

A PROJECT REPORT ON

**AI-powered Nutrition Analyzer for
Fitness Enthusiasts**

DOMAIN: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

DONE BY

TEAM ID: PNT2022TMID24887

TEAM SIZE: 4

TEAM LEADER: NARRALIKEITESH.N

TEAM MEMBER: LAKSHMIKANTHAN.V

TEAM MEMBER: SUMANTH REDDY.S

TEAM MEMBER: LOHITH.YB

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.6 ABSTRACT

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Overview

2.2 Purpose

3. LITERATURE SURVEY

3.1 Existing Problem

3.2 References

3.3 Problem Statement Definition

4. IDEATION AND PROPOSED SOLUTION

4.1 Empathy Map Canvas

4.2 Ideation & Brainstorming

4.3 Proposed Solution

4.4 Problem Solution Fit

5. PROJECT DESIGN

5.1 Data Flow Diagrams

5.2 Solution & Technical Architecture

5.3 Users Stories

6. PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

6.1 Sprint Planning & Estimation

6.2 Sprint Delivery Schedule

7. CODING

7.1 Model Code

7.2 Database Schema (If Applicable)

8. RESULT

9.CONCLUSION

10. APPENDIX

GitHub & Project Demo Link

Artificial intelligence (AI) as a branch of computer science, the purpose of which is to imitate thought processes, learning abilities and knowledge management, finds more and more applications in experimental and clinical medicine. In recent decades, there has been an expansion of AI applications in biomedical sciences. The possibilities of artificial intelligence in the field of medical diagnostics, risk prediction and support of therapeutic techniques are growing rapidly. The aim of the article is to analyze the current use of AI in nutrition science research. The literature review was conducted in PubMed. A total of 399 records published between 1987 and 2020 were obtained, of which, after analyzing the titles and abstracts, 261 were rejected. In the next stages, the remaining records were analyzed using the full-text versions and, finally, 55 papers were selected. These papers were divided into three areas: AI in biomedical nutrients research (20 studies), AI in clinical nutrients research (22 studies) and AI in nutritional epidemiology (13 studies). It was found that the artificial neural network (ANN) methodology was dominant in the group of research on food composition study and production of nutrients. However, machine learning (ML) algorithms were widely used in studies on the influence of nutrients on the functioning of the human body in health and disease and in studies on the gut microbiota. Deep learning (DL) algorithms prevailed in a group of research works on clinical nutrients intake. The development of dietary systems using AI technology may lead to the creation of a global network that will be able to both actively support and monitor the personalized supply of nutrients.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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 maintaining 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.

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

2.2 Purposes

The AI model can be used as a reference for nutrition surveys and personal nutrition analysis. Nutritional intake is the basis for human growth and health, and the intake of different types of nutrients and micronutrients can affect health. Most diseases are inextricably linked to diet.

3. LITERATURE SURVEY

3.1 References

- [1] Oscar Beijbom, Neel Joshi, Dan Morris, Scott Saponas, and Siddharth Khullar. 2015. Menu-match: Restaurant-specific Food Logging from Images. In Proceedings of the 2015 IEEE Winter Conference on Applications of Computer Vision. IEEE, 844–851.
- [2] Yin Bi, Mingsong Lv, Chen Song, Wen Yao Xu, Nan Guan, and Wang Yi. 2016. Autodietary: A Wearable Acoustic Sensor System for Food Intake Recognition in Daily Life. IEEE Sensors Journal 16, 3 (2016), 806–816.
- [3] Jens Bleichert, Adrian Meule, Niko A Busch, and Kathrin Ohla. 2014. Food-pics: An Image Database for Experimental Research on Eating and Appetite. Frontiers in Psychology 5 (2014), 617.
- [4] Lukas Bossard, Matthieu Guillaumin, and Luc Van Gool. 2014. Food-101—Mining Discriminative Components with Random Forests. In Proceedings of the 2014 European Conference on Computer Vision. Springer, 446–461.
- [5] Steven Cadavid, Mohamed Abdel-Mottaleb, and Abdelsalam Helal. 2012. Exploiting Visual Quasi-periodicity for Real-time Chewing Event Detection Using Active Appearance Models and Support Vector Machines. Personal and Ubiquitous Computing 16, 6 (2012), 729–739.
- [6] Micael Carvalho, Rémi Cadène, David Picard, Laure Soulier, Nicolas Thome, and Matthieu Cord. 2018. Cross-modal Retrieval in

the Cooking Context: Learning Semantic Text-image Embeddings. In Proceedings of the 41st International ACM SIGIR Conference on Research & Development in Information Retrieval. ACM, 35–44.

