



Smart Recipe Finder

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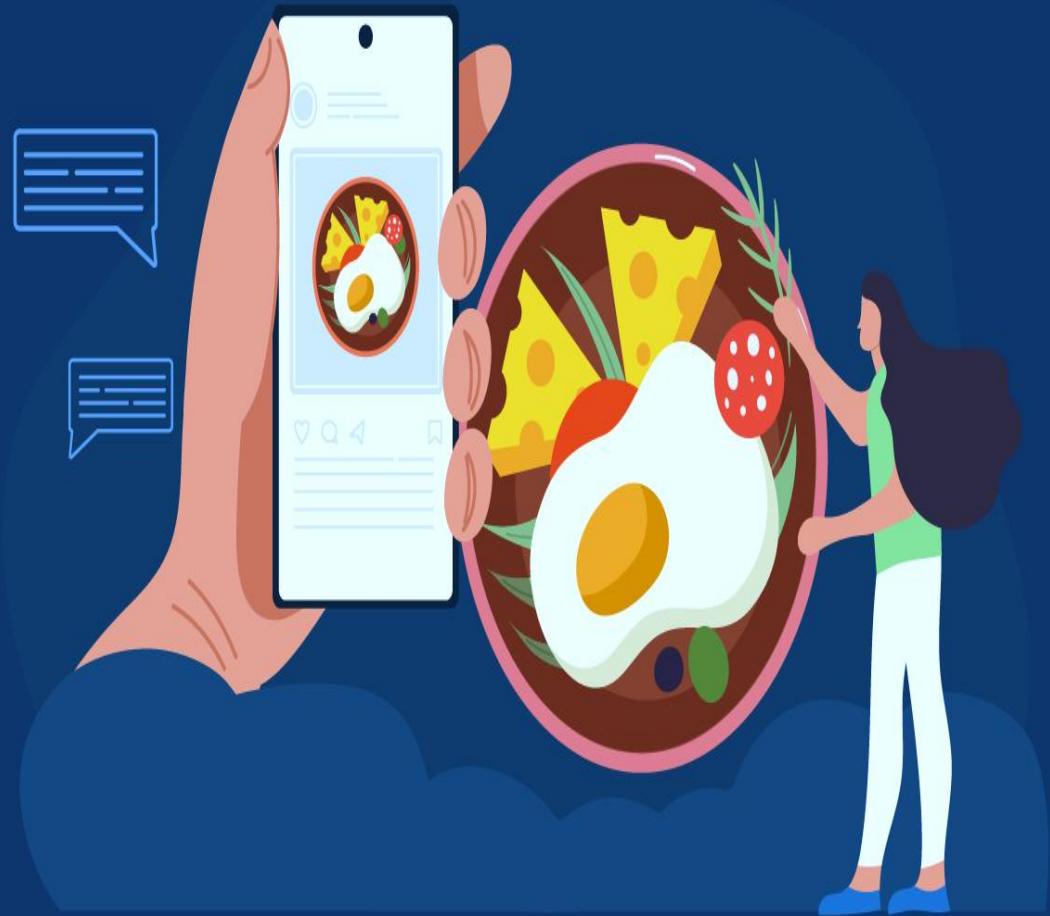
Introduction

- Goal: Build an intelligent recipe-classification and generation system
- Dataset: Kaggle “Food Ingredients and Recipes”, **508 unique ingredients, ~43,000 recipes**
- Task: Predict cuisine type based on ingredients
- ML Model: TF-IDF vectorizer + Logistic Regression classifier
- Deployment: Convert notebook to script → Docker container → Google Cloud Run
- Outcome: A scalable, real-time web application



Why the Problem Is Significant

- Helps reduce food waste by suggesting recipes based on available ingredients.
- Saves user time and increases convenience.
- Supports healthier cooking choices by showing alternative options.
- Enhances personalization in recipe recommendation systems.



Problem Statement

- Online cooking platforms contain millions of recipes.
- Users often struggle to identify recipes based on the ingredients they already have.
- Searching manually is slow, inefficient, and often irrelevant.
- We need an automated system that understands ingredients and predicts the correct cuisine category.



