

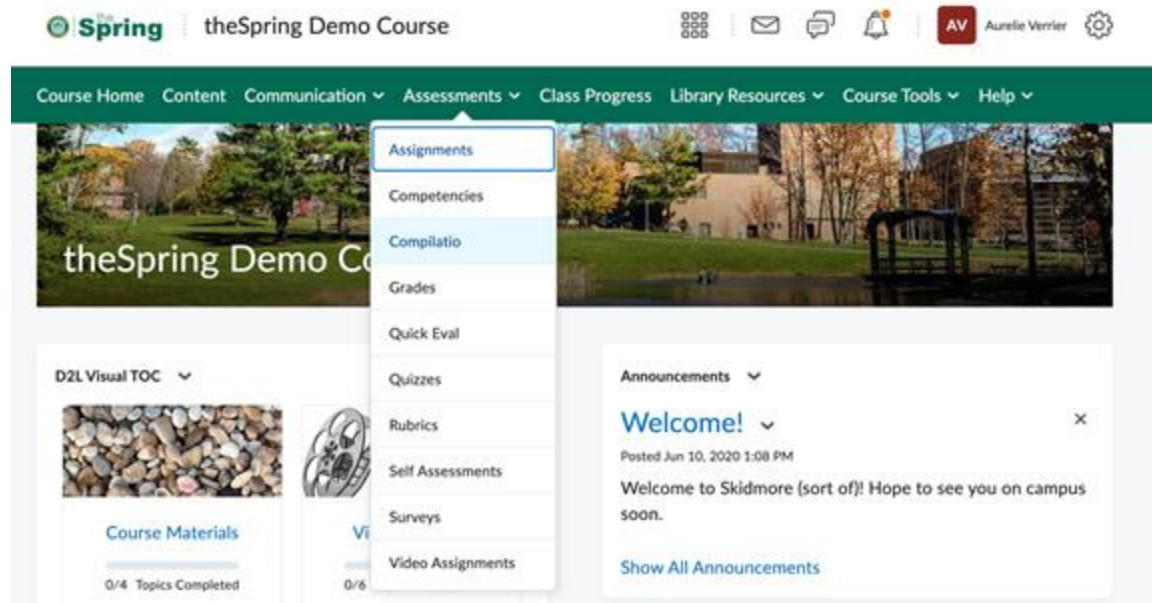


SKIDMORE – Plagiarism Detection

How to use Compilatio through **theSpring**

Access Compilatio

After creating an assignment in your course, you can access the Compilatio under the **Assessments tab** in the navigation bar.



The screenshot displays the Canvas LMS interface for a course titled "theSpring Demo Course". At the top, the Spring logo and course name are visible. The navigation bar includes tabs for Course Home, Content, Communication, Assessments, Class Progress, Library Resources, Course Tools, and Help. The "Assessments" dropdown menu is open, showing options: Assignments, Competencies, **Compilatio**, Grades, Quick Eval, Quizzes, Rubrics, Self Assessments, Surveys, and Video Assignments. The "Compilatio" option is highlighted in blue. Below the navigation bar, there is a banner image of a campus scene with the text "theSpring Demo Co". To the left, there is a "D2L Visual TOC" section with a "Course Materials" link and a progress indicator "0/4 Topics Completed". To the right, there is an "Announcements" section with a "Welcome!" announcement posted on Jun 10, 2020 at 1:08 PM, with the text "Welcome to Skidmore (sort of)! Hope to see you on campus soon." and a "Show All Announcements" link.



Access Compilatio

When clicking on **Compilatio**, you will be able to see all assignments created for the related course you're in.

The screenshot shows the Canvas LMS interface for the course "theSpring Demo Course". The top navigation bar includes links for Course Home, Content, Communication, Assessments, Class Progress, Library Resources, Course Tools, and Help. The main content area features the "Compilatio" logo and a brief description: "You can analyze similarities in assignments documents with Compilatio. Be careful: similarities measured during analysis do not necessarily mean plagiarism. The analysis report helps you to identify if the similarities matched to...". A notification banner on the right reads "Fuel your academic thinking on generative AI with our conferences!" with an "Open" button. Below this is a table of assignments:

Title	Due date	Activate Compilatio	Analyzed Documents	Score
				Min Avg Max
Compilatio Assignment Demonstration	Jun 30, 2025	<input type="checkbox"/>		
College Expectations	Jun 27, 2020	<input type="checkbox"/>		



Access Compilatio

Once you've activated Compilatio for an assignment, and then entered that assignment, you will see that different menus and icons are available.

