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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MAJOR PROJECT

SECTION : CSE-B

BATCH : 19

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TITLE

FOOD RECOGNITION AND NUTRITION ESTIMATION USING CNN MODEL

Giving Wings To Thoughts

Agenda

The Food Recognition and Nutrition is driven by the need to simplify recipe discovery and meal planning in today's digital age. With an abundance of online recipe content, users often struggle to find dishes that match their preferences, dietary needs, and ingredient availability. Traditional recommendation systems fall short in capturing the nuanced aspects of recipes, such as visual appeal and ingredient combinations. By integrating Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) with conventional techniques, our system aims to address these challenges. CNNs analyze both image and text data, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of recipe content. This approach enables the system to recommend visually appealing dishes and recognize key ingredients and cooking techniques. Ultimately, our goal is to empower users to explore new culinary horizons, discover diverse recipes, and simplify their cooking experience in a digital world.

Abstract

The "Food Recognition and Nutrition Estimation using CNN Model" project aims to revolutionize culinary exploration and recipe discovery by employing Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) in tandem with traditional recommendation methodologies. Unlike conventional recommendation systems that primarily rely on collaborative filtering or content-based approaches, our system integrates CNNs to process both image and text data associated with recipes. This novel approach offers a more holistic understanding of recipe content, enabling more accurate and personalized recommendations tailored to individual preferences and dietary requirements.

The system begins with the collection and preprocessing of a diverse dataset encompassing recipe images and corresponding text descriptions. These descriptions include ingredients, cooking instructions, and other relevant details. The CNN models are then trained on this dataset to extract meaningful features from recipe images and text, leveraging the spatial hierarchies captured by the convolutional layers for image recognition and the semantic understanding encoded by the subsequent layers for text analysis.

Furthermore, the system incorporates traditional recommendation techniques such as collaborative filtering and content-based filtering to complement the CNN-based approach. By combining multiple recommendation strategies, our system provides a more comprehensive and accurate recipe recommendation experience. Evaluation of the system's performance will be conducted using standard metrics such as accuracy, precision, and recall, ensuring the effectiveness and reliability of the recommendation engine.

Introduction

In the contemporary digital landscape, the abundance of online food content presents both opportunities and challenges for culinary enthusiasts. While the internet offers a vast repository of culinary inspiration, navigating through countless recipes to find dishes that align with individual tastes, dietary preferences, and ingredient availability can be daunting. Traditional recommendation systems often fall short in providing personalized and relevant recipe suggestions, lacking the ability to capture the nuanced characteristics of recipes, such as visual appeal and ingredient combinations.

To address these challenges, we introduce the Food Recognition and Nutrition, a novel platform designed to revolutionize recipe discovery and meal planning. Leveraging state-of-the-art technologies such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) alongside traditional recommendation methodologies, our system aims to provide users with intuitive, personalized, and visually engaging recipe recommendations. By analyzing both image and text data associated with recipes, the system extracts meaningful features to enhance recommendation accuracy. Through a user-friendly interface, users can input their preferences, explore diverse recipe options, and receive tailored suggestions that cater to their culinary needs.

Problem Statement

In today's digital era, the vast array of online recipe content presents a challenge for users seeking personalized and relevant meal suggestions. Traditional recommendation systems often fail to capture the intricate nuances of recipes, such as visual appeal and ingredient combinations, leading to a disconnect between users' preferences and recommended dishes. Additionally, users frequently encounter difficulties in finding recipes that align with their dietary restrictions and ingredient availability. This highlights the need for an innovative solution that combines advanced technologies with traditional recommendation methodologies to provide tailored recipe recommendations.

The Food Recognition and Nutrition aims to address these challenges by leveraging Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) to analyze both image and text data associated with recipes. By integrating CNNs with conventional recommendation techniques, the system seeks to provide users with personalized and visually engaging recipe suggestions that cater to their tastes, dietary preferences, and ingredient availability. Ultimately, the goal is to simplify the recipe discovery process, inspire culinary exploration, and enhance the overall cooking experience for users in an increasingly digitalized world.

Objectives

The objective of the Food Recognition and Nutrition project is to develop an innovative platform that transforms the way users discover and plan meals. Leveraging Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), the system aims to analyze recipe images and text data, extracting meaningful features to enhance recommendation accuracy. By integrating CNNs with traditional recommendation methodologies, such as collaborative and content-based filtering, the system strives to provide personalized recipe suggestions tailored to individual tastes and dietary needs. Emphasis is placed on recognizing visually appealing dishes, identifying key ingredients, and considering cooking techniques to improve recommendation relevance. Through user-friendly interfaces and iterative refinement based on performance metrics and user feedback, the system aims to empower users to explore diverse culinary options effortlessly. Ultimately, the project seeks to simplify meal planning, inspire culinary creativity, and enrich the overall cooking experience for users.

