

## Routing to html pages

Here, the declared constructor is used to route to the HTML page created earlier.

In the above example, the '/' URL is bound with the home.html function. Hence, when the home page of the webserver is opened in the browser, the HTML page is rendered. Whenever you enter the values from the HTML page the values can be retrieved using the POST Method.

Here, "home.html" is rendered when the home button is clicked on the UI

```
@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")
```

When "image is uploaded "on the UI, the launch function is executed

```
@app.route('/predict',methods=['GET', 'POST'])# route to show the predictions in a web UI
def launch():
```

It will take the image request and we will be storing that image in our local system then we will convert the image into our required size and finally, we will be predicting the results with the help of our model which we trained and depending upon the class identified we will showcase the class name and its properties by rendering the respective html pages.

```

29
30 @ app.route('/predict',methods=['GET','POST']) # route to show the predictions in a Web UI
31 def launch():
32     if request.method=='POST':
33         f=request.files['file'] # requesting the file
34         basepath=os.path.dirname('__file__') #storing the file directory
35         filepath=os.path.join(basepath,"uploads",f.filename) #storing the file in uploads folder
36         f.save(filepath) #saving the file
37
38         img=image.load_img(filepath,target_size=(64,64)) #load and reshaping the image
39         x=image.img_to_array(img) #converting image to an array
40         x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0) #changing the dimensions of the image
41
42         pred=np.argmax(model.predict(x), axis=1)
43         print("prediction",pred) #printing the prediction
44         index=['APPLE','BANANA','ORANGE','PINEAPPLE','WATERMELON']
45
46         result=str(index[pred[0]])

```

## API Integration:

Here we will be using Rapid API

Using RapidAPI, developers can search and test the APIs, subscribe, and connect to the APIs — all with a single account, single API key and single SDK. Engineering teams also use RapidAPI to share internal APIs and microservice documentation.

## API used:

The link above will allow us to test the food item and will result the nutrition content present in the food item.

NOTE: When we keep hitting the API the limit of it might expire. So making a smart use of it will be an efficient way.

How to access and use the API will be shown in this

```
def nutrition(index):  
  
    url = "https://calorieninjas.p.rapidapi.com/v1/nutrition"  
  
    querystring = {"query":index}  
  
    headers = {  
        'x-rapidapi-key': "5d797ab107mshe668f26bd044e64p1fffd34jsnf47bfa9a8ee4",  
        'x-rapidapi-host': "calorieninjas.p.rapidapi.com"  
    }  
  
    response = requests.request("GET", url, headers=headers, params=querystring)  
  
    print(response.text)  
    return response.json()['items']
```

Finally, Run the application

This is used to run the application in a localhost. The local host runs on port number 5000.(We can give different port numbers)

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