The screenshot shows the Spring LMS interface for a course titled "theSpring Demo Course". The user is logged in as Aurelie Verrier. The page is titled "Compilatio Assignment Demonstration".

The main content area features the Compilatio logo and a description: "You can analyze similarities in assignments documents with Compilatio. Be careful: similarities measured during analysis do not necessarily mean plagiarism. The analysis report helps you to identify if the similarities matched to". A notification banner on the right says "Fuel your academic thinking on generative AI with our conferences!" with an "Open" button.

Below the description are three expandable sections: "Compilatio settings", "Statistics", and "Submissions". A "Launch all analyses" button is located below these sections.

At the bottom, there is a table with the following columns: Student, Submission date, Documents, Document database, and Score.

Student	Submission date	Documents	Document database	Score
Aurelie Verrier	Jun 8, 2025	Demonstration - The great apes.txt		- Analyze



Compilatio Settings

To define by default to add documents to Skidmore database, show scores to students, analysis management, and color code, etc.

Note that *“Report available for students”* will be shown only when putting *“Immediately”* on *“Show the report to students”*. You can get a description of each option clicking on *“?”*

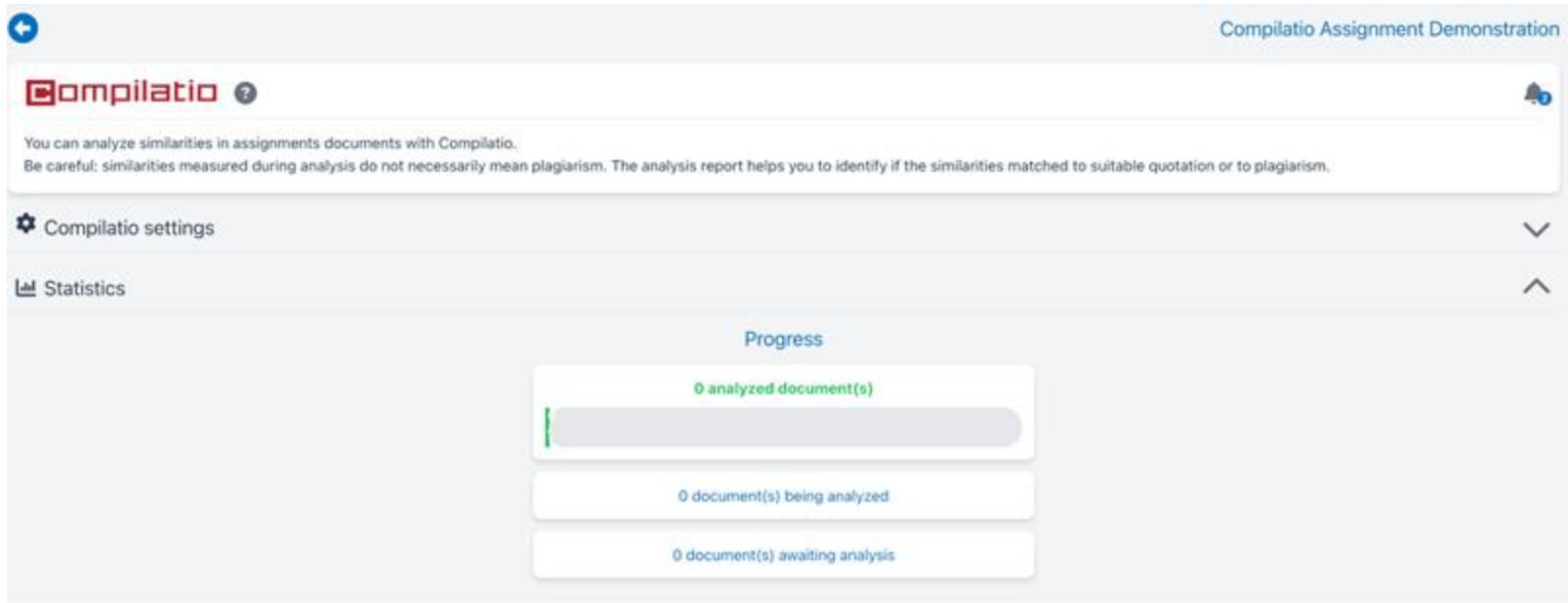
⚙️ Compilatio settings

Add documents into the Document Database	?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Indexed documents will be in your document database. They will be used as reference material for subsequent analyses.
Show the score to students	?	Never	The similarity score is the percentage of the submission that has been matched with other content.
Show the report to students	?	Immediately	The similarity report gives a breakdown on what parts of the submission were plagiarised and the location of the detected sources.
