



Data Science in the Food Industry

Moderator: Panagiotis Skandamis, *Researcher,*
Agricultural University of Athens, Greece



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- This webinar is being recorded and will be available for access by IAFP members at www.foodprotection.org within one week.

Today's Moderator



Panagiotis Skandamis, Moderator

Researcher, Agricultural University of Athens, Greece

Dr. Panagiotis N. Skandamis is Professor of Food Microbiology and Food Quality Control and Food Hygiene in the Agricultural University of Athens and member of the BIOHAZ panel of European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). He has worked as a post-doctoral fellow in the Department of Animal Science of Colorado State University in USA. In 2004, he joined the Department of Food Science & Technology of AUA. Dr. Skandamis has (co-) authored 187 original research papers in journals of SCI, 30 book chapters, another two, currently under preparation, edited 1 book and has a total number of 7042 citations (h-index 37).

His research is funded by 5th-7th EU Framework Programs, HORIZON 2020, competitive Grants from Greek Research and Technology Funding Agency, as well as direct contracts with the Greek Food Industry in the following areas: (i) active antimicrobial and intelligent packaging of foods; (ii) food spoilage and safety; (iii) biofilm formation and removal by chemical and natural disinfectants, (iv) predictive microbiology of foods and quantitative microbial risk assessment, (v) application of antimicrobial interventions; (vi) detection, isolation and subtyping of foodborne pathogens from foods and food processing environments.

He has been Associate Editor in Food Research International (2012-2017). Currently he is serving as scientific co-editor in Journal of Food Protection and member of the Editorial Board in Applied and Environmental Microbiology, International Journal of Food Microbiology and Frontiers in Microbiology.

Dr. Skandamis is member of the scientific committee of International Conference in Predictive Microbiology in Foods (ICPMF) since 2008, member of the organizing committee of European symposium of International Association of Food Protection (IAFP) since 2015, and current co-President of the FoodMicro 2020. He is also Chair of the Professional Development Group of "Microbial Modelling and Risk Assessment" of IAFP.

Predictive Modeling software development: Dr. Skandamis is the developer of GroPIN (www.aua.gr/psomas), a Predictive Modelling Software tool, which constitutes a database of >400 kinetic and probabilistic models for pathogens and spoilage organisms in response to a variety of intrinsic and extrinsic foods parameters (e.g., T, pH, aw, preservatives, atmosphere, etc.).

Today's Presenters



George Nychas

Professor, Agricultural University of Athens, Greece

George Nychas is Professor in Food Microbiology in the Dept of Food Science & Human Nutrition of Agricultural University of Athens (Greece). The last 25 years coordinated 6 European Projects and participated in more than 35 EU projects (budget >15 M €).

Through these projects, the team of Prof. G-J., Nychas has acquired extensive experience on; (a) on modelling the behaviour of microbial populations throughout the food chain to assist reliable estimation of microbial food safety risk (b) Implementation of Process analytical technology (PAT) in Food Industry introducing sensors (non destructive non- invasive) (c) the assessment of food safety and spoilage through microbiological analysis in tandem with metabolomics and data mining.

So far he has published 284 papers (Scopus) with ca. 14700 citations and h=71 and he is (i) Chairman of food safety group of European Technological platform food for life (ii) member of the pool of scientific advisors on risk assessment for DG SANCO, while he served as co-chair (2008-2010) in the Professional Development Group of "Microbial Modeling and Risk Analysis" of International Association for Food Protection, member of the Biohazard panel and the Advisory Forum of EFSA, external expertise to the European Parliament, President of the Greek Food Authority.

Recently (Nov 2018) he was listed among the top 1% of highly cited researchers in the field of Agriculture Science (Web of Knowledge – Clarivate)

Data Science in the Food Industry

George-John NYCHAS

*Laboratory of Microbiology and Biotechnology of Foods,
Department of Food Science and Human Nutrition
Agricultural University of Athens, Athens, Greece*

WEBINAR'S STRUCTURE

- **Food Safety vs. Food Quality**
- **Monitoring Food Safety, Quality; Tools**
- **Current and Next Generation Strategies**
- **Challenges of Data Sciences on food safety and beyond**

WEBINAR'S STRUCTURE

- **Food Safety vs. Food Quality**

QUALITY vs SAFETY



Food safety is dealing with all those hazards, whether chronic or acute, that may make food injurious to the health of consumers, and is not negotiable.

Quality includes all other attributes that influence a product's value e.g. spoilage, flavour, texture, contamination and adulteration.

The temptation to increase stocks to meet consumer demands have never been higher than during the initial COVID-19 lockdowns, which saw consumers mass stockpiling goods.

QUALITY vs SAFETY

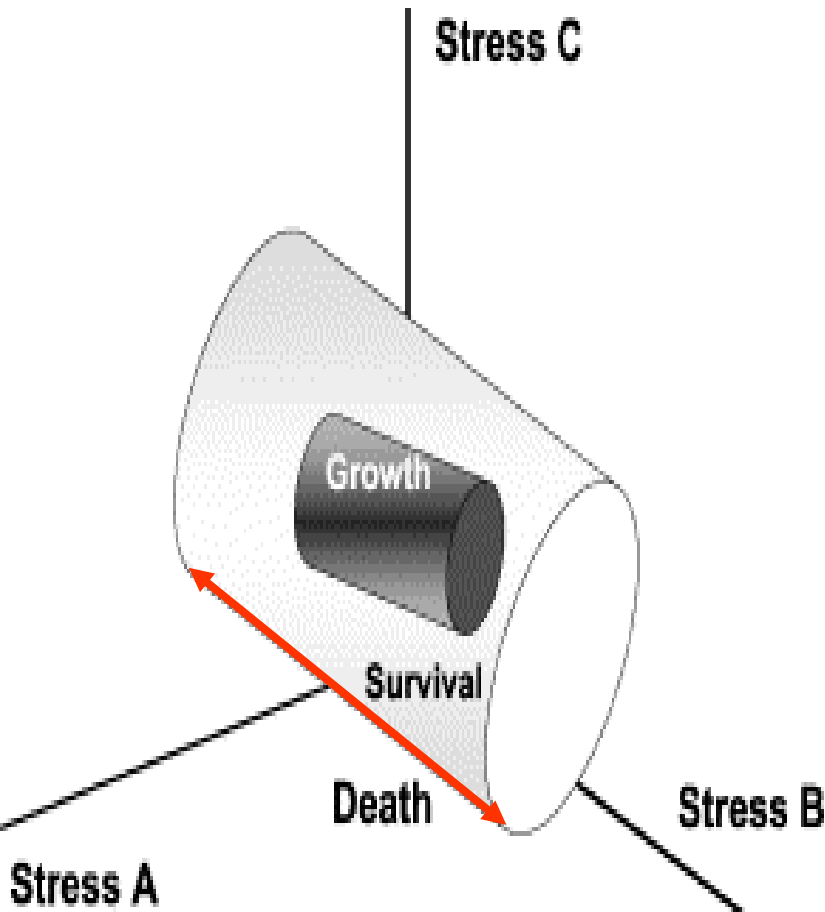


According to FAO /WHO "access to quality and safe food is a fundamental individual right". Guaranteeing this right is an important priority among the Governments

SHARED RESPONSIBILITY

- USA; among many *different points in the global supply chain* for both human and animal food - Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)
- CHINA; *Food producers and Traders*
- EU; *Food Business Operators* that have the primary responsibility, *Authorities* that monitor this responsibility, and *Consumers* who must also recognize that they are responsible for the proper storage, handling, and preparation of food.

Food Safety vs Food Quality: A relationship of life, death, survival of m/o in the food environment (Food Microbial Ecology- R.G. Board 1982)



The Comfort Zone

In Food Microbiology the comfort zone is under investigation;

“Comfort Zone” is the zone in which organisms are either growing or surviving, and which represents to a significant degree the intrinsic resilience of the organism and its ability to adapt to and resist the consequences of DYNAMIC changes in SPACE and in TIME in the (FOOD) environment

QUALITY vs SAFETY



How safe is my food ???

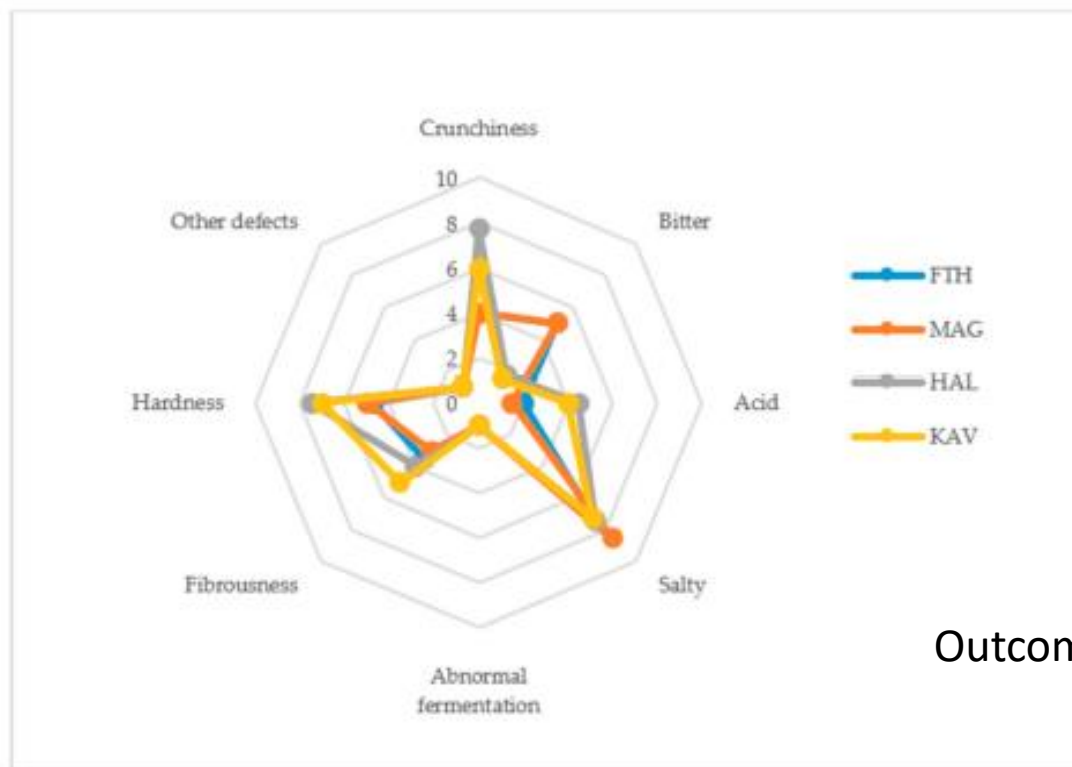
How to tell if expired food is safe to eat?

Is food still ok to eat even after the expiration date?

WEBINAR'S STRUCTURE

- **Monitoring Food Safety, Quality; Tools**
 - Sensory analyses
 - Conventional & Molecular Microbiology
 - Chemical analyses
 - Mathematical modelling

Sensory Evaluation



Spider graph depicting quality characteristics

Outcome's availability; less than 1 H

Figure 2. Spider graph showing the sensory profiles (original scores) for the diverse fermented table olives samples. FTH (origin, Fthiotida; cultivar, Konservolia), MAG (Magnesia; Konservolia), HAL (Halkidiki; Halkidiki), KAV (Kavala; Halkidiki).

Microbiological Molecular approaches



Outcome's availability; 18 to 48H

Chemical approaches

The Chemical indicators/ microbial metabolites; the concept was introduced at 70s & 80s

- (i) the compound(s) should be absent or at least at low levels in the food product
- (ii) should increase with the storage
- (iii) should be produced by the dominant flora and have good correlation with organoleptic testing results.

