

AI-powered Nutrition Analyzer for  
Fitness Enthusiasts

# Project Report

Report by Team :  
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# **1. Introduction**

## **1.1 Overview**

Food is essential for human life and has been the concern of many healthcare conventions. Nowadays new dietary assessment and nutrition analysis tools enable more opportunities to help people understand their daily eating habits, exploring nutrition patterns and maintain a healthy diet. Nutritional analysis is the process of determining the nutritional content of food. It is a vital part of analytical chemistry that provides information about the chemical composition, processing, quality control and contamination of food.

## **1.2 purpose**

The main aim of the project is to building a model which is used for classifying the fruit depends on the different characteristics like colour, shape, texture etc. Here the user can capture the images of different fruits and then the image will be sent the trained model. The model analyses the image and detect the nutrition based on the fruits like (Sugar, Fibre, Protein, Calories, etc.).

# **2. Literature Survey**

## **2.1 Existing Problem**

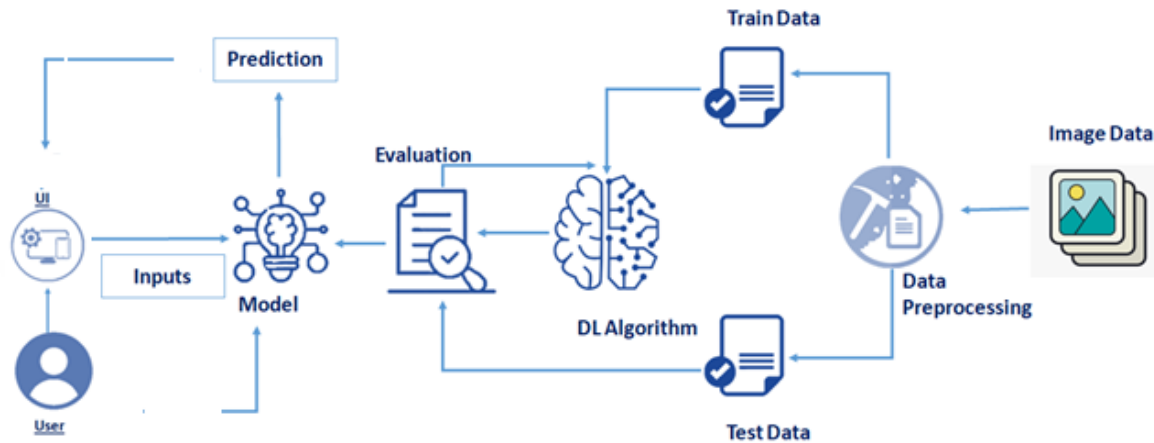
Nowadays new dietary assessment and nutrition analysis tools enable more opportunities to help people understand their daily eating habits, exploring nutrition patterns and maintain a healthy diet. Food is essential for human life and has been the concern of many healthcare conventions.

## **2.2 Proposed Solution**

Nutritional analysis is the process of determining the nutritional content of food. It is a vital part of analytical chemistry that provides information about the chemical composition, processing, quality control and contamination of food. Here the user can capture the images of different fruits and then the image will be sent the trained model. The model analyses the image and detect the nutrition based on the fruits like (Sugar, Fibre, Protein, Calories, etc.).

