



Εύρηκα

運用CNN實現食物 種類及份量辨識

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大綱

- 研究動機
- 研究目的
- 研究方法
- 研究結果
- 參考資料

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研究動機

- 接觸人工智慧
- 美食愛好者
- 與營養師的長談

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研究目的

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Input



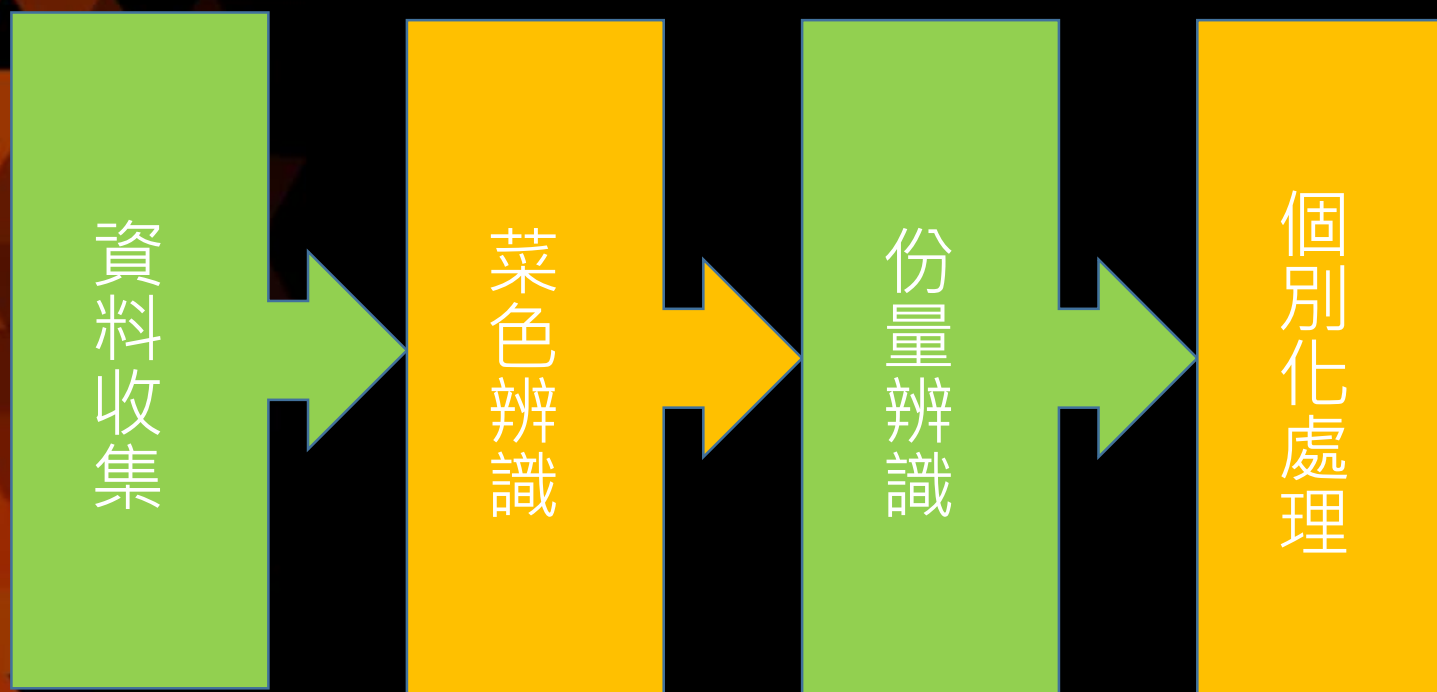
Convolution
Neural
Network

Output
一份
番茄炒蛋

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研究方法

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資料收集


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Breakfa




Desserts

```
In [37]: import requests
import os
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup

web=requests.get("https://www.allrecipes.com/?internalSource=hub%20nav&referringId=17666&referringContentType=R
soup=BeautifulSoup(web.text, "html.parser")
a_tags=soup.select('li.browse-hubs__categories a')
os.mkdir('food_photos')
i=1

for browses in a_tags:
    url=browses['href']
    recipes=requests.get(url)
    rtext=BeautifulSoup(recipes.text, "html.parser")
    b_tags=rtext.select('h3.fixed-recipe-card__h3 a')
    for browse in b_tags:
        links=[]
        reurl=browse['href']
        recipe=requests.get(reurl)
        rtext=BeautifulSoup(recipe.text, "html.parser")
        rname=rtext.h1.text
        print(rname)
        c_tags=rtext.select('ul.photo-strip__items img[src^="https://images.media-allrecipes.com/userphotos/125x70"]')
        for img in c_tags:
            links.append(img['src'])
            print(img['src'])
        for index, img_link in enumerate (links):
            img_data=requests.get(img_link).content
            with open('food_photos/'+rname+'_'+str(index+1)+'_'+str(i)+'.jpg', 'wb+') as f:
                f.write(img_data)
                f.close()
            i+=1
        del links
```

s magazine



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Google-images-download

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程式碼：

```
from google_images_download import google_images_download
response = google_images_download.googleimagesdownload()
list=[番茄炒蛋]
for examples in list:
    arguments = {"keywords":example
    paths = response.download(argument)
    print(paths)
```

