Research Article

A Mobile Teaching Method of Ideological and Political Education in Colleges and Universities Based on Android Platform

Yu Peng¹ and Yan Zeng²

¹School of Marxism, Wuhan Sports University, Wuhan 430079, China
²Sports Technology College, Wuhan Sports University, Wuhan 430205, China

Correspondence should be addressed to Yan Zeng; 2010017@whsu.edu.cn

Received 16 February 2022; Revised 11 March 2022; Accepted 15 March 2022; Published 11 April 2022

Academic Editor: Naeem Jan

Copyright © 2022 Yu Peng and Yan Zeng. 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.

With the advent of mobile Internet technology, mobile teaching platforms have emerged as the times require and are actively applied in the teaching platform, which greatly enhances the effectiveness of teaching. However, many concerns remain in the integrated development of ideological and political education and mobile teaching platforms, such as improving instructors’ information literacy and improving classroom-platform coordination. The integration of teaching and platforms is not high, the main role of students is not paid enough attention, and platform functions need to constantly improve the lack of fusion effect evaluation mechanism, etc. In order to address these issues, it is necessary to investigate the integration and development of the two from the perspectives of improving teachers’ information literacy, strengthening online and offline interaction, creating a platform with ideological and political characteristics, implementing the “education-oriented” concept, continuously optimizing platform functions, and developing a scientific evaluation mechanism. Only by following the road will we be able to continue to develop their deep integration and, as a result, increase the teaching quality platform.

1. Introduction

In the new era, to maintain the ideological security of the Internet and resolve potential social risks and conflicts, it is necessary to form an excellent team of Internet talents, firmly grasp the correct political and public opinion orientation, play the main theme of the Internet, and spread positive social energy. The group of ideological and political education network opinion leaders has a certain network influence. They unequivocally adhere to Marxist beliefs, master certain ideological work methods, and rely on the huge traffic WeChat public platform, they can further innovate network ideological work methods and discourses By strengthening positive propaganda and building social consensus, conducting public opinion struggles to improve the network ecology, and contribute to promoting the modernization of social governance and maintaining social harmony and stability. Secondly, it is conducive to promoting the modernization and informatization of ideological and political education, further expanding the environment and carrier of ideological and political education, and improving the effectiveness of education.

Many teachers have actively explored the application of a series of mobile teaching platforms, such as cloud class, rain class, learning pass, etc. However, in general, the coordination between traditional classroom and mobile teaching platform is not good. The specific performance is as follows: although some ideological and political teachers use mobile teaching platforms in their classroom teaching, they basically still stay in traditional teaching. Mobile teaching platforms are not well applied flexibly, but are more used as embellishments of information-based teaching, such as: many teachers who apply cloud classes only use the sign-in function of the platform, but often ignore other functions [1–4]. Some teachers do not correctly grasp the timing and degree of applying the mobile teaching platform, there are too many inappropriate use of the mobile teaching platform, and the advantages of traditional classroom teaching are
ignored. The warm classroom atmosphere makes it impossible to achieve deep communication between teachers and students’ thoughts and emotions. Obviously, this is not in line with the characteristics of ideological and political courses, is not conducive to the dissemination of ideological and political theories, is not conducive to the effective identification and acceptance of ideological and political theories by college students, and cannot truly achieve effective education [5–7].

At present, the integration of ideological and political courses and mobile teaching platforms in colleges and universities is not high, and the matching is not enough. This is mainly manifested as: the teachers platform lack the thinking of mobile teaching, and do not fully base on the mobile teaching platform for teaching design and activities; the development of mobile teaching platforms has no curriculum pertinence and is often the same, which seriously restricts its functions. The full play of its platform greatly reduces the attractiveness of its platform. Ideological and political courses are different from general courses [8–11]. They are ideological, political, and theoretical. They require rich, diverse, and vivid teaching resources. The teaching process focuses on interaction, deepening thinking and tempering quality in teacher-student interaction and student-student interaction, and improving self-cultivation. This requires that the development and design of the mobile teaching platform must well meet the teaching needs platform. Only when the two meet each other and continue to expand their intersection can the deep integration of the two be effectively promoted.

