## Codesim

Codesim is a reproduction of <u>Needle: Detecting Code Plagiarism on Student Submissions</u>. It supports performing a similarity check on two single-file C++ programs.

### Algorithm

#### Steps

- 1. Compile source file with clang++;
- 2. Use nm command to list symbols in the object file;
- 3. Use objdump command to read all the function body in the object file;
- 4. Use <u>Needle</u> algorithm to diff these two sets of functions.

#### Compile

Codesim will compile input program with the following command.

```
clang++ --std=c++17 -pedantic -02 {{filename}}
```

And then list symbols in the object file.

```
1 nm --demangle --defined-only -P {{object}}
```

Notice that we will extract all the symbols in the text (code) section, and then filter all the functions whose names start with sta:: and some other special functions like \_start.

Finally, dump all the compiled functions defined by the user.

```
1 objdump -d {{object}}
```

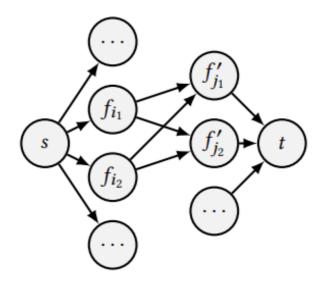
#### Needle

Needle treats a function as a list of instructions (ignore the operands), and define a similarity function between  $f_1, f_2$ :

$$\sigma(f_1,f_2) = \max_{k \in \{1,2,\ldots,|f_2|\}} LCS(f_1,f_2[k:k+\omega])$$

This means calculate the max LCS between function  $f_1$  and a window of  $f_2$  with the size of  $\omega$ .

Then, create a weighted flow network graph like this



# Figure 3: The flow graph G constructed by $P_1$ and $P_2$ . Each edge (u, v) has capacity c(u, v) and weight w(u, v). The maximum weight network flow from source vertex s to sink vertex t denotes to what extent $P_1$ can be embedded into $P_2$ .

The maximum cost divided by the total size of the first program is the final result. You can see more details in the original <u>paper</u>.

The differences from the original paper are that we extract the full instructions not ignoring the operands. We use the final the maximum cost divided by the total size multiplied by  $1 + \exp(-\alpha + \beta)$  (you can enable this by passing argument --norm).