執行結果：



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菜色辨識

```
graph TD; A[菜色辨識] --> B[原理]; A --> C[實作];
```

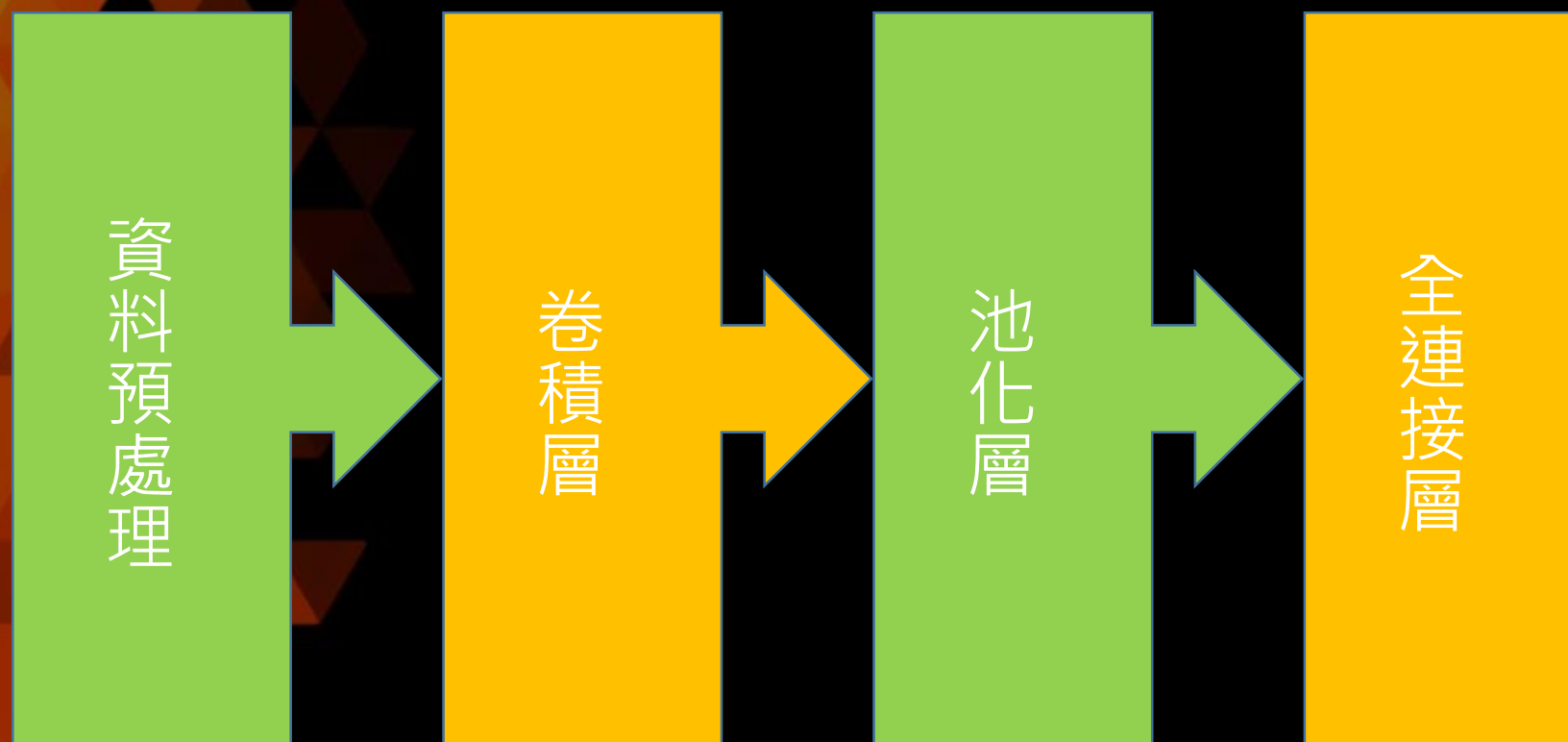
原理

實作

