### Grocery Recommendation System For Retail Markets.

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**1.ABSTRACT**

we present an approach for online grocery shopping recommendation, framed as a binary classification problem. we compare the results of our recommendation experiments with those of traditional and enhanced market basket analysis approaches. We use approximate recommendation precision to measure the success of our recommender, and Face recognition technology enables offline grocery stores to do what the online shopping recommendation systems have been doing for year’s i.e., cameras in offline grocery shops identifies their shoppers/customers, link them to past purchases and generate personalized product recommendations based on the data.

**2. INTRODUCTION**

**2.1 Overview:**

All online retail apps have proved that, when a retailer knows its customers, it can serve them more effectively. But how does that work in a physical, offline grocery retail environment? One way is to integrate a facial recognition system. Face recognition technology enables offline grocery stores to do what the online shopping recommendation systems have been doing for year’s i.e., cameras in offline grocery shops identifies their shoppers/customers, link them to past purchases and generate personalized product recommendations based on the data.

**2.2 Purpose:** Using a combination of in-store cameras and facial recognition software, shops can now easily asses the purchase data of the customers and recommend products based on the history. This core data can be collected at each stage of the customer journey, tracking shoppers (and how they interact with a store) from entry to checkout. Not only can face recognition technology identify and classify customers, it can help retailers optimize and plan their product offerings.

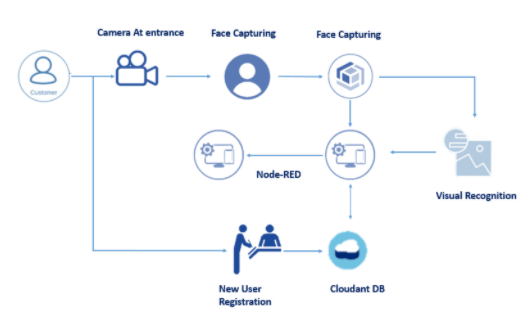
**3. LITERATURE SURVEY**

**3.1 Existing problem:** Automated defect detection in medical imaging using machine learning has become the emergent field in several medical diagnostic applications.In general, diagnosing a brain tumor usually begins with magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Once MRI shows that there is a tumor in the brain, the most common way to determine the type of brain tumor is to look at the results from a sample of tissue after a biopsy or surgery. This is a normal way to detect the brain tumor

**3.2 Proposed solution:** Here we are going to detect the customer using a human trained model we trained our model using nearly 500 images and we got an accuracy of nearly 99%. Now when a customer comes the camera detects his/her face and gives the product recommendations and offers available in the store.

**4. THEORITICAL ANALYSIS**

**4.1 Block diagram:**



CNN TRAINING (training the images)

**4.2 Hardware / Software designing:**

**Software Requirements:**

Python 3 - We have used Python which is a statistical mathematical programming language like R instead of MATLAB due to the following reasons:

1. Python code is more compact and readable than MATLAB

2. The python data structure is superior to MATLAB

3. It is an open source and also provides more graphic packages and data sets Keras (with TensorFlow backend 2.3.0 version) - Keras is a neural network API consisting of TensorFlow, CNTk, Theano etc. Python packages like Numpy, Matplotlib, Pandas for mathematical computation and plotting graphs, SimpleITK for reading the images which were in .mha format and Mahotas for feature extraction of GLCM Kaggle was used to obtain the online dataset. GitHub and Stackoverflow was used for reference in case of programming syntax errors. OpenCV (Open Source Computer Vision) is a library of programming functions aimed at real time computer vision i.e. used for image processing and any operations relating to image like reading and writing images, modifying image quality, removing noise by using Gaussian Blur, performing binary thresholding on images, converting the original image consisting of pixel values into an array, changing the image from RGB to grayscale etc. It is free to use, simple to learn and supports C++, Java, C, Python. Its popular application lies in CamScanner or Instagram, GitHub or a web-based control repository. Google Colaboratory (open-source Jupyter Notebook interface with high GPU facility) - Google Colab /Colaboratory is a free Jupyter notebook environment that requires no setup and runs entirely on cloud. With Colab, one can write and execute code, save and share analyses, access powerful computing resources, all for free from browser.[Jupyter Notebook is a powerful way to iterate and write on your Python code for data analysis. Rather than writing and rewriting an entire code, one can write lines of code and run them at a time. It is built off of iPython which ©RCCIIT, DEPT. OF EE Page 20 is an interactive way of running Python code. It allows Jupyter notebook to support multiple languages as well as storing the code and writing own markdown.]

