# Anti-plagiarism readme

Eric Scott Freeman 2015-10-31

## Contents

1	Supported Languages	1
2	Getting the tools         2.1 Moss          2.2 dupl          2.3 JPlag	1
3	Tool commands         3.1 Moss          3.2 dupl          3.3 JPlag	3
<b>4 5</b>	Other software 4.1 goquery	3 3 4
6	Process 6.1 Sending the commands and code	

## 1 Supported Languages

Tool	Java	Go	С	C++	C#	Python	Perl	others
	<b>√</b>		<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	<b>√</b>
JPlag dupl	✓	$\checkmark$	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	✓			✓

Table 1: Officially supported languages by various tools

## 2 Getting the tools

#### 2.1 Moss

Moss is a web service, while JPlag and dupl can be run locally. To access Moss, one must send an email to moss@moss.stanford.edu containing the following, with <email address> replaced with one's actual email address:

## registeruser mail <email address>

Moss will then send a Moss upload script with a unique user ID. Please note the user ID from the file.

$$suserid = 1234567890;$$

The original script will not work with this application, because it does not expand the wildcard \*. A new upload script is located in the base directory of this project. Please add your user ID to the new upload script.

### 2.2 dupl

To download and install dupl, run the following command:

dupl requires Go version 1.4 or higher.

#### 2.3 JPlag

To download and install JPlag, get the code from https://github.com/jplag/jplag. Maven is also required. Download and install it if necessary. Go to the jplag/jplag/jplag directory inside the download and run the following command:

```
mvn clean generate-sources assembly: assembly
```

This should create a jar file inside the ./target/ directory called jplag-x.y.z-SNAPSHOT-jar-with-dependencies.jar where x.y.z is the specific version number of JPlag.

#### 3 Tool commands

While it is not necessary to know the commands each anti-plagiarism tool uses, it may be helpful. The option described here are not the only options the tools use, but they are the options used by the application.

#### 3.1 Moss

Here is an example of a Moss command:

```
./moss -l java -m 2 -d ./code/class01/student01/
assignment01/*.java ./code/class01/student02/
assignment01/*.java ./code/class01/student03/
assignment01/*.java > assignment01.txt &
```

The first argument is the Moss upload script. The -l flag signifies that the next argument will be the language the assignments were written in, which in this case is Java. The -m flag signifies that the following argument will be the threshold for Moss, which tells Moss to ignore matches that appear in more than this number of files. In this example, if a piece of code appears in more than 2 files, it is ignored. This is useful if instructors provide some functions or classes for their students to use. The -d option signifies that directories will be compared instead of specific files. In this example, all the java files from three students' assignment 1 will be compared. Moss will search inside subdirectories. Finally the output from Moss is sent to a text file. The text file will contain a URL that has the results from Moss.

#### 3.2 dupl

Here is an example of a dupl command:

```
dupl -t 15 -html ./code/class01/student01/assignment02/
    ./code/class01/student02/assignment02/ ./code/
    class01/student03/assignment02/ > assignment02.html
    &
```

The first argument is a call to dupl. The next argument, -t is dupl's threshold. This is minimum nodes that pieces of code must be before dupl declares them as a duplicates. In this example, it is 15 nodes. -html specifies html output. Next is a list of the directories. dupl will search inside subdirectories. Finally the output from dupl will be sent to an html file.

#### 3.3 JPlag

Here is an example of a JPlag command:

```
java -jar ./jplag/jplag.jar -l java17 -t 15 -r ./
results/lab1 -s lab1 ./students
```

The first three arguments say to run a Java jar file in that location called jplag.jar. -l says which language to use, which in this case is Java 1.7. -t is the minimum number of tokens to match (threshold) argument. The next argument, -r specifies where to save the results. -s says to check all the files in subdirectories with that label. So here any Java files in subdirectories labeled lab1 will be checked. The last argument is the base directory where the code resides.

## 4 Other software

### 4.1 goquery

goquery is needed for the application to parse html files. Please download it with the following command.

```
go get github.com/PuerkitoBio/goquery
```

Protobuf and gRPC are also required.

```
go get -u github.com/golang/protobuf/{proto,protoc-gen-go}
go get google.golang.org/grpc
```

## 5 Configuration file

There is a script located in the base directory of the anti-plagiarism project called env.sh. Please run the script.

#### source env.sh

LAB\_FILES\_BASE\_DIRECTORY tells the application where to store the code pulled from GitHub. MOSS\_USER\_ID is the user ID found the Moss upload script. MOSS\_FULLY\_QUALIFIED\_NAME contains the fully-qualified name of the Moss script. JPLAG\_FULLY\_QUALIFIED\_NAME contains the fully-qualified name of the JPlag jar file. RESULTS\_DIRECTORY tells the application where to store the results. MOSS\_THRESHOLD is the Moss threshold described in the Tool commands subsection. DUPL\_THRESHOLD and JPLAG\_THRESHOLD contain similar values.

Here is an example:

```
export LAB_FILES_BASE_DIRECTORY=/home/autograde/repos
export MOSS_USER_ID=123456789
export MOSS_FULLY_QUALIFIED_NAME=/home/autograde/moss/moss
export JPLAG_FULLY_QUALIFIED_NAME=/home/autograde/go/src/
github.com/jplag/jplag/jplag/target/jplag.jar
export RESULTS_DIRECTORY=/home/autograde/results
export MOSS_THRESHOLD=4
export DUPL_THRESHOLD=15
export JPLAG_THRESHOLD=15
```

#### 6 Process

- 6.1 Sending the commands and code
- 6.2 Checking and storing the results