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CNN卷積神經網路

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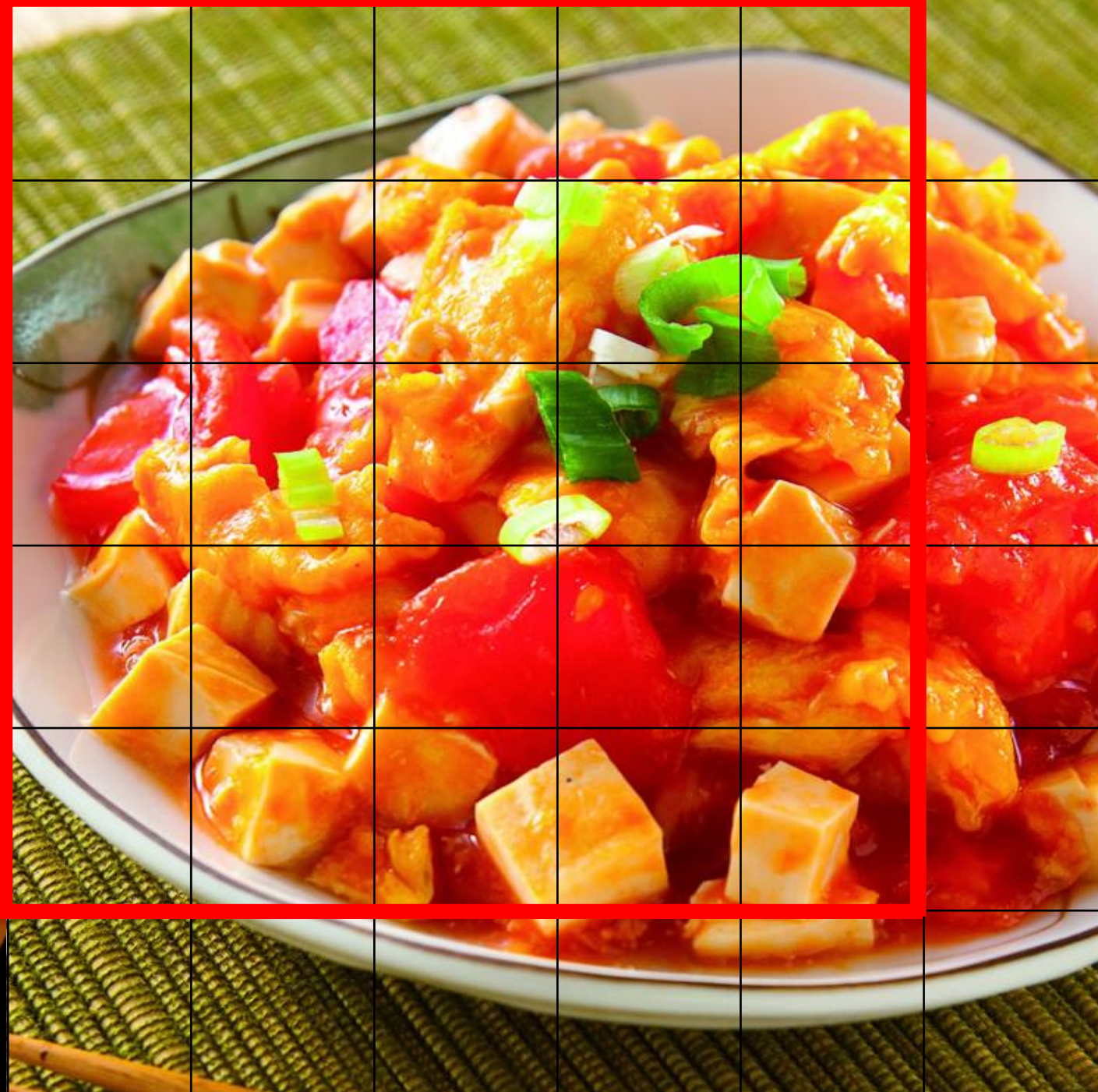
資料預處理