Dataset

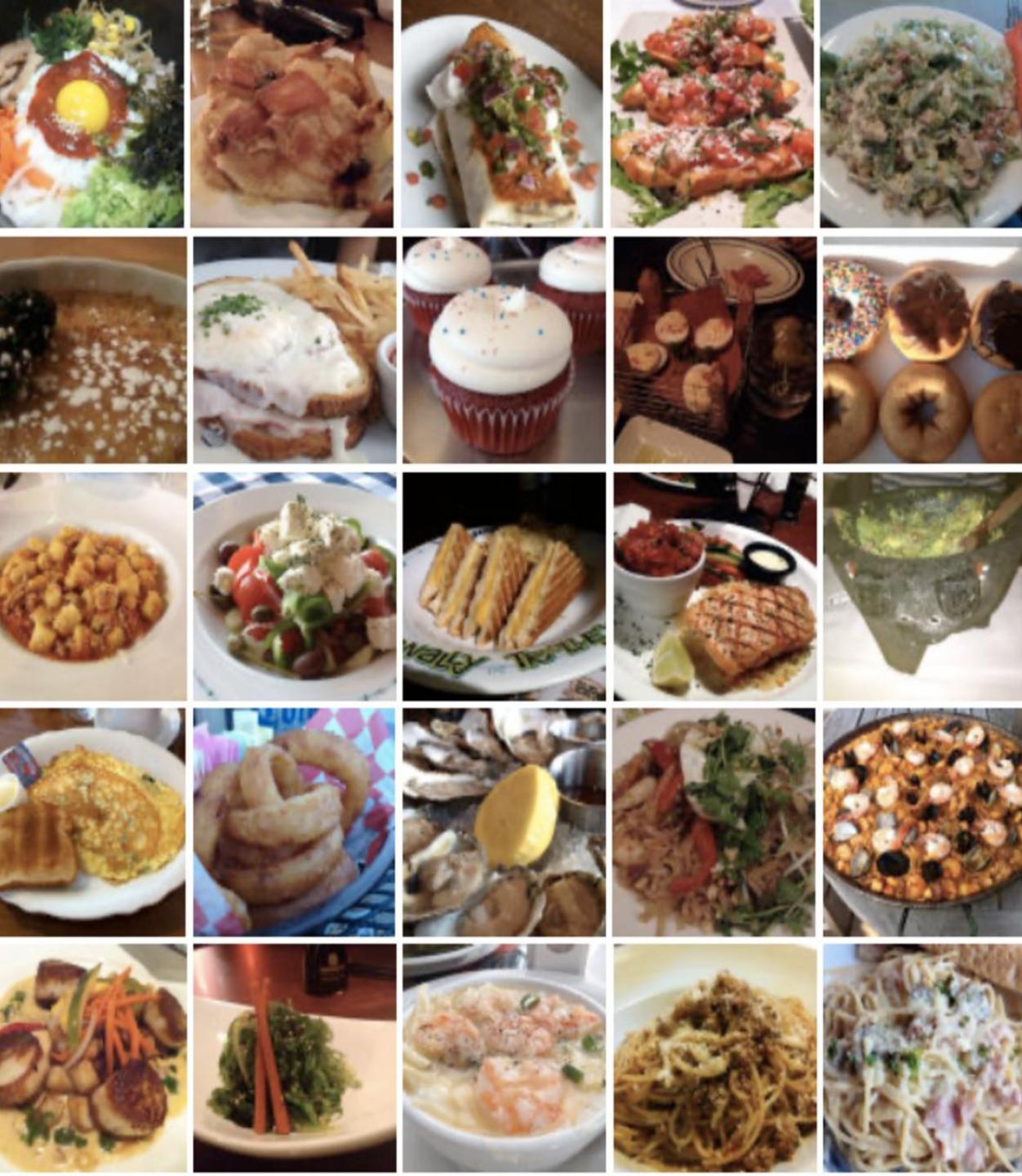
Source: Kaggle – *Recipe Ingredients Dataset*

Size:

- ~20,000+ recipes
- 50+ cuisine labels
- Each sample contains ingredient list + cuisine label

Why this dataset?

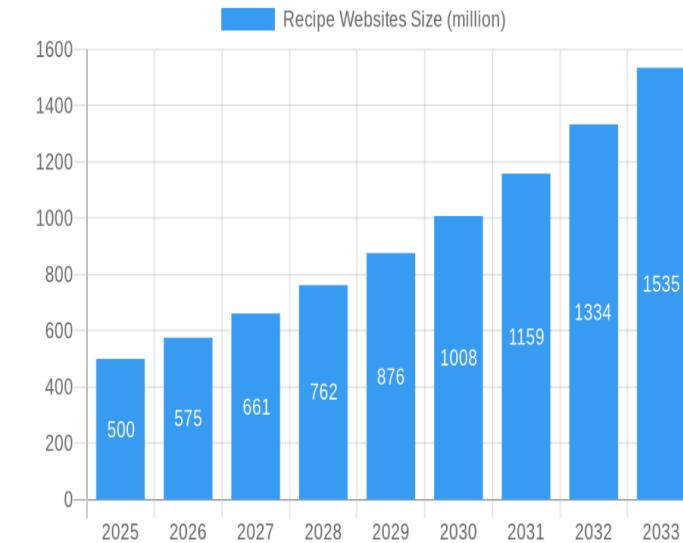
- Real-world data
- Clean ingredient lists
- Ideal for TF-IDF + classification



