

Retraction

Retracted: Measurement of Trade Export Level Based on Computer Simulation Technology

Security and Communication Networks

Received 8 August 2023; Accepted 8 August 2023; Published 9 August 2023

Copyright © 2023 Security and Communication Networks. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

This article has been retracted by Hindawi following an investigation undertaken by the publisher [1].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.

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] S. Yang, "Measurement of Trade Export Level Based on Computer Simulation Technology," *Security and Communication Networks*, vol. 2022, Article ID 1928511, 9 pages, 2022.

Research Article

Measurement of Trade Export Level Based on Computer Simulation Technology

Shuai Yang 

School of Finance and Trade, Zhuhai College of Science and Technology, Zhuhai, Guangdong 519041, China

Correspondence should be addressed to Shuai Yang; 2018212219@mail.chzu.edu.cn

Received 5 May 2022; Revised 12 May 2022; Accepted 17 May 2022; Published 31 May 2022

Academic Editor: Muhammad Arif

Copyright © 2022 Shuai Yang. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

This study uses computer simulation technology to process trade export data and real demand to create a trade export level measurement model based on computer simulation technology in order to enhance the measurement impact of trade export level. Moreover, this paper analyzes the classic complex network model, combines the trade export level measurement model to improve the algorithm, and builds the trade export level system with the support of the improved algorithm. In addition, this paper combines a complex network model to construct an intelligent model that can be used for trade level measurement. The model can perform an intelligent analysis of multiple factors and can evaluate the level of trade from the actual situation. Finally, this paper verifies the algorithm model of this paper through experimental research. From the research results, it can be seen that the method proposed in this paper has certain effects.

1. Introduction

The higher the economic level of a country, the larger the market and the higher the demand. From this perspective, the level of economic development can promote the development of my country's import trade. At the same time, the higher the economic level, the higher the people's living standards, which is equivalent to an increase in people's income budget. Therefore, consumers will have more choices. At this time, consumers' consumption will also increase, which will eventually stimulate the import and export trade of domestic enterprises in our country [1]. On the other hand, the higher the economic level is, the more money the country has to invest in technological innovation, brand building, and export subsidies, which will promote the occurrence of export trade by Chinese local enterprises. Therefore, in general, the higher the level of economic development is, the more conducive it is to the improvement of my country's import and export trade competitiveness [2].

International commerce has delivered a slew of job prospects to our country, but when the degree of financial development declines, it will be difficult for most of our businesses to keep hiring [3].

Someone once speculated that if China and the United States engaged in a financial war, China would have a better chance of prevailing. The reason for this is that China's investment losses in foreign markets can actually be saved by the huge domestic market, and as long as China persists, gradually eroding overseas financial markets will severely weaken the financial competitiveness of the United States. This may also be the main reason why the United States hates the establishment of the AIIB so much. Although my country currently maintains a trade surplus, in fact, my country's trade has a feature that most of the exported products are labor-intensive products, and the profits of these products are actually relatively low. Therefore, if my country wants to gain a greater advantage in trade, to seek greater development, then we should vigorously develop technology. Financial innovation is also an entry point for financial reform. In the traditional sense of finance, only deposits and loans are the core. However, this traditional financial model has been unable to meet the needs of today's economic development, so this has prompted more and more voices for financial innovation. More and more, a country's international trade is conducive to economic development. It optimizes the international division of

labor, accelerates the flow of factors, makes full use of factor resources, adjusts supply and demand, improves productivity, optimizes domestic industrial structure, strengthens economic exchanges between countries, increases fiscal revenue, and ultimately increases the level of welfare around the world. It is precisely because finance and international trade play an important role in the process of economic development that the interrelationship between the two has always been a hot topic in academia. Our study of the interactive relationship between financial level and trade is also conducive to clarifying the characteristics of the relationship between finance and import and export, analyzing the problems in it, and making policy recommendations for the development of finance and international trade.

Based on the above analysis, this paper uses computer simulation technology to construct a trade export level measurement model, which is systematically verified with experiments to improve the trade export level measurement.

2. Related Work

Literature [4] found that financial development is mainly affected by the economic level, and this impact is greater than its own impact, which shows that finance is actually a tool for economic services. Literature [5] studied the impact of financial development on the scale and structure of export trade and concluded that both the efficiency of financial development and the scale of financial development have a significant impact on export trade. Literature [6] studied the impact of financial development on my country's regional industrial export trade. Based on the perspective of different factor-intensive industries, it is finally concluded that, across the country, the level of financial development promotes capital-intensive industries but does inhibit labor-intensive products. Literature [7] looked at the link between financial development and the technical level of export trade and found that financial growth favours processing trade while restricting the technical level of general trade exports. Literature [8] examines the two-way influence of financial growth on export commerce in developing countries using mathematical theory. The findings revealed that financial development plays an important role in encouraging export trade in highly capital-intensive sectors and that trade liberalisation may help a country's capital market expand, providing theological justification for the integration of finance and export commerce. According to literature [9], the size of financial development is the Granger reason for trade openness, and the efficiency of financial development is the Granger reason for international trade competitiveness. Financial development and international commerce have a long-term equilibrium connection, and financial development may encourage international trade, but the influence of international trade on financial development is not evident, according to literature [10]. Literature [11] studied the regional differences in China's financial development and foreign trade and found that, in different regions, the impacts are different. In the eastern region, financial development promotes import and export trade

