Al powered nutrition analyzer for fitness Enthusiasts

1.Introduction

1.10verview

Food is fundamental for human existence and has been the worry of numerous medical services shows. These days new dietary evaluation and sustenance investigation devices empower more chances to assist individuals with understanding their everyday dietary patterns, investigating nourishment designs and keep a solid eating regimen. Healthful examination is the most common way of deciding the wholesome substance of food. A crucial piece of insightful science gives data about the compound organization, handling, quality control and tainting of food.

1.2.purpose

The fundamental point of the venture is to building a model which is utilized for ordering the natural product relies upon the various qualities like tone, shape, surface and so on. Here the client can catch the pictures of various foods grown from the ground the picture will be sent the prepared model. The model examinations the picture and identify the sustenance in view of the natural products like (Sugar, Fiber, Protein, Calories, and so on.).

2. Literature Survey

2.1 Existing Problem

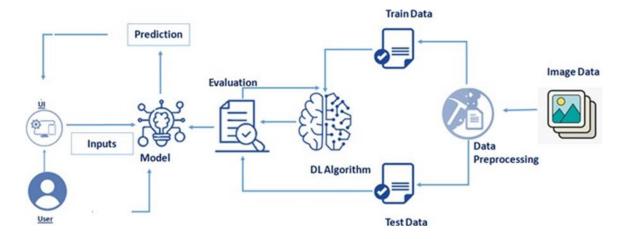
These days new dietary evaluation and nourishment investigation devices empower more chances to assist individuals with understanding their everyday dietary patterns, investigating sustenance designs and keep a solid eating routine. Food is fundamental for human existence and has been the worry of numerous medical care shows.

2.2 Proposed Solution

Dietary investigation is the most common way of deciding the nourishing substance of food. An imperative piece of insightful science gives data about the substance organization, handling, quality control and defilement of food. Here the client can catch the pictures of various foods grown from the ground the picture will be sent the prepared model. The model investigations the picture and distinguish the nourishment in view of the natural products like (Sugar, Fiber, Protein, Calories, and so forth.).

3. Theoritical Analysis

3.1 Block Diagram



3.2 Software Design

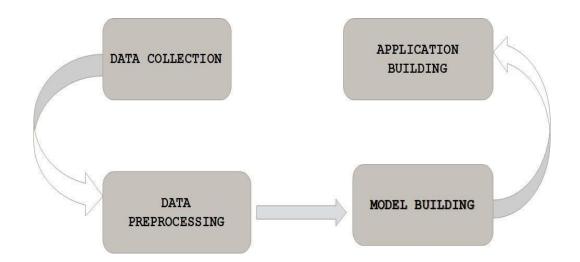
Softwarerequirements

- AnacondaNavigator
- Tensorflow
- Keras
- Flask

4. EXPERIMENTALINVESTIGATIONS

Concentrate on shows that it give different test pictures of food pictures, the model distinguishes, nourishment expectation of transferred picture. At the point when we pick a picture and snap in to the transfer it then it will shows the anticipated result.

5. FLOWCHART



6. RESULT

Finalfindings(Output) of the project along with screen-shots.

HomePage



ClassifyPage



Results page



7. ADVANTAGES &

DISADVANTAGESAdvantages:

- Monitors the calorie admission into the body.
- Assists in keeping up with the body with massing file.

Disadvantages:

- Dataminingtechniques does not help to provide effective decision making.
- •Most of the research conducted by taking the one-side view of fruits. In addition, byconsideringtheone-sideimageof fruit, it is challenging to evaluate the quality fruits.

8. APPLICATIONS

- Profound Learning innovation is viewed as one of the key innovation utilized in recognition.
- It presents the outcomes got by handling input from transferring picture.

9. Conclusion:

In this undertaking, we have laid out the application to foresee from transferred picture in view of the IBM cloudapplication.

10. FutureScope:

The venture can be additionally improved by sending the profound learning model got utilizing a web application and bigger dataset cloud be utilized for expectation to give higher precision and produceimprovedoutcome.

