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## **Import Libraries**

```
In [1]:
    import tensorflow as tf
        from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout
        from tensorflow.compat.v1.keras.layers import CuDNNLSTM
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

## **Import Dataset**

**Note** 

We divide the test and train dataset by 255 to normalize the data.

As the pixel values range from 0 to 256, apart from 0 the range is 255. So dividing all the values by 255 will convert it to range from 0 to 1.

## **Build Model**

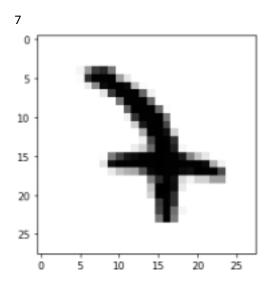
https://hub.mybinder.turing.ac.uk/user/jupyterlab-jupyterlab-demo-vy8qe4hq/lab/tree/demo/Handwritten\_Digit\_recognition\_using\_LSTM.ipynb 1/2 4/25/2021 Handwritten\_Digit\_recognition\_using\_LSTM

We use Adam Optimizer and use spare categorical crossentropy as our Loss.

We use Accuracy as out metrics

```
In [5]: opt=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(lr=1e-3,decay=1e-5)
      model.compile(loss='sparse categorical crossentropy',
       optimizer=opt,
      metrics=['accuracy'])
      model.fit(x_train,y_train,epochs=3,validation_data=(x_test,y_test))
      Epoch 1/3
      428 - val_loss: 0.1469 - val_accuracy: 0.9567
      Epoch 2/3
      648 - val_loss: 0.0672 - val_accuracy: 0.9810
      Epoch 3/3
     768 - val_loss: 0.0658 - val_accuracy: 0.9817
Out[5]:
                       After training we get a validation
<tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks accuracy of 98.17%</pre>
.History at 0x7f3b50344810> Note
```

```
In [8]:
    image_index = 4433
        plt.imshow(x_test[image_index].reshape(28, 28),cmap='Greys')
        pred = model.predict(x_test[image_index].reshape(1,28,28))
        print(pred.argmax())
```



https://hub.mybinder.turing.ac.uk/user/jupyterlab-jupyterlab-demo-vy8qe4hq/lab/tree/demo/Handwritten_Digit_recogn	ition_using_LSTM.ipynb 2/2