

Ai Based Web Application for Diet Planning and Recipe Generation

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Abstract

This paper presents the structure concerning a web-based personalized diet planner using machine learning algorithms and deep learning, mainly Random Forest, CNN and image processing techniques for diet suggestions. It should analyze data collected from users relating to health metrics, preferences relating to diets, and daily calorie intake in order to create personalized diet plans. Furthermore, image processing techniques will be able to recognize ingredients from pictures uploaded by users, based on which different recipes will be suggested about available ingredients. Machine learning, together with image processing in the project, simplifies meal planning for people with certain health conditions, such as diabetes and hypertension, and helps in healthy eating. Preliminary results indicated high accuracy in both personalized diet recommendations and ingredient recognition, showing the potential impact of the system in personalized nutrition management.

Keywords: Diet Planning, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Random Forest, Nutrition.

1. INTRODUCTION

In view of the increasing level of incidence of diet-related health disorders such as diabetes, hypertension, and obesity, there is an increasing need for more advanced equipment to support people in managing their nutrition. This paper presents a web-based personalized diet planner that makes use of machine learning and image processing in order to recommend personalized diet plans, considering the health condition, food preference, and ingredients available with the users. The system is intended to make this process easier, prepare healthy meals, and address the needs of every person for proper nutrition.

2. OVERVIEW

The main requirement of this project was the design of a diet planner using machine learning algorithms that would provide personalized recommendations, supported by image processing. It does its function with the analysis of user data such as health metrics and food restrictions through a Random Forest algorithm in order to create a diet planning strategy. Using image processing educates the system in regard to the identification of recipes from the pictures forwarded by users. The system will use machine learning and image recognition technologies that could provide very personalized dietary advice and suggest recipes based on the current ingredients that one has. It would be a better way of managing diets in an easier and time-efficient manner.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

[1] This paper presents an approach for generating individual meal plans based on nutritional data. The system enables flexible, user-tailored diet recommendations that balance between simplicity and detail by a deep analysis of food calories, macro-, and micronutrients. The applicability of the system is easy for different dietary requirements but highly depends on detailed food data, and therefore, it can be accessible for use only to users who have acquired at least basic knowledge in nutritional science. [2] The present paper introduces a system using machine learning to offer diet plans specifically for diabetic patients. The system gives real-time dynamic advice in respect to managing diabetes, such as analyses of the medical data like blood sugar and BMI. This special approach to diabetes management somewhat restricts wider application of the system to other health conditions. Machine learning in this research helps predict the risk of a person having diabetes by recommending the diet plan. They do so with models, including Decision Trees and Random Forests, that help with early intervention for people at risk. However, the accuracy depends on the quality of the data set, and its use is limited beyond diabetes management [4]. This paper uses deep learning in particular; we use LSTM networks for adaptive diet plans that can evolve according to the user's habits. This is a dynamic system and improves with time. Given that it is quite high in its computational resource demands, it suits tech-oriented users or advanced environments more.[5] Build a hybrid food recommendation system for diabetic and hypertensive patients and provide diet charts maintaining low sugar and low salt balances. Extremely detailed as is, the present system is quite largely one of static data inputs with a dash of dynamics added to make it increasingly flexible towards the end user.

The reviewed literature represents various methodologies and applications in the area of personalized diet recommendation systems. Other than [1], most of them applied machine learning or deep learning approaches. Whereas a rule-based system is simple, machine learning and deep learning approaches would make the system more personalized and adaptable for a long period. For example, [5] targets chronic patients and offers personalized solutions for managing diseases like diabetes and hypertension. These systems ascertain that the diet recommendations are medically correct, an edge it has over general systems of diet planning. [4] Deep learning adds significant computational complexity to her system, which makes it less accessible to users with limited resources. On the contrary, systems like the one proposed by Tabassum and Rehman provide a lighter solution, viable to deploy more widely.

[6] Developed the Food Recipe Recommendation System to solve some of the daily problems in home cooking, such as meal selection according to ingredient availability and maintaining a healthy diet by considering all the essential nutrients. Here, the system implements image processing, K-Nearest Neighbors, and content-based filtering for personal recommendation. Most importantly, their system will allow the user to scan the ingredients, and with ingredient recognition, they get recommendations of the recipes; this will provide a real-time solution for meal planning. [7] Developed the Food Recipe Recommendation System to solve some of the daily problems in home cooking, such as meal selection according to ingredient availability and maintaining a healthy diet by considering all the essential nutrients. Here, the system implements image processing, K-Nearest Neighbors, and content-based filtering for personal recommendation. Most importantly, their system will allow the user to scan the ingredients, and with ingredient recognition, they get recommendations of the recipes; this will provide a real-time solution for meal planning.

4. METHODOLOGY

The hybrid design methodology to be followed for the project, wherein machine learning, deep learning and image processing together will be used to build a personalized diet planning system. Information about users' dietary preferences, health conditions, and daily calorie intake will be gathered. Further, the system utilizes a Random Forest-based approach—a type of supervised machine learning algorithm—to come up with diet recommendations. This is because Random Forest is quite robust and maintains excellent capability to handle high-dimensional data with complexity—a quintessential requirement while analyzing different nutritional factors and health conditions.

This ingredient identification component involves the use of image processing techniques. Identifying and categorizing images uploaded by users through Convolutional Neural Networks, the identified ingredients are matched with recipes that best match the dietary requirements of the users.

