نرم افزارهای تشخیص سرقت علمی

Plagiarism Detection tools

رضیه اسماعیل پور
دانشجوی دکتری علم اطلاعات و دانش شناسی دانشگاه شیراز
مرکز منطقه ای اطلاع رسانی علوم و فناوری
بهمن ماه ۱۳۹۵
انجمن کتابداری و اطلاع رسانی ایران- شاخه فارس

سرفصل های مورد بحث

- تعریف سرقت علمی و مصادیق آن
- Plagiarism Prevention vs. Plagiarism Detection
- آموزش، راهکاری موثر در مبارزه با سرقت علمی
- عواقب ارتکاب به سرقت علمی
- آشنایی با نرم افزارهای معتبر تشخیص سرقت علمی
- روش های نوین بکار رفته در نرم افزارهای تشخیص سرقت علمی
- فواید بکارگیری نرم افزارهای تشخیص سرقت علمی
- کار عملی با نرم افزار و سامانه های استناددهی

“Issac Newton wrote in a letter to Robert Hooke (5 Feb 1657) **If I have seen further it is only by standing on the shoulders of giants.**”

اگر من چیزهایی بیشتر از دیگر مردم دیده ام به این خاطر است که بر دوش بزرگان ایستاده ام. (نیوتن، ۱۶۵۷)

- ضرورت استفاده از نتایج پژوهش های پیشین توسط پژوهشگر
- سرقت علمی آگاهانه و ناآگاهانه

بسیاری از مواقع سرقت علمی ناخواسته اتفاق می افتد.

تعریف سرقت علمی

کمیته اخلاق نشر، سرقت علمی را چنین تعریف می کند: استفاده از کار دیگران بدون ذکر منبع در هر مرحله ای از برنامه ریزی، تحقیق، نگارش یا چاپ مقاله.

Committee On Publication Ethics (**COPE**)

- آناباس: سرقت علمی استفاده غیرقانونی یا کپی از عقاید، زبان و اصطلاحات شخص دیگر و ارائه آن به عنوان اثر خود می باشد.
- رویگ سرقت علمی را در محیط دانشگاهی یک جنایت می داند.(Roig, 2006)

سوءرفتارهای پژوهشی تبعاتی مانند : از دست دادن بودجه پژوهشی ، محدودیت در فعالیتهای پژوهشی و از دست دادن شغل نیز با خود به همراه دارد (APA, 2013)

- کپی کردن کلمه به کلمه متن Copy- Paste

- تفسیر کردن (بیان یک ایده با کلمات متفاوت، تغییر گرامر، استفاده از کلمات مترداف و بیان یک محتوا با کلمات متفاوت) بدون ارجاع

- سرقت علمی ترجمه شده (ترجمه بین زبانی و استفاده از ترجمه متن بدون ارجاع به متن اصلی)
- سرقت علمی هنری (ارائه یک اثر با استفاده از رسانه های متفاوت مثل متن، تصویر، صدا)

- سرقت ایده (استفاده از ایده های مشابه که دانش عمومی نیستند)

- سرقت کدهای برنامه نویسی (استفاده از کدها و الگوریتم های برنامه نویسی بدون اجازه یا ارجاع

- ارجاع نادرست (ارجاع دادن به منابع اشتباه یا منابعی که اصلا وجود ندارند و یا عدم ارائه اطلاعات دقیق و بروز در مورد منابع استناد شده)

- ارائه اطلاعات ناصحیح از یک منبع (ذکر منبع و ارائه اطلاعات اشتباه از آن)

- نقل جمله ای از شخصی بدون علامت نقل قول (گیومه) و استفاده ناصحیح از علائم نقل قول

- تغییر کلمات همراه با حفظ ساختار جمله از یک متن بدون استناد دادن به آن

- کپی کردن کلمات و ایده های فراوان از یک منبع به گونه ای که قسمت اعظمی از اثر شما را تشکیل دهد، خواه به آن استناد داده باشید یا خیر.
- دستکاری در داده ها

Plagiarism
سرقت علمی

Prevention: جلوگیری

- تعریف سرقت علمی
- انواع آن
- راه های مبارزه
- آموزش

Detection: تشخیص

- راه های تشخیص و کشف سرقت علمی
- نرم افزارها و ابزارها

آموزش، راهکاری موثر در مبارزه با سرقت علمی

لزوم آموزش Plagiarism Prevention

- علاج واقعه قبل از وقوع با برگزاری دوره های آموزشی
- تدوین واحد درسی Plagiarism Prevention
- مثال: واحدهای آموزشی اجباری برگزار شده توسط دانشگاه برادفورد :

PAP: Plagiarism Awareness Program
PANS: Plagiarism Avoidance for New Students

آموزش از طریق کتابخانه

- دانشگاه نیوکاسل :

Netskills : '3Es': Education, Engineering, Enforcement

- دانشگاه ایندیانا:

WTS: Writing Tutorial Services
این دوره آموزشی دو روز در هفته توسط کتابخانه در دانشگاه اجرا می گردد.

Samples of Penalties Queensland University

طرح درس "مبارزه با سرقت علمی" در دانشگاههای ایران

سرفصل های اصلی درس:

- مقدمه ای بر سوء رفتارهای پژوهشی و سرقت علمی
- آشنایی با مصادیق سوء رفتارهای پژوهشی: خودسرقتی، انتشار مجدد، قطعه قطعه سازی، سرقت علمی ثانوی، سرقت علمی سایبر، سرقت علمی از منابع دست دوم، داده های ساختگی، پژوهشهای تحریف شده، سرقت علمی کد منبع ، تفسیر غلط و تعمدی داده ها و یافته ها، ارائه سوگیرانه گزارش پژوهش
- تعریف سرقت علمی و بیان رئوس مطالب آن
- مصادیق سرقت علمی
- علل نادرستی و جرم شناخته شدن سرقت علمی
- انواع سرقت علمی
- انواع رفتارهایی که سرقت علمی محسوب می شوند (مانند: استفاده ناصحیح از علائم نقل قول، ارجاع نادرست، سرقت علمی ترجمه شده)
- رفتارهای غیر علمی (کپی کلمه به کلمه، تعویض کلمات، پنهان سازی منابع، کار گروهی در تکالیف درسی انفرادی، ارسال مجدد مقالات چاپ شده، خریداری تکالیف درسی)
- راههای جلوگیری از سرقت علمی
- ارجاع دادن صحیح به منابع
- علت ارجاع دادن
- استفاده از نرم افزارهای مدیریت منابع علمی مانند اندنوت، مندلی، گوگل اسکالر، پژوهیار و ...
- شناسایی تفاوت بین نقل قول و تفسیر کردن
- آشنایی با مجازات سرقت علمی در سطح بین المللی، جرم بودن سرقت علمی
- آشنایی با نرم افزارهای معتبر در زمینه شناسایی سرقت علمی، نحوه کار نرم افزارهای ردیابی سرقت علمی

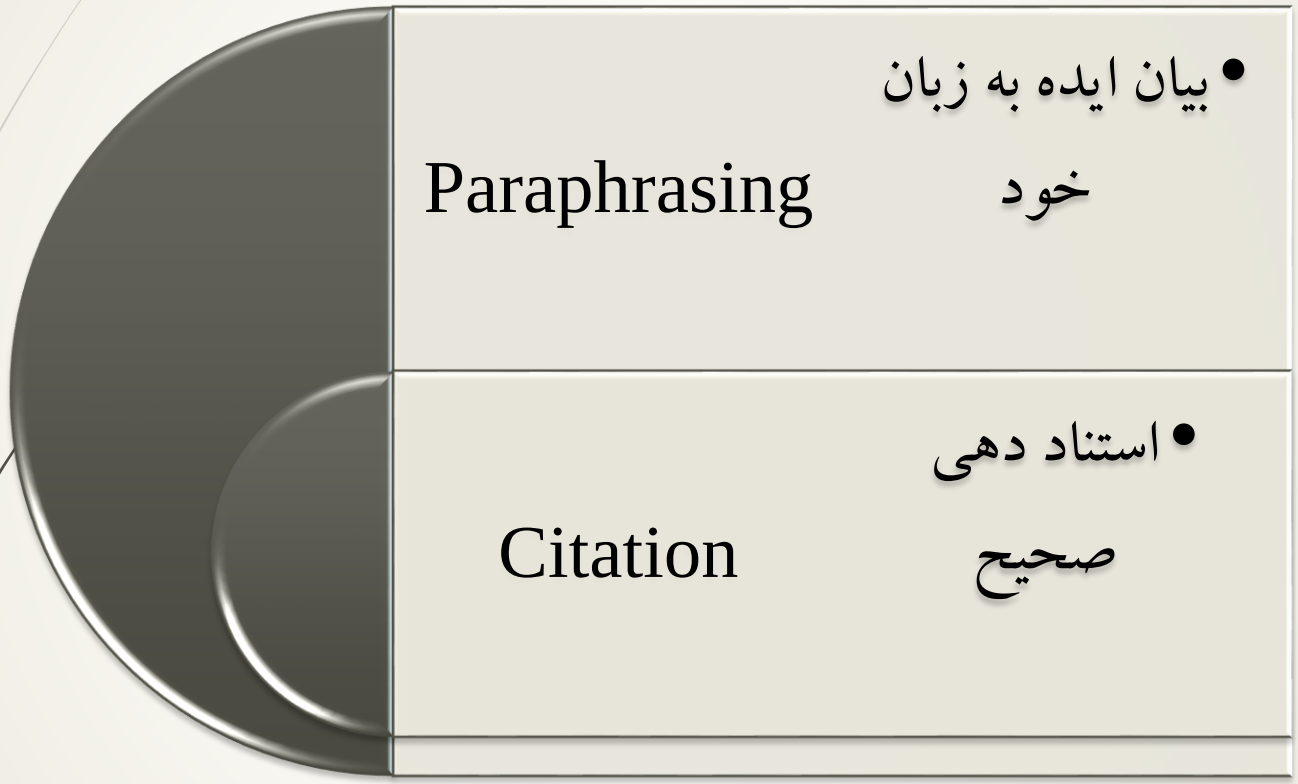
عوامل زمینه ساز سرقت علمی

- افزایش تعداد پژوهشگران
- رشد بودجه های پژوهشی
- شاخص های ارزیابی

- شعار "منتشر کن یا بمیر" Publish or Perish
- ازدیاد تعداد نشریات

- ابزارهای نوین ذخیره و بازیابی اطلاعات با ویژگیهای چون قابلیت تکثیر فراوان، ارسال سریع، آسان و ارزان

چگونه مرتکب سرقت علمی نشویم؟



ندانستن اصول اخلاق پژوهش، مجوزی برای ارتکاب به سرقت علمی به دست خاطی نمی دهد.

- ✓ انجام پژوهش با یادداشت برداری دقیق در زمان تحقیق
- ✓ استناد دهی صحیح
- ✓ آموزش

راهکار های مبارزه با سرقت علمی

استفاده از نرم افزارهای مدیریت منابع علمی مانند اندنوت، مندلی، گوگل اسکالر، پژوهیار و سامانه تولید خودکار منابع برون متنی

تعدد نرم افزارهای شناسایی سرقت علمی:

Articlecheker, Academic Plagiarism, Big Brother, Chimpsky, CodeMatch, Cogger, Copyscape, CopyTracker, Check for Plagiarism , DetectaCopias, Docoloc , Duplichecker, Ephorus, et-BLAST, Eve2, Glatt, GPlag, **iThenticate**, Jones, JPlag, Moss, PaperRater, PDetect, Plaggie, Plagiarism Checker, PlagiarismDetection.org ,PlagioGuard, PlagAware, PlagScan, Safe Assign, Saxon, Scan My essay, SeeSources, Sherlock, Sid, Sim, TEAMHANDIN, **Turnitin**, Urkund, Viper, XPlag, yap3, …

ویژگی های نرم افزارهای معتبر :

- ✓ پرداخت هزینه جهت پردازش و تشخیص سرقت علمی
- ✓ نوع استفاده
- ✓ پایگاه اطلاعاتی (منبع دانشی)
- ✓ الگوریتم های کاربردی

Turnitin

موسسه iParadigms چهار محصول را در زمینه ردیابی سرقت علمی ارائه داده است.

