Bag-of-Foods: Analysis of Personal Foodlogging Data

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FoodLog

K. Aizawa, M.Ogawa, K. Waki, H.Takimoto, et al. Journal of Diabetes Science and Technology 2014

- FoodLog App
 - Launched July 2013
 - Food detection & recognition
- FoodLog Data
 - 2013.7.13-2017.2.6
 - # of users: 114,945
 - # of food records: 4,596,428
 - # of photos: 2,175,328
 - Nutrition information available for some foods



User ID	5901	
Name	Hot black coffee	
Date	2013/7/17 11:14:13	
Image		

Vectorize users' diet preference using foodlogging data

Which enables...

- Data-driven diet preference analysis
- Visualization of general bias & temporal change of diet preferences in a group / individuals

Characteristics of diet preference

- Overeat
- Vegetarian
- Too much sodium
- etc.

Nutrition value represents diet preference?

Pilot Study – how average nutrition value show diet preference

User clustering based on average nutrition intake per meal Meal

• Meal: set of foods users eat in a single eating time

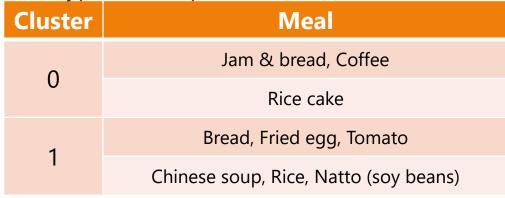


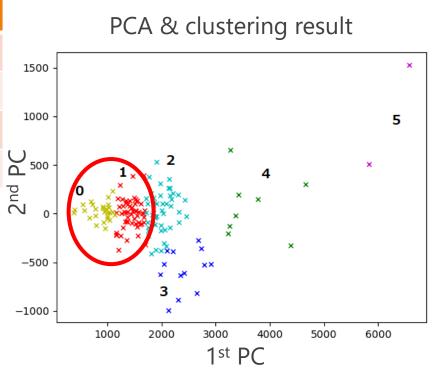
- Nutrition information: 31 dimension
 - Calories
 - Fats, proteins, carbon hydroxides
 - Vitamins, minerals

Clustering Users by Nutrition

Spare eat clusters

Typical example of meals in each cluster





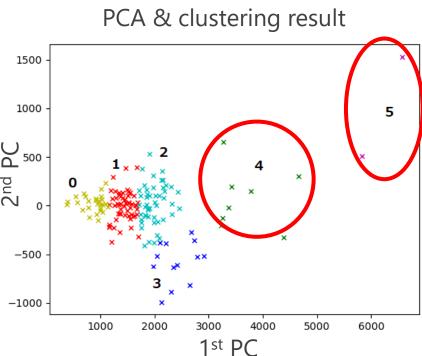
Each point represents a user

Clustering Users by Nutrition

Overeat clusters

Typical example of meals in each cluster

Cluster	Meal			
Л	Curry & Rice, Fresh salad, Milk			
4	Fried vegetables, Rice, Grilled fish, Miso soup			
	Rice, Miso soup, Fried chicken, Stewed kelp, Grilled fish, Cut cabbage			
5	Fried shrimp, Cut cabbage, Boiled egg, Rice, Doughnut, Rice vermicelli, Miso soup, Boiled spinach, Chili shrimp			



