用PaddlePaddle实现人脸识别_人工智能导论 **양 Fork** 13 ♡ 喜欢 1 使用PaddlePaddle来实现人脸识别,通过构建CNN和VGG网络在明星数据集(章子怡、姜文、彭于晏三位明星人脸图片)上进行训练和预测,感谢「asaxam」同学的 f flyingcatty 🔷 😡2枚 1.8.0 Python3 中级 计算机视觉 深度学习 分类 2022-03-27 22:54:49 Al Studio 经典版 版本内容 数据集 Fork记录 评论(0) 新版Notebook-BML CodeLab上线,fork后可修改项目版本进行体验 人脸识别V1 2022-03-27 23:24:51 请选择预览文件 下面是代码的整个结构目录: 【1.用来存放自定义图片的目录——/home/aistudio/images/face】 【2.用来存放图像列表的目录——/home/aistudio/face/】 【3.model_vgg用来存放vgg网络训练的模型】 【4.model_cnn用来存放cnn网路训练的模型】 /home/aistudio/images/face 1.自定义图片存储目录 /home/aistudio/face/ 人脸识别目录说明 2.生成图像列表目录 CNN模型 ⊙ /home/aistudio/data/model_cnn 3.训练模型保存目录 VGG模型 /home/aistudio/data/model_vgg 用%pwd查看当前所在目录 In [1] %pwd '/home/aistudio' In [2] !unzip -qo /home/aistudio/data/data12039/images.zip -d /home/aistudio/ In[3] !ls /home/aistudio/images/face jiangwen pengyuyan zhangziyi 准备数据 配置网络 训练网络 模型评估 模型预测

Step1:准备数据。

数据集介绍

数据集中章子怡、姜文、彭于晏三位明星的人脸图片。 总计317张图片,章子怡100张,姜文103 张,彭于晏114张。按照9:1的比例进行划分,90%用于训练,10%用于测试。

自定义的数据集,首先要生成图像列表,把自定的图像分为测试集和训练集,并带有标签。下面的程序可以单独运行,只要把一个大类的文件夹路径传进去就可以了,该程序会把里面的每个小类别都迭代,生成固定格式的列表.比如我们把人脸类别的根目录传进去../images/face。最后会在指定目录下面生成三个文件,readme.json、trainer.list和test.list.

```
import json
data_root_path = '/home/aistudio/images/face'
class_detail = []
class_dirs = os.listdir(data_root_path)
class_label_dict = {'zhangziyi': 0, 'jiangwen': 1, 'pengyuyan': 2}
father_paths = data_root_path.split('/') #['', 'home', 'aistudio', 'imag
while True:
    if father_paths[father_paths.__len__() - 1] == '':
        del father_paths[father_paths.__len__() - 1]
    else:
father_path = father_paths[father_paths.__len__() - 1]
data_list_path = '/home/aistudio/%s/' % father_path
isexist = os.path.exists(data_list_path)
if not isexist:
   os.makedirs(data_list_path)
with open(data_list_path + "test.list", 'w') as f:
with open(data_list_path + "trainer.list", 'w') as f:
all_class_images = 0
for class_dir in class_dirs:
    class_detail_list = {}
    test_sum = 0
    trainer_sum = 0
    class_sum = 0
    path = data_root_path + "/" + class_dir
    img_paths = os.listdir(path)
    for img_path in img_paths:
       name_path = path + '/' + img_path
        if class_sum % 10 == 0:
           test_sum += 1
           with open(data_list_path + "test.list", 'a') as f:
               f.write(name_path + "\t%d" % class_label_dict[class_dir] +
        else:
            trainer_sum += 1
           with open(data_list_path + "trainer.list", 'a') as f:
               f.write(name_path + "\t%d" % class_label_dict[class_dir] +
        class_sum += 1
        all_class_images += 1
    class_detail_list['class_name'] = class_dir
    class_detail_list['class_label'] = class_label_dict[class_dir]
    class_detail_list['class_test_images'] = test_sum #该类数据
    class_detail_list['class_trainer_images'] = trainer_sum #该类数据的训练集
    class_detail.append(class_detail_list)
all_class_sum = class_dirs.__len__()
readjson = {}
readjson['all_class_name'] = father_path
readjson['all_class_sum'] = all_class_sum
readjson['all_class_images'] = all_class_images
readjson['class_detail'] = class_detail
jsons = json.dumps(readjson, sort_keys=True, indent=4, separators=(',', ':
with open(data_list_path + "readme.json",'w') as f:
```

```
f.write(jsons)
      print ('生成数据列表完成!')
      print ("标签及其类别: {}".format(class_label_dict))
     生成数据列表完成!
     标签及其类别: {'zhangziyi': 0, 'jiangwen': 1, 'pengyuyan': 2}
In[5] ls /home/aistudio/face/
     readme.json test.list trainer.list
In[6] cat /home/aistudio/face/readme.json
         "all_class_images": 317,
         "all_class_name": "face",
         "all_class_sum": 3,
         "class_detail": [
             {
                 "class_label": 1,
                 "class_name": "jiangwen",
                 "class_test_images": 11,
                 "class_trainer_images": 92
             },
                 "class_label": 2,
                 "class_name": "pengyuyan",
                 "class_test_images": 12,
                 "class_trainer_images": 102
             },
             {
                 "class_label": 0,
                 "class_name": "zhangziyi",
                 "class_test_images": 10,
                 "class_trainer_images": 90
             }
         ]
     }
      import paddle
      import paddle.fluid as fluid
      import numpy
      import sys
      import os
      from multiprocessing import cpu_count
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     2022-03-27 23:22:19,285-INFO: font search path ['/opt/conda/envs/python35-path
     2022-03-27 23:22:19,629-INFO: generated new fontManager
     train_reader和test_reader分别用于获取训练集和测试集 paddle.reader.shuffle()表示每次缓存
     BUF_SIZE个数据项,并进行打乱 paddle.batch()表示每BATCH_SIZE组成一个batch
```

