

疲劳驾驶分类-Drowsiness Driven Classification

说明

文件：

- gain_mean_std.py: 获取均值和标准差
- pre_processing.txt: 预处理文件（内置均值和标准差）
- this.py: 训练、验证模型的文件
- predict.py: 输入图片进行预测得到对应类别
- my_utils.py: 自定义的工具包文件(绘图、模型微调等)
- requirements.txt: 依赖的环境包

文件夹：

- data: 使用的数据集
- model: 自定义的本地模型(VGG、ResNet、GooLeNet)
- weights: 训练好的模型权重
- results: 模型训练的结果可视化
- pic_predict: 用来预测的图片
- vit_model_drowsy_driven: 使用 vit 预训练模型进行训练

数据集：

- **训练集**：共2836张（80%用于训练，20%用于验证）
- **测试集**：共101张

标签：

- 'closed' (闭眼) : 0
- 'no_yawn' (没有打哈欠) : 1
- 'open' (睁眼) : 2
- 'yawn' (打哈欠) : 3

模型

- 整合包: <https://pan.quark.cn/s/70536c418824>
- 数据集: <https://pan.quark.cn/s/5a4b1140d306>
- VGG16: <https://pan.quark.cn/s/46a1d3d1f29b>
- VGG19: <https://pan.quark.cn/s/c13604666d41>
- ResNet65: <https://pan.quark.cn/s/24ec94d0676a>
- VGG16_Pre: <https://pan.quark.cn/s/11a66e0e5d4d>
- ResNet50_Pre: <https://pan.quark.cn/s/33c05f29d7a1>
- GoogLeNet_Pre: <https://pan.quark.cn/s/e1c1ab0fd170>
- VIT16 预训练模型（放到 pretrain 文件夹内）: <https://pan.quark.cn/s/cf0516956931>
- VIT16 训练好的模型（放到 checkpoints 文件夹内）: <https://pan.quark.cn/s/703da7c6d738>

运行

数据集： 将数据集下载好解压后放到 `data` 文件夹内

VGG / ResNet65 / GoogLeNet 运行方式：

将训练好的模型文件下载好放到 `weights` 文件夹内

1、下载所需的环境包

```
1 pip install -r requirements.txt
```

2、进入项目所在路径，运行训练脚本

```
1 python this.py
```

3、运行预测脚本

```
1 python predict.py
```

VIT16 运行方式：

将预训练模型文件下载好放到 `pretrain` 文件夹内

将训练好的模型文件下载好放到 `checkpoints` 文件夹内

配置好环境后，进入项目所在路径，依次执行：

```
1 python train.py
2 python test.py
3 python predict.py
```

一. 从头训练

通用超参数：

- LR = $1e-2$ / $3e-2$
- EPOCHS = 50
- BATCH_SIZE = 32
- optimizer: Adam / SGD
- scheduler: StepLR / LambdaLR

1.1 VGG

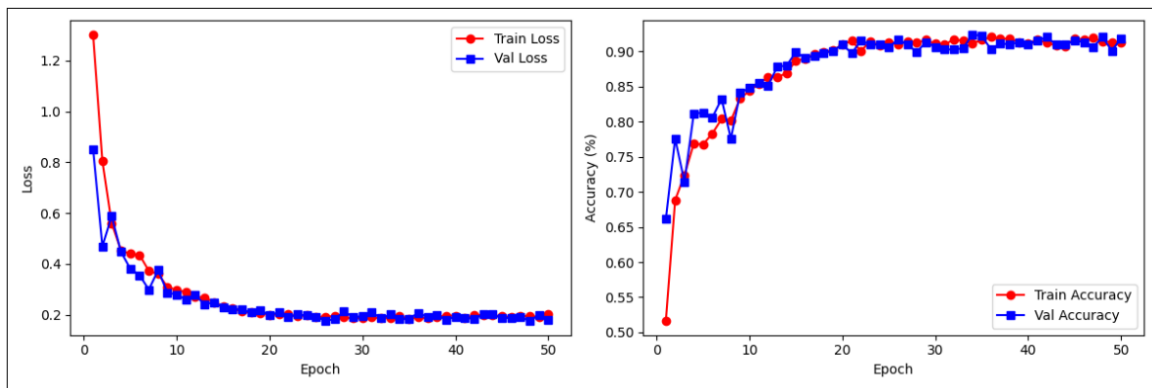
VGG16

```
1 data_transforms = {
2     'train': transforms.Compose([
3         transforms.Resize(256),
4         transforms.CenterCrop(224),
5         transforms.RandomHorizontalFlip(), # 水平翻转，因为不改变闭眼、打哈欠等状态
```

```

6         transforms.ColorJitter(brightness=0.05, contrast=0.05, saturation=0.05, hue=0.02), #
    色彩抖动应当谨慎使用，以保持面部特征的真实性和
7         transforms.ToTensor(),
8         transforms.Normalize(mean=[0.151, 0.136, 0.129], std=[0.058, 0.051, 0.048]) # 需自己
    计算
9     ]),
10     'test': transforms.Compose([
11         transforms.Resize(256),
12         transforms.CenterCrop(224),
13         transforms.ToTensor(),
14         transforms.Normalize([0.151, 0.136, 0.129], [0.058, 0.051, 0.048])
15     ]),
16 }
17 optimizer = optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=LR, momentum=0.9, weight_decay=5e-4)
18 # 法1: 学习率每8个epoch衰减成原来的1/10
19 # scheduler = optim.lr_scheduler.StepLR(optimizer, step_size=8, gamma=0.1)

