

# Insurance Management

A web based Insurance Management page to help user and client to get insurances.

By

Akhand Pratap[ Singh (2101641520010)

Anmol Singh (2101641520023)

Diksha Tiwari (2101641520049)



Pranveer Singh Institute of Technology, Kanpur

Dr A P J A K Technical University

Lucknow

# INDEX

• Acknowledgement-----	1
• Abstract-----	2
• Introduction-----	3
• Overview-----	4
• ER Diagram-----	5
• Converting ER Diagram into Tables-----	6
• System Analysis-----	7
• Proposed System-----	8
• Data Flow Diagram-----	9
• Conclusion-----	10
• Bibliography-----	11
• Scope Of Enhancement-----	12

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Before getting into the thick of the things, we would like to express our deep gratitude to the people who helped us during the course of this project. We are grateful to our project guide for her guidance throughout this project research and work.

We also wish to thank all the faculty members of Information Technology and our respectable Head of Department for their constant help and efficient teaching procedures

*Signature*

*Name:*

*Roll No.:*

*Signature*

*Name:*

*Roll No.:*

# **ABSTRACT**

The insurance company needs to keep track of details of its target companies, agents, policyholders, their premium payments and the various products that are available with it. Hence it is under tremendous pressure maintaining their day-to-day activities, which is currently being done manually. Entire records have to be updated timely, even a slight mistake could complicate things. It is very difficult to handle bulk data since human memory is weaker than electronic counter part. It is time consuming to summarize these details to produce the reports. The Insurance management system is a complete solution for organizations, which need to manage insurance for their vehicles, equipment, buildings, and other resources. Organizes and tracks insurance vendors and the policies provided under different coverage. We are offering a robust web based insurance solution, which has the flexibility of customizations to match the specific needs of clients for achieving their business goal of good service and revenue generation. Insurance policy administration system consists of a mathematical notation that captures the relationship between policies and objects and the entities that manage policies for those objects. Hence there is need for an automated system, which can efficiently manage the company, records, provides instant access and one that improves the productivity. As a result of this automated system, the activities of the company are performed with in the stipulated time and the reliable and efficient service is ensured to its users.

# INTRODUCTION

Visual Basic is an interesting topic, which has different types. It has all the methods have their won features with each having merits and demerits which help in data processing. The topic includes their architecture representing the elements involved in it and their action is also specified.

Visual Basic 6.0 allows creating object-oriented applications. Visual Basic 6.0 profoundly concentrates on the Internet development features, Active X technology, enhanced controls, enhanced features of existing control, client/server, new language features development, data access, a few design enhancement etc.

Relational databases are logical collection of inter-related data in tabular form relational databases have always been core to any management system. Its relevance is profound and hence the need to incorporate new functionalities, utilities becomes important. These are currently the predominant choice in storing financial records manufacturing and logistical information, personnel data and much more.

Relational databases are used in huge management systems like Post Office, Banking, Railway, Defence Logistics. Databases pertaining to Educational Institutions and other large collection of related data.

Relational databases have largely replaced hierarchical databases and network databases because they are easy to understand and use even though they are much less efficient. They have been however challenged by Object Databases and XML databases.

The three leading commercial relational database vendors are Oracle, Microsoft, and IBM. The three leading open Source implementations are MySQL, PostgreSQL, and SQLite.

The software components used in our project are as under:

1. Java Server Pages
2. JDK 6.0
3. PostgreSQL 9.1 database Page
4. Netbeans 7.2 IDE
5. Macromedia Dreamweaver8
6. Apache Tomcat 7.0

### **SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS:-**

1. Windows Platform (XP /7/8/9/10/11).
2. 1GB DDR2 RAM.
3. At least 5 GB HDD space FREE.
4. Processor speed 1.7 Ghz or higher

# OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

## SYSTEM DESCRIPTION:

The proposed system is for making easier to manage policy holder details, agent details, policy details, claimant details and payment details. So this will be developed for managing the insurance management system. The overall system is control through the main menu.

The main menu contains 6 parts.

