CUHKSZ Food Rating and Recommendation System

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01

Introduction

■ Motivation

Exsisting successful cases:







Motivation

Exsisting successful cases:



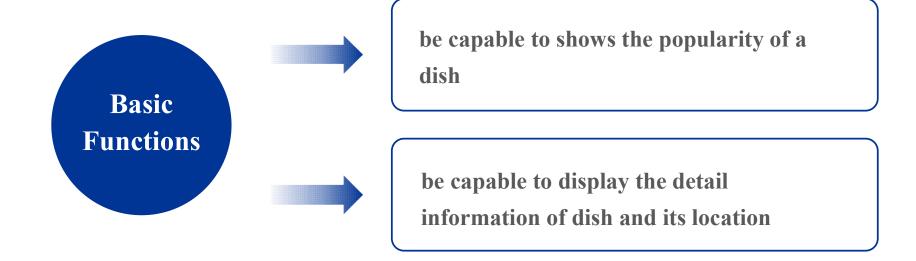
- Provide reliable reference when choosing restaurant
- Urge restaurants to provide better dishes and service to attract customers





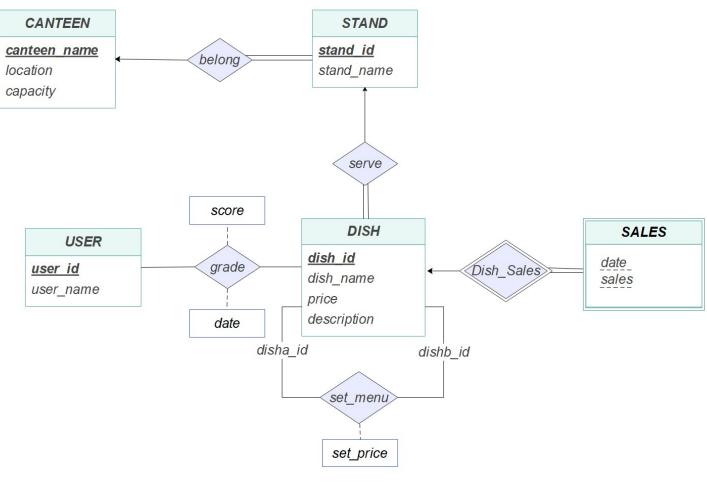
02

Database Design



Premise:

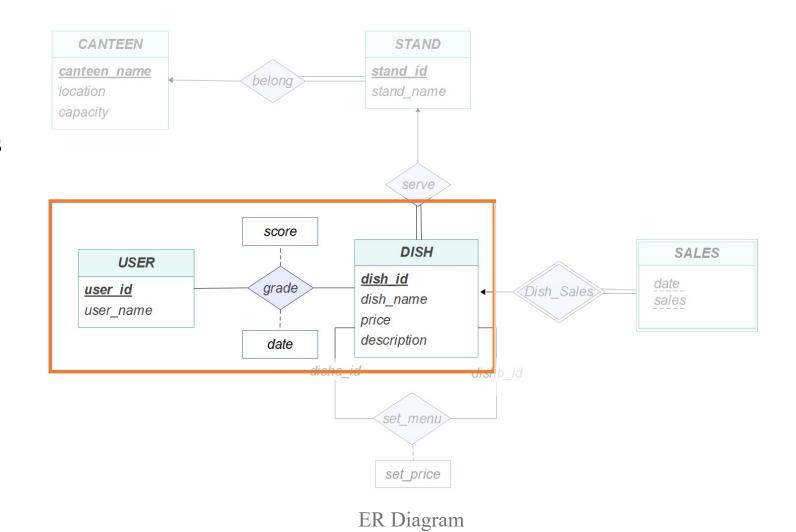
1. No canteen sharessame name inCUHKSZ



ER Diagram

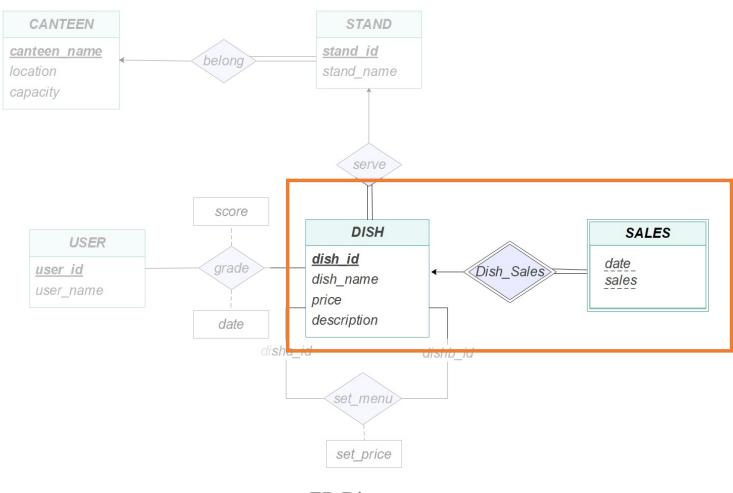
Premise:

- 1. No canteen sharessame name inCUHKSZ
- 2. A dish must serve by a stand, a stand must belongs to a canteen



Premise:

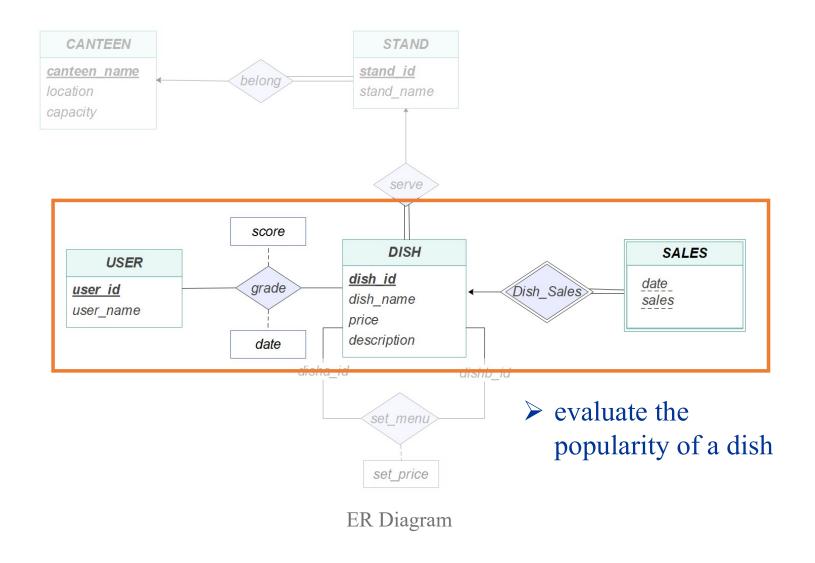
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ER Diagram

