Plagiarism

Institute of Technology Blanchardstown

What is Plagiarism?

"To use the words or ideas of another person as if they were your own words or ideas." – Merriam-Webster

- Some types of plagiarism:
  - Complete copying
  - Copying key results
  - Copying figures
  - Improper quoting

Plagiarism One of the most serious examples of professional misconduct imaginable in an academic setting.

- Verbatim copying (text/illustrations) or paraphrasing from any publication including your own (self- plagiarism), without adequately referencing the original text, is considered plagiarism

- Guidlines on correct referencing can be found on the ITB library website here and here.

Avoiding Plagiarism - Examples

Example text (referenced):

- "Bytewise approximate matching is a relatively new area within digital forensics, but its importance is growing quickly as practitioners are looking for fast methods to screen and analyze the increasing amounts of data in forensic investigations." (Breitinger & Roussev, 2014)

- Frank Breitinger & Vassil Roussev (2014). Automated evaluation of approximate matching algorithms on real data. Journal of Digital Investigation 11 S10-S17: 2014

Avoiding Plagiarism – Example 1

Part-copying (plagiarised text in red):

- Bytewise approximate matching is a relatively new area within the field of digital forensics, but it's still growing in precedence as practitioners are looking for fast methods to screen and analyze vast amounts of data in forensic investigations.

Avoiding Plagiarism – Example 2

Poor Paraphrasing – too similar to original text, and no reference given:

- Although a relatively new area within digital forensics, bytewise approximate matching is nonetheless quickly growing in importance, due to investigators searching for quicker methods to analyse the ever-growing amounts of data produced by forensic investigations.

Appropriate referencing– Example 3

The following paraphrasing of the same text provides evidence that you understood Breitinger & Roussev's point, and can cite the source correctly.

- In a review of analysis methods, Breitinger & Roussev (2014) reported that bytewise approximate was growing in popularity because of its efficiency when handling the large volumes of data prevalent in forensic investigations.

Plagiarism Policy

ITB's plagiarism policy is available on the ITB website:
[Plagiarism Policy Document](#)

- Familiarise yourself with the policy

- All work submitted should include a signed declaration to verify that you have read and understood the ITB plagiarism policy before submitting all assignments

Plagiarism Procedure – First Offence

1. Grade is withheld pending meeting with lecturer

2. Following this meeting, if plagiarism accusation is upheld, the assessment is **graded at 0**, and the incident recorded

3. If you are unhappy with this outcome, you have the right to appeal the decision via your lecturer

   - Appeal is reviewed by the plagiarism committee, course-coordinator, and lecturer involved

Plagiarism Procedure - Repeat Offences

1. Grade withheld pending meeting with lecturer

2. Following meeting, if plagiarism accusation upheld, graded 0 for **module** and incident recorded

3. If unhappy with outcome, you have the right to appeal decision via lecturer

   A. Appeal reviewed by the plagiarism committee, course-coordinator, and lecturer involved

   B. If outcome is unsatisfactory, may be escalated to a disciplinary procedure and reviewed by head of department and/or registrar

Continued plagiarism may result in **expulsion**