

process plug-in.

Results: After the intervention, independent sample t-test was performed for the two groups. The results showed that the score of help seeking attitude in the experimental group was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$); There was no significant difference in social recognition between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). The overall worse degree of the experimental group in the core dimension was significantly higher than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$); The score of the experimental group was significantly lower than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in other dimensions between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). See Table 1.

Table 1. Intervention effect of frequent contact on help seeking attitude, social recognition and core dimensions

	Experience group	Control group	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
Total score of help seeking attitude	99.95±11.69	99.96±10.88	-0.01	0.99
Total score of social recognition	72.20±14.19	75.74±14.92	-1.28	0.2
Overall bad	2.84±1.11	2.78±1.17	0.28	0.78
Serious individual impact	3.77±0.87	3.61±1.02	0.87	0.39
Difficult to handle	3.89±0.62	3.91±0.68	-0.12	0.91
Predictable behavior	3.21±1.02	2.98±1.14	1.13	0.26
Serious social harm	2.73±0.67	2.57±0.88	1.05	0.30
Acting weird	3.45±0.76	3.31±0.82	0.87	0.39
The reason is controllable	3.63±0.84	3.63±0.83	-0.03	0.98
The reason is difficult to understand	2.27±0.92	2.46±0.84	-1.16	0.25

Conclusions: Multimedia video contact method can effectively improve the treatment attitude of patients with depressive psychosis, improve the cognitive evaluation of the overall deterioration of symptoms, and improve the understanding of etiology. The dimensions of social recognition, predictable behavior and difficult to understand causes can also significantly improve the treatment help seeking attitude of patients. Social acceptance is not an intermediary variable between contact intervention and psychotherapy help seeking attitude, while the difficult to understand dimension in the core dimension of the concept of mental illness is an intermediary variable between contact intervention and psychotherapy help seeking attitude.

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RESEARCH ON CREDIBILITY EVALUATION TECHNOLOGY OF ELECTRONIC INFORMATION SYSTEM BASED ON USER BEHAVIOR DISORDER

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Background: Behavioral disorder refers to the obvious abnormality of individual behavioral activities, which is the result of various psychological process disorders. There are many causes of college students' behavior disorders. According to the performance of patients, they are generally divided into psychomotor inhibition and psychomotor excitement. According to the performance of patients, they are generally divided into psychomotor inhibition and psychomotor excitement. Psychomotor excitement also refers to behavioral excitement. Patients generally show an increase in behavior and action; Psychomotor inhibition refers to a significant reduction in patients' actions and behaviors. Behavioral disorders will affect the daily work and life of patients, such as the credibility evaluation of electronic information systems by staff in the computer field. Therefore, finding an appropriate credibility evaluation technology of electronic information system is of great significance to staff with behavioral disorders.

With the development of science and technology and the popularization of computer information technology and Internet technology, the application of electronic information system is becoming more and more extensive. The scale of electronic information system is also increasing and the complexity is becoming higher and higher. Coupled with the dynamic and open characteristics of the application environment, electronic information system plays an important role in all walks of life. Through electronic information system, all industries can realize automation and intelligence, such as rocket launch control in

aerospace engineering, automation in industrial field, driving parameter monitoring in automobile industry, etc. In some important fields, if the electronic information system has problems, it will lead to significant property losses for individuals, enterprises and institutions. Therefore, the security and reliability of the electronic information system are very important, and the credibility evaluation of the electronic information system has become a hot technology at present. The credibility evaluation technology of electronic information system is to objectively, deeply, scientifically, reasonably and effectively analyze the credibility of electronic information system, and then obtain a quantitative evaluation result of the credibility of electronic information system. In general, the credibility of electronic information system is an important attribute of electronic information system, which can reflect the multi-dimensional quality attribute characteristics of electronic information system. It is a comprehensive attribute based on the practicability, reliability and security of electronic information system. Therefore, the credibility evaluation of electronic information system can be realized by evaluating the multi-dimensional attributes of electronic information system. Based on credibility theory and complex system theory, combined with the complexity characteristics of electronic information system, the attribute and connotation of electronic information system credibility are described and formalized. According to the attributes of electronic information system, this paper constructs the credibility index system of electronic information system, constructs the credibility conceptual model and credibility evaluation model of electronic information system, and realizes the credibility evaluation of electronic information system. The credibility evaluation model of electronic information system can conveniently and accurately evaluate the credibility of electronic information system, greatly reduce the workload of staff, improve work efficiency, improve the security of electronic information system, and provide a certain guarantee for the development of electronic information industry.

Objective: With the development of science and technology and the popularization of computer information technology and Internet technology, the application of electronic information system is becoming more and more extensive. The credibility evaluation of electronic information system has become a hot technology at present. Based on user behavior barriers, this paper constructs the credibility index system of electronic information system according to the attributes of electronic information system, constructs the credibility conceptual model and credibility evaluation model of electronic information system, and realizes the credibility evaluation of electronic information system.

Subjects and methods: Collect electronic information systems on the Internet, evaluate the credibility of these electronic information systems by using the credibility evaluation model of electronic information systems, and then obtain the evaluation accuracy of the credibility evaluation model of electronic information systems.