3. BIBILOGRAPHY

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- 3. https://github.com/garodisk/Fruits-classification-120-different-fruits-
- 4. https://www.electronicsforu.com/electronics-projects/electronics-design-guides/fruit-classification-quality-detection-using-deep-convolutional-neural-network
- 5. https://medium.com/ai-techsystems/fruits-classification-using-deep-learning-f8261b0ee0ca
- 6. Khatun, Mehenag& Nine, Julker& Ali, Md. Forhad&Sarker, Pritom&Turzo, Nakib.(2020). Fruits Classification using Convolutional Network. 5. 1-6.

APPENDIX:

In this section we present the source code and project structure used in this project.

DATA COLLECTION, IMAGE PREPROCESSING AND MODELBUILDING.

```
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
train datagen =
ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255,shear range=0.2,zoom range=0.2,horizontal flip=True)
test datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
#performing data augmentation to train the data
x train=train datagen.flow from directory(r'C:\Users\ELCOT\Documents\Dataset\TRAIN SET',ta
rget size=(64,64),batch size=5,color mode='rgb',class mode='sparse')
#performing data augmentation to test the data
x test=test datagen.flow from directory(r'C:\Users\ELCOT\Documents\Dataset\TEST SET',targe
t size=(64,64),batch size=5,color mode='rgb',class mode='sparse')
print(x train.class indices)#checking the no. of classes
from collections import Counter as c
c(x train.labels)
###Importing Necessary Libraries
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
model=Sequential()
###Creating the model
classifier = Sequential()
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'))
classifier.summary()
###Compiling the model
classifier.compile(optimizer='adam',loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
classifier.fit generator(generator=x train,steps per epoch =
len(x_train),epochs=20,validation_data=x_test,validation_steps = len(x_test))
###Saving our model
classifier.save('nutrition.h5')
```

```
import numpy as np
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
model = load_model('nutrition.h5')
img =
image.load_img(r'C:\Users\ELCOT\Documents\Dataset\TRAIN_SET\APPLES\5_100.jpg',grayscale=False,t
arget_size= (64,64))
img
import numpy as np
x = image.img_to_array(img)
x = np.expand_dims(x,axis = 0)
x.shape
pred = np.argmax(model.predict(x),axis=1)
index=['APPLES', 'BANANA', 'ORANGE', 'PINEAPPLE', 'WATERMELON']
index[pred[0]]
```

APPLICATIONBUILDING:

home.html

image.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
                    <meta charset="UTF-8">
                    <meta charset= UIF-8 >
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>AI based analyzer for Fitness Enthusiasts </title>
<meta ref="stylesheet" href="{{url_for('static', filename='css/styles.css')}}}">
          </head>
          <body>
                               <h2> <span>Nutrition</span> Image Analysis</h2>
                                         <a href="/">Home</a></a>
*Classify</a>

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<pr
                     <main id="classify-main">
                                         <h3>Choose an image to classify</h3>
                                          <button class="primary-button">Choose</button>
<img src="" alt="" id="image-viewer">
                                          <button class="secondary-button">Classify</button>
                              <div id="output">
                                             <h3>Output</h3>
                                             Food is classified as:
                                             <div id="output-wrapper">
                                                    </main>
           </body>
           <script src="{{url_for('static', filename='js/app.js')}}"></script>
36
```

```
nav > ul > li > a{
    transition: 0.25s;
#home-main{
    background: var(--primary-color-opacity);
    margin: 23rem auto;
    width: 70rem;
    padding: 2rem;
    font-size: 1.5rem;
    border-radius: 15px;
    text-align: center;
#classify-main{
    background: none;
    width: 50rem;
    margin: 13rem auto;
    grid-template-columns: 1fr 2fr;
    grid-gap: 3rem;
#classify-main h3{
    margin-bottom: 2rem;
#classify-main .secondary-button{
    margin-top: 2rem;
#classify-main > div, #output{
#output h3{
    margin-bottom: 4rem;
#output > p{
#classify-main > div p{
    text-align: center;
    max-width: 50rem;
    font-size: 1.3rem;
    font-weight: 500;
    margin-top: 2rem;
#output-wrapper{
    background: rgba(243, 243, 243, 0.7);
    margin-top: 2rem;
    padding: 2rem;
#output-wrapper > p:first-child{
    margin-top: none;
#output-wrapper > p:last-child{
   margin-top: 4rem:
```