### 3. Theoretical Analysis

#### 3.1 Block Diagram



#### 3.2 Hardware Software Design

##### Software requirements

- Tensor flow
- Keras
- Flask
- Anaconda Navigator

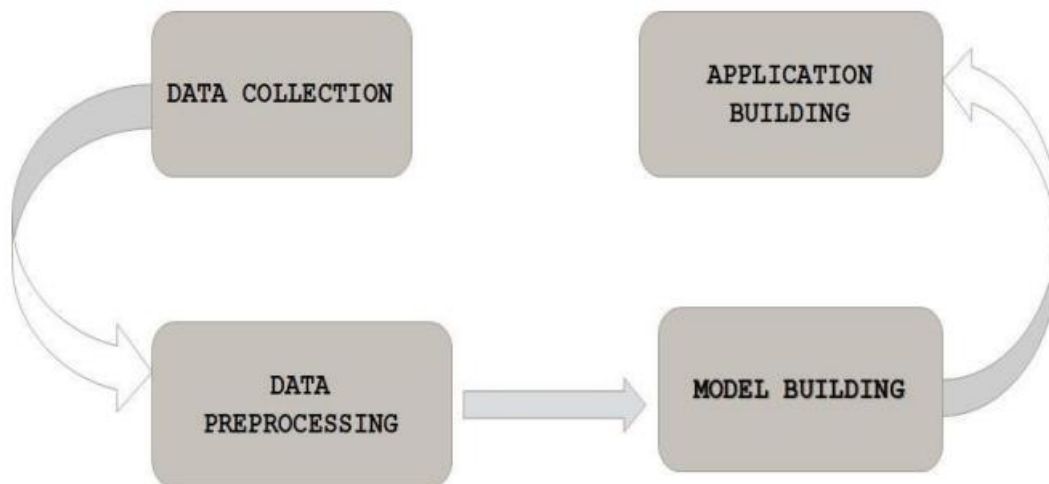
##### Hardware requirements

- Processor: Intel Core i3
- Hard Disk Space: Min 100 GB
- Ram: 4 GB
- Display: 14.1 "Color Monitor (LCD, CRT or LED)
- Clock Speed: 1.67 GHz

