

# AUTO COM

"YOUR GUARDIAN ON THE ROAD"



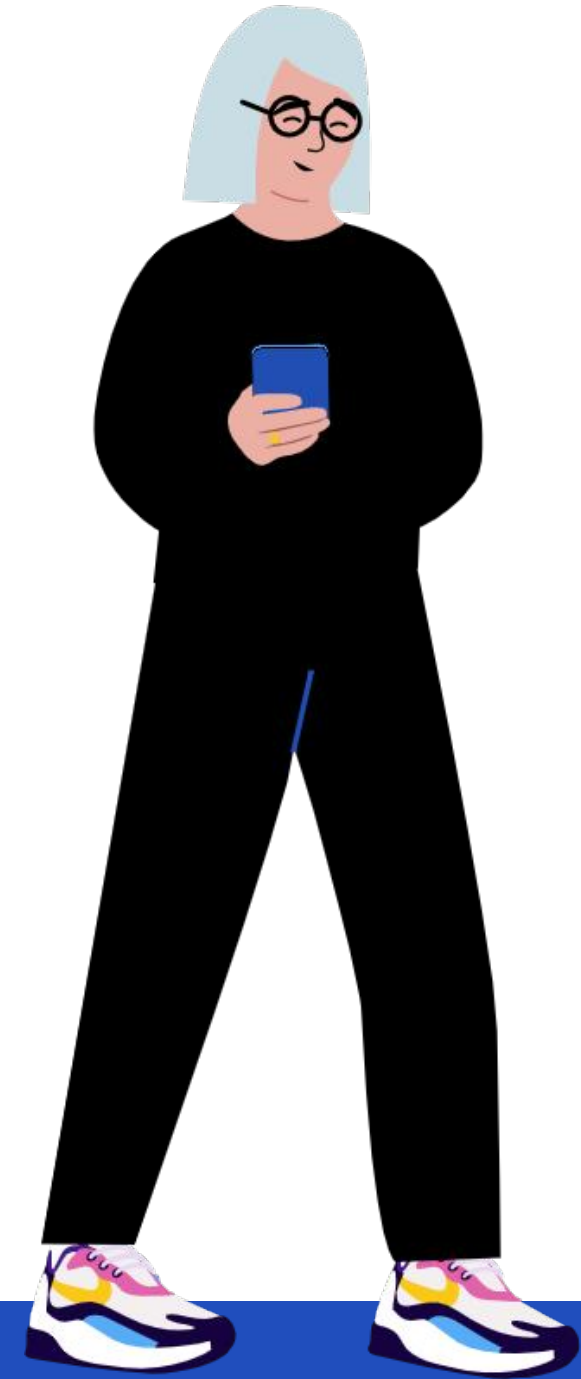
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# PROBLEM STATEMENT

•Distracted Driving Is A Significant Contributor To Road Accidents, Leading To Injuries And Fatalities Worldwide.

•The Challenge Is To Develop An Accurate And Reliable Machine Learning Model That Can Detect And Classify Various Types Of Driver Distractions From Images.

•The Goal Is To Classify Images Into One Of Ten Categories Representing Different Driver Behaviors, Such As Safe Driving, Texting, Talking On The Phone, Eating, And More.





