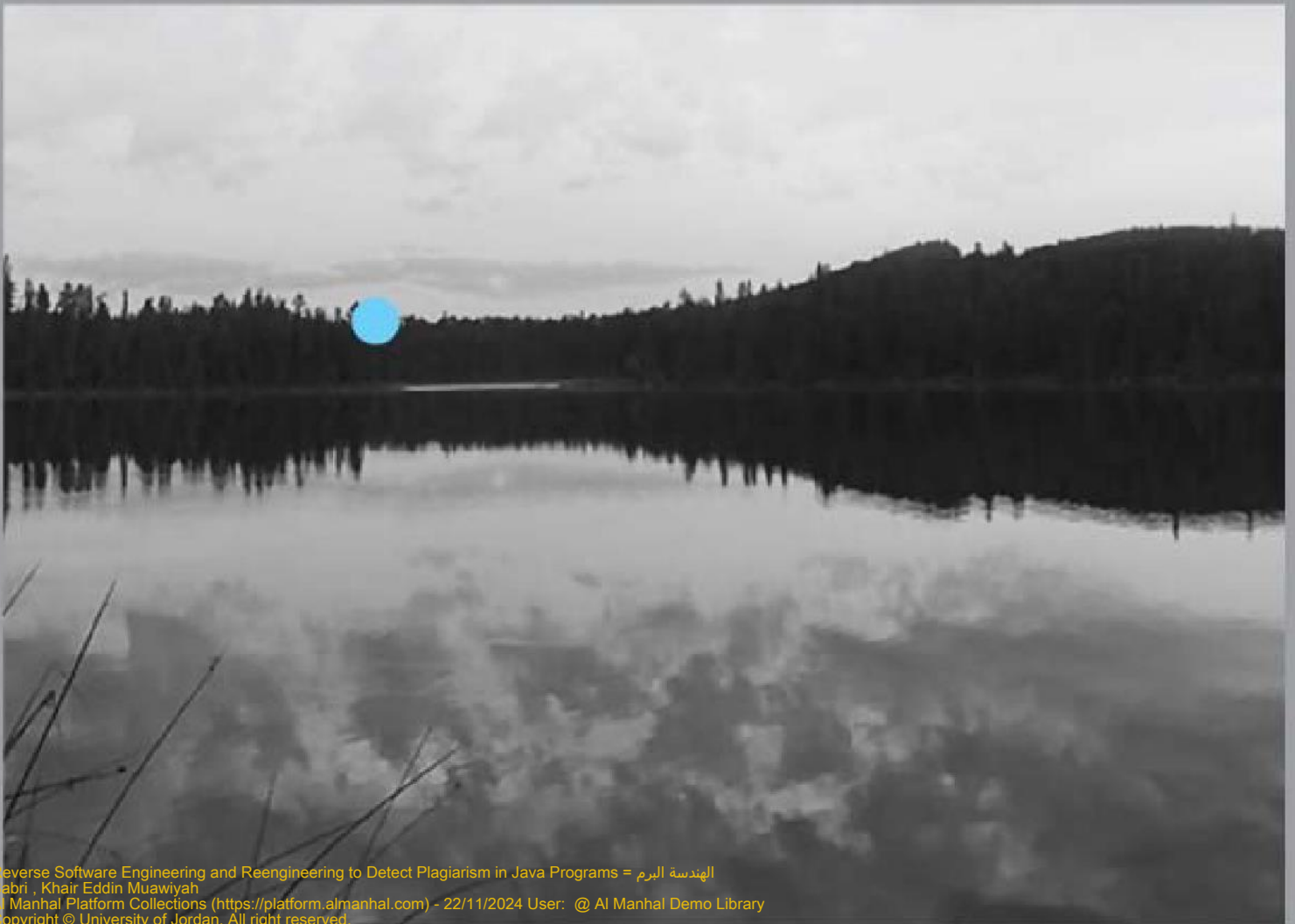




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**REVERSE SOFTWARE ENGINEERING AND REENGINEERING  
TO DETECT PLAGIARISM IN JAVA PROGRAMS**

**By**

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**This Thesis was submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the  
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## *Dedication*

*To my lovely parents for their valuable support and motivation,  
without which this work might not have been achieved.*

*Also, to my brother Zahir and sisters Suha and Dana*



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# REVERSE SOFTWARE ENGINEERING AND REENGINEERING TO DETECT PLAGIARISM IN JAVA PROGRAMS

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## ABSTRACT

In this research, a system, referred to as Jubair-Khaireddin (JK), has been developed to assess the degree of similarity between two programs even though they look superficially not related. JK system has the capability to detect deliberate attempts of plagiarism. Also, JK system for used in program evaluation.

This research used reverse engineering and reengineering to detect plagiarism. Reverse engineering is used to bring each program back to its initial specification stage. This methodology enables us to extract the structure of the program which is considered an important factor to detect plagiarism. This can be done by constructing the Static Execution Tree (SET) for each program. The SET is then transformed into



Terminating Binary Sequence (TBS). The TBSs generated from the tested programs are compared in order to get similar branches. Reengineering technique is applied on these similar branches to compute its Entropy in order to measure the similarity between the branches. The system has been tested on different Java programs with different modifications, and proved its success in detecting almost all cases including those of partially plagiarized programs

Since the quality assessment of a program is a critical process to ensure its effectiveness, JK system is used for program evaluation. This system automatically marks Java programs based on JK metric suite which includes: Chidamber and Kemerer (CK), Lorenze and Kidd (LK), Metrics for Object Oriented Design (MOOD) and STYLE Metrics. The JK system, when used by academics, saves the instructors' time, and provides feedback to both the instructor and students. The system can also be used by programmers to evaluate industrial programs.