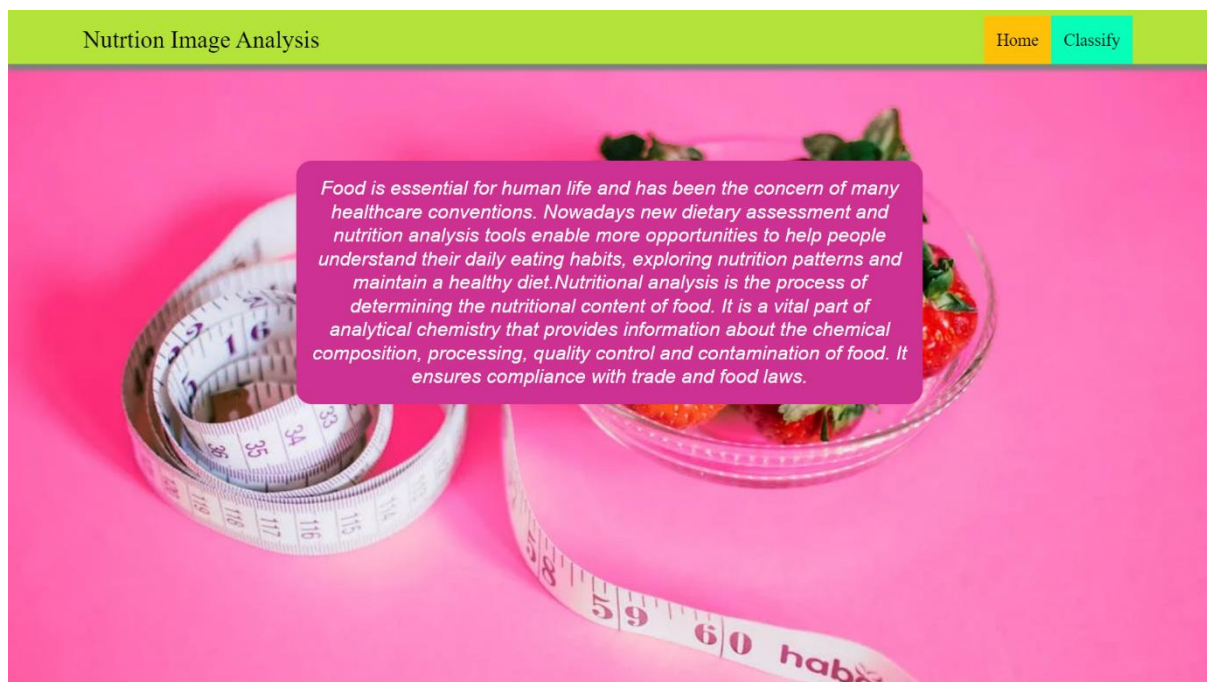
### 4. Experimental Investigations

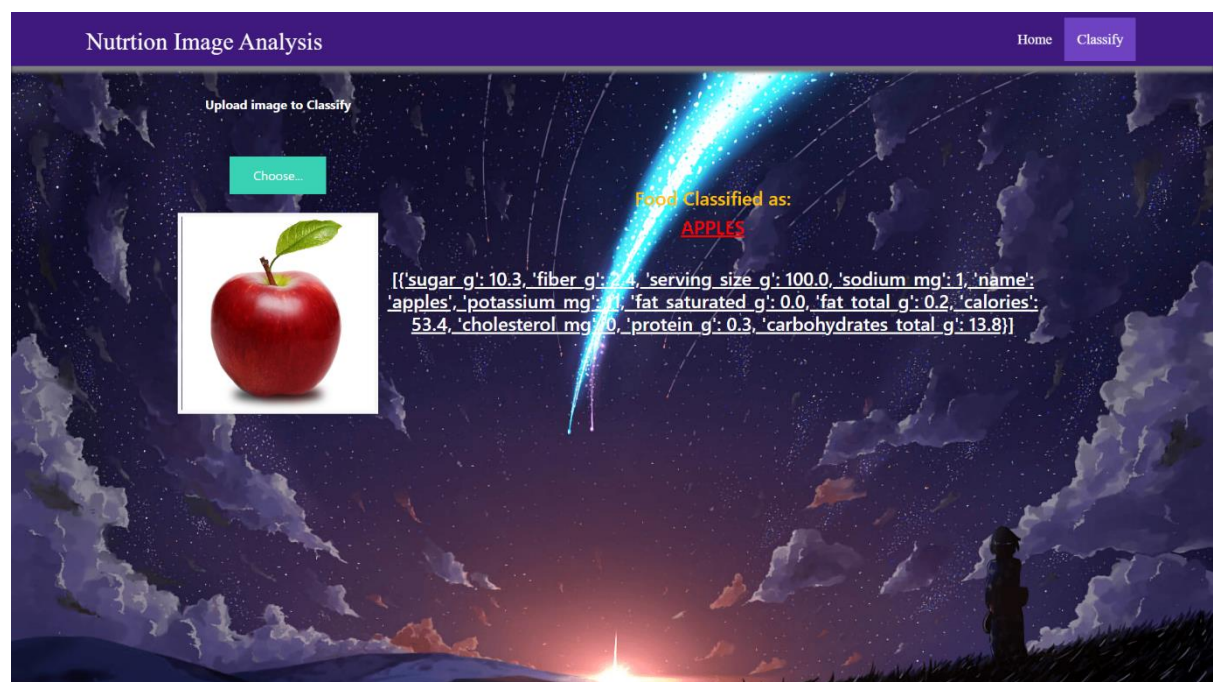
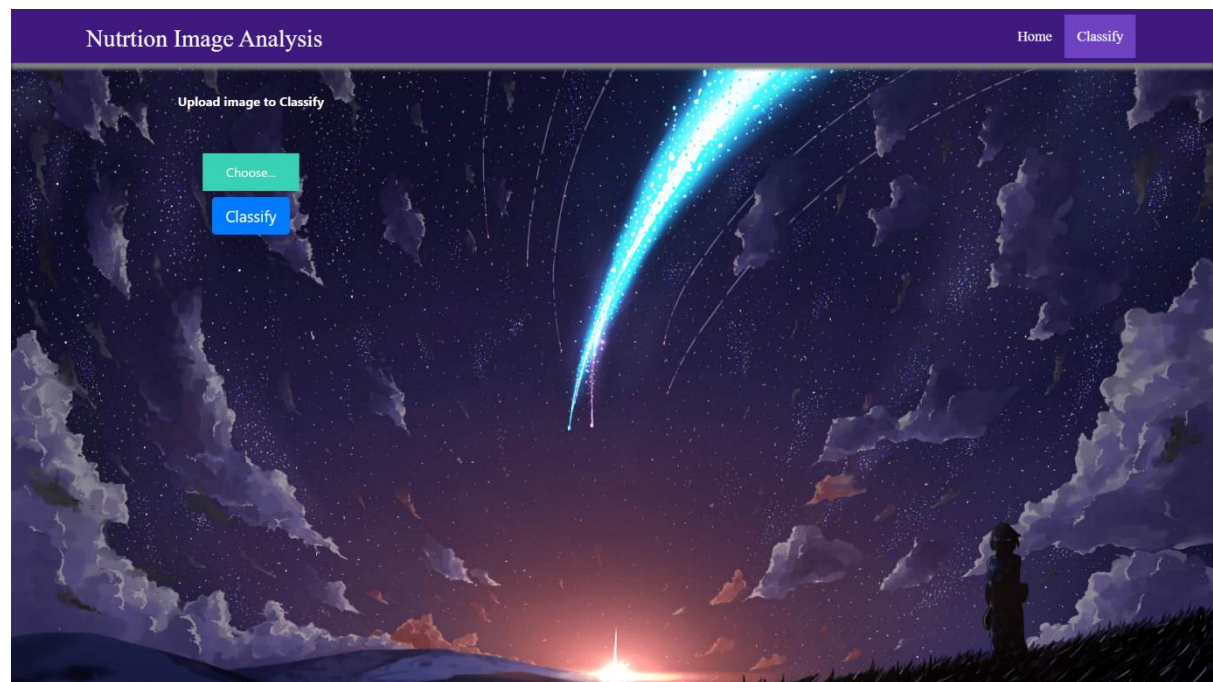
Study shows that it provides with different test images of food images, the model detects, nutrition prediction of uploaded image. When we choose an image and click in to the upload it then it will show the predicted output.

