

Nuevo informe de análisis

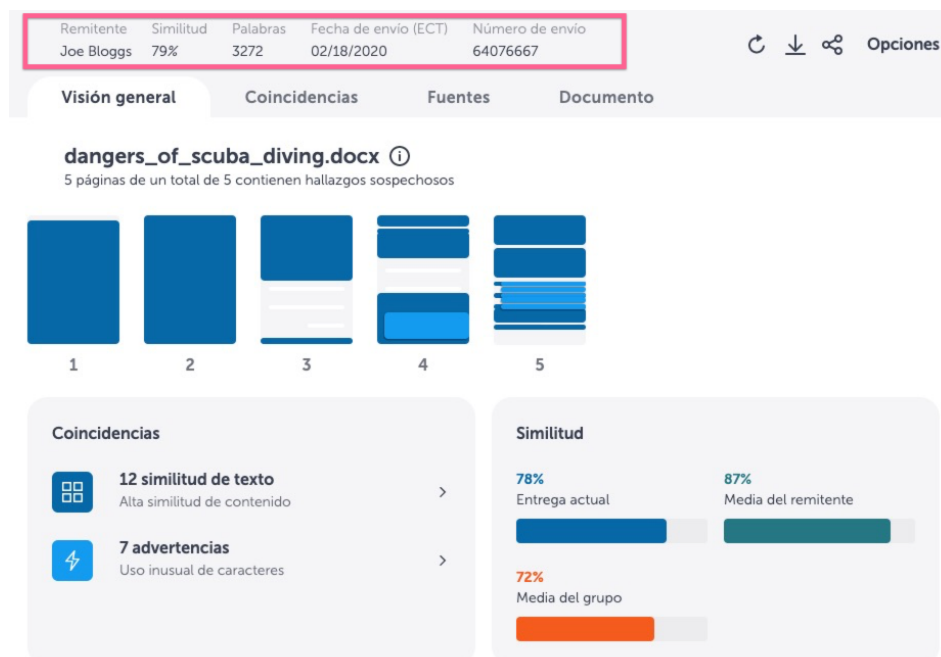
Guía del usuario

Esta guía le proporcionará toda la información que necesita para empezar a utilizar el nuevo informe de análisis de Ouriginal. Para ofrecer a nuestros usuarios la mejor experiencia posible, hemos rediseñado el sistema para satisfacer sus necesidades. Esta guía le conducirá paso a paso por la nueva interfaz.

1) Panel de detalles de entrega

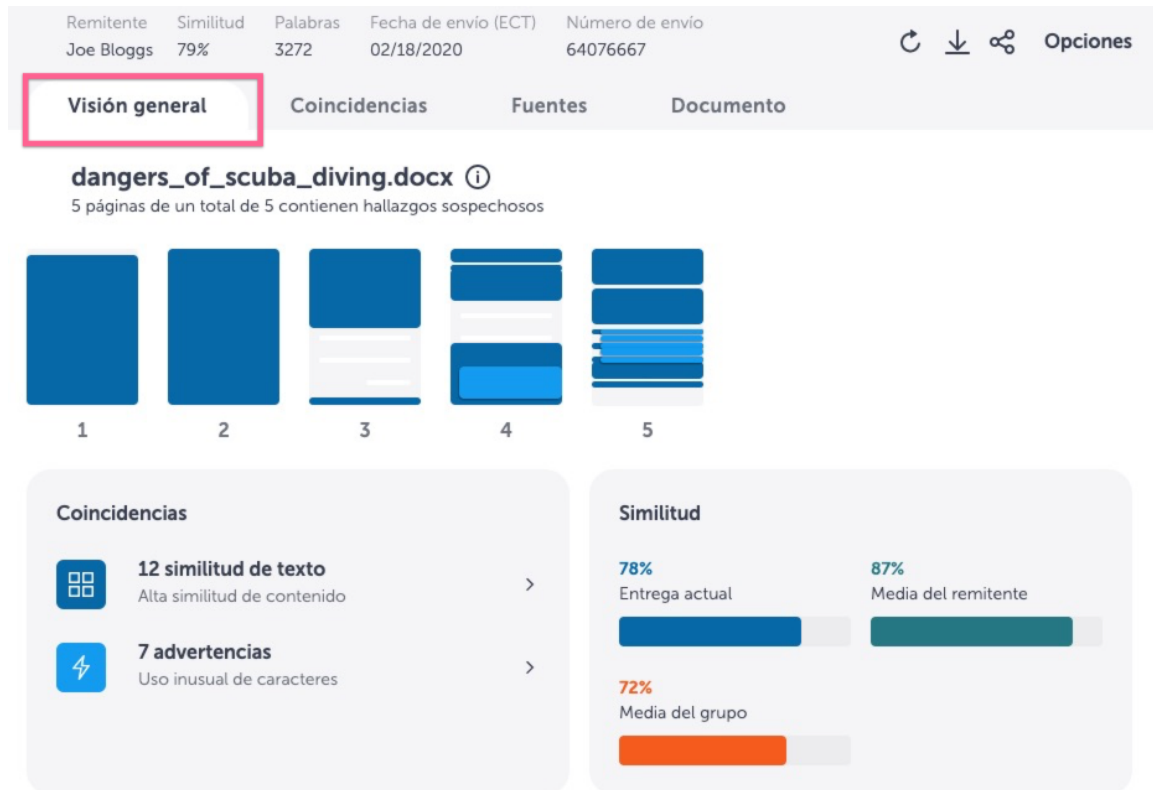
El panel de visión general en la parte superior del informe de análisis de Ouriginal le da una descripción general del documento. Se muestra la información siguiente:

