PROJECT REPORT AI-POWERED NUTRITION ANALYZER FOR FITNESS ENTHUSIASTS

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1.Project overview

A nutritional analyzer is a device that is used to analyze the nutrient contents of food. Nutritional analyzers can be used to determine the Calorie, Fat, Protein, Carbohydrate, and the Fiber contents of food. Nutritional analyzers can also be used to determine the vitamin and mineral contents of food.

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. It ensures compliance with trade and food laws.

1.2.Purpose

The purpose of a nutritional analyzer is to provide users with information about the nutritional content of their food. This information can be used to make informed decisions about what to eat and how to maintain a healthy diet.

The goal of this project is to develop a nutritional analyzer that can be used to quickly and easily assess the nutritional value of foods. The analyzer will be able to identify the nutrient content of foods, as well as the caloric value. Additionally, the analyzer will be able to provide recommendations on how to improve one's diet.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1.Existing Problem

- Progressive Spinal Net architecture for FC layers In this paper the Progressive Spinal Net progressive computational network for FC layers of deep- networks is introduced as an upgraded version of the DNN concept. Praveen Chopra
- Spinal Net: Deep Neural Network with Gradual Input In this research, the Spinal Net DNN model was introduced. The chordate nervous system, which has a special way of connecting a lot of sensing data and making local decisions, is mimicked in the construction of Spinal Net. - H M Dipu Kabir
- Classification of Fruits Using Deep Learning Algorithms In this study a deep learning-based system for classifying fruits is suggested. A DCNN model, an Alex Net model, and a MobileNetV2 model were investigated in the proposed framework. Three datasets with different sizes and levels of complexity were used to test the recommended framework. - Mirra K B
- A Comprehensive Study on Torch vision Pre- trained Models for Fine-grained Interspecies Classification - This study attempts to investigate various pretrained models provided in the PyTorch library's Torch vision package. And look into how well they can classify fine- grained photos. - Feras Albardi
- Fruits classification by using machine learning An experiment using popular approaches on local data In this paper, we examine the methods for classifying images that can be used to categorise fruits. The study's findings can be used to place fruit on the correct shop shelves, spot fruit mismatches there, or check fruit prices without using a barcode scanner. Three well-known classification models—Random Forest, K-Nearest Neighbours (KNN), and Support Vector Machine—are employed in this study (SVM). Nguyen Vuong Thinh
- Fruit Recognition and Classification with Deep Learning Support on Embedded System (fruit net) - This suggested study employs image processing techniques for fruit recognition. Convolutional Neural Networks (ConNN)* deep learning model for classification is created in the study. The Keras platform was used to construct the suggested model. - Haci Bayram Unal

- Using Natural Language Processing and Artificial Intelligence to Explore the Nutrition and Sustainability of Recipes and Food - According to this paper's point of view, Interdisciplinary approaches should be used to address food and recipe research in order to address health and sustainability issues. These approaches should combine NLP and other AI techniques with historical food research, food science, nutrition, and sustainability expertise. - Marieke van Erp
- Fruits Classification using Convolutional NeuralNetwork This study investigates a CNN-based classification of fruits. For five scenarios utilising the fruits-360 dataset, the accuracy and loss curves were created using various combinations of hidden layers. This paper discusses several computer vision-based approaches and algorithms for fruit recognition and classification. - Mehenag Khatun
- Fruit classification by HPA-SLFN -In this study, we introduced a brand-new fruit classification method called HPASLFN. The findings indicated that HPAclassification SLFN's accuracy of 89.5% was superior to those of other classification techniques.-Siyuan Lu
- Date fruits classification using texture descriptors and shape-size features -In
 this study a suggested technique breaks down a visual image of a date into its
 component colours. The local texture descriptor, such as a Weber local
 descriptor (WLD) histogram or a local binary pattern (LBP), is then applied to
 each component in order to encode the texture pattern of the date. To
 characterise the image, the texture patterns fromeach component are
 combined.-Ghulam Muhammad.

2.2.References

[1] Muhammad, Ghulam. "Date fruits classification using texture descriptors and shapesize features." Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence 37 (2015): 361-367.

[2] Lu, Siyuan, et al. "Fruit classification by HPA-SLFN." 2016 8th International Conference on Wireless Communications & Signal Processing (WCSP). IEEE, 2016.

[3] Khatun, Mehenag, et al. "Fruits Classification using Convolutional Neural Network." GRD Journals-Global Research and Development Journal for Engineering 5.8 (2020).

