# **Assignment Web Similarity Analysis**

Generated on 2025-03-26 19:48:35

# **Executive Summary**

Overall Web Similarity Score: 1%

**Assessment:** Extremely low similarity. The assignment primarily focuses on database design and implementation for a pet adoption system, while the web sources discuss drum tuning and car engine tuning. No significant textual overlap exists beyond common phrases.

**Conclusion:** The assignment shows no evidence of plagiarism from the provided web sources. The occurrences of the word "tuning" in the assignment relate to database performance optimization (database tuning), a distinct concept from the musical or automotive tuning discussed in the web pages. The shared terminology reflects common usage of the word "tuning" in different contexts, not plagiarism.

# **Web Sources Analyzed**

Source URL	Similarity Score	
https://tune-bot.com/tuning-guide/	<font color="green">1</font>	8.47%
https://forum.hptuners.com/showthread.php?p=284137	<font color="green">2</font>	1.88%

### **Detailed Content Matches**

# Match 1 - Common Knowledge (20%)

Assignment: tuning

Source: https://tune-bot.com/tuning-guide/

**Source Text:** Drum tuning guide – how to tune drums tune-bot is a precision drum tuner that enables you to accurately tune your drums to specific notes or frequencies. This drum tuning guide will show you how to tune drums and help you determine the notes and frequencies to use for your specific drum set.

# Match 2 - Common Knowledge (20%)

Assignment: tuning

**Source:** https://forum.hptuners.com/showthread.php?p=284137

Source Text: Changing ECM's to support tuning

# **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

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#### 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.

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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
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Chapter 4 – Implementation
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Figure 3: create database
3.1.1 Create Tables
Figure 4: create USER table
Figure 5:Create User_Contact Table
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3.1.3 Update

Figure 36: Update User\_Contact table
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Figure 35: Update USER Table

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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

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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

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Figure 82: Nestedquery with Aggregation function and set difference

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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)

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

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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.