

Correlation Analysis of Social Transition, Economic Management and Educational Reform in China and Europe

Jin Liu

In the context of social transformation in China and Europe, economic management reform in China and Europe is struggling, and education development is in urgent need of innovation. Based on the above situation, this article puts forward a study on the economic management and education reform of China and Europe. With the continuous deepening of social transformation and economic management reform in China and Europe, this article analyzes the correlation between social transformation and economic management reform in China and Europe, and constructs a correlation matrix of social transformation and economic management in China and Europe in the form of input value or output value. Favorable conditions for the rapid economic growth of Central European countries: establish a well-functioning market economy system, implement export-oriented economic policies, promote economic growth, make full use of the geographical advantages of China and Europe in social transformation and economic management reform, and population growth in China and Europe. The slow characteristic is conducive to economic management reform. In the context of the social transformation of China and Europe, it puts forward suggestions on China-EU education reform to promote the sound development of European social education. In the year of economic recovery in Europe, the situation of economic management and social production in China and Europe has gradually improved. The GDPs of Central and European countries have got rid of negative growth, the inflation rate has continued to decline, and the development potential of social and economic management reform in China and Europe has gradually emerged. This is of great significance to promoting regional and global stability and development.

Keywords: central Europe, social transformation, economic management, economic change, education reform

Tob Regul Sci.™ 2021;7(5-1):4154-4162

DOI:doi.org/10.18001/TRS.7.5.1.191

INTRODUCTION

At present, the global political and economic development presents the trend of multi-polarization. The concrete manifestation of the multi-polarization of the world and the democratization of international relations is that in the two main aspects of social system transformation and economic management reform mode, in order to pursue the development of national common interests, many European countries have formed political and economic alliances. The European community is the most

powerful and developed League of nations in the world. Social transformation in Central Europe is a concept of political region. Since the great upheaval in Eastern Europe, Czechoslovakia and Hungary in Poland are called central Europe. Taking Central European countries as an example, this article analyzes the relevance of social transformation and economic management and educational reforms in China and Europe. Since the 21st century, the import trade between China and Europe has achieved a historic leap. With the deepening of China EU social transformation and economic

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management reform, expanding and deepening China EU economic development and social transformation is an important development strategy of China and Europe. The increasingly diversified social and economic management pattern of China and Europe is of great significance to promoting regional and global stable development ¹⁻³.

SURVEY AND ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN CENTRAL EUROPE

Since the period of social transformation between China and Europe, although there are minor disputes between them, they can solve all kinds of conflicts, realize the social transformation and economic management reform of China and Europe, and correct the policy deviation. From the perspective of the international environment, the rise of the central European countries depends on the economic catch-up and development. In order to achieve rapid economic growth, China and Europe must have the following favorable conditions: first of all, we must establish a well functioning market economic system. Second, we should implement export-oriented economic policies to promote growth. European integration supports the rapid catch-up of Central European countries, which play an important role. In terms of system, Central European countries have benefited a lot from trade and financial integration with Western Europe ⁴. China EU social transformation and economic and trade growth will reduce the trade deficit and risk in the process of China EU social transformation and economic management. At the same time, using more overseas savings will help economic growth, reduce currency and exchange rate risks, and help central European countries make better use of their overseas reserves.

At present, a series of economic indicators show that the economic management reform system of China and EU countries in the context of social transformation has begun to take shape. Some economic indicators have a trend of improvement. The industrial output of some countries in Central Europe increased by 0.29% to 0.37% year-on-year,

showing positive growth for three consecutive months. The trade surplus in goods was 9.4 billion euro, an increase of 42.245 billion euro over the same period last year. Over the past three years, the fiscal deficits of central and European countries have decreased continuously, with the deficit rate approaching 3.01% ⁵. Confidence in the stock markets of central and European countries finally gradually recovered. The consumer confidence index increased significantly. But so far, the economy of China and Europe has not completely extricated itself from the double trough of deep recession. Unemployment has become a major problem in some central European countries, with the unemployment rate of 11.12% in the EU and 12.20% in the euro zone. The economies of Central European countries are shrinking and their recovery is weak. In the first quarter of this year, the Commission lowered the annual economic growth forecast of Central European countries to - 0.102% and - 0.403%, respectively. The government debt of Central European countries is serious. The average government debt of some countries rose to 85.30% and 90.59% respectively in 2012, far exceeding 60% of the debt ceiling. The economy of the peripheral countries of Europe continued to decline, and the core economies dragged down ⁶;