- [4] Ünal, Haci Bayram, et al. "Fruit recognition and classification with deep learning support on embedded system (fruitnet)." 2020 Innovations in Intelligent Systems and Applications Conference (ASYU). IEEE, 2020.
- **[5]** Thinh, Nguyen Vuong, et al. "Fruits classification by using machine learning-An experiment using popular approaches on local data." 2021 IEEE International Conference on Machine Learning and Applied Network Technologies (ICMLANT). IEEE, 2021.
- **[6]** Albardi, Feras, et al. "A comprehensive study on torchvision pre-trained models for finegrained inter-species classification." 2021 IEEE International Conference on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics (SMC). IEEE, 2021.
- [7] KB, Mirra, and R. Rajakumari. "Classification of Fruits Using Deep Learning Algorithms." Available at SSRN 4068366.
- [8] Chopra, Praveen. "Progressivespinalnet architecture for fc layers." arXiv preprint arXiv:2103.11373 (2021).
- [9] Kabir, HM Dipu, et al. "Spinalnet: Deep neural network with gradual input." IEEE Transactions on Artificial Intelligence (2022).
- **[10]** Van Erp, Marieke, et al. "Using natural language processing and artificial intelligence to explore the nutrition and sustainability of recipes and food." Frontiers in artificial intelligence 3 (2021): 621577.

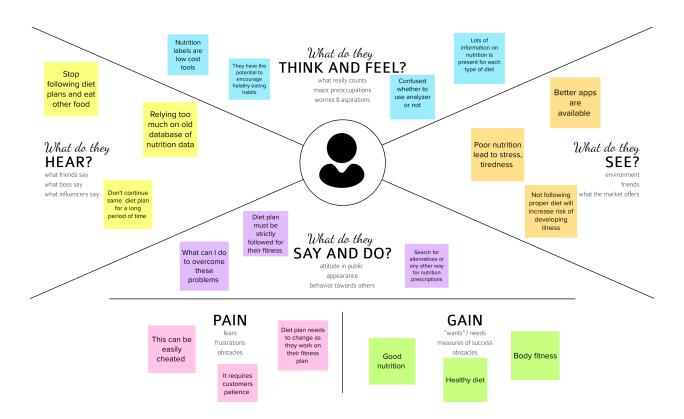
2.3. Problem Statement Definition

The main aim of the project is to build 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.)

3. IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

3.1. Empathy Map Canvas

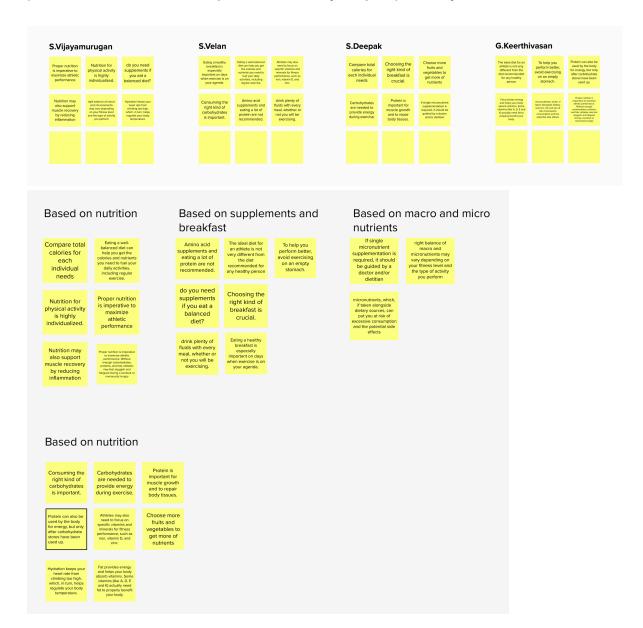
An empathy map is a collaborative tool teams can use to gain a deeper insight into their customers. Much like a user persona, an empathy map can represent a group of users, such as a customer segment. The empathy map was originally created by Dave Gray and has gained much popularity within the agile community.

