

Retraction

Retracted: Construction and Coping Strategies of Ideological and Political Education Evaluation System under the Background of Intelligent Internet of Things

Mobile Information Systems

Received 3 October 2023; Accepted 3 October 2023; Published 4 October 2023

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This article has been retracted by Hindawi following an investigation undertaken by the publisher [1]. This investigation has uncovered evidence of one or more of the following indicators of systematic manipulation of the publication process:

- (1) Discrepancies in scope
- (2) Discrepancies in the description of the research reported
- (3) Discrepancies between the availability of data and the research described
- (4) Inappropriate citations
- (5) Incoherent, meaningless and/or irrelevant content included in the article
- (6) Peer-review manipulation

The presence of these indicators undermines our confidence in the integrity of the article's content and we cannot, therefore, vouch for its reliability. Please note that this notice is intended solely to alert readers that the content of this article is unreliable. We have not investigated whether authors were aware of or involved in the systematic manipulation of the publication process.

In addition, our investigation has also shown that one or more of the following human-subject reporting requirements has not been met in this article: ethical approval by an Institutional Review Board (IRB) committee or equivalent, patient/participant consent to participate, and/or agreement to publish patient/participant details (where relevant).

Wiley and Hindawi regrets that the usual quality checks did not identify these issues before publication and have since put additional measures in place to safeguard research integrity.

We wish to credit our own Research Integrity and Research Publishing teams and anonymous and named external researchers and research integrity experts for contributing to this investigation.

The corresponding author, as the representative of all authors, has been given the opportunity to register their agreement or disagreement to this retraction. We have kept a record of any response received.

References

- [1] M. Zeng, Y. Liu, and G. Zhou, "Construction and Coping Strategies of Ideological and Political Education Evaluation System under the Background of Intelligent Internet of Things," *Mobile Information Systems*, vol. 2022, Article ID 8937406, 11 pages, 2022.

Research Article

Construction and Coping Strategies of Ideological and Political Education Evaluation System under the Background of Intelligent Internet of Things

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Received 1 June 2022; Revised 28 July 2022; Accepted 13 August 2022; Published 26 September 2022

Academic Editor: Imran Shafique Ansari

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The intelligent Internet of Things is a kind of communication between various sensing systems through the sensor network and the Internet, so that everything in it can communicate. According to the agreed protocol, information is transmitted and processed and exchanged through the sensor network, and the identification and control between objects are finally realized. In the context of the intelligent Internet of Things, the ideological and political education of students will also be affected to a certain extent, so the construction of the ideological and political education evaluation system and the research on coping strategies are very important. This article is mainly to study the current situation of ideological and political education, and to construct an evaluation system, and then to give countermeasures through analysis. In this paper, the data are obtained by the method of questionnaire. The experimental results show that more than 63% of college students agree with the content of ideological and political education, and 64% believe that the methods of ideological and political education in the questionnaire are very feasible.

1. Introduction

The 21st century is a world dominated by modernization and formalization. With the development of culture, medical care, and diplomacy, the world-wide cutting-edge technology of the IoT is also rapidly put into use in various fields. However, the Internet of things (IoT) has some disadvantages to a certain extent. The information of the Internet in the IoT affects the ideology and politics of today's students, which affects the development of society. Because the information on the Internet of Things is true and false, to a certain extent, students will be deceived by the above information, which affects their ideology and politics. Therefore, many scholars have studied the evaluation of ideological and political education (IaPE), and corresponding strategies are found to help improve the effectiveness of IaPE, which improves students' IaPE.

University students are the mainstay of society, inheriting the hope of national prosperity and national rejuvenation. Through the IaPE in colleges, it can effectively guide the healthy growth of college students, so as to become qualified successors of the cause of socialist construction. At present, IaPE is facing a more complex new situation—the advent of the IoT era. The IoT technology has brought opportunities for the dissemination of IaPE, which can enrich the content of IaPE, innovate work methods, and make the form more lively and so on. Therefore, it is very meaningful to study the construction and coping strategies of IaPE evaluation system in the context of intelligent IoT.

This paper mainly studies the relevant content of IaPE by means of questionnaires, so as to analyze some problems and solutions of IaPE. The innovation of this paper: (1) This paper introduces the concept of intelligent IoT and the current IaPE evaluation system through the IoT; (2) This

paper analyzes some problems in IaPE through experiments, and gives corresponding coping strategies. (3) This paper introduces data mining technology, and uses this technology to analyze the data of the questionnaire.

2. Relevant Work

Nowadays, many researchers have studied the intelligent IoT. Among them, Zhang Q proposed a Group Key Agreement (GKA) for smart IoT. Through GKA, a secure communication channel can be established for smart terminals, thereby ensuring secure communication and resource sharing of smart terminals [1]. Dai investigated edge-driven security framework for smart IoT systems, and analyzed future research trends [2]. In order to improve the performance, Qin H proposed an adaptive RRL algorithm based on Bayesian optimization to serve the intelligent IoT to balance the convergence speed and optimality, and carried out the design and evaluation of the prototype [3]. Hu studied the operation management of smart agriculture based on the IoT and found out the existing deficiencies and potential problems [4]. Zhang studied the overall architecture of IoT middleware for smart industrial parks, and provided heterogeneous smart devices to provide an effective solution for accessing the IoT application environment [5]. However, the cost of experimental research is relatively high.