- **WriteCheck**: جهت استفاده دانشجویان
- **iThenticate**: جهت استفاده ناشران و محققان
- **Turnitin**: جهت استفاده متخصصان حرفه ای
- **Plagiarism.org**: جهت اهداف آموزشی
- **Turnitin**از معروف ترین نرم افزارهای ردیابی سرقت علمی است که موسسات و دانشگاههای زیادی از آن استفاده می کنند. پایگاه اطلاعات این نرم افزار شامل بیش از ۲۴ بیلیون صفحه وب، **۳۰۰ میلیون مقاله دانشجویی**، ۱۲۰ میلیون مقاله از ۱۱۰ هزار نشریه و کتاب می شود.
- بیش از ۳۵۰۰ دانشگاه و موسسه آموزش عالی از Turnitin استفاده می کنند. ۷۰ درصد دانشگاه ها (۱۰۰ دانشگاه برتر جهان)

Plagiarism Detection / turnitin

Plagiarism Detection / turnitin

The Learning Technologies Group (LTG) provides information about plagiarism detection and how it is managed at Oxford University.

turnitin is a plagiarism detection service that can be used either as an external service, or integrated with the submission of assignments in WebLearn. In both cases, student work is compared with the turnitin database which grows by 200,000 papers per day.

turnitin is integrated with the WebLearn Assignments tool. The advantages of using the turnitin option from within WebLearn assignments are:

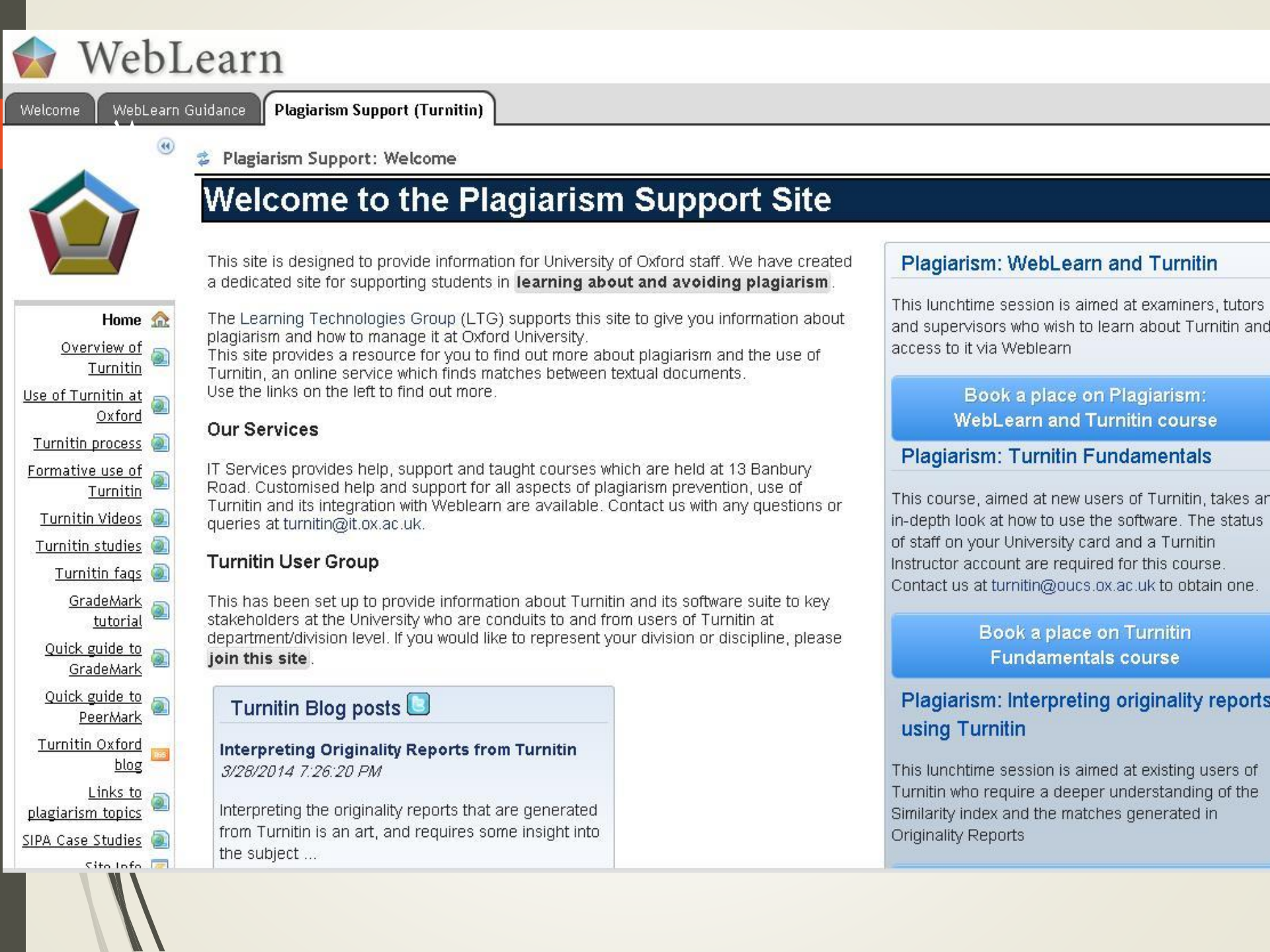
- no need to set up an independent account with the external service
- no need to upload students into a class list, since your students are already members in your WebLearn site
- no need to email turnitin passwords and logon instructions to students
- assignments within WebLearn can be integrated with other teaching and learning opportunities to provide a streamlined learning experience for students

To help people get started the WebLearn team have developed a WebLearn site dedicated to help and guidance regarding the use of turnitin at Oxford University.

turnitin At Oxford Blog

Visit the TurnItIn blog

- Turnitin to end support for Internet Explorer 8
- The Turnitin newly released teaching tools – share rubrics and lesson plans
- Turnitin new features released
- Interpreting Originality Reports from Turnitin
- The impact of plagiarism prevention and online grading in Higher Education


WebLearn
Welcome
WebLearn Guidance
Plagiarism Support (Turnitin)
Plagiarism Support: Welcome
Welcome to the Plagiarism Support Site
This site is designed to provide information for University of Oxford staff. We have created a dedicated site for supporting students in learning about and avoiding plagiarism.
The Learning Technologies Group (LTG) supports this site to give you information about plagiarism and how to manage it at Oxford University.
This site provides a resource for you to find out more about plagiarism and the use of Turnitin, an online service which finds matches between textual documents.
Use the links on the left to find out more.
Our Services
IT Services provides help, support and taught courses which are held at 13 Banbury Road. Customised help and support for all aspects of plagiarism prevention, use of Turnitin and its integration with Weblearn are available. Contact us with any questions or queries at turnitin@it.ox.ac.uk.
Turnitin User Group
This has been set up to provide information about Turnitin and its software suite to key stakeholders at the University who are conduits to and from users of Turnitin at department/division level. If you would like to represent your division or discipline, please join this site.
Turnitin Blog posts
Interpreting Originality Reports from Turnitin
3/28/2014 7:26:20 PM
Interpreting the originality reports that are generated from Turnitin is an art, and requires some insight into the subject ...
Home
Overview of Turnitin
Use of Turnitin at Oxford
Turnitin process
Formative use of Turnitin
Turnitin Videos
Turnitin studies
Turnitin faqs
GradeMark tutorial
Quick guide to GradeMark
Quick guide to PeerMark
Turnitin Oxford blog
Links to plagiarism topics
SIPA Case Studies
Plagiarism: WebLearn and Turnitin
This lunchtime session is aimed at examiners, tutors and supervisors who wish to learn about Turnitin and access to it via Weblearn
Book a place on Plagiarism: WebLearn and Turnitin course
Plagiarism: Turnitin Fundamentals
This course, aimed at new users of Turnitin, takes an in-depth look at how to use the software. The status of staff on your University card and a Turnitin Instructor account are required for this course. Contact us at turnitin@oucs.ox.ac.uk to obtain one.
Book a place on Turnitin Fundamentals course
Plagiarism: Interpreting originality reports using Turnitin
This lunchtime session is aimed at existing users of Turnitin who require a deeper understanding of the Similarity index and the matches generated in Originality Reports

a Librarian
sources
vices
v Do I?
UC Research & Scholarship
ut the Library

Reading and Understanding Turnitin Originality Reports

Run time: 15:23 | Requires Flash Player. | Transcript

We are available a number of ways, including instant messaging, telephone, and walk-in visits, as well as 24/7 via E-Mail and Live Chat!

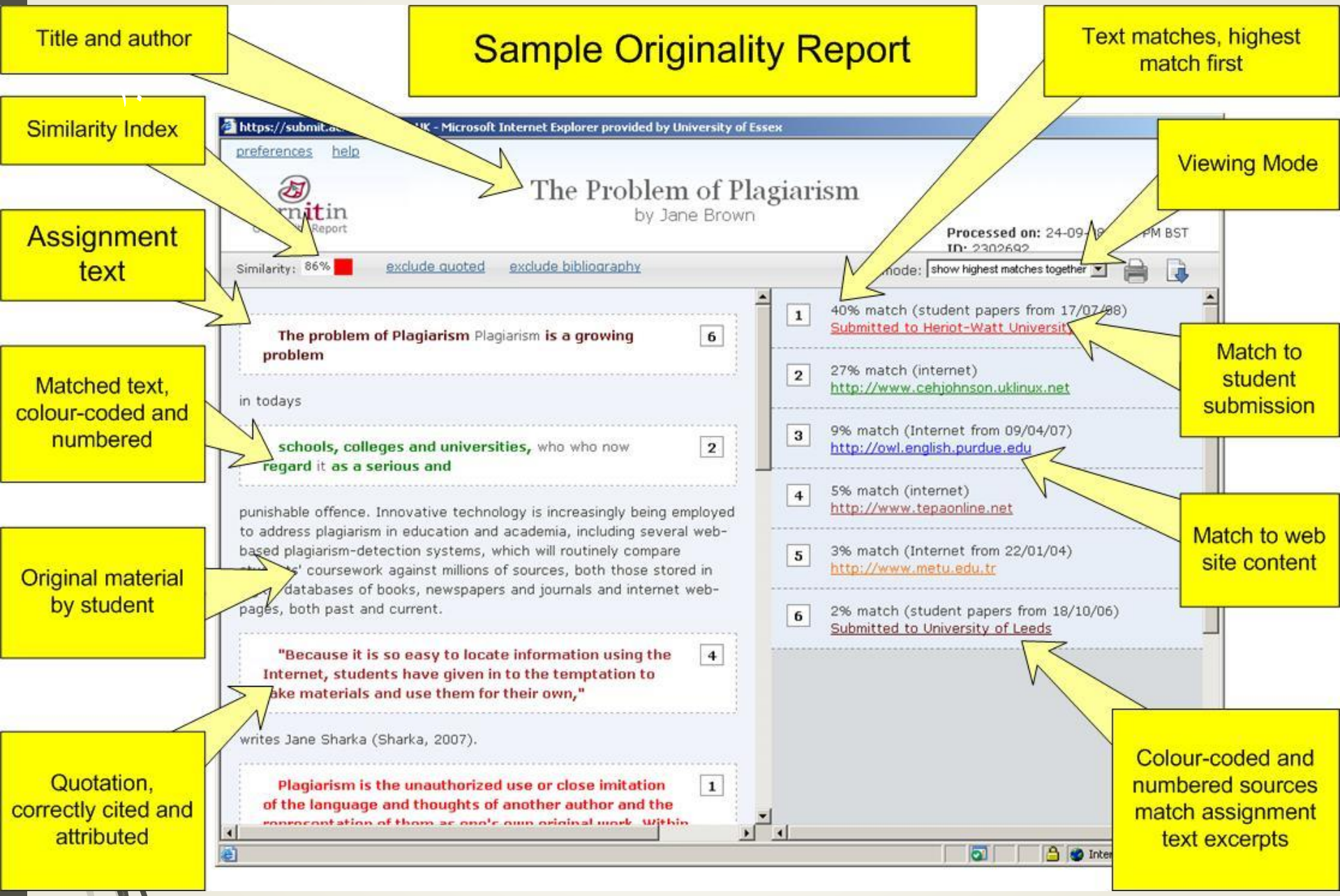
ASK A LIBRARIAN
HELP IS AVAILABLE 24/7

http://www.umuc.edu/library/help/ask.shtml

University of Maryland University College

ADOBE CAPTIVATE

Sample Originality Report



Similarity Index

- **Blue** (no matching words)
- **Green** (one matching word - 24% similarity index)
- **Yellow** (25-49% similarity index)
- **Orange** (50-74% similarity index)
- **Red** (75-100% similarity index)

Example 1

February 2008
ENM205 Production Operations

Background: Student gained an ‘A’ Pass in his coursework and Turnitin Originality Report was examined as the high mark was considered unusual. This is what was found……

his work was 99% similar to pre-existing work

TurnitinUK Originality Report

Production Operation by xxxx

From "ENM205 Production Ops Coursework" (ENM205 Production Operations)

Processed on 18-02-08 12:13 AM GMT ID: xxxxx Word Count: 3978

Overall Similarity Index: 99%

sources:

1 58% match (student papers from 22/02/07)
Submitted to The Robert Gordon University on 2007-02-22

2 29% match (student papers from 23/02/07)
Submitted to The Robert Gordon University on 2007-02-23

3 11% match (student papers from 23/02/07)
Submitted to The Robert Gordon University on 2007-02-23

Source of material identified

paper text:

Source 1

1

Engineers require historical and recent production data to efficiently analyse and optimise asset performance. This data may include productions rates, wellbore schematic, workover/well intervention history, etc. Often times these data are rarely available when required. However, when available, the engineer spends more time arranging and sorting data rather than analysing it as the number of wells, assets, process hardware, etc being handled are extremely large and are still on the increase. Consequently, a reliable production data management system is required to increase the efficiency of the engineer in analysing and optimising asset performance. 2. Production Data Management System A production data management system is a tool required to load data, handle (store) data, provide flexibility in data processing and also possess the capability to aid analysis and optimisation of asset performance. With an efficient production data management system in place, the following benefits will be derived- . Effective management of more wells and assets by fewer engineers/personnel. . Effective surveillance of wells and assets. Thus aiding judgments based on the observation of these wells and assets. . Early identification of problem areas causing engineers to be proactive rather than reactive. . Reduce the cost of intervention through early problem identification and intervention. . Minimise the risk of lost or deferred production (Unneland and Hauser 2005). . Aid identification of areas of possible performance enhancement and optimisation through stimulation, artificial lifts, etc. . Aid identification of locations for infill drilling and secondary recovery systems to increase reservoir recovery. Several vendors have proposed various production data management system tools (softwares). Amongst them are - OilField Manager (Schlumberger), Dynamic Surveillance System (Landmark), Production Data Management and Analysis (Tigress Ltd.), etc. Also valuable as a production data management tool is Microsoft Excel. However, only the OilField Manager (OFM), Dynamic Surveillance System (DSS) and Microsoft Excel (MS Excel) will be considered in this proposal. Like every other software, these softwares have peculiar strengths, weaknesses and limitations. A recommendation of the preferred software will be based on the relative comparison of the strengths and weakness in the following functionalities: | |FUNCTIONALITY |DESCRIPTION | |1 |Ease of Use |Ability for user to adapt and navigate

Source 1

| | | |through the software to carry out | | | |specific tasks. | | | | | | | |Capability to work on regular operating| | | |systems such as Windows. | |2 |Data Handling |Ability to handle and store large data | | | |sets. | |3 |Data Loading/Integration |Ability to load and update reservoir | | | |data, production data, well data, well | | | |schematic, etc manually. | | | | | | | |Ability to update database | | | |automatically through effective | | | |connection with systems such as System | | | |Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) | | | |and Process Control Networks (PCN) | | | |systems. | | | | | | | |Ability to load and update data on the | | | |database through links to third party | | | |softwares such as MS Access, ORACLE, | | | |SQL Server, etc. | | | |Ability to load data into any field | | | |hierarchy (e.g. reservoir, completions,| | | |well, etc). | |4 |Flexibility |Provide flexibility for the engineer to| | | |modify inbuilt models as well as input | | | |new models (such as material balance | | | |models, GOR, water cut) to meet unique | | | |analyses requirements. | |5 |Real-time Production |Ability to monitor performance of | | |Surveillance |wells, productions and tests in | | | |real-time to aid critical decision | | | |making on production operations | | | |whenever it is required. | |6 |Reporting/Visualisation |Ability to create map-based reporting | | | |as well as multiple plots of different | | | |variables for comparison purposes. | | | | | | | |Ability to generate as well as allow | | | |modification of reports on any level in| | | |the field hierarchy. | |7 |Querying/Filtering |Query specific levels in the field | | | |hierarchy (e.g. reservoir, completions,| | | |wells, etc). | | | | | | | |Group multiple levels from for multiple| | | |fields for particular action. | |8 |Forecast Analysis |Ability to conduct decline curve | | | |analysis using various techniques as | | | |well as provide flexibility for model | | | |modification to suit specific | | | |requirements. | | | | | | | |Ability to manually edit or specify | | | |duration of forecast. | | | |Ability to calculate present reserve | | | |and reserve at abandonment. | |9 |Enhanced Recovery Analysis |Ability to predict enhanced recovery | | | |method. | | | | | | | |Analyse enhanced recovery pattern. | |10 |Well Performance Indicators |Ability to calculate well productivity | | | |index. |

Given below is a tabular representation of the relative measure of the strengths and weaknesses of OFM, DSS and MS Excel. | |OFM |DSS |MS Excel | |Ease of Use |? |? |? | |Data Handling |? |? |? | |Data Loading/Integration |? |? |? | |Flexibility |? |? |? | |Real-Time Surveillance |? |? |? | |Reporting/Visualisation |? |? |? | |Querying/Filtering |? |? |? | |Forecast Analysis |? |? |? | |Enhanced Recovery Analysis |? |? |? | |Well Performance Indicators |? |? |? | Indicators: ? - weak ? - average ? - strong 2.1 Integrity Management

Source 2

Several factors influence the strategy being selected for the adoption of a production management system. Most of which are highlighted in Table1 above showing the weaknesses and strengths of OFM, DSS and MS Excel. The development of the production data management system should be carried out in two phases. These are described below- Phase 1 - Commence production data management program (storage, loading, analyses and optimisation) using Microsoft Excel. Phase 2 - As company continues to grow and production and assets continue to increase, the data management system will be upgraded to Dynamic Surveillance System designed by Landmark. This strategy is recommended for the following reasons Phase 1 . Company is small but growing; hence it would be cost-effective to invest in cheaper software (MS Excel) with the capability of handling current data and performing the required functions with a reasonable degree of accuracy. . Allow users understand the requirements for effective production data management in order to take full advantage of the more sophisticated tool (software) to be adopted in the future. . Allow users to be trained, alongside using MS Excel, in DSS to enable a smooth cross over to a higher level tool. In this phase, information will be shared and transferred manually or over the internet to personnel responsible for production operations. Phase 2 As the company grows, a high-level tool is preferred to meet the demand of a production data management system. Although the OFM and DSS share many similarities, the DSS is recommended and preferred over the OFM in this phase for the following reasons . In the event of an intervention requirement, the OFM lacks the sophistication to predict the influence of intervention options which would aid the selection of the optimum option. The OFM particularly depends on a sister software known as PIPESIM* well performance software to achieve this (Schlumberger 2006), necessitating further expense in procuring another software package. However, this prediction can be achieved directly with the DSS as it has inbuilt templates designed to predict the outcome of specific intervention actions (Halliburton 2006). . The DSS has greater flexibility and ability to monitor performance of wells, productions, tests, in real-time when compared with the OFM vis- a-vis its capability to integrate more easily with more third party softwares and networks (e.g SQL Server, SCADA, DCS,etc). In this phase a web-based interface will be developed as part of the production data management system to aid the sharing and transfer of information (particularly in real-time) amongst personnel responsible for managing production data. However, it is worthy of note that this software does not substitute for the knowledge and skills of the engineer. Major limitations of the software include . System set up requirements (e.g. licenses) . Does

The Heather field is a mature field located on the UK area of the North Sea. It began production activities in 1978 and consists of a tilted fault block which is compartmentalised into nine blocks (A-H and the North West Heather). This report will focus on the development and productivity of Block B in general and Wells H-43 and H-62 in particular from the seven wells drilled in block B. It is aimed at recommending the viability of investing in the Block B based. In the report, an analysis is made on the historic performance of the well based on available data, from which a recommendation is given on the viability of investing in the block on a risk and reward sharing basis. reviewed the

Source 2

3

potentials, challenges and means of optimizing Block B of the matured HeatherField. The potential of the untapped reserves in the Block B is about 80% of the STOIIP but the greatest challenge is the most efficient and cost effective method of production that will overcome the nature imposed challenges such as: sandstone thickness variation, low and tight permeability distribution across the block, high compartmentalisation and increasing heterogeneity of the

Source 3

1

Introduction The Heather field is located in Block 2/5, 120km northeast of the Shetland isles in the UK area of the North Sea. The field was discovered in August 1973 through well 2/5-1 and named Heather in 1974 by a group led by an American company, Union Oil Company of California, Unocal. Oil production commenced in October 1978 and exportation was carried out from the Heather Alpha Platform to the Sullom Voe terminal through the Ninian Pipeline System (RGU 2006). The maximum ever produced from the Heather field is 36,500bpd and production stood at 5,000bpd by 2002. Fig.1 Heather Oil Production 1978 - 2001 The Heather field is a compartmentalised tilted fault block comprising of nine faults (A-H and the North West Heather) with a productive area of about 10500 acres. Oil is produced from a single reservoir with estimated recoverable reserves of 488 million barrels of oil out which approximately 127 million barrels had been produced by 2002 (Morel 2002). The reservoir is the Middle Jurassic Brent Group and is estimated to have an average thickness of 250ft. However, reservoir porosity is very poor with approximate porosity of 20 percent at the crest of the heather field (9500ft below see level). This value tends to reduce with increase in depth by about 5 porosity units/1000ft with the reservoir becoming

Source 1

Coursework Extracts

Submitted Coursework

1.0 Introduction

Well performance evaluation and enhancement are the primary roles of the production engineer. The role is to attempt to maximise production or injection in a cost effective way. It is very important that the reservoir description must be well know and including the heterogeneities, discontinuities and anisotropies-that is, permeability variation that the reservoir may have for this task to be successful. Engineers require historical and recent production data to efficiently analyse and optimise asset performance. This data may include productions rates, wellbore schematic, workover/well intervention history, etc. Often times these data are rarely available when required. However, when available, the engineer spends more time arranging and sorting data rather than analysing it as the number of wells, assets, process hardware, etc being handled are extremely large and are still on the increase. Consequently, a reliable production data management system is required to increase the efficiency of the engineer in analysing and optimising asset performance.

2.0 Production Data Management System

A production data management system is a tool required to load data, handle (store) data, provide flexibility in data processing and also possess the capability to aid analysis and optimisation of asset performance.

With an efficient production data management system in place, the following benefits will be derived-

- Effective management of more wells and assets by fewer engineers/personnel.
- Effective surveillance of wells and assets. Thus aiding judgments based on the observation of these wells and assets.

Source

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Coursework Extracts

Submitted Coursework

- Reduce the cost of intervention through early problem identification and intervention.
- Minimise the risk of lost or deferred production (Unneland and Hauser 2005).
- Aid identification of areas of possible performance enhancement and optimisation through stimulation, artificial lifts, etc.
- Aid identification of locations for infill drilling and secondary recovery systems to increase reservoir recovery.

Several vendors have proposed various production data management system tools (softwares). Amongst them are – OilField Manager (Schlumberger), Dynamic Surveillance System (Landmark), Production Data Management and Analysis (Tigress Ltd.), etc. Also valuable as a production data management tool is Microsoft Excel. However, only the OilField Manager (OFM), Dynamic Surveillance System (DSS) and Microsoft Excel (MS Excel) will be considered in this proposal.

Like every other software, these softwares have peculiar strengths, weaknesses and limitations. A recommendation of the preferred software will be based on the relative comparison of the strengths and weakness in the following functionalities:

	FUNCTIONALITY	DESCRIPTION
1	**Ease of Use**	Ability for user to adapt and navigate through the software to carry out specific tasks. Capability to work on regular operating systems such as Windows.
2	**Data Handling**	Ability to handle and store large data sets.

Source

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Coursework Extracts

Submitted Coursework

4	**Flexibility**	Provide flexibility for the engineer to modify inbuilt models as well as input new models (such as material balance models, GOR, water cut) to meet unique analyses requirements.
5	**Real-time Production Surveillance**	Ability to monitor performance of wells, productions and tests in real-time to aid critical decision making on production operations whenever it is required.
6	**Reporting/Visualisation**	Ability to create map-based reporting as well as multiple plots of different variables for comparison purposes. Ability to generate as well as allow modification of reports on any level in the field hierarchy.
7	**Querying/Filtering**	Query specific levels in the field hierarchy (e.g. reservoir, completions, wells, etc). Group multiple levels from for multiple fields for particular action.
8	**Forecast Analysis**	Ability to conduct decline curve analysis using various techniques as well as provide flexibility for model modification to suit specific requirements. Ability to manually edit or specify duration of forecast. Ability to calculate present reserve and reserve at abandonment.

Source

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Coursework Extracts

Submitted Coursework

Given below is a tabular representation of the relative measure of the strengths and weaknesses of OFM, DSS and MS Excel.

	OFM	DSS	MS Excel
Ease of Use	•	•	√
Data Handling	√	√	□
Data Loading/Integration	•	√	•
Flexibility	•	√	•
Real-Time Surveillance	•	√	□
Reporting/Visualisation	√	√	•
Querying/Filtering	√	√	√
Forecast Analysis	√	√	•
Enhanced Recovery Analysis	□	•	□
Well Performance Indicators	□	□	□

Indicators: □ - weak • - average √ - strong

2.1 **Integrity Management**

Integrity management delivers information for effective operator-driven asset management, provides a clearly defined workflow process for planning, implementation and reporting of well-based activities. In addition to the values of production data management system mentioned earlier, integrity management is a major advantage of a production data management system. The data available through the system will provide the engineer with the means to monitor, analyse and maintain the integrity of company assets in the most economical manner.

These data include- production data (flow rates, shut it times, etc), well and facilities construction data (well schematic, completion components, facilities and material selection, etc), workovers/interventions data (scale treatments, stimulations, etc), operation parameters (such as pressures,

Source

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Reporting/Visualisation	√	√	•
Querying/Filtering	√	√	√
Forecast Analysis	√	√	•
Enhanced Recovery Analysis	□	•	□
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Coursework Extracts

Submitted Coursework

- Carry out continuous application of down-hole squeeze treatment to inhibit scale formation.
- Ensure proper gas treatment to minimise corrosion of gas lift valve, production casing and tubing.
- Material selected for completion components should be able to withstabd corrosion.

Source

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Note: Unusual misspelling

Student **failed** their Coursework, they were prevented from going onto their Project and they had to **resubmit** the Coursework 8 months later.

