



浙江树人学院

毕业设计过程材料

专业班级 数字媒体技术 192 班

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所在学院 信息科技学院

2023 年 5 月

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浙江树人学院

本科生毕业设计

任务书

题 目	基于微信小程序的智能问诊 和医药商城设计与实现
学 院	信息科技学院
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发放日期	2022 年 11 月

一、主要任务与目标

信息技术的发展、用户消费升级，传统商超、电子商务在线上推广和购物体验等方面遇到了瓶颈。无人超市在消费者购物行为上加入了高科技体验，但伴随着炫酷的黑科技体验，带来的还有高额的店铺成本投入和维护，若投入社会普遍复制这种模式，技术和成本门槛较高。开发一款对于传统商家通用、对于消费者方便快捷的网上购物系统的应用范围更广。具有“触手可及，即用即走”特点的微信小程序非常适合为人们生活中的重要又低频的需求服务，相对于原生态的 APP 更加切合线下快速推广的这种需求。本项目以更加便捷的购物为出发点，结合微信小程序技术，开发一种可以方便患者自助问答并且线上购物的快捷医药类商品商城小程序。

二、主要内容与基本要求

本项目是基于微信小程序的智能问诊和医药商城。利用微信小程序为载体，展示不同类型的药品和商品，同时可以智能问诊，提供一个方便、便捷的购物平台。

主要内容包括：通过使用微信小程序开发者工具对网页进行设计，进行前端的内容展示，将商品添加到购物车，在购物车内对内容进行修改。搜索界面在提交数据之后，在后台与数据库的内容进行比对，返回相对应的个人页面展示，修改头像以及地址等。对项目进行五大类板块分类，分为首页展示、商城内容、购物车、智能问诊、个人页面五个部分。通过点击跳转，用户点选择等进行页面的交互。以方便用户购物、在微信内便于打开为整体设计思路。

基本要求：确定整体小程序的色彩搭配，与产品内容和谐统一。小程序所需要的图片、产品信息，页面布局整齐有序，内容紧凑。操作流畅，在制作完大致的内容之后需要多次测试，以免出现问题。

三、计划进度

2022 年 09 月 — 2022 年 10 月	查看大量文献, 收集课题有关资料, 确定论文选题
2022 年 10 月 — 2022 年 11 月	理清论文思路, 完成文献综述
2022 年 11 月 — 2022 年 12 月	进行开题报告答辩, 根据老师提出的建议再进行修改
	进行系统详细分析、设计
2022 年 12 月 — 2023 年 01 月	运用多种研究方案, 完成系统开发、制作
2023 年 01 月 — 2023 年 02 月	项目测试, 完成论文初稿, 优化项目
2023 年 02 月 — 2023 年 03 月	修改论文, 完善项目, 准备毕业论文答辩, 进行毕业论文答辩

四、主要参考文献

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指导教师_____

2022年11月4日

教学院长_____

2022年11月4日



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文献综述

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2022 年 12 月

前言

随着互联网的不断发展以及网络的不断普及，我们每天使用手机的时间也日益增加。使用需求的增加造成手机软件下载数量的增加，有一些手机软件用完一次之后可能就不再需要，这样就不可避免地占用了大量的手机内存。为了减少资源的浪费，在此基础上，开发出了微信小程序这一内容。微信小程序与传统的手机软件相比是一种轻型的开发平台。相比于传统的手机软件，开发者可以快速开发一个小程序，在微信内就可以打开和转发，实现了应用“即用即走”，用户扫一扫或者搜一下即可打开应用。微信小程序依靠微信大量的用户群体，现已经成功地融入人们的日常生活，改变着人们的生活习惯。小程序的优点在于其无需安装、推广成本更低、去中心化等特征。小程序企业、小程序商城、小程序拼团、小程序娱乐、小程序游戏、小程序点餐这些在电商中的应用使其日益成为各大电商竞争的重要领域。用户在购买商品的时候，如果买不到想要的产品，就需要去不同的实体商城购买，线上的医药商城可以大大减少用户的购买时间，在手机上就可以购买到想要的产品。在医院里进行问诊的时候经常会出现挂号难，挂号贵的问题，这种社会现象已普遍存在。因此，当前的问题是需要一个平台让用户在家就可以及时了解自己的问题，并且购买相对应的药品。所以建设一个能够供用户在线问诊和购买医药类商品的平台已成为燃眉之急。

正文

一、微信小程序发展现状

1、微信小程序概论

微信小程序于 2017 年 1 月 9 日在微信正式上线，是一个世界互联网领先的科技成果。它是一种不需要下载安装即可使用的应用，实现了应用“触手可及”的梦想，用户通过微信扫一扫或内部搜索即可打开小程序，也体现了“用完即走”的理念，用户不用关心是否安装太多应用的问题。应用将无处不在，随时可用，但又无需安装卸载。根据微信官方和小程序的技术接口来看，小程序是一个占内存小、操作便捷的应用。根据用户的需求，不同的小程序可以拥有不同的功能。例如，买电影票、餐厅排号、餐馆点菜、查询公交、查询股票信息、查询天气、收听电台、预定酒店。微信小程序的数据不仅可以在微信里应用，也可以与外界服务器进行手机软件内的数据交互，实现多端同步。微信小程序的使用范围广可以跨平台访问；小而快速的访问带来更好的体验；灵活性强，可以在微信，在 App 各种环境下打开使用；推广速度快，可以直接分享，也可以线下推广，有效地打通传统线下使用场景与线上的完美结合^[4]。与传统 App 设计理念不同，小程序的理念是服务直达用户，应用直达用户。据分析，微信在我国社交领域已处于主导地位，截至 2020 年 1 月，微信月

活用户超过 11 亿。微信具有很强的用户粘性以及社交属性，基于微信小程序发展电商在私域流量和公域流量的获取上有先天的优势，与此同时，由于平台的限制，微信小程序更易监管^[16]。

2、微信小程序国内发展现状

广义的小程序是指一种具有区别于原生 App、用完即走、无需安装等特点的应用，它和传统应用最本质的特点是“小”^[15]。随着 App 人口红利走到了最后，各行业将目光转向微信小程序，在激烈的竞争中，适者生存，每个季度都会出现很多突出的小程序，这些小程序擅长把握用户规律，抓准时机尽可能满足用户的各种需求，这些小程序都存在着一些共性。比如 40 岁以上人群相比较 App 更加中意于微信小程序，微信给了这类人群社交平台，而小程序给了他们新的生活方式突破口，加上这类人群对微信平台的信任和对微信支付的信任，使得微信小程序的变现能力激增。目前比较成功的微信小程序的主要瞄准受众在三线城市而不在一二线城市，三线以下城市的用户量超过了总用户量的一半以上。微信小程序追求的不是产品的高大上而是追求产品下沉力、裂变力，这些更容易扩展知名度，更加具有营销价值；小程序的立意就是轻快简便，而事实上小程序的实际使用也是如此，用户一般不用超过两个步骤就可以进入到想要到达的特定页面^[1]。

3、小程序的发展趋势

科技是第一生产力，目前微信团队为微信小程序的发展提供了必要的技术支持和人才培养。微信团队已经和硅谷的前沿平台优达学城达成了战略合作关系，设计微信小程序研发的纳米学位，在各大高校招收人才，奖励技术开发的奖金达到 100 多万，使得更多的研发爱好者投入小程序的开发中，大大推进了小程序生态的优化发展。除了和国外高端技术平台的合作之外，在国内和网易云课堂和自家腾讯云课堂合作推出微信小程序相关的微专业，旨在给研发爱好者和潜在研发人员指明小程序的发展道路^[1]。

小程序对零售业带来的影响是最直接的，甚至会带来变革性的影响。传统零售企业存在的最大问题，只注重线下客户，不关心客户行为数据分析。小程序的到来，能真正实现线上线下打通。通过附近的小程序，顾客可了解周边商店的集合情况，可直接在手机上查看商品清单，直接下单支付，具有极高的便利性；零售店管理者则可以通过附近的小程序增加门店曝光度，通过小程序数据助手了解顾客消费信息，分析商品售卖情况，制定商品营销策略。小程序可以后台与自定的服务器相连，在后台可以直接导出可视化数据，利用小程序便于推广特性，加大对用户信息的处理^[3]。

根据急速应用统计数据来看，小程序用户数和人均在线时长还会继续增加，在未来的一年时间里，电商小程序和小游戏会成为小程序累积用户数和日活用户数增长的主要拉力。小程序作为连接线上线下的中间桥梁，会继续推动线下传统行业的转型^[7]。

4、微信小程序开发的优点

利用微信小程序开发应用其开发门槛低，从而降低了建设谁维护成本，这是因为微信小程序其底层技术与 HTML 有很多相似的地方，前端技术比其他技术的学习门槛低。在同时满足功能和性能需求的前提下，与 WEB 和 App 相比，小程序只需依托微信的开发标准开发，便可在不同操作系统中使用，如果小程序发布了新版本，用户是不需要花时间去更新，随时就可以打开新的版本使用。所以微信小程序基于跨平台的特点，大大降低了建设维护成本，提高了更新小程序版本的效率。^[16]

（1）内存占用小无需安装

轻量化是微信小程序区别于传统 APP 最主要的特征。^[2]轻量化这一概念最早是由官承波教授提出来，他认为微信小程序与传统应用最大的不同在于其具有体量少、即用即走，无需下载注重用户体验等特点，官承波将这些微信小程序所具有的特点概括为轻量化特征。21 世纪已经过去了 20 年，手机已经不再是新型的媒介。在发展的同时已经与我们的生活融为一体。应用商店里充满着各式各样的软件，在这些应用软件为我们的衣、食、住、行带来方便快捷的同时，也占据着手机有限的内存空间^[4]。而且软件更新的速度是非常迅速的，每更新一次，原本的软件就会添加新的内容，相比较之前就会占用更多的内存，占据着我们的手机内存，让我们的手机变得越来越卡顿。微信小程序的出现无疑是手机存储空间的救星。微信小程序依附于微信之中，用户不需要对小程序进行下载安装，只要连接到互联网，打开微信中的小程序功能就可以直接使用，微信小程序占据的内存不大，更多的数据处理都在云端进行，不需要额外占据手机的存储空间。同时，也省去了安装和卸载应用的流程，用户每次打开小程序时，就已经是最新版本^[2]。

（2）获取简单，即用即走

进入微信小程序的方式主要是以下几种：用户主动搜索、扫描二维码获取、链接的跳转。获取方式简单，触手可及。微信小程序是基于用户的需求而出现的，小程序类似于一种简易的网站，微信相当于浏览器的主体。^[4]所以它更适用于用户低频次、及时化的使用场景，用户使用完小程序之后，就可直接点击关闭按钮，微信会自动记录你最近使用过的小程序，方便你下次找到该程序，真正满足用完即走的用户体验。

（3）开发与推广较便捷

微信小程序除了轻量化的特征外它相对于原生软来说，在产品的开发和推广方面也占据优势。微信小程序前期的产品开发周期短，投入成本低，据微信小程序的开发人员介绍称，由于小程序依托于微信平台，只需要与微信达成合作协议，基于微信平台进行开发，就可以自动适配不同的手机操作系统，缩短了开发周期，节省了软件研发过程中的人力财力。^[7]不同于手机软件，需要适配多个系统进行调试，开发成本也更低^[13]。

（4）微信小程序的流畅性

微信小程序的流畅性主要体现在与传统的 PC、手机软件等的比较中，微信小程序功能启动所需的数据流量更少。在同类场景下，微信小程序相比手机软件实现同一用户同种需求的完成度更高，提供的服务更加高效^[5]。

5、微信小程序开发的缺点

(1) 存在一定程度的入口障碍。

用户在进入微信小程序之前需要先登录微信，并且通过扫描线下二维码或者通过一定的入口去进入，容易就形成了程序与程序相互叠加的情况，就比如在使用中的微信小程序与微信聊天窗口存在“冲突”的现象，就像是在浏览器中再打开一个浏览器。虽然随着微信的更新，用户在主界面直接下拉便能找到微信小程序入口，但由于使用过的小程序众多，所以要精准到达小程序还需通过搜索栏进行搜索，而实际上用户对小程序的搜索行为极其有限^[9]。

(2) 用户体验未能达到预期值。

在用户的预期设想中，微信小程序的出现能够将原本低频使用的有些 App 应用进行集中放置，如预定各类票务、旅游住宿等软件。而微信作为社交与交易平台，也具备实现这些功能基础与技术条件。然而实际上相较于将原生 App 放置在手机桌面来讲，微信小程序仅仅是将程序收纳在“收藏夹”中，再加上微信内置网页远不如原生 App 的打开速度，所以同样会降低体验质量^[1]。

(3) 小程序开发者积极性不高。

对于开发者而言，微信小程序相比于手机软件无法进行消息通知的推送，只能通过微信内部的消息通知，所以用户使用小程序则完全根据自身需求以及小程序自身优势去提高用户黏性，很大程度上会导致开发者处在被动状态。此外，由于微信公众号与小程序存在内在关联，所以开发者在运营公众号平台方面需要更进一步提升，才能确保让粉丝能够知晓小程序且愿意尝试使用^[10]。

