

Major project final defense on **Virtual Fitness Coach**

Under the Supervision of
Rishi K. Marseni

Team Members

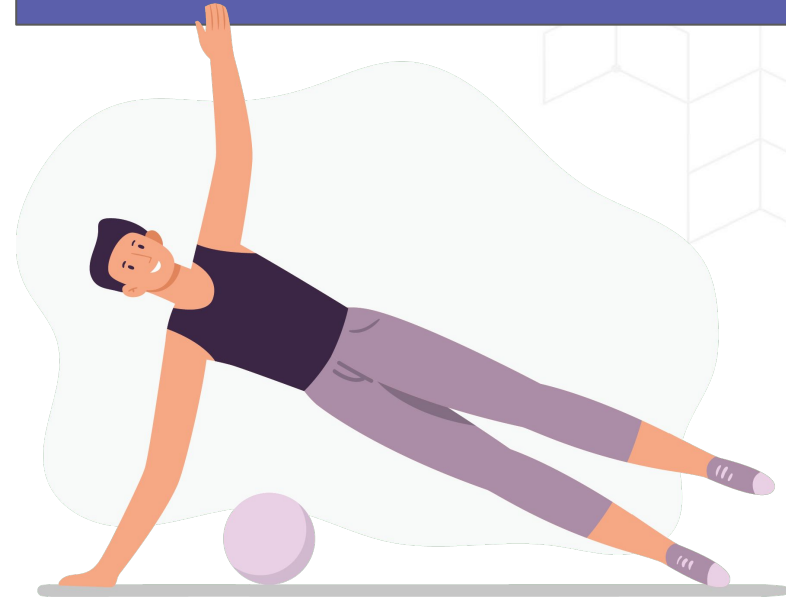
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**NEPAL COLLEGE OF
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Transforming Fitness,
One Virtual Step at a Time

Introduction

- VFC: innovative technology in this genre
- reduce shortcomings of traditional fitness systems
- Employs machine learning for health care
- Provides a convenient and effective approach for individuals
- To attain their fitness goals without relying on a physical trainer.
- Analyzes the user's fitness data and provides a customized plans
- The system continually learns from the user's data

Problem Statement

- One-size-fits-all approach in traditional fitness
- Divided Attention
- Specific location for fitness, so user inconvenience
- Generalized fitness goals and improper techniques
- False Assumptions regarding diet.
- Does not take into account too much of user's data

Project Objective

- Provide personalized diet recommendations
- Provide workout guide
- Personalized fitness coaching based on user goals.
- Real time feedback and monitoring using posture detection.
- Adaptive coaching based on user data for optimal results.
- Customer support chat system

Project Scope

- To provide customized diet plans according to user's information
- Use Computer vision for monitoring and real-time feedback.
- To provide customized workout plan and proper guidance
- Chatbot for customer support and basic guidance
- Mobile and web application development
- User's dashboard for proper goal tracking
- Provide user notifications in regular time interval.
- Homepage where experts i.e. Doctors and Trainers can push contents regarding healthy habits.

Limitations

- Dependency on user's data for personalized coaching.
- Lack of technological infrastructure
- May not account complex postures and detail muscles
- May not include cultural variations in diet plan
- Accuracy might vary

Related Works

- Diet recommendations according to BMI information and using K-means
- Body Tracking using Mediapipe and MoveNet.
- Knowledge based conversational AI tool : GODEL (Grounded Open Dialog Language Model)
- Fitness Blog.
- A Food Recommender System Considering Nutritional Information and User Preferences

Software Process Model

- Suitable for lengthy development schedules, new technology, and high-risk projects.
- Major requirements defined, some details evolve with time.
- Divide and conquer approach for better management.
- Lower initial delivery costs.
- Core modules are tested from the beginning - easy to detect errors.
- Generates working software quickly- allows early feedback and testing.

Software Process Model

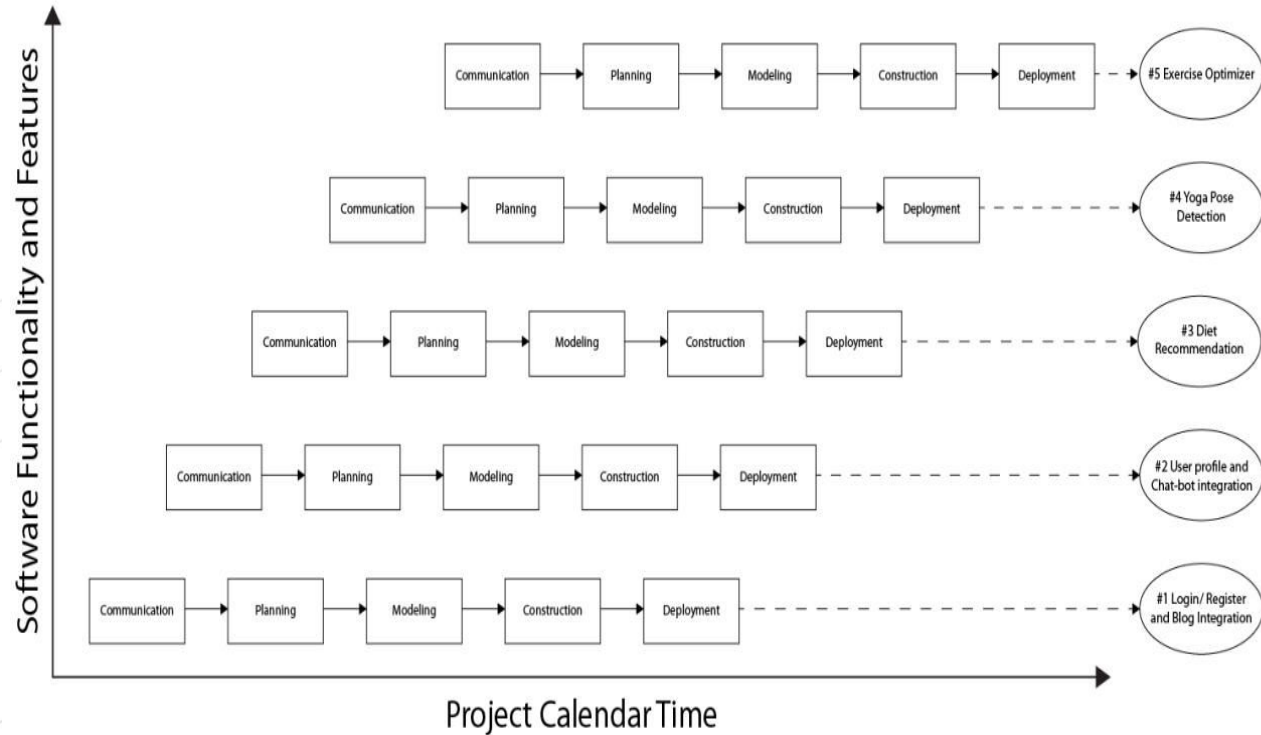
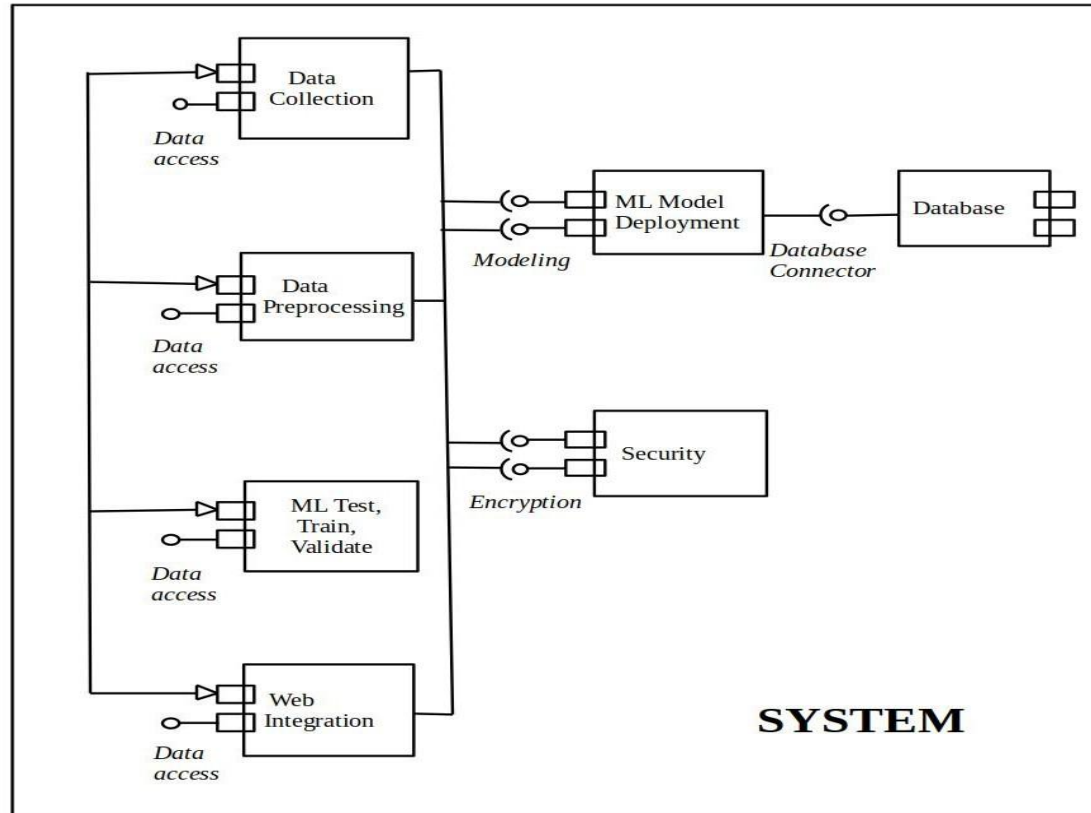
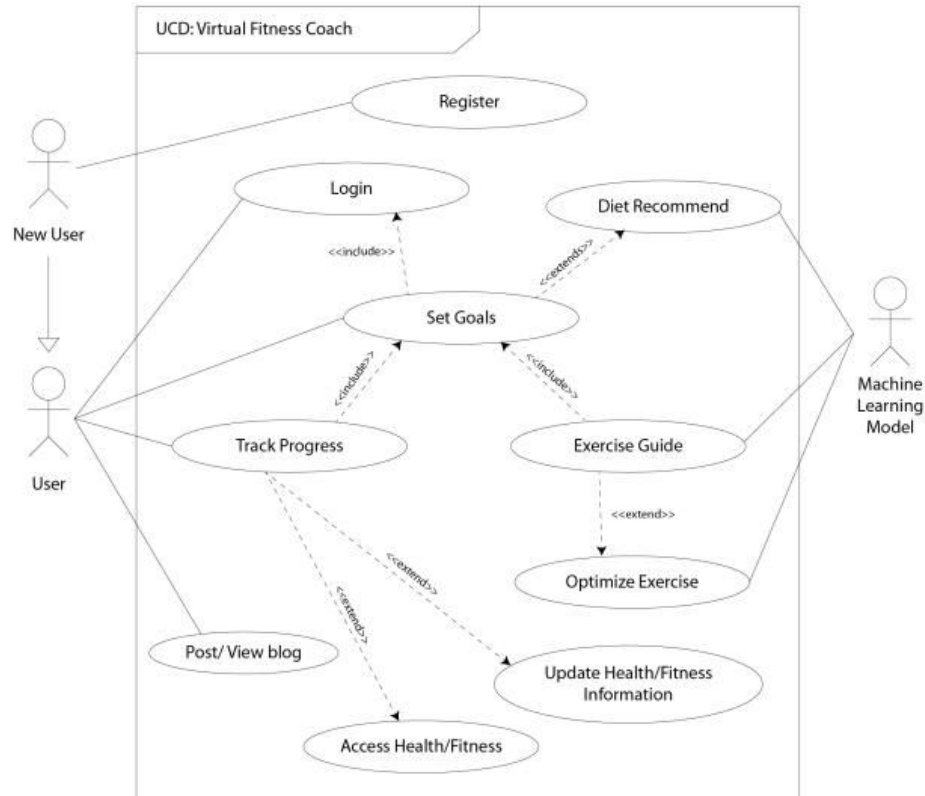