```



```

----- Train Start 第 34 轮 -----
Epoch [34]: 100%|██████████| 71/71 [00:45<00:00, 1.56it/s, acc=0.911, loss=0.323]
[Epoch]: [34] | train loss: 0.1940 | train accuracy: 0.9114
----- Train Finished 第 34 轮 -----
----- Val Start -----
下一轮 Optimizer learning rate : 0.0000010
[Epoch]: [34] | val loss: 0.1835 | val accuracy: 0.9242
----- Val Finished -----
训练和验证耗时: 31.00min 7.1844s

```

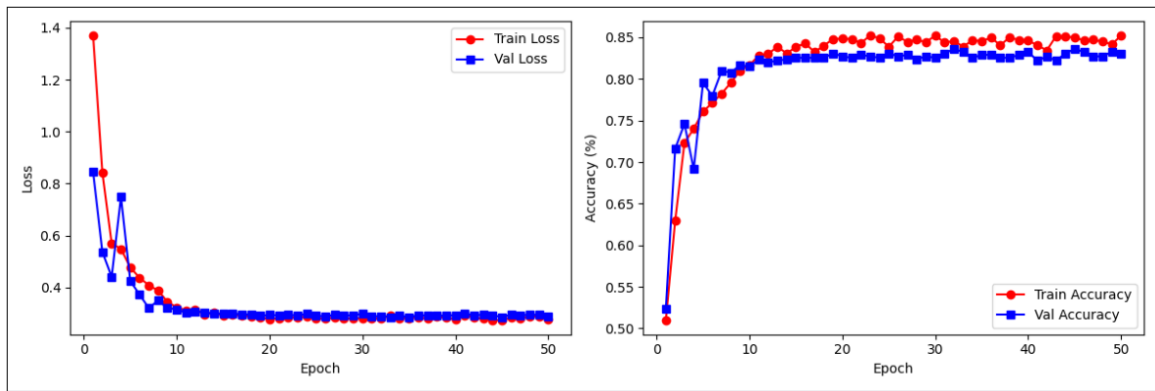
在第 34 个EPOCH时，验证集准确率达到最佳: 0.9242，测试集为 0.9189

```

----- Train Start 第 50 轮 -----
Epoch [50]: 100%|██████████| 71/71 [00:46<00:00, 1.54it/s, acc=0.913, loss=0.23]
[Epoch]: [50] | train loss: 0.2029 | train accuracy: 0.9132
----- Train Finished 第 50 轮 -----
----- Val Start -----
下一轮 Optimizer learning rate : 0.0000000
[Epoch]: [50] | val loss: 0.1788 | val accuracy: 0.9189
----- Val Finished -----
训练和验证耗时: 45.00min 18.5486s
----- Test Start -----
[Epoch]: [50] | test loss: 0.2124 | test accuracy: 0.9010

```

VGG19



```

----- Train Start 第 50 轮 -----
Epoch [50]: 100% | 71/71 [00:48<00:00, 1.46it/s, acc=0.852, loss=0.28]
[Epoch]: [50] | train loss: 0.2782 | train accuracy: 0.8519
----- Train Finished 第 50 轮 -----
----- Val Start -----
下一轮 Optimizer learning rate : 0.0000000
[Epoch]: [50] | val loss: 0.2898 | val accuracy: 0.8307
----- Val Finished -----
训练和验证耗时: 48.00min 34.9521s
----- Test Start -----
[Epoch]: [50] | test loss: 0.2377 | test accuracy: 0.8416

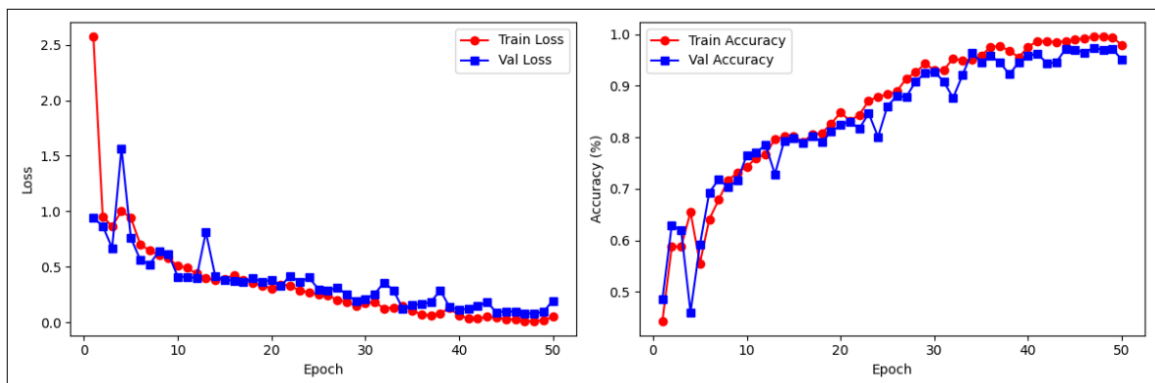
```

