

Recipe Naming Using Text Analysis

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Concept and data source

Concept: Given a recipe (consisting of a list of ingredients and a set of corresponding instruction set), produce an accurate title for the recipe.

Main data source:

- 250,000 recipes scraped from various websites (foodnetwork.com, epicurious.com, allrecipes.com). The program that created this set is MIT licenced and was created by Ryan T. Lee (github: rtleee9), and the dataset used is ODC licenced.
- Dataset is a json file with recipe key and corresponding title, ingredient list, and instruction set.

Basic concept: vectorizing text

- The typical starting point for text-based machine learning is to look at the words in a text, and how those words correspond to features that you are trying to predict.
- In order to do any form of efficient computational analysis, the text that you want to analyze must be turned into a vector.
- There exist many different ways to vectorize text. Methods to vectorize text based on letters, words, relationships between words, proximity between words, etc.

- The goal is to input a *recipe vector* and output a *title vector*.

Note: We will treat these as different vector spaces so, in general, a *recipe vector* does not equal a *title vector*.

A toy example of text vectorization

Given the below dataset, what would our *recipe vector* and *title vector* look like?

Recipe	Title
bread avocado	avocado toast
lettuce avocado	salad

1 Define your basis vectors.

- ▶ There are 3 unique words in the Recipe section, meaning that any recipe using ingredients in this data set can be represented by a vector of size 3.
- ▶ The word “avocado” would be represented by the vector $(1, 0, 0)_r$, “bread” by $(0, 1, 0)_r$, and lettuce by $(0, 0, 1)_r$

2 Vectors of recipes.

- ▶ Now that basis vectors are defined, we can add them to get recipes.
- ▶ The phrase “avocado lettuce” is therefore represented by $(1, 0, 1)_r$.
- ▶ The phrase “avocado bread lettuce” is the vector $(1, 1, 1)_r$.

We have vectors... now what?

EDA!!!

Now that we have transformed a word based data set into a set of vectors and numbers, we can start to really see what our data looks like.