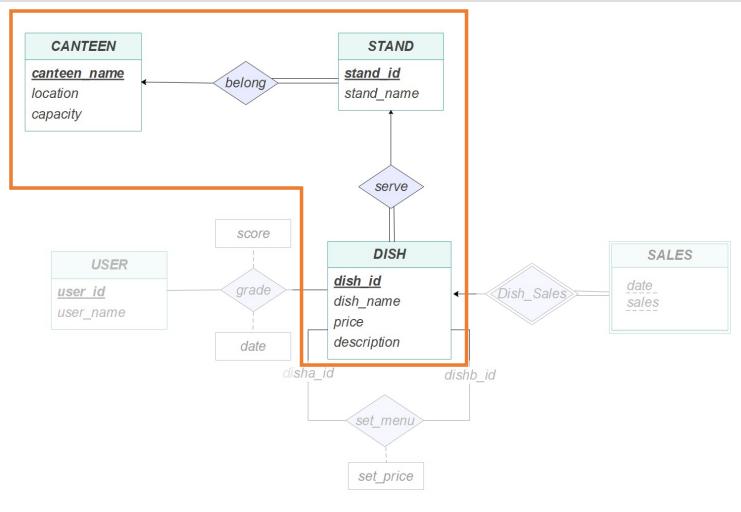
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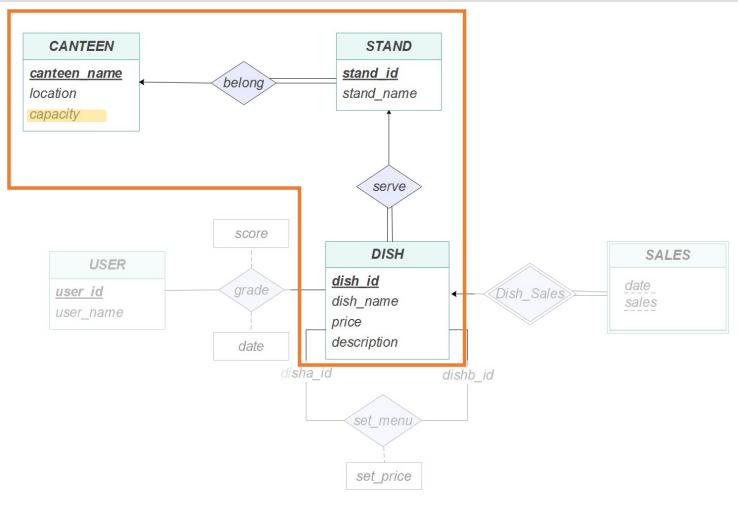
1. No canteen sharessame name inCUHKSZ



ER Diagram

Premise:

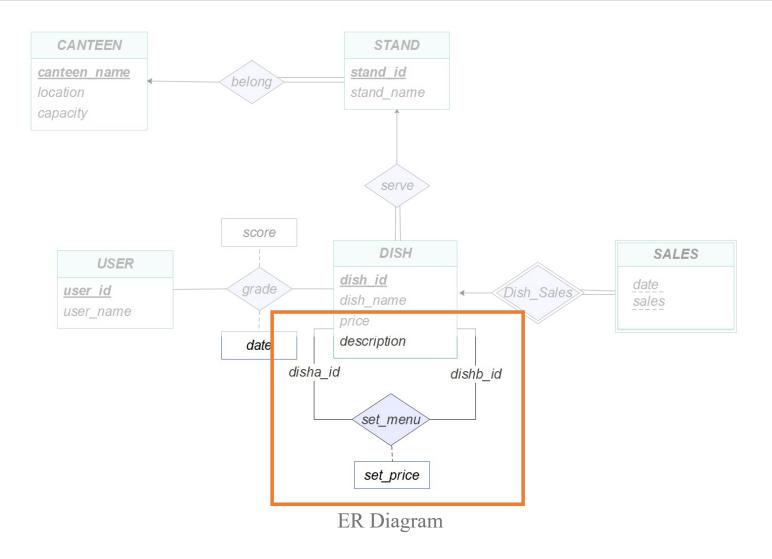
No canteen shares
 same name in
 CUHKSZ



ER Diagram

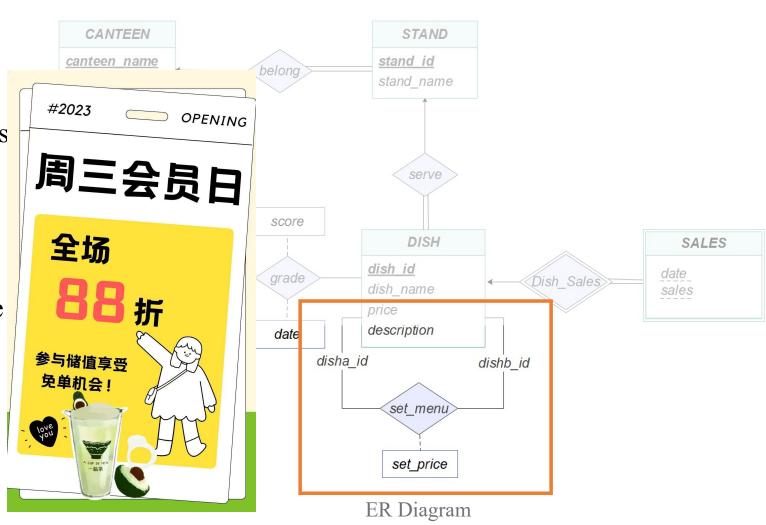
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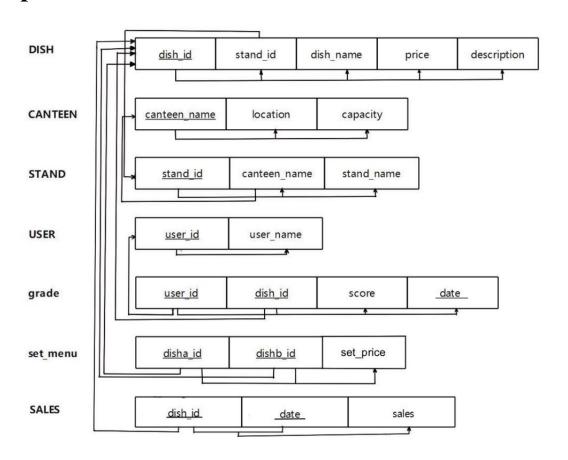


Premise:

1. No canteen shares same name in CUHKSZ

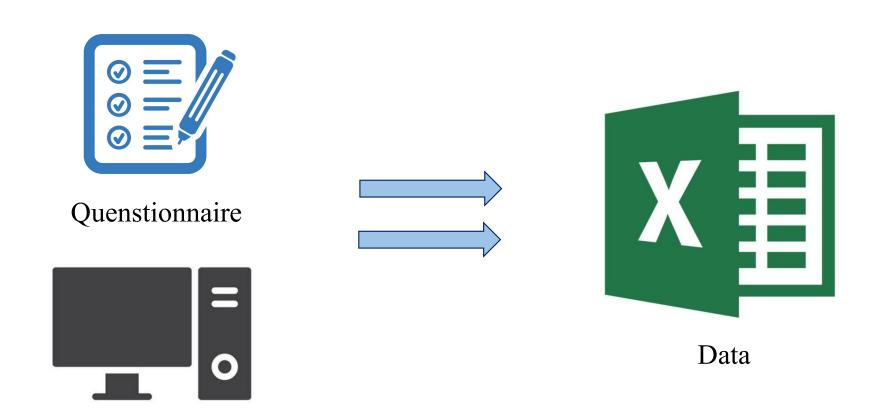


Functional dependencies:



BCNF!

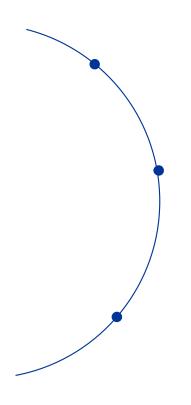
■ Data Collecting



Random generation

Implementation and Simple Queries

■ Three Features of Our Implementation



Flexibility

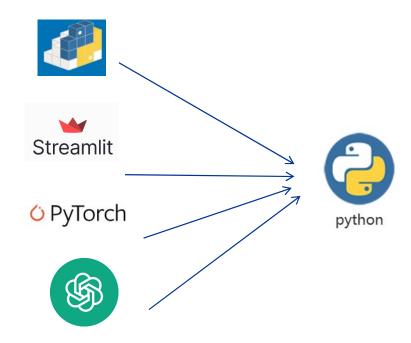
• Transaction Support

Interactivity

Flexibility

All implemented in *Python*: Has flexible structure, easy to modify and expand

- PyMySQL: MySQL operations
- Streamlit: Web construction
- PyTorch: Data mining
- ChatGPT API: Interaction with LLM



■ Transaction Support

Structure:

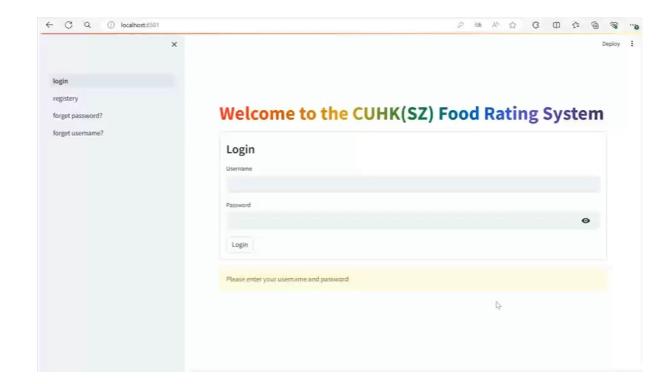
■ Interactivity

Core Idea:

- Package SQL queries as functions
- Integrate functions on our web
- Transform functions into user-friendly operations
- Easy interaction with database via web

■ SQL+Web: Authentication

Passwords are encrypted using a hash function and stored in a config file to enhance security.



■ SQL+Web: Canteen information

SQL searches among relations to extract detail information for item

```
tabs = st.tabs(standName)
for i, tab in enumerate(tabs):
    with tab:
    for j, dish in enumerate(dishName):
        show dish infomation
```

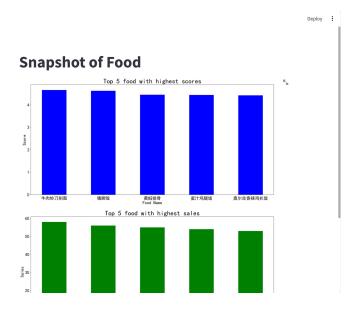


■ SQL+Web: Snapshot

SQL selects top 5 dishes with highest rating or sales

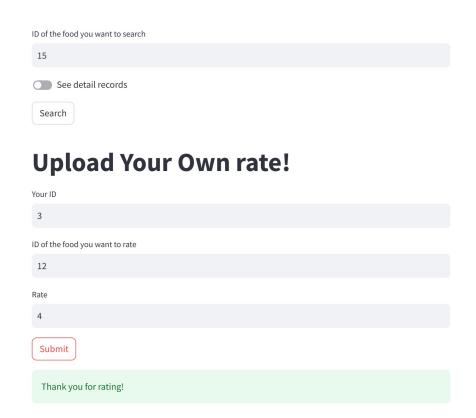
```
topScores, topScoreNames = find_5_top_scores()
topSales, topSalesNames = find_5_top_sales()
fig = plt.figure()
ax1 = fig.add_subplot(gs[0])
ax2 = fig.add_subplot(gs[1])
ax1.bar(topScoreNames, topScores)
ax2.bar(topSalesNames, topSales)
st.pyplot(fig)
```





■ SQL+Web: Rating

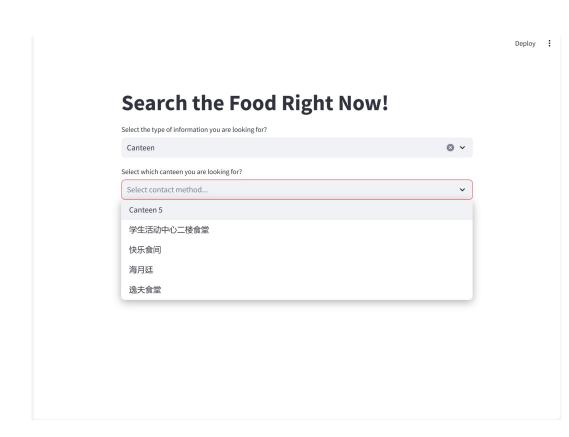
SQL searches the detail rating records of certain dish and writes new rating records into database



■ SQL+Web: Dish Rating Search

SQL searches information of Food or Stand by ID, Canteen by selections.