In addition to content production, a good account operation on the WeChat public platform will also enhance users’ trust and loyalty, which is an important factor in enhancing the platform’s influence. However, at present, WeChat public accounts for ideological and political education often lack a clear platform positioning, are relatively weak in account design, and generally have common problems such as neglect of fan operations and lack of interactive communication, resulting in the overall dissemination effect of the platform at this stage [12–17]. Unsatisfactory and influential the further improvement of the successor is weak. Therefore, this paper adheres to the problem-oriented research method, through the combination of empirical analysis and typical case analysis, from the two aspects of tweet content and account operation to explore the key factors to enhance the influence of the ideological and political education WeChat public platform, and has targeted.

The functions of the mobile teaching platform are not perfect. The functions of the mobile teaching platform are not perfect. The main manifestations are as follows: first, as a teaching aid, its regular functions are not perfect. For example, in the discussion area, there is no function of prohibiting copying when students answer questions, and it is not possible to detect whether the content of students’ answers belongs to copying and copying ratio [18–21]. When students consult mobile teaching platform resources, how can teachers identify whether they just click and do not read carefully, which requires the introduction of advanced recognition technology to effectively urge students to learn by themselves. The second is the mobile teaching platform applied to the teaching platform, and its functions should be highly matched with the ideological and political courses. For example, the mobile teaching platform should have the function of linking with the national authoritative official website, so that it is convenient for college students to obtain news information in time, broaden their horizons, and apply what they have learned [21–23]. Only by actively creating a mobile teaching platform with the characteristics platform can we better attract college students to consciously and actively use it for ideological and political theory learning.

To establish and improve the effect evaluation mechanism, on the one hand, it can objectively and comprehensively evaluate the actual effect of the fusion of the two, and timely summarize the successful experience for further promotion; seriously solve it and promote the common development of the two. Otherwise, the deep integration of the two cannot be promoted. However, the application of the mobile teaching platform in the teaching platform is often more of the spontaneous behavior of teachers. The top-level design at the school level has not been followed up in time, and the effect evaluation mechanism for the integrated development of the two is even more lacking.

As an important means of information-based teaching, mobile teaching platforms are vital. The mobile teaching platform realizes the intercommunication between mobile terminal equipment and the network, creating a new learning carrier; breaking the limitations of time and space [24, 25]. It can help learners to learn anytime and anywhere; it enhances the interactivity of learning and greatly broadens the scope and degree of interaction; Conducive to the development of personalized learning, showing the freedom and happiness of learning [26–28].

In the past, mobile learning was mainly used as an extension or supplement of traditional learning, so it focused more on providing learners with learning resources more conveniently and quickly through modern digital technology. At present, with the continuous advancement of Internet technology, the development and application of diversified media tools and the popularization of modern distance education, the original mobile learning platform has been unable to meet the requirements of online learning under the new situation [29–32]. The ever-increasing capabilities of smartphones have also enabled people to have more means to conduct online mobile learning. Therefore, it is necessary to explore new distance teaching strategies and methods through continuous research and practice, and develop a corresponding learning platform to help online learners. While mobile learning brings the convenience of learning anytime and anywhere, it also generates some potential problems, such as strong dependence, inability to monitor in real time, and poor interactive feedback [33, 34]. Therefore, while providing teaching resources, relevant institutions also pay more and more attention to interaction with learners and learning feedback.