Outcome's availability; 2-6 hours

Mathematical modelling

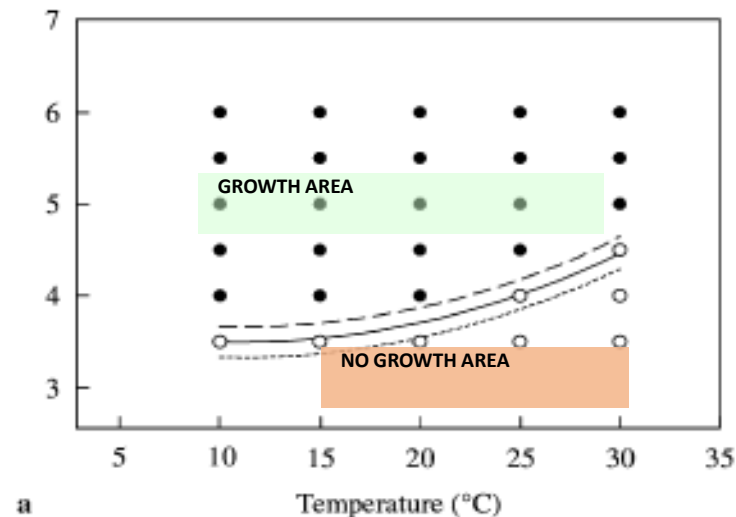
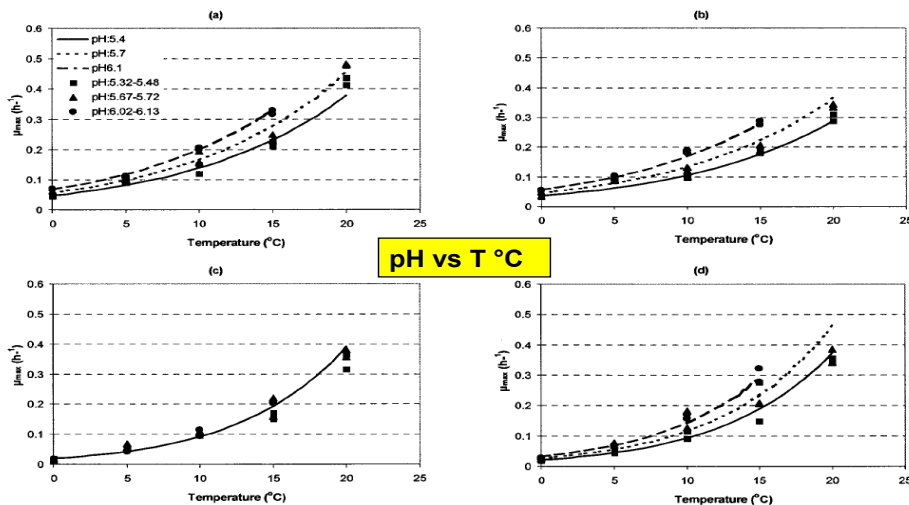
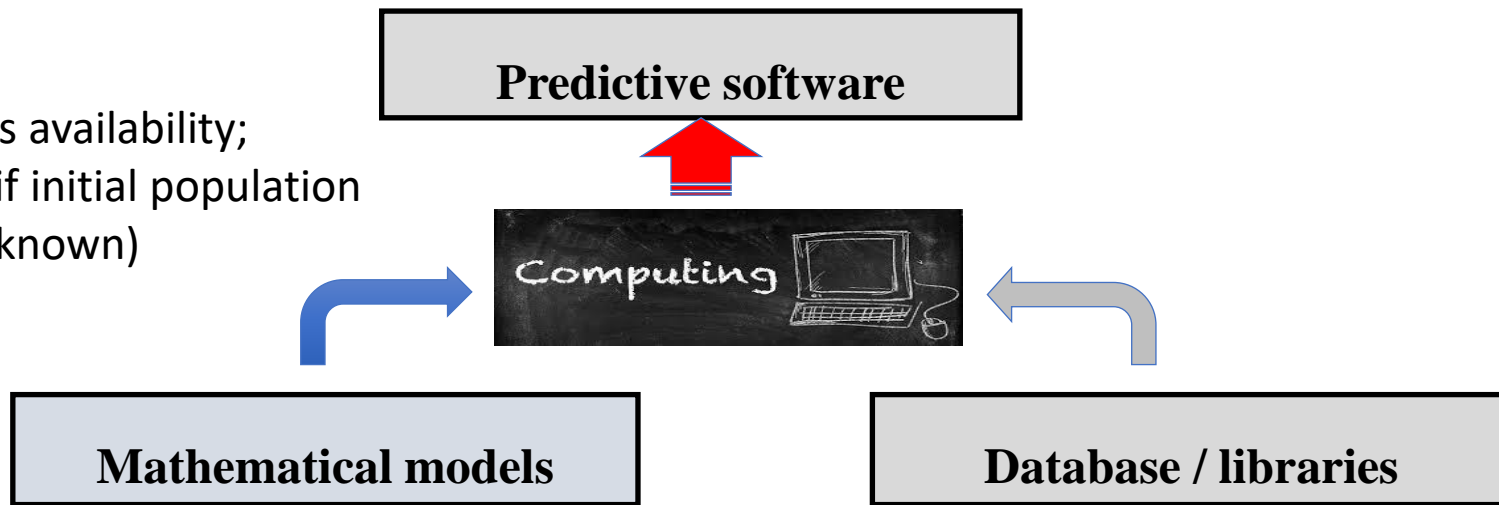


FIG. 4. Predictions of the modified Arrhenius model (equation 1) for the effect of temperature and pH on the maximum specific growth rate (μ_{max}) of the different spoilage bacteria (a, pseudomonads; b, *Brochothrix thermosphacta*; c, lactic acid bacteria; d, *Enterobacteriaceae*) on ground meat. Lines represent predictions of equation 1 at three different initial pH values of meat. Points represent observed values of μ_{max} .

a

Outcome's availability;
minutes (if initial population
of m/o is known)



Limitations

- **Sensory analysis** (expensive, time-consuming)
- **Conventional microbiology** (Results in 2-3 DAYS)
- **Molecular tools** (results in 18-30 HOURS)
- **Single (bio-chemical metabolite) compound** [not feasible]
- **Modelling**; Few public free and private software are available [Initial population should be known (measurements take 18 to 72 h)]

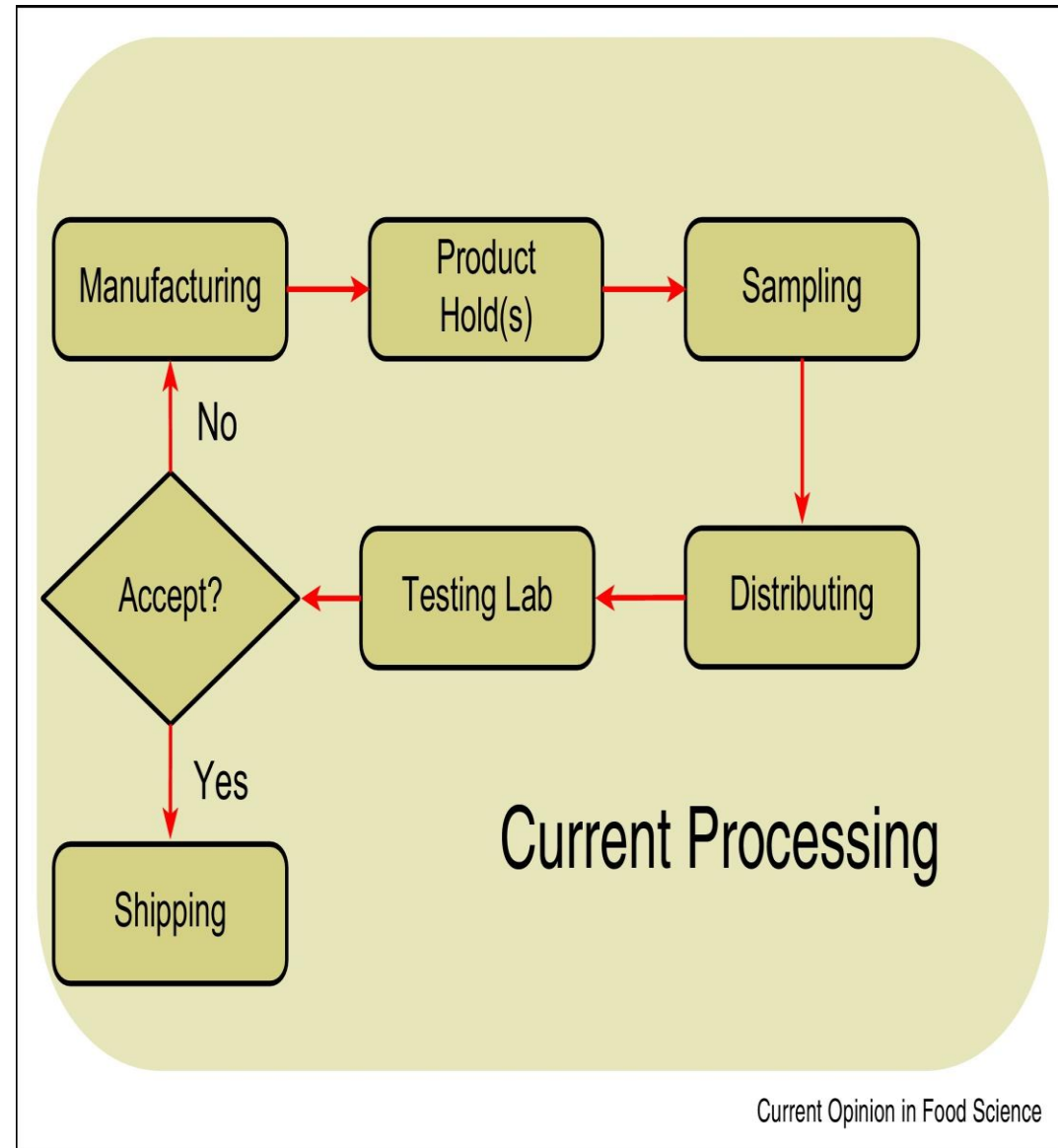
Food Industry, Food Authorities and consumers need results in minutes, if not in seconds!!!

WEBINAR'S STRUCTURE

- **Current and Next Generation Strategies**

Current Food Safety Management System

The (whole) production process is based on the analysis of THE END / FINISHED product.

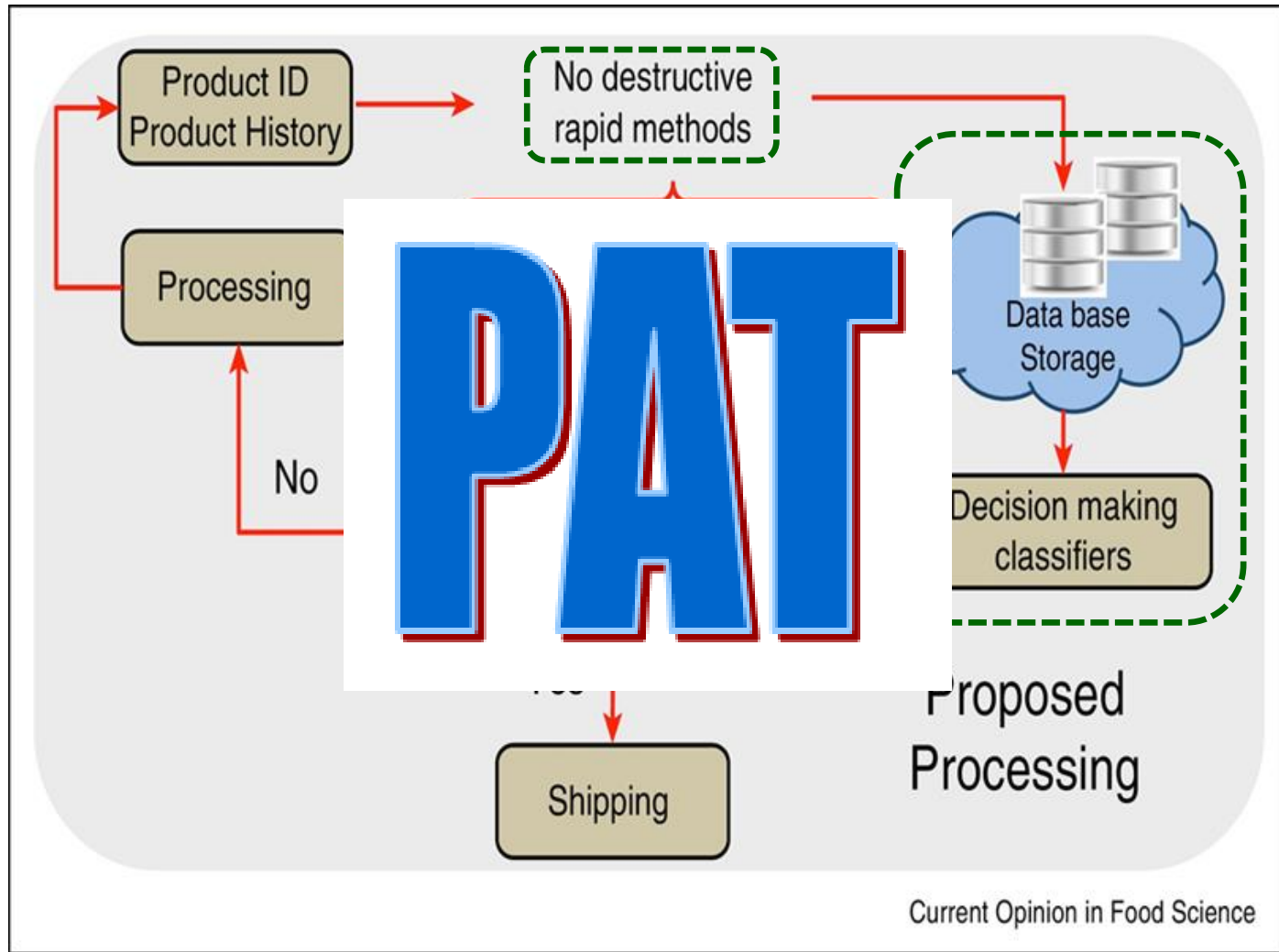


Current Food Safety Management System

The analysis of THE END / FINISHED product does provide a SINGLE number on which the (whole) production process will be assessed

