

Writing & Academic Norms

Academic Misconduct: Cheating, Plagiarism, *etc.*

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Course materials: <https://mmcheng.net/writing/>

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Why writing is important?

Research = Re + search

- Scientific research is a process of creating, reorganizing and updating knowledge, as well as creatively using knowledge in new domains.
 - Novelty: creating > updating > use in new domains
 - Re-reorganizing: review paper

Why writing is important?

Academic paper: " ... contains **original research results or reviews existing results**. Such a paper ... will only be considered valid if it **undergoes a process of peer review** by one or more referees (who are academics in the same field) who check that the content of the paper is suitable for publication in the journal."

1

¹https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academic_publishing

Why writing is important?

Not only for the community, but also for your career

- Writing ability is obviously important for research jobs
- The ability of writing is also essential for other jobs
 - Ability to propose a new project
 - Ability to arrange research plan
 - Ability to justify results
 - A tiny project to mimic your career development

What's Academic Misconduct?



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Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China

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信息名称: 高等学校预防与处理学术不端行为办法
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高等学校预防与处理学术不端行为办法

中华人民共和国教育部令 第40号

http://www.moe.gov.cn/srcsite/A02/s5911/moe_621/201607/t20160718_272156.html



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大力弘扬优良学风, 营造风清气正的学术生态

——教育部有关负责人就《高等学校预防与处理学术不端行为办法》答记者问

2016-07-19 来源: 教育部

为深入贯彻党的十八大和十八届三中、四中、五中全会和习近平总书记系列重要讲话精神, 全面推进依法治校, 有效预防和依法规范处理高等学校发生的学术不端行为, 营造风清气正的学术环境, 促进教学科研和学术研究的健康发展, 教育部制定了《高等学校预防与处理学术不端行为办法》(以下简称《办法》)。日前, 教育部有关负责人就研究制定该文件的有关情况回答了记者的提问。

1.问: 教育界、学术界对于学术不端行为的预防和处理工作十分关注, 请介绍一下《办法》起草的背景。

答: 优良学风是大学精神的集中体现, 是高等学校的立校之本, 风清气正的学术生态是科学发展和教育事业兴盛的基石。在近一个时期以来, 高校学术不端行为时有发生, 助长了急功近利、浮躁浮夸的学术风气, 造成了极为负面的社会影响。为此, 教育部近年来先后出台了《关于严肃处理高等学校学术不端行为的通知》《关于切实加强和改进高等学校学风建设的实施意见》《学位论文作假行为处理办法》等指导性文件; 很多高校制定了处理学术不端行为的规定, 严肃查处和曝光了一批不端行为案件。

对待学术不端行为, 教育部及各高校的态度历来是明确的, 就是“零容忍”。但在实践中也存在着查处学术不端行为的依据不足, 工作机制不完善, 调查处理程序不规范, 不同高校处理标准差别较大等问题, 极大地制约了学

教育部：“对待学术不端行为，教育部及各高校的态度历来是明确的，就是“零容忍”。但在实践中也存在着查处学术不端行为的依据不足...”

http://www.moe.gov.cn/jyb_xwfb/s271/201607/t20160719_272240.html

Consequences of Academic Misconduct?



Fig.: A nuclear attack on academic reputation (Fig. source ²).

²https://www.sohu.com/a/293420614_612679

Consequences of Academic Misconduct?



Fig.: 学术体系基于信任，对不诚信行为严厉到残酷³。刑事犯罪都是无罪推论，学术不端不仅更多时候需要自证，还会株连。

³https://www.sohu.com/a/293420614_612679

Academic Misconduct

"... any action or attempted action that may result in creating an unfair academic advantage for oneself or an unfair academic advantage or disadvantage for any other member or members of the academic community" ⁴

⁴<https://gsi.berkeley.edu/gsi-guide-contents/academic-misconduct-intro/>

Academic Misconduct

Basic principles of academic behavior

- **Respect** intellectual property!
- Proper **citations**!
- Have **your own** contribution!
- Respect **original** source!
- DO NOT seek **improper interests**

Academic Misconduct

Typical academic misconduct behavior

- Plagiarism, including self-plagiarism
- Tampering the data
 - Using modified or selected data → change the interpretation
 - Tampering with others' academic achievements
- Improper authorship
- Duplicate submissions

Improper authorship

- Exclude authors made **substantial contributions**
- Include authors haven't made substantial contributions
- Include authors without their consent
- Authorship must be authorized
- Author ranking is inconsistent with their contrib.
- Fake info: author's title, organization, educational background, research experience, *etc.*

Duplicate submissions

Submit the same or slightly different papers

- to multiple journals simultaneously.
- to new journal before withdraw or receiving decision.

