Acknowledging ownership, ethical behaviour & academic integrity

Lectures 9.1, 28/11/2016

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Professional Development (COMP1205)

https://secure.ecs.soton.ac.uk/module/1617/COMP1205/33423/
http://www.edshare.soton.ac.uk/17840/
There is a large amount of content in these slides.

As well as paying attention during the lecture, you are advised to:

- Read the slides carefully after the lecture.
- Discuss with your friends anything you do not think you completely understand.
- Take the academic integrity test and repeat until you pass 😊.
Acknowledging Ownership

Professional Development (COMP1205)
The power of the Web

• Anyone with access to a computer has an unprecedented amount of information available to them “at their fingertips”

• This is good news to you when researching your essays, reports, and projects, but
  • with power comes responsibility to use these resources properly;
  • there is an increased need for reproduction literacy and academic integrity.
Intellectual property

• You have both **rights** and **responsibilities** over digital works
  – You have rights as a **creator** of digital works to decide how your work may be used, shared or exploited; these are your **Intellectual Property Rights**.
  – As a **user** of digital works you have a responsibility to respect the Intellectual Property Rights of others.

• Licenses help to protect the use and reproduction of digital works
  – Corporate licensing
  – Licensing of free and open source software
  – Other digital works e.g., Creative Commons.
Acknowledging Ownership (2)

• Copyright icon
  – For protecting non-digital media too, it doesn’t imply sharing

• One of the Creative Commons licenses
  – They have been designed for sharing digital works
Rights

- Licensing allows you to assert your Intellectual Property Rights
- If someone infringes your rights you may sue or demand that the infringing work is removed

Example: Creative Commons

- This is NOT a free culture license
  - You may not use the work for commercial purposes.
  - You may not make derivatives of the work.
  - You must give the author credit.

- This is a free culture license that requires attribution of the author only.

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Which of the following best describes your situation?

I want it simple and permissive.
The MIT License is a permissive license that is short and to the point. It lets people do anything they want with your code as long as they provide attribution back to you and don’t hold you liable.
jQuery and Rails use the MIT License.

I’m concerned about patents.
The Apache License is a permissive license similar to the MIT License, but also provides an express grant of patent rights from contributors to users.
Apache, SVN, and NuGet use the Apache License.

I care about sharing improvements.
The GPL (V2 or V3) is a copyleft license that requires anyone who distributes your code or a derivative work to make the source available under the same terms. V3 is similar to V2, but further restricts use in hardware that forbids software alterations.
Linux, Git, and WordPress use the GPL.

What if none of these work for me?

My content isn’t code.
Check out Creative Commons.

I want more choices.
More licenses are available.

I don’t want to choose a license.
You don’t have to.
Responsibilities

• Your responsibility is to follow the terms of the license that has been asserted.

• If you infringe the terms of a license you may be sued.

• Don’t assume that if a license is not explicit there isn’t one.

GPL

GPL is the most widely used free software license and has a strong copyleft requirement. When distributing derived works, the source code of the work must be made available under the same license. There are multiple variants of the GPL, each with different requirements.

GNU Affero GPL v3.0

- Required
  - Disclose Source
  - License and copyright notice
  - State Changes

- Permitted
  - Commercial Use
  - Distribution
  - Modification
  - Patent Grant
  - Private Use

- Forbidden
  - Hold Liable
  - Sublicensing

[Source: choosealicense.com]
Academic integrity
Slides by Corina Cîrstea – ECS Academic Integrity Officer

Professional development (COMP1205)
AI and why is it important

“a commitment, even in the face of adversity, to five fundamental values: honesty, trust, fairness, respect, and responsibility”

[Center for Academic Integrity]

Why is it important

• We want to assess your own knowledge and understanding of the learning outcomes of a degree
• Our degrees are accredited by professional bodies that maintain high quality professional standards

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University Regulations

Academic Integrity
University policy

• The University has adopted policy and procedures regarding the standards we expect from our students, and what should be done in cases where students fall short of these standards
  • “breaches” of academic integrity
• Full details in the University Calendar (see link on the last slide)

• This lecture gives a summary of
  • ways of breaching academic integrity
  • what the consequences of this are
  • how to avoid such breaches
Our expectations

• We expect you to
  
  • take responsibility for your own work;
  
  • respect the rights of other scholars;
  
  • fully acknowledge the work of others wherever it has contributed to your own (thereby avoiding plagiarism);
  
  • follow the standards and conventions of your discipline;
  
  • avoid taking unfair advantage of others.
Summary of regulations

• You must avoid

  • **Plagiarism:**
    copying or paraphrasing without acknowledgement material attributable to, or the intellectual property of, someone else.
  