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```
In [3]: def create_training_data() :  
        for category in CATEGORIES_train :  
            path = os.path.join(DATADIR,category)  
            class_num = CATEGORIES_train.index(category)  
            print(path)  
            for img in os.listdir(path) :  
                try:  
                    new_path = os.path.join(path,img)  
                    img_array = mpimg.imread(new_path)#, cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)  
                    new_array = cv2.resize(img_array, (img_size, img_size))  
                    if new_array.shape==(img_size,img_size,3):  
                        for i in range(img_size-crop_size):  
                            x=i  
                            for j in range(img_size-crop_size):  
                                y=j  
                                crop_array=new_array[y: y+crop_size, x: x+crop_size]  
                                training_data.append([crop_array, class_num])  
                                flip_array=cv2.flip(crop_array, 1)  
                                training_data.append([flip_array, class_num])  
                except Exception as e :  
                    pass
```

Data augmentation

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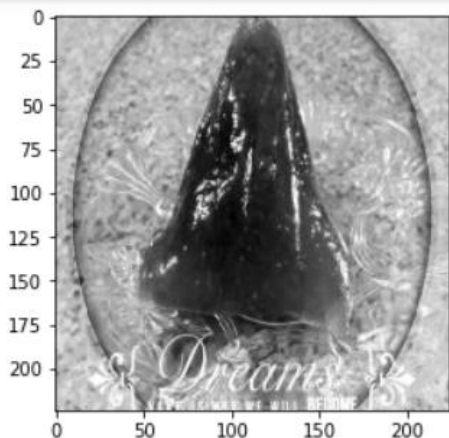


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圖片型態

```
training_data = []
for category in CATEGORIES_train :
    path = os.path.join(DATADIR,category)
    class_num = CATEGORIES_train.index(category)
    for img in os.listdir(path) :
        try:
            new_path = os.path.join(path,img)
            img_array = mpimg.imread(new_path)
            new_array = cv2.cvtColor(img_array, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
            training_data.append([new_array, class_num])
            if class_num == 1 and size <= 10:
                plt.imshow(new_array, cmap='gray')
                plt.show()
        except Exception as e :
            pass
```



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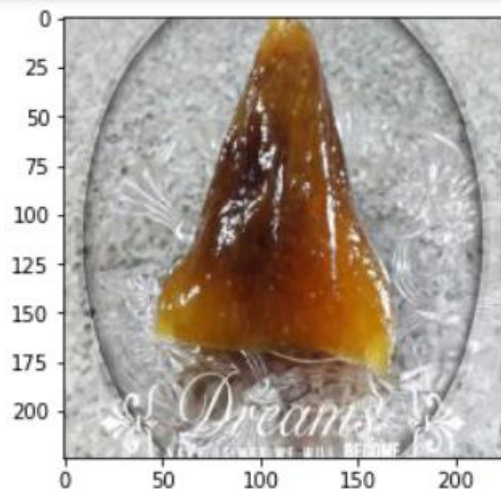
```
In [20]: for img in training_data[:1] :
          print (img)
```

```
[array([[ 69,  69,  70, ...,  73,  72,  72],
        [ 67,  68,  68, ...,  71,  70,  70],
        [ 66,  67,  67, ...,  68,  69,  69],
        ...,
        [ 25,  25,  27, ..., 206, 170,  90],
        [ 26,  26,  26, ..., 181, 110,  38],
        [ 26,  27,  27, ..., 126,  49,  35]], dtype=uint8), 0]
```

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圖片型態

```
training_data = []
for category in CATEGORIES_train :
    path = os.path.join(DATADIR,category)
    class_num = CATEGORIES_train.index(category)
    for img in os.listdir(path) :
        try:
            new_path = os.path.join(path,img)
            img_array = mpimg.imread(new_path,1)
            training_data.append([img_array, class_num])
            if class_num == 1 :
                plt.imshow(img_array, cmap='gray')
                plt.show()
        except Exception as e :
            pass
```



```
In [5]: for img in training_data[:1] :
        print (img)

[array([[135, 65, 53],
       [135, 65, 53],
       [136, 66, 54],
       ...,
       [131, 69, 58],
       [131, 69, 56],
       [132, 69, 54]]],

       [[133, 63, 51],
        [134, 64, 52],
        [134, 64, 52],
        ...,
        [127, 67, 56],
        [129, 67, 54],
        [129, 67, 54]]],

       [[130, 62, 49],
        [131, 63, 50],
        [131, 63, 50],
        ...,
        [123, 65, 54],
        [125, 65, 54],
        [125, 65, 54]]],

       ...,









       [[ 43, 23, 22],
        [ 43, 23, 22],
        [ 43, 25, 25],
        ...,
        [205, 204, 209],
        [171, 169, 172],
        [ 91, 89, 92]]],

       [[ 44, 24, 23],
        [ 44, 24, 23],
        [ 44, 24, 23],
        ...,
        [180, 180, 182],
        [111, 109, 112],
        [ 39, 37, 40]]],

       [[ 44, 24, 23],
        [ 45, 25, 24],
        [ 45, 25, 24],
        ...,
        [125, 125, 127],
        [ 50, 48, 51],
        [ 38, 33, 37]]], dtype=uint8), 0]
```

卷積層Convolution

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Original Image	3x3 Kernel	After Image	
	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$		原圖不變
	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -7 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$		銳化
	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 8 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$		邊緣強化
	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$		浮雕

https://miro.medium.com/max/1400/1*Ai489J5xIRaszTHIS3rK5w.png

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卷積層Convolution

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0	1	0
1	1	0
0	0	0

1	-1	1
-1	-1	1
1	1	-1

filter

-3			

$$\begin{aligned} & [0 \times 1 + 1 \times (-1) + 0 \times 1 + \\ & 1 \times (-1) + 1 \times (-1) + 0 \times 1 + \\ & 0 \times 1 + 0 \times 1 + 0 \times (-1)] \\ & = -3 \end{aligned}$$

4x4 feature map

卷積層Convolution

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0	1	0	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	0	0

6×6 image

1	-1	1
-1	-1	1
1	1	-1

filter

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卷積層Convolution

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0	1	0	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	0	0

6×6 image

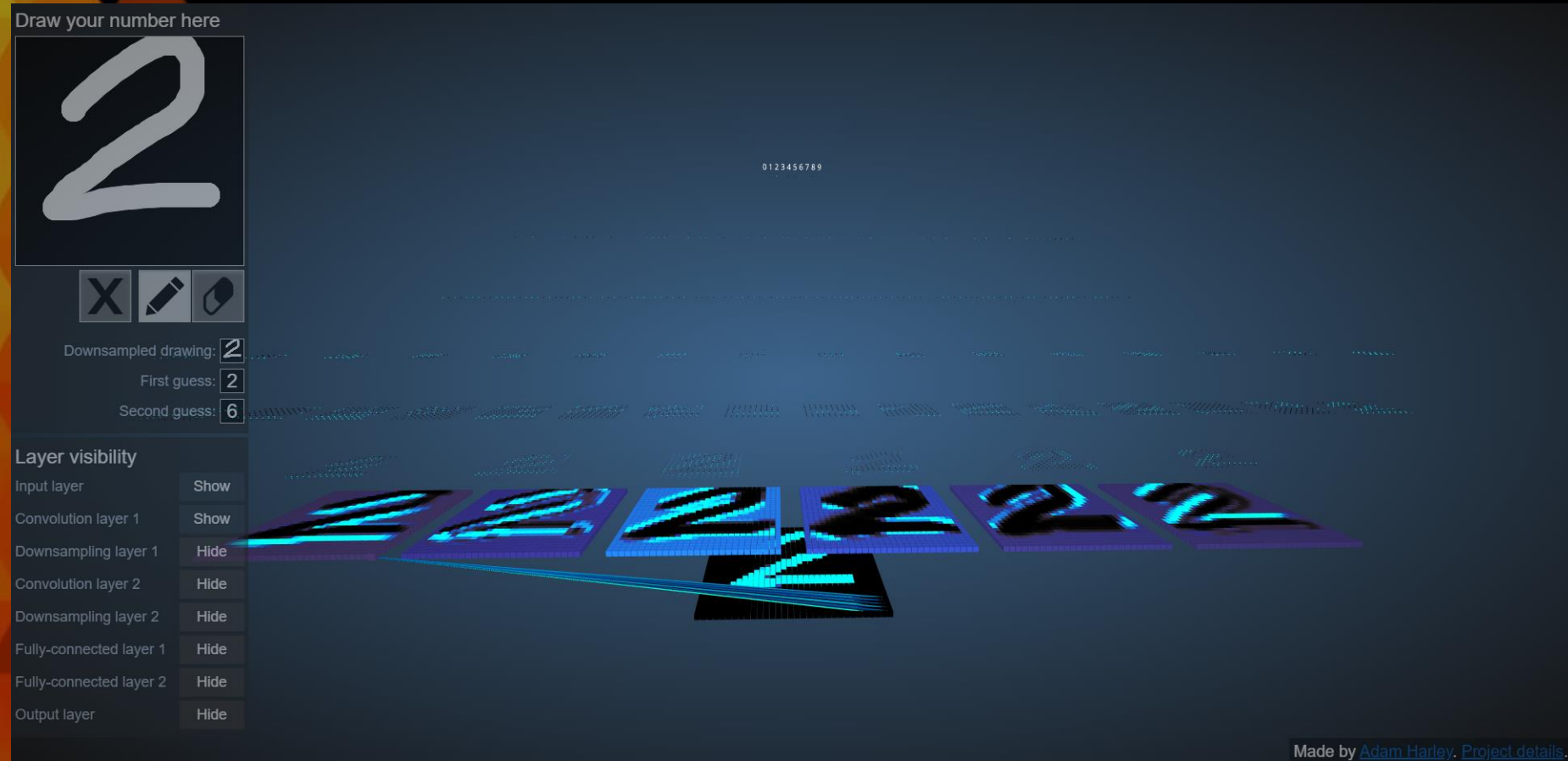
1	-1	1
-1	-1	1
1	1	-1

filter

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卷積層Convolution

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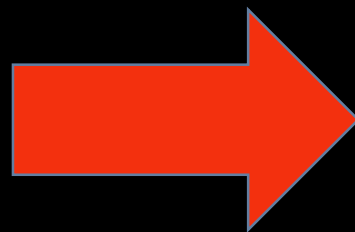


池化層 Pooling(MaxPooling)

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3	1	-1	4
0	-4	-3	1
0	2	0	-1
1	-2	2	1

4×4 image



Max Pooling

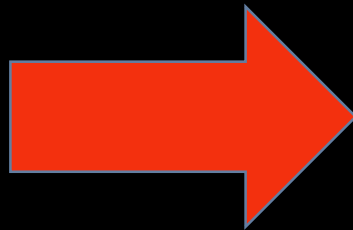
3	4
2	2

2×2 image

Flatten

3	4
2	2

2×2 image



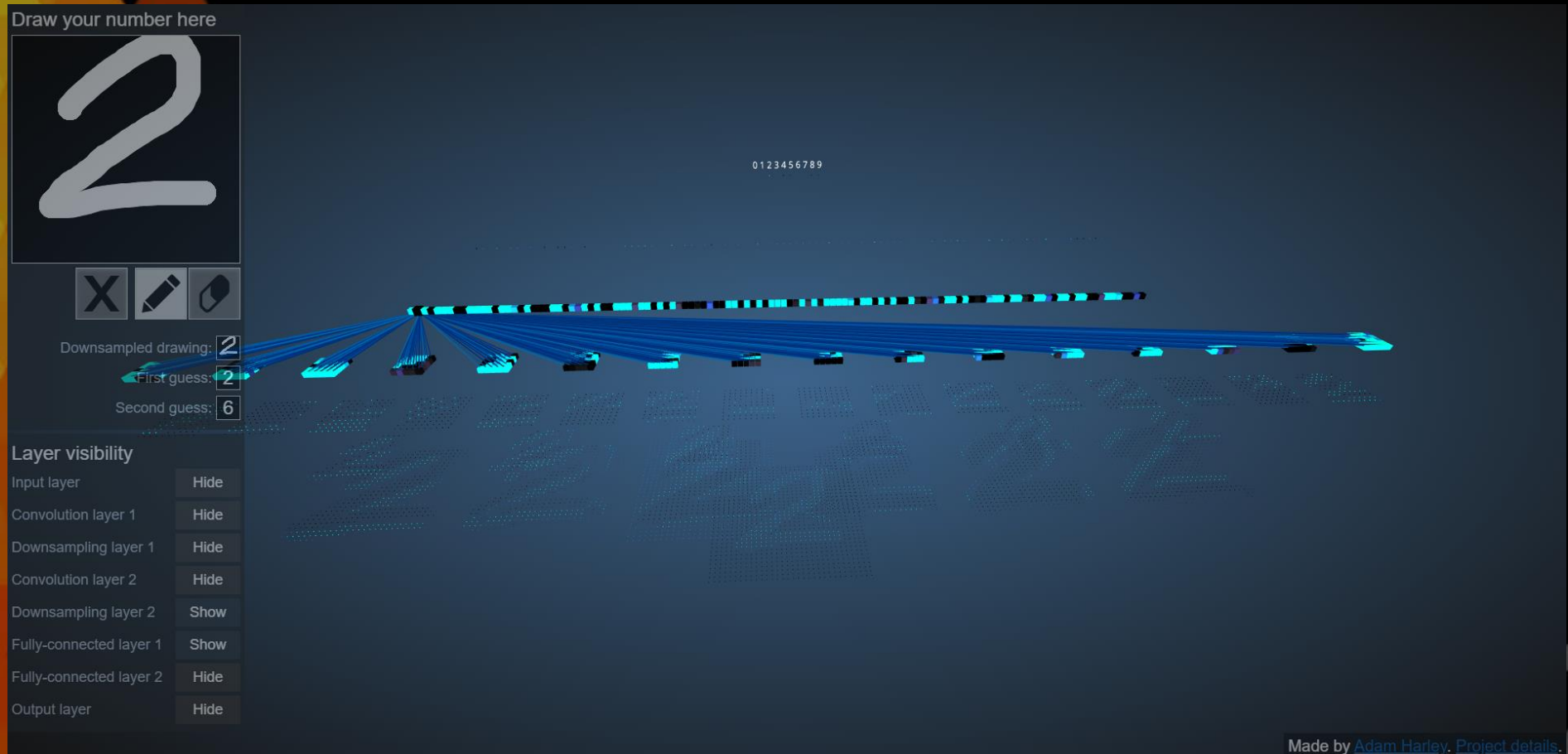
3
4
2
2

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Fully Connected Layer

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<https://www.cs.ryerson.ca/~aharley/vis/conv/>

神經網路結構

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```
In [5]: model = Sequential()
```