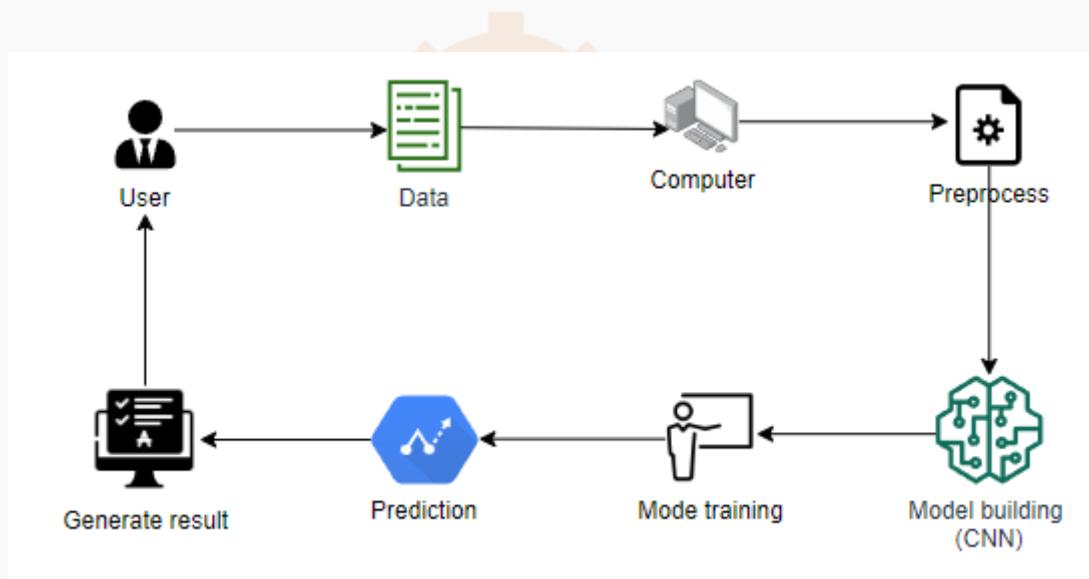
Literature Survey

- [1] Seda Kul & Ahmet Sayar , “A Smart Recipe Recommendation System Based on Image Processing and Deep Learning”, Kocaeli University, Baki Komsuoğlu bulvarı No:515, Umuttepe, 41001, Kocaeli, Turkey, 2021.
- [2] M. Gim, D. Park, M. Spranger, K. Maruyama and J. Kang, "RecipeBowl: A Cooking Recommender for Ingredients and Recipes Using Set Transformer," in IEEE Access, vol. 9, pp. 143623-143633, 2021.
- [3] Devis Bianchini, Valeria De Antonellis, Nicola De Franceschi, Michele Melchiori, “PREFER: A prescription-based food recommender system” University of Brescia, Department of Information Engineering, via Branze 38, 25123 Brescia, Italy, 2017.
- [4] W. Min, S. Jiang and R. Jain, "Food Recommendation: Framework, Existing Solutions, and Challenges," in IEEE Transactions on Multimedia, vol. 22, no. 10, pp. 2659-2671, Oct. 2020.
- [5] Mayumi Ueda, Mari Takahata, and Shinsuke Nakajima, “User’s Food Preference Extraction for Personalized Cooking Recipe Recommendation” Kyoto University Yoshida Nihonmatsu-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Kyoto 606–8501, Japan, 2018.

Methodology

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have indeed transformed many areas of computer vision, including the specific domain of food classification. In this context, CNNs are particularly effective because they can directly learn to recognize and differentiate among various types of foods from images, which is crucial for tasks like nutritional analysis, diet tracking, and automated cooking assistance. In a food classification task, the convolutional layers of a CNN play a critical role. These layers apply numerous filters to the input images to capture and encode different visual features, such as textures of a grilled surface, shapes of different fruits, or colors typical of certain foods. For instance, the early layers might detect edges and colors, while deeper layers could identify more complex patterns like the flakiness of a pastry or the glossiness of fresh vegetables. Pooling layers further support this process by downsampling the feature maps generated by the convolutional layers, reducing the spatial dimensions of the data. This not only diminishes the computational load and memory usage but also makes the model more robust to variations in the position and size of food items within images. For example, pooling can help the model recognize a pizza whether it's centered in the image or partially cut off at the edge. Finally, the fully connected layers aggregate all the learned features into a holistic representation, which is used to classify the type of food. In this stage, the CNN might discern whether an image depicts a bowl of pasta or a plate of sushi, based on the learned features. Furthermore, advances in CNN architectures, such as introducing deeper layers or employing techniques like batch normalization and dropout, have improved their performance and generalization in food classification tasks. Models can be trained on large datasets of food images to achieve high accuracy, making them invaluable for apps and services aimed at food recognition.