1.2 ResNet65

```

1 optimizer = optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=LR, momentum=0.9, weight_decay=5e-4)
2 # 学习率衰减通常在训练集使用
3 # 法2: 预热和余弦退火策略
4 warmup_epochs = 5 # 预热阶段的epoch数
5 scheduler = optim.lr_scheduler.LambdaLR(optimizer, lr_lambda=lambda
epoch:warmup_cosine_schedule(epoch, warmup_epochs, EPOCHS))

```



```

----- Train Start 第 47 轮 -----
Epoch [47]: 100% | 71/71 [00:40<00:00, 1.73it/s, acc=0.996, loss=0.00518]
下一轮 Optimizer learning rate : 0.0298540
[Epoch]: [47] | train loss: 0.0156 | train accuracy: 0.9960
----- Train Finished 第 47 轮 -----
----- Val Start -----
[Epoch]: [47] | val loss: 0.0828 | val accuracy: 0.9735

```

在第 47 个EPOCH时, 验证集准确率达到最佳: 0.9960, 测试集为 0.9307

```

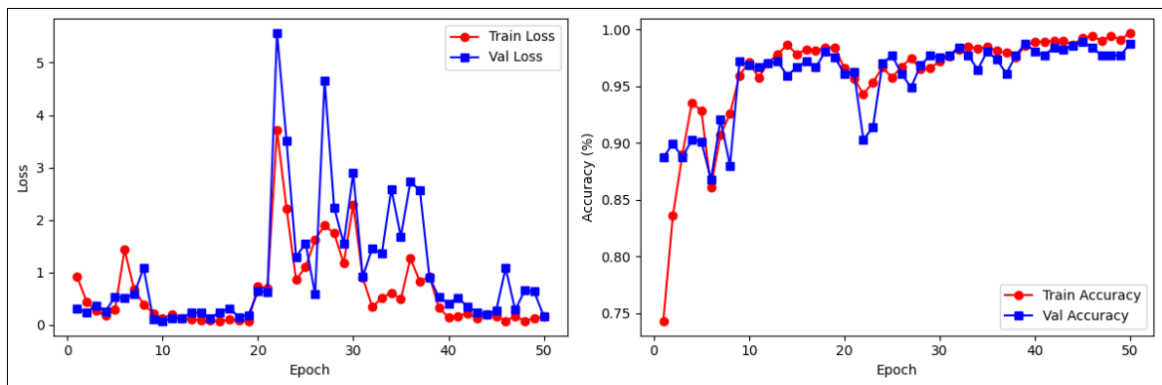
----- Train Start 第 50 轮 -----
Epoch [50]: 100%|██████████| 71/71 [00:39<00:00, 1.79it/s, acc=0.979, loss=0.0381]
下一轮 Optimizer learning rate : 0.0035093
[Epoch]: [50] | train loss: 0.0541 | train accuracy: 0.9788
----- Train Finished 第 50 轮 -----
----- Val Start -----
[Epoch]: [50] | val loss: 0.1965 | val accuracy: 0.9506
----- Val Finished -----
训练和验证耗时: 40.00min 7.1530s
----- Test Start -----
[Epoch]: [50] | test loss: 0.3757 | test accuracy: 0.9307

```

二. 迁移学习

拿大数据集训练好的模型作为预训练，微调全连接层在小数据集上能获得比较好的结果

2.1 VGG16_Pre



```

----- Train Start 第 44 轮 -----
Epoch [44]: 100%|██████████| 71/71 [00:33<00:00, 2.13it/s, acc=0.986, loss=1.62e-6]
下一轮 Optimizer learning rate : 0.0002204
[Epoch]: [44] | train loss: 0.2085 | train accuracy: 0.9863
----- Train Finished 第 44 轮 -----
----- Val Start -----
[Epoch]: [44] | val loss: 0.2098 | val accuracy: 0.9859

