In recent years, both NOMA and MEC technologies are promising to provide massive connectivity and support delay-sensitive applications for the next generation networks. This article comprehensively considers the features of both NOMA and MEC, and presents a NOMA-based scheme for vehicular networks enabled by MEC. Because the formulated problem has high computational complexity, the authors design a heuristic method for channel assignment and power control. Finally, performance evaluations demonstrate the superiority of the studied scheme. This work is interesting and solid. The reviewer has the following concerns:

1.       As the authors mentioned in Section I, MEC has advantages with MCC, if MEC is not available all the time, how to cope with this problem?

2.       As mentioned in Fig. 1, vehicles can connect to the network through RSU and WiFi, is it possible to connect the network through edge nodes？

3.       How to guarantee the coverage of WiFi, more details are required in system model

4.       We notice that by NOMA, the performance should be better than the counterpart enabled by OMA, the reviewer is wondering what is the main network cost?

5.       Although the authors specify the simulation setup, the reviewer is wondering any similar parameter setting can be referred?

The first one:

In recent years, both fog and cloud computing offloading models are proposed to improve the computation performance and support computing-intensive applications in IoV. This article comprehensively considers the delay and power consumption of offloading model and present a fog-cloud offloading model to minimize the power consumption with the constraint of delay. Since the formulated problem is an NP-hard problem, the authors design a heuristic method and a deep learning algorithm for solving the optimal solution. This work is attracting and solid. The reviewer has the following concern:

1. As mentioned in Section I, fog computing has lots of advantages compared to the cloud, why not just take the fog model as the offloading model.?// list some disadvantage without cloud
2. As mentioned in Section Ⅲ, vehicles can connect to the fog or cloud nodes through RSUs. RSUs have a low coverage. If RSU is not available, how to cope with this problem? Is it possible to connect the network through other method such as through cellular base station? // List some disadvantage of cellular base station
3. As mentioned in Section Ⅳ, the greedy algorithm has poor performance compared to the heuristic algorithm. It is supposed to explain more details about the disadvantages of greedy algorithm. // The greedy algorithm has a strict delay constraint on each requst
4. Since the simulated annealing algorithm has a better performance than the deep learning model, why not take the simulated annealing algorithm as the optimal algorithm.
5. The reviewer wonders whether the approximate optimal solution can be obtained for each time by the deep learning algorithm. If not, how to cope with this problem. //Take the greedy algorithm as the compensation.
6. As mentioned in Section Ⅳ, the fog or cloud nodes have some info records in the last H periods. Is the value of H randomly generated or determined by experience? //通过大量实验试出来学习最好的结果
7. As mentioned in Section Ⅰ, the power consumption of computational facility is considered in this paper. Is it really necessary to take that into consideration? // add the power consumption of cloud every year.
8. It is suggested to add a flow chart for your deep learning model, which can be made it more understandable.
9. As we all known, the deep learning algorithm such as CNN has a high computational complexity, how to guarantee the delay. // 线下训练 线上运行
10. In the system model, it seems that you just consider the delay of the upload link. Please explain the reason for ignoring the delay of return. //返回时数据包都小延迟可忽略
11. Some symbols in table Ⅰ are useless in this paper. I suggest you to modify the table I to make it sample and useful. // 去掉 最后的d\_{i,j}
12. I think the formula numbered 16 and 17 should be a whole formula and the location of algorithm Ⅰ pseudocode should be readjusted.

The second one:

This article dealt with one of the well-known problem for vehicles in the fog-cloud computing literature, which is named as computing offloading problem. Because the formulated problem has high computational complexity, a heuristic algorithm based on deep learning is proposed to minimize the energy consumption with delay constraint in the offloading model. Finally, performance evaluations demonstrate the superiority of the proposal algorithm. This is a carefully done study and the findings are of considerable interest. A few minor revision are list below: