

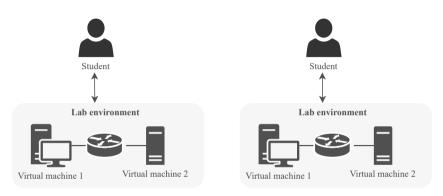
Preventing Cheating in Hands-on Lab Assignments

Jan Vykopal, Valdemar Švábenský, Pavel Seda, Pavel Čeleda

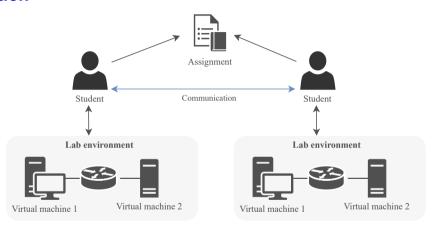
Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic

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Format of Hands-on Cybersecurity Classes

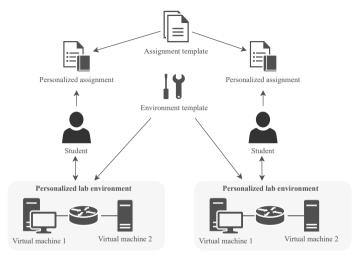


Motivation

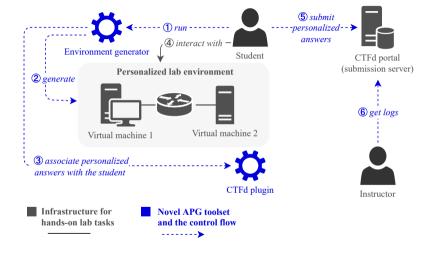


Paper Contribution

- Methods and toolset for automatic problem generation for tasks in a lab environment.
- Case study in an authentic teaching context.



Toolset

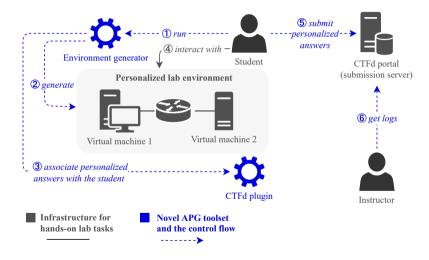


Configuration Generation

```
web:
    type: port
    challenge_id: 1
    min: 8000
    max: 65000
    prohibited: [8080,8888]

secret:
    type: text
    challenge_id: 2
```

Submission Server



Case Study

- Individual homework assignment in an introductory computer security course.
- Taught at Masaryk University in the Czech Republic in Spring 2021.
- The course was enrolled by 207 undergraduate students.
- Topics covered: network attacks on authentication of Telnet and SSH servers, securing an SSH server, and analyzing SSH network traffic.

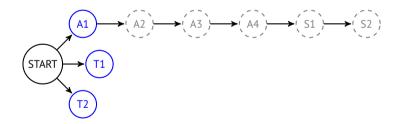
Case Study - Personalized Environment

Each student had a **personalized environment**:

- a host running the Telnet server at a random network port,
- one user account with a random username,
- another user account with a random password, and
- a file containing a random sentence.

Tasks

- 8 tasks in total.
- 1 chain of 6 consecutive tasks.
- At the beginning, students can choose from 3 tasks (A1, T1, and T2).



Cheating Detection

- **Someone else's answers** the most reliable; incorrect submissions of correct answers of other students.
- **Task chains** students' solve time for consecutive tasks less than *minimal possible* solve time.
- **Submission proximity** *time proximity* or *location proximity* of two or more submissions.

Results

- Someone else's answers 3 cases.
 - The most conclusive case:
 Student A submitted the correct answer 41247 for A1.
 Student B submitted the incorrect answer 41247 twice, several days later, and before the first interaction with the lab environment.
- Task chains (consecutive tasks) 2 cases.
 - One of two cases:
 Three students completed the A3 task in 58 seconds.

 The minimal possible solve time was 45 seconds. The assignment text: 102 words.
- Submission proximity 2 cases.
 - One confirmed case using location proximity:
 Students K and L submitted their answers to T2 within 68 seconds.
 Student K confessed he had cooperated with L. They share the same dormitory room.

Post-Homework Survey

- **Optional** survey after the assignment **45 students** answered.
- Forty students (89%) would prefer the provided format of completing assignments.
- Only one student would prefer the traditional homework assignment.
- Students' answers to other questions are reported in our paper.

Limitations

- A single exercise in one course however, the number of participants is considerably larger than in the vast majority of published works.
- The detection methods analyze only students' actions at the submission server.
- Estimating the location proximity using the same IP address of the submission is a double-edged sword.
- Advanced students may reverse-engineer the environment generator and obtain the answers without interaction with the personalized lab environment.
- The answers of 45 out of 195 students may not represent opinions of all students, particularly the critical voices.

Conclusions

- Prevention and detection of cheating in hands-on assignments involving the lab environment is possible in large and remote classes.
- Automated provisioning of the lab environment with personalized values generated locally at students' computers is a feasible approach.
- Our case study revealed seven suspicious cases using three detection methods.
- Students enjoyed the assignment and its format and did not perceive cheating prevention disruptively.

Publicly Available Contributions

Full paper and slides:

https://www.muni.cz/en/research/publications/1816366

Open-source toolset:

★ https://gitlab.fi.muni.cz/cybersec/apg

Stay in Touch

Jan Vykopal

Cybersecurity Laboratory

https://twitter.com/cybersecmuni

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