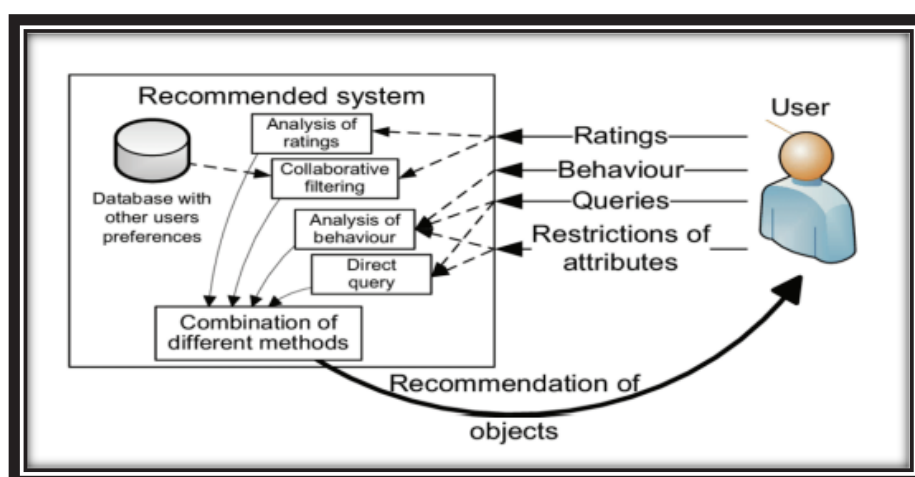
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## ABSTRACT

Your food selections each day affect your fitness—how you feel today, tomorrow, and in the future. Good nutrition is an important part of a healthy lifestyle. A balanced diet is one that gives your body the nutrients it needs to function correctly. The average person needs to eat about 2,000 calories every day to maintain their weight. However, a person's specific daily calorie intake can vary depending on their age, gender, and physical activity level. Now days because of busy lifestyle we tend to forget to have a proper diet, by keeping this in mind we have come up with a project which suggest you a list of food one should eat according to there body bmi.

## INTRODUCTION

One of the important factors for a healthy life is daily diet and food, specifically, for the people suffering from some minor or major diseases. Various studies depict that inappropriate and inadequate intake of diet is the major reasons of various health issues and diseases. The primary attention of this work is to provide Nutritionist Assistant to different people who are suffering from common diseases or maybe no diseases. A recommendation system, is a subclass of information filtering system that seeks to predict the "rating" or "preference" a user would give to an item. They are primarily used in commercial applications.



## PROJECT

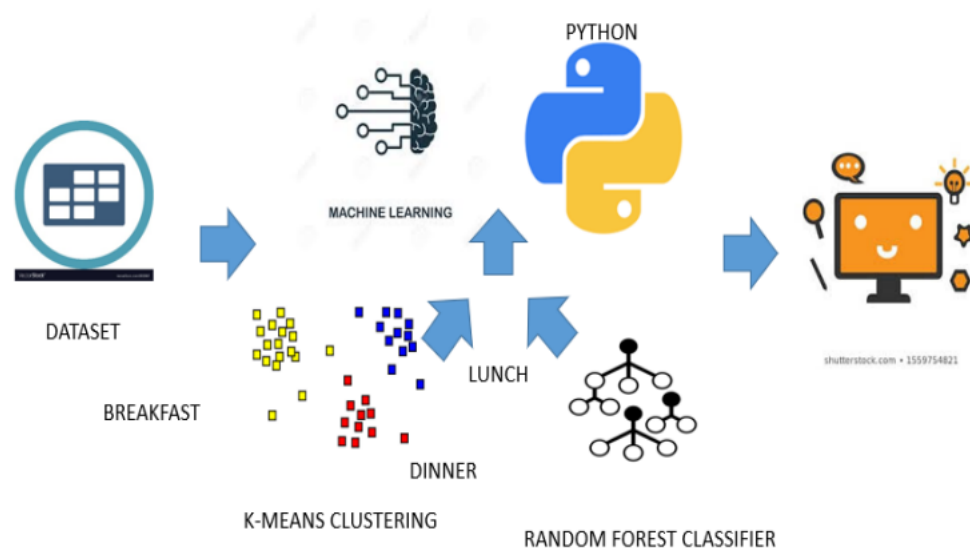
The recommendation process has basically three stages

- Information Collection Phase,
- Learning Phase
- Recommendation Phase.

In our system recommendations will be about the healthy diet plan like what all things you should eat, what is your BMI (Body Mass Index) which states whether you are healthy, overweight, or under-weight. If you are overweight then it will suggest you items you should eat to loose weight, if you are under weight, it will suggest food items for gaining weight .

## SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE:

### SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



## SYSTEM WORKFLOW:



### **Proposed Work:-**

This project has been developed using Machine Learning algorithms. KMeans clustering was used to cluster the food according to calories and then Random Forest Classifier is used to classify the food items and predict the food items based on input given.



