

**首都经济贸易大学
华侨学院**

**本科毕业论文(设计)
撰写要求**

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毕业论文（设计）是培养大学生探求真理、强化社会意识、进行科学研究基本训练、提高综合实践能力与素质的重要教学环节，也是学生毕业与学位资格认证的重要依据。根据《首都经济贸易大学本科毕业论文（设计）撰写要求》，并结合华侨学院的教学特色，提出本要求。

1. 基本要求

毕业论文（设计）必须是一篇系统、完整的学术论文，且一人一题、英文书写，正文篇幅不少于 5000 单词，是学生本人在导师的指导下独立完成的研究成果，不得抄袭和剽窃他人成果。

毕业论文（设计）学术观点必须明确，结构和逻辑严谨，文字通畅，避免使用缩略语、口语体，比如“it's”、“I'm”。

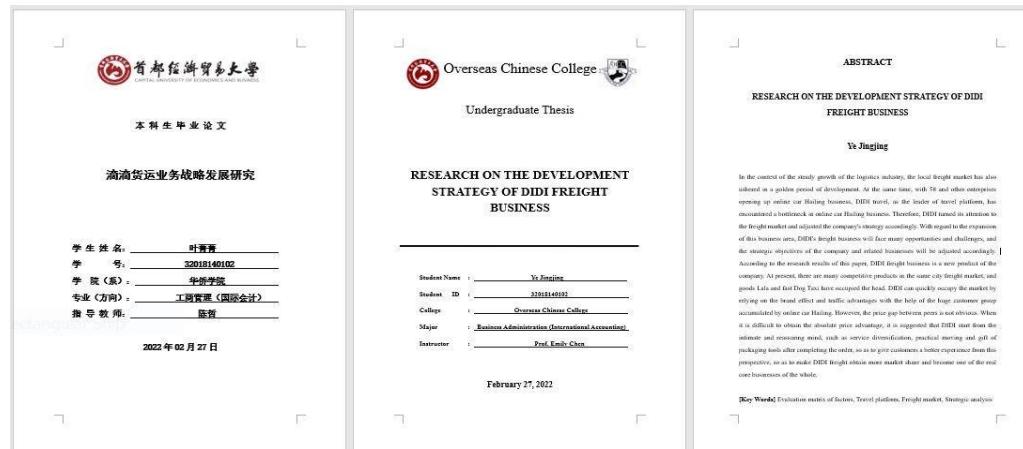
2. 组成部分和排列顺序

毕业论文（设计）的定稿必须包括中文封面、英文封面、英文摘要、中文摘要、目录、正文、参考文献、附录、致谢共九个部分并按以上顺序排列。

1. 中文封面

2. 英文封面

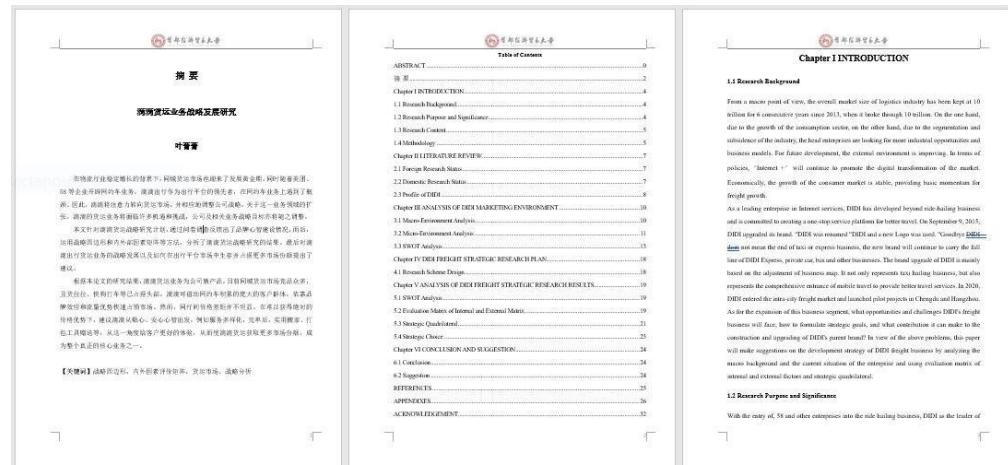
3. 英文摘要



4. 中文摘要

5. 目录

6. 正文



7. 参考文献

8. 附录

9. 致谢

| <p>7. 参考文献</p> <p>Author S, Schmidt. (2017). Hospital-based service design to make care settings for patients with dementia less challenging. <i>Geriatric Psychiatry</i>, 30.</p> <p>Deng Yu. (2021). A Study on the Influence Factor of User Loyalty of Short Video Platform: Taking Chinese TikTok Users as an Example.</p> <p>J. S. H. Tse, C. Y. Ng, & S. Y. Wong. (2020). Short video platform users' short video order COVID-19. <i>Yanai University</i>.</p> <p>Karim, M. A., & Al-Harbi, S. M. (2018). Influence of user characteristics and user perceptions of a hotel service quality on satisfaction. <i>Journal of Hospitality Management</i>, 25 (1) 11-20.</p> <p>Li, Shiqing. (2012). Analysis on reference factors of government short video communication in China.</p> <p>Li, Zhen Wang & Qi Bo. (2021). User Characteristics & Service Characteristics' Influences on User Satisfaction and Continuation Use Intention in Short-Video Platform: An Example of Chinese TikTok.</p> <p>Lin & Li. (2021). Research on customer satisfaction based on Multiple regression analysis and Quadratic discriminant function.</p> <p>Ma, (2019). Research on User Loyalty of Short Video Based on Personal Value - Take Tik Tok as an Example.</p> <p>Tang Chao. (2019). Research on marketing behavior of series world-of-events publishing behavior based on ACO. <i>Information and Data Service</i> (5), 1-12.</p> <p>Sun Fuguo. (2021). Research on development strategy optimization of Douyin Short video APP.</p> <p>Wang, J., & Zhou, X. (2019). Short video platform users' short video sharing behavior. <i>Journal of Management</i>.</p> <p>Wendell J. Mitchell & William Morsich. (2012). TikTok: an empirical study of young adult use.</p> <p>Wang Zi-Yuan & Xie Jinhua. (2021). A Study on the Effect of TikTok Marketing on Game Industry.</p> <p>Yu, X. (2019). Research on marketing model and commercial value of Douyin short video.</p> <p><i>Modern Marketing (China Edition)</i>, (2), 100-101.</p> <p>Ying Ruiwu. (2021). Analysis on the Current Situation and Development Prospects of short video.</p> <p>Zhang Jing. (2019). Research on Short Video Platform User Experience. <i>Media Forum</i>, (2), 20-21.</p> <p>Zhang Ying. (2020). Analysis on user satisfaction of TikTok short video. <i>Management Science, Metamorphosis</i>.</p> <p>Research Center for corporate responsibility and social development, School of Social Sciences, Tsinghua University. (2021). 2021 年度—短视频行业企业责任报告.</p> <p>清华大学社会科学院企业社会责任与可持续发展中心.</p> <p>Song, L. (2019). 基于 SPECTRAL 的电影推荐系统在电影推荐系统中的应用研究. <i>图书情报工作</i>, 33(10).</p> <p>Wan, R.M.J. (2019). 共享经济模式下消费者行为驱动的营销策略. <i>国际消费与市场</i>, 26(11), 126-128.</p> | <p>8. 附录</p> <p>APPENDIX</p> <p>DIDI freight strategy research questionnaire</p> <p>Question 1 Please score the advantageous factors of DIDI freight business development. The higher the score, the better the advantageous factor is [Matrix scale question]</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Options</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Brand awareness</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fans (fans account holders of airline, car hailing and other services)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Price (affordable funds)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Algorithm technology (artificial intelligence, etc.)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Platform operation capability</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Question 2 Please score the inferior factors of DIDI freight business development. The higher the score, the worse the inferior factor is [Matrix scale question]</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Options</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Small order</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Delivery</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Competing products seize the market</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>User device incompatibility</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Question 3 Please score the representative factors of DIDI freight business development. The higher the score, the greater the representative factor [Matrix scale question]</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Options</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Experience in platform security</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Options | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Brand awareness | | | | | | Fans (fans account holders of airline, car hailing and other services) | | | | | | Price (affordable funds) | | | | | | Algorithm technology (artificial intelligence, etc.) | | | | | | Platform operation capability | | | | | | Options | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Small order | | | | | | Delivery | | | | | | Competing products seize the market | | | | | | User device incompatibility | | | | | | Options | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Experience in platform security | | | | | | <p>9. 致谢</p> <p>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</p> <p>The four years of college pass in an instant. Looking back on my college life, there are too many good teachers and friends who gave me warm encouragement, patient company and sincere help. We spent the early twenty generations of life together. I would like to thank my teacher, classmates, roommates, friends and family who have accompanied me all the way. Without you, my college life would not be so wonderful. I would like to thank Prof Emily Chen who has been patiently guiding me to complete my graduation thesis. I am very lucky to meet such a gentle and responsible teacher who gave me much support again when I was at a loss. When I have made mistakes, Prof Chen always gave me guidance patiently. Prof Chen was also to help me finish the paper tasks for each period of time in a planned way and let me complete my graduation thesis step by step. Thank you very much for your precious time to answer my questions one by one and you provided a lot of constructive comments and suggestions to guide me to complete the final draft of the paper.</p> <p>At the same time, I would also like to thank my teachers for giving me the knowledge that I can really apply to the future and cultivating my strong interest in this major. And my lovely classmates, friends and family, my attitude towards life has changed greatly during college. It is because of you that I can truly find the value of my life during college. Thank you for supporting me in every decision I have made.</p> <p>Finally, I would like to thank the thesis defense committee members and reviewers for your valuable comments. I would like to express my sincere thanks to all those who have cared for me.</p> <p>Xia, YY April, 2022 at CUER</p> |
|---|--|---------|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|---------|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Options | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brand awareness | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fans (fans account holders of airline, car hailing and other services) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Price (affordable funds) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algorithm technology (artificial intelligence, etc.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Platform operation capability | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Options | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small order | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Competing products seize the market | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| User device incompatibility | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Options | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Experience in platform security | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3. 论文封面撰写要求