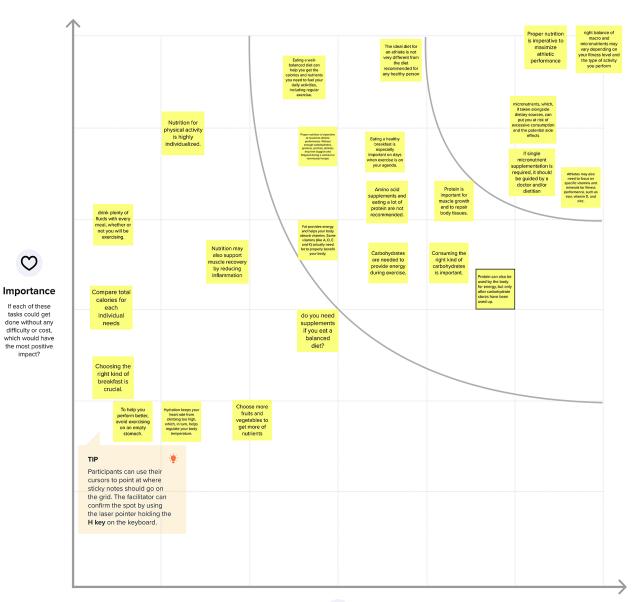


3.2.IDEATION AND BRAINSTORMING

Ideation is the process of forming ideas from conception to implementation, most often in a business setting. Ideation is expressed via graphical, written, or verbal methods, and arises from past or present knowledge, influences, opinions, experiences, and personal convictions.

Ideation is often closely related to the practice of brainstorming, a specific technique that is utilized to generate new ideas. A principal difference between ideation and brainstorming is that ideation is commonly more thought of as being an individual pursuit, while brainstorming is almost always a group activity







Feasibility

Regardless of their importance, which tasks are more feasible than others? (Cost, time, effort, complexity, etc.)

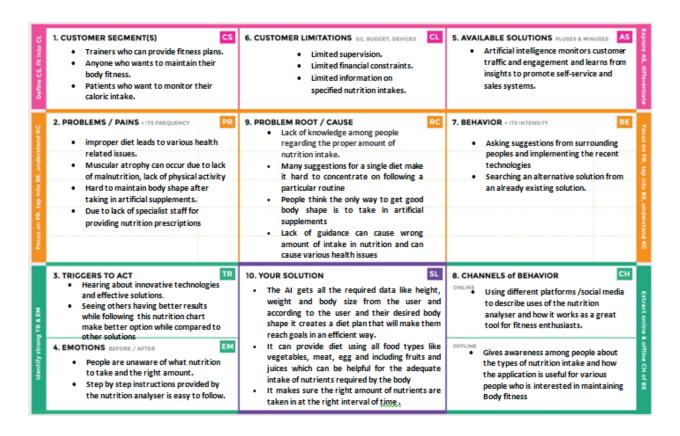
3.3.Proposed Solution

S.No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	 The emergence of technology has made our life more inactive The App Store and Google Play are already saturated with fitness and sports apps. Thus, users are finding it difficult to make a choice. I am a fitness enthusiast, I'm trying to maintain fitness but unable to maintain fitness because of improper intake of nutrition which makes me feel the need to intake proper amount of nutrition
2.	Idea / Solution description	 The online artificial dietician is a bot, with artificial intelligence about human diets. It acts as a diet consultant like a real dietician. This type of app helps the users have a well-fine-tuned workout experience.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	 Al augments the capabilities of differently abled individuals fitness apps raise the bar when it comes to the user's standard of wellness. Al operates 24x7 without interruption or breaks and has no downtime.

4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	The main objective of this study
٦.		is to know the influence of the
		use of the fitness application
		(app) on sports habits,
		customer satisfaction and
		maintenance intention of
		fitness centre users.
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	 It can be developed with
		minimum cost and provide high
		effective process at less time
		 Due to the cost of app
		development technology, the
		amount of physical work has
		almost diminished which is the
		root cause of various problems.
6.	Scalability of the Solution	In the further advancement,
		users can post their queries
		and get more advice from other
		users
		 In the further can advancement,
		users can Integrate this app
		with fitness trackers
		WITH HUICSS TRACKERS

3.4. Problem Solution Fit

The Problem-Solution Fit simply means that you have found a problem with your customer and that the solution you have realized for it actually solves the customer's problem.



4.REQUIRMENT ANALYSIS

4.1.Functional Requirements

FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	User Registration	Registration through Form
		Registration through Gmail
FR-2	User Confirmation	Confirmation via Email
		Confirmation via OTP
FR-3	Image Acquisition	Capture the Image and Check the Top and Side View of
		Image
FR-4	Object Detection	Get a series of Bounding Boxes, which means objects are
		located.
FR-5	Image Segmentation	Get a series of food images stored in matrix with values
		of background pixels replaced by zeros.
FR-6	Volume Estimation	To estimate the volume, calculate the scale factors on
		calibration objects.
FR-7	Calorie Estimation	After estimating the volume, the next step is to estimate
		each food's mass