[7] Keng-hao Chang, Shih-yen Liu, Hao-hua Chu, Jane Yung-jen Hsu, Cheryl Chen, Tung-yun Lin, Chieh-yu Chen, and Polly Huang. 2006. The Diet-aware Dining Table: Observing Dietary Behaviors Over a Tabletop Surface. In Proceedings of the 2006 International Conference on Pervasive Computing. Springer, 366–382.

[8] Jingjing Chen and Chong-Wah Ngo. 2016. Deep-based Ingredient Recognition for Cooking Recipe Retrieval. In Proceedings of the 24th ACM International Conference on Multimedia. ACM, 32–41.

[9] Jing-jing Chen, Chong-Wah Ngo, and Tat-Seng Chua. 2017. Cross-modal Recipe Retrieval with Rich Food Attributes. In Proceedings of the 25th ACM International Conference on Multimedia. ACM, 1771–1779.

[10] Mei Chen, Kapil Dhingra, Wen Wu, Lei Yang, Rahul Sukthankar, and Jie Yang. 2009. PFID: Pittsburgh Fast-food Image Dataset. In Proceedings of the 2009 IEEE International Conference on Image Processing (ICIP). IEEE, 289–292.

3.2 Problem Statement





Problem Statement (PS)	I am (Customer)	I'm trying to	But	Because	Which makes me feel
PS-1	Sportsperson	stay fit	it is difficult to track calories in food	lack of knowledge on nutrients in food	helpless
PS-2	Commoner	intake nutritious food	cannot find a balanced diet	no quick access to nutritional information	dissatisfied
PS-3	Obesse Person	intake food with low calories	struggles to find food on low calories	could not find a way to calculate calories	dissatisfied

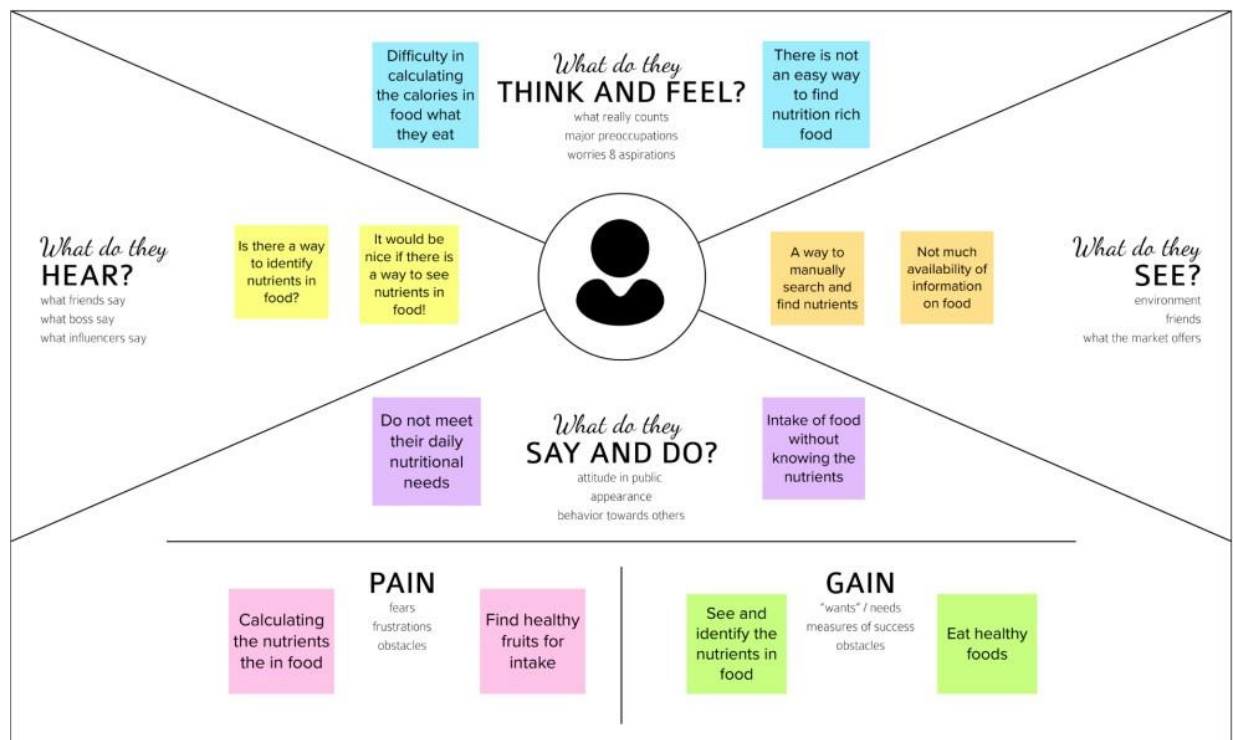
4. IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

