

information-based teaching model can effectively reduce college students' learning anxiety and actively promote students' learning ability. Therefore, in university teaching, we should make full use of information technology and optimize the construction in combination with the existing data processing foundation, which can effectively alleviate students' negative emotions, improve students' professional level and contribute to the development of talent training in colleges and universities.

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IMPACT OF THE IMPROVEMENT AND HIGH-QUALITY DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLIGENT LOGISTICS INFORMATION SYSTEM ON PEOPLE WITH COMMUNICATION AND ADAPTATION BARRIERS

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Background: Communication adaptation disorder refers to a psychological disease in which patients can not accurately understand others or express their thoughts in communication due to the obstruction of some factors, and cannot adapt to the communication environment. There are four main causes of communication barriers: language barriers, ideological barriers, emotional barriers and technical barriers. Language barriers refer to communication barriers caused by different language habits of both sides of communication, and ideological barriers refer to barriers caused by different values, educational backgrounds and other aspects related to thinking of both sides of communication. Emotional barrier refers to the communication barrier caused by bad psychology and emotion, and technical barrier refers to the barrier caused by the problem of communication media in the process of non-face-to-face communication. In modern society, the cooperation and connection between people are getting closer and closer, and communication barriers will greatly affect the efficiency of human communication. Although the concise and clear online operation mode of intelligent logistics information system has brought convenience to people, it has also removed a large number of communication links, which may not be conducive to the recovery of people with communication adaptation barriers. Therefore, this study will explore the impact of intelligent logistics information system on people with communication adaptation barriers.

Objective: To understand the composition, function and use mode of the current domestic main smart logistics system, and then design experiments to verify the impact of smart logistics system on people with communication and adaptation disabilities.

Objects and methods: All measurement type features in the study were displayed in the form of mean \pm standard deviation for *t*-test, and counting type features were displayed in the form of number or proportion of number for Chi-square test. The significance level of difference was taken as 0.05. Four intelligent logistics information systems with large application population were selected from China, and then 322 people with different degrees of cognitive impairment were selected as the research objects. They were divided into experimental group and control group, with 161 people in each group. First, make statistics on the basic information of the two groups, including the age, gender, work type, working years, marital status, etc. of the users in the two groups. After confirming that there is no significant difference in the basic information of the two groups, conduct a comparative experiment. The personnel in the experimental group are required to randomly select one from the intelligent logistics information system in 4, while the control group is required not to use the intelligent logistics system. The experiment lasted for 3 months. A questionnaire survey was conducted to all personnel before and after the experiment. The survey content was the symptom scale of communication adaptation disorder designed by the research team. The total score on the scale was 50. The severity of communication adaptation disorder of samples with scores in the range of [0,10], [10,20], [20,30], [30,40], [40,50] were asymptomatic, mild, moderate, mild severe. In addition, in the whole experimental process, it is necessary to ensure that there is no communication between all research objects, so as to avoid irrelevant experimental errors caused by mutual communication between research objects.

Results: The questionnaire survey results of the two groups before and after the experiment are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Questionnaire survey results of two groups of subjects before and after the experiment

Group	Before experiment	After the experiment	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
Experience group	24.6±4.2	29.5±4.4	0.127	0.006
Control group	24.7±3.8	24.8±3.6	0.845	0.712
<i>t</i>	0.674	0.284	-	-
<i>P</i>	0.773	0.005	-	-

It can be seen from Table 1 that before the experiment, the *P* value of the questionnaire score *t* test of the experimental group and the control group was 0.773, which was greater than the significance level of 0.05. It is considered that the data difference was not statistically significant, that is, the severity of communication adaptation disorder symptoms of the two groups before the experiment was at the same level and comparable. After the experiment, the *P* value of the questionnaire score *t* test of the experimental group and the control group was 0.006. Far less than the significance level, it is considered that the data difference is statistically significant. Specifically, after the experiment, the average scores of the experimental group and the control group are 29.5 and 24.8 respectively. The former is significantly higher than the latter, indicating that the use of intelligent logistics system will aggravate the symptom severity of communication adaptation disorder.

Conclusions: On the one hand, the promotion and application of intelligent logistics information system has brought more convenience to people's life. People can know the location and status of logistics packages directly through mobile phone application without going to logistics outlets to inquire or call, and realize the unmanned management of package communities. But on the other hand, it also reduces the opportunities for people to communicate in life. For people with communication adaptation disorder, the reduction of communication opportunities may further aggravate their symptoms. In order to verify this conjecture, a comparative experiment is designed. The experimental results show that the average score of the questionnaire on communication adaptation disorder of the experimental group required to use the intelligent logistics information system after the experiment is 29.5, which is significantly higher than that of the control group, which proves that the use of the intelligent logistics system will aggravate the severity of the symptoms of communication adaptation disorder. The analysis found that this is because after using this tool, patients' communication opportunities in daily life are further reduced, and their psychological views on the importance of communication are more negative. Some people even think that even if there is no communication in the future, it will not affect their life, so they relax their attention and Practice on communication, resulting in further deterioration of symptoms.

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COMPUTER TEACHING STRATEGY BASED ON BIG DATA ENVIRONMENT FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Background: The research object of educational psychology is the learning process of learners and the teaching process of teachers. It is a collection of accumulated knowledge, wisdom and intuitive ideas of psychological methods and theories in the field of education. Teachers should master this discipline to effectively solve the problems in peacetime teaching. Its most intuitive application occurs in the typical two-way interaction between teachers and students in the teaching process. It requires teachers to carefully study all aspects including teaching content, teaching methods, teaching cases, teaching means and teaching environment. In addition, educational psychology also requires teachers to have a necessary understanding of students' psychological state and activities, so as to further improve the effectiveness of teaching. Educational psychology holds that students, as independent individuals, have different thinking abilities and are in different psychological environments. With the approach of the era of the Internet of all things, the application of big data technology in the computer field is becoming more and more extensive,