

How do various plagiarism detection tools differ in their detection results when applied to java/spring coding exercises

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Abstract

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	How Does Plagiarism Detection Work	3
3	Use Case and Software Experiment	3
3.1	Use Case	3
3.2	Software Experiment	3
4	Criteria for Evaluation	3
5	Evaluation of the different Tools	3
5.1	MOSS	4
5.1.1	Moss comparison algorithm	4
5.1.2	The results	4
5.1.3	Integration into an automated evaluation pipeline	4
5.2	JPlag	5
5.2.1	JPlag's comparison algorithm	5
5.2.2	Preliminary results	6
5.2.3	Integration into an automated evaluation pipeline	7
5.3	Plaggie	7
5.3.1	The Algorithm	7
5.3.2	The results	8
5.3.3	Integration into an automated evaluation pipeline	8
5.4	AC2	9
5.4.1	AC2 comparison algorithm	9
5.4.2	The results	10
5.4.3	Integration into an automated evaluation pipeline	10
6	Conclusion	11
	References	12

1 Introduction

2 How Does Plagiarism Detection Work

Fand den Abschnitt bei moss ganz nett könnte man ja mit reinpacken Dennis G.

Moss and other plagiarism detection tools are not perfect, so a human should go over the results, and it should be checked if the claims are valid. "In particular, it is a misuse of Moss to rely solely on the similarity scores. These scores are useful for judging the relative amount of matching between different pairs of programs and for more easily seeing which pairs of programs stick out with unusual amounts of matching. But the scores are certainly not a proof of plagiarism. Someone must still look at the code." (Aiken, 2021)

3 Use Case and Software Experiment

3.1 Use Case

3.2 Software Experiment

4 Criteria for Evaluation

5 Evaluation of the different Tools

	C	C++	C#	Java	Kotlin	Python	PHP	VB.net	Javascript	Is expandable?
MOSS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
JPlag	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Plaggie	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes ¹
AC2	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

Table 1 [The native supported programming languages for each plagiarism detection algorithm]

¹Plaggie is open source, therefore a custom tokenizer for different languages can be implemented.

5.1 MOSS

Moss claims to be one of the best cheating detection algorithms. "The algorithm behind moss is a significant improvement over other cheating detection algorithms (at least, over those known to us)." (Aiken, 2021)

Moss supports the following programming languages C, C++, Java, C#, Python, Visual Basic, Javascript, FORTRAN, ML, Haskell, Lisp, Scheme, Pascal, Modula2, Ada, Perl, TCL, Matlab, VHDL, Verilog, Spice, MIPS assembly, a8086 assembly, a8086 assembly and HCL2

5.1.1 Moss comparison algorithm

5.1.2 The results

5.1.3 Integration into an automated evaluation pipeline

5.2 JPlag

JPlag is a plagiarism detection tool, which was developed by in 2000 at the University of Karlsruhe to help with the detection of plagiarized coding exercises. At that the tool was only available as a WWW service and could analyze C, C++. Scheme and Java programs (Perchelt et al., 2000, p. 4). Currently, the tool is available as an open source application which can be run locally and can be used with a CLI or a Java API. JPlag also currently supports 12 programming languages including the original four languages and more modern languages such as Kotlin ("JPlag - Detecting Software Plagiarism", 2022, Supported Languages) while also allowing to add new languages (Sağlam, 2022).

5.2.1 JPlag's comparison algorithm

JPlag's algorithm is split into two parts the tokenizing and the comparison of the token strings. During the tokenization process all programs are parsed and converted into token strings. In the second phase all token strings are compared in pairs to determine their similarity. This comparison uses a specially optimized version of the Greedy String Tiling algorithm. This algorithm tries to cover one token string with substrings of the other string. The percentage of the covered token strings is the similarity between the two programs (Perchelt et al., 2000, p. 10).

Tokenization The tokenization process is the only language dependent process of the JPlag algorithm (Perchelt et al., 2000, p. 10). The extracted tokens represent syntactic elements of the language like statements or control structures (Sağlam, 2022, How are submissions represented? — Notion of Token). During the parsing process each file is parsed with the result being a set of abstract syntax trees(AST) for each submission. Each AST is traversed depth first with nodes representing grammatical units of the language. During the traversal when entering and exiting a node a token can be created that match the type of the node and will then be added to the current list of tokens. There are block type nodes which can represent classes, if expressions or other elements of the language which have a corresponding beginning and end. When creating tokens from those nodes each have a corresponding "BEGIN" and "END" token. The token list should always have a pair of matching "BEGIN" and "END" tokens (Sağlam, 2022, How does the transformation work?).