4.1 Empathy Map Canvas

An empathy map is a simple, easy-to-digest visual that captures knowledge about a user's behaviours and attitudes.

It is a useful tool to help teams better understand their users.

Creating an effective solution requires understanding the true problem and the person who is experiencing it. The exercise of creating the map helps participants consider things from the user's perspective along with his or her goals and challenges.



4.2 Ideation & Brainstorming

Arun S V

Create a catalogue of food and its nutrients

A feature to search and find the food

Maintain a personal profile to track a person's calorie intake

Suggest healthy food based on the pattern of food intake

Ganapathy P T

Food suggestion based on location

Track user's calories intake and provide statistical analysis

Personalized food content based on the person's habit

Calorie calculator to find a balanced diet

Ajay S

Use of artificial intelligence to help identify healthy food

Recommender Engine to suggest quality food to customers and food habits

Monthly report feedback to customer

A goal mechanism to motivate customers to help achieve health goals.

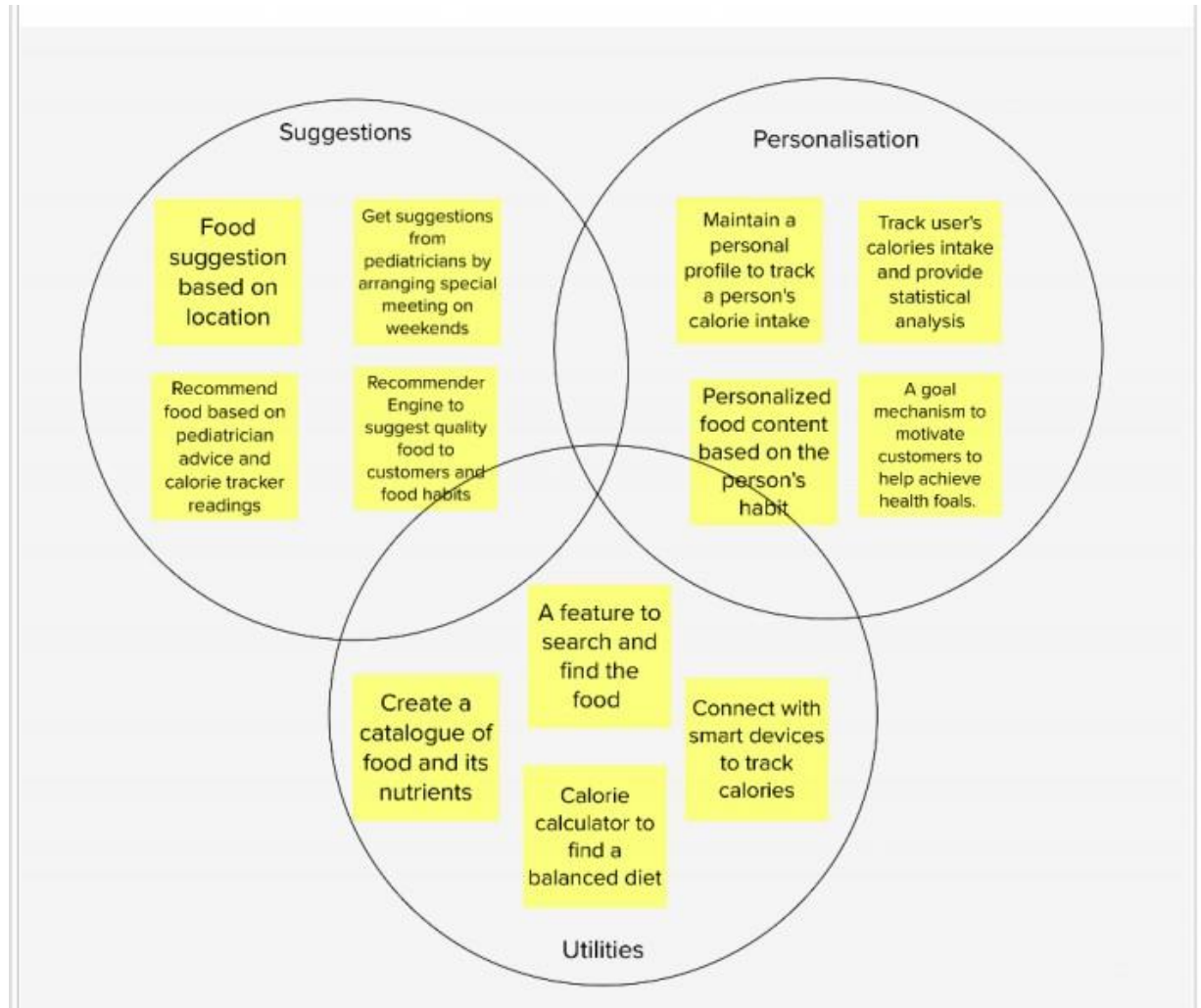
Subashchandrabose S

Get suggestions from pediatricians by arranging special meeting on weekends