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Trusted

Python 3 (ipykernel)

Code

```
In [1]: #import the libraries used in this feild
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from tkinter import *
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
```

```
In [18]: #Pandas was used to read datasets.
#Numpy was used to convert features into numpy and then perform the further operations.
#Tkinter was used to create interface.
#KMeans was used to perform clustering.
#Train_test_split was used to divide the dataset into train and test portions to train and test the model.
#RandomForestClassifier used to predict the food items based on clustered data.
```

```
In [2]: #import the dataset
data=pd.read_csv('food.csv')
BFdata=data["Breakfast"]
BFdatanp=BFdata.to_numpy()

lundata=data["Lunch"]
lundatanp=lundata.to_numpy()

Dindata=data["Dinner"]
Dindatanp=Dindata.to_numpy()
Food_itemsdata=data["Food_items"]
```

```
In [3]: #entires that you will give for getting the diet chart

def show_entry_fields():
    print("\n Age: %s\n Veg-NonVeg: %s\n Weight: %s kg\n Hight: %s cm\n" % (e1.get(), e2.get(),e3.get(), e4.get()))
```

```
In [4]: #check the BMI of the person to get the appropriate diet plan.
def check_bmi():
    show_entry_fields()
    #calculating BMI
    age=int(e1.get())
    veg=float(e2.get())
    weight=float(e3.get())
    height=float(e4.get())
    bmi = weight/((height/100)**2)
    agewiseinp=0

    for lp in range (0,80,20):
        test_list=np.arange(lp,lp+20)
        for i in test_list:
            if(i == age):
                tr=round(lp/20)
                agecl=round(lp/20)

    #conditions
    print("Your body mass index is: ", bmi)
    if ( bmi < 16):
        print("Acoording to your BMI, you are Severely Underweight")
        clbmi=4
        Weight_Gain(bmi,agecl)
    elif ( bmi >= 16 and bmi < 18.5):
        print("Acoording to your BMI, you are Underweight")
        clbmi=3
        Weight_Gain(bmi,agecl)
    elif ( bmi >= 18.5 and bmi < 25):
        print("Acoording to your BMI, you are Healthy")
        clbmi=2
    elif ( bmi >= 25 and bmi < 30):
        print("Acoording to your BMI, you are Overweight")
        clbmi=1
        Weight_Loss(clbmi,agecl)
    elif ( bmi >=30):
        print("Acoording to your BMI, you are Severely Overweight")
        clbmi=0
        Weight_Loss(clbmi,agecl)
```

```
In [5]: #this function is used for predicting Weightloss diet plan
def Weight_Loss(clbmi,agecl):
    #show_entry_fields()

    bfsep=[]
    Lunsep=[]
    Dinsep=[]

    bfsepID=[]
    LunsepID=[]
    DinsepID=[]

    for i in range(len(BFdata)):
        if BFdatanp[i]==1:
            bfsep.append( Food_itemsdata[i] )
            bfsepID.append(i)
        if lundatanp[i]==1:
            Lunsep.append(Food_itemsdata[i])
            LunsepID.append(i)
        if Dindatanp[i]==1:
            Dinsep.append(Food_itemsdata[i])
            DinsepID.append(i)
```

```

# retrieving Lunch data rows by loc method /
LunsepIDdata = data.iloc[LunsepID]
LunsepIDdata=LunsepIDdata.T
#print(LunsepIDdata)
val=list(np.arange(5,15))
Valapnd=[0]+val
LunsepIDdata=LunsepIDdata.iloc[Valapnd]
LunsepIDdata=LunsepIDdata.T
#print(LunsepIDdata)

# retrieving Breakfast data rows by loc method
bfsepIDdata = data.iloc[bfsepID]
bfsepIDdata=bfsepIDdata.T
val=list(np.arange(5,15))
Valapnd=[0]+val
bfsepIDdata=bfsepIDdata.iloc[Valapnd]
bfsepIDdata=bfsepIDdata.T

# retrieving Dinner Data rows by loc method
DinsepIDdata = data.iloc[DinsepID]
DinsepIDdata=DinsepIDdata.T
val=list(np.arange(5,15))
Valapnd=[0]+val
DinsepIDdata=DinsepIDdata.iloc[Valapnd]
DinsepIDdata=DinsepIDdata.T

#calculating BMI
age=int(e1.get())
veg=float(e2.get())
weight=float(e3.get())
height=float(e4.get())
bmi = weight/((height/100)**2)
agewiseinp=0

for lp in range (0,80,20):
    test_list=np.arange(lp,lp+20)
    for i in test_list:
        if(i == age):
            tr=round(lp/20)
            agecl=round(lp/20)

#conditions
#print("Your body mass index is: ", bmi)
if ( bmi < 16):
    #print("Acoording to your BMI, you are Severely Underweight")
    clbmi=4
elif ( bmi >= 16 and bmi < 18.5):
    #print("Acoording to your BMI, you are Underweight")
    clbmi=3
elif ( bmi >= 18.5 and bmi < 25):
    # print("Acoording to your BMI, you are Healthy")
    clbmi=2
elif ( bmi >= 25 and bmi < 30):
    #print("Acoording to your BMI, you are Overweight")
    clbmi=1
elif ( bmi >=30):
    #print("Acoording to your BMI, you are Severely Overweight")
    clbmi=0

#converting into numpy array
DinsepIDdata=DinsepIDdata.to_numpy()
LunsepIDdata=LunsepIDdata.to_numpy()
bfsepIDdata=bfsepIDdata.to_numpy()
ti=(clbmi+agecl)/2

## K-Means Based Dinner Food
Datacalorie=DinsepIDdata[1:,1:len(DinsepIDdata)]

X = np.array(Datacalorie)
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=3, random_state=0).fit(X)

XValu=np.arange(0,len(kmeans.labels_))

# retrieving the Labels for Dinner food
dnrlbl=kmeans.labels_

## K-Means Based Lunch Food
Datacalorie=LunsepIDdata[1:,1:len(LunsepIDdata)]

X = np.array(Datacalorie)
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=3, random_state=0).fit(X)

XValu=np.arange(0,len(kmeans.labels_))

# retrieving the Labels for Lunch food
lnchlbl=kmeans.labels_

## K-Means Based breakfast Food
Datacalorie=bfsepIDdata[1:,1:len(bfsepIDdata)]

X = np.array(Datacalorie)
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=3, random_state=0).fit(X)

XValu=np.arange(0,len(kmeans.labels_))

# retrieving the Labels for breakfast food
brklbl=kmeans.labels_

inp=[]
## Reading of the Dataet
datafin=pd.read_csv('nutrition_distriution.csv')

## train set
dataTog=datafin.T
bmicl=[0,1,2,3,4]
agecl=[0,1,2,3,4]
Wlcat = dataTog.iloc[[1,2,7,8]]