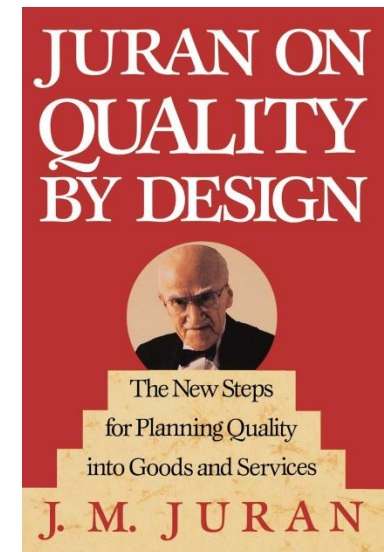
sample code	Sample description (e.g. pork, chicken, dairy etc.)	Hazards / Quality index	population/concentration (eg. cfu/g, ng/g)
K098	cream	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	55
B079	fish	biogenic amines	17,35
L345	olives	Salty	4

Next Generation Strategies ...



Introduction to Process Analytical Technology (PAT)

- Basis for the concept of “**Quality by Design**” (QbD)
- Processing industries: focus on **quality**
- Transition from post-manufacturing checks to the planned integration of quality in processes
- Adherence to quality specifications
- Joseph M. Juran: quality can be planned and designed
- Fundamental application steps of **QbD** in production:
 1. Identification of critical quality parameters
 2. Process design
 3. Control strategies (process performance consistency)
 4. Process validation and documentation/archiving (control strategies’ effectiveness)
 5. Continuous monitoring (throughout products’ shelf life)

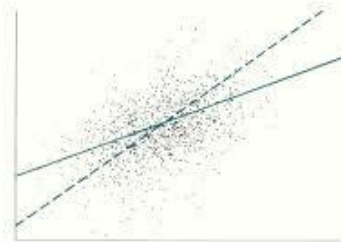


Introduction to Process Analytical Technology (PAT)

- **QbD**: holistic systematic approach in which predefined specifications, processes and critical parameters are taken into account in quality control



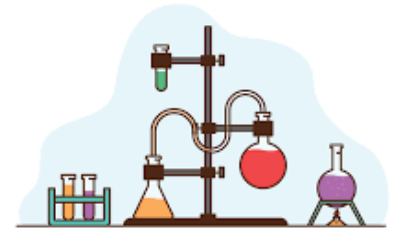
Statistics



PAT

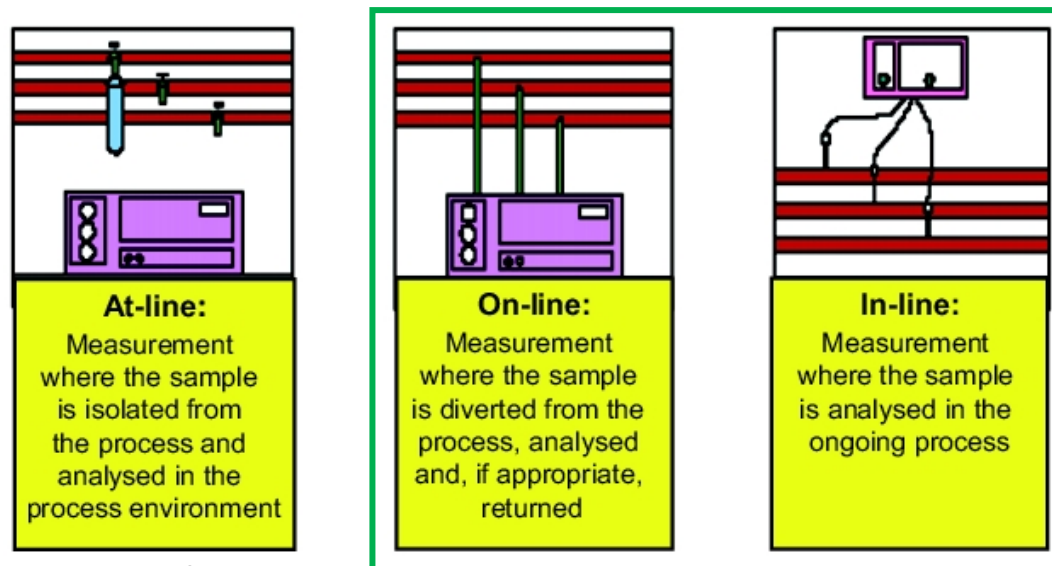
Introduction to Process Analytical Technology (PAT)

- Process Analytical Chemistry (**PAC**): chemical & petrochemical industries
- Pharmaceutical industry (**PAF**): United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA), 2004



Application of PAT in the Food Industry

- **Objective:** assurance of the desired end-product quality in an efficient, traceable and environmentally friendly manner
- Basis for PAT implementation: development of new sampling methods and “tools” which allow for on time (and real-time) measurements of critical quality parameters (among others...)
- Single and complete system for on-line/in-line measurements of physical, chemical and biological (microbiological) parameters

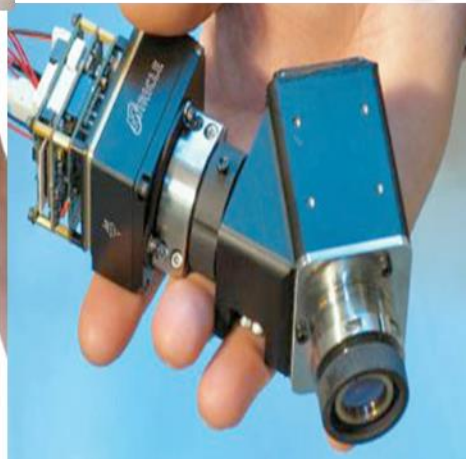
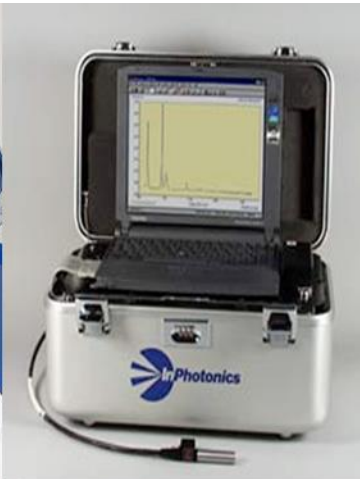


Tools of Process Analytical Technologies (PAT)

- Sensors; In – On – At line analytical instruments to measure parameters
- Next Generation Sequencing
- Data Science; Data Analytics, Data mining, Machine Learning
- Information Communication Technology

PAT's Tools; Sensors

In – On –At line non-invasive analytical technologies (desktop, handheld, miniaturized) based on spectroscopy and/or image analysis to measure quality & safety parameters



PAT's Tools; sensors con/ed

In – On –At line non-invasive analytical technologies (desktop, handheld, miniaturized) based on spectroscopy and/or image analysis to measure quality & safety parameters



t brochure



NR-W-SERIES Sensor Device



PAT's Tools; sensors con/ed

List of representative rapid methods e.g. Imaging, Spectroscopy and e-nose applied in various food type which their measurement is 'translated' into food quality parameters

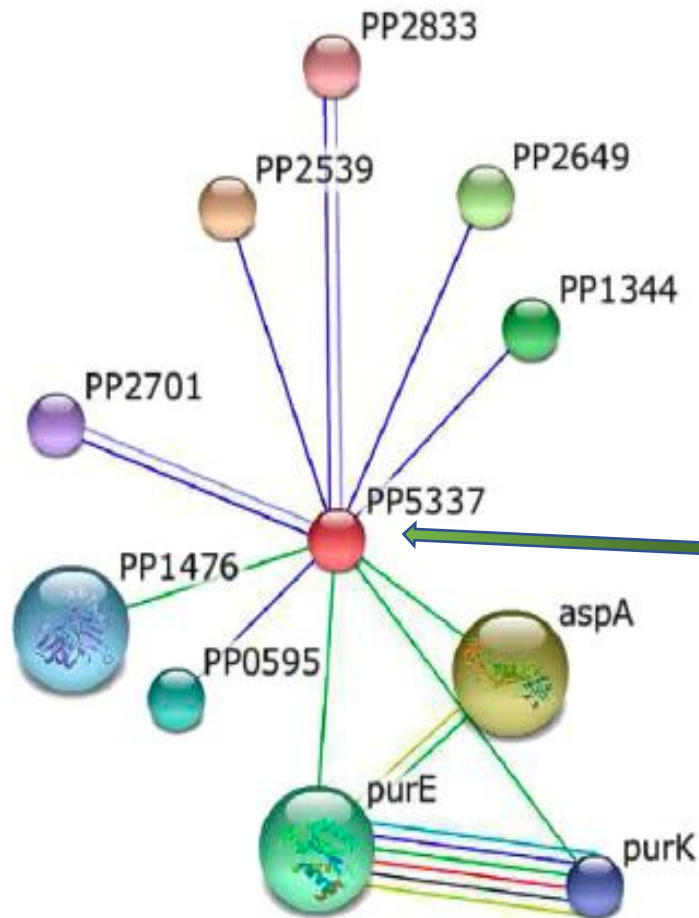
Type of Sensor	Food Type	Purpose
Imaging	Beef fillets, Salmon, Mushrooms, Meat, Milk powders, Pork, beef, Prawn, Chicken fillets, Packaged beef, Beef and horsemeat (minced), Narrow-leaved oleaster, Honey	Spoilage, botanical origin, adulteration (horse), meat colour, pseudomonads, microbial counts
Spectroscopy	Animal origin foods: beef, pork, lamb, pork, poultry, fish, turkey, Milk, Edible oils, mango, Barley, chickpea and sorghum, Green salads, Chinese tea, coffee, rice, avocado	Spoilage/sensory, Fatty acid & phenol, authentication Detection of adulteration, Quality control analysis, Cultivar identification, Assessment of microbial contamination
e-nose	Table olives, Tomatoes, Strawberry, Catfish fillets, Peach, Mangoes	Spoilage/sensory, Detection of microbial contamination, Detection of fungal disease, Firmness, sugar content, acidity Ripeness/ maturity, Discrimination among processing approaches

Application of NGS in food safety

- Recent advances in sequencing technologies over the past decade have given an unprecedented opportunity to enhance our understanding of the microbial behaviour on a molecular level across all -omics levels.
- To date, the application of next-generation sequencing technologies (NGS) in food quality and safety has been limited to retrospective identification and traceability, such as determining authenticity of imported food goods, and identifying food contamination following an outbreak.

