

Entwicklung einer portablen Software zur Plagiatanalyse

Plagiaterkennung

Portabilität & Mobilität

Wiederverwendung

Softwarezusammenstellung & Reorganisation

Demonstration

Plagiat – Die Vorlage fremden, geistigen Eigentums als etwas eigenes

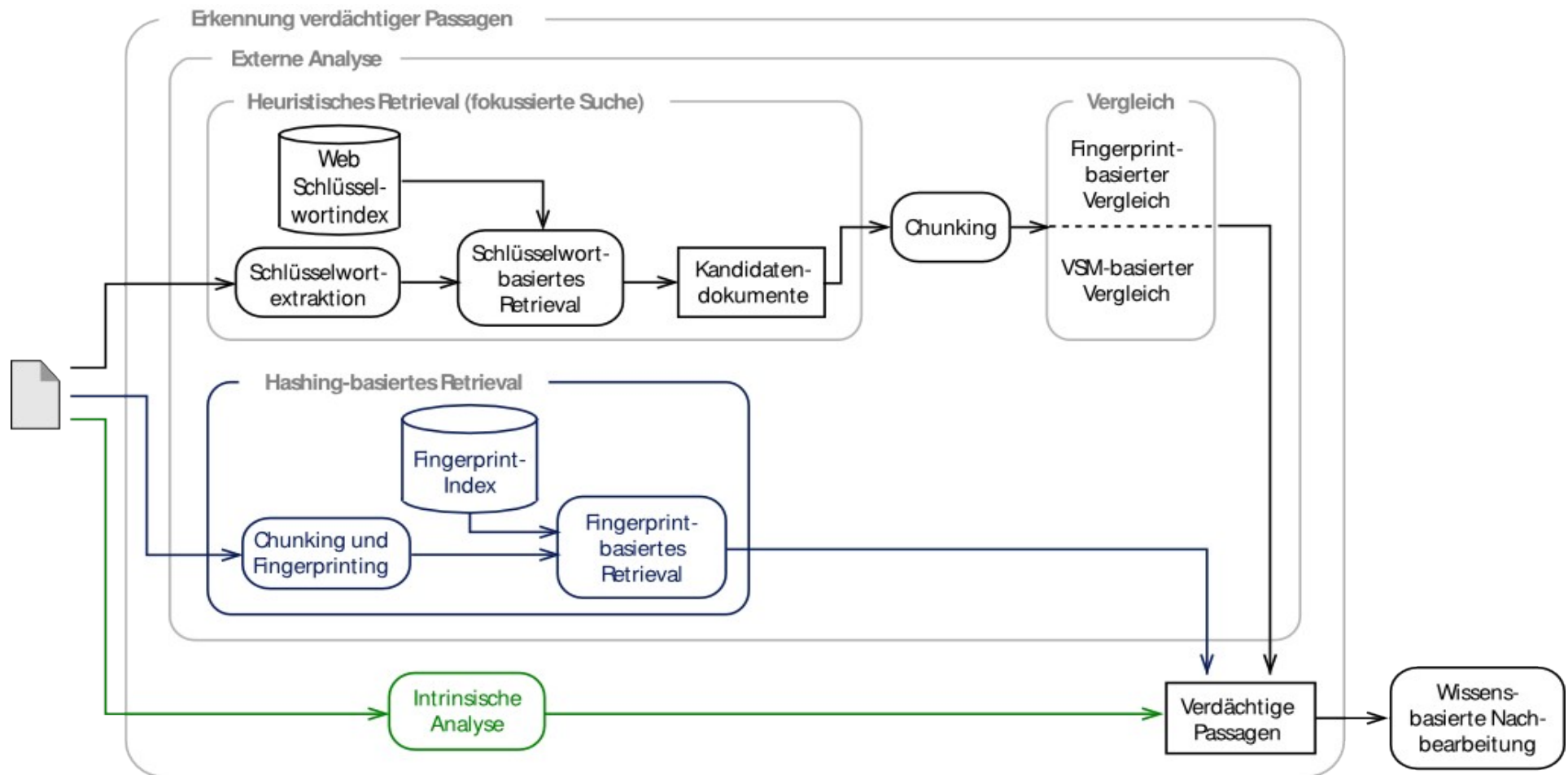
Aufgabenskizzierung der Plagiaterkennung

- Suche für einen Vergleich geeigneter Referenzen zu einem Quelltext
- Abschnittsweiser Vergleich des Quelltextes mit allen Referenztexten
- Identifizierung ähnlicher Abschnitte