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Chart 1: Levels of Unoriginal Content, All U.S. Higher Education

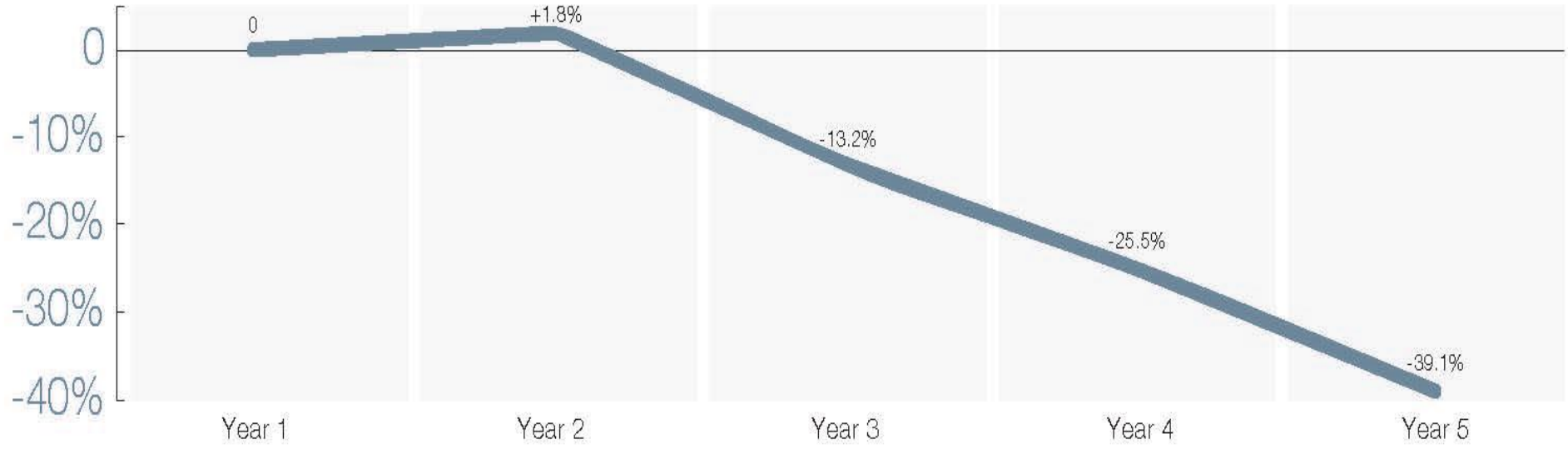
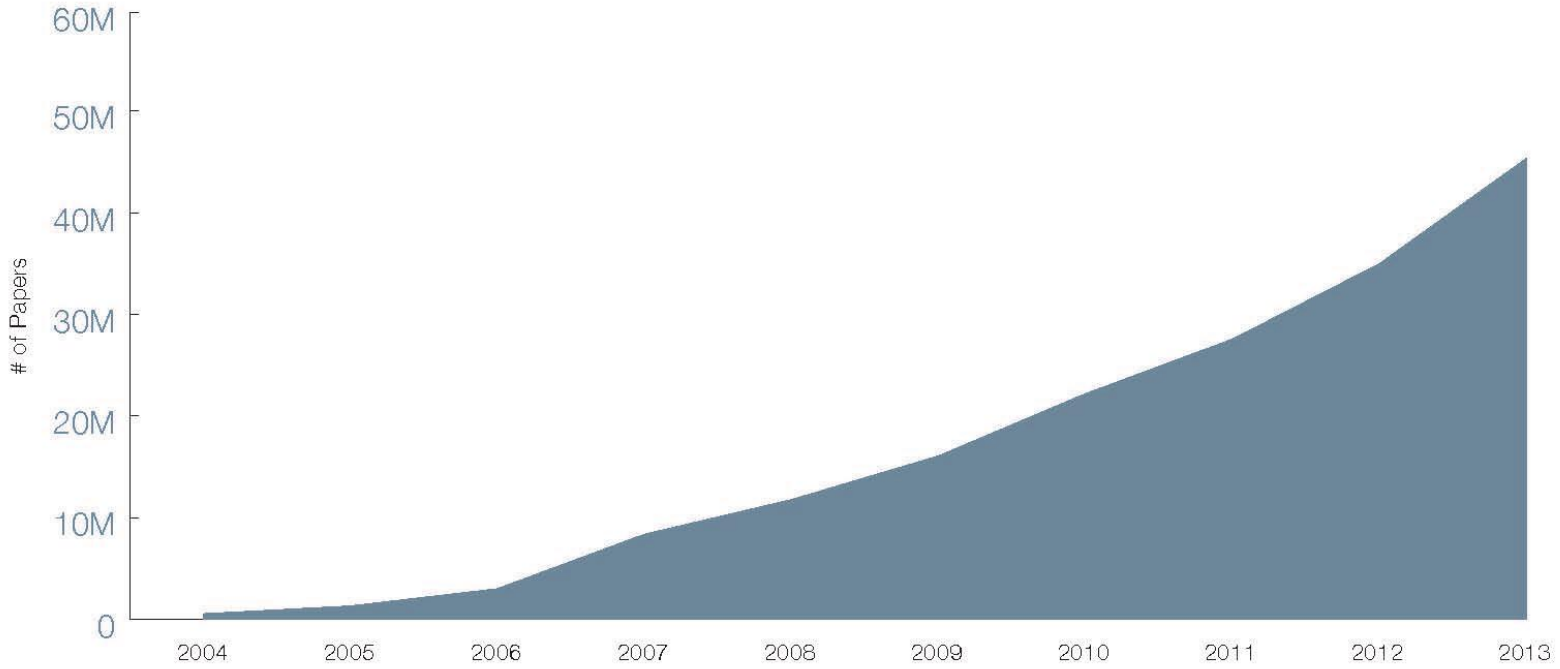
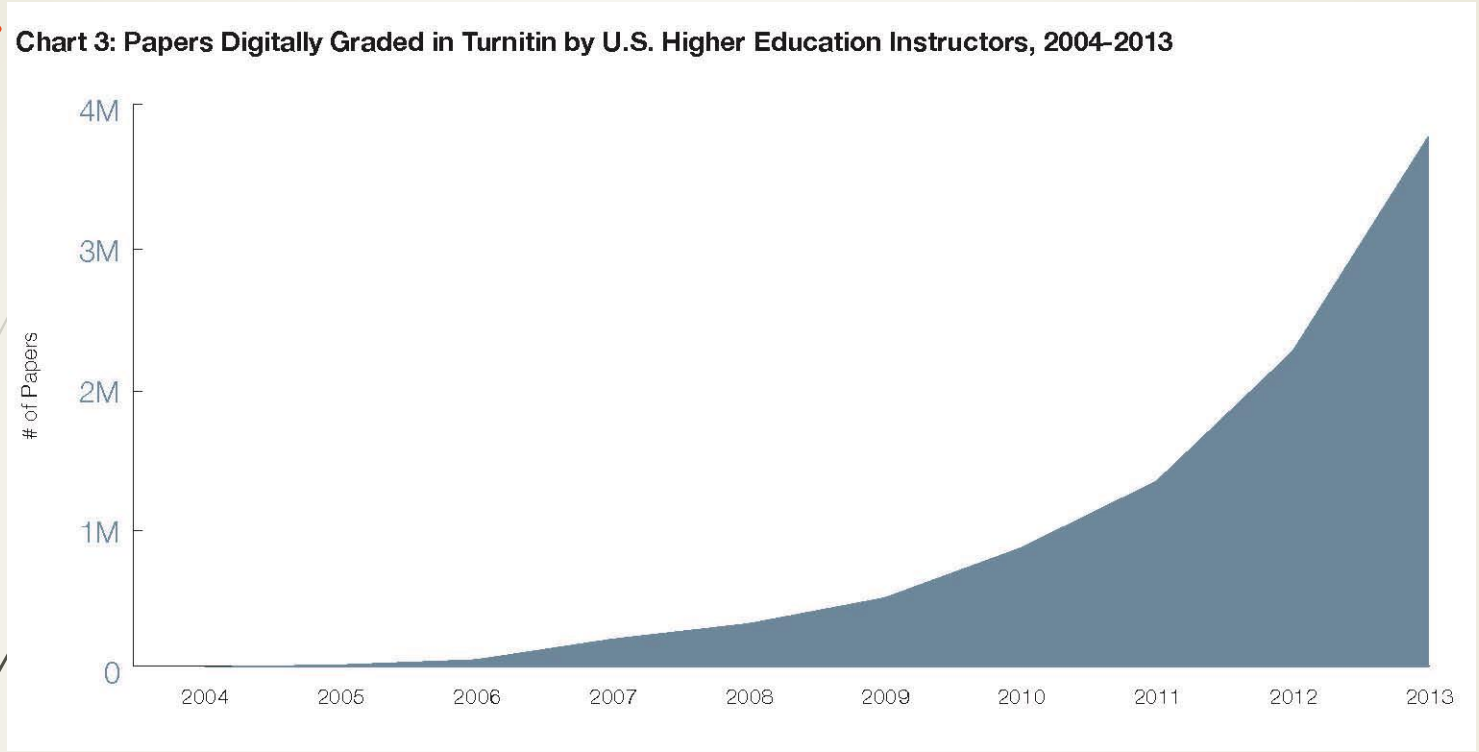


Chart 2: Papers Submitted to Turnitin by U.S. Higher Education Customers, 2004-2013





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Results.

