

SIEBEL SCHOOL OF COMPUTING AND DATA SCIENCE

Academic Integrity

CS 100



GRAINGER
ENGINEERING

1. Read the syllabus for any course
2. If you are unsure you are abiding by the rules for the course – ASK
 1. Maintain an electronic copy of your question to the professor or course staff and their answer
 2. Typically, CampusWire or a course forum is better than e-mail

<https://studentcode.illinois.edu/>

Preface

The Student Code is a collection of rules, regulations, policies, and procedures that apply to, or otherwise directly impact, students at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. Although it is not an exhaustive list of such policies, it is the most expansive list available in a single document. It is divided into three articles:

- [Article 1 – Student Rights and Responsibilities](#)
- [Article 2 – General Policies and Regulations](#)
- [Article 3 – Academic Policies and Regulations](#)

Unless otherwise noted, the rules stated in this Student Code apply to all undergraduate, graduate, and professional students enrolled at the university. All students are expected to review this document, especially Article 1, prior to attending classes so that they may begin their work at Illinois with knowledge both of their rights as students and of their responsibilities as members of the academic community. A printed booklet containing only Article 1 is also available in the Office of the Dean of Students.

The specific changes that were made from the 2023-2024 publication to this year's issue can be found at [Changes from Previous Version](#).

Some of the things discussed

- Student conduct violations (e.g. alcohol policy)
- Rules for bicycles on campus
- Absences
- Exam conflicts
- Academic integrity

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1. Cheating
2. Plagiarism
3. Fabrication
4. Facilitating Infractions of Academic Integrity
5. Bribes, Favors, and Threats.
6. Academic Interference

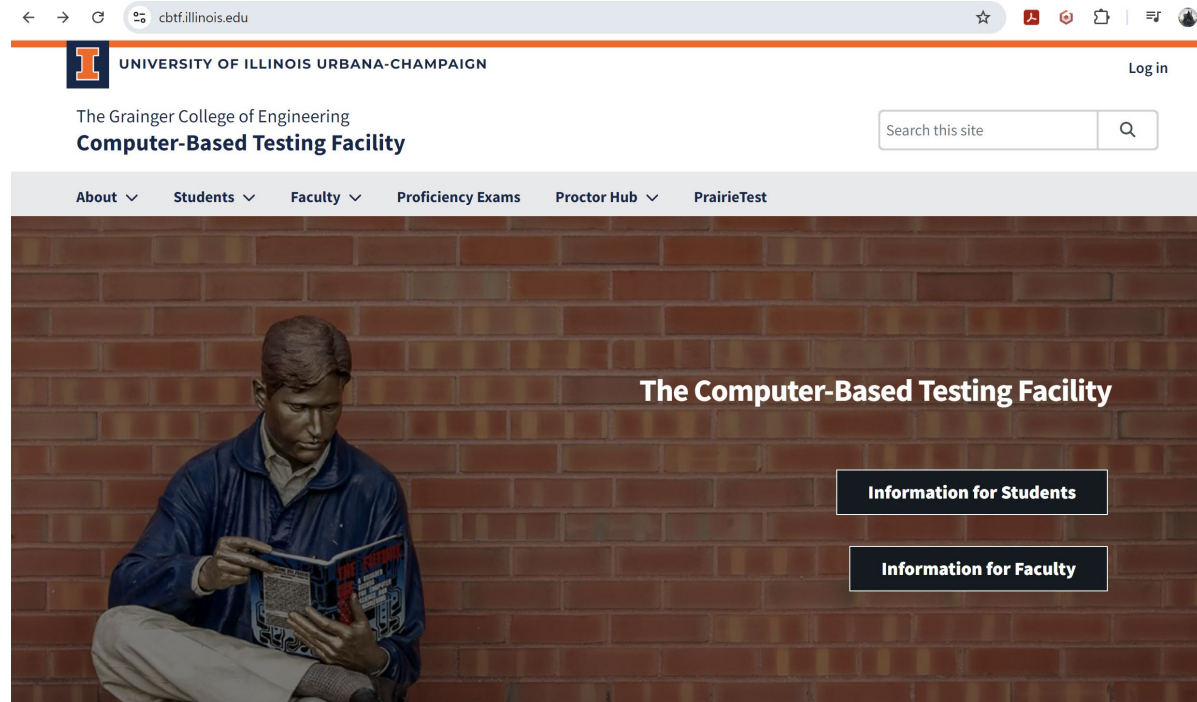
- a. Cheating. No student shall use or attempt to use in any academic exercise materials, information, study aids, or electronic data that the student knows or should know is unauthorized. Instructors are strongly encouraged to make in advance a clear statement of their policies and procedures concerning the use of shared study aids, examination files, and related materials and forms of assistance. Such advance notification is especially important in the case of asynchronous examinations. During any examination, students should assume that external assistance (e.g., books, notes, calculators, smart devices, and communications with others) is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Instructor. A violation of this section includes but is not limited to:
1. Allowing others to conduct research or prepare any work for a student without prior authorization from the Instructor, including using the services of commercial term paper companies.
 2. Submitting substantial portions of the same academic work for credit more than once or by more than one student without authorization from the Instructors to whom the work is being submitted.
 3. Working with another person without authorization to satisfy an individual assignment.

b. Plagiarism. No student shall represent the words, work, or ideas of another as their own in any academic endeavor. A violation of this section includes but is not limited to:

1. Copying: Submitting the work of another as one's own.
2. Direct Quotation: Every direct quotation must be identified by quotation marks or by appropriate indentation and must be promptly cited. Proper citation style for many academic departments is outlined in such manuals as the *MLA Handbook* or K.L. Turabian's *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses and Dissertations*. These and similar publications are available in the university bookstore or library. The actual source from which cited information was obtained should be acknowledged.
3. Paraphrase: Prompt acknowledgment is required when material from another source is paraphrased or summarized in whole or in part. This is true even if the student's words differ substantially from those of the source. A citation acknowledging only a directly quoted statement does not suffice as an acknowledgment of any preceding or succeeding paraphrased material.
4. Borrowed Facts or Information: Information obtained in one's reading or research that is not common knowledge must be acknowledged. Examples of common knowledge might include the names of leaders of prominent nations, basic scientific laws, etc. Materials that contribute only to one's general understanding of the subject may be acknowledged in a bibliography and need not be immediately cited. One citation is usually sufficient to acknowledge indebtedness when a number of connected sentences in the paper draw their special information from one source.

In the Computer Based Testing Facility (CBTF)

- Yes, probably



Copying code

- Maybe...more likely than you may think
 - MOSS
 - JPlag

- Early CS courses
 - Typically forbidden
 - You need to write from scratch...**anyone want to suggest why?**
- Later CS courses, humanities papers, etc
 - Should be a small quantity e.g. short quote, borrowed picture on slide
 - Sometimes ok to use major supporting computer packages
- Always include proper acknowledgement
- **If you aren't sure, ask.**

c. Fabrication. No student shall falsify or invent any information or citation in an academic endeavor. A violation of this section includes but is not limited to:

1. Using invented information in any laboratory experiment or other academic endeavor without notice to and authorization from the Instructor or examiner. It would be improper, for example, to analyze one sample in an experiment and covertly invent data based on that single experiment for several more required analyses.
2. Altering the answers given for an exam after the examination has been graded.
3. Providing false or misleading information for the purpose of gaining an academic advantage.

d. Facilitating Infractions of Academic Integrity. No student shall help or attempt to help another to commit an infraction of academic integrity, where one knows or should know that through one's acts or omissions such an infraction may be facilitated. A violation of this section includes but is not limited to:

1. Allowing another to copy from one's work.
2. Taking an exam by proxy for someone else. This is an infraction of academic integrity on the part of both the student enrolled in the course and the proxy or substitute.
3. Removing an examination or quiz from a classroom, faculty office, or other facility without authorization.



Do not ask friends to break the code through facilitation

- Or maybe don't ask anyone, but especially friends

You are asking them to put themselves in jeopardy

- It's not worth it

Also, if someone asks you to share, say no

e. Bribes, Favors, and Threats. No student shall bribe or attempt to bribe, promise favors to or make threats against any person with the intent to affect a record of a grade or evaluation of academic performance. This includes conspiracy with another person who then takes the action on behalf of the student.

f. Academic Interference. No student shall tamper with, alter, circumvent, or destroy any educational material or resource in a manner that deprives any other student of fair access or reasonable use of that material or resource.

1. Educational resources include but are not limited to computer facilities, electronic data, required/reserved readings, reference works, or other library materials.
2. Academic interference also includes acts in which the student committing the infraction personally benefits from the interference, regardless of the effect on other students.

- Email comes from the FAIR system (Faculty Academic Integrity Report)
 - Online, via my.cs
 - Don't ignore the email
- You have a chance to reply with your version of the facts
 - And a later chance to file an appeal
 - Email contains deadline for replying at each stage
- If you are guilty, it's not the end of the world
- <https://provost.illinois.edu/policies/policies/academic-integrity/students-quick-reference-guide-to-academic-integrity/>

Process Is:

- Instructor reports infraction on FAIR
- Student responds on FAIR
- Instructor produces their finding
 - Did the student do it?
 - If they did, proposed sanction
- (optional) Student appeals
- (optional) Appeal hearing, using by departmental committee
- Case closes

- Mistakes happen
 - Explain what you believe happened
 - Fairly common for instructors to find that a student didn't do what was alleged
 - Appeal finding if it's wrong
- Did someone copy your work?
 - Do you have any theories about when and how?
 - Instructor must prove your actions were deliberate or negligent
- In a group project, did a teammate do something unethical?
 - No collective punishment: instructor must establish who did it
- Initial allegation should contain enough information for you to reply
 - If not, push back on the instructor or the departmental contact

- Typical penalties (e.g. plagiarized code for an MP)
 - Zero on assignment or quiz/exam, or
 - 10% (full letter grade) reduction in final grade
- Definitely worse if you have repeat infractions
 - College scans FAIR system for repetitions
 - **DON'T DO IT AGAIN**

<https://studentcode.illinois.edu/article3/part1/3-107>

§ 3-107 Procedures for Review of Alleged Capricious Grading

- a. Capricious grading, as that term is used herein, constitutes any of the following: (1) the assignment of a grade to a particular student on some basis other than performance in the course; (2) the assignment of a grade to a particular student by using more exacting or demanding standards than were applied to other students registered for the same credit in that course; (3) the assignment of a grade representing a substantial departure from the instructor's previously announced standards. The following procedures are not to be used: (1) to review the judgment of an instructor in assessing the quality of a student's work, or (2) in cases involving alleged violations of academic integrity (see §§ 1-401 to 1-406).

Do not ask an instructor to:

1. Round up your grade
2. Offer you extra credit work after the semester

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There are two ways of looking at what you are trying to accomplish here:

1. Getting a degree is a task to be completed
2. This is an opportunity to gain skills and knowledge...to level up

If you look at it the second way, cheating has no utility

It may be hard to believe, but grades themselves matter less than you think

Achieving a grade is meaningful, having a grade matters less