1. Policy Schemes.
2. Agent Login.
3. Customer Login.
4. Administrator Login.
5. About us.
6. Contact us.

## POLICY SCHEMES:-

Various policy schemes are:-

1. LIFE INSURANCE:-
  - a) Whole life policy
  - b) Term life policy
  - c) Endowment policy

d) Pension plans

## 2. GENERAL INSURANCE:-

a) Home insurance

b) Auto insurance

c) Fire insurance

## **AGENT LOGIN**

The agent login form links to

1. Basic agent information like contact details and address which will be shown in customer insurance information window.
2. All the information related to insurances which he has made to his clients.
3. Commission received by him for each insurance made by hi respectively.
4. Option to create a new policy to any existing/new client.
5. Option to edit the contact information of its client.
6. Option to delete a policy of any client in case of policy lapse.

## **CUSTOMER LOGIN:-**

The form contains the agent information like

1. Personal information required by insurance agency.
2. Next premium due of respective insurances by the client along with maturity date, agent info etc.



## **ADMINISTRATOR LOGIN:-**

Administrator has rights to -

1. Create new agent
2. Edit agent's information and its commission percentage.
3. Delete an agent's database and all its policies respectively.

## **SOFTWARE FEATURES-**

### **PHP TRIAD**

PHPTriad installs a complete working PHP/MySQL server environment on Windows platforms (9x/ NT). Installs PHP, MySQL, Apache, and PHPMyAdmin.

### **PHP**

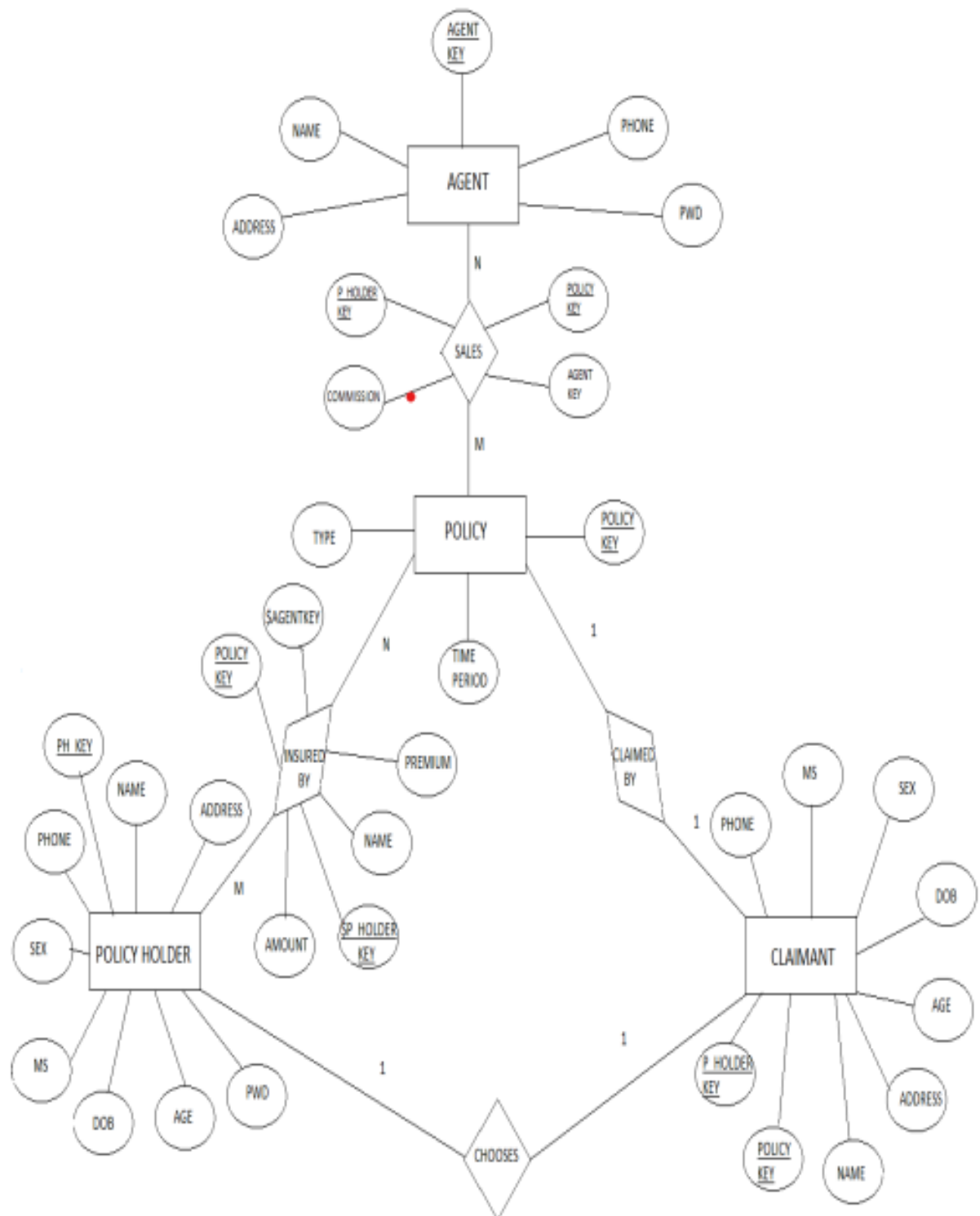
PHP is a scripting language originally designed for producing dynamic webpages. It has evolved to include a command line interface capability and can be used in standalone graphical applications. While PHP was originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1995, the main implementation of PHP is now produced by The PHP Group and serves as the de facto standard for PHP as there is no formal specification. PHP is free software released under the PHP License, however it is incompatible with the GNU General Public License (GPL), due to restrictions on the usage of the term PHP. It is a widely-used general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for web development and can be embedded into HTML. It generally runs on a web server, taking PHP code as its input and creating web pages as