System Architecture



Implementation (Work Done So Far)

Created Datasets of Food Items by Collecting the Food Items Images from the Web.

Training the Model to Recognize Food Items.



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Expected Outcome



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The image shows a screenshot of the Food Calorie Recognition website's prediction page. At the top, the navigation bar includes "HOME", "UPLOAD", "SEARCH", and "LOGOUT". The main content area has a title "Predictions" and a sub-section "Name: burger". Below this, there is a summary of nutrients: "Calories: 250 to 500 kcal (depends on size, filling, and type of burger)", "Proteins: 10 to 20g", and "Fats: 10 to 20g". It also lists vitamins: "Vitamins: Vitamin A, B12, folate (from cheese, lettuce, etc.)". A large image of a cheeseburger is centered on the page. At the bottom, there is a file input field with the placeholder "Image" and "Choose File No file chosen".

Challenges

- **Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs):** The core of the proposed system will be CNN models trained to analyze recipe images and extract meaningful visual features. These CNNs will be capable of recognizing key ingredients, cooking techniques, and visual similarities among dishes, enhancing the accuracy and relevance of recipe recommendations.
- **Text Analysis:** In addition to image recognition, the system will analyze recipe text descriptions using natural language processing techniques to extract important attributes such as ingredients, cuisine type, and cooking instructions. This text analysis will complement the visual features extracted by the CNNs, providing a more comprehensive understanding of recipe content.
- **Integration with Recommendation Techniques:** The proposed system will integrate CNN-based image and text analysis with traditional recommendation methodologies, such as collaborative filtering and content-based filtering. By combining multiple recommendation strategies, the system will provide more accurate and personalized recipe suggestions tailored to individual user preferences and dietary requirements.

References

- [1] Seda Kul & Ahmet Sayar , “A Smart Recipe Recommendation System Based on Image Processing and Deep Learning”, Kocaeli University, Baki Komsuoğlu bulvarı No:515, Umuttepe, 41001, Kocaeli, Turkey, 2021
- [2] M. Gim, D. Park, M. Spranger, K. Maruyama and J. Kang, "RecipeBowl: A Cooking Recommender for Ingredients and Recipes Using Set Transformer," in IEEE Access, vol. 9, pp. 143623-143633, 2021,
- [3] Devis Bianchini, Valeria De Antonellis, Nicola De Franceschi, Michele Melchiori, “PREFer: A prescription-based food recommender system” University of Brescia, Department of Information Engineering, via Branze 38, 25123 Brescia, Italy, 2017.
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- [5] Mayumi Ueda, Mari Takahata, and Shinsuke Nakajima, “User’s Food Preference Extraction for Personalized Cooking Recipe Recommendation” Kyoto University Yoshida Nihonmatsu-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Kyoto 606–8501, Japan, 2018.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Recipe Recommendation System represents a significant advancement in the field of culinary exploration and meal planning. By integrating Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) with traditional recommendation methodologies, the system offers a comprehensive and personalized approach to recipe discovery. Through the analysis of both image and text data associated with recipes, the system provides users with visually engaging, contextually relevant, and highly accurate recipe recommendations tailored to their individual preferences and dietary requirements.

The proposed system addresses the limitations of existing methods by leveraging advanced technologies to capture the complex and nuanced characteristics of recipes. By considering visual elements such as presentation and aesthetic appeal, as well as textual attributes like ingredients and cooking techniques, the system offers a holistic understanding of recipe content, leading to more satisfying and enjoyable culinary experiences for users.

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Moving forward, further research and development efforts will focus on refining the recommendation algorithms, enhancing user interaction interfaces, and continuously evaluating the system's performance to ensure its effectiveness and adaptability in meeting the evolving needs of users. Ultimately, the Recipe Recommendation System aims to inspire culinary exploration, foster creativity in the kitchen, and enrich the overall cooking experience for users worldwide.