3D AUGMENTED REALITY FOOD CALORIE TRACKER

WONG WAI MUN

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

BORANG PENGESAHAN STATUS TESIS

JUDUL: 3D AUGMENTED REALITY FOOD CALORIE TRACKER				
SESI PENGAJIAN: SESI 2014/201	5			
Saya WONG WAI	MUN F BESAR)			
mengaku membenarkan tesis (PSM/Sarja Perpustakaan Fakulti Teknologi Makluma kegunaan seperti berikut:	na/Doktor Falsafah) ini disimpan di			
 Tesis dan projek adalah hakmilik Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka. Perpustakaan Fakulti Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi dibenarkan membuat salinan untuk tujuan pengajian sahaja. Perpustakaan Fakulti Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi dibenarkan membuat salinan tesis ini sebagai bahan pertukaran antara institusi pengajian tinggi. ** Sila tandakan (/) 				
SULIT	(Mengandungi maklumat yang berdarjah keselamatan atau kepentingan Malaysia seperti yang termaktub di dalam AKTA RAHSIA RASMI 1972)			
TERHAD	(Mengandungi maklumat TERHAD yang telah ditentukan oleh organisasi/badan di mana penyelidikan dijalankan)			
TIDAK TERHAD				
(TANDATANGAN PENULIS) Alamat: 01-03-05, Kuchai Entrepreneur Park, Taman Gembira, Jalan, 58200, KualaLumpur.	(TANDATANGAN PENYELIA) PN. NORAZLIN BINTI MOHAMMED Nama Penyelia			
	Tarikh: i Laporan Akhir Projek Sarjana Muda (PSM) u TERHAD, sila lampirkan surat daripada			

3D AUGMENTED REALITY FOOD CALORIE TRACKER

WONG WAI MUN

This report is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Computer Science (Media Interactive)

FACULTY OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA 2015

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project entitled 3D AUGMENTED REALITY FOOD CALORIE TRACKER

is written by me and is my own effort and that no part has been plagiarized without citations.

STUDENT	· [m @ :	Date :	24/8/2015.
	(WONG WAI MUN)		
SUPERVISOR	e: mwn	Date :	27/8/2015
	(PN. NORAZLIN BINTI MOHA	AMMED)	

DEDICATION

This project is dedication to my beloved family and friends who always give me support throughout the whole project. Besides that, this project also dedicated to my supervisor, Pn Norazlin binti Mohammed for guiding and helping me to complete my final year project.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, I would like to take this opportunity to express my highest gratitude and deepest appreciation to my dearest supervisor, Puan Norazlin Binti Mohammed, who has always been supporting me and giving me the motivation in completing my project. This project would not be possible without the ceaseless support from my supervisor. Thank you for all the encouragement, guidance and support from the initial to the final level enabled me to develop an understanding of this project.

Last but not least, to all my beloved friends in BITM and family members, thanks for all the support and understanding during the completion of this project. Really appreciate for your support and motivation. Without all of the helps mentioned above, I would definitely not able to complete my final year project in time.

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, Malaysia is one of the country which have the highest rate of obesity in Asia. A lot of Malaysian still does not aware of this issue yet. The main reason of this issue is due to the popularity of fast food among peoples. Most of these fast food do contain a high calorie. Nowadays, Peoples like fast and efficient service which is the one of the service that fast food restaurant provided. Moreover, fast food restaurant branches is keep on increasing. Therefore, a mobile application which applied marker-based Augmented Reality to track the fast food calorie has been introduced and developed. Augmented Reality is an advanced technology which allows computer generated virtual imagery information that need to be registered in 3D and overlaid onto a live direct or indirect real-world environment in real time. By applying this technology, user able to have a more interactive way in tracking calorie of those fast food. This project is developed into a mobile application. This mobile application has implemented marker within printed fast food menu. The mobile application is able to be downloaded from the QR code on the fast food menu.