Report available for students	?	Detailed report	Possible options : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Analysis certificate : the student will have access to his document's analysis certificate.• Detailed report : the student will have access to the report PDF version.
Launch of the analyses	?	Manual	Possible options : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manual : the document is sent to Compilatio but you must manually trigger the analysis of documents.• Direct : the document is sent to Compilatio and analyzed straight away.• Timed : the document is sent to Compilatio and analysed at the time/date set. To enable all documents to be compared with each other, wait until all work is submitted by students then trigger the analyses.
Suspicious texts thresholds	?	Green up to 10	% of suspicious texts Documents that are evidently original and individual work, containing few suspicious texts
		Orange up to 25	% of suspicious texts Documents containing a significant number of suspicious texts
		Red above	Documents containing a large number of suspicious texts



Compilatio Statistics

The Statistics tab shows overall stats related to plagiarism detection for all submitted/analyzed assignments.






The screenshot displays the Compilatio user interface. At the top right, it says "Compilatio Assignment Demonstration". Below this is a header with the "Compilatio" logo and a help icon. A message states: "You can analyze similarities in assignments documents with Compilatio. Be careful: similarities measured during analysis do not necessarily mean plagiarism. The analysis report helps you to identify if the similarities matched to suitable quotation or to plagiarism." Below the message are two menu items: "Compilatio settings" with a gear icon and a downward arrow, and "Statistics" with a bar chart icon and an upward arrow. The "Statistics" section is expanded, showing a "Progress" area with three bars: "0 analyzed document(s)", "0 document(s) being analyzed", and "0 document(s) awaiting analysis".



Compilatio Submissions

You can see each student submission in the *Submissions* part of the Compilatio view. Click "*Analyze*" next to individual submissions or "*Launch all analyses*" to launch all with one click.