In the process of social transformation in China and Europe, the party politics is still very imperfect and immature. In the process of social transformation, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries rapidly returning to Europe have not formed mature party politics. Although some countries in the process of social transformation in China and Europe have got rid of the poor situation in the past, due to frequent political and economic restructuring, the situation of China EU social transformation is still unclear. In addition, the political systems of some central European countries tend to be centralized. The immaturity of Party Politics in Central European countries is also reflected in the inconsistency of national policies ⁷. The social transformation system in many countries is not universally applicable. In the process of social transformation in China and Europe, the interests of national political parties and organizations are often higher than the interests of the whole society, which seriously affects the social transformation

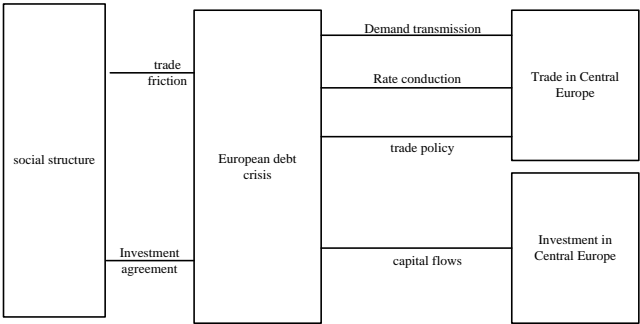
Jin Liu

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process and sustainable development goals of China and Europe. Based on this, we conducted in-depth research and on-the-spot investigation on the social transformation of China and Europe, analyzed the economic development indicators published by international authoritative institutions, and made a comparative analysis⁸. Obtain the correlation model of China EU social transformation model and economic management, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1.

The correlation model of social transformation and economic management in Central Europe



As shown in Figure 1, after undergoing great changes, the social structure of China and Europe is relatively stable, and the macro deterrence and balance of China EU society are basically realized. Compared with economic development, many aspects of China EU social transformation are not clear. For example, the operation of the social system in China and Europe, although the western countries with relatively mature social transformation in China and Europe may be a standard, for the central European countries, it is an important symbol of the social transformation and maturity of China and Europe.

SUGGESTIONS ON CHINA-EU ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT AND EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Proposals for China-EU Economic Management Reform

Under the background of social transformation between China and Europe, the economic management reform of China and Europe is in a difficult situation, and it is impossible to use "short-term capital turnover adjustment" to judge "long-term stable development". First of all, the privatization of large companies in the process of economic management reform in China and Europe has led to the slow pace of economic management reform in China and Europe, and the results are not so good⁹. China and Europe began

to privatize infrastructure products on a large scale. The purpose is to change the backward infrastructure, improve the investment environment, and realize the investment in large-scale public facilities, so as to form the economic reform situation of large-scale introduction of foreign capital. Under the background of European social transformation, the debate among policy makers of central and European countries on the way and timing of enterprise privatization leads to slow progress of the plan in the transition period, the process of enterprise privatization is delayed, and a large amount of foreign capital cannot be introduced as planned, and central European countries are easily trapped in the mire of external returns and fiscal deficits. In addition, there are many unfavorable factors and uncertainties in the external environment of European economy¹⁰. The new global governance order, such as international financial regulation and international trade system, has not been fully established after the financial crisis. Due to the stagnation of Doha round, the negotiation of bilateral free trade area between EU and the United States and Japan has reached a deadlock. This is partly because the "Reindustrialization" policies of the United States and Europe have brought hedging and competition, and the US economic recovery will attract a large amount of capital return, thus affecting the speed of economic recovery in China and Europe¹¹.

At the beginning of the social transformation between China and Europe, Poland implemented the "shock therapy", and the economy showed a recovery momentum. The GDP increased year by year, and the economic management system and monetary policy were relatively stable. At the same time, Poland is also in the dilemma of privatization, and it is more difficult to restructure large state-owned enterprises. A small number of enterprises operate well with small loss, advanced technology and best-selling products. At the same time, the government also provides free investment securities to every citizen to ensure that every citizen can get part of the national investment fund. The premise of implementing the plan is to correctly evaluate the assets owned by the enterprise, and then determine the equity structure and investment fund, which is a long-term process. If this step is done well, it can speed up the process of large-scale privatization. Due to the large-scale privatization needs a lot of funds, and the short-term operation effect is difficult to achieve, so we must gradually promote the reform of economic management. When implementing the economic management reform program, the Polish government also faces various difficulties¹².