自定义数据集需要先定义自己的reader,把图像数据处理一些,并输出图片的数组和标签。

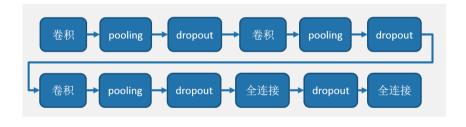
```
In [8]
      def train_mapper(sample):
          img, label = sample
          img = paddle.dataset.image.load image(img)
          img = paddle.dataset.image.simple_transform(im=img,
                                                       resize_size=100,
                                                       crop_size=100,
                                                        is_color=True,
                                                       is_train=True)
          img= img.flatten().astype('float32')/255.0
          return img, label
      def train_r(train_list, buffered_size=1024):
          def reader():
              with open(train_list, 'r') as f:
                   lines = [line.strip() for line in f]
                   for line in lines:
                       img_path, lab = line.strip().split('\t')
                      yield img_path, int(lab)
          return paddle.reader.xmap_readers(train_mapper, reader,cpu_count(), but
      def test_mapper(sample):
          img, label = sample
          img = paddle.dataset.image.load_image(img)
          img = paddle.dataset.image.simple_transform(im=img, resize_size=100, cr
          img= img.flatten().astype('float32')/255.0
          return img, label
      def test_r(test_list, buffered_size=1024):
          def reader():
              with open(test list, 'r') as f:
                  lines = [line.strip() for line in f]
                   for line in lines:
                       img_path, lab = line.strip().split('\t')
                       yield img_path, int(lab)
          return paddle.reader.xmap_readers(test_mapper, reader,cpu_count(), buf1
      对比一下手写数字识别和猫狗分类创建reader的代码
       train_reader = paddle.batch(paddle.reader.shuffle(paddle.dataset.mnist.train()
                                                buf size=512),
                              batch_size=128)
       test_reader = paddle.batch paddle.dataset.mnist.test(),
```

```
In [9] BATCH_SIZE = 32
                      trainer_reader = train_r(train_list="/home/aistudio/face/trainer.list")
                      train_reader = paddle.batch(
                                    paddle.reader.shuffle(
                                                reader=trainer_reader,buf_size=300),
                                    batch_size=BATCH_SIZE)
                       tester_reader = test_r(test_list="/home/aistudio/face/test.list")
                      test_reader = paddle.batch(
                                       tester_reader, batch_size=BATCH_SIZE)
                   打印看下数据是什么样的? PaddlePaddle接口提供的数据已经经过了归一化、居中等处理 尝试打印
                    一下,观察一下自定义的数据集
In[10] train_data = paddle.batch(trainer_reader,
                                                                                                                     batch_size=3)
                       sampledata=next(train_data())
                      print(sampledata)
                                           /([1. , 1. , 1. , ..., 0.02352941, 0.02/45098, 0.02745098], dtype=float32), 1), (array([0.8039216 , 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.80784315, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807845, 0.807855, 0.807855, 0.807855, 0.807850, 0.807855, 0.807855, 0.807855, 0.807855, 0.807855, 0.807855, 0.
                                                                                                                                                                , ..., 0.02352941, 0.02745098,
                     [(array([1.
                                            0.4509804], dtype=float32), 1), (array([0.48235294, 0.43137255, 0.3
                                            0.03921569], dtype=float32), 1)]
                              准备数据
                                                                                 配置网络
                                                                                                                                     训练网络
                                                                                                                                                                                          模型评估
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              模型预测
```