There are also some scholars who have studied the construction and coping strategies of the IaPE evaluation system. Among them, Wu X's research took college English courses as an example, discussed the relationship between blended teaching and ideological and political teaching, and analyzed the teaching methods of blended teaching. It was divided into two parts and put forward suggestions for the reform of the evaluation system [6]. Luo H constructed a complete evaluation system, which included features such as versatility, simplicity, compatibility, reliability, and flexibility, and the construction principles were humanization, visualization, and informatization [7]. Qi X constructed a practical teaching evaluation mechanism for IaPE theory courses and improved the team of evaluation subjects with teachers and students as the main body; established and improved an evaluation system with meticulous and clear evaluation standards, methods, and content [8]. Zhang studied the construction of a quality evaluation system of online political education in colleges, and proposed a hierarchical analysis model to strengthen the evaluation system [9]. But the experimental effect is not obvious.

3. IaPE Evaluation System under the Background of Intelligent IoT

3.1. Intelligent IoT. The emergence of the IoT is not achieved overnight, but an inevitable result of social development to a certain stage. There are some differences in the definition of the IoT at each stage, but the overall meaning is inseparable from the structure of the IoT. At the beginning, the IoT was thought to be a network composed of objects or objects identified by special signals and transmission information

technology. According to the stipulations of the communication agreement, the equipment was identified by the information transmission number, and the Internet was combined with any item to enable the exchange and communication of information on the network. Among them, there are identification signals with agreed protocols in the intelligent interface identification network of the IoT, which are seamlessly combined with the information network to achieve seamless network connection [10]. Later, the IoT was thought to be an interconnected network in which objects are connected to one another. In fact, the IoT is developed on the basis of the Internet and is considered to be a further expansion of the Internet, which is mainly realized by using RFID, sensors, and the Internet. In essence, it is the Internet where things are connected, and information exchanges between things, that is, the integration of the physical world and the digital world. The essence of the Internet of Things is to use technologies such as sensor networks, radio frequency identification (RFID), mobile Internet, cloud computing, and fuzzy identification to realize automatic identification, information interconnection, and intelligent processing between items.

This article provides a summary overview of IoT concepts. It is believed that the IoT is the mutual transmission of information between various sensing systems through the sensor network and the Internet, so that all things in it can communicate. According to the agreed protocol, information is transmitted and processed and exchanged through the sensor network, and the identification and control between objects are finally realized [11]. The application fields of the Internet of Things are shown in Figure 1.

The IoT is built on the foundation of the Internet, which not only has all the characteristics of the Internet but also extends itself with more significant characteristics. The basic characteristics of the IoT are perception, reliability, and intelligence [12, 13]. In order to better understand the concept and characteristics of the IoT, the basic characteristics of the IoT and the Internet are compared, as shown in Table 1.

It can be clearly seen from Table 1 that the IoT is different and related to the Internet. The IoT is a more advanced technological product built on the Internet. What they have in common is that the information collection methods are all digital networking, that is, their technical foundations are the same. The difference is that the main body of the connection of things, the information transmission processing, the network organization form, and so on are all different. However, the IoT is just different. It has very high requirements on the network, and has clear requirements for security, real-time performance, and resource sharing. Therefore, from the above aspects, they are very different.

The IoT system is complex in structure and is applied to technologies from several fields. Different experts and scholars have proposed the IoT architecture from different perspectives, such as hierarchical architecture and EPC architecture. The IoT system divides the hierarchical architecture into three levels according to the direction and processing method of data flow: perception layer, network layer, and application layer [14], as shown in Figure 2.

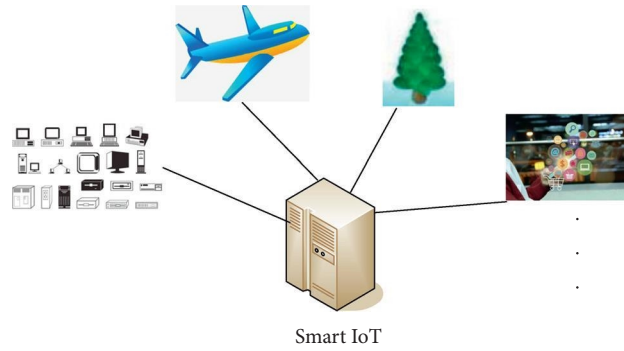


FIGURE 1: IoT application areas.

TABLE 1: Comparison of IoT and Internet.

	IoT	The internet
1. Connect the main body	People and things, things and things	Person to person
2. Information transmission	Automatic	Artificial
3. Information collection	Network digitization	Network digitization
4. Information processing	Intelligent	Exchange
5. The state of network society	Reality	Virtual