3.1 中文封面

中文封面模板与撰写要求如下所示

| | |
|--|---|
|  <p>首都经济贸易大学 CAPITAL UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS</p> <p>本科生毕业论文</p> <p>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</p> <p>学生姓名: _____ 学号: _____ 学院(系): _____ 专业(方向): _____ 指导教师: _____</p> <p>XXXXX 年 xx 月 xx 日</p> |  <p>首都经济贸易大学 CAPITAL UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS</p> <p>本科生毕业论文</p> <p>滴滴货运业务战略发展研究</p> <p>黑体加粗, 22 磅, 居中</p> <p>根据所在专业填写“信息管理与信息系统 (金融信息管理)”或“工商管理(国际会计)”</p> <p>学生姓名: 张三 学号: 200714000000 学院(系): 华侨学院 专业(方向): 信息管理与信息系统 指导教师: 李四</p> <p>宋体 16 磅</p> <p>2022年2月28日</p> |
|--|---|

3.2 英文封面

英文封面模板与撰写要求如下所示

| | |
|---|---|
|  Overseas Chinese College  Undergraduate Thesis |  Overseas Chinese College  |
| XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX | |
| Students Name : _____ Students ID : _____ College : _____ Major : _____ Instructor : _____ | |
| Month day, year | |
| <div style="background-color: #c0e9c0; border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px;"> 题目应简明扼要反映论文核心内容，一般标题不宜超过两行。必要可加副标题。字母需全部大写居中，Time New Roman,22磅，加粗 </div> <div style="background-color: #c0e9c0; border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> FILM DYNAMIC WEBSITE SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND IMPLEMENTATION </div> <div style="background-color: #c0e9c0; border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> 学生和老师都用拼音名，姓名中间有空格，首字母要大写 </div> <div style="background-color: #c0e9c0; border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> 商管系填写： Business Administration (Accounting) 信息管理系填写： Information Management and Information System (Finance) </div> | |

4. 论文摘要撰写要求

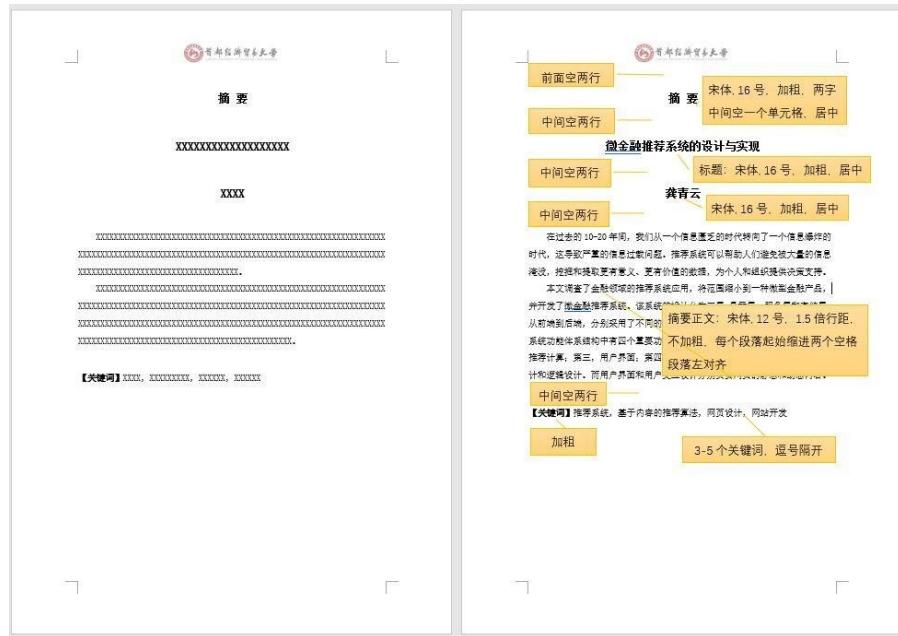
4.1 英文摘要

摘要对论文的简短陈述，一般应说明研究目的、方法、结果和最终结论等，重点是结果和结论。要突出本论文的创造性成果或新见解。英文摘要包括“ABSTRACT”、题目、拼音名、摘要和关键字。要求如下

| | |
|--|--|
| <div style="text-align: center; padding: 10px;">  ABSTRACT XXXXXXXXX XXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX [Key Words] XXXXXX, XXXXXX, XXXXXX, XXXXXX </div> | <div style="text-align: center; padding: 10px;">  ABSTRACT The Design and Implementation Recommendation System Gong Qing <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> 前面空两行 中间空两行 中间空两行 中间空两行 中间空两行 加粗 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> 后中，所有字母全部大写 标题：Time New Roman, 16号，加粗居中，除冠词、连词介词外，所有单词首字母全部大写 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> 姓名：Time New Roman, 16号，加粗，姓和名中间空一个单元格，姓和名的首字母要大写 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> 摘要正文：Time New Roman, 12号，1.5倍行距，不加粗，每个段落起始行顶格，段落两端对齐 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> [Key Words] Recommendation systems, Content-based recommendation algorithm, Webpage design, Website development </div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> 加粗 3-5个关键词，逗号隔开，关键词首字母要大写 </div> </div> |
|--|--|

4.2 中文摘要

包括“摘要”、题目、姓名、摘要和关键字。要求如下



5. 论文目录撰写要求

论文目录的要求与示例如下所示：

| Table of Contents | |
|---|----|
| ABSTRACT | 0 |
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| ACKNOWLEDGEMENT | 32 |

1. 目录标题写为“Table of Contents”
Time New Roman, 16 号, 加粗居中

2. 目录包括 ABSTRACT、摘要、论文正文、
REFERENCES(参考文献)、APPENDICES(附
录)和 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT(致谢)六部分。