PAT's Tools; NGS

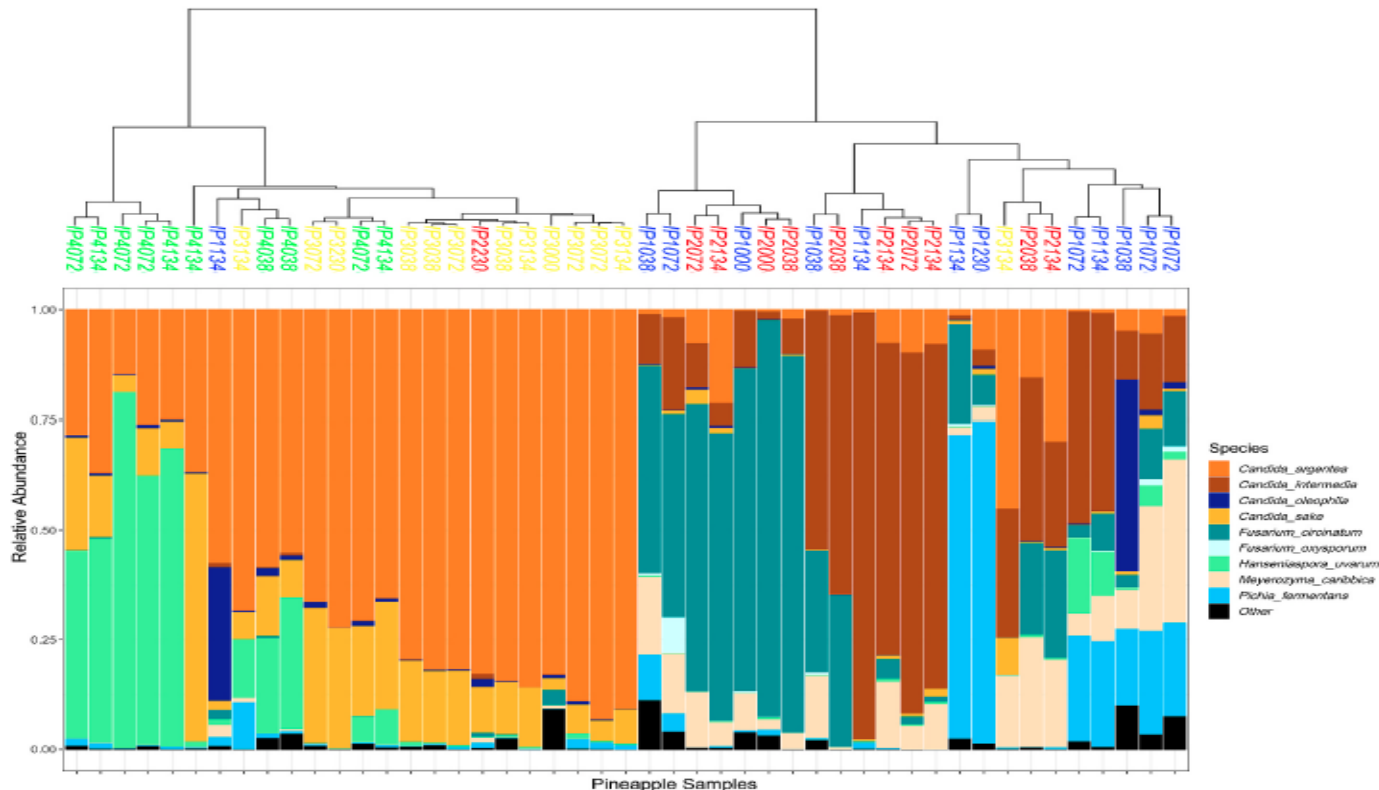
Identification of meat spoilage gene biomarkers in *Pseudomonas putida* using gene profiling



Gene "PP5337" is found to be directly linked with "aspA" (aspartate ammonia-lyase) and "**purE**" (phosphoribosylaminoimidazole regulator), indicating that it can also be associated with the malodours production i.e aerobic spoilage

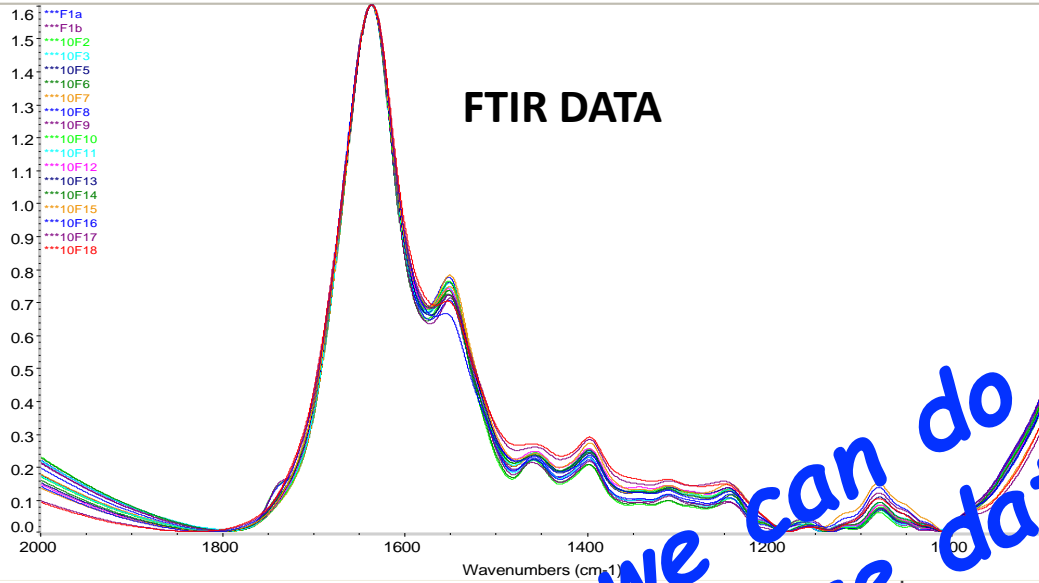
PAT's Tools; NGS

Metagenomics provides an excellent framework for studying the microbial ecosystem through monitoring the relationships between different species and their interaction to identify the impact of some naturally occurring or spoiling species on the presence, growth suppression, or activation of pathogens. Furthermore, the interaction between the food matrix and the environmental conditions during storage and their impact on the microbial ecosystem can be monitored across several products such as cheese, vegetables, meat and poultry.



Composition plot showing the relative abundances of the nine main Ascomycota species found in Pineapples samples (Manthou et al 2021 Int. J. Food Micro)

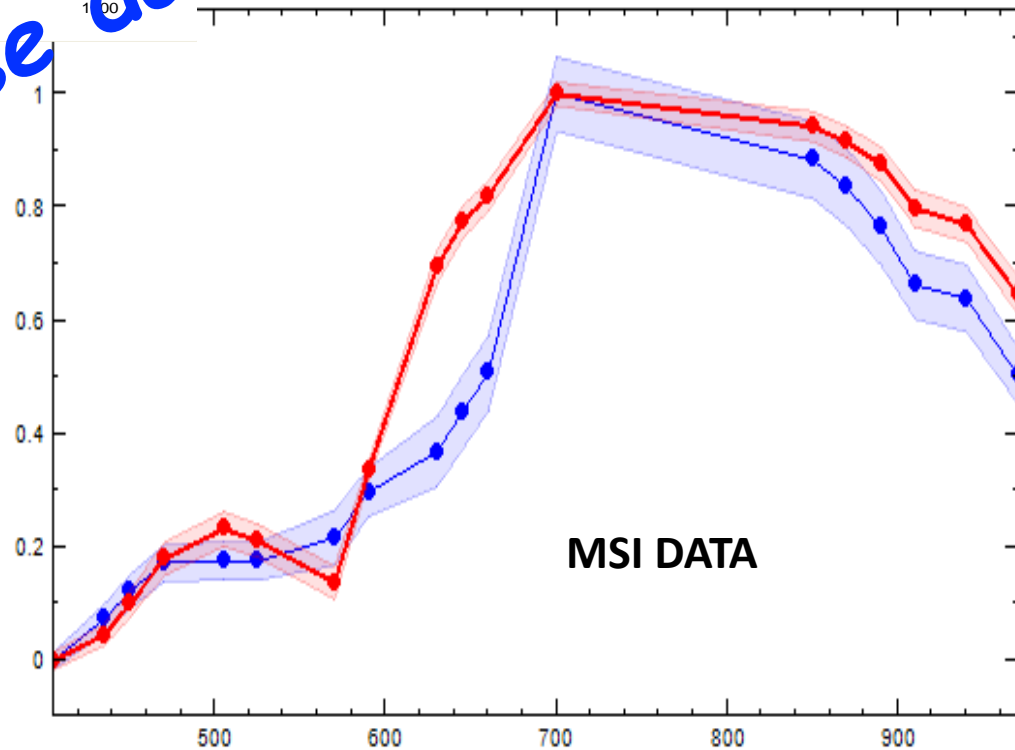
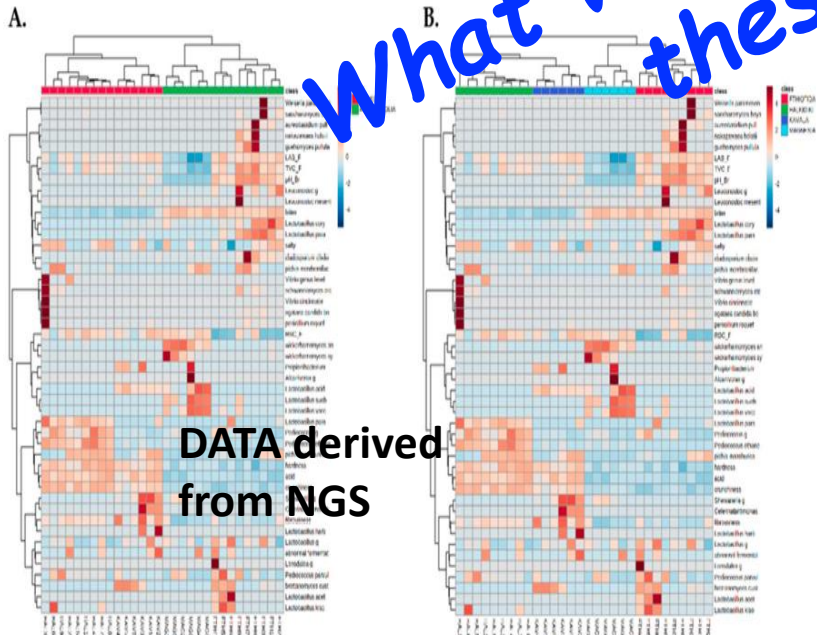
PAT's Tools; Data Science