more than in the central and western regions. Literature [12] proposed that when the financial system is imperfect and international free trade is threatened, trade protectionism will rise. Therefore, the degree of perfection of a country's financial market will affect the country's international trade policy. Literature [13] from the perspective of the industry proved that domestic financial development promotes the growth and growth of the industry, and the mode of production determines the country's trade mode. Literature [14] believed that the improvement of trade structure by financial development depends on the characteristics of assets in different industries. From the perspective of the impact of capital allocation on international trade, literature [15] used panel data empirical analysis to find that finance is the reason for exports and find that countries with high financial levels have an advantage in exporting capital-intensive products. Literature [16] studied the impact of e-commerce on international trade. Literature [17] explained that the level of financial development is the source of comparative advantage in international trade from the perspective of risk reduction. Literature [18] believed that the information economy has drastically promoted the development of my country's international trade. The information economy mainly refers to the promotion of economic growth of information products represented by software, media, and education. Literature [19] found that my country's technological innovation and financial development are positively correlated from the perspective of financial development versus technological innovation. The capital market has the largest support for technological innovation, the support effect of banks is the second largest, insurance companies have the least support for technological innovation, and foreign investment inhibits technological innovation. Literature [20] studied the impact of financial development on technological innovation and used a panel vector autoregressive model to analyze it from the perspective of government and enterprises. It also found that financial development has a significant positive correlation between technological innovation and technological investment, and technological innovation and technological investment are mutually causal.

3. Computer Simulation Model Algorithm

A large number of recent studies have shown that although the number of nodes in network models with "small world" characteristics is huge, the average shortest path length is surprisingly small. For example, for a World Wide Web subnet with 325,729 nodes, the average shortest path length is only 2.9. Here, the average shortest path length in the network is represented by variable three. The small world network is a network model that simultaneously has a large aggregation coefficient and a short average path length in a range where the probability p value of two nodes being connected is small. When $p \rightarrow 0$, the model is a "big world" model. At this time, the model can be said to be a regular graph, and its path length tends to $L = N/4k$. On the contrary, if the average degree for a fixed network node is

$\langle k \rangle$, because the characteristics of the small world behavior change on a logarithmic scale, the increase speed of the average shortest path length L is at most proportional to the logarithm of the network scale N [21]:

$$L \sim \text{Log}N. \quad (1)$$

When P is large, the model at this time becomes like a random graph. Researchers believe that, between these two extremes, there must be a transition form from “big world” behavior to “small world” behavior. In our real life, there are many networks with such small world effects.

In the network, we define the distance d_{ij} between any two nodes v_i and v_j as the number of edges on the shortest path connecting these two nodes. At the same time, the maximum value of the distance between any two nodes existing in the network is called the diameter D of the network; namely,

$$D = \max d_{ij}. \quad (2)$$

For the average shortest path length L in the network, it is defined as the average value of the distance between any two nodes [22]:

$$L = \frac{2}{N(N-1)} \sum_{ij} d_{ij}. \quad (3)$$

Among them, N is the number of nodes in the network. The average shortest path length of the network is also called the characteristic path length of the network. In formula (3), in view of the particularity of the software network itself, the distance between nodes does not need to consider its own distance. Therefore, formula (3) is obtained by multiplying the factor $(N+1)(N-1)$ on the basis of the original formula. In addition, for a network with N nodes and M edges, the average shortest path length can be determined using a breadth-first search algorithm with time complexity of $O(MN)$.

Regarding the definition of clustering coefficient, one of them is based on network topology. Transitivity refers to the number of sets of three vertices in the network. Among them, this set of three vertices is called a triangle, and each vertex has an edge connection with the other two vertices. The number situation like this is quantified by the aggregation coefficient, which is defined as

$$C = \frac{3 \times \text{The number of triangles in a network}}{\text{The number of three point groups associated with nodes}}. \quad (4)$$

In formula (4), the molecular factor of 3 means that each triangle is counted three times in the three-point group, and the value of C satisfies $0 \leq C \leq 1$, which is the average probability that the other two vertices connected to the same vertex in the network are related to each other. The “associated three-point group” in the denominator factor refers to a set containing three vertices. The definition of C here is equivalent to the ratio of the number of three-point groups to the total number of three-point groups.

Another definition of clustering coefficient was proposed by Watts–Strogatz. It defines the clustering coefficient C_i of the local value node i of the clustering coefficient as follows:

$$C_i = \frac{\text{The number of triangles containing node } i}{\text{The number of triples centered on node } i}. \quad (5)$$

In the formula, the number of triples centered on node v_i means that it contains 3 nodes, including node v_i , and there are at least two edges from node v_i to the other two nodes, as shown in Figure 1.