3. 一级标题用罗马数字
如CHAPTER III

4. 二级及以下标题的序号为阿拉伯数字，
如3. 1、3. 1. 2等

5. 章节必须逐级缩进，页码必须右对齐
6. 为保证目录页与正文中的章、节、附录
等的序号、标题和页码完全一致，目录页
用 Microsoft Word 选项单中“引用\目录”的命令设置，不宜用手工打出

论文中如图表较多，可分别列出清单置于目录页之后。

图的清单应有序号、图题和页码(如下图所示)

| 序号 | 图题 | | 页码 |
|----------|---|-------|----|
| Fig. 2.1 | Generic interaction model between users and recommender systems | | 4 |
| Fig. 3.1 | System architecture design..... | | 11 |
| Fig. 3.2 | System functional architecture..... | | 13 |
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表的清单应有序号、表题和页码(如下图所示)

| 序号 | 表题 | 页码 |
|-----------|---|----|
| Table 2.1 | Definition of each preference-based recommender | 6 |
| Table 2.2 | Seven hybridization strategies | 8 |
| Table 3.1 | Loan 88851 TF-IDF values..... | 14 |

如果有两幅以上的表格，则可列表格清单 (List of Tables)

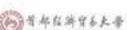
如果有两幅以上的示意图，则可列示意图清单 (List of Figures)

如果图表总数<=6，可列入同一份清单 (List of Tables and Figures)，但清单中图、表应分别排列(如下图所示)。

Table of Table and Figures

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 2.1 Definition of each preference-based recommender | 6 |
| Table 2.2 Seven hybridization strategies | 8 |
| Fig. 2.1 Generic interaction model between users and recommender systems | 4 |
| Fig. 3.1 System architecture design..... | 11 |
| Fig. 3.2 System functional architecture..... | 13 |

如果图表总数>6，则表和图应分列清单，各自单独成页(如下图所示)。

| | |
|---|---|
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|---|---|

注：论文中如果符号较多，应另外列符号表 (List of Symbols)，对符号做出解释。

6. 论文正文撰写要求

正文是毕业论文（设计）的主体，不同学科专业和不同的选题可以有不同的写作方式。论文写作的类型可以是实验性论文、文献综述性论文、调查报告、案例研究或其他论证性文体。正文一般由引言(或绪论)开始，以结论建议结束。

6.1 章节标题

6.1.1 位置

每一章都必须另页开始

首都经济贸易大学

gives suggestions on development strategy of DIDI freight business and how they can alive or occupy more market share in travel platform market.

1.4 Methodology

1.4.1 Literature reading method

Through reading relevant literature and industry research report insight into the city freight market status and pattern.

1.4.2 Case analysis

Through the investigation of the leading freight companies, this paper analyzes the reasons for their success in the freight market and their shortcomings, finds the commonness of the same type of enterprises, and provides references for the development of DIDI business in the freight market.

1.4.3 Questionnaire

Questionnaires were sent to DIDI's external and internal users to understand their mental cognition of DIDI's freight business and their views on its advantages, disadvantages, opportunities and challenges.

1.4.4 Statistical Analysis

Through internal and external factors evaluation matrix and strategic quadrilateral analysis, DIDI freight strategy evaluation and suggestions.

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Foreign research Status

Qi (2021) in Coordination Game in Online Ride-Hailing Market of Smart City analyzed the modes of interest coordination and development of online ride-hailing market of smart city. Gave the conclusion that the government must make proper regulation in the evolutionary process to develop appropriate regulations and policies, and guide the market participants to adopt healthy and sustainable strategies.

Zhu et al. (2017) in Enhancing the development of sharing economy to mitigate the carbon emission: a case study of online ride-hailing development in China conducts a case study on

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China's largest online ride-hailing platform DIDI. The results indicate that the separation of ownership and use rights following the sharing economy brings a new approach to the efficient use of resources. The development of DIDI displays a bottom-up policy innovation and institutional change.

2.2 Domestic research Status

The 2019 China Inter-city Freight Industry Research Report (2019) analyzes the internal and external factors of city freight market research and analysis the core of the logistics operation mode in the market, and through the industry enterprises operating status quo carding the important development trend in the industry, can help the logistics practitioners and relevant personage more clearly understand the market rule and identifies the future trend of freight logistics mode and market evolution trend.

In Research on The Development Path of Internet Platform Enterprises, He (2019) from Zhengzhou University analyzed the development basis and current situation of Internet platform enterprises from the three aspects of operation mode, profit mode and development trend, and found that Internet platform enterprises have blindness and unsustainable problems in their development. It summarizes the growth strategy adopted by enterprises in the value chain structure and competition level and realizes the diversification of business and stability.

Chen and Dun (2020) from the School of Economics and Management of Tongji University, in

错误：每一章都必须另页开始

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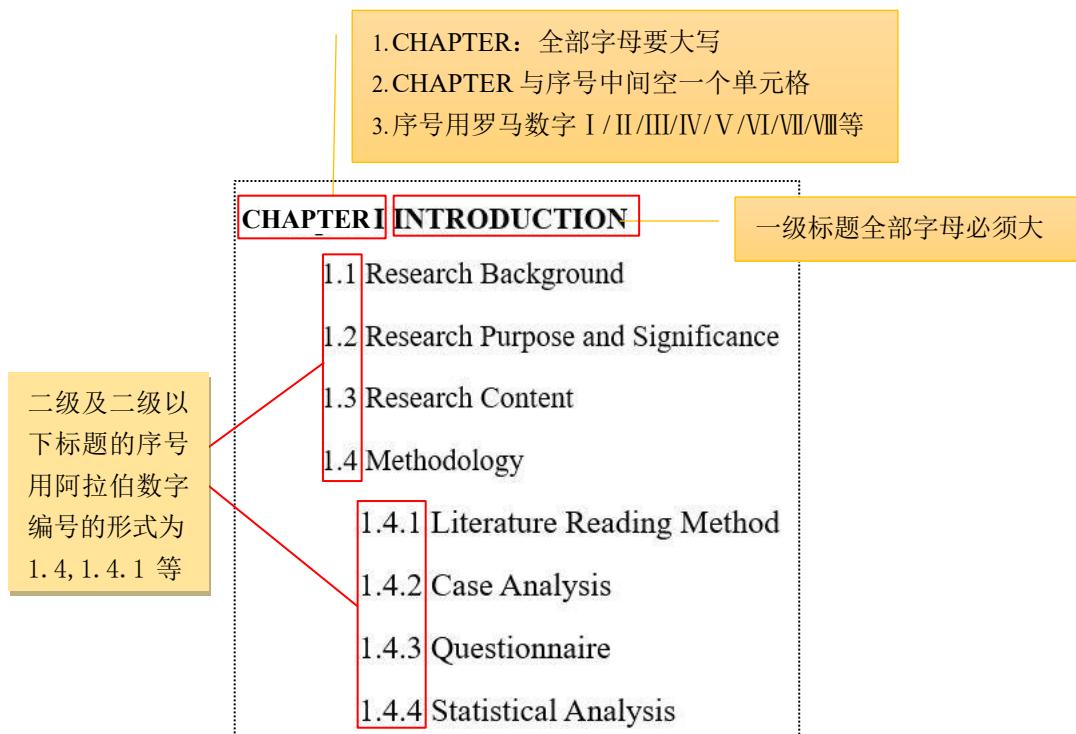
正确：每一章都必须另页开始

6.1.2 序号与大小写

一级标题序号用罗马数字，如CHAPTER III，且全部字母必须大写。

二级以及二级以下标题的序号为阿拉伯数字，如3.1、3.1.2等。二级标题（节标题）第一个词的首字母必须大写，而其余每一个词的首字母，除了冠词、介词、并列连词（“and”、“but”等）及不定式符号（“to”）外也都必须大写。

具体示例与要求如下图所示：



6.2 引言(绪论)

引言，又称绪论，对应的论文第一章CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION。引言是论文主体部分的开端，要求言简意赅。

引言一般包括研究背景、研究目标和意义、研究内容等。

研究背景是发现新问题、新方向，在研究背景的基础上，提出研究目的，产生研究意义。三者的逻辑示例如下：

研究背景——我发现某企业的发展面临哪些问题？

研究目标——我打算如何解决这些问题？

研究意义——通过解决这些问题，能给该企业带来哪些帮助？

研究内容是对研究目标的细化。研究内容可采用文字对各章节的主要内容进行介绍和描述，如下图所示：

There are five chapters in this paper, and the contents of each chapter are roughly as follows:

The first chapter is the introduction, which introduces the background of the topic, the purpose and significance of the research, as well as the research content and methods.