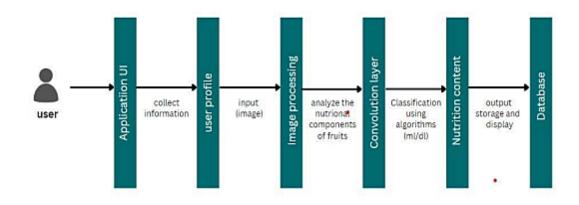
4.2.Non Functional Requirements

FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	Usability	Informs you how nutrient dense your food is.
NFR-2	Security	The information is visible to user only and image was secured highly.
NFR-3	Reliability	The food packages are important for calculate the calories
NFR-4	Performance	It is based on the package of food used for the calorie calculation
NFR-5	Availability	It is available for all users to calculate the calorie of the foods
NFR-6	Scalability	Increasing the calculation of the calorie in foods

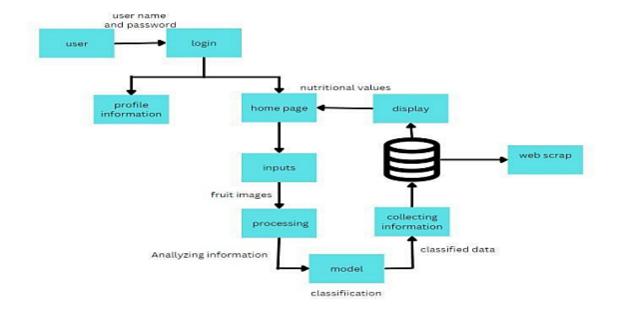
5.PROJECT DESIGN

5.1.Data Flow Diagrams

Simplified diagram

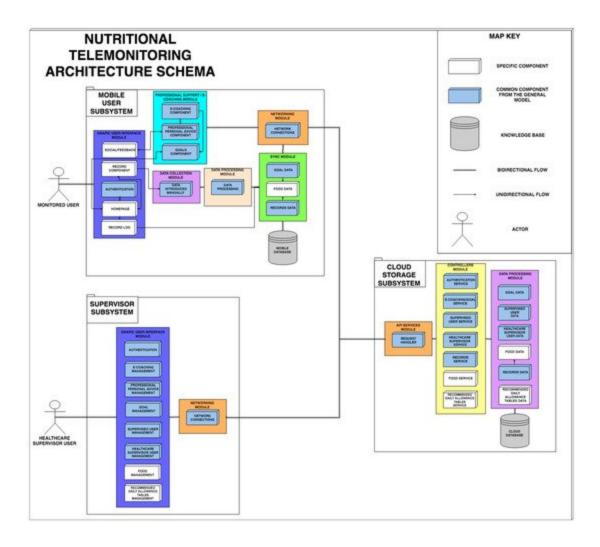


DFD Level 0 (Industry Standard)



5.2. Solution and Technical Architecture

Based on the complexity of the deployment, a solution architecture diagram may actually be a set of diagrams documenting various levels of the architecture. The diagram relates the information that you gather on the environment to both physical and logical choices for your architecture in an easily understood manner.



5.3.User Stories

User Type	Functional Requireme nt (Epic)	User Sto ry Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Relea se
Customer (Mobileuse r)	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the application by enteringmy email, password, and confirming my password.	I can access my account / Dashboard	High	Sprint- 1
		USN-2	As a user, I will receive confirmation emailonce I	I can receive confirmation	High	Sprint- 1
			have registered for the applicati on	email & click confirm		
		USN-3	As a user, I can register forthe application through Facebook	I can register& access the dashboard with Facebook Login		Sprint- 2
		USN-4	As a user,I can register for the application through Gmail	I can register through alreadyexisti ng mail account.	Medi um	Sprint-

	Login	USN-5	application by entering email &	After registration, I can log in via only email & password.	High	Sprint- 1
	Dashboard	USN-6	Display the nutrition values, line graph / bar graph real time.	I can expect the prediction invarious formats.	Low	Sprint- 3
Customer (Webuse r)	Login	USN-7	As the user, I can loginby using Gmailor Facebook	Existing users can easily login.	High	Sprint- 2

			account or LinkedIn or byregistering.			
Custom erCare Executive	Support	USN-8	The Customer care service willprovide solutions for any FAQ and provide Chat-Bot.	I can solve the problems raised.	High	Sprint-3
User Type	Functional Requireme nt(Epic)	User Story Numb	User Story / Task	Accepta nce criteria	Priority	Release

		er				
Administrator	Access Contr ol	USN-9	Admin can control the accessofusers.	Access permiss ionfor Users.	High	Sprint-4
	Database	USN-10	Admin can store the details of users.	Stores User details.	Medi um	Sprint-4
	News	USN-11	Admin will give the recent newsof food nutrition values	Provide the recent food details.	Medi um	Sprint-4
	Notification	USN-12	Admin will notify when the food nutrition valueschanges.	Notificat ionby Gmail.	High	Sprint-4