Formula (5) defines the aggregation coefficient from the perspective of geometric characteristics. In the network, we assume that node v_i has k_i nodes connected to it. Obviously, there may be at most $k_i(k_i-1)/2$ edges connected to the k_i nodes. The ratio of the actual number of edges E_i between these k_i nodes to the maximum possible number of edges $k_i(k_i-1)/2$ is the aggregation coefficient of node i , namely,

$$C_i = \frac{2E_i}{k_i(k_i-1)}. \quad (6)$$

For independent nodes or nodes connected by only one edge, since the denominator and numerator are all zero, we set $C_i = 0$. The aggregation coefficient of the entire network is defined as the average value of C_i , C_i , namely,

$$C = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i C_i. \quad (7)$$

In formula (7), the denominator factor N is the number of nodes in the entire network. Obviously, the value of the aggregation coefficient C also satisfies $0 \leq C \leq 1$. When all nodes in the network are isolated, the value of C is 0. On the contrary, when all nodes are directly connected, the value of C is 1 at this time.

Generally speaking, no matter what kind of aggregation coefficient definition is adopted, its value will be much larger than the value obtained in the case of a random graph with the same number of nodes and edges. In fact, for many types of networks, such as a social network, the probability that your friend’s friend is also your friend will approach a nonzero constant value as the network scale expands. That is, when $n \rightarrow \infty$, $C = O(1)$. In comparison, in the case of a random graph, the C value tends to $C = O(N^{-1})$.

The clustering coefficient is the density of triangles in the network. This coefficient is particularly important for directed graphs because there are two edges in opposite directions in a directed graph. The probability that two nodes point to each other in a directed network is called reciprocity, and this value is often calculated. In other cases, such as the World Wide Web and e-mail networks, this value is sometimes needed.

The higher the degree of a node in a complex network is, the more essential it is. However, in certain actual networks, such a circumstance exists, the node’s degree is relatively low, but it links two major node groups and serves as a bridge. If the node is removed at this moment, the two node groups will be separated, and the network will become paralysed. Here, in order to analyze the importance of nodes and edges in the structure and study the division of the

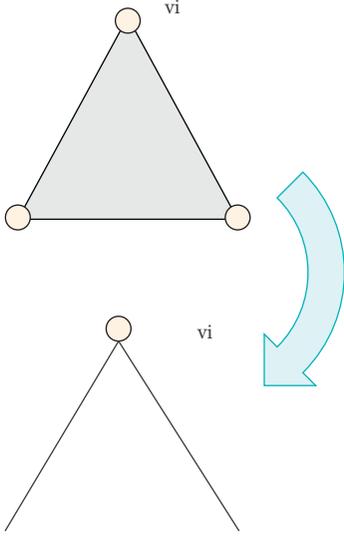


FIGURE 1: Two possible forms of triples with node v_i as one of the vertices.

network partition structure and the overall security of the structure, the concept of betweenness is introduced. Among them, the betweenness is divided into two types: node betweenness and edge betweenness. The betweenness of node f is defined as the ratio of the number of shortest paths passing through node f among all the shortest paths in the network to the total number of shortest paths. Its expression is

$$C^*(i) = \sum_{i \neq j, k} \delta_{jk}(i) / \delta_{jk}. \quad (8)$$

In formula (8), δ_{jk} represents the number of all shortest paths from node j to node k , and $\delta_{jk}(i)$ represents the number of all shortest paths from node j to node k through node i .

BA network with power-law distribution characteristics can be described in the form of power-law distribution, namely,

$$P(k) \propto k^{-\gamma}. \quad (9)$$

In the formula, the value of index γ is generally between 2 and 3. Formula (9) characterizes that, in a scale-free network, the probability that there are K nodes around a node is inversely proportional to k^γ . Here, the name “no scale” comes from the fact that K has no characteristic value. In the ER diagram, the value of the characteristic value K is the value $\langle k \rangle$ of the average degree.

The algorithm of the BA model is described as follows:

- (1) Growth: at the beginning of the algorithm, a small number of nodes n is given, and then a new node is repeatedly added in each time interval t and connected to M ($M \leq n$) existing nodes.
- (2) Optimal connection: when selecting the connection of the new node, the new node selects the old node i to connect to it according to the optimal probability $\prod (k_i)$, where k_i is the degree of the old node i . Among them, the probability of selection is

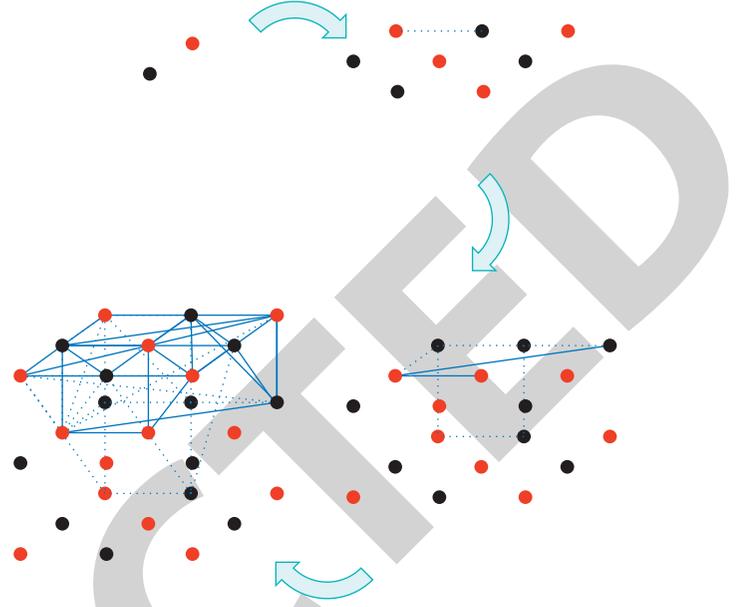


FIGURE 2: The formation process of the BA network model.