MSI DATA

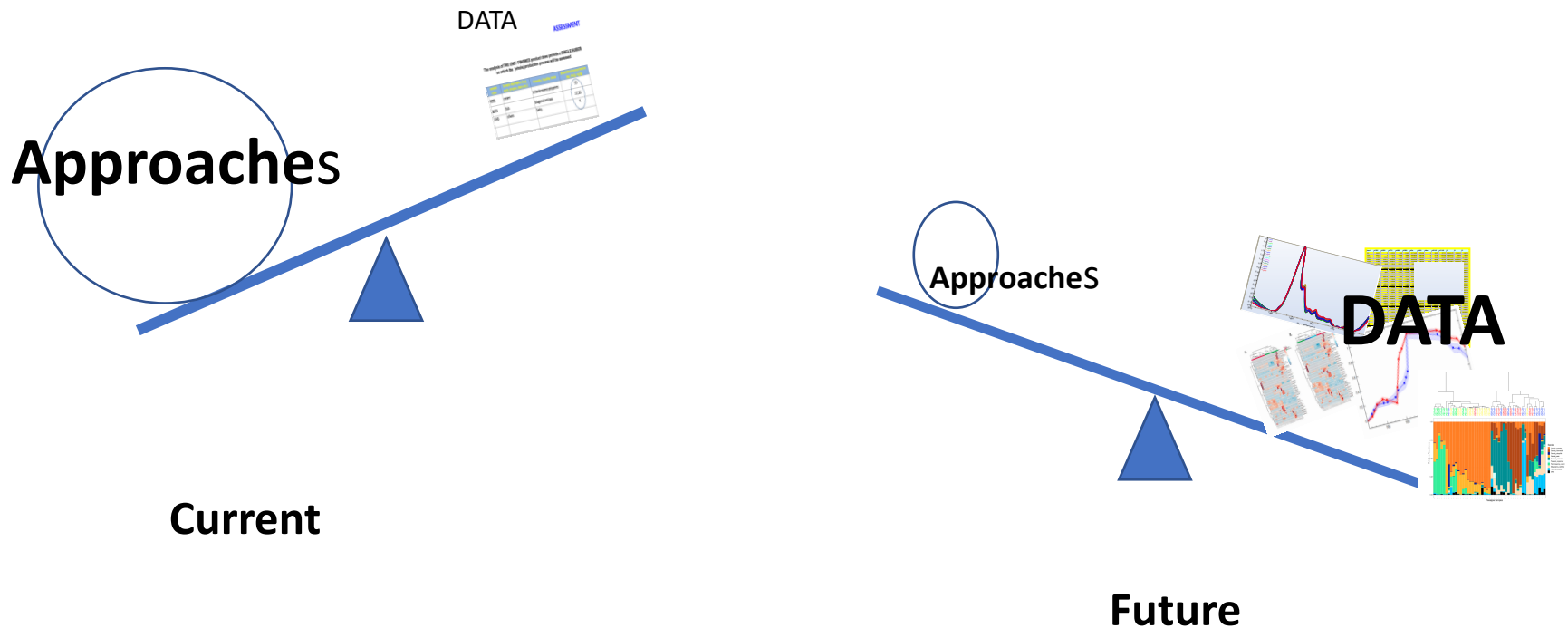
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162172	0	17278	16288	90968	2052876	528128	0	27784	101539	545549.75	8639	199389
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110482	149360	216311	17312	103662	1787944	108295	4613	34377	17436	461092.5	182835.5	84937.75
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62182	0	50632	17240	71473	526551	98496	7109	95477	136613	193902	25316	160097.8
55796	87697	75354	13064	93450	1157255	486248	21012	104511	46081	332214.75	81525.5	162139.5
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119447	2657	13319	11497	11042	1916881	735624	0	13948	93442	506067.75	7988	248402.5
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26770	67715	74895	2103	1036	1475829	565796	45536	81817	48695	412969.25	71305	178670.5
42167	2144	61994	335	175687	519290	370630	42109	233320	121497	229054	41718	150459.5
27092	4531	3485	119681	129887	420243	25258	403942	128071	171789.5	69399.5	152698.5	
22800	7917	10162	5711	60663	142774	373663	61758	861875	437588	375998.75	104039.5	115709.3
175319	0	37132	9754	150843	2543830	532001	0	15777	22211	645454.5	18681	216979.3
202256	0	37781	28377	133473	2690024	550102	0	38494	28205	689180.75	18890.5	228576.8
21233	0	32440	22032	148902	2163020	427808	3736	20745	30949	554612.5	16220	200273.8
21233	7061	62141	34930	154852	2920061	556933	4103	33822	31548	747383.5	34601	244943.3
5409	233403	1364954	30000	68046	2231233	600000	13658	33106	7129	571281.5	799178.5	213231.3
000000	425579	1298550	25000	154153	2476799	450000	7065	19293	100000	650789.25	862064.5	182288.3
42359	80834	57332	21371	49853	879401	342373	58181	27885	406689	343084	69083	113989
139184	32041	155572	15000	108229	1939082	650000	45903	59927	39578	521122.5	93806.5	228103.3
54840	21560	80966	1778	105575	805929	654447	60859	380681	729282	494187.75	51263	204160
129516	0	146136	5000	97153	2088412	1033919	0	18537	53668	540154.25	73068	316397
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2104	0	31532	15969	150005	2439689	914983	3972	23075	54142	630219.5	15766	330500.3
511	73721	86699	14373	81916	2003180	301380	5000	41784	31687	520412.75	80210	138918.3
157901	410132	2328757	15000	11868	2711605	197055	19997	45184	80000	714196.5	1369445	95456

What we can do with all these data



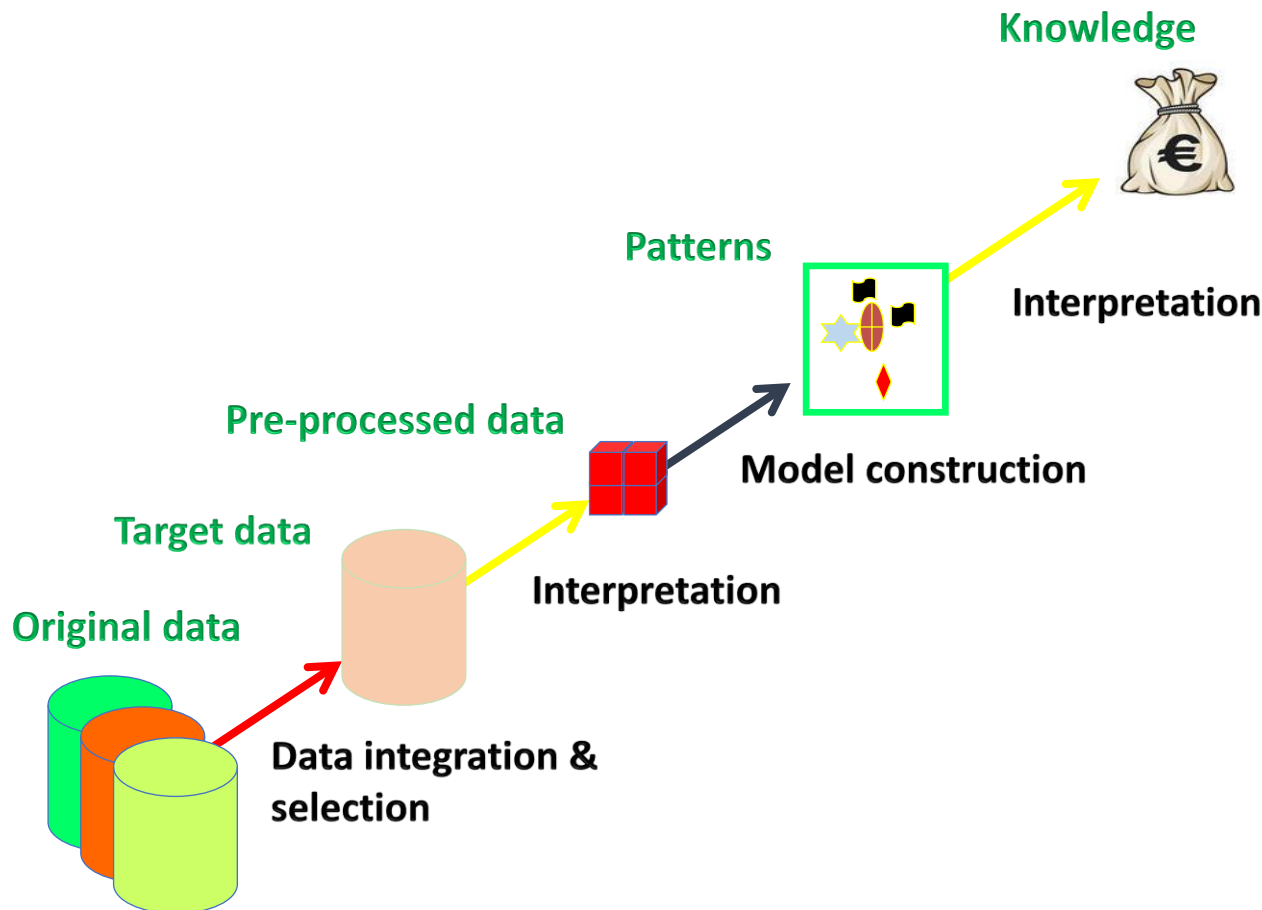
Data mining, Data analysis, Machine Learning

- The massive amount of data generated by various analytical and high throughput platforms is a challenging issue for food safety.

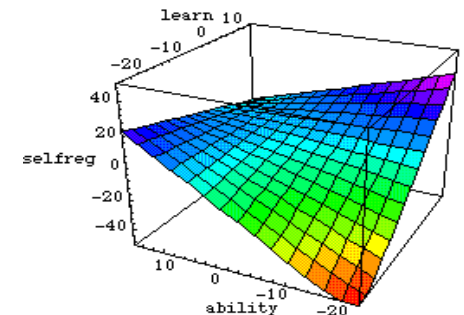


PAT's Tools; Data Science

Data Mining, Data Analytics, Machine Learning



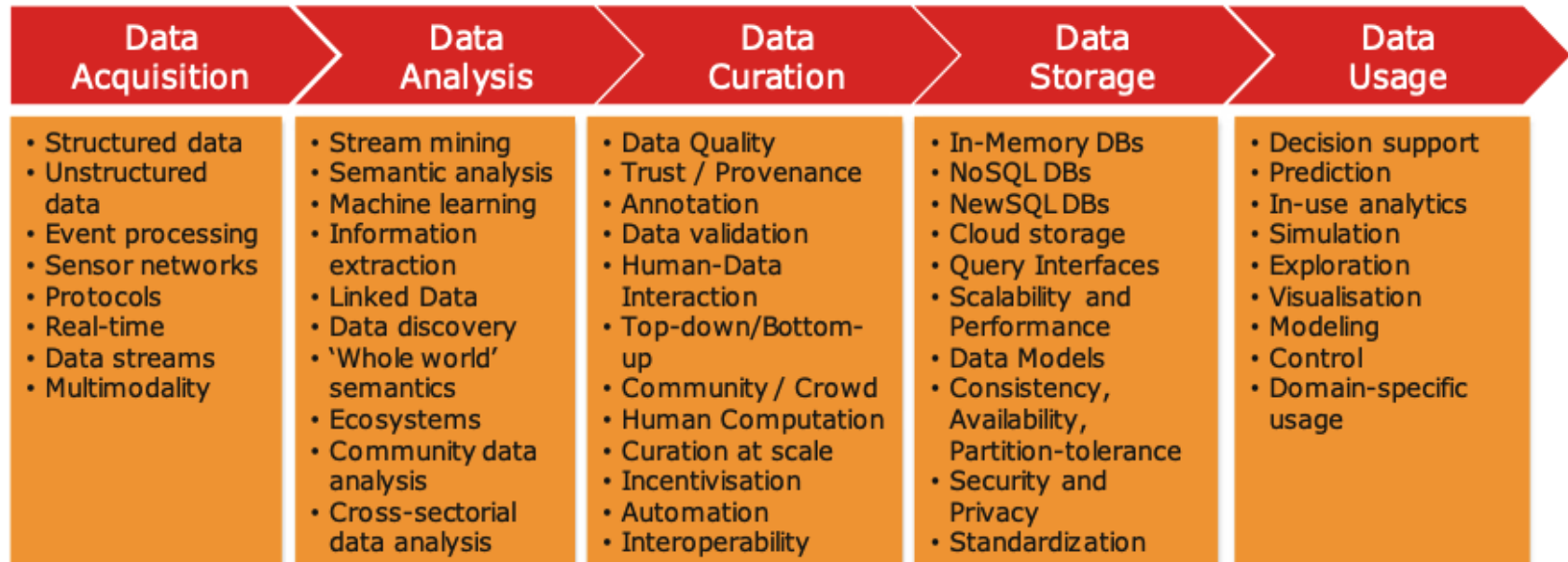
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PAT's Tools; Data Science

Data Science; Data mining, Data analysis, Machine Learning

The massive amount of data generated by various analytical and high throughput platforms is a challenging issue for food safety.