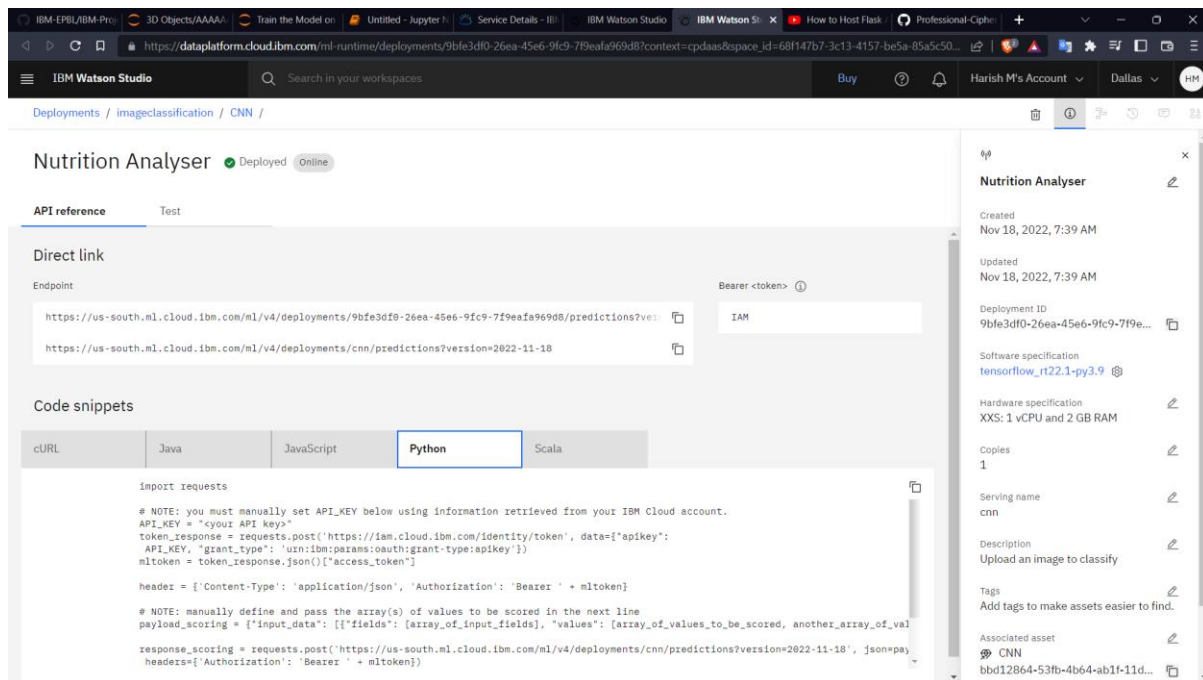
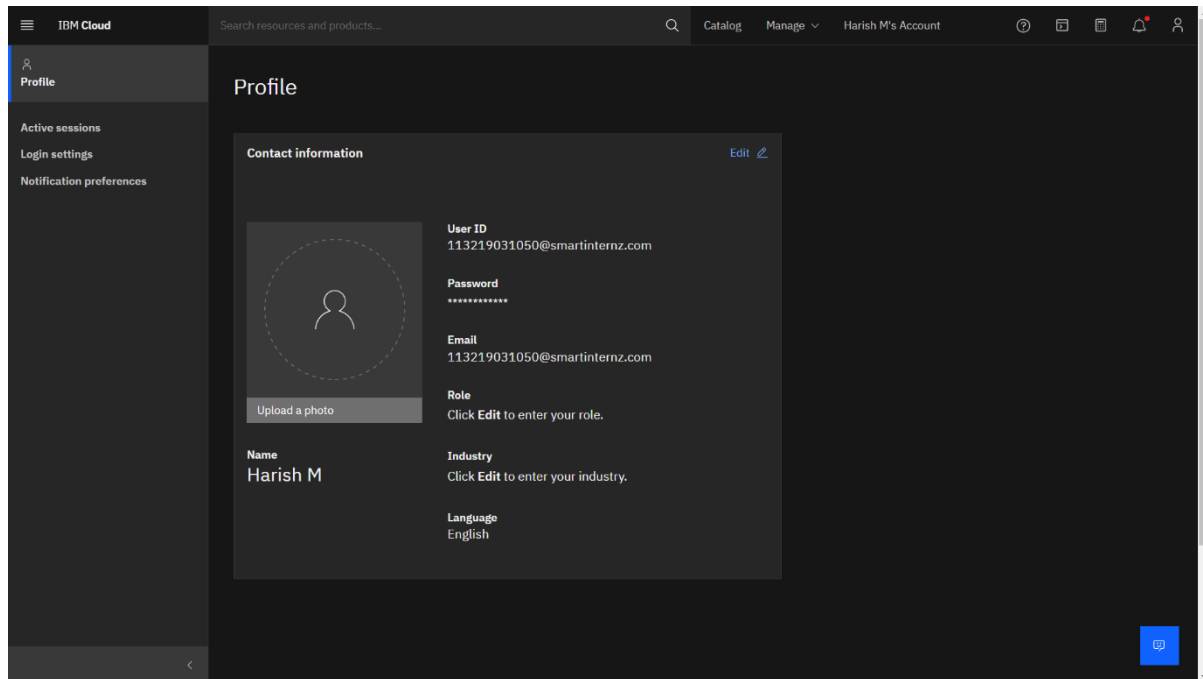
## 5. Flowchart