Figure: Incremental Model

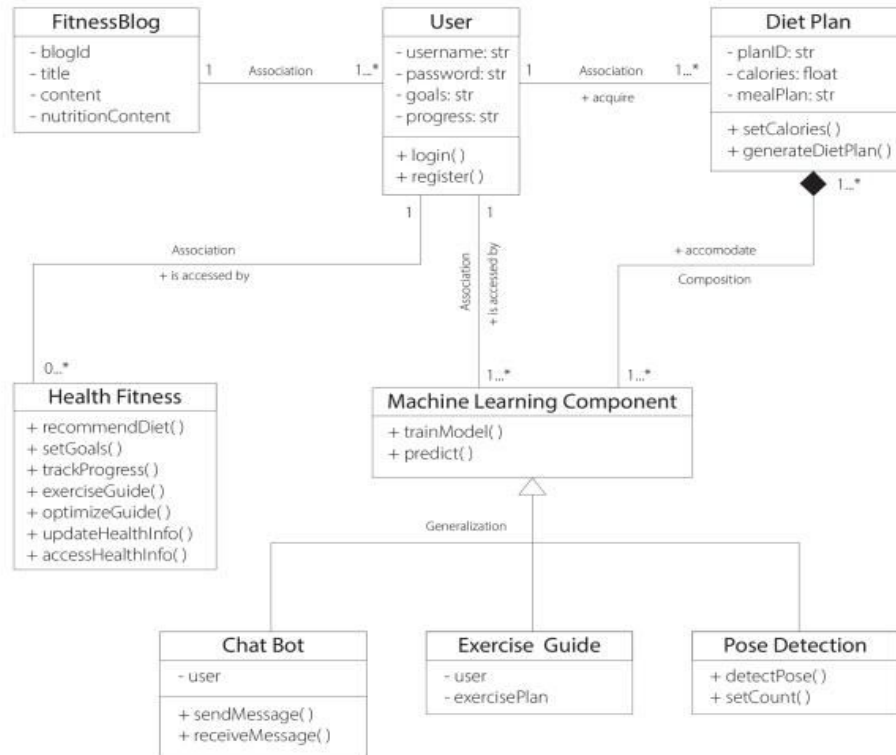
Virtual Fitness Coach System Architecture