From the macro point of view, Czech Republic is the most prominent among the central European countries, but the micro reform is the weakest. Under the background of social transformation and Reform in China and Europe, Czech enterprise ownership has changed, but this economic management reform system has not been established and improved, and the government's adjustment of enterprise economic management reform policy cannot adapt to the operation of private enterprises. Some enterprises are facing a chaotic external environment, the domestic unified market has not yet formed, foreign markets are difficult to enter, and production is declining be unavoidable. Moreover, it is unstable for a long time to reach a macro balance¹³. In order to maintain external balance, Czechoslovakia tries its best to control domestic investment, restrict imports and expand exports, instead of relying on the enhancement of competitiveness of enterprises mainly relying on cheap resources reserves of the

country and the former Soviet Union. It is not difficult to imagine that with the acceleration of social transformation between China and Europe, Czech Republic will also face a large number of unemployment and serious foreign debt problems in the process of economic management reform. Obviously, the Czech Republic cannot guarantee a balance of payments at present. Once exports shrink, the economy will rapidly imbalance. Therefore, maintaining a good balance of macroeconomic indicators, or formulating and implementing microeconomic reform as soon as possible is the most effective method¹⁴.

Under the influence of the drastic changes in Eastern Europe, after experiencing the economic recession, China and Europe have shown a trend of stopping the decline or resuming growth, and the economic reform also presents an orderly development trend. At present, the overall social transformation and economic management reform of China and Europe are progressing smoothly. After the drastic changes, the social structure of China and Europe is relatively stable, and they have a better understanding of economic management reform. The governments of China and Europe have issued policies and measures on economic law, finance, currency, foreign trade, foreign investment, etc., and have carried out a series of reforms and institutional innovations in a timely manner to promote economic stability Fast development. The establishment of China EU market economic system in the transitional period has created a good institutional environment for economic development. Since the reform and opening up, remarkable achievements have been made in the establishment of market economy system. If a developing country wants to take off, it must promote the rational allocation of resources through market economy¹⁵⁻¹⁷. It should be said that the formation of a market economy is the primary condition for China and the EU to catch up. Central European countries have formed a property rights system with private property as the main body, and have carried out effective property rights protection. Property rights can produce stable expectations, which is an important factor to promote economic growth and improve labor productivity. At the same time, China and Europe

have also established a legal system that is compatible with the market economy, and it is also connected with the EU legal system after joining the EU. The establishment of legal system is conducive to the protection of the interests of economic parties and the formation of competition order, which is an effective factor to promote the long-term economic development.

China-EU Education Reform Proposals

Educational internships in European countries are basically the same as those in my country. Normal students conduct their classrooms independently in the corresponding primary and secondary school classes under the joint guidance of frontline teachers in primary and secondary schools and teachers in higher normal colleges who study educational pedagogy, teaching activities and undertake the education of students. However, many European countries have their own advantages in the design of educational practice according to their own national conditions.

For example, in teacher education in France, the proportion of educational practice is extremely high, reaching nearly one-third of the teaching plan, and the curriculum is systematized. During the period of teacher education, French normal students must accept three types of educational internships from the shallower to the deeper, from the surface to the inside: experience internship, guidance internship, and responsibility internship. In addition, the Swedish Ministry of Education stipulates that "in the regular pedagogical courses and the prescribed credits for the subject professional courses, a school internship of 10 credits is required." That is to say, in the whole process of receiving teacher education in Sweden, teacher education students have to participate in education practice activities for nearly 20 weeks, and the proportion is also quite large. Educational internships in Sweden are divided into several different stages, such as off-campus internships, trial teaching, on-campus internships, etc. The objectives, content and focus of each internship stage are very clear, which is conducive to cultivating the professional knowledge and vocational skills of normal students. In real life, because internship is the basis of teaching theory,

normal students can gain experience through educational internships. In this way, normal students can use theory to explore, analyze and discuss their own experience gained from teaching. This kind of curriculum system keeps the internal value of the knowledge gained by normal students from experience and the theoretical knowledge learned in normal colleges consistent. These two forms of knowledge are of equal importance in teacher education, and the challenge is to make the two have mutually reinforcing effects¹⁸⁻²⁰.

In the context of social transformation in China and Europe, focusing on the process of educational practice, researching China and Europe education reform proposals.

(1) Extend the educational practice time. Generally speaking, one of the reforms of educational practice in European countries is to extend the duration of internships. In the UK, normal students spend at least 15 weeks in the actual teaching environment of primary and secondary schools for observation and internships, while French students can spend up to 27 weeks for internships. German normal students have 5 weeks of internships per semester, and 2 intensive internships, each 4 weeks. After graduating from university, they have to go to primary and secondary schools for 2 years of internships and internships, and finally pass the national examination to become probationary teachers. .