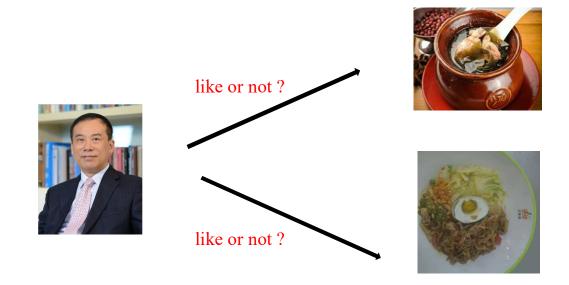
```
if option=='Food' or option=='Stand':
        id=place.text_input('enter the ID')
if option=='Canteen':
        id=place.selectbox('select canteen', ('c1', 'c2'...))
submitted = st.form_submit_button('Search')
```



Data Mining

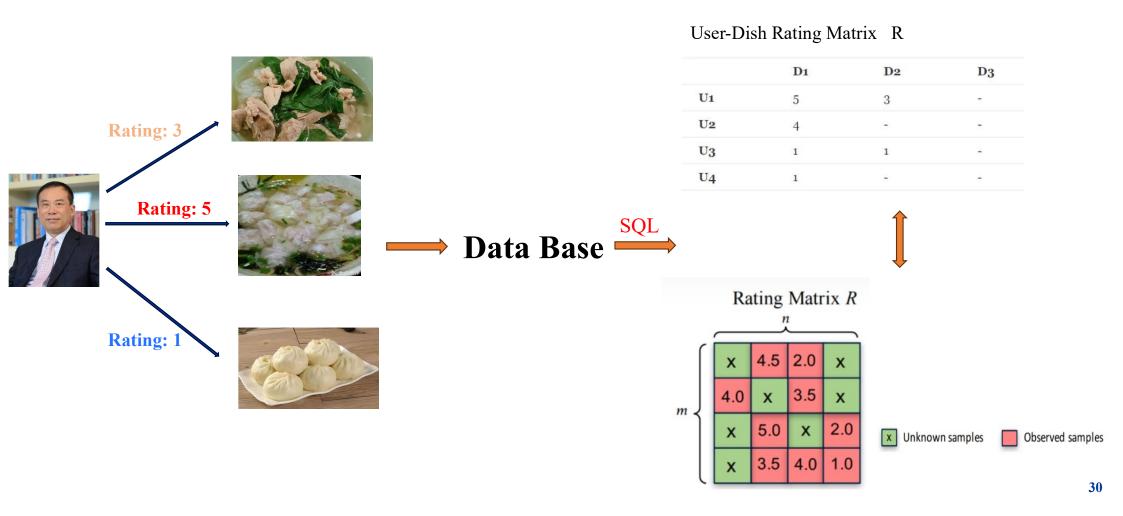
Overview of Our Recommendation System

Goal: Make personalized recommendation of dishes for each user.

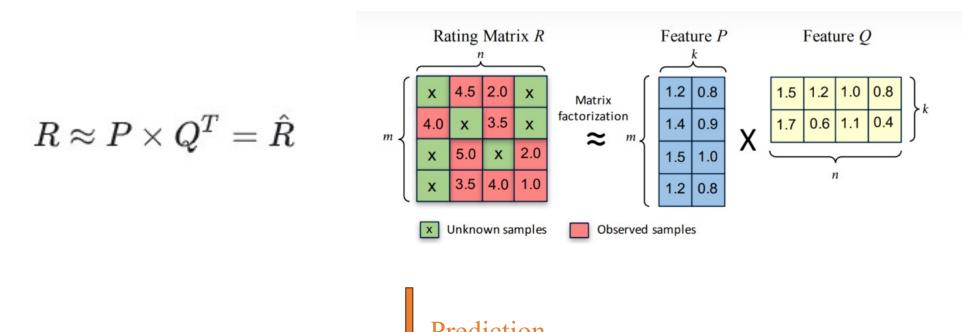


Method: Learn feature vector for each user and dish by machine learning.

