

higher than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). As shown in Figure 1.

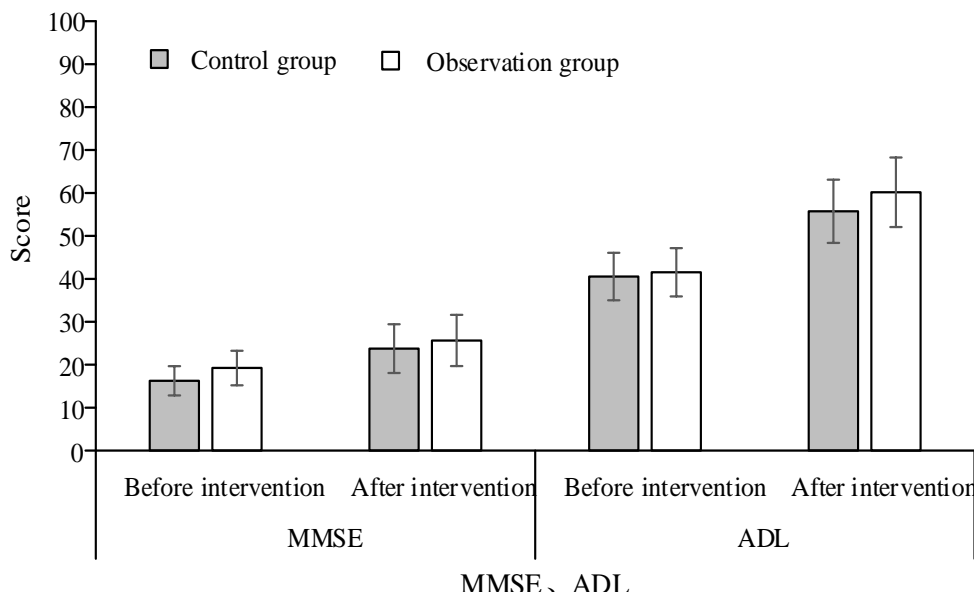


Figure 1. The improvement effect of cognitive impairment in the two groups before and after intervention

Conclusions: The smart supply chain in the new retail era can help retail enterprises better deal with the challenges brought by the highly competitive retail market, diversified consumption channels, rapidly fluctuating market and changing consumer demand. The data collection of smart supply chain is also end-to-end. The data collection of smart supply chain will continue to extend from internal to external, from operation data to consumer behavior data to market and public opinion data, so as to realize comprehensive end-to-end data visualization of supply chain. From R & D to consumers, the circulation chain of smart supply chain has been gradually shortened, and the data flow cost has been continuously reduced. The repeated data processing and analysis separated from each link of the traditional supply chain is transformed into the interconnected mesh data flow and traceable transparent data of the intelligent supply chain, which integrates the originally lengthy and fragmented supply chain, improves the flexibility of the supply chain, makes it closer to consumers and provides the ultimate consumer experience. Smart supply chain gives cold supply chain temperature and passion through closer connection between data and consumers and commodities, so as to enable end consumers to obtain the ultimate shopping experience.

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ANALYSIS ON TALENT TRAINING MODE AND REFORM PATH OF UNIVERSITY THINK TANKS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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Background: The incidence of cognitive impairment is very high in schizophrenia. About 85% of patients will have cognitive impairment, such as information processing and selective working memory, short-term memory and learning, executive function and so on. There is a certain correlation between cognitive deficit symptoms and other psychotic symptoms. For example, patients with obvious thinking form disorder will have more obvious cognitive deficit symptoms, and patients with obvious positive symptoms will also have more obvious cognitive deficit symptoms. Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) is a transitional state between healthy aging and Alzheimer’s disease (AD). It is recognized by researchers and clinicians as a “window” for teaching and delaying the development of AD. Moreover, the global prevalence of MCI is 9.6%-21.6%, which is considered to be a precursor of AD. Therefore, the study of cognitive impairment is particularly important. The research shows that the talent training mode of university think tank has a positive impact on the cognitive function of MCI patients. It is a non pharmacological method to delay the decline of MCI cognitive function. At present, the mental health problems of college students in China have attracted more and

more attention. Because college students are generally under the pressure from school, family, society, employment and other aspects, there are more and more mental health problems, especially mental diseases such as cognitive impairment. Therefore, it is necessary for colleges and universities to reform the talent training mode and integrate physical and mental health.

University think tank is an organization set up in colleges and universities to carry out policy research and decision-making consultation. The organization affects the process of public policy formulation and implementation by forming public policy ideas and cultivating innovative talents. The new think tanks have bid farewell to the positioning of early think tanks with policy research as the core function. Instead, they aim to enhance global competitiveness, build a diversified policy network, emphasize the role of “evidence-based” think tanks, and play a bridge between knowledge and policy supported by research and data. In recent years, China’s university think tanks have developed into an important part of the national think tank system by giving full play to the special advantages of complete disciplines, talent aggregation and high degree of internationalization. However, their main functions are more reflected in decision-making consultation. The function of talent training and the mental health of talents have not been paid enough attention.

Objective: To carry out teaching practice based on the innovative mode of talent training of think tanks for college students, in order to eliminate and improve the symptoms of cognitive impairment of college students, so as to further improve the ability of talent training in colleges and universities.

Research objects and methods: 400 college students with cognitive impairment in colleges and universities in a region were selected as the research object. The students were divided into control group and experimental group, with 200 students in each group for three months. The experimental group used the innovative mode of talent training based on think tanks for teaching, and the control group used conventional teaching courses. Analyze and compare the remission of cognitive impairment between the two groups of college students before and after teaching.

