Assignment Web Similarity Analysis

Generated on 2025-03-26 09:43:43

Executive Summary

Overall Web Similarity Score: 0%

Assessment: No significant similarity detected between the assignment and provided web sources.

Conclusion: The assignment focuses on database design and implementation for a pet adoption system, while the web sources discuss drum tuning and car modifications. The content is completely unrelated. The "DATABASE TUNING" section in the assignment refers to database performance optimization, a standard concept in database systems, and is distinct from musical instrument tuning. Therefore, no plagiarism is detected. The assignment appears to be original work based on the provided excerpts.

Web Sources Analyzed

Source URL	Similarity Score	
https://www.facebook.com/groups/sanwaownersclub/posts/227761604593426	7≮font color='green'>2	.52%
https://tune-bot.com/tuning-guide/	1	8.47%

Detailed Content Matches

No specific content matches were identified.

Full Assignment with Highlighted Plagiarism

Sections highlighted in yellow with red text indicate potential plagiarism.

DATABASE SYSTEMS MINI PROJECT A Report Submitted to the Department of Electrical and Information Engineering Faculty of Engineering University of Ruhuna Sri Lanka on 9th of April 2024 In completing an assignment for the module ECE 4350 **Database Systems** Ву EG/2021/4432 **BANDARA KMTON** EG/2021/4433 **BANDARA LRTD** TABLE OF CONTENT 1 Part A Relational Database 1.1 Chapter 1 Requirement Analysis 4 4 1.1.1 **Functional Requirements** 4 1.1.2 **Data Requirements** 5 2 Chapter 2 Conceptual Design

Chapter 4 – Implementation

7

9 Create the Data base 9 3.1.1 Create Tables 9 3.1.2 Inserting Values 17 3.1.3 Update 25 3.1.4 Delete 32 Transaction 39 3.1 3.2 3.2.1 Simple queries 39 3.2.2 **COMPLEX QUERIES** 43 3.3 DATABASE TUNING 51 TABLE OF FIGURES Figure 1: Entity Relationship Diagram of the Pet Adoption Database Figure 2: Logical Database Design

Figure 3: create database

Figure 4: create USER table

Figure 5:Create User_Contact Table

Figure 6:Create PET Table

10

- Figure 7: Create EVENT Table
- Figure 8: Create Participate_Event Table
- Figure 9: Create VETANARY Table
- Figure 10: Create Get_Medicine Table
- Figure 11: Create Transaction Table
- Figure 12: Create Medical _History Table
- Figure 13: Create History_Detail Table
- Figure 14: Create Shelter table
- Figure 15: Create financial table
- Figure 16: Create vet_visit table
- Figure 17: Create visit_reason table
- Figure 18: Show all the created tables
- Figure 19: Insert values to the USER Table (1)
- Figure 20: Show all the data of USER Table
- Figure 21: Inserted values to User Contact table
- Figure 22: Insert data to PET Table
- Figure 23: Insert values of EVENT Table
- Figure 24: Insert values to Participate_Event Table
- Figure 25: Insert values into Vetanary table
- Figure 26: Insert data into Get_Medicine Table
- Figure 27: Insert values in to transaction table
- Figure 28: Show all the values of Transaction table
- Figure 29: Insert values into Medicine_History table
- Figure 30: Insert datas into History_Detail table
- Figure 31: Insert values to Shelter table
- Figure 32: Insert values to Financial table
- Figure 33: Insert values to vet_visit table
- Figure 34: Insert values to vetvisit_reason table
- Figure 35: Update USER Table
- Figure 36: Update User_Contact table
- Figure 37: Update Pet table
- Figure 38: Update Event table
- Figure 39: Update Participate_Event table
- Figure 40: Update Vetanary table
- Figure 41: Update Get_Medicine table
- Figure 42: Update Transaction table
- Figure 43: Update Medical_History table
- Figure 44: Update History_Detail table
- Figure 45: Update Shelter table
- Figure 46: Update Finance table
- Figure 47: Update vet_visit table
- Figure 48: Update vet_visit_reason table
- Figure 49: Delete in USER
- Figure 50:Delete in USER_CONTACT
- Figure 51: Delete in PET
- Figure 52: Delete in EVENT
- Figure 53: Delete in Participate_Event

