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PLAGIARISM DETECTION USING PYTHON TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTARCT

This research explains the main contributions of an Online Assignment Plagiarism Checker and Grammar Corrector, focusing on the use of data mining techniques as a means of improving the standards of submissions both in terms of academic dishonesty and submission quality. The web-based platform consists of Faculty and Student modules where Faculty can handle assignments and evaluate submissions, while students can complete assignments and give feedback to them. The core engine is designed to check the assignment for plagiarism and grammatical errors by matching the text with the links provided and the grammar source. Built with Python, Flask, SQL Alchemy, and NLP instruments, the system is guaranteed to be solid. The results of project indicate that the built application is capable of detecting proper grammar and plagiarism in any written work for inclusivity and self-development purposes. Future plans will involve work concerning the implementation of AI technologies and increased support for multimedia files.

I. INTRODUCTION

Finding any information during this era of IT the information is no longer an arduous task. The user can easily find information around the clock from any corner of the world. But with the increase of Information comes the dilemma of its misuse. A number of authors try to publish work of other writers with slight changes as their own instead of using proper citations, this is known as Plagiarism. Plagiarism is when a piece of work is submitted that has been created by using services, with or without giving credits. Plagiarism is a Spanish word that is derived from the Latin word 'Plagiarus' meaning "abducting with intent to steal". Plagiarism is described as appropriation of creditable materials by other authors with the intention of lacking being caught. Not only subjective but also quoting inappropriately is seen as an offense and is plagiarism. It is best described as premeditated copying in the form of "digitization". With an enormous outer shell "within academia," as it is stated "Plagiarism by students, scholars, professors, and researchers is the most feared academic censure, up to and including expulsion" Additionally, teachers and professors are often far too punished for far too.

Plagiarism through sanctions allows punishment to be on a scale ranging from suspension to termination

II. TYPES OF PLAGIARISM

1. Deliberate Plagiarism - Each form of plagiarism is an issue on its own but it is arguably the worst style of plagiarism because it is so blatantly obvious.
2. Paraphrasing - It is common in student to try to get away with using other people's work but doing it in such a lazy manner.
3. Patchwork Paraphrasing - Simply put, patchwork paraphrasing are essays that have been 'cut and pasted' from different sources into one.
4. Bluffing - Indicating that one possesses a skill or knowledge that they do not actually have is seen in every industry. In this case, suggesting that one has knowledge of a particular concept.
5. Stitching Sources - Stitching Source Plagiarism is in the "grey zone" since all the sources being used are normally properly cited, but the student has failed to mature their analytical strength to allow them to work effectively and produce work that is actually their own. This is still Plagiarism, but is more likely to be unintentional due to experience
6. Self-Plagiarism - Self-Plagiarism is reusing his own work. The writer can take bits of his old work and his new work and create a successful fusion. But can't have two grades for the same things/works, so even if you do that not knowing that it is wrong. It is still considered Plagiarism

III. CHALLENGES OF PLAGIARISM CHECKER

Even with the use and expansion of digital technology, several problems remain unresolved. The following are some problems that linguists and academics working in this crucial topic must address. Most of the issues listed below relate to both monolingual and cross-lingual plagiarism detection.

- An important issue is identifying plagiarism in text data and source code that satisfies correctness and completeness.
- Improved accuracy in detecting copied text segments in both intrinsic and extrinsic sources is still a problem.
- It is still difficult to develop extremely accurate cross-lingual plagiarism detection software without using external reference materials.
- It remains a difficult challenge to develop a comprehensive and accurate reference document repository based on the author's footprint.
- It is crucial to have methods that identify similarities not just at the syntactic level but also at the semantic level [20].
- To increase the accuracy and effectiveness of the system, it is crucial to use a few cutting-edge techniques for semantic plagiarism detection rather than just WordNet. These sophisticated techniques include machine learning, vector-based models, CNN, RNN, and others. [17]

IV. PLAGIARISM VS GHOSTWRITING

The distinction between plagiarism and ghost writing is that both include comparable behaviours in which the true author's name is concealed. Reproducing text without the original author's consent is known as plagiarism. A ghostwriter intentionally and voluntarily composes stuff to pass off as someone else's work or speech. While a ghostwriter is always paid for his work, a plagiarist never gives credit to the original author. The academic community does not distinguish between ghost writing and plagiarism. In any case, students pretend to have authored texts that they did not, and they falsely conceal the identities of the real authors. Because the article's entire text is written by an unnamed author, ghostwriting is not very excellent. Regular fraud entails some creative writing and source selection by the students submitting the assignment.