Research design: MMSE was used to evaluate before and after teaching (3 months), including memory, attention, understanding and time orientation. The total score was 0-30, and the score was directly proportional to ability. The ability of daily living (ADL) was evaluated before and after teaching (3 months), involving eating, dressing, grooming, toilet and other dimensions. The total score was 0-100, and the score was in direct proportion to the ability.

Methods: The relevant data were analyzed by Excel and SPSS20.0 for calculation and statistics.

Results: There was no significant difference in MMSE and ADL scores between the two groups before teaching ($P > 0.05$). After teaching, the scores of the observation group were significantly higher than those of the control group ($P < 0.05$).

Table 1. The cognitive function and activities of daily living of the two groups were compared

Group	MMSE		ADL	
	Before teaching	After teaching	Before teaching	After teaching
Control group	12.48	20.42	43.17	60.28
Experience group	11.47	22.63	44.24	65.03

Conclusions: Colleges and universities can rely on the university think tank platform to innovate the student guidance system, formulate and implement talent training plans such as “compound talent training plan” and “interdisciplinary innovation research plan”. Specifically, domestic colleges and universities can learn from the student guidance system of world-famous universities such as Harvard University and Princeton University, and establish a student “revolving door” system based on the college and think tank platform with the link of project or research team, that is, the whole university selects outstanding students with different academic backgrounds, and the think tank project research team forms an “interdisciplinary tutor group”, guide students’ learning from interdisciplinary knowledge and interdisciplinary research methods, so that students can quickly obtain interdisciplinary knowledge and research methods, and further improve students’ knowledge structure system.

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OPTIMIZATION OF THINKING LOGIC OBSTACLE ANALYSIS IN COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY ALGORITHM SIMULATION EXPERIMENT

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Background: Thinking is the reflection of human brain's indirect generalization of objective things and the highest form of human cognitive activities. The materials obtained from perception form concepts through brain analysis, comparison, synthesis, abstraction and generalization. The whole process is called thinking. The process of normal thinking is purposeful, coherent and logical. The specific practice of thinking can get a result and correct the result. Thinking is a pathological state that lacks its inherent logical connection and cannot be understood by normal people, which is called thinking logic disorder. Thinking disorder belongs to a group of important symptoms of mental patients. Because the symptoms of such patients are mainly expressed through language, we can judge whether they have thinking disorder through the expression of patients. At present, the specific manifestations of thinking disorders in clinic mainly include four categories: thinking speed disorder, thinking form disorder, thinking control disorder and thinking content disorder. This classification is suitable for clinical diagnosis, but it focuses on the research of schizophrenic thinking disorder, and pays less attention to organic encephalopathy or other mental thinking disorders. College students should get rid of their own logical thinking obstacles, such as the inability to accurately grasp the connotation of concepts, the misjudgment of reasoning premise, the inversion of cause and effect and so on. There are many different classifications of thinking disorders, including thinking speed disorder, thinking form disorder, lack of purpose orientation, pathological symbolic thinking and so on. Patients occasionally feel that their thinking does not belong to them, that their thinking activities lose their autonomy, or that they are controlled by external forces, such as thinking deprivation, thinking insertion, thinking dissemination and other experiences. People's normal thinking activities have their corresponding introspective experience and can control their own thinking activities. If the thinking activity is abnormal and changes the normal thinking characteristics, it can be called thinking obstacle. With the continuous development of computer technology, machine learning has been widely used in various fields in recent 20 years. In particular, deep learning has achieved unprecedented success in dealing with tasks that need human perception, and natural science is one of the highest achievements of human wisdom. Therefore, using Machine Learning (ML) to solve natural science problems has also become a hot spot in AI circles in recent years. However, the virtual simulation experiment of computer technology algorithm still needs to be further improved. In various virtual experimental environments realized by virtual reality technology, the experimenter can complete various predetermined experimental projects as in the real environment, and the learning or training effect is equal to or even better than that obtained in the real environment. Virtual simulation experiment is an interactive environment for creating and guiding simulation experiments, which is composed of simulation programs, experimental units, tools and references. Users can expand and enrich the laboratory by adding new objects, establishing new experiments and transforming them into hypertext files.

Objective: In the research of computer technology algorithm simulation and optimization, university laboratories need to focus on the problem of thinking logic obstacles in the process of computer technology algorithm simulation and optimization of college students. The purpose of this study is to explore the impact of college students' computer technology algorithm simulation and optimization on college students' thinking logic obstacles.

Research objects and methods: In order to verify the effectiveness of computer technology algorithm simulation optimization teaching in improving patients with thinking logic disorder, 200 students with thinking logic disorder in colleges and universities in a region were selected as the research objects. The subjects were randomly divided into experimental group and control group, with 100 people in each group. The experimental group was given computer technology algorithm simulation optimization teaching. The control group used routine teaching. This paper analyzes the effect of computer technology algorithm simulation optimization teaching to improve students' thinking logic obstacles.

Research design: This study uses the self-designed "college students' thinking logic disorder diagnosis scale" to evaluate students. The scale is divided into qualitative and quantitative, with a full score of 10. The lower the score, the healthier it is.

Methods: The relevant data were calculated and counted by Excel software and SPSS20.0.

Results: After teaching, the total score of thinking disorder in the experimental group decreased significantly ($P < 0.01$), while there was no significant change in the control group ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusions: In terms of simulation hardware, digital computers have been used more than analog computers since the 1960s. Hybrid computer system once stagnated in the 1970s and has a development trend since the 1980s. Due to the development of minicomputers and microprocessors, as well as the