

# SUMMER TRAINING COURSE-MAJOR PROJECT REPORT

*LOVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY*

*COURSE BY-BOARD INFINITY*

*NAME – SHASHANK SHEKHAR*

*COURSE- BTECH CSE*

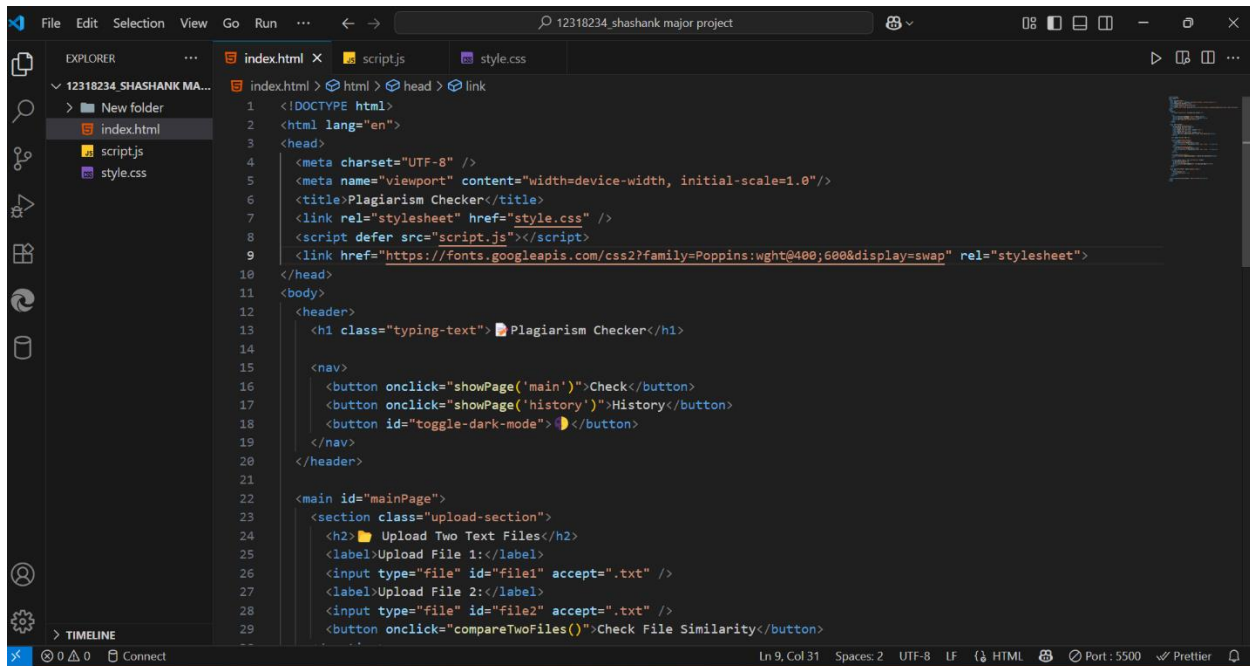
*REGISTRATION NUMBER-12318234*

*PROJECT TYPE-MAJOR PROJECT*

*TOPIC-PLAGIARISM CHECKER*

*SUBJECT-DSA FOR INTERVIEW*

## HTML CODE AND EXPLANATION :






```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8" />
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"/>
6   <title>Plagiarism Checker</title>
7   <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" />
8   <script defer src="script.js"></script>
9   <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Poppins:wght@400;600&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
10 </head>
11 <body>
12   <header>
13     <h1 class="typing-text"> Plagiarism Checker</h1>
14
15     <nav>
16       <button onclick="showPage('main')">Check</button>
17       <button onclick="showPage('history')">History</button>
18       <button id="toggle-dark-mode"></button>
19     </nav>
20   </header>
21
22   <main id="mainPage">
23     <section class="upload-section">
24       <h2> Upload Two Text Files</h2>
25       <label>Upload File 1:</label>
26       <input type="file" id="file1" accept=".txt" />
27       <label>Upload File 2:</label>
28       <input type="file" id="file2" accept=".txt" />
29       <button onclick="compareTwoFiles()">Check File Similarity</button>
```