Connect with smart devices to track calories

Recommend food based on pediatrician advice and calorie tracker readings

Daily remainder for the nutrition intake



Idea Prioritization:



4.3 Proposed Solution

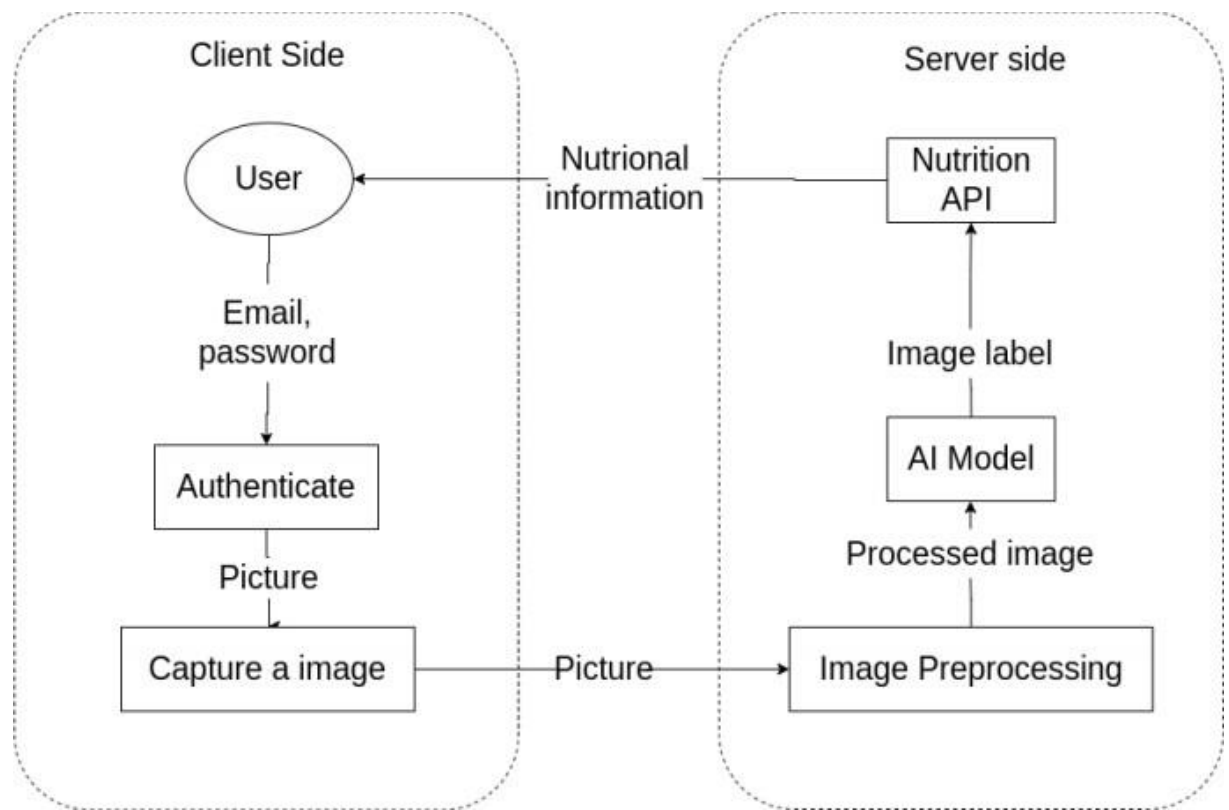
S.No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	Find a way to identify and calculate the nutrients present in food items through computer vision.
2.	Idea / Solution description	Leveraging the advantage of transfer learning, use YOLO as a model to identify food with the image and with the help of an API get the nutritional content of food like calories, protein, fat, etc.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	Use of cutting edge technologies like artificial intelligence and computer vision leveraging the transfer learning technique.
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	Aids people to consume healthy food. Enriches the life of people and also improves the lifestyle of the general public.
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	Can be monetized by providing this as a feature to other fitness organizations as an API.
6.	Scalability of the Solution	Can be extended by providing more personalized fitness assessment and recommendation to people on their food habits.