```

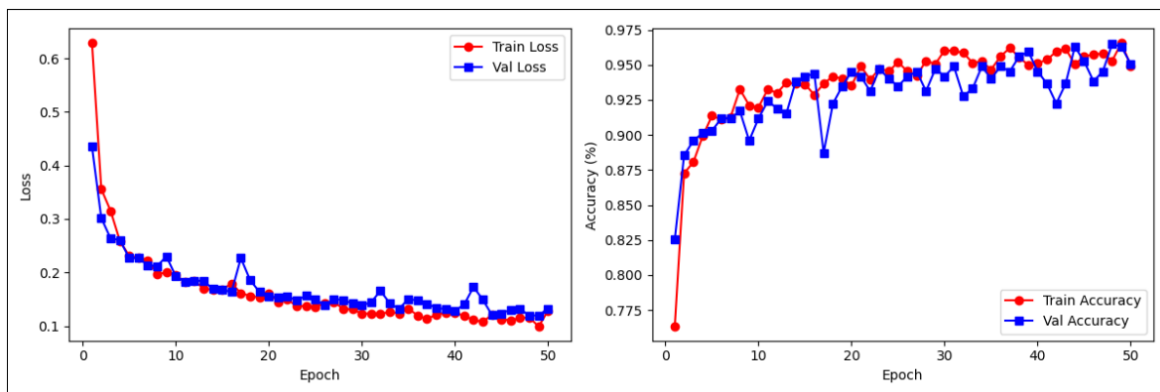
在第 44 个EPOCH时，验证集准确率达到最佳：0.9859，测试集为 0.9505

```

----- Train Start 第 50 轮 -----
Epoch [50]: 100%|██████████| 71/71 [00:34<00:00, 2.08it/s, acc=0.997, loss=0]
下一轮 Optimizer learning rate : 0.0001170
[Epoch]: [50] | train loss: 0.1587 | train accuracy: 0.9969
----- Train Finished 第 50 轮 -----
----- Val Start -----
[Epoch]: [50] | val loss: 0.1674 | val accuracy: 0.9877
----- Val Finished -----
训练和验证耗时: 35.00min 27.8621s
----- Test Start -----
[Epoch]: [50] | test loss: 2.5513 | test accuracy: 0.9505

```

2.2 ResNet50_Pre



```

----- Train Start 第 48 轮 -----
Epoch [48]: 100% | 71/71 [00:29<00:00, 2.40it/s, acc=0.953, loss=0.0976]
下一轮 Optimizer learning rate : 0.0006873
[Epoch]: [48] | train loss: 0.1159 | train accuracy: 0.9528
----- Train Finished 第 48 轮 -----
----- Val Start -----
[Epoch]: [48] | val loss: 0.1195 | val accuracy: 0.9647

```

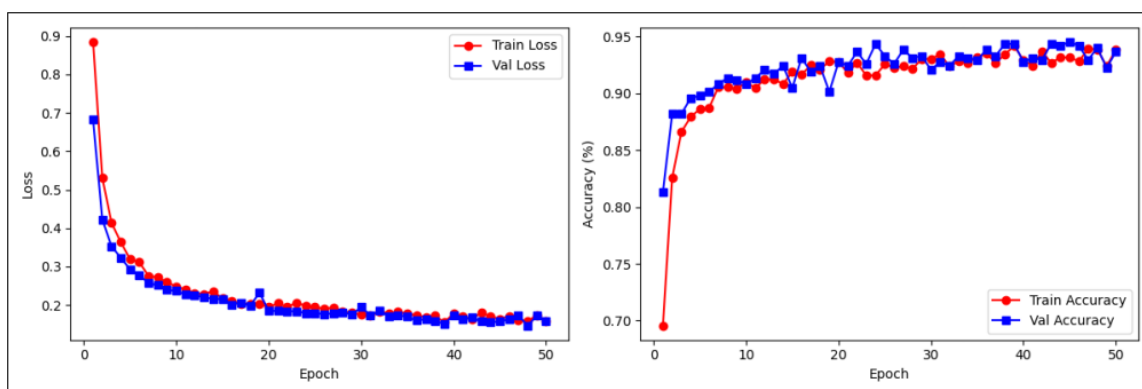
在第 48 个EPOCH时，验证集准确率达到最佳：0.9647，测试集为 0.9604

```

----- Train Start 第 50 轮 -----
Epoch [50]: 100% | 71/71 [00:29<00:00, 2.38it/s, acc=0.949, loss=0.0779]
下一轮 Optimizer learning rate : 0.0001170
[Epoch]: [50] | train loss: 0.1283 | train accuracy: 0.9493
----- Train Finished 第 50 轮 -----
----- Val Start -----
[Epoch]: [50] | val loss: 0.1324 | val accuracy: 0.9506
----- Val Finished -----
训练和验证耗时: 31.00min 56.7815s
----- Test Start -----
[Epoch]: [50] | test loss: 0.1559 | test accuracy: 0.9604

```

2.3 GoogLeNet_Pre



```

----- Train Start 第 45 轮 -----
Epoch [45]: 100% | 71/71 [00:26<00:00, 2.68it/s, acc=0.932, loss=0.106]
下一轮 Optimizer learning rate : 0.0000302
[Epoch]: [45] | train loss: 0.1638 | train accuracy: 0.9317
----- Train Finished 第 45 轮 -----
----- Val Start -----
[Epoch]: [45] | val loss: 0.1572 | val accuracy: 0.9453
----- Val Finished -----
训练和验证耗时: 24.00min 33.4082s