**Hardware Requirements:**

Processor: Intel® Core™ i3-2350M CPU @ 2.30GHz

Installed memory (RAM):4.00GB

System Type: 64-bit Operating System

**5. EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS**

**Artificial Intelligence**: Artificial intelligence (AI) is the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems enabling it to even mimic human behaviour. Its applications lie in fields of Computer Vision, Natural Language Processing, Robotics, Speech Recognition, etc.

**Convolutional Neural Network:** Convolutional neural network (ConvNets or CNNs) is one of the main categories to do images recognition, images classifications. Objects detections, recognition faces etc., are some of the areas where CNNs are widely used.

**6. FLOW CHART**

**7. RESULT**

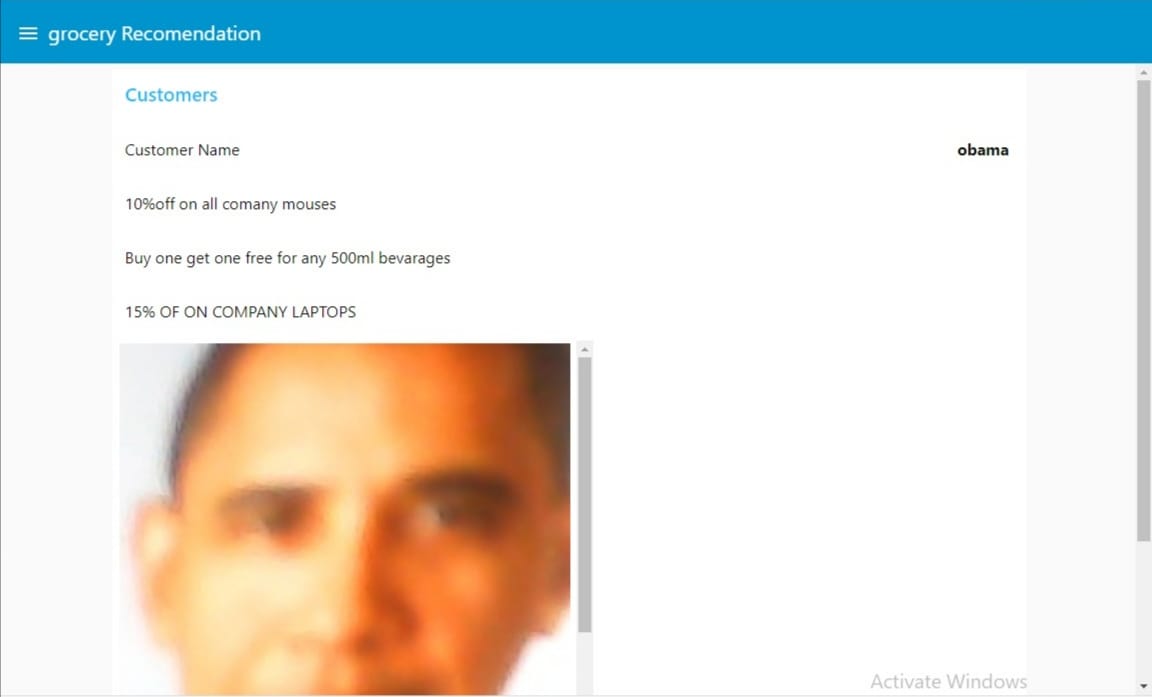
**DATA COLLECTION.**

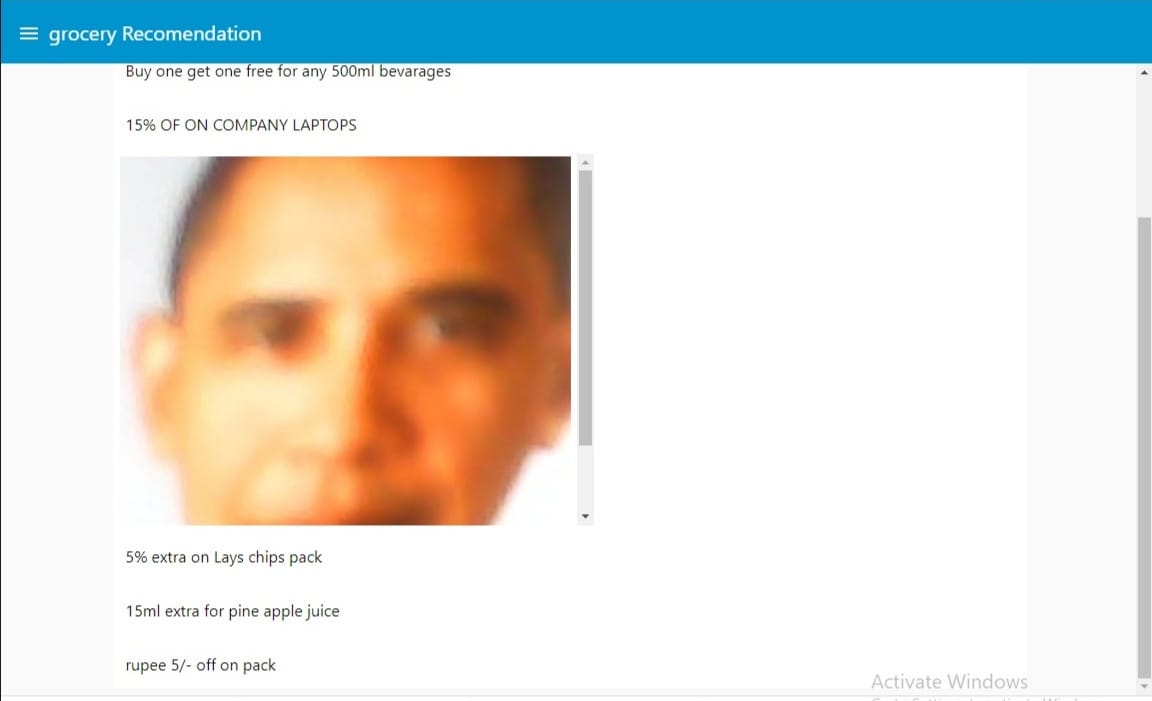
**IMAGE PRE PROCESSING**

**CRAETING BUCKETS AND DATABASES.**

**OPEN CV ANALYSIS**

**BUILD NODE-RED APPLICATION.**

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**8. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES**

**Advantages:**

1. It is considered as the best ml technique for image classification due to high accuracy.

2. It is used over feed forward neural networks as it can be trained better in case of complex images to have higher accuracies.

3. It easy for the customers to shop.

4.The groceries are recommended just by capturing the image.

**Disadvantages**:

1. It requires a large training data.

2. It requires appropriate model.

3. It is time consuming.

4. It is a tedious and exhaustive procedure.

5. While convolutional networks have already existed for a long time, their success was limited due to the size of the considered network.

**9. APPLICATIONS**

The main application of this model is that it helps the customer by recommending the groceries to shop.

**10. CONCLUSION**

This Project focuses on building a system where cameras at entry recognize the customer and link his previous purchase history stored in the database. Based on that purchase history he will get a recommendation of the offers on the product which he wishes to buy. And also displays on the screen at the entrance as soon as he steps into the store