- Nombre del remitente
- Porcentaje de similitud
- Total de palabras de la entrega
- Fecha de entrega
- ID de la entrega



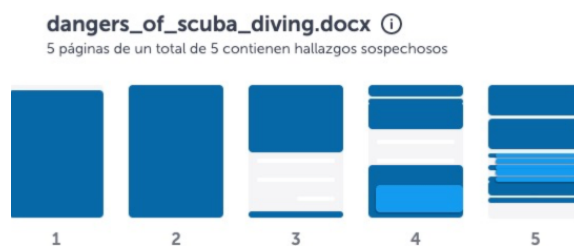
2) Pestaña Visión general

La pestaña **Visión general** proporciona una descripción general del análisis que se ha hecho al trabajo entregado. Esta es la vista predeterminada del informe y desde aquí podrá moverse por él.



2a) Visión general - Gráfico resumen del documento

El gráfico resumen del documento es una manera rápida y fácil de ver dónde se han detectado hallazgos y/o coincidencias en el documento entregado. Para investigar un hallazgo o advertencia específico, selecciónelo y obtendrá una vista más detallada del resultado.



2b) Visión general - Hallazgos

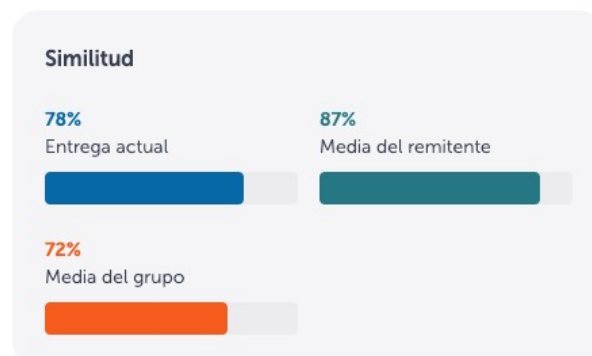
Este componente ofrece un resumen del número de hallazgos que Ouriginal ha detectado en el documento entregado. Como se encuentra en la página de resumen del informe, desglosamos los hallazgos para ofrecerle un recuento total. Vaya a **Hallazgos**, donde podrá revisar los hallazgos en una vista en paralelo con el texto coincidente. Distinguimos entre "coincidencia de texto" y "advertencias", y nuestro nuevo informe le permite acceder a ellas por separado si es necesario. Si prefiere ir directamente al documento completo, con todos los hallazgos resaltados, seleccione la pestaña **Documento**.



2c) Visión general - Similitud

En **Visión general** mostramos tres indicadores de similitud distintos:

- Entrega actual: porcentaje total de similitud para el remitente en este ejercicio (agregado).
- Media del remitente: similitud media de todos los documentos que haya enviado este remitente a la dirección de este destinatario.
- Media del grupo: similitud media de todos los documentos entregados de este grupo.



Si no hay suficientes entregas para crear un promedio, las opciones "Media del remitente" y "Media del grupo" no estarán disponibles.

3) Pestaña Hallazgos

La pestaña **Hallazgos** es una nueva forma de ver el análisis de Ouriginal. Aquí verá el texto del estudiante en paralelo al texto fuente con el que presenta coincidencias. De este modo, podrá centrarse en revisar las coincidencias sin tener que desplazarse por todo el documento.

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

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 produced closed circuit rebreathers as the first step towards "The Dream".

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 commercial

Match
50.1%

Similarity
99%

Fetches
2020-02-18T20:49:00

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba_diving

+21 ALTERNATIVE SOURCES

EXCLUDE THIS MATCH

El documento completo está disponible para su consulta en la pestaña **Documento**.

