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DESIGN RULES AND THE STRUCTURE OF COURSE WORK AND  
GRADUATION THESIS

*Educational- methodical manual*

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*In this educational- methodical manual in an accessible and abbreviated form are presented the standards of writing and structuring manuscripts, formulated the basic design rules and the order of the material presentation in course and graduation thesis. The manual contains illustrative material that gives a clear and logical understanding of the material. In addition, the manual contains examples of the title pages in coursework and graduation thesis, as well as the general principles of statistical analysis of scientific results.*

*The manual is intended for students, bachelors, masters, researchers and graduate students preparing manuscripts for protection.*

Ionova N. E., Izotova E. D., Nadeeva G. V., Akberova N. A., Kiyamova R. G., 2019

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## INTRODUCTION

Preparation of the coursework and graduation thesis manuscript is a creative, careful and responsible moment in the development of the coursework and graduation thesis. This manual will help to prepare the manuscript for the results presentation. Particular attention is paid to the structure of the manuscript, the basic rules of typical biomedical research design; also it provides examples and illustrations, as well as title pages templates for both coursework and graduation thesis of bachelors and masters. This manual has additional chapters that describe the importance and order of manuscripts presentation for plagiarism, the procedure of making contents automatic table is also presented. Chapter "Statistical analysis and results presentation» focuses on a critical approach to the results, on understanding the statistical analysis methods and data presentation, depending on the method used.

This educational- methodical manual is prepared in accordance with the Order of the Ministry of education and science of the Russian Federation (29.06.2015 № 636) and the Order of the Ministry of education and science of the Russian Federation ( 05.04.2017 № 301). The structure and design rules correspond to the basic standards of course and graduation thesiss, based on GOST 7.0.11-2011, GOST 2.105-95, GOST 7.1 -2003, GOST 7.05-2008 and others.

# CHAPTER 1 RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE TEXT OF THE MANUSCRIPT

## 1.1 Structure of the manuscript

The text of the document should be concise and formalized. It is not allowed to use colloquial speech, synonyms to describe the same concept, arbitrary word formations, spontaneous abbreviations. When writing a manuscript should be allocated the following mandatory structural units (chapters) of the text:

- a) title page;
- b) contents;
- c) introduction;
- d) main part;
- e) summary;
- f) conclusions;
- g) list of abbreviations and symbols \*;
- h) glossary \*;
- i) references;
- j) list of illustrative material \*;
- k) supplement \*;

All chapters should be written according to this sequence. Chapters marked " \* " are not mandatory elements of the manuscript structure. The optional chapters and references are not included in the calculation of the total pages number. The furthermore detailed description of each chapter.

**Title page** – the first page of qualifying work, which acts as a source of output information about the work and includes: the organization name, status of the work, code and specialty, title of the work, name of the student, name of the supervisor and consultant with indicating the degree and title, as well as the place and year of writing (template of title pages are available in Chapter 6).

The table of **contents** is a list of chapters and sub-chapters of the work with

their pages.

Chapter **Introduction** is a succinct description of the relevance of the research topic, the degree of its study, describes the purpose (for the course and master's work often formulated one purpose (goal)) and the objectives of the study. Also, describe the practical and / or theoretical significance of the work and research methods.

The central part consists of the following chapters: Chapter 1 – literature review; Chapter 2 – materials and methods; Chapter 3 – results; Chapter 4 – discussion. Sometimes chapters 3 and 4 are combined into Chapter 3 – results and discussion.

**Literature review** - describes in detail and summarizes the scientific data obtained by other authors on the topic of the study and its place in the general system of knowledge, the recommended volume is  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the total manuscript volume.

**Materials and methods** – a chapter containing description of the objects of study, used equipment and reagents, the procedure of the experiment.

In the chapter **Results** summarizes all the data obtained in the scientific work. For clear and unambiguous representation it is necessary to use qualitatively prepared illustrative material which can be in the form of graphs, figures, and if necessary in formulas. This chapter should not be overloaded with data, additional figures and tables should be moved to the chapter "Supplement".

In the chapter **Discussion** should be given generalized description of the results and their comparison with the available scientific information, adding new data or by advancement of a new hypothesis, or confirmation/refutation of the available information.

The titles of the essential chapters must be written in capital letters, placed on a new page, aligned in the center of the page and separated from the main text at the top and bottom by three intervals. Each basic chapter should be divided into semantic separate chapters and sub-chapters. Sub-chapters should be numbered in Arabic numerals, at the end of the number the point is not putting.

The distance between the title and the text should be 3 intervals, between the

title and the subtitle should be 2 intervals.

