

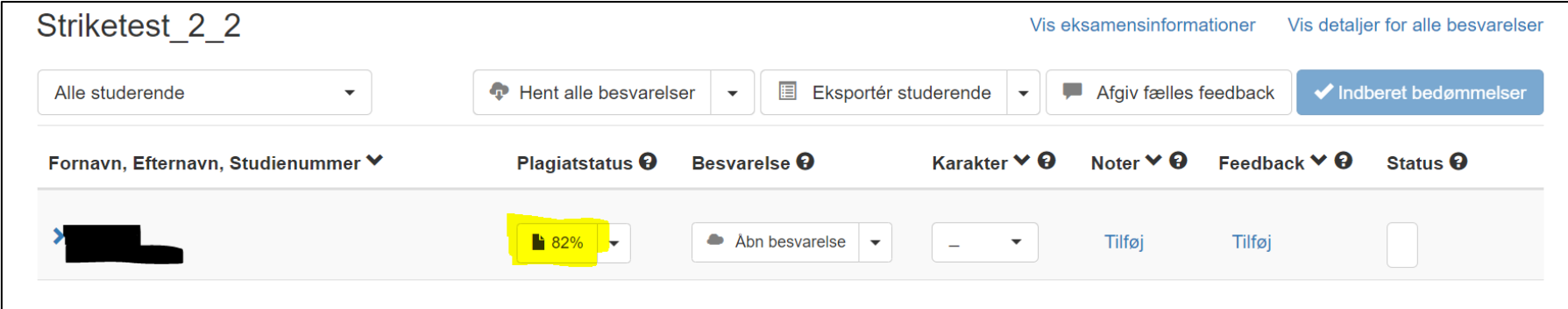
SDU uses Strike Plagiarism for plagiarism analysis at SDU. Below is a brief overview of the analysis report, as it appears when accessed via the Digital Exam system.

Remember that a high plagiarism score does not mean that plagiarism has taken place. It is always necessary to review the sources and the analysed text to determine whether the rules on plagiarism have been violated.

Strike Plagiarism in Digital EXam

Below is a screen dump from a submission in Digital Exam. Under the column "Plagiarism status" a plagiarism percentage will appear. This number indicates how large a proportion of the assignment could potentially be plagiarized, as similar text has been found in other sources.

Clicking on the plagiarism score opens the plagiarism report in Strike Plagiarism.



The screenshot displays the 'Striketest_2_2' interface. At the top right, there are links for 'Vis eksamensinformationer' and 'Vis detaljer for alle besvarelser'. Below these are several action buttons: 'Alle studerende' (dropdown), 'Hent alle besvarelser' (dropdown), 'Eksportér studerende' (dropdown), 'Afgiv fælles feedback', and 'Indberet bedømmelser' (blue button with checkmark). The main table has columns: 'Fornavn, Efternavn, Studienummer' (dropdown), 'Plagiatstatus' (with a question mark), 'Besvarelse' (with a question mark), 'Karakter' (dropdown with question mark), 'Noter' (dropdown with question mark), 'Feedback' (dropdown with question mark), and 'Status' (with a question mark). A single row is visible with a student ID (redacted), a plagiarism score of 82% (highlighted in yellow), an 'Åbn besvarelse' button, a character dropdown showing '-', and two 'Tilføj' buttons.

Fornavn, Efternavn, Studienummer	Plagiatstatus	Besvarelse	Karakter	Noter	Feedback	Status
> [Redacted]	82%	Åbn besvarelse	-	Tilføj	Tilføj	

The analysis report in Strike Plagiarism

In the analysis report, you have the analysed text to the right of the image. On the left of the image, you will find various information about the similarities found with other source files:

SDU

Strikettest.pdf

Author(s) Student
Coordinator Coordinator

Report date 7.11.2023
Edit date ---

Accepted English

Metadata

Alerts

In this section, you can find information regarding text modifications that may aim at temper with the analysis results. Invisible to the person evaluating the content of the document on a printout or in a file, they influence the phrases compared during text analysis (by causing intended misspellings) to conceal borrowings as well as to falsify values in the Similarity Report. It should be assessed whether the modifications are intentional or not.

Characters from another alphabet	B	0	^ v
Spreads	A-	0	^ v
Micro spaces		0	^ v
Hidden characters	c	0	^ v
Paraphrases (SmartMarks)	a	1	^ v

Record of similarities

Please note that high coefficient values do not automatically mean plagiarism. The report must be analyzed by an authorized person.

81.92% SC1

25

The phrase length for the SC 2

1117

Length in words

6703

Length in characters

Active lists of similarities

Scroll the list and analyze especially the fragments that exceed the SC 2 (marked in bold). Use the link "Mark fragment" and see if they are short phrases scattered in the document (coincidental similarities), numerous short phrases near each other (mosaic plagiarism) or extensive fragments without indicating the source (direct plagiarism).

+ The 10 longest fragments
Color of the text

Platon er mest kendt for sine dialoger med filosofen Sokrates som hovedperson. Måske fordi han spurgte og spurgte og ikke forsøgte sig med svar, står han stadig som en af den vestlige civilisations største tænkere

Platon er en af den europæiske filosofis helt store stjerner. Han var en græsk filosof bosat i Athen, og traditionelt anser man ham for elev af en anden meget kendt filosof, Sokrates. Men forholdet mellem de to er formentlig mere komplekst end som så.