output. It can be deployed on most web servers and on almost every operating system and platform free of charge.

PHP is installed on more than 20 million websites and 1 million web servers.

PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page. It began in 1994 as a set of Common Gateway Interface binaries written in the C programming language by the Danish/Greenlandic programmer Rasmus Lerdorf. Lerdorf initially created these Personal Home Page Tools to replace a small set of Perl scripts he had been using to maintain his personal homepage. The tools were used to perform tasks such as displaying his résumé and recording how much traffic his page was receiving. He combined these binaries with his Form Interpreter to create PHP/FI, which had more functionality. PHP/FI included a larger implementation for the C programming language and could communicate with databases, enabling the building of simple, dynamic web applications. Lerdorf released PHP publicly on June 8, 1995 to accelerate bug location and improve the code. This release was named PHP version 2 and already had the basic functionality that PHP has today. This included Perl-like variables, form handling, and the ability to embed HTML. The syntax was similar to Perl but was more limited, simpler, and less consistent.

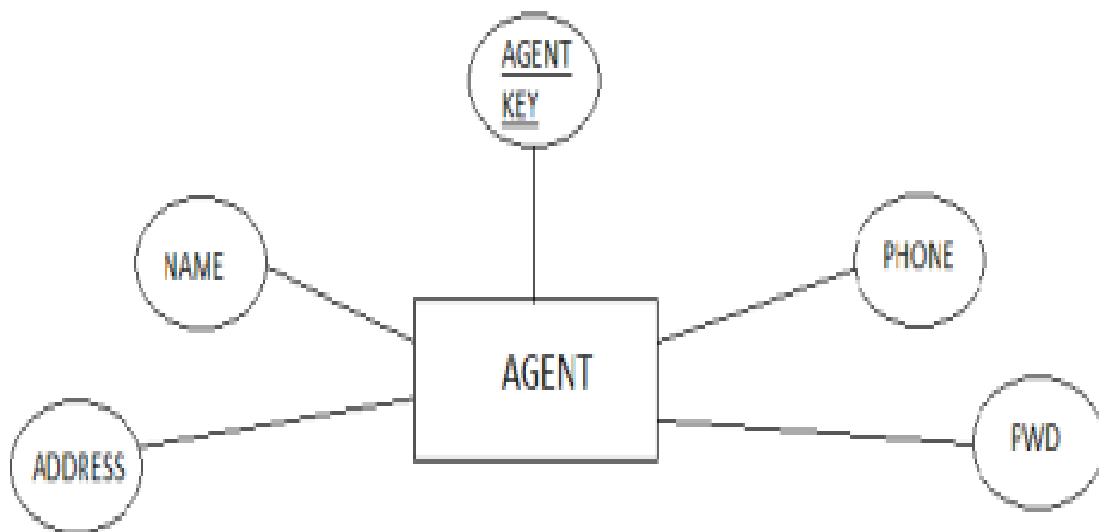
# ER DIAGRAM



# CONVERTING ER DIAGRAM INTO TABLES

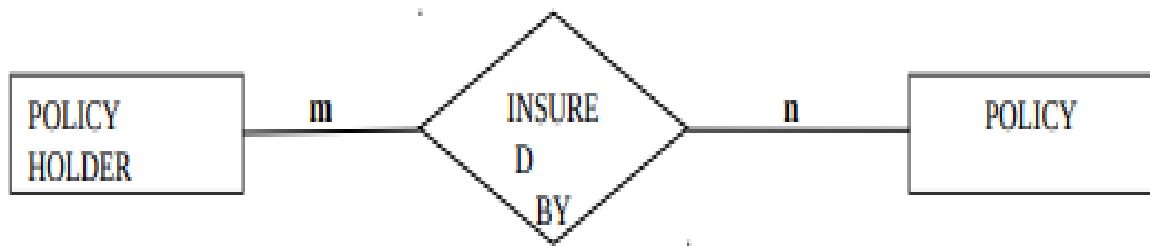
## 1. Converting strong entity types

- a) Each entity type becomes a table