## 1.2 Page and text parameters

The manuscript needs to be printed on clean sheets of A4 format paper (210 \* 297 mm) only on one party. All text is typed by a font of 14 points through a one-and-a-half (1.5) interval. Fields of pages: top and lower – 20 mm, the left 25 mm, right 10. The paragraph space has to be equal in all text and correspond to 5 signs. The numbering of the text through, Arabic numerals. The sequence number is located on the top field of the page, aligned to the center. The text font is 14 points. The title page is not numbered, the next page starts with the number "2".

To enumerate within the text, you should put a hyphen or a lowercase letter, followed by a parenthesis, if the enumeration goes in one of the paragraphs, then you should use Arabic numerals with a closing parenthesis. All items in the list are printed with an indentation of five signs, for example:

a) text text text text

б) text text text text

1) text text text text

2) text text text text

The text without numbers is not allowed to use the following signs: “<, >, >=, <=, =, №, %”, instead, you should use their full spelling: "more, less, more or equal, less or equal, equal, number, percentage." The units should be given in SI system units.

## 1.3 Basic characteristics of the course and graduation thesis's

Course work – a type of educational work, which consists of the independent creation of a holistic research or project work.

Final qualifying work (graduation thesis) – is a self-made holistic work that demonstrates the level of graduates training in professional activities. All the used information should be reworked, this also applies to text fragments of the previously

performed works.

Final qualifying works are carried out in the form corresponding to certain stages of higher professional education: for qualification (degree) "bachelor" – in the form of bachelor's work; for qualification "certified specialist" – in the form of graduation thesis; for qualification (degree) "master" – in the form of master's thesis.

The main objectives in the preparation and writing of the course and graduation thesis are:

- a) advanced study of disciplines and practices;
- b) development of an integrated vision of the scientific (practical) problem;
- c) development of planning skills and organization of own activities;
- d) development of independent research skills;
- e) practical development of scientific research methods and solution of applied problems;
- f) development of information self-search and analysis skills;
- g) development of argumentation skills;
- h) development of public speaking and discussion skills.

The full text of the manuscript (except for the chapters marked " \* " (see page 6) should contain:

- a) for course work on discipline: 20-25 pages;
- b) coursework: 25-40 pages;
- c) for bachelor's graduation thesis: 45-55 pages;
- d) for master's thesis: 55-70 pages.

To the manuscript protection must be prepared:

- a) the text of the manuscript with filled title page;
- b) certificate attesting the work originality;
- (c) review of the supervisor;
- (d) review of the research supervisor.

## 1.4 The manuscript content checking for plagiarism

The student and the research supervisor are personally responsible for the originality of the manuscript text. To assess the originality of the work, the manuscript text should be prepared and checked for the number of citations using the "Antiplagiat" system.

By following with the rules of the "Antiplagiat" system (2014), the course work should be provided for verification in the system "Antiplagiat" no later than ten days before the final defense; for bachelor's graduation thesis and master's thesis – no later than 14 days.

Preparation of the manuscript text for download includes the removal of the title page, list of references, applications, all illustrative material. The name of the submitted manuscript file must correspond to the scheme of SurnameNM.doc (where N is the first letter of student's name, M - the first letter of student's middle name).

The scan time of 1-2 days. Evaluation system – "Credit" / "Failure". If the percentage of originality is low, the work is returned for revision and resubmitted for verification. The file to resend should be downloaded under the same name. After verification, a brief report of the work is provided.

For the course work the percentage of originality should be 70%, for the bachelor's graduation thesis and master's thesis – 80%.

If the work is evaluated positively "Credit" – in the personal account student should fill out the appropriate form, print and sign it by the responsible at the Department, and then sign the certificate with the seal of the Institute. This document is attached to the printed manuscript of the work.

## **CHAPTER 2 DESIGN OF ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL**

The text should contain accompanying explanatory material in the form of figures, maps, photographs, diagrams, drawings, diagrams and other materials.

All such elements should be accompanied by a signature, a detailed description and should be uniform. The illustrations should be clear. The illustration material

must be placed after its first mention in the text, on the same page or on the next page (as close as possible to the relevant part of the text). All illustrations are divided into three main classes: figures (diagrams, drawings, photographs, drawings, photographs, computer printouts); graphics and formulas.

If it is necessary to add an explanation or reference material to the illustration material or table, the note should be placed after the illustration material.

## 2.1 Figures

The number of figures should be sufficient to explain the essence of the text. Figures have their own numbering. It is allowed to use two independent types of figure's numbering: the first type – through numbering throughout the manuscript text, the second type – through numbering within each chapter. All figures in the manuscript should be referenced. In figure's reference must be written word "Figure" and its number, for example: "in accordance with figure 2" or "figure 1.2" (means the second figure in the first chapter).