ABSTRAK

Pada masa kini, Malaysia merupakan salah satu negara yang mempunyai kadar tertinggi obesiti di Asia. Banyak orang masih tidak sedar tentang isu ini. Punca utama isu ini adalah kerana populariti makanan segera di kalangan bangsa-bangsa. Kebanyakan makanan segera ini mengandungi kalori yang tinggi. Pada masa kini, orang suka perkhidmatan yang cepat dan cekap dimana ini merupakan salah satu perkhidmatan yang restoran makanan segera disediakan. Di samping itu, cawangan restoran makanan segera semangkin meningkat. Oleh itu, aplikasi mudah alih yang berdasarkan marker-based Augmented Reality untuk mengesan kalori makanan segera telah diperkenalkan dan dibangunkan. Augmented Reality adalah teknologi canggih yang membolehkan cetakan komputer maklumat imej maya yang perlu didaftarkan dalam 3D dan dilapisi ke persekitaran dunia sebenar secara langsung atau tidak langsung dalam masa sebenar. Dengan menggunakan teknologi ini, pengguna mempunyai cara yang lebih interaktif dalam pengesanan kalori makanan segera. Projek ini dibangunkan sebagai aplikasi mudah alih. Aplikasi mudah alih ini adalah penanda decetakkan dalam menu makanan segera. Aplikasi mudah alih boleh dimuat turun dari kod QR pada menu makanan segera tersebut.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	SUB	JECT		PAGE		
	DEC	LARA	ΓΙΟΝ	ii		
	DED	ICATIO	ON	iii		
	ACK	NOWL	EDGEMENT	iv		
	ABS	TRACT		v		
	ABS	TRAK		vi		
	TAB	LE OF	CONTENTS	viii		
	LIST	OF TA	ABLES	ix		
	LIST	LIST OF FIGURES LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS				
	LIST					
	LIST	OF AT	TTACHMENTS	xv		
CHAPTER I	INT	RODCT	TION			
	1.1	Introd	luction	1		
	1.2	Proble	em Statement	2		
	1.3	Objec	tive	3		
	1.4	Scope		4		
	1.5	Projec	et Significance	5		
	1.6	Concl	usion	6		
CHAPTER II	LITE	ERATU	RE REVIEW			
	2.1		uction	7		
	2.2	Doma	in	8		
		2.2.1	Augmented Reality	8		
		2.2.2	Marker-based	9		
		2.2.3	Marker based vs Marker-less based AR	9		

		2.2.4	Diabetic	es statistic in Malaysia	11
		2.2.5.	Augmer	nted Reality on Mobile Device	11
		2.2.6.	BMI Ca	lculation	13
		2.2.7.	BMR C	alculation	14
	2.3	Existi	ng System	1	14
		2.3.1	Calorie	counter application	15
		2.3.2	Compar	ison of Existing System	18
	2.4	Projec	ct Method	ology	19
	2.5	Projec	ct Require	ments	22
		2.5.1	Software	e Requirement	22
			2.5.1.1	Development Tools	22
*			2.5.1.2	Documentation Tools	24
		2.5.2	Hardwar	re Requirement	25
		2.5.3	Other Re	equirement	25
	2.6	Projec	t Schedul	e and Milestones	26
	2.7	Concl	usion		28
CHAPTER III	ANA	LYSIS			
	3.1	Introd	uction		29
	3.2	Curren	nt Scenario	o Analysis	29
		3.2.1	Analysis Tracker	of SuperTracker Food	30
		3.2.2	Analysis Tracker	of CRON-O-Meter Nutrition	31
		3.2.3.		of Real Strike – The Original mented Reality FPS Gun App	32
	3.3	Requi	rement An	nalysis	33
		3.3.1	Project F	Requirement	33
			3.3.1.1 N	leed Analysis	33
			3.3.1.2 U	Jser Analysis	34
			3.3.1.3 T	echnical Analysis	34
			3.3.1.4 R	lesources Analysis	35
			3.3.1.5 R	equirement Gathering	35