Platon (428-347 f.Kr.) er en anderledes filosof, fordi hans tekster ikke fortæller os, hvad han egentlig selv mente om noget. Samtlige af hans værker er skrevet som dialoger mellem samtalepartnere, der diskuterer et filosofisk problem. Platons dialoger er tvetydige og uden svar

Platons dialogform bevirker, at vi aldrig rigtig ved, hvem Platon selv mener har ret. Derfor giver hans dialoger ingen opskrifter eller svar. Den flertydighed har måske været med til at bevare betydningen af hans skrifter gennem 2500 år, hvor opfattelsen af verden har ændret sig.

Forklaringen på Platons brug af dialog kan findes i ét af hans værker, "Faidros". Her fremgår det, at han anser samtale som den eneste vej til virkelig viden. Men da Platon aldrig selv optræder i sine dialoger, kan vi ikke være sikre på, at han selv er af den holdning. Det er oftest hans lærer, Sokrates, der som hovedperson synes at sige det, der i teksterne fremstår som rigtige eller sande. Men i næste afsnit kan Sokrates modsige sig selv. Derfor kan man aldrig placere hans tanker i en bestemt holdning.

Oven i det lader Sokrates ofte sine samtalepartnere selv komme frem til et svar eller en mening.

Platons dialoger har som regel etik, politik, metafysik og erkendelsens kunst som overordnet tema og er fyldt med spørgsmål og overvejelser om kærlighed, samfundets indretning og sprogets betydning.






Læs også [Filosofferne Sokrates og Platon](#).

[Hulelignelsen](#) er Platons berømte beskrivelse af menneskelivets vilkår Platon er dog særligt optaget af menneskets indsigt i sit eget væsen: Det, han kalder erkendelsens dyd. For at kunne gøre det rigtige og det gode, skal du ifølge Platon vide, hvad dyd er. Det er et indholdstræk, der går igen i hele hans filosofiske forfatterskab. Platon lader til at mene, at dét at vide noget, er at vide, hvad det, man ved virkelig er, og ikke, hvad det ligner eller kunne tænkes at være. Forskellen mellem hvad vi tror vi ser og hvad der reelt eksisterer, giver Platon et billede på i sin berømte

At the top of the analysis report there is a section with "Alerts". Here it is indicated if signs have been found in the analysed text that the author has tried to circumvent plagiarism analysis by inserting spaces, hidden characters, paraphrasing etc.:

Alerts ^

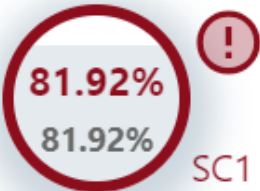
In this section, you can find information regarding text modifications that may aim at temper with the analysis results. Invisible to the person evaluating the content of the document on a printout or in a file, they influence the phrases compared during text analysis (by causing intended misspellings) to conceal borrowings as well as to falsify values in the Similarity Report. It should be assessed whether the modifications are intentional or not.

Characters from another alphabet		0	^ v
Spreads		0	^ v
Micro spaces		0	^ v
Hidden characters		0	^ v
Paraphrases (SmartMarks)		1	^ v

After "Alerts" comes a section summarizing the identified similarities. In the circle is the percentage of plagiarism, below is the extent of the found fragments.

Record of similarities ^

Please note that high coefficient values do not automatically mean plagiarism. The report must be analyzed by an authorized person.







81.92%
81.92% SC1

25 The phrase length for the SC 2	1117 Length in words	6703 Length in characters
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Next comes a section where you will find the list of similarities found in the document. The individual sections can be expanded, and the individual sources can be highlighted in the analysis text by clicking on the small magnifying glass.

Active lists of similarities

Scroll the list and analyze especially the fragments that exceed the SC 2 (marked in bold). Use the link "Mark fragment" and see if they are short phrases scattered in the document (coincidental similarities), numerous short phrases near each other (mosaic plagiarism) or extensive fragments without indicating the source (direct plagiarism).

+	The 10 longest fragments	Color of the text
+	from RefBooks database (0.00 %)	
+	from the home database (0.00 %)	
+	from the Database Exchange Program (0.00 %)	
+	from the Internet (81.92 %)	

The next section compares assignments across the exam activity (Similarities within the assignment). Matches are indicated by a percentage.

The section "List of accepted fragments" is not currently relevant, as the function has not been put into operation via the Digital Exam system.

Similarities within the assignment (Cross check)

This section contains statistics for similarities with other documents uploaded within this assignment. Please note that depending on the topic, there may be cases where some similarities cannot be avoided (e.g. biographies of the same person).

NO	TITLE	NUMBER OF IDENTICAL WORDS (FRAGMENTS)	SHOW RESULT OF COMPARISON
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List of accepted fragments (no accepted fragments)

Additional help

On [Strike Plagiarism's website](#) there is a more complete review of the individual parts of the plagiarism report. If you need further help, you can contact your faculty's super users. [You will find an overview of superusers on SDU's pages on plagiarism analysis](#)