Figure 54: Delete in Vetanary

Figure 55: Delete in Get_Medicine

Figure 56: Delete in Transaction

Figure 57: Delete in Medical_History

Figure 58: Delete in History_Detail

Figure 59: Delete in Shelter

Figure 60: Delete in Financial

```
31
31
32
32
33
33
34
34
35
35
36
36
37
37
Figure 61: Delete in vet vist
Figure 62: Delete in vist_reason
Figure 63: Retrieve al tuples from USER table
Figure 64: Retrieve data of user_id = U003
Figure 65: Find the pet type of dogs
Figure 66: Sorting the age by disending order
Figure 67: like function
Figure 68: COUNT THE ROWS OF USER
Figure 69: Find the maximum Age
Figure 70: SELECT the pet s age from 4 to 6
Figure 71: Sum of the transaction
Figure 72: DEVISION (Find the user who has adopted and participate the event)
Figure 73: Union Operation
Figure 74: create a view and union operation
Figure 75: Aggrregation and Set Difference complex query
Figure 76: Inner Join Operation
Figure 77: Inner Join And Left Outer Join Operation
Figure 78: RIGTH OUTER JOIN
Figure 79: FULL OUTER JOIN
Figure 80: NATURAL JOIN
Figure 81: OUTER UNION
Figure 82: Nestedquery with Aggregation function and set difference
Figure 83: Nested query with Join and Projection
Figure 84: Nested query with aggreation function and division
Figure 85: TUNING 1 (sum of the transactions)
Figure 86: Tuning 2 (User Whose Has Adopted And Participated Events)(1)
Figure 87: tuning 2 (user whose has adopted and participated events)(2)
Figure 88: TUNING 3 (Union Of Transactions Underadoption And Donations)(1)
Figure 89: TUNING 3 (union of transactions underadoption and donations)(2)
Figure 90: TUNING 4 (creation pf union of views)
Figure 91: TUNING 5 (cont how many userswho have adopt more than one pet)
Figure 92: Tunning 6
```

Figure 93: Tuning 7

Part A Relational Database

1.1 Chapter 1 Requirement Analysis

1.1.1 Functional Requirements

During this project it is clearly understand whether the relationship has build up upon the pet adoption centre. Initially concluded that the entities, attributes and the relationships where the database of pet adoption which is deals with the adopters and also the pet availability . here used the conceptual database model while these process it has converted the conceptual representation into the logical structure of

database through the normalization process. In these database it was used the MySql to represent the physical structure of the database on Pet_-Adoption.

•

- •
- •
- •
- •
- •
- .

First identify the user under the categories as adopters, admin, employees as well as the personal details of them.

As the main relationship is occurred with the users with the pet which are under adopted or they has still live in this centre as well as including with the details of the pets availability.

Considering pet entity it mainly focused on their health issues from that there has stored data as vet visit details, as well as the medical history of those animals.

When considering about the pet adoption centre it has direct relationship with the users and transactions whom are adopters, or the donators it will be transacted with. As well as it includes the financial also it provides that it has mainly income of it.

Considering about the user there is a entity named shelter where it was managed or worked employees in the adoption centres where they has spread over the country.

It can be a user as an adopter or willing to be an adopter so that there is an opportunity to showcase the abilities of their pets or can watch the abilities of the pets and can be get a dicision of think of the adoption.

As an adopter there is a main service provide here that is can be get veterinary services under the various vets' supervision.

1.1.2 Data Requirements

Considering about these database it can be identified as basically 8 entities and that was consistence with 2 weak entities also. Others are named as strong entities. All the entities and the attributes of the database is provided below.

\triangleright	Strong	entities	and	attributes

1. User

User_ID

Name

Contact_No

Email

Adress

Reg_Date

2. PET

Pet_ID

User_ID

Pet_Name

Pet_Type

Age

Date of birth

Breed

Availability

3. Transaction

Trans_ID

User ID

Vet_ID

Trans Date

Amount

Trans_Type

4. Financial

Amount

Trans ID

User_ID
5. Event
Event_ID
Event_Name
Event_Date
User_ID Event_Location
6. Vetanary
Vet_ID
Vet_Name
User_ID
V_Date
Pet_ID
Medicine
7. Vet_Visit
Vet ID
Vet_ID Visit_Date
Reason
Vet_Name
Pet_ID
➤ Weak entites and attributes
Medical_History
History_ID
Pet_ID
Pre_Date Details
2. Comments
2
Chapter 2 Conceptual Design
Figure 1: Entity Relationship Diagram of the Pet Adoption Database
Logical Design
Figure 2: Logical Database Design
3
Chapter 4 – Implementation
3.1 Create the Data base
Figure 3: create database
3.1.1 Create Tables
Figure 4: create USER table
Figure 5:Create User_Contact Table
Figure 6:Create PET Table
Figure 7: Create EVENT Table

Figure 8: Create Participate_Event Table
Figure 9: Create VETANARY Table
Figure 10: Create Get_Medicine Table
Figure 11: Create Transaction Table
Figure 12: Create Medical _History Table
Figure 13: Create History_Detail Table
Figure 14: Create Shelter table
Figure 15: Create financial table
Figure 16: Create vet_visit table
Figure 17: Create visit_reason table
Figure 18: Show all the created tables
3.1.2
Inserting Values
Insert values to user
Figure 19: Insert values to the USER Table (1)
Figure 20: Show all the data of USER Table
Figure 21: Inserted values to User_Contact table
Figure 22: Insert data to PET Table
Figure 23: Insert values of EVENT Table
Figure 24: Insert values to Participate_Event Table
Figure 25: Insert values into Vetanary table
Figure 26: Insert data into Get_Medicine Table
Figure 27: Insert values in to transaction table
Figure 28: Show all the values of Transaction table
Figure 29: Insert values into Medicine_History table
Figure 30: Insert datas into History_Detail table
Figure 31: Insert values to Shelter table
Figure 32: Insert values to Financial table
Figure 33: Insert values to vet_visit table
Figure 34: Insert values to vetvisit_reason table
3.1.3 Update