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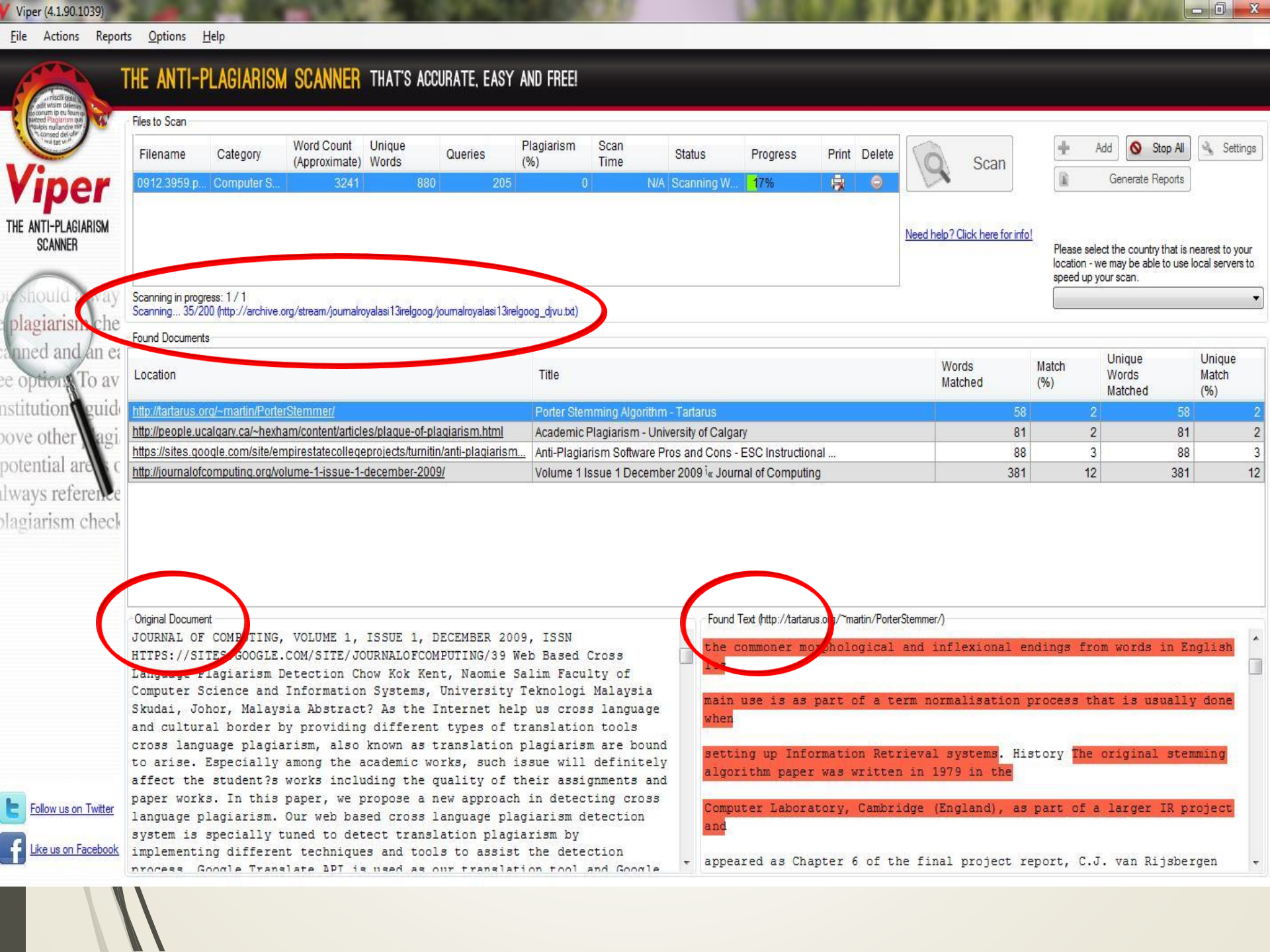
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Scanning in progress: 1 / 1
Scanning... 35/200 (http://archive.org/stream/journalroyalasi13irelgoog/journalroyalasi13irelgoog_djvu.txt)
Found Documents
Location Title Words Matched Match (%) Unique Words Matched Unique Match (%)
http://tartarus.org/~martin/PorterStemmer/ Porter Stemming Algorithm - Tartarus 58 2 58 2
http://people.ucalgary.ca/~hexham/content/articles/plague-of-plagiarism.html Academic Plagiarism - University of Calgary 81 2 81 2
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Original Document
JOURNAL OF COMPUTING, VOLUME 1, ISSUE 1, DECEMBER 2009, ISSN HTTPS://SITES.GOOGLE.COM/SITE/JOURNALOFCOMPUTING/39 Web Based Cross Language Plagiarism Detection Chow Kok Kent, Naomie Salim Faculty of Computer Science and Information Systems, University Teknologi Malaysia Skudai, Johor, Malaysia Abstract? As the Internet help us cross language and cultural border by providing different types of translation tools cross language plagiarism, also known as translation plagiarism are bound to arise. Especially among the academic works, such issue will definitely affect the student?s works including the quality of their assignments and paper works. In this paper, we propose a new approach in detecting cross language plagiarism. Our web based cross language plagiarism detection system is specially tuned to detect translation plagiarism by implementing different techniques and tools to assist the detection process. Google Translate API is used as our translation tool and Google
Found Text (http://tartarus.org/~martin/PorterStemmer/)
the commoner morphological and inflexional endings from words in English Its
main use is as part of a term normalisation process that is usually done when
setting up Information Retrieval systems. History The original stemming algorithm paper was written in 1979 in the
Computer Laboratory, Cambridge (England), as part of a larger IR project and
appeared as Chapter 6 of the final project report, C.J. van Rijsbergen
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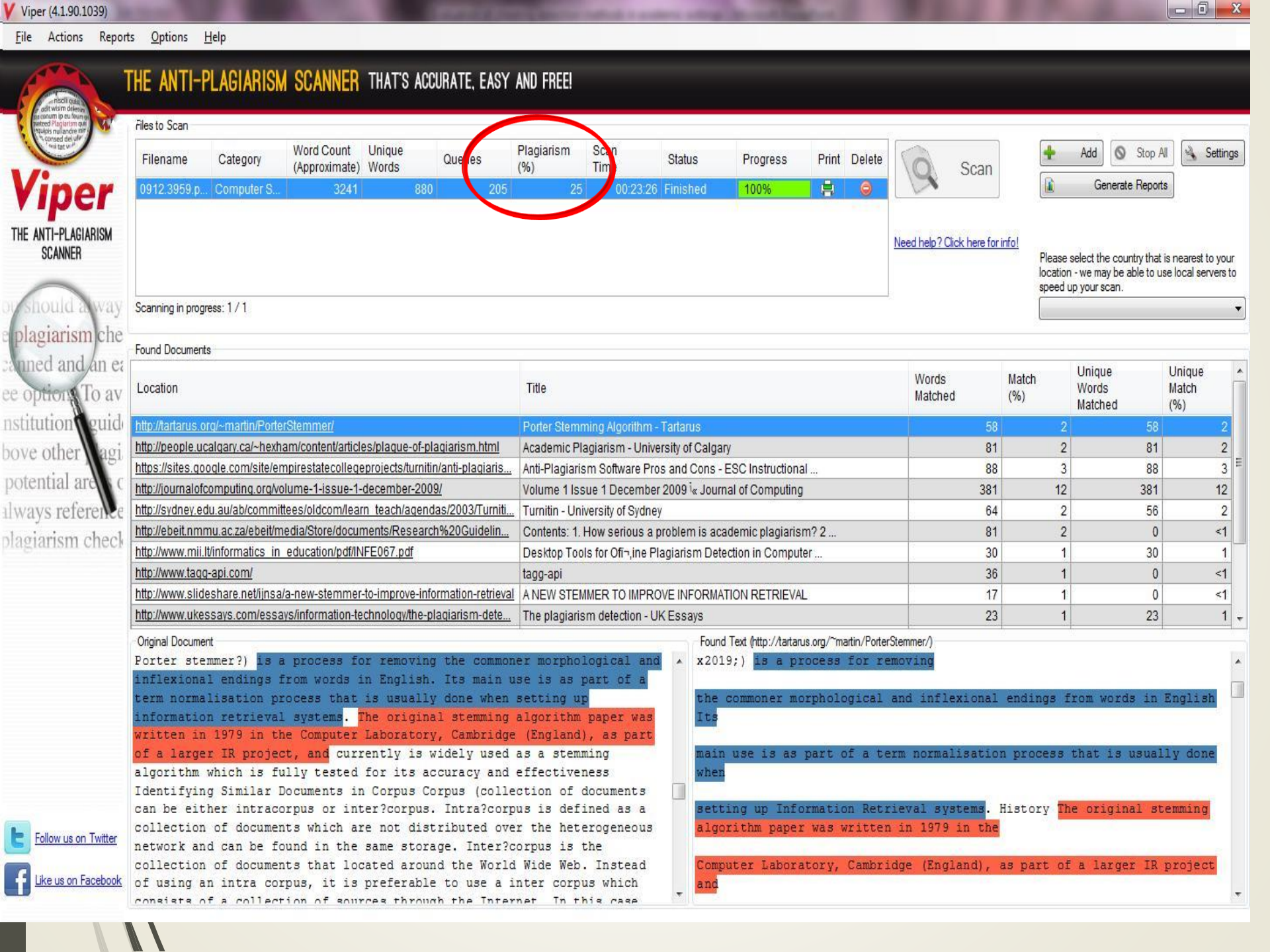
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http://journalofcomputing.org/volume-1-issue-1-december-2009/ Volume 1 Issue 1 December 2009 « Journal of Computing 381 12 381 12
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http://ebeit.nmmu.ac.za/ebeit/media/Store/documents/Research%20Guidelin... Contents: 1. How serious a problem is academic plagiarism? 2 ... 81 2 0 <1
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http://www.tagg-api.com/ tagg-api 36 1 0 <1
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Porter stemmer?) is a process for removing the commoner morphological and inflexional endings from words in English. Its main use is as part of a term normalisation process that is usually done when setting up information retrieval systems. The original stemming algorithm paper was written in 1979 in the Computer Laboratory, Cambridge (England), as part of a larger IR project, and currently is widely used as a stemming algorithm which is fully tested for its accuracy and effectiveness Identifying Similar Documents in Corpus Corpus (collection of documents can be either intracorpus or inter?corpus. Intra?corpus is defined as a collection of documents which are not distributed over the heterogeneous network and can be found in the same storage. Inter?corpus is the collection of documents that located around the World Wide Web. Instead of using an intra corpus, it is preferable to use a inter corpus which
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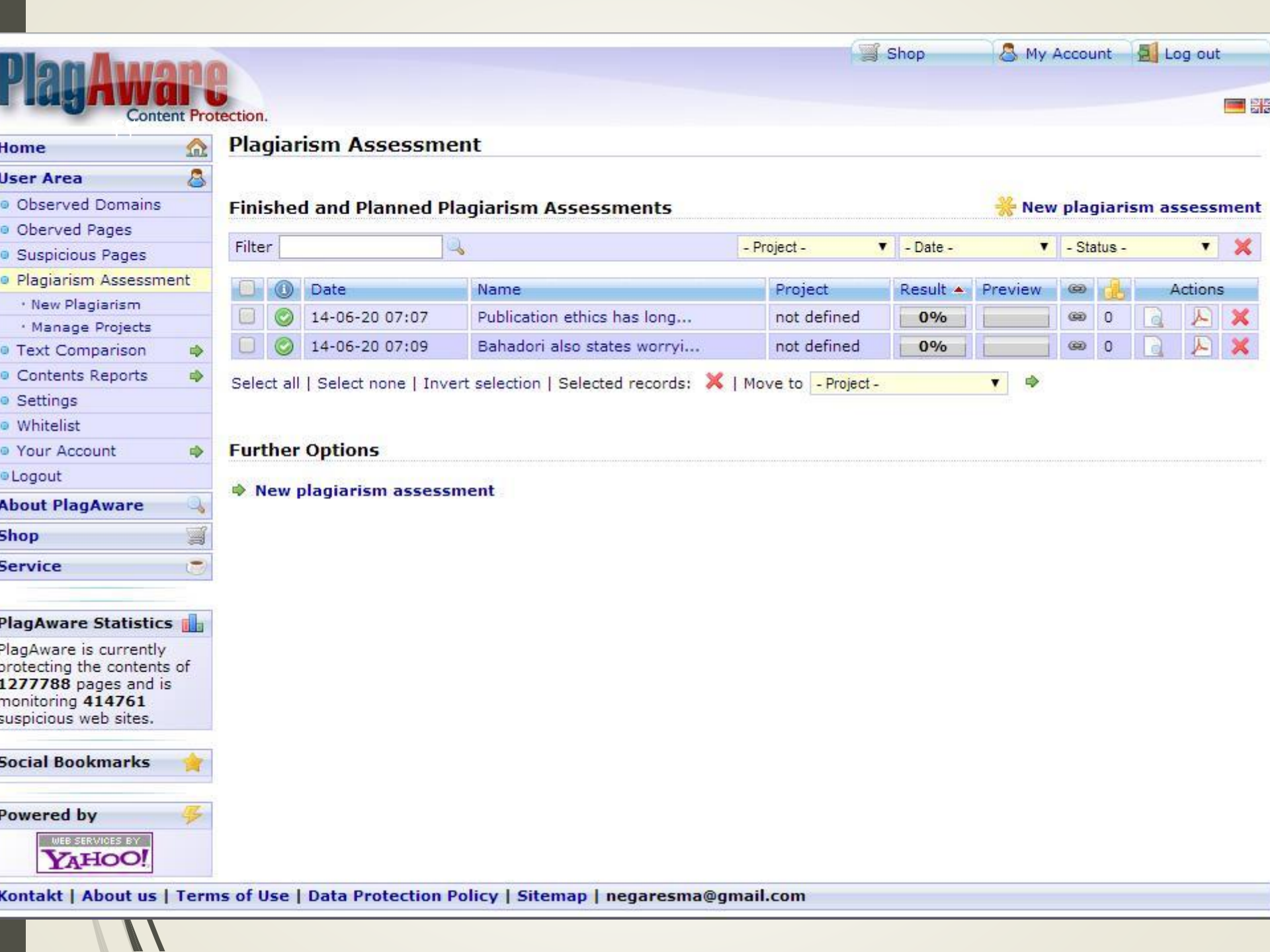
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Plagiarism Assessment
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Manage Projects
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- الزاما نمره بالا به معنای وقوع سرقت علمی و بالعکس نمی باشد
- تفسیر نتایج به عهده مدرسان (lecturers or instructors)، کتابداران، ویراستاران
- نمره مشخصی در تعیین سرقت علمی وجود ندارد.

نرم افزارها چگونه سرقت علمی را تشخیص می دهند؟

How plagiarism softwares work?

- روش های تشخیص برونی Extrinsic
- روش های تشخیص درونی Intrinsic

روش های تشخیص بیرونی:

- Fingerprinting
- Stopword n-grams
- Citation-based plagiarism detection
- Idea Plagiarism