This paper expounds the relevant theories about teachers’ educational feelings, and explores the connotation of high school ideological and political teachers’ educational
feelings; through a questionnaire survey, it analyzes the current high school ideological and political teachers’ cultivation of education. There are the following problems in feelings: first, the speed of self-renewal of individual teachers is slow; second, the belief of “true faith and deeds” is not solid enough; third, individual teachers lack the initiative to care for students; fourth, individual teachers have insufficient professional identity. The reasons that cause these issues are discovered to be quite many. It is ascribed to the interviews with good teachers, as well as the interviews with excellent teachers: first, individual teachers do not pay enough attention to their own teacher morality; second, insufficient ability to cope with future career changes; third, insufficient support and guidance from schools. Through systematic analysis and in-depth research, the conclusion part of this paper proposes practical strategies for the cultivation of high school ideological and political teachers’ educational feelings from the elements of individual teachers, school synergy, system construction, and social forces, including: first, It is necessary to strengthen teachers’ political learning, including but not limited to the study of the party’s policy theory, firmly establishing teachers’ ideals and beliefs, and promoting teachers’ continuous self-improvement. Second, it is necessary to strengthen the construction of teachers’ morality and style of teachers in high school ideological and political courses. To teach students with morality and to carry out ideological and political education based on the actual situation of students. Third, continue to improve the professional quality level of teachers, from the perspective of teachers themselves and the second classroom, combined with the strength of the party branch to achieve the goal. Fourth, a reasonable long-term guarantee mechanism, including teaching and research organizations, funding for teaching and research, and a series of achievable construction measures, to form a full-time and part-time ideological and political teacher integration team with correct political orientation, strong professional ability, and deep educational background.

The following is a breakdown of the research: Section 2 discusses build a reasonable matching mechanism; Section 3 delves build the right guidance mechanism. Section 4 discusses the build a two way collaboration mechanism. Section 5 investigated the build an interactive sharing mechanism. Build an efficient feedback mechanism in Section 6. Finally, the research job is completed in Section 7.

2. Build a Reasonable Matching Mechanism

In order to realize the deep integration of the mobile teaching platform, the compatibility of the two must be considered first, so the construction of a reasonable matching mechanism is the premise. Specifically, it is to carefully select the most suitable mobile teaching platform for the teaching. The most suitable mobile teaching platform for the teaching platform should be highly compatible with the characteristics of subject content, teaching characteristics, and ideological and political theoretical thinking methods. This mobile teaching platform should help them to exchange ideas, communicate spiritually and share resources anytime and anywhere, and help students to broaden their horizons, improve their understanding, deepen their theoretical identification, lead value orientation, and achieve the unity of knowledge and action. The matchness of two different communities are defined as equation (1) and the dist and pair functions are defined as

\[ \text{Match} = \text{Pair} (A, B) \ast \text{Dist} (A, B), \]  
\[ \text{Pair} (A, B) = \min \{A, B | \text{Dist} (A, B)\}, \]  
\[ \text{Dist} (A, B) = \|A - B\|^2. \]  

The relevant research on the communication environment of WeChat public platform is mainly qualitative research, mainly focusing on the current situation and future development trend of WeChat public platform. Research on the development trend of WeChat public accounts in industries such as government affairs, media, universities, and enterprises. The mobile teaching platform should be easy to operate, have reasonable functions, have a good user interface, be beautiful, interactive and interesting, attractive, easy to share, and be able to record the complete learning process, in line with the cognitive laws and online learning habits of contemporary college students and the structures of platform can be seen as in Figure 1.

3. Build the Right Guidance Mechanism

In essence, distance education created for those who cannot receive regular on-campus face-to-face education for various reasons. Today, with the Internet in full swing, online education has increasingly become the best learning platform for many people as a multiprofessional, multidirectional, and unrestricted learning method. It has changed the traditional teaching and learning classroom teaching mode, completely dominated the classroom by the students and played the role of the cognitive subject. The Association of Asian Open Universities defines distance education as “a form of education.” Therefore, the result of the development of distance education technology is the use of media technology to overcome interpersonal relationships. A general term for a new type of education for distance barriers. The right guidance of two different communities are defined as equation (4) and the other functions are defined as

\[ \text{Right-guidance} = \text{Poince} (A, B) \ast \text{Score} (A, B), \]  
\[ \text{Poince} (A, B) = (A - B)^2 + \max (A, B), \]  
\[ \text{Score} (A, B) = \frac{A + B}{A - B}. \]  

In real teaching, some ideological and political teachers use mobile teaching platforms, often just to label information-based teaching, and deliberately pursue informatization in order to flaunt informatization, even limited to informatization teaching competitions. Therefore, this situation is particularly obvious in the information-based teaching competition. Obviously, this approach does not
take students as the main body, and it is impossible to truly realize the deep integration of mobile teaching platforms and the teaching, and it is impossible to promote the reform of informatization teaching of ideological and political courses. In essence, this kind of value orientation is extremely utilitarian and is only for the benefit of teachers themselves. Utility is the natural enemy of education. The use of mobile teaching platforms in the teaching should not be limited to information-based teaching competitions, but also throughout the daily teaching, making it the norm and allowing more college students to benefit from it.