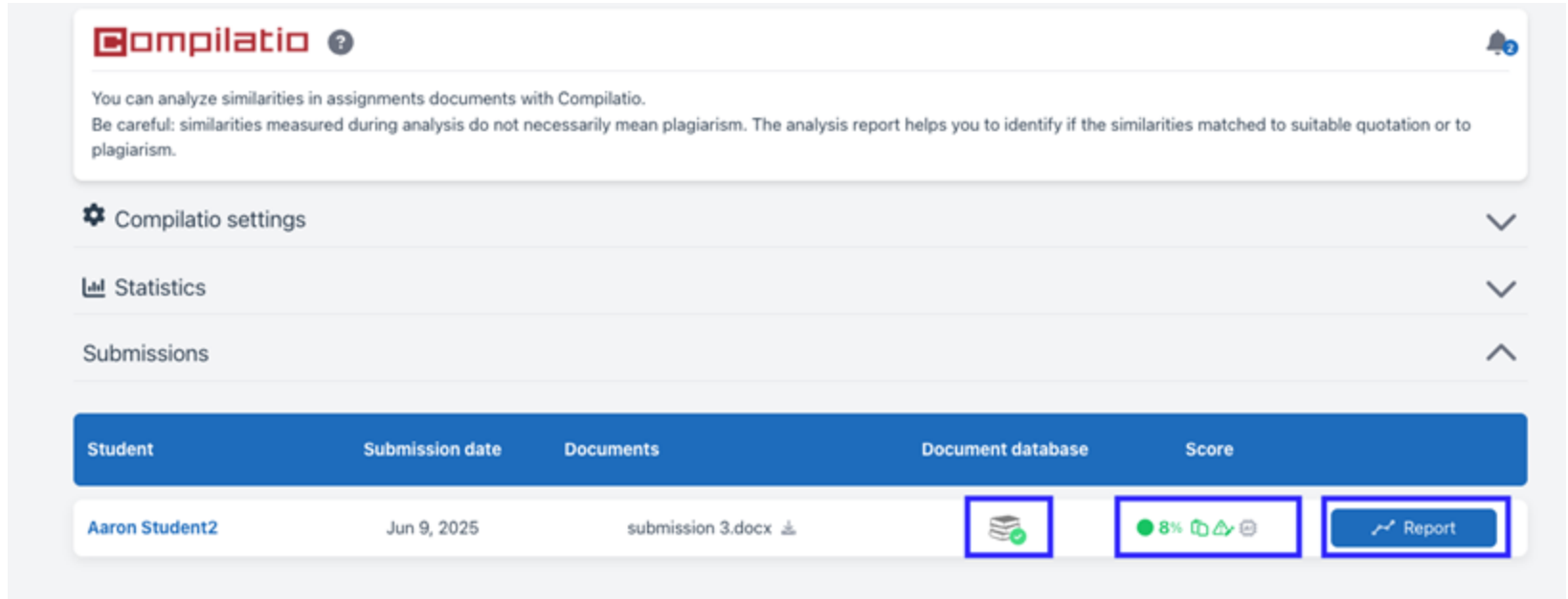
The "*Document Database*" icon is green when the document has been added to the Skidmore Compilatio database and used for analyses of future submissions by other Skidmore faculty.

Submissions				
Student	Submission date	Documents	Document database	Score
Aurelie Verrier	Jun 8, 2025	Demonstration - The great apes.txt 		- Analyze 



Compilatio Results

When the process is done, you'll be able to look at the global score of **suspicious text** and what it is composed by (similarities / unrecognized language / potential AI). To access the report click the *“Report”* Button



The screenshot shows the Compilatio interface. At the top, there is a header with the Compilatio logo and a help icon. Below the header, there is a message: "You can analyze similarities in assignments documents with Compilatio. Be careful: similarities measured during analysis do not necessarily mean plagiarism. The analysis report helps you to identify if the similarities matched to suitable quotation or to plagiarism." Below this message, there are three menu items: "Compilatio settings", "Statistics", and "Submissions". Below the menu items, there is a table with the following columns: "Student", "Submission date", "Documents", "Document database", and "Score". The table contains one row of data for "Aaron Student2" with a submission date of "Jun 9, 2025" and a document named "submission 3.docx". The "Document database" column shows a database icon with a green checkmark. The "Score" column shows "8%" with icons for similarities, unrecognized language, and potential AI. A red box highlights the "Report" button in the "Score" column.