## 6. Result







## **7. Advantages & Disadvantages**

### **Advantages:**

- Keeps track of the calorie intake into the body.
- Helps in maintaining the body mass index.

### **Disadvantages:**

- Data mining techniques does not help to provide effective decision making.

## **8. Applications**

- Deep Learning technology is considered as one of the key technologies used in detection.
- It presents the results obtained by processing input from uploading image.

## **9. Conclusion**

In this project, we have established the application to predict from uploaded image based on the IBM cloud application.

## **10. Future Scope**

The project can be further enhanced by deploying the deep learning model obtained using a web application and larger dataset cloud be used for prediction to give higher accuracy and produce better result.

## Source Code

### App.py

```
from flask import Flask,render_template,request

# Flask-It is our framework which we are going to use to run/serve our application.
#request-for accessing file which was uploaded by the user on our application.

import os
import numpy as np #used for numerical analysis
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model#to load our trained model
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
import requests

app = Flask(__name__,template_folder="templates") # initializing a flask app
# Loading the model
model=load_model('nutrition.h5')
print("Loaded model from disk")

@app.route('/')# route to display the home page
def home():
    return render_template('home.html')#rendering the home page

@app.route('/image1',methods=['GET','POST'])# routes to the index html
def image1():
    return render_template("image.html")

@app.route('/predict',methods=['GET', 'POST'])# route to show the predictions in a web UI
def launch():
    if request.method=='POST':
        f=request.files['file'] #requesting the file
        basepath=os.path.dirname('__file__')#storing the file directory
        filepath=os.path.join(basepath,"uploads",f.filename)#storing the file in uploads folder
        f.save(filepath)#saving the file

        img=image.load_img(filepath,target_size=(64,64)) #load and reshaping the image
        x=image.img_to_array(img)#converting image to an array
        x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)#changing the dimensions of the image
```



```

pred=np.argmax(model.predict(x), axis=1)
print("prediction",pred)#printing the prediction
index=['APPLES','BANANA','ORANGE','PINEAPPLE','WATERMELON']

result=str(index[pred[0]])

x=result
print(x)
result=nutrition(result)
print(result)

return render_template("0.html",showcase=(result),showcase1=(x))
def nutrition(index):

url = "https://calorieninjas.p.rapidapi.com/v1/nutrition"

querystring = {"query":index}

headers = {
    'x-rapidapi-key': "5d797ab107mshe668f26bd044e64p1ffd34jsnf47bfa9a8ee4",
    'x-rapidapi-host': "calorieninjas.p.rapidapi.com"
}

response = requests.request("GET", url, headers=headers, params=querystring)

print(response.text)
return response.json()['items']
if __name__ == "__main__":
    # running the app
    app.run(debug=False)

```

## Model Creation in IBM Cloud

```

import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Activation, Dense, Flatten, BatchNormalization,
Conv2D, MaxPool2D
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
from tensorflow.keras.metrics import categorical_crossentropy
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