Literature Review / Similar Projects

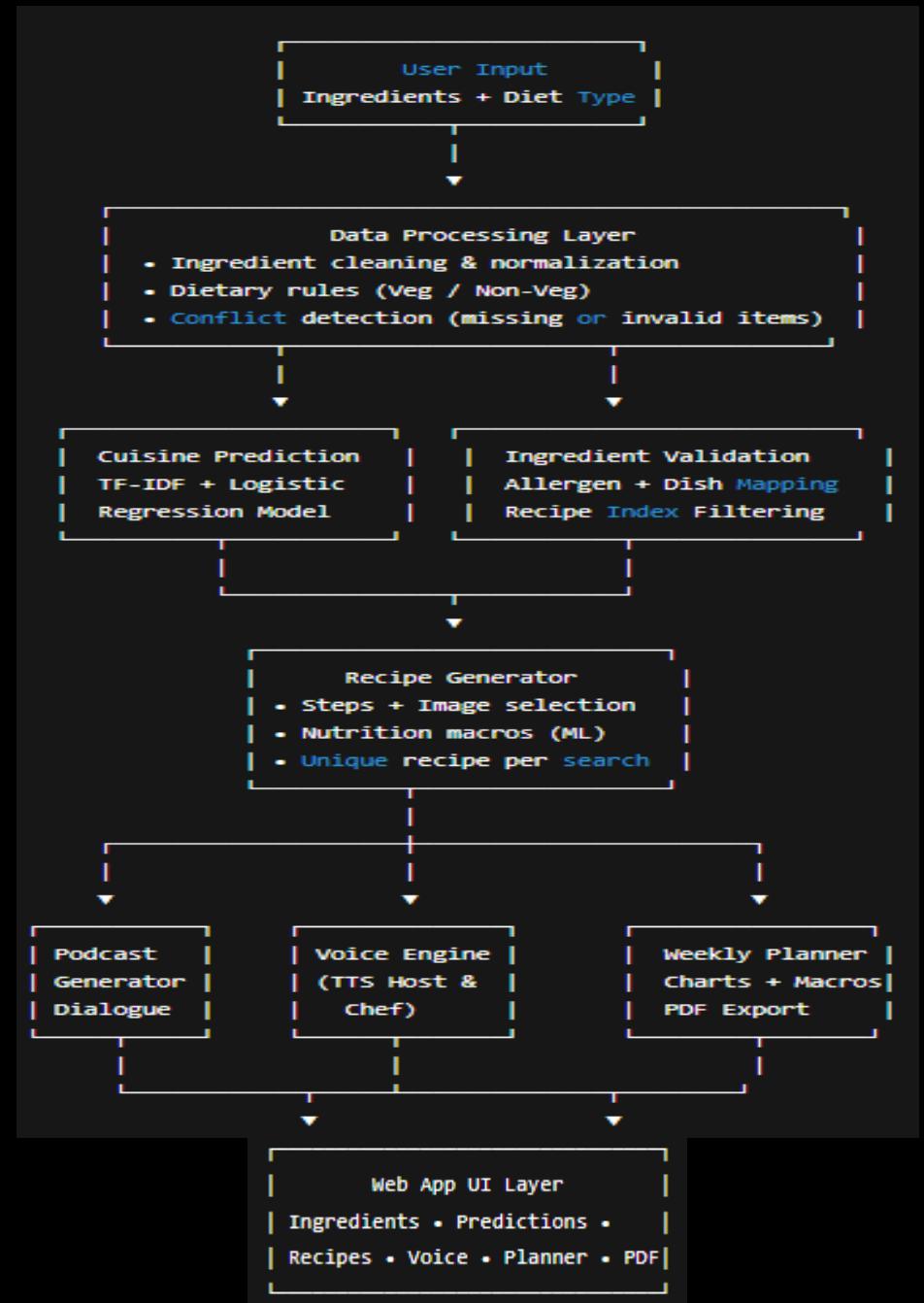
CAGR XX%

- Existing systems provide keyword search, not intelligent classification.
- Many apps rely on manual tagging, not machine learning.
- Few works provide ingredient-based cuisine prediction.
- Most previous systems lack modern deployment pipelines (Docker + Cloud).



