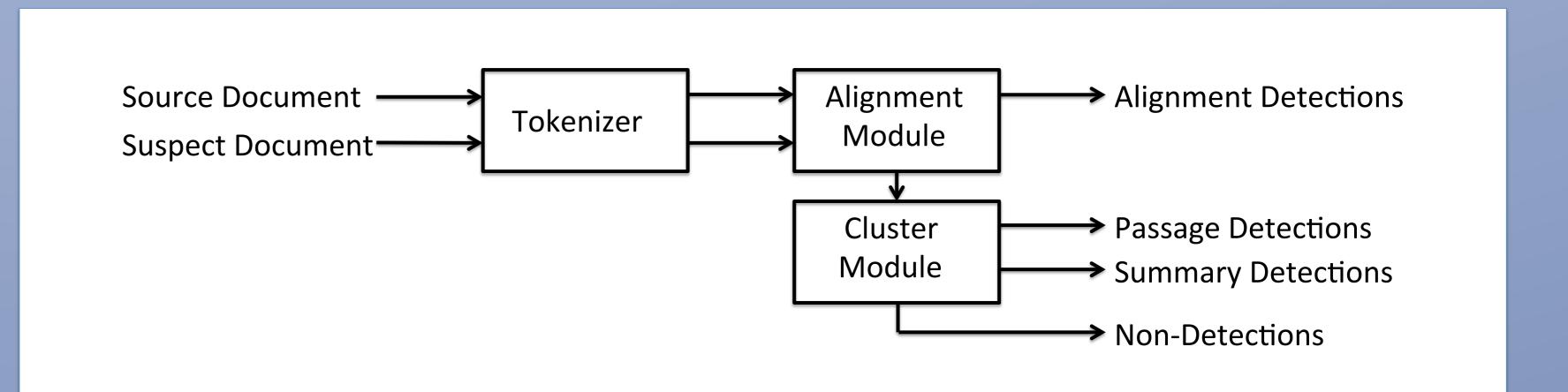
A Hybrid Architecture for Plagiarism Detection

Demetrios Glinos University of Central Florida, Orlando, Florida USA glinos@eecs.ucf.edu

Hybrid Design

- Combine different techniques for different types of text plagiarism
- Use text alignment method (extended Smith-Waterman dynamic programming algorithm) for order-based plagiarism
- Use concept clustering method (several variations) for non-order based plagiarism

Processing Flow



Order-Based Plagiarism

Key feature:

Concepts in both documents appear in substantially the same order, possibly with some additions, deletions and differences.

Source sentence:

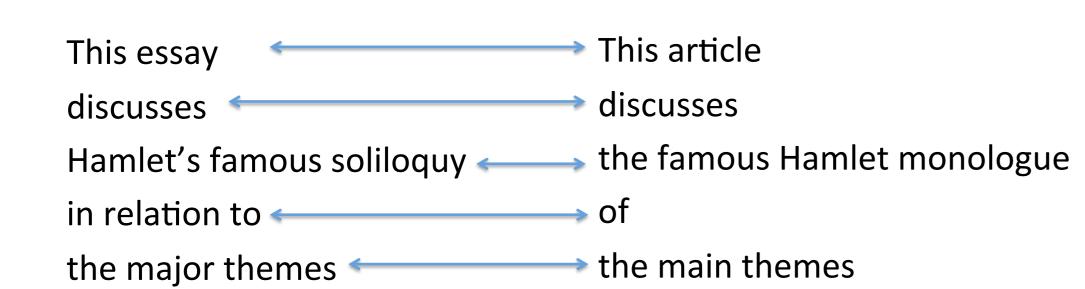
Suspect sentence:

→ of the game

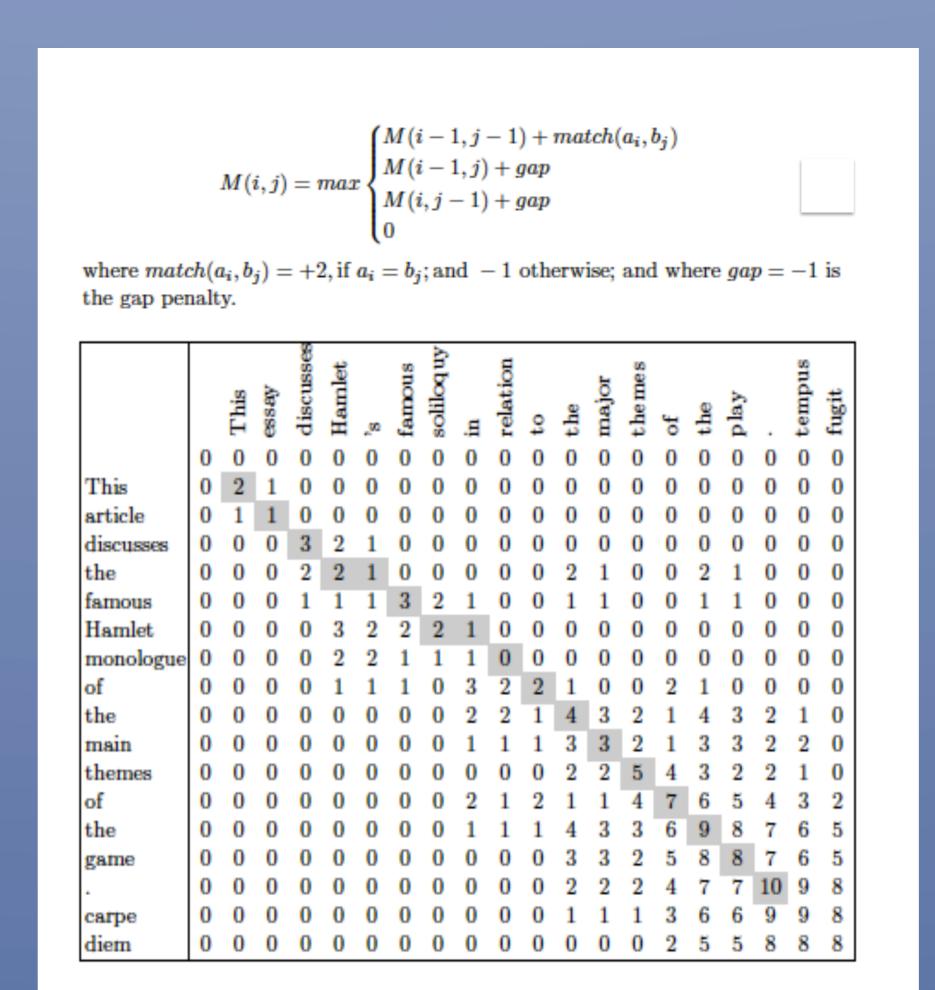
This essay discusses Hamlet 's famous soliloquy in relation to the major themes of the play.

of the play

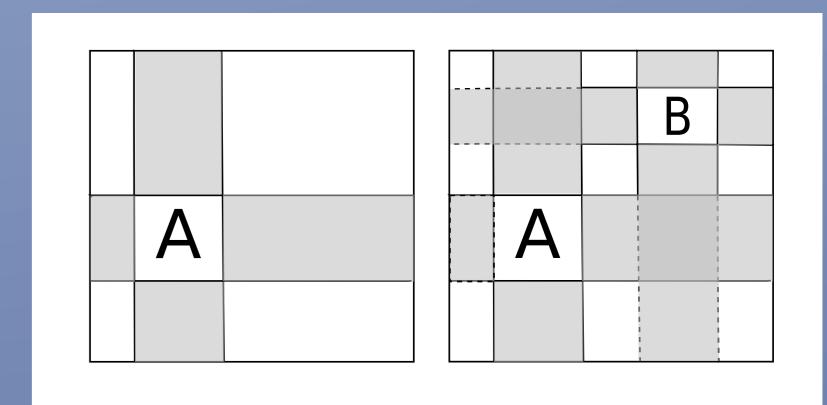
This article discusses the famous Hamlet monologue of the main themes of the game.