- b) Each single valued attribute becomes a column
- c) Derived attributes are ignored
- d) Composite attributes are represented by components
- e) Multi-valued attributes are represented by a separate table
- f) Key attributes of the entity type is the Primary Key

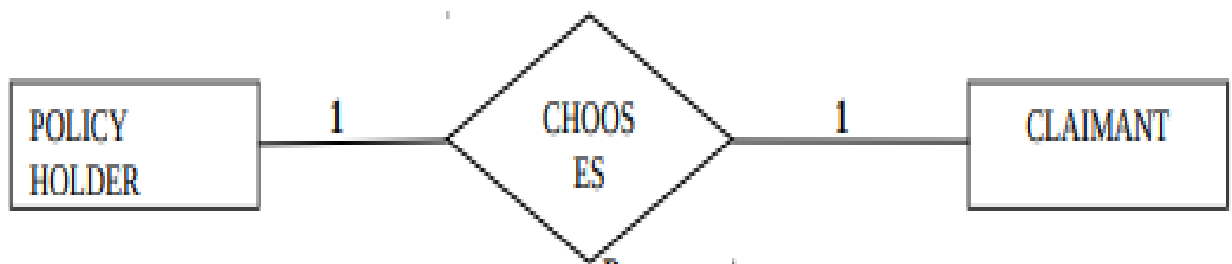


## 2. Converting relationships

- a) Relationships are based on cardinalities and degree of the relation
- b) m:n



c) Binary 1:1



### 3. Relations converted-

- a) Policy holder and policy have m:n cardinality which results in conversion of the relation 'insured by' into a table named as 'insurance'. The insurance table has ph\_key and pol\_key from policy holder table and policy table respectively, as its composite primary key.
- b) Also policy and agent table have m:n cardinality resulting in conversion of relation 'sales', into a table named as 'sales'. The table sales has ph\_key and pol\_key from policy holder table and policy table respectively, as its composite primary key and agent key from agent table as a foreign key.

# System Analysis

System analysis focuses on specifying for what the system or the application is required to do. It allows the individuals to see the logical elements (what the system should do) apart from the physical components it uses (computers, terminals and storage system). It is the process of gathering and interpreting facts, diagnosing problems and using the information to recommend improvements to the system.

