

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/ | 18.47% |
| https://forum.hptuners.com/showthread.php?p=284137 | 21.88% |

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

By

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

7

3

Chapter 4 – Implementation

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

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

11
11
12
12
13
13
14
14
15
15
16
16
17
17
18
18
19
19
20
20
21
21
22
22
23
23
24
24
25
25
26
26
27
27
28
28
29
29
30
30

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

Figure 94: Tuning 8

Figure 95: tuning 9

Figure 96: Tuning 10

1
38
38
39
39
40
40
41
41
42
42
43
43
44
44
45
45
46
46
47
47
48
48
49
50

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.

➤ 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

Vetvisit_ID

Vet_ID

Visit_Date

Reason

Vet_Name

Pet_ID

➤ Weak entites and attributes

1. 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 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

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.