```

```

WLcat=WLcat.T
WGcat= dataTog.iloc[[0,1,2,3,4,7,9,10]]
WGcat=WGcat.T
healthycat = dataTog.iloc[[1,2,3,4,6,7,9]]
healthycat=healthycat.T
WLcatDdata=WLcat.to_numpy()
WGcatDdata=WGcat.to_numpy()
healthycatDdata=healthycat.to_numpy()
WLcat=WLcatDdata[1:,0:len(WLcatDdata)]
WGcat=WGcatDdata[1:,0:len(WGcatDdata)]
healthycat=healthycatDdata[1:,0:len(healthycatDdata)]

WLfin=np.zeros((len(WLcat)*5,6),dtype=np.float32)
WGfin=np.zeros((len(WGcat)*5,10),dtype=np.float32)
healthycatfin=np.zeros((len(healthycat)*5,9),dtype=np.float32)
t=0
r=0
s=0
yt=[]
yr=[]
ys=[]
for zz in range(5):
    for jj in range(len(WLcat)):
        valloc=list(WLcat[jj])
        valloc.append(bmicls[zz])
        valloc.append(agecls[zz])
        WLfin[t]=np.array(valloc)
        yt.append(brk1bl[jj])
        t+=1
    for jj in range(len(WGcat)):
        valloc=list(WGcat[jj])
        valloc.append(bmicls[zz])
        valloc.append(agecls[zz])
        WGfin[r]=np.array(valloc)
        yr.append(lnchl1bl[jj])
        r+=1
    for jj in range(len(healthycat)):
        valloc=list(healthycat[jj])
        valloc.append(bmicls[zz])
        valloc.append(agecls[zz])
        healthycatfin[s]=np.array(valloc)
        ys.append(dnr1bl[jj])
        s+=1

X_test=np.zeros((len(WLcat),6),dtype=np.float32)

print('#####')

#randomforest
for jj in range(len(WLcat)):
    valloc=list(WLcat[jj])
    valloc.append(agecl)
    valloc.append(clbmi)
    X_test[jj]=np.array(valloc)*ti

X_train=WLfin# Features
y_train=yt # Labels

#Create a Gaussian Classifier
clf=RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100)

#Train the model using the training sets y_pred=clf.predict(X_test)
clf.fit(X_train,y_train)

#print (X_test[1])
X_test2=X_test
y_pred=clf.predict(X_test)

print ('SUGGESTED FOOD ITEMS for WEIGHT LOSS:')
for ii in range(len(y_pred)):
    if y_pred[ii]==2: #weightloss
        print (Food_itemsdata[ii])
        findata=Food_itemsdata[ii]
        if int(veg)==1:
            datanv=['Chicken Burger']
            for it in range(len(datanv)):
                if findata==datanv[it]:
                    print('VegNovVeg')

print('\n Thank You for taking our recommendations. :)')

```

In [ ]: **M** #predicting the list of foods for weight gain diet plan

```

def Weight_Gain(bmi,agecl):
    #show_entry_fields()

    bfsep=[]
    Lunsep=[]
    Dinsep=[]

    bfsepID=[]
    LunsepID=[]
    DinsepID=[]

    for i in range(len(BFdata)):
        if BFdatanp[i]==1:
            bfsep.append( Food_itemsdata[i] )
            bfsepID.append(i)
        if lundatanp[i]==1:
            Lunsep.append(Food_itemsdata[i])
            LunsepID.append(i)
        if Dinatanp[i]==1:

```

```

        Dinsep.append(Food_itemsdata[i])
        DinsepID.append(i)

# retrieving rows of Lunch data by loc method /
LunsepIDdata = data.iloc[LunsepID]
LunsepIDdata=LunsepIDdata.T
val=list(np.arange(5,15))
Valapnd=[0]+val
LunsepIDdata=LunsepIDdata.iloc[Valapnd]
LunsepIDdata=LunsepIDdata.T

# retrieving rows of breakfast data by loc method
bfsepIDdata = data.iloc[bfsepID]
bfsepIDdata=bfsepIDdata.T
val=list(np.arange(5,15))
Valapnd=[0]+val
bfsepIDdata=bfsepIDdata.iloc[Valapnd]
bfsepIDdata=bfsepIDdata.T

# retrieving rows of Dinner data by loc method
DinsepIDdata = data.iloc[DinsepID]
DinsepIDdata=DinsepIDdata.T
val=list(np.arange(5,15))
Valapnd=[0]+val
DinsepIDdata=DinsepIDdata.iloc[Valapnd]
DinsepIDdata=DinsepIDdata.T

#calculating the bmi
age=int(e1.get())
veg=float(e2.get())
weight=float(e3.get())
height=float(e4.get())
bmi = weight/((height/100)**2)
agewiseinp=0

for lp in range (0,80,20):
    test_list=np.arange(lp,lp+20)
    for i in test_list:
        if(i == age):
            tr=round(lp/20)
            agecl=round(lp/20)

#conditions
#print("Your body mass index is: ", bmi)
if ( bmi < 16):
    #print("Acoording to your BMI, you are Severely Underweight")
    clbmi=4
elif ( bmi >= 16 and bmi < 18.5):
    #print("Acoording to your BMI, you are Underweight")
    clbmi=3
elif ( bmi >= 18.5 and bmi < 25):
    #print("Acoording to your BMI, you are Healthy")
    clbmi=2
elif ( bmi >= 25 and bmi < 30):
    #print("Acoording to your BMI, you are Overweight")
    clbmi=1
elif ( bmi >=30):
    #print("Acoording to your BMI, you are Severely Overweight")
    clbmi=0

DinsepIDdata=DinsepIDdata.to_numpy()
LunsepIDdata=LunsepIDdata.to_numpy()
bfsepIDdata=bfsepIDdata.to_numpy()
ti=(bmi+agecl)/2

##K-means based Dinner food
Datacalorie=DinsepIDdata[1:,1:len(DinsepIDdata)]

X = np.array(Datacalorie)
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=3, random_state=0).fit(X)

XValu=np.arange(0,len(kmeans.labels_))

#fig,axs=plt.subplots(1,1,figsize=(15,5))
#plt.bar(XValu,kmeans.labels_)

#retriving the Labels for Dinner food
dnrlbl=kmeans.labels_
#plt.title("Predicted Low-High Weigted Calorie Foods")

##K-means based Lunch food
Datacalorie=LunsepIDdata[1:,1:len(LunsepIDdata)]

X = np.array(Datacalorie)
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=3, random_state=0).fit(X)
#print ('## Prediction Result ##')
#print(kmeans.labels_)
XValu=np.arange(0,len(kmeans.labels_))

# fig,axs=plt.subplots(1,1,figsize=(15,5))
# plt.bar(XValu,kmeans.labels_)

#retrieving the Labels for Lunch food
Inchlbl=kmeans.labels_
# plt.title("Predicted Low-High Weigted Calorie Foods")

##K-means based breakfast food
Datacalorie=bfsepIDdata[1:,1:len(bfsepIDdata)]

X = np.array(Datacalorie)
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=3, random_state=0).fit(X)

XValu=np.arange(0,len(kmeans.labels_))
# fig,axs=plt.subplots(1,1,figsize=(15,5))

```



```

# fig,ax=plt.subplots(1,1);fig.set_size_inches(12,7)
# plt.bar(XValu,kmeans.Labels_)

#retrieving the labels for breakfast food
brklbl=kmeans.labels_
# print (len(brklbl))
# plt.title("Predicted Low-High Weighted Calorie Foods")
inp=[]

## Reading of the Dataset
datafin=pd.read_csv('nutrition_distribution.csv')
datafin.head(5)

#train set
dataTog=datafin.T
bmicl=[0,1,2,3,4]
agecls=[0,1,2,3,4]
WLcat = dataTog.iloc[[1,2,7,8]]
WLcat=WLcat.T
WGcat= dataTog.iloc[[0,1,2,3,4,7,9,10]]
WGcat=WGcat.T
healthycat = dataTog.iloc[[1,2,3,4,6,7,9]]
healthycat=healthycat.T
WLcatDdata=WLcat.to_numpy()
WGcatDdata=WGcat.to_numpy()
healthycatDdata=healthycat.to_numpy()
WLcat=WLcatDdata[1:,0:len(WLcatDdata)]
WGcat=WGcatDdata[1:,0:len(WGcatDdata)]
healthycat=healthycatDdata[1:,0:len(healthycatDdata)]

WLfin=np.zeros((len(WLcat)*5,6),dtype=np.float32)
WGfin=np.zeros((len(WGcat)*5,10),dtype=np.float32)
healthycatfin=np.zeros((len(healthycat)*5,9),dtype=np.float32)
t=0
r=0
s=0
yt=[]
yr=[]
ys=[]
for zz in range(5):
    for jj in range(len(WLcat)):
        valloc=list(WLcat[jj])
        valloc.append(bmicl[zz])
        valloc.append(agecls[zz])
        WLfin[t]=np.array(valloc)
        yt.append(brklbl[jj])
        t+=1
    for jj in range(len(WGcat)):
        valloc=list(WGcat[jj])
        #print (valloc)
        valloc.append(bmicl[zz])
        valloc.append(agecls[zz])
        WGfin[r]=np.array(valloc)
        yr.append(lnchlbl[jj])
        r+=1
    for jj in range(len(healthycat)):
        valloc=list(healthycat[jj])
        valloc.append(bmicl[zz])
        valloc.append(agecls[zz])
        healthycatfin[s]=np.array(valloc)
        ys.append(dnr1bl[jj])
        s+=1

X_test=np.zeros((len(healthycat)*5,9),dtype=np.float32)

#random forest
for jj in range(len(healthycat)):
    valloc=list(healthycat[jj])
    valloc.append(agecl)
    valloc.append(clbmi)
    X_test[jj]=np.array(valloc)*ti

X_train=healthycatfin# Features
y_train=ys # Labels

#Create a Gaussian Classifier
clf=RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100)

#Train the model using the training sets y_pred=clf.predict(X_test)
clf.fit(X_train,y_train)

X_test2=X_test
y_pred=clf.predict(X_test)

print ('SUGGESTED FOOD ITEMS for Weight Gain:')
for ii in range(len(y_pred)):
    if y_pred[ii]==2:
        print (Food_itemsdata[ii])
        findata=Food_itemsdata[ii]
        if int(veg)==1:
            datanv=['Chicken Burger']

print('\n Thank You for taking our recommendations. :)')