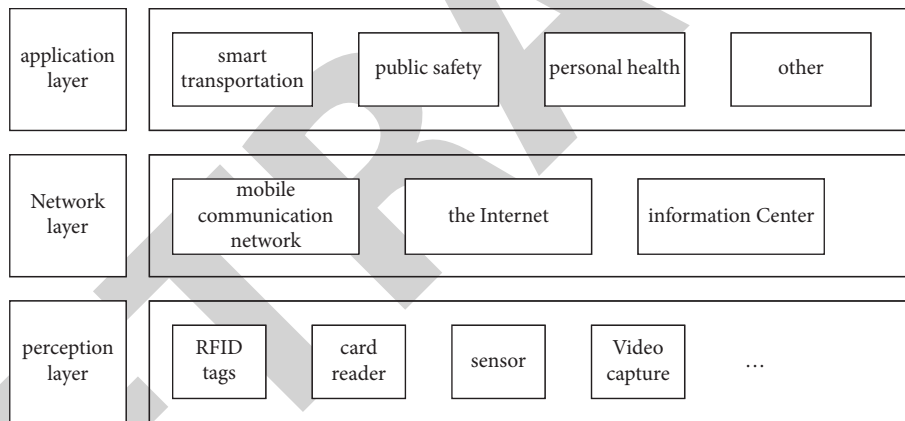


FIGURE 2: The IoT architecture.

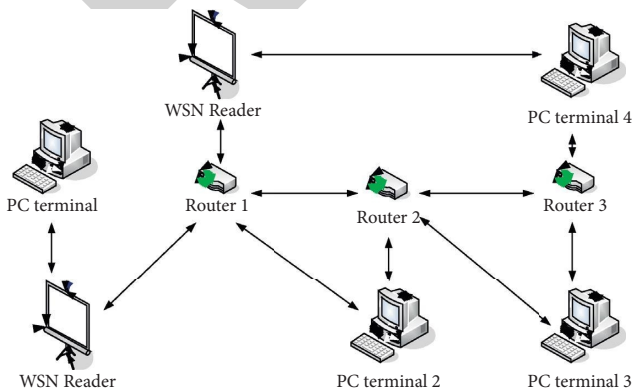


FIGURE 3: Topological block diagram of an IoT application.

Among them, the perception layer in Figure 2 is located at the bottom layer, and this layer includes two-dimensional barcode labels and identification devices, electronic labels and readers, video cameras, GPS, sensors, computers, sensor technology and so on. The Internet of Things identifies objects and collects information, which consists of different types of data extraction and connectivity control. The network layer of the IoT is located in the second layer, which is used to transmit data, transmit and process information. It is based on the existing mobile communication network and the Internet foundation to complete the timely, reliable, and safe transmission of information. The application layer at the top is the content. By analyzing and processing information and applying intelligent control, intelligent decision making is realized and data are transmitted to achieve intelligent management, application, and service [15].

According to the above-mentioned concept of the IoT, the topology block diagram of the IoT application can be extended, as shown in Figure 3.

It can be seen from Figure 3 that the topology block diagram includes structures such as PC terminals, routers, and WSN readers.

3.2. Evaluation System of IaPE. IaPE is a kind of social practical activity. It refers to the purposeful, organized, and planned efforts of a society or a social group to influence its members with certain ideological, political, and moral concepts, so that they can develop ideological and moral qualities that meet the needs of a certain society and a certain class [16]. It can be seen that the IaPE in colleges is a complex system of non-static and multi-element combinations established by specific groups to achieve their own goals. This kind of integrity not only means that our evaluation of IaPE in colleges should include the evaluation of various elements of IaPE. It should also include the evaluation of the effect of IaPE in terms of the completion of its goals, the satisfaction of students and employers, and the adaptability to social needs. The process evaluation and effect evaluation of IaPE in colleges together constitute the evaluation system of IaPE in colleges. Therefore, when evaluating the IaPE of a school, every quality index should be taken into account, in order to improve the scientificity of the evaluation results and better ensure the realization of the goal of cultivating virtuous talents [17, 18].

- (1) The realization of the goal of IaPE is the first evaluation factor, because the goal is the first content established in the practice process. Therefore, this is the fundamental problem of IaPE. The basic premise of doing a good job in IaPE is to clarify the goal of IaPE. Therefore, an important criterion for evaluating IaPE in colleges is to achieve the goal of IaPE. The educational purpose of IaPE in colleges is to cultivate and create new socialist talents with ideals, morality, culture, and discipline. This great goal can be divided into several specific goals: to help students establish lofty ideals and beliefs, cultivate students' good morals, strengthen students' legitimacy and discipline, and improve students' cultural literacy and knowledge.
- (2) The adaptability of social needs. The 21st century society's requirement for talents is both ability and political integrity, which shows us that among the many requirements of the society for graduates, morality ranks first. Such a move tells the IaPE educators in colleges that improving the moral quality of students is a social requirement. Someone once conducted a survey on employers, and the survey results showed that employers valued the employment quality of graduates the most as responsibility, followed by steadfastness and conscientiousness, and the third was teamwork. These aspects are the goals that the IaPE in colleges should achieve. It can urge IaPE educators to consciously

and targetedly improve the ideological and moral quality of students in future work by guiding IaPE in colleges with social needs as the standard, so as to meet the needs of society and the requirements of employers, and to improve the reputation of the school. Therefore, it is scientific and reasonable to measure the IaPE work of colleges and universities with the adaptability of social needs as the quality standard.