Figure 36: Update User_Contact table
Figure 37: Update Pet table

Figure 35: Update USER Table

Figure 38: Update Event table

Figure 39: Update Participate_Event table

Figure 40: Update Vetanary table

Figure 41: Update Get_Medicine table

Figure 42: Update Transaction table

Figure 43: Update Medical_History table

Figure 44: Update History_Detail table

Figure 45: Update Shelter table

Figure 46: Update Finance table

Figure 47: Update vet_visit table

Figure 48: Update vet_visit_reason table

3.1.4

Delete

Figure 49: Delete in USER

Figure 50:Delete in USER_CONTACT

Figure 51: Delete in PET

Figure 52: Delete in EVENT

Figure 53: Delete in Participate_Event

Figure 54: Delete in Vetanary

Figure 55: Delete in Get_Medicine

Figure 56: Delete in Transaction

Figure 57: Delete in Medical_History

Figure 58: Delete in History_Detail

Figure 59: Delete in Shelter

Figure 60: Delete in Financial

Figure 61: Delete in vet_vist

Figure 62: Delete in vist_reason

3.2 Transaction

3.2.1 Simple queries

1. Retrieve al tuples from USER table

Figure 63: Retrieve al tuples from USER table

Figure 64: Retrieve data of user_id = U003

Figure 65: Find the pet_type of dogs

Figure 66: Sorting the age by disending order

Figure 67: like function

Figure 68: COUNT THE ROWS OF USER

Figure 69: Find the maximum Age

Figure 70: SELECT the pet s age from 4 to 6

3.2.2 COMPLEX QUERIES

1. Sum of the transaction

Figure 71: Sum of the transaction

Figure 72: DEVISION (Find the user who has adopted and participate the event)

Figure 73: Union Operation

Figure 74: create a view and union operation

Figure 75: Aggrregation and Set Difference complex query

Figure 76: Inner Join Operation

Figure 77: Inner Join And Left Outer Join Operation

Figure 78: RIGTH OUTER JOIN

Figure 79: FULL OUTER JOIN

Figure 80: NATURAL JOIN

Figure 81: OUTER UNION

Figure 82: Nestedquery with Aggregation function and set difference

Figure 83: Nested query with Join and Projection

Figure 84: Nested query with aggreation function and division

3.3 DATABASE TUNING

1. Tuning 1 (sum of the transactions)

Figure 85: TUNING 1 (sum of the transactions)

2. TUNING 2 (user whose has adopted and participated events)

Figure 86: Tuning 2 (User Whose Has Adopted And Participated Events)(1)

Figure 87: tuning 2 (user whose has adopted and participated events)(2)

3. TUNING 3 (union of transactions underadoption and donations)

Figure 88: TUNING 3 (Union Of Transactions Underadoption And Donations)(1)

Figure 89: TUNING 3 (union of transactions underadoption and donations)(2)

4. TUNING 4 (creation pf union of views)

Figure 90: TUNING 4 (creation pf union of views)

5. TUNING 5 (cont how many userswho have adopt more than one pet)

Figure 91: TUNING 5 (cont how many userswho have adopt more than one pet)

6. TUNING 6

Figure 92: Tunning 6

7. TUNING 7

Figure 93: Tuning 7

8. TUNING8

Figure 94: Tuning 8

9. TUNING 9

Figure 95: tuning 9

10 . TUNING 10

Figure 96: Tuning 10

Analysis Methodology

Web Similarity Analysis Method: This report analyzes the similarity between a student assignment and web content using multiple approaches:

- 1. **Basic similarity analysis** using TF-IDF vectorization and cosine similarity metrics to calculate statistical similarity between texts.
- 2. **Advanced semantic analysis** using Google's Gemini AI to identify conceptual similarities, common phrases, and potential plagiarism patterns.
- 3. **Source verification** by analyzing multiple sources to distinguish between common knowledge and unique content.

Interpretation Guide:

- 0-15%: Very low similarity Likely original content
- 16-30%: Low similarity Contains common phrases but largely original
- 31-50%: Moderate similarity May contain some paraphrased content
- 51-70%: High similarity Contains substantial similar content
- 71-100%: Very high similarity Significant portions may be unoriginal

Disclaimer: This automated similarity analysis provides an approximation of content similarity against web sources. Results should be interpreted by a human reviewer for context-appropriate assessment. Common knowledge, standard phrases, and coincidental matches may be flagged and require human judgment.