6.PROJECT PLANING AND SCHEDULING

6.1. Sprint Planning & Estimation

Sprint	Functional	User Story	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
	Requirement (Epic)	Number		ruiits		wembers
Sprint-1	Data Collection	USN-1	Download Food Nutrition Dataset	2	Medium	Velan S
Sprint-1	Data Preprocessing	USN-2	ImportingThe Dataset into Workspace	1	Low	Keerthivas anG
Sprint-1		USN-3	Handling Missing Data	3	Medium	Velan S
Sprint-1		USN-4	FeatureScaling	3	Low	Vijayamurug an S
Sprint-1		USN-5	Data Visualization	3	Medium	Deepak S
Sprint-1		USN-6	SplittingData into Trainand Test	4	High	Velan S
Sprint-1		USN-7	CreatingA Dataset withSliding Windows	4	High	Velan S
Sprint-2	Model Building	USN-8	Importing The ModelBuilding Libraries	1	Medium	Keerthivas anG

Sprint-2		USN-9	Initializing The	1	Medium	Vijayamurug
			Model			an
						S
Sprint-2		USN-10	Adding LSTM	2	High	Vijayamurug
			Layers			an
						S
Sprint-2		USN-11	Adding Output	3	Medium	Vijayamurug
			Layers			an
						S
Sprint-2		USN-12	ConfigureThe	4	High	Deepak S
			Learning Process			
Sprint	Functional	User	User Story / Task	Story	Priority	Team
	Requirement	Story		Points		Members
	(Epic)	Number				
Sprint-2		USN-13	Train The Model	2	Medium	Vijayamurug

						an S
Sprint-2		USN-14	Model Evaluation	1	Medium	Vijayamurug an S
Sprint-2		USN-15	Save The Model	2	Medium	Velan S
Sprint-2		USN-16	Test The Model	3	High	Deepak S
Sprint-3	Application Building	USN-17	Create An HTMLFile	4	Medium	Keerthivas anG
Sprint-3		USN-18	Build Python Code	4	High	Vijayamurug an S
Sprint-3		USN-19	Run The App in Local Browser	4	Medium	Deepak S
Sprint-3		USN-20	Showcasing Prediction On UI	4	High	Vijayamurug an S
Sprint-4	Train The Model OnIBM	USN-21	RegisterFor IBM Cloud	4	Medium	Deepak S
Sprint-4		USN-22	Train The ML Model On IBM	8	High	Velan S
Sprint-4		USN-23	IntegrateFlask with Scoring End Point	8	High	Vijayamurug an S

6.2.Sprint Delivery Schedule

Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date (Actual)
Sprint-	20	6 Days	24 Oct	29 Oct 2022	20	29 Oct 2022
1			2022			
Sprint-	20	6 Days	31 Oct	05 Nov 2022	20	03 Nov 2022
2			2022			
Sprint-	20	6 Days	07 Nov	12 Nov 2022	20	10 Nov 2022
3			2022			
Sprint-	20	6 Days	14 Nov	19 Nov 2022	20	17 Nov 2022
4			2022			

7. CODING & SOLUTIONING

7.1 Feature 1

The aim of pre-processing is an improvement of the image data that suppresses unwilling distortions or enhances some image features important for further processing, although geometric transformations of images (e.g. rotation, scaling, translation) are classified among pre-processing methods here since similar techniques are used.

Code:

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
cd//content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Dataset
import numpy as np#used for numerical analysis
import tensorflow #open source used for both ML and DL for computation
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential #it is a plain stack of layers
from tensorflow.keras import layers #A layer consists of a tensor-in tensor-out
computation function
#Dense layer is the regular deeply connected neural network layer
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense,Flatten
#Faltten-used fot flattening the input or change the dimension
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Dropout #Convolutional
#MaxPooling2D-for downsampling the image
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
#setting parameter for Image Data agumentation to the training data
train_datagen =
ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, shear_range=0.2, zoom_range=0.2, horizontal_flip
#Image Data agumentation to the testing data
test_datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
#performing data agumentation to train data
x_train = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(
    r'/content/drive/MyDrive/content/TRAIN_SET',
    target_size=(64, 64),batch_size=5,color_mode='rgb',class_mode='sparse')
```