Comparing token strings JPlag's comparison algorithm is essentially just the greedy string tiling algorithm for the comparison of two strings, however it is differently optimized to improve its runtime(Perchelt et al., 2000, p. 5). The goal of the algorithm is to find a set of substrings which are not only the same but also satisfy these three rules:

1. "Any token of A may only be matched with exactly one token from B."
2. "Substrings are to be found independent of their position in the string."
3. "Long substring matches are preferred over short ones[...]"

(Perchelt et al., 2000, p. 11)

These rule have some consequences. The first rule doesn't allow the matching of code that have been duplicated while the second rule makes the reordering of the source code not viable. Furthermore, the third rule is introduced since short matches are more likely to be spurious (Perchelt et al., 2000, p. 11).

When these rule 3 is applied sequentially then a greedy algorithm consisting of two phases will be created.

In phase 1 the longest contiguous match in the two strings is searched. This is done by 3 nested loops. The outer loop iterates over all extracted tokens in string A, the second loop compares token T from string A with every token in string B. If two tokens are identical then the innermost loop extends this match as far as possible (Perchelt et al., 2000, p. 11). These matches are called tiles which are permanent and unique (Wise, 1993, p. 3).

In the second phase all matches of the maximal length are marked, when this happens all matched tokens are also marked and can't be used for any further matches. This satisfies the first rule. These two phases will be repeated until not further matches are found (Perchelt et al., 2000, p. 11). Also, of importance is the MinimumMatchLength, which defines the length at which maximal matches and any tile below the maximum matches are ignored. The smallest possible value for MinimumMatchLength is 1. However, in general this value should be higher than 1 since at that length it is unlikely that a match will be significant (Wise, 1993, p. 3)

JPlag only considers two strings to match 100% when the shorter string is completely matched by the longer string. The logic being that the longer string represents a program which has been entirely copied and then extended. The similarity between two programs can be calculated with the following formula.

$$sim(A, B) = \frac{2 + coverage(tiles)}{|A| + |B|}$$

$$coverage(tiles) = \sum_{match(a,b,length) \in tiles} length$$

(Perchelt et al., 2000, p. 13).

-Detail the specific optimizations

5.2.2 Preliminary results

When using JPlag to check the similarity of known plagiarized code it had similarity value for the plagiarized m0 code of 91.49% and 90.51% while the none plagiarized code had similarity of around 40%. The results for m4 were somewhat less clear since they had a similarity value of 84.77% and 76.2%. Which however would still lead to an investigation of the submitted code.

It should also be noted that no files were excluded and that there was no base code passed to JPlag, which explains the high similarity between unrelated programs as all submissions for a milestone use the same base code.