Each point represents a user

Managed to discover user's diet preference characteristics such as

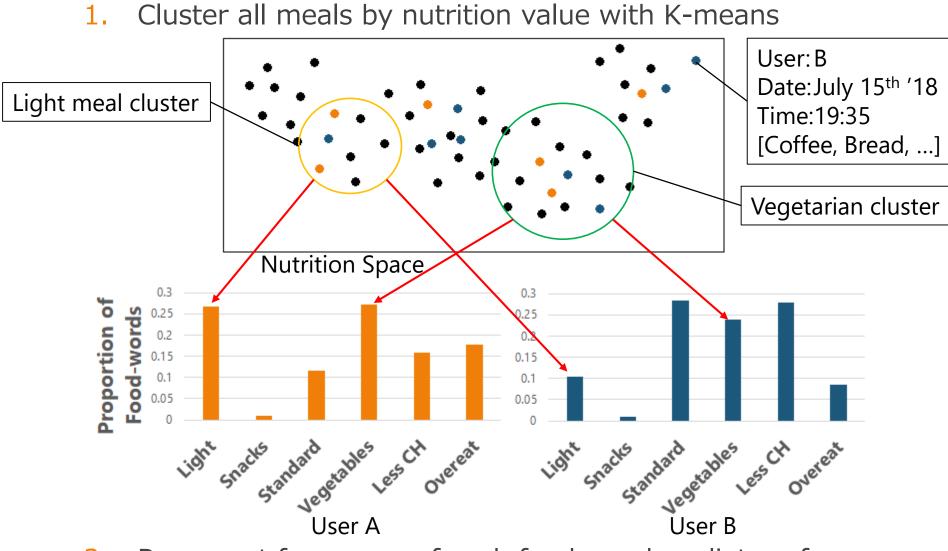
- Spare eater
- Overeater
- Vegetarian
- just by nutrition

But, balance between each meals should be taken into account

Vectorize diet preferences using nutrition of each meals

- Bag-of-Foods
 - 1-1. Cluster nutrition value of all meals by K-means
 - 1-2. Treat each meal's cluster as "food-word"
 - 2. Represent frequency of each food-word as diet preference