```
#performing data agumentation to test data
x_test = test_datagen.flow_from_directory(
    r'/content/drive/MyDrive/content/TEST_SET',
    target_size=(64, 64), batch_size=5, color_mode='rgb', class_mode='sparse')
print(x_train.class_indices) #checking the number of classes
print(x_test.class_indices) #checking the number of classes
from collections import Counter as c
c(x_train.labels)
```

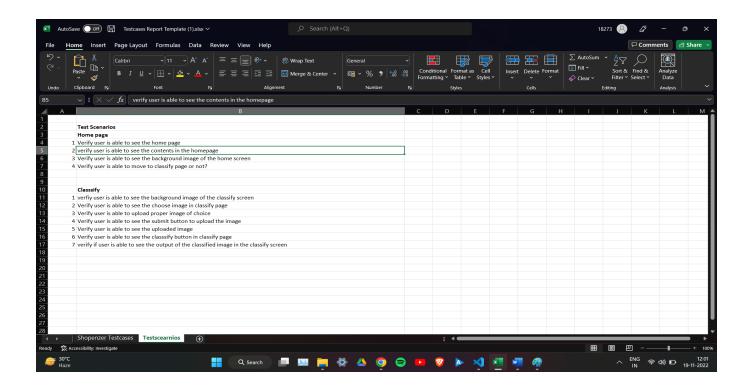
7.2.Feature 2 model training on IBM Watson Studio

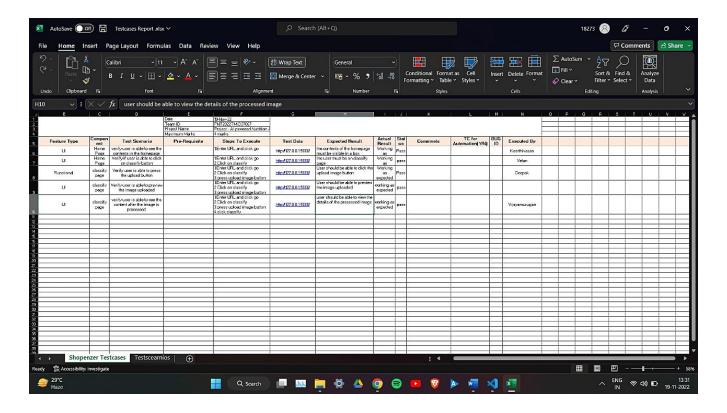
```
!pip install watson-machine-learning-client
from ibm_watson_machine_learning import APIClient
wml_credentials = {
   "url" : "https://us-south.ml.cloud.ibm.com",
    "apikey" : "o49g8_rjLtMfFOxWPrBuja8eQPmNZtIK-uGy3_MzolZp"
client = APIClient(wml_credentials)
client = APIClient(wml_credentials)
def giud_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'])
space_uid = giud_from_space_name(client,'Nutrition Analyzer')
print("Space UID = "+ space_uid)
client.set.default_space(space_uid)
client.repository.download('4e26aed0-bb0c-4b3d-8476-9630f3617dc2',
'my_model.tar.gz')
```

8. TESTING

8.1. Test Cases

A test case is a set of actions performed on a system to determine if it satisfies software requirements and functions correctly. A test case is a document, which has a set of test data, preconditions, expected results and postconditions, developed for a particular test scenario.





8.2. User Acceptance Testing

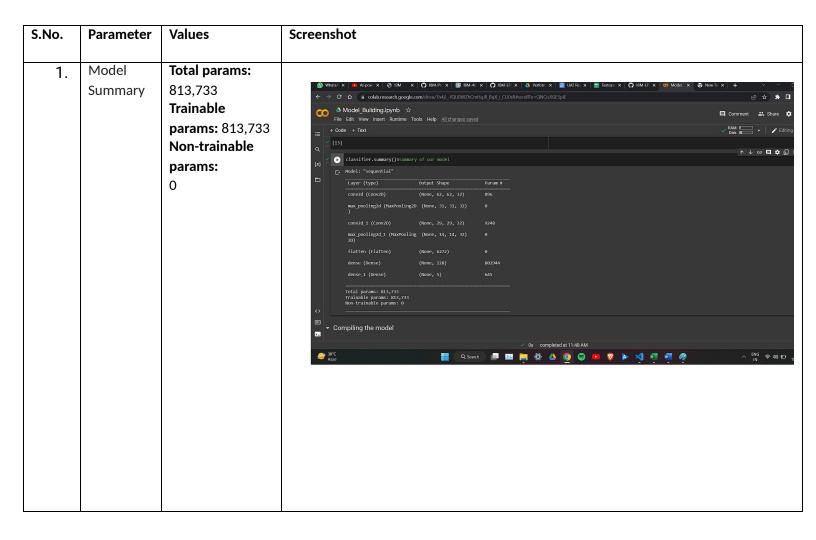
User acceptance testing (UAT), also called application testing or end-user testing, is a phase of software development in which the software is tested in the real world by its intended audience.UAT is often the last phase of the software testing process and is performed before the tested software is released to its intended market. The goal of UAT is to ensure software can handle real-world tasks and perform up to development specifications. In UAT, users are given the opportunity to interact with the software before its official release to see if any features have been overlooked or if it contains any bugs. UAT can be done in-house with volunteers, by paid test subjects using the software or by making the test version available for download as a free trial. The results from the early testers are forwarded to the developers, who make final changes before releasing the software commercially.UAT is effective for ensuring quality in terms of time and software cost, while also increasing transparency with users.

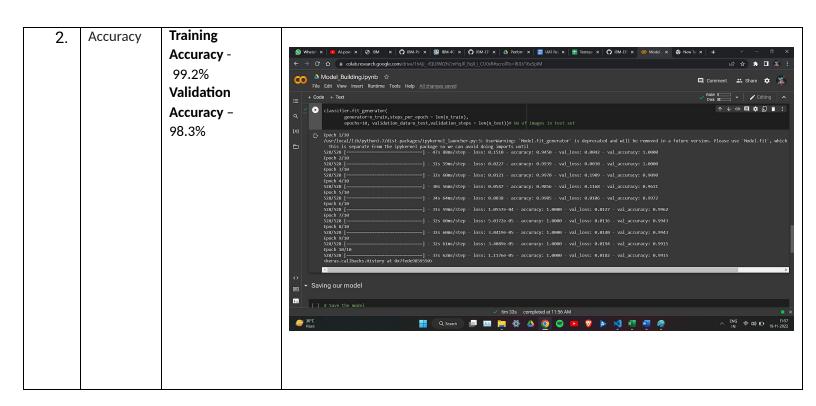
Resolution	Severity 1	Severity 2	Severity 3	Severity 4	Subtotal
No background image	6	3	2	3	20
Image not uploaded	2	0	3	0	4
Output not visible	3	2	0	1	6
Fixed	9	4	4	20	37
No preview of uploaded image	0	0	1	0	1
Skipped	0	0	1	1	2
Won't Fix	0	5	2	1	8
Totals	20	14	13	26	77

Section	Total Cases	Not Tested	Fail	Pass
Homepage	2	0	0	2
Contents of homepage	5	0	0	51
Background image in homepage	4	0	0	2
Moving to classify page	6	0	0	3
Choose image	4	0	0	9
Uploaded image preview	4	0	0	4
Contents of the output	3	0	0	2

9. RESULTS

9.1. Performance Metrics





10. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGES

There are many advantages to using an Al-powered nutrition analyzer for fitness enthusiasts. Some of these advantages include:

1. The software is powerful and can be used for a long time

The software is easy to operate, powerful, and can be used for a long time. Provide customers with free software upgrades for life.

2. Automated analysis of nutrient content

The instrument is equipped with a spectrum of nutrient analysis software for automatic analysis of nutrient content.

3. It is suitable for food research and development, clinical nutrition, dietitian and other departments

It is suitable for food research and development, clinical nutrition, dietitian and other departments. According to the analysis results, the nutrition of the human body is improved, and the weight loss effect is obvious.

4. To solve the problem of food nutrition labeling

The instrument can quickly and accurately analyze the nutrient content of food, and is an indispensable instrument for solving food nutrition labeling.

5. The instrument is easy to operate, accurate and reliable

The instrument is easy to operate, accurate and reliable. It is an ideal instrument for food analysis, quality control and food research.

DISADVANTAGES

Some of the potential disadvantages of an Al-powered nutrition analyzer for fitness enthusiasts include:

- 1. They can be expensive.
- 2. They require you to have a specific food item in order to get accurate results.
- 3. They can be time-consuming to use.
- 4. The results can be difficult to interpret.
- 5. They are not always accurate.
- 6. They can be frustrating to use.
- 7. You may not get the results you want.
- 8. You may not be able to find the right food item.
- 9. You may not be able to use the results.
- 10. You may not be able to find the right nutritional analyzer.

11. CONCLUSION

Overall, we believe that the Al-powered nutrition analyzer is a great tool for fitness enthusiasts. It can help them track their diet and ensure that they are getting the nutrients they need. Additionally, it can help them identify areas where they may need to make changes in their diet

12. FUTURE SCOPE

Further enhancement can be made in the future advancement, to develop personalized nutrition plans. The plans could be based on an individual's age, weight, height, gender, activity level, and other factors. The plans could also be customized for specific medical conditions. There is a lot of potential for the Nutritional Analyzer to be used in a variety of settings. For example, it could be used in restaurants to help customers make healthier choices. It could also be used in schools to help students learn about nutrition. Additionally, the Nutritional Analyzer could be used in hospitals and other healthcare settings to help patients make better choices about their diet.

13. APPENDIX

Source Code:

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():