(4) 应用同质化现象严重竞争风险加剧。

事实上除了腾讯公司以外，其他企业也在加强类似功能的新产品应用研发。到目前为止日常应用最为广泛的同类型应用大概就是支付宝应用中的生活号了，生活号是一个和微信小程序相似度极高的应用，都是和主界面存在并行问题的小程序；都是依附于一个应用较为广泛的母应用，只不过它们的主流 APP 一个注重支付，一个注重社交。据了解，苹果手机也给第三方开发者推出了新的功能。可以在其聊天工具中启动外部 APP 的平台建设，可以让用户无需下载安装 APP，就能使用其部分功能。百度公司也曾推出 By 搜索、By 浏览等旨在客户端和桌面系统上进行快捷访问的“轻应用”^[6]。

二、智能问诊系统发展现状

1、智能问诊系统的研究背景

随着互联网的快速发展与普及，诞生了以互联网为依托的一系列信息获取方式。对用户而言，知道自己患的是什么病在购买过程中较为重要的一个环节，它可以帮助用户准确的购买对应的商品，对症下药。对开发者而言，智能问诊可以帮制开发者更好地丰富数据库中的数据，从而适当地调整商品和病情的对应关系。在网络购买药品中，问诊这一环节往往会更难进行，其难点具体表现在交购买双方时空分离、问答设计繁杂和病情对应不准等。而智能问诊系统能够在一定程度上解决这些问题，为用户提供一个实时同步交互平台，无论何时何地，用户在生活中遇到的问题都能得到及时解答，同时医生的负担也得以减轻，病情的准确性也得到了一定的保证。

随着互联网的发展，信息获取越来越便捷，并且在当今社会上拥有了越来越多的智能终端，这些设备的出现给人们带来了极大方便，而这些设备的普及也使越来越多人对于自己身体健康状况产生了担忧。我国人口众多且存在地域分布不均衡的情况，许多人在不同城市工作生活却又不方便进行远程医疗和视频问诊等医疗服务。

随着我国国民生活水平的提高、国民健康意识不断增强人们对自身健康状况更加关注，同时互联网医疗以及人工智能技术迅速发展使得人们不再满足于传统形式下获得医生诊治等形式。为了适应大数据时代下数据分析需求，智能问诊系统应运而生了。

2、智能问诊系统的研究现状

智能预问诊助手属于对话机器人中的任务型机器人。任务型机器人可分为单轮对话和多轮对话。单轮对话是智能对话系统中较为初级的表现形式，方式为一问一答，每轮对话不支持上下文的联系。用户提出问题，系统接收并自动识别出语句的意图，搜索问答库做出相应的回答或执行相应的动作。多轮对话是指支持用户有上下文的多次会话的形式。目前市场上大部分智能助手由于开发成本的限制，仍采用单轮对话方式。对用户的应答一般基于规则模版，即预设好的回答模版和对话逻辑。此方式虽简单直白但不适用于医疗问诊领域。主要原因是难以满足医疗问诊对用户个体间差异的需求，导致对每位患者都需再人工追加特定的问询才能保证提升后期医生诊断效率^[3]。

本项目研究的智能问诊系统，以微信小程序作为系统与患者的交互载体，使得问诊系统能以和患者对话的形式进行，基于微信小程序确保系统能为各种手机机型的患者提供预问诊服务^[17]。目前，智能问诊系统在医疗领域已经得到了广泛的应用，其发展前景良好。然而我国智能问诊系统的研究起步较晚，与国外相比还存在较大差距，因此需要我们深入开展对智能问诊系统进行研究并取得突破。数据是实现智能问诊系统的基础，传统的医疗记录方式以纸质形式存在，由于信息采集方式的限制很难保存完整且容易损坏；并且由于医生的有限知识和经验限制很难对患者疾病进行准确诊断。为了解决以上问题，我们可以在大数据时代为智能问诊系统建立数据库，对数据库进行处理从而提高数据质量和储存信息的数量。智能问诊系统主要由数据存储、数据分析以及服务平台三部分

组成。利用大数据处理技术来满足用户对智能化医疗健康咨询的需求，使得用户在就医过程中无需耗费大量时间了解医疗知识。

智能问诊系统是基于互联网技术、人工智能技术以及大数据分析技术而开发的一种新型服务模式。目前国内已有多个智能问诊系统出现，并且随着人工智能技术的发展和普及，一些传统医学中存在不足或者是弊端的问题也得到了解决。其中以医疗行业信息化为代表。信息化对传统医疗行业带来的改变主要体现在两个方面：一是实现了数据分析与处理；二是通过患者提供信息提高了医生诊断的效率以及准确率。

结 论

开发微信小程序可以实现企业与企业之间更好的沟通，并极大地改善客户的用户体验。对于企业而言，微信迷你计划可以吸引大量客户流量并产生巨大的经济价值。这是最重要的事情，微信的开放功能在不断增加，因此一些小程序将继续自己完善，打开某些功能并不断进行匹配。开发人员正在进行深入的挖掘和开发，当然，随着微信的发展，未来迷你程序将具有更多的功能，企业可以实现的功能将不断增加。微信小程序中的一些相关支持设施将进一步完善。生态系列对于微信小程序的未来发展也具有重要意义，在促进微信发展方面具有很多优势。微信小程序的开发将使您与其他行业更加紧密地联系。微信小程序的开发基于微信的众多活跃用户。通过讨论和研究用户需求，微信和生活可以通过更好的集成来实现更多功能。这不仅吸引了更多的用户，而且还允许更多的行业集成到微信小程序中，并改善了微信场景。使用它肯定会大大提高微信小程序的体验效率。本项目通过构建智能预问诊系统，为用户提供一个便捷、易用的系统，并将问诊与用户的健康状况进行关联，以实现数据存储与分析。智能问诊是在基于互联网的基础上，实现数据的收集、处理、存储等，并将数据分析与处理后提供给用户。系统利用云计算平台实现数据存储、计算与应用。随着移动互联网+技术和物流行业的蓬勃发展，在消费者和商家之间建立了无缝连接渠道，使得产品共享变成现实，消费者足不出户就能够轻松的购买到自己所需要的产品。基于微信小程序开发的医药类商城，在一定程度上方便了用户的购物，能够为用户提供方便快捷的购物方式。

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指导教师审核意见:

指导老师(签字) _____

2022 年 12 月 8 日



浙江树人学院

本科生毕业设计

开题报告

题 目 基于微信小程序的智能问诊

和医药商城设计与实现

专 业 数字媒体技术

班 级 192 班

姓 名 吴杭斌

指导教师 孙瑜亮

所在学院 信息科技学院

开题时间 2022 年 12 月

一、 选题的背景与意义

近几年来，随着“互联网+”的发展，微信小程序在发展的过程中表现出了重要的作用。本项目将对微信小程序进行开发，并且对它的发展趋势进行研究，希望能帮助相关人员了解到新事物带来的益处并从中获得一些启发。随着移动互联网时代的到来，微信逐渐成为人们的一种生活方式。微信小程序作为一种新型平台型应用，以其强大的用户基数和便捷服务功能越来越受到各大企业和商家的青睐。然而，对于小程序这种全新的应用方式而言，如何更好地发挥自己优势并将其最大限度运用到实践中来，这是摆在每一个团队面前必须要考虑清楚的问题。

在此基础上，以小程序为载体的社群电商，将具有相同兴趣的社群成员组织在一起，推广与需求高度匹配的产品或服务，轻松实现流量变现。因此，结合以上优势设计并实现基于微信小程序的商城系统，具有一定的研究意义和商业价值，符合我国互联网精准化营销和个性化服务的趋势。移动互联网时代，人们生活的方方面面都在被微信小程序改变着。微信小程序已经成为一种生活方式，而它所带来的改变，不仅仅是购物和生活上的便利，还能帮助商家将自己的商品信息通过移动互联网进行推广营销，并可以与粉丝进行互动等。而现在小程序正在从一个新概念转变为实实在在的商业模式。据腾讯公司透露，目前微信已开发了多种多个不同的小程序。随着小程序的快速发展，各大电商巨头也都纷纷推出了各自的小程序，同时与 APP 进行多端互通。

腾讯自从 2017 年推出微信小程序以来，已经发展了将近快五年的时间。在这五年的时间里，小程序从一开始简单的跳一跳，到最近一段时间，已经在各种行业里面也都掀起一阵阵的热潮，很多 APP 应用被简化为小程序的功能迅速推出，同时也根据小程序的特性推出各种独具匠心的轻应用，相对传统的 APP 来说，微信小程序能够大大降低开发成本和难度，但也意味着需要掌握整个微信小程序的各种 API、组件、接口、应用场景等相关技术点。

本小程序商城的实现，具有以下意义：

- （1）方便用户进行在线问诊，在遇见问题的时候可以即时解答
- （2）满足了人们的需求，使更多人了解小程序
- （3）可以使用在线商城进行医药用品的购买，不需要下载 app，就可以轻松购买
- （4）用户可以通过搜索功能或者在商城里筛选相对应的类别来获取自己想要的商品

二、 研究的基本内容与拟解决的主要问题

本项目是基于微信小程序的智能问诊和医药商城。利用小程序的方式，展示不同类型的药品和商品，同时可以智能问诊，提供一个方便、便捷的购物平台。

主要包括：通过使用微信小程序开发者工具对网页进行设计，进行前端的内容展示。

在首页部分，将在头部使用广告轮播，让用户可以知晓最新推荐的产品。在点击广告之后可以

跳转到对应的商品界面。

在用户界面部分，可以获取到用户的头像和用户名，并且可以修改自己的头像。同时可以设置自己的地址，将会上传到数据库中，在最后结算的时候可以选择自己的地址。购买完商品之后，可以查看自己的订单信息，比如购买的商品以及购买的时间。在优惠券部分可以领取自己需要的优惠券，以及查看自己优惠券的有效时间等。

商城部分，头部会有搜索框，可以搜索自己想要的商品。在右侧会有商品的分类，点击对应的类别可以显示对应的产品。点击商品之后将会跳转到商品详情页面，对商品进行进一步的了解。

购物车部分，可以对商品进行增加或者删除操作，会有一键清空功能，右下角有结算功能，点击将带参数跳转到结算页面。智能问诊部分用户可以通过输入框输入自己想要了解的问题，提交之后后台将读取关键词，返回相对于的内容。在用户输入框的上方会有便捷选项，例如一些常见的病症对应的药品等。项目功能模块图如图 2.1 所示。

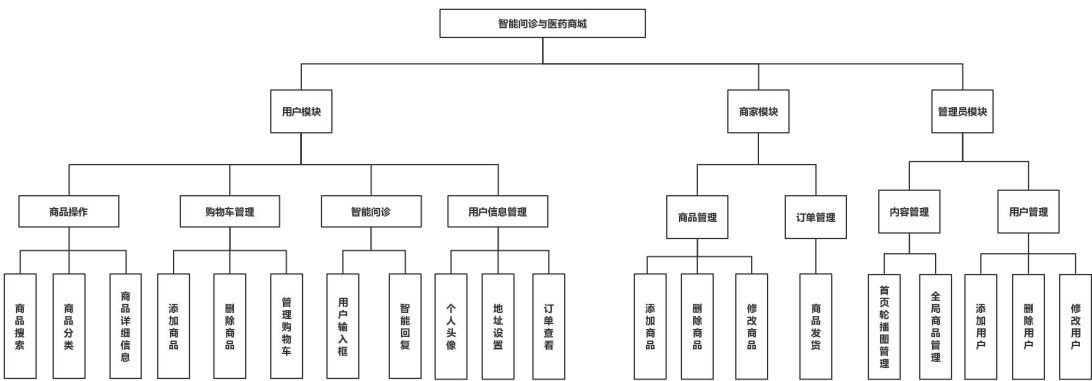


图 2.1 智能问诊与医药商城功能模块图

本项目将会解决用户不能及时了解自己的病情或者对应的症状是什么，因此耽误了恢复的时间。在技术上解决了需要下载 APP 才可以购买或者问诊，依托于微信这个平台，打开微信搜索小程序或者分享就可以进入。内容上除了药品之外也会加入一些医药类的商品，比如棉签或者消毒的商品，一站式购物。

三、 研究的方法与技术路线

（一）研究方法

- 1、文献搜集法。查阅与微信开发者工具相关的文献和技术资料，了解当前流行的开发技术；
- 2、面向对象开发方法。它是以对象建模为基础，自底向上和自顶向下相结合的开发方法，彻底解决了一些开发方法存在的严重问题。
- 3、ORM (Object/RelationMapping)，主要解决数据持久化中对象关系的映射。
- 4、UML (UnifiedModelingLanguage)为面向对象软件设计提供统一的、标准的、可视化的建模

语言，用于项目的分析和设计阶段。

5、调查研究法考察了解本软件使用开发情况，直接获取有关材料，并对这些材料进行分析。

（二）技术路线

1、开发环境与工具

利用微信开发者工具对代码进行编写，在登录界面通过选择自己的 AppID，进入自己对应的环境。使用微信云开发作为项目的开发环境。

2、开发框架

（1）视图层设计：

小程序的视图层由 WXML 与 WXSS 编写。WXML 是微信小程序在框架设计上应用的标签语言，WXML 主要用于构建页面结构。WXSS 则负责小程序的“外包装”，为 WXML 描述组件样式，控制 WXML 的组件在界面中的显示。WXML 类似于 HTML，由标签、属性等内容构成，但与之不同的是 WXML 在数据绑定、条件渲染、文件引用等方面对功能特性做了一定程度的优化。视图层是小程序与用户交互的接口。通过视图展示逻辑层处理结果以及实现与逻辑层数据绑定，从而使逻辑层能监控用户的命令。