# MEET OUR TEAM!



**Kumaran Hariharan**

Frontend And  
Integration



**Roshan Rajendran**

Model Design And  
Training



**Tejaswini Swaroop**

Model Building



**Pradhap Rane**

Model Training



**Farhad Khan**

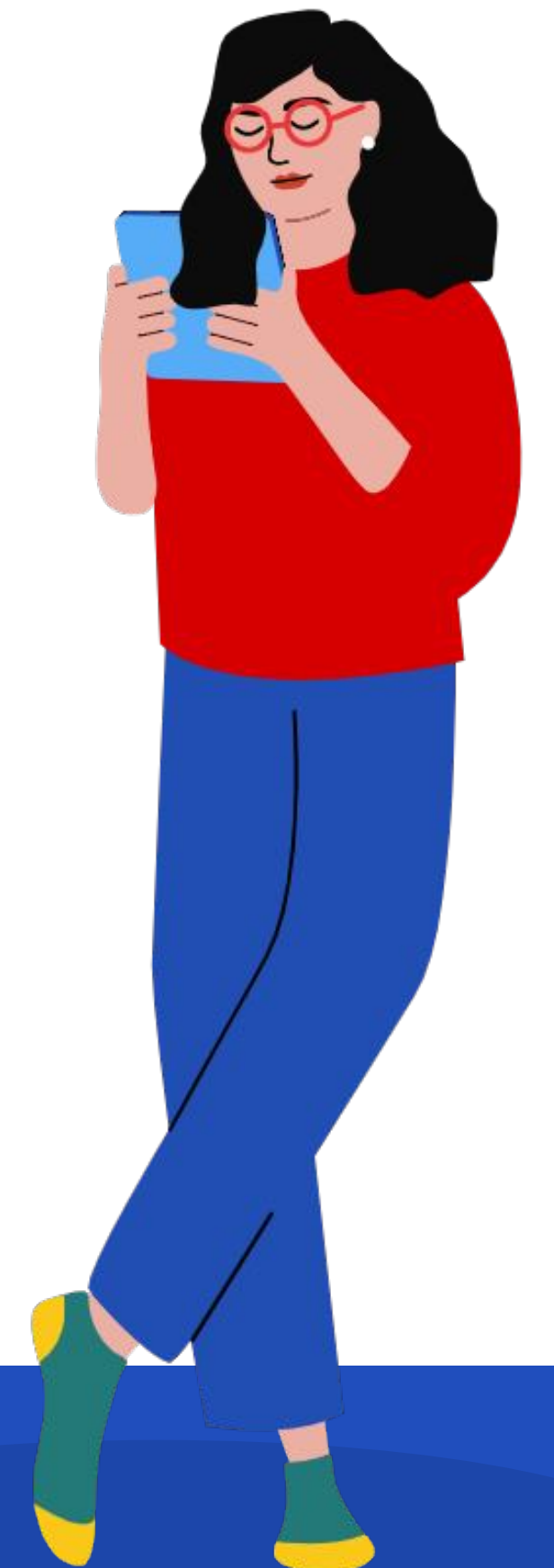
Data Evaluation  
And Training



# **ABSTRACT**

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- **Distracted Driving Poses A Significant Risk To Road Safety, Leading To Numerous Accidents.**
- **The Aim Of This Project Is To Develop An Advanced Machine Learning Model Capable Of Detecting Various Forms Of Driver Distractions From Images.**
- **The Project Involves Applying Image Processing Techniques And Deep Learning Algorithms To Identify And Categorize Driver Behaviors Into Distinct Classes Such As Texting, Eating, Talking On The Phone, And Others.**
- **Providing Real-Time Alerts By Text To Speech Mechanism.**
- **The Research Integrates**
  - 1.Data Collection**
  - 2.Model Training**
  - 3.Performance Evaluation High Accuracy**



# IMPORTANT USE CASE

- Drive Safe, Even When No Ones Watching
- Ola, Uber, Safe Driving, Cab
- Driving Schools, Post In Person Lectures Driver Monitor System.
- Cargo Safety, Ensure Goods Are Safe
- TARGET AUDIENCE :-
  - 1.Cab Service Providers
  - 2.Car Rental Service Providers
  - 3.Driving School.
  - 4.Insurance Providers.
- Logistic Service Providers Insurance Service Providers Law Enforcement



# CONCEPTS USED

## COMPUTER VISION

Image Classification: Predicting driver action  
Preprocessing: Resizing and data augmentation

## DEEP LEARNING

CNNs: For image data processing  
Transfer Learning: Fine-tuning  
MobileNetV2

## MOBILE NET V2

Pretrained Model: Lightweight CNN  
Custom Layers: For classification

## Streamlit

Frontend: Interactive web application

## TENSERFLOW/KERAS

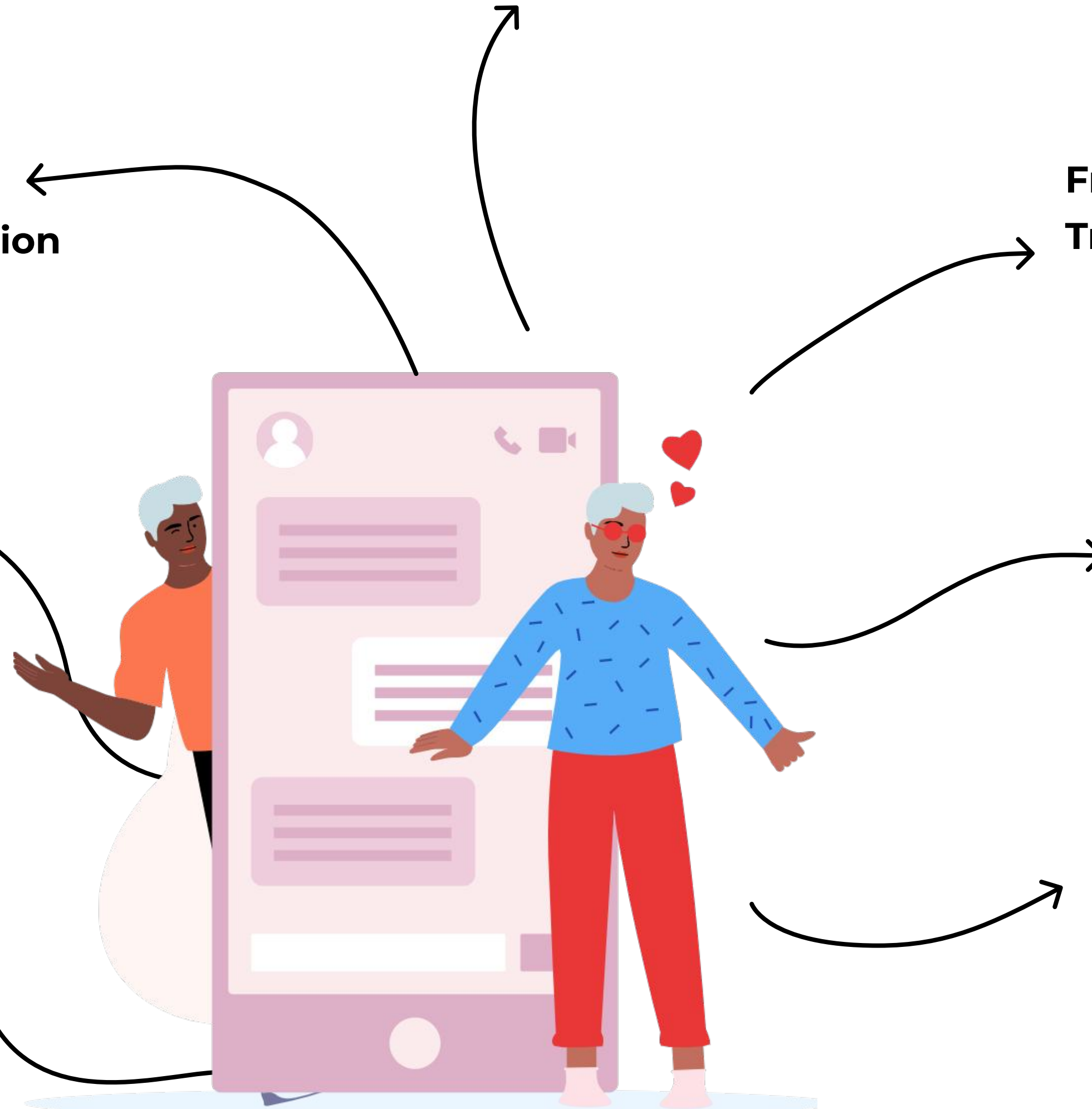
Frameworks: For neural network training  
Training: Compiling, evaluating.