- استفاده از ترتیب کلمات عام و حروف اضافه جهت تشخیص سرقت علمی

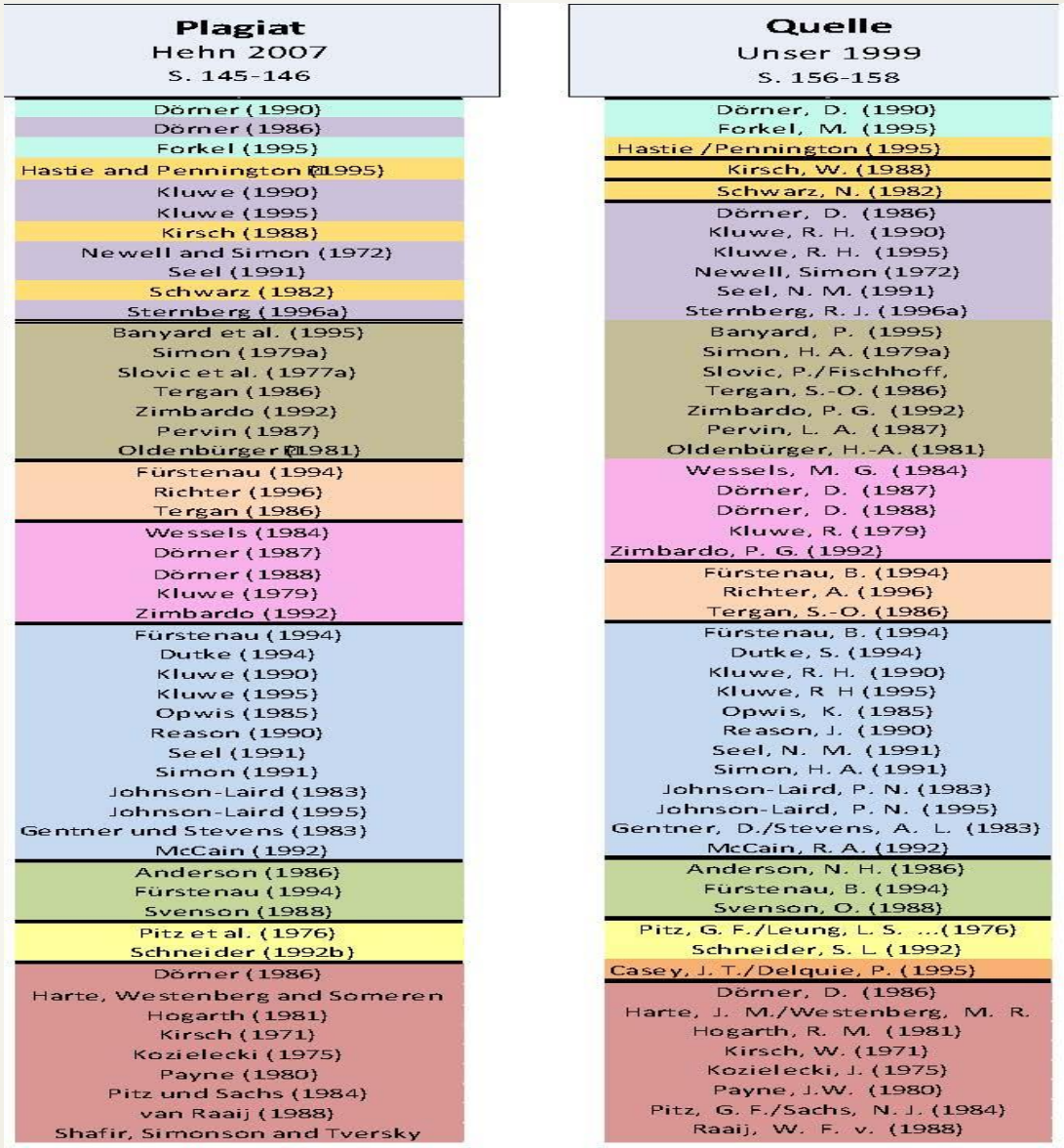
This probably arose from the difference in the duration of the respective offices. As the President is to be elected for no more than four years, it can rarely happen that an adequate salary, fixed at the commencement of that period, will not continue to be such to its end.

- متن اصلی

This came into existence likely from the deviance in the time-period of the particular billet. As the premier is to be nominated for not more than a period of four years, it can infrequently happen that an ample wage, fixed at the embarkation of that period, will not endure to be such to its end.

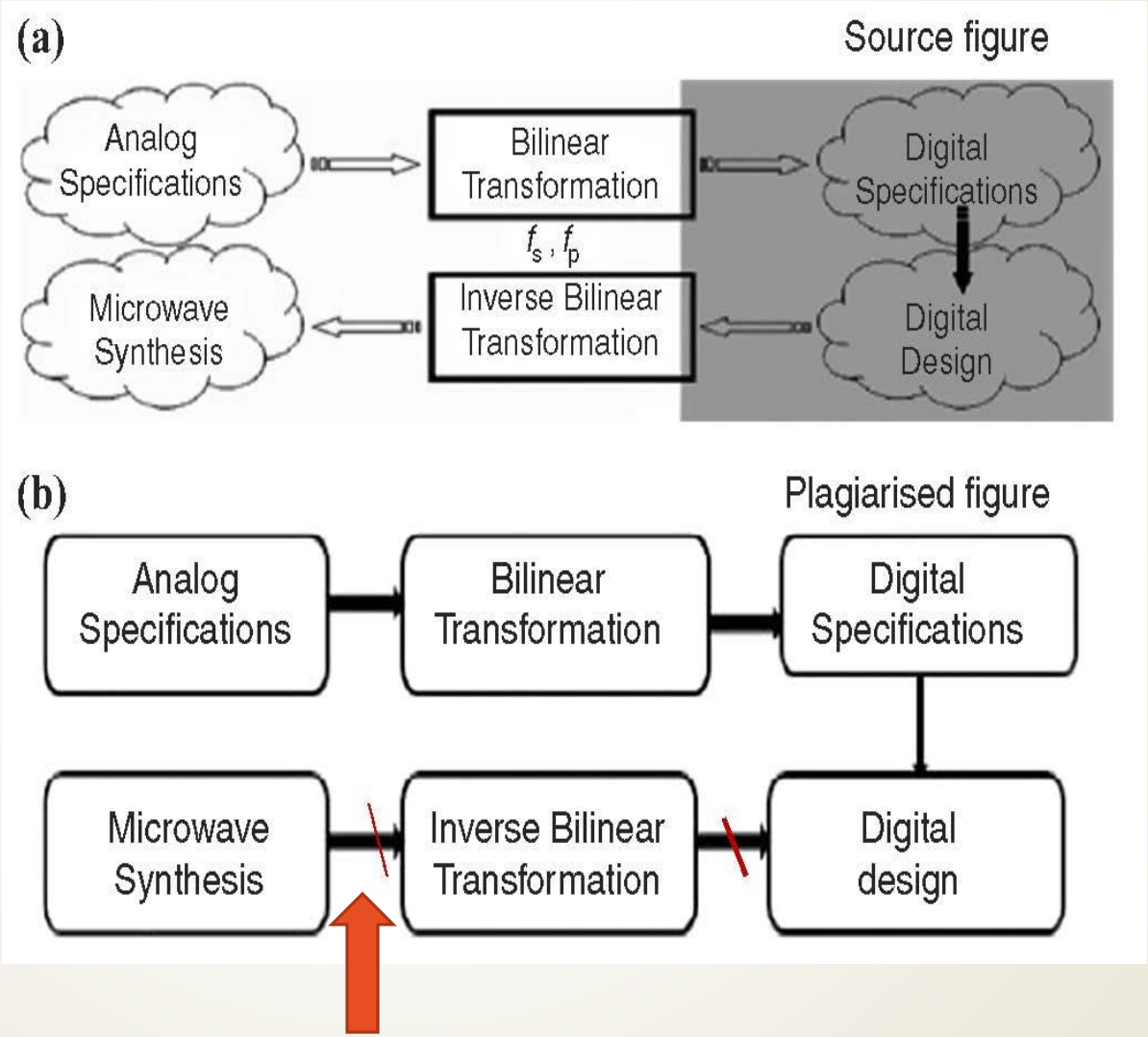
- سرقت علمی

Citation-based plagiarism detection



Plagiat Hehn 2007 S. 145-146	Quelle Unser 1999 S. 156-158
Dörner (1990)	Dörner, D. (1990)
Dörner (1986)	Forkel, M. (1995)
Forkel (1995)	Hastie /Pennington (1995)
Hastie and Pennington (1995)	Kirsch, W. (1988)
Kluwe (1990)	Schwarz, N. (1982)
Kluwe (1995)	Dörner, D. (1986)
Kirsch (1988)	Kluwe, R. H. (1990)
Newell and Simon (1972)	Kluwe, R. H. (1995)
Seel (1991)	Newell, Simon (1972)
Schwarz (1982)	Seel, N. M. (1991)
Sternberg (1996a)	Sternberg, R. J. (1996a)
Banyard et al. (1995)	Banyard, P. (1995)
Simon (1979a)	Simon, H. A. (1979a)
Slovic et al. (1977a)	Slovic, P./Fischhoff,
Tergan (1986)	Tergan, S.-O. (1986)
Zimbardo (1992)	Zimbardo, P. G. (1992)
Pervin (1987)	Pervin, L. A. (1987)
Oldenbürger (1981)	Oldenbürger, H.-A. (1981)
Fürstenau (1994)	Wessels, M. G. (1984)
Richter (1996)	Dörner, D. (1987)
Tergan (1986)	Dörner, D. (1988)
Wessels (1984)	Kluwe, R. (1979)
Dörner (1987)	Zimbardo, P. G. (1992)
Dörner (1988)	Fürstenau, B. (1994)
Kluwe (1979)	Richter, A. (1996)
Zimbardo (1992)	Tergan, S.-O. (1986)
Fürstenau (1994)	Fürstenau, B. (1994)
Dutke (1994)	Dutke, S. (1994)
Kluwe (1990)	Kluwe, R. H. (1990)
Kluwe (1995)	Kluwe, R H (1995)
Opwis (1985)	Opwis, K. (1985)
Reason (1990)	Reason, J. (1990)
Seel (1991)	Seel, N. M. (1991)
Simon (1991)	Simon, H. A. (1991)
Johnson-Laird (1983)	Johnson-Laird, P. N. (1983)
Johnson-Laird (1995)	Johnson-Laird, P. N. (1995)
Gentner und Stevens (1983)	Gentner, D./Stevens, A. L. (1983)
McCain (1992)	McCain, R. A. (1992)
Anderson (1986)	Anderson, N. H. (1986)
Fürstenau (1994)	Fürstenau, B. (1994)
Svenson (1988)	Svenson, O. (1988)
Pitz et al. (1976)	Pitz, G. F./Leung, L. S. ...(1976)
Schneider (1992b)	Schneider, S. L. (1992)
Dörner (1986)	Casey, J. T./Delquie, P. (1995)
Harte, Westenberg and Someren	Dörner, D. (1986)
Hogarth (1981)	Harte, J. M./Westenberg, M. R.
Kirsch (1971)	Hogarth, R. M. (1981)
Kozielecki (1975)	Kirsch, W. (1971)
Payne (1980)	Kozielecki, J. (1975)
Pitz und Sachs (1984)	Payne, J.W. (1980)
van Raaij (1988)	Pitz, G. F./Sachs, N. J. (1984)
Shafir, Simonson and Tversky	Raaij, W. F. v. (1988)

Idea Plagiarism



روش های تشخیص درونی:

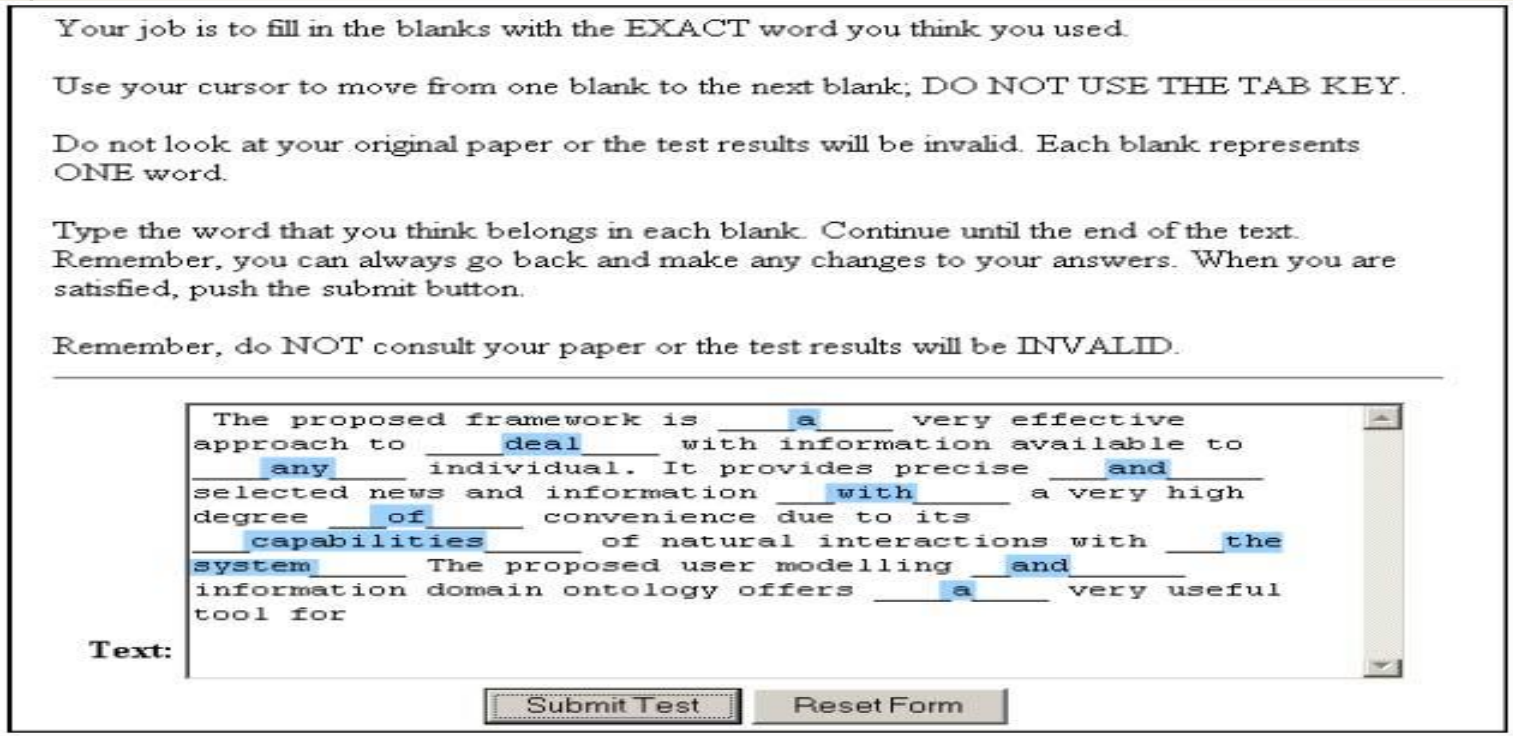
- Authorship attribution (Forensic Linguistic)
- Authorship verification
- Author profiling
- Error Analysis
- Stylometry

تشخیص سبک نگارش یا استایلومتری

*"**Our** goal is to identify files that came from **the same source** or contain parts that came from **the same source**. **We** say that two files are similar if they contain a significant number of common substrings that are not too small. **We** would like to find enough common substrings to rule out chance, without requiring too many so that **we** can detect similarity even if significant parts of the files are different. However, **my** interest in plagiarism lies within academic institutions, so the document domain will be local research articles. The limited scope of domain will make it easier to determine if it is **same source** or not."*

تشخیص سبک نگارش در نرم افزار Glatt

- بعد از انتخاب یک پاراگراف از متن مشکوک، پنجمین کلمه هر سطر حذف می شود و سپس از نویسنده خواسته می شود تا جاهای خالی را پر کند.
- تعداد جوابهای درست و زمان پاسخگویی جهت تشخیص امکان سرقت علمی محاسبه می شوند.