（2）逻辑层设计：

对于微信小程序的逻辑层而言，其主要的技术手段是 JavaScript，用于一些数据的定义和 API 方法的实现。开发人员创建的任何一个页面，都至少有一个相关的 JS 文件，都可以在文件中新建对此页面的操作和数据实现逻辑。

3、开发技术

（1）JavaScript（简称 JS）基础，微信小程序基于 JS，并且支持原生 JS 进行逻辑开发；

（2）WXSS 基础。虽然布局样式的 WXSS 并不是单纯的 CSS，但是也是基于 CSS 技术的一种封装。

（3）WXML 基础。用于布局的 WXML 同样也是对于 HTML 的一种封装应用。WXML 是类似于 HTML 的一套标签语言，结合基础组件、事件系统，可以构建出页面的结构。

（4）JSON 基础。每个 page 中的有一个 json 文件，可以设置页面标题等。项目建立之后会有 app.json 文件，这里面主要定义了状态栏的颜色或者标题颜色等样式；每个页面需要在此注册，按照 Demo 中的注册方式仿照注册即可项目创建之后根目录下有 project.config.json 文件，里面是项目的基础配置文件，如 AppId、项目名称等；

（5）后端技术。选择 Python 的轻量化 web 框架 Flask 来搭建后台程序，利用微信的云托管购买与 flask 相关的服务器。在微信云托管里可以上传文件，建立商品和用户的数据库，在小程序中调

用云托管里的内容。

4、数据库设计

小程序·云开发目前提供了云函数、数据库、云存储以及云调用四大基础能力支持。云函数是部署在云端的程序代码，开发者在微信开发者工具内编写完成后上传云端部署即可运行；云数据库是一种包含多个JSON对象的文档型数据库，开发者既可在前端读写，也可在云函数中编辑；云存储为开发者提高文件存储空间，只需在小程序端在调用wx.cloud.uploadFile和wx.cloud.downloadFile即可上传和下载云文件。

在本项目设计有以下数据库：

- （1）用户数据库：包含的信息有用户id，订单记录，订单信息，地址信息。
- （2）商品数据库：包含的信息有商品的名称，商品的图片，商品的价格，商品的具体信息，商品的销售数量，商品的编号，商品的分类。
- （3）管理员数据库：包含的信息有管理员id，管理员登录账户，管理员登录密码。
- （4）订单数据库：包含的信息有订单编号，下单时间，下单产品的名称，下单产品的价格。
- （5）购物车数据库：包含的内容有加入购物车的商品名称、商品价格、商品数量，购物车而内已添加的商品价格总额。

四、研究的总体安排与进度

2022 年 09 月 — 2022 年 10 月	查看大量文献, 收集课题有关资料, 确定论文选题
2022 年 10 月 — 2022 年 11 月	理清论文思路, 完成文献综述
2022 年 11 月 — 2022 年 12 月	进行开题报告答辩, 根据老师提出的建议再进行修改 进行系统详细分析、设计
2022 年 12 月 — 2023 年 01 月	运用多种研究方案, 完成系统开发、制作
2023 年 01 月 — 2023 年 02 月	项目测试, 完成论文初稿, 优化项目
2023 年 02 月 — 2023 年 03 月	修改论文, 完善项目, 准备毕业论文答辩, 进行毕业论文答辩

五、主要参考文献

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指导教师审核意见:

指导老师(签字) _____

2022 年 12 月

浙江树人学院信息科技学院

XX 届毕业生文献综述、开题报告得分汇总表（第__组）

专业：

学生姓名：

项目	评价内容	分数	答辩老师评分				平均分	总评分
			得分 1	得分 2	得分 3	得分 4		
开题报告	1、选题是否合理，是否紧扣本专业的培养目标，与本专业密切相关，具有相关的先进性，合适的深度和难度，能结合选题来源进行，现实意义明显	40						
	2、设计方案是否可行，对可能遇到的主要问题是否进行了充分分析并提出可行的解决措施，开题条件是否具备	30						
	3、是否写出文献综述报告并进行了前期设计	20						
	4、工作计划安排是否合理，格式是否规范，字数是否达到标准	10						
	总评	100						
文献综述	文献综述质量好，阅读的参考文献丰富，格式规范，字数达到标准	100						

答辩组老师签名：

日期： 年 月 日

注：1、总评分=开题报告总评平均分*60%+文献综述平均分*40%；

2、总评分 70 分（含）以上的可以作为毕业设计课题进行进一步的研究。

浙江树人学院信息科技学院

毕业设计(论文)开题答辩记录表

姓名		性别		年级		专业	
指导教师姓名		职称		学科		研究方向	
论文题目							
答辩时间	年 月 日 时 分至 时 分			答辩地点			
答辩记录	<div>记录人签字： 年 月 日</div>						
答辩小组意见	根据开题汇报情况，可以作为毕业设计课题进行进一步的研究						
答辩小组成员签名	<div>年 月 日</div>						



浙江树人学院

本科生毕业设计

外文资料翻译

题 目 基于微信小程序的智能问诊
和医药商场设计与实现

专 业 数字媒体技术

班 级 192 班

姓 名 吴杭斌

指导教师 孙瑜亮

所在学院 信息学院

附 件 1.外文资料翻译译文;2.外文原文

附件一、外文资料翻译译文

具有 (n, n) 阈值的可视秘密共享方案针对基于 QR 码的选择性机密内容

1 介绍

秘密共享方案是一种将秘密图像编码为 n 个类似噪声的共享的方法，每个共享不透露关于秘密图像的任何信息。该秘密只有在符合条件的股份合并[1]时才能收回。视觉密码学 (Visual cryptography, VC)，又称视觉秘密共享 (Visual Secret Share, VSS)，是一种秘密共享方案[12, 17, 19, 21, 25, 26]，该方案基于人类视觉系统 (human Visual system, HVS)，无需任何计算，只需将符合条件的股份堆叠起来，就可以揭示秘密图像。另一方面，当有轻便的计算设备[24]时，可以通过异或运算来揭示秘密图像。VSS[16]通过将一个秘密分割编码成 n 个类似噪声的共享，克服了将一个秘密存储在单个信息载体中容易被破坏和丢失的问题。当小于限定的股份数时，通过检查股份可以不显示任何秘密图像。然而，由于每个共享看起来像一个随机的像素模式，它会引起怀疑并吸引潜在攻击者的注意。此外，对准是 VSS 恢复的一个重要问题。[6]二维码是一种目前比较流行的二维条码，具有信息密度高、鲁棒性强、纠错能力强等优点。QR 码被广泛应用于广告和用户认证等许多应用，因为 QR 码中的数据可以在 QR 码阅读器的帮助下轻松读取。此外，二维码的出现与 VSS 的份额相似。基于以上优点，VSS 与二维码相结合的技术可以应用于许多场景，例如通过公共渠道传递机密信息[3, 13]。

近年来，许多研究者提出了许多将 VSS 技术与二维码技术相结合的方案。Jonathan 和 Yan[20]提出了一种使用二维码认证股票的方案。它试图将验证信息以二维码的形式嵌入到泄露的秘密中。在该方案中，二维码可以作为秘密传输机制。Wang et al. [18]提出了一种方案，即在给定的股票中嵌入二维码以防止作弊。他们在给定的共享区域中寻找最适合嵌入二维码的区域，以保证被找回的视觉质量，并且嵌入不会过多地影响视觉密码学秘密的揭示。然而，这些股份在上面的方案中是随机的，这可能会引起加密的怀疑。

Chow 等人[4]提出了一种基于异或运算的 (n, n) ($n \geq 3$) 阈值的秘密共享方案。其想法是将包含秘密信息的二维码信息分发并编码到多个二维码中。每个二维码共享都是一个有效的二维码，可以正确解码。先对所有二维码共享的编码区域中所包含的明暗模块进行 XORing，并添加功能模式，就可以揭开谜底。然而，它需要一个具有异或能力的计算设备来秘密恢复，并且它只适用于 n 等于或大于 3 的情况 (n, n) 。

Wan et al. [15]提出了一种基于多重解密 QR 码的 (k, n) 阈值 VSS 方案。本文提出的基于 QR 码的方案可以直观地揭示秘密图像，具有堆叠和异或解密的能力，并可以通过二维码阅读器扫描每个影子图像即一个 QR 码。然而，秘密内容只是为了形象。多媒体工具及应用。

Lin[9]提出了一种隐秘的二维码共享方法，以安全可靠的分布式系统保护私密二维码数据。在分发应用中，可以通过二维码对秘密进行拆分和传递，并通过异或操作实现无损恢复。标记的二维码可以被正确扫描和解码。然而，基于 (n, n) 阈值共享系统的秘密可嵌入有效载荷较小，秘密共享和泄露过程需要复杂的计算。另外，基于异或解密需要无损恢复秘密，而非鲁棒性，无法抵抗任何错误。

在本文中，我们提出了一种将 VSS 理论与二维码纠错机制深度融合的新方案。嵌入的秘密是一个 QR 码，可以编码不同类型的信息。所提出的方案具有叠加和异或解密的能力，在编码 QR 码的过程中，将 VSS 从一个秘密 QR 码位生成的共享所对应的位嵌入到封面 QR 码的相同位置。每个共享都是一个有效的 QR 码，可以由 QR 码阅读器扫描和解码。

在不进行任何计算的情况下，可以通过叠加包括 $\text{case } n = 2$ 在内的足够份额来恢复秘密二维码，也可以在有轻量级计算设备的情况下，通过异或运算来解密。重构后的密码码可以抵抗一定的错误。由于纠错机制，扫描和解码的信息与机密内容相同。因此，在恢复秘密二维码时，我们可以根据不同的场景选择一种方式来揭示秘密。由于每个二维码共享都可以被识别，这意味着如果通过公共渠道分发，这些共享可能不会被怀疑，并可以降低引起潜在攻击者注意的可能性。本文的其余部分组织如下。第二部分介绍了二维码和 VSS。秘密数据嵌入算法将在第 3 节中描述。第四节展示了仿真结果和分析。第五节根据所提出的方案介绍了货物快递的应用。最后，第 6 节对本文进行总结。

2 背景

2.1 可视化密码学 VSS 由 Naor 和 Shamir[1]首次提出。其思想是将一个秘密图像分割为 n 个图像共享，然后使用 or 操作将其中一些共享进行堆叠，从而显示原始图像[26]。在一般的 (k, n) 阈值 VC 方案中，秘密图像将被随机分成 n 份，分别不透露任何关于秘密信息的信息。叠加任意 k 个及以上的共享，可以根据人类视觉系统(human visual system, HVS)在视觉上恢复秘密图像，但叠加 $k-1$ 个及以下的共享，无法显示秘密[26]。在 $(2, 2)$ VSS 中，秘密被加密为两个随机共享，其大小是秘密图像的两倍，如图 1 所示。这些股票都是噪音，没有任何信息泄露。当两股叠加时，我们可以得到显示的图像。虽然出现了一些对比度[23]损失，但显示的图像被清晰地识别出来。当有轻便的计算设备时，可以通过异或操作来揭示秘密。VSS 可以应用于许多场景[21]，如，身份验证与识别[2, 10]，社会计算安全，[7]水印，信息隐藏和密码传输等。在本文中，我们使用所谓的 $(2, 2)$ 方案。

多媒体工具和应用图 1 传统 $(2, 2)$ 基于 or 的 VCS 应用实例秘密被加密为秘密映像的两个随机共享。恢复的图像显示了对比度损失 50%的秘密图像

二维码(QR code)是一种二维条码，由 Denso Wave [5] Incorporated 于 1994 年发明。标准[6]

定义了 40 种大小的 QR 码版本，范围从版本 1 到版本 40。每个二维码都被划分为多个模块，每个版本都比之前多了四个模块。例如，版本 2 由 25×25 模块组成，而版本 3 由 29×29 模块组成。QR 码版本 7 的结构如图 2 所示。每个 QR 码有三个 Finder 模式，用于检测符号的位置和识别 QR 码。三个查找器模式分别位于左上角、左下角和右上角。允许二维码阅读器补偿图像失真的对齐模式只出现在版本 2 到 40 之间，版本越高，对齐模式就越多。阅读 QR 码所必需的安静区域是 QR 码周围的空白区域。它应该具有与灯光模块相同的反射率值，因为 QR 码阅读器无法区分黑暗的背景和 Finder 模式。QR 码中的数据根据 Reed 的所罗门码编码为“0”和“1”的二进制数。有四种不同的纠错水平 ($L = 7\%$, $M = 15\%$, $Q = 25\%$, $H = 30\%$)。纠错[8, 22]用于在部分符号被破坏或弄脏时恢复 QR 码。因此，在嵌入其他信息时，QR 码也可以被识别。通过使用更高的纠错级别，QR 码的恢复能力将得到提高，但这将增加编码的数据量。这意味着，如果使用更高的纠错级别来编码相同的信息，则可能需要更大的二维码版本。二维码的码字被划分为大量的纠错块，每个块生成相应的纠错码字。纠错块数、纠错码字数和数据码字数取决于二维码版本和纠错级别。多媒体工具及应用