Study design: Using the same electronic information system, test and compare the credibility evaluation model of electronic information system (model a) and the traditional multi-level fuzzy comprehensive evaluation model (model B) based on entropy weight, and compare the evaluation accuracy of the two models. For the output value of the model, the value greater than 0.5 is attributed to 1. Less than 0.5 is attributed to 0. Where 0 indicates that the credibility of the system is insufficient, and 1 indicates that the credibility of the system is sufficient.

Methods: The corresponding data were processed and analyzed by SPSS 17.0 software.

Results: The accuracy and training effect of the proposed electronic information system credibility evaluation model are significantly better than the traditional multi-level fuzzy comprehensive evaluation model based on entropy weight. The training effects of the two models are shown in Figure 1.

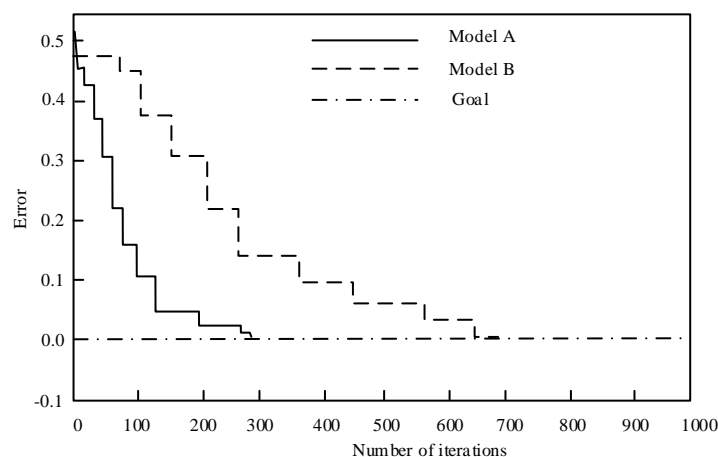


Figure 1. Training effect of two models

Conclusions: The credibility evaluation technology of electronic information system is to objectively, deeply, scientifically, reasonably and effectively analyze the credibility of electronic information system, and then draw a quantitative evaluation result of the credibility of electronic information system. In general, the credibility of electronic information system is an important attribute of electronic information system, which can reflect the multi-dimensional quality attribute characteristics of electronic information system. It is a comprehensive attribute based on the practicability, reliability and security of electronic information system. Therefore, the credibility evaluation of electronic information system can be realized by evaluating the multi-dimensional attributes of electronic information system. Based on user behavior barriers, the credibility index system of electronic information system is constructed according to the attributes of electronic information system, and the credibility conceptual model and credibility evaluation model of electronic information system are constructed, which greatly reduces the workload of staff, improves work efficiency and improves the security of electronic information system, It provides a certain guarantee for the development of electronic information industry.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT OF FAKE NEWS BETWEEN CHINESE AND KOREAN AUDIENCES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL SYSTEM STRUCTURE

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Background: In the history of information communication, false news and deceptive news always exist. With the development of the times, its communication form is also evolving. In the digital information age, false news is no longer pure false information, but also includes a new way of presentation and communication of information under the new social system structure. The foundation of social system structure is power structure, which acts as the configuration of social information communication network. Individuals in different social positions obtain information that matches their social position. On the contrary, individuals only make decisions and transmit information based on this information. The most primitive social system structure is the primitive society with a core, and information flows from the core to all around. With the social type from hunting society to agricultural society, the social hierarchy has gradually taken shape, and the information scale has expanded with the expansion of social scale. At the same time, the multi-level information transmission system has emerged, as well as the deviation and distortion of information. The main social structure in industrial society is the power check and balance structure. The core of this social structure is often multiple coexisting and restricting each other. Therefore, information transmission has become multi-source and multi-level information interaction. The check and balance relationship provides a certain basis for the production of false news. From this trend, we can see that with the complexity of social structure, the information transmission path is becoming more and more complex. In this process, the relationship between the sender and receiver of information is no longer simple, which is the reason for the emergence of false news. For this reason, different social individuals' cognition of false news often depends on their social environment. Different countries, religions, social environment, family environment and even personal mental process will have an important impact on individual cognition, which is the source of the difference between Chinese and Korean audiences in the cognitive obstacles of false news.

Objective: Audiences in different countries and social backgrounds have different cognitive barriers to false news. By comparing the differences of audience cognitive impairment between the two countries, we can explore the impact of different types of false news on individuals in different social environments, so as to lay a foundation for reducing the loss caused by information distortion.

Subjects and methods: This study discusses the impact of different types of false news on the audiences of the two countries by classifying false news, and carries out the experiment in the form of questionnaire.

Study design: The questionnaire content of this study is divided into two parts: Korean version and Chinese version. There is no difference in the question dimension between the two parts of the questionnaire, but each part of the questionnaire is supplemented with examples according to the respondents' country, so as to facilitate the analysis of the respondents' real feeling data. During the experiment, questionnaires were distributed to 200 news audiences in China and South Korea, and 394 questionnaires were successfully recovered.