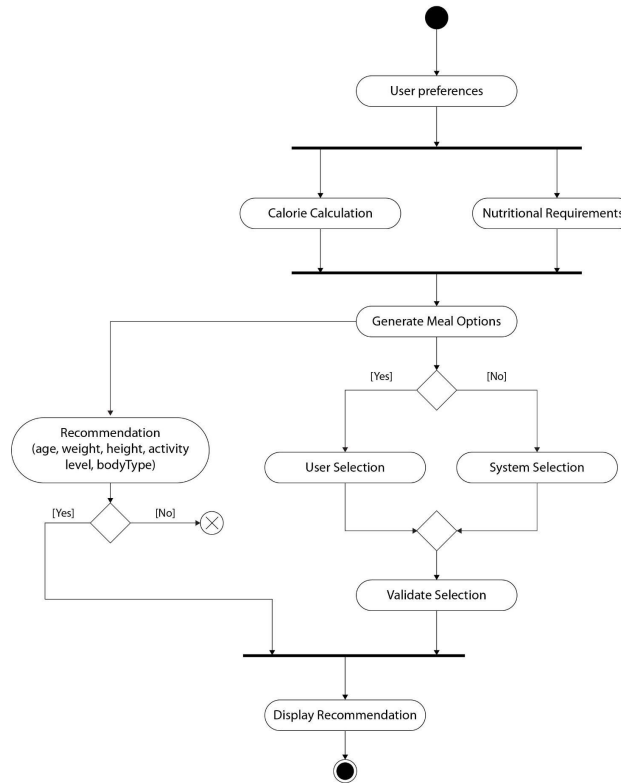
Virtual Fitness Coach Use Case Diagram



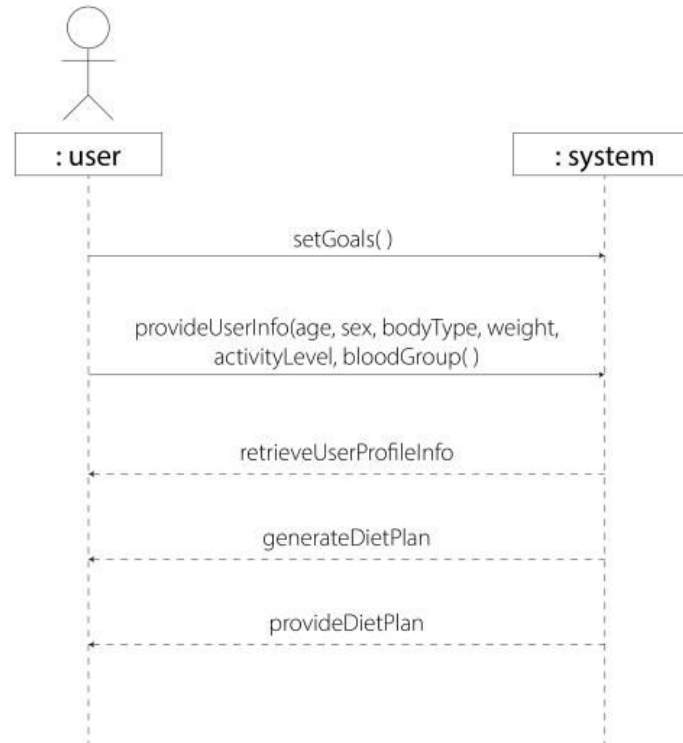
Virtual Fitness Coach Class Diagram



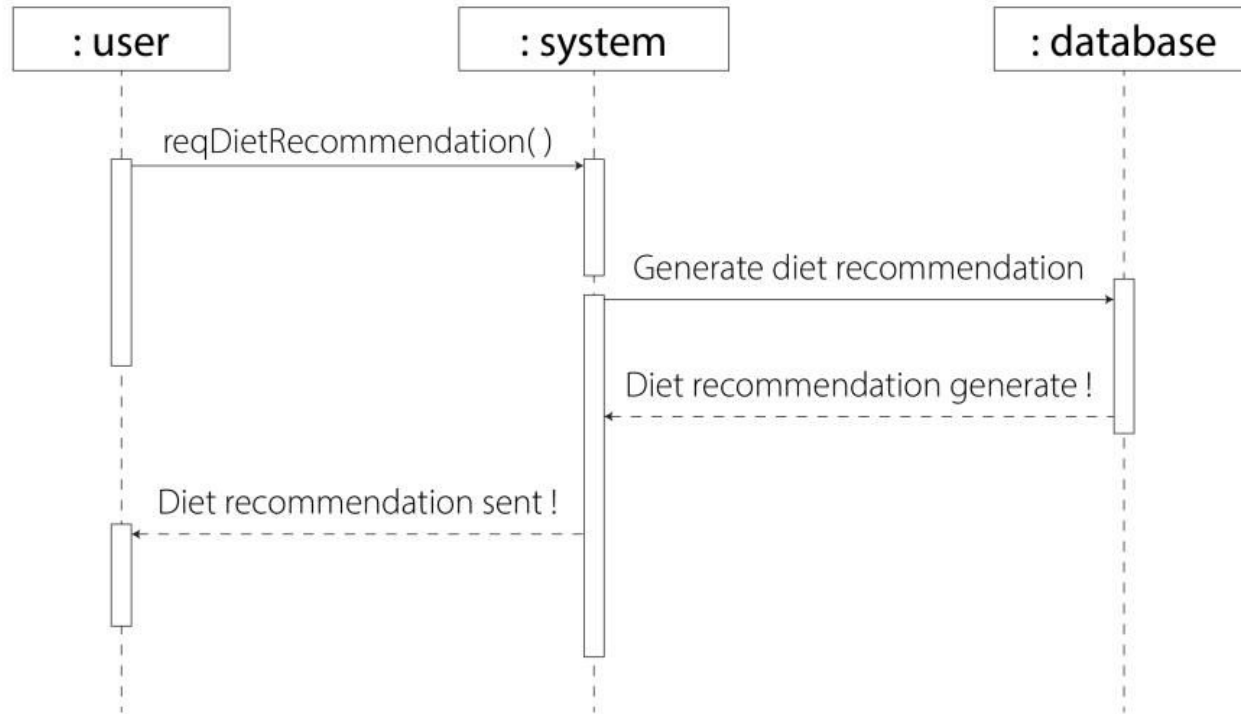
Activity Diagram for Diet Recommendation