在[6]中，每个区块的纠错码字表示为 (c, k, r) ，其中 c 为码字总数， k 为数据码字数， r 为纠错能力，表示每个区块可以修改的最大码字数。这意味着如果每块包含错误的码字超过 r 个，QR 码将无法正确解码。为了最大限度地减少局部大坝时代导致 QR 码变成 unecoda 的可能性。

的方案[4]，林的方案[9]。Jonathan[20]提出了一个方案，使用 QR 码来验证生成的共享。其核心思想是将验证信息以二维码的形式嵌入到恢复的秘密中。图 7 显示了所提出的方案示例，由于在 VSS 股票中嵌入 QR 码，由于股票是随机的，可能会引起加密的怀疑。图 7 Jonathan 方案示例 Wang et al. [18]提出了在 VC 股份中嵌入二维码进行认证的方案。其核心思想是在生成的股份中嵌入二维码，以防止作弊。在该方案中，QR 码可以嵌入到与给定共享的 QR 码相似的最佳区域，以保持所揭示的秘密的视觉质量，并且嵌入不会过多地影响视觉密码学秘密的揭示。图 8 给出了该方案的一个示例。由于股票是随机的，可能会引起加密的怀疑，而且由于在 VSS 股票中嵌入 QR 码，可能很难提取。上述两种方案都是在 VC 股票中嵌入二维码，可能会引起加密的怀疑。我们提出的方案是将秘密二维码嵌入到封面二维码中，这样可以降低引起潜在攻击者注意的可能性。每个输出共享都可以用 QR 码阅读器正确扫描和解码。秘密二维码具有叠加和异或恢复功能，可正确解码为秘密内容的相同信息。Chow 等人[4]用异或运算提出了 (n, n) 阈值的秘密共享方案。其核心思想是将包含秘密信息的二维码信息分发并编码到多个二维码中。每个二维码共享都可以通过任何标准解码软件正确解码，通过先对所有二维码共享编码区所含的明暗模块进行 XORing，并添加功能模式即可恢复秘密。不幸的是，这个秘密只能通过计算设备和 QR 码阅读器进行异或操作来恢复，而

且只有在 n 等于或大于 3 的情况下 (n, n) 才能恢复。图 9 显示了 Chow 等对纠错级别为 H 的 QR 码版本 4 的结果。的方案[4]提出。与 Chow 等人的方案相比,我们提出的方案具有以下优势:首先,秘密可以通过叠加和异或恢复能力恢复。当堆叠两个二维码共享时,我们不需要任何计算设备。另一方面,也可以基于异或操作进行恢复。其次,我们提出的方案可以使 $n = 2$ 。Lin[9]提出了一种隐秘的二维码共享方法,基于 (n, n) ($n \geq 2$) 阈值,采用安全可靠的分布式系统对私密二维码数据进行保护。秘密可通过封面二维码进行分割和传递,并可通过异或操作无损恢复。一般的浏览器可以通过条形码阅读器从标记的二维码中读取原始信息。然而,首先,如果包含少量错误,则无法恢复秘密,需要在没有鲁棒性的情况下,基于异或运算无损地揭示秘密。其次,基于 (n, n) 阈值共享系统,总秘密的可嵌入有效载荷小于每个封面二维码的最大纠错能力。第三,密钥共享和解密过程需要复杂的计算。图 10 显示了 Lin 的方案示例。图 8 Wang 等的实例。图 9 Chow 等对错误修正级别为 H 的 QR 码版本 4 的结果。的方案与林的方案相比,我们的方案具有以下优点。首先,密码可以通过叠加和异或恢复的能力进行恢复,由于纠错机制,重构的密码码可以包含一些错误,可以正确地扫描和解码成原始信息。其次,基于 (n, n) VSS 阈值,总秘密的可嵌入有效载荷将大于每个封面二维码的最大纠错能力。第三,重构后的密码码可以编码不同类型的信息,可以通过手机等低操作设备正确解码,不需要复杂的计算。

5 应用程序

由于 QR 码可以编码不同类型的信息,几乎适用于任何产品,因此它在各个应用领域都受到了欢迎。由于编码字符集丰富、安全、容量大、解码速度快等优点,已成为一种重要的多媒体工具和应用。图 10 林氏方案的 (3, 3) 阈值共享的 QR 版本 40 与纠错级别 H 选择商业条码。随着无线通信技术的发展。

随着通信技术的进步和移动设备的应用,QR 码已经应用于商业领域。基于以上优点,在货物快递[11]过程中,可以使用二维码编码托运人姓名、地址、船舰信息等联系方式,确保货物的安全送达。然而,快递员私自开箱、掉包的现象时有发生。基于此,所提出的方案可以应用于该案例,从而大大提高货物运输的安全性和完整性。图 11 显示了基于 QRVSS 的快递体系结构。首先,当客户从商家购买一些商品时,会向商家提供一个秘密的二维码。其次,商家将生成两个包含货物运输信息的二维码共享,并可以根据我们提出的方案正确解码。第三,将一份给客户,另一份放在货物表面或货物包装上进行传输。第四,将货物包装传递给客户。最后,当顾客收到商品时,可以使用所拥有的份额,根据 QRVSS 与商品份额一起恢复秘密二维码。由于场景不同,可以使用两种不同的密码码恢复方式。如果重构的秘密二维码解码正确,与秘密内容的信息相同,则说明货物运输足够安全,否则说明货物已经损坏。这样,可以验证基于 QRVSS 的货物运输的真实性和完整性。图

11 基于 QRVSS 的货物快递流程

6 结论和未来工作

提出了一种基于 QR 码的具有 (n, n) 阈值的选择性机密内容 VSS 方案。在该方案中，可以先将包含不同类型信息的秘密信息编码成一个秘密二维码。然后将秘密二维码嵌入到 n 个封面二维码中。所述方案利用 QR 码结构中的纠错机制 anism，在编码 QR 码的处理过程中，将 VSS 从秘密 QR 码位生成的份额对应的位嵌入到封面 QR 码的相同位置。每个共享都是一个有效的二维码，扫描时包含原始信息。因此，如果通过公共渠道发布，它降低了吸引潜在攻击者注意的可能性。在不进行任何计算的情况下，将 $n = 2$ 等足够多的份额叠加即可恢复秘密二维码。此外，如果有轻便的设备，可以通过异或操作显示秘密二维码。重构后的二维码可以被正确解码为与保密内容相同的信息。由于所提出的方案具有堆叠和异或操作的能力，无论是否有轻量化器件，所提出的方案都可以应用于不同的场景。实验证明了所提方案的有效性。以基于 QRVSS 的快递过程为例，验证了所提方案的实用性。多媒体工具及应用。

附件二：外文原文

Visual secret sharing scheme with (n, n) threshold for selective secret content based on QR codes

1 Introduction

A secret sharing scheme is a method that encodes a secret image into n noise-like shares and each share reveals no information about the secret image. The secret can only be recovered when qualified shares combined [1]. Visual cryptography (VC), also called Visual Secret Share (VSS), is a kind of secret sharing scheme [12, 17, 19, 21, 25, 26] where the secret image could be revealed by stacking the qualified number of shares based on the human visual system (HVS) without any computation. On the other hand, the secret image can be revealed by XOR operation when light-weight computation device is available [24]. By splitting and encoding a secret into n noise-like shares, VSS [16] can overcome the problem of storing a secret in a single information-carrier which would be damaged and lost easily. When less than the qualified number of shares, it can reveal nothing of the secret image by inspecting the shares.

However, since each share looks like a random pattern of pixels, it will raise suspicion and attract the attention of potential attackers. Furthermore, the alignment can be an important issue for VSS recovery.

QR code [6] is a popularly used two-dimensional barcode recently with the advantages of the high

information density, robustness and error correction capability. QR codes are widely used for many applications such as advertisements and user authentication, because the data in QR codes can be read easily with the help of a QR code reader. In addition, the appearance of QR codes is similar to the share of VSS. Based on the advantages above, the technology of combining VSS and QR codes can be applied in many scenes, such as transferring secret information through public channels [3, 13].

Recently, many researchers have proposed many schemes combining the technologies of VSS and QR codes. Jonathan and Yan [20] proposed a scheme which uses a QR code to authenticate the shares. It attempts to embed the verification information into the revealed secret in the form of a QR code. In the scheme, the QR code can be used as the secret transport mechanism. Wang et al. [18] presented a scheme which is to embed QR codes into given shares to prevent cheating. They search the best region of a given share where the QR code can be embedded into so as to keep the visual quality of the recovered secret and the embedding would not affect the visual cryptography secret revealing too much. However, the shares are random in their schemes above, which may attract suspicion of encryption.

Chow et al. [4] proposed a secret sharing scheme for (n, n) ($n \geq 3$) threshold based on XOR operation. The idea is to distribute and encode the information of a QR code containing a secret message into a number of QR codes. Each QR code share is a valid QR code which can be decoded correctly. The secret could be revealed by first XORing the light and dark modules contained in the encoding region of all the QR code shares and adding the function patterns. Nevertheless, it needs a computational device with XOR ability for secret recovery and it is only for cases (n, n) where n is equal to or greater than 3.

Wan et al. [15] proposed a VSS scheme for (k, n) threshold based on QR code with multiple decryptions. The scheme proposed based on QR code can visually reveal secret image with the abilities of stacking and XOR decryptions as well as scan every shadow image, i.e., a QR code, by a QR code reader. Nevertheless, the secret content is only for image. Multimedia Tools and Applications.

Lin [9] proposed a secret QR sharing approach to protect the private QR data with a secure and reliable distributed system. The secret can be split and conveyed with QR codes in the distribution application, and can be recovered lossless with XOR operation. The marked QR codes can be scanned and decoded correctly. Nevertheless, the embeddable payload of the secret is small based on the (n, n) threshold sharing system, and the procedures of secret sharing and revealing need complex calculations. Also, the secret needs to be recovered lossless based on XOR decryptions without robustness, which could not resist any errors.

In this article, we propose a novel scheme which deeply integrates the theory of VSS with the error correction mechanism of QR codes. The embedding secret is a QR code which can encode different types of information. The proposed scheme which has the abilities of stacking and XOR decryptions embeds the bits corresponding to shares generated by VSS from a secret QR code bit into the same locations of the cover QR codes in the processing of encoding QRs. Each share is a valid QR code that can be scanned and decoded by a QR code reader.

The secret QR code can be recovered by stacking sufficient shares including case n equals to 2 without any computation, and can also be revealed based on XOR operation when the light-weight computation device is available. The reconstructed secret QR code which could resist some errors can be scanned and decoded as same information as the secret contents due to the error correction mechanism. As a result, when recovering the secret QR code we can choose one way to reveal the secret due to the different scenarios. As each QR code share can be recognized, it means that the shares may not be suspected if distributed via public channels and can reduce the likelihood of attracting the attention of potential attackers. The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. The introduction to QR codes and VSS are presented in Section 2. The secret data embedding algorithm is described in Section 3. Section 4 demonstrates the simulation results and analyses. Section 5 presents the application of goods express delivery based on the scheme proposed. Finally, Section 6 concludes this paper.

2 Background

2.1 Visual cryptography VSS was first introduced by Naor and Shamir [1]. The idea is to split a secret image into n image shares and then use the OR-operation to stack some of these shares so as to reveal the original image [26]. In a general (k, n) threshold VC scheme, the secret image would be divided into n random shares which respectively reveals nothing about the secret information. Stacking any k or more shares can visually recover the secret image based on the human visual system (HVS), but any $k - 1$ or less shares can not reveal the secret [26]. In $(2, 2)$ VSS, the secret is encrypted into two random shares that have twice size of the secret image, shown in Fig. 1. The shares are both noise-like and no information is leaked from them. When stacking the two shares, we can get the revealed image. Although some contrast [23] loss appears, the revealed image is identified clearly. When light-weight computation device is available, the secret can be revealed by XOR operation. VSS can be applied in many scenes [21], such as, authentication and identification [2, 10], social computing security, watermarking [7], information hiding and transmitting passwords etc. In this paper, we use the so-called $(2, 2)$

scheme.

Multimedia Tools and Applications Fig. 1 An application example of traditional (2, 2) OR-based VCS. The secret is encrypted into two random shares of the secret image. The recovered image shows the secret image with 50% contrast loss

2.2 QR codes QR code is defined as a two-dimensional barcode, which was invented by the Denso Wave [5] Incorporated in 1994. The standard [6] defines forty sizes of QR code versions which are range from version 1 to version 40. Each QR code is divided into a number of modules and each version has four modules more than the previous one. For example, version 2 is made up of 25×25 modules while version 3 is made up of 29×29 modules. The structure of a QR code version 7 is shown in Fig. 2. Each QR code has three Finder Patterns which are used to detect the position of the symbol and recognize the QR code. The three Finder Patterns are located in the upper left, lower left and upper right corner. Alignment Patterns which permit QR code readers to compensate for image distortion only occur from version two up to forty and the higher the version is, the more Alignment Patterns exist.