```

```

----- Train Start 第 50 轮 -----
Epoch [50]: 100%|██████████| 71/71 [00:27<00:00, 2.62it/s, acc=0.938, loss=0.0711]
下一轮 Optimizer learning rate : 0.0001170
[Epoch]: [50] | train loss: 0.1589 | train accuracy: 0.9383
----- Train Finished 第 50 轮 -----
----- Val Start -----
[Epoch]: [50] | val loss: 0.1575 | val accuracy: 0.9365
----- Val Finished -----
训练和验证耗时: 27.00min 21.3209s
----- Test Start -----
[Epoch]: [50] | test loss: 0.1283 | test accuracy: 0.9505

```

2.4 VIT16_Pre

```

Training (3195 / 3550 Steps) (loss=0.10381): 100%| 71/71 [00:53<00:00, 1.34it/s]
Validating: 100%| 36/36 [00:04<00:00, 7.98it/s] | 70/71 [00:48<00:00, 1.49it/s]
accuracy: 0.9735449735449735:04<00:00, 8.75it/s]
Training (3266 / 3550 Steps) (loss=0.13622): 100%| 71/71 [00:53<00:00, 1.32it/s]
Validating: 100%| 36/36 [00:04<00:00, 7.81it/s] | 70/71 [00:47<00:00, 1.48it/s]
accuracy: 0.9664902998236331:04<00:00, 8.53it/s]
Training (3337 / 3550 Steps) (loss=0.02583): 100%| 71/71 [00:52<00:00, 1.36it/s]
Validating: 100%| 36/36 [00:04<00:00, 7.83it/s] | 70/71 [00:48<00:00, 1.47it/s]
accuracy: 0.9506172839506173:04<00:00, 8.21it/s]
Training (3408 / 3550 Steps) (loss=0.07206): 100%| 71/71 [00:53<00:00, 1.34it/s]
Validating: 100%| 36/36 [00:04<00:00, 7.57it/s] | 70/71 [00:48<00:00, 1.45it/s]
accuracy: 0.9700176366843033:04<00:00, 7.44it/s]
Training (3479 / 3550 Steps) (loss=0.02318): 100%| 71/71 [00:52<00:00, 1.34it/s]
Validating: 100%| 36/36 [00:04<00:00, 7.73it/s] | 70/71 [00:48<00:00, 1.48it/s]
accuracy: 0.9594356261022927:04<00:00, 8.76it/s]
Training (3550 / 3550 Steps) (loss=0.07616): 99%| 70/71 [00:53<00:00, 1.31it/s]

```

```

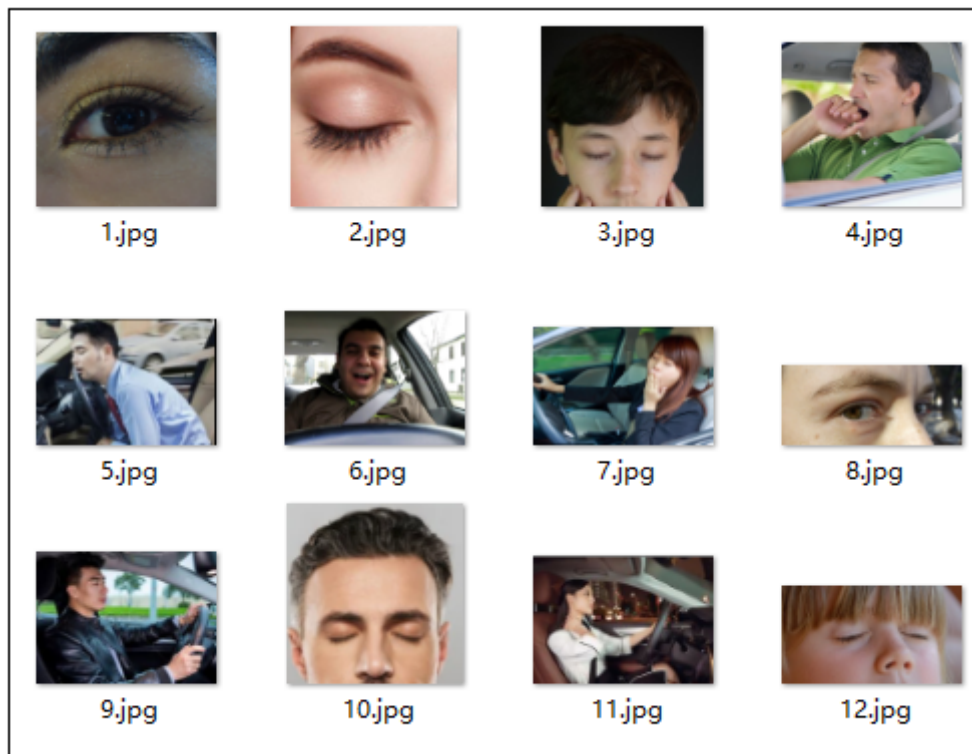
(pytorch) gongms@lthpc-X10DAi:~/deeplearning/classification/vit/vision_transformer_pytorch-main$ python test.py
./data/Drowsiness_Driven_Dataset/train/
{'closed': 0, 'no_yawn': 1, 'open': 2, 'yawn': 3}
{'closed': 0, 'no_yawn': 1, 'open': 2, 'yawn': 3}
testing: 100%| 7/7 [00:01<00:00, 5.43it/s]
accuracy: 0.9108910891089109