The second chapter is the literature review, which introduces the research results of domestic and foreign experts on the theories of customer experience, experience marketing and customer satisfaction, which lays a solid theoretical foundation for this paper.

The third chapter introduces the overall situation of Starbucks, introduces the development status, product quality and service quality of Starbucks, and analyzes the marketing environment of Starbucks.

The fourth chapter is the investigation and analysis of customer satisfaction, including the design and implementation of the investigation scheme and the analysis of the investigation results.

The fifth chapter is the conclusion and suggestions, including the research conclusion of this paper and Starbucks' strategies and suggestions to improve customer satisfaction.

研究内容也可以做成 Framework, 通过流程图体现各章节的内容以及相互之间的逻辑关系。如下图所示：

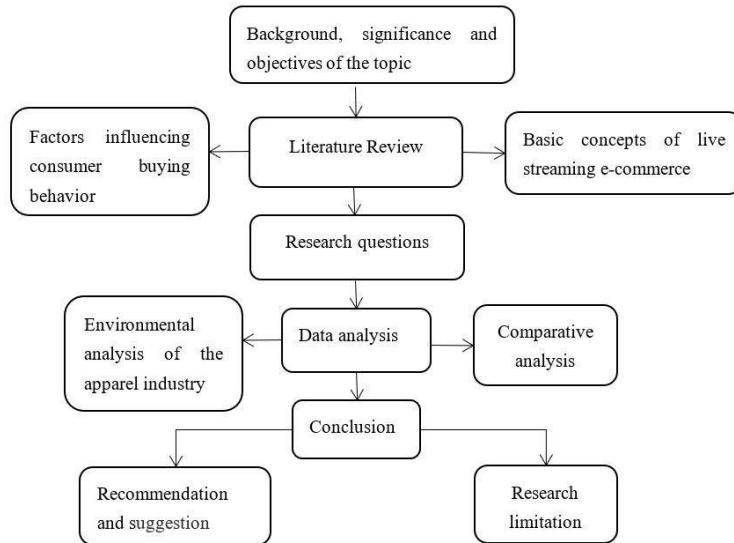


Figure 1-1:Framework

6.3 文献综述的结构

文献综述反映了目前的研究状态，是发现新问题、新方向的途径，是确定研究目标、研究内容、理论框架和研究方法的基础。文献综述对应论文第二章 CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW，包括对文献的综合和评述两个部分。

6.3.1 文献综合

综合就是要分门别类地、全面地阐述目前的研究现状和成果。

因此该部分不能简单罗列所看过的文献资料，而是需要通过关键词拆分法、历史脉络法、构成要素法、国别划分法等方法，对目前的研究现状进行系统、全面的陈述。

李肇明在《基于个人兴趣的用户偏好建模》中认为：用户个性化推荐系统的基本工作原理就是根据用户的偏好和兴趣特征，从大量繁杂的数据中提取出用户感兴趣的信息，将这些感兴趣信息采用相应的提取技术进行重新的整合并推荐给用户。其关键在于用户信息的搜集和分析，以便构建一个用户偏好模型来精准反映用户的信息需求。此外，用户偏好不是永久不动的，而是随着时间在不断地变化，所以用户偏好建模还要考虑到用户的反馈信息，从而不断地调整以适应实际情况。

黄希全在《科技文献个性化推荐系统中用户偏好的建模方法》提出：用户偏好模型用于描述用户的个人信息、专业背景、偏好倾向和历史行为等，通过这些信息，系统可以发现和预测用户的信息需求，从而对用户进行个性化的信息推荐服务。用户偏好模型是影响推荐系统服务效率的重要因素，因此针对用户偏好进行建模是个性化推荐系统实现中要重点考虑的问题之一。

吴守辉在《中邮物流公司业务流程优化研究》一文中指出：中邮物流公司业务流程优化的原则及目标为：以顾客为导向、以流程为导向、流程改进后具有显效性、信息科技的应用。物流生产作业的组织管理是物流企业能否满足客户需求，降低成本，提高实效的最重要的流程所在，中邮物流公司在这方面具有明显的竞争劣势，因此，对中邮物流公司现有的业务流程进行优化，在速度、成本、客户满意度等方面有一个明显的改善，逐步提高企业的市场竞争能力，是当前中邮物流公司亟待解决的主要问题。

错误：不能简单对文献进行罗列
罗列无法综合、
全面反映国内外整体的研究水平
和现状

6.3.2 文献评述

学习文献的目的是站在巨人的肩膀上，将现有研究成果（包括理论、模型、方法、内容等）为己所用。因此，系统全面地对文献进行综合阐述之后，需要确定在学习了大量文献资料之后，毕业论文（设计）对于各种理论模型、方法内容如何进行取舍或创新。

6.4 文献引用的格式

在撰写第二章文献综述时，需要做文献引用(reference citations)。文献引用注明出处反映了论文作者对所涉领域的把握和治学的态度。我院毕业论文（设计）遵循GB/T7714-2015信息与文献参考文献著录规则，详见附件GBT7714-2015信息与文献 参考文献著录规则。

6.5 其他格式要求

除第二章要遵循文献引用规范外，所有章节还涉及到字体、字号、图表、标点符号、数字使用、统计报告等方面的问题。

下面就对这些格式问题进行逐一规范。

6.5.1 字体字号

一级标题：Time New Roman16 磅；二级标题：Time New Roman14 磅；三级标题：Time New Roman12 磅；正文：Time New Roman12 磅

全文段前段后各 0 磅，行间距 1.5 倍，忌用异体字、复合字及一切不规范的简化字，除非必要，不使用繁体字。详见下表

| 内 容 | 示 例 | 要 求 |
|------|------------------|---|
| 一级标题 | CHAPTER I ××× | Time New Roman 体；16 磅；居中；CHAPTER 与章序号间空出 1 个空格；章序号与章名间空一个空格；段前段后各 0 磅；行间距 1.5 倍 |
| 二级标题 | 1. 1 ××××× | Time New Roman 体；14 磅；左齐；节序号与节名间空出 1 个空格；段前段后各 0 磅，行间距 1.5 倍 |
| 三级标题 | 1. 1. 1 ××××× | Time New Roman 体；12 磅；左齐；节序号与节名间空出 1 个空格；段前段后各 0 磅；行间距 1.5 倍 |
| 正文 | ×××××××× ×××× | Time New Roman 体，12 磅，左齐，段落首行不缩进，两端对齐书写；段前段后各 0 磅；行间距 1.5 倍 |

6.5.3 空格与大小写

(1) 正确使用空格

正确使用英语的一个基本要求是能正确空格，经常出现的错误见下图。

正确：

These figures indicate that the participants were in good command of Type One rules.

错误：

These figures indicate that the participants were in good command of Type1 rules.

正确：

2. What are the major reasons for the misuse of articles by Chinese EFL learners?

错误：

2.What are the major reasons for the misuse of articles by Chinese EFL learners?

正确：

People (Kharma, 1981; Mizuno, 1985) have attributed the lower error rates to learners' avoidance of uncertain uses of articles.

错误：

People (Kharma, 1981; Mizuno, 1985)have attributed the lower error rates to learners' avoidance of uncertain uses of articles.

正确：

Master (1987, 1988) also found that “the” was overused in the same environment.

错误：

Master (1987,1988) also found that “the” was overused in the same environment.

正确:

Hakuta (1976) found two types of error in the subjects' article usage and he termed them "error of omission" and "error of commission."

错误:

Hakuta (1976) found two types of error in the subjects' article usage and he termed them "error of omission" and "error of commission."