Journal extension must be given with

- clear explanations and citations
- enough new contents

Factors Contribute to Academic Misconduct⁵

- Ineffective Study Habits
- Ineffective Time Management Skills or Overload
- Psychological Factors: e.g. unrealistic expectations of themselves
- Not Knowing the Boundaries
- Never simply copy & past (e.g. sentence, code)

⁵<https://gsi.berkeley.edu/gsi-guide-contents/academic-misconduct-intro/factors/>

Plagiarism

- "Plagiarism is defined as the use of intellectual material produced by another person without acknowledging its source."⁶
- Why it is important?

⁶<https://gsi.berkeley.edu/gsi-guide-contents/academic-misconduct-intro/definitions/>

Causes of Plagiarism⁷

- Low Confidence in Writing Skills
- Unrealistic Expectations about Writing
- Poor, Careless, or Passive Note-Taking

⁷<https://gsi.berkeley.edu/gsi-guide-contents/academic-misconduct-intro/plagiarism/>

Causes of Plagiarism⁸

- Citation is Difficult
- Citation is Done During Editing
- Paraphrasing is Just Rewriting
- You Will Get Expelled if You Plagiarize Even Once

⁸<https://www.turnitin.com/blog/5-most-common-misconceptions-students-have-about-plagiarism>

How to make reference?

Respect/protect the credit of the original source.

- DO NOT interpret out of context
- Limited to the necessity of argumentation
- As far back as possible to the original author
- References to unpublished work should be authorized
- References to oral presentation should be proofed
- References should be accompanied by obvious signs
- Cite peer-reviewed journal paper if possible
 - Journal > Conference > arXiv

How to make reference?

Proper references

- Missing related references
 - Intend to avoid comparisons
 - Pretend to be innovative
- Avoid fake reference: too many improper citations
 - Citations to unrelated paper of your friends
 - Citations to material that you don't really familiar
 - Self-citations to unrelated paper
 - Indirect reference to prior work

Avoid self-plagiarism

Duplicate or multiple publication

- Reuse similar or duplicate content for a new paper without proper reference.
- Copyright violation
- Make proper citation in journal extension

Example in Tsinghua

- Is an additional Master degree helpful or harmful?
- The change in the rule
- Should be avoid with caution

Not all academic misconducts are intended!

How to recognize plagiarism?

Does the student version <i>borrow ideas from someone else's original source material</i> ?				
Yes		No		
Is at least one idea taken from the original source a <i>direct word-for-word quote of 7 or more words</i> ?				<p>Not plagiarism:</p> <p>No word-for-word and no paraphrasing plagiarism is present.</p> <p>Thus, the writing must be common knowledge or the writer's own ideas.</p>
Yes		No		
<p>Is the <i>direct word-for-word quote</i> <i>missing any of the following</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> quotation marks full in-text citation that includes a specific locator reference? 		<p>Is the <i>paraphrased idea</i> <i>missing any of the following</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in-text citation reference? 		
Yes Word-for-word plagiarism	No Not word-for-word plagiarism	Yes Paraphrasing plagiarism	No Not paraphrasing plagiarism	

Fig.: Criteria used for Indiana University: <https://plagiarism.iu.edu/IUcriteria.html>.

Academic misconduct vs. criminal offence

Academic misconduct

- Lifetime punishment
- Self proof

Serious criminal offence

- Severe punishment
- Presumption of innocence

Provide evidence for yourself!

Similar ideas are likely to occur

Q: How to prove yourself?

Good habit to avoid academic misconduct ⁹

- Trustable Evidence:
 - Formal records with trusted time stamp.
 - E.g., private GitHub/Overleaf prjt., & emails
- Open source
- Safe co-authors

⁹<https://mmcheng.net/ami/>

Good habit: importance of formal records

Example: (Liu *et. al.* NPAR'17) vs. (Liao *et. al.* GitHub'17)

- Similar ideas are highly likely to occur.

Depth-Preserving Style Transfer, Ruizhi Liao, GitHub, 2017

Depth-aware Neural Style Transfer, Xiao-Chang Liu *et. al.*, NPAR, 2017.