A quiet zone which is necessary for reading QR codes is the blank area around QR codes. It should have the same reflectance value as the light modules, because the QR code readers could not distinguish between the dark background and the Finder Patterns. The data in QR codes is encoded into the binary numbers of "0" and "1" based on ReedSolomon codes. There are four different error correction levels ($L = 7\%$, $M = 15\%$, $Q = 25\%$, $H = 30\%$). The error correction [8, 22] is used for recovering the QR code when parts of the symbol are destroyed or dirty. So, the QR code can also be recognized when embedding other information into it. The recovery capacity of QR codes will be improved by using the higher error correction levels, but it would increase the amount of data to be encoded. It means that a larger QR code version may be required if using a higher error correction level to encode the same message. The codewords of QR codes are divided into a large number of error correction blocks and corresponding error correction codewords are generated for each block. The number of error correction blocks, error correction codewords and data codewords depend on the QR code version and error correction level. Multimedia Tools and Applications Fig.

2 The structure and codewords arrangement for QR code version 7 with error correction level H In [6], the error correction codewords for each block is given as (c, k, r) . Here, c is the total number of codewords, k is the number of data codewords and r is the error correction capacity which represents the maximum number of codewords that can be modified per block. It means that the QR code would not be

decoded correctly if more than r codewords per block contain errors. To minimize the possibility that localized damage will cause the QR code to become undecodable, the codewords from the blocks are encoded in an interleaved manner, with the error correction codewords appended to the end of the data codewords sequence. The error correction codewords and data codewords arrangement for QR code version 7, with an error correction level of H, is shown in Fig. 2. The maximum number of codewords which can be altered in QR codes can be referred to as u . Since a codeword equals to eight modules in the QR code structure, we define the n is equal to $8u$. We should make sure that the codewords altered per block can not be more than r and the total codewords altered in QR codes need to be equal to or less than u if a QR code need to be decoded correctly. In [14] of our previous work, it can be seen that the codewords of QR codes can be altered in data region, which can reach the maximum number of codewords that can be modified. To make sure that the three identical finder patterns of QR codes could not be modified so that it does not affect the appearance of QR codes, we define the data which is blue region as shown in Fig. 2 that could be altered is from the coordinate of $(7, 7)$ to the lower right corner of QR codes. The altered region is a rectangle from the coordinate of $(7, p - j)$ to the lower right corner while the value of j can be determined by the error correction capacity of QR codes so that the code- Multimedia Tools and Applications words altered can reach the maximum error correction capacity. The range of j can be as follow: $n p - 7 - 1 \leq j \leq n p - 7 + 1$ (1) Here, the coordinate of the lower right corner is (p, p) , $(p - 7)$ represents the number of lines in the blue region. D1-D13 Data Block 1 D14-D26 Data Block 2 D27-D39 Data Block 3 D40-D52 Data Block 4 D53-D66 Data Block 5 E1-E26 Error Correction Block 1 E27-E52 Error Correction Block 2 E53-E78 Error Correction Block 3 E79-E104 Error Correction Block 4 E105-E130 Error Correction Block 5

3 Proposed QR code visual secret sharing (QRVSS) scheme In this section, a novel scheme which deeply integrates the theory of VSS with the error correction mechanism of QR codes is proposed. The errors can be corrected by the error correction codewords in the range of the error correction mechanism, so that the QR code can be decoded correctly by a QR code reader while some of the codewords are manipulated. In this paper, the proposed scheme is $(n, n)(n \geq 2)$ VSS threshold which will be referred to as QR code VSS(QRVSS).

3.1 The proposed scheme The idea behind QRVSS is to embed the bits corresponding to shares generated by VSS from a secret QR code bit into the same locations of the cover QR codes in the processing of encoding QRs. The information of the cover QR codes is altered in the range of the error

correction mechanism, in order to generate n QR code shares which contain the information of a secret QR code that can encode different types of information. Each share is a valid QR code that can be decoded correctly by a QR code reader. The secret QR code can be recovered by stacking n QR code shares visually when no light-weight computation device. On the other hand, if the light-weight computation device is available, the secret QR code can be revealed based on XOR operation. In addition, the reconstructed QR code can be decoded as same information as the secret contents correctly. In the proposed scheme, the secret QR code and the cover QR codes are to use the highest level of QR code error correction. The QR code shares generation architecture of the proposed scheme is shown in Fig. 3, the corresponding algorithmic steps are described in detail in Algorithm 1. Multimedia Tools and Applications The Algorithm 1 takes one secret QR code S and n original QR code messages as the input and outputs n QR code shares $SC1, SC2 \dots SCn$. Each QR code share is a valid QR code which can gain the original message when decoded by a QR code reader. The secret QR code recovery of the proposed scheme can be based on stacking or XOR operation, and the secret QR code can be recovered in the encoding regions by n QR code shares. As the theory of QR codes encoding and decoding, each QR code has a quiet zone which is the blank area around QR codes. In our scheme, the secret QR code will be removed the quiet zone which is only used to distinguish between the Finder Patterns and the dark background does not contain useful information firstly.

From the above steps, according the mechanism of QR codes, data generation when encoded before data mask is stored in an array module from left to right while the pixels of image showed are from top to bottom, so that the secret QR code preprocessing as Step 1 can be showed correctly while embedded into the cover QR codes. Step 2 divides the processed secret QR code into $n + 1$ regions, $A[1], A[2] \dots A[n]$ and B . In [14] of our previous work, it can be seen that the secret QR code can be decoded correctly by a QR code reader when all the codewords of region B are altered and the size of region B which is different with the different secret QR code versions can be determined. In this way, the value of $M1$ can be identified. In Step 3, select the regions of $QR1, QR2 \dots QRn$ with the same size of S from the processing cover QR codes at the same locations, denoted as $Q1, Q2, \dots Qn$, and $Qx(i, j)$ indicate the encoded bits corresponding to QRx message. To make sure the regions of $A[x]$ in reconstructed secret QR code could be lossless revealed with stacking or XOR operation. In the region of $A[x]$, if the value of $S(i, j)$ is equal to 1, check $S(i, j)$ and the result by XORing $Q1(i, j)$ and $Q2(i, j) \dots Qn(i, j)$ are the same or not, if not, the bit of $Qx(i, j)$ will be altered. If the value of $S(i, j)$ is equal to 0 in region

$A[x]$, the bit of $Q1(i, j)$, $Q2(i, j) \dots Qn(i, j)$ will all be changed to 0. in Steps 4 and 5. For each position $(i, j) \in \{(i, j) | 0 \leq i < M; 0 \leq j < M\}$ repeat Steps 4-5, Multimedia Tools and Applications Fig.

3 The QR code shares generation architecture of the proposed scheme then output the n QR code shares in Step 6. Based on this, the reconstructed secret QR code which only be modified the region of B can be decoded correctly with stacking or XOR operation. Due to the characteristics and basic design principles of QR codes, localized damage wouldn't cause QR codes to become undecodable so that the QR code shares can be decoded correctly in the range of error correction mechanism. In such a way, the proposed approach Multimedia Tools and Applications can reach our goal which the reconstructed secret QR code and the QR code shares can be decoded correctly. In addition, the reconstructed secret QR code can be decoded as the same with the original secret QR code correctly.

3.2 Performance analyses In this section, the size of binary secret QR code that can be embedded into the cover QR codes which can reach the maximum error correction capability is analyzed. In [14] of our previous work, the altered region of QR codes which can reach the maximum error correction capacity is referred to as region B. It is a rectangle from the coordinate of $(7, p - j)$ to the lower right corner that the coordinate is (p, p) while the value of j can be determined by (1). In this way, the region $A[1], A[2] \dots A[n]$ of the secret QR code can be identified. The number of the codewords altered can reach almost 30% of the total codewords of QR codes, which is applicable to all versions. Given a cover QR code with error correction level of H , let the number of error correction codewords be m and the number of error detection codewords be e . As two error correction codewords can correct one data codeword and a codeword equals to eight modules in the QR code structure, the maximum bits that can be altered is referred to as n , where $n = 4m$. The error detection codewords can be referred to as l bits, where $l = 8e$. Due to the characteristics and basic principles of the design of QR codes, the arrangement of the codewords are in two modules wide starting from the symbol of the lower right corner to decorate, from right to left, and alternately from the bottom up or down. In QR codes with error correction level of H , the first codeword of each block is arranged, then the second codeword, until the last one. The codewords from the blocks are encoded in an interleaved manner, with the error correction codewords appended to the end of the data codewords sequence.

So, the left region of QR codes is error correction codewords while the right region is data codewords. The codewords all in data region or the whole in the region of error correction that be altered can reach the maximum error correction capacity [14]. As the secret QR code that embedded into the cover

QR codes is a continuous square, the codewords altered will include data codewords and error correction codewords so that it could't reach the maximum and need to consider the configuration errors which can be referred to as q bits. In our scheme, we only alter $A[1], A[2] \dots A[n]$ of Q_1 and $Q_2 \dots Q_n$ in the cover QR codes when embedding a secret QR code into them. In other words, only the region B of the reconstructed secret QR code will contain errors, which can also be decoded correctly. The total modules of the secret QR code which includes total codewords, function patterns, version information and format information, which can be referred to as p bits. As the region B which is the maximum codewords altered is nearly 30% of the total codewords of secret QR code, we define the modules of region B is α times of p . In [14], it can be seen that the value of α is nearly range from 0.2 to 0.3, so the length of p can be determined as follow: $p + 1 + q - \alpha p \leq n$ (2) The size of original binary secret QR code is $M \times M$, the value of M will be determined as follow: $M \leq n - 1 - q - \alpha$ (3) As the three identical finder patterns which are made up of 7×7 modules are used to recognize QR codes and to determine the rotational orientation of the symbol, we define the data which is blue region as shown in Fig.

2 that could be modified is from the coordinate of $(7, 7)$ to the lower right corner of QR codes. Multimedia Tools and Applications Based on the research of data codewords, error correction codewords and error detection codewords, it can be seen that the lower right corner or upper left corner of the blue region that could be modified can contain larger secret QR code version when embedding a secret QR code into the blue region of the cover QR codes and the value of M can be further determined as follow: $M \leq \lfloor 1.125\sqrt{n} \rfloor$ (4)

4 Experimental results and analyses In the experiments, three versions of the cover QR codes are used: QR code version 33 with error correction level H, QR code version 20 with error correction level H and QR code version 14 with error correction level H, and three versions of binary secret QR code are used: QR code version 19 with error correction level H, QR code version 10 with error correction level H and QR code version 6 with error correction level H, to test the efficiency of the proposed scheme.

4.1 Image illustration In our experiments, the simulation environment of the proposed scheme is python language. $(2, 2)$ threshold with the cover QR code version 33 and the secret QR code version 19, $(2, 2)$ threshold with the cover QR code version 14 and the secret QR code version 6, $(2, 3)$ threshold with the cover QR code version 20 and the secret QR code version 10 are used to do the test of the proposed scheme. Figure 4 shows the simulation results of the cover QR code version 33-H, QR barcode with 149×149 modules. Figure 4a shows the secret QR code, 19-H. Figure 4b-c show the QR code

shares resulting from the proposed scheme, $SC1$, $SC2$. Figure 4d-f show the decoding information for S , $SC1$, $SC2$, which are random noise-like. Although Fig. 4b-c have a little artifact, it can be seen that the shares are valid QR codes which can be decoded by a QR code reader into the original messages.

Figure 4g shows the reconstructed QR code, Sr , which is revealed by stacking two QR code shares. Figure 4h shows the recovered QR code, $Sr1$, which is revealed by XORing two QR code shares. The secret QR code can be seen in the lower right region of the reconstructed QR codes as shown in Fig. 4g-h. Figure 4i-j show the recovered secret QR codes, $Sr2$, $Sr3$, which are extracted from the reconstructed cover QR codes as shown in Fig. 4g-h. Figure 4k-l show the decoding information for $Sr2$ and $Sr3$. It can be seen that the revealed secret QR codes can be decoded correctly which are same as the original secret QR code. The secret QR code can be revealed by stacking and XOR operation, which can be decoded correctly as same information as the secret contents by any standard decoding software. Figure 5 shows the simulation results of the cover QR code version 14-H, QR barcode with 73×73 modules. Figure 5a shows the secret QR code, 6-H. Figure 5b-c show the QR code shares resulting from the proposed scheme, $SC1$, $SC2$. Figure 5d-f show the decoding information for S , $SC1$, $SC2$, which are random noise-like. Although Fig. 5b-c have a little artifact, it can be seen that the shares are valid QR codes which can be decoded by a QR code reader into the original messages.