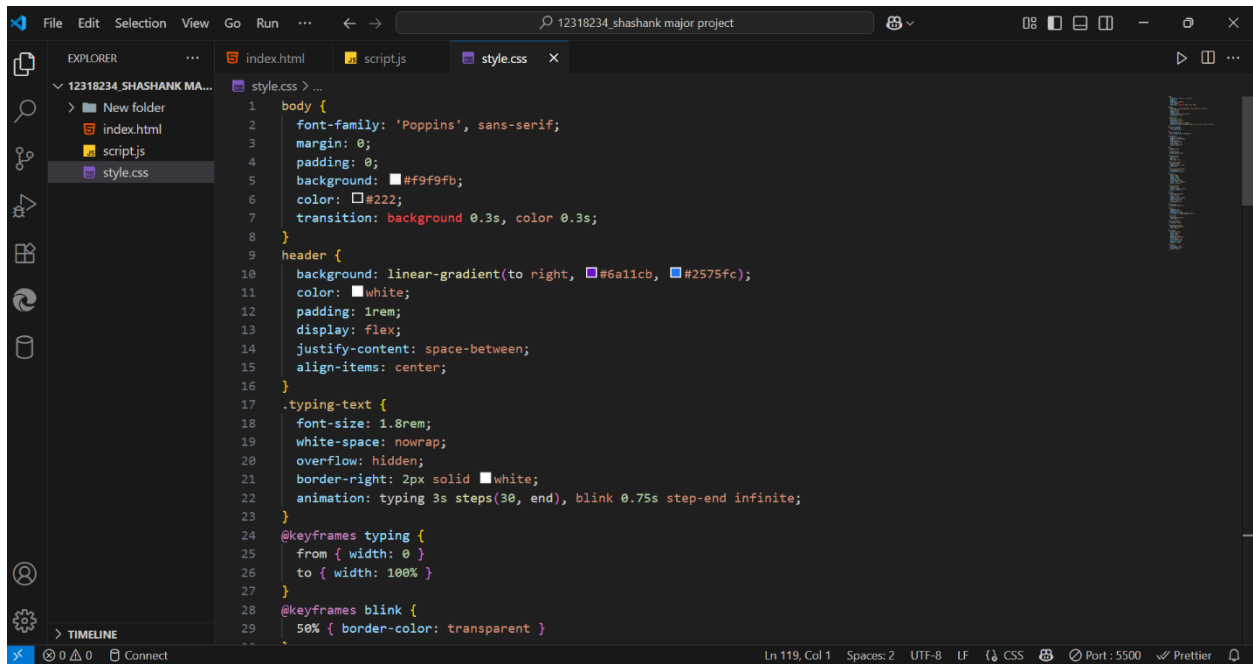
## EXPLANATION:

This is the **main HTML file** that structures the content we can see on the webpage.

### Key Sections:

- **<header>**
  - Title: “ Plagiarism Checker”
  - Navigation buttons:
    - **Check** (shows main page)
    - **History** (shows comparison history)
    - **Dark mode toggle** ( icon)
- **<main id="mainPage">**
  - Section for uploading two .txt files and comparing them
  - Section to **paste text directly** and check similarity
  - A **button to compare**
  - A result section that shows similarity percentage and a download report button
- **<main id="historyPage">**
  - Displays history of past comparisons saved in the current session
- **Scroll to Top button** ()

## CSS CODE AND EXPLANATION:

A screenshot of the Visual Studio Code editor interface. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows a project named '12318234\_SHASHANK MA...' with files 'index.html', 'script.js', and 'style.css'. The main editor area displays the 'style.css' file with the following CSS code:

```
1 body {
2   font-family: 'Poppins', sans-serif;
3   margin: 0;
4   padding: 0;
5   background: #f9f9fb;
6   color: #222;
7   transition: background 0.3s, color 0.3s;
8 }
9 header {
10  background: linear-gradient(to right, #6a11cb, #2575fc);
11  color: white;
12  padding: 1rem;
13  display: flex;
14  justify-content: space-between;
15  align-items: center;
16 }
17 .typing-text {
18  font-size: 1.8rem;
19  white-space: nowrap;
20  overflow: hidden;
21  border-right: 2px solid white;
22  animation: typing 3s steps(30, end), blink 0.75s step-end infinite;
23 }
24 @keyframes typing {
25   from { width: 0 }
26   to { width: 100% }
27 }
28 @keyframes blink {
29   50% { border-color: transparent }
30 }
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Ln 119, Col 1', 'Spaces: 2', 'UTF-8', 'LF', 'CSS', 'Port: 5500', and 'Prettier'.

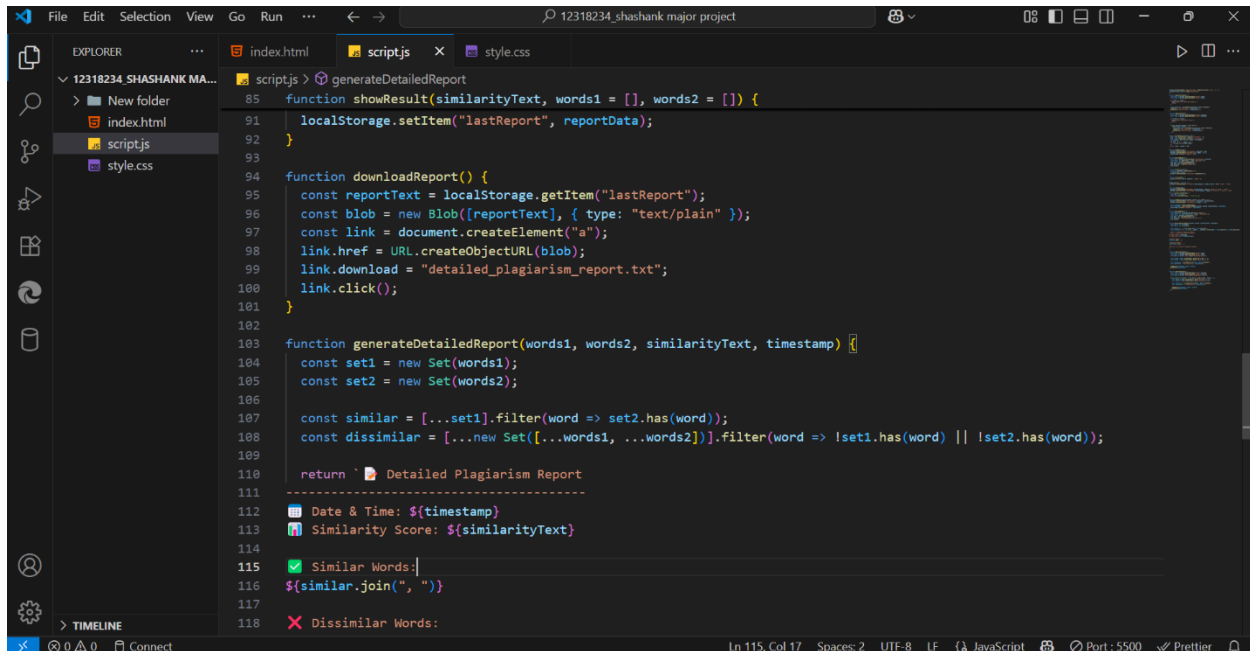
## EXPLANATION:

This CSS file defines **how everything looks**.

### Highlights:

- body: Uses a smooth font (Poppins), light background
- .typing-text: Animated typing effect for the title
- nav button: Stylish navigation buttons
- .text-area-wrapper: Holds two text boxes side-by-side for pasting text
- .dark-mode: A separate theme with dark background and light text
- #scrollBtn: A floating "back to top" button

## JAVASCRIPT CODE AND EXPLANATION:



```
85 function showResult(similarityText, words1 = [], words2 = []) {
91   localStorage.setItem("lastReport", reportData);
92 }
93
94 function downloadReport() {
95   const reportText = localStorage.getItem("lastReport");
96   const blob = new Blob([reportText], { type: "text/plain" });
97   const link = document.createElement("a");
98   link.href = URL.createObjectURL(blob);
99   link.download = "detailed_plagiarism_report.txt";
100  link.click();
101 }
102
103 function generateDetailedReport(words1, words2, similarityText, timestamp) {
104   const set1 = new Set(words1);
105   const set2 = new Set(words2);
106
107   const similar = [...set1].filter(word => set2.has(word));
108   const dissimilar = [...new Set([...words1, ...words2])].filter(word => !set1.has(word) || !set2.has(word));
109
110   return `
111     Detailed Plagiarism Report
112     -----
113     Date & Time: ${timestamp}
114     Similarity Score: ${similarityText}
115     ✓ Similar Words:
116     ${similar.join(", ")}
117
118     ✗ Dissimilar Words:
```

## EXPLANATION:

This JavaScript file controls **how the app behaves** when users interact.

### Main Functions:

#### 1. compareTextInputs()

Compares similarity between two **pasted texts**:

js

```
const text1 = document.getElementById("text1").value;
```

```
const text2 = document.getElementById("text2").value;
```

- Converts texts to lowercase
- Splits into word arrays
- Calculates character-by-character similarity using stringSimilarity()
- Calls showResult() and saveHistory()

#### 2. compareTwoFiles()

Reads **two uploaded .txt files**, gets their contents via:

js