  • **Collusion:**
    submitting work that was produced in collaboration with others, without declaration.
  
  • **Cheating:**
    gaining unfair advantage for yourself or another, e.g., by *ghosting*:
    submitting work produced for you by someone else.
  
  • **Falsification:**
    presenting fictitious or distorted data, making false claims.
  
  • **Recycling:**
    reusing your own work without declaring you have done so.
  
  • **Breaching ethical standards:**
    failing to seek ethical approval for research/studies that involve humans or their data.
Summary of regulations (2)

When you submit coursework you will be asked to declare

e.g. via a signature or electronic tick box that you are
“aware of the requirements of good academic practice, and the potential penalties for any breaches”
Academic Integrity breaches

• **Minor breaches**
  - small amount of plagiarism (due to inexperience/lack of understanding)
  - minor recycling
  - collusion leading to limited similarity

• **Major breaches**
  - any repeated incident
  - moderate/extensive/serial plagiarism
  - moderate/extensive recycling
  - collusion leading to significant similarity
  - breaching ethical standards
  - copying/breaches of examination regulations, e.g., unauthorized use of notes in examination rooms
  - falsification
  - ghosting/impersonation/use of essay bank services.
Range of penalties

• Written warning.

• Reduction in marks for the affected work; any plagiarised material is ignored when marking.

• Resubmission of the piece of work for a reduced maximum mark.

• Mark of zero is returned.

• Failure of the whole module.
Range of penalties (2)

- Failure of the whole year
- Reduction in degree classification
- Termination of studies
- Withdrawal of award
Plagiarism
What is plagiarism

- In some countries/cultures students may expect to copy
- Teachers may want students to repeat exactly what’s in books or lecture notes
- At the University of Southampton, all the work you submit for marking must be *your own original creation*

Plagiarism is using someone else’s work or ideas
- without indicating that they are not your own
- without crediting the original author
Examples of plagiarism

• Including in your own work **extracts** from another person’s work without the use of quotation marks or without crediting the source

• The use of **ideas** of another person without acknowledgement of the source

• **Paraphrasing/summarizing** another person’s work without acknowledgement

• Submitting a piece of work entirely as your own when it was produced in **collaboration** with others, and **not declaring that this collaboration has taken place**
How to avoid plagiarism

1. **Quoting** any material directly copied from elsewhere
   - but this should be limited to a few words, or a sentence or two!
   - extensive quoting is bad practice and should be avoided!

2. **Paraphrasing** other people’s work (i.e. describing it in your own words)
   - most of the time you should paraphrase rather than quote!

3. **Citing**: follow the quotation or paraphrased material with a citation such as [3], which clearly identifies an item in your bibliography

4. **Bibliography**: Put the bibliography at the end of your report, giving details such as title, author, and year for each source you have cited

   You must do this for all sources!
How and when to quote

• The easiest and clearest way to identify a quotation is with quotation marks “…”

  “Testing shows the presence, not the absence of bugs.” [1]

• An alternative is to indent, or display, the quoted material, which is usually in italics

  Testing shows the presence, not the absence of bugs. [1]

• But quotation should only be used when paraphrasing diminishes the value of the message!

  • a not so good quote: “the other pre-eminent name in British Computing, Maurice Wilkes, arguably contributed rather more than Turing, certainly in practical terms, but is much less prominent in the popular perception” [4]
Why and how to paraphrase

- For the vast majority of the time, you should **paraphrase rather than quote**.
  - for example: *Wilkes, though not as famous as Turing, perhaps made greater practical contribution [4]*
- Copyright law only allows you to copy small amounts of text (one/two lines).
  - longer quotes require the author to give permission
- Paraphrasing demonstrates your understanding of the material, and ensures that your report flows smoothly and reads well.
- When paraphrasing, you should **summarize the key points** of other people’s work.
  - try to also add your own comments/evaluation of their work
Paraphrasing vs plagiarism

• **It could be plagiarism if you**
  • take too much from one source;
  • only replace some words with synonyms; or
  • simply swap words or phrases round to make the sentence look different.