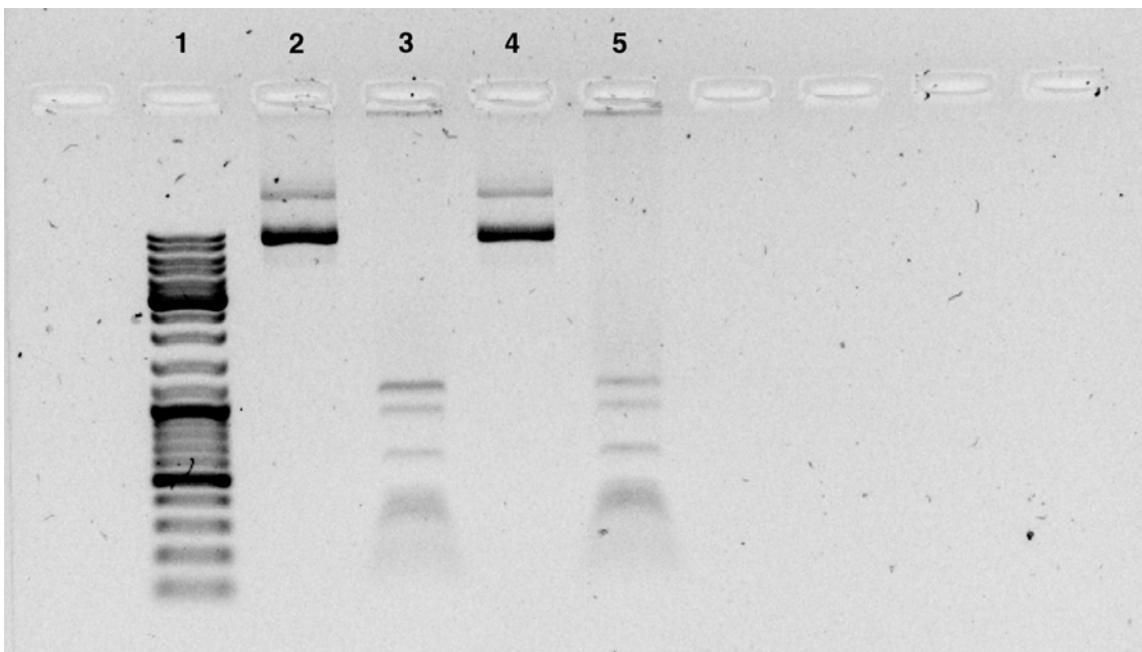


Figure 1.2 – Electrophoretic separation of pcDNA 3.1 +/- Napi2b plasmid DNA. Track 1: marker Thermo Scientific #SM0333; track 2: plasmid DNA pcDNA 3.1 +/- Napi2, clone 1; track 3: plasmid DNA pcDNA 3.1 +/- Napi2, clone 1, processed by restriction Dpn1; track 4: plasmid DNA pcDNA 3.1 +/- Napi2, clone 2; track 5: plasmid DNA pcDNA 3.1 +/- Napi2, clone 2, processed restriction of Dpn1

Figure and figure's reference aligned in the center and typed in the same font as the main text (example: Figure 1.2 — Clear and understandable characteristics of the figure).

With a large number of figures, it is appropriate to transfer the accompanying illustrative material to the chapter "SUPPLEMENT".

If the figure is composite, each element of the illustration should be indicated by a capital letter of the alphabet.

## 2.2 Tables

Tables are used for clarity and ease indicators comparison. The table should be placed immediately after the text in which it is mentioned or on the next page. All tables in the manuscript should be referenced. In table's reference must be written word "Table" and its number, for example:" in accordance with table 2 "or "Table 1.2 " (means the second table in the first chapter).

The table title should reflect its content, be accurate and concise. The table title should be placed above the table on the left side, without indentation according to the following format: table number – the name of the table. The table title starts with a capital letter; at the end of the table title the point is not put. The space between lines in the title – 1.

It is allowed to use two independent types of table's numbering: the first type – through numbering throughout the manuscript text, the second type – through numbering within each chapter.

A table with a large number of rows can be transferred to the next page. When moving a part of the table to another page the word "Table", its number and title must be written once on the left side above the first part of the table, and above the other parts also on the left side must be written the words "Continuation of the table" and table number.

