```
import os
import zipfile
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense, Dropout
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping, ModelCheckpoint
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from PIL import Image
# Step 1: Unzip the datasets
def unzip_data(zip_path, extract_to):
  with zipfile.ZipFile(zip_path, 'r') as zip_ref:
    zip_ref.extractall(extract_to)
data_paths = [
  '/Users/ronitvyas/Downloads/leapGestRecog/F1.zip',
  '/Users/ronitvyas/Downloads/leapGestRecog/F2.zip',
  '/Users/ronitvyas/Downloads/leapGestRecog/F3.zip',
  '/Users/ronitvyas/Downloads/leapGestRecog/LG1.zip',
  '/Users/ronitvyas/Downloads/leapGestRecog/LG2.zip'
]
```

```
extract_paths = [
  '/Users/ronitvyas/Downloads/leapGestRecog/extract/F1',
  '/Users/ronitvyas/Downloads/leapGestRecog/extract/F2',
  '/Users/ronitvyas/Downloads/leapGestRecog/extract/F3',
  '/Users/ronitvyas/Downloads/leapGestRecog/extract/LG1',
  '/Users/ronitvyas/Downloads/leapGestRecog/extract/LG2'
]
for zip_path, extract_path in zip(data_paths, extract_paths):
  unzip_data(zip_path, extract_path)
# Custom function to filter valid image files
def is_valid_image(file_path):
  try:
     Image.open(file_path)
     return True
  except:
     return False
# Remove invalid files
for category in ['F1', 'F2', 'F3', 'LG1', 'LG2']:
  category_path = os.path.join('/Users/ronitvyas/Downloads/leapGestRecog/extract', category)
  for root, dirs, files in os.walk(category_path):
     for file in files:
       file_path = os.path.join(root, file)
       if not is_valid_image(file_path):
```

```
# Step 2: Load and preprocess the data
data_dir = '/Users/ronitvyas/Downloads/leapGestRecog/extract'
image_size = (128, 128)
batch_size = 32
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, validation_split=0.2)
train_generator = datagen.flow_from_directory(
  data_dir,
  target_size=image_size,
  batch_size=batch_size,
  class_mode='categorical',
  subset='training'
)
validation_generator = datagen.flow_from_directory(
  data_dir,
  target_size=image_size,
  batch_size=batch_size,
  class_mode='categorical',
  subset='validation'
```

# Step 3: Build the CNN model

```
model = Sequential([
  Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(128, 128, 3)),
  MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),
  Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'),
  MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),
  Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu'),
  MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),
  Flatten(),
  Dense(128, activation='relu'),
  Dropout(0.5),
  Dense(5, activation='softmax')
])
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
# Step 4: Train the model
early_stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', patience=5, restore_best_weights=True)
model_checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint('hand_gesture_model.h5', save_best_only=True)
history = model.fit(
  train_generator,
  epochs=50,
  validation_data=validation_generator,
  callbacks=[early_stopping, model_checkpoint]
```

)

```
# Step 5: Evaluate the model
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='val_accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
plt.title('Model Accuracy')
plt.savefig('accuracy_plot.png')
plt.show()
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='loss')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='val_loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.title('Model Loss')
plt.savefig('loss_plot.png')
plt.show()
```

## Model Interpretation

|            | _       |                 |             |              |
|------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| Hand (     | 2actura | Peccanition     | Model       | Evaluation:  |
| ı ıaııcı ( | コロのいに   | L/CCCCCH HILLON | 1 101070751 | L valuation. |

## 1. Model Accuracy:

- The training accuracy starts at around 55% and shows a slight improvement over epochs.
- The validation accuracy starts at around 37% but does not improve significantly, indicating potential overfitting.

## 2. Model Loss:

- The training loss decreases over epochs, indicating that the model is learning.
- The validation loss increases significantly, suggesting overfitting.

## 3. Recommendations:

- Improve data augmentation techniques to provide more varied training data.
- Consider using a more complex model architecture or fine-tuning hyperparameters.
- Collect more data or use transfer learning to improve model generalization.