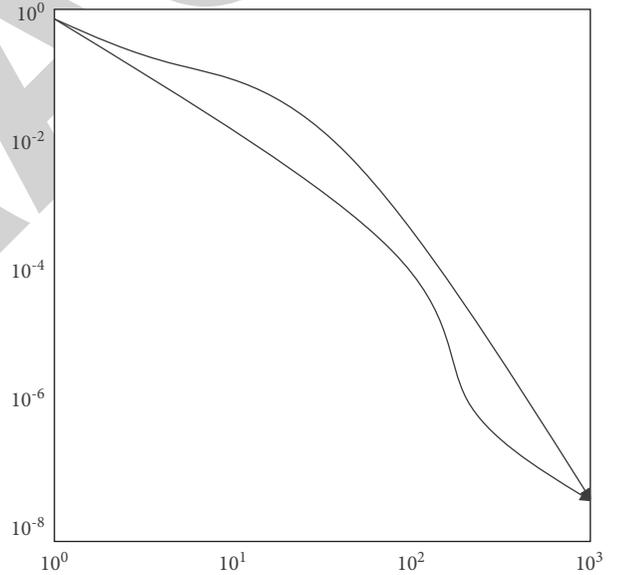


FIGURE 3: Scatter plot of power exponential distribution when the exponent is $\gamma = 3$.

$$\prod (k_i) = \frac{k_i}{\sum_j k_j}. \quad (10)$$

After the interval time f , the BA model algorithm generates a network with $N = t + n$ nodes and Mt edges. Figure 2 shows the formation process of the BA network model.

At the same time, data simulation shows that the BA network eventually evolves into a scale-invariant state, that is, the probability that a node with k edges obeys a power-law distribution with an exponent of $\gamma = 3$, as shown in Figure 3.

In the BA network model, the corresponding average path length and aggregation coefficient are

TABLE 1: Comparison of statistical characteristics of four network models.

Common network models	Degree distribution characteristics	The size of the clustering coefficient	The size of the average path length
Rule network	Delta distribution	Big	Big
ER network	Poisson distribution	Small	Small
WS/NW network	Index distribution	Big	Small
BA network	Power-law distribution	Small	Small

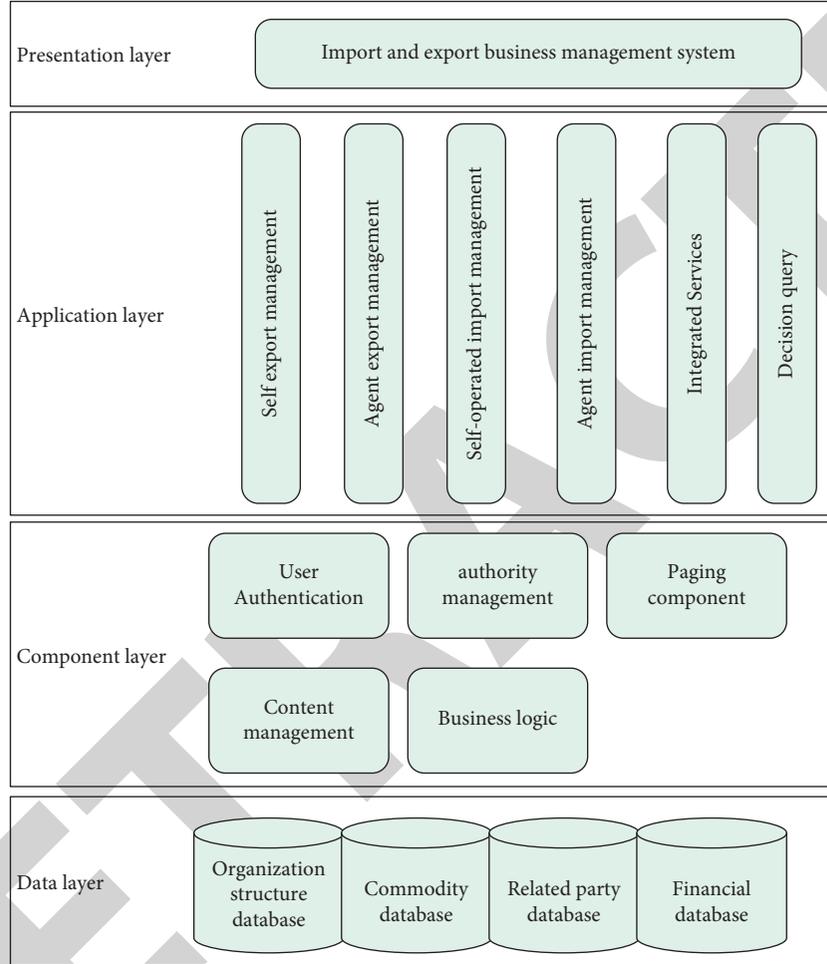


FIGURE 4: System architecture diagram.

