



## **USER MANUAL**

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# **EPHORUS PLUGIN FOR ILIAS**

version 1.0

## INTRODUCTION

Dear Sir, Madam,

Thank you for downloading this manual. This manual contains all the information an instructor needs to use the Ephorus plugin for Ilias. Ephorus can be used to check documents for similarities with other documents and prevent plagiarism.

The Ephorus plugin adds a new exercise module: the Ephorus exercise. The Ephorus exercise works the same as a standard exercise module, but sends a copy of each submitted document to Ephorus. Ephorus will perform a plagiarism check and send a report back to the plugin.

Students can use the Ephorus Exercise plugin the same way as the standard Exercise module; they will not see any difference, except for the name.

If you have any questions, please contact [integrations@ephorus.com](mailto:integrations@ephorus.com).

## INDEX

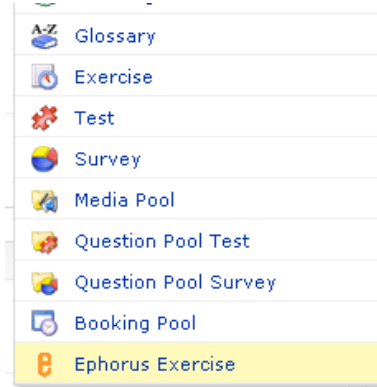
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## 1. CREATING AN EPHORUS EXERCISE

To create an Ephorus Exercise, go to the repository or a course, and select a new item to add.

### Settings page

After choosing a title for the exercise you will see the rest of the settings. You can select a process type on this page, which affects how documents are uploaded to Ephorus. Process types are explained at this page.



Assignments Info Settings Submissions and Grades Permissions

**Edit Ephorus Exercise** Save

Title \*

Description

Publish Submissions after Deadline ☐ Publish all submissions to all learners after the deadline.

Pass Mode ☐ All Mandatory Assignments  
All mandatory assignments must be passed to pass the exercise.  
☐ Minimum Number of Assignments  
A minimum number of assignments must be passed to pass the exercise. This value must be equal or higher than the number of mandatory assignments.

Email Notification on Submissions ☐ You will be notified when submissions are uploaded.

Completed by Submission ☐ If enabled, the submission of at least one file causes the completion of an assignment. The score could be manually changed later. Switching this setting does not effect already submitted solutions.

Processtype    
There are three upload options when sending documents to Ephorus:

- Default: The documents you send in will be checked for plagiarism and will be used as reference material in the future.
- Reference: The document won't be checked for plagiarism but will be used as reference material.
- Private: Your document will be checked for plagiarism but won't be used as reference material.

\* Required Save

The rest of the exercise works just the same as a normal exercise. Students see the exercise in their overview and can submit documents.

## 2. VIEW SUBMISSIONS

Every document that is submitted in an Ephorus Exercise will be send to Ephorus. Ephorus will check the documents and return a report for every document.

To view the documents and reports, go to the Submissions and Grades page. For every submitted document, there will be a report.

(1 - 2 of 2)

Image	Name	Login	Exercise Sent	Submission	Ephorus Reports	Grading	Feedback
	dent, stu	[student]		Last Submission: --- Submitted Files: 0 Note: Comment for Learner:	Beethoven.docx	Duplicate Document Passed Mark: <input type="text"/> Last Change: 01. Oct 2012, 14:36	Send Mail Add Feedback File
	Istrator, Admin	[root]	Sent at 01. Oct 2012, 11:42	Last Submission: 26. Sep 2012, 14:55 Submitted Files: 2 (1 New) <a href="#">Download All</a> <a href="#">Download New</a> Note: Comment for Learner: dfgdgdfg	Rimsky-Korsakoff.doc Rachmaninoff.txt	97% 100% Passed Mark: 10 Last Change: 01. Oct 2012, 09:42	Send Mail Sent at 01. Oct 2012, 09:42 Add Feedback File

(1 - 2 of 2)

### Ephorus statuses

As seen in the screenshot above, there are many different statuses. These are explained below:

#### Wait for sending

The document is not sent to Ephorus yet. Documents are sent to Ephorus automatically. The frequency by which this is done is set by the administrator.