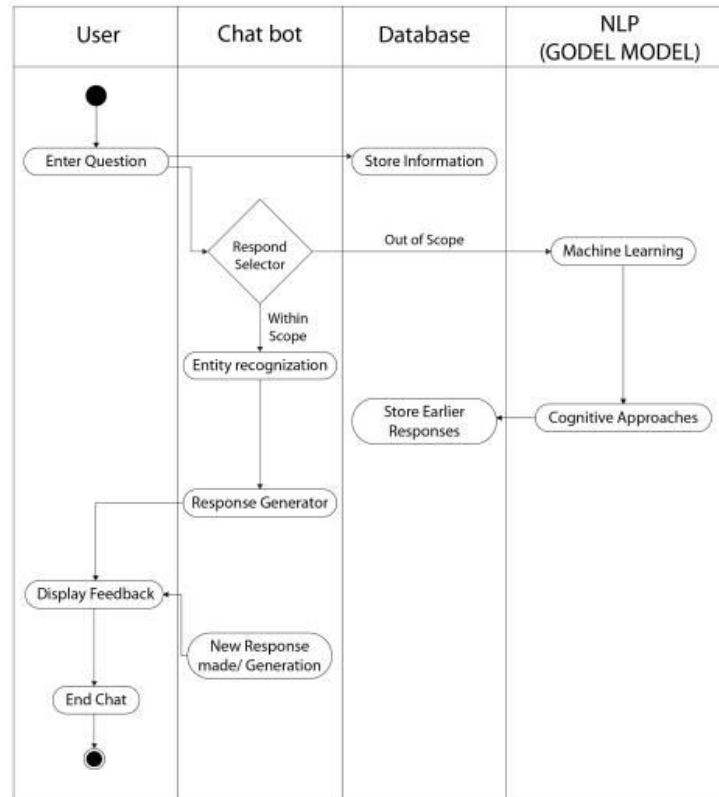
System Sequence of Diet Recommendation



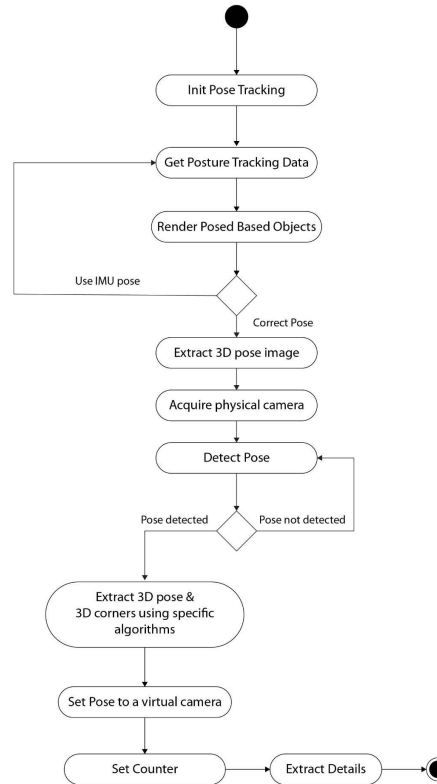
Sequence of Diet Recommendation



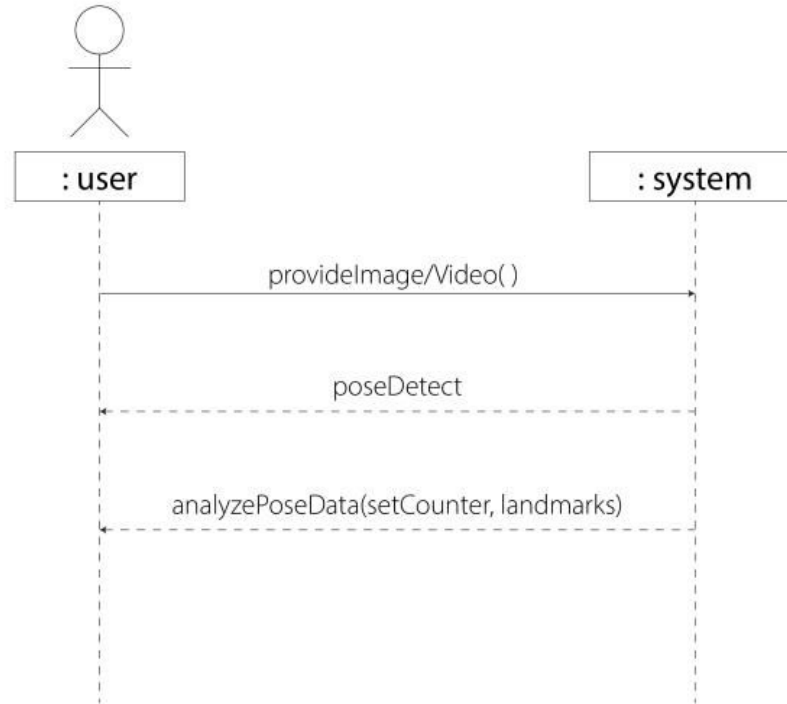
Activity Diagram for Chatbot



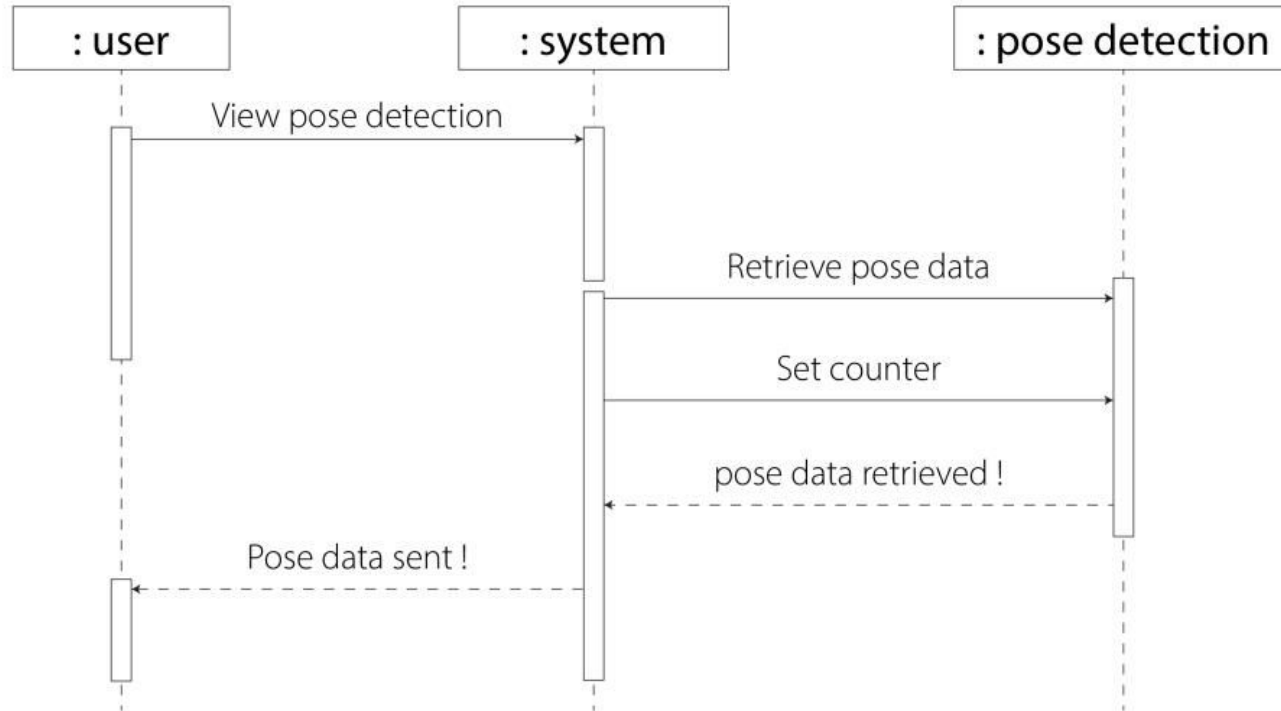
Activity Diagram for Pose Detection



System Sequence of Pose Detection



Sequence of Pose Detection



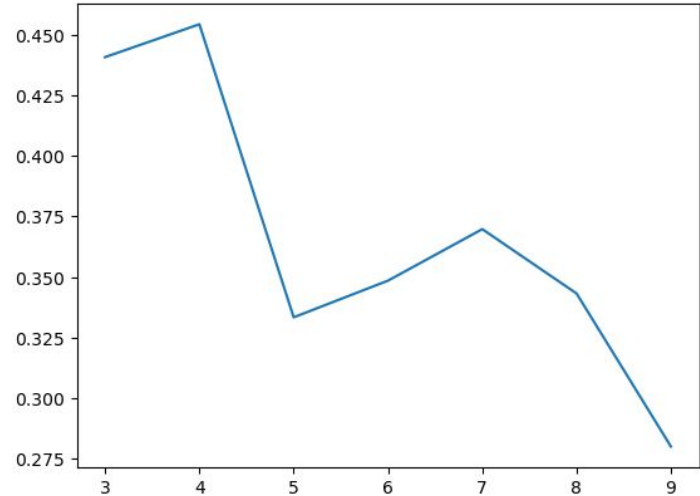
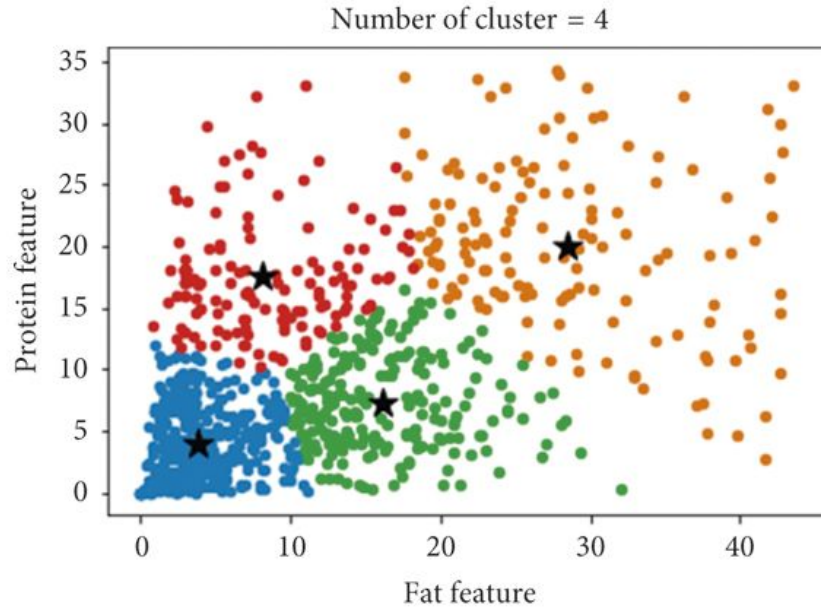
Diet Recommendation

Dataset:

- https://github.com/vishalvermaCred/ML_project/blob/master/food.csv

	Food_Items	Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner	VegNovVeg	Calories	Fats	Proteins	Iron	Calcium	Sodium	Potassium	Carbohydrates	Fibre	VitaminD	Sugars
1																
2	Asparagus Cooked	0	1	1		22	0.2	2.4	0.91	23	14	224	4.1	2	0	1.3
3	Avocados	1	0	0	0	160	15	2	0.55	12	7	485	8.5	6.7	0	0.7
4	Bananas	1	0	0	0	89	0.3	1.1	0.26	5	1	358	23	2.6	0	12
5	Bagels made in wheat	0	1	1	0	250	1.5	10	2.76	20	439	165	49	4.1	0	6.1
6	Berries	1	0	0	0	349	0.4	14	6.8	190	298	77	77	13	0	46
7	Broccoli	0	1	1	0	25	0.5	3.8	1.27	118	56	343	3.1	2.8	0	0.6
8	Brown Rice	0	1	1	0	362	2.7	7.5	1.8	33	4	268	76	3.4	0	0

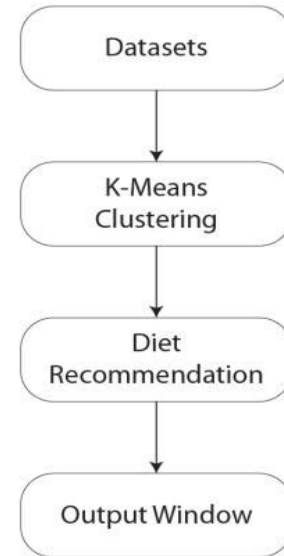
Diet Recommendation



Silhouette score for
Hyperparameter Tuning

Diet Recommendation

- In order to assign the users to the food clusters based on their body information, we utilized external validation methods.
- Similarly, the foods were recommended.



Diet Recommendation

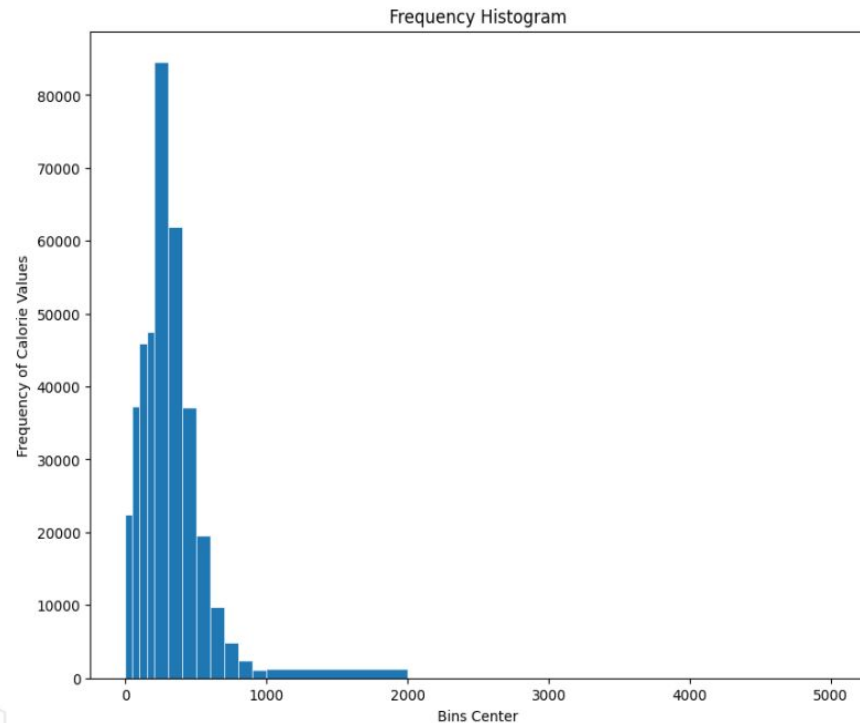
Datasets

- <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/irkaal/foodcom-recipes-and-reviews?select=recipes.csv>
- Contains 522,517 recipes from 312 different categories
- Provides information about each recipe like cooking times, servings, ingredients, nutrition, instructions, and more.

Diet Dataset

```
In [5]: data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 375703 entries, 0 to 375702  
Data columns (total 16 columns):  
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype    
---  ---                  
0   RecipeId              375703 non-null int64    
1   Name                  375703 non-null object   
2   CookTime              375703 non-null int64    
3   PrepTime              375703 non-null int64    
4   TotalTime             375703 non-null int64    
5   RecipeIngredientParts 375703 non-null object   
6   Calories              375703 non-null float64   
7   FatContent            375703 non-null float64   
8   SaturatedFatContent    375703 non-null float64   
9   CholesterolContent     375703 non-null float64   
10  SodiumContent          375703 non-null float64   
11  CarbohydrateContent     375703 non-null float64   
12  FiberContent            375703 non-null float64   
13  SugarContent            375703 non-null float64   
14  ProteinContent          375703 non-null float64   
15  RecipeInstructions      375703 non-null object   
dtypes: float64(9), int64(4), object(3)  
memory usage: 45.9+ MB
```



Model Fitting

Training the model

Fitting the model

```
In [24]: from sklearn.neighbors import NearestNeighbors  
neigh = NearestNeighbors(metric='cosine', algorithm='brute')  
neigh.fit(prepare_data)
```

```
Out[24]: NearestNeighbors  
NearestNeighbors(algorithm='brute', metric='cosine')
```

```
In [25]: from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline  
from sklearn.preprocessing import FunctionTransformer  
transformer = FunctionTransformer(neigh.kneighbors, kw_args={'return_distance': False})  
pipeline = Pipeline([('std_scaler', scaler), ('NN', transformer)])
```

```
In [26]: params = {'n_neighbors': 10, 'return_distance': False}  
pipeline.get_params()  
pipeline.set_params(NN__kw_args=params)
```

```
Out[26]: Pipeline  
├── StandardScaler  
└── FunctionTransformer
```