Plagiarism is superior from Copyright infringement

Many legal judgments have equated Plagiarism with copyright infringement but this concept is incorrect when we see the following three aspects –

- In copyright law the doctrine of fair use allows an author to copy small amount of text (small sentences or whole paragraph) without the need for permission from the copyright author. In Plagiarism, if any word/text utilized in the article has been marked in a quotation mark. When some words are copied without announcement of a quotation. The wrong in not copyright infringement, the false is lack of giving credit to the words to the actual author. However, fair use will not guarantee the Plagiarists who copy a lot of pages from a work to the Plagiarist's suspicious work. Plagiarism Detection and Prevention: A Study <http://iaeme.com/Home/journal/IJLIS> 3 editor@iaeme.com
- In the copyright law one can't violate text in the public domain (Like copyright has expired, author disclaimed copyright, work of Govt) but in Plagiarism it's always not allowed to copy material and non-copyright text is also not allowed without the conformation of quotation.
- Copyright law guards no one facts and none of ideas in the copyright work. Copyright protects only for expression of idea but some Professional Societies, Universities, Center's include copying idea in their explanation of Plagiarism. According to above quotations we realise that Plagiarism is not copyright infringement always and every condition. The embracement of real authors name and bibliographic data the copying not Plagiarization, but copying is copyright infringement.

How to avoid Plagiarism

Many people know that Plagiarism is unethical, unfair and crooked activity and this is usually enough to prevent us from doing it. Many techniques are available to avoid Plagiarism but for those who do anything, the outcomes can be unpleasant, many professionals lost his professional reputation when they Plagiarize. There are discussed some simple steps while writing research papers to ensure that your document will be free of Plagiarism—

- Paraphrase: When you find any information that is correct for your research article then first read it and add it into your own language. Make sure that you don't copy literally more than two words in a row from the found text. If you use more than two words in a row then you will use quotation marks.

- Cite: Citing is a most dynamic mode to avoid Plagiarism. Going with the document formatting instructions like APA, MLA Chicago etc. used by your educational institution. This generally require the addition of the authors and the date of publication or corrective information. Not citing properly can make Plagiarism.
- Quoting: Use the reference correctly the way it appears. No one wants to be misquote. Most educational communities of higher learning frown on "Block quotes" or references of 40 words or more. A student should be able to dramatically paraphrase most material. The reference's necessary done correctly to avoid Plagiarism allegations.
- Citing Quotes: This practice generally denote addition of page number, paragraph number in citation of web content.
- Citing your own material (Self Plagiarism): If your research article represent you own words/ideas, which related from your ongoing project, an earlier one or anywhere else you must cite yourself. Use the content as you like it someone else wrote it. It may sound odd but using information you have used before is called self-plagiarism and it is not delightful.
- Referencing: it need to use reference page of works at the end of your research article and this page in some cases the document formatting instructions used by your research institutions. The reference are include the author details, date of publication, title and source. Follow the direction and get the right reference.

V. CONCLUSION

After studying the measures it is said that plagiarism is a crime. It will be happen then do not describe the author name and his literate details and if information will be online then must have URL. Plagiarism mostly seen in the students. Students use the ideas, words of any author in their dissertation, projects, thesis without any proper citation. Students should be made aware of this for plagiarism prevention. There are some chances that some users may use copy-paste method from the site. Plagiarism detection give permission to keep your essay antiplagiarism and check out if it is also available somewhere else on the web are not. To check the reality of the content of your work such as an article, poem or essay, use a high quality Plagiarism Checker to find out if your content is Plagiarise or not. This is the citation that is common for library professionals, research scholars and students also. Firstly, organization create a strict policy on plagiarism such as that of ACM (Association for Computing Machinery) this policy define about plagiarism, self-plagiarism and as well as define punishment. Legal action public humiliation and fines include in punishment criteria. We must understand that failing this serious obligation will have dire consequences for the future social and the economic wellbeing of the world. Therefore, Plagiarism is a problem that must not be overlooked or swept under the rug.

VI. REFERENCE

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