- (3) The effectiveness of the quality assurance operation of IaPE in colleges. The quality assurance systems of IaPE in colleges is a complete system. To measure the effectiveness of the quality assurance system, the key is to see whether the school has established a sound evaluation system for IaPE. Specifically, schools should establish a monitoring mechanism for the status of IaPE. By evaluating the school's IaPE work on time, and based on the evaluation results, suggestions for improvement are timely put forward. And by monitoring the implementation status and effect of the improvement opinions, a complete set of quality assurance system for IaPE in colleges is formed from quality monitoring to quality improvement. If a university can meet all the above requirements, then its IaPE quality assurance system will be very effective.
- (4) The satisfaction of employer. Employer satisfaction mainly refers to the satisfaction degree of employers with the quality of graduates exported by colleges and universities. It can be known that the final destination of students is the employer. Only when the employer recognizes the graduates exported by the college, the IaPE work of the college can be regarded as a complete success.
- (5) The support degree of teachers and conditions of IaPE in colleges. It is necessary to coordinate the proportion of teachers and students in these three categories, and adjust the ratio of teachers and students according to the requirements of different jobs. Ideological and political educators are the main body of ideological and political education in colleges and universities, and they play an important role in ideological and political education. The basis of ideological and political education in colleges and universities is to improve the quality of ideological and political educators and give full play to their role in ideological and political education.

The five assessments described above are what we call the five degrees. The five-degree quality standard undoubtedly reflects the systematicness of IaPE. The evaluation index thus established must be comprehensive, and can reflect the effect of IaPE in colleges more comprehensively. First of all, from the perspective of the evaluation scope, the five-degree quality standards involve the setting of IaPE goals, the implementation of the process and the evaluation of the effects of IaPE. It is an evaluation of the whole activity of IaPE in colleges, which is holistic and comprehensive.

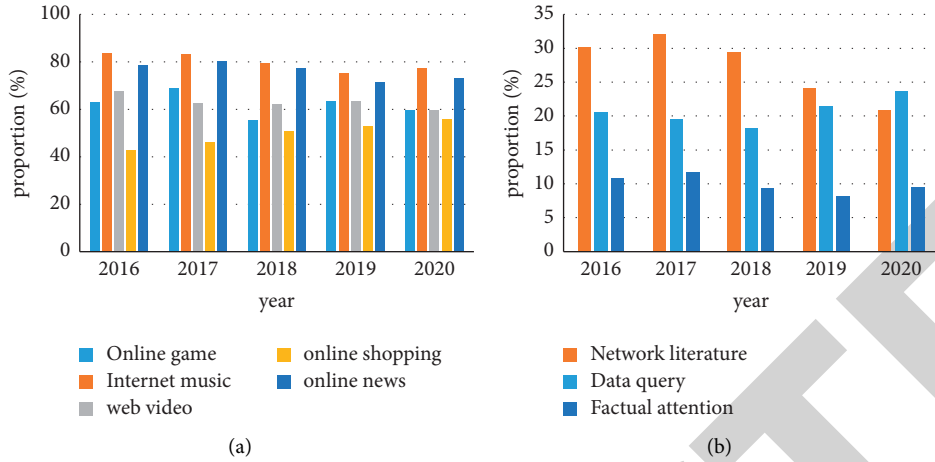


FIGURE 4: Student Network Usage. (a) Online entertainment section. (b) Online learning section.

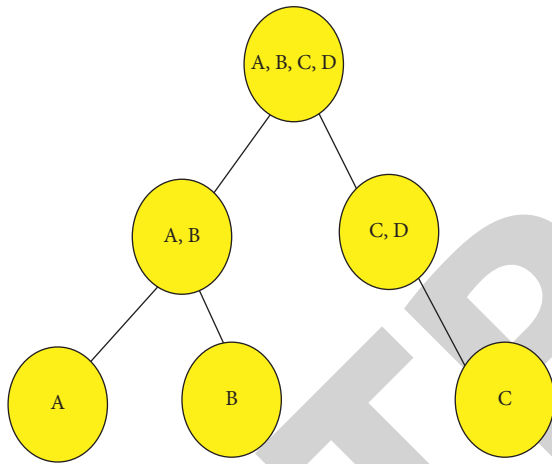


FIGURE 5: Decision tree process.

From the perspective of evaluation objects, the five-degree quality standards include the evaluation of the subject, object, leader, and carrier of IaPE, and basically cover the main participants in IaPE activities in colleges. It is comprehensive and can more completely reflect the real effect of IaPE activities in colleges. Judging from the content of the evaluation, the five-degree quality standards involve the evaluation of the goals, processes, educators and educational objects, and management of IaPE, which basically cover all components of IaPE and are comprehensive. The “five degrees” quality standard can more comprehensively reflect the content of all aspects of IaPE in colleges. Therefore, the evaluation indicators established under the guidance of this standard must be able to comprehensively reflect the general situation of IaPE in colleges. The resulting evaluation results must be able to reflect the effectiveness of IaPE in colleges relatively truly and comprehensively. The comprehensive characteristics of the five-degree quality standard indicate that it is feasible in the evaluation of IaPE [19, 20].

3.3. Data Mining Technology. Because this experiment needs to obtain a large amount of data from the IoT, it is obviously impossible to use manual methods. Therefore, it is necessary to use data mining methods to help the group process the data. By using the method of data mining, the students’ network usage in recent years is obtained from the massive data of the IoT, as shown in Figure 4.

It can be seen from Figure 4 that most students now spend more and more time entertaining, rather than paying attention to facts and improving literary knowledge, which will make students addicted to the virtual world. This situation should be changed, and IaPE should be improved so as to enhance the ideological and political level of students.

