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Introduction to plagiarism and referencing

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What is plagiarism?

- Plagiarism is the use of the work of others without acknowledgement of your source of information or inspiration.
- using words more or less exactly as they have been used in articles, lectures, television programmes, books, or anywhere else
- using other people's ideas or theories without saying whose ideas they are
- paraphrasing what you read or hear without stating where it comes from.
- Even if you change a few words or sentences you have 'borrowed', or if you reordered them, the result is still plagiarism.

How to avoid plagiarism?

Paraphrasing/ summarizing with citation	Write in your own words while giving credit to the original author
Direct quotation with citation	“……”

How to avoid plagiarism?

Write all your notes in your own words.

Note down exactly where you read the information you put in your notes.

In your assignment, cite the sources of ideas and information. Do this even when not giving a quotation. Make it clear when you are using a direct quotation.

At the end of your work, write a full list of references.

What is referencing?

- In academic work, referencing is the appropriate acknowledgement of:
  - Ideas and work that originate from another person
  - Information that you have included in your work that comes from some other source (which is not common knowledge or widely accepted).

Referencing is important because it:

- Helps show that you have been thorough and careful (or rigorous) in your academic work
- Indicates what material is the work of another person or is from another source
- Indicates what material is your original work since you have provided a citation for work that is not your own
- Allows the reader to refer back to any external material (i.e., not your own) that you have stated or discussed
- Provides the reader with an indication of the quality and authority of the material you are referencing (e.g., published article in a respected journal, unpublished opinion piece on a popular online website) Of course the relevance and importance of material is dependent on your topic
- Lets the reader see if you have included up-to-date work, seminal (early and influential) work, and material central to your research topic

two elements used in referencing

A citation in the text of the assignment (also known as in-text citations)

An entry in a reference list at the end of the assignment

The citation contains only enough information for the reader to find the source in the reference list. Usually, this is the name of the source's author and the year the source was published

The reference list is a list of all the sources used (and cited) in an assignment. This usually includes the author's name, the year of publication, the title of the source, and source location details (e.g., publisher’s name, URL).

IEEE citation style

- The IEEE citation style is now widely used in electrical, electronic and computing publications
- IEEE is a numbered style with two components:

- In-text references where references are numbered [1] in the order of appearance in the article.
- A reference list, displayed at the end of the article which provides full details of all references cited in-text. The references are ordered as they appear in the in-text references (in order of citation, not in alphabetical order).

In-text referencing

AUTHOR PROMINENT STYLE

INFORMATION PROMINENT STYLE

In-text referencing style: author prominent

In [18] Shannon showed that for a probability density function (pdf), $p(x) = 0, \quad x < 0$ and $E\{x\} = a$, the distribution with the greatest entropy is

$$p(x) = (1/a)\exp(-x/a), \qquad (1)$$

and this distribution is used in some of the work on IM/DD capacity.

A number of papers have presented upper and lower bounds for particular cases. You and Kahn apply sphere packing techniques to obtain an upper bound on the capacity of a multiple subcarrier system [19]. They divide the time axis into fixed time intervals and define the unipolar signals in each

In-text references where references are numbered [1] in the order of appearance in the article.

Source: http://guides.lib.monash.edu/citing-referencing/ieee

In-text referencing style: information prominent

Unlike traditional power control formulations, in which rate targets are constraints of the problem [1], the rate maximization formulation that we consider in this paper provides a more challenging nonlinear, nonconvex optimization problem. In this paper, we focus on networks in which the channel transfer functions are time-invariant and frequency flat; otherwise, the problem is infinite dimensional and computationally intractable [2].

Recently, progress has been made on time-invariant networks

In-text references where references are numbered [1] in the order of appearance in the article.

Source: http://guides.lib.monash.edu/citing-referencing/ieee

Reference list

REFERENCES

[1] R. D. Yates, "A framework for uplink power control in cellular radio systems," *IEEE J. Sel. Areas Commun.*, vol. 13, no. 7, pp. 1341–1347, 1995.

[2] Z. Luo and S. Zhang, "Dynamic spectrum management: Complexity and duality," *IEEE J. Sel. Topics Signal Process.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 57–73, Feb. 2008.

A **reference list,** displayed at the end of the article which provides full details of all references cited in-text. The references are ordered as they appear in the in-text references (in order of citation, not in alphabetical order).

Source: http://guides.lib.monash.edu/citing-referencing/ieee

References

- https://www.otago.ac.nz/hedc/otago615365.pdf
- https://owll.massey.ac.nz/referencing/what-is-referencing.php
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