## Data Augmentation:

Enhancements: Improving model performance.

## Model Evaluation:

Metrics: Accuracy and loss monitoring



# Data Used!

**Driver Images, Each Taken In A Car With A Driver Doing Something Unsafe In The Car (Texting, Eating, Talking On The Phone, Makeup, Reaching Behind, Etc) Organized Into 10 Classes.**

**The 10 Classes To Predict Are:**

**Co: Safe Driving**

**C1: Texting-Right**

**C2: Talking On The Phone – Right**

**C3: Texting-Left**

**C4: Talking On The Phone – Left**

**C5: Operating The Radio**

**C6: Drinking**

**C7: Reaching Behind**

**C8: Hair And Makeup**

**C9: Talking To Passenger**



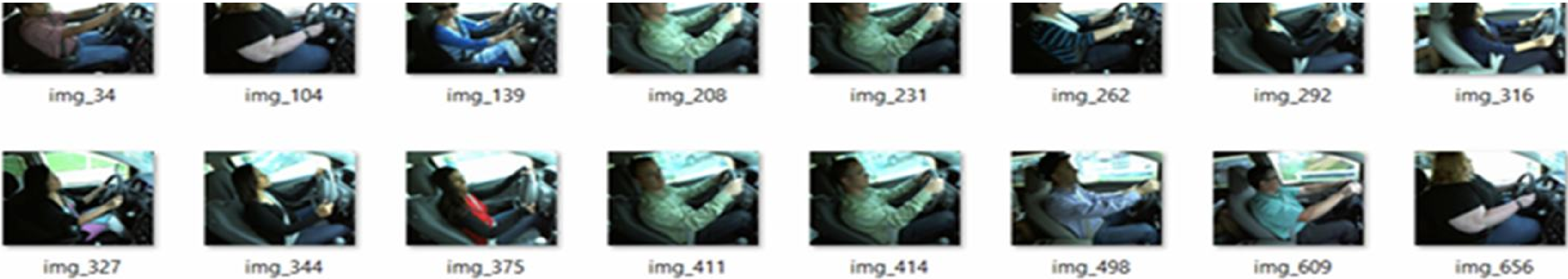


# GLIMPSE OF THE DATASET!

C0:Safe State



C8:Unsafe State(Hair And Makeup)