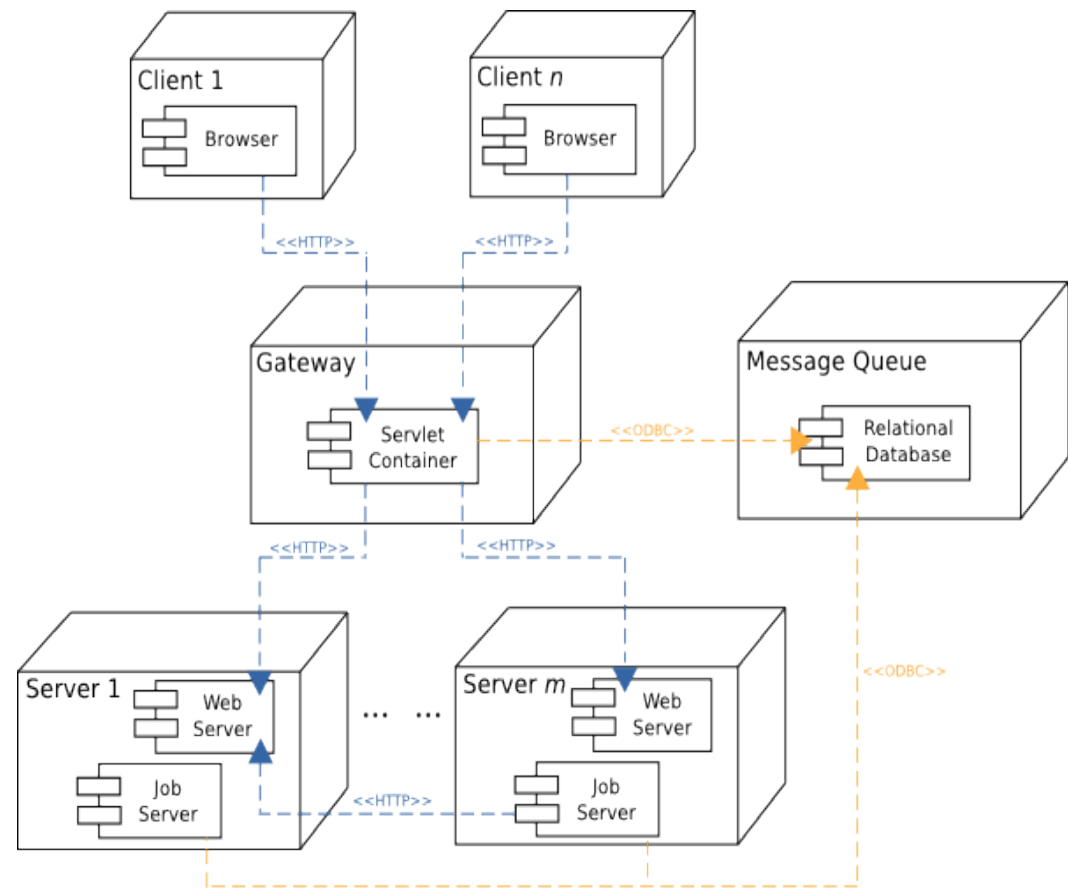
Problemstellung

- Nachbildung menschlicher Fähigkeit der Plagiaterkennung durch Software
- Verarbeitung großer Dokumentkollektionen
- Hoher Durchsatz bei gleichzeitig guter Erkennungsleistung

Übersicht der mehrstufigen Plagiatanalyse

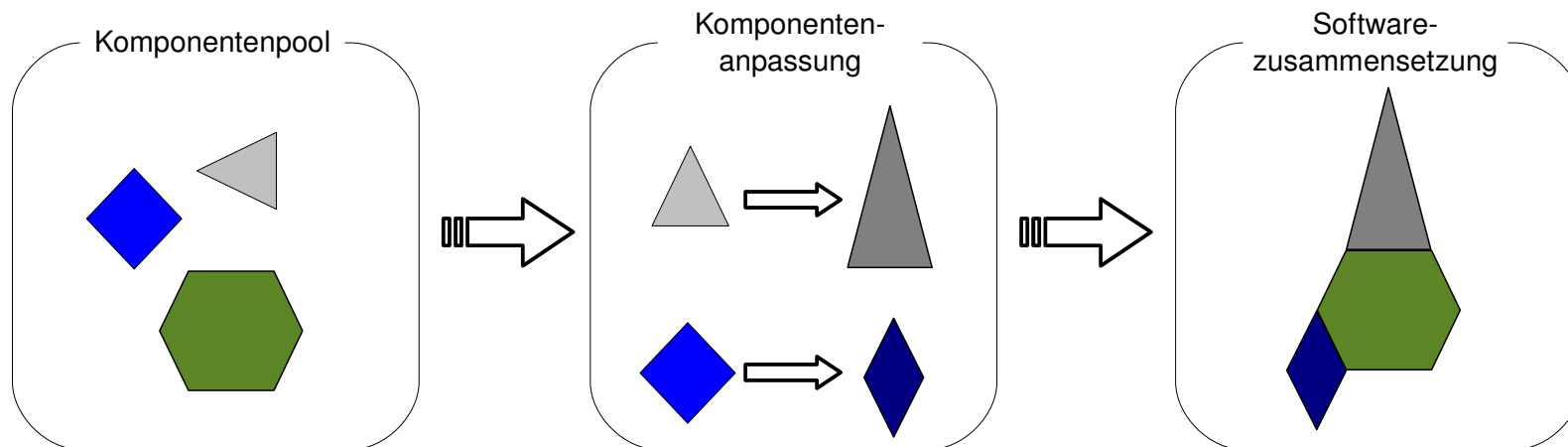


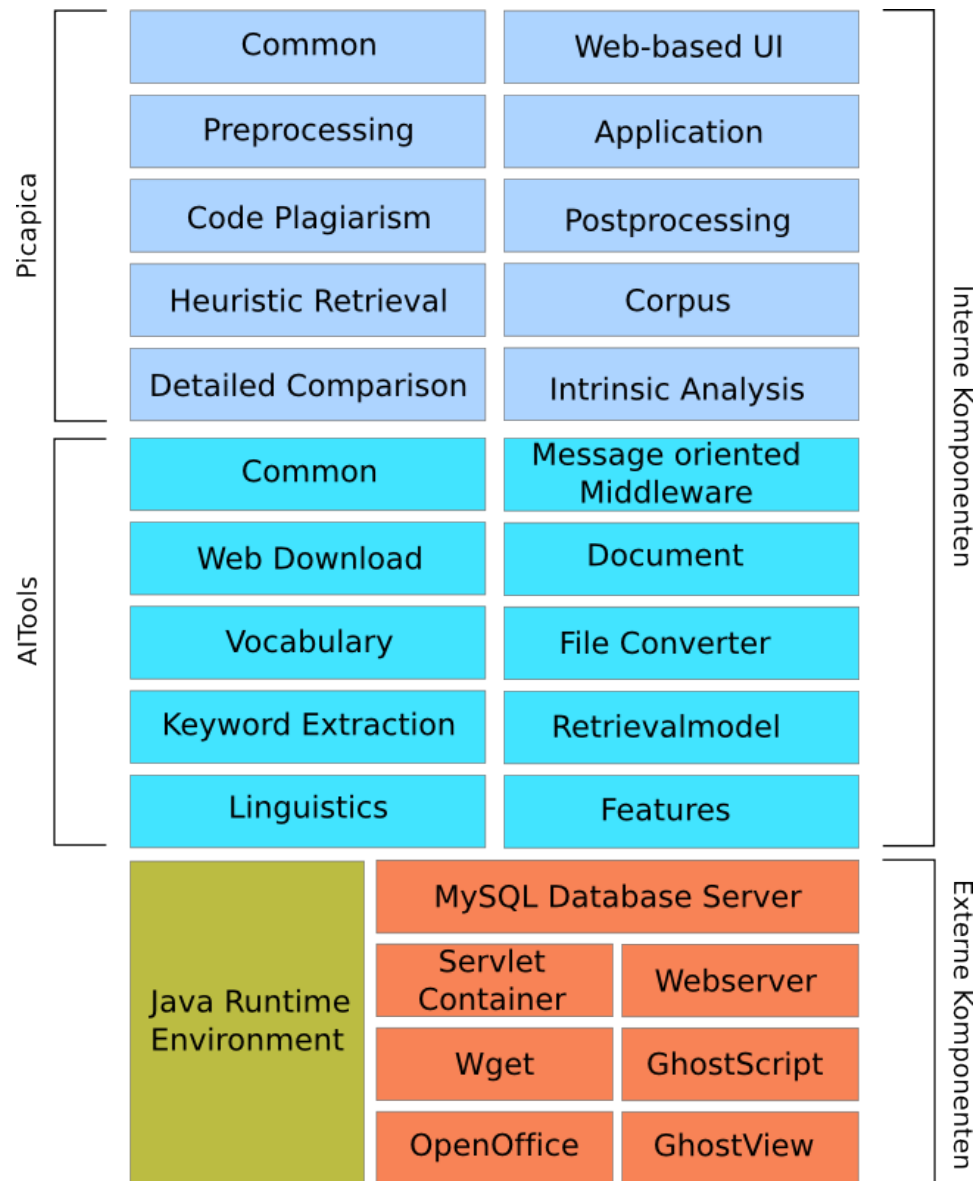
- Web-basiertes Informationssystem zur automatisierten Plagiatanalyse
- Web-basierte Benutzeroberfläche unter Verwendung der Java-Servlet Technologie
- Koordination der Analyseserver über Message-Oriented-Middleware (MOM)
- Datenaustausch über standardisiertes Protokoll (HTTP)
- Nachrichtenaustausch über zentrale Datenbankinstanz