#### Processing

The document is sent to Ephorus, a report will arrive shortly.

#### Percentage

Ephorus has found matches in the document. Click on the percentage to view the Ephorus report.

#### Duplicate Document

The same document has been handed in before. If the original document is available, you will see a link to the original report, and you can see who and when delivered the document earlier.

### Other statuses

In some cases, Ephorus can't check the document, different statuses will be shown. Instead of a report, a status message is shown explaining why Ephorus could not check the document.

### Document visibility

When a document has a normal report, there will be an eye icon next to the percentage. When the eye is open (visible), the document will be used as reference for future plagiarism scans. To set the document to invisible, in other words to prevent it from being used as reference material for future scans, just click the eye icon to close it.

**NOTE:** changing visibility will not affect the detection of duplicate documents. Uploading a document again after setting the original document to invisible will still return a duplicate status.

### 3. REPORT

Reports come in two versions; *Summary* and *Detailed*. The summary is an overview that shows which parts are found in other sources. The detailed gives a side-to-side report per source.

Every report consists of information about the document, a list with found sources and the report itself.

The sources can be websites or documents that were handed in before.

#### Summary

Document Information

Student

Admin Istrator

Document

Beethoven.txt

Submission Date

Today, 09:52

Document Information

99%

Total Score

90%

☒ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ludwig\\_van\\_Beethoven](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ludwig_van_Beethoven)

38%

☒ <http://www.democraticunderground.com/111627499>

A list with found sources, bottom right, a button to update the selection

Update Selection

Ludwig van Beethoven (baptized 17 December 1770 – 26 March 1827) was a German composer and pianist. A crucial figure in the development of the most famous and influential of all composers. His best known compositions include 9 symphonies, 5 concertos for piano, 32 piano sonatas, and 16 string quartets. He also composed other chamber music, choral works (including the celebrated Missa Solemnis), and songs.

Born in Bonn, then the capital of the Electorate of Cologne and part of the Holy Roman Empire, Beethoven displayed his musical talents at an early age and was taught by his father Johann van Beethoven and Christian Gottlob Neefe. During his first 22 years in Bonn, Beethoven intended to study with Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and befriended Joseph Haydn. Beethoven moved to Vienna in 1792 and began studying with Haydn, quickly gaining a reputation as a virtuoso pianist. He lived in Vienna until his death. During the late 18th century, his hearing began to deteriorate significantly, yet he continued to compose, conduct, and perform after becoming completely deaf. Beethoven was the grandson of Lodewijk van Beethoven (1712–73), a musician who came from Mechelen in present-day Belgium who moved at the age of twenty to Bonn.[2][3] Lodewijk (Ludwig is the German cognate of Dutch Lodewijk) was employed as a bass singer at the court of the Elector of Cologne, eventually rising to become Kapellmeister (music director). Lodewijk had one son, Johann (1740–1792), who worked as a tenor in the same musical establishment, and gave lessons on piano and violin to supplement his income.[2] Johann married Maria Magdalena Keverich in 1767; she was the daughter of Johann Heinrich Keverich, who had been the head chef at the court of the Archbishopric of Trier.[4]

Prince-Elector's Palace (Kurfürstliches Schloss) in Bonn, where the Beethoven family had been active since the 1730s

Beethoven was born of this marriage in Bonn. There is no authentic record of the date of his birth; however, the registry of his baptism, in a Roman Catholic service at the Parish of St. Regius on 17 December 1770, survives.[5] As children of that era were traditionally baptised the day after birth in the Catholic Rhine country, and it is known that Beethoven's family and his teacher Johann Albrechtsberger celebrated his birthday on 16 December, most scholars accept 16 December 1770 as Beethoven's date of birth.[6][7] Of the seven children born to Johann van Beethoven, only Ludwig, the second-born, and two younger brothers survived infancy. Caspar Anton Carl was born on 8 April 1774, and Nikolaus Johann, the youngest, was born on 2 October 1776.[8]