Figure 5g shows the reconstructed QR code, Sr , which is revealed by stacking two QR code shares. Figure 5h shows the recovered QR code, $Sr1$, which is revealed by XORing two QR code shares. The secret QR code can be seen in the lower right region of the reconstructed QR codes as shown in Fig. 5g-h. Figure 5i-j show the recovered secret QR codes, $Sr2$, $Sr3$, which are extracted from the reconstructed Multimedia Tools and Applications Fig. 4 The results of QR code version 33 with error correction level H by our scheme proposed cover QR codes as shown in Fig. 5g-h. Figure 5k-l show the decoding information for $Sr2$ and $Sr3$. It can be seen that the revealed secret QR codes can be decoded correctly which are same as the original secret QR code. The secret QR code can be revealed by stacking and XOR operation, which can be decoded correctly as same information as the secret contents by any standard decoding software. Figure 6 shows the simulation results of the cover QR code version 20-H, QR barcode with 97×97 modules. Figure 6a shows the secret QR code, 10-H. Figure 6b-d show the QR code shares resulting from the proposed scheme, $SC1$, $SC2$, $SC3$. Figure 6e-h show the decoding information for S , $SC1$, $SC2$, $SC3$ which are random noise-like. Although Fig. 6b-d have a little artifact, it can be seen that the shares are valid QR codes which can be decoded by a QR code reader into the original

messages. Figure 6i shows the reconstructed QR code, S_r ,

which is revealed by stacking three QR code shares. Figure 6j shows the recovered QR code, S_{r1} , which is revealed by XORing three QR code shares. The secret QR code can be seen in the lower right region of the reconstructed QR codes as shown in Fig. 6i–j. Figure 6k–l show the recovered secret QR codes, S_{r2} , S_{r3} , which are extracted from the reconstructed cover QR codes as shown in Fig. 6i–j. Figure 6m–n show the decoding Multimedia Tools and Applications Fig. 5 The results of QR code version 14 with error correction level H by our scheme proposed information for S_{r2} and S_{r3} . It can be seen that the revealed secret QR codes can be decoded correctly which are same as the original secret QR code. The secret QR code can be revealed by stacking and XOR operation, which can be decoded correctly as same information as the secret contents by any standard decoding software. Table 1 lists the payload of region B altered under different QR code versions, which can reach maximum error correction capacity. Considering the relationship between the total number of alignment patterns contained in the region B, the modules of region B will be a little more than the value of n which is the maximum bits that can be altered for all QR code versions sometimes [14]. It can be seen that the value of α is nearly range from 0.2 to 0.3 from Table 1. Table 2 lists the maximum secret QR code ver

sions which can be embedded into different cover QR code versions. For the sake of brevity, we list several versions between version 1 (21×21 modules = 441 modules) and the largest version 40 (177×177 modules = 31,329 modules). From Table 2, the results indicate that: Multimedia Tools and Applications Fig. 6 The results of QR code version 20 with error correction level H by our scheme proposed 1. Most secret QR codes would be embedded into the lower right corner of the blue region in the cover QR codes, which can reach the maximum error correction capacity of the cover QR codes. 2. The secret bits, i.e., M^2 bits in the secret QR codes whose size is $M \times M$, are greater than the maximum bits that can be altered in QR codes based on (n, n) VSS threshold. 3. It can be seen that the value of M is equal to or less than 1.124 times of \sqrt{n} , so it satisfies the (4) above. Multimedia Tools and Applications Table 1 The payload and rate of region altered version size $m \times n$ j payload α 2-H 625 28 112 7 126 20.16% 4-H 1089 64 256 10 260 23.87% 5-H 1369 88 352 12 360 26.29% 6-H 1681 112 448 12 408 24.27% 8-H 2401 156 624 16 672 27.98% 10-H 3249 224 896 18 900 27.70% 13-H 4761 352 1408 22 1364 28.64% 19-H 8649 650 2600 30 2580 29.83% 20-H 9409 700 2800 30 2700 28.69% 23-H 11881 900 3600 36 3672 30.90%

4.2 Analysis In this section, we analyse an example of $(2, 2)$ threshold with the cover QR code version 33 to verify the experiments above by our scheme proposed. The encoded data before data mask is

stored in an array module of QR codes from left to right. The coordinate of (0, 0) represents the top left corner of the array module. The three identical finder patterns which are made up of 7×7 modules are used to recognize QR codes and to determine the rotational orientation of the symbol, so we define the data which is the blue region as shown in Fig. 2 that could be modified is from the coordinate of (7, 7) to the lower right corner. In the experiments of cover QR code version 33 with error correction level H, the data regions which can be modified is a rectangle from the coordinate of (7, 7) to (149, 149). The region B of the secret QR code version 19 with error correction level H can be a rectangle from the coordinate of (7, 63) to (93, 93) according to theoretical analysis and Table 1. Based on the algorithm1 above, the secret QR code is divided into three regions, A[1], A[2] and B. In this way, the region of A[1] is a rectangle from the coordinate of (0, 0) to (93, 63) and the re

gion of A[2] is a rectangle from the coordinate of (0, 63) to (7, 93). According to Table 2, the embedding region of the cover QR codes is lower right corner, so the regions of Q1 Table 2 The maximum size of secret QR code embedded into the cover QR codes Cover QR code size m n Secret QR code M Secret bits embedded corner M/\sqrt{n} 8-H 49*49 156 624 2-H 25 625 Lower right 1.001 10-H 57*57 224 896 4-H 33 1089 Lower right 1.102 12-H 58*58 308 1232 5-H 37 1369 Lower right 1.054 14-H 73*73 384 1536 6-H 41 1681 Lower right 1.046 17-H 85*85 532 2128 8-H 49 2401 Lower right 1.062 20-H 97*97 700 2800 10-H 57 3249 Lower right 1.077 25-H 117*117 1050 4200 13-H 69 4761 Lower right 1.064 33-H 149*149 1710 6840 19-H 93 8649 Lower right 1.124 35-H 157*157 1890 7560 19-H 93 8649 Lower right 1.069 37-H 165*165 2100 8400 20-H 97 9409 Lower right 1.058 40-H 177*177 2430 9720 23-H 109 11881 Upper left 1.105 Multimedia Tools and Applications and Q2 which are the same size with S are a rectangle from the coordinate of (56, 56) to (149, 149). The region A of both Q1 and Q2 is a rectangle from the coordinate of (56, 56) to (149, 119), the region A[2] of both Q1 and Q2 is a rectangle from the coordinate of (56, 119) to (63, 149) and the region B of both Q1 and Q2 is a rectangle from the coordinate of (63, 119) to (149, 149). It can be seen that the original secret QR code can be scanned and decoded correctly by a QR code reader when only the region B of the

secret QR code altered, which reach the maximum error correction capacity. The cover QR codes can be decoded correctly when only the region A[1] and region A[2] of the lower right corner which is referred to as Q1 or Q2 of the cover QR codes altered based on the theoretical analysis and experimental results. In this way, according to the Steps 4-5 of algorithm1 above, we can make sure that the region A[1] and region A[2] of the reconstructed secret QR code are the same with the original secret QR code if

only the region B altered. The two cover QR code shares can be decoded correctly, because the codewords altered of Q1 or Q2 satisfy the error correction mechanism. This means that the QR code shares can be recognized correctly by any standard decoding software and the secret QR code can be recovered by stacking or XOR operation. In addition, the reconstructed QR code can be decoded as same information as the secret contents correctly. As a result, in the experiments, through looking up Figs. 4, 5 and 6 the following conclusions are obtained: 1. The secret QR code can be recovered by stacking or XOR operation with n shares, which can be decoded as same information as the secret contents correctly. 2. The QR code shares can be scanned and decoded correctly by any st

andard decoding software. 3. The secret QR code which can encode different types of information could be decoded correctly by low operation equipment such as mobile phones and do not need complex calculation, which is practical and convenient. 4. The scheme proposed can reach $(2, 2)$ VSS threshold, so that the sufficient shares include the number of two.

4.3 Compared with related schemes In this section, we compare the scheme proposed with other related schemes especially Jonathan's scheme [20], Wang et al.'s scheme [18], Chow et al.'s scheme [4], and Lin's scheme [9]. Jonathan [20] proposed a scheme which uses a QR code to authenticate the generated shares. The core idea is to embed the verification information into the recovered secret in the form of a QR code. Figure 7 shows an example of the scheme proposed, due to embedding QR codes into VSS shares, it may attract suspicion of encryption as the shares are random. Fig. 7 An example of Jonathan's scheme Multimedia Tools and Applications Wang et al. [18] presented a scheme which embedding QR codes into VC shares for authentication. The core idea is to embed QR codes into generated shares to prevent cheating. In the scheme, the QR code can be embedded into the best region which is similar to the QR code of a given share to keep the visual quality of the revealed secret and the embedding would not affect the visual cryptography secret revealing too much. Figure 8 shaows an example of the scheme proposed. As the shares are random, it may attract suspicion of encryption and the QR code embedded may be hard to extract, due to embedding QR codes into VSS

shares. The two kinds of schemes above is to embed QR codes into VC shares which may attract suspicion of encryption. Our scheme proposed is to embed the secret QR code into the cover QR codes which may reduce the likelihood of attracting the attention of potential attackers. Each output share can be scanned and decoded correctly with a QR code reader. The secret QR code can be revealed with abilities of stacking and XOR recovery, which can be decoded as same information as the secret contents correctly.

Chow et al. [4] proposed a secret sharing scheme for (n, n) threshold with XOR operation. The core idea is to distribute and encode the information of a QR code which contains a secret message into a number of QR codes. Each QR code share can be decoded correctly by any standard decoding software and the secret can be recovered by first XORing the light and dark modules contained in the encoding region of all the QR code shares and adding the function patterns. Unfortunately, the secret can only be recovered based on XOR operation with a computational device and a QR code reader as well as is only for case (n, n) where n is equal to or greater than 3. Figure 9 shows the results

of QR code version 4 with error correction level H by Chow et al.'s scheme [4] proposed. Compared with the Chow et al.'s scheme, our scheme proposed has some superior performances as follows. Firstly, the secret can be recovered with abilities of stacking and XOR recovery. When stacking two QR code shares, we do not need any computational device. On the other hand, it can also be recovered based on XOR operation. Secondly, n can be equal to 2 by our proposed scheme. Lin [9] proposed a secret QR sharing approach which is to protect the private QR data with a secure and reliable distributed system based on $(n, n)(n \geq 2)$ threshold. The secret can be split and conveyed with the cover QR codes, and could be recovered lossless based on XOR operation. General browsers can read the original message from the marked QR code via a barcode reader. However, firstly, the secret could not be recovered if containing a little errors, which need to be revealed lossless based on XOR operation without robustness. Secondly, the embeddable payload of the total secret is less than the maximum error correction capacity of each cover QR code based on the (n, n) threshold sharing system. Thirdly, the procedures of secret sharing and revealing with key need complex calculations. Figure 10 shows an example of Lin's scheme. Fig. 8 An example of Wang et al.'s scheme Multimedia Tools and Applications Fig. 9 The results of QR code version 4 with error correction level H by

Chow, et al.'s scheme proposed Compared with Lin's scheme above, our scheme has some superior performances as follows. Firstly, the secret QR code can be recovered with abilities of stacking and XOR recovery and the reconstructed secret QR code can contain some errors due to the error correction mechanism, which can be scanned and decoded as the original message correctly. Secondly, the embeddable payload of the total secret would be greater than the maximum error correction capacity of each cover QR code based on (n, n) VSS threshold. Thirdly, the reconstructed secret QR code which can encode different types of information could be decoded correctly with low operation equipment such as mobile phones and do not need complex calculation.

5 Application

As QR codes can encode different types of information and are a good fit for almost any product, it have gained popularity in various fields of application. With the advantage of rich encoding character set, secure, large capacity and fast decoding, it has become an important Multimedia Tools and Applications Fig. 10 The (3, 3) threshold sharing of the Lin's scheme for QR version 40 with error correction level H choice of commerce barcode. With the development of wireless communications technology and the application of mobile device, QR codes have been used in business. Based on the advantages above, QR codes which can encode the shipper's name, the address, the shipment information and other contact information can be used in the process of cargo express delivery [11] to make sure the delivery safety of goods. However, the phenomenon of courier unpacking and goods switched privately has always occurred. Based on this, the scheme proposed can be applied in this case so that it can improve the security and integrity of goods transport greatly. Figure 11 shows the architecture of the express delivery based on QRVSS. Firstly, the customer will provide a secret QR code to merchant when buying some goods from merchant. Secondly, the merchant will produce two QR code shares which include the information of goods transport and can be decoded correctly based on our scheme proposed. Thirdly, one of the shares will be given to the customer and the other one will be put on the surface of goods or cargo packaging for transmission. Fourthly, the cargo packaging would be transm

itted to the customer. Finally, when the customer receiving the goods, they can use the share owned to recover the secret QR code with the share of goods based on QRVSS. Due to different scenarios, two different recovered ways of the secret QR code can be used. If the reconstructed secret QR code decoded correctly as same information as the secret contents, it means that the goods transport is safe sufficiently, if not, the goods has been damaged. In this way, it can verify the authenticity and integrity of goods transport based on QRVSS. Multimedia Tools and Applications Fig. 11 The process of goods express delivery based on QRVSS

6 Conclusion and future work

This paper presents a novel VSS scheme with (n, n) threshold for selective secret content using QR codes. In this scheme, the secret message which can include different types of information could be encoded into a secret QR code at first. Then, the secret QR code is embedded into n cover QR codes. The proposed scheme exploits the error correction mechanism in the QR code structure, to embed the bits corresponding to shares generated by VSS from a secret QR code bit into the same locations of the cover