(2) 正确使用大小写

论文中使用有序号的单位的时候，单位名称的首字母应该大写（见下图）。

正确:

Rules frequently cited by the interviewees are summed up in Table 3.9.

错误:

Rules frequently cited by the interviewees are summed up in table 3.9.

正确:

The results show that Group 1 outperformed Group 2.

错误:

The results show that group 1 outperformed group 2.

任何标题第一个词的首字母必须大写。如果一个冒号后面的小句是一个完整的句子，小句第一个词的首字母必须大写。

6.5.4 标点与斜体

(1) 正确使用连接符号

括号夹注中出现两至三个作者时，在APA的规范里应使用连接符号“&”(ampersand)。连接符号“&”不得出现在正文里。

正确:

Yamada and Matsuura (1982) also reported the poor performance of some advanced Japanese college students who could use English articles correctly only in 70 percent of the cases.

错误:

Yamada & Matsuura (1982) also reported the poor performance of some advanced Japanese college students who could use English articles correctly only in 70 percent of the cases.

(2) 正确使用引号

引号在正文中加入引语时使用，在引用独立出版物内含作品的名称以及未出版的作品（讲演、论文等）的名称时使用；在正文中第一次引用俚语、引用有讽刺意味或者生造的词语使用（但第二次引用开始则不再使用引号），如：

Researchers in the West consider them learners' "normal" behavior.

However, there is little evidence that such normal behavior can be found in Chinese university students.

论文中的语言实例（linguistic example）用斜体表示而不用引号标出。

论文中的引语段不得用引号标出。

(3) 正确使用斜体

斜体使用的场景如下：

① 论文中的语言实例（linguistic example）

即作为单词引用的单词和作为字母引用的字母应用斜体表示，不得用大写或者另一种字体来表示单词。

正确：

Many people, even Shaw, spelled
Shakespeare without the final *e*.

错误：

Many people, even Shaw, spelled
Shakespeare without the final “e.”

正确：

Difficult words such as *sphinx* were
explained in Chinese.

错误：

Difficult words such as **SPHINX** were
explained in Chinese.

正确：

Twelve of the 30 participants in Group
2 could not correctly pronounce
building.

错误：

Twelve of the 30 participants in Group
2 could not correctly pronounce
building.

② 独立出版物的名称

包括书报杂志、期刊、剧本、电影、软件等用斜体标出，如，*Contemporary History of China*（书籍）、*Wall Street Journal*（报纸）、*Star Trek*（电影），但是出版物内含的作品的名称及未出版的作品（讲演、论文等）的名称用引号标出，如“*The Lottery*”（短篇小说），“*London*”（诗歌），“*How to Succeed in an Interview*”（演讲稿）。

③ 正文中引用非英语的拉丁语

④ 统计符号应使用斜体，如“*t test*”。

⑤ APA规范中期刊的卷数应使用斜体，如“*Language Learning, 23, 1*”。

⑥ 汉语拼音用斜体。

6.5.5 数字的使用

(1) 如果用英语撰写的论文偏重于文献研究而不需要使用很多数字，则应
用英语拼写可以用一个或者两个单词表示的数字，如：

eight forty seven three hundred one thousand

其余数字用阿拉伯数字表示，如“301”、“111”等。如果论文偏重于实证研究、
需要使用大量数字，则正文中从“0”到“9”的数字必须用英语拼写，10和10

以上的数字用阿拉伯数字表示，但是图表中的数字、用以作数学、统计运算的数字以及文字结构上与10以上数字相联系的数字即使小于10也仍旧用阿拉伯数字表示，如：

25 words, including 8 verbs, 10 nouns, 7 adjectives
in 4 of the 22 cases studied...

- (2) 量词前的数字必须用阿拉伯数字表示，如：“5 lbs.”。
- (3) 日期、地址、页码中的数字必须用阿拉伯数字表示。
- (4) 大数字可以同时用拼写和阿拉伯数字表示，如：“\$2 million”。
- (5) 句首的数字必须用英语拼写（见下表）。

正确：

One hundred and thirty four students of a
natural class participated in the study.

错误：

134 students of a natural class
participated in the study.

6.5.6 非英语词句的引用

用英语撰写的论文必须使得母语为英语的读者能够看懂，因此论文中引用的汉语或其它语言的词句都应该加以解释。专门讨论翻译、语言对比的论文往往有整段的非英语引文，引文的英文翻译应放在上下文读者容易找到的地方。非英语引文及英文翻译均应视为引语段，按引语段的格式编排，首尾不得使用引号。英文翻译如果属于引文同样必须注明出处。

除了整段使用非英语引文以外，凡是使用非英语短句或词语的（不包括英语中的外来语）必须提供英语翻译，翻译应放在引号和括号之内。论文中汉语或其它非拉丁书写语的词句如果属于引文，则应用引号，但如果属于语言实例（linguistic example），则不应使用引号（更不得使用斜体）。英语以外的其它拉丁语的词句则应使用斜体，属于引文还要加引号，否则不加引号。见下表。

正确：

Learners of Spanish tend to overuse
certain idiomatic expressions,
e. g., *irse todo en humo* (“to go up
in smoke”).

错误：

Learners of Spanish tend to overuse
certain idiomatic expressions, e. g.,
“irse todo en humo” (“to go up in
smoke”).

正确：

Some translators emphasized the
concept of 信 (“faithfulness”).

错误：

Some translators emphasized the
concept of “信” (“faithfulness”).

论文中出现的汉语或其它非拉丁书写语不得加英语词缀。

正确：

In Chinese, using 好 (“fine”) several times is not necessarily an emphatic device.

错误：

In Chinese, using several 好’s (“fine”) is not necessarily an emphatic device.

6.5.7 图表与公式

(1) 图表序号和名称

序号：图表清单中用阿拉伯数字按图表在论文中出现先后顺序编号。编号体现图表所在章及在该章中的位置。比如 Table 4.1，表示第 4 章的第 1 张表；Figure 6.5 表示第 6 章的第 5 张图

名称：图名和表名的首字母大写，其余小写

空格：图序和图题间、表序和表题间都空出一个空格

位置：图序及图题置于图下方居中，表序及表题置于表上方居中

字体字号：图表的序号和名称均为 Time New Roman 体，10 磅

详见下表

| 内 容 | 示 例 | 要 求 |
|-------|------------------------------|---|
| 图序、图题 | Fig. 3.1 System architecture | 置于图的下方，Time New Roman 体，10 磅居中，图序与图题文字之间空出一个空格。 |
| 表序、表题 | Table 2.1 Seven strategies | 置于表的上方，Time New Roman 体，10 磅居中，表序与表题文字之间空出一个空格。 |

(2) 图表注释

图表中出现的符号、标记、代码、缩略词等等，都必须附注于图下或表下（即使用“Notes：”）。缩略词和符号须与正文中一致。表内同一栏的数字必须上下对齐，空白处必须解释。

(3) 图表布局

图表不得宽于或高于正文，不得跨页。如果确实因为表格太长必须跨页，必须在前一页表格的底部加上“Continued on the next page”，在后一页表格的顶部加上“Continued”。

(4) 图表解释

每一份图表在正文中都必须提到，并作一定的解释。正文中提及图表时必须用其序号，不得使用“见左图”、“见下表”等模糊字眼。例如：

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| 正确：使用图表序号 | 错误：对图表界定模糊 |
|-----------|------------|

Table 4.1 sums up the results of data analysis.

The following table sums up the results of data analysis:

(5) 公式的格式

对公式的格式要求如下表所示

| 示 例 | 要 求 |
|---|--|
| $D(i,j) = \sqrt{\sum_{u \in U(i) \cap U(j)} (Rui - Rvj)^2}$ (3.2) | 公式编号用括弧括起来写在右边行末，其间不加虚线。序号编号同图表，在示例中的 3.2 表示的是第 3 章的第 2 个公式。 |

6.5.8 统计数字的报告

在课题研究中使用了统计方法的论文撰写人在报告结果时应该按照统计报告的规范，首先报告描述统计的结果，然后再报告推断统计的结果，推断统计结果应包括自由度和显著性水平。推断过程中计算机软件产生的图表一般没有必要打印，如确有需要，可放在论文的附录部分。

例 1: The effect of age was not statistically significant, $F(1, 123) = 2.45, p = .12$.