From the above, we can see the powerful functions of data mining; then we need to understand the concept and specific operation process of data mining. Data mining technology refers to the technology of data processing in the process of data mining. By analyzing each data, the technology to find its regularity from a large amount of data mainly includes three steps: data preparation, regularity search, and regularity representation. There are mainly decision trees, neural networks, and other commonly used data mining techniques.

Decision tree is a design method that operates slowly from the top to the bottom. For each iteration, the loop is repeated. Then a feature attribute is selected to fork until it cannot fork any more. As shown in Figure 5.

Among them, there are many indicators that can be used to measure the quality of the method, such as entropy, exponent, and error. These are relatively common, and their formulas are given by (1).

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(D) &= - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \log_2 p_i, \\
 G(D) &= \sum_{i=1}^n p_i (1 - p_i), \\
 \text{error} &= 1 - \max \{p_i\}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1}$$

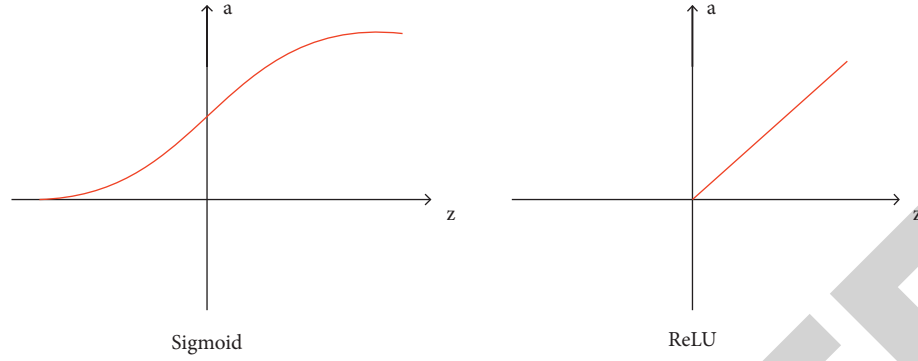


FIGURE 6: Activation function.

In formulas given by (1), D represents each set of data, and the set is divided into n in total, and p_i represents the sample rate of the i -th classification:

$$p_i = \frac{N_i}{N}. \quad (2)$$

In the formula given by (2), N and N_i , respectively, represent the total number of sample data in set D and the number of samples of the i -th classification.

The main calculation Formulas used in the data mining process are:

The calculation of the amount of information required for sample classification

$$I(a_1, \dots, a_n) = - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \log_2(p_i), \quad (3)$$

$$I(a_{1j}, \dots, a_{mj}) = - \sum_{i=1}^n p_{ij} \log_2(p_{ij}).$$

a_i means the i -th set in A , $p_{ij} = a_{ij}/|a_j|$. The information is given by (4):

$$E(A) = - \sum_{j=1}^n p(j|t) \log p(j|t). \quad (4)$$

The calculation of the information gain obtained by the attribute division sample is given by (5).

$$G(A) = - \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{n_i}{n} E(A). \quad (5)$$

Among them, $p(j|t)$ represents the proportion of records belonging to class j in a given node t .

The calculation of the information gain rate of attribute S is given by (6).

$$g(A) = \frac{G(A)}{S(A)}. \quad (6)$$

In the formula given by (6), $S(A)$ is the amount of information obtained by branching the data with the value of attribute A .

Neural networks usually use activation function models. A neuron model can have three inputs, but it can also have other numbers of inputs. A simple calculation output rule uses different weights to indicate how important each input is to the model. The output of the neuron is determined by a certain threshold after weighting, and the output of the neuron is usually 0 or 1. Thresholds, like weights, are also a parameter of neurons, which represents the input in the graph by using strict algebraic form and turn it into formulas given by (7).

$$\text{output} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \sum_j \omega_j x_j < \text{threshold}, \\ 1, & \text{if } \sum_j \omega_j x_j > \text{threshold}, \end{cases} \quad y = f(W^T X) = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \omega_i x_i + b\right). \quad (7)$$

Among them, function $f(x)$ is the activation function, $x_i, \omega_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$ corresponds to the three inputs and weights, respectively, and b is a scalar called the bias parameter. Common activation functions are given by (8).

$$\text{Sigmoid: } \sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}}, \quad (8)$$

$$\text{ReLU: } \sigma(z) = \begin{cases} 0, & z \leq 0, \\ z, & z > 0. \end{cases}$$

TABLE 2: Questionnaire on the effectiveness of ideological and political education (IaPE) content.

1	Learn about Chinese history in IaPE activities	1 2 3 4 5
2	Carry out national defense education in IaPE activities	1 2 3 4 5
3	Cultivate the concept of harmony in IaPE activities and build a harmonious society	1 2 3 4 5
4	Carry out social education in IaPE activities	1 2 3 4 5
5	Carry out current affairs and political education activities in IaPE activities	1 2 3 4 5
6	Establish correct values in IaPE activities	1 2 3 4 5
7	Cultivating innovative consciousness in IaPE activities	1 2 3 4 5
8	Establishing a correct outlook on life in ideological education activities	1 2 3 4 5
9	Learn advanced deeds in ideological education activities	1 2 3 4 5
10	Cultivating the excellent quality of treating people with politeness in the IaPE activities	1 2 3 4 5
11	Are you a college student or graduate student	

TABLE 3: Questionnaire on the effectiveness of IaPE methods.