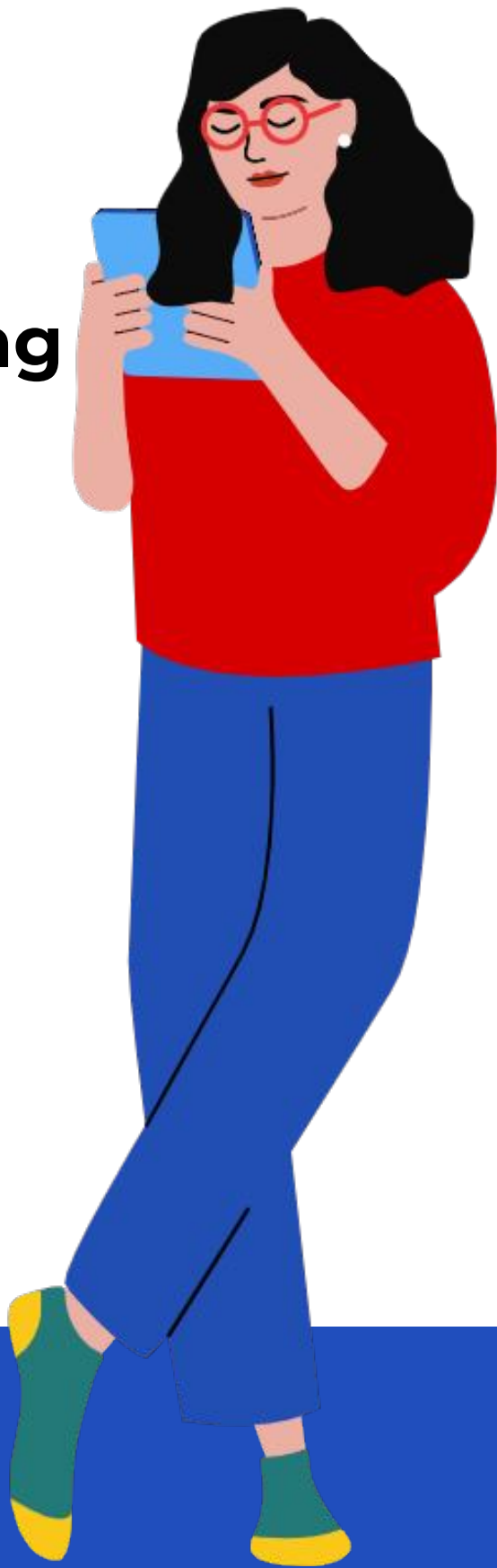




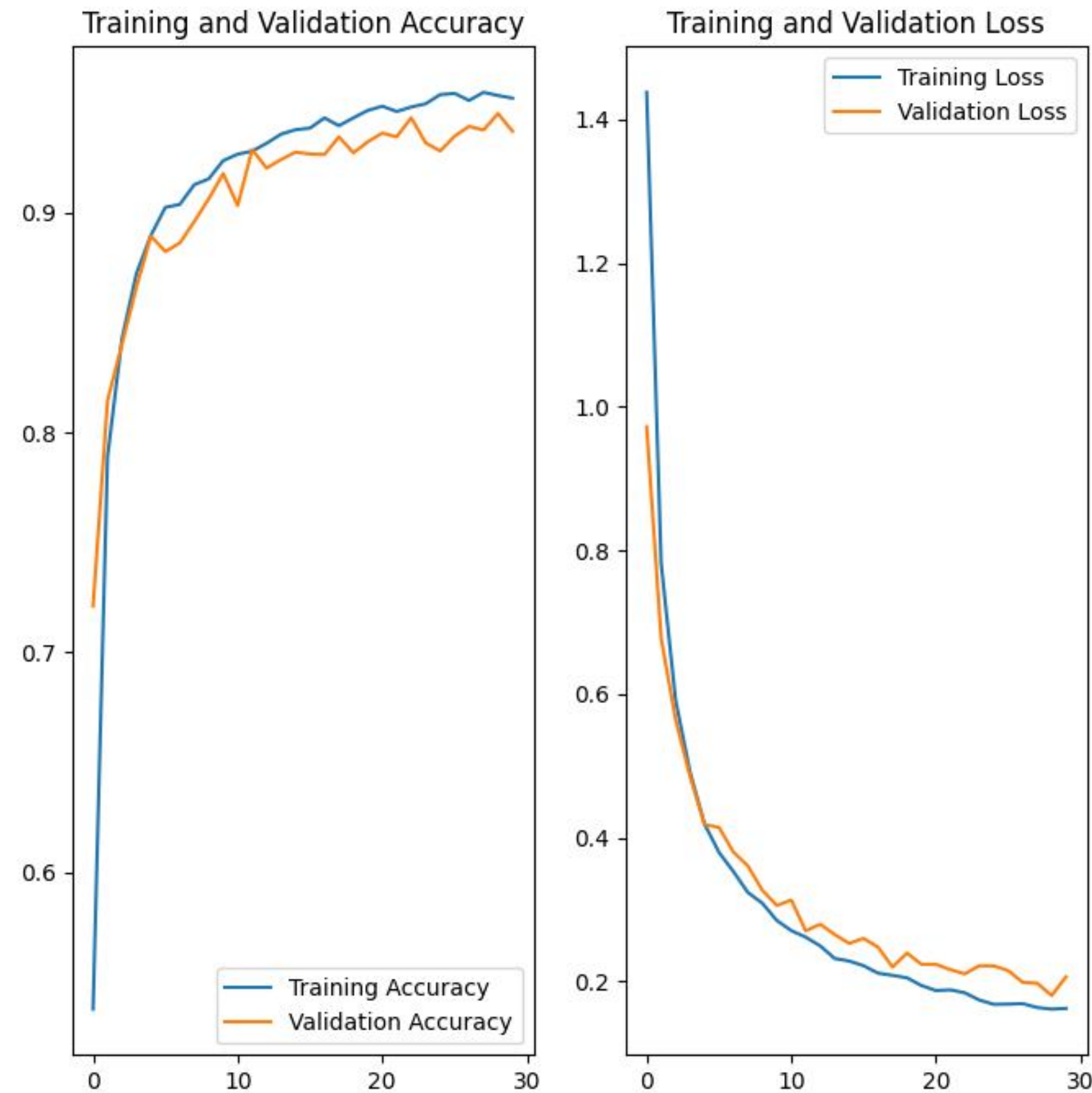
# MODEL TESTING AND CELL OUTPUT

```
model_final_30_epoch[1].h5  model2_30_epoch[1].ipynb  code.py 9+  epa-sea-level.csv
C: > Users > 91877 > AppData > Local > Microsoft > Windows > INetCache > IE > ULD31Z4F > model2_30_epoch[1].ipynb > ...
+ Code + Markdown ...
... Epoch 1/30
/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.12/lib/python3.12/site-packages/keras/src/trainers/data_adapters/py_dataset_adapter.py:121: UserWarning: Your `PyDataset` class should call
self._warn_if_super_not_called()
225/225 ----- 128s 550ms/step - accuracy: 0.3629 - loss: 1.8475 - val_accuracy: 0.7210 - val_loss: 0.9720
Epoch 2/30
225/225 ----- 165s 724ms/step - accuracy: 0.7669 - loss: 0.8532 - val_accuracy: 0.8145 - val_loss: 0.6777
Epoch 3/30
225/225 ----- 187s 818ms/step - accuracy: 0.8299 - loss: 0.6279 - val_accuracy: 0.8401 - val_loss: 0.5644
Epoch 4/30