```

In [19]: **M** #Creating Interface:

In [17]: **M** #taking various parameters as input in gui made with tkinter for predicting suitable dietplan

```

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main_win = Tk()

```

```
Label(main_win,text="Age").grid(row=0,column=0,sticky=W,pady=4)
Label(main_win,text="veg/Non veg (1/0)").grid(row=1,column=0,sticky=W,pady=4)
Label(main_win,text="Weight (in kg)").grid(row=2,column=0,sticky=W,pady=4)
Label(main_win,text="Height (in cm)").grid(row=3,column=0,sticky=W,pady=4)

e1 = Entry(main_win)
e2 = Entry(main_win)
e3 = Entry(main_win)
e4 = Entry(main_win)

e1.grid(row=0, column=1)
e2.grid(row=1, column=1)
e3.grid(row=2, column=1)
e4.grid(row=3, column=1)

Button(main_win,text='Quit!',command=main_win.quit).grid(row=5,column=1,sticky=W,pady=4)

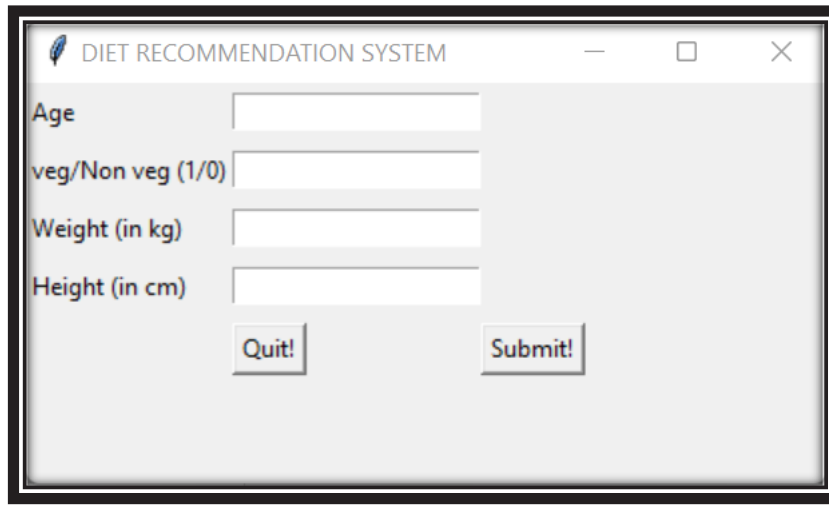
Button(main_win,text='Submit!',command=check_bmi).grid(row=5,column=4,sticky=W,pady=4)

main_win.geometry("400x200")
main_win.wm_title("DIET RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM")

main_win.mainloop()
```

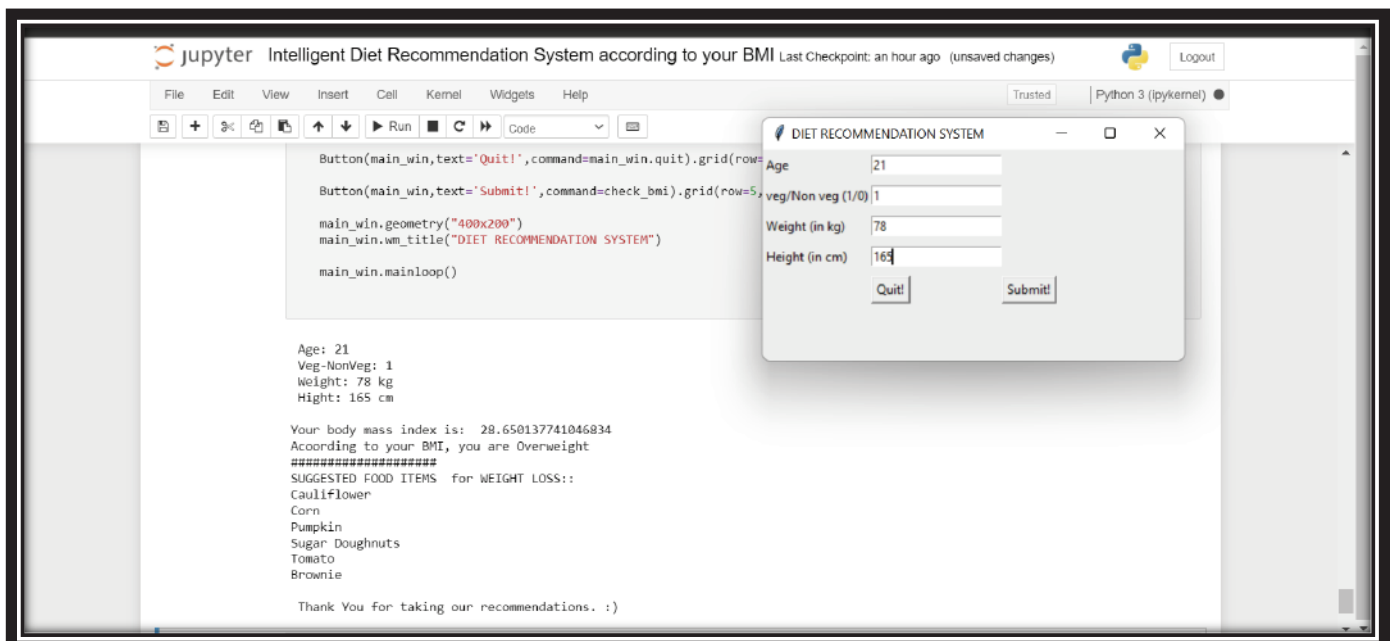
In [ ]: 

