

As shown in Table 1, before the experiment, the *t*-test output *P* value of the score data of patients with behavioral disorders in the two groups was greater than the significance level of 0.05, so it is considered that the data difference is not statistically significant.

It can be seen from Table 2 that after the experiment, the *t*-test value of the score data of all kinds of behavior disorder symptoms of the two groups of patients except “posture” is far less than the significance level of 0.05. It is considered that the data difference is statistically significant, and the data of the experimental group on these behavior disorder items is less than that of the control group.

**Table 2.** Questionnaire survey results after the experiment

Statistical items		Experience group	Control group	<i>t</i> value	<i>P</i> value
Psychomotor inhibition	Stiff	3.21 ± 1.42	4.43 ± 2.13	2.664	0.000
	Disobedience	5.17 ± 2.64	6.06 ± 1.83	3.598	0.000
	Stereotype	2.58 ± 2.13	3.26 ± 2.40	1.767	0.000
	Mimicry	3.23 ± 1.48	3.82 ± 1.53	0.840	0.000
	Posture	4.19 ± 1.36	4.20 ± 1.71	0.654	3.618
Psychomotor excitement	Coordinated psychomotor excitement	5.15 ± 2.27	5.81 ± 3.68	1.485	0.000
	Uncoordinated psychomotor excitement	2.56 ± 1.81	3.62 ± 1.49	4391	0.000

**Conclusions:** The results of exercise control experiment and questionnaire survey show that the *t*-test output *p* value of the score data of various behavioral disorders in the experimental group and the control group before the exercise experiment is greater than the significance level of 0.05. It is considered that the data difference is not statistically significant, and the follow-up experimental data are comparable. After the experiment, the average scores of patients in the experimental group and the control group on the symptoms of numbness, disobedience, stereotype and mimicry of psychomotor inhibition, coordinated psychomotor excitement and uncoordinated psychomotor excitement were 3.21, 5.17, 2.58, 3.23, 5.15, 2.56 and 4.43, 6.06, 3.26, 3.82, 5.81 and 3.62 respectively. The data of the experimental group on these behavior disorder items are less than that of the control group, and the *p* value of *t*-test between the data is far less than the significance level of 0.05, which is considered that the data difference is statistically significant, while the *P* value of *t*-test output of the two groups of patients on the symptoms of postural behavior disorder is greater than the significance level, and the data difference is not statistically significant. The data show that patients with behavioral disorders adhere to a certain intensity of physical exercise, which is helpful to relieve the symptoms of behavioral disorders outside the posture.

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## RESEARCH ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF PUBLIC SECURITY EMERGENCY POLICE MANAGEMENT IN LARGE-SCALE MASS ACTIVITIES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF COGNITIVE SPIRIT

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**Background:** Public places or scenic spots in large cities are prone to huge passenger flow congestion on holidays. If the management and control of this large passenger flow is not in place, it is prone to crowd congestion and even stampede accidents. Therefore, identifying and subdividing the police management responsibilities in large-scale mass activities, standardizing the evaluation, control, command and disposal methods of emergencies in large-scale mass activities, and studying the organization and command strategies of on-site police commanders are conducive to reducing or resolving emergencies in large-scale mass activities and maintaining the overall stability of social security. It is of great practical significance to improve people’s satisfaction with the government’s public management services and “build a safe city”.

In the public security management of large-scale activities, we should pay attention to clarifying and subdividing the police management responsibilities. Only in this way, the public security organ with the responsibility of maintaining security can obtain higher social security and stability benefits with less police cost expenditure, which is the goal pursued by the police department. After all, due to the large number of

participants in large-scale events, there are many uncertain factors. Therefore, it is of great significance to strengthen the safety management of large-scale events to ensure the safe holding of large-scale events. In large-scale events, the problems of venues and facilities, the safety awareness of the organizers and the increasingly severe international situation all put forward stricter requirements for the public safety management of large-scale events, which also requires the public security organs to deepen the management system, clarify standards and implement management behaviors in strict accordance with the requirements of police duties. In terms of public safety management of large-scale activities, we should take a serious and responsible attitude and behavior to ensure the safety of people's lives and property, pay attention to strengthening the actual combat function of organs and strengthening the integration and matching of organ functions, and improve the efficiency of police responsibility management. In the public security management of large-scale activities, the construction of police responsibility management is helpful to optimize the police activity process of public security organs.

**Objective:** Combined with the theoretical knowledge and questionnaire survey in the field of cognitive spirit, to explore the optimization strategy of public security emergency police management responsibility in large-scale mass activities, so as to provide some references for improving the efficiency of public security departments in managing large-scale mass activities and improving the personal safety guarantee level of the people in large-scale activities.

**Subjects and methods:** Four prefecture level cities were randomly selected from China, and 100 police officers and 100 people were randomly selected from the public security departments and social masses to conduct a questionnaire survey on the responsibilities of emergency police management in large-scale mass activities, in order to understand the satisfaction and suggestions of both sides on the police management of current large-scale mass activities. The questionnaire is made in this study combined with relevant literature and relevant expert suggestions.