225/225 ----- 199s 876ms/step - accuracy: 0.8679 - loss: 0.5057 - val_accuracy: 0.8661 - val_loss: 0.4852
Epoch 5/30
225/225 ----- 207s 910ms/step - accuracy: 0.8899 - loss: 0.4247 - val_accuracy: 0.8892 - val_loss: 0.4184
Epoch 6/30
225/225 ----- 204s 897ms/step - accuracy: 0.8966 - loss: 0.3900 - val_accuracy: 0.8823 - val_loss: 0.4144
Epoch 7/30
225/225 ----- 226s 993ms/step - accuracy: 0.9043 - loss: 0.3593 - val_accuracy: 0.8862 - val_loss: 0.3800
Epoch 8/30
225/225 ----- 237s 1s/step - accuracy: 0.9144 - loss: 0.3306 - val_accuracy: 0.8959 - val_loss: 0.3607
Epoch 9/30
225/225 ----- 242s 1s/step - accuracy: 0.9160 - loss: 0.3078 - val_accuracy: 0.9062 - val_loss: 0.3268
Epoch 10/30
225/225 ----- 235s 1s/step - accuracy: 0.9210 - loss: 0.2936 - val_accuracy: 0.9177 - val_loss: 0.3057
Epoch 11/30
225/225 ----- 228s 999ms/step - accuracy: 0.9236 - loss: 0.2740 - val_accuracy: 0.9032 - val_loss: 0.3132
Epoch 12/30
225/225 ----- 213s 937ms/step - accuracy: 0.9281 - loss: 0.2583 - val_accuracy: 0.9286 - val_loss: 0.2704