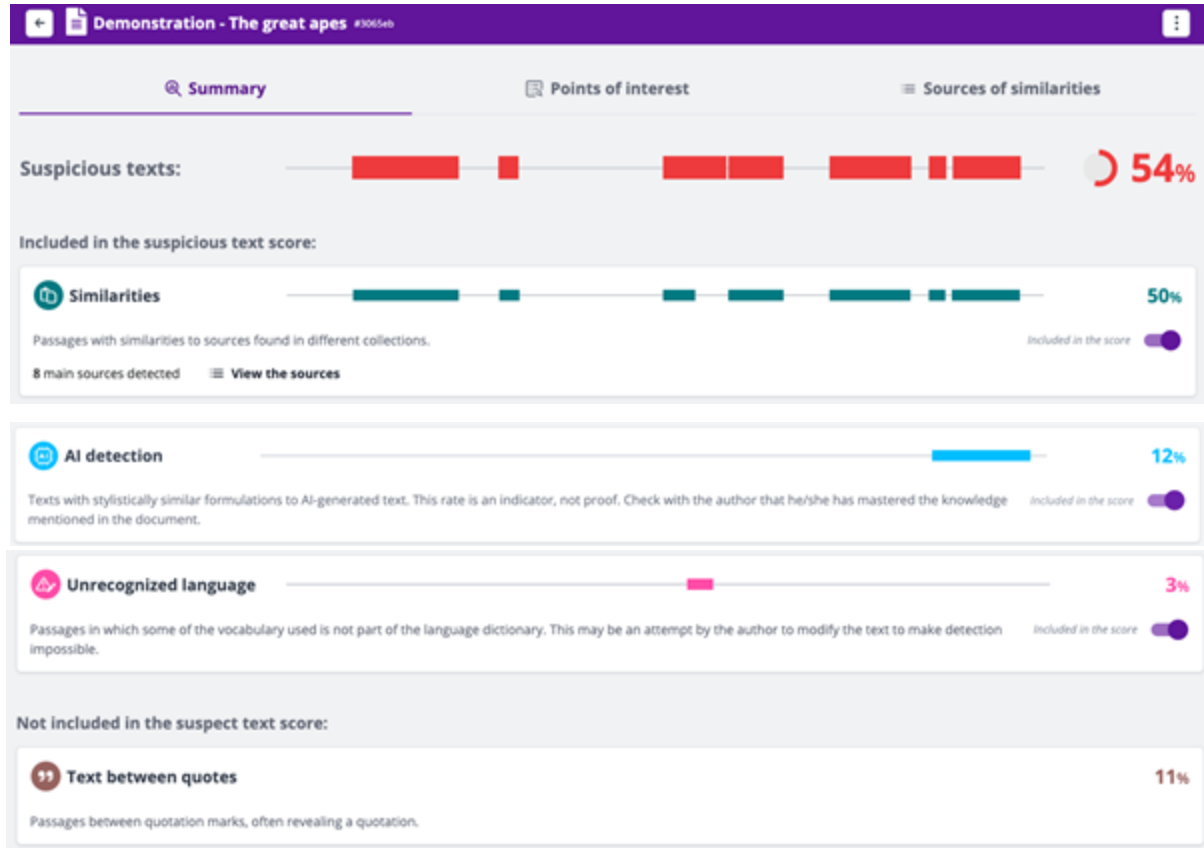
Student	Submission date	Documents	Document database	Score
Aaron Student2	Jun 9, 2025	submission 3.docx		8% Report



Compilation Reports - Summary

To look at the main locations globally (in red) and detailed by detection type.

Removing a detection type is possible to refine and recalculate the score.



Compilation Reports - Points of Interest (Similarity)

To get a precise idea on the parts of texts found as similar, not recognized or potential AI in the student's paper.

Removing a part of text is possible to refine the score.

The screenshot shows a software interface for a similarity report titled "Demonstration - The great apes #3065ab". The interface has a purple header bar with navigation icons. Below the header, there are three tabs: "Summary", "Points of Interest" (highlighted with a red box), and "Sources of similarities". A "Browse by" dropdown menu is set to "Similarities" and is also highlighted with a red box. A progress bar shows a similarity score of 50%. The main content area displays a text document with several paragraphs. A red box highlights a specific source entry in the "Sources of similarities" list: "en.wikipedia.org | Hominidae - ...". A red arrow points from this source entry to the text in the main view. Another red box highlights a source entry "Palm oil.pdf | Palm oil".

go to the face-to-face view



Compilatio Reports - Points of Interest (Similarity)

To get more info the side-by-side view helps seeing what's matching (copied-pasted), these parts are highlighted and in bold.

Differences (word changed, tense of verb, synonym, punctuation...) are highlighted but not in bold.

Side-by-side comparison

Similarities detected: 18.12 %

Demonstration - The great apes.odt

en.wikipedia.org | Hominidae - Wikipedia

Several revisions in classifying the great apes have caused the use of the term "hominid" to vary over time. The original meaning of "hominid" referred only to humans (Homo) and their closest extinct relatives. However, by the 1990s humans, apes, and their ancestors were considered to be "hominids". The earlier restrictive meaning has now been largely assumed by the term "hominin", which comprises all members of the human clade after the split from the chimpanzees (Pan). The current meaning of "hominid" includes all the great apes including humans. Usage still varies, however, and some scientists and laypersons still use "hominid" in the original restrictive sense; the scholarly literature generally shows the traditional usage until the turn of the 21st century.