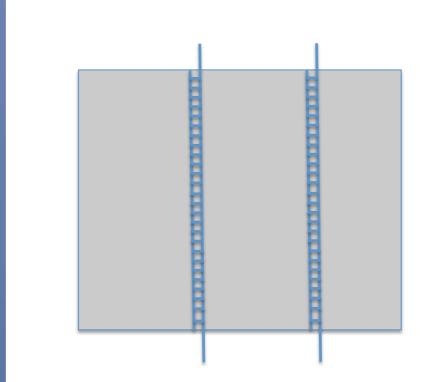
Text Alignment



Recursive Descent



Matrix Splicing

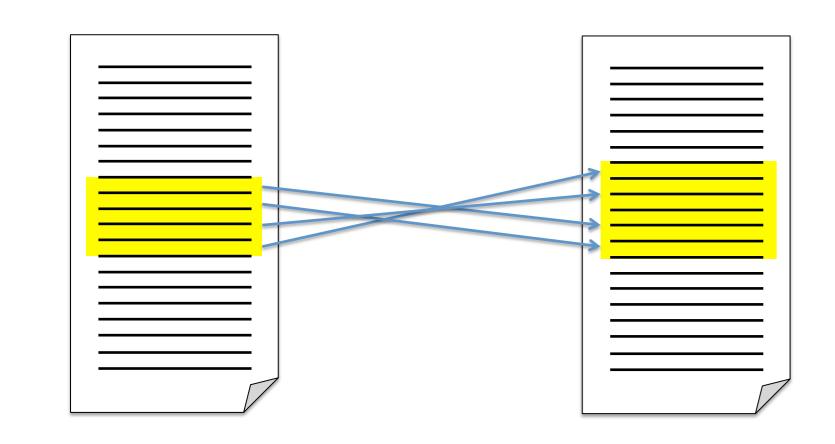


- Slice to fit segment within available memory
- Column to left preserves state, allowing chains to cross boundaries

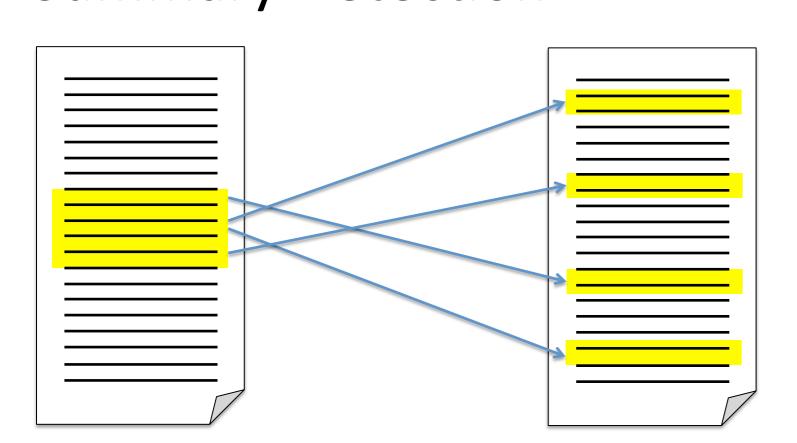
Non-order Based Plagiarism

Clustering Algorithms

Passage Detection



Summary Detection



Basic Clustering:

- Form trigrams centered on 30 most frequent tokens at least 5 characters long that start with letter in the source document.
- If trigram set spans at least 80% of source document, then search for occurrences in suspect document.
- Merge into clusters if within 20 tokens.
- Accept largest cluster at least 40 tokens in length, if any, and report summary detection.

Word Clustering:

- Form bigrams from 20 most frequent tokens and 20 most frequent tokens in source document that start with an uppercase letter of at least 5 characters in length.
- Find occurrences of bigrams in suspect document and merge into clusters if within 15 token.
- Keep clusters at least 40 tokens long that contain at least 8 source terms and choose maximal cluster that has Jaccard coefficient at least 0.65 computed on source concept words and content words in the suspect cluster, excluding stop words.
- Attempt to find a passage in the source document with Jaccard coefficient at least 0.50 for concept words in maximal suspect cluster.
- If source passage found, then report passage detection; otherwise, if only suspect cluster found, report summary detection.

Bigram Clustering:

- Apply word clustering as above, but use threshold of 4 source concepts instead of 8.
- If a maximal suspect passage is found, but no corresponding source passage is found, compute all bigrams for suspect passage.
- In such case, compute bigrams and Jaccard coefficients for all source clusters and report a passage detection if there is a maximal cluster with at least 0.25 Jaccard value; otherwise, report summary detection.

Test Data

Plagiarism type Test Corpus 1 Test Corpus 2 Test Corpus 3 1000 1600 No plagiarism No obfuscation 1000 1600 Random obfuscation 1600 1000 105 Cyclic translation 1000 Summary obfuscation 1185 518 Total document pairs 5185 4800

Test Results

System	Measure	Test Corpus 1	Test Corpus 2	Test Corpus 3
		(518 docs)	(5185 docs)	(4800 docs)
Basic Clustering	Recall	0.77088	0.76389	0.83473
	Precision	0.96735	0.96726	0.96243
	Granularity	1.01479	1.01756	1.01783
	PlagDet Score	0.84899	0.84300	0.88274
Word Clustering	Recall	0.79327	0.79105	0.84248
	Precision	0.96524	0.96339	0.96022
	Granularity	1.01441	1.01700	1.01767
	PlagDet Score	0.86192	0.85827	0.88626
Bigram Clustering	Recall	0.79469	0.79331	0.84511
	Precision	0.96599	0.96253	0.96007
	Granularity	1.01437	1.01695	1.01761
	PlagDet Score	0.86309	0.85930	0.88770