CHAPTER IV	DESIGN			
	4.1	Introd	uction	44
	4.2	System	m Architecture	44
	4.3	Prelin	ninary Design	45
		4.3.1	Flow Chart	46
		4.3.2	Storyboard Design	50
	4.4	User I	nterface Design	50
		4.4.1	Menu Design	50
		4.4.2	Navigation Design	51
		4.4.3.	Input and Output Design	52
	4.5	Concl	usion	55
CHAPTER V	IMP	LEMEN	TATION	
	5.1	Introd	uction	56
	5.2	Media	Creation	56
		5.2.1	Production of Text	57
		5.2.2	Production of Graphic	58
	5.3	Media	Integration	61
	5.4	Produc	ct Configuration Management	65
		5.4.1	Configuration Environment Setup	65
		5.4.2	Version Control Precedure	66
			5.4.2.1 Alpha Version	66
			5.4.2.2 Beta Version	67
	5.5	Impler	mentation Status	67
	5.6	Conclu	usion	69
CHAPTER VI	TEST	ΓING		
	6.1	Introd	uction	70
	6.2	Test P	lan	70
		6.2.1	Test User	71
		6.2.2	Test Environment	71
		6.2.3	Test Schedule	72
	6.3	Testing	g Strategy	73

	6.4	Test Implementation	74
		6.4.1 Test Description	74
		6.4.2 Test Data	77
	6.5	Test Result and Analysis	78
		6.5.1 Alpha Testing	78
		6.5.2 Beta Testing	80
	6.6	Comment and Suggestion	88
	6.7	Conclusion	89
Chapter VII	CON	ICLUSION	
	7.1	Observation on Weakness and Strengths	91
3		7.1.1 Strengths	91
		7.1.2 Weakness	92
	7.2	Proposition for Improvement	92
	7.3	Project Contribution	93
	7.4	Conclusion	93
	REF	ERENCES	94
	APP	ENDICES	96

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Comparison of Existing Systems	18
2.2	Description of Project Schedule and Milestone	26
3.1	Profile of Respondents	36
4.1	Functionality of Buttons	46
4.2	Input Design and Related Function	52
4.3	Output Design and Related Function	54
5.1	Application Text Type	57
5.2	Software Configuration in System Development	65
5.3	Version Control Procedure and Description	67
6.1	Test Schedule	72
6.2	Alpha Testing Schedule	72
6.3	Beta Testing Schedule	73
6.4	Alpha Testing Tasks	74
6.5	Beta Testing Tasks	75
6.6	Level of Satisfaction for Alpha testing Questionnaire	77
6.7	Level of Agreement for Beta testing Questionnaire	77
6.8	Result of Alpha Testing	78
6.9	Result of General Knowledge	81
6.10	Result of Ease of Use	83
6.11	Result of Content	84
6.12	Result of Navigation	86
6.13	Result of Interface	87

LIST OF FIGURES

DIAGRAM	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Simplified representation of a "virtuality continuum"	8
2.2	Flowchart for a simple AR system	9
2.3	Example of marker	10
2.4	Smartphone OS Market Shares	12
2.5	BMI Formula	13
2.6	BMR Formula	13
2.7	BMR Formula for Man	14
2.8	BMR Formula for Woman	14
2.9	Main page of Food Tracker	15
2.10	CRON-O-Meter web application interface	16
2.11	CRON-O-Meter application on iSO device interface	17
2.12	Different Mode of Real Strike	18
2.13	Prototyping Model	19
3.1	Flowchart of SuperTracker Food Tracker	30
3.2	Flowchart of CRON-O-Meter Nutrition Tracker	31
3.3	Flowchart of Real Strike – The Original 3D Augmented Reality FPS Gun App	32
3.4	Statistic of Do Respondent Own a Smartphone	37
3.5	Statistic of What Platform is Respondent Smartphone	37
3.6	Statistic of Have Respondent Ever Heard of Augmented Reality	38
3.7	Statistic of How Frequent do Respondent Eat Fast Food	39
3.8	Statistic of Which is Respondent Favourite Fast Food Restaurant	40

3.9	Statistic of Do Respondent or Respondent's Friends and Family Have Diabetes	40
3.10	Statistic of Do Respondent Concern with Their Daily Calorie Intake	41
4.1	System Architecture	45
4.2(a)	Flow of the Main Interface of Calorie Tracker	48
4.2(b)	Flow of Detection of Each Marker of Calorie Tracker	49
4.3	Navigation Design	51
5.1	2D Graphic Creation Step	58
5.2	3D Graphic Creation Step	59
5.3	Download image from internet	59
5.4	Model in Wireframe View	60
5.5	Model with Texture Applied in Full Screen	60
5.6	Export Model in .mb file	61
5.7	Media Integration Process	62
5.8	C# code to create the application text	62
5.9	Import 3D Model into Unity 3D	63
5.10	Texture Imported into Unity 3D	63
5.11	Vuforia SDK Package Imported into Unity 3D	64
5.12	Example of Code for Creating Interface	64
5.13	Implementation Status	69
6.1	Result on BMI Rang among the Test Users	80
6.2	Comparison of General Knowledge between Traditional System and Developed System	82
6.3	Comparison of Ease of Use between Traditional System and Developed System	83
6.4	Comparison of Content between Traditional System and Developed System	85
6.5	Result of Navigation of Developed System	86
6.6	Result of Interface of Developed System	87