➤ **Taking Input:**



A screenshot of a graphical user interface window titled "DIET RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM". The window contains four input fields: "Age", "veg/Non veg (1/0)", "Weight (in kg)", and "Height (in cm)". Below these fields are two buttons: "Quit!" and "Submit!".

➤ **Predicting food items for Weight Loss Diet Plan:**



A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook interface. The top bar shows "jupyter Intelligent Diet Recommendation System according to your BMI Last Checkpoint: an hour ago (unsaved changes)". The notebook has a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar. The code cell contains the following Python code:

```
Button(main_win,text='Quit!',command=main_win.quit).grid(row=4,
Button(main_win,text='Submit!',command=check_bmi).grid(row=5,

main_win.geometry("400x200")
main_win.wm_title("DIET RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM")

main_win.mainloop()
```

The output cell shows the following results:

```
Age: 21
Veg-NonVeg: 1
Weight: 78 kg
Height: 165 cm

Your body mass index is: 28.650137741046834
According to your BMI, you are Overweight
*****
SUGGESTED FOOD ITEMS for WEIGHT LOSS::
Cauliflower
Corn
Pumpkin
Sugar Doughnuts
Tomato
Brownie

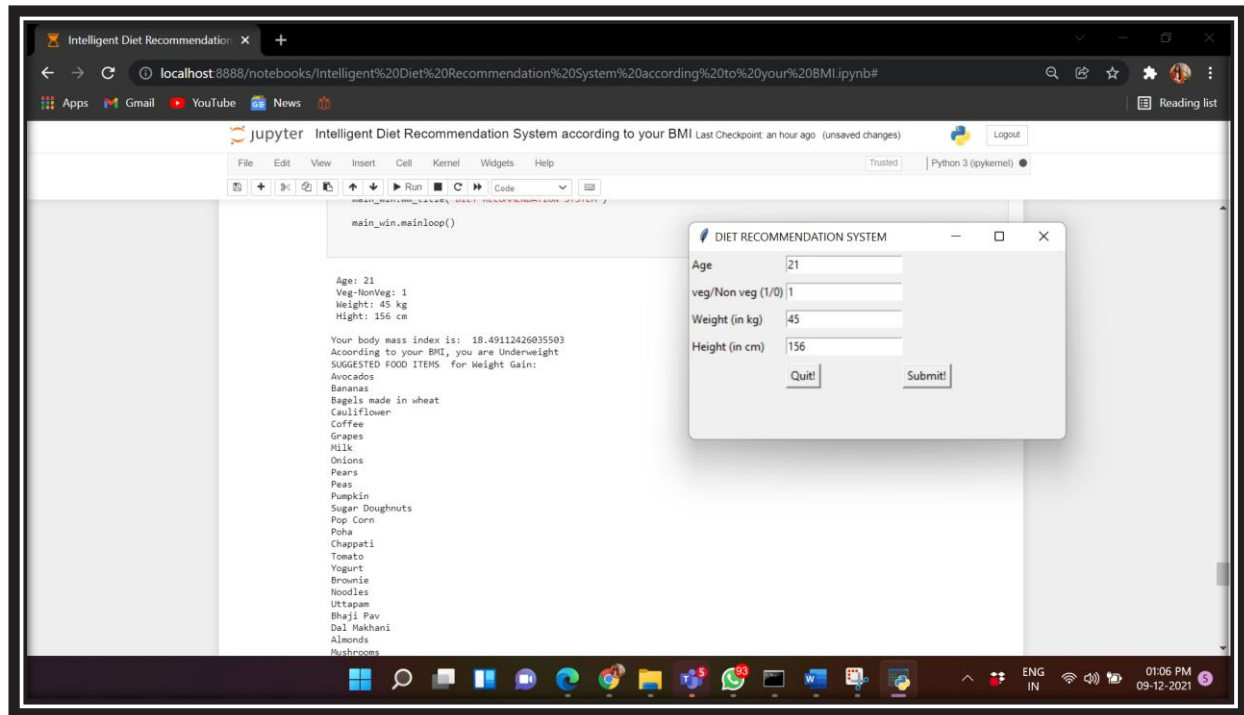
Thank You for taking our recommendations. :)
```