Informe de análisis de Ouriginal - Guía de usuario

Marzo de 2023




3a) Análisis simplificado con vista en paralelo

Al revisar las coincidencias que se han detectado en el trabajo entregado, puede ir a la vista en paralelo en **Hallazgos** para ver las coincidencias en el texto que ha entregado el estudiante (a la izquierda de la página) junto con el texto de la fuente coincidente (que se muestra a la derecha de la página).

Hay dos porcentajes debajo de la fuente:

- Porcentaje de coincidencia: porcentaje global de similitud del contenido coincidente.
- Porcentaje de similitud: porcentaje de similitud de este bloque específico de texto con su fuente.

Remitente	Similitud	Palabras	Fecha de envío (ECT)	Número de envío
Joe Bloggs	79%	3272	02/18/2020	64076667


 Opciones


Visión general


Coincidencias

Fuentes

Documento

**dangers_of_scuba_diving.docx** ⓘ
1 de 12 coincidencias

**7**

**8**

Documento entregado

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

en.wikipedia.org

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Coincid...	Similitud	Fuente ...
50.1%	99%	2020-02-18T20:49:00

en.wikipedia.org

+21 FUENTES ALTERNATIVAS

EXCLUIR ESTA COINCIDENCIA

3b) Enlace a la fuente detectada

Cuando la entrega de un estudiante coincide con una o varias fuentes, le proporcionaremos un enlace para ver la fuente original. Cada coincidencia le informará del tipo de fuente con la que coincide el texto entregado.

Remitente
Joe Bloggs

Similitud
79%

Palabras
3272

Fecha de envío (ECT)
02/18/2020

Número de envío
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Visión general

Coincidencias



Fuentes

Documento

 dangers_of_scuba_diving.docx ⓘ
1 de 12 coincidencias

< ANTERIOR COINCIDENCIA 12/12

SIGUIENTE COINCIDENCIA 2/12 >



Documento entregado

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

en.wikipedia.org

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Coincid...	Similitud	Fuente ...
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en.wikipedia.org

+21 FUENTES ALTERNATIVAS

EXCLUIR ESTA COINCIDENCIA

3c) Desplazarse entre las coincidencias

Desplácese entre los hallazgos y las fuentes con los botones "anterior coincidencia" y "siguiente coincidencia" en la parte superior de la página.

Remitente
Joe Bloggs

Similitud
79%

Palabras
3272

Fecha de envío (ECT)
02/18/2020

Número de envío
64076667


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Visión general

Coincidencias



Fuentes

Documento

 dangers_of_scuba_diving.docx ⓘ
1 de 12 coincidencias

< ANTERIOR COINCIDENCIA 12/12

SIGUIENTE COINCIDENCIA 2/12 >



Documento entregado

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

en.wikipedia.org

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Coincid...	Similitud	Fuente ...
50.1%	99%	2020-02-18T20:49:00

4) Pestaña Fuentes

La pestaña **Fuentes** le permite explorar a fondo las fuentes con las que se han encontrado coincidencias. Incluye una vista de todas las fuentes que se han detectado en el trabajo entregado.

Remitente: Joe Bloggs, Similitud: 79%, Palabras: 3272, Fecha de envío (ECT): 02/18/2020, Número de envío: 64076667

Visión general, Coincidencias, **Fuentes**, Documento

dangers_of_scuba_diving.docx ⓘ
3 fuentes activas de un total de 78 fuentes

- ☒ **50.1%** [en.wikipedia.org](#) [MOSTRAR TODO](#)
1 coincidencias de fuente de Internet
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba_diving
[+5 FUENTES IDÉNTICAS](#)
- ☒ **27.8%** [bib.irb.hr](#) ⓘ
10 coincidencias de fuente de Internet
https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/886937.Zoran_Herci
- ☐ **13.5%** [underwaterweldinginsurabaya.wordpress.com](#) ⓘ
1 coincidencias de fuente de Internet
<https://underwaterweldinginsurabaya.wordpress.com>

4a) Lista de fuentes coincidentes

Aquí encontrará la lista de todas las fuentes originales que hemos encontrado durante el análisis; es decir, las fuentes que hemos cotejado con el contenido del documento. La lista de fuentes está ordenada en primer lugar por las fuentes con mayor número de coincidencias.