```

预测

拿训练好的模型进行推理，经过测试后推荐使用 ResNet65

输入的图片（网上随机选取）：



ResNet65

ResNet65 推理结果：第 12 张图片错误(应该是闭眼)，其余均正确

```

1 (pytorch) gongms@lthpc-X10DAi:~/deeplearning/classification/demo/Drowsiness_Driven$ python
predict.py
2 File: ./predict/1.jpg
3 softmax输出: tensor([[ 2.0481, -6.9757,  9.3531, -4.4577]], device='cuda:0')
4 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):  2
5 预测结果:  open
6 -----
7 File: ./predict/2.jpg
8 softmax输出: tensor([[ 6.6812, -5.0692,  4.8991, -6.4213]], device='cuda:0')
9 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):  0
10 预测结果:  closed
11 -----
12 File: ./predict/3.jpg
13 softmax输出: tensor([[ 4.5098, -5.4403, -0.2354,  1.2022]], device='cuda:0')
14 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):  0
15 预测结果:  closed
16 -----
17 File: ./predict/4.jpg
18 softmax输出: tensor([[ -4.6923,  4.6188, -8.9444,  8.9530]], device='cuda:0')
19 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):  3
20 预测结果:  yawn
21 -----
22 File: ./predict/5.jpg
23 softmax输出: tensor([[ -4.5146, -0.8348, -4.8882, 10.1284]], device='cuda:0')
24 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):  3
25 预测结果:  yawn
26 -----
27 File: ./predict/6.jpg
28 softmax输出: tensor([[ -6.6924,  1.2075, -6.1557, 11.5300]], device='cuda:0')

```



```

29 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):  3
30 预测结果:  yawn
31 -----
32 File: ./predict/7.jpg
33 softmax输出:  tensor([[ -9.6726,   7.1853,  -9.2824, 11.6336]], device='cuda:0')
34 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):  3
35 预测结果:  yawn
36 -----
37 File: ./predict/8.jpg
38 softmax输出:  tensor([[ -0.4393,  -4.2403,   2.6494,   1.9546]], device='cuda:0')
39 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):  2
40 预测结果:  open
41 -----
42 File: ./predict/9.jpg
43 softmax输出:  tensor([[ -9.4713,   8.4201,  -7.4771,   8.4061]], device='cuda:0')
44 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):  1
45 预测结果:  no_yawn
46 -----
47 File: ./predict/10.jpg
48 softmax输出:  tensor([[ 3.5375,   0.0377,  -2.3862,  -1.1385]], device='cuda:0')
49 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):  0
50 预测结果:  closed
51 -----
52 File: ./predict/11.jpg
53 softmax输出:  tensor([[ -7.3199,   5.1182,  -0.3611,   2.4797]], device='cuda:0')
54 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):  1
55 预测结果:  no_yawn
56 -----
57 File: ./predict/12.jpg
58 softmax输出:  tensor([[ -2.5971,   4.6659,  -2.8244,   0.7054]], device='cuda:0')
59 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):  1
60 预测结果:  no_yawn

```

ResNet50_Pre

ResNet50_Pre 推理结果: 第 3、9、11 错误

```

1  File: ./predict/1.jpg
2  softmax输出:  tensor([[ 1.9476,  -7.7202,   3.3956, -5.0835]], device='cuda:0')
3  预测结果(取最大概率的下标):  2
4  预测结果:  open
5  -----
6  File: ./predict/2.jpg
7  softmax输出:  tensor([[ 4.7925,  -6.5107,  -1.3402, -4.0957]], device='cuda:0')
8  预测结果(取最大概率的下标):  0
9  预测结果:  closed
10 -----
11 File: ./predict/3.jpg
12 softmax输出:  tensor([[ -2.5213,   0.6090,  -7.3282, -3.7169]], device='cuda:0')
13 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):  1
14 预测结果:  no_yawn
15 -----
16 File: ./predict/4.jpg
17 softmax输出:  tensor([[ -7.5170,  -3.4700,  -4.4934,   2.3296]], device='cuda:0')
18 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):  3