## **Existing System:**

The existing system is the manual system. The manual system is prone to error. It is time consuming. It is very difficult for a person to produce the report. There are chances for changing the scheme report and do malpractice. This system involves a lot of manual entries with the applications to perform the desired task. Usage of papers in the payment process leads to less efficiency, less accuracy and less productivity.

- Increasing expenditure for papers shuffling and storage.
- Increasing labors and hence errors.
- Less control of Amounts.

- Time delay between the payment and its receipt.
- Persons who are present in different part of the world cannot transact efficiently.

## **Hardware Selection:**

- Processor            PENTIUM IV
- RAM                 128 MB
- Hard Disk            40 GB
- Cache Memory       11,011,968 Bytes
- Virtual Memory      32 MB
- Display Card        Super Video Graphics Adapter (SVGA)
- Mouse                Logitech Serial Mouse
- Keyboard             Standard 104 Enhanced Keyboard

## **Software Selection:**

- Web Server            Apache Tomcat Server 6.0.20
- Browser              Internet Explorer
- Server side scripting JSP, Java Bean
- Database              MS-Access
- Language              J2EE
- Client side scripting HTML

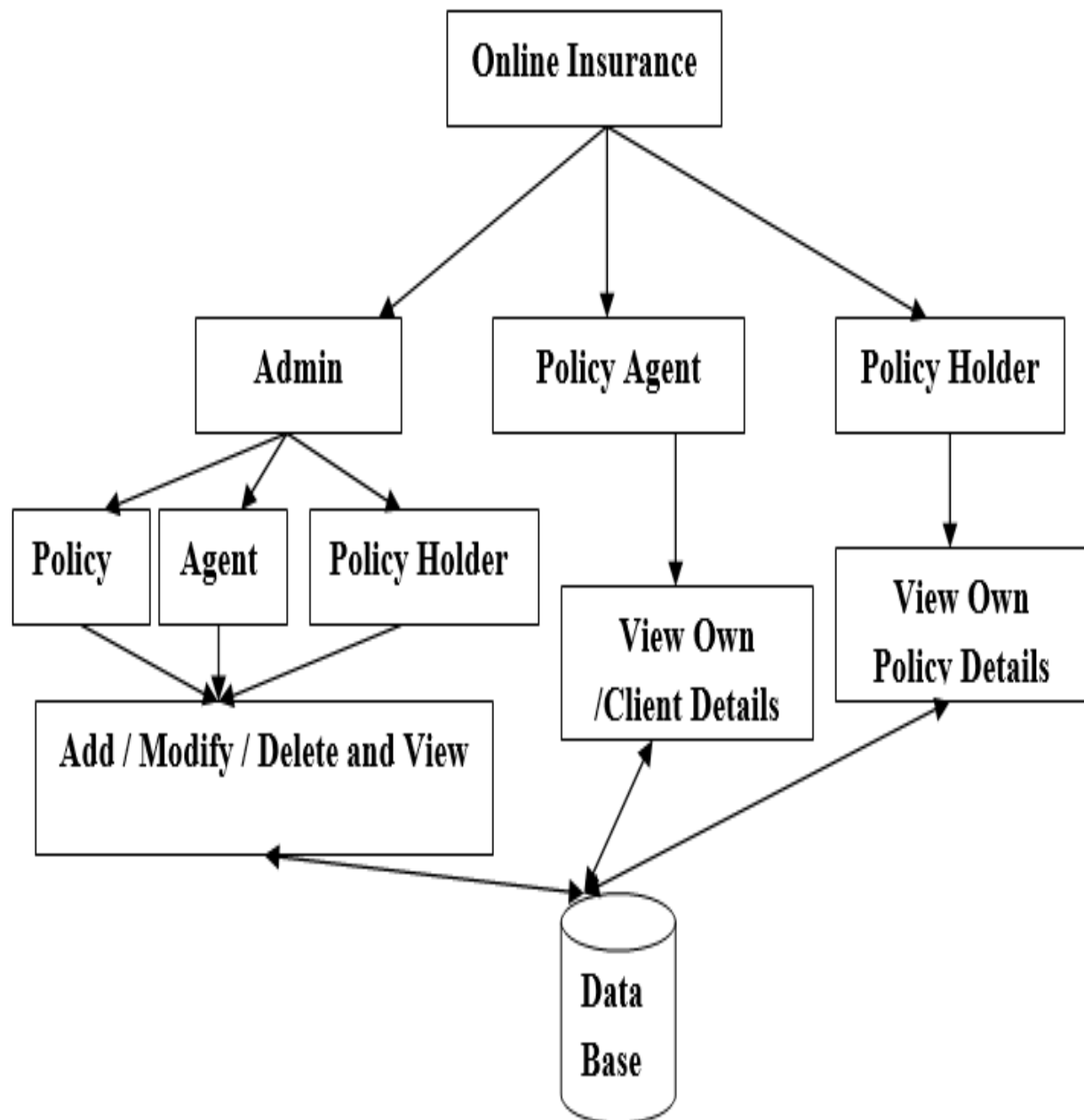
# Proposed System

The proposed system is designed to eliminate the drawbacks of the existing system. It is designed by keeping to eliminate the drawbacks of the present system in order to provide a permanent solution to the problems. The primary aim of the new system is to speedup transactions. The report is prepared for the schemes and implemented by the concerned officials.

Since the advent of Online Insurance services in the Middle Ages Policy Agents and policy Holder have used paper-based instrument to move money between Insurance transactions. It comes as no surprise to one that when everything is being converted to computerize. Already the business has to global with the coming of Internet. Now, no more the individual aims at the local market is also just a click of button away. Dozens of companies are in the race to convince auction and bidding that a pot of Policy's awaits those who conduct their business on the Internet. In this fast race of business and moneymaking, no country, no company and no individual want to fall back. Everyone wants to lead the group. Hence, everyone is trying to make the best use of Internet.