Cada coincidencia le informará del tipo de fuente con la que coincide el texto entregado. Los tipos de fuentes son:

- Fuentes de Internet
- Fuente de archivo de Ouriginal
- Fuente de editor
- Fuente de archivo personal

- ☒ **50.1%** [en.wikipedia.org](#) [MOSTRAR TODO](#)
1 coincidencias de fuente de Internet
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba_diving
[+5 FUENTES IDÉNTICAS](#)
- ☒ **27.8%** [bib.irb.hr](#) ⓘ
10 coincidencias de fuente de Internet
https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/886937.Zoran_Herci
- ☐ **13.5%** [underwaterweldinginsurabaya.wordpress.com](#) ⓘ
1 coincidencias de fuente de Internet
<https://underwaterweldinginsurabaya.wordpress.com>

4b) Ubicación en el documento

Utilice la barra junto a cada fuente para determinar en qué parte del documento hay una coincidencia determinada. Seleccione un elemento resaltado para ver un resumen de la coincidencia y acceder directamente a sus detalles.

Remitente	Similitud	Palabras	Fecha de envío (ECT)	Número de envío
Joe Bloggs	79%	3272	02/18/2020	64076667

Visión general Coincidencias **Fuentes** Documento

dangers_of_scuba_diving.docx ⓘ
3 fuentes activas de un total de 78 fuentes

- ☒ **50.1%** [en.wikipedia.org](#) **MOSTRAR TODO**
1 coincidencias de fuente de Internet
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba_diving
+5 FUENTES IDÉNTICAS
- ☒ **27.8%** [bib.irb.hr](#) ⓘ
10 coincidencias de fuente de Internet
https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/886937.Zoran_Herci
- ☐ **13.5%** [underwaterweldinginsurabaya.wordpress.com](#) ⓘ
1 coincidencias de fuente de Internet
<https://underwaterweldinginsurabaya.wordpress.com>

Para ver la fuente original, seleccione el enlace para abrir una ventana nueva.

☒ **50.1%** [en.wikipedia.org](#) **MOSTRAR TODO**
1 coincidencias de fuente de Internet
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba_diving
+5 FUENTES IDÉNTICAS

4c) Número de coincidencias con una fuente

Cada fuente le proporciona un recuento de las veces que se ha encontrado una coincidencia en el documento.

Nota: Las fuentes aparecen en orden descendente, de mayor a menor porcentaje de coincidencias. Que una fuente tenga un número elevado de coincidencias no significa que sea la fuente principal del documento; fíjese sobre todo en las puntuaciones porcentuales globales.

☒ **50.1%** [en.wikipedia.org](#) **MOSTRAR TODO**
1 coincidencias de fuente de Internet
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba_diving
+5 FUENTES IDÉNTICAS

4d) Filtros de fuentes

Utilice los filtros de fuentes para excluir determinados tipos de fuente.

Nota: Las "fuentes editoriales" forman parte del "archivo de Ouriginal" principal, por lo tanto, al excluir el "archivo de Ouriginal" también se eliminarán las "fuentes editoriales".

Remitente: Joe Bloggs, Similitud: 0%, Palabras: 3272, Fecha de envío (ECT): 02/18/2020, Número de envío: 64076667. Opciones: [refresh] [download] [share].

Visión general | Coincidencias | **Fuentes** | Documento

dangers_of_scuba_diving.docx ⓘ
0 fuentes activas de un total de 78 fuentes

☐ 50.1% **en.wikipedia.org** **MOSTRAR TODO**
1 coincidencias de fuente de Internet
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba_diving
+5 FUENTES IDÉNTICAS

Archivos de filtro:
- Archivo personal (0) [toggle]
- Fuentes de editor (0) [toggle]
- Archivo de Ouriginal (0) [toggle]
- Fuentes de Internet (25) [toggle]

5) Pestaña Documento

5a) Vista de Hallazgos

La vista **Hallazgos** de la pestaña **Documento** le permite ver todo el texto del documento entregado que ha coincidido con otras fuentes. Cada fragmento de texto coincidente se extrae del documento, lo que le facilita ver exactamente qué partes del documento coinciden con otras fuentes.

Además de mostrarle el texto coincidente, también le ofrecemos la opción de excluir la fuente del análisis. Para excluir una fuente, seleccione el texto coincidente y, a continuación, pulse en **Excluir esta coincidencia**.

Remitente: Joe Bloggs, Similitud: 79%, Palabras: 3272, Fecha de envío (ECT): 02/18/2020, Número de envío: 64076667. Opciones: [refresh] [download] [share].