At present, my country’s Internet penetration rate exceeds 60%, and the number of Internet users ranks first in the world. It has become an Internet power. In the new era, strengthening network governance and building a strong network country has become an inevitable requirement for safeguarding national security and promoting the modernization of national governance. The party and the country have placed a high value on network ideological work as a major priority. The efficacy of online ideological and political education, the growth of ideological and political education network opinion leaders, and the realization of education’s long-term development. It provide important guidelines and fundamental compliance. This fully shows that education and teaching must have the correct value orientation. Therefore, only by building a correct value-oriented mechanism can it be possible to effectively guide college teachers to actively apply the mobile teaching platform in teaching, and normalize it to avoid myopia and utilitarianism. The continuous enhancement of students’ sense of achievement and happiness, in turn, will continue to stimulate students’ enthusiasm for learning ideological and political theory. Therefore, the deep integration of the mobile teaching platform and the teaching will come naturally.

**4. Build a Two-Way Collaboration Mechanism**

Teaching activities are a process of interaction between teachers and students. If either party cannot actively participate and respond in a timely manner, it will be incomplete, inefficient, or even ineffective. Therefore, in the teaching process, the subjective initiative of both teachers and students must be fully mobilized. In the development phase of the entire project, the general architecture design of the remote education learning terminal system based on Android is quite significant. This chapter focuses on the mobile terminal client’s general structure design. Through design, the software structure and function of the system are determined, and at the same time, the system architecture is made safe and strong, and it is easier to maintain and operate in the later stage. This requires teachers and students having the same heart and mind, as well as the development of a two-way cooperation mechanism between them.

In the process of integrating the two, we must give full play to the main role of students. In the process of promoting the in-depth integration of mobile teaching platforms and teachers, as the shaper of the teaching environment, the organizer and designer of the teaching process, and the guide of students’ learning behavior, mainly play the role of “instructors” and the role of “leader.” Specifically, “instructors” are ideological and political teachers who guide students on how to effectively participate in the construction of mobile teaching platforms, including division of labor and cooperation, technical assistance, method training, etc., and help students learn to use mobile teaching platforms for autonomous learning. The “leader” must actively and effectively educate and coach pupils to be good, accomplish healthy growth, and comprehensive development using the mobile teaching platform. The collaboration scores of two different communities are defined as equation (7) and the other functions are defined as in equations (8) and (9):

\[
\text{Scores} = \text{Coll}(A, B) + \text{Dis} \_\text{coll}(A, B),
\]

\[
\text{Coll}(A, B) = \text{similarity}(A, B),
\]

\[
\text{Dis} \_\text{coll}(A, B) = (\min(A, B) + \max(A, B))^2.
\]

Each group and member has their own responsibilities and tasks to complete. The many divisions of labor are linked and coordinated. Let students strive to be active participants.
and builders of the mobile teaching platform, rather than bystanders, or just the owners of the results. The deep integration provides the support of information technology for college students to exert their subjectivity and autonomy in the learning stages. Constructivism advocates the social nature of learning and emphasizes the key role of collaborative learning in meaning construction. They must fully mobilize students in order to focus on the teaching material, collect, screen, and integrate learning resources of a given breadth and depth into the mobile teaching platform’s resource base. The forms of resources can be diversified, which can be news links, small videos, stories, books, etc. In this process, they must play the role of “gatekeeper,” that is, it must strictly review the teaching resources selected and processed by students, remove the rough and preserve the essence, and remove the false and preserve the truth; the selection of teaching assistants must be students with a firm political stance, excellent quality, and serious and responsible students.