例 2: An examination of the number of hours of television viewing and the frequency of aggressive acts for each of the 60 children revealed a positive or direct correlation between television viewing and instances of aggressive behavior. An analysis using Pearson's correlation coefficient supported this observation, $r(58) = .63, p < .001$.

例 3: The control group ($M = 14.1$) remembered more words on the memory test than the drugged group ($M = 12.3$). This difference was tested using an independent groups t test, and was shown to be nonsignificant, $t(18) = 1.23, p = .283$. Thus, the data fail to support the notion of a drug effect on memory.

例 4: The mean scores for the short, medium, and long retention intervals were 5.9, 10.3, and 14.2, respectively. A one way analysis of variance revealed a significant effect of retention interval, $F(2, 34) = 123.07, p < .001$.

例 5: While 60% of the males agreed that their map reading skills were strong, only 35% of the females did. A 2×2 Chi Square analysis revealed that this was a significant difference, $\chi^2 (1, N = 119) = 10.51, p = .0012$, suggesting that there was a relationship between gender and confidence in map reading skills.

注意：统计符号均须用斜体。另外在报告绝对值小于1的小数时，小数点左面的“0”省去

7. 参考文献撰写要求

7.1 字体字号

正文中引用的所有文献都必须按照APA的要求，著录在REFERENCES之下，且在正文最后一章结束后另页开始，示例如下：

REFERENCES

Time New Roman 体，16 磅，
段前段后 0 磅，行间距 1.5 倍

- Adomavicius, G., & Tuzhilin, A. (2005). Toward the next generation of recommender systems: a survey of the state-of-the-art and possible extensions. *IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering*, 17(6), 734-749.
- Baeza-Yates, R., & Ribeiro-Neto, B. (1999). Modern Information Retrieval: Addison Wesley.
- Belkin, N., & Croft, W. (1992). Information filtering and information retrieval: two sides of the same coin? *Commun. ACM*, 35, 29-38.
- Billsus, D., & Pazzani, M. (1998). Learning Collaborative Information Filters. *ICML*.
- Bobadilla, J., Ortega, F., Hernando, A., & Gutiérrez, Á. (2013). Recommender systems survey. *Knowl. Based Syst.*, 46, 109-132.
- Burke, R. (2007). Hybrid Web Recommender Systems. *The Adaptive Web*.
- Castro, J., Yera, R., & Martínez, L. (2017). An empirical study of natural noise management in group recommendation systems. *Decision Support Systems*, 94(Supplement C), 1-11.
- Chien, Y., & George, E. (1999). A bayesian model for collaborative filtering. *AISTATS*.
- Choo, J., Lee, D., Zha, H., & Park, H. (2014). To Gather Together for a Better World: Understanding and Leveraging Communities in Micro-lending Recommendation. *International Conference on World Wide Web*. ACM.
- Dara, S., Chowdary, C., & Kumar, C. (2019). A survey on group recommendation. *Intelligent Information Systems*. doi:10.1007/s10844-018-0542-3
- Dávid, Z. (2016). Recommender Systems meet Finance: A literature review. *Workshop on Personalization and Recommender Systems in Financial Services*.
- Delgado, J., & Ishii, N. (1999). Memory-Based Weighted-Majority Prediction for Recommender Systems. *SIGIR 1999*.
- Fano, A., & Kurth, S. (2003). Personal choice point: helping users visualize what it means to buy a BMW. *IUT '03*.
- Gallego, D., & Huecas, G. (2012). An Empirical Case of a Context-Aware Mobile Recommender System in a Banking Environment. *Third Ftra International Conference on Mobile*. IEEE.
- Getoor, L., & Sahami, M. (1999). Using Probabilistic Relational Models for Collaborative Filtering.
- Ha, Y., Park, S., Kim, S., Won, J., & Yoon, J. (2009). A stock recommendation system exploiting rule discovery in stock databases. *Information & Software Technology*, 51, pp. 1140-1149. doi:10.1016/j.infsof.2008.06.004
- Isinkaye, F., Folajimi, Y., & Ojokoh, B. (2015). Recommendation systems: principles, methods and evaluation. *Egyptian Informatics Journal*, 16(3), 261-273.
- Jannach, D., Zanker, M., Felfernig, A., & Friedrich, G. (2010). Recommender Systems - An Introduction.

Time New Roman 体
10.5 磅，两端对齐
悬挂，缩进 0.5 英寸
段前段后 0 磅，单倍行

7.2 英文文献

| 文献类型 | 写作规范 |
|------|--|
| 期刊杂志 | <p>格式: 作者(年). 篇名. 期刊名, 卷号(期), 页码.</p> <p>示例: Cookson, P. W. (2019). The politics of choice. <i>Educational Policy</i>, 13(1), 104-122.</p> <p>注意:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 作者: 姓+中间名+名, 姓和中间名中间为逗号和空格; 中间名和名中间为点 2. 作者(年)、篇名、期刊名中间的连接符为点, 最后也要用点结束 3. 期刊名、卷号(期)和页码之间的连接符为逗号 4. 期刊名和卷号要斜体: 如示例中的 <i>Educational Policy</i>, 13 5. 年和期要用括号括起来: 如示例中的 (2019) 和 (1) 6. 篇名第一个单词的首字母大写, 如示例中的 The politics of choice 7. 期刊名中单词首字母大写(除冠词/介词/连词外), 如示例中的 Educational Policy 8. 根据 2019 版的 APA, 期刊的页码直接写出, 不需要在前面写 PP 或 P |
| 报纸 | <p>格式: 作者(年, 月 日). 文章名称. 报纸名称, pp, 页码.</p> <p>示例: Powers, J. M. (2018, September 30). The politics of school choice research. <i>The Washington post</i>, pp. A1, A4, A5-A7.</p> <p>注意:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 年和日用阿拉伯数字, 如示例中的 2018 年和 30 日; 月用英文且首字母大写 September 2. 文章名称首字母大写, 如示例中的 The politics of school choice research 3. 报纸名称要斜体, 如示例中的 <i>The Washington post</i> 4. 页码前要写 pp. 第 n 个版面写做 An, 如示例中的 pp. A1, A4, A5-A7 |
| 书籍 | <p>(一) 作者为个人</p> <p>格式: 作者(年). 书名. (版次). 出版社.</p> <p>示例:</p> <p>Barnard, C. I. (2016). <i>The functions of the executive</i>. (2nd ed). Harvard University Press.</p> <p>注意:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 书名要斜体, 如示例中的 <i>The functions of the executive</i>。 2. 出版社单词首字母大写(除冠词/介词/连词外), 如示例中的 Harvard University Press 3. 作者(年)、书名和出版社中间都用点连接。版次为可选项, 但不能写 Ed, Ed 表示主编 <p>(二) 作者为政府单位</p> <p>格式: 政府单位名称(年份). 书名. (书籍编号). Author.</p> <p>示例: Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2015). <i>Estimated resident population by age and sex</i>. (No.3209.1). Author.</p> <p>注意:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 作者写政府单位的名称, 如示例中的 Australian Bureau of Statistics 2. 在书名后用括号标注出书籍编号, Author 表示出版社为该政府部门, 如示例中的 (No.3209.1). Author. 3. 书名要斜体, 作者(年)、书名和出版社中间都用点连接。 <p>(三) 无作者</p> <p>格式: 书名. (年). 出版社.</p> <p>示例: <i>The functions of the executive</i>. (2016). Harvard University Press.</p> <p>注意: 书名要斜体, 出版社中单词首字母大写(除冠词/介词/连词外)</p> |