Table 2.1 – Optical density (A 540) and concentration of the samples obtained by 1M CaCl<sub>2</sub> coagulation

№ sample	A, 540, S	C, mg/ml, S	A, 540, N	C, mg/ml, N	C, mg/ml, S + N	Conversion to milk, mg/ml, S	Conversion to milk, mg/ml, N	Conversion to milk, mg/ml, N+S	Correlation S to S+N, %
1	0.76	14.37	0.052	0.98	15.35	21.55	1.18	22.73	94.81
2	0.027	0.51	0.087	1.65	2.16	0.77	1.97	2.74	27.95
3	0.766	14.48	0.052	0.98	15.46	21.72	1.18	22.90	94.85
4	1.113	21.04	0.030	0.57	21.61	31.56	0.68	32.24	97.89
5	0.683	12.91	0.046	0.87	13.78	19.37	1.04	20.41	94.89
6	0.469	8.87	0.033	0.62	9.49	13.30	0.75	14.05	94.67
7	1.013	19.15	0.031	0.59	19.74	28.72	0.70	29.43	97.61

Note: S – sediment; N – over-sediment; S+ N – total parameter for sediment and over-sediment

Titles of the columns and rows in the table should start with a capital letter, and the titles of the graph's subheadings – with a lowercase letter if they make up one sentence with the title of the graph, or with a capital letter if they have an independent meaning. At the end of the table title and subtitles the point is not put. Table title and subtitles should be written in the singular. The titles of the graph align to the center, and the titles of the lines — to the left.

### 2.3 Formulas

Formulas must be typed by using special signs or by using additional libraries or Office tools. Formulas have their own numbering with Arabic numerals. It is allowed to use two independent types of Formulas numbering: the first type – through numbering throughout the manuscript text, the second type – through numbering within each chapter, in this case, the number should correspond to the chapter number (2.1). The number must be written in parentheses, with the alignment to the right side of the page. Reference to the formulas in the text must be given according to

example: formula (2.1).

An explanation for small formulas is allowed in the text. For large formulas, the explanation is given after the formula:

$$F_{\text{тп}} = \xi \zeta S \frac{\rho_{\text{ср}} u^2}{2} \quad (2.1)$$

$\xi$ - medium resistance coefficient;

$s$  - particle cross-sectional area,  $\text{m}^2$ ;

$u$  - particle velocity,  $\text{m/s}$ .

## CHAPTER 3 LIST OF REFERENCES

### 3.1 Bibliographic record

All used literature should be placed at the end of the main text, after the Glossary. Each literary source must be compiled as a separate bibliographic reference. All bibliographic records should be in alphabetical order. At the end of the bibliographic description the point is put. Each record is formed according to GOST 7.1-2003.

### 3.2 Bibliographic reference

References in the text to the used literature sources are called "bibliographic references". The bibliographic reference should contain information for accurate identification of the document used. When writing a manuscript it is recommended to use a short form of bibliographic reference, according to GOST R 7.0.5-2008. The bibliographic reference enclosed in parentheses and provides brief information about the source used.

Examples:

(Gutarowska *et al.*, 2016) – More than two authors;

(Sterflinger, Piñar, 2013) – Two authors.

### 3.3 Examples of bibliographic reference

Dissertation:

1) **Grigor'ev, Yu.A.** Antifungal agents and pathogenicity factors [Text]: Extended Abstract of Doctoral (Biol.) Dissertation / Yu.A Grigor'ev; Moscow, 2019. 43 p.

2) Book (one author):

3) **Elinov, N.P.** Short mythological dictionary [Text] / N.P. Elinov. – SPb.: MEDEM, 2004. – 174 p.

4) **Safiullina, R.R.** Book Tatar tradition XIX-early XX century: handwritten and printed book [Text] / R.R. Safiullina // Philology and culture. – 2013. – №1. – P.163–169.

Book (several authors):

1) **Sevilin, R.A.** Diagnosis of fungal infections [Text] / R.A. Sevilin, N. N. Klimko, N.V. Vasiliev. – SPb.: Publishing house SPbMAPO, 2004. – 186 p. – ISBN 5-98037-030-7.

2) **Bondarenko, M.A.** Microscopic fungi in the air environment of St. Petersburg [Text] / E.V. Bogomolova, T.D. Velikova, A.G. Goryaeva, A.M. Ivanova, I.Yu. Kircalli, E.V. Lebedeva, N.Yu. Mamaev, L.K. Panina, E.A. Popykina, O.L. Smolyanitskaya, E.S. Trepova. – SPb.: Khimizdat, 2012. – 215 p. – ISBN 978-5-93808-198-7.

Chapter from the book:

1) **Niksa, J.P.** Protection paper books from damage by fungi [Text] / J.P. Nuxa // Theory and practice of preserving books in the library. – L.:Gos. Publ. Bibl. M. E. Saltykov-Shchedrin, 1983. – P. 5-34.