4.4 Problem Solution Fit

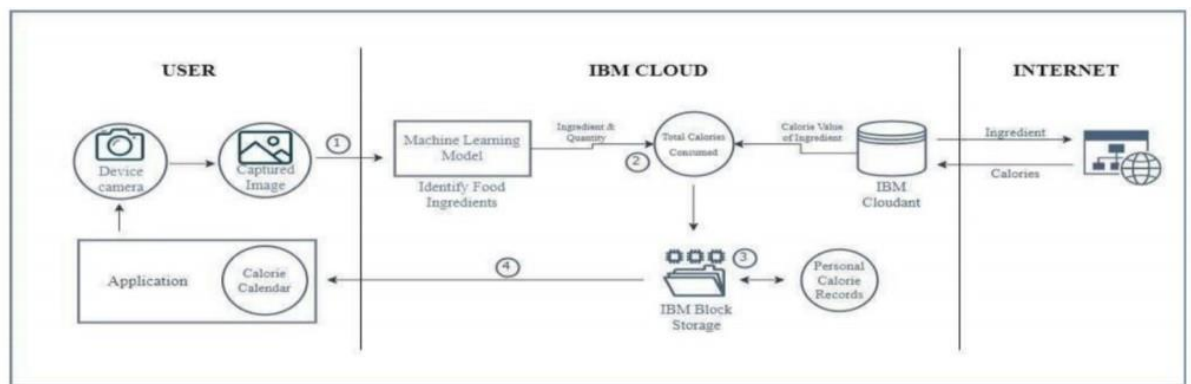
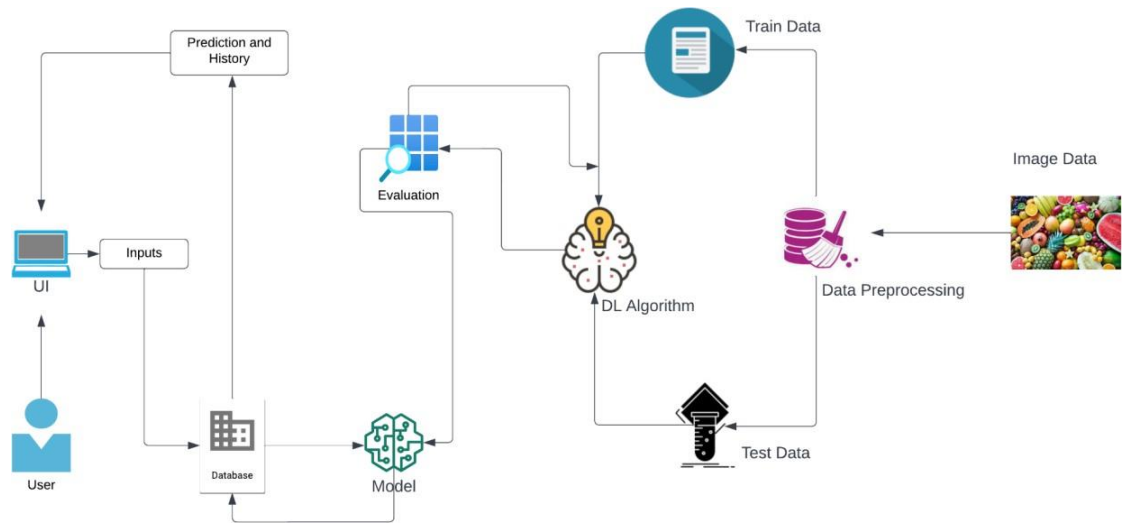
Define CS, fit into CC	1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S) CS Who is your customer? i.e. working parents of 0-5 y.o. kids Sportsperson, Commoners, Teenagers, Fitness Enthusiasts, Doctors	6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS CC What constraints prevent your customers from taking action or limit their choices of solutions? i.e. spending power, budget, no cash, network connection, available devices. Knowledge, Spending power, Time, Resources	5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS AS Which solutions are available to the customers when they face the problem or need to get the job done? What have they tried in the past? What pros & cons do these solutions have? i.e. pen and paper is an alternative to digital notetaking Refers nutrition books, blogs, videos, article, web searches.	Explore AS, differentiate
	2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS J&P Which jobs-to-be-done (or problems) do you address for your customers? There could be more than one; explore different sides. Find the nutritional content in food and eat healthy food.	9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE RC What is the real reason that this problem exists? What is the back story behind the need to do this job? i.e. customers have to do it because of the change in regulations. Lack of knowledge on nutritional data, Lack of resources.	7. BEHAVIOUR BE What does your customer do to address the problem and get the job done? i.e. directly related: find the right solar panel installer, calculate usage and benefits; indirectly associated: customers spend free time on volunteering work (i.e. Greenpeace) Eat fruits with their own assumption, only selective subsets of fruits taken.	