Overlaid on the Jupyter Notebook is a smaller window titled "DIET RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM" showing the input form with the following values entered:

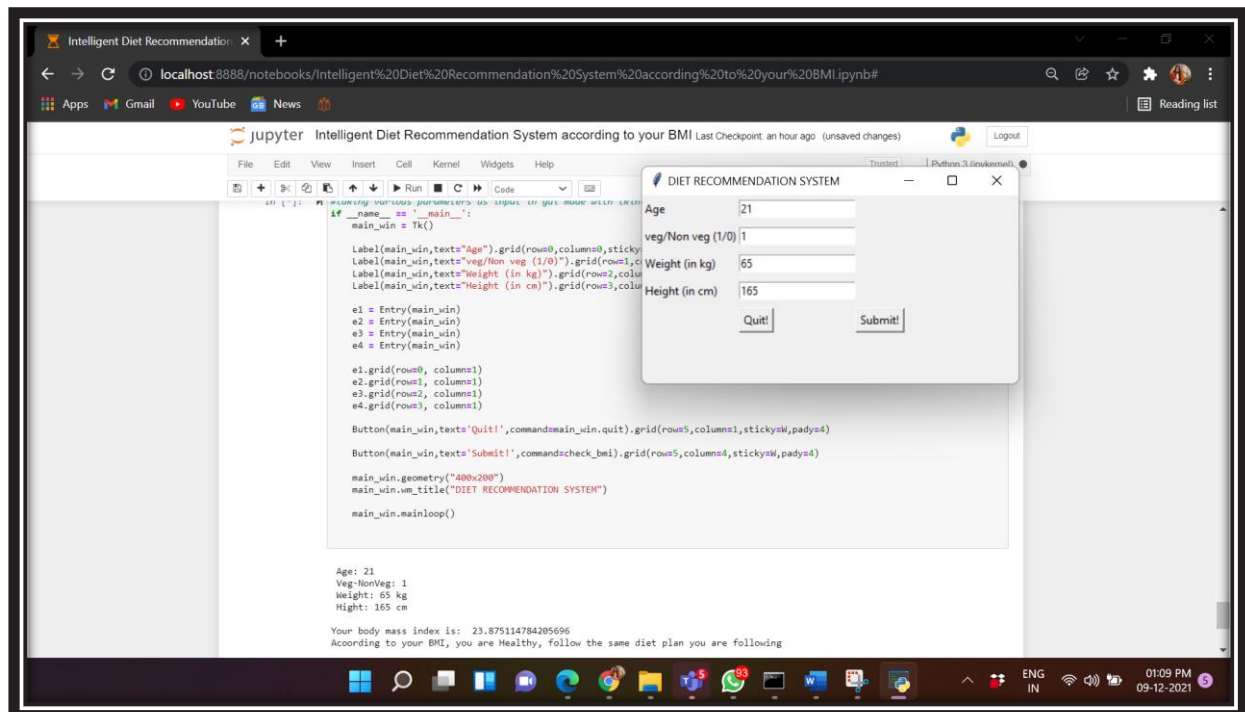
- Age: 21
- veg/Non veg (1/0): 1
- Weight (in kg): 78
- Height (in cm): 165

The "Quit!" and "Submit!" buttons are also visible in this window.

## ➤ Predicting Food Items for Weight Gain Diet Plan:



## ➤ Predicting if you are healthy or not



## **IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURE:**

- For training of the system, the initial process involves the segregation of food items depending upon the meal for which they are consumed i.e Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner.
- The clustering of various nutrients depending upon which are essential for the weight\_loss, weight\_gain and healthy is performed
- After the clustering is performed, using Random Forest classifier, the nearest food items are predicted which best suited for the appropriate diet.
- As part of user interface, the inputs needed from the user are Age, Height, Weight and what the purpose for which the diet is required.
- Depending upon it, from the appropriate clustering, specific food items are classified and recommended to the user.