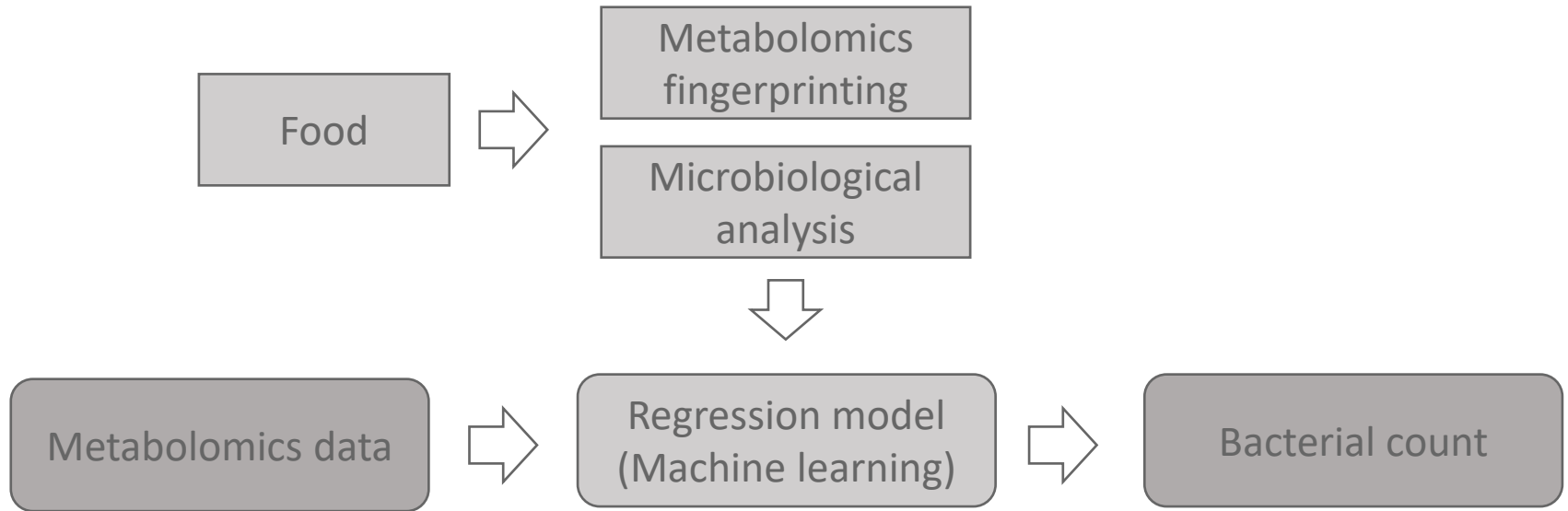
Technical Working Groups

PAT's Tools; Data Science

Data Science; Data mining, Data analysis, Machine Learning

products		purpose	data analysis
Type of Sensor	Food Type	Purpose	
Imaging	Beef fillets, Salmon, Mushrooms, Meat, Milk powders, Pork, beef, Prawn, Chicken fillets, Packaged beef, Beef and horsemeat (minced), Narrow-leaved oleaster, Honey	Spoilage, botanical origin, adulteration (horse), meat colour, pseudomonads, microbial counts	USDA, DSCP, DSC, DA
Spectroscopy	Animal origin foods: beef, pork, lamb, pork, poultry, fish, turkey, Milk, Edible oils, mango, Barley, chickpea and sorghum, Green salads, Chinese tea, coffee, rice, avocado	Spoilage/sensory, Fatty acid & phenol, authentication Detection of adulteration, Quality control analysis, Cultivar identification, Assessment of microbial contamination	
e-nose	Table olives, Tomatoes, Strawberry, Catfish fillets, Peach, Mangoes	Spoilage/sensory, Detection of microbial contamination, Detection of fungal disease, Firmness, sugar content, acidity Ripeness/ maturity, Discrimination among processing approaches	

Combining analytical instruments (metabolomics) & machine learning



- The use of metabolomics analytical platform in tandem with machine learning allows to assess the freshness of food samples.

Combining analytical instruments (metabolomics) & machine learning

Microbiological spoilage experiments



Minced pork



Packaged in **modified atmospheres** (80% O₂-20% CO₂) and stored at:

- **Isothermal** conditions (4, 8, 12°C)
- **Dynamic temperature** conditions (periodic temperature changes between 4 and 12°C)



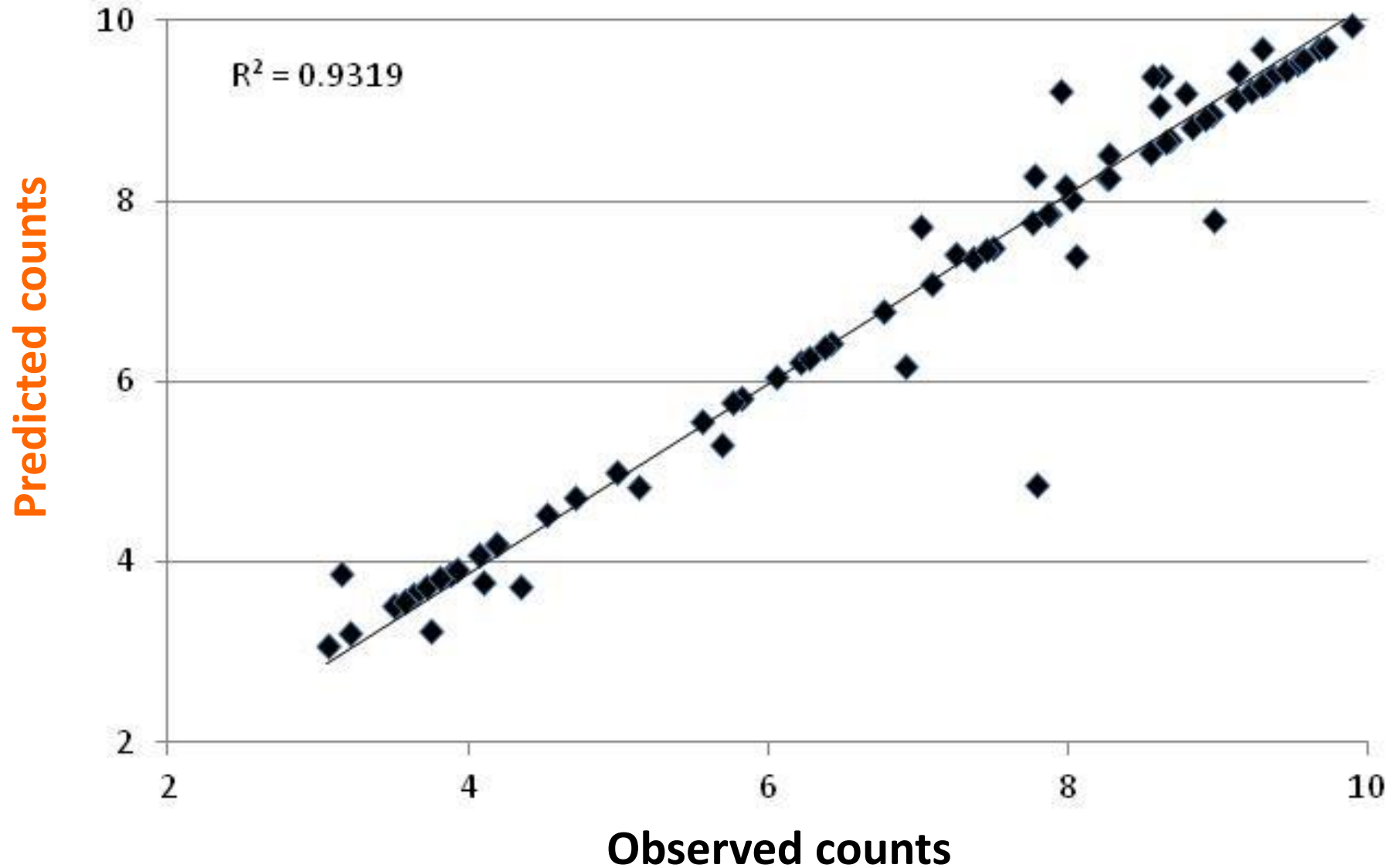
Microbiological analysis



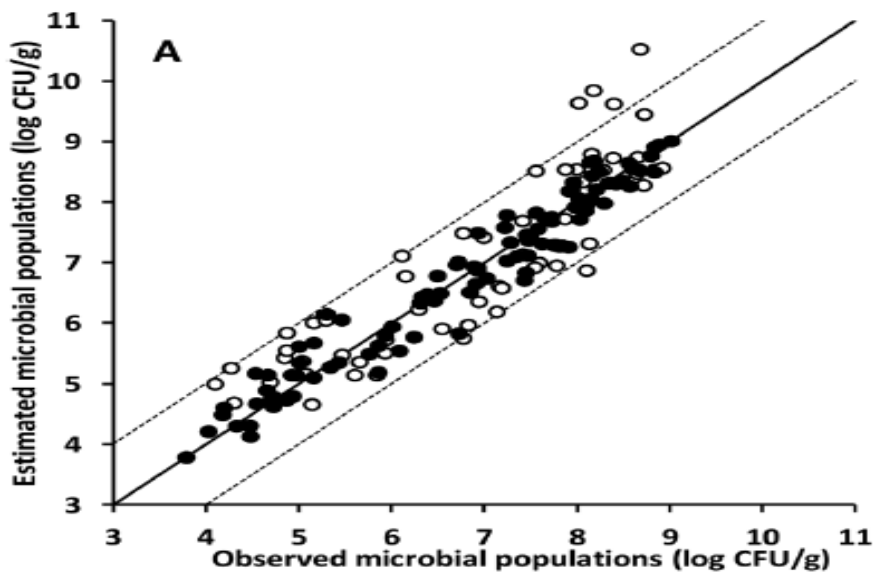
VideometerLab/
FTIR

4 batches
431 samples

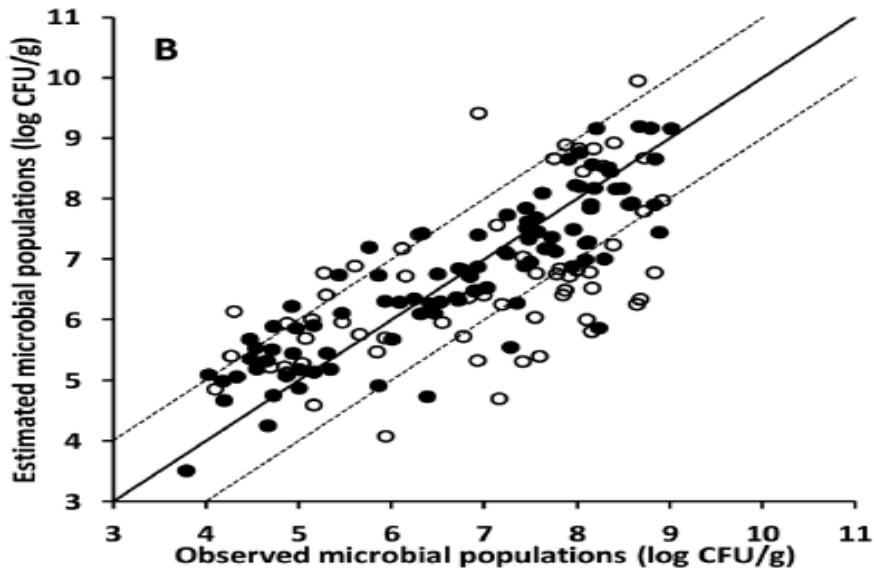
BEEF FILLETS; MSI measurements; Comparison between observed and predicted total viable counts (TVC) by ANNs



FARMED SEA BREAM; FTIR Comparison between observed and predicted total viable counts (TVC) of skin (A) and flesh (B)



Data for the calibration (solid symbols) and the prediction (open symbols) data sets (solid line: the ideal $y=x$ line; dashed lines: the ± 1 log unit area).



PAT's Tools; Data Science

Data Science; Data mining, Data analysis, Machine Learning

List of various MATLAB, R and python libraries available for chemometric and machine learning applications [modified from Ropodi et al 2016)].