API Output Format

http://127.0.0.1:8000/predict/

Server response

Code

Details

200

Response body

```
{
  "output": [
    {
      "Name": "Smoked Salmon, Cucumber & Horseradish Lavash Sandwiches",
      "CookTime": "0",
      "PrepTime": "40",
      "TotalTime": "40",
      "RecipeIngredientParts": [
        "English cucumber",
        "red onion",
        "sour cream",
        "cream cheese",
        "capers",
        "smoked salmon",
        "fresh chives",
        "watercress leaves"
      ],
      "Calories": 329.2,
      "FatContent": 16.4,
      "SaturatedFatContent": 7.9,
      "CholesterolContent": 38.4,
      "SodiumContent": 482.5,
      "CarbohydrateContent": 28.3,
      "FiberContent": 14,
      "SugarContent": 11.6,
      "ProteinContent": 27.2,
      "RecipeInstructions": [
        "Mix sour cream, cream cheese, capers, horseradish and salt and pepper.",
        "Arrange all ingredients so that you have two equal amounts (for the two rolls).",
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

Pose Tracking and Feedback

Datasets were taken from these sources

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/muhannadtameh/exercise-recognition>

- Contains 10 different physical poses
- Distinguished in 5 exercises
- Push-up, Pull-up, Sit-up, Jumping Jack and Squat.
- For every exercise, 2 different classes have been used to represent the terminal positions of that exercise (e.g., “up” and “down” positions for push-ups).

Pose Tracking and Feedback

http://download.tensorflow.org/data/pose_classification/yoga_poses.zip

- Contains data of classes:

- Chair
- Cobra
- Dog
- Tree
- Warrior
- Triangle
- Shoulder Stand

```
In [17]: print("Chair Data: ", chair.shape)
print("Cobra Data: ", cobra.shape)
print("Dog Data: ", dog.shape)
print("Shoulder Stand Data: ", shoulder_stand.shape)
print("Triangle Data: ", triangle.shape)
print("Tree Data: ", tree.shape)
print("Warrior Data: ", warrior.shape)
```

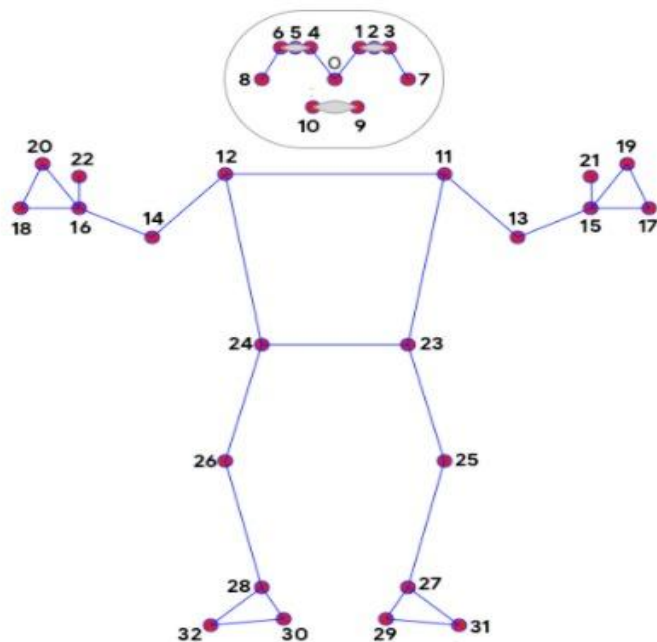
```
Chair Data: (167, 52)
Cobra Data: (193, 52)
Dog Data: (168, 52)
Shoulder Stand Data: (7, 52)
Triangle Data: (9, 52)
Tree Data: (186, 52)
Warrior Data: (138, 52)
```

Also various data augmentation measures are performed

Pose Tracking and Feedback

Pose Landmark Model (BlazePose GHUM 3D)

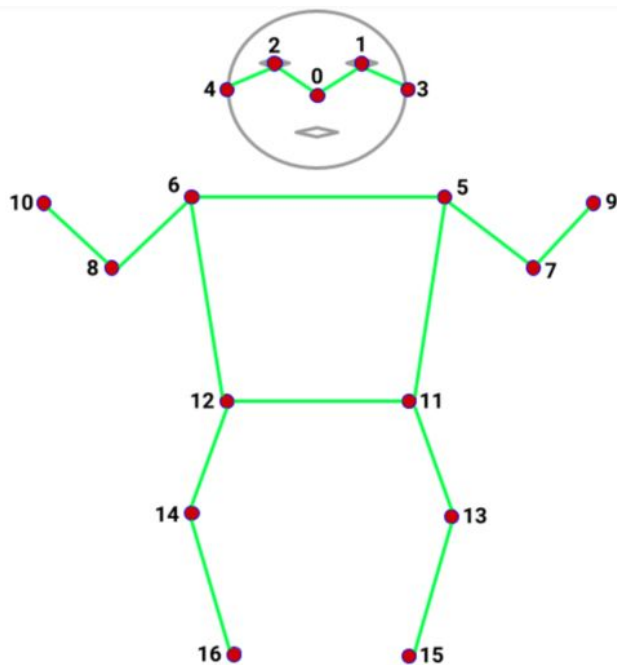
The landmark model in MediaPipe Pose predicts the location of 33 pose landmarks (see figure below).



- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 0. nose | 17. left_pinky |
| 1. left_eye_inner | 18. right_pinky |
| 2. left_eye | 19. left_index |
| 3. left_eye_outer | 20. right_index |
| 4. right_eye_inner | 21. left_thumb |
| 5. right_eye | 22. right_thumb |
| 6. right_eye_outer | 23. left_hip |
| 7. left_ear | 24. right_hip |
| 8. right_ear | 25. left_knee |
| 9. mouth_left | 26. right_knee |
| 10. mouth_right | 27. left_ankle |
| 11. left_shoulder | 28. right_ankle |
| 12. right_shoulder | 29. left_heel |
| 13. left_elbow | 30. right_heel |
| 14. right_elbow | 31. left_foot_index |
| 15. left_wrist | 32. right_foot_index |
| 16. right_wrist | |

Fig 4. 33 pose landmarks.

Pose Tracking and Feedback



```
train_data.info()
```

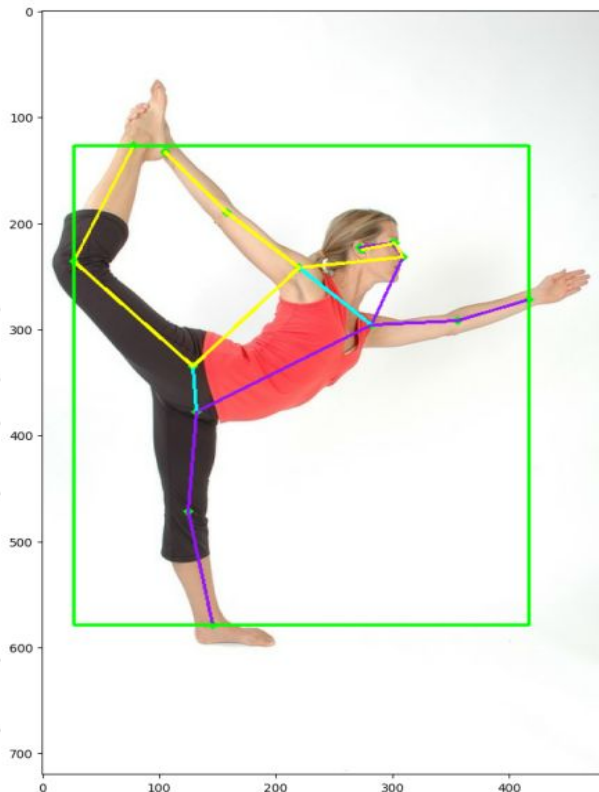
```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 1512 entries, 0 to 1511
```

```
Data columns (total 54 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	filename	1512 non-null	object
1	NOSE_x	1512 non-null	float64
2	NOSE_y	1512 non-null	float64
3	NOSE_score	1512 non-null	float64
4	LEFT_EYE_x	1512 non-null	float64
5	LEFT_EYE_y	1512 non-null	float64
6	LEFT_EYE_score	1512 non-null	float64
7	RIGHT_EYE_x	1512 non-null	float64
8	RIGHT_EYE_y	1512 non-null	float64
9	RIGHT_EYE_score	1512 non-null	float64
10	LEFT_EAR_x	1512 non-null	float64
11	LEFT_EAR_y	1512 non-null	float64
12	LEFT_EAR_score	1512 non-null	float64
13	RIGHT_EAR_x	1512 non-null	float64
14	RIGHT_EAR_y	1512 non-null	float64
15	RIGHT_EAR_score	1512 non-null	float64
16	LEFT_SHOULDER_x	1512 non-null	float64
17	LEFT_SHOULDER_y	1512 non-null	float64
18	LEFT_SHOULDER_score	1512 non-null	float64
19	RIGHT_SHOULDER_x	1512 non-null	float64
20	RIGHT_SHOULDER_y	1512 non-null	float64