(2) Deepen the content of educational practice. In the process of teacher education internships in European countries, normal students gradually assume the task of subject teaching through scattered internships in each semester and concentrated internships before graduation. However, the internship content of normal students is not limited to classroom teaching itself, but also extends to many fields related to primary and secondary education, such as participating in class and school management, campus culture construction, and communication with parents.

(3) Establish a new way of cooperation with the practice school. In the past two decades, many European countries have attached great importance to the establishment of mutually beneficial partnerships between universities and primary and secondary schools. Take Norway as an example.

Many higher normal colleges have adopted the internship method of “school trusteeship”. This is a new type of cooperation, that is, a group of intern teacher students and subject tutors take over most of a primary and secondary school within a period of time. There are three reasons for adopting this model: First, it gives teachers students a good opportunity to practice in a real environment, and students can personally experience the many abilities that teachers require in this profession. Secondly, this also gives the teachers of the hosting school the opportunity to go out to receive on-the-job training. The third is to help primary and secondary schools and normal colleges to establish a long-lasting good cooperative relationship. The teachers of the trusteeship schools should use the trustee week to receive on-the-job training or collectively go to other places to conduct educational inspections in order to broaden their horizons and improve their vocational skills.

CORRELATION ALGORITHM BETWEEN SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AND ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT REFORM IN CENTRAL EUROPE

With the spread and intensification of the debt crisis in Central Europe in recent years, it is bound to affect the social transformation and economic management reform in Central Europe, drag down the economic growth of central Europe, and then affect the enterprise investment and economic management reform in Central Europe. Due to the European debt crisis, investment in European's

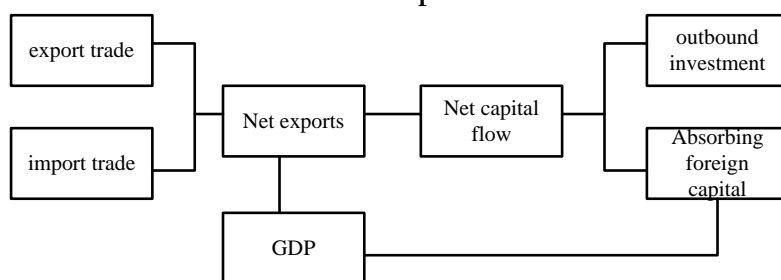
economic management in Central Europe declined in 2011. Central European countries have put out huge foreign exchange reserves to buy treasury bonds. China is not the lifesaver of the European debt crisis. It should consider its own interests. If you want to buy Central European countries' national debt, you must consider its repayment. On the premise of ensuring the social transformation and economic management reform in Central Europe, we will provide assistance to Central European countries. Under the economic situation seriously affected by the financial crisis, we should increase investment in Central Europe, provide more funds for the economic development of central Europe, create employment opportunities for central Europe, promote social transformation and economic management reform in Central Europe, and play an important role in promoting economic development and maintaining economic stability in Central Europe. Furthermore, the influence coefficient of national economy under the economic management reform in Central Europe under the social transformation in Central Europe can be calculated as follows:

$$W = C + HG + NX(1)$$

Among them, C is the added value of China EU net exports, G is the close growth value of trade, h is the strengthening parameter of China EU social transformation, n is the number of projects to be attracted, and X is the largest capital gain. Based on this, this paper further analyzes the relevant influencing factors of China EU social transformation and economic management reform, as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2.

Correlation factors between social transformation and economic management change in Central Europe



The survey shows that in recent years, the

import volume of key enterprises of Central European countries has exceeded 480 million euro. The total import volume of the 27 member states

of central Europe reached 1491.6 billion euro, an increase of 24% over the previous year, and the export volume reached 13 member states. China and Europe are the most powerful group of developed countries in the world. In order to better promote the development of central Europe, this paper studies the correlation between social transformation and economic management reform in China and Europe, investigates the situation of social transformation in China and Europe in recent years, analyzes the development needs of economic management reform, and calculates the influencing factors and influence degree of the correlation between social transformation and economic management reform in China and Europe To realize the historic leap of China EU social transformation and economic management reform in the 21st century. Furthermore, the autoregressive algorithm based on the characteristic vector of economic transformation is used to calculate the influence degree of the factors related to the social transformation and economic management reform in China and Europe.