Step2.网络配置

(1) 搭建网络

配置网络主要是用来组建一个Program,主要包括三个部分: 1.网络模型2.损失函数3.优化函数搭建的CNN网络



```
In[11] def convolutional_neural_network(image, type_size):
          filter_size=3,# 滤波
                                                        num_filters=32,# fil
                                                        pool_size=2,# 池化层
                                                        pool_stride=2,# 池化
                                                         act='relu') # 激活类
          drop = fluid.layers.dropout(x=conv_pool_1, dropout_prob=0.5)
          conv_pool_2 = fluid.nets.simple_img_conv_pool(input=drop,
                                                         filter_size=3,
                                                        num filters=64,
                                                        pool size=2,
                                                        pool_stride=2,
                                                        act='relu')
          drop = fluid.layers.dropout(x=conv_pool_2, dropout_prob=0.5)
          conv_pool_3 = fluid.nets.simple_img_conv_pool(input=drop,
                                                        filter_size=3,
                                                        num_filters=64,
                                                        pool_size=2,
                                                        pool_stride=2,
                                                        act='relu')
          drop = fluid.layers.dropout(x=conv_pool_3, dropout_prob=0.5)
          fc = fluid.layers.fc(input=drop, size=512, act='relu')
          drop = fluid.layers.dropout(x=fc, dropout prob=0.5)
          predict = fluid.layers.fc(input=drop,size=type_size,act='softmax')
          return predict
```