■ Extract User-Dish Rating Matrix from DB for Recommendation



■ Learn Feature Vectors by Decomposing R



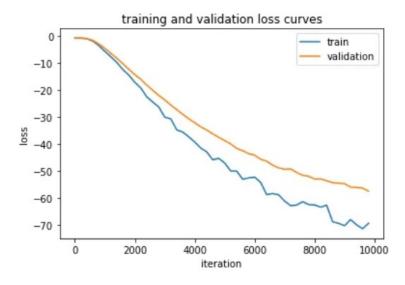
$$\hat{r}_{ui} = p_u^T q_i = \sum_{k=1}^K p_{uk} q_{ki}$$
 (1)

Model Training

Objective:

$$\min_{p^*,q^*} \sum_{(u,i)\in M} (r_{ui} - p_u^T q_i)^2 + \lambda(||p_u||_2^2 + ||q_i||_2^2)$$
 (2)

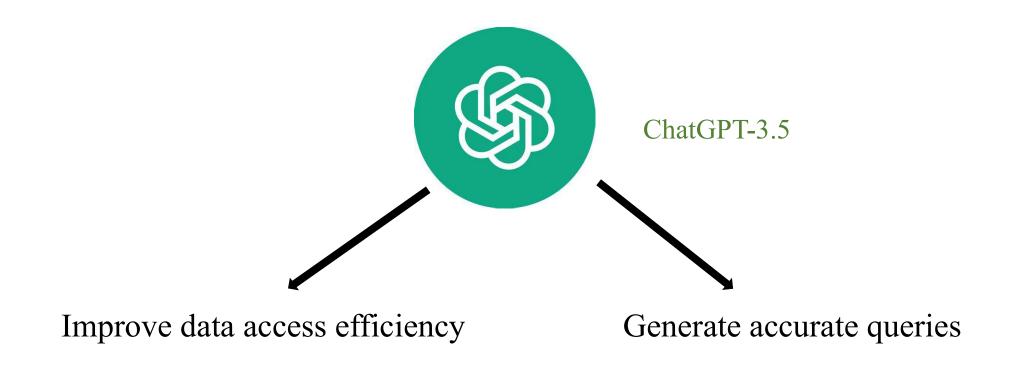
M: set of existing rating pairs



Examples

05

Interaction with LLM



■ Improve Data Access Efficiency

Prompt:



You

Data base schemas + How to imporove data access efficiency?

ChatGPT answers

对于更快速高效的数据访问、增删改操作,可以考虑以下修改:

1. 索引优化:

- 对于经常被查询的字段,如菜品名称、餐厅名称等,可以创建索引以加速查询操作。 Changes in our DB
- 可以根据具体查询需求创建复合索引,提高查询效率。

2. 范式优化:

- 考虑将数据规范化,减少数据冗余,提高数据一致性。
- 例如,可以将菜品价格、描述等信息从菜品表中提取出来,放入独立的表中,减少重复存储。

3. 分区表:

- 如果数据量较大,可以考虑对表进行分区,提高查询效率。
- 根据数据的时间特征或其他业务特征进行分区,例如按销售日期分区。

4. 缓存:

- 对于频繁访问的数据,可以使用缓存技术,减少对数据库的访问压力。
- 可以使用内存数据库或缓存服务,将热门数据缓存起来。

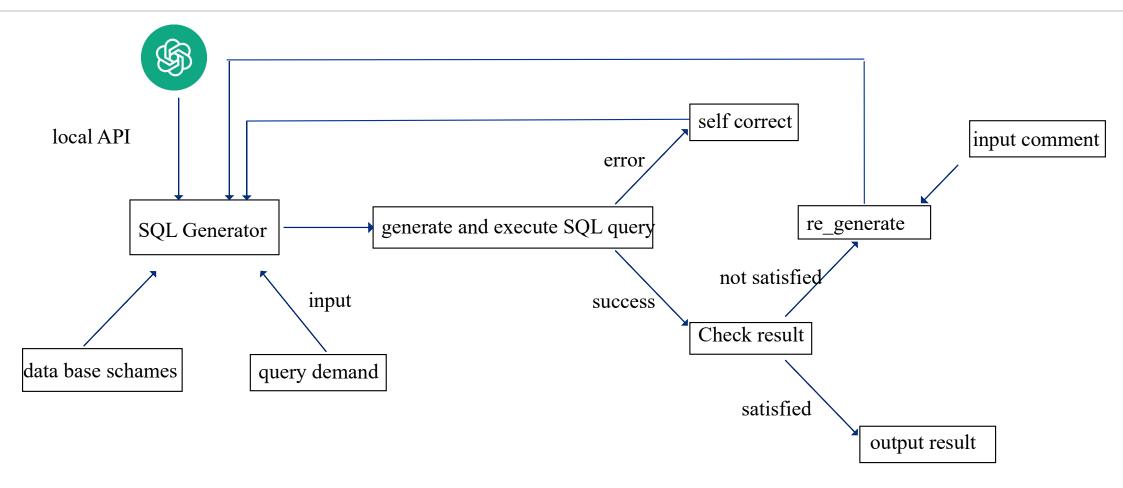
1. Create index on 'DISH_ID' of relation 'Grade'

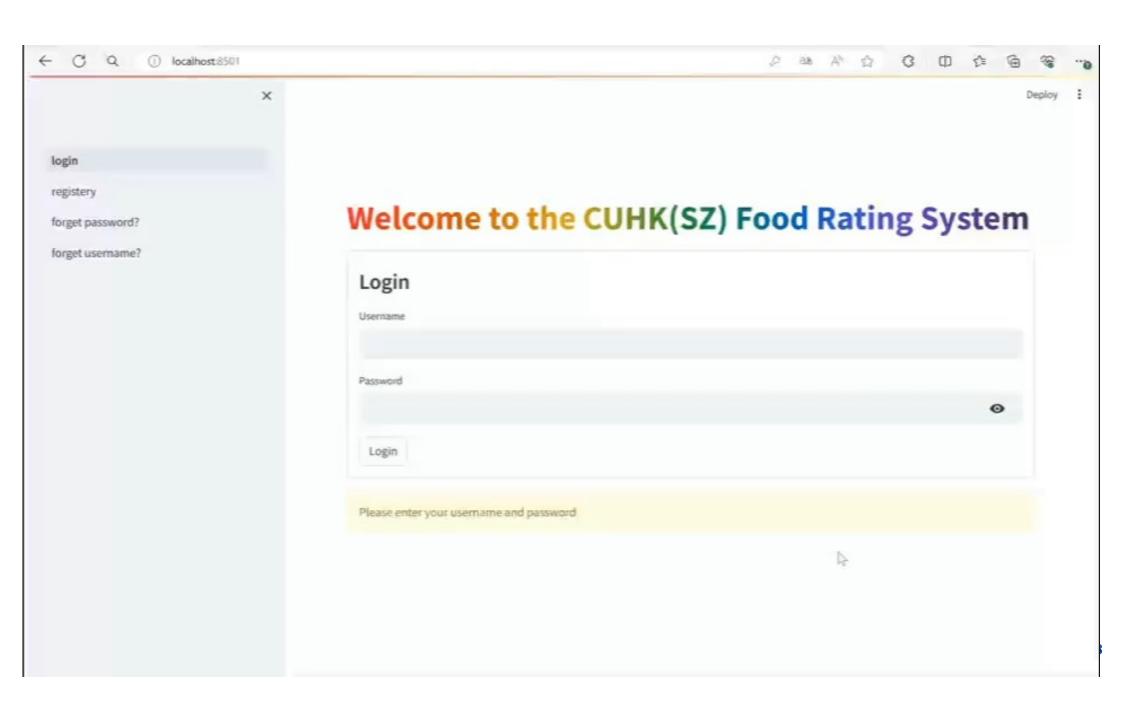
```
CREATE INDEX idx_dish_id ON grade (dish_id);
```

2. Partition relation 'SALES' by attribute 'date'.

```
PARTITION BY RANGE (YEAR(date)) (
PARTITION pO VALUES LESS THAN (2023),
PARTITION p1 VALUES LESS THAN (2024),
PARTITION p2 VALUES LESS THAN MAXVALUE
)
```

Self-Correction Model





THANK YOU