```
@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}
```

return render_template("image.html")

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

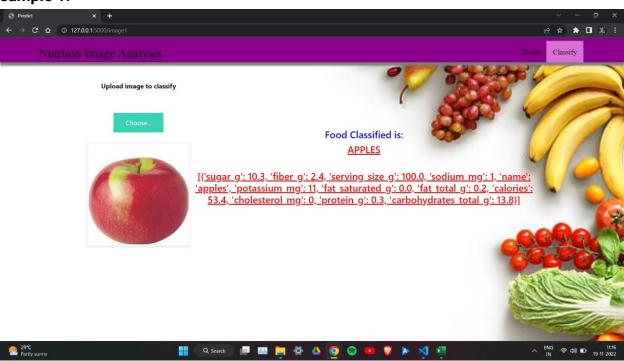
response = requests.request("GET", url, headers=headers, params=querystring)

print(response.text)
    return response.json()['items']

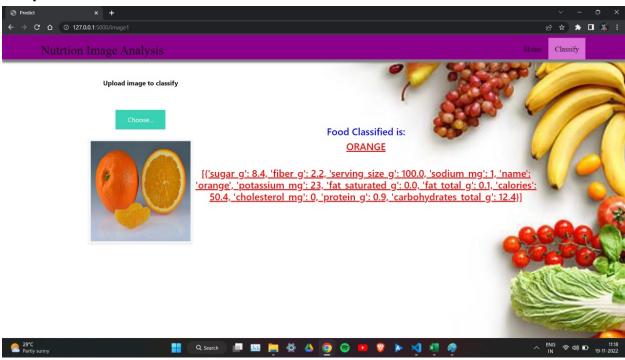
if __name__ == "__main__":
    # running the app
    app.run(debug=False)
```