```

```
In [51]: from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

In [52]: train_datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, shear_range=0.2, zoom_range=0.2, horizontal_flip=True)
test_datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)

In [53]: import os, types
import pandas as pd
from botocore.client import Config
import ibm_boto3

def __iter__(self): return 0

# @hidden_cell
# The following code accesses a file in your IBM Cloud Object Storage. It includes your credentials.
# You might want to remove those credentials before you share the notebook.
cos_client = ibm_boto3.client(service_name='s3',
                              ibm_api_key_id='WImD1YFglr7ETzVUrUheK2N-cdRhnZBTZU554909gq3',
                              ibm_auth_endpoint='https://iam.cloud.ibm.com/oidc/token',
                              config=Config(signature_version='oauth'),
                              endpoint_url='https://s3.private.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud')

bucket = 'imageclassification-donotdelete-pr-ohyztlr0kisyqz'
object_key = 'Nutrition_classifier_rippd.zip'

streaming_body_1 = cos_client.get_object(Bucket=bucket, Key=object_key)['Body']

# Your data file was loaded into a botocore.response.StreamingBody object.
# Please read the documentation of ibm_boto3 and pandas to learn more about the possibilities to load the data.
# ibm_boto3 documentation: https://ibm.github.io/ibm-cos-sdk-python/
# pandas documentation: http://pandas.pydata.org/

In [54]: if not hasattr(streaming_body_1, "__iter__"): streaming_body_1.__iter__ = types.MethodType(__iter__, streaming_body_1)

In [55]: from io import BytesIO
from zipfile import ZipFile
unzip = ZipFile(BytesIO(streaming_body_1.read()), 'r')
file_paths = unzip.namelist()
for path in file_paths:
    unzip.extract(path)

In [56]: import os
filenames = os.listdir('/home/ususer/work/Nutrition_classifier/TEST_SET')
```

```
file_paths = unzip.namelist()
for path in file_paths:
    unzip.extract(path)

In [56]: import os
filenames = os.listdir('/home/ususer/work/Nutrition_classifier/TEST_SET')

In [57]: x_train=train_datagen.flow_from_directory(r'/home/ususer/work/Nutrition_classifier/TRAIN_SET', target_size=(64,64), batch_size=5, color_mode='rgb', class_mode='sparse')
x_test = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(r'/home/ususer/work/Nutrition_classifier/TEST_SET', target_size=(64,64), batch_size=5, color_mode='rgb', class_mode='sparse')
Found 2626 images belonging to 5 classes.
Found 1055 images belonging to 5 classes.

In [58]: print(x_test.class_indices)
{'APPLES': 0, 'BANANA': 1, 'ORANGE': 2, 'PINEAPPLE': 3, 'WATERMELON': 4}

In [59]: from collections import Counter as c
c(x_train.labels)

Out[59]: Counter({0: 606, 1: 445, 2: 479, 3: 621, 4: 475})

In [60]: import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras import layers
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Flatten
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Dropout
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

In [61]: model=Sequential()
classifier=Sequential()

In [62]: classifier.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),input_shape=(64,64,3),activation='relu'))
classifier.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
classifier.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu'))
classifier.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
classifier.add(Flatten())
classifier.add(Dense(units=128,activation='relu'))
classifier.add(Dense(units=5,activation='softmax'))

In [63]: classifier.summary()

Model: "sequential_3"
```

```
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In [63]: classifier.add(Dense(units=128,activation='relu'))
classifier.add(Dense(units=5,activation='softmax'))

In [63]: classifier.summary()

Model: "sequential_3"

Layer (type) Output Shape Param #
-----
conv2d_2 (Conv2D) (None, 62, 62, 32) 896
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling (None, 31, 31, 32) 0
2D)
conv2d_3 (Conv2D) (None, 29, 29, 32) 9248
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling (None, 14, 14, 32) 0
2D)
flatten_1 (Flatten) (None, 6272) 0
dense_2 (Dense) (None, 128) 802944
dense_3 (Dense) (None, 5) 645

Total params: 813,733
Trainable params: 813,733
Non-trainable params: 0

In [64]: classifier.compile(optimizer='adam',loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])

In [65]: classifier.fit_generator(generator=x_train,steps_per_epoch=len(x_train),epochs= 2 ,validation_data=x_test,validation_steps=len(x_test))

/tmp/vsuser/ipykernel_164/3830403452.py:1: UserWarning: 'Model.fit_generator' is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Please use 'Model.fit', which supports generators.
  classifier.fit_generator(generator=x_train,steps_per_epoch=len(x_train),epochs= 2 ,validation_data=x_test,validation_steps=len(x_test))
Epoch 1/2
526/526 [=====] - 32s 59ms/step - loss: 0.1204 - accuracy: 0.9539 - val_loss: 0.0825 - val_accuracy: 0.9611
Epoch 2/2
526/526 [=====] - 32s 61ms/step - loss: 0.0455 - accuracy: 0.9863 - val_loss: 0.0702 - val_accuracy: 0.9754

Out[65]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x7fc5ba836e80>

In [17]: classifier.save('/home/vsuser/work/nutrition.h5')
```

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Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from requests->watson-machine-learning-client) (3.3)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2017.3 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from pandas->watson-machine-learning-client) (2021.3)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.17.3 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from pandas->watson-machine-learning-client) (1.20.3)
Installing collected packages: watson-machine-learning-client
Successfully installed watson-machine-learning-client-1.0.391

In [21]: from ibm_watson_machine_learning import APIClient
wml_credentials = {
    "url": "https://us-south.ml.cloud.ibm.com",
    "apikey": "3EHnL-7wESBZLFk0abid8dJ4Pniz-7Hsiq3E39NCQX"
}

client = APIClient(wml_credentials)