Epoch 13/30
225/225 ----- 216s 950ms/step - accuracy: 0.9292 - loss: 0.2506 - val_accuracy: 0.9202 - val_loss: 0.2796
...
Epoch 29/30
225/225 ----- 202s 890ms/step - accuracy: 0.9526 - loss: 0.1623 - val_accuracy: 0.9450 - val_loss: 0.1804
Epoch 30/30
225/225 ----- 203s 891ms/step - accuracy: 0.9530 - loss: 0.1591 - val_accuracy: 0.9369 - val_loss: 0.2064
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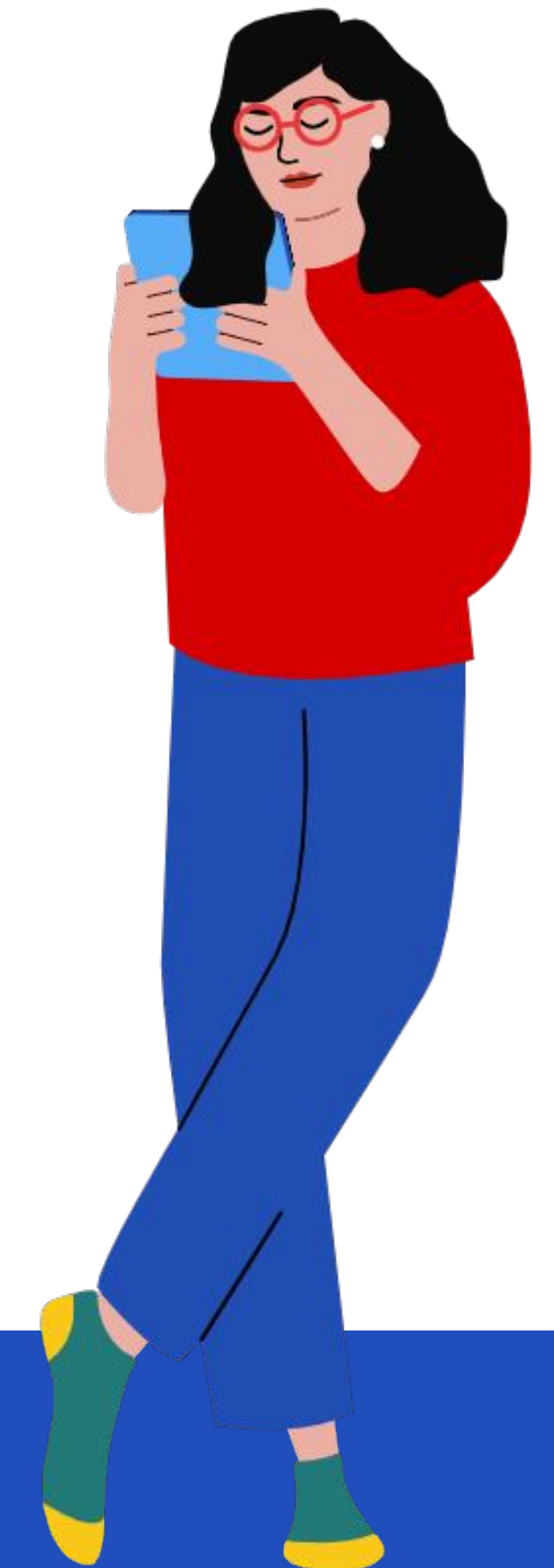
## Model Testing



# Model Testing And Accuracy

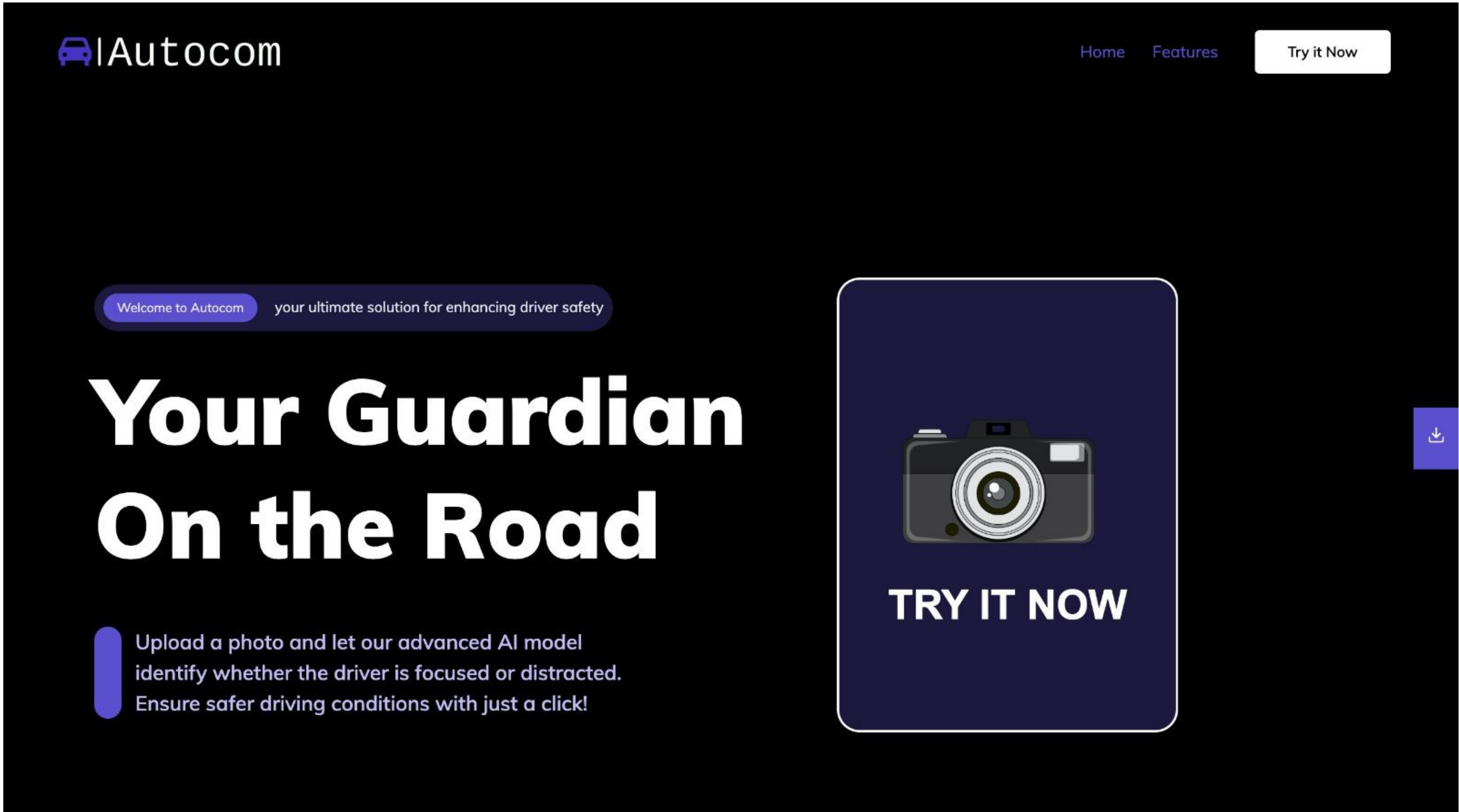


■ Accuracy

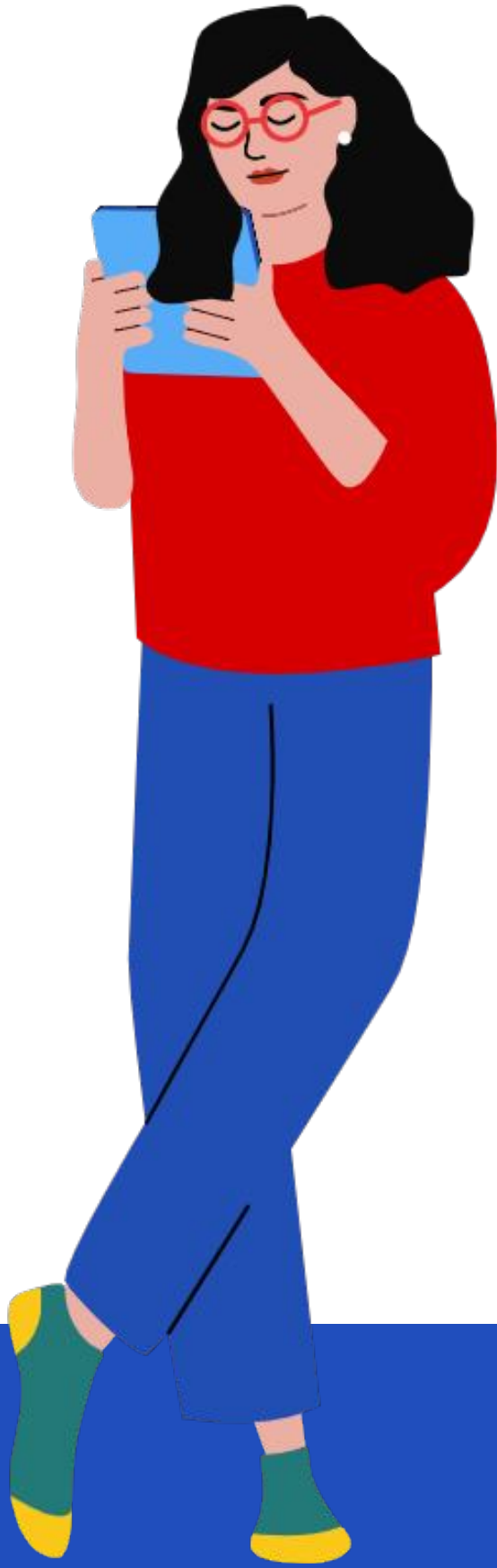




# Glimpse Of The Project!

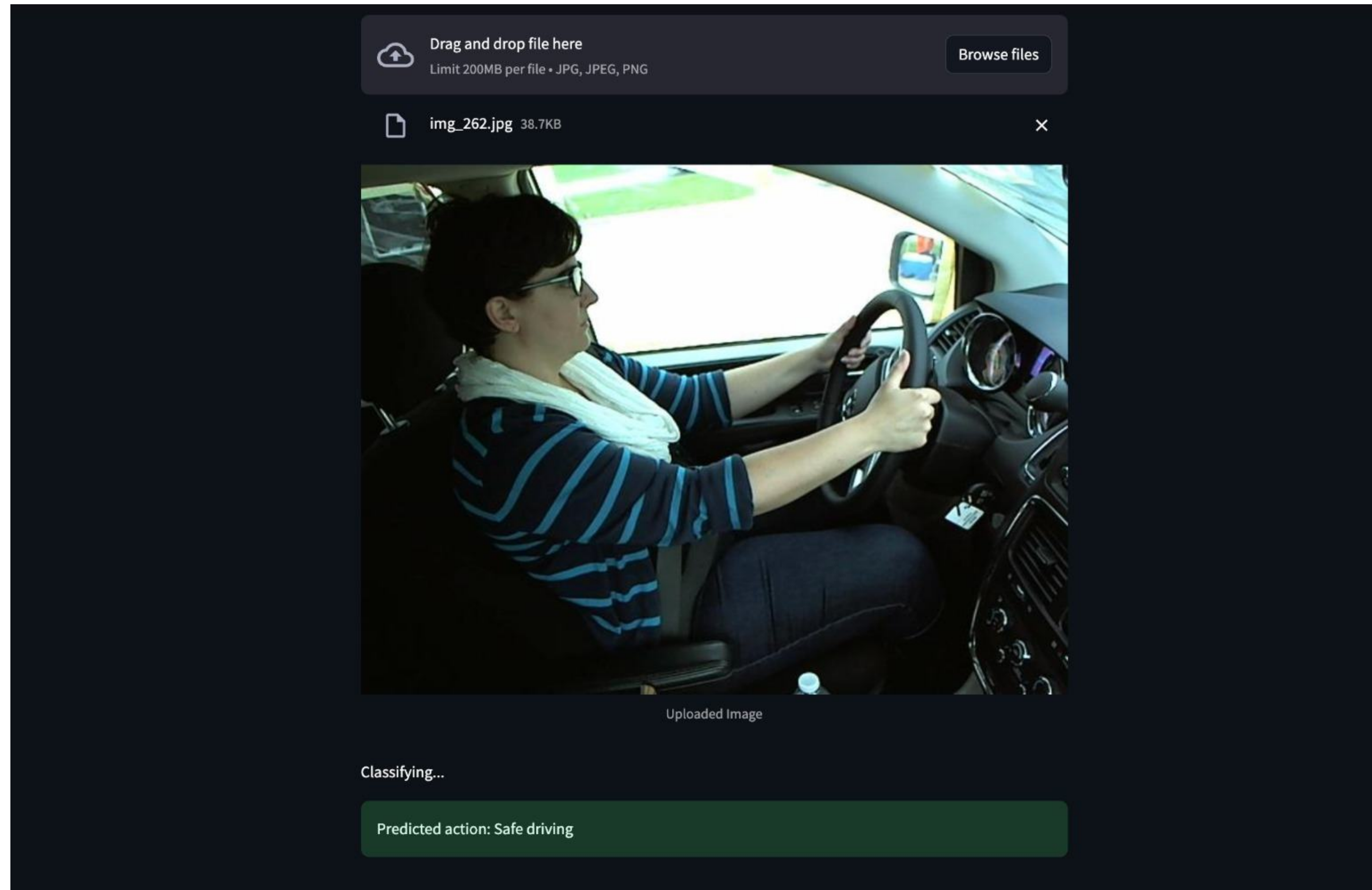


■ HOME PAGE

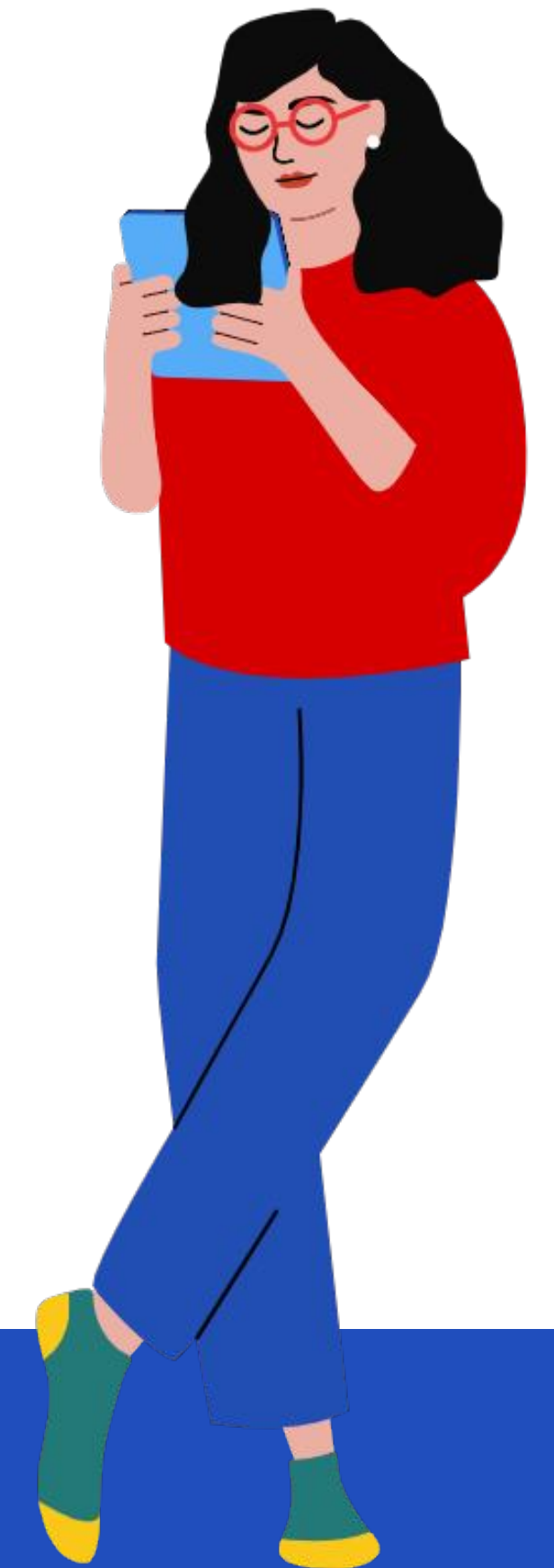




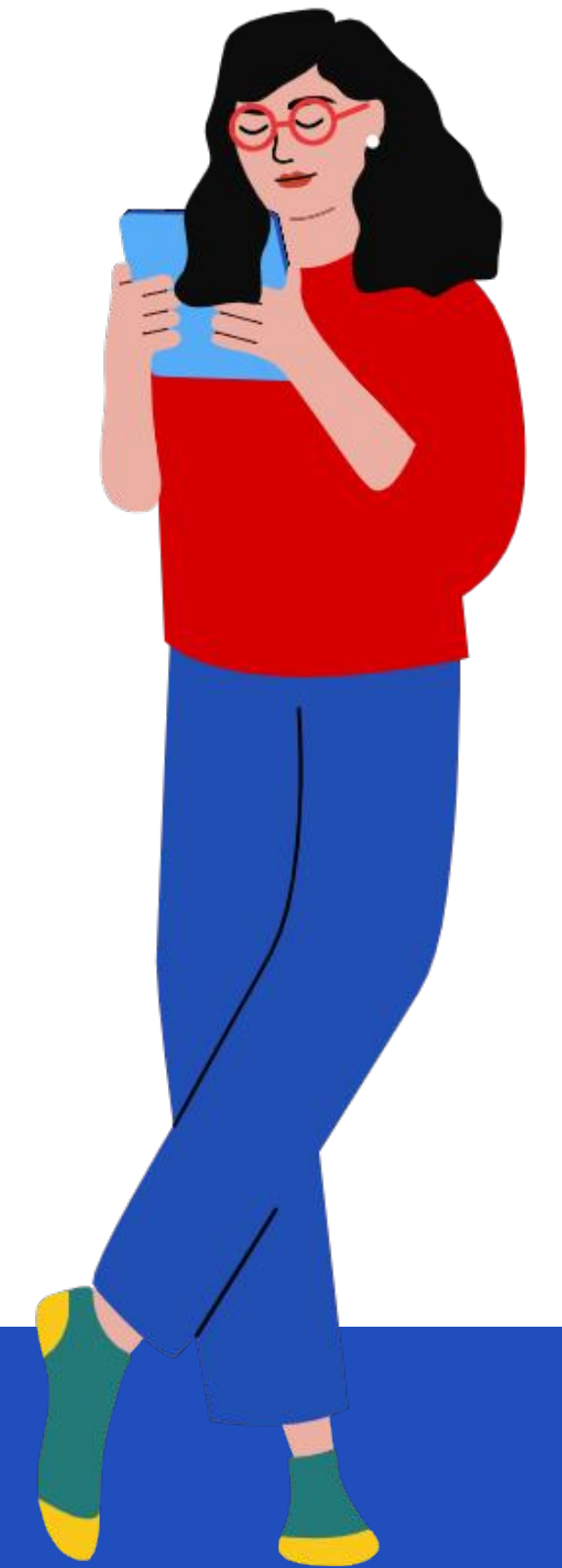
# Glimpse Of The Project!



■ OUR MODEL



**LET'S CHECK OUT THE  
PROTOTYPE!!!**

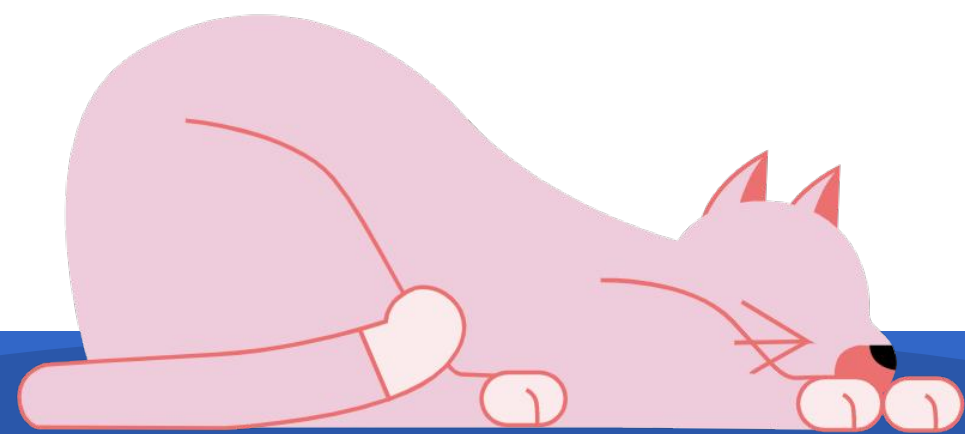


# MOBILE NET V2 ARCHITECTURE

**Type: Convolutional Neural Network  
(CNN)**