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	1792
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	36928
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 112, 112, 64)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	73856
leaky_re_lu_1 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	147584
leaky_re_lu_2 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	0
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 56, 56, 128)	0
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	295168
leaky_re_lu_3 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	0
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
leaky_re_lu_4 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	0
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
leaky_re_lu_5 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	0
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 28, 28, 256)	0
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	1180160
leaky_re_lu_6 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	0
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808

leaky_re_lu_7 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	0
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
leaky_re_lu_8 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	0
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	0
conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
leaky_re_lu_9 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	0
conv2d_12 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
leaky_re_lu_10 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	0
conv2d_13 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
leaky_re_lu_11 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	0
max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 7, 7, 512)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 25088)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 2048)	51382272
leaky_re_lu_12 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 2048)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 2048)	4196352
leaky_re_lu_13 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 2048)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 10)	20490
Total params: 70,313,802		
Trainable params: 70,313,802		
Non-trainable params: 0		

研究結果

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```
Train on 51123 samples, validate on 12781 samples
Epoch 1/10
51123/51123 [=====] - 835s 16ms/step - loss: 1.5144 - accuracy: 0.4644 - val_loss: 0.8196 - val_accuracy: 0.7638
Epoch 2/10
```

```
: def prepare(filepath):
    IMG_SIZE = 224
    img_array = cv2.imread(filepath)
    new_array = cv2.resize(img_array, (IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE)) # resize image to match model's expected sizing
    return new_array.reshape(-1, IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE, 3) # return the image with shaping that TF wants.
```

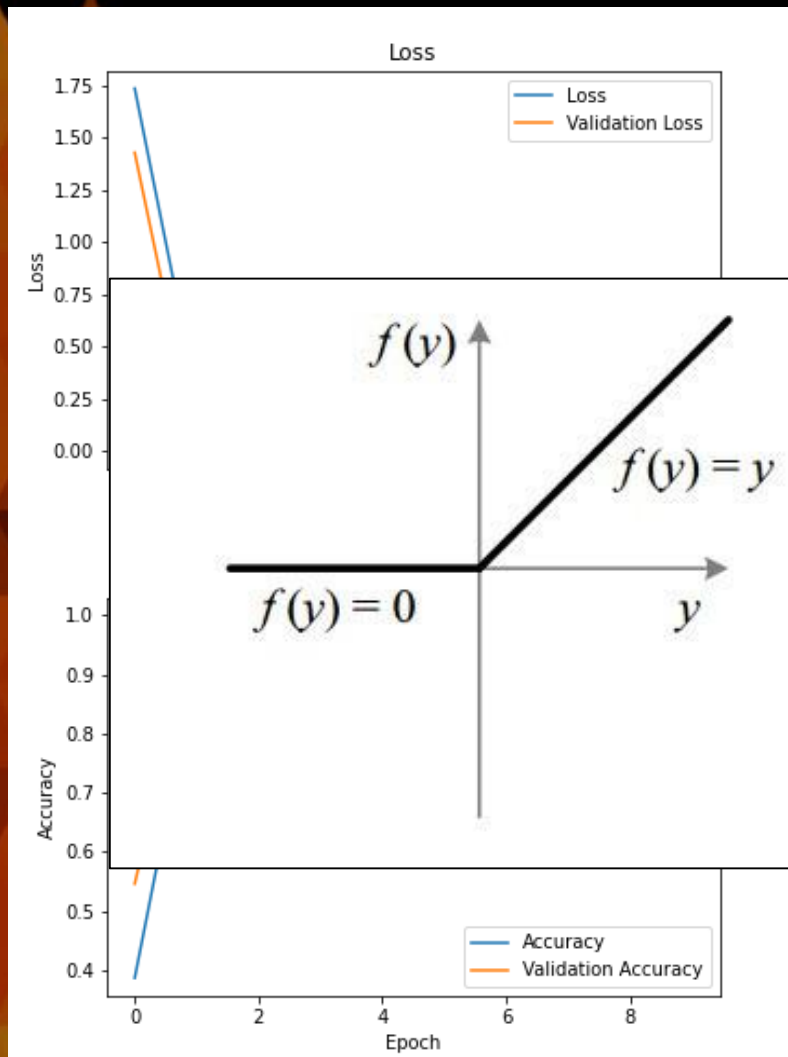
```
: from keras.applications.vgg16 import preprocess_input, decode_predictions
prediction = model.predict([prepare('/Users/leolin/Documents/高中專題/downloads/2/269檔案.jpg')])
print(prediction)
p=np.argmax(prediction)
print(CATEGORIES_train[int(p)])
```