Scientific article:

1) **Burik, J. A.** Aspects of fungal pathogenesis in humans [Text] / J. A. Burik, P. T. Magee // Annu Rev Microbiol. – 2001. – V.55. – P. 72

National standards of the Russian Federation (GOST):

1) **GOST 7.50-2002**. Preservation of documents. General requirements. – M., 2003. – 12 p.

Electronic resource:

1) **Aktas, E.** Hemolytic activity of dermatophytes species isolated from clinical specimens / E. Aktas, N. Yigit // Journal De Mycologie Medicale [Electronic resource]. – 2015. – URL: <http://www.em-consulte.com/article/960386/alertePM> – Accessed: 18.06.2018.

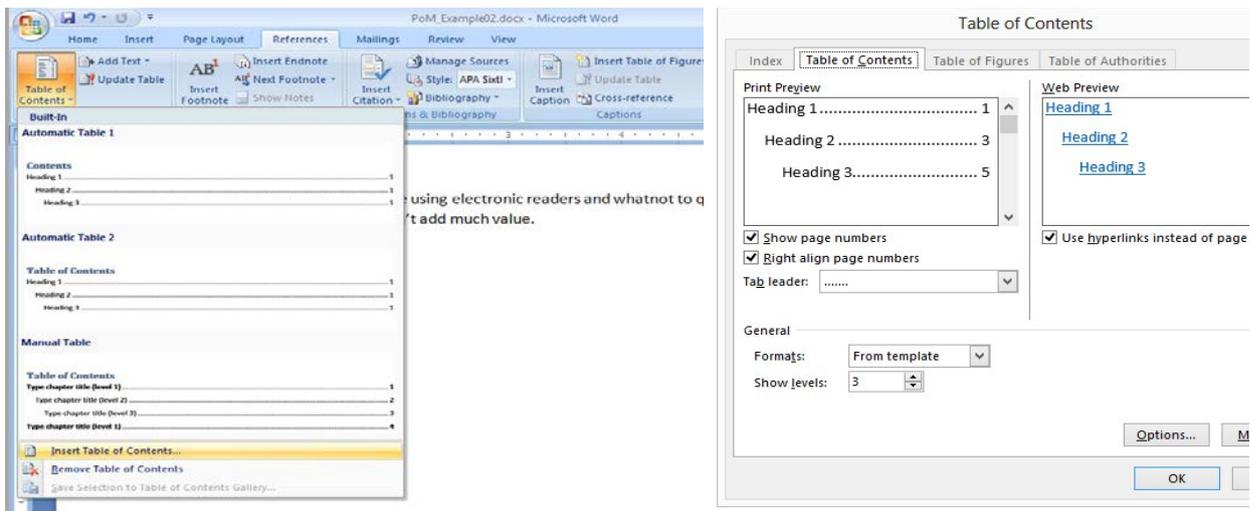
## **CHAPTER 4 DESIGN OF THE SUPPORTING CHAPTERS**

### 4.1 Chapter «Contents»

The table of contents consists of a list of headings and subheadings indicating the pages on which they begin. The headings in the table of contents should correspond precisely to the headings in the manuscript text, both in the exact match of words and in the format. The text title is aligned to the left and the page number – to the right. Between them the dots are located. Interline interval – 1.

To accurately match the page numbering in the contents and in the manuscript text use auto-insert table of contents tool in Microsoft Word, LibreOffice Writer or Apache OpenOffice Writer:

- 1) On the Insert menu, point to Reference, and then click Table of Contents
- 2) Then, click Insert Table of Contents.
- 3) Select the options that you want to apply to your Table of Contents, and then click «OK».



a)

b)

Figure 4.1 – Table of contents creation by marking text in Microsoft Word, where a – setting styles for headings; b – insert and configure the table of contents

#### 4.2 Chapter « Notes »

Notes should be given in the text, if necessary, explanations or reference data to the content of the text, tables or graphics. Notes should be placed directly after the text, graphics or table to which these notes refer, and printed with a capital letter from the paragraph. If the note is single, then after the word "Note" should be put a dash and the note is also printed with a capital letter. A single comment is not numbered. Several comments are numbered in order by Arabic numerals. Note to the table is placed at the end of the table.

#### 4.3 Chapter « Abbreviations »

All abbreviations used in the text should be correctly entered into the text. So when you use them the first time, you must write a complete text transcript of this abbreviation.

The list should be placed in a column. On the left side of the page in alphabetical order or in the order of their first mention in the text are abbreviations or symbols, on the right – their detailed interpretation. The presence of the list specifies in the table of contents. The list of abbreviations placed after the main manuscript

text.