5. Build an Interactive Sharing Mechanism

According to the above demand analysis, it can be seen that system C/S mode is designed and implemented based on the needs of the main students of the Android-based distance education learning mobile terminal. The physical structure of the distance education mobile terminal shows that the Android client mainly exchanges data with the server through the Mina network framework, and each mobile terminal is connected to the server through a router. The server is used to manage various business modules of the system, store all user information, and ensure the system work properly. Therefore, it is necessary to build a teacher-student interaction and sharing mechanism. Ideological and political teachers online should make full use of the functions of the mobile teaching platform, such as: polling questionnaires, brainstorming, discussion and answering, testing and other functions in the blue ink cloud class to fully understand the learning, life, and state of mind of college students, and then use big data. Collect and analyze to find out the common problems and special problems of students. The mobile teaching platform can be used to help students answer their questions, and ideological and political teachers will immediately answer them online. Some issues are more complicated and require ideological and political teachers to guide patiently, move them with emotion, understand them with reason, and have to communicate face-to-face. This requires ideological and political teachers to actively carry out offline ideological and political education. If students have common problems, they can focus on educating and guiding students in the classroom; if it is a special problem for individual students, this requires ideological and political teachers to do a good job one-on-one.

In the teaching process of ideological and political courses, aiming at leading students to arm their minds with advanced ideological and political theories, and to cultivate and practice socialist core values, ideological and political teachers should make full use of the discussion function of the mobile teaching platform to exchange ideas, deepen the understanding, for example: use the brainstorming, discussion and answering functions of the blue ink cloud class to organize students into groups or class discussions. This kind of discussion subverts the traditional ideological and political classroom discussion mode. Speaking up is no longer limited to a select group of students; instead, any student can actively participate and completely express their views and opinions. With the help of discussion on the mobile teaching platform, instead of face-to-face communication in the past, students can speak freely without any scruples.

Discussions on the mobile teaching platform can greatly stimulate students’ self-confidence. For example: using the brainstorming, discussion and answering functions of the blue ink cloud class, ideological and political teachers can reward experience points or make encouraging comments based on students’ answers, so that students can feel the teacher’s attention, so as to obtain a successful experience and enhance self-confidence. Of course, the comments between students can also inspire each other and make progress together. Using the mobile teaching platform to carry out ideological and political teaching can also cultivate students’ sharp thinking. For example, using the brainstorming function of the blue ink cloud class to limit time to discuss, this kind of discussion is extremely helpful to cultivate students’ ability to analyze and solve problems independently and quickly using the theory they have learned.

During discussions and mutual comments, teachers and students inspire each other, complement each other, deepen each other’s feelings, exchange ideas, shape the soul, and feel the fun of cooperative learning and the power of the collective. At the same time, it also improves students’ ability to speculate on ideological and political theories, deepens their knowledge, understanding and recognition of ideological and political theories, broadens students’ theoretical horizons, innovates students’ thinking, and realizes the transformation of the teaching system into a value system and a belief system in free conversion.

6. Build an Efficient Feedback Mechanism

The distance education learning terminal, as the client itself, does not directly process the user’s application service request, but sends the user request information to the server, and the application call is processed by the interface provided by the server. After the request is received, the information is confirmed and returned to the client. The client will feed back the received results to the user. The system involves main APIs including authentication (Validate), course registration (Select course), taking exams (Check Exam), news announcements (Notices), personal center (User Info) and system setting (System Setting) API, the above-mentioned interfaces are designed according to different functions and encapsulated in different Servlets, stored in the business logic layer for centralized processing. As a result, the questionnaire feature on the mobile teaching system can be utilized to understand the feelings of students.
who use it, and it can then be continuously refined and enhanced, as shown in Figure 2.

Secondly, ideological and political teachers reflect on their own teaching. In the teaching process, as the organizer and designer of information-based teaching, teachers are in a dominant position and are more sensitive to the problems existing in the deep integration of mobile teaching platforms. Leaders must be good at discovering problems in teaching, summarizing problems, and then reflecting on them, clarifying the ideas for solving problems, and seeking solutions for the next step in Figure 3.