Pose Tracking and Feedback



20	RIGHT_SHOULDER_y	1512	non-null	float64
21	RIGHT_SHOULDER_score	1512	non-null	float64
22	LEFT_ELBOW_x	1512	non-null	float64
23	LEFT_ELBOW_y	1512	non-null	float64
24	LEFT_ELBOW_score	1512	non-null	float64
25	RIGHT_ELBOW_x	1512	non-null	float64
26	RIGHT_ELBOW_y	1512	non-null	float64
27	RIGHT_ELBOW_score	1512	non-null	float64
28	LEFT_WRIST_x	1512	non-null	float64
29	LEFT_WRIST_y	1512	non-null	float64
30	LEFT_WRIST_score	1512	non-null	float64
31	RIGHT_WRIST_x	1512	non-null	float64
32	RIGHT_WRIST_y	1512	non-null	float64
33	RIGHT_WRIST_score	1512	non-null	float64
34	LEFT_HIP_x	1512	non-null	float64
35	LEFT_HIP_y	1512	non-null	float64
36	LEFT_HIP_score	1512	non-null	float64
37	RIGHT_HIP_x	1512	non-null	float64
38	RIGHT_HIP_y	1512	non-null	float64
39	RIGHT_HIP_score	1512	non-null	float64
40	LEFT_KNEE_x	1512	non-null	float64
41	LEFT_KNEE_y	1512	non-null	float64
42	LEFT_KNEE_score	1512	non-null	float64
43	RIGHT_KNEE_x	1512	non-null	float64
44	RIGHT_KNEE_y	1512	non-null	float64
45	RIGHT_KNEE_score	1512	non-null	float64
46	LEFT_ANKLE_x	1512	non-null	float64
47	LEFT_ANKLE_y	1512	non-null	float64
48	LEFT_ANKLE_score	1512	non-null	float64
49	RIGHT_ANKLE_x	1512	non-null	float64
50	RIGHT_ANKLE_y	1512	non-null	float64
51	RIGHT_ANKLE_score	1512	non-null	float64
52	class_no	1512	non-null	int64
53	class_name	1512	non-null	object

dtypes: float64(51), int64(1), object(2)
memory usage: 638.0+ KB

Model Training

Our Keras model takes the detected pose landmarks, then calculates the pose embedding and predicts the pose class.

```
In [31]: # Define the model
inputs = tf.keras.Input(shape=(51))
embedding = landmarks_to_embedding(inputs)

layer = keras.layers.Dense(128, activation=tf.nn.relu6)(embedding)
layer = keras.layers.Dropout(0.5)(layer)
layer = keras.layers.Dense(64, activation=tf.nn.relu6)(layer)
layer = keras.layers.Dropout(0.5)(layer)
outputs = keras.layers.Dense(len(class_names), activation="softmax")(layer)

model = keras.Model(inputs, outputs)
model.summary()
```

```
flatten (Flatten)               (None, 34)                0               ['tf.math.maximum[0][0]']
dense (Dense)                   (None, 128)               4480            ['tf.math.truediv[0][0]']
dropout (Dropout)              (None, 128)               0               ['flatten[0][0]']
dense_1 (Dense)                (None, 64)               8256            ['dense[0][0]']
dropout_1 (Dropout)            (None, 64)               0               ['dropout[0][0]']
dense_2 (Dense)                (None, 5)                325             ['dense_1[0][0]']

=====
Total params: 13,061
Trainable params: 13,061
Non-trainable params: 0
```



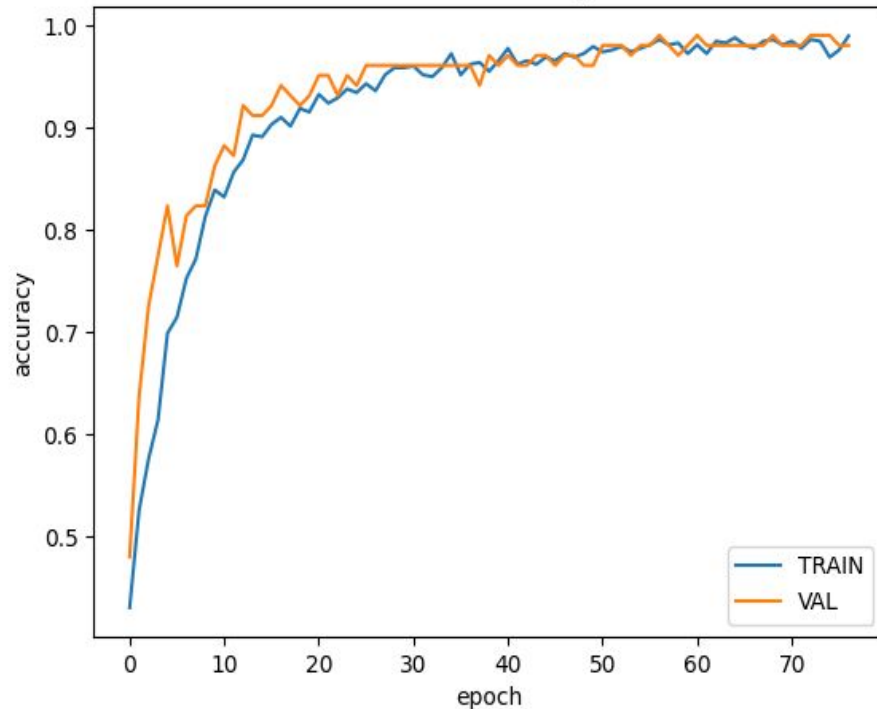
```
In [32]: model.compile(
    optimizer='adam',
    loss='categorical_crossentropy',
    metrics=['accuracy']
)

# Add a checkpoint callback to store the checkpoint that has the highest
# validation accuracy.
checkpoint_path = "weights.best.hdf5"
checkpoint = keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(checkpoint_path,
    monitor='val_accuracy',
    verbose=1,
    save_best_only=True,
    mode='max')
earlystopping = keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor='val_accuracy',
    patience=20)

# Start training
history = model.fit(X_train, y_train,
    epochs=200,
    batch_size=16,
    validation_data=(X_val, y_val),
    callbacks=[checkpoint, earlystopping])
```