1	Carrying out ideological education activities through the Internet	1 2 3 4 5
2	IaPE in the form of photo exhibition	1 2 3 4 5
3	Carry out IaPE activities in the form of group study	1 2 3 4 5
4	IaPE by means of party class and group class training	1 2 3 4 5
5	Carry out IaPE activities by watching news reports	1 2 3 4 5
6	Carry out IaPE activities through questionnaires and social research	1 2 3 4 5
7	IaPE through independent study	1 2 3 4 5
8	Carry out IaPE activities in the form of party members	1 2 3 4 5
9	Carrying out IaPE in the form of opening forums	1 2 3 4 5
10	Carrying out IaPE activities through practice inspection	1 2 3 4 5
11	Are you a college student or graduate student	

Its image is shown in Figure 6.

Bayesian classification method is obtained according to Bayes' theorem. First, the most basic theorems need to be understood. The Formula is given by (9).

$$P(X|Y) = P(Y|X) \cdot \frac{P(X)}{P(Y)}, \quad (9)$$

$P(X|Y)$ is the conditional probability of A after the known occurrence of B, and is also called the posterior probability of A because of the value obtained from Y. $P(X)$ is the prior probability of X.

Then from the conditional probability formula given by (10) or (11), it can be known that

$$P(X|Y) = \frac{P(XY)}{P(Y)}, \quad (10)$$

or

$$P(Y|X) = \frac{P(XY)}{P(X)}, \quad (11)$$

so that the Bayesian formula given by (12) can be obtained.

$$P(X|Y) = \frac{P(Y|X)p(Y)}{p(Y)}, \quad (12)$$

which can also be written as given by (13).

$$p(Y_i|X) = \frac{p(X|Y_i) \cdot p(Y_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^n p(X|Y_j) \cdot p(Y_j)}. \quad (13)$$

In this way, some of the methods in data mining technology can be known, and then experiments can be started.

4. Construction and Coping Strategies of the IaPE Evaluation System

4.1. Preparations for the Evaluation System of IaPE. The theme of this research is the evaluation of IaPE, and it is aimed at a wide range of research objects, so this experiment is mainly aimed at college students and post-graduates. It is impossible to directly see the ideology and politics of students and the IaPE of students. Therefore, in this experiment, through the method of questionnaire survey, the link of the questionnaire was sent to students in various colleges and universities, and they were asked to fill in the questionnaire. Then, the data of the questionnaire are analyzed through the method of data mining, and finally the effectiveness of the constructed IaPE system is evaluated. The questionnaires are shown in Tables 2 and 3.

Through the questionnaire given in Tables 2 and 3, a general understanding of the effectiveness of IaPE today can be known. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in Tables 2 and 3 indicate the degree of effectiveness of the content and methods of IaPE. 1 means no effect at all, 2 means basically ineffective, 3 means

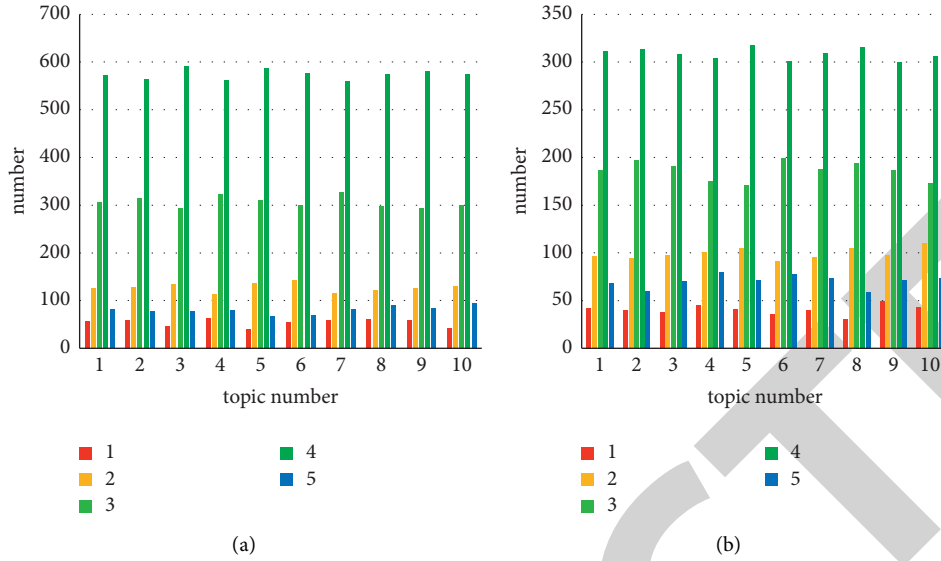


FIGURE 7: Distribution of the effectiveness of IaPE. (a) the distribution of students' perceptions of the effectiveness of educational content. (b) the distribution of post-graduate students' perceptions of the effectiveness of the content.