- Similarity: core idea, equation, pipeline figure, paper structure, use (Chen, *et. al.*, NIPS 2016) for depth estimation.
- Reason: both work follow (Johnson *et. al.* ECCV'16)
- Proof: Lots of records for email discussion, inter-media results, *etc.*
- Good habit: private GitHub/Overleaf prjt., and emails.

Keep your mind: what is really important?

- More CVPR papers?
- More citations?
- What problem you have solved?

#papers → EI → SCI → ESI → Representative

Assessments will be more reasonable!

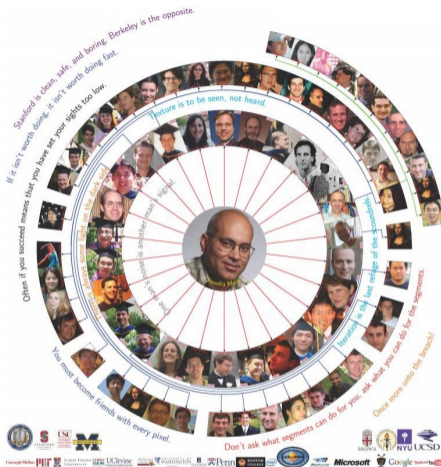


Fig.: J. Malik: "If it is not worth doing, it isn't worth doing fast". ¹⁰

¹⁰<https://people.eecs.berkeley.edu/~malik/student-tree-2010.pdf>

Copyright

Carefully avoid copyright issues¹¹, using, e.g. Flickr - Creative Commons license.



Fig.: Vectorizing Cartoon Animations, IEEE TVCG 2019

¹¹<https://doresearch.stanford.edu/policies/research-policy-handbook/intellectual-property/copyright-policy>

Case study 1: Piero Anversa ¹².

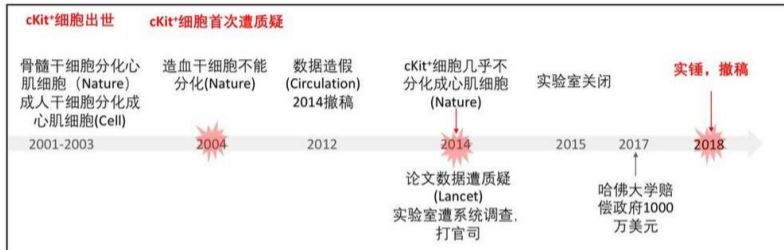
Harvard and the Brigham recommend 31 retractions for cardiac stem cell work

Retraction Watch readers may be familiar with the name Piero Anversa. Until several years ago, Anversa, a scientist at Harvard Medical School and the Brigham and Women's Hospital, was a powerful figure in cardiac stem cell research.



Piero Anversa

"For ten years, he ran everything," says Jeffery Molkenstin, a researcher at Cincinnati Children's whose lab was among the first to question the basis of Anversa's results in a 2014 paper in Nature.



[HTML] Bone marrow cells regenerate infarcted myocardium

..., B Nadal-Ginard, DM Bodine, A Leri, P Anversa - Nature, 2001 - nature.com

Myocardial infarction leads to loss of tissue and impairment of cardiac performance. The remaining myocytes are unable to reconstitute the necrotic tissue, and the post-infarcted heart ...

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¹²<https://retractionwatch.com/2018/10/14/>

<https://m.huxiu.com/article/267190.html>

Case study 2: Obokata Haruko ¹³

論文よく読んでいない？ 小保方さん博士号にも疑惑



¹³<https://dot.asahi.com/aera/2014032600015.html>

Case study 3: Hungary's President Pal Schmitt ¹⁴

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匈牙利总统因论文涉嫌抄袭提前下台

2012-04-03 01:36:32 来源: 新华网

举报



7906

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核心提示：匈牙利总统施密特4月2日宣布辞职，随后国会投票通过了他的辞职声明，根据相关法规，新总统必须在30日内由国会选出。施密特生于1942年，曾两度获得奥运会击剑冠军，1992年获匈牙利体育大学博士学位。目前其博士学位已被撤销。



¹⁴<https://www.163.com/news/article/7U4MG1TB00014JB5.html>

Case study 4: Not only text but also images!