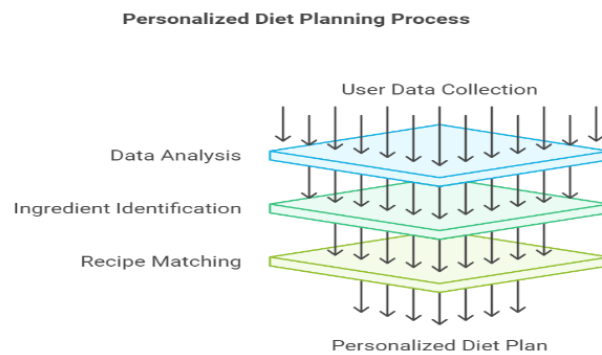


FIGURE 1.

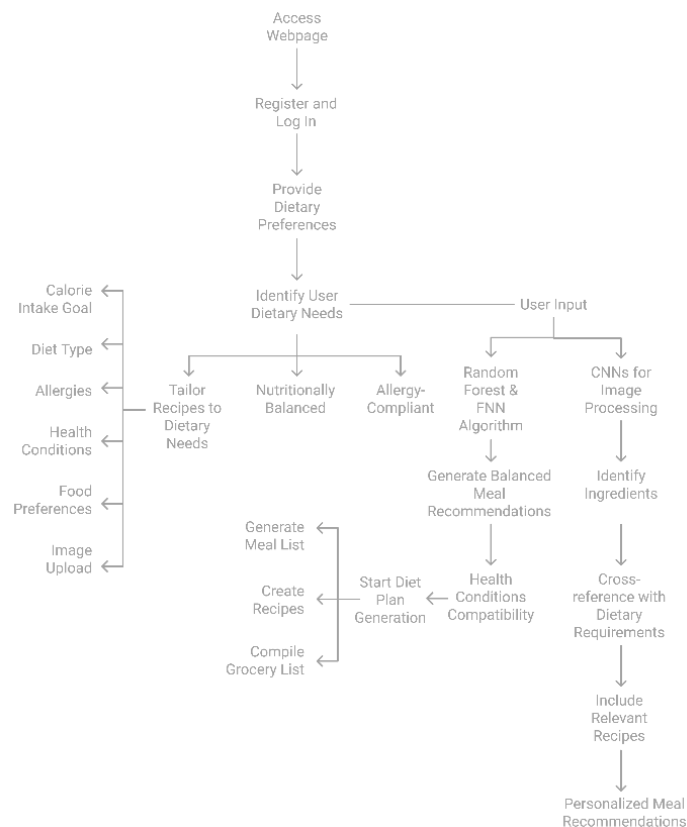


FIGURE 2.

5. MODELS

Random Forest Model: The Random Forest model analyzes the input data of the users' age, weight, dietary restriction, and health conditions, such as diabetes and hypertension. It predicts what kind of food will be suitable for them and generates a personalized diet plan based on the predictions. The model combines several decision trees and gives an output that assures a very accurate final recommendation.

Image Processing Component: It uses CNN for image recognition and classifies the ingredients captured in the uploaded images of users. The system uses pre-trained deep learning models for the detection of ingredients, fine-tuned. Later, the system matches the detected ingredients with a database of recipes to ensure that the generated meal plans possess the available ingredients.

6. DESIGN

The overall architecture of the web-based diet planner consists of a UI to input users' health details, food preferences, and image uploading of the available ingredients. The backend will include the Random Forest model and the CNN-based image processing model. The UI will be designed using Flask, a Python library for web implementation, while the machine learning and image processing parts will be done using Python's scikit-learn and TensorFlow libraries. The system also includes a database of recipes, wherein the user gets recipe suggestions according to available ingredients and dietary needs.

7. RESULTS

The preliminary results showed that the Random Forest algorithm analyzes the user data very well to provide personalized diet plans. Also, the image processing part identifies the ingredients with high accuracy and allows for relevant recipe recommendations. User testing showed that the ease of use of the system is good, and the personalized diet plans and recipe suggestions provided by the system are useful to the user in managing their nutrition and health.

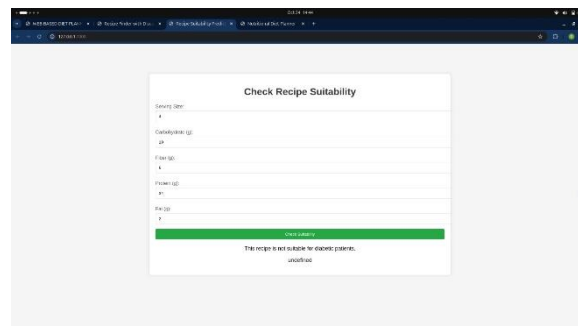


FIGURE 3.

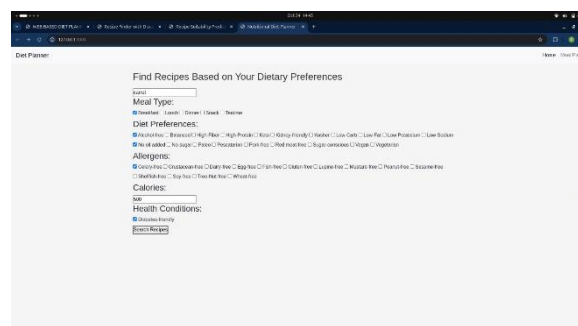


FIGURE 4.



FIGURE 5.

8. CONCLUSION

The present paper has proposed a personalized diet planner using machine learning and image processing for personalized diet suggestions. With the combination of the Random Forest and CNN, the system analyzes user data and ingredients for the overall generation of personalized diet plans and recipes that meet the particular needs of an individual's health. The proposed system gives a very promising look toward the solution for gamut growth in demand for personalized nutrition management tools. It could also have an impact on healthcare professionals who wish to advise individuals on diets to control chronic diseases.

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