• **Instead you should**
  • summarize the key points from your source;
  • use your own words and phrases;
  • comment on and evaluate your source.
Example of plagiarism: copy and paste

- copying and pasting from electronic sources without explicit acknowledgement of the source or without explicitly marking the pasted text as a quotation is plagiarism

- even if you subsequently modify the text (e.g., by replacing some words with synonyms), this is still not acceptable
Taking good notes

• When you take notes from sources, make sure you identify:
  • where you are recording direct quotations
  • where you are paraphrasing
  • where you are recording your own observations based on the document you are reading
  • the sources your notes refer to

• This will be particularly important if you are taking notes over a longer period and then reviewing them later.
How to quote

- The easiest and clearest way to identify a quotation is with quote marks “…” ‘…’

‘[...] the other pre-eminent name in British Computing, Maurice Wilkes, arguably contributed rather more than Turing, certainly in practical terms, but is much less prominent in the popular perception’ [1] However, Turing’s contribution towards […]

- An alternative is to indent, or display, the quoted material, which is usually in italics and sometimes indented

The other pre-eminent name in British Computing, Maurice Wilkes, arguably contributed rather more than Turing, certainly in practical terms, but is much less prominent in the popular perception [1] However, Turing’s contribution towards […]
How and when to paraphrase

• For the vast majority of time you should paraphrase instead of quoting
• Copyright law only allows you to copy small amounts of text (one or two line)
  – Longer quotes require the author to give permission
• In such cases you should paraphrase the source by putting the material in your own words
  • ‘[...] the other pre-eminent name in British Computing, Maurice Wilkes, arguably contributed rather more than Turing, certainly in practical terms, but is much less prominent in the popular perception’ [1] However, Turing’s contribution towards [...]’
  • Wilkes, though not as famous as Turing, perhaps made greater practical contribution
• You should also paraphrase to make sure your report flows smoothly and reads well
  – A sequence of quotations can confuse your reader
• Paraphrasing demonstrates your understanding of the material, as you comment on, evaluate, and summarize the key points of the source in your own words
Paraphrasing vs plagiarism

• It could be plagiarism if you
  – Take too much from one source,
  – Only replace some words with synonyms, or
  – Simply swap words or phrases round to make the sentence look different

• Instead you must
  – Summarise the key points from your source
  – Use your own words and phrases
  – Comment on and evaluate your source
Citations

• Immediately after the quote or the paraphrased material
• Use the same citation style
  – E.g., IEEE: *Here is a piece of paraphrased text [2]*
    • [2] is the citation tag
• A citation tag should refer to the same source throughout the document
• You can cite more than one source for the same piece of material
  – E.g., IEEE: *Here is another piece of paraphrased text [2,3]*
Referencing figures correctly

Figure 1: a UML communication diagram (Lethbridge and Laganiere [5], chapter 8, page 290)

Re-printing/’quoting’

Figure 2: a UML communication diagram (based on one in Lethbridge and Laganiere [5], chapter 8, page 290)

Adaptation/’paraphrasing’
Bibliography

- This is where you list the sources you have cited in your document
  - NOT a list of un-cited sources that you want to show you read
  - You should include each source just once
  - They need to be complete and in a standard format
  - Containing enough detail to locate the same source again

- Some tools enable automatic formatting of citations
  - Endnote (Microsoft Word)
  - Bibtex (LaTeX)

- Details on how to format your bibliography using IEEE referencing:
Why cite sources

• We are legally obliged to respect the author’s moral right to be acknowledged as the source

• And also to support the scientific process:
  • new results are published
  • leading to new claims being made
  • these results and claims may be challenged
  • or they may be supported by further findings

• This is how scientific understanding develops, and the process requires a clear audit trail
A “victimless crime”?  

• If you plagiarise  
  • you deny the true author the credit, and  
  • undermine the scientific publication process  

• All breaches of academic integrity  
  • divert staff from more constructive activities, and  
  • undermine the reputation of ECS degrees
Avoid Plagiarism

Academic Integrity
Case study…

• BBC News, June 2008

• http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/health/7452877.stm, visited on November 3rd, 2014
.. Case study

appeared regularly on the television chat show This Morning. Dr Persaud admitted plagiarising four research papers for his 2003 book From The Edge of The Couch.

He also admitted copying the work of two foreign academics for five articles he wrote for publications including the British Medical Journal and The Independent.

He claimed he was in a confused mental state at the time because of the pressure of juggling his NHS and media work.

Source:

Dr Su White saw@ecs.soton.ac.uk http://www.edshare.soton.ac.uk/17840/
Lessons learned

What can we learn from Dr Raj Persaud?