Android Malware Detection: Multi Model Collaborative Detection System Based on Credibility

1st Yufan Li

College of Cyber Science
Nankai University

2nd Yiwen Liu

College of Computer science
Nankai University

3rd Guoqing Zhao

College of Cyber Science
Nankai University

4th Kai Cheng

College of Cyber Science
Nankai University

MAMADROID: Detecting Android Malware by Building Markov Chains of Behavioral Models*

Enrico Mariconti[†], Lucky Onwuzurike[†], Panagiotis Andriotis[‡],
Emiliano De Cristofaro[†], Gordon Ross[†], and Gianluca Stringhini[†]

[†]University College London [‡]University of the West of England

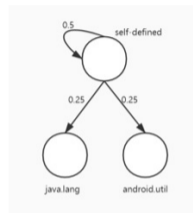


Fig. 1. Markov Chain Example

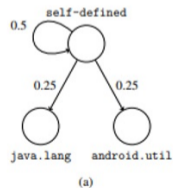


Fig. 5: Markov chains originating from Section II-C when using packages (a)

Case study 5: not even an author of the paper! ¹⁵

国外同行举报CVPR 2020中国论文一稿多投，作者之一华科还是本届CVPR领域主席



Frank

我们一起学AI，每天分享AI行业资讯以及学习内容!



1 人赞同了该文章

来源：量子位

Fake news!

两篇论文作者相同、课题相同、结论高度相似.....

CVPR 2020主会议开幕在即，本次大会中榜的两位中国学者却被指责 “一稿多投” >>>>

贾浩楠 发自 凹非寺

量子位 报道 | 公众号 QbitAI

¹⁵<https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/148489400>

Case study 6: Co-author could be dangerous! ¹⁶

A Roadmap for Big Model ¹

Sha Yuan¹ Hanyu Zhao² Shuai Zhao³ Jiahong Leng⁴ Yangxiao Liang⁵ Xiaohi Wang⁶ Jifan Yu⁷ Xin Ly² Zhou Shuo¹ Jiao He² Yanhai Liu⁸ Xu Han⁹ Zhenghao Liu⁴ Ning Ding² Yongming Rao⁷ Yichao Gao¹⁰ Liang Zhang¹¹ Ming Ding² Cong Fang¹⁰ Yisen Wang¹⁰ Mingsheng Long² Jing Zhang¹² Yinpeng Dong² Tianyu Pang² Peng Cai² Lingxiao Huang² Zheng Liang² Huawei Shen⁶ Hui Zhang² Quanshi Zhang⁹ Qingxin Dong¹³ Zhiqing Tan² Mingxuan Wang¹⁴ Shuo Zhou¹⁴ Haoran Li¹⁵ Junwei Bao¹⁶ Yingwei Pan¹⁷ Weiran Zhang¹⁸ Zhou Yu¹⁹ Rui Yan²⁰ Chence Shi¹⁰ Minghao Xu¹⁰ Zhaohai Zhang¹⁰ Guopeng Wang¹⁰ Xiang Pan¹⁰

Mengjie Li¹ Xinyu Qin² Ziyi Wang² Fongwei Zhu² Shulin Cao² Wencheng Xue² Zekun Ma² Zhenyuan Zhong² Shengling Hu² Yujia Qin² Chaojun Xiao² Zheni Zeng² Ganqu Cui² Weize Chen² Wulin Zhao² Yuan Yao² Peng Li² Wenzhao Zhang² Wenliang Zhao² Ziyi Wang² Borui Zhang² Nasri Fu² Anwen Hu² Zexuan Ling² Hanyang Li² Rui Cao² Xianan Han² Weidong Zhang² Baoguo Chen² Hao Sun² Jiarun Deng² Junjie Liu² Rui Han² Xiang Cao² Jihong Zhao² Zhiyuan Liang² Miaosong Sun² Jiwen Liu² Zhiwei Liu² Qin Jin² Ruitian Song² Ji-Rong Wu² Zhuchen Liu² Lwei Wang² Hang Su² Jun Zhu² Zhaofu Su² Jiajun Zhang² Yang Liu² Xiaodong He² Mingjie Huang² Jian Tang² Jie Tang²

- ¹ Beijing Academy of Artificial Intelligence
- ² Tsinghua University
- ³ Wechat, Tencent Inc.
- ⁴ Northeastern University
- ⁵ Renmin University of China
- ⁶ Peking University
- ⁷ Huawei TCS Lab
- ⁸ Institute of Computing Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences
- ⁹ Shanghai Jiao Tong University
- ¹⁰ JD AI Research
- ¹¹ Harbin Institute of Technology
- ¹² Columbia University
- ¹³ ByteDance AI Lab
- ¹⁴ Microsoft Research Asia
- ¹⁵ Mila-Quebec AI Institute & University of Montreal
- ¹⁶ New York University
- ¹⁷ Beijing University
- ¹⁸ Institute of Software, Chinese Academy of Sciences
- ¹⁹ Institute of Automation Chinese Academy of Sciences

Jie Tang designs this big model roadmap. Authors labeled with * organize different parts of this report. Authors labeled with * contribute equally. They are ranked according to their section.