The main species of great apes are found in Africa and Asia. Their sizes can range from 70cm on average for gibbons to 1.80m for gorillas which are particularly impressive. They are the largest of the hominoids. Males, more specifically, can develop colossal physical strength.

The explorer Paul Du Chaillu was the first westerner to see a live gorilla during his travel through western equatorial Africa from 1856 to 1859. In his book, he dramatically presents his encounter with the great apes :

« Before us stood a huge male gorilla [...] almost six feet tall, an immense body, a gigantic chest, great muscular arms, large deep jaw, an evil expression on his face, gleaming from a nightmarish

Several revisions in classifying the great apes have caused the use of the term "hominid" to vary over time. The original meaning of "hominid" referred only to humans (Homo) and their closest extinct relatives. However, by the 1990s humans, apes, and their ancestors were considered to be "hominids". The earlier restrictive meaning has now been largely assumed by the term "hominin", which comprises all members of the human clade after the split from the chimpanzees (Pan). The current meaning of "hominid" includes all the great apes including humans. Usage still varies, however, and some scientists and laypersons still use "hominid" in the original restrictive sense; the scholarly literature generally shows the traditional usage until the turn of the 21st century.[5]

Within the taxon Hominidae, a number of extant and known extinct, that is, fossil, genera are grouped with the humans, chimpanzees, and gorillas in the subfamily Homininae; others with orangutans in the subfamily Ponginae (see classification graphic below). The most recent common ancestor of all Hominidae lived roughly 14 million years ago,[6] when the ancestors of the orangutans speciated from the ancestral line of the other three genera.[7] Those ancestors of the family Hominidae had already speciated from the family Hylobatidae (the gibbons), perhaps 15 to 20 million years ago.[7][8]



Compilation Reports - Points of Interest (Similarity)

To remove a part, click on the number of the part.

Then it will appear grey as “Ignored Area” and the % related to this part of text won’t be taken into account.

Demonstration - The great apes #3065ab

Summary Points of Interest Sources of similarities

Browse by Similarities 50%

1 en.wikipedia.org | Hominidae - ...

1 Ignored area

Ignore a part of text or a source



Compilatio Reports - Points of Interest (Potential AI)

The screenshot displays the 'Points of interest' section of the Compilatio interface. At the top, there are three tabs: 'Summary', 'Points of interest' (which is active), and 'Sources of similarities'. On the left, a 'Browse by' dropdown menu is open, showing options like 'Texts potentially generated by AI', 'Similarities', 'Texts between quotes', and 'Unrecognized languages'. The main text area contains a report about hominids. A red box highlights a specific paragraph: 'Great apes are incredibly strong, especially for their size. The average male gorilla can lift up to 615 pounds of weight, while the average male chimpanzee is capable of lifting up to 310 pounds. In comparison, the average human is only capable of lifting up to 300 pounds. Great apes are not only strong, but they are also incredibly agile. They can climb trees, swing from branches and traverse long distances with ease. Additionally, their gripping strength is impressive and allows them to grasp and hold onto objects with great force. The main species of great apes are found in Africa and Asia. Their sizes can range from 70cm on average for gibbons to 1.80m for gorillas which are particularly impressive. They are the largest of the hominoids. Males, more specifically, can develop colossal physical strength.' To the right, a list of sources of similarities is shown, including 'Great apes definition.txt' and 'en.wikipedia.org | Gorilla - Wiki...'. A blue '8%' indicator is visible in the top right corner.

Summary Points of interest Sources of similarities

Browse by Texts potentially generated by AI

Similarities

Texts between quotes

Unrecognized languages

Texts potentially generated by AI

apes without a tail" all the species belonging to the hominids. They form with the "tailed monkeys" the two superfamilies of Old World monkeys or Catarrhines.

The word "hominids" comes from prehistory and paleontology, where attempts are made to reconstruct the origin and evolutionary history of the human lineage: one searches there, from the study of fossils, the ancestors and the extinct cousin species of present-day man.