Finally, pay attention to the feedback from the teaching department and the Academic Affairs Office. To accurately understand the effect of the deep integration of mobile teaching platforms and ideological and political teaching in colleges and universities, it is far from enough to rely on ideological and political teachers’ own teaching reflections. Therefore, in order to obtain more comprehensive and accurate feedback information, ideological and political teachers must pay attention to the feedback from the Ministry of Education and the Office of Academic Affairs. As the direct management departments of teaching, the Teaching Department and the Academic Affairs Office are at the level of macro managers. They monitor the entire teaching process comprehensively and accurately, and the opinions put forward are more valuable, which is conducive to the deep integration of the mobile teaching platform and the teaching platform, and continuously promote the reform of informatization teaching of ideological and political courses.

As a distance education learning terminal, it mainly realizes functions such as communication, data interaction, and interface interaction. Among them, the interface, that is, the Activity involved in the system, is used to realize two functions, which are to obtain data from the server side and display the space used by the interface design for user operation. And the input user needs to operate the data, bind it and pass it to the processing module, read and write the data, and finally upload it to the server, where the data interaction format between the client and the server is JSON. The feedback scores of two different communities are defined as equation (10) and the other functions are defined as in equations (11) and (12):

$$\text{FeedbackScores} = \text{Similarity}(A, B) - \text{Dis\_Similarity}(A, B),$$  \hspace{1cm} (10)

$$\text{Similarity}(A, B) = \text{Feedback}(A, B),$$  \hspace{1cm} (11)

$$\text{Dis\_Similarity}(A, B) = \max(\text{Feedback}(A, B), \max(A, B)).$$  \hspace{1cm} (12)

### 7. Conclusion

Modern civilization is living in a time when mobile Internet and smart devices are rapidly developing, and new technologies and devices are gradually changing people’s daily lives. In today’s society, people are not only satisfied with traditional education, but the formality of traditional education and the fixed time, so that there is a separation between the behavior of learning and real life, which also makes the behavior of learning not really enter the state of freedom. To be true to education, people from all walks of life should be educated, and education should benefit the entire population. Distance education was founded on this foundation. The work of this thesis is to design and implement an Android-based distance education learning terminal platform. It mainly discusses the design and implementation of the client, and focuses on the design and implementation of each functional module of the client and the workflow of the client. The main contents of the thesis include: the analysis of the current social development, the education status of people from all walks of life, and the feasibility and necessity of the Android-based distance education learning platform based on the needs of the educated. The Mina network communication framework, the SQLite database, the introduction to the Android operating system and its structure, and the basic understanding activity, fragment, and handler used in the Android development process are all briefly discussed. Wait. The role analysis, business process analysis, functional requirement analysis and data requirement analysis of the system are carried out, and the realization goals are drawn up, and the design, implementation and testing of the system are completed on this basis. Other aspects of the system: the first is the main UI design and implementation of each functional
module, and the design and implementation of the UI structure meet the functional implementation of all sub-modules under the condition of making the least changes. It realizes the smooth jump between various interfaces using Fragment, the guide surface of View pager and the user information interaction interface. Use the database SQLite to add, delete, modify, and check the data that needs to be stored locally. Use black box testing technology to test system functional modules.

At present, although this subject has carried out a more detailed demand analysis, design, implementation and testing of the distance education learning terminal platform, due to the limitations of human and material resources in various aspects, the client system still has the following shortcomings and needs to be further improved: there may be issues with communication between students and the Academic Affairs Office during the demand analysis stage, causing the system to only unilaterally modify course time and other issues. At the same time, there are also potential needs that may not exist at present, resulting in the design of scalability. Sex is not a powerful. Changes in requirements may result in increased maintenance workload and additional workload. The current development is only for tablets with a fixed screen resolution, which lacks screen adaptation and system diversity. Due to technical limitations, in terms of active push service, due to machine configuration and network bandwidth, it may not be able to meet the requirements of full real-time performance, and further improvement is required.

Data Availability

The data used to support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon request.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgments

This paper was supported by the Outstanding Project of College Student Work in 2020 in Hubei Province "Exploration of the Second Classroom Operation Mechanism Based on Applet "Sports Training Communication". Taking Wuhan Institute of Physical Education as an Example."