**Key Features:**

- **Depthwise Separable Convolutions: Reduces Computational Cost By Factorizing A Standardconvolution Into A Depthwise Convolution Followed By A Pointwise Convolution.**
- **Inverted Residuals And Linear Bottlenecks: Improves Model Performance By Optimizing The Flow Of Information Through The Network.**



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# **WE LEARNT!**

**Deep Learning Implementation**

**Data Augmentation**

**Model Training and Evaluation**

**Image processing**

**Deployment with streamlit**

**TensorFlow lite**



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# Challenges faced

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- **Integration with Webcam**
  - **Data Imbalance**
  - **Model Optimization**
  - **Real-Time Processing**



# Future Enhancement

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## 1.Real-Time Alerts:

- Integrate Audio And Visual Alerts For Detected Risky Behaviors.

## 2.Extended Dataset:

- Incorporate Additional Driver Behaviors And Larger Datasets For Improved Accuracy.

## 3.Multimodal Inputs:

- Combine Image Data With Sensor Data (E.G., Speed, GPS) For Comprehensive Analysis.

## 4.Edge Deployment:

- Optimize The Model For Deployment On Edge Devices Like Raspberry Pi For In-Car Implementation.

## 5.Behavior Trends:

- Analyze And Visualize Driver Behavior Trends Over Time For Individual Drivers.

## 6.Custom Alerts:

- Allow Users To Set Custom Alerts For Specific Behaviors.





# CONCLUSION

- **This project demonstrates the potential of machine learning and computer vision techniques in enhancing road safety by detecting and classifying distracted driving behaviors.**
- **By accurately identifying various types of distractions from driver images, the developed model can be integrated into advanced driver assistance systems to provide real-time alerts, helping to mitigate the risks associated with distracted driving.**