The STYLE Metric is an improved version of Redish and Smyth tool called Automark. In JK system, two improvements have been made to Automark. The first is the introduction of new factors to give the tool flexibility in evaluating object-oriented languages such as Java. The second is the automatic generation of a model template for a program under evaluation by the tool, instead of writing a specific model to evaluate each program. JK system has been tested on different programs, and the results proved the effectiveness of the tool in identifying the deficiencies of a program.



# Introduction

## 1 Reverse Engineering and Reengineering

A common problem experienced by the software engineering community is the understanding of legacy code. Legacy code is a semiformal term that refers to the programs coded for typical industry projects, which become more difficult to understand as they grow in size and complexity (Pressman, 2000).

Reverse engineering is the process of analyzing a system to identify its components and their relationship. Reverse engineering creates representations of the system in another form or at a higher level of abstraction. With the rapid expansion of software development, the cost of software maintenance rises dramatically. Such cost usually covers 50%—90% (Sommerville, 2001) of the entire software budget. Therefore, reverse engineering tools are important in software maintenance due to the effectiveness of reverse engineering in understanding programs and analyzing the consistency between design and implementation (Sommerville, 2001).

Almost in all cases, reverse engineering is followed by reengineering phase to regenerate the code. Software reengineering is concerned with the reimplementation legacy systems to make them more maintainable. Reengineering may involve redocumenting, reorganizing and restructuring the system. However, the functionality of the system doesn't change, and usually its architecture remains almost the same (Pressman, 2000).



## 2 Information Content of a Program (Entropy)

One of the most fundamental results of the statistical communication theory is the Shannon's information theory (Mohanty, 1979; Shooman, 1983). By ignoring the meaning of a message and focusing on the probability of choosing any symbol out of the message, Shannon was able to establish an Entropy function which measures the statistical information content. By applying the Shannon's concept to a program, its Entropy can be calculated by using the following formula (Shooman, 1983):

$$H = - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \log_2 p_i$$

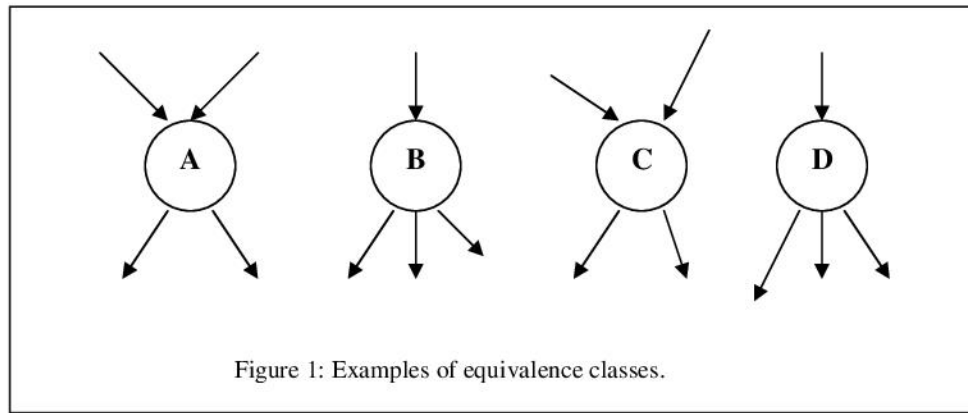
Where:

$p_i$ : probability of occurrence of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  symbol in a program.

$n$ : total number of symbols.

It should be noted that the value of Entropy is always positive. Therefore, a negative sign is applied to the beginning of the formula to change the sign generated from the log function from negative to positive.

The Entropy software metric, discussed by Davis and Leblanc (1988), explains the notion of Entropy at a higher conceptual level by considering the so-called chunks of code. A chunk could be a single statement, a block of code, or a module itself. An important notion is an equivalence class of chunks. The concept of the equivalence class is based on chunks' in-degree and out-degree. Two chunks are considered equivalent if they have the same number of in-degree and out-degree of links with the environment. For example in Figure 1, A and C fall into the same equivalence class; similarly B and E are placed in the same equivalence class (Peters and Pedrycz, 2000).



### 3 Detecting Plagiarism

Students of various disciplines, especially Computer Science, develop numerous numbers of programs worldwide every year as part of their learning process. In most cases, their instructors have the feeling that some of these programs are copied from other programs after some modifications. Copying and claiming others' work partially or completely is called plagiarism.

Traditional search for plagiarism is ineffective and time-consuming. The instructor may discover plagiarism incidentally by observing that a student has forgotten to replace the name of his friend in the program source text, or if two programs show the same failure for a test input. Therefore, a powerful automated search tool that can find similar pairs among a set of programs would be effective and practical.

In this research, the proposed system is intended to detect deliberate attempts of plagiarism, so that it can be used by the instructors to check the copy among students. The JK system also has a wider application, as it offers a means of characterizing programming style and attaching a "Fingerprint" to the program. Another incentive for developing JK system is the protection of intellectual property. Currently software