Score

Number of Words Correctly Identified: 7

Number of Words Incorrectly Identified: 4

Total Words Attempted: 11

Percent Correct: 0.64

SCORING FOR SELF-DETECTION TEST

The Glatt Plagiarism Self-Detection Test is based on the theory that each person has a unique style of writing. Furthermore, it is assumed that you know and can remember your own writing better than anyone else.

So how did you do?
Did you get at least 50% correct?

If not, you may want to rewrite the passage and take the Self-Detect Test again.

Plagiarist's tools:

- **Plagiarist's thesaurus**:
- Synonymizer
- Anti-Anti Plagiarism System

- **Paraphrasing tools**:
- articlerewritertool.com
- onlineparaphrase.net

- **Plagiarism removers:**
- RemovePlagirism.com

- **Grammar checker:**
- White Smoke

“**According** to many **observers**, the **coming decade** will be the **decade** of **speech** technologies. Computer systems, whether **stationary** or mobile, **wired** or **wireless**, will **increasingly** offer users the **opportunity** to **interact** with **information** and **people through** speech. This has been made **possible** by the **arrival** of **relatively robust**, speaker-**independent**, **spontaneous** (or **continuous**) **spoken dialogue** systems in the late 1990s as well as through the **constantly falling costs** of computer speed, bandwidth, storage, and component **miniaturisation**. The **presence** of a speech recogniser in most **appliances combined** with distributed speech processing technologies will **enable** users to speak their **native tongue** when **interacting** with computer systems for a **very large** number of **purposes**. ”

“**Agreeing** to many **onlookers**, the **approaching era** will be the **era** of **verbal** technologies. Computer systems, whether **desktop** or mobile, **with wires** or **without wires**, will **progressively** offer users the **chance** to **interface** with **data** and **persons via** speech. This has been made **viable** by the **appearance** of **comparatively flourishing**, speaker-**free**, **impulsive** (or **continual**) **verbal conversation** systems in the late 1990s as well as through the **persistently declining prices** of computer speed, network

communication capabilities, **storage space**, and component **miniaturization**. The **existence** of a speech recognizer in most **devices united** with distributed speech processing technologies will **allow** users to speak their **local language** when **working** with computer systems for a **great** number of **reasons**. ”

Fast Online Paraphraser

Paraphrasing Tool

Your Text:

The decomposition of scientific literature into disciplinary and subdisciplinary structures is one of the core goals of scientometrics. How can we achieve a good decomposition? The ISI subject categories classify journals included in the Science Citation Index (SCI). The aggregated journal-journal citation matrix contained in the Journal Citation Reports can be aggregated on the basis of these categories. This leads to an asymmetrical

1195 characters

5 + 2 = 7

Paraphrase

hide changes

The decomposition reaction of scientific literature into disciplinary and subdisciplinary ~~structures~~ social structure is one of the core ~~goals~~ finish of scientometrics. How can we achieve a ~~good~~ goodness decomposition? The ISI ~~subject categories~~ guinea pig family classify ~~journals~~ diary included in the Science Citation Index (SCI). The aggregated journal-journal citation

سوء استفاده از مترجم های ماشینی

- Google translator
- Systran soft
- سوء استفاده از تفاوت در ساختارهای زبانهای شرقی و غربی

➢ *ENGLISH (Original Text)*

"Hybrid systems have a particular attraction in that they link two types of elements that are prominent in reactions to emotion—articulate verbal descriptions and explanations and

➢ *Translated to SPANISH*

"Los sistemas híbridos tienen un atractivo muy particular en que se vinculan dos tipos de elementos que ocupan un lugar destacado en las reacciones de emo-ción, articular las descripciones y explicaciones verbales y las respuestas que se hacen sentir en lugar de articulados. "

➢ *Translated to SWAHILI*

"Hybrid mifumo ya kuwa na kivutio hasa katika zilizounganishwa mbili aina ya mambo ambayo ni maarufu katika reactions ya hisia, kutoa maelezo ya maneno na maelezo na majibu ya kwamba ni badala ya kujisikia ilitoa."

➢ *Translated to PERSIAN*

سیستم های هیبرید دارای جاذبه، به خصوص در دو نوع مربوط به چیزهایی میشود که محبوبیت خود را در اثر هیجان رابرای شرح مفصلی شفاهی و توضیحات و پاسخ است که به جای احساس فراهم شده است.

➢ *Translated to MALAY*

"Hybrid sistem dengan graviti, khususnya dalam dua perkara berkaitan yang popular dalam kegembiraan Rabray keterangan terperinci dan penjelasan dan merespon secara lisan daripada perasaan yang disediakan. "

➢ *Translated to FRENCH*

"Les systèmes hybrides avec la gravité, en particulier dans les deux questions sont très populaires dans la description Rabray fun et des explications détaillées, et de répondre aux sentiments de vive voix fourni. "

➢ *Translated to CHINESE (Simplified)*

"混合动力系统与重力有关，尤其是在作为一个细节和解释和答复热情，它的普及问题的两种类型，提供口头感情。"

➢ *Translated back to ENGLISH*

"Hybrid system with gravity, in particular in the detail and explanation and as a warm response, and its popularity are two types of problems, provide oral feelings."

Google translator
Systran soft

سوء استفاده از تفاوت در ساختارهای زبانهای شرقی و غربی

Table 1. Ghostwriting fees based on the deadline

Time	Cost/page
Within 3 hours	$42.95/page
Within 6 hours	$39.95/page
Within 12 hours	$32.95/page
Within 24 hours	$29.95/page
Within 48 hours	$22.95/page
Within 3 days	$19.95/page
Within 5 days	$19.55/page
Within 7 days	$19.15/page
Within 10 days	$18.55/page
Within 14 days	$17.75/page
Within 1 month	$14.95/page

Table 2 illustrates the fee differences among the levels of writing required for the text.

Table 2. Ghostwriting texts fees based on the level

Level	Surcharge Fee
Undergraduate & below	Same as Table 1.
Graduate	+ $3 / page
Corporate Research	+ $3 / page
Ph.D.	+ $6 / page

عواقب سرقت علمی:

Secure | https://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/feb/09/german-education-minister-quits-phd-

Apps Bookmarks پژوهشکده‌ء علوم اطلاع مقاله فارسی Plagiarism Detection EBSCOhost Login scientific.thomsonreu Other bookma

Germany

German education minister quits over PhD plagiarism

Annette Schavan's resignation over plagiarism ahead of election is second case to hit Merkel's government in two years

عواقب سرقت علمی:

www.nature.com/news/publisher-pulls-58-articles-by-iranian-scientists-over-authorship-manipulati

Apps | Bookmarks | پژوهشکده علوم اطلاعات | مقاله فارسی | Plagiarism Detection | EBSCOhost Login | scientific.thomsonreut | Other book

nature International weekly journal of science

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News & Comment > News > 2017 > January > Article

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Publisher pulls 58 articles by Iranian scientists over authorship manipulation

Cull of papers follows similar discoveries in 2015.

Ewen Callaway

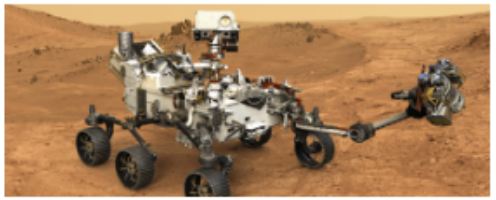
01 November 2016 | Clarified: 03 November 2016

Rights & Permissions

A tranche of 58 articles authored by 282 Iran-based researchers were retracted today by a leading scientific publisher, which said it had found signs that the peer review and publication processes had been compromised.

BioMed Central (BMC) will retract 28 articles and investigate another 40, whereas Springer will pull

Next stop: Mars



The $2.4-billion plan to steal a rock from Mars

NASA is now building the rover that it hopes will bring back signs of life on the red planet.