```

```

19 预测结果:   yawn
20  -----
21  File: ./predict/5.jpg
22  softmax输出:  tensor([[ -6.7431,  -0.3106,  -7.0701,   0.7344]], device='cuda:0')
23  预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   3
24  预测结果:   yawn
25  -----
26  File: ./predict/6.jpg
27  softmax输出:  tensor([[ -10.2935,  -3.1230,  -9.5969,   5.0351]], device='cuda:0')
28  预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   3
29  预测结果:   yawn
30  -----
31  File: ./predict/7.jpg
32  softmax输出:  tensor([[ -8.9757,  -0.7012,  -9.1853,   1.6414]], device='cuda:0')
33  预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   3
34  预测结果:   yawn
35  -----
36  File: ./predict/8.jpg
37  softmax输出:  tensor([[ -4.2363,  -5.8626,   1.1278,  -1.3190]], device='cuda:0')
38  预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   2
39  预测结果:   open
40  -----
41  File: ./predict/9.jpg
42  softmax输出:  tensor([[ -6.4169,  -0.0626,  -8.3639,   0.7276]], device='cuda:0')
43  预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   3
44  预测结果:   yawn
45  -----
46  File: ./predict/10.jpg
47  softmax输出:  tensor([[ -1.9250,  -2.3541,  -2.6557,  -2.4747]], device='cuda:0')
48  预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   0
49  预测结果:   closed
50  -----
51  File: ./predict/11.jpg
52  softmax输出:  tensor([[ -7.7524,  -1.3616,  -5.3749,   1.1164]], device='cuda:0')
53  预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   3
54  预测结果:   yawn
55  -----
56  File: ./predict/12.jpg
57  softmax输出:  tensor([[ -0.9589,  -3.0045,  -3.5116,  -1.6397]], device='cuda:0')
58  预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   0
59  预测结果:   closed

```

VGG16_Pre

VGG16_Pre 推理结果: 第 3、7、12 张图片错误

```

1  File: ./predict/1.jpg
2  softmax输出:  tensor([[ -420.9501,   180.3911,  1125.6870, -215.3293]], device='cuda:0')
3  预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   2
4  预测结果:   open
5  -----
6  File: ./predict/2.jpg
7  softmax输出:  tensor([[ 296.8548, -354.6957, -246.7148, -249.6912]], device='cuda:0')
8  预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   0
9  预测结果:   closed

```

```

10 -----
11 File: ./predict/3.jpg
12 softmax输出: tensor([[ -23.3848,   22.9013,  -23.4173,   28.4764]], device='cuda:0')
13 预测结果(取最大概率的下标): 3
14 预测结果: yawn
15 -----
16 File: ./predict/4.jpg
17 softmax输出: tensor([[ -84.9323,   88.2497, -145.4513,   126.0761]], device='cuda:0')
18 预测结果(取最大概率的下标): 3
19 预测结果: yawn
20 -----
21 File: ./predict/5.jpg
22 softmax输出: tensor([[ -133.5100,   142.5634, -245.4011,   201.1856]], device='cuda:0')
23 预测结果(取最大概率的下标): 3
24 预测结果: yawn
25 -----
26 File: ./predict/6.jpg
27 softmax输出: tensor([[ -628.7358,   717.5584, -1081.9597,   940.1487]], device='cuda:0')
28 预测结果(取最大概率的下标): 3
29 预测结果: yawn
30 -----
31 File: ./predict/7.jpg
32 softmax输出: tensor([[ -66.5986,  109.3648,  -92.4563,   89.2949]], device='cuda:0')
33 预测结果(取最大概率的下标): 1
34 预测结果: no_yawn
35 -----
36 File: ./predict/8.jpg
37 softmax输出: tensor([[ -223.7428,   142.1971,   153.2383,   94.2483]], device='cuda:0')
38 预测结果(取最大概率的下标): 2
39 预测结果: open
40 -----
41 File: ./predict/9.jpg
42 softmax输出: tensor([[ -37.8921,   53.2545,  -77.9772,   52.5458]], device='cuda:0')
43 预测结果(取最大概率的下标): 1
44 预测结果: no_yawn
45 -----
46 File: ./predict/10.jpg
47 softmax输出: tensor([[ 19.2300,  -23.8901,  -24.9098,  -19.0613]], device='cuda:0')
48 预测结果(取最大概率的下标): 0
49 预测结果: closed
50 -----
51 File: ./predict/11.jpg
52 softmax输出: tensor([[ -44.7589,   72.3245,  -62.9549,   57.2859]], device='cuda:0')
53 预测结果(取最大概率的下标): 1
54 预测结果: no_yawn
55 -----
56 File: ./predict/12.jpg
57 softmax输出: tensor([[ -43.3609,    6.5199,  120.3114,  -19.4932]], device='cuda:0')
58 预测结果(取最大概率的下标): 2
59 预测结果: open