QR codes in the processing of encoding QRs. Each share is a valid QR code which contains original information when scanned. So, it reduces the likelihood of attracting the attention of potential attackers if distributed via public channels. The

secret QR code can be recovered by stacking sufficient shares including n equals to 2 without any computation. In addition, the secret QR code can be revealed based on XOR operation if light-weight device is available. The reconstructed QR code can be decoded as same information as the secret contents correctly. As the scheme proposed has the abilities of stacking and XOR operation, the proposed scheme could be applied in different scenarios whether the light-weight device is available or not. Experiments are conducted to show the efficiency of the proposed scheme. The process of express delivery based on QRVSS is used to verify the practicability of the scheme proposed. Multimedia Tools and Applications

附件一、外文资料翻译译文

微信小程序在中学的应用学校学生作业指导

摘要:在“互联网+教育”的大背景下,信息技术日新月异,移动学习技术越来越受欢迎。近年来,基于移动终端设备的学习是一种流行的方式,人们喜欢利用碎片化的时间进行学习。因为现在人们对移动互联网的依赖,生活和学习的方式也发生了变化。人工智能技术的成熟给人们的生活带来了极大的便利。将人工智能应用于教育领域,促进教育事业的发展,是时代的要求。微信作为移动互联网发展的产物,已经成为人们不可缺少的通讯工具之一。当代青年几乎人人都用微信。微信小程序作为一款基于微信平台二次开发的轻应用,也是时代发展的热潮。本文结合微信小程序的发展优势和移动学习技术的发展趋势,主要分析了中学生参与课外辅导的现状,阐述了微信小程序作为移动学习平台的优势,将人工智能技术与微信小程序平台相结合,并构建了基于微信小程序的中学生作业辅导模式,作为中学生课堂助教。希望通过微信小程序作为作业指导平台的研究,为提高学生的思考能力和解决问题的能力提供参考。

关键词-微信小程序, 作业辅导, 人工智能, 移动学习

I. INTRODUCTION

近年来,中小學生参加课外辅导班已成为一个热门现象。由于这种趋势,各种课外辅导班纷纷出现,使得中小學生课外辅导不均衡的问题出现了。2018年7月6日国务院办公厅通过的《关于规范校外培训机构发展的意见》指出,规范校外培训机构发展,要全面贯彻党的教育方针,坚持立德树人,发展素质教育。以建立和完善校外培训机构监管机制为重点,建立校外培训机构规范有序发展的长效机制,切实解决反映群众强烈的中小學生课外负担过重问题。提高学校教学质量,强化学校教育主体地位。

在互联网技术飞速发展的今天，我们的教育发生了翻天覆地的变化。要推动教育发展，就要顺应时代潮流，积极探索推动教育发展的新途径。将移动互联网技术与课外辅导相结合，是减轻学生负担、提高学生学习兴趣的探索方向。微信小程序作为互联网发展的产物，我们应该充分利用它的优势，为中国的教育发展做出贡献。本文以微信小程序的优势为突破口，探索利用微信小程序促进教育的新途径，利用微信小程序对中学生进行作业指导，使学生自主自主地学习，减轻中学生因参加课外辅导班而带来的负担过重，并使中学生作业指导平台成为中学教师拓展课堂教学的辅助工具。

2 中学生课外辅导的现状

a . 学生参与课外辅导的原因

随着时代的发展和进步，人们越来越重视教育。严峻的就业形势使人们认识到基础教育的重要性。一些家长为了不让孩子失去起跑线，在放学后把孩子送到补习班；一些父母放学后把孩子送到补习班，因为他们太忙了，没有时间照顾孩子；一些家长盲目跟风*通讯作者。电子邮箱：ganjh@ynnu.edu.cn。64 2019 年 IEEE 计算机科学国际会议和教育信息化 (CSEI) 978-1-7281-2308-0/19/\$31.00©2019 IEEE 2019 年 8 月 16-18 日·中国昆明，看到其他孩子在补习班，让他们的孩子跟上节奏，让他们的孩子去补习班。B. 学生参与课外辅导的形式由于参加辅导班的学生人数众多，课外辅导市场迅速扩大，形式多样。目前辅导班的教学形式主要有大班、小班和一对一。辅导的主要科目是语文、数学和英语。辅导班的结构参差不齐，出现了各种各样的问题，如一些辅导班的教师招聘门槛低，教师以大学生为主，教学经验不多。很多辅导班都是针对某一特定学科，不利于培养学生良好的学习习惯，违背教育全面发展的要求。

b . 学生参与课外辅导的内容大多数课外辅导班以应试教育为主，教授学生如何应试，而国家的课外辅导班以素质教育为主，以培养学生终身学习的能力为主，使学生全面发展。补习班应试教育的目的不符合教育发展的规律。为了招收更多的学生，一些辅导班进行高难度、超标准的教学。这种行为不仅严重影响学校的正常教育教学，而且给学生增加了学习负担，可能导致学生课堂积极性下降[2]-[3]。

3 技术基础

a . 微信小程序微信小程序是一种不需要下载安装，随时可以扫描的应用程序。近年来，随着互联网技术的发展，越来越多的软件应运而生，但手机容量有限，人们的需求越来越大。所以 APP 的下载量越来越大，导致手机堵塞。但是微信小程序的出现很好地解决了这个问题。微信作为当今社会最热门的应用之一，拥有庞大的用户群。微信小程序是基于微信的轻应用。近年来凭借庞大的用户数量和自身“微、小、轻”[4]-[6]的特点，取得了良好的发展。微信小程序的开发环境与 APP

的开发相比，微信小程序的开发更简单，开发周期更短，开发成本更低。微信小程序有自己特有的开发语言，包括构建页面结构的 WXML 语言，描述 WXML 组件样式的 WXSS 语言，视图层和逻辑层之间数据传输和事件响应的 JS 语言。微信公共平台提供了一个简单的小程序开发教程。开发人员可以通过学习小程序[7]的开发教程来开始他们自己的微信小程序之旅。此外，微信小程序还提供了组件和 api，通过微信 Web 开发人员工具进行调试，开发人员可以完成小程序页面的开发、预览和发布功能。微信小程序的发展在移动互联网高速发展的今天，小程序的到来给各行各业带来了翻天覆地的变化。微信官方公布的数据显示，微信小程序数量超过 100 万个，涵盖 200 多个子行业。

在“互联网+教育”的背景下，基于微信小程序的在线学习是相对于传统在线学习的一种新的应用形式。这种基于移动终端设备的学习，完全打破了时空分离的限制，给学习带来了便利。基于人们对教育的关注和微信小程序的发展热潮，引发了微信小程序在教育领域的研究。B. 人工智能人工智能是研究和开发模拟、扩展和拓展人类智能的理论、方法、技术和应用系统的一门新兴学科。人工智能时代的到来改变了我们生活的方方面面，渗透到各行各业。在教育信息化的引领下，人工智能技术逐渐应用于教育领域，学生的学习方法不断发生变化。作为教师教育教学的助手，人工智能。

科技有效地促进了教育产业的发展。人工智能对教育的辅助可以改变传统的教师和学生的教学方法，主要是使学生转变学习观念，从而建立一个以学习者为中心的学习环境。

四、微信小程序在中学生作业指导中的应用探索

a . 分析中学生的学习特点通过分析中学生的学习特点，中学生具有系统思考的能力，但大多数人对老师有一种恐惧，不敢在课堂上向老师提问，不敢表达自己的观点。利用网络环境进行作业指导，他们可以克服这种心态，坦率地表达自己的观点，提出自己的问题。

PBL (Problem-based Learning) 是一种以建构主义学习理论和情景认知理论为基础，以小组协作、教师资源获取和学习方法为指导，使学习者在模拟情境中解决问题的教学模式[10]。在问题 65 学生离线作业离线练习教师在线指导发现问题分析问题留言讨论一对一辅导作业资源推送学习资源上传离线作业识别交互学习情况分析推送微课资源基于学习环境，学生从问题开始学习。他们使用微信小程序对中学生进行作业指导，让学生可以通过微信小程序向老师请教学习过程中遇到的无法解决的问题。教师根据学生提出的问题进行指导，有针对性地回答学生的问题，帮助学生理解。微信小程序设置了讨论功能，学生可以通过留言讨论的方式与学习同伴或老师进行交流互动，探讨问题。C. 碎片化学习在信息技术飞速发展的时代，碎片化学习已经成为一种流行的学习方式。学生们使用移动设备和碎片化的时间自主地学习[11]。基于微信小程序的中学生作业指导平台，使学生遇到任何问题都可以随时随地通过移动设备进行学习，对课堂教师教学的延伸起到辅助作用。微信

小程序基于微信平台，是一款用户广泛的应用。让学生在学习利用微信娱乐的时间，有利于碎片化学习。

五、基于微信小程序的中学生作业指导模型构建

基于微信小程序的中学生作业指导模式，倡导线上线下结合的思路。本文通过学生线下作业练习与教师在线问答指导相结合(如图 1 所示)，分析自主作业练习和知识点掌握过程中存在的问题，并根据学生提出的问题自动推送微课。图 1。基于微信小程序的中学生作业指导模式该模式线上线下结合，设计了一个微信中学生作业指导小程序平台，利用人工智能技术识别学生的纸质作业，推送微课资源，充分利用学生碎片化的学习时间，让学生在作业练习中发现问题并解决问题：

1) 学生线下作业:微信小程序平台为学生提供作业资源，学生课后练习，小程序识别学生线下作业，上传至老师。学生可以通过留言功能加入讨论区，与学习伙伴讨论自己的问题，让学生在问题的基础上学习。基于微信的作业指导平台，帮助学生利用碎片化的时间进行学习，提高学习兴趣。

2) 教师在线辅导:教师分析学生的作业，指出学生作业中存在的问题。学生也可以向老师提问。教师通过视频、图片和文字对学生的问题进行一对一的辅导。在辅导学生的过程中，教师发现学生存在的问题，并对学生的学习情况进行评分。根据教师的成绩和对学生学习情况的评价，教师可以推送微课学习资源为学生。本文针对当前中学生课外辅导存在的问题，顺应“互联网+教育”的趋势，提出了基于微信小程序，基于线上线下学习理念，利用移动智能设备进行碎片化学习的作业指导模式。随着社会的发展，人工智能技术与教育的融合是未来的必然趋势，移动智能终端设备的更新将更好地满足人们对移动学习的需求。然而，技术与教育的深度融合还需要人们在实践中不断探索和努力。对于中学生的课外辅导，不是机械地教学生解决问题，而是利用现有技术提高学生解决问题的能力，学会主动思考和自主学习，充分利用碎片化时间，建立以学生为中心、以问题为导向的学习模式。

附件二：外文原文

Application of WeChat Mini Program in Secondary School Students' Homework Guidance

Abstract—Under the background of "Internet + education", the information technology is changing rapidly, and the mobile learning technology is becoming more and more popular. In recent years, learning based on mobile terminal device is a popular way, and people like to use their fragmented time for learning. Because people depend on the mobile Internet at present, the way of life and learning has also changed. The maturity of artificial intelligence technology has brought great convenience to people's life. It is the requirement of the times to apply artificial intelligence to education field and promote the development of education. As a product of the development of mobile Internet, WeChat has become an

indispensable part of people's communication tools. Almost everyone in contemporary youth uses WeChat. As a light application based on the secondary development of the WeChat platform, WeChat Mini Program is also a boom in the development of the times. Combining the advantages of the development of WeChat Mini Program and the development trend of the mobile learning technology, this paper mainly analyzes the current situation of secondary school students participation in extra-curricular tutoring, expounds the advantages of WeChat Mini Program as a mobile learning platform, combines artificial intelligence technology with WeChat Mini Program platform, and constructs a homework tutoring model for secondary school students based on WeChat Mini Program as a classroom teaching assistant for secondary school students. It is hoped that the study of WeChat Mini Program as a homework guidance platform can provide a reference to improve students' ability to think and solve problems.

Keywords—WeChat Mini Program, homework guidance, artificial intelligence, mobile learning

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, it has become a hot phenomenon for primary and secondary school students to attend extracurricular tutoring classes. Due to this trend, various of extracurricular tutoring classes have emerged one after another, so that the problem of uneven extra-curricular tutoring for primary and secondary school students has arisen. The Opinions on Regulating the Development of Off-campus Training Institutions adopted by the General Office of the State Council on July 6, 2018 pointed out that in order to standardize the development of off-campus training institutions, it is necessary to fully implement the Party's educational policy, adhere to the principle of cultivating morality and cultivating people, and develop quality education. With the establishment and improvement of the supervision mechanism of off-campus training institutions as the focus, the long-term mechanism for the standardized and orderly development of off-campus training institutions should be established, and to effectively solve the problem of excessive extracurricular burdens of primary and secondary school students who have strongly reflected the people. We should improve the quality of school teaching and strengthen the main position of school education [1].

In the today's era of rapid development of Internet technology, our education has undergone tremendous changes. In order to promote the development of education, we should keep up with the trend of the times and actively explore new ways to promote the development of education. The integration of mobile Internet technology and extracurricular guidance is an exploration direction to reduce students' burden and enhance students' interest in learning. WeChat Mini Program as a result of the development of

the Internet, we should make full use of its advantages and make contributions to the development of education in China. This paper takes the advantage of WeChat Mini Program as the breakthrough point, explores a new way to promote education by using WeChat Mini Program, uses WeChat Mini Program to conduct homework guidance for secondary school students, enables students to learn spontaneously and independently, reduces the overburdens of secondary school students due to attending extra-curricular tutoring classes, and makes the homework guidance platform for secondary school students become an assistant tool for secondary school teachers to extend their classroom teaching.