Identify strong TR & EM	3. TRIGGERS TR What triggers customers to act? i.e. seeing their neighbour installing solar panels, reading about a more efficient solution in the news. The unsatisfaction of not consuming a balanced diet.	10. YOUR SOLUTION SL If you are working on an existing business, write down your current solution first, fill in the canvas, and check how much it fits really. If you are working on a new business proposition, then keep it blank until you fill in the canvas and come up with a solution that fits within customer limitations, solves a problem and matches customer behaviour. Create an application where users can find all what's in the food they eat, calculate the calories, track the eating habits.	8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR CH 8.1 ONLINE What kind of actions do customers take online? Extract online channels from #7 Websites, blogs, articles, videos 8.2 OFFLINE What kind of actions do customers take offline? Extract offline channels from #7 and use them for customer development. Books	Extract online & offline CH of BE
	4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER EM How do customers feel when they face a problem or a job and afterwards? i.e. lost, insecure - confident, in control - use it in your communication strategy & design. Self confidence, satisfaction, Happiness.			

5. PROJECT DESIGN

























5.1 Data Flow Diagram



5.2 Solution Architecture



5.3 Customer Journey Map

Journey Steps Which step of the experience are you describing?	Discovery Why do they even start the journey?	Registration Why would they trust us?	Onboarding and First Use How can they feel successful?	Sharing Why would they invite others?
Actions What does the customer do? What information do they look for? What is their context?		 	 	 
Needs and Pains What does the customer want to achieve or avoid? <i>Tip: Reduce ambiguity, e.g. by using the first person narrator.</i>	 	 	 	
Touchpoint What part of the service do they interact with?		 	 	
Customer Feeling What is the customer feeling? <i>Tip: Use the emoji app to express more emotions</i>				 miro

6. PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

6.1 Sprint Planning & Estimation

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-1	Food Vision	USN-1	As a user, I can upload a picture of a fruit/vegetable and find the name of it.	10	High	Ajay, Arun
Sprint-2	Nutritional Analyzer	USN-2	Map the identified food to the nutrients present in it.	5	Medium	Arun, Ganapathy
Sprint-2	Food Search	USN-3	As a user, I can search for a particular fruit/vegetable and find the nutrients in it	5	Medium	Ganapathy, Subash

Sprint-3	Registration	USN-4	As a user, I can register for the application by entering my email, password, and confirming my password.	5	Medium	Ganapat hy, Subash
Sprint-3	Login	USN-5	As a user, I can log into the application by entering email & password	5	Medium	Ganapat hy, Subash
Sprint-4	History	USN-6	As a user, I can see the food I took previously.	5	Low	Ajay, Subash
Sprint-4	Store	USN-7	As a user, I can store the fruits I uploaded a picture of.	5	Low	Arun, Ajay

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-1	10	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022		
Sprint-2	10	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022		
Sprint-3	10	6 Days	07 Nov 2022	12 Nov 2022		
Sprint-4	10	6 Days	14 Nov 2022	19 Nov 2022		

Velocity:

Imagine we have a 10-day sprint duration, and the velocity of the team is 20 (points per sprint). Let's calculate the team's average velocity (AV) per iteration unit (story points per day)

7. MODEL CODE

Import Required Packages

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
```

Loading The Data

```
In [2]: train_directory = 'Dataset/TRAIN_SET'
test_directory = 'Dataset/TEST_SET'
```

Data Augmentation

```
In [4]: train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, shear_range = 0.2, zoom_range=0.2, horizontal_flip=True)
test_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
```

Performing the Data Generation

```
In [5]: #performing the data agumentation to training data
x_train = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(
    train_directory,
    target_size=(64,64),
    color_mode='rgb',
    batch_size=5,
    class_mode='sparse',
)
```

Found 4118 images belonging to 5 classes.

```
In [6]: #performing the data agumentation to testing data
x_test = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(
    test_directory,
    target_size=(64,64),
    color_mode='rgb',
    batch_size=5,
    class_mode='sparse',
)
```

Found 929 images belonging to 5 classes.

```
In [7]: print(x_train.class_indices)
```

```
{'APPLES': 0, 'BANANA': 1, 'ORANGE': 2, 'PINEAPPLE': 3, 'WATERMELON': 4}
```

```
In [8]: print(x_test.class_indices)
```

```
{'APPLES': 0, 'BANANA': 1, 'ORANGE': 2, 'PINEAPPLE': 3, 'WATERMELON': 4}
```

Number of images for each class

```
In [11]: from collections import Counter as c
print("Number of images in Training data : ", c(x_train.labels))
```

```
Number of images in Training data : Counter({1: 1354, 2: 1019, 0: 995, 4: 475, 3: 275})
```

```
In [12]: print("Number of images in Training data : ", c(x_test.labels))
```

```
Number of images in Training data : Counter({1: 415, 0: 266, 2: 248})
```

```
In [ ]:
```

8. RESULT

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

9. CONCLUSION

Based on evaluation metrics, the proposed model may outperform other algorithms used to predict nutritional status. The results of this study may direct patients to eat particular types of food to reduce the possibility of becoming infected with the diseases.

10. Appendix

In the Dietary Reference Intake (DRI) nutrient reports, the Adequate Intake (AI) has been estimated in a number of different ways. Because of this, the exact meanings and interpretations of the AIs differ. Some AIs have been based on the observed mean intake of groups or subpopulations that are maintaining health and nutritional status consistent with meeting the criteria for adequacy. However, where reliable information about these intakes was not available, or where there were conflicting data, other approaches were used. As a

result, the definition of an AI is broad and includes experimentally estimated desirable intakes.

These varying methods of setting an AI make using the AI for assessing intakes of groups difficult. When the AI is based directly on intakes of apparently healthy populations, it is correct to assume that other populations (with similar distributions of intakes) have a low prevalence of inadequate intakes if the mean intake is at or above the AI. For nutrients for which the AI was not based on intakes of apparently healthy populations, a group mean intake at or above the AI would still indicate a low prevalence of inadequate intakes for that group but there is less confidence in this assessment.