Model Evaluation

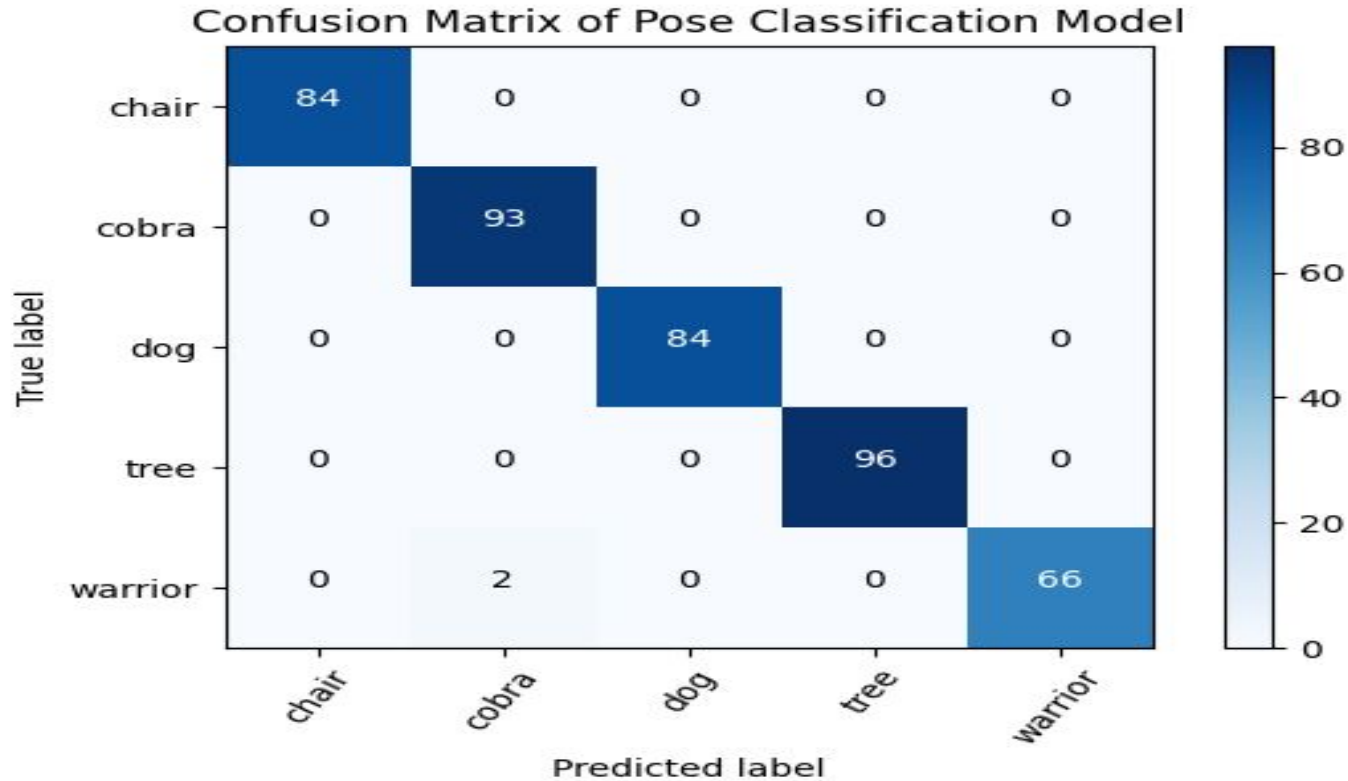
Model accuracy



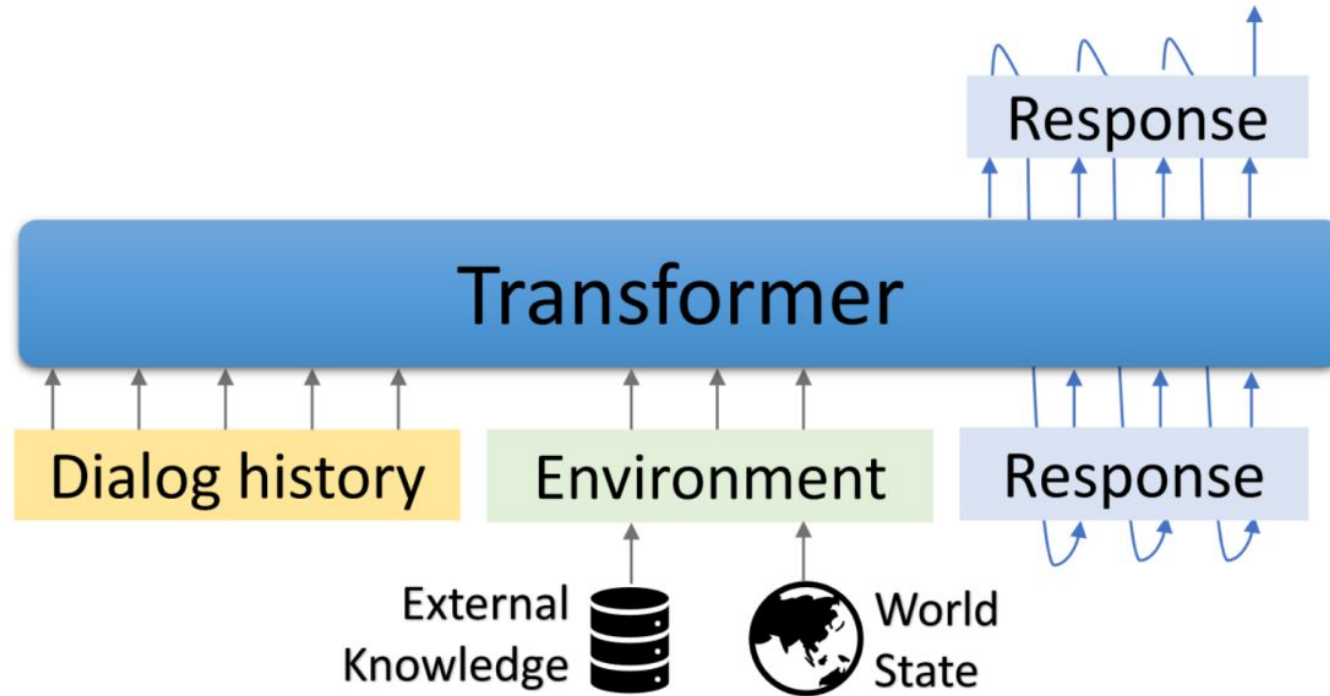
Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
chair	1.00	1.00	1.00	84
cobra	0.98	1.00	0.99	93
dog	1.00	1.00	1.00	84
tree	1.00	1.00	1.00	96
warrior	1.00	0.97	0.99	68
accuracy			1.00	425
macro avg	1.00	0.99	0.99	425
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	425

Model Evaluation



GODEL Model Architecture



Data Format for GODEL

```
{
  "INSTRUCTIONS": [
    "Instruction: given a dialog context and related knowledge, you need to response safely based on the knowledge.",
    "Instruction: given a dialog context, you need to response empathically.",
    "Instruction: given a dialog context and related knowledge, you need to answer the question based on the knowledge."
  ],
  "KNOWLEDGE": [
    "Regular exercise is essential for maintaining good health and fitness levels.",
    "Yoga is a holistic practice that combines physical postures, breath control, and meditation to promote overall well-being."
    "Joining a gym provides access to a wide range of fitness equipment and classes to cater to different exercise preferences."
    "Strength training exercises at the gym, such as weightlifting, help build muscle mass, increase metabolism, and improve bone density."
    "Cardiovascular exercises like running, swimming, or cycling improve heart health and boost endurance.",
    "High-intensity interval training (HIIT) workouts are effective for burning calories and improving overall fitness in a short amount of time."
    "Pilates is a low-impact exercise method that focuses on core strength, flexibility, and body awareness.",
    "CrossFit is a fitness program that combines elements of weightlifting, cardio, and bodyweight exercises to promote functional fitness."
  ],
  "DIALOG": [
    "I am trying to do yoga? Tell me about it.",
    "yoga is a holistic practice that combines physical postures, breath control, and meditation to promote overall well-being."
  ]
}
```

API Response from GODEL

Request URL

```
http://localhost:5000/query/
```

Server response

Code	Details
------	---------

200	
-----	--

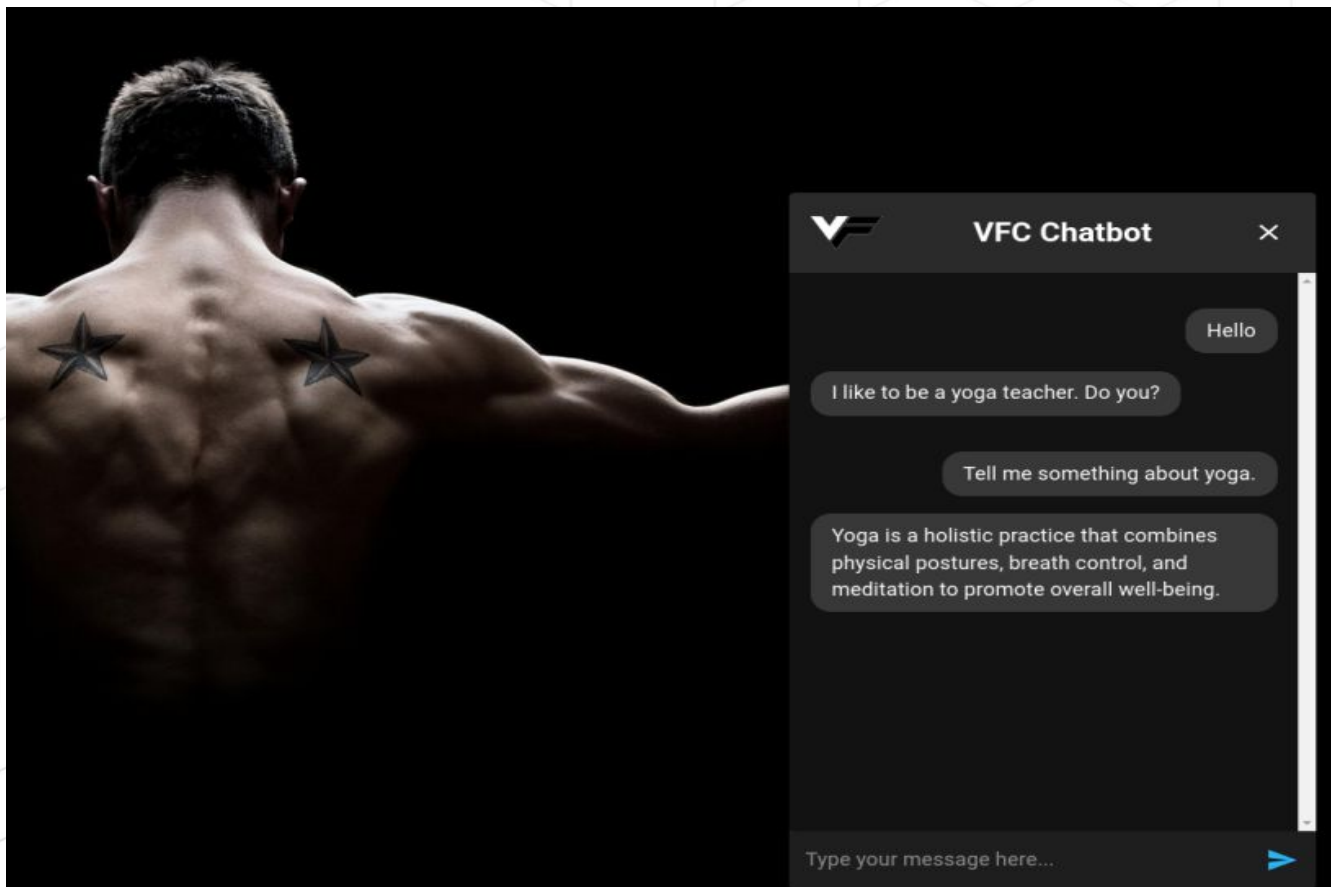
Response body

```
{  
  "Question": "Tell me something about Yoga.",  
  "Answer": "Yoga is a holistic practice that combines physical postures, breath control, and meditation to promote overall well-being."  
}
```

Response headers

```
access-control-allow-origin: http://localhost:5000  
content-length: 178  
content-type: application/json  
date: Thu,06 Jul 2023 15:20:36 GMT  
server: uvicorn  
vary: Origin
```

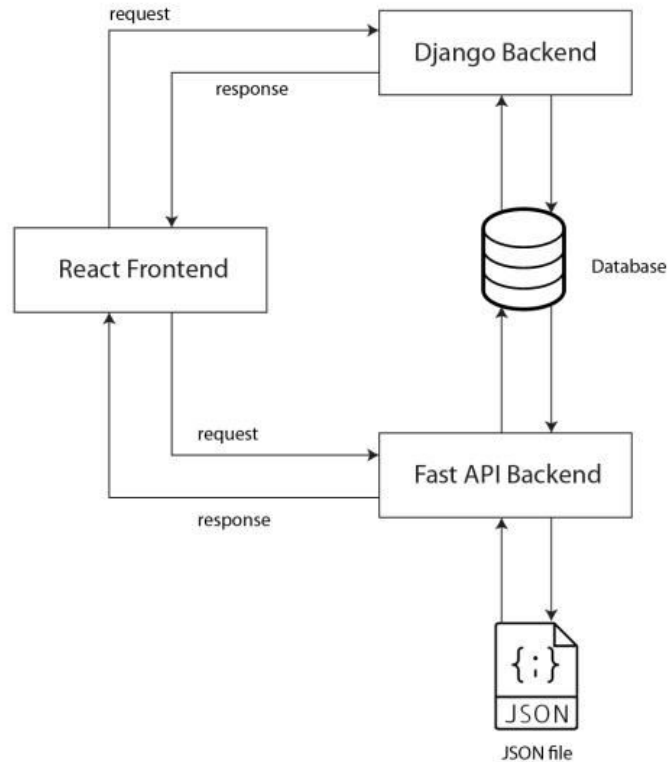
Chatbot demo



Performance Evaluation

1. Internal Criteria
2. Relative Criteria
3. External Criteria
4. F1 score
5. Precision
6. Recall
7. Confusion Matrix
8. Accuracy

Deployment Model of Virtual Fitness Coach



Expected Outcomes

- Personalized diet recommendations based on user data.
- Workout guidance.
- Performance monitoring and feedback.
- Provide user's progress report.
- Personalized workout plan.
- Fitness Blog and Fitness Information Chatbot.
- Posture Tracking and Details.