#### 4.4 Chapter «Glossary»

The specific terminology used in the text should be given in the chapter "Glossary" with appropriate explanations. Terms should be written with a lowercase letter, and the definition of the term - with a capital. The term itself and its interpretation are separated by ":". "Glossary" should be included in the table of contents.

#### 4.5 Chapter «Supplement»

All additional illustrations and tables should be placed in the chapter «Supplement». The material in the «Supplement» must be arranged in the order they were mentioned in the main text. In the manuscript text should be given references to all supplement material. This chapter should be printed on A4 paper format, valid sizes A3, A2, A1, but they should be neatly folded in A4 format.

Each application should start with a new page with the word "Supplement" at the top in the middle of the page. Under the title in brackets must be written the word "mandatory" – for mandatory applications, "recommended" or "reference" – for information supplement.

The supplement must have a title written symmetrically relative to the text with a capital letter in a separate line.

The word "Supplement" must be capitalized and followed by a letter indicating its sequence, with the exception of the letters "I" and "O".

If the document contains one supplement, it is designated as "Supplement A". The text of each supplement, if necessary, can be divided into sections, subsections, paragraphs, subparagraphs, which are numbered within each supplement. Supplements should have a continuous page numbering with the whole text of the manuscript.

All supplements should be included in the contents table with their numbers

and titles.

The illustrations and tables in each supplement should have a separate numbering in Arabic numerals with the addition of the symbol in front of the supplement's figure or table: «Picture A.3», «Table A.3».

## **CHAPTER 5 STATISTICAL PROCESSING OF RESULTS**

The experimental data obtained in the manuscript must be correctly analyzed and correctly presented in tables and figures, for this purpose the processing of the collected samples using appropriate statistical criteria must be carried out. In the methods section, it is necessary to specify what statistical methods were used in work.

### 5.1 Quantitative characteristics

To describe the quantitative characteristics and the choice of methods for comparing their options, first of all, it is necessary to find out the nature of the distribution on this basis. For this purpose, the criteria of Shapiro-Wilk and Kolmogorov-Smirnov in various modifications are usually used.

In the case of normally distributed features, they should be presented as an average  $\pm$  standard deviation (for example, in tables), for comparison of variants of such features, parametric significance criteria are used. To compare the variability of quantitative features in the two groups, Fisher's f-test is used, to compare the average of two independent samples - student's test (t-test), if more than two samples are compared, variance analysis is used, after which the Tukey test or the t-test with Bonferroni correction is usually used for pairwise multiple comparisons. If in the experiment the measurement of a trait in the same subject was carried out several times (for example, before and after the factor influence, while after the influence of measurements can be carried out repeatedly), the criteria for repeated measurements should be applied: two samples paired student criterion and the variance analysis of repeated measurements. If the distribution of the studied characteristic differs from

the normal one, the median should be used to describe the distribution center, percentiles should be used to describe the variability, usually the median value is given in the tables, the benefits of the 2.5 percentile and 97.5 percentile in brackets (2.5 percentile; 97.5 percentile). For comparison of such features, nonparametric rank criteria are used: Mann-Whitney criterion and Wilcoxon pair criterion, when comparing two samples, when comparing more than two samples, Kruskal-Wallis criterion and Friedman criterion for repeated measurements are used. The best way to visualize quantitative data is through box plots (box plots, span charts, "box with a mustache"), which compactly represent estimates of the sample distribution center and value spread (figure 5.1). Boxplots allow us to give a complete statistical description of the analyzed population.