```
Promise.all([file1.text(), file2.text()])
```

Then:

- Splits text into word arrays
- Uses stringSimilarity() to compute match %
- Shows result and saves in history

#### 3. stringSimilarity(str1, str2)

A simple matching algorithm:

- Removes non-alphanumeric characters

- Compares characters at each position
- Calculates percentage of matching characters

js

```
return (same / length) * 100;
```

#### 4. **showResult(similarityText, words1, words2)**

Displays result and also:

- Adds timestamp via `getCurrentDateTime()`
- Generates detailed report via `generateDetailedReport()`
- Saves the report to `localStorage`

#### 5. **downloadReport()**

Downloads the **detailed similarity report** as a .txt file .

#### 6. **saveHistory(entry)**

Appends a new entry to the history list (<ul id="historyList">) every time you run a comparison.

#### 7. **showPage(page)**

Toggles between:

- Main comparison page
- History page

#### 8. **Dark Mode Toggle**

Adds or removes the dark-mode class from body:

js

```
document.body.classList.toggle('dark-mode');
```

#### 9. **Scroll to Top**

Shows a floating button when scrolled down. Clicking it scrolls smoothly to the top.

## WEBSITE SCREENSHOT:

The screenshot shows the Plagiarism Checker website in a web browser. The browser's address bar displays '127.0.0.1:5500/index.html'. The website has a dark theme. At the top, the 'Plagiarism Checker' logo is on the left, and 'Check', 'History', and a profile icon are on the right. The main heading is 'Upload Two Text Files'. Below it, there are two file upload fields: 'Upload File 1: Choose File' with the filename 'The rise of ...telligence.txt' and 'Upload File 2: Choose File' with the filename 'Artificial inte...volution1.txt'. A blue 'Check File Similarity' button is to the right of the second field. Below the upload section, there is an 'OR' separator. Underneath, there are two text input areas labeled 'Paste Text 1' and 'Paste Text 2'. The 'Paste Text 1' area contains the placeholder text 'Paste Text 1 here...'. The 'Paste Text 2' area contains the placeholder text 'Paste Text 2 here...'. The browser's bookmark bar at the top shows links to Gmail, YouTube, Maps, News, Translate, and Adobe Acrobat.

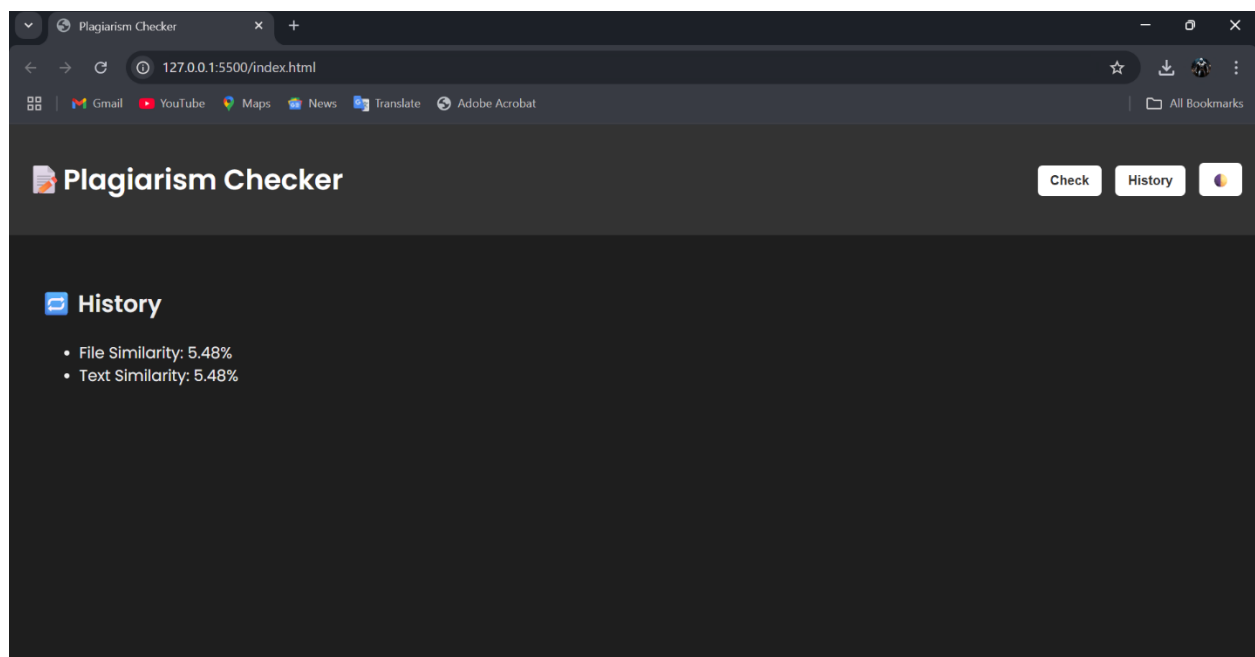
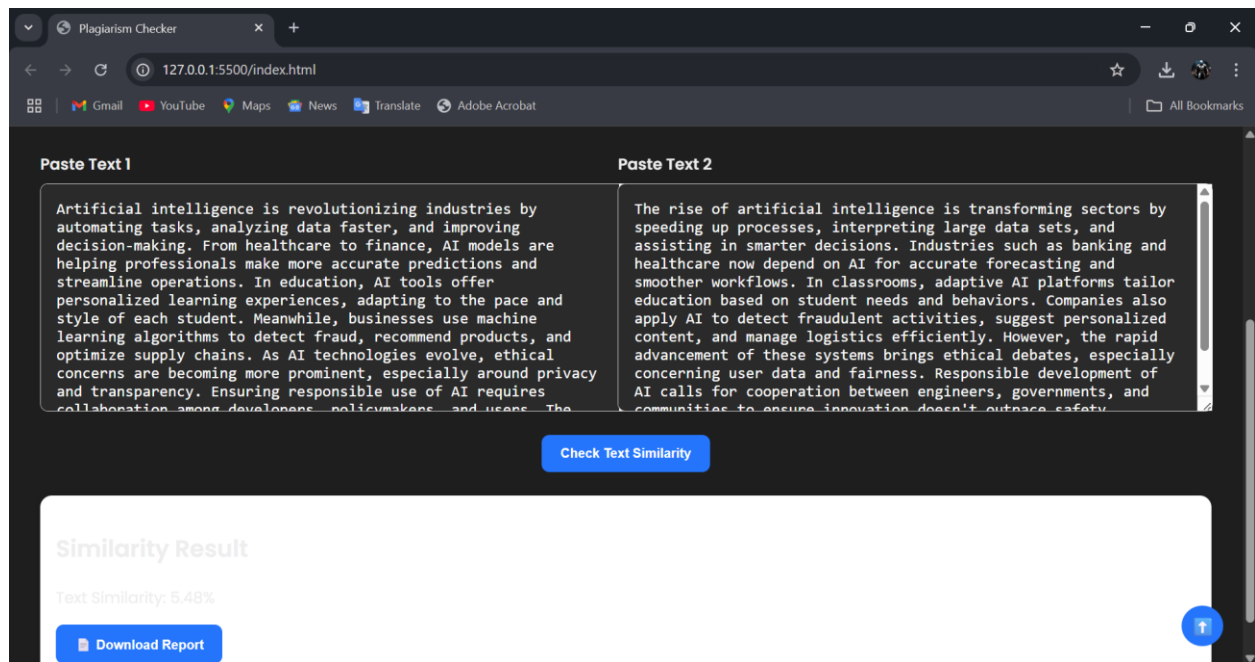
This screenshot shows a detailed plagiarism report displayed in a text editor window titled 'detailed\_plagiarism\_report (3).txt'. The report content is as follows:

**Detailed Plagiarism Report**  
-----  
Date & Time: 7/12/2025, 8:00:12 PM  
Similarity Score: File Similarity: 5.48%

**Similar Words:**  
the, of, artificial, intelligence, is, by, data, and, in, industries, as, healthcare, on, ai, accurate, education, student, to, detect, personalized, ethical, especially, responsible

**Dissimilar Words:**  
rise, transforming, sectors, speeding, up, processes, interpreting, large, sets, assisting, smarter, decisions, such, banking, now, depend, for, forecasting, smoother, workflows, classrooms, adaptive, platforms, tailor, based, needs, behaviors, companies, also, apply, fraudulent, activities, suggest, content, manage, logistics, efficiently, however, rapid, advancement, these, systems, brings, debates, concerning, user, fairness, development, calls, cooperation, between, engineers, governments, communities, ensure, innovation, does, t, outpace, safety, revolutionizing, automating, tasks, analyzing, faster, improving, decision, making, from, finance, models, are, helping, professionals, make, more, predictions, streamline, operations, tools, offer, learning, experiences, adapting, pace, style, each, meanwhile, businesses, use, machine, algorithms, fraud, recommend, products, optimize, supply, chains, technologies, evolve, concerns, becoming, prominent, around, privacy, transparency, ensuring, requires, collaboration, among, developers, policymakers, users, future, depends, balanced, progress, governance

At the bottom of the text editor, the status bar shows: 'Ln 1, Col 1 | 1,540 characters | Plain text | 100% | Unix (LF) | UTF-8'. Below the text editor, the website interface is partially visible, showing a 'File similarity: 5.48%' label and a blue 'Download Report' button.



GITHUB REPOSITORY LINK: <https://github.com/sshashank13/Plagiarism-Checker>

LEETCODE QUESTION SCREENSHOT RELATED WITH STRING MATCHING FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF CONCEPT:

The screenshot shows the LeetCode problem page for "28. Find the Index of the First Occurrence in a String". The problem is marked as "Solved" and "Easy". The description states: "Given two strings `needle` and `haystack`, return the index of the first occurrence of `needle` in `haystack`, or `-1` if `needle` is not part of `haystack`." Example 1 shows `haystack = "sadbutsad"` and `needle = "sad"` with output `0`. Example 2 shows `haystack = "leetcode"` and `needle = "leeto"`. The code editor on the right shows a Java solution:

```
1 public class Solution {
2     public int strStr(String haystack, String needle) {
3         int hLen = haystack.length();
4         int nLen = needle.length();
5
6         for (int i = 0; i <= hLen - nLen; i++) {
7             if (haystack.substring(i, i + nLen).equals(needle)) {
8                 return i;
9             }
10        }
11        return -1;
12    }
13 }
14
```

The screenshot shows the submission page for the same problem. The submission is marked as "Accepted" with 83 / 83 testcases passed. The runtime is 0 ms, beating 100.00% of submissions. The memory usage is 41.73 MB, beating 34.72% of submissions. The code editor on the right shows the same Java solution as in the first screenshot:

```
1 public class Solution {
2     public int strStr(String haystack, String needle) {
3         int hLen = haystack.length();
4         int nLen = needle.length();
5
6         for (int i = 0; i <= hLen - nLen; i++) {
7             if (haystack.substring(i, i + nLen).equals(needle)) {
8                 return i;
9             }
10        }
11        return -1;
12    }
13 }
14
```



String Matching

Submit

Premium

Description

Accepted

Editorial

Solutions

Submissions

### 686. Repeated String Match

Solved

Medium Topics Companies

Given two strings `a` and `b`, return the *minimum number of times you should repeat string `a`* so that string `b` is a substring of it. If it is impossible for `b` to be a substring of `a` after repeating it, return `-1`.

**Notice:** string `"abc"` repeated 0 times is `""`, repeated 1 time is `"abc"` and repeated 2 times is `"abcabc"`.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** `a = "abcd", b = "cdabacdab"`  
**Output:** 3  
**Explanation:** We return 3 because by repeating `a` three times `"abcdabcdabcd"`, `b` is a substring of it.

**Example 2:**

2.7K 49 0 Online

Code

Java

```
1 public class Solution {
2     public int repeatedStringMatch(String a, String b) {
3         StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
4         int count = 0;
5         while (sb.length() < b.length()) {
6             sb.append(a);
7             count++;
8         }
9         if (sb.toString().contains(b)) {
10             return count;
11         }
12         sb.append(a);
13         if (sb.toString().contains(b)) {
14             return count + 1;
15         }
16         return -1;
17     }
18 }
```

Ln 19, Col 1

Testcase

Test Result

String Matching

Submit

Premium

Description

Accepted

Editorial

Solutions

Submissions

All Submissions

Accepted 61 / 61 testcases passed

sshshank2018 submitted at Jul 12, 2025 18:02


Runtime

262 ms | Beats 49.00%

Analyze Complexity

Memory

42.23 MB | Beats 79.60%



Code

Java

```
1 public class Solution {
2     public int repeatedStringMatch(String a, String b) {
3         StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
4         int count = 0;
5         while (sb.length() < b.length()) {
6             sb.append(a);
7             count++;
8         }
9         if (sb.toString().contains(b)) {
10             return count;
11         }
12         sb.append(a);
13         if (sb.toString().contains(b)) {
14             return count + 1;
15         }
16         return -1;
17     }
18 }
```

Ln 19, Col 1

Testcase

Test Result