Project Members and their Roles

- Asbin Khanal (Front End in React JS)
- Rohil Maharjan (Designer and Front end developer)
- Manita Kunwor (Backend developer in Django)
- Thomas Basyal (Project Manager, Machine Learning)
- Aayush Raj Regmi (System Analyst, Machine Learning)

Virtual Fitness Coach

Chore Assignment Structure

Front End

Register
Login
Dashboard
Fetch Diet
Fetch Blog
Blog Page
Web View

Backend

Sign Up API
Login/ Logout
User Profile API
Post Blogs
View Blogs
Blog Details

Designer

Dashboard Design
System Design & Diagram
Animation & visual effects
React Component implementation
CSS

Project Manager

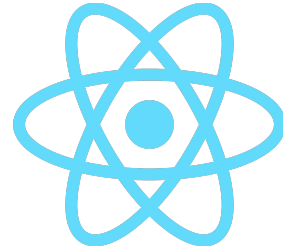
Research & Development
Team Lead
Data survey
Data Filtering, Processing
Research
Progress tracking

System Analyst

Research & Development
Pose Detection
Object Oriented Analysis
Backend Helper
Machine Learning
Research Design techniques and Implementation

Tools and Technologies

Front-End Tools



Figma



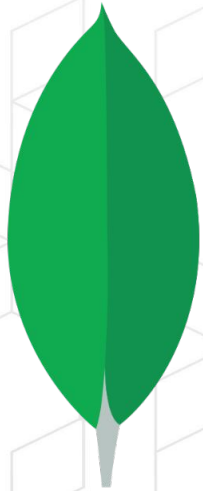
Tools and Technologies

Back-end Tools



Tools and Technologies

Database Tools



mongoDB®

Tools and Technologies

ML Techniques

- K-Means, KNN, CNN, mediapipe, Transformers, Hugging Face, Movenet, tensorflow, pytorch.
- GODEL for conversational AI (still doing research for alternatives)

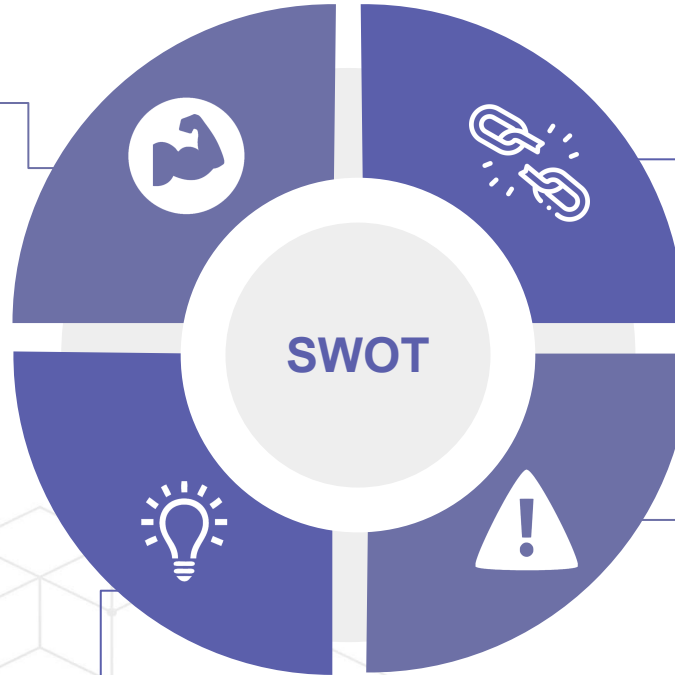
SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- Innovative and Highly Personalized Experience
- Convenient and Accessible 24 x 7
- Scalable Business Model
- Expertise and Guidance

Opportunities

- Growing Fitness Industry
- Rising Health Consciousness
- Strategic Partnerships
- International Expansion



Weakness

- Limited Brand Awareness
- Technological Dependencies

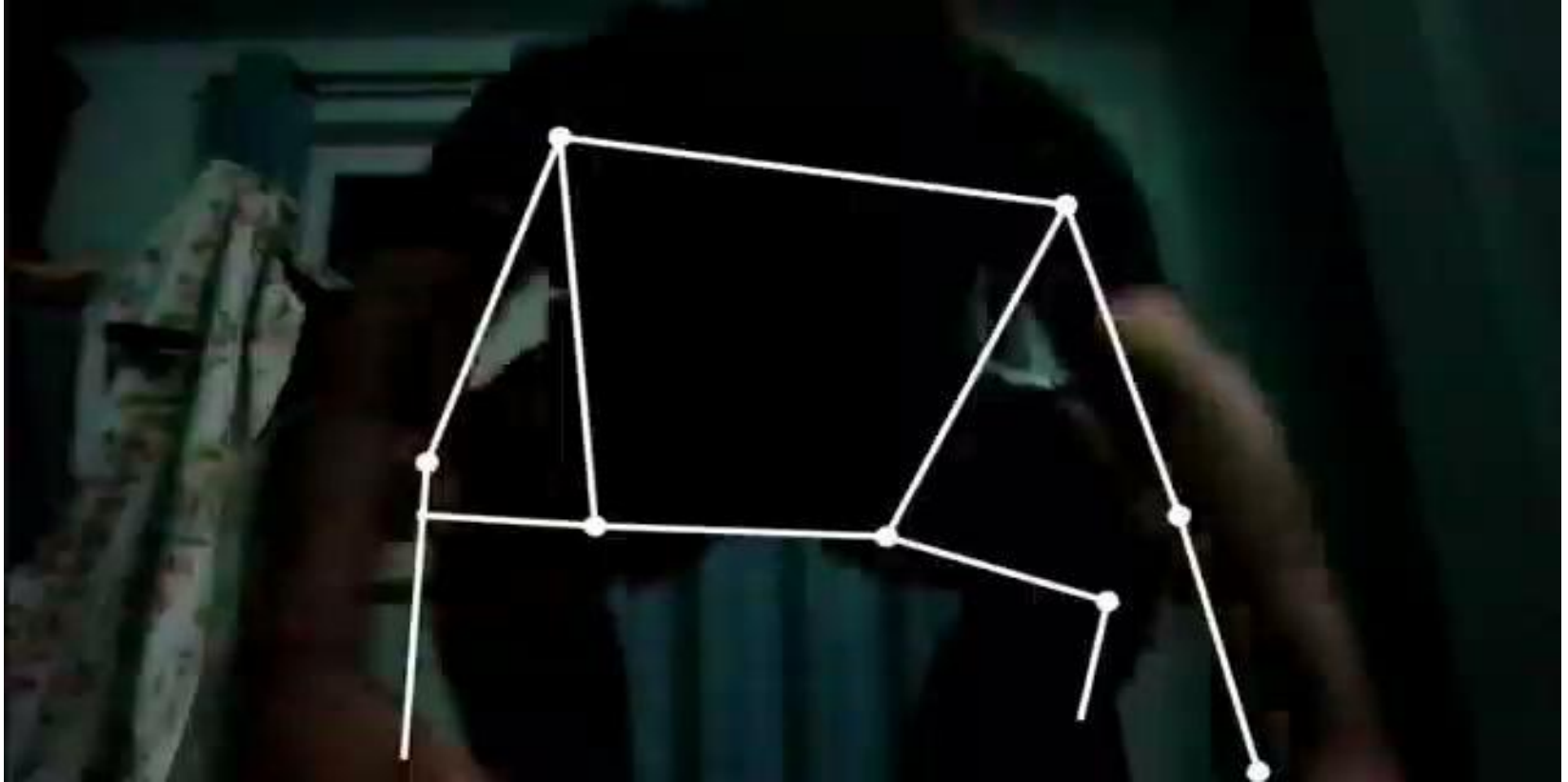
Threats

- Intense Competition
- Regulatory and Legal Considerations
- Technological Advancements
- Changing Consumer Preferences

वृक्षासन / Tree Pose



त्रिकोणासन / Triangle Pose



The background of the slide features a repeating pattern of isometric cubes. These cubes are rendered with thin, light gray lines, creating a three-dimensional effect. They are scattered across the white background, with some appearing more prominent than others, giving a sense of depth and geometric structure.

Thank You