References

[1] G. Zhang, "Design and Implementation of a Mobile Auxiliary Teaching System for Ideological and Political Courses in Colleges and Universities Based on Android," in Proceedings of the 2020 International Conference on Computers, Information Processing and Advanced Education, pp. 411–414, Ottawa, Canada, October 2020.

[2] F. Song, "Mobile Learning System of Ideological and Political Education in Universities Based on Android," in Proceedings of the 2020 12th International Conference on Measuring Technology and Mechatronics Automation (ICMTMA), pp. 750–754, Phuket, Thailand, February 2020.

[3] X. Zhang, X. Gao, H. Yi, and Z. Li, "Design of an intelligent virtual classroom platform for ideological and political education based on the mobile terminal APP mode of the Internet of things," Mathematical Problems in Engineering, vol. 2021, Article ID 9914790, 12 pages, 2021.

[4] Z. Wang, "Development and Implementation of College Ideological and Political Education Learning System under Mobile Platform," in Proceedings of the 2018 International Conference on Virtual Reality and Intelligent Systems (ICVRIS), pp. 514–518, Hunan, China, August 2018.

[5] D. Qiu, "Development and Implementation of Learning System of an Intelligent Learning System for Ideological and Political Education in Colleges under Mobile Platform," in Proceedings of the 2018 International Conference on Virtual Reality and Intelligent Systems (ICVRIS), pp. 289–292, Hunan, China, August 2018.

[6] J. Luo and M. Peng, "Ideological and Political mobile Learning System of College Professional Courses Based on J2EE architecture," in Proceedings of the 2021 4th International Conference on Information Systems and Computer Aided Education, pp. 151–157, Dalian China, September 2021.

[7] Y. S. Kong, S. Abdullah, D. Schramm et al., "Characterizing spring durability for automotive ride using artificial neural network analysis," International Journal of Engineering and Technology, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 47–53, 2018.

[8] Š. Yavuz, L. Malgaca, and H. Karagülle, "Analysis of active vibration control of multi-degree-of-freedom flexible systems by Newmark method," Simulation Modelling Practice and Theory, vol. 69, pp. 136–148, 2016.

[9] G. Valente, L. Papini, A. Formentini, C. Gerada, and P. Zanchetta, "Radial force control of multisector permanent-magnet machines for vibration suppression," IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics, vol. 65, no. 7, pp. 5395–5405, 2018.

[10] Z. Hong, X. Yu, Z. He, and G. Zhang, "The multi-objective optimization of the damaged aircraft trailer based on a dynamic model," Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers-Part D: Journal of Automobile Engineering, vol. 232, no. 11, pp. 1481–1493, 2018.

[11] Z. Wang, M. Dong, Y. Qin, Y. Du, F. Zhao, and L. Gu, "Suspension system state estimation using adaptive Kalman filtering based on road classification," Vehicle System Dynamics, vol. 55, no. 3, pp. 371–398, 2017.

[12] Z. Nurbekova, V. Grinshkun, G. Aimircheva, B. Nurbekov, and K. Tuenbaeva, "Project-based learning approach for teaching mobile application development using visualization technology," International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning (IJET), vol. 15, no. 8, pp. 130–143, 2020.

[13] G. Georgiou and T. Zeguer, "On the assessment of the macro-element methodology for full vehicle crashworthiness analysis," International Journal of Crashworthiness, vol. 23, no. 3, pp. 336–353, 2018.

[14] L. Scappaticci, N. Bartolini, E. Guglielmino, and G. Risitano, "Structural optimization of a motorcycle chassis by pattern search algorithm," Engineering Optimization, vol. 49, no. 8, pp. 1373–1387, 2017.

[15] N. Govil and A. K. Baishya, "The bully in the pulpit: autocracy, digital social media, and right-wing populist technoculture," Communication, Culture and Critique, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 67–84, 2018.

[16] A. C. Neves, I. González, J. Leander, and R. Karoumi, "Structural health monitoring of bridges: a model-free ANN-based approach to damage detection," Journal of Civil Structural Health Monitoring, vol. 7, no. 5, pp. 689–702, 2017.
[17] S. A. A. Seoud, "Active control analysis of passenger vehicle interior noise produced from tyre/road interaction," *International Journal of Vehicle Noise and Vibration*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 138–161, 2016.

[18] Q. Chen, X. Li, X. Zhou et al., "Analysis and research on the man-machine dynamics behaviour coupling mechanism of the super miniature electric vehicle," *International Journal of Vehicle Safety*, vol. 9, no. 4, pp. 352–369, 2017.

[19] C. G. Jeong, A. T. Francisco, Z. Niu, R. L. Mancino, S. L. Craig, and L. A. Setton, "Screening of hyaluronic acid-poly(ethylene glycol) composite hydrogels to support intervertebral disc cell biosynthesis using artificial neural network analysis," *Acta Biomaterialia*, vol. 10, no. 8, pp. 3421–3430, 2014.

[20] C. H. Mao, "Research on information system for teaching quality evaluation model of business English translation based on SVM," *Advanced Materials Research*, vol. 886, pp. 552–555, 2014.

[21] C. Lee, S. Hong, S. Hong, and T. Kim, "Performance analysis of local exit for distributed deep neural networks over cloud and edge computing," *ETRI Journal*, vol. 42, no. 5, 2020.

[22] X. Hong, L. Liang, X. Jie, and A. Nallanathan, "Joint task assignment and resource allocation for d2d-enabled mobile-edge computing," *IEEE Transactions on Communications*, vol. 67, p. 99, 2019.

[23] X. Xiong, K. Zheng, L. Lei, and L. Hou, "Resource allocation based on deep reinforcement learning in IoT edge computing," *IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications*, vol. 38, no. 99, p. 1, 2020.

[24] T. Wang, Y. Liang, Y. Yang et al., "An intelligent edge-computing-based method to counter coupling problems in cyber-physical systems," *IEEE Network*, vol. 34, no. 3, pp. 16–22, 2020.

[25] A. Onan, S. Korukoğlu, and H. Bulut, "Ensemble of keyword extraction methods and classifiers in text classification," *Expert Systems with Applications*, vol. 57, pp. 232–247.

[26] A. Onan, S. Korukoğlu, and H. Bulut, "A multiobjective weighted voting ensemble classifier based on differential evolution algorithm for text sentiment classification," *Expert Systems with Applications*, vol. 62, pp. 1–16.

[27] X. Li, S. Yan, and Y. Sao, "A Big Data Acquisition and Analysis Method for Student Behavior Based on Hybrid Positioning," in *Proceedings of the 2020 3rd International Conference on Advanced Electronic Materials, Computers and Software Engineering (AEMCSE)*, pp. 589–593, Shenzhen, China, April 2020.

[28] A. Onan, "A fuzzy-rough nearest neighbor classifier combined with consistency-based subset evaluation and instance selection for automated diagnosis of breast cancer," *Expert Systems with Applications*, vol. 42, no. 20, pp. 6844–6852.

[29] A. Onan and S. Korukoğlu, "A feature selection model based on genetic rank aggregation for text sentiment classification," *Journal of Information Science*, vol. 43, no. 1, pp. 25–38.

[30] A. Onan, "An ensemble scheme based on language function analysis and feature engineering for text genre classification," *Journal of Information Science*, vol. 44, no. 1, pp. 28–47.

[31] A. Onan and M. A. Toçoğlu, "A term weighted neural language model and stacked bidirectional LSTM based framework for sarcasm identification," *IEEE Access*, vol. 9, pp. 7701–7722.

[32] S. Yang, Z. Gong, K. Ye, Y. Wei, Z. Huang, and Z. Huang, "EdgeRNN: a compact speech recognition network with spatio-temporal features for edge computing," *IEEE Access*, vol. 8, Article ID 81468, 2020.

[33] J. Zhang and D. Tao, "Empowering things with intelligence: a survey of the progress, challenges, and opportunities in artificial intelligence of things," *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, vol. 8, no. 10, pp. 7789–7817, 2021.

[34] M. S. Hossain and G. Muhammad, "An audio-visual emotion recognition system using deep learning fusion for a cognitive wireless framework," *IEEE Wireless Communications*, vol. 26, no. 3, pp. 62–68, 2019.