$$Y_{it} = W\alpha_i + r_t + Bs_{i-t} + Re_{i,t} \quad (2)$$

Among them α_i , r_t , s_{i-t} and $e_{i,t}$ represent the vectors of four variables affecting economic management change, j is the lag regression coefficient of social transformation, B is the individual effect vector of enterprises under the environment of economic transformation in Central Europe, R coefficient matrix, the correlation factors of social transformation and economic management change in Central Europe are normal distribution, and further choose export trade and direct investment of central Europe This paper studies the variables of investment and trade and GDP index of Central European countries as reference data for the correlation between social transformation and economic management reform in Central Europe. By constructing a network of correlation between social transformation and economic management change in Central Europe, this paper measures the relationship between economic management change and social structure after social transformation in Central Europe. Generally speaking, the evolution formula of the relevance of social transformation in Central

Europe in the model of economic management change can be recorded as follows:

$$F_{ij} = G \frac{P_i P_j}{d_{ij}^b} - Y_{it} \quad (3)$$

Among these indicators, F_{ij} represents the degree of connection between the economic management index I and the degree of social transformation j , P_i and P_j represent the social population density and social development index respectively, d_{ij} represents the development level of Central European countries, G represents the constant of economic development, and b represents the relationship between the strength of economic ties and social transformation. Based on the above algorithm, this paper calculates the strength of the connection between social transformation and economic management reform in Central Europe, calculates the spatial relationship between social transformation and economic management reform in Central Europe by using the optimization calculation method of gravity model, and introduces the parameters used to reflect the structural factor K of social transformation and economic management in Central Europe. The specific formula is as follows:

$$R_{ij} = k_{ij} \frac{\sqrt{L_i T_i} \cdot \sqrt{L_j T_j}}{F_{ij} + D_y^2} \quad (3)$$

Among them:

$$k_{ij} = \frac{T_i}{T_i + T_j} \quad (4)$$

Among them, L_i and L_j represent the maximum and minimum value of economic ties among the central European countries, T_i and T_j represent the economic management parameters before and after the reform, and D_y represent the employed population in Central Europe in the period of social transformation. The above calculation data are from the national statistical website. Through the above formula, we can get the correlation between social transformation and economic management reform in Central Europe. This connection is very common. In order to avoid the influence of some fragile economic relations on the overall distribution, it is necessary to set the threshold value of each factor in the correlation matrix of European social transformation

$$I_A(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & \omega \in A \\ 0, & \omega \notin A \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

Through the correlation between social transformation and economic management reform in Central Europe, the paper defines the reform methods and concepts. The social transformation and economic correlation matrix of central Europe is sorted in the form of input value or output value, and the graph of social transformation and Economic Association in Central Europe is drawn. The slope of each node is calculated and the smoothest node is selected. All correlations greater than the node slope are specified as 1, and all correlations smaller than the node slope are specified as 0. With the continuous development of central Europe's economy, the strategic pattern of economic development in Central Europe is becoming increasingly diversified, which is of great significance to promoting regional and global stable development. In the international environment, the rise of Central European countries depends on their own economic catch-up and development. There are some favorable conditions to realize the rapid economic growth of Central European countries: establishing a well functioning market economic system, implementing export-oriented economic policies to promote growth, making full use of its geographical advantages close to Western Europe in social transformation and economic management reform in Central Europe, and the slow growth of social population in Central Europe is conducive to economic management reform. In terms of social transformation in Central Europe, Central European countries have benefited a lot from the integration of trade and Finance with Western Europe. The growth of trade in Central Europe will reduce trade deficits and risks, while more use of overseas savings will help maintain economic growth, reduce currency and exchange rate risks, and help central European countries make better use of overseas savings.

CONCLUSION

In recent years, profound changes have taken place in the political, economic, social and international environment of Central and Eastern Europe. In the history of human society and

economy, the transition of Central and Eastern Europe involves politics, economy, society, foreign relations and many other aspects. Its depth, breadth and speed are extremely rare. Soxley economist Kony believes that the transition of Central and Eastern Europe is not only economic, but also lifestyle, culture, politics and law. In the past 20 years, the transition and relative success of Central European countries has been one of the major events worthy of attention in Europe. Based on this, it analyzes the correlation between social transformation and economic management and educational reform in China and Europe, and puts forward educational reform suggestions. The survey research on the relevance of social transformation and economic management in Central Europe shows that so far, the gap between Central European countries (Poland, Nigeria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia) and other European countries is getting bigger and bigger. Therefore, in the process of economic management reform, peace, stability and prosperity should be maintained to promote the economic development of Central European countries.

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