| 文献类型 | 写作规范（续） |
|------|--|
| 文集 | <p>(一)整体引用</p> <p>格式: 作者(Ed.).(年份). 文集名. 出版社.</p> <p>示例:</p> <p>Barnard, C. I. (Ed.). (2016). <i>The functions of the executive</i>. Harvard University Press.</p> <p>注意:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 文集名要斜体, 如示例中的 <i>The functions of the executive</i> 2. 出版社单词首字母大写(除冠词/介词/连词外), 如示例中的 Harvard University Press 3. 3. 作者的后面要增加(Ed.)表示主编的意思 4. 作者(Ed.)、年份、文集名和出版社中间都用点连接。 <p>(二)引用其中的一篇文章</p> <p>格式: 引用文章的作者(年). 引用的文章. In 文集主编(Ed.), 文集名(pp. 页码). 出版社</p> <p>示例:</p> <p>Bjork, R. A. (2013). Retrieval inhibition as an adaptive mechanism in human memory. In H. L. Roediger III & F. M. Craik (Eds.), <i>Varieties of memory & consciousness</i> (pp.309-330). Erlbaum.</p> <p>注意:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 文集名要斜体, 如示例中的 <i>Varieties of memory & consciousness</i> 2. 文集名后要用括号标注页码, 标注出该文章在文集中的页码, 如示例中的(pp.309-330) 3. 引用的文章首字母大写, 如示例中的 Retrieval inhibition as an adaptive mechanism in human memory 4. 在引用的文章和文集主编之间要有 In, 表示文章出自于该文集 |
| 学位论文 | <p>(一)已出版的</p> <p>格式: 作者(年份). 学位论文名. 学校名称.</p> <p>示例: Hungerford, N. L. (2019). <i>Factors of growth</i>. State University of Michigan.</p> <p>注意:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 学位论文名要斜体, 如示例中的 <i>Factors of professional growth</i> 2. 按照 APA 第 7 版, 学校前面不用写学校所属城市 3. 学校名单词首字母大写(除冠词/介词/连词), 如示例中 State University of Michigan <p>(二)未出版的(或纸本的)</p> <p>格式:</p> <p>作者(年份). 学位论文名(Unpublished doctoral dissertation or master's thesis). 学校名称.</p> <p>示例: Hungerford, N. L. (2019). <i>Factors of professional growth</i> (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). State University of Michigan.</p> <p>注意: 对于未出版的或者纸本的学位论文, 需要在学位论文名的后面用括号标注出未发表的博士论文或硕士论文, 其余与已出版的学位论文写法相同</p> |
| 研究报告 | <p>格式: 机构名称或作者名称(年). 研究报告(报告编号). 出版社</p> <p>示例: 1. 机构名称: National Institute of Mental Health. (1990). <i>Clinical training in serious mental illness</i> (DHHS Publication No. ADM 90-1679). U.S. Government Printing Office.</p> <p>2. 作者名称: Broadhurst, R. G. <i>Sex offending and recidivism</i> (Tech.Rep.No.3). University of Western Australia, Crime Research Centre.</p> <p>注意: 1. 研究报告名称要斜体且后面要有括号标注的报告编号</p> <p>2. 出版社单词首字母大写(除冠词/介词/连词外)</p> |

| 文献类型 | 写作规范（续） |
|------|---|
| 会议专刊 | <p>格式:</p> <p>作者(年). 文章名. In 会议专刊主编(Ed.), 会议名称: 会议主题(pp. 文章页码). 出版社.</p> <p>示例 1: Deci, E. L. (2019). A motivational approach to self. In R. K. Dienstbier (Ed.), <i>Nebraska Symposium on Motivation: Perspectives on motivation</i> (pp. 22-88). University of Nebraska Press.</p> <p>示例 2: Hogan, R., Raskin, R., & Fazzini, D. (1988, October). <i>The dark side of charisma</i>. Paper presented at the Conference on Psychological Measures and Leadership, San Antonio, TX</p> <p>注意:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 在引用的文章和会议专刊主编之间要有 In, 表示该文章出自于该会议专刊 “Ed.” 不得写成 “ed”, 前者表示主编, 后者表示版本 会议名称和会议主题要斜体 在会议名称和主题的后面, 要用括号标注出会议专刊中所用文章的页码, 页码前加 pp 出版社单词首字母大写 (除冠词、/介词/连词外) 如果文章没有公开发表, 指出是哪个会议的专刊: 如示例 2 中的 Paper presented at the Conference on |
| 电子文献 | <p>电子文献必须标明出版物的日期 (即作者后面的括号标注) 及论文撰写人上网查询的日期和网址 (如 Retrieved Oct. 13, 2001)。条目中网址如需断开换行, 必须在 “/” 之后或 “.” 之前, 网址中不得出现空格。电子文献的条目结尾处不用任何标点符号</p> <p>(一) 网络期刊</p> <p>格式: 作者(年). 文章名. 期刊名. 期号, 页码. 网页上文章的序号. 检索日期, URL</p> <p>示例: Deci, E. L. (2019). A motivational approach to self. <i>Perspectives on motivation</i>, 5, 22-25. Article 0001a. Retrieved Oct. 13, 2001, http://journals.apa.org/prevention/volume3.html</p> <p>注意:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 文章名首字母大写, 如示例中 A motivational approach to self 期刊名和期号斜体, 如示例中 <i>Perspectives on motivation</i>, 5 需写出在网页上文章的序号, 如示例中的 Article 0001a 需要在网址前写出检索日期, 如示例中的 Retrieved Oct. 13, 2001 URL 为文章网址, 若有 DOI 码, 则用 DOI 码替代URL, 比如本示例 DOI 码已知则写成为 Deci, E. L. (2019). A motivational approach to self. <i>Perspectives on motivation</i>, 5, 22-25. Article 0001a. Retrieved Oct. 13, 2001, https://doi.org/10.1080/089248929434 <p>(二) 电子报纸</p> <p>格式: 作者(年, 月 日). 文章名. 报纸名. 索引日期, URL</p> <p>示例:</p> <p>Hilts, P. J. (1999, February 16). In forecasting their emotions, most people flunk out. <i>New York Times</i>. Retrieved November 21, 2000, http://www.nytimes.com</p> <p>注意:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 文章名首字母大写, 如示例中 In forecasting their emotions, most people flunk out 报纸名斜体: 如示例中的 <i>New York Times</i> 作者后对日期的括号标注中, 年和日是数字, 月是英文, 如示例中的 1999, February 16 需要在网址前写出检索日期, 如示例中的 Retrieved November 21, 2000 URL 为文章网址, 若有 DOI 码, 则用 DOI 码替代 URL |

7.3 中文文献

如果在英文撰写的论文中引用中文著作或者期刊，括号夹注中只需用汉语拼音标明作者的姓氏（见第 3.1.1 节），相应的，参考文献著录的条目必须按作者姓氏汉语拼音的字母顺序与英文文献的条目一同排列。条目中凡正文中未加引用的内容均不必翻译。例如：

Wang, C. M. et al. (2000). 以写促学：一项英语写作教学改革的试验. *外语教学与研究*, 13(3), 230—236.

Wen, Q. F. (2003). *英语学习者的成功之路*. 上海外语教育出版社.

如果正文用了文献的英译标题，则著录的条目也必须出现该英译标题，如：

Wen, Q. F. (2003). *英语学习者的成功之路 [English learners' path to success]*. 上海外语教育出版社.