搭建VGG网络

- 1.首先定义了一组卷积网络,即conv_block。卷积核大小为3x3,池化窗口大小为2x2,窗口滑动大小为2,groups决定每组VGG模块是几次连续的卷积操作,dropouts指定Dropout操作的概率。所使用的img_conv_group是在paddle.networks中预定义的模块,由若干组 Conv->BN->ReLu->Dropout和一组 Pooling 组成。
- 2.五组卷积操作,即 5个conv_block。 第一、二组采用两次连续的卷积操作。第三、四、五组采用三次连续的卷积操作。每组最后一个卷积后面Dropout概率为0,即不使用Dropout操作。
- 3.最后接两层512维的全连接。
- 4.通过上面VGG网络提取高层特征,然后经过全连接层映射到类别维度大小的向量,再通过Softmax 归一化得到每个类别的概率,也可称作分类器。

```
In[12] def vgg_bn_drop(image, type_size):
          def conv_block(ipt, num_filter, groups, dropouts):
              return fluid.nets.img_conv_group(
                  input=ipt, #
                  pool_size=2,
                  pool_stride=2,
                  conv_num_filter=[num_filter] * groups, # 过滤器介数
                  conv_filter_size=3,
                  conv_act='relu',
                  conv_with_batchnorm=True, # 表示在 Conv2d Layer 之后是否使用 Batch
                  conv_batchnorm_drop_rate=dropouts,# 表示 BatchNorm 之后的 Dropou
                  pool type='max')
          conv1 = conv_block(image, 64, 2, [0.0, 0])
          conv2 = conv_block(conv1, 128, 2, [0.0, 0])
          conv3 = conv_block(conv2, 256, 3, [0.0, 0.0, 0])
          conv4 = conv_block(conv3, 512, 3, [0.0, 0.0, 0])
          conv5 = conv_block(conv4, 512, 3, [0.0, 0.0, 0])
          drop = fluid.layers.dropout(x=conv5, dropout_prob=0.5)
          fc1 = fluid.layers.fc(input=drop, size=512, act=None)
          bn = fluid.layers.batch_norm(input=fc1, act='relu')
          drop2 = fluid.layers.dropout(x=bn, dropout_prob=0.0)
          fc2 = fluid.layers.fc(input=drop2, size=512, act=None)
          predict = fluid.layers.fc(input=fc2, size=type_size, act='softmax')
          return predict
```

(2) 定义数据层

image 和 label 是通过 fluid.layers.data 创建的两个输入数据层。其中 image 是 [3, 100, 100] 维度的浮点数据: label 是 [1] 维度的整数数据。

这里需要注意的是: Fluid中默认使用 -1 表示 batch size 维度,默认情况下会在 shape 的第一个维度添加 -1。 所以 上段代码中, 我们可以接受将一个 [-1, 3, 100, 100] 的numpy array传给 image。 Fluid中用来做类别标签的数据类型是 int64,并且标签从0开始。

```
In[13] image = fluid.layers.data(name='image', shape=[3, 100, 100], dtype='float32
    label = fluid.layers.data(name='label', shape=[1], dtype='int64')
    print('image_shape:',image.shape)
    image_shape: (-1, 3, 100, 100)
    (3) 获取分类器
```

注: type_size要和需要分类的类别数量保持一致

这次使用的是交叉熵损失函数,该函数在分类任务上比较常用。

定义了一个损失函数之后,还有对它求平均值,因为定义的是一个Batch的损失值。

同时我们还可以定义一个准确率函数,这个可以在我们训练的时候输出分类的准确率。

(5) 定义优化方法

接着是定义优化方法,这次我们使用的是Adam优化方法,同时指定学习率为0.001。

在上述模型配置完毕后,得到两个fluid.Program: fluid.default_startup_program()与fluid.default_main_program()配置完毕了。

参数初始化操作会被写入fluid.default_startup_program()

fluid.default_main_program()用于获取默认或全局main program(主程序)。该主程序用于训练和测试模型。fluid.layers 中的所有layer函数可以向 default_main_program 中添加算子和变量。 default_main_program 是fluid的许多编程接口(API)的Program参数的缺省值。例如,当用户 program没有传入的时候, Executor.run() 会默认执行 default_main_program 。



Step3.模型训练 and Step4.模型评估

(1) 创建Executor

首先定义运算场所 fluid.CPUPlace()和 fluid.CUDAPlace(0)分别表示运算场所为CPU和GPU

Executor:接收传入的program, 通过run()方法运行program。

训练分为三步:第一步配置好训练的环境,第二步用训练集进行训练,并用验证集对训练进行评估,不断优化,第三步保存好训练的模型

(2) 定义数据映射器

DataFeeder负责将数据提供器(train_reader,test_reader)返回的数据转成一种特殊的数据结构,使 其可以输入到Executor中。

feed_list设置向模型输入的向变量表或者变量表名

(3)展示模型训练曲线

```
In[19] all_train_iter=0
      all_train_iters=[]
      all train costs=[]
      all_train_accs=[]
       def draw_train_process(title,iters,costs,accs,label_cost,lable_acc):
           plt.title(title, fontsize=24)
           plt.xlabel("iter", fontsize=20)
           plt.ylabel("cost/acc", fontsize=20)
           plt.plot(iters, costs,color='red',label=label_cost)
           plt.plot(iters, accs,color='green',label=lable_acc)
           plt.grid()
           plt.show()
```

