

# Assignment Web Similarity Analysis

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## Executive Summary

Overall Web Similarity Score: 0%

**Assessment:** The assignment shows no significant similarity to the provided web content. The web pages discuss musical instrument tuning, while the assignment is a report on a database systems project. The overlap in terminology (like "tuning") refers to different concepts.

**Conclusion:** There is no evidence of plagiarism from the provided web sources. The assignment's use of terms like "database tuning" is standard within the context of database systems and does not constitute plagiarism from unrelated content about musical instrument tuning. The assignment appears to be original work related to database design and implementation.

## Web Sources Analyzed

Source URL	Similarity Score
https://tune-bot.com/tuning-guide/	18.47%
https://www.reddit.com/r/Guitar/comments/1co7tnv/how_did_it_take_me_31_years_to_figure_out_how_to_tune_a_guitar/	23.44%

## 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

By

EG/2021/4432

:

BANDARA KMTON

EG/2021/4433

:

BANDARA LRTD

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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.

##### ➤ 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

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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

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

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Figure 12: Create Medical \_History Table

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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)

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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

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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

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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 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)

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

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

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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

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**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

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*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.*