$$L \propto \frac{\lg N}{\lg \lg N} \quad (11)$$

$$C = \frac{m^2(m+1)^2}{4(m-1)} \left[\ln\left(\frac{m+1}{m}\right) - \frac{1}{m+1} \right] \frac{[\ln(t)]^2}{t} \quad (12)$$

Formulae (11) and (12) show that the average path length L in the BA network model is very small, and the aggregation coefficient C is also very small, but its aggregation coefficient is slightly larger than that of the random network model of the same scale. Only when the network size is $N \rightarrow \infty$, the clustering coefficient $C \approx 0$ of these two networks no longer has obvious clustering characteristics.

Mean-field theory, master equation method, and rate of change equation technique are three types of theoretical study on the dynamic properties of the degree distribution of

the BA network model. These three strategies all get the same asymptotic outcomes. Here, we assume that the degree of node f satisfies the dynamic equation:

$$\frac{\partial k_i}{\partial t} = m\pi(k_i) = m \frac{k_i}{\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} k_j} \quad (13)$$

According to the change of the degree k_i of time t and node i , the degree distribution is obtained as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} p(k) &= \frac{\partial P(k_i(t)k)}{\partial k} \\ &= \frac{2m^{1/\beta}t - 1}{m_0 + tk^{1/\beta+1}} \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

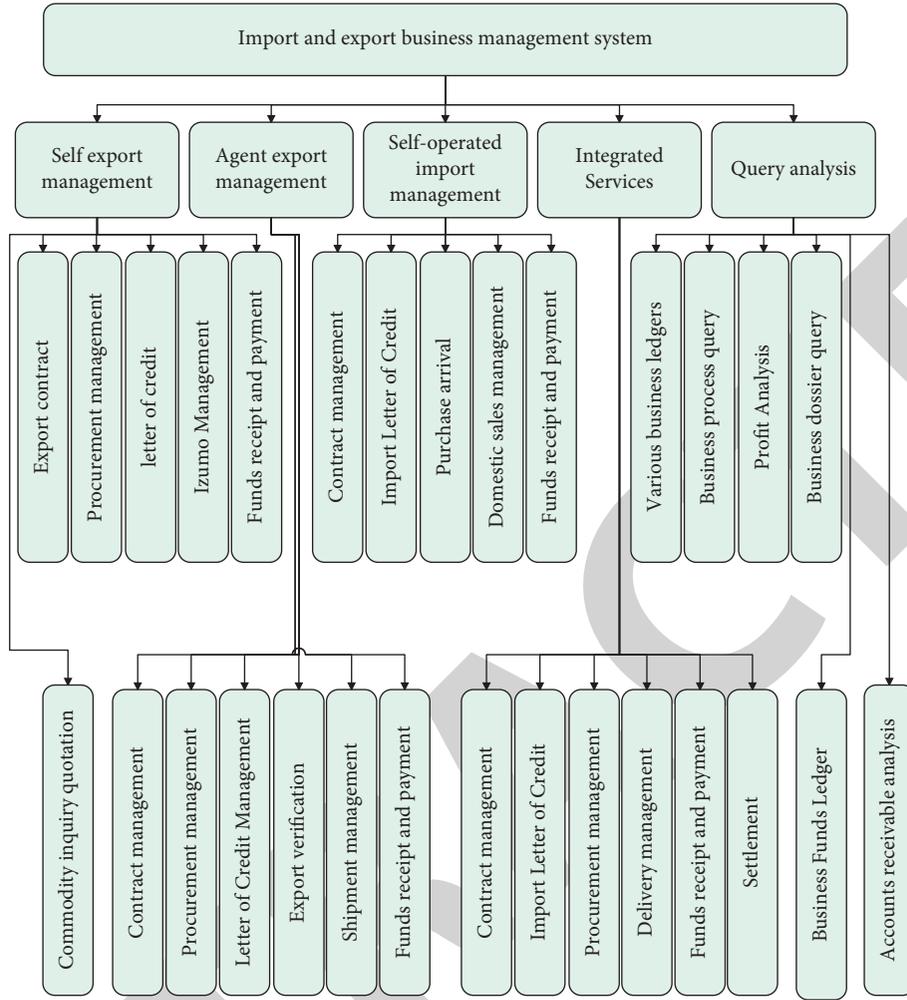


FIGURE 5: System function structure diagram.

When T tends to infinity, the degree distribution is $p(k) \approx 2m^{1/\beta}k^{-\gamma}$. In the formula, $\gamma = 1/\beta + 1$, and the degree distribution function of the BA network is calculated as

$$p(k) = \frac{2m(m+1)}{k(k+1)(k+2)} \propto 2m^2k^{-3}. \quad (15)$$

It can be seen that the degree distribution of the BA model is a progressive distribution that has nothing to do with time and has nothing to do with the scale of the system. In addition, it can be seen that the coefficient of the power-law degree distribution is proportional to m^2 . In addition to the “cumulative advantage” in the Price model and the “optimal connection” in the BA model, there is also a network model called node copy in the scale-free model. It was proposed by Kleinberg in 1999, and its idea is to be completed by means of graph reproduction. That is to say, the network graph randomly adds nodes or edges or grows in a way that a node copies other nodes. The network model obtained by this still has the characteristics of power-law distribution, which is commonly used in protein network research and other fields.