```
[[0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]]
2
```

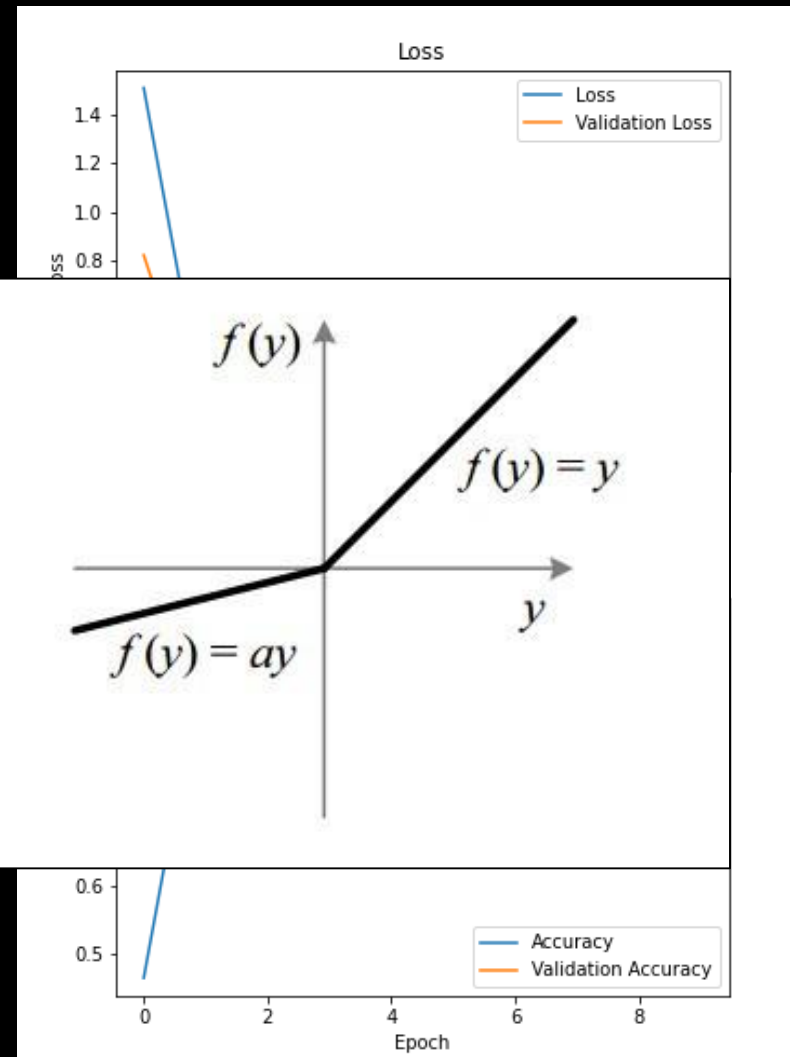
```
val_accuracy: 1.0000
```

Model比較

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Relu



Leaky RELU

Object Detection

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個別化處理

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參考資料

- 經典模型Alexnet的技術研究
- <https://papers.nips.cc/paper/4824-imagenet-classification-with-deep-convolutional-neural-networks.pdf>
- 神經網路學習套件：keras&tensorflow
- <https://keras.io/>
- <https://www.tensorflow.org/>
- 臺大電機李宏毅教授的線上教學資源
- http://speech.ee.ntu.edu.tw/~tlkagk/courses_ML20.html

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特別感謝

- 彭天健老師
- 張詠裕叔叔
- 張又心營養師
- 一路支持我們的家長

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Thanks for listening!

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