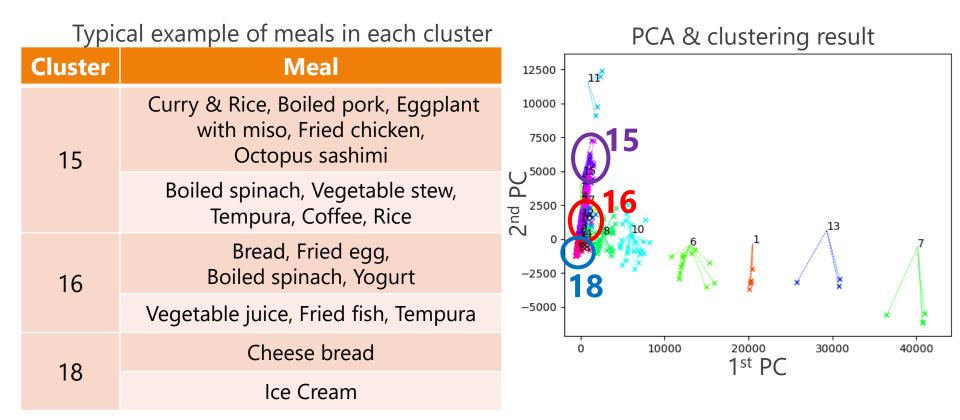
Image of Bag-of-Foods Procedure



2. Represent frequency of each food-word as diet preference

Meal Clustering Result

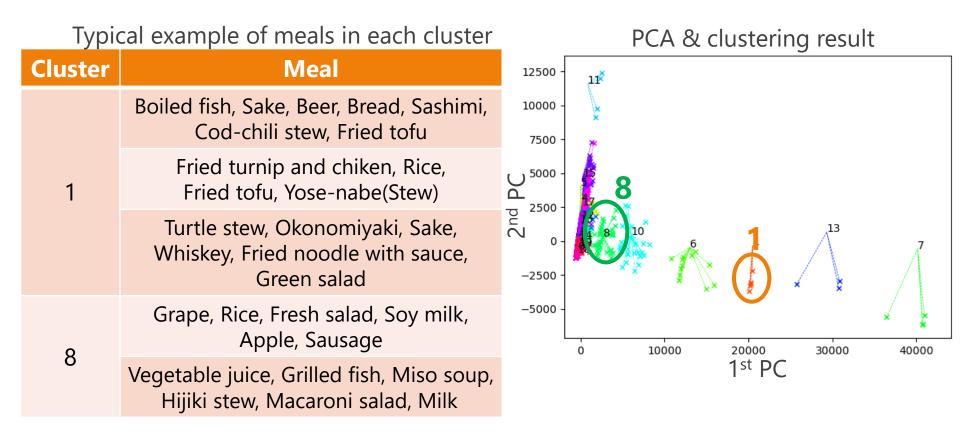
Clustered by amount



Each point represents a meal

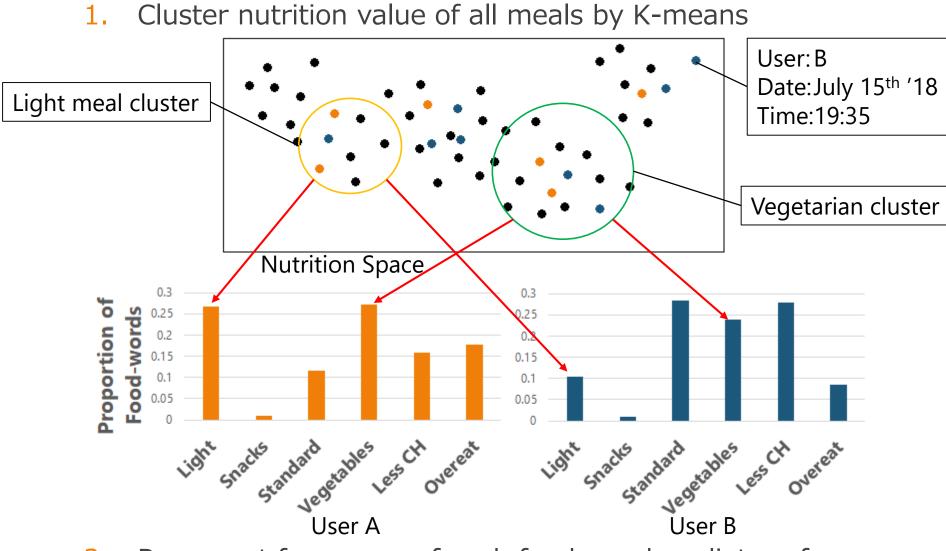
Meal Clustering Result

Clustered by nutrition balance



Each point represents a meal

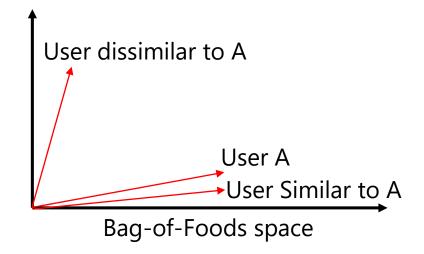
Image of Bag-of-Foods Procedure



2. Represent frequency of each food-word as diet preference

Behavior of Bag-of-Foods

Chosen two users of similar BoF feature & another user of dissimilar BoF feature



Compared their actual foodlogging data

Behavior of Bag-of-Foods

		User A	Similar User	Dissimilar User
		Banana	Dry mango	Egg Sandwich
		Green salad, Rice boll	Cereals, Banana, Yogurt	Ohagi
	equer		Tomato spaghetti, Fried chicken	Baked cheese cake, Custard pudding, Black coffee
	al s	Fried vegetables, Tuna sashimi	Fried vegetables, Tuna salad, Miso soup	Pancake, Black coffee
		Banana, Grape	Yogurt, Banana, Cereals	Punpkin stew, Miso soup, Grilled fish, Rice

Users of similar/dissimilar BoF feature and their actual foodlogging data

BoF has ability to distinguish different characteristics of diet preference

Conclusion and Future Work

Conclusion

- Nutrition-based clustering is effective in diet preference analysis
- Bag-of-Foods feature managed to represent similar / dissimilar foodlogging data

• Future work

- Utilize methods enable to handle time sequence
- Quantitative evaluation method required