Hyperiondev

Plagiarism Policy

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Introduction

As an academic institution, we pride ourselves on the academic integrity of our content. And, as a student at HyperionDev, we expect the same from you. This reading will take you through everything you need to know about plagiarism and how to avoid it.

PLAGIARISM

So what is plagiarism? The term *to plagiarise* is "to copy another person's ideas, words, or work and pretend that they are your own" (**OLD, 2020**). This could be work from a website, a book, a fellow student, or even yourself.

Let's look at the four different types of plagiarism (**Bowdoin, 2020**):

1. Direct plagiarism: This is the most obvious form of plagiarism. This is the act of taking someone else's work and submitting it as your own. This could be a straight copy-paste situation or include some rewording. Either way, the original author is not credited.
   - Example of direct plagiarism:
     - Copying and pasting code or text from a website, tutorial video or another student (past or present) with or without referencing it.

2. Self-plagiarism: This occurs when someone refers to their own previous ideas or work without referencing the source where they originally discussed the idea.
   - Example of self-plagiarism:
     - An author publishes an article on the use of big data in companies. If she then refers to that same information in a new article without referencing the previous article, that is self-plagiarism.

3. Mosaic plagiarism: This is when information is copied from multiple sources to make it look original, but none of the authors of the original content is referenced.
   - Example of mosaic plagiarism:
     - Consider the following paragraph:

- "Big data is a term that describes the large volume of data – both structured and unstructured – that inundates a business on a day-to-day basis. Because of the variety of data that it encompasses, big data always brings a number of challenges relating to its volume and complexity. A recent survey says that 80% of the data created in the world are unstructured. The importance of unstructured data is located in the embedded interrelationships that may not be discovered if other types of data are considered. What makes data generated in social media different from other types of data is that data in social media has a personal taste."
  - This may seem like a good paragraph, but it is actually 4 sentences directly copied from three different sources.
  - Sentence 1: **Research Data Alliance, 2020**
  - Sentences 2 and 3: **Ramachandran, 2013**
  - Sentence 4: **Al Taie, 2016**
4. Accidental plagiarism: This is the trickiest form of plagiarism because this is where someone copies the idea of someone else without realising it.
   - Example of accidental plagiarism:
     - A group of students work closely together and discuss how to complete a particular assignment, and so all of their assignments are almost identical.

PLAGIARISM AND CODING

Coding is a collaborative effort. It is extremely common for programmers to learn from code they find on StackOverflow or other websites. You are welcome to do the same, but the following needs to be accompanied with it:

1. Comments demonstrating
   a. Your comprehension of the task content
   b. What you learnt from the external resource
   c. How you went about solving the problem at hand based on what you learnt.
2. A comment with the URL/source of the code as well as a brief description of how it helped you provide a solution to the task (if you want to make sure you're citing your source correctly, go to **citethisforme.com**.

Following the above will get you into good habits of employing research as a problem-solving technique and will help the reviewer who marks your task to follow your thought process and see your ability to research when you get stuck.

WHAT HAPPENS IF PLAGIARISM IS SUSPECTED

If a reviewer suspects that there is plagiarism in a task that you submit, the following procedures will take place:

First offence: The Plagiarism Team will discuss the incident with you to discern the reason behind the suspected plagiarism. Your mark received will be halved (e.g. if the work would have been 80%, you will receive 40%) and you will need to resubmit. The Plagiarism Team will bring the incident to the attention of the Education Operations Manager and the Head of Education and it will be kept on record.

Second offence: You will receive 0% for the task and a meeting will be arranged with you and the Education Operations Manager and/or the Head of Education and your sponsor (if applicable) to discuss further action. Unless significant changes are made, you will risk disenrollment. This incident is kept on record. From the second offence, your reviews will take longer than the SLA as your submissions will be rigorously reviewed for plagiarism.

Third offence: You will receive 0% for the task and a hearing will be arranged with you, the Plagiarism Team, the Education Operations Manager (if applicable), the Head of Education Operations (if applicable) and your sponsor (if applicable). An Impartial Party will be appointed as the Chairperson to oversee the hearing. At this point, it is at the Chairperson's discretion whether to disenroll you or take other actions they deem appropriate. This incident is kept on record.

HOW TO AVOID PLAGIARISM

The simplest way to avoid plagiarism is to submit your own work and be sure to reference anyone else's work that contributed to yours.

Remember, while it may seem like an easy fix to copy-paste others' work in the short term, in the long run, it means that you will have to work even harder to catch up. The sooner you put in the hard work the sooner it will pay off. This is why we are interested in assessing your independent comprehension of the task's lessons. We're always here to help! If you're ever stuck don't hesitate to schedule a call with a reviewer.

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Think that the content of this task, or this course as a whole, can be improved or think we've done a good job?

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References:

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