Output:

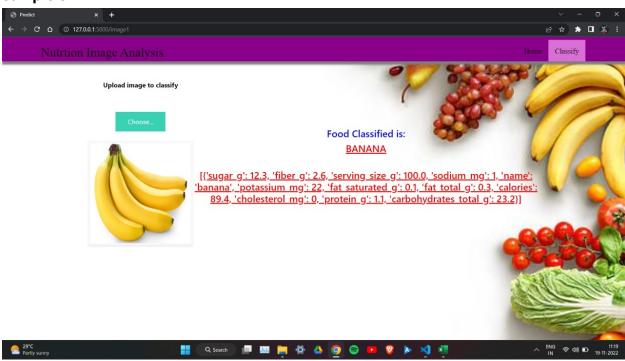
sample 1:



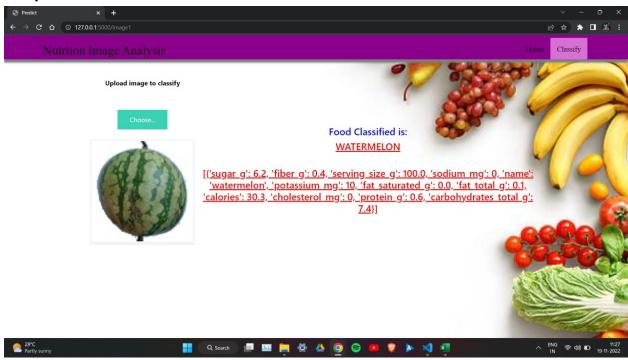
sample 2:



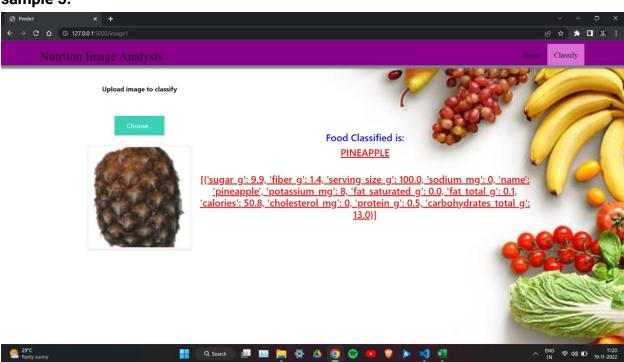
sample 3:



sample 4:



sample 5:



GitHub Link: https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-40391-1660628900

Project Demo Link: https://youtu.be/F8WHFTWDHj4