

# PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASE

## SPRINT 1

- DATA COLLECTION
- IMAGE PREPROCESSING

**TOPIC:** AI-powered nutrition analyzer for fitness enthusiasts

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## Data Collection

Collect images of different food items organized into subdirectories based on their respective names as shown in the project structure.

Create folders of types of food items that need to be recognized.

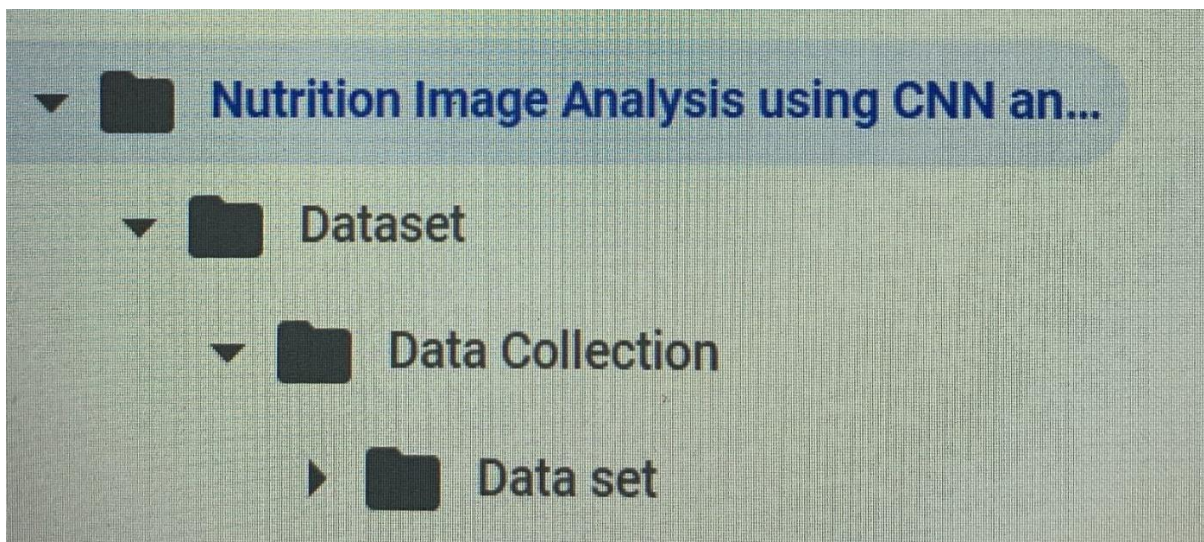
In this project, we have collected images of 5 types of food items apples, 'banana', 'orange', 'pineapple' and 'watermelon', they are saved in the respective subdirectories with their respective names.

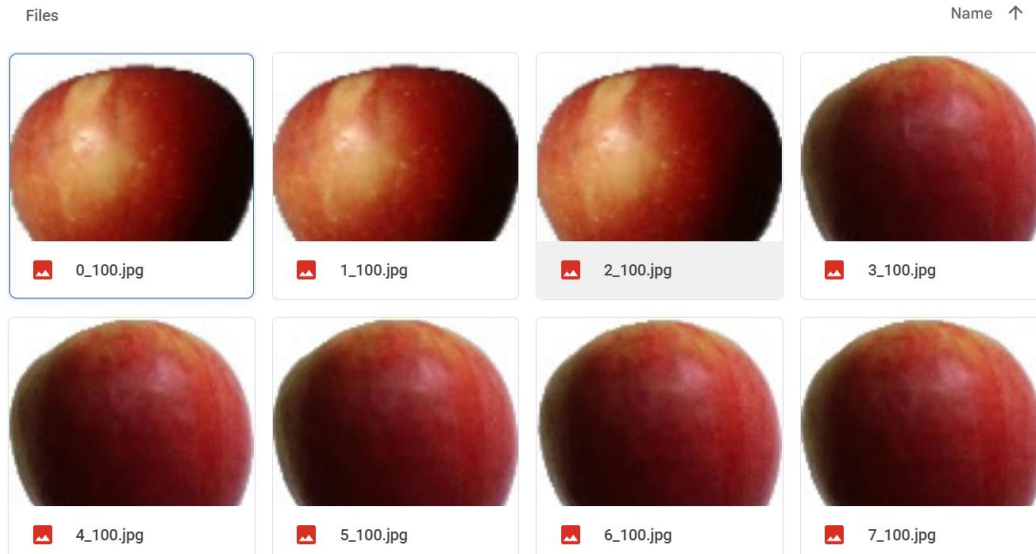
For more accurate results we can collect images of high resolution and feed the model with more images.