Softwarekomponenten (allgemein)

- Eigenständige, fachlich isolierte Softwareelemente
- Konfigurierbar für bestimmte Problembereiche
- Standardisierte Schnittstellen zur Softwareumgebung
- Unterscheidung zwischen aktiven und passiven Komponenten





Softwarekomponenten (speziell)

- Funktionale Strukturierung der Aufgabenbereiche
- Vorwiegend passive Komponenten — Verbundfunktionalität
- Domänenspezifische Komponenten — Wiederverwendung im Domänenkontext

Externe Software

- Open-Source Software der Bereiche Server, Dokumentbehandlung und Dateiübertragung
- Autonome und java-basierte Steuerung

Portabilität

Einsatz einer Software auf unterschiedlichen Plattformen über Betriebssystemgrenzen hinweg

Portierung

Arbeitsaufwand zur Sicherung der Portabilität einer Software

Portabilität bei Picapica

- Interne Softwarekomponenten basierend auf Java
- Java Virtual-Machine Konzept als Garant für Portabilität
- Zusicherung der Quellcodeportabilität durch Java
- Externe Software nicht notwendigerweise portabel
- Softwareeinsatz unabhängig vom Betriebssystem nicht gegeben
- Portierung aufgrund der Softwareanforderungen nicht erwünscht (zukünftige Aktualität, Wiederverwendung)

Verwendung eines verteilten, öffentlichen Informationsdienstes auf einem privaten Computersystem

Benutzerschwerpunkte

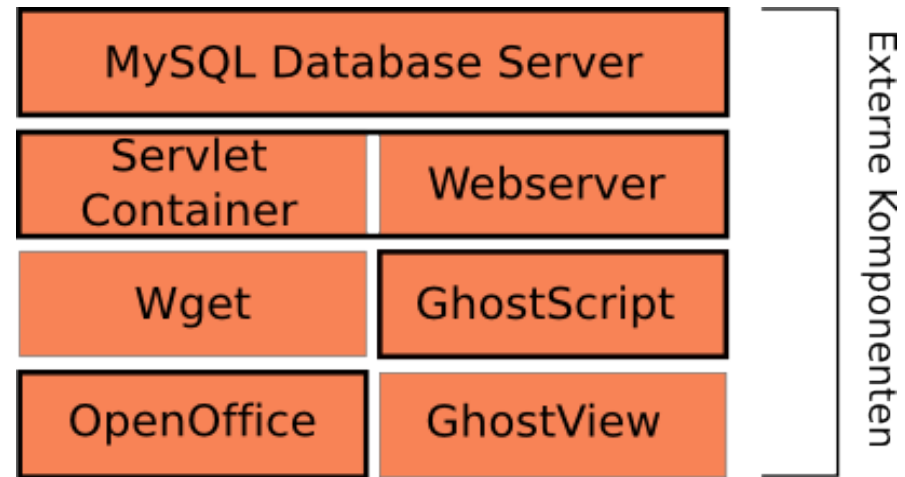
- Schutz persönlicher Daten durch begrenzte Lokalität
- Vereinfachte Weitergabe und Inbetriebnahme
- Verwendung lokal vorliegender Dokumente als Referenzkollektion

Softwareschwerpunkte

- Web-basiertes Informationssystem auf einem einzelnen Computersystem
- Wiederverwendung bestehender Softwarekomponenten
- Zukünftige Aktualität und Wartung der Einzelkomponenten

Portable Picapica

- Hauptaugenmerk auf Mobilität
- Unabhängigkeit von Betriebssystem- und Benutzereinstellungen
- Bereitstellung aller notwendigen Ressourcen
out-of-the-box Prinzip
- Einsatzschwerpunkt:
Windows Betriebssysteme
weiterhin:
UNIX-basierte Systeme und
Derivate

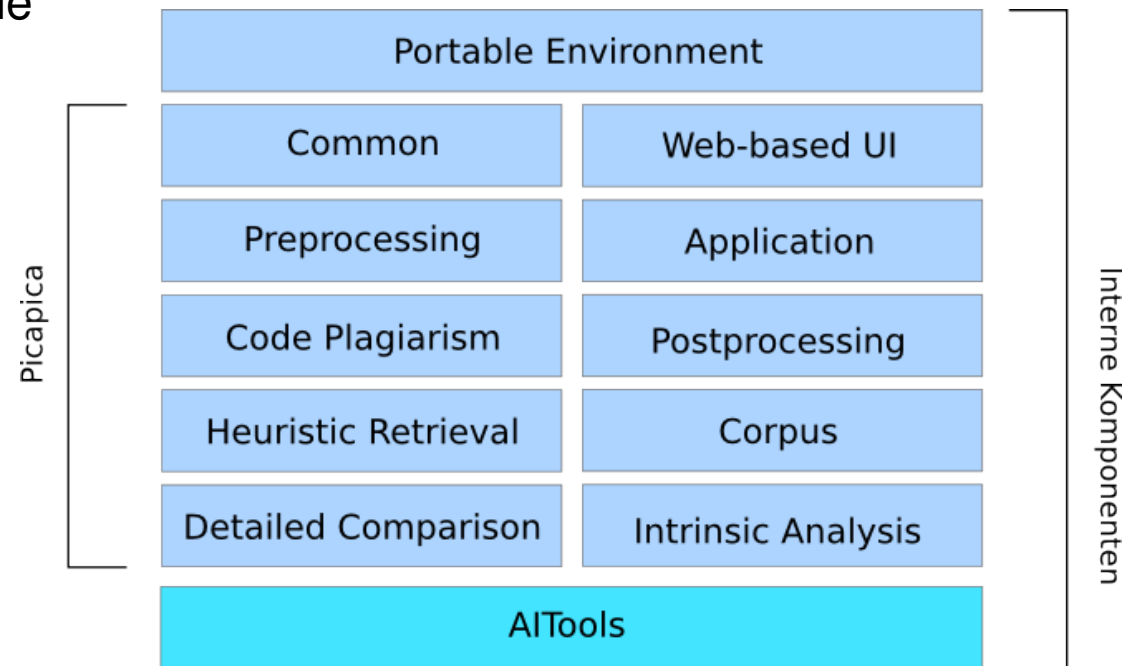


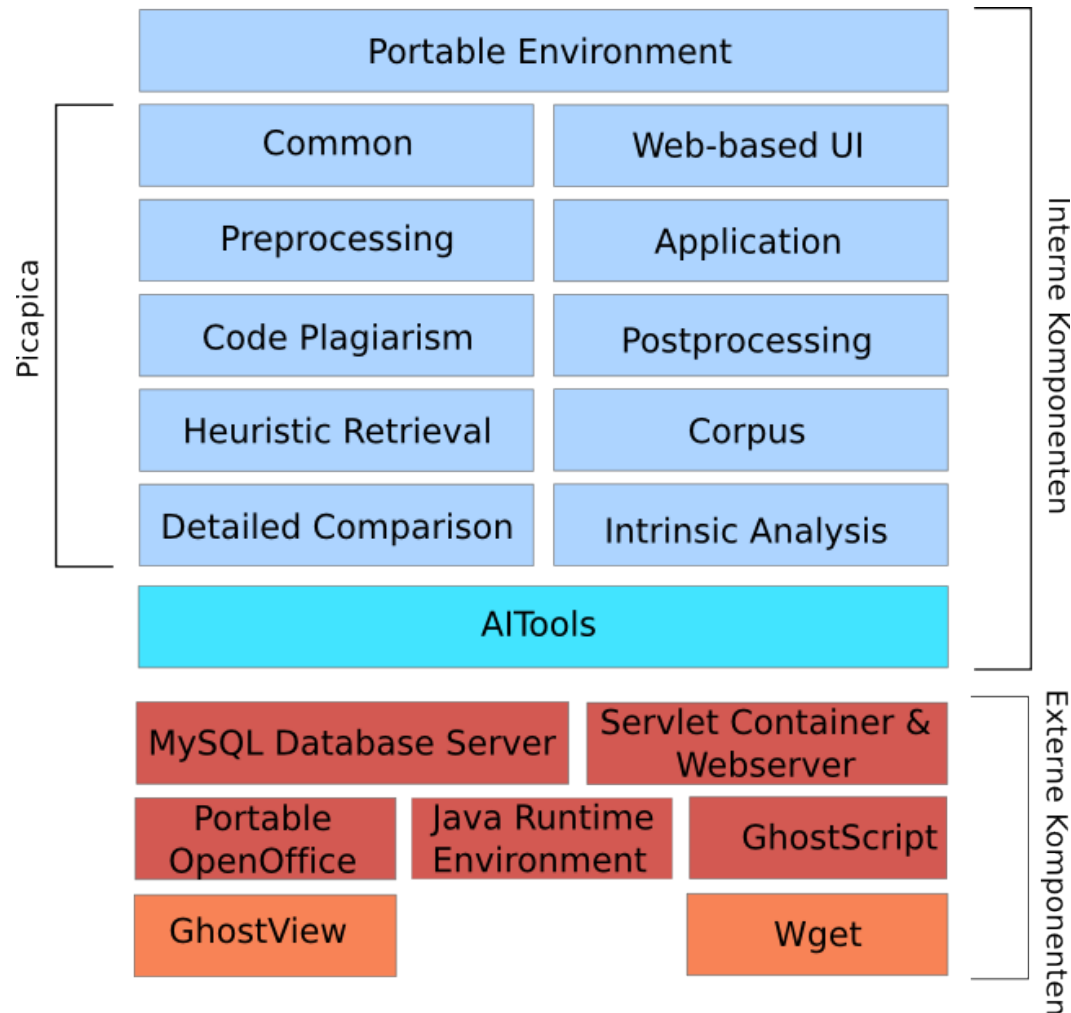
Anpassung externer Softwarekomponenten

- Verwendung vorhandener Portierungsansätze
- Ersetzung spezifischer Komponenten durch gleichwertige ohne Abhängigkeiten
- Vereinigung funktional zusammengehöriger Komponenten

Wiederverwendung interner Softwarekomponenten

- Wiederverwendung bestehender Softwarestrukturen
- Neue passive Verbundkomponente zur Kapselung der Funktionalität
- Java ermöglicht plattformübergreifende Verwendung
- Buildsystem verwendet aktuelle Softwarekomponenten
- Softwareaktualisierung komponentenweise möglich






Modifizierte externe Softwarekomponenten

- Integrierter MySQL Server als Java-Bibliothek
- MySQL Connector/MXJ Embedded Server
- Integrierter JSP Servlet Container und kombinierter Webserver
- Jetty
- Einsatz des Windows-basierten Portable OpenOffice
- Ressourcen optimierte GhostScript Version
- Mobile Java-Laufzeitumgebung

Portable Picapica

[Portable Picapica - Demonstration]

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- http://www.zionism-israel.com/bio/Albert_Einstein.htm
- http://www.the-encyclopedia.com/description/Albert_Einstein
- <http://encyclopedia.stateuniversity.com/pages/859/Albert-Einstein.html>
- http://www.reference.com/browse/wiki/Albert_Einstein