**Results:** After the questionnaire survey, the effective questionnaire data were entered into the computer and SPSS 18.0 was used 0 and Excel software to obtain the satisfaction survey results of the police personnel and the masses participating in the research on the emergency police management of large-scale mass activities. See Table 1.

**Table 1.** Satisfaction survey results

Satisfaction options	Police officers (n/%)	Ordinary people (n/%)
Dissatisfied	2	15
Less satisfied	11	24
Ordinary	59	36
More satisfactory	23	17
Approving	5	8

It can be seen from Table 1 that police officers are highly satisfied with the emergency police management of large-scale mass activities, and their opinions are relatively unified. 59% choose the satisfaction level as "ordinary". The satisfaction survey results of ordinary people are relatively poor. The proportion of people who choose "dissatisfied" and "less dissatisfied" are 15% and 24% respectively. See Table 2 for the statistical results of two types of personnel's responsibility suggestions for emergency police management in current large-scale mass activities.

**Table 2.** Statistical results of relevant suggestions of the research object

Proposal	Police officers (n/%)	Ordinary people (n/%)
Promote the standardization of emergency police management responsibilities	58	19
Strengthen emergency police management	24	47
Improve the clarity of emergency police management responsibilities	18	34

It can be seen from Table 2 that most police officers believe that to improve the responsibility system of emergency police management in large-scale mass activities, the main need is to promote the standardization of emergency police management responsibilities. The proportion of people who choose this item is 58%, while the most effective measure among ordinary people is to strengthen the management of emergency police and improve the clarity of emergency police management responsibilities, The proportion of people who choose these options is 47% and 34% respectively.

**Conclusions:** Optimizing the responsibility system of public security emergency police management in

large-scale mass activities is not only the requirement of strengthening the construction of police work in a risk society, but also an important way to improve the ability of public security organs, especially public security management departments, to respond to emergencies and deal with all kinds of public security emergencies, so as to ensure the safety of people's lives and property. Only by clearly distinguishing the responsibilities and power scope of public security emergency policing, scientifically understanding the characteristics of emergency policing in large-scale mass activities, and accurately grasping the basic principles of public security emergency policing, can we carry out public security emergency actions smoothly and accurately, so as to better maintain social order and ensure people's happy life.

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## RESEARCH AND PRACTICE OF COMPUTER SOFTWARE TALENT TRAINING MODE UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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**Background:** Cognitive impairment refers to the disorder of memory and learning caused by the abnormality of high-level brain activities related to human learning, memory and thinking. People with cognitive impairment are often accompanied by pathological symptoms such as aphasia, apraxia and agnosia. In principle, the normal operation of the cerebral cortex is the basis for human cognitive ability. Any factor that will cause abnormal operation of the cerebral cortex may lead to cognitive impairment.

With the rapid development of computer technology, Internet of things technology, Internet and mobile Internet, the demand for computer software is increasing, but computer software design talents are relatively scarce, especially computer science and technology, software engineering, Internet of things, e-commerce, computer network the contradiction between graduates of information security and other related majors and market demand is becoming increasingly prominent, and excellent software talents are in short supply. In 2015, Premier Li Keqiang first proposed the "Internet plus" action plan in the government work report. "Internet +" focuses on promoting the deep integration of informatization and industrialization. It is the combination and application of Internet technology in various traditional fields and has broad application prospects. However, in the process of computer software talent training, some students have significantly lower learning efficiency due to cognitive impairment, which is not conducive to the development of computer industry and the construction of enterprise computer talent team. Therefore, this study analyzes and explores the cognitive impairment in computer software talent training.

**Objective:** Cognitive impairment will significantly affect college students' learning ability and memory ability. Therefore, this study attempts to use the methods of questionnaire and interview to analyze the impact of cognitive impairment on college students' computer software knowledge learning, and provide some constructive countermeasures and suggestions combined with the results of questionnaire and interview.

**Subjects and methods:** Four universities with computer related majors were randomly selected from China, and then 200 computer software related college students who agreed to participate in the study were selected by stratified sampling, of which 100 students had cognitive impairment. The students with cognitive impairment were divided into the experimental group and the other students were divided into the control group. A questionnaire survey was conducted on the learning effect of various professional knowledge and skills for the two groups of students, and then a one-to-one interview was conducted with some students in the experimental group to understand the difficulties and problems they encountered in the learning process.

**Results:** The questionnaire comprehensively evaluated the learning and mastery of computer software knowledge and skills of the tested college students from five aspects: software code writing, basic computer knowledge, software logic design, modular software development and team cooperation. Each item was quantitatively evaluated on the ten-point scale, and because it was quantitative data, it was displayed in the form of mean  $\pm$  standard deviation, The *t*-difference significance test was conducted, and the significance level was selected as 0.05. The questionnaire survey results are shown in Table 1.

As shown in Table 1, the average questionnaire scores of the experimental group composed of students with cognitive impairment in software code writing, basic computer knowledge, software logic design, modular software development and team cooperation are 4.36, 2.81, 1.46, 3.45 and 3.05 respectively, which are lower than the corresponding average scores of the control group, and the *p* value of *t*-test output between various data is less than the significance level, it is considered that the data difference is