(4) 训练并保存模型

Executor接收传入的program,并根据feed map(输入映射表)和fetch_list(结果获取表) 向program中添 加feed operators(数据输入算子)和fetch operators (结果获取算子)。

feed map为该program提供输入数据。fetch_list提供program训练结束后用户预期的变量。

这次训练5个Pass。每一个Pass训练结束之后,再使用验证集进行验证,并求出相应的损失值Cost和 准确率acc。

In [20]

```
EPOCH NUM = 20
print('开始训练...')
model_save_dir = "/home/aistudio/data/model_cnn"
for pass_id in range(EPOCH_NUM):
    train_cost = 0
   for batch_id, data in enumerate(train_reader()):
        train_cost, train_acc = exe.run(
            program=fluid.default_main_program(),
            feed=feeder.feed(data),
            fetch_list=[avg_cost, accuracy])
        all_train_iter=all_train_iter+BATCH_SIZE
        all_train_iters.append(all_train_iter)
        all_train_costs.append(train_cost[0])
        all_train_accs.append(train_acc[0])
        if batch_id % 10 == 0:
```

イジノン と楽 AI Studio 项目 课程 数据集 比赛 更多 模型库 活动

论坛 访问飞

```
注: type_size要和需要分类的类别数...
Step3.模型训练 and Step4.模型评估
Step5.模型预测
```

```
test accs = []
test_costs = []
for batch_id, data in enumerate(test_reader()):
     test_cost, test_acc = exe.run(program=fluid.default_main_program()
                                   feed=feeder.feed(data),
                                   fetch_list=[avg_cost, accuracy])
     test_accs.append(test_acc[0])
     test_costs.append(test_cost[0])
test_cost = (sum(test_costs) / len(test_costs))
test_acc = (sum(test_accs) / len(test_accs))
print('Test:%d, Cost:%0.5f, ACC:%0.5f' % (pass_id, test_cost, test_acc)
if not os.path.exists(model_save_dir):
   os.makedirs(model_save_dir)
fluid.io.save_inference_model(dirname=model_save_dir,
                                feeded_var_names=["image"],
```

target_vars=[predict],



围

print('训练模型保存完成!')

开始训练...