	Libraries	Methods
Matlab www.mathworks.com	Statistics and Machine Learning Toolbox, Neural Network Toolbox, PLS Toolbox, LibPLS, iToolbox, PLS-Genetic Algorithm Toolbox, libSVM, LS-SVMLab	HCA, k-means, ANOVA, MLR, LDA, kNN, SVM, RF and other methods, ANNs, MLR, PLS, PCR and preprocessing methods, PLS-R & -DA, LDA and various methods for preprocessing, variable selection and outlier detection, PLS variants with intervals (iPLS, BiPLS, FiPLS, SiPLS, mwPLS)
R www.r-project.org	The R Stats Package, chemometrics, chemometricsWithR, Pls, plsgenomics, gpls, cluster, Neuralnet, e1071, randomForest, Gbm, robustbase, FNN, tidyverse, BLR, Ranger	HCA, PCA, k-means and other Statistics' functions SVM (libSVM) and other clustering methods Data Visualisation
Python https://pypi.org/project/	NumPy, Pandas, Matplotlib, Scikit-learn, Scikit-image, Keras	Array Computing, Flexible data structures, Data visualization, Comprehensive regression and classification model suite, Image edge detection and segmentation, Deep Neural Networks

Online food safety database & toolboxes for food analytics

Data Science; Data mining, Data analysis, Machine Learning

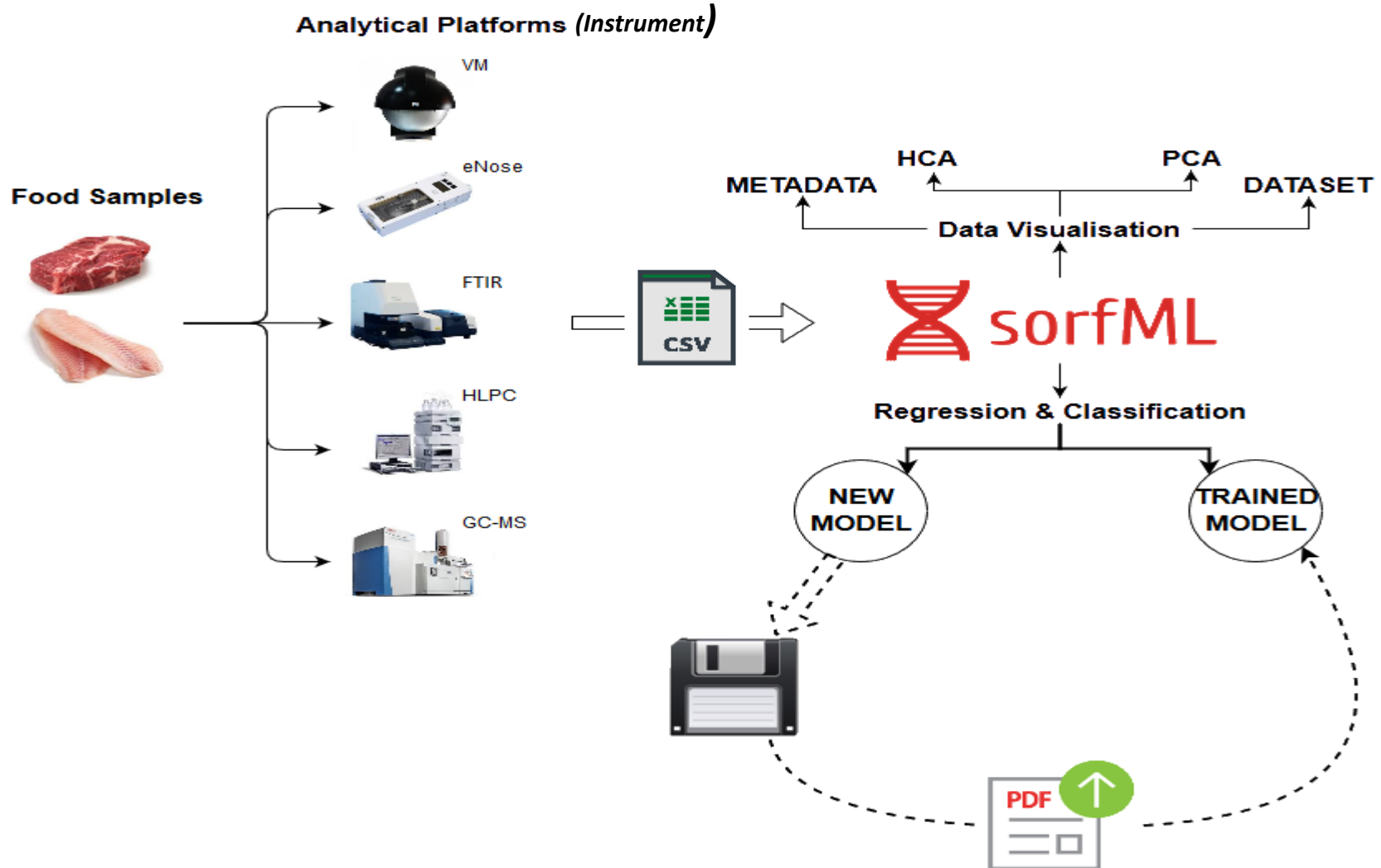
sorfML (www.sorfml.com) Symbiosis Online Research Framework Machine Learning

The screenshot displays the sorfML website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the sorfML logo, 'Home', 'About', and 'Sign in or Sign up' links. A red 'Menu' button is visible on the left. Below the menu, there are links for 'Home' and 'Browse Experiments'. The main content area features a workflow diagram: a computer monitor displaying a scatter plot, followed by a cluster of orange hexagons representing machine learning algorithms (PCA, SVM, ANN, kNN, RF-R, HCA), and finally a clipboard with a heatmap. Below this diagram, the text 'sorfML' is displayed in a large, monospaced font, followed by the description 'The machine learning classification & regression analysis ranking system'. The bottom of the page shows three circular icons representing laboratory equipment.

PAT's Tools; Data Science

Data Science; Data mining, Data analysis, Machine Learning

sorfML (www.sorfml.com) Symbiosis Online Research Framework Machine Learning



PAT's Tools; Data Science

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sorfML (www.sorfml.com) Symbiosis Online Research Framework Machine Learning

Performing classification and/or regression modelling to predict spoilage

1. Choose the experiment for analysis
2. Start regression analysis
3. Select the analytical platforms (model input), and the bacterial species count to predict spoilage
4. Select the ML algorithm to predict counts
5. Select pre-treatment method, training and testing distribution and ML methods advanced parameters

Comprehensive PDF report ranking all chosen ML algorithms against the given analytical platforms

PAT's Tools; Data Science

Data Science; Data mining, Data analysis, Machine Learning

sorfML (www.sorfml.com) Symbiosis Online Research Framework Machine Learning

- ML analysis report

Modified atmosphere packaging

Analytical Platforms

Select All

VM

FTIR

Enose

GCMS

Type of Bacteria

Select All

PCA

CFC

MRS

STAA

VRBG

Machine Learning Methods

Select All

Ordinary Least Squares Regression (OLSR)

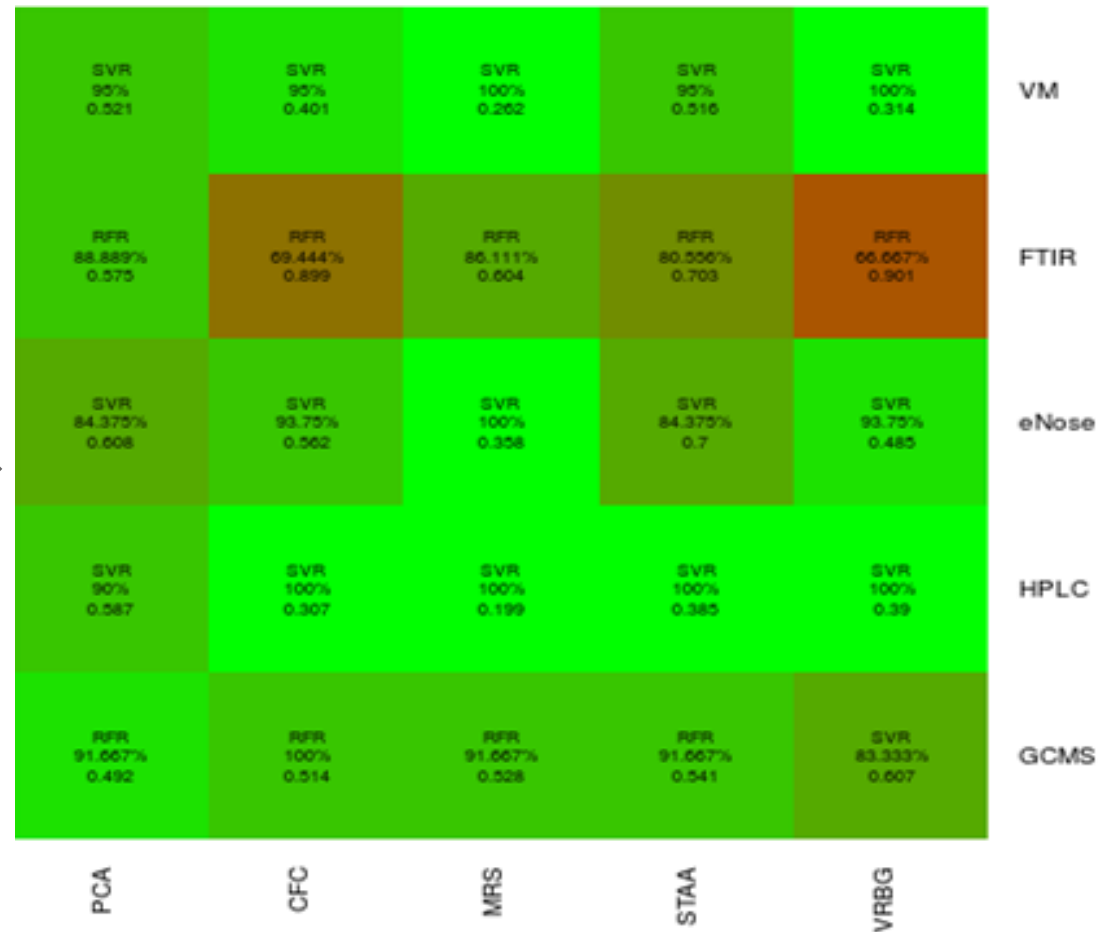
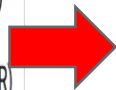
Principal Component Regression (PCR)

Partial Least Squares Regression (PLSR)

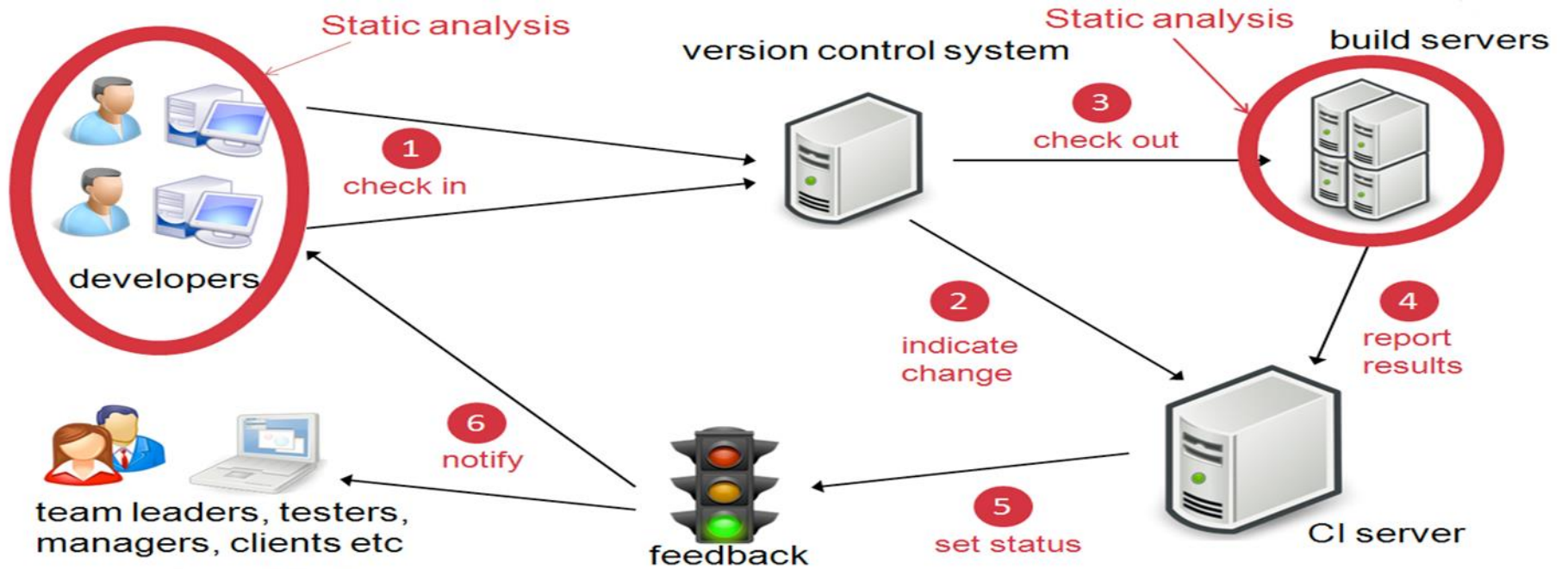
Random Forest Regression (RFR)