## Data Flow Diagram-:



# Conclusion

In the present situation where the technology is the buzzword and has revolutionized the way we work and live, we would be the losers if we do not keep up with the changing world. Moreover, it makes a world of difference and a whole of sense to break-up from the age old work culture and embrace the effective, cost, and time saving ways of looking and working at things.

This is precisely where the Online Insurance supports and improves many of the core functionality of the insurance organization i.e. insurance project helps in quick easy monitoring of the reports that have been automatically generated as and when the admin and policy agent performs transactions in the system. Using such a system helps the organization in minimizing the time consumed in fulfilling the day-to-day functionality's and cutting down the expenses incurred on the same.

# Bibliography

- 1) Brawner, L. B. "Insurance and Risk Management for Libraries." *Public Library Quarterly* 13, no. 1 (1993): 5-16 and 13, no. 2 (1993): 29-34.
- 2) Breighner, M., W. Payton and J. Drewes. *Risk and Insurance Management Manual for Libraries*. Chicago: Library Administration and Management Association, 2005.
- 3) Cady, S. A. "Insuring the Academic Library Collection." *Journal of Academic Librarianship* 25, no. 3 (1999): 211-215.
- 4) Clow, F. "Disaster Preparedness: Managing Library Liability." *Library Hi Tech Bibliography* No. 5 (1990?): 29-33.
- 5) DeLong, L. R. "Valuating Library Collections." In *Acquisitions '90: Conference on Acquisitions, Budgets, and Collections, May 16 and 17, 1990, St. Louis Missouri: Proceedings*. Edited by D. C. Genaway, 80-95. Canfield, OH: Genaway, 1990.
- 6) Deshima, J. "Securing Museum Coverage." *Best's Review (Property/Casualty Insurance Edition)* (August 1992): 61-62, 98.
- 7) Dirggers, P. F. "Risk Management for Volunteer Programs." *Colorado Libraries* 26, no. 1 (2000): 45-6.
- 8) Kolish, F. "Services Provided by Risk Management Consultants. In *Using Consultants in Libraries and Information Centers*. Edited by E. D. Garten, 137-43. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1992.
- 9) Laiming, S., and P. Laiming. "Insurance: Minimizing Your Loss and Managing Risk. *Bottom Line* 2, no. 1 (1988): 14-16.
- 10) Paