How do I know when Unicheck reports are available?

Once Unicheck report is ready, you will see a similarity score for the submission. To view Unicheck report, click on the similarity score.
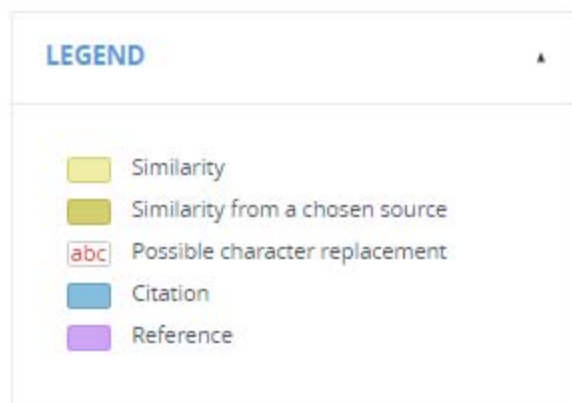
Unicheck uses following colors to represent similarity ranges:

- Blue: 0%
- Green: 1-24%
- Yellow: 25-49%
- Orange: 50-74%
- Red: 75-100%

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Interpreting the similarity results

Unicheck report uses several colors:

The report provides an opportunity to switch between sources from the Internet and Library. In the case you only need sources from the Internet, please turn off the group of sources from the Library (see the figure below). This way, the excluded sources will be displayed in the "Omitted Sources" section.

Note: if you disable one of the source groups, the percentage of similarity will be recalculated.

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Click on the marked area in the report to see a matched source (alternatively, click on a source in the list to show a matched text):

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Click **Omit source** icon to filter out specific matched source:

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To include omitted source, scroll down and click **Include source** icon:

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Click **View original source** icon to view a matched text in the source:

View a match in a source (screenshot below). Click **Show plagiarism sections**, to browse matches one by one. If you do not see a match on the page, click **Show hidden text**.

If **Auto Exclude Citations and References** option is turned **ON** in the Unicheck assignment settings, citations and references will be filtered out automatically.

Citations identified by Unicheck are marked with blue background color (Unicheck identifies MLA, APA, Chicago, Turabian and Harvard styles):

To turn off a specific citation, click **Omit citation** icon:

To turn on a citation, click **Enable this citation** icon:

This poem was written using only subject lines of unwanted e-mails, known as spam. Interestingly, spammers select attractive subject lines. Spammer main aim is to trap as many users as possible. Attractive subject lines motivate users to respond to these spam messages.

A major change that has occurred in the Western family is an increased incidence in divorce. Whereas in the past, divorce was a relatively rare occurrence, in recent times it has become quite commonplace. This change is borne out clearly in census figures. The trouble is that email can be sent very easily to anyone. Since email inboxes can be easily accessed, longtime email users receive hundreds of spam messages everyday. For example thirty years ago in Australia, only one marriage in ten ended in divorce; nowadays the figure is more than one in three (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1996: p.45). A consequence of this change has been a substantial increase in the number of single parent families and the attendant problems that this brings (Kilmartin, 1997).

All this has motivated me to think of a universal filter, system, or framework that will be able to stop most of the spamming emails. Furthermore, such a system will transform, renew, and adapt itself more effectively and quickly to new spamming techniques as compared to existing systems. The desired system will be able to work ahead of spammers, so that the next moves of spammers can be anticipated in advance.

One type of explanation for rising divorce has focused on changes in laws relating to marriage. This has made the usage of email very problematic. For example, Bilton, Bonnett and Jones (1987) argue that increased rates of divorce do not necessarily indicate that families are now more unstable. It is possible, they claim, that there has always been a degree of marital instability. In the current era of science and technology, email users cannot imagine how they would communicate if it was not for the electronic mail technology. It is extremely important to stop the spamming problem before it makes the email facility useless. They suggest that changes in the law have been significant, because they have provided

References identified by Unicheck are marked with violet background color.

meaningless emails everyday on my yahoo account, I just thought that these messages were mistakenly redirected into my inbox. At first, it did not take me much time to delete them, but the frequency and number of these unwanted emails kept growing. Today the number of spam emails that I receive daily is in hundreds. I have to spend significant time on deleting such emails before I can view the ones that I have been waiting for. Once, I replied to a phishing email that looked as if it was from EBay, and I lost €150. After this incident, I realized the true danger of spam.

References

Johnson, V. (1981). The Last Resort: A Women's Refuge. Ringwood: Penguin.

Bell, R. and G. Zajdow (1997) Family and household. In R. Jureidini, S. Kenny and M. Poole (eds). Sociology: Australian Connections. St Leonards. NSW: Allen and Unwin.

Bilton, T., K. Bonnett and F. Jones (1987). Introductory Sociology, 2nd edition. London: MacMillan.

Haralambos, M. (1995). Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, ffrd edition. London: Bell and Hyman.

Harrison, M. (1995). Grounds for divorce. Family Matters. No 42 pp ff4-ff5.

Johnson, V. (1981). The Last Resort: A Women's Refuge. Ringwood: Penguin.

Kilmartin, C. (1997). Children divorce and one-parent families. Family Matters. No. 48. (Available On-ine   )

McDonald, F. (199ff). Family Trends and Structure in Australia. Australian Family Briefings No ff. Melbourne: Australian Institute of Family Studies.

Please note, when **Exclude** options for citations/references are **ON**, total similarity % will be adjusted accordingly:

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If you do not have the "**Omit**" and "**Exclude**" options, please contact your LMS administrator.

Letters with **character replacement** and other forms of cheating (font/encoding replacement etc.) are highlighted with bold red formatting with underline. Unicheck reverses replaced encoding and searches for similarities. If match is found - a source is included in the report. Character replacement typically indicates a cheating attempt.

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