Assignment Web Similarity Analysis

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Executive Summary

Overall Web Similarity Score: 0%

Assessment: The assignment and provided web sources exhibit no textual similarity.

Conclusion: The assignment focuses on database design and implementation for a pet adoption system. The provided web sources discuss drum tuning and car modifications. There is no overlap in subject matter, and therefore no evidence of plagiarism. The word "tuning" appears in both the assignment (related to database performance) and one web source (related to musical instruments), but this represents common usage of the word in different contexts, not plagiarism. The assignment details the creation of database tables, insertion of data, updates, deletions, and querying, which is typical content for a database systems project. The 'DATABASE TUNING' section refers to optimizing database performance, a standard concept in database management, not related to the 'tuning' discussed on the websites.

Web Sources Analyzed

Source URL	Similarity Score	
https://www.facebook.com/groups/sanwaownersclub/posts/227761604593426	7kfont 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

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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
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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
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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

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Figure 57: Delete in Medical_History

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Figure 59: Delete in Shelter

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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

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Figure 68: COUNT THE ROWS OF USER

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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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3.3 DATABASE TUNING

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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

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8. TUNING8

Figure 94: Tuning 8

9. TUNING 9

Figure 95: tuning 9

10 . TUNING 10

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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.