Model Building

- Cleaned and normalized ingredients
- Applied TF-IDF vectorization
- Trained **Logistic Regression** classifier
- Saved pipeline using joblib
- Tuned vocabulary and parameters for higher accuracy
- **Strengths:**
- Fast
- Lightweight
- Deployment-friendly
- High accuracy for sparse text



The Machine Learning Canvas

PREDICT	ML task	Value Propositions	Data Sources	Collecting Data
Generate cuisine predictions from new ingredient lists using the trained TF-IDF + Logistic Regression model, returning the most likely cuisine and its confidence score.	Supervised Machine Learning – multi-class text classification model. The system uses TF-IDF vectorization to transform recipe ingredients into numerical representations, and a Logistic Regression classifier to predict the cuisine category.	Instant recipe suggestions based on ingredients users already have Supports vegetarian and non-vegetarian modes Reduces food waste by maximizing ingredient usage Lightweight, fast, and explainable model suitable for real-time prediction User-friendly interface with clean, structured recipe cards	Kaggle Recipe Ingredients Dataset Source: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/kaggle/recipe-ingredients-dataset Size: ~180,000+ recipes Includes ingredients and cuisine labels Trained model saved as cuisine_pipeline.joblib	Load raw recipe data (ingredients + cuisine) Clean and normalize ingredient text Tokenize and build TF-IDF vectors Train Logistic Regression model Export trained model using joblib Store recipe metadata (title, steps, ingredients) in JSON structures
Making Predictions TF-IDF text representation of ingredients Normalized tokens (lowercased, unicode-normalized, cleaned) Ingredient coverage matching Protein-category detection (fish, chicken, beef, seafood, etc.) Vegetarian substitutions (soy milk, soy yogurt, plant-based equivalents)	Offline Evaluation Train a Logistic Regression classifier on TF-IDF features Perform train/test split and cross-validation Evaluate using accuracy and confusion matrix Save final model (joblib) Integrate ML predictions with rule-based logic for filtering and ranking Expose inference through a Streamlit application	Features Ingredients are transformed into high-dimensional TF-IDF vectors representing token-level importance across the dataset. This provides a quantitative and sparse representation suitable for linear classification models.	building Models Train a multinomial Logistic Regression classifier on the TF-IDF feature vectors. Hyperparameters tuned through experimentation, followed by full model training and export for deployment.	

Deployment Pipeline

1. Convert notebook → Python script
2. Wrap model using FastAPI/Flask-like structure
3. Build Docker image:
 - Installed dependencies
 - Copied model + script
 - Exposed API port
4. Upload Docker image to Google Cloud Artifact Registry
5. Deploy via Cloud Run:
 - Auto-scaling
 - HTTPS endpoint
 - Public access enabled
6. Final deployed app:
<https://smart-recipe-app-249886303998.northamerica-northeast2.run.app/>

The image shows a user interface for a "Smart Recipe Finder" application. At the top right is a logo featuring a cartoon robot holding a spoon over a pot, with the text "SMART RECIPE FINDER". Below the logo is a section titled "Ingredients" with a "Non vegetarian" checkbox selected. A text input field contains "beef, potato, olive". A "Search recipes" button is present. Below this is a navigation bar with "Predictions" (selected), "Podcast", and "Planner". A chart titled "Top predictions · Non-vegetarian" shows three bars: "Italian" (blue), "Mexican" (orange), and "Indian" (green). The "Italian" bar has a probability of approximately 0.12. Below the chart is a section titled "Recommended recipes (unique per search)" with a thumbnail for "Arepa pollo". At the bottom, there are sections for "Ingredients" (empty) and "Steps", which lists the following steps for a recipe:

1. Cook the meat: Place the flank steak in a pot with broth or water and salt
2. Cook over low heat for about 2 hours, until tender and easy to shred
3. Shred the meat: Once cooked, drain and shred the meat using two forks
4. Prepare the vegetables: Sauté chopped onion, bell pepper, and garlic in a little oil
5. Add cumin, oregano, paprika, and salt
6. Stir in the meat and cook for a few minutes until the flavors are well combined

Challenges & Issues

- Docker environment conflicts
- Missing dependencies inside container
- Model path issues during deployment
- Cloud Run CPU/memory constraints
- Streamlit ↔ API request handling
- Debugging failed builds
- Ensuring local pipeline = cloud pipeline

How they were solved:

- Rebuilt requirements
- Clean Python environment
- Isolated pipeline in a single script
- Tested container locally before deployment
- Used Google Cloud logs to debug





Conclusion & Recommendations

- Built a complete end-to-end ML system
- Used TF-IDF + Logistic Regression for cuisine classification
- Trained, evaluated, and exported a reproducible ML pipeline
- Containerized the app using Docker
- Deployed the final API + UI on Google Cloud Run
- Gained real experience debugging deployment issues
- Project is fully live, scalable, and ready for future improvements

*Thank you
For your
Attention !*