Beethoven's first music teacher was his father. Although tradition has it that Johann van Beethoven was a harsh instructor, and that the child Beethoven, "made to stand at the keyboard, was often in tears,"[2] the Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians claimed that no solid documentation supported this, and asserted that "speculation and myth-making have both been productive." [2] Beethoven had other local teachers: the court organist Gilles van den Eeden (d. 1782), Tobias Friedrich Pfeiffer (a family friend, who taught Beethoven the piano), and Franz Rovantini (a relative, who instructed him in playing the violin and viola).[2] Beethoven's musical talent was obvious at a young age. Johann, aware of Leopold Mozart's successes in this area (with son Wolfgang and daughter Nannerl), attempted to exploit his son as a child prodigy, claiming that Beethoven was six (he was seven) on the posters for Beethoven's first public performance in March 1778.[9]

Some time after 1779, Beethoven began his studies with his most important teacher in Bonn, Christian Gottlob Neefe, who was appointed the Court's Organist in that year.[10] Neefe taught Beethoven composition, and by March 1783 had helped him write his first published composition: a set of keyboard variations (WoO 63).[8] Beethoven soon began working with Neefe as assistant organist, at first unpaid (1781), and then as a paid employee (1784) of the court chapel conducted by the Kapellmeister Andrea Luchesi. His first three piano sonatas, named "Kurfürst" ("Elector") for their dedication to the Elector Maximilian Frederick (1708–1784), were published in 1783. Maximilian Frederick noticed Beethoven's talent early, and subsidised and encouraged the young man's musical studies.

Maximilian Frederick's successor as the Elector of Bonn was Maximilian Franz, the youngest son of Empress Maria Theresa of Austria, who introduced reforms based on Enlightenment philosophy, with increased support for education and the arts. The teenage Beethoven was prominent in Freemasonry, as Neefe and others around Beethoven were members of the local chapter of the Order of the Illuminati.[12] In March 1787 Beethoven traveled to Vienna (possibly at another's expense) for the first time, apparently in the hope of studying with After just two weeks Beethoven learned that his mother was severely ill, and returned home. His mother died shortly thereafter, and t

two younger brothers, and he spent the next five years in Bonn.[14]

Beethoven was introduced to several people who became important in his life in these years. Franz Wegeler, a young medical student, Beethoven often visited the von Breuning household, where he taught piano to some of the children. Here he encountered German and increasingly dominated by his father's decline.[15] Beethoven also came to the attention of Count Ferdinand von Waldstein, who became a lifelong friend and financial supporter.[16]

In 1789 Beethoven obtained a legal order by which half of his father's salary was paid directly to him for support of the family.[17] He also contributed further to the family's income by playing viola in the court orchestra. This familiarised Beethoven with a variety of operas, including three by Mozart that were performed at court in this period. He also befriended Anton Reicha, a flautist and violinist of about his own age who was a nephew of the court orchestra's conductor, Josef Reicha.

Beethoven was probably first introduced to Joseph Haydn in late 1790, when the latter was traveling to London and stopped in Bonn around Christmas time.[19] They met in Bonn on Haydn's return trip from London to Vienna in July 1792, and it is likely that arrangements were made at that time for Beethoven to study with the old master.[20] With the Elector's help, Beethoven moved to Vienna in 1792.[21] From 1790 to 1792, Beethoven composed a significant number of works (none were published at the time, and most are now listed as works without opus) that demonstrated his growing range and maturity. Musicologists identified a theme similar to those of his third symphony in a set of variations

The summarized report, orange for result found in other sources.

### Detailed

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38%

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Original:

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Document Information

A list with found sources, selection will be updated on click

The detailed side-by-side report

### Duplicate

Document Information

Student	Admin Istrator
Document	Beethoven.txt
Submission Date	Today, 09:52

This Document has been handed in before.

The Original Document was handed in by Friedrich von Hügel (2362) on Yesterday, 15:21

Download the Document: [Beethoven, Ludwig von.doc](#)

Original Report: [View original report](#)

The duplicate report, with details of the original document and report.

www.ephorus.com

7/7