In conclusion, the scale-free network model captures its uniqueness to a great degree. Its network structure, for

example, functions as a dynamic growth model. In addition, the node degree distribution of the network structure presents a power-law distribution, which is different from the Poisson distribution of the random model or the Delta distribution of the regular network. Moreover, not only is the average path length small, but also the aggregation coefficient is small, but it is larger than the random network. However, when the network scales of the two are both large, their clustering coefficients tend to zero. Finally, Table 1 shows the comparison of the statistical characteristics of the above four common network models.

4. System Design

The business management system of the import and export company designed this time uses Java as the programming language and uses the B/S (browser/server) model for human-computer interaction to finally realize the system’s import and export business operations. In view of the above construction goals, the designed system architecture is shown in Figure 4.

Through the study of the above design ideas, core technology, and system architecture, we have clarified the

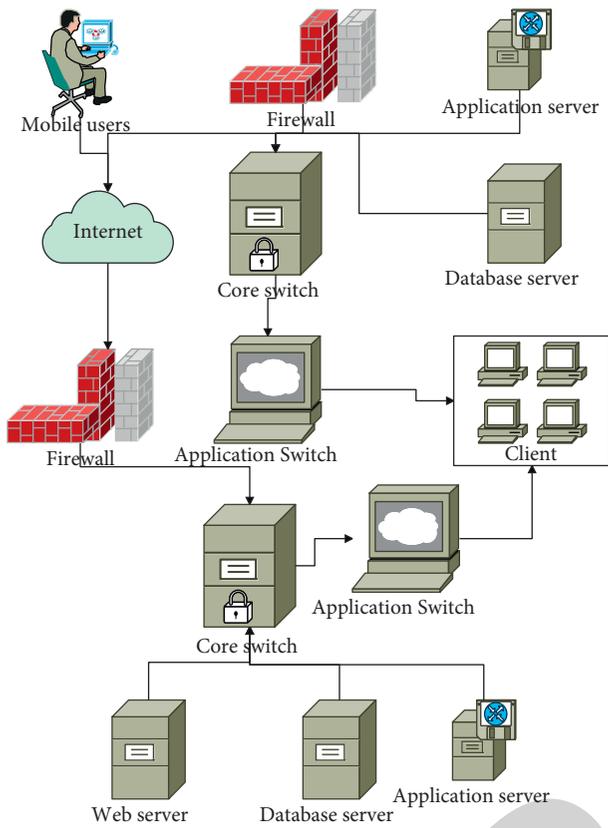


FIGURE 6: Topology diagram of the system network.

research direction of the system as a whole, and then we will design specific functions, mainly including functional requirements such as import and export business management. Specifically, it is divided into self-employment, agency, import, export, and comprehensive analysis. The system function structure diagram is shown in Figure 5.

The topology structure of this design includes the following modules: (1) client; (2) web server; (3) application server; (4) data server. The topological structure of the system network is shown in Figure 6.

5. System Test

This paper demonstrates the model’s performance after creating a measuring model of trade export level based on computer simulation. The method developed in this work is primarily utilised in the processing of trade export data, and it evaluates a number of scenarios using computer simulation to provide more effective data outputs. The experiment designed in this paper mainly analyzes the system’s trade data processing and trade export level measurement evaluation. First, this paper evaluates the system’s trade data processing effect, and the results are shown in Table 2 and Figure 7.

It can be seen from the above research results that the computer simulation technology proposed in this paper can effectively process trade data. On this basis, the effect of the

TABLE 2: Statistical table of evaluation of the trade data processing effect

No.	Data processing	No.	Data processing	No.	Data processing
1	93.54	28	96.89	55	93.62
2	94.66	29	94.20	56	92.56
3	92.85	30	97.00	57	96.23
4	94.06	31	96.79	58	95.42
5	95.66	32	94.40	59	94.92
6	97.36	33	95.92	60	94.20
7	93.26	34	97.70	61	96.23
8	95.12	35	94.07	62	97.34
9	93.13	36	92.44	63	97.84
10	92.52	37	95.53	64	96.88
11	95.60	38	97.90	65	95.04
12	92.44	39	95.52	66	95.64
13	94.14	40	92.75	67	93.59
14	95.10	41	92.22	68	97.85
15	97.93	42	95.08	69	97.62
16	95.16	43	92.32	70	93.71
17	96.82	44	97.83	71	93.41
18	94.99	45	93.07	72	97.40
19	96.76	46	97.24	73	92.37
20	93.83	47	96.32	74	96.75
21	93.60	48	94.06	75	92.77
22	97.50	49	95.21	76	94.61
23	92.66	50	94.04	77	97.34
24	97.33	51	97.12	78	92.18
25	97.01	52	94.29	79	96.80
26	97.43	53	96.98	80	95.94
27	97.88	54	92.49		