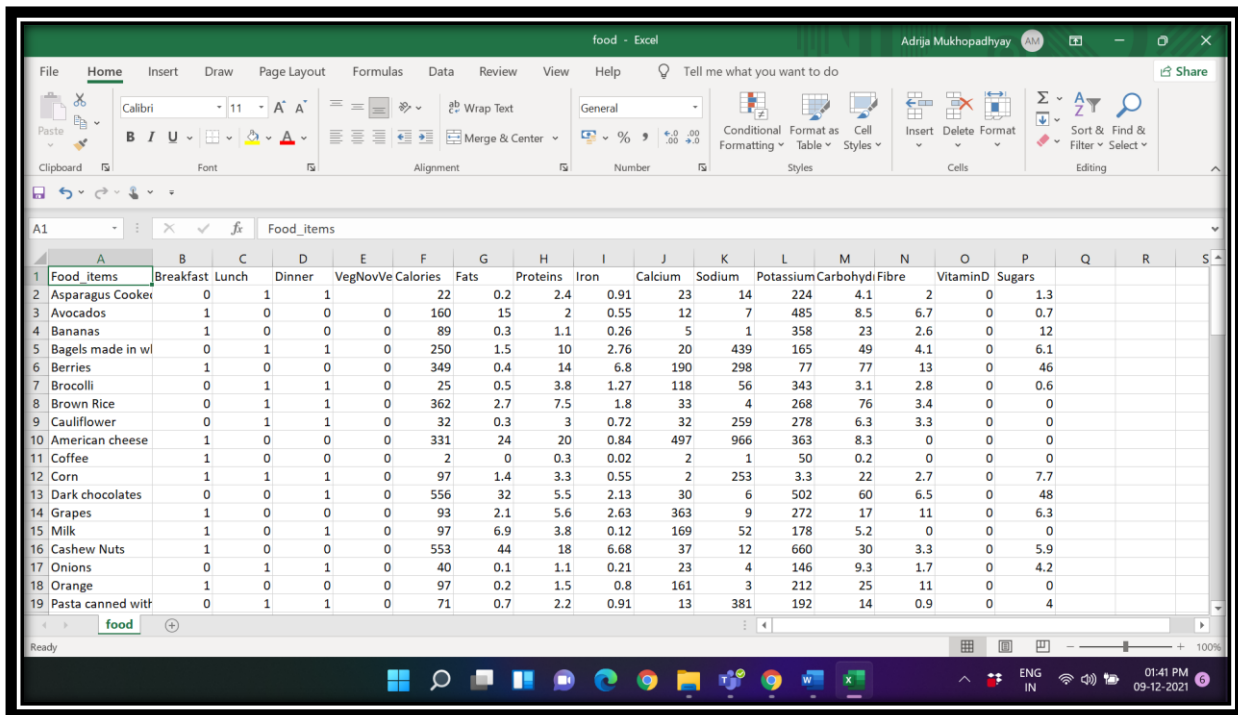
## **FUTURE SCOPE:**

- i. The module can be implemented as a cloud-based application.
- ii. Packaged as a single entity, ready for production environment deployment.

# PROJECT

## ➤ Data sets used in this project

- Food.csv



Food_items	Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner	Veg/Non-Veg	Calories	Fats	Proteins	Iron	Calcium	Sodium	Potassium	Carbohydrate	Fibre	Vitamin D	Sugars
Asparagus Cooker	0	1	1	0	22	0.2	2.4	0.91	23	14	224	4.1	2	0	1.3
Avocados	1	0	0	0	160	15	2	0.55	12	7	485	8.5	6.7	0	0.7
Bananas	1	0	0	0	89	0.3	1.1	0.26	5	1	358	23	2.6	0	12
Bagels made in w	0	1	1	0	250	1.5	10	2.76	20	439	165	49	4.1	0	6.1
Berries	1	0	0	0	349	0.4	14	6.8	190	298	77	77	13	0	46
Broccoli	0	1	1	0	25	0.5	3.8	1.27	118	56	343	3.1	2.8	0	0.6
Brown Rice	0	1	1	0	362	2.7	7.5	1.8	33	4	268	76	3.4	0	0
Cauliflower	0	1	1	0	32	0.3	3	0.72	32	259	278	6.3	3.3	0	0
American cheese	1	0	0	0	331	24	20	0.84	497	966	363	8.3	0	0	0
Coffee	1	0	0	0	2	0	0.3	0.02	2	1	50	0.2	0	0	0
Corn	1	1	1	0	97	1.4	3.3	0.55	2	253	3.3	22	2.7	0	7.7
Dark chocolates	0	0	1	0	556	32	5.5	2.13	30	6	502	60	6.5	0	48
Grapes	1	0	0	0	93	2.1	5.6	2.63	363	9	272	17	11	0	6.3
Milk	1	0	1	0	97	6.9	3.8	0.12	169	52	178	5.2	0	0	0
Cashew Nuts	1	0	0	0	553	44	18	6.68	37	12	660	30	3.3	0	5.9
Onions	0	1	1	0	40	0.1	1.1	0.21	23	4	146	9.3	1.7	0	4.2
Orange	1	0	0	0	97	0.2	1.5	0.8	161	3	212	25	11	0	0
Pasta canned with	0	1	1	0	71	0.7	2.2	0.91	13	381	192	14	0.9	0	4

- Nutrition distribution.csv

nutrition_distribution - Excel											Adrija Mukhopadhyay									
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1 0Calories 1Fats (gm) 2Proteins 3Iron(mg) 4Calcium 5Sodium(mg) 6Potassium(n 7Carbohydrates ( 8Fibre (gm) 9Vitamin ( 10Sugars (gm)																				
2 160 15 2 0.55 12 7 485 8.5 6.7 0 0.7																				
3 89 0.3 1.1 0.26 5 1 358 8.5 2.6 0 12																				
4 349 0.4 14 6.8 190 298 77 8.5 13 0 46																				
5 331 24 20 0.84 497 966 363 8.5 0 0 0																				
6 2 0 0.3 0.02 2 1 50 8.5 0 0 0																				
7 97 1.4 3.3 0.55 2 253 3.3 8.5 2.7 0 7.7																				
8 93 2.1 5.6 2.63 2 9 272 8.5 11 0 6.3																				
9 97 6.9 3.8 0.12 2 52 178 8.5 0 0 0																				
10 553 44 18 6.68 2 12 660 8.5 3.3 0 5.9																				
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13 411 17 46 8.57 2 329 1129 8.5 7.1 200 5.7																				
14 381 1.4 2 0.8 2 286 110 8.5 2.5 0 65																				
15 429 9.5 13 2.28 2 490 241 8.5 14 0 0.5																				
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