**11.FUTURE SCOPE**

Using a combination of in-store cameras and facial recognition software, shops can now easily asses the purchase data of the customers and recommend products based on the history. This core data can be collected at each stage of the customer journey, tracking shoppers (and how they interact with a store) from entry to checkout. Not only can face recognition technology identify and classify customers, it can help retailers optimize and plan their product offerings.

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**Appendix**

**CNN code:**

from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential

from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense

from tensorflow.keras.layers import Convolution2D

from tensorflow.keras.layers import MaxPooling2D

from tensorflow.keras.layers import Flatten

from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

train\_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale = 1./255,shear\_range = 0.2,zoom\_range = 0.2,horizontal\_flip = True)

test\_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale = 1./255)

x\_train = train\_datagen.flow\_from\_directory(r"C:\Users\Sathwika\OneDrive\Desktop\siddhu\BTD\train",target\_size = (64,64),batch\_size = 32, class\_mode ="categorical")

x\_test = test\_datagen.flow\_from\_directory(r"C:\Users\Sathwika\OneDrive\Desktop\siddhu\BTD\test",target\_size = (64,64),batch\_size = 32, class\_mode ="categorical")

model = Sequential()

model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3), input\_shape=(64,64,3)))

model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))

model.add(Flatten())

model.add(Dense(units = 256,activation = "relu",kernel\_initializer = "random\_uniform"))

model.add(Dense(units = 256,activation = "relu",kernel\_initializer = "random\_uniform"))

model.add(Dense(units = 2,activation = "softmax",kernel\_initializer = "random\_uniform"))

model.compile("sgd",loss = "categorical\_crossentropy",metrics = ["accuracy"])

model.fit\_generator(x\_train ,steps\_per\_epoch = 7 ,epochs = 100,validation\_data= x\_test , validation\_steps = 1)

model.save("BTD5.h5")

**prediction code**

from tensorflow.keras.models import load\_model

from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image

import cv2

import numpy as np

index = ["no","yes"]

model = load\_model(r"C:\Users\Sathwika\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Anaconda3 (64-bit)\smartbridge\BTD5.h5")

img = image.load\_img(r"C:\Users\Sathwika\OneDrive\Desktop\siddhu\1 no.JPEG",target\_size = (64,64))

type(img)

x = image.img\_to\_array(img)

x = np.expand\_dims(x,axis=0)

pred = model.predict\_classes(x)

pred

print(index[pred[0]])