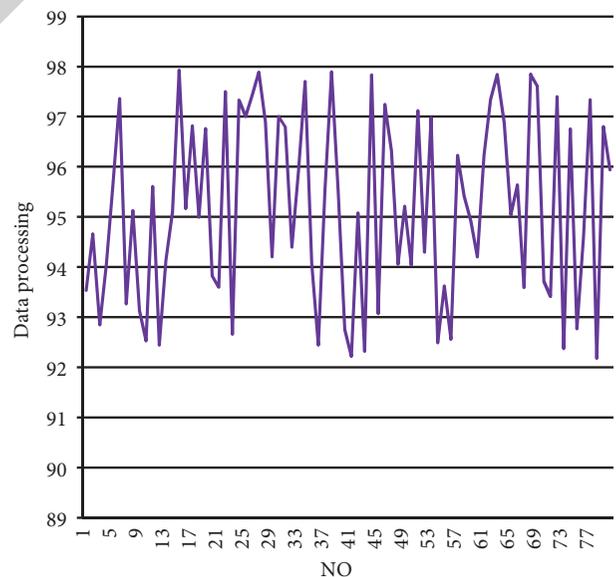


FIGURE 7: Statistical diagram of evaluation of the trade data processing effect.

system’s trade export level measurement is evaluated and analyzed, and the results are shown in Table 3 and Figure 8.

The results show that the computer simulation technology proposed in this paper can effectively measure and analyze the level of trade exports.

TABLE 3: Statistical table of the evaluation effect of the system's trade export level measurement effect.

No.	Level measure	No.	Level measure	No.	Level measure
1	97.41	28	95.25	55	93.73
2	92.76	29	95.38	56	96.37
3	96.15	30	95.42	57	94.01
4	97.94	31	97.33	58	95.96
5	94.00	32	94.99	59	93.92
6	92.87	33	92.96	60	93.24
7	93.84	34	93.53	61	93.59
8	97.21	35	95.60	62	92.01
9	97.03	36	94.83	63	97.42
10	93.54	37	93.91	64	94.84
11	95.98	38	95.14	65	92.34
12	93.79	39	93.46	66	95.37
13	96.28	40	94.06	67	94.99
14	96.66	41	97.73	68	96.84
15	93.23	42	95.69	69	95.21
16	92.25	43	96.14	70	94.02
17	94.44	44	94.74	71	94.13
18	96.60	45	92.58	72	93.51
19	96.14	46	94.67	73	97.41
20	97.13	47	93.54	74	97.63
21	94.67	48	97.53	75	94.91
22	92.28	49	95.84	76	93.58
23	95.95	50	92.82	77	92.58
24	95.77	51	94.75	78	95.96
25	94.78	52	92.75	79	92.39
26	93.13	53	96.53	80	92.47
27	96.68	54	93.89		

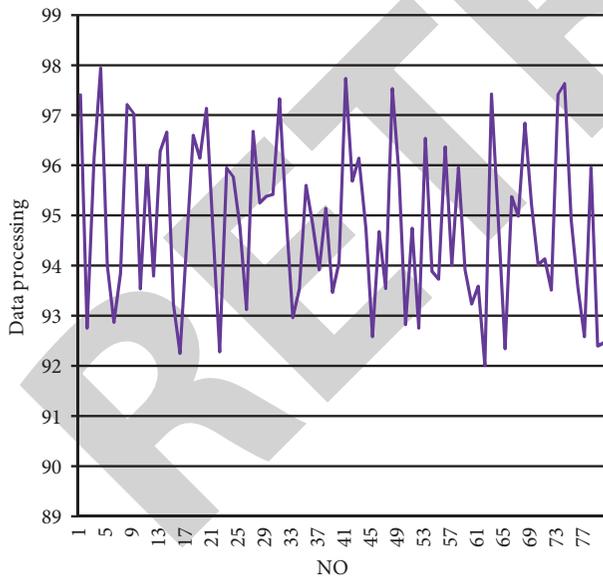


FIGURE 8: Statistical diagram of the evaluation effect of the system's trade export level measurement effect.

6. Conclusion

The present study focuses on the effects of financial development on import and export trade, technical innovation on export trade, economic mode shift on import and export trade transformation, and technological innovation on

economic development level. However, there is limited study on the financial effect of import and export trade, the link between technical innovation and import and export commerce, and the impact of export trade on technological innovation. Furthermore, there is a significant disparity in the selection of variable indicators, particularly in the measuring of financial progress and technical innovation. As a result, this research uses computer simulation technologies to create an intelligent model that can be utilised to determine the degree of trade. The model can analyze many elements intelligently and determine the degree of trade based on the current scenario. Finally, experimental research is used to validate the algorithm model presented in this study. The findings of the investigation show that the strategy described in this paper has a certain impact.

Data Availability

The data used to support the findings of this study are included within the paper.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares that there are no conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgments

This research was financed by the Key Research Project of Ordinary Universities in 2018 of the Education Department of Guangdong Province, "Research on Trade Pattern and Development Path of High-End Manufacturing Industry in Guangdong Province" under the "One Belt and One Road" Initiative (2018WTSCX202).