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

2D -Two-demension

3D -Three dimension

FTMK -Fakulti Teknologi Maklumat dan Komukasi

OS -Operating system

AR -Augmented Reality

iOS -iPhone Operating System

KFC -Kentucky Fried Chicken

BMI-Body Mass Index

BMR -Basal Metabolic Rate

PSM -Projek Sarjana Muda

SDK -Software Development Kit

ADT -Android Developer Tools

PC -Personal computer

UTeM -Univeriti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT TITLE		PAGE	
APPENDIX A	Gantt Chart	96	
APPENDIX B	Survey Questionnaire	100	
APPENDIX C	Flow Chart	104	
APPENDIX D	Interface Design	111	
APPENDIX E	Fast Food Menu	116	
APPENDIX F	Traditional System	118	
APPENDIX G	Alpha Testing Questionnaire	121	
APPENDIX H	Beta Testing Questionnaire	124	

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Nowadays, people are getting more busy and busy with their lifestyle and because of that, they are more often taking the fast food for their daily meals. According to the report by Euromonitor International (2012), casual dining is gaining popularity, due to increasing urbanization in Malaysia and changing of lifestyle in urban areas where they prefer to dine out instead of cooking at home. Along with Malaysia's development and changing of lifestyle, restaurants in Malaysia have gained a good growth in term of sales and number of new outlets opened. There are more than 3000 fast food outlets in Malaysia (Euromonitor International, 2012). But they have ignore the calories contain in the food and causes a lot of disease. For instance obesity, diabetes, high blood pressure and so on. All of these disease can be avoid if peoples are concern with their daily meals.

Not surprisingly that Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC) is the most successful franchise restaurant and dominates market in Malaysia. There are more than 500 outlets in Malaysia

and it still counting while McDonald's has more than 200 of restaurants located nationwide and it was expected that 20 to 25 restaurants will be expanding annually. Euromonitor International (2012) reported that KFC and McDonald's demonstrated growth in sales in 2011. Malaysian had the highest rate of diabetics in Asia and the graph is still increasing. Currently, there is alot of gadget device which can scan and calculate the nutrition contain in the foods or drinks. For instance, Fooducate, FoodScanner, Calorie Counter TellSpec and so on. Through research conducted by the researcher, they found out that not really much people wear these device.

So, this project is to create an application with augmented reality which can scan the calories for the fast food for example burger, French fries, fried chicken, carbonate drinks and so on. User can scan through the marker on a menu and the item will show up in a 3D view and the calories will show beside the item.

1.2 Problem statement

1.2.1 Malaysia has the highest rate of diabetics in Asia.

An alarming 3.6 million adults are estimated to be affected by diabetes in Malaysia, according to the Obesity Prevention Council President, Jong Koi Chong. According to Jong, the number of diabetics was very high and has put Malaysia as the number one country in Asean for having the highest number of diabetics and sixth in the western pacific region. During the 4th National Diabetes Conference here Friday, Jong said compared to 2006 where only 8.6 percent adults in Malaysia had diabetes, the most recent study done in 2011 showed 15.2 percent adults were diabetic.

1.2.2 Fast food branches in Malaysia is keep on increasing.

QSR Brands, the operator of KFC and Rasamas, leads fast food sales with a 40% of value sales (MYR1.8 billion) in 2013. The company's success is partly due to rapid outlets expansion for KFC, which grew from 551 outlets in 2012 to 579 outlets in 2013. Between 1999-2003, the total number of outlets for the Malaysian fast food market increased by 34.5% and the fast-food sector achieved 7% of Compound Annual Growth Rate (Muhammad Fazli, 2006).

