

manufacturers.

Objective: This paper analyzes the risk of agricultural product supply chain under the background of cognitive impairment of rural revitalization, puts forward the measures of agricultural product supply management, and analyzes the role of agricultural product supply management measures on cognitive impairment, in order to improve the management level of agricultural product supply chain and protect the fundamental interests of all parties in the supply chain.

Research objects and methods: Select the relevant personnel of supply chain consumers, retailers and distributors in two regions as the research object, and analyze the cognitive effect of supply chain management scheme through naive Bayesian classification algorithm. The number of respondents in each region is 100. The survey contents include language ability, attention, memory ability, memory ability and orientation. The final result is the average score of all participants. The evaluation result is the degree of improvement. There are five grades: very improvement, comparative improvement, improvement, little improvement and no improvement. The corresponding scores of the five grades are 0-20, 21-40, 41-60, 61-80 and 81-100.

Methods: This study uses Excel statistical software to analyze the impact of agricultural product supply chain risk management scheme on cognitive impairment under the background of cognitive impairment.

Results: Table 1 improvement degree of rural revitalization of agricultural products supply chain management program on group cognitive impairment. It can be seen from Table 1 that group cognitive impairment has a very high improvement rate in five aspects: language ability, attention, memory ability, memory ability and orientation.

Table 1. Improvement degree of rural revitalization agricultural products supply chain management program on group cognitive impairment

Attribute	Language ability	Attention	Memory ability	Recall ability	Directional force
Very satisfied	26	27	26	24	25
General satisfaction	24	23	24	23	22
Satisfied	21	20	23	24	21
Dissatisfied	28	22	21	18	18
Very dissatisfied	11	8	6	11	14

Conclusions: The rural revitalization agricultural products supply chain management scheme constructed by the Institute has a great improvement on cognitive impairment. The scheme has a certain promotion value in agricultural products supply chain risk management.

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LIBRARY PERSONALIZED SERVICE AND ITS FUTURE PROSPECT FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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Background: Cognitive impairment refers to the abnormal condition of the brain in the process of thinking and memory, which will lead to the impairment of memory and learning function, and even develop into aphasia, apraxia, cognitive loss and other problems in serious cases. According to different cognitive impairment, cognitive impairment can be divided into thinking impairment, memory impairment and perception impairment. Thinking disorder is embodied in delusion, thinking logic disorder, association process disorder, etc. Memory impairment can be manifested as memory loss, memory enhancement and so on. Perceptual disorder can be manifested as perceptual comprehensive disorder, sensory sensitivity, sensory retardation and so on. The thinking situation and memory function of patients with cognitive impairment are closely related to their attitudes, values, beliefs, concepts and other factors in their cognitive system. The personalized service and management of library are also facing great challenges, which are embodied in the following aspects. First, there is no perfect personalized information resources. At present, the capital and manpower of most libraries cannot meet the needs. There are many problems in

digital resource management, such as diversity and dispersion, which makes reading users obtain book related information. The correlation between book resources and user needs is low, and the utilization rate of resources is very limited. Second, the lack of service evaluation and supervision system. Most libraries have not built the supervision and evaluation mechanism of personalized information service, and there are no corresponding evaluation indicators. The overall personalized service lacks goals and standards. Third, there is no user demand analysis. The quality of library personalized service is determined by users. At present, most libraries do not conduct demand analysis through data, including group characteristic analysis and users' habit of obtaining information. The separation between users' demand and personalized service demand will not only reduce users' satisfaction, but also waste resources. Fourth, information retrieval services are relatively backward. At present, the efficiency of information retrieval is relatively low, and it is difficult to find the information of real interest in a short time. In view of these phenomena, the construction of a new model of library personalized service is imminent. The improvement strategies of the new model are mainly to reconstruct the information service system, enhance the personalized information source channels, deeply analyze the basic information of users, enhance the information security of users, improve the information retrieval methods, and optimize the personalized recommendation technology.

Objective: The purpose of exploring the role of the new model of library personalized service on cognitive impairment is to provide constructive ideas for university library management and help students and teachers obtain high-quality services.

Research objects and methods: Teachers and students from two universities are selected to analyze the effect of the new model of library personalized service on cognitive impairment through K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN) classification algorithm. The total number of students and teachers is 500. The evaluation content includes five aspects: language ability, attention, memory ability, memory ability and orientation. The evaluation results are expressed by the degree of recognition. The recognition level is divided into five levels: very recognition, comparative recognition, recognition, little recognition and non-recognition. The corresponding scores of the five levels are 0-20, 21-40, 41-60, 61-80 and 81-100. Recognition is the ratio of the number of people and the total number of people at three levels: very recognition, comparative recognition and recognition.

Methods: This paper analyzes the recognition of the new model of library personalized service to the cognitive impairment of students and teachers through Excel data analysis software.

Results: Table 1 refers to the recognition of teachers of the new model of library personalized service for the improvement of cognitive impairment. It can be seen from Table 1 that college 1 has high recognition of language ability, attention, memory ability, memory ability and orientation, with values of 89.0%, 91.0%, 93.0%, 92.0% and 93.0% respectively. The new model of library personalized service can alleviate the cognitive impairment of teachers.

Table 1. Teachers' recognition of the improvement of cognitive impairment in the new model of library personalized service

University	Language ability	Attention	Memory ability	Recall ability	Directional force
University 1	89	91	93	92	93
University 2	87	90	89	89	86
University 3	88	89	87	87	89
University 4	87	87	85	85	86
University 5	88	85	89	84	87

Conclusions: The new model of library personalized service constructed by the research institute has a high degree of recognition for the improvement of cognitive impairment. Subsequent research can apply this model to the personalized service of libraries in other colleges and universities, and has a certain promotion value.

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ON THE COGNITIVE OBSTACLES AND REFORM IDEAS OF COLLEGE TEACHERS TO THE TRANSFORMATION OF TEACHERS' ACHIEVEMENTS

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