Visión general | Coincidencias | Fuentes | **Documento**

dangers_of_scuba_diving.docx ⓘ
132 coincidencias y 7 advertencias

*** 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

Coincidencias | Fuentes

(...) The history of scuba diving is closely linked with the history of scuba gear. 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 ex-

(...) The history of scuba diving is closely linked with the history of scuba gear. 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 ex-

5b) Vista Hallazgos (fuentes alternativas)

Mostramos las coincidencias que nuestro sistema considera más relevantes. Sin embargo, puede optar por eliminar la coincidencia principal e incluir coincidencias solapadas alternativas. Una coincidencia solapada es también una coincidencia con esta sección concreta del texto, pero de una fuente que nuestro sistema ha clasificado como menos relevante. Seleccione uno de los niveles siguientes y las coincidencias que haya se establecerán como primarias, de modo que se incluirán en el informe.

(...) The history of scuba diving is closely linked with the history of scuba gear. 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

Coincid...	Similitud	Fuente ...
13.4%	98%	2020-02-18T20:49:00

watergamesway.com

[+8 FUENTES ALTERNATIVAS](#) [EXCLUIR ESTA COINCIDENCIA](#)

5c) Vista Fuentes

La vista **Fuentes** de la pestaña **Documento** le permite ver todo el texto coincidente detectado en el documento entregado junto con una lista de todas las fuentes. Desde la vista **Fuentes** puede mostrar y ocultar las coincidencias con determinadas fuentes seleccionando la casilla situada junto a la fuente. Cuando vuelva a habilitar la fuente, se resaltará automáticamente el texto coincidente en el panel del documento, a la izquierda de la página.

Remitente	Similitud	Palabras	Fecha de envío (ECT)	Número de envío		
Joe Bloggs	79%	3272	02/18/2020	64076667	↺	Opciones

Visión general

Coincidencias

Fuentes

Documento

dangers_of_scuba_diving.docx ⓘ

25 fuentes activas de un total de 78 fuentes

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Coincidencias

Fuentes

✓ 41.4%

3 coincidencias de fuente de In https://sites.google.com/site/n

✓ 39.6%

search.deepweb.to
17 coincidencias de fuente de l https://search.deepweb.to/wiki

✓ 33.2%




watergamesway.com
2 coincidencias de fuente de In https://watergamesway.com/s

Informe de análisis de Original - Guía de usuario

Marzo de 2023

6) Acciones rápidas y opciones

Las opciones/controles de la esquina superior derecha de la página le permiten llevar a cabo varias acciones; consulte los detalles a continuación:

Actualizar	Actualice el informe si ha hecho cambios y desea forzar una actualización.	   Opciones
Exportar a PDF	Seleccione esta opción para descargar una versión en PDF del informe de análisis.	
Compartir análisis	Utilice esta función para compartir un enlace a este informe de análisis con otro usuario.	

Opciones: Puede utilizar el apartado Opciones para acceder a varias herramientas que le permitirán actualizar el informe de análisis, alternar parámetros y acceder al soporte/guía del producto.

Paréntesis	Utilice esta opción para resaltar los paréntesis en el documento entregado. Todos los paréntesis se resaltarán en azul claro. Admite () y [].
Diferencias de texto	Utilice esta opción para resaltar el texto coincidente con otras fuentes que haya detectado Ouriginal.
Citas	Utilice esta opción para resaltar las citas detectadas en el documento entregado. Una vez activada, las citas se resaltarán en gris.
Agrupar fuentes	<p>Utilice esta opción para agrupar todas las fuentes solapadas en el informe. En lugar de indicar todas las fuentes individualmente, verá todas las fuentes solapadas agrupadas tanto en la pestaña Documento como en la pestaña Fuentes.</p> <p>Al agrupar las fuentes solapadas, tendrá la posibilidad de ver las "Fuentes idénticas"; este es un mecanismo para agrupar y ver todos los solapamientos del mismo texto fuente o similar. Puede incluir distintas fuentes.</p>

Resaltados en el informe de análisis

Al visualizar el informe de análisis, verá una serie de resaltados diferentes tanto en el texto entregado como en la fuente coincidente. La tabla siguiente detalla cada uno de los colores y su significado:

Amarillo	El resaltado amarillo muestra todo el texto coincidente entre el texto entregado y la fuente coincidente.
Rojo	El resaltado rojo se utiliza para mostrarle dónde se ha eliminado parte del texto fuente antes de enviarlo a Ouriginal.
Gris	Cuando se hayan detectado comillas en el texto entregado, se resaltarán en gris.
Azul	El resaltado azul le ayudará a identificar los paréntesis que se hayan incluido en el texto entregado.
Morado	Un resaltado morado le informa de que se han detectado caracteres sospechosos o palabras largas en la entrega.