W266_Project_Milestone_Report

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1 Abstract

This shall examine vector representations of cooking recipes.

2 Introduction

3 Background

A similar work and idea for inspiration is the Stanford CS224n paper by Agarwal and Miller (2011).

4 Methods

4.1 Data Acquisition

Scrapy was used to crawl and scrape all of the recipe data from allrecipes.com into JSON format. To keep the JSON file sizes reasonably small, the scraping was divided into 1 or 2 categories at a time. All of the JSON files were then uploaded into an Amazon AWS S3 bucket. So far, we have accumulated 174,225,333 bytes of recipe data in JSON format.

4.2 Data Processing and Ingredient Extraction - Brute Force

For initial development purposes, only one JSON file (consisting of two categories from allrecipes.com) was loaded into a Pandas dataframe. (Ultimately, all of the JSON files will need to be loaded into a common data frame.)

An example of the `ingredients` column from one of the rows looks like this:

```
In [3]: [u'3/4 cup sweetened dried cranberries, chopped',
         u'1 McIntosh apple - peeled, cored, and diced',
         u'1/2 small red onion, finely chopped',
         u'2 tablespoons lemon juice',
         u'2 teaspoons honey',
```

```
          u'1 teaspoon chili powder',
          u'1/2 teaspoon ground cinnamon',
          u'1 (6 ounce) bag baby spinach, torn into bite-sized pieces',
          u'Add all ingredients to list',
          u'Add all ingredients to list']

Out[3]: [u'3/4 cup sweetened dried cranberries, chopped',
          u'1 McIntosh apple - peeled, cored, and diced',
          u'1/2 small red onion, finely chopped',
          u'2 tablespoons lemon juice',
          u'2 teaspoons honey',
          u'1 teaspoon chili powder',
          u'1/2 teaspoon ground cinnamon',
          u'1 (6 ounce) bag baby spinach, torn into bite-sized pieces',
          u'Add all ingredients to list',
          u'Add all ingredients to list']
```

4.3 Building Ingredient Vocabulary

Each row of the dataframe was run through a function to extract the core ingredients by removing the measurement numbers, units, and descriptions. This was (for now) just done through the use of lookup table to remove unwanted words. The unwanted words are organized into three categories: measurement units, preparatory descriptions, and miscellaneous. Example measurement units are: `cups`, `pounds`, `liters`, `boxes`, and `halves`. Example preparatory descriptions are: `crumbled`, `peeled`, and `thawed`. Example miscellaneous words are: `about`, `thinly`, and `more`. Non-letter characters were also removed.

The example ingredient list shown above was "cleaned" to this:

```
In [4]: [u'sweetened cranberries',
          u'mcintosh apple',
          u'red onion',
          u'lemon juice',
          u'honey',
          u'chili powder',
          u'cinnamon',
          u'baby spinach']

Out[4]: [u'sweetened cranberries',
          u'mcintosh apple',
          u'red onion',
          u'lemon juice',
          u'honey',
          u'chili powder',
          u'cinnamon',
          u'baby spinach']
```

To get a list of all the unique ingredients from the entire data frame, the cleaned lists from each recipe were flattened into one big list with `np.hstack`, then unique items identified with `set()` function. From this, we have our "vocabulary" of ingredients.

4.4 Vectorized Recipes

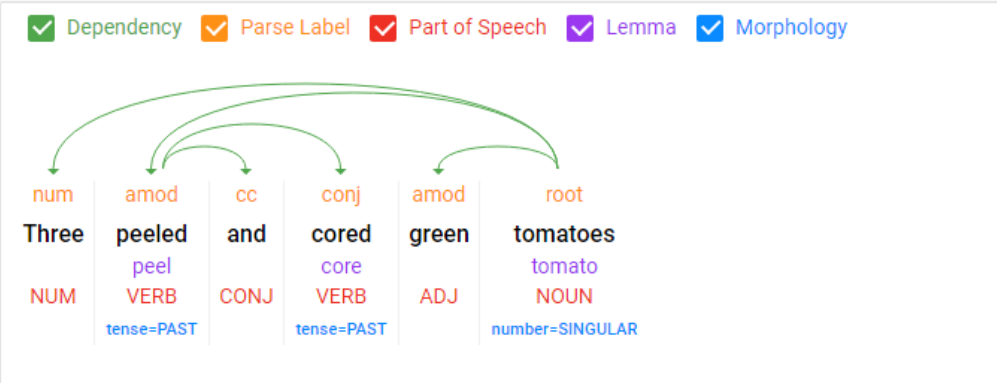
Sklearn's `CountVectorizer` was used to construct a sparse matrix of recipes down the rows and ingredients along the columns. The unique vocabulary for ingredients processing is passed in as the `vocabulary` argument.

Then sklearn's `TruncatedSVD` was used to reduce the dimensionality of the recipe-ingredient matrix.

5 Results and Discussion

6 Next Steps

Try the Google part of speech parser as a way to extract and identify the "core" ingredients from an ingredients list.



Example tagging of ingredients

This would hopefully generalize better than using a lookup table to remove words known to not be of interest.

We also need to do some experimentation and analysis of the optimal `n_components` used for SVD for dimensionality reduction.

7 References

Jaan Altosaar. 2017. food2vec - Augmented cooking with machine intelligence – Jaan Altosaar.

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Wesley Tansey, Edward Lowe and James Scott. 2016. *Diet2Vec: Multi-scale analysis of massive dietary data*. 1st edition.

Yong-Yeol Ahn, Sebastian E. Ahnert, James P. Bagrow and Albert-László Barabási. 2011. Flavor network and the principles of food pairing. *Scientific Reports*, 1(1).