changes of the times. Only by keeping pace with the times and constantly innovating and developing, can enterprises survive and develop for a long time. However, in real life, entity organization, virtual organization and intelligent organization enterprises represent the progress of the company in a period. Most of the organizational forms of enterprises exist at the same time and integrate with each other, which is difficult to be divided according to the specific time.

As the cornerstone of the enterprise, the enterprise continues to innovate with the development of the times. At the same time, it puts forward increasingly rich standards and requirements for the competitiveness and adaptability of employees, which increases the work content of employees, and there are great pressures and challenges in dealing with interpersonal relationships outside work. The change of work intensity and the flexibility of rules and regulations will make employees have mental health problems, emotional disorders, job burnout and excessive psychological pressure, which will affect work behavior and work efficiency, and reduce employees' work enthusiasm and enthusiasm. In the long run, it will affect the physical and mental health of employees, reduce their competitiveness in the enterprise, and is not conducive to the long-term sound development of the enterprise.

Objective: In order to explore the psychological and behavioral changes of enterprise employees, this paper studies the impact of digital economy, organizational changes and development characteristics on employees from an economic perspective, in order to improve employees' work efficiency and enthusiasm and provide suggestions for the reform and development of enterprises.

Research objects and methods: 3000 employees in three different organizational forms were selected as the research objects. The stratified cluster sampling method was used to design and investigate the questionnaire by combining the symptom checklist 90 (SCL-90) and the behavior scale including work efficiency and work quality, Interview records are added to record the psychological and emotional changes and working status of employees.

Method design: Firstly, the data of employees' work state and work emotion before the experiment was started were collected, and then the employees were randomly divided into experimental group and control group. The research objects in the experimental group were interned in three organizational forms of enterprises under the digital economy for three months, while the control group were interned in traditional organizational forms of enterprises. With the help of the experimental scale questionnaire, inter group evaluation and out of group evaluation are carried out to evaluate employees' psychological emotion and work status, and explore the influencing factors and correlation. 3000 and 2994 questionnaires were collected and valid respectively, and the effective rate of the questionnaire was 99.8%.

Methods: Excel was used to statistically analyze the scale scores of employees in different organizational forms.

Results: After making statistics on the scores of the scale results of employees in enterprises with different organizational forms, it was found that there were significant differences in the scores of emotional changes and working state between the two groups, which was statistically significant. Under the digital economy, employees often show some resistance and negative emotions to the change of enterprise development mode. Table 1 shows the statistics of each dimension of the working state of the two groups before and after the experiment.

Table1. Statistics of the working state of the two groups in all dimensions before and after the experiment

Performance measure	Experimental group		Control group	
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
Work proficiency	3.3253	0.5341	3.5677	0.6432
Enthusiasm for work	2.8993	0.7449	3.1244	0.8475
Improvement of working ability	2.9505	0.6073	3.6819	0.5994
Handling of work relationship	2.3086	0.6768	4.5278	0.6425

Conclusions: The development of digital economy promotes the evolution of enterprise organizational form, leads to resistance and pressure of employees, and changes in employees' behavior and working methods, which makes employees more independent. With the broader needs of employees, enterprises should adhere to the innovation ability brought by the evolution of organizational form, give full play to employees' innovation potential and ability, further improve organizational performance, and promote the rapid development of enterprises in the era of digital economy as much as possible.

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RESEARCH ON THE APPLICATION OF MACHINE VISION AND CAR OWNERS' CAR

HABITS IN THE TRANSFORMATION OF SMART PARKING SYSTEM IN THE OLD CITY UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF BIG DATA + HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGY

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Background: Psychology is a controversial subject. Independent of 1879, modern psychology is marked by Wundt's establishment of a psychology laboratory at the University of Leipzig. Since then, after more than one hundred years of development, psychology has made considerable progress, has shown the potential of flourishing. Humanistic psychology regards the social characteristics of psychological phenomena as its own research object. It uses non-empirical research methods such as explanation and description, depending on subjective tests and phenomena, and pursues perceptual, rich and vivid knowledge. Humanistic psychology is based on phenomenological existentialism and hermeneutic philosophy. It emphasizes the face of the thing itself, where it does not refer to an objective physical object, but rather to all things that are perceived by the individual, such as values, feelings, habits, will, wishes, etc. Facing the thing itself is returning to the realm of consciousness, from the verifiable object to the changeable subject. Therefore, people as the fundamental object of psychological research, but also the existence of psychological rights and survival value, can effectively study the nature of modern human and habits.

Big data, or huge amounts of data, refers to information that is too large to be retrieved, managed, processed, and sorted out within a reasonable time using mainstream software tools. The strategic significance of big data technology is not to master the huge data information, but to deal with these meaningful data professionally. In other words, if big data is compared to an industry, then the key to the industry's profitability is to improve the "processing capacity" of the data, through the "processing" to achieve data "value-added. Big data requires special techniques to efficiently handle long-term data tolerance. Technologies applied to big data include massively parallel processing databases, data mining, distributed file systems, distributed databases, cloud computing platforms, the Internet and scalable storage systems.