II. CURRENT SITUATION OF EXTRACURRICULAR GUIDANCE FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

A. Reasons for Students' Participation in Extracurricular Guidance

With the development and progress of the times, people pay more and more attention to education. The serious employment situation makes people realize the importance of elementary education. Some parents send their children to tutoring classes after school in order not to let their children lose the starting line; some parents send their children to tutoring classes after school because they are too busy to take care of their children; some parents blindly follow the trend *Corresponding author. E-mail address: ganjh@ynnu.edu.cn. 64 2019 IEEE International Conference on Computer Science and Educational Informatization (CSEI) 978-1-7281-2308-0/19/\$31.00 ©2019 IEEE August 16-18, 2019•Kunming, China and see other children in tutoring classes, so that their children can keep up with the pace and let their children go to tutoring classes.

B. The Form of Students' Participation in Extracurricular Guidance
Due to the large number of students attending tutorial classes, the market for extra-curricular tutoring is expanding rapidly and in various forms. At present, the teaching forms of tutorial classes mainly include large classes, small classes and one-to-one classes. The main subjects of tutoring are Chinese, Mathematics and English. The structure of tutorial classes is so uneven that a variety of problems arise, such as the low threshold for recruitment of teachers in some tutorial institutions, the majority of teachers are college students, not much teaching experience. Many tutoring classes are directed at a specific subject, which is not conducive to the cultivation of students' good learning habits, contrary to the requirements of comprehensive development of education.

B. Contents of Students' Participation in Extracurricular Guidance Most of the extra-curricular tutorial institutions mainly aim at exam-oriented education and teach students how to take exams, while the state aims at quality education, mainly to cultivate students' ability of lifelong learning, so that

students can develop in an all-round way. The purpose of exam-oriented education in these tutorial institutions does not conform to the law of educational development. In order to recruit more students, some tutorial institutions carry out advanced and over-standard teaching. This behavior not only seriously affects the normal education and teaching in schools, but also adds a learning burden to students, which may lead to the decline of students' classroom enthusiasm [2]-[3].

III. TECHNICAL FOUNDATION

WeChat Mini Program WeChat Mini Program is a kind of application that does not need to download and install, and is ready to be scanned. In recent years, with the development of Internet technology, more and more software came into being, but the capacity of mobile phones is limited, and people's demand is growing. So the download of APP is increasing, which makes mobile phone blocking. But the emergence of WeChat Mini Program has solved this problem very well. As one of the hottest applications in today's society, WeChat has a huge number of users. WeChat Mini Program is a light application relying on WeChat.

In recent years, it has achieved good development by virtue of its huge number of users and its own characteristics of "micro, small and light" [4]-[6]. Development Environment of WeChat Mini Program Compared with the development of APP, the development of WeChat Mini Program is simpler, the development cycle is shorter and the development cost is lower. WeChat Mini Program has its own special development language, including WXML language for building page structure, WXSS language for describing WXML component style, JS language for data transmission and event response between view layer and logic layer. WeChat Public Platform provides a simple development tutorial for Mini Program. Developers can start their own WeChat Mini Program journey by learning the development tutorial for Mini Program [7]. In addition, the WeChat Mini Program also provides components and APIs, through the WeChat Web developer tools for debugging, developers can complete the Mini Program page development, preview and publishing functions.

Development of WeChat Mini Program In the today's era of rapid development of mobile Internet, the arrival of Mini Program has made tremendous changes in all walks of life. According to official data released by WeChat, the number of WeChat Mini Program is more than 1 million, covering more than 200 sub-industries. Under the background of "Internet + education", online learning based on WeChat Mini Program is a new form of application than traditional online learning. This kind of learning based on mobile terminal device completely breaks the limitation of space-time separation and brings convenience

to learning. Based on people's attention to education and the upsurge of the development of WeChat Mini Program, the research of WeChat Mini Program in the field of education has been aroused.

Artificial Intelligence Artificial intelligence is a new discipline for researching and developing theories, methods, technologies and application systems for simulating, extending and expanding human intelligence [8]. The advent of the era of artificial intelligence has changed all aspects of our lives and penetrated into all walks of life. Under the guidance of educational informationization, artificial intelligence technology has been gradually applied in the field of education, and students' learning methods have been constantly changing. As an assistant of teachers' education and teaching, artificial intelligence technology has effectively promoted the development of the education industry [9].

The assistant of artificial intelligence to education can change the traditional teaching and learning methods of teachers and students, mainly make students to transform their learning concepts, so as to establish a learnercentered learning environment.

IV. EXPLORATION ON THE APPLICATION OF WECHAT MINI PROGRAM IN SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' HOMEWORK GUIDANCE

A. Analysis of the characteristics of secondary school learners By analyzing the learner characteristics of secondary school students, secondary school students have the ability of systematic thinking, but most of them have a fear of teachers, dare not ask questions to teachers in class, dare not express their views. Using the network environment for homework guidance, they can overcome this mentality, express their views frankly and raise their own questions.

B. Problem-based Learning Problem-based learning (PBL) is a teaching model based on constructivist learning theory and situational cognitive theory, guided by group collaboration, teachers' access to resources and learning methods, which enables learners to solve problems in simulated situations [10]. In the problem65 Students' off-line homework Off-line practice Teachers' on-line guidance Discover problems Analysis problems Message discussion One-to-one tutorial Homework resources Pushing learning resources Upload Off-line homework identification Interaction Analysis of learning situation Pushes micro-lessons resources based learning environment, students' learning begins with a problem. They use the WeChat Mini program to give homework guidance to secondary school students, so that students can ask teachers the unsolvable problems they encounter in the learning process through the WeChat Mini Program. The teachers give guidance according to the questions raised by students, and give targeted answers to students' problems to help students to understand it. WeChat Mini Program set up

discussion function, the students can exchange and interact with learning peers or teachers through the way of message discussion, to explore problems. C. Fragmented Learning In the era of rapid development of information technology, the fragmented learning has become a popular way of learning. The students use mobile devices and fragmented time to learn spontaneously and autonomously [11]. The homework guidance platform for secondary school students based on the WeChat Mini Program enables students to learn through mobile devices whenever and wherever they encounter any problems, and plays an auxiliary role in the extension of classroom teachers' teaching. WeChat Mini Program based on WeChat platform is an application with a wide range of users. It allows students to use the time for WeChat entertainment in their study, which is conducive to fragmented learning.

V. CONSTRUCTION OF HOMEWORK GUIDANCE MODEL FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS BASED ON WECHAT MINI PROGRAM

The model of homework guidance for secondary school students based on WeChat Mini Program advocates the idea of combining online and offline. Through the integration of students' off-line homework exercises and teachers' on-line question-answering guidance (as shown in Fig.1), this paper analyzes the problems existing in the process of selfhomework exercises and the mastery of knowledge points, and automatically pushes micro-lessons according to students' questions. Fig.1. Homework Guidance Model for Secondary School Students Based on WeChat Mini Program This model combines online and offline, designs a WeChat Mini Program platform for homework guidance for secondary school students, identifies students' paper homework with artificial intelligence technology, pushes micro-lessons resources, makes full use of students' fragmented time for learning, and enables students to find problems in homework exercises and solve problems:

1) Students' off-line homework: WeChat Mini Program platform provides students with homework resources, students practice after class, Mini Program identifies students' off-line homework, and uploads it to teachers. Students can join the discussion area through message function, discuss their problems with their learning partners, and let students to learn on the basis of problems. The homework guidance platform based on WeChat helps students to use their fragmented time to study and enhance their interest in learning.

2) Teachers' on-line tutoring: Teachers analyze students' homework and point out the problems existing in students' homework. Students can also ask questions to teachers. Teachers give one-to-one tutoring to students' problems through videos, pictures and words. In the process of tutoring students,

teachers discover the problems existing in students , and scoring the students' learning situation. According to the scores of teachers and the evaluation of students' learning situation , the teachers can push microlessons learning resources for students. CONCLUSION In view of the current problems of secondary school students' extracurricular tutoring and conform to the trend of "Internet + education" , this paper proposes a homework guidance model based on WeChat Mini Program , which is based on online and offline learning idea , and uses mobile intelligent devices for fragmented learning. With the development of society , the integration of artificial intelligence technology and education is an inevitable trend in the future , and the updating of mobile intelligent terminal device will better meet people's needs for mobile learning. However , the deep integration of technology and education also needs people's continuous exploration and efforts in practice. For the extracurricular guidance of secondary school students , it is not to teach students mechanical problem-solving , but to use the current technology to improve students' ability to solve problems , learn to think actively and study independently , make full use of fragmented time , and establish a student-centered , problem-oriented learning model.



浙江树人学院

本科生毕业设计

工作指导记录

题 目 基于微信小程序的智能问诊和

医药商城的设计与实现

专 业 数字媒体技术

班 级 192 班

姓 名 吴杭斌

指导教师 孙瑜亮（讲师）

所在学院 信息科技学院

工作指导记录

- 1、通过集体会议，指导论文选题方向，讨论毕业设计的主要研究内容；
- 2、说明毕业设计、论文的基本要求，介绍毕业设计进度规划；
- 3、介绍文献检索的方法、技术和相关工具。

指导老师（签字）：

2022 年 10 月 8 日

工作指导记录

- 1、通过会议，确定选题和研究内容的中心，进行方向性指导。
- 2、介绍了文献综述的整体框架、格式要求，指导写作方法。
- 3、了解学生资料整理情况，推荐高水平著作和期刊，指导阅读方法。

指导老师（签字）：

2022 年 10 月 25 日

工作指导记录

- 1、通过集体会议，指出学生对文献综述内容的理解出现了偏差和错误，强调技术方面的内容，并对文献综述的格式提出了修改意见；
- 2、下达开题报告的任务，讲解开题报告的要点，要求拟写开题报告的初稿；
- 3、介绍参考文献检索技巧。

指导老师（签字）：

2022 年 11 月 16 日

工作指导记录

- 1、通过集体会议，对开题报告初稿的结构和内容提出了修改意见；
- 2、与学生进行一对一讲解，指导在前人研究的基础上找到自己的立足点展开调查研究，再次强调格式的问题。
- 3、指出对文献综述、外文翻译中存在的问题，提出修改意见。

指导老师（签字）：

2022 年 11 月 23 日

工作指导记录

- 1、对学生的开题报告二稿提出修改意见和评价，提醒做好开题答辩的准备；
- 2、了解学生毕业设计的思路并对一些方面的设想提出建议；
- 3、明确毕业设计及论文撰写的计划进度安排。

指导老师（签字）：

2022 年 12 月 11 日

工作指导记录

- 1、通过线上会议，对学生作品进度进行检查；
- 2、对作品的工作量提出要求，对作品功能及内容提出修改建议；
- 3、与学生讨论并确定毕业论文的大纲，建议做作品时的设想和解决问题的方法先写入论文中。

指导老师（签字）：

2022 年 12 月 27 日

工作指导记录

- 1、通过线上会议，检查学生作品进度，测试运行是否顺利，提出对功能方面再进行优化；
- 2、检查资料整理进度，要求先拟写论文目录、大纲；
- 3、明确假期任务、进度安排。

指导老师（签字）：

2023 年 1 月 8 日

工作指导记录

- 1、通过线上会议，检查学生作品进度，测试运行是否顺利，提出对功能方面再进行优化；
- 2、检查资料整理进度，要求先拟写论文目录、大纲；
- 3、明确假期任务、进度安排。

指导老师（签字）：

2023 年 1 月 18 日

工作指导记录

- 1、通过线下/线上会议，检查学生毕设作品进度；
- 2、指导学生对作品进行优化；
- 3、询问学生论文写作过程中遇到的难处，指出论文目录条理不够清晰，写作思路总结不到位。

指导老师（签字）：

2023 年 2 月 25 日

工作指导记录

- 1、通过集体会议询问论文进展情况，讲解各个环节撰写的要求；
- 2、要求在对比前人工作的基础上提炼创新点；
- 3、要求表述清晰，避免表达口语化。

指导老师（签字）：

2023 年 3 月 5 日

工作指导记录

- 1、检查中期过程材料，提出修改意见；
- 2、对初稿进行查阅，在文章中进行标注，指出参考文献的引用等格式上的问题；
- 3、对论文内容加工、优化提出建议，提醒学校论文重复率的要求。

指导老师（签字）：

2023 年 3 月 11 日

工作指导记录

- 1、检查论文撰写情况，强调论文撰写要点；
- 2、针对论文结构、内容和格式，提出修改意见；
- 3、检查毕设作品完成情况，提出完善意见。

指导老师（签字）：

2023 年 4 月 8 日

工作指导记录

- 1、检查论文完成情况，提出修改意见；
- 2、强调论文格式问题、参考文献引用问题；
- 3、明确修改返回、上传系统时间。

指导老师（签字）：

2023 年 4 月 13 日

工作指导记录

- 1、根据论文外审意见，检查论文修改情况；
- 2、讲解答辩准备内容和注意事项；
- 3、对论文、作品提出完善意见。

指导老师（签字）：

2023 年 5 月 6 日

