**Session 4: Avoiding plagiarism**



**Task 4-1**

**The following description of cloud computing uses information from two different sources but the author does not acknowledge the sources. Where would you expect to see a reference to a source? Compare the text with the original sources (Texts A and B on the next page) and save the writer from being accused of plagiarism.**

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| **Extended Definition**  **1**Cloud computing refers to a model of providing computing services and resources to customers through the Internet on demand. **2**The concept of a cloud has been associated with the idea of networked computers since the 1950s, and the image of a cloud was used to visualize the Internet already in 1994. **3**Currently, the term is used specifically for services managed by data centres operating multiple interconnected computers or servers.  **4**Clouds can be divided into three main categories: private, public, and hybrid clouds.  **5**A private cloud is only used by one specific organization, which may also be responsible for its management and operation. **6**In contrast, public clouds offer both paid and free services to all potential clients and are operated by an external cloud service provider. **7**For example, Amazon’s EC2, S3, and SimpleDB are open to anyone with a credit card, even at 3 a.m.  **8**The third type, a hybrid cloud, combines in-house and externally provided cloud computing.  **References**   1. Cloud computing. Wikipedia. The Free Encyclopedia. Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. Retrieved 3 September 2014 from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloud_computing> 2. Grossman, R. 2009. The case for cloud computing. IT Professional 11(2), 23-27. |

**TEXT A**

**Cloud computing**. Wikipedia. The Free Encyclopedia. Wikimedia Foundation. Retrieved 20 April 2015 from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloud_computing>

**1**Cloud computing is the delivery of computing as a service rather than a product, whereby shared resources, software, and information are provided to computers and other devices as a utility (like the electricity grid) over a network (typically the Internet). **2**Clouds can be classified as public, private or hybrid. **3**Private cloud is cloud infrastructure operated solely for a single organization, whether managed internally or by a third-party, and hosted either internally or externally. **4**A cloud is called a "public cloud" when the services are rendered over a network that is open for public use. **5**Public cloud services may be free or offered on a pay-per-usage model. **6**Hybrid cloud is a composition of two or more clouds (private, community or public) that remain distinct entities but are bound together, offering the benefits of multiple deployment models. **7**Hybrid cloud can also mean the ability to connect collocation, managed and/or dedicated services with cloud resources.

**8**In analogy to the above usage, the word cloud was used as a metaphor for the Internet, and a standardized cloud-like shape was used to denote a network on telephony schematics and later to depict the Internet in computer network diagrams. **9**With this simplification, the implication is that the specifics of how the end points of a network are connected are not relevant for the purposes of understanding the diagram. **10**The cloud symbol was used to represent the Internet as early as 1994, in which servers were then shown connected to, but external to, the cloud. **11**The underlying concept of cloud computing dates to the 1950s, when large-scale mainframe computers were seen as the future of computing, and became available in academia and corporations, accessible via thin clients/terminal computers, often referred to as "static terminals", because they were used for communications but had no internal processing capacities.

**TEXT B**

Grossman, R. 2009. **The case for cloud computing**. IT Professional 11(2), 23-27.

**1**Cloud computing doesn’t yet have a standard definition, but a good working description of it is to say that clouds, or clusters of distributed computers, provide on-demand resources and services over a network, usually the Internet, with the scale and reliability of a data center. **2**The management, cost, and security of clouds depend on whether an organization chooses to buy and operate its own cloud or to obtain cloud services from a third party. **3**A private cloud is devoted to a single organization’s internal use; it might be run by the organization itself or outsourced to a third party to operate. **4**Similarly, a private cloud might be owned by the organization itself or leased by the organization. **5**In contrast, a public or hosted cloud is managed by another organization that provides cloud services to a variety of third-party clients using the same cloud resources. **6**Google, for example, uses GFS [2], MapReduce [3] and BigTable [4] internally as part of its private cloud services; at the time of this writing, these services weren’t available to third parties. **7**In contrast, hosted cloud services such as Amazon’s EC2, S3, and SimpleDB are open to anyone with a credit card, even at 3 a.m. **8**It’s important to note that Google uses its private cloud to provide hosted-cloud-based applications, such as its email and office-based services, to regular outside users.

**Task 4-2**

**The first paragraph of this student’s extended definition was a word-for-word plagiarization of work written by Tohyama and Yamaguchi (2009). How would you paraphrase (re-write in your own words) this text?**

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| **O. Tohyama and S.-I. Yamaguchi**. “Photonic Crystal Fibers and Their Applications,” *IEEJ Transactions on Electrical and Electronic Engineering*, vol. 4, no. 6, pp. 704–709, Nov. 2009  **1**Supercontinuum generation is a process where laser light is converted to light with a very broad spectral bandwidth, whereas the spatial coherence usually remains high. **2**The spectral broadening is usually accomplished by propagating optical pulses through a strongly nonlinear device, such as an optical ﬁber. **3**Of special interest are PCFs. |