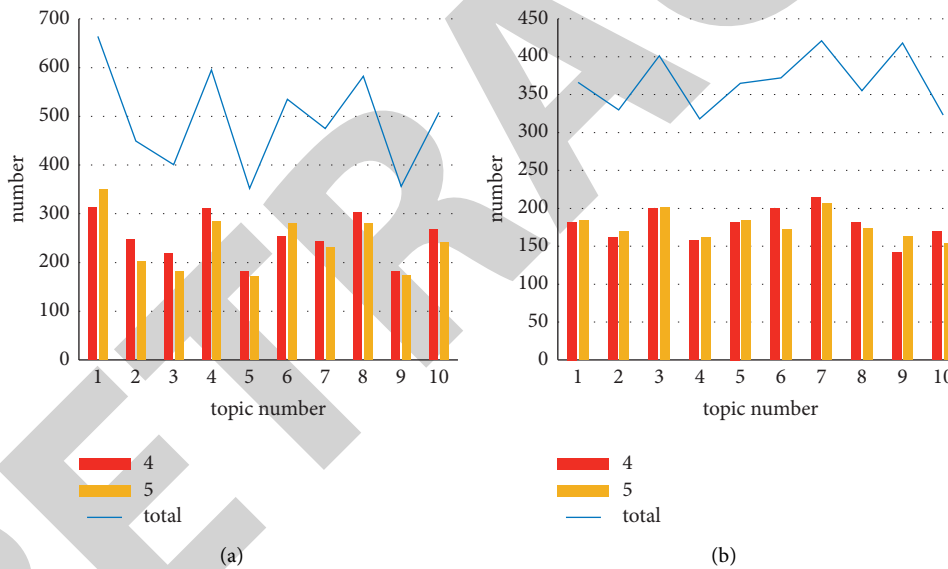


FIGURE 8: Distribution of effectiveness of IaPE methods. (a) the distribution of the effectiveness of the IaPE methods of the college students. (b) the distribution of the effectiveness of the IaPE methods of the graduate students.

not sure, 4 means basically effective, and 5 means very effective. Through these two data Tables 2 and 3, it can be seen the specific situation of IaPE. The questionnaire is distributed through the link, so the effective recovery rate of the questionnaire cannot be obtained. A total of 1848 valid questionnaires were recovered in this questionnaire, and then the scores of all questionnaires were analyzed through data mining.

4.2. Construction Experiment and Resolve of IaPE Evaluation System. In this experiment, 1143 questionnaires were collected for college students and 705 for graduate students. The

data of these questionnaires were analyzed and summarized, as shown in Figure 7.

It can be seen from Figure 7 that the general trends of (a) and (b) are similar. In response to the questions given in the first questionnaire, most of the college students and post-graduates believed that the IaPE using the content of the questionnaire was basically effective, and the second part was uncertain. The proportion of people who believed that effectiveness was very effective only ranks third, which showed that the content of IaPE today was not perfect. The number of students who believe that the content of ideological and political education is basically effective is above 550, while the number of graduate students who believe that

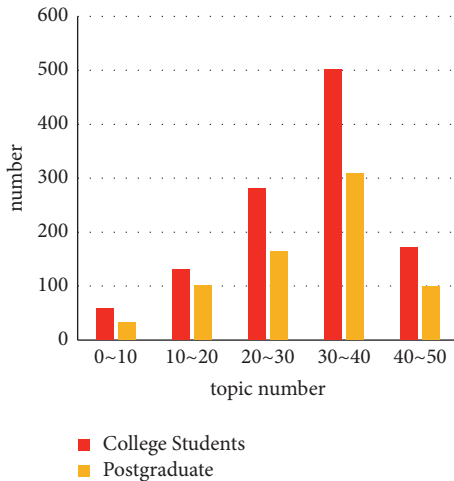


FIGURE 9: Distribution of the total score of IaPE content.

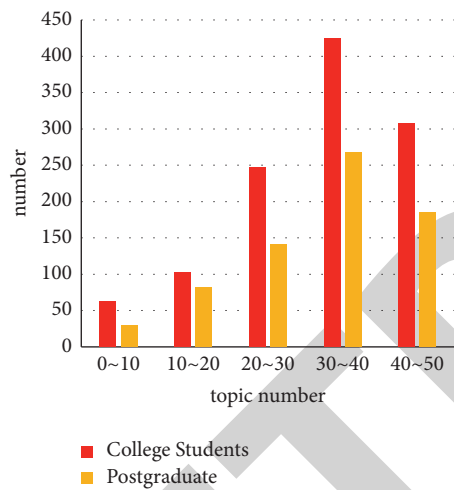


FIGURE 10: Distribution of total scores of IaPE methods.

it is basically effective is more than 300, accounting for the largest part of all the questionnaires. Therefore, the current content of ideological and political education still has a certain effect.

As for the data of the second questionnaire, it is mainly to understand which IaPE methods students like. The specific situation is shown in Figure 8.

As can be seen from Figure 8, most college students and postgraduates have a certain degree of recognition of the methods given in the questionnaire. From (a), it can be seen that college students are more inclined to the three methods of 1, 4, and 8 in the questionnaire. That is to carry out IaPE activities through the Internet, party classes, class training and other IaPE, and to carry out IaPE activities in the form of party members. From (b), it can be seen that the methods of postgraduate tendencies, namely 3, 7, and 9, correspond to the IaPE activities in the form of group study, self-study IaPE, and IaPE in the form of open symposium. So schools can use these methods to deal with different students, so as to improve IaPE.