Several revisions in classifying the great apes have caused the use of the term "hominid" to vary over time. The original meaning of "hominid" referred only to "humans (*Homo*) and their closest extinct relatives". However, by the 1990s humans, apes, and their ancestors were considered to be "hominids". The earlier restrictive meaning has now been largely assumed by the term "hominin", which comprises all members of the human clade after the split from the chimpanzees (*Pan*). The current meaning of "hominid" includes all the great apes including humans. Usage still varies, however, and some scientists and laypersons still use "hominid" in the original restrictive sense; the scholarly literature generally shows the traditional usage until the turn of the 21st century.

Great apes are incredibly strong, especially for their size. The average male gorilla can lift up to 615 pounds of weight, while the average male chimpanzee is capable of lifting up to 310 pounds. In comparison, the average human is only capable of lifting up to 300 pounds. Great apes are not only strong, but they are also incredibly agile. They can climb trees, swing from branches and traverse long distances with ease. Additionally, their gripping strength is impressive and allows them to grasp and hold onto objects with great force. The main species of great apes are found in Africa and Asia. Their sizes can range from 70cm on average for gibbons to 1.80m for gorillas which are particularly impressive. They are the largest of the hominoids. Males, more specifically, can develop colossal physical strength.

The explorer Paul Du Chaillu was the first westerner to see a live gorilla during his travel through western equatorial Africa from 1856 to 1859. In his book, he dramatically presents his encounter with the great apes:

1 Great apes definition.txt | Grea...
The document is from my document data...

2 Great apes definition.txt | ...
The document is from my document data...

3 www.wikiwand.com | Hominid...
<https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Hominidae#>

4 en.wikipedia.org | Gorilla - Wiki...
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gorilla>

8%



Compilation Reports – Sources of similarities

Full list of sources shown.

Possibility to remove :

#1 all similarities with well-quoted sources

#2 similarities with quotation marks

#3 a specific source

Demonstration - The great apes #3054eb

Summary Points of interest Sources of similarities

Similarities: 50%

Main sources detected

- Of which 8% of similarities with sources mentioned in the document Included in the score
- Of which 2% of similarity passages included in text between quotation marks Included in the score

No.	Description	Similarities	Locations	Additional information
1	en.wikipedia.org Hominidae - Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hominidae Show 6 secondary sources	18%		Identical words: 18% (155 words) ⋮
2	Great Apes Survival Partnership -EN.pdf Great Apes Survival Partners... #eb75df The document is from my group	10%		Identical words: 10% (92 words) ⋮
3	Palm oil.pdf Palm oil #64e17b The document is from my group	7%		Identical words: 7% (66 words) ⋮
4	eur-lex.europa.eu https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32010L0063&rid=4	5%		Identical words: 5% (37 words) ⋮
5	Document from another user #4e4123 The document is from another group	4%		Identical words: 4% (44 words) ⋮
6	en.wikipedia.org Gorilla - Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gorilla	3%		Identical words: 3% (25 words) ⋮
7	www.researchgate.net The Great Ape Project. Equality beyond humanity. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/297540342_The_Great_Ape_Project_Equality_beyond... Show secondary source	2%		Identical words: 2% (21 words) ⋮



Useful links & resources - Raise Awareness and train

Compilatio is also providing Skidmore College with additional academic resources to explain rules, train your students on the good practices of writing, ethical use of AI, etc.

We invite you to access the toolbox and here are the main chapters :

- [Usage of Artificial Intelligence in Education](#)
- [Videos, articles and publications on plagiarism](#)
- [Raise awareness among your students](#)
- [Example of rules on plagiarism and prevention](#)
- [Train yourself on the software](#)



Useful links & resources - User Resources and Assistance

You can reach the support team at Compilatio by email (support@compilatio.net) or creating a ticket from your account.

Here are the main resources to help you when using Compilatio:

- Bi-Monthly Webinar Q&A sessions - Calendar [HERE](#)
- [User guide](#) (online version + how to read the results)
- [Youtube Channel with video tutorials](#) (English, Spanish, French, Italian)
 - [The document database](#)
 - [The “Summary” page of the analysis report](#)
 - [The “Points of interest” page of the analysis report](#)
 - [The “Sources of similarities” pages of the analysis report](#)



- [Help center](#)