知乎

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如何看待智源、清华等单位论文 A Roadmap for Big Model 中大 量段落被指涉嫌抄袭？

Google Brain研究员Nicholas Carlini近日在 一篇博客 中指出智源、清华等单位的论文A Roadmap for Big Mod...显示全部 ▼

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Fig.: Misconduct by any author will significantly influence others, even if you have carefully written your part!

¹⁶<https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.14101>

<https://www.zhihu.com/question/527620020/answer/2436752217>

Case study 7: Focus on your own contributions!

```
@GetMapping("/exam/{examCode}")
public ApiResult findById(@PathVariable("examCode") Integer examCode){
    System.out.println("根据 ID 查找");
    ExamManage res = examManageService.findById(examCode);
    if(res == null) {
        return ApiResultHandler.buildApiResult(10000,"考试编号不存在",null);
    }
    return ApiResultHandler.buildApiResult(200,"请求成功! ",res);
}
```

(该部分是对试卷进行增删改查操作的功能代码, 重复文献: 王怀_基于 Java Web 技术的易库在线考试系统的设计与实现, 可能会存在代码结构和变量名重复的可能)

表 4-8 学生信息表的结构

列名	数据类型	长度	主键否	可空否	功能描述
<u>Studentid</u>	Varchar	20	是	否	学生学号
<u>studentName</u>	varchar	20	否	是	学生名字
Grade	varchar	10	否	是	年级

Fig.: Past source code might increase duplicate rate.

Case study 8: Focus on your own contributions!

2.2 Spring Boot 技术

Spring 框架是 Java 平台上一种应用框架，Spring 框架具有面向切面编程（AOP）框架，Spring AOP 框架是基于代理模式的，同时运行时可配置，AOP 框架则主要是针对模块之间的交叉关注点进行模块化。基于 Spring 的优秀特性，设计出了一种 Spring Boot 框架。Spring boot 框架中有两个我们非常实用的策略，第一个是开箱即用（Outofbox），在开发过程中，通过在 MAVEN 项目的 pom 文件中添加相关依赖包，然后使用对应注解来代替繁琐的 XML 配置文件。（重复文献是 201600114221_翟志斌_大学本科毕业论文 翟志斌-《大学生》重复原

Fig.: Don not introduce the popular tools in detail!

Case study 9: 因论文抄袭不能正常毕业

- 不是人文学科
 - 经常要讨论经典论述而导致文字重复率高
- 计算机学科：正常重复率应该远小于 5%
 - 查重率低不是没有抄袭的充分条件
- 查重率明显小于学校要求不意味着合格
- 查重只是预警，确认学术不端面临严重后果

**文字拷贝后自己都极难发现！
更不能指望导师。**

毕业论文(1)



作者:

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总相似比 6.31%

自写率 93.69%

复写率 6.31%

自引率 0.0%

引用率 0.0%

总字数 10255

重复字数 438

Specifics of this course

- Online study <https://plagiarism.iu.edu/>
- 《学术规范与论文写作指导》：16 courses

Every student must submit the **Advanced Level Certificate** ¹⁷!

用WPS里面的pdf工具加入下述文字及自己电子签名：本人系统地学习了学术规范的相关要求，认可在学期间（包括学位/学术论文提交的查重版和待审版）如发生学术不端行为将面临延期毕业、勒令退学、撤销学位等后果。

¹⁷<https://plagiarism.iu.edu/>

Specifics: Submitting your certificate

- Required course for **ALL** students.
- Keep your pdf file in 200KB



Fig.: Submission link

Specifics: textbook and its author

- Obtained his PhD in 1983 from Cambridge University.
- Visiting professors of Tsinghua, Shandong University, and NUDT
- Authored over 300 papers
- 2014 Friendship Award, China



Fig.: The author: Prof. Ralph R. Martin

Q & A?