In [22]: def guid_from_space_name(client,space_name):
space = client.spaces.get_details()
return(next(item for item in space['resources'] if item['entity']['name'] == space_name))['metadata']['id'])

In [23]: space_uid = guid_from_space_name(client , 'imageclassification')
print("Space UID = " + space_uid)

Space UID = 68f147b7-3c13-4157-be5a-85a5c50f29ee

In [24]: client.set_default_space(space_uid)

Out[24]: 'SUCCESS'

In [25]: software_spec_uid = client.software_specifications.get_uid_by_name("tensorflow_rt22.1-py3.9")
software_spec_uid

Out[25]: 'acd9c798-6974-5d2f-a657-ce06e986df4d'

In [26]: client.software_specifications.list(limit = 100)

-----
NAME ASSET_ID TYPE
default_py3.6 0062b8c9-8b7d-44a0-a9b9-46c416adcbd9 base
kernel-spark3.2-scala2.12 020d69ce-7ac1-5a68-ac1a-31189867356a base
pytorch-onnx-1.3-py3.7-edt 009ea134-3346-5748-b513-49120e15d288 base
scikit-learn_0.20-py3.6 09c5a1d0-9c1e-4473-a344-eb7b665ff687 base
spark-mllib_3.0-scala_2.12 09f4cfff-90a7-5899-b9ed-1ef348aebdee base
pytorch-onnx_rt22.1-py3.9 00848d4d-a681-5599-ba41-b5f6fccc6471 base
ai-function_0.1-py3.6 0cd8bf1e-5376-4f4d-92dd-da3b69a9bda base
shiny-r3.6 0e6e79df-875e-4f24-8ae9-62dcc2148306 base
tensorflow_2.4-py3.7-horovod 1092590a-307d-563d-9b62-4eb7d64b3f22 base
```

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autoai-kb_3.4-py3.8	da9b39c3-758c-5a4f-9cfd-457dd4d8c395	base
kernel-spark3.2-r3.6	db2fe4d6-d641-5d05-9972-73c654c60e0a	base
autoai-kb_rt22.1-py3.9	db6afe93-665f-5910-b117-d879897404d9	base
tensorflow_rt22.1-py3.9-horovod	dda170cc-ca07-5da7-9b7a-cf84c6987fae	base
autoai-ts_1.0-py3.7	d0ef04f0-0c42-5147-9711-99f9904295db	base
tensorflow_2.1-py3.7-horovod	e384fca5-fdd1-53f8-bc71-11326c9c635f	base
default_py3.7	e4429883-c883-42b6-87a8-f419d64088cd	base
do_22.1	e51999ba-6452-5f1f-8287-17228b888652	base
autoai-obm_3.2	eae86aab-da30-5229-a6a6-10b04e368983	base
do_20.1	f686cdd9-7904-5f9d-a732-01b040b104c5	base
scikit-learn_0.19-py3.6	f963fa9d-4bb7-5652-9c5d-8d9289ef6a09	base
tensorflow_2.4-py3.8	fe185c44-9a99-5425-986b-59bd1d2eda46	base
.....	.....	.....

```
In [27]: model_details = client.repository.store_model(model = 'image-classification-model_new.tgz', meta_props = {
        client.repository.ModelMetaNames.NAME: 'CWU',
        client.repository.ModelMetaNames.TYPE: 'tensorflow_2.7',
        client.repository.ModelMetaNames.SOFTWARE_SPEC_UID: software_spec_uid
    })

model_id = client.repository.get_model_uid(model_details)

This method is deprecated, please use get_model_id()
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages/ibm_watson_machine_learning/repository.py:1453: UserWarning: This method is deprecated, please use get_model_id()
warn("This method is deprecated, please use get_model_id()")

In [28]: model_id

Out[28]: 'bbd12864-53fb-4b64-ab1f-11d45246f865'

In [29]: client.repository.download(model_id, 'nutrition_analyzer2_model.h5')

Successfully saved model content to file: 'nutrition_analyzer2_model.h5'

Out[29]: '/home/ususer/work/nutrition_analyzer2_model.h5'
```