Support Vector Regression (SVR)

k-Nearest Neighbours (KNN)



Information/data management and continuous optimization



WEBINAR'S STRUCTURE

- **Challenges of Data Sciences on food safety and beyond**

■ Microbiological spoilage experiments



Minced pork



Packaged in **modified atmospheres** (80% O₂-20% CO₂) and stored at:

- **Isothermal** conditions (4, 8, 12°C)
- **Dynamic temperature** conditions (periodic temperature changes between 4 and 12°C)



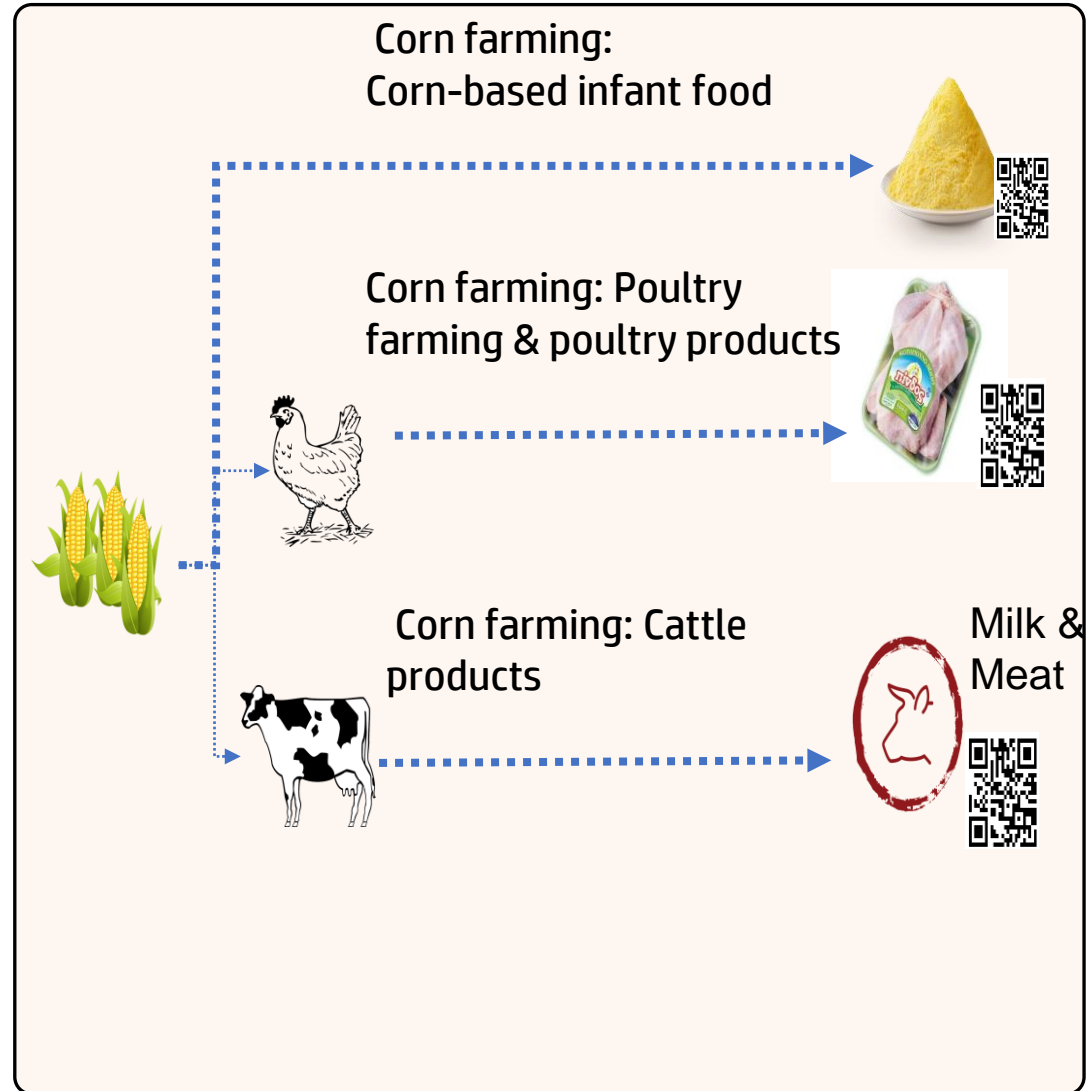
Microbiological analysis



VideometerLab/
FTIR

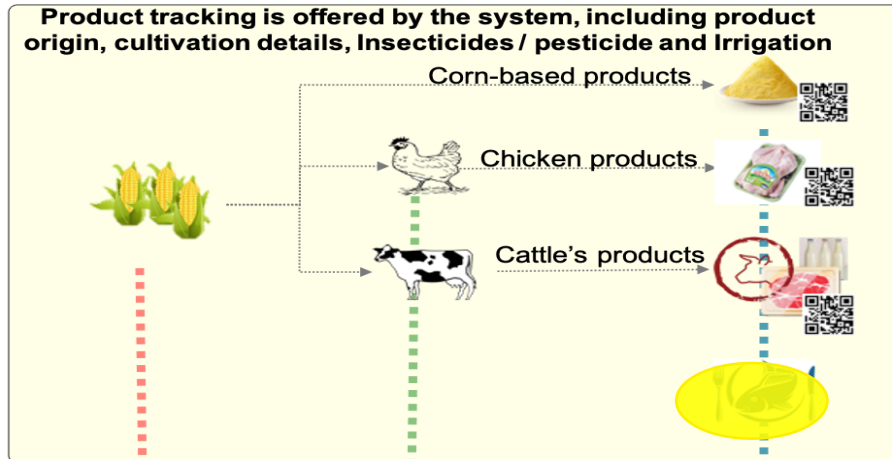
4 batches
431 samples

PAT's Tools; Data Science in Food Sector

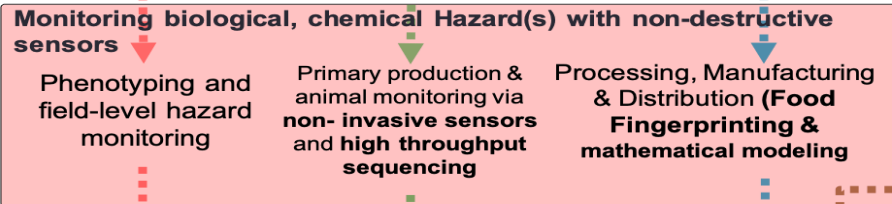


PAT's Tools; Data Science in Food Sector

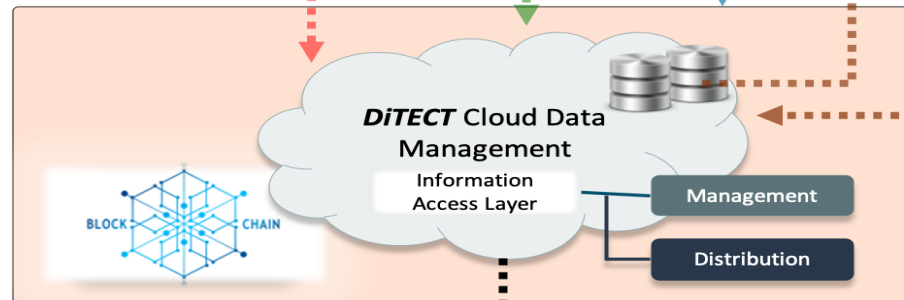
Live Tracking for Hazards & Contaminants



Real-time Monitoring Tools and Sensors



Data Management



PAT's Tools; Data Science in Food Sector

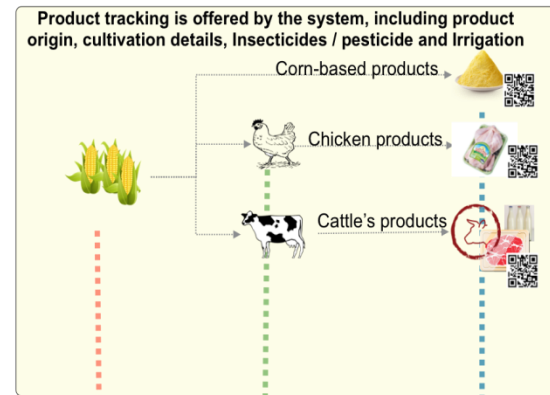
Critical Issues that should be addressed

A first critical area that needs to be transformed towards Industry 4.0 for the food sector is the data and information infrastructure that will support open access and data under the FAIR principles.

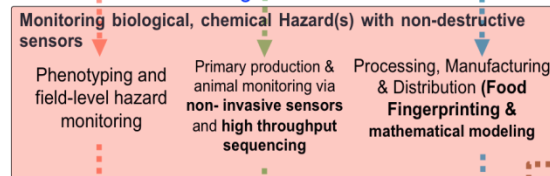
the data anonymization and data privacy; concerns methods development in a way that the data would not be distorted and the context of the original study upheld

AI & ML coupled with the other Information Technologies with data other than those produced in a laboratory, would be used to advance surveillance and alert systems for foodborne outbreaks and diseases

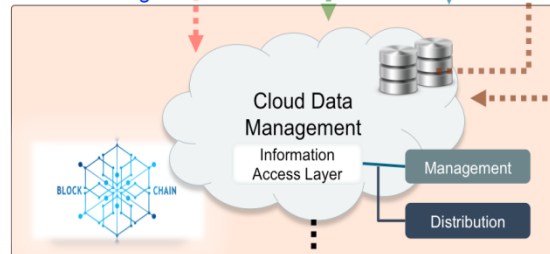
Live Tracking for Hazards & Contaminants



Real-time Monitoring Tools and Sensors



Data Management



Risk Assessment & Intervention

Retail managers/QC personell can retrieve (via smartphones /tablets) product information through scanning and accessibility to an online server. Consumer will have access to information linked with the product's production stages. Food Value-chain Actors (FVAs) can contribute to user-generated content through additional apps.

Decision Support Safety Services)

- Decision-support models are built based on non-invasive techniques implemented across the chain
- Prediction of the safety indices of a given product at any given point of time.
- Access to the platform will be made available over several information access layers according to the user type: system administrator, production manager, distributor, retail manager, and consumer.



PAT's Tools; ICT

ICT is simply defined as the use of computing platforms (cloud platforms) and internet-based communication devices and protocols to compute, manipulate, store and retrieve, and communicate (transmit and receive) data and information, mostly for business and community services.



PAT's Tools; ICT

We need a CLOUD ..



DITECT; 861915 (H2020-SFS-2019-2) -Digital TECHNOLOGIES as an enabler for a continuous transformation of food safety management system



PAT's Tools; ICT

.... and someone to upload the data ..



PAT's Tools; ICT

.... with a contemporary / modern approach



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SUMMARY POINTS

- ❑ In the pre-Big Data and smart devices age, the food science studies result could be found almost exclusively within the academia, authorities and media.
- ❑ The prospect of multiple time points throughout observation of singular samples within the chain will help identify, pinpoint, and analyze current weaknesses in maintaining food safety and quality standards, changing and refining the operations and policy making decisions of food stakeholders, such as food operators, inspectors, and researchers.
- ❑ Innovative integrated knowledge repository that covers Big Data from all stages of production to entire food chain that can be accessible globally *via* the cloud database that will accommodate decision making tools – based on product history establishes the basis for a new line of technology predicting food safety.
- ❑ The changes that new ICT, IoT and Big Data will bring to food sciences and their stakeholders are much greater than most people can think or estimate, especially with the extremely dynamic advancements in smart devices.
- ❑ The users (consumers, authorities, food operators etc.) will not only get the needed recommendations, but also, they will have on-line the tools to fulfil that need.

MEAT; Beef, Pork, Poultry,

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IMPAqT; Intelligent Management System for Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture. Funded by HORIZON 2020
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Data Science in the Food Industry

**THANKS FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**

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