```
In [ ]:
         from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
         train_datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255,shear_range=0.2,zoom_rang
         test datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
In [ ]:
         x_train = train_datagen.flow_from_directory('/content/Dataset/training_se
        Found 15750 images belonging to 9 classes.
In [ ]:
         x_test = test_datagen.flow_from_directory('/content/Dataset/test_set',tar
        Found 2250 images belonging to 9 classes.
In [ ]:
         from keras.models import Sequential
         from keras.layers import Dense
         from keras.layers import Convolution2D
         from keras.layers import MaxPooling2D
         from keras.layers import Dropout
         from keras.layers import Flatten
In [ ]:
         model = Sequential()
In [ ]:
         model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3),input_shape=(64,64,1), activation='relu'
         #no. of feature detectors, size of feature detector, image size, activati
In [ ]:
         model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
In [ ]:
         model.add(Flatten())
In [ ]:
         model.add(Dense(units=512, activation = 'relu'))
In [ ]:
         model.add(Dense(units=9, activation = 'softmax'))
In [ ]:
         model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer = 'adam', metric
In [ ]:
         model.fit_generator(x_train,steps_per_epoch=24,epochs=10,validation_data
         #steps_per_epoch = no. of train images//batch size
        /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel launcher.py:1:
        g: `Model.fit_generator` is deprecated and will be removed in a future ver
        sion. Please use `Model.fit`, which supports generators.
          """Entry point for launching an IPython kernel.
        Epoch 1/10
        y: 0.6219
        WARNING:tensorflow:Your input ran out of data; interrupting training. Make
        sure that your dataset or generator can generate at least `steps_per_epoch
        * epochs` batches (in this case, 40 batches). You may need to use the repe
```

```
at() function when building your dataset.
       24/24 [============ ] - 41s 2s/step - loss: 1.2714 - accu
       racy: 0.6219 - val_loss: 0.4031 - val_accuracy: 0.8982
       Epoch 2/10
       24/24 [============= ] - 33s 1s/step - loss: 0.2827 - accu
       racy: 0.9211
       Epoch 3/10
       24/24 [============= ] - 34s 1s/step - loss: 0.1448 - accu
       racy: 0.9615
       Epoch 4/10
       24/24 [============ ] - 32s 1s/step - loss: 0.0958 - accu
       racy: 0.9746
       Epoch 5/10
       24/24 [============= ] - 34s 1s/step - loss: 0.0679 - accu
       racy: 0.9826
       Epoch 6/10
       24/24 [============= ] - 32s 1s/step - loss: 0.0424 - accu
       racy: 0.9909
       Epoch 7/10
       24/24 [========== ] - 32s 1s/step - loss: 0.0373 - accu
       racy: 0.9908
       Epoch 8/10
       24/24 [============= ] - 33s 1s/step - loss: 0.0319 - accu
       racy: 0.9915
       Epoch 9/10
       24/24 [============= ] - 32s 1s/step - loss: 0.0235 - accu
       racy: 0.9940
       Epoch 10/10
       24/24 [============= ] - 32s 1s/step - loss: 0.0170 - accu
       racy: 0.9972
Out[]:
In [ ]:
        model.save('aslpng1.h5')
In [ ]:
        from keras.models import load_model
        import numpy as np
        import cv2
In [ ]:
        model=load_model('aslpng1.h5')
In [ ]:
        from skimage.transform import resize
        def detect(frame):
          img = resize(frame, (64, 64, 1))
          img = np.expand_dims(img,axis=0)
          if(np.max(img)>1):
            img = img/255.0
          prediction = model.predict(img)
          print(prediction)
          prediction = np.argmax(prediction,axis=1)
          print(prediction)
```