References

- [1] J. Pipek and S. Nagy, "An economic prediction of refinement coefficients in wavelet-based adaptive methods for electron structure calculations," *Journal of Computational Chemistry*, vol. 34, no. 6, pp. 460–465, 2013.
- [2] S. Nagy and J. Pipek, "An economic prediction of the finer resolution level wavelet coefficients in electronic structure calculations," *Physical Chemistry Chemical Physics*, vol. 17, no. 47, Article ID 31558, 2015.
- [3] W. Yu and W. Huafeng, "Neural network model for energy low carbon economy and financial risk based on PSO intelligent algorithms," *Journal of Intelligent and Fuzzy Systems*, vol. 37, no. 5, pp. 6151–6163, 2019.
- [4] P. Karanikić, I. Mladenović, S. Sokolov-Mladenović, and M. Alizamir, "Retraction Note: prediction of economic growth by extreme learning approach based on science and technology transfer," *Quality and Quantity*, vol. 53, no. 2, pp. 1095–1096, 2019.
- [5] K. Ataka, "Prediction of election result and economic indicator," *resuscitation*, vol. 96, no. 6, 84 pages, 2014.
- [6] S. Barde, "Back to the future: economic self-organisation and maximum entropy prediction," *Computational Economics*, vol. 45, no. 2, pp. 337–358, 2015.
- [7] A. Ferramosca, D. Limon, and E. F. Camacho, "Economic MPC for a changing economic criterion for linear systems," *IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control*, vol. 59, no. 10, pp. 2657–2667, 2014.

- [8] L. Zhou, K. K. Lai, and J. Yen, "Bankruptcy prediction using SVM models with a new approach to combine features selection and parameter optimisation," *International Journal of Systems Science*, vol. 45, no. 3, pp. 241–253, 2014.
- [9] D. Bhattacharya, J. Mukhoti, and A. Konar, "Learning regularity in an economic time-series for structure prediction," *Applied Soft Computing*, vol. 76, no. 2, pp. 31–44, 2019.
- [10] Y. Geng, Z. Wei, H. Zhang, and M. Maimaituerxun, "Analysis and prediction of the coupling coordination relationship between tourism and air environment: yangtze river economic zone in China as example," *Discrete Dynamics in Nature and Society*, vol. 2020, no. 10, pp. 1–15, 2020.
- [11] H. L. Vu, K. T. W. Ng, and D. Bolingbroke, "Time-lagged effects of weekly climatic and socio-economic factors on ANN municipal yard waste prediction models," *Waste Management*, vol. 84, no. 2, pp. 129–140, 2019.
- [12] C. Teljeur, M. O'Neill, P. Moran et al., "Using prediction intervals from random-effects meta-analyses IN an economic model," *International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care*, vol. 30, no. 1, pp. 44–49, 2014.
- [13] P. Rajsic, A. Weersink, A. Navabi, and K. Peter Pauls, "Economics of genomic selection: the role of prediction accuracy and relative genotyping costs," *Euphytica*, vol. 210, no. 2, pp. 1–18, 2016.
- [14] F. Jahedpari, T. Rahwan, S. Hashemi et al., "Online prediction via continuous artificial prediction markets," *IEEE Intelligent Systems*, vol. 32, no. 1, pp. 61–68, 2017.
- [15] V. Daksiya, H. T. Su, Y. H. Chang, and E. Y. M. Lo, "Incorporating socio-economic effects and uncertain rainfall in flood mitigation decision using MCDA," *Natural Hazards*, vol. 87, no. 1, pp. 515–531, 2017.
- [16] S. Lahmiri, "A variational mode decomposition approach for analysis and forecasting of economic and financial time series," *Expert Systems with Applications*, vol. 55, no. 8, pp. 268–273, 2016.
- [17] N. Gordini, "A genetic algorithm approach for SMEs bankruptcy prediction: empirical evidence from Italy," *Expert Systems with Applications*, vol. 41, no. 14, pp. 6433–6445, 2014.
- [18] A. Ferramosca, A. H. González, and D. Limon, "Offset-free multi-model economic model predictive control for changing economic criterion," *Journal of Process Control*, vol. 54, no. 3, pp. 1–13, 2017.
- [19] C. J. Jane, "A hybrid model combined grey prediction and autoregressive integrated moving average model for talent prediction," *Journal of Grey System*, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 91–102, 2018.
- [20] A. Khadjeh Nassirtoussi, S. Aghabozorgi, T. Ying Wah, and D. C. L. Ngo, "Text mining for market prediction: a systematic review," *Expert Systems with Applications*, vol. 41, no. 16, pp. 7653–7670, 2014.
- [21] M. Ellis and P. D. Christofides, "Integrating dynamic economic optimization and model predictive control for optimal operation of nonlinear process systems," *Control Engineering Practice*, vol. 22, no. 1, pp. 242–251, 2014.
- [22] W. Schultz, W. R. Stauffer, and A. Lak, "The phasic dopamine signal maturing: from reward via behavioural activation to formal economic utility," *Current Opinion in Neurobiology*, vol. 43, no. 5, pp. 139–148, 2017.