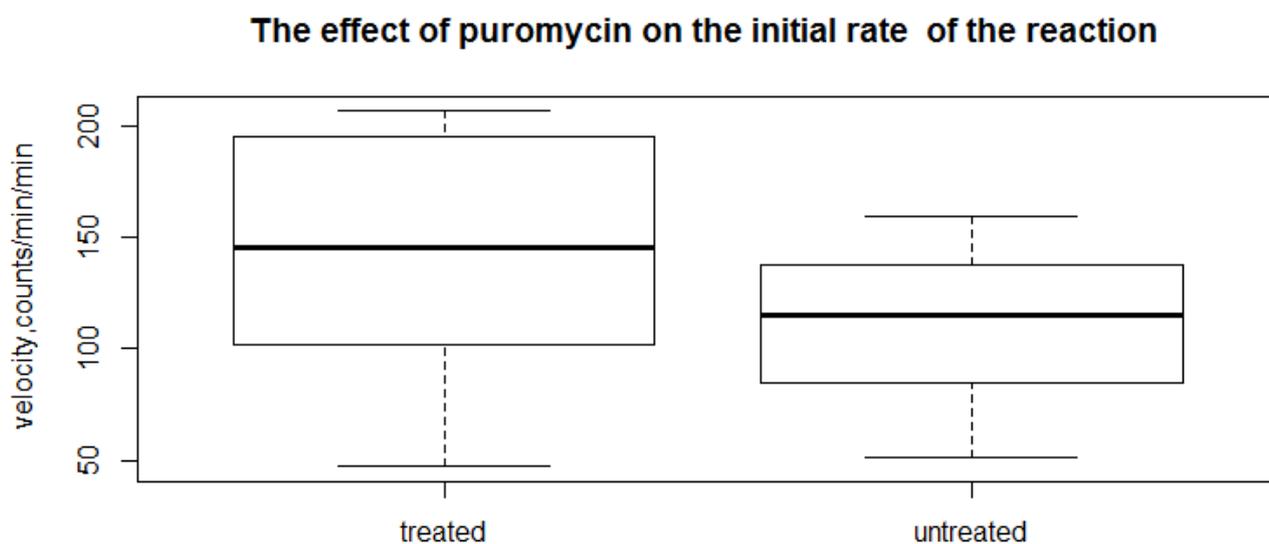


Figure 5.1 – An example of quantitative data representation using boxplots

## 5.2 Qualitative characteristics

The first statistical approaches to the analysis of qualitative characteristics are to work with fractions and contingency tables. For the graphical representation of qualitative features, 95% confidence intervals for portions are most often constructed using binomial distribution, figure 5.2.

## 5.3 Analysis of the dependence of two quantitative traits

Very often in the experiment are measured not one, but several quantitative

traits in the same subject. For example, the measure not only the growth, but also the weight, or in the blood plasma determine the level of two enzymes, etc. In such cases, it is possible to find out whether the changes in the values of these features, which is carried out correlation and regression analysis.

Correlation analysis involves calculating the correlation coefficient and determining the significance of this coefficient. In the case of a linear relationship between the features, a linear Pearson correlation coefficient is calculated. If the link is nonlinear, rank coefficients are used, most often Spearman's rank correlation coefficient. To determine the significance of both the Pearson coefficient and the Spearman coefficient, the student criterion is used, and only if the correlation coefficient is significant and said that there is a statistical relationship between these features.

Regression analysis reveals the nature of the relationship between the two features and includes finding the coefficients of the regression equation and assessing their significance.

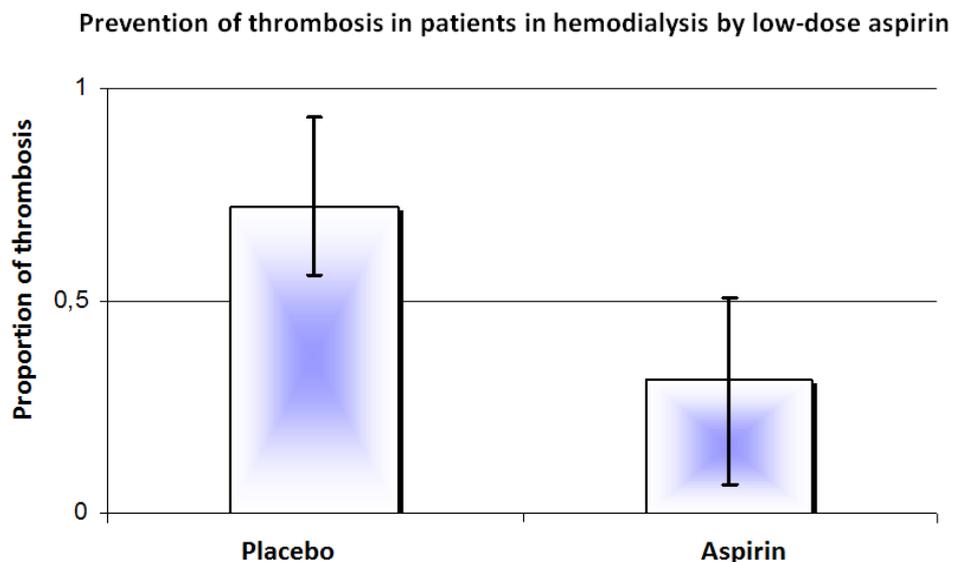


Figure 5.2 - An example of the presentation of qualitative features, with confidence intervals

To visualize the relationship between the two quantitative features using a scatter plot that complements the trend line.

Statistical processing of experimental data is most convenient in a free

specialized environment R in the program RStudio. R Studio implements all the necessary statistical approaches and methods and has excellent tools for visualizing data.