```

即使 VGG16_Pre 和 ResNet50_Pre 测试集的准确率高于 ResNet65，但是泛化能力并没有 ResNet65 强

GoogLeNet_Pre

GoogLeNet_Pre 推理结果：第 3、10、11 错误

```
1 File: ./pic_predict/1.jpg
2 softmax输出: tensor([[ -1.4140,  -6.0615,   3.1387,  -3.2899]], device='cuda:0')
3 预测结果(取最大概率的下标): 2
4 预测结果: open
5 -----
6 File: ./pic_predict/2.jpg
7 softmax输出: tensor([[ 3.5432,  -3.5095,  -3.3725,  -4.9142]], device='cuda:0')
8 预测结果(取最大概率的下标): 0
9 预测结果: closed
10 -----
11 File: ./pic_predict/3.jpg
12 softmax输出: tensor([[ -7.2783,   1.1537,  -4.6258,  -0.7067]], device='cuda:0')
13 预测结果(取最大概率的下标): 1
14 预测结果: no_yawn
15 -----
16 File: ./pic_predict/4.jpg
17 softmax输出: tensor([[ -6.0416,  -2.0454,  -4.7209,  -1.0360]], device='cuda:0')
18 预测结果(取最大概率的下标): 3
19 预测结果: yawn
20 -----
21 File: ./pic_predict/5.jpg
22 softmax输出: tensor([[ -7.8202,  -0.3775,  -6.5736,   1.0719]], device='cuda:0')
23 预测结果(取最大概率的下标): 3
24 预测结果: yawn
25 -----
26 File: ./pic_predict/6.jpg
27 softmax输出: tensor([[ -7.5805,  -1.2463,  -7.5935,   0.9389]], device='cuda:0')
28 预测结果(取最大概率的下标): 3
29 预测结果: yawn
30 -----
31 File: ./pic_predict/7.jpg
32 softmax输出: tensor([[ -5.6567,  -0.0981,  -6.6784,   0.5969]], device='cuda:0')
33 预测结果(取最大概率的下标): 3
34 预测结果: yawn
35 -----
36 File: ./pic_predict/8.jpg
37 softmax输出: tensor([[ -2.2141,  -3.7654,  -0.3469,  -2.4287]], device='cuda:0')
38 预测结果(取最大概率的下标): 2
39 预测结果: open
40 -----
41 File: ./pic_predict/9.jpg
42 softmax输出: tensor([[ -6.4012,   0.2477,  -7.7052,  -0.9869]], device='cuda:0')
43 预测结果(取最大概率的下标): 1
44 预测结果: no_yawn
45 -----
46 File: ./pic_predict/10.jpg
47 softmax输出: tensor([[ -5.1743,   1.0588,  -3.9650,  -2.6168]], device='cuda:0')
48 预测结果(取最大概率的下标): 1
49 预测结果: no_yawn
50 -----
51 File: ./pic_predict/11.jpg
52 softmax输出: tensor([[ -5.0613,  -1.3764,  -6.2466,   0.3814]], device='cuda:0')
53 预测结果(取最大概率的下标): 3
```

```
54 预测结果:   yawn
55 -----
56 File: ./pic_predict/12.jpg
57 softmax输出:  tensor([[ 0.5895, -1.6516, -5.9351, -2.8247]], device='cuda:0')
58 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   0
59 预测结果:   closed
```

VIT16_Pre

VIT16_Pre 推理结果: 第 3、4、7、9、12 错误

```
1  File: ./predict/1.jpg
2  softmax输出:  tensor([[ -0.1342, -4.2932,  9.9871, -7.4602]], device='cuda:1')
3  预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   2
4  预测结果:   open
5  -----
6  File: ./predict/2.jpg
7  softmax输出:  tensor([[13.3638, -7.0934,  0.7089, -5.7441]], device='cuda:1')
8  预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   0
9  预测结果:   closed
10 -----
11 File: ./predict/3.jpg
12 softmax输出:  tensor([[ -1.7041,  9.4396, -2.6631, -5.8740]], device='cuda:1')
13 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   1
14 预测结果:   no_yawn
15 -----
16 File: ./predict/4.jpg
17 softmax输出:  tensor([[ -5.3395,  7.0319, -4.4615,  2.1551]], device='cuda:1')
18 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   1
19 预测结果:   no_yawn
20 -----
21 File: ./predict/5.jpg
22 softmax输出:  tensor([[ -8.3445,  7.6477, -7.7515,  8.1106]], device='cuda:1')
23 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   3
24 预测结果:   yawn
25 -----
26 File: ./predict/6.jpg
27 softmax输出:  tensor([[ -6.8393, -1.6793, -5.3142, 13.4725]], device='cuda:1')
28 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   3
29 预测结果:   yawn
30 -----
31 File: ./predict/7.jpg
32 softmax输出:  tensor([[ -7.2221,  5.9493, -5.3427,  4.6794]], device='cuda:1')
33 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   1
34 预测结果:   no_yawn
35 -----
36 File: ./predict/8.jpg
37 softmax输出:  tensor([[ -4.4516,  2.0728,  2.1185,  0.4809]], device='cuda:1')
38 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   2
39 预测结果:   open
40 -----
41 File: ./predict/9.jpg
42 softmax输出:  tensor([[ -5.8411,  4.1920, -5.3130,  6.7928]], device='cuda:1')
43 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   3
```

```
44 预测结果:   yawn
45 -----
46 File: ./predict/10.jpg
47 softmax输出:  tensor([[ 2.7023,   0.3983, -2.2087, -1.3971]], device='cuda:1')
48 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   0
49 预测结果:   closed
50 -----
51 File: ./predict/11.jpg
52 softmax输出:  tensor([[ -3.0988, -0.1286, -4.0446,   7.0364]], device='cuda:1')
53 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   3
54 预测结果:   yawn
55 -----
56 File: ./predict/12.jpg
57 softmax输出:  tensor([[ -2.8541,   4.6394, -5.3871,   3.4944]], device='cuda:1')
58 预测结果(取最大概率的下标):   1
59 预测结果:   no_yawn
```