引用中文期刊文章必须标明文章出现的页码。条目中的汉语不得使用斜体。英文文献中的斜体部分，在中文文献中改为加粗。

7.4 排序规则

文献著录必须按作者姓氏的字母顺序排列，不得以正文中出现的先后编码排序，不得使用阿拉伯数字。每一条目中的各项内容都必须按APA规定的次序和格式编排。参考文献的排列必须遵循以下几条规则：

7.4.1 基本排序规则

所有文献按照作者姓氏的首字母从 A-Z 的顺序进行排列，依序由第一位、第二位、第三位（即姓氏首字母相同，则按第二个字母排序，以此类推；姓氏完全相同，则按中间名排序，中间名相同则按名排序；第一位作者相同，则按第二位作者，以此类推）。具体示例如下：

- Adomavicius, T. G., & Tuzhilin, L.A. (2005).
Apple, J. R., Jerald, K. (2020).
Apple, L. Y., & Croft, W. K (2016).
Baeza-Yates, M. R., & Ribeiro-Neto, A. B. (1999).
Belkin, N. G. (1992).
Billsus, J. D., & Pazzani, S. M. (1998).
Bobadilla, J., Ortega, F., Hernando, A., & Gutiérrez, Á. (2013).
Castro, J. R. (2017).
Dara, S.C. (2019).
Fano, A. S. (2003).
Gallego, D.G. (2012).
Isinkaye, F. B. (2015).
Jannach, D. M. (2018)

先按姓氏首字母 A-Z 排序（见红字），
首字母相同再按第 2 个字母 A-Z 排序
(见蓝字) 以此类推。

当姓氏相同，按中间名 A-Z 排序（如
第2-3 篇文献作者姓氏都是Apple, 中间
名 J 的作者就排在中间名 L 的前面）

7.4.2 中英共同排序

需要注意的是中文文献同样要按照 APA 对参考文献的著录规则，不得按照《GB/T7714-2005 参考文献著录规则》著录。

中文文献的作者用汉语拼音标注，并且要与英文文献一起，按照作者姓氏 A—Z 的顺序进行排列。例如，下面的示例中，两篇中文文献与英文文献共同按照作者姓氏首字母 A-Z 的顺序进行排列。

Kumar, B., & Sharma, N. (2016). Approaches, issues and challenges in recommender systems: a systematic review. *Indian Journal of Science & Technology*, 9(47).

Kumar, P., & Thakur, R. (2018). Recommendation system techniques and related issues: a survey. *International Journal of Information Technology*.

Liu, J., Zhou, T., & Wang, B. (2009). 个性化推荐系统的研究进展. *自然科学进展*(01), 1-15.
doi:10.3321/j.issn:1002-008X.2009.01.001

Loskovec, J., Rajaraman, A., & Ullman, J. (2016). *Mining of Massive Datasets*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. doi:10.1111/biom.12982

Meng, X., Ji, W., & Zhang, Y. (2015). 大数据环境下的推荐系统. *北京邮电大学学报*(02), 1-15.
doi:10.13190/j.bupt.2015.02.001

Mooney, R., & Bennett, P. (1998). Recommending Using Text Categorization with Extracted Information.

7.4.3 同作者的排序

(1) 同一作者的多篇文献或者同一批排序相同的作者的多篇文献应该按照出版次序，由远及近排列，例如：

Wegener, D. T., & Petty, R. E. (1994). Mood management across affective states: The hedonic contingency hypothesis. *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 66, 1034-1048.

Wegener, D. T., & Petty, R. E. (1995). Flexible correction processes in social judgment: The role of naive theories in corrections for perceived bias. *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*, 68, 36-51.

(2) 如果同一作者既是一篇文献的独立作者，又是另一篇文献的第一作者，则独立作者的文献应列在第一作者的文献前面，例如：

Berndt, T. J. (2002). Friendship quality and social development. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 11, 7-10.

Berndt, T. J., & Keefe, K. (1995). Friends' influence on adolescents' adjustment to school. *Child Development*, 66, 1312-1329.

(3) 如果不同文献有相同的第一作者，但是其余作者不尽相同，则条目按照第二作者姓氏的字母顺序排列。如果第二作者也相同，则按照第三作者姓氏的字母顺序排列。例如：

Wegener, D. T., Kerr, N. L., Fleming, M. A., & Petty, R. E. (2000). Flexible corrections of juror judgments: Implications for jury instructions. *Psychology, Public Policy, & Law*, 6, 629-654.

Wegener, D. T., Petty, R. E., & Klein, D. J. (1994). Effects of mood on high elaboration attitude change: The mediating role of likelihood judgments. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 24, 25-43.

- (4) 同一作者或者同一批排序相同作者在同一年份出版的多篇文献应该按文献标题第一个实词首字母的顺序排列，并在年份后加上英文字母，如：
- Berndt, T. J. (1981a). Age changes and changes over time in prosocial intentions and behavior between friends. *Developmental Psychology*, 17, 408-416.
- Berndt, T. J. (1981b). Effects of friendship on prosocial intentions and behavior. *Child Development*, 52, 636-643.

另：无作者文献应把文献名看作作者姓氏，除去冠词后按第一个词首字母顺序排列。团体作者也应把团体名称除去冠词后按第一个词首字母的顺序排列。

7.5 作者规则

| 作者人数 | 写作规范 |
|------------|---|
| 1 名作者 | 1. 英文作者 姓氏+逗号+空格+中间姓+点+名+点，例如：Powers, J. M. 2. 中文作者：用汉语拼音拼写，姓氏+逗号+空格+名+点（如果名由多字构成，字间用点间隔）例如：Wen, Q. F. |
| 20 名以内的作者 | 作者全部列出，中间用逗号连接。后两个作者中间用&连接，例如 Powers, J. M., Apple, R. S., & Cookson, P. W. |
| 20 名及以上的作者 | 列出前 19 个和最后 1 个，最后作者的前面用“...”连接，而不是“&”，例如 Miller, T. C., Brown, M. J., Wilson, G. L., Evans, B. B., Kelly, R. S., Turner, S. T., Lewi, S. F., Lee, L. H., Cox, G. H., Mart, P. G., Gonzalez, W. L., Hughes, D. C., Baker, A. B., Flores, W. E., Green, G. H., Powers, J. M., Apple, R. S., Powers, J. M., Apple, R. S., Collins, T. E., ... Nelson, T. P. (2020). |
| 无作者 | 将文章名作为作者，例如 The politics of school choice research. |

8. 附录与致谢

8.1 附录

附录部分，是毕业论文(设计)的第8个部分，需另起一页进行撰写。

首先要写出附录的英文——APPENDICES。具体格式要求为：字母全部大写、居中、Time New Roman体，16磅、段前段后0磅、行间距1.5倍。

放入附录中的内容主要是毕业论文(设计)的支撑材料，方便读者翻阅查询。例如调查问卷、程序代码、统计软件产生的数理输出结果和图表等。不同内容的支撑材料需要进行编号（如Appendix I、Appendix II等）并写出名称。每个附录均须另页起头，附录的序号、名称和页码都必须包括在目次页里。

附录中的文字和图表的格式必须与论文正文相同。

8.2 致谢

致谢部分主要是表达作者对完成论文和学业提供帮助的老师、同学、领导、同事及亲属，协助完成研究工作和提供便利条件的组织或个人，在研究工作中提出建议和提供帮助的人，给予转载和引用权的资料、图片、文献、研究思想和设想的所有者的感激之情。

致谢部分，是毕业论文(设计)的第9个部分，需另起一页进行撰写。

首先要写出致谢的英文——ACKNOWLEDGEMENT。具体格式要求为：字母全部大写、居中、Time New Roman体，16磅、段前段后0磅、行间距1.5倍。

致谢中的文字格式必须与论文正文相同。

致谢结尾处应签上（或打印上）论文撰写人姓氏和名字的首字母，如：

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Time rolls so fast without a blink that I am standing at the end of my four-year journey at CUEB. There have been so ~~so~~ much unforgettable memories that I have been treasuring up all along, I am very fortunate to meet many amazing teachers, classmates, roommates and friends. I reserve many thanks to people who have inspired, advised, encouraged, and accompanied me for the duration.

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My deepest appreciation goes to my family, who have given me countless care, tolerance, encouragement and love. I am so thankful that they always stand by me.

Gong, QY

9. 用纸规格与装订

毕业论文一律用 A4 打印纸，于右下角加页码。页面设置为：上、下 2.54 厘米，左、右 2.8 厘米，页眉 1.5 厘米、页脚 1.75 厘米，装订线位置左侧 1 厘米。页眉使用学校标志，高度为 0.9 厘米，宽度为 4.5 厘米，居中放置：

毕业论文由学生自己装订，上交一份。