Objective: With the promotion of the national economy and the improvement of people's living standards, vehicles as an economic travel tool have been greatly popularized. At the same time, the increase of vehicles has caused serious traffic problems such as road congestion, traffic jam, frequent accidents, and even poses a great threat to the safety of people and property. In the process of vehicle driving, the assistant driving system of machine vision can effectively identify the driving habits of vehicle owners, improve driving safety and reduce traffic accidents. Therefore, the use of humanistic psychology, using big data to study the machine vision utility and car owners' habit of the old city intelligent parking system is of great significance.

Subjects and methods: Humanistic psychology can judge the personality, cognition and environmental endurance of drivers by their driving habits. This article mainly uses the big data from the humanities psychology to enhance the old city wisdom parking system transformation ability. According to the characteristics of personal habits, the big data technology is used to strengthen the machine vision effect.

Study design: Using stratified cluster random sampling method, 500 car owners of different sex, different age and different occupation were investigated by questionnaires. Asked to complete a questionnaire, each person to fill in the questionnaire about 15 to 20 minutes. A total of 500 issued, 489 recovered, the number of effective copies of 477.

Methods: Using Excel statistical big data humanistic psychology to analyze the habit of car owners.

Results: Personality can be defined as individual difference dimension that presents stable mode in thinking consciousness and behavior habit. Driving behavior can be normalized by analyzing personality characteristics. At the same time, unsafe driving habit can be regarded as a risk factor by using cognitive factors to change bad driving habits, and the risk factors can be eliminated by the influence of regulatory attention and cognitive deviation. Different characteristics of the environment can also affect the driver's behavior habits, through the corresponding positive measures to affect the driver's safe driving habits, to ensure personal safety.

In this survey, the influence value of specific factors is 0-4, which means irrelevant, 1 means slight influence, 2 means general influence, 3 means obvious influence, and 4 means full influence. In order to reduce the relatively large error caused by individual subjectivity in the evaluation, the evaluation value of 500 vehicle owners shall be rounded off and the result shall be determined by means of rounding off the average. The specific statistical table is shown in Table 1.

Conclusions: Based on big data and humanistic psychology, the application of machine vision and car owner habit is an important application of intelligent parking system in old city. According to the owner's

driving habits, an alarm will be generated to remind the driver to take corresponding measures to slow down the vehicle and improve the overall traffic environment when the vehicle ahead is close to the vehicle and there is likely to be a collision risk during driving and parking.

Table 1. Big data humanistic psychology analysis of car owner habit

Factor	Personality	Cognition	Environmental endurance
Youth group	4	3	4
Middle-aged group	3	3	3
Old age group	3	4	4

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APPLICATION OF CASE TEACHING METHOD IN FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING TEACHING UNDER EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Background: In the teaching of financial accounting, the case teaching method is widely used. However, the main purpose of this application is not to cultivate comprehensive quality talents who can adapt to the social requirements, but because the examination questions that require students to analyze problems through a case often appear in the examination. Teachers can only add the element of case teaching method into the teaching so as to familiarize students with this way of solving problems and improve the examination results. Teachers do not really understand the significance of case teaching method, but the case teaching method as a test tool, do not pay attention to students' practical ability.

Objective: In our country, there is still a "spoon-feeding" teaching method in the course of financial accounting, which makes the classroom the teacher's world, the teacher's leading, students' passive acceptance. Teachers control students' thinking direction, which greatly limits students' ability to understand and explore. Although some teachers have added the element of case teaching method in the course of quality education, the main aim of teachers is to speed up students' answering speed through case teaching, and the original intention is not to improve students' comprehensive ability. In this case, case teaching still cannot really serve the practical ability of students, can only become a mere formality. In order to strengthen the role of case teaching method in financial accounting teaching, this paper proposes to apply case teaching method in financial accounting teaching under the intervention of educational psychology.

Subjects and methods: Case teaching method has many advantages in college financial accounting teaching, so teachers should consider how to make full use of case teaching method to improve the teaching effect of financial accounting. This article from the perspective of educational psychology, from the following three aspects of practice. First, strengthen the construction of teachers. Second, improve students' learning ability. Third, teachers are encouraged to study case teaching. This paper discusses the application effect of case teaching method in financial accounting teaching.

Study design: 100 students majoring in financial accounting were randomly selected and divided into control group and intervention group. There was no significant difference between the two groups before the experiment. Does not affect the findings of this survey. Select the same financial accounting professional teachers to teach, select the same course. Two groups of students are required to be videotaped during the teaching process, and teachers should treat the two groups equally and not differentiate between them. The intervention group used educational psychology only in the teaching process, while the control group used the normal teaching method. In view of the present situation that