



## The New Analysis Report

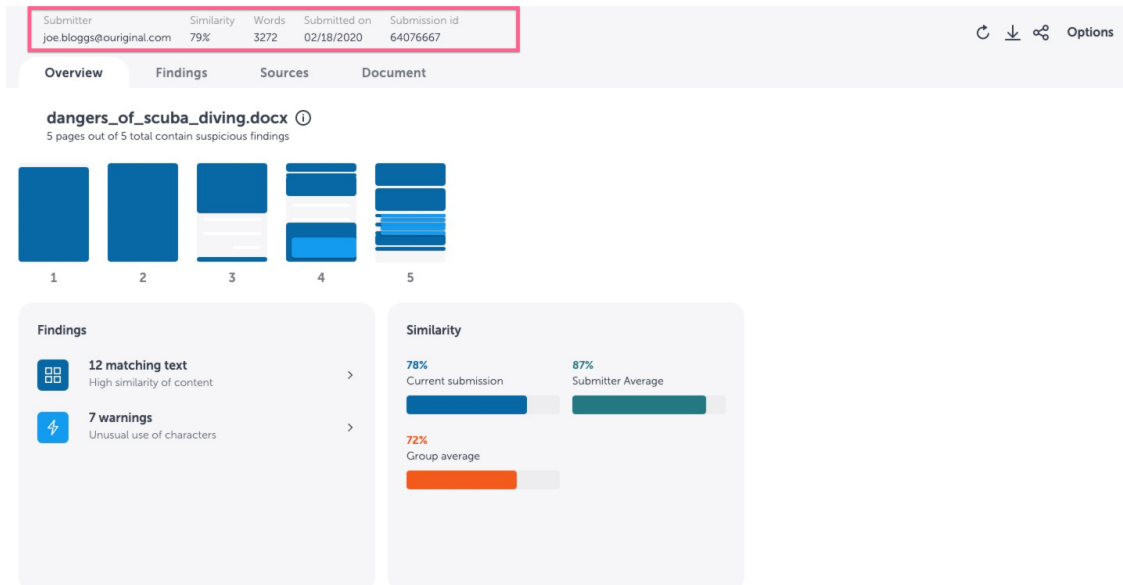
### User guide

This guide will provide you with all of the information necessary to get started with Ouriginal's new Analysis Report. To give our users the best possible experience, we have redesigned our system to support your needs. This guide takes you through the new interface step by step.

#### 1) Submission details panel

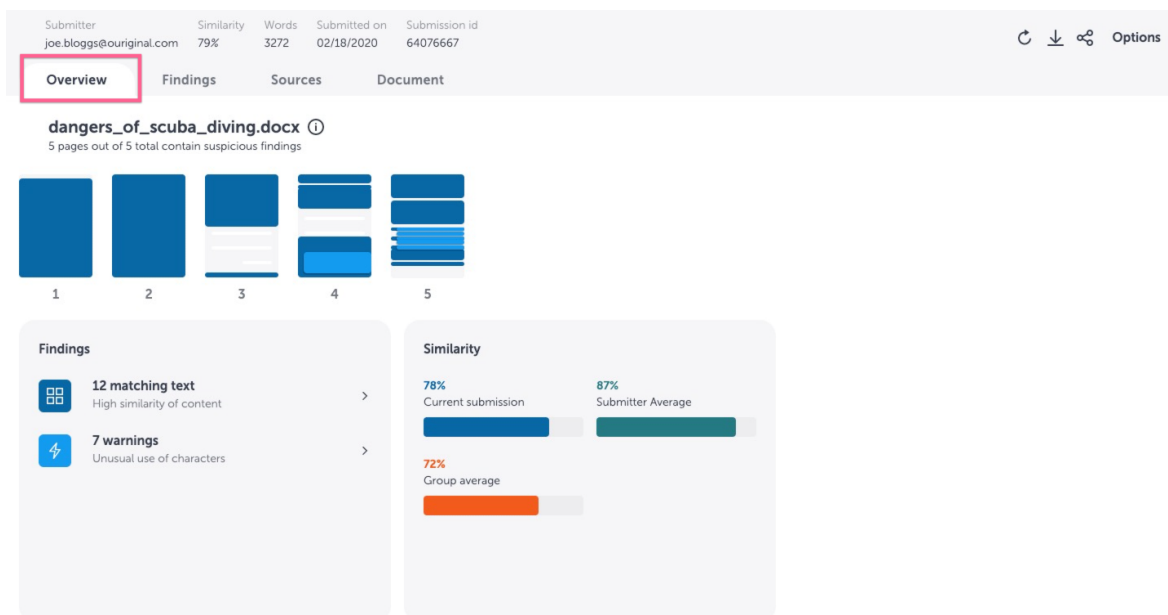
The overview pane at the top of the Ouriginal Analysis Report provides you with an overview of the document. The following information is shown:

- Name of the submitter
- Similarity percentage
- Total words of the submission
- Submission date
- Submission ID



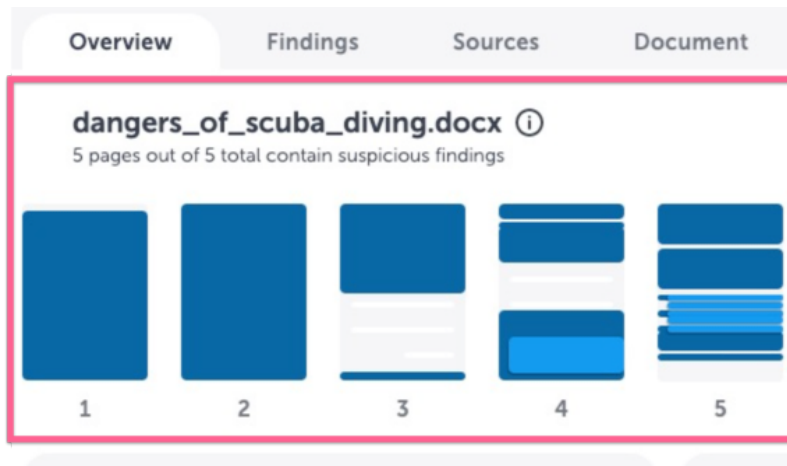
## 2) Overview tab

The **Overview** tab provides an overview of the analysis conducted for the submitted work. This is the default view for the report and from here you will be able to navigate through the report.



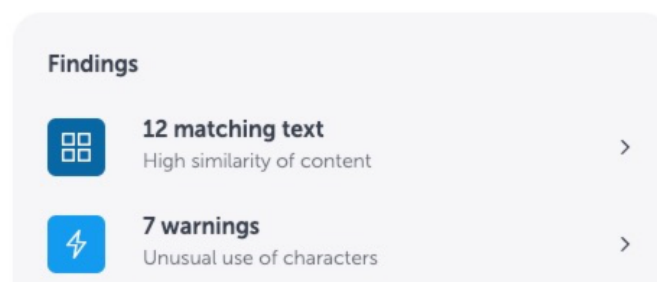
## 2a) Overview - Document overview chart

The document overview chart provides a quick and easy way to see where findings and/or matches have been detected in the submitted document. To investigate a specific finding or warning, select it and you will be given a deeper view of the result.



## 2b) Overview - Findings

This component provides a summary of the number of findings that Ouriginal detected in the submitted document. As this is on the summary page of the report, we roll up the findings to give you a total count. Navigate to the **Findings** view where you can review the findings in a side-by-side view with the matching text. We distinguish between 'matching text' and 'warnings', and our new report allows you to access them separately if required. If you would prefer to go straight to the entire document, with all findings highlighted, select the **Document** tab.



## 2c) Overview - Similarity

In the **Overview** we display three different similarity indicators:

- Current submission - the total percentage similarity for the submitter in this assignment (aggregated)
- Submitter average - the average similarity of all submitted documents from this submitter to this receiver address
- Group average - the average similarity for all submitted document from this group



If there are not enough submissions to create an average, 'Submitter average' and 'Group average' will not be available.

## 3) Findings tab

The **Findings** tab is a new way of viewing the Ouriginal analysis. Here you'll see the student's text side-by-side with the matched source text. This way you can focus on reviewing the matches without the need to scroll through the whole document.

Submitter: joe.bloggs@ouriginal.com | Similarity: 79% | Words: 3272 | Submitted on: 02/18/2020 | Submission id: 64076667

Overview | **Findings** | Sources | Document

**dangers\_of\_scuba\_diving.docx** ⓘ  
1 of 12 matches

**Submitted Document**

The history of scuba diving is closely linked with the history of scuba gear. By the turn of the twentieth century, two elementary architectures for underwater breathing apparatus had been established: open-circuit surface supplied equipment where the diver's exhaled gas is vented directly into the water, and closed-circuit breathing apparatus where the diver's carbon dioxide is filtered from unused oxygen, which is then recirculated. Closed circuit equipment was more easily adapted to scuba in the absence of reliable, portable, and economical high pressure gas storage vessels. By the mid twentieth century, high pressure cylinders were available and two systems for scuba had emerged: open-circuit scuba where the diver's exhaled breath is vented directly into the water, and closed-circuit scuba where the carbon dioxide is removed from the diver's exhaled breath which has oxygen added and is recirculated. Oxygen rebreathers are severely depth-limited due to oxygen toxicity risk, which increases with depth, and the available systems for mixed gas rebreathers were fairly bulky and designed for use with diving helmets. [8] The first commercially practical scuba rebreather was designed and built by the diving engineer Henry Fleuss in 1878, while working for Siebe Gorman in London. His autonomous breathing apparatus consisted of a rubber mask connected to a breathing bag, with an estimated 50–60% oxygen supplied from a copper tank and carbon dioxide scrubbed by passing it through a bundle of rope yarn soaked in a solution of caustic potash, the system giving a dive duration of up to about three hours. This apparatus had no way of measuring the gas composition during use. During the 1930s and all through World War II, the British, Italians and Germans developed and manufactured closed-circuit rebreathers to provide for First Aid divers. The British

**en.wikipedia.org**

The history of scuba diving is closely linked with the history of scuba equipment. By the turn of the twentieth century, two basic architectures for underwater breathing apparatus had been pioneered: open-circuit surface supplied equipment where the diver's exhaled gas is vented directly into the water, and closed-circuit breathing apparatus where the diver's carbon dioxide is filtered from unused oxygen, which is then recirculated. Closed circuit equipment was more easily adapted to scuba in the absence of reliable, portable, and economical high pressure gas storage vessels. By the mid twentieth century, high pressure cylinders were available and two systems for scuba had emerged: open-circuit scuba where the diver's exhaled breath is vented directly into the water, and closed-circuit scuba where the carbon dioxide is removed from the diver's exhaled breath which has oxygen added and is recirculated. Oxygen rebreathers are severely depth-limited due to oxygen toxicity risk, which increases with depth, and the available systems for mixed gas rebreathers were fairly bulky and designed for use with diving helmets. [8] The first commercially

| Match | Similarity | Fetchd              |
|-------|------------|---------------------|
| 50.1% | 99%        | 2020-02-18T20:49:00 |

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba\\_diving](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba_diving)

+21 ALTERNATIVE SOURCES

EXCLUDE THIS MATCH

The whole document is available to view in the **Document** tab.

### 3a) Simplified analysis with side by side view

When reviewing the matches that have been detected in the submitted work, you can use the side by side view under **Findings** to see the text matches from the submitted student text (to the left of the page) joined with the text from the matching source (shown to the right of the page).

There are two percentages underneath the source:

- Match percentage - the overall similarity percentage of matching content
- Similarity percentage - the amount of text similarity for this specific block of text to its source

Submitter

joe.bloggs@ouriginal.com

Similarity

79%

Words

3272

Submitted on

02/18/2020

Submission id

64076667

Options

Overview

Findings

Sources

Document

dangers\_of\_scuba\_diving.docx

1 of 12 matches

PREVIOUS MATCH 12/12

NEXT MATCH 2/12

Submitted Document

The history of scuba diving is closely linked with the history of scuba gear. By the turn of the twentieth century, two elementary architectures for underwater breathing apparatus had been established: open-circuit surface supplied equipment where the diver's exhaled gas is vented directly into the water, and closed-circuit breathing apparatus where the diver's carbon dioxide is filtered from unused oxygen, which is then recirculated. Closed circuit equipment was more easily adapted to scuba in the absence of reliable, portable, and economical high pressure gas storage vessels. By the mid twentieth century, high pressure cylinders were available and two systems for scuba had emerged: open-circuit scuba where the diver's exhaled breath is vented directly into the water, and closed-circuit scuba where the carbon dioxide is removed from the diver's exhaled breath which has oxygen added and is recirculated. Oxygen rebreathers are severely depth-limited due to oxygen toxicity risk, which increases with depth, and the available systems for mixed gas rebreathers were fairly bulky and designed for use with diving helmets [8] The first commercially practical scuba rebreather was designed and built by the diving engineer Henry Fleuss in 1878, while working for Siebe Gorman in London. His autonomous breathing apparatus consisted of a rubber mask connected to a breathing bag, with an estimated 50–60% oxygen supplied from a copper tank and carbon dioxide scrubbed by passing it through a bundle of rope yarn soaked in a solution of caustic potash, the system giving a dive duration of up to about three hours. This apparatus had no way of measuring the gas composition during use. During the 1930s and all through World War II, the British, Italians and Germans developed and extensively used oxygen rebreathers to equip the first frogmen. The British