The above questions have been analyzed for each degree of validity, and now it is necessary to analyze the difference in the total score of the entire questionnaire, as shown in Figures 9 and 10.

From Figures 9 and 10, it can be seen that most of the undergraduate and postgraduate students agree with the content and methods of IaPE mentioned in the questionnaire. More than 63% of the students believe that the content of the questionnaire is effective for IaPE, and more than 64% of the students believe that the method of the questionnaire is effective for IaPE.

4.3. Coping Strategies. For a long time, in the process of constructing the content of IaPE for college students, there has been a tendency to pay too much attention to social requirements and constantly expand the content of IaPE for college students. The basic content of IaPE for college students should have a certain stability, and at the same time insist on advancing with the times and constantly enrich the content of education. In the specific implementation process, the IaPE educators of college students should adhere to the principle of grasping the big and letting go of the small. It is necessary to focus on the key links of IaPE, and stabilize the scale and scope of IaPE, so as to lay a foundation for ensuring the effect of IaPE for college students.

It is necessary to improve the reward mechanism for ideological and political educators. In many colleges and universities, due to the imperfect system of welfare treatment and job promotion, it often results in a large mobility of ideological and political educators, which is not conducive to the development of normal IaPE. Therefore, schools should increase the investment of ideological and political educators, and better improve the professional title evaluation mechanism, welfare system, and job promotion mechanism, so as to ensure the stability of the IaPE professional team.

The timely capture of network public opinion makes the collection and monitoring of network public opinion normalized. At the same time, with the help of “external brain,” a team of online reviewers should be built to view and search for massive information, and collect comprehensive relevant public opinion in the region through the Internet, especially to grasp the new trends of local website public opinion. It is necessary to continuously strengthen the construction of local websites and strive to broaden the position of public opinion. Traditional propaganda work and government network communication can be combined with each other by taking advantage of new network positions. In addition to doing a good job of policy publicity and achievement publicity in the traditional sense, it is also necessary to organize and have interactive discussions on social and public affairs, solicit and collect various opinions and suggestions, so as to rapidly improve the government’s service capacity and level.

With the gradual expansion and progress of emerging media, at present, when implementing IaPE for college students, it is necessary to integrate sounds, patterns, and other related information to play a corresponding role. By

enhancing the attractiveness of the information itself, students can participate and increase their motivation. In addition, the staff engaged in related education need to sort out and divide all kinds of information materials, and choose different media methods to publish according to the characteristics and importance of the information itself, so as to obtain the expected results. For example, the campus radio can be used to broadcast some current news and sports events that people are interested in. Some unexpected events are announced by using mobile phones and the Internet. For example, the specific time of the meeting, the specific time of the start of the event, and so on are announced. Personnel engaged in relevant education need to select a carrier that college students can easily accept to transmit relevant information according to the actual situation of the information, so as to show the effectiveness of education.

It is necessary to enhance the new media literacy of college students. If the media quality level of college students is relatively low, the freshmen media will not be able to play their role in the IaPE of college students. The following two aspects should be paid attention to in order to enhance the quality and literacy of freshmen media of college students. First, university students should strengthen the concept of self-cultivation of media literacy. College students need to exert their own subjectivity and initiative as much as possible. By understanding enough new media-related knowledge content, viewing as many media-related materials as possible, and enhancing media communication methods through various methods, they can generate their own unique media thinking concepts. All aspects are added to the practical application of the quality training of media communication methods, and the fundamental nature of the media can be grasped more deeply. Second, it is necessary to enhance the new media literacy of college students. The Internet has existed in all levels of society, and college students are the most people who use the Internet at present. In their daily life, the one with the most contact time and the most frequently used is the new media that has just emerged. Through special training, symposiums, social life, and other related methods, the staff engaged in IaPE in colleges and universities can teach scientific theories related to network information technology to freshmen groups. It also guides college students to use network information scientifically and correctly, cultivate their ability to research and identify true and false information, and gradually enhance their own media literacy.

5. Discussion

This paper mainly introduces the related concepts of the IoT, and then improves the mapping of the IoT to the ideology and politics of today's students. Thus, it is mapped to the construction of the evaluation system of IaPE. This paper mainly uses the method of questionnaires to send the questionnaires to the mobile phones of college students and graduate students, so that they can help fill in the specific situation. Then, all the recovered questionnaires are analyzed through data mining technology to study the students' recognition of today's IaPE. Finally, the IaPE methods that

students like are analyzed. At the same time, there are some shortcomings in this paper. This experiment only includes students who are studying, and the students who have graduated do not conduct questionnaire analysis. But in general, it is still in line with the theme of the study and is very convincing.

6. Conclusions

This paper mainly studies the comparison and summary of the content and methods of IaPE mentioned in the questionnaire by college students and postgraduates. In this questionnaire, most college students and postgraduates agree very much with the methods mentioned in the questionnaire. More than 63% of the students believed that the content of the questionnaire was effective for IaPE. More than 64% of the students believed that the questionnaire method was effective for IaPE. And college students prefer to carry out IaPE activities through the Internet, party classes, class training and other IaPE, and carry out IaPE activities in the form of party members. The postgraduates tend to correspond to the three methods of carrying out IaPE activities in the form of group study, independent study of IaPE, and carrying out IaPE in the form of open symposiums.

Data Availability

No data were used to support this study.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest to report regarding the present study.

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