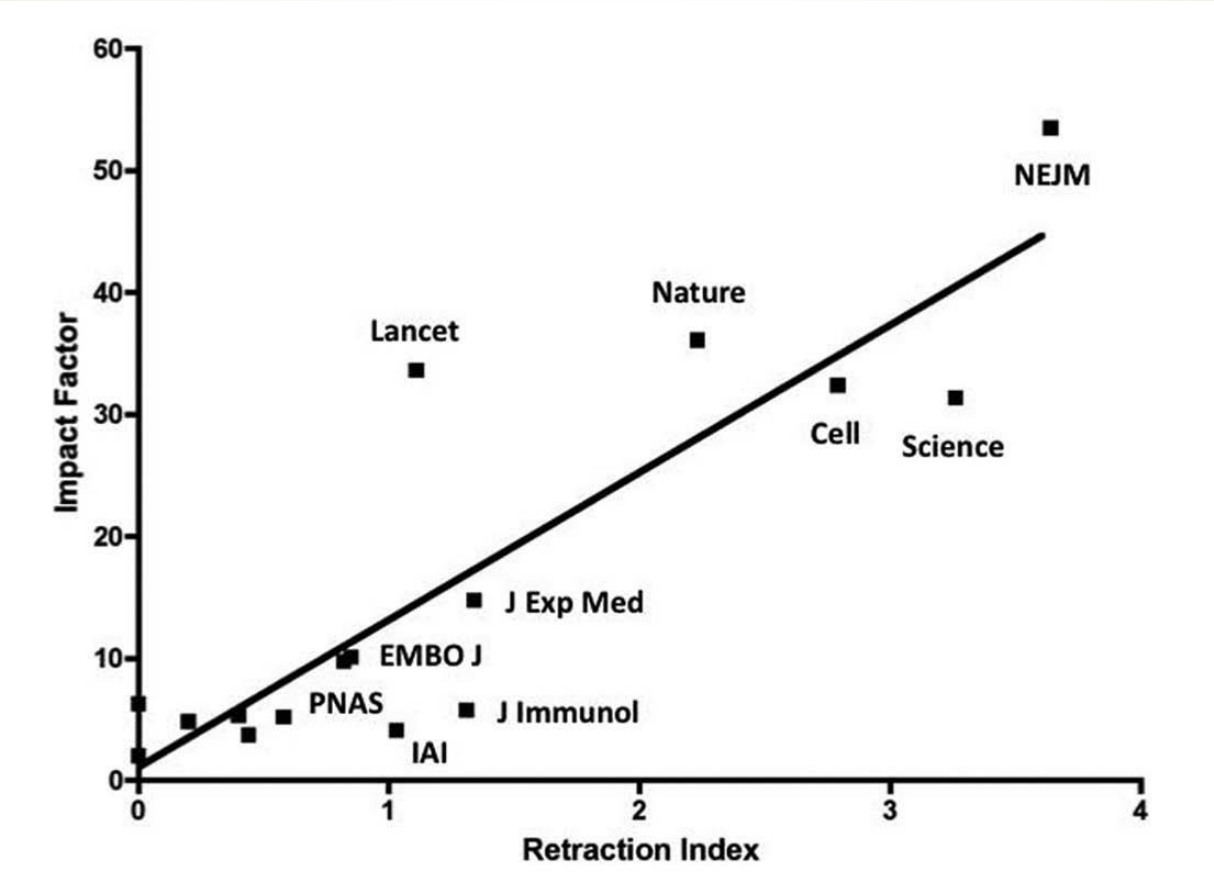
Recent | Read | Commented

1. Scientists join massive protest against Trump

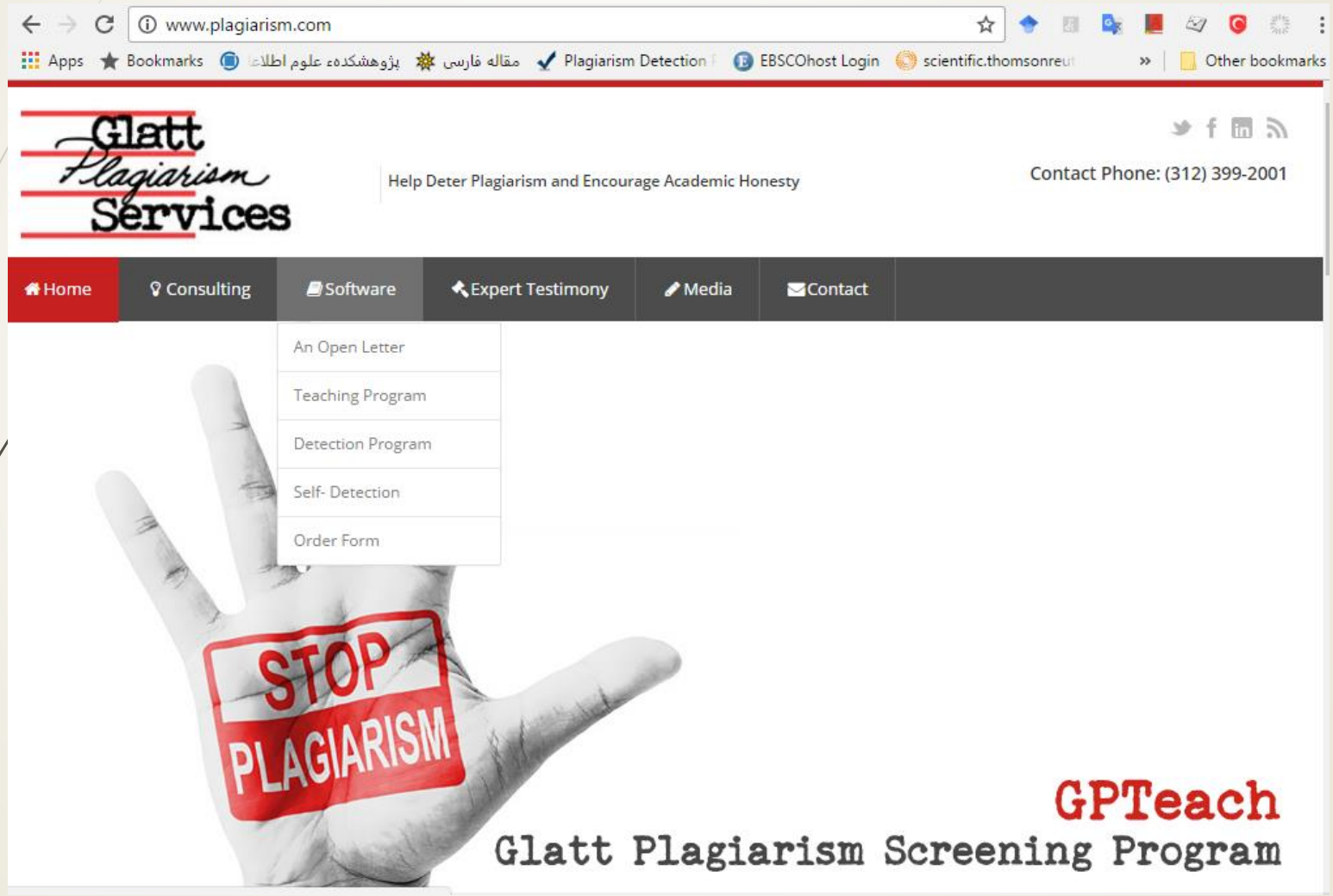
عواقب سرقت علمی:

Publishing of Retracted papers

Analysis of Retraction:



http://www.plagiarism.com/> software>Self-Detection



Plagiarism Detection Tools:

- Turnitin : http://turnitin.com/
- Viper: http://www.scanmyessay.com
- Glatt Plagiarism Services: http://www.plagiarism.com/
- Duplichecker: http://www.duplichecker.com/
- www.Copyscape.com
- Siteliner: http://www.siteliner.com/ (SEO uses)

Using most of them need to make an account

Plagiarism Detection Tools in Iran:

نرم افزار مشابهت یاب روایات

مشابهت یاب مقالات یا سمیم نور توسط مرکز تحقیقات کامپیوتری علوم اسلامی

سامانه همانندجو توسط پژوهشگاه علوم و فناوری اطلاعات ایران IRANDOC

سامانه همتاجو توسط جهاد دانشگاهی

سامانه مهتاب دانشگاه شهید بهشتی

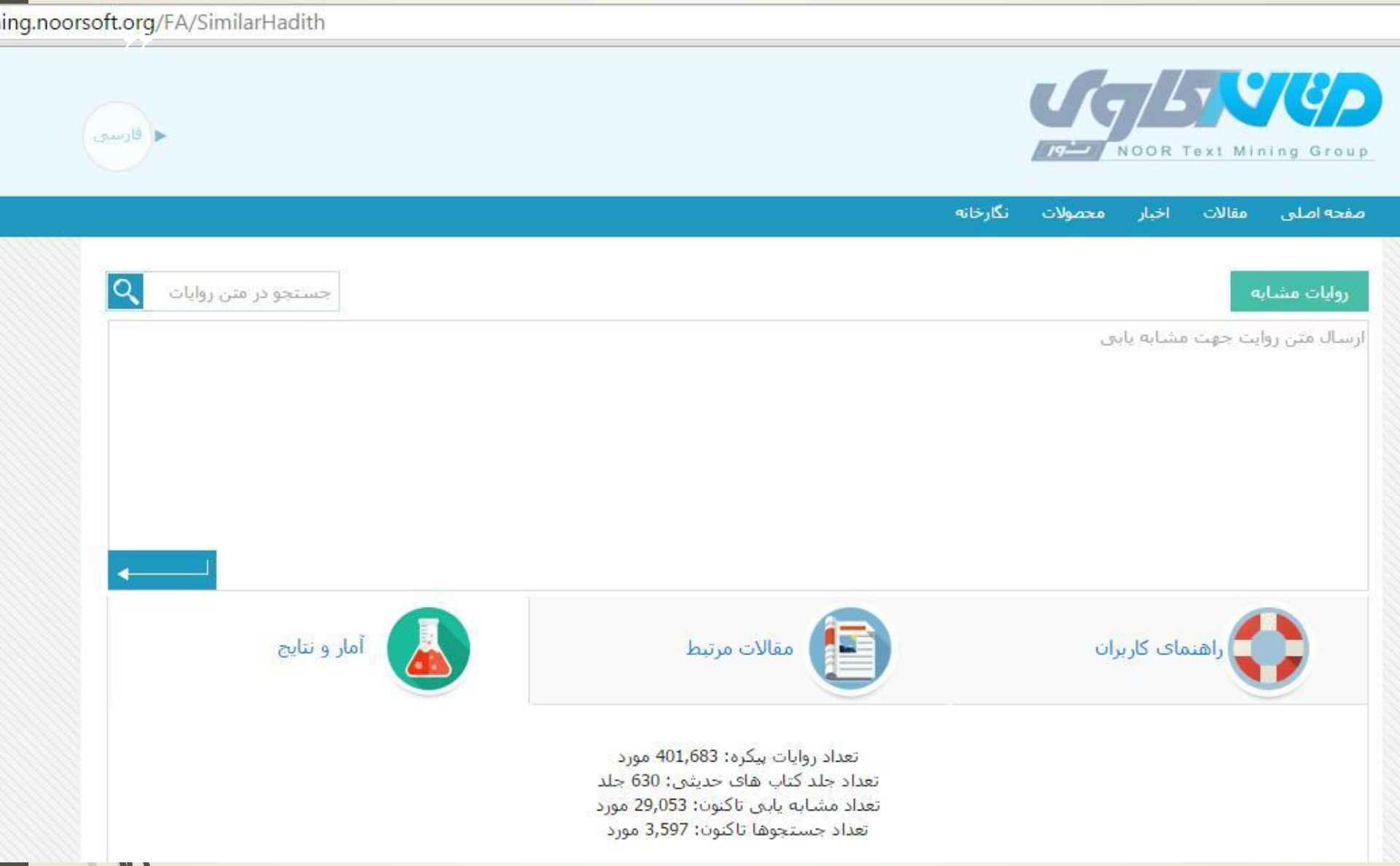
http://textmining.noorsoft.org/FA/SimilarHadith

http://textmining.noorsoft.org/FA/SimilarArticle

http://www.samimnoor.ir/

http://noorsoft.org/

نرم افزار مشابهت یاب روایات
مرکز تحقیقات کامپیوتری علوم اسلامی



روایات مشابه

جستجو در متن روایات

أمّا أوّلُ ذلكَ فإنّهُ كانَ في رَحِمِ اُمِّهِ يَرزُقُهُ هُناكَ في قَرارٍ مَكينٍ حَيثُ لا يُؤذيهِ حَرٌّ ولا بَردٌ ، ثُمَّ أخرَجَهُ مِن ذلكَ وأجرى لَهُ رِزقاً مِن لَبَنِ اُمِّهِ يَكفيهِ بِهِ ويُرَبّيهِ ويَنعَشُهُ مِن غَيرِ حَولٍ بِهِ ولا قُوَّةٍ ، ثُمَّ فُطِمَ مِن ذلكَ فَأجرى لَهُ رِزقاً مِن كَسبِ أبَوَيهِ يَرأفُ وَرَحمَةٍ لَهُ مِن قُلوبِهِما ، لا يَملِكانِ غَيرَ ذلكَ حَتّى أنَّهُما يُؤثِرانِهِ عَلى أنفُسِهِما في أحوالٍ كَثيرَةٍ حَتّى إذا كَبِرَ وعَقَلَ واكتَسَبَ لِنَفسِهِ ضاقَ بِهِ أمرُهُ ، وظَنَّ الظُنونَ يَرَيّهِ اِصبروا عَلي اداء الفَرائض، وَ صابِرو عَدُوَّكُم ، وَ رابِطوا امامَكُمُ المُنتَظَرِ

راهنمای کاربران

مقالات مرتبط

آمار و نتایج

سیستم های "مشابه‌یاب" از جمله سیستم‌هایی هستند که معادل دستی ندارند. به عبارت دیگر شناسایی میزان شباهت یک متن با حجم انبوهی از متون دیگر به صورت دستی تقریباً غیرممکن می باشد. از جمله کاربردهای "سامانه تشخیص ماشینی روایات مشابه" عبارتند از:

- تشخیص زیر مجموعه بودن احادیث
- پیدا کردن متن و ترجمه
- شناسایی احادیث غیر تکراری
- شناسایی تعابیر مختلف اسناد
- شناسایی کتب مفقوده
- موضوعات مشابه
- میزان احادیث مشابه بین معصومین(ع)
- شناسایی معصوم به عنوان راوی حدیث

oft.org/FA/SimilarHadith

فارسی

NOOR Text Mining Group

صفحه اصلی | مقالات | اخبار | محصولات | نگارخانه

نتیجه مشابه یابی در روایات‌تعداد 7 روایت در مدت 3.826 ثانیه یافت شد.بازگشت

1	%64	كَانَ فِيمَا وَعَظَ بِهِ لُقْمَانُ اِبْنَهُ أَنْ قَالَ لَهُ يَا بُنَيَّ لِيَعْتَبِرْ مَنْ قَصُرَ يَقِينُهُ وَ ضَعُفَتْ نِيَّتُهُ فِي طَلَبِ اَلرِّزْقِ إِنَ اَللَّهَ تَبَارَكَ وَ تَعَالَى خَلَقَهُ ...
2	%64	قَالَ أَمِيرُ اَلْمُؤْمِنِينَ عَلَيْهِ اَلسَّلاَمُ كَانَ فِيمَا وَعَظَ بِهِ لُقْمَانُ اِبْنَهُ أَنْ قَالَ لَهُ يَا بُنَيَّ لِيَعْتَبِرْ مَنْ قَصُرَ يَقِينُهُ وَ ضَعُفَتْ نِيَّتُهُ فِي طَلَبِ اَل...
3	%64	كَانَ فِيمَا وَعَظَ بِهِ لُقْمَانُ اِبْنَهُ أَنْ قَالَ لَهُ يَا بُنَيَّ لِيَعْتَبِرْ مَنْ قَصُرَ يَقِينُهُ وَ ضَعُفَتْ نِيَّتُهُ فِي طَلَبِ
4	%61	كان فيما وعظ به لقمان ابنه أن قال له يا بني ليعتبر من قصر يقينه و ضعفت نيته في طلب واحدة منها كسب و لا حيلة و الله...
5	%47	كان فيما وعظ لقمان ابنه أنه قال يا بني ليعتبر من قصر يقينه و ضعف تعبه في طلب الرزق كسب و لا حيلة إن الله سيرزقه في الح...
6	%47	كَانَ فِيمَا وَعَظَ لُقْمَانُ اِبْنَهُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ يَا بُنَيَّ لِيَعْتَبِرْ مَنْ قَصُرَ يَقِينُهُ وَ ضَعُفَ تَعَبُهُ فِي طَلَبِ
7	%46	، فِيمَا وَعَظَ بِهِ لُقْمَانُ اِبْنَهُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ يَا بُنَيَّ لِيَعْتَبِرْ مَنْ قَصُرَ يَقِينُهُ وَ ضَعُفَ تَعَبُهُ فِي طَلَبِ اَلرِّزْقِ

سند روایت :
قال امیر المومنین صلوات الله علیه
بیان روایت :
بیان کننده :
امام علی ع
عنوان منبع :
بحار الانوار الجامعه لدرر اخبار الایمه الاطهار
شماره جلد :
100
نام مولف :
علامه مجلسی
شماره صفحه :
30

از توجه شما سپاسگزارم