en.wikipedia.org

The history of scuba diving is closely linked with the history of scuba equipment. By the turn of the twentieth century, two basic architectures for underwater breathing apparatus had been pioneered: open-circuit surface supplied equipment where the diver's exhaled gas is vented directly into the water, and closed-circuit breathing apparatus where the diver's carbon dioxide is filtered from unused oxygen, which is then recirculated. Closed circuit equipment was more easily adapted to scuba in the absence of reliable, portable, and economical high pressure gas storage vessels. By the mid twentieth century, high pressure cylinders were available and two systems for scuba had emerged: open-circuit scuba where the diver's exhaled breath is vented directly into the water, and closed-circuit scuba where the carbon dioxide is removed from the diver's exhaled breath which has oxygen added and is recirculated. Oxygen rebreathers are severely depth-limited due to oxygen toxicity risk, which increases with depth, and the available systems for mixed gas rebreathers were fairly bulky and designed for use with diving helmets [8] The first commercially

| Match | Similarity | Fetchd              |
|-------|------------|---------------------|
| 50.1% | 99%        | 2020-02-18T20:49:00 |

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba\\_diving](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba_diving)

+21 ALTERNATIVE SOURCES

EXCLUDE THIS MATCH

### 3b) Link to the detected source

When a student submission matches one or many sources, we will provide you with a link to view the original source. Each match will inform you of the type of source the submitted text matched against.

Submitter

joe.bloggs@ouriginal.com

Similarity

79%

Words

3272

Submitted on

02/18/2020

Submission id

64076667

Options

Overview

Findings

Sources

Document

dangers\_of\_scuba\_diving.docx

1 of 12 matches

PREVIOUS MATCH 12/12

NEXT MATCH 2/12

Submitted Document

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en.wikipedia.org

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| Match | Similarity | Fetchd              |
|-------|------------|---------------------|
| 50.1% | 99%        | 2020-02-18T20:49:00 |

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba\\_diving](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba_diving)

+21 ALTERNATIVE SOURCES

EXCLUDE THIS MATCH

### 3c) Navigate through matches

Navigate between findings and sources by using the 'previous match' and 'next match' buttons at the top of the page.

Submitter  
joe.bloggs@ouriginal.com

Similarity  
79%

Words  
3272

Submitted on  
02/18/2020

Submission id  
64076667

Options

OverviewFindingsSourcesDocument

dangers\_of\_scuba\_diving.docx ⓘ  
1 of 12 matches

< PREVIOUS MATCH 12/12NEXT MATCH 2/12 >

Submitted Document

The history of scuba diving is closely linked with the history of scuba gear. By the turn of the twentieth century, two elementary architectures for underwater breathing apparatus had been established: open-circuit surface supplied equipment where the diver's exhaled gas is vented directly into the water, and closed-circuit breathing apparatus where the diver's carbon dioxide is filtered from unused oxygen, which is then recirculated. Closed circuit equipment was more easily adapted to scuba in the absence of reliable, portable, and economical high pressure gas storage vessels. By the mid twentieth century, high pressure cylinders were available and two systems for scuba had emerged: open-circuit scuba where the diver's exhaled breath is vented directly into the water, and closed-circuit scuba where the carbon dioxide is removed from the diver's exhaled breath which has oxygen added and is recirculated. Oxygen rebreathers are severely depth-limited due to oxygen toxicity risk, which increases with depth, and the available systems for mixed gas rebreathers were fairly bulky and designed for use with diving helmets. The first commercially practical scuba rebreather was designed and built by the diving engineer Henry Fleuss in 1878, while working for Siebe Gorman in London. His autonomous breathing apparatus consisted of a rubber mask connected to a breathing bag, with an estimated 50–60% oxygen supplied from a copper tank and carbon dioxide scrubbed by passing it through a bundle of rope yarn soaked in a solution of caustic potash, the system giving a dive duration of up to about three hours. This apparatus had no way of measuring the gas composition during use. During the 1930s and all through World War II, the British, Italians and Germans developed and established a series of rebreathers to suit the first forces. The British

en.wikipedia.org

The history of scuba diving is closely linked with the history of scuba equipment. By the turn of the twentieth century, two basic architectures for underwater breathing apparatus had been pioneered: open-circuit surface supplied equipment where the diver's exhaled gas is vented directly into the water, and closed-circuit breathing apparatus where the diver's carbon dioxide is filtered from unused oxygen, which is then recirculated. Closed circuit equipment was more easily adapted to scuba in the absence of reliable, portable, and economical high pressure gas storage vessels. By the mid twentieth century, high pressure cylinders were available and two systems for scuba had emerged: open-circuit scuba where the diver's exhaled breath is vented directly into the water, and closed-circuit scuba where the carbon dioxide is removed from the diver's exhaled breath which has oxygen added and is recirculated. Oxygen rebreathers are severely depth-limited due to oxygen toxicity risk, which increases with depth, and the available systems for mixed gas rebreathers were fairly bulky and designed for use with diving helmets.[8] The first commer-

Match50.1%

Similarity99%

Fetchd2020-02-18T20:49:00

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba\_diving

+21 ALTERNATIVE SOURCES

EXCLUDE THIS MATCH

### 4) Sources tab

The **Sources** tab provides you with the ability to explore the matched sources in depth. This includes a view of all sources that were detected in the submitted work.

Submitter  
joe.bloggs@email.com

Similarity  
87%

Words  
1374

Submitted on  
10/05/2022

Submission id  
145628599

Options

OverviewFindingsSourcesDocument

sample.txt ⓘ  
7 active sources out of 7 total sources

⚙

☒ 16.8%

en.wikipedia.org ⓘ  
2 matches from internet source  
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lion

||

☒ 16.7%

en.wikipedia.org ⓘ  
6 matches from internet source  
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hippopotamus

|||

☒ 14.8%

U8268\_Sample\_Reports\_Second\_Archive - ED1341667952 ⓘ  
1 matches from ouriginal archive source  
aed1341667952

|

Ouriginal Analysis Report - User Guide

March 2023



## 4a) List of matched sources

This is where you'll find the list of all the original sources we found during the analysis, i.e. sources that we matched against the document's content. The sources list is ordered by highest matching sources first.

Each match will inform you of the type of source the submitted text matched against. The types of sources are:

- Internet source
- Ouriginal archive source
- Publisher source
- Personal archive source

sample.txt ⓘ

7 active sources out of 7 total sources



16.8%

en.wikipedia.org

2 matches from internet source  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lion>



16.7%

en.wikipedia.org

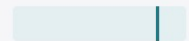
6 matches from internet source  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hippopotamus>



14.8%

U8268\_Sample\_Reports\_Second\_Archive - ED1341667952

1 matches from ouriginal archive source  
aesd1341667952



13.8%

en.wikipedia.org

2 matches from internet source  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giraffe>





## 4b) Location in the document

Use the bar next to each source to determine where in the document a particular match exists. Select a highlight to display a summary of the match and head directly to the details of the finding.

Overview Findings Sources Document

sample.txt ⓘ  
7 active sources out of 7 total sources

✓ 16.8% en.wikipedia.org ⓘ  
2 matches from internet source  
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lion

✓ 16.7% en.wikipedia.org ⓘ  
6 matches from internet source  
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hippopotamus

To view the original source, select the link to launch in a new window.

✓ 16.8% en.wikipedia.org ⓘ  
2 matches from internet source  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lion>

## 4c) Number of matches to a source

Each source provides you with a count of how many times the source was matched in the document.