1.2.3 Nutrition gadget is not getting a good response from Malaysian

From the user review, some of the nutrition gadget has limited content, slow respond and so on. This causes peoples feel frustrated to use those device. Besides that, the calories shown is not correct also. Limited feature is also one of the reason. Some device will calculate the BMI of the user but some will not.

1.3 Objective

1.3.1 To study how Augmented Reality can be implemented in detecting fast food calories.

Implementation of Augmented Reality in nutrition area is not that famous compared to other area for example entertainment. This project is create to create an application to detect fast food calories. Not really much project use augmented reality in nutrition area. So, this project is to investigate how to apply augmented reality in nutrition area.

1.3.2 To design a mobile application where people can scan for the fast food calories with their device by tracking the marker.

An augmented reality mobile application will be create with user friendly design and interface. A wide database will also be created for the application. User can scan the item's marker with their device to get the calories content for the item from the database.

1.3.3 To create a food menu with marker to bring awareness to the user in their eating habits.

The user scan the marker with their device and choose the correct meals or food in order to control their daily calories intake. If the calories intake had exceeded the normal rate, the application will show alert or message to inform the user. Peoples should take care of their calories intake in order to take care of their health and prevent the rising of diabetic statistic in Malaysia.

1.4 Scope

1.4.1 This application mainly focus on fast food.

Fast food restaurant in Malaysia is keep on increasing due to the fast and convenient service. Most of the peoples are having these fast food due to their busy lifestyle. So this project only focus on fast food for instance burger, French Fries, carbonated drinks, friend chicken and so on.

1.4.2 Target user will be children, parents, working peoples and teenagers.

Nowadays, almost all age of people are taking fast food for their daily meals. So, this application is target for all age of people. Fast food is getting a whelming response in all peoples.

1.4.3 This application is use to scan the fast food calories. The database will contain most of the fast food calories.

At the end of the project, an application with augmented reality will produce and this application is use to scan the marker on a menu where the calories of those fast food will show on the device. A menu with food image and the marker will be produce. This application can be downloaded to any device with scanner.

1.5 Project Significance

Basically, all age of peoples who takes fast food frequently will have benefits by using this application. These peoples will aware for their food intakes and health. Besides that, these people have less chance of getting diabetes or obesity with the healthy and balanced food intake. With this, the diabetic statistic of Malaysia can be control.

This project will help to prevent the diabetics and obesity statistic in Malaysia from increasing. This project will also help peoples have a healthier lifestyle with having a balance diet which is whole grains, proteins, fruits and vegetables. User will give their children a balanced diet easily with this application. This application will also give awareness to those Y-generation teenagers.

1.6 Conclusion

At the end of this project, a 3D Fast Food Calories Scanner Mobile Application will be create to improve the existing system for food calorie tracker. This application will provide a fast and accurate respond, and a wide content of component and features to the user. While user scan the marker, a 3D model of the item will be shown up and the calorie for that item will show beside the item. This mobile application is downloadable into any device with a scanner. This application will use the scanner from the device to track for the item marker and bring out the item model and details from the database.

This application will help not only the elders, but also the youngsters since nowadays fast food is so famous in this world. The most concern thing is the health of these peoples. With this application, user can control their calories intake per meal especially the kids. Nowadays, kids are adjected to fast food, and with this application, the parents can control the nutrition intake for themselves and their children.

This chapter is all about the introduction of this project. Next, this project will proceed to the next chapter which is literature review. In next chapter, it will discuss the domain of the project, existing system, project methodology and project requirements.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND PROJECT METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

3D Fast Food Calories Tracker is the system that allow people to scan the calorie contain in the fast food. However, this project needs some findings and research to support. Therefore, the creation of the literature review is one of the most essential parts to do. Literature review requires many skills which including library research and logical arrangement of the information. It also act as a summary of previous research on a topic. The aim of literature review is to help in explaining on how the question to be investigated fits into larger picture and why it being approached. This allows the reader to be brought up to date regarding the date of research in the field and familiarizes them to any contrasting perspectives and viewpoints in the topic. Accurate information will strengthen the idea of the development. Project methodology is a management and a discipline, which can bring significant benefits to organization. There are a number of frameworks available for defining projects and for managing their implementation. Basically, there are process-oriented, dataoriented and object-oriented approaches.