Pass 0, Step 0, Cost 1.545719, Acc 0.312500 Test:0, Cost:0.71614, ACC:0.70312

Pass 1, Step 0, Cost 0.984149, Acc 0.687500 Test:1, Cost:1.65988, ACC:0.29688

Pass 2, Step 0, Cost 1.028732, Acc 0.562500 Test:2, Cost:0.48792, ACC:0.81250

Pass 3, Step 0, Cost 0.978104, Acc 0.500000 Test:3, Cost:0.54789, ACC:0.79688

Pass 4, Step 0, Cost 0.700373, Acc 0.656250 Test:4, Cost:0.52407, ACC:0.87500

Pass 5, Step 0, Cost 0.735128, Acc 0.687500 Test:5, Cost:0.41733, ACC:0.87500

Pass 6, Step 0, Cost 0.719776, Acc 0.656250 Test:6, Cost:0.35984, ACC:0.81250

Pass 7, Step 0, Cost 0.729553, Acc 0.468750 Test:7, Cost:0.50601, ACC:0.84375

Pass 8, Step 0, Cost 0.679281, Acc 0.750000 Test:8, Cost:0.81121, ACC:0.82812

Pass 9, Step 0, Cost 0.627250, Acc 0.750000 Test:9, Cost:0.67843, ACC:0.78125

Pass 10, Step 0, Cost 0.730999, Acc 0.562500 Test:10, Cost:0.28707, ACC:0.89062

Pass 11, Step 0, Cost 0.584491, Acc 0.781250 Test:11, Cost:0.28830, ACC:0.90625

Pass 12, Step 0, Cost 0.514081, Acc 0.750000 Test:12, Cost:0.24950, ACC:0.92188

Pass 13, Step 0, Cost 0.459601, Acc 0.812500 Test:13, Cost:0.24520, ACC:0.90625

Pass 14, Step 0, Cost 0.370637, Acc 0.812500 Test:14, Cost:0.44119, ACC:0.89062

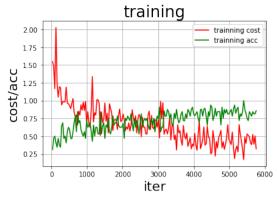
Pass 15, Step 0, Cost 0.392226, Acc 0.781250 Test:15, Cost:0.21446, ACC:0.90625

Pass 16, Step 0, Cost 0.422558, Acc 0.781250 Test:16, Cost:0.26926, ACC:0.89062

Pass 17, Step 0, Cost 0.484142, Acc 0.875000 Test:17, Cost:0.22030, ACC:0.89062

Pass 18, Step 0, Cost 0.358580, Acc 0.875000 Test:18, Cost:0.19693, ACC:0.92188

Pass 19, Step 0, Cost 0.530168, Acc 0.750000 Test:19, Cost:0.65898, ACC:0.40625



<Figure size 432x288 with 1 Axes>
训练模型保存完成!



Step5.模型预测

feed_target_names,

下面是预测程序,直接单独运行In[*]就可以。预测主要有四步:第一步配置好预测的环境,第二步准备好要预测的图片,第三步加载预测的模型,把要预测的图片放到模型里进行预测,第四步输出预测的结果

```
In[21] # coding
      import paddle.fluid as fluid
       import numpy as np
       from PIL import Image
       import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
       import paddle
       place = fluid.CPUPlace()
       infer_exe = fluid.Executor(place)
       inference_scope = fluid.core.Scope()#要想运行一个网络、需要指明它运行
       params_dirname ="/home/aistudio/data/model_cnn"
       def load_image(path):
           img = paddle.dataset.image.load_and_transform(path,100,100, False).asty
           img = img / 255.0
          return img
       infer_imgs = []
       infer_path = []
       zzy = '/home/aistudio/images/face/zhangziyi/20181206144436.png'
       jw = '/home/aistudio/images/face/pengyuyan/20181206161115.png'
      pyy = '/home/aistudio/images/face/jiangwen/0acb8d12-f929-11e8-ac67-005056c@
       infer_path.append((Image.open(zzy), load_image(zzy)))
       infer_path.append((Image.open(jw), load_image(jw)))
       infer_path.append((Image.open(pyy), load_image(pyy)))
      print('infer_imgs的维度: ',np.array(infer_path[0][1]).shape)
       with fluid.scope_guard(inference_scope):
           [inference_program,#
```

fetch_targets] = fluid.io.load_inference_model(params_dirname, infer_e

```
image_and_path = infer_path[2]
    plt.imshow(image_and_path[0])
    plt.show()
    results = infer_exe.run(
        inference_program,
        feed={feed_target_names[0]: np.array([image_and_path[1]])},#膿入要療
        fetch_list=fetch_targets)
    print('results:',np.argmax(results[0]))
    label_list = ["zhangziyi","jiangwen","pengyuyan"]
    print(results)
    print("infer results: %s" % label_list[np.argmax(results[0])])
infer_imgs的维度: (3, 100, 100)
results: 1
[array([[0.0281146 , 0.8147827 , 0.14639573, 0.01070699]], dtype=float32)]
infer results: jiangwen
100
200
300
<Figure size 432x288 with 1 Axes>
```

用户指南

教育版介绍

邮箱: aistudio@baidu.com

常见问题 教育版使用文档

官方QQ: 58095961

友情链接: 飞桨官网 | 飞桨源码 | 百度开发者中心 | 百度云智学院 | 百度技术学院 | 百度效率云 | 百度点石 | 用户协议 | © 使用百层