- <http://www.echeat.com/essay.php?t=33378>
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Youth and schooling
Albert Einstein was born into a Jewish family in Ulm, Württemberg, Germany on March 14, 1879. His father was Hermann Einstein, a salesman and engineer. His mother was Pauline Einstein (née Koch). In 1880, the family moved to Munich, where his father and his uncle founded a company, Elektrotechnische Fabrik J. Einstein Cie that manufactured electrical equipment, providing the first lighting for the Oktoberfest and cabling for the Munich suburb of Schwabing. The Einsteins were not observant of Jewish religious practices, and Albert attended a Catholic elementary school. Although Einstein had early speech difficulties, he was a top student in elementary school. [5] [6]

Albert Einstein in 1893 (age 14), taken before the family moved to Italy
When Einstein was five, his father showed him a pocket compass. Einstein realized that something in empty space was moving the needle and later stated that this experience made "a deep and lasting impression". [7] At his mother's insistence, he took violin lessons starting at age six, and although he disliked them and eventually quit, he later took great pleasure in Mozart's violin sonatas. As he grew, Einstein built models and mechanical devices for fun, and began to show a talent for mathematics.
In 1889, family friend Max Talmud (later, Talmey), a medical student, [8] introduced the ten-year-old Einstein to key science, mathematics, and philosophy texts

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