```
chooseButton = document.querySelector('button.primary-button'),
              classifyButton = document.querySelector('button.secondary-button');
             userFile:
    // Event Listeners
    chooseButton.addEventListener('click', (e)=>{
         // Creating an input element to select the file
         const input = document.createElement('input');
         input.setAttribute('type', 'file');
input.setAttribute('accept', 'image/png, image/jpeg, image/jpg');
input.setAttribute('name', 'file');
         input.click();
         input.onchange = function(){
             const imageViewer = document.querySelector('#image-viewer');
             // Displaying Image selected on the web page
             const reader = new FileReader();
             reader.onload = function(event){
                  imageViewer.src = event.target.result;
                  imageViewer.style.marginTop = '2rem';
                  imageViewer.style.height = '300px';
                  imageViewer.style.width = '300px';
             reader.readAsDataURL(input.files[0]);
             userFile = input.files[0];
    })
    classifyButton.addEventListener('click', (e)=> {
         const formData = new FormData();
         formData.append('file', userFile);
         fetch('/predict', {
    method: 'POST',
             body: formData
         .then((response)=> response.json())
         .then((res)=> {
                      result = document.querySelector('#output-result'),
                      apiResult = document.querySelector('#output-api-result'),
outputWrapper = document.querySelector('#output-wrapper'),
                      p = document.querySelector('#output > p');
             console.log(res.apiResult[0])
              result.innerText = res.result;
              apiResult.innerHTML = `${JSON.stringify(res.apiResult[0])}`;
             p.style.display = 'block';
              outputWrapper.style.display = 'block';
49
         })
    })
```

```
from flask import Flask,render_template,request
     # Flask-It is our framework which we are going to use to run/serve 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")
22
     @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
             basenath=os nath dirname(' file ')#storing th
```

```
> ELCOT > Desktop > ourproject > Flask > 😻 app.py > ...
        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://sridevi-mahalakshmi-m.p.rapidapi.com/v1/nutrition"
    querystring = {"query":index}
    headers = {
        'x-rapidapi-key': "3c522e3ea2mshb3c2922c9695f89p1ae26fjsn966316187638",
        'x-rapidapi-host': "sridevi-mahalakshmi-m.p.rapidapi.com"
```

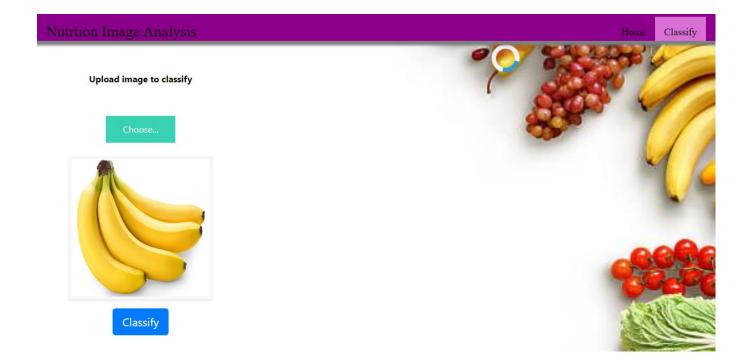
```
princ( prediction ,pred) #princing the prediction
        index=['APPLES','BANANA','ORANGE','PINEAPPLE','WATERMELON']
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        print(x)
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        'x-rapidapi-host': "sridevi-mahalakshmi-m.p.rapidapi.com"
    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)
```

Nutrtion Image Analysis

Home C

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. It ensures compliance with trade and food laws.





Upload image to classify

Choose..



Food Classified is: BANANA

[{'sugar g': 12.3, 'fiber g': 2.6, 'serving size g': 100.0, 'sodium mg': 1, 'name': 'banana', 'potassium mg': 22, 'fat saturated g': 0.1, 'fat total g': 0.3, 'calories': 89.4, 'cholesterol mg': 0, 'protein g': 1.1, 'carbohydrates total g': 23.2}]