1. Find ways to plan your study time effectively

2. Be aware of deadlines / schedule your workload
   - Be realistic/objective/honest with yourself

3. Leave plenty of time for writing (little and often is best)

This will help avoid the need for ‘short-cuts’ which could lead to bad academic practice.
Avoiding plagiarism

- The concept of plagiarism extends to all sorts of academic work: lab work, design and build, programming and written work

- When you complete a handin you will be asked to confirm that the work is your own. Make sure you
  - explain any collaborative work you may have done, and
  - acknowledge the use of other people’s work such as code, design, graphs and diagrams
How we detect plagiarism

• Sometimes, it’s just obvious
  • Different writing styles
  • Better English
  • Or even different fonts

• Online plagiarism tools…
Plagiarism detection service

- The University uses automated plagiarism detection systems
  - across student groups
  - across externally published work
- These systems use a huge library of sources:
  - over 135 million previously submitted student papers
  - over 13.5 billion pages of web content (including Wikipedia!!!)
  - articles from more than 90,000 subscription-based journals and periodicals
- In the last years, these have detected a small number of cases where there has been a major level of plagiarism
  - and some students have failed their degrees as a result
Assessment/coursework

• The purpose of assessment is to enable you to develop and demonstrate
  • your own knowledge and understanding of the learning outcomes of a module or programme

• It is entirely appropriate that your work is informed by, and refers to
  • the work of others in the field,
  • discussions with your peers, tutor or supervisor

• Such contributions must always be acknowledged in accordance with conventions appropriate to the discipline
  • this requires more than just a mention of a source in a bibliography
  • make clear which are your words/ideas/artwork
  • acknowledge each instance of another person’s words/ideas/artworks appropriately
Group work

- Some assignments, labs, and projects are carried out in groups

- For small tasks it will be assumed that everyone contributed equally
  - if a member of your group is **not** doing their share of the work, you must tell the lecturer

- For major pieces of work you will be asked to indicate your contribution and that of others
  - so keep a record of this in your log book
Collaboration and Collusion

• When you have worked on a problem together it is difficult to know who should get the credit – this is called collaboration. You should declare this when submitting the work:

  • this is my own work except for <material> which <friend> and I developed together

• If you don’t declare your collaboration, this is called collusion and will be treated as a breach of academic integrity
Collaboration and Collusion

• It is often helpful to discuss ideas and approaches to your work with your peers. Alternatively, you may ask a friend to explain material to you.

• However:
  – what you submit must be your own work!
    • you must be able to explain it if asked to do so
  – any collaboration must be declared at the time of submission
    • this is my own work except for <material> which <friend> and I developed together
Collaboration and Collusion

• What is collusion?
  – unauthorised collaboration between students on an individual assignment
  – unauthorised assistance of another student on an individual assignment

• Collusion is the second most common AI breach in ECS, and often results in a mark of zero for the assignment!
Examples of Collusion & How to Avoid It

• Examples of collusion
  
  – submitting work that was carried out in collaboration with another student or with input from another student, without declaring this
  
  – submitting work carried out by another student
  
  – showing another student your work
  
  – allowing another student to submit your work (in part or as a whole) as their own
Examples of Collusion & How to Avoid It

• How to avoid collusion
  – carry out each assignment yourself (you should be able to explain your solution/code fully if asked to do so)
  – ask the lecturer if you have problems with your work
  – if you wish to help others, do so by improving their general understanding, not by showing/giving them your solution
Acknowledging ownership, ethical behaviour & academic integrity
Please remember

- Maintaining Academic integrity is very important.

- Breaches include plagiarism, cheating, falsification, collusion and recycling.

- We use automatic plagiarism detection software to help us identify breaches.

- Students who have purposefully breached academic integrity guidelines have been caught, and some have failed their degree as a result.

- Make sure you paraphrase, and cite all your sources in a clear and standard way.

- Ignorance is NOT an excuse – every time you submit coursework, you state that you are aware of these regulations.
Deadline: End of Term

NEW RULES: YOU WILL NOT PASS THE MODULE IF YOU DON’T PASS THE AI TEST
Academic Integrity links

• University regulations
  • [http://www.calendar.soton.ac.uk/sectionIV/academic-integrity-regs.html](http://www.calendar.soton.ac.uk/sectionIV/academic-integrity-regs.html)

• Academic Integrity tutorial
  • [https://www.efolio.soton.ac.uk/blog/academic-integrity/](https://www.efolio.soton.ac.uk/blog/academic-integrity/)

• Library Academic Skills (Academic Integrity)
  • [library.soton.ac.uk/sash/ai](http://library.soton.ac.uk/sash/ai) (includes an Academic Integrity Quick Guide)

• Academic Skills guides
  • [http://www.academic-skills.soton.ac.uk/integrity/index.htm](http://www.academic-skills.soton.ac.uk/integrity/index.htm)