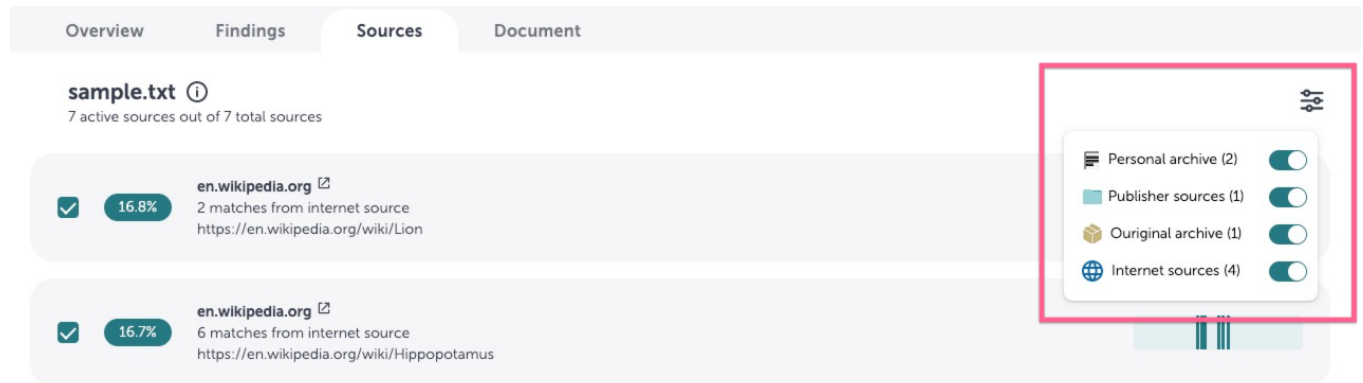
**Note:** Sources are listed in descending order, from highest overall percentage match to the lowest. Just because a source has a high number of matches does not mean that it is the main source for the document so pay close attention to the overall percentage scores.

✓ 16.8% en.wikipedia.org ⓘ  
2 matches from internet source  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lion>

## 4d) Source filters

Make use of the source filters to exclude certain source types from view.

**Note:** 'Publisher sources' are part of the main 'Ouriginal archive', therefore excluding the 'Ouriginal archive' will also remove 'Publisher sources'.



## 5) Document tab

### 5a) Findings view

The **Findings** view in the **Document** tab enables you to see all of the text from the submitted document that has matched other sources. Each piece of matching text is extracted from the document, making it easier for you to see exactly which parts of the document matched other sources.

As well as showing you the matching text, we also provide the option to exclude the source from the analysis. To exclude a source, select the matched text and then select the **Exclude this match** button.

| Submitter                | Similarity | Words | Submitted on | Submission id |
|--------------------------|------------|-------|--------------|---------------|
| joe.bloggs@ouriginal.com | 79%        | 3272  | 02/18/2020   | 64076667      |

Overview Findings Sources **Document**

**dangers\_of\_scuba\_diving.docx** ⓘ

12 Matches and 7 Warnings

\*\*\* This text is a demo text to show the anti-plagiarism system URKUND's function \*\*\*  
Desmond Demonades and Marie Moran  
Demonstration University

History of scuba diving

The history of scuba diving is closely linked with the history of scuba gear. By the turn of the twentieth century, two elementary architectures for underwater breathing apparatus had been established: open-circuit surface supplied equipment where the diver's exhaled gas is vented directly into the water, and closed-circuit breathing apparatus where the diver's carbon dioxide is filtered from unused oxygen, which is then recirculated. Closed circuit equipment was more easily adapted to scuba in the absence of reliable, portable, and economical high pressure gas storage vessels. By the mid twentieth century, high pressure cylinders were available and two systems for scuba had emerged: open-circuit scuba where the diver's exhaled breath is vented directly into the water, and closed-circuit scuba where the carbon dioxide is removed from the diver's exhaled breath which has oxygen added and is recirculated. Oxygen rebreathers are severely depth-limited due to oxygen toxicity risk, which increases with depth.

The history of scuba diving is closely linked with the history of scuba equipment. By the turn of the twentieth century, two basic architectures for underwater breathing apparatus had been pioneered: open-circuit surface supplied equipment where the diver's exhaled gas is vented directly into the water, and closed-circuit breathing apparatus where the diver's carbon dioxide is filtered from unused oxygen, which is then recirculated. Closed circuit equipment was more easily

| Match | Similarity | Fetchd              |
|-------|------------|---------------------|
| 50.1% | 99%        | 2020-02-18T20:49:00 |

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba\\_diving](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba_diving)

+21 ALTERNATIVE SOURCES

EXCLUDE THIS MATCH

## 5b) Findings view (Alternative sources)

We display the matches our system deems as most relevant. However, you can choose to remove the primary match and include alternative overlapping matches instead. An overlapping match is also a match to this particular section of text but from a source our system has ranked as less relevant. Select one of the levels below and the matches in it will be set as primary, meaning that they will be included in the report.