You can download the dataset used in this project using the link below.

Data Set:

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1-qe\\_6ZfKEZGZHWeAjAXLGpJqmGMULWvL](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1-qe_6ZfKEZGZHWeAjAXLGpJqmGMULWvL)





## Image Preprocessing

In this milestone, we will be improving the image data that suppresses unwilling distortions or enhances some image features important for further processing, although performing some geometric transformations of images like rotation, scaling, translation, etc.

- 1) Import The Generalization Library**
- 2) Configure Generalization Class**
- 3) Apply Image Data-generator Functionality To Train-set And Test-set**

## Import The ImageDataGenerator Library

Image data augmentation is a technique that can be used to artificially expand the size of a training dataset by creating modified versions of images in the dataset.

The Keras deep learning neural network library provides the capability to fit models using image data augmentation via the ImageDataGenerator class. Let us import the ImageDataGenerator class from Keras

## Configure ImageDataGenerator Class

ImageDataGenerator class is instantiated and the configuration for the types of data augmentation

There are five main types of data augmentation techniques for image data; specifically:

Image shifts via the `width_shift_range` and `height_shift_range` arguments.  
The image flips via the `horizontal_flip` and `vertical_flip` arguments.  
Image rotations via the `rotation_range` argument  
Image brightness via the `brightness_range` argument.  
Image zoom via the `zoom_range` argument.

An instance of the `ImageDataGenerator` class can be constructed for train and test

## Apply Image DataGenerator Functionality To Trainset And Testset

Let us apply `ImageDataGenerator` functionality to `Trainset` and `Testset` by using the following code

For Training set using `flow_from_directory` function.

This function will return batches of images from the subdirectories 'apples', 'banana', 'orange', 'pineapple', 'watermelon' together with labels 0 to 4 { 'apples': 0, 'banana': 1, 'orange': 2, 'pineapple': 3, 'watermelon': 4 }

### Arguments:

- `directory`: Directory where the data is located. If labels are "inferred", it should contain subdirectories, each containing images for a class. Otherwise, the directory structure is ignored.
- `batch_size`: Size of the batches of data. Default: 32.
- `target_size`: Size to resize images after they are read from disk.
- `class_mode`:
  - 'int': means that the labels are encoded as integers (e.g. for `sparse_categorical_crossentropy` loss).
  - 'categorical' means that the labels are encoded as a categorical vector (e.g. for `categorical_crossentropy` loss).
  - 'binary' means that the labels (there can be only 2) are encoded as float32 scalars with values 0 or 1 (e.g. for `binary_crossentropy`).
  - None (no labels).

```
[2] from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

(x) [3] train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, shear_range=0.2, zoom_range=0.2, horizontal_flip=True)

[4] test_datagen= ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)

[6] from google.colab import drive
    drive.mount('/content/drive')
    Mounted at /content/drive

[7] import pandas as pd

[14] Data_trainpath='/content/drive/MyDrive/DATASET/TRAIN_SET'

[15] Data_testpath='/content/drive/MyDrive/DATASET/TRAIN_SET'

[17] x_train = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(Data_trainpath, target_size=(64,64), batch_size=5, color_mode='rgb', class_mode='
    Found 2626 images belonging to 5 classes.

[18] x_test = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(Data_trainpath, target_size=(64,64), batch_size=5, color_mode='rgb', class_mode='
    Found 2626 images belonging to 5 classes.
```

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## Importing The Model Building Libraries

```
[38] import numpy as np
import tensorflow
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
```