**CONCLUSION**

A model for drowsiness sensing depends on effective CNN architecture, planned to observe drowsiness based on eye closure. The implementation started preparing image datasets for both open and closed eyes. 75% of the data set is used for the custom-designed CNN training and the balance 25% of the dataset is utilized for test purposes. First, the information video is transformed into frames and in each

frame, the face and eyes are detected. The enhanced CNN supplied an automated and effective learned characteristics that aid us to categorize the opening or closing of eyes. If the closing of eyes occur in 15 successive frames, an alarm is triggered to alert the driver. The proposed CNN gives a training accuracy of 97% and a testing accuracy of 67%. For future works, extra face characteristics can be added to give more accuracy in detection. We can also combine vehicle driving pattern information obtained using On-Board Diagnostics sensors with the facial features extracted.