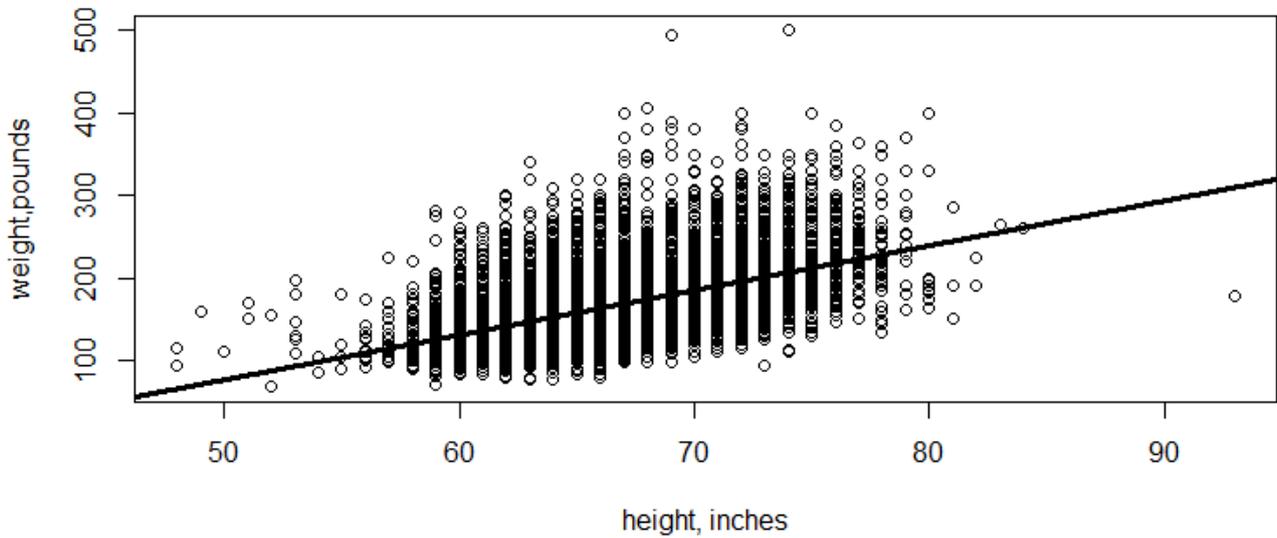


Figure 5.3 – An example of scatterplot with the sample regression line

## CHAPTER 6 EXAMPLES OF TITLE PAGES

Below are the templates of title pages in the following sequence: Coursework, bachelor's work, master's work.

If there is more than one academic supervisor, all are listed on the title page. If you have a consultant, you should also specify.

Variants of scientific degree: Candidate of Sciences, Doctor of Sciences. Specifies the branch of science that you have received a degree, for example, c.b.n. (explanation: candidate of Biological Sciences), Ph.D. (transcript: doctor of Chemical Sciences). Variants of the academic title: Docent, Professor. In the absence of academic rank indicated the position of assistant, senior lecturer, senior researcher, etc.:

Academic adviser

c. b. n., Docent

Academic degree Academic title

« 18 » October 2019

(I. I. Ivanov)

**Ministry of science and higher education of the Russian Federation**  
**Federal state Autonomous educational institution of higher education**  
**"KAZAN (VOLGA REGION) FEDERAL UNIVERSITY»**

*Institute of fundamental medicine and biology department of biochemical,  
biotechnology and pharmacology*

Direction: 06.03.01 - Biology

**COURSE WORK**

*Work Title*

Student of \_\_ course

group \_\_\_\_\_

« \_\_\_\_ » Month 20 \_\_ г. \_\_\_\_\_ [N.E. Colman]

Academic Adviser

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

Academic degree, Academic title

« \_\_\_\_ » Month 20 \_\_ г. \_\_\_\_\_ [N.I.Vavilov]

Kazan – 201\_

**Ministry of science and higher education of the Russian Federation  
Federal state Autonomous educational institution of higher education  
"KAZAN (VOLGA REGION) FEDERAL UNIVERSITY»**

*Institute of fundamental medicine and biology department of biochemical,  
biotechnology and pharmacology*

Direction: 06.03.01 - Biology

**BACHELOR GRADUATION THESIS**

*Work Title*

**The work has been completed:**

« \_\_\_\_ » Month 20 \_\_ г. \_\_\_\_\_ [N.E. Colman]

**The work has been admitted:**

Academic Adviser

Academic degree, Academic title

« \_\_\_\_ » Month 20 \_\_ г. \_\_\_\_\_ [N.I.Vavilov]

**Head of department**

Ph.D.

« \_\_\_\_ » Month 20 \_\_ г. \_\_\_\_\_ [N.I.Vavilov]

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