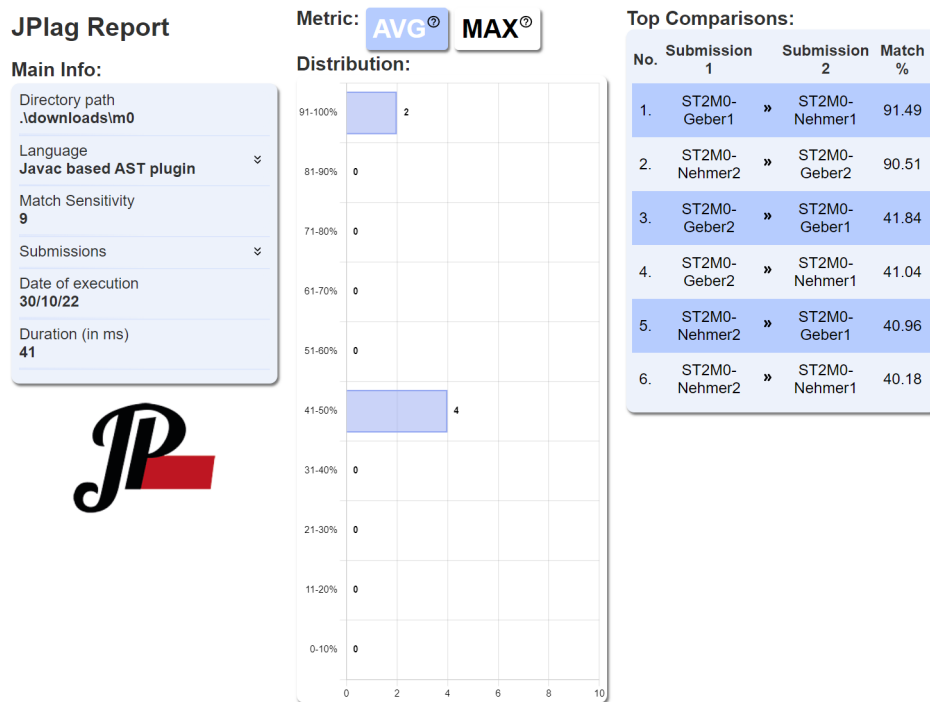


Figure 1 The JPlag overview showing the similarities of m0 code

-need base code for m0 -need base code and another submission for m4

5.2.3 Integration into an automated evaluation pipeline

JPlag probably show the most potential to be used in an automated pipeline as it not only provides a CLI but also a Java API, while also being able to be run locally("JPlag - Detecting Software Plagiarism", 2022) which means that there are no submission limits like in MOSS and that JPlag can be easily integrated into the existing pipeline. However, results are always saved as a Zip file and are view in a web application which can also be run locally. This poses a problem as???

-How does the pipeline work, are files permanently saved or deleted after it finishes evaluation, can they be accessed

5.3 Plaggie

-Was the only open source tool when release(Ahtianien et al., 2006), JPlag now also open source

5.3.1 The Algorithm

-Uses CUP as a Parser -Uses standard LALR(1) parser generation("CUP", n.d.) -GST with no special optimization attempts -Algorithm was extended to support exclusion of common code(Ahtiainen, 2006, 4. Algorithm used)

-known unsuccessful attacks - Changing the comments - Changing the indentation - Method and variable name changes(Ahtiainen, 2006, Known successful attacks)

-know successful attacks - Moving inline code to separate methods and vice versa - Inclusion of redundant program code - Changing the order of if-else blocks and case-blocks(Ahtiainen, 2006, Known unsuccessful attacks)

5.3.2 The results

-TODO still have to run it.

5.3.3 Integration into an automated evaluation pipeline

-only Java 1.5(Ahtiainen, 2006; Ahtianien et al., 2006) -no further development since 2006 -has a cli -> can be automated -results as html files

5.4 AC2

"AC is a source code plagiarism detection tool. It aids instructors and graders to detect plagiarism within a group of assignments written in languages such as C, C++, Java, PHP, XML, Python, ECMAScript, Pascal or VHDL (plaintext works too, but is less precise). AC incorporates multiple similarity detection algorithms found in the scientific literature, and allows their results to be visualized graphically." (Freire, 2022a) The first version of "AC was born in the Escuela Politécnica Superior of the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid to deter and detect source-code plagiarism in programming assignments". (Freire, 2022a)

2016 AC version 2 was released. In the version 2.0 the developers switched to Maven and Antr4². The developers of AC also moved their git repository to GitHub an internet hosting service for software development and version control.

Vor und Nachteile die auf der Github seite beschreiben wurden ergänzen.

5.4.1 AC2 comparison algorithm

In order for the AC algorithm to check files for equality, it allows adding folders or zip-files into it. Two filters can be applied to these files. The first filter selects the submissions that will be examined, and the second filter is determining which files are compared to each other.

For example student s1 has in his subfolder 'a.c' and student s2 has in his folder 'aa.c'. So the first filter should determine that each submission starts with the letter 's'. The second filter would look for files that ended with the string '.c'.

When all submission and files are correctly grouped together the analysis part can start. "The default analysis (Zip NCD), uses normalized compression distance (NCD) to detect redundancy (= similarity) between submissions. If AC2 knows the programming language of its source files, they will be tokenized prior to comparison. This will allow AC2 to ignore comments, whitespace and exact identifiers, so that simply renaming variables or altering formatting will not affect similarity calculations." (Freire, 2022b)

NCD (normalized compression distance) Todo: NCD beschreiben und sagen wie es in Ac2 verwendet wird.

Tokenization If AC2 can recognize the programming language it will use a lexer and a parser to tokenize the text file. "AC2 uses Antlr4² grammars to generate lexers (= tokenizers) and parsers for languages." (Freire, 2022b) Therefore it is relatively easy to add support for a new programming language.

²"In computer-based language recognition, ANTLR (pronounced antler), or ANother Tool for Language Recognition, is a parser generator that uses LL(*) for parsing. ANTLR is the successor to the Purdue Compiler Construction Tool Set (PCCTS), first developed in 1989, and is under active development."(Wikipedia contributors, 2022)

5.4.2 The results

The output that AC2 generates is visualization base. So AC it will not provide a value like "percentage of copy" instead, "it will create graphical representations of the degree of similarity between student submissions within a group" (Freire, 2022a)

5.4.3 Integration into an automated evaluation pipeline

6 Conclusion

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