(...) The history of scuba diving is closely linked with the history of scuba equipment. By the turn of the twentieth century, two basic architectures for underwater breathing apparatus had been pioneered: open-circuit surface supplied equipment where the diver's exhaled gas is vented directly into the water, and closed-circuit breathing apparatus where the diver's carbon diox-

| Match | Similarity | Fetchd              |
|-------|------------|---------------------|
| 50.1% | 99%        | 2020-02-18T20:49:00 |

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba\\_diving](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba_diving)

+21 ALTERNATIVE SOURCES

EXCLUDE THIS MATCH



### Switch to an alternative overlapping match

We display the matches our system deems as most relevant. However, you can chose to remove the primary match and include alternative overlapping matches instead. An overlapping match is also a match to this particular section of text but from a source our system has ranked as less relevant. Select one of the levels below and the matches in it will be set as primary, meaning that they will be included in the report. The current primary match will be sent to the waste bin.

|                                  |       |  |
|----------------------------------|-------|--|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | 50.1% | en.wikipedia.org<br>1 matches from internet source<br><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba_diving">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba_diving</a>            |
| <input type="radio"/>            | 49.4% | en.wikipedia.org<br>13 matches from internet source<br><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_scu...">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_scu...</a> |
| <input type="radio"/>            | 41.6% | en.wikipedia.org<br>3 matches from internet source<br><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba_set">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba_set</a>                  |
| <input type="radio"/>            |       | search.deepweb.to  |

## 5c) Sources view

The **Sources** view in the **Document** tab enables you to see all of the matching text detected in the submitted document alongside a list of all sources. From the **Sources** view you are able to show and hide matches to certain sources by selecting the checkbox next to the source. Reenabling the source will automatically highlight the matching text in the document panel on the left of the page.

Submitter: joe.bloggs@ouriginal.com | Similarity: 79% | Words: 3272 | Submitted on: 02/18/2020 | Submission id: 64076667 | Options

Overview Findings Sources Document

**dangers\_of\_scuba\_diving.docx** ⓘ  
3 active sources out of 78 total sources

\*\*\* This text is a demo text to show the anti-plagiarism system URKUNDS' function \*\*\*  
Desmond Demonades and Marie Moran  
Demonstration University

History of scuba diving  
The history of scuba diving is closely linked with the history of scuba gear. By the turn of the twentieth century, two elementary architectures for underwater breathing apparatus had been established, open-circuit surface supplied equipment where the diver's exhaled gas is vented directly into the water, and closed-circuit breathing apparatus where the diver's carbon dioxide is filtered from unused oxygen, which is then recirculated. Closed circuit equipment was more easily adapted to scuba in the absence

Findings Sources

☒ 50.1% **en.wikipedia.org** 39 Matches 6  
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba\_diving

☒ 27.8% **bib.irb.hr** 10 matches from internet source  
https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/886937.Zoran\_Her...

## 6) Quick actions and Options

The options/controls at the top right corner of your page allow you to perform a number of actions, please see full details below:

|                       |  |         |
|-----------------------|--|---------|
| <b>Refresh</b>        | Refresh the report if you have made changes and would like to force a refresh. | Options |
| <b>Export to PDF</b>  | Select this button to download a PDF version of the analysis report.           |         |
| <b>Share Analysis</b> | Use this feature to share a link to this analysis report with another user.    |         |

**Options:** You can make use of the Options to access a range of tools to; update the analysis report, toggle parameters as well as access product support/guidance.

|                                |  |  |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Brackets</b>                | Use this option to highlight brackets in the submitted document<br>- All brackets will be highlighted in light blue - supports ( ) and [ ].  | <div> <div>Brackets <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Highlight matching text <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Quotes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Group sources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> </div> |
| <b>Highlight matching text</b> | Use this toggle to highlight the matched text to other sources that have been detected by Ouriginal.   |  |
| <b>Quotes</b>                  | Use this toggle to highlight the quotes detected in the submitted document. Once enabled, any quotes will be highlighted in gray.  |  |
| <b>Group Sources</b>           | <p>Use this toggle to group all overlapping sources in the report. Rather than listing all sources individually, you will see any overlapping sources grouped together in both the <b>Document</b> and <b>Sources</b> tabs.</p> <p>When grouping the overlapping sources you will have the ability to view the 'Identical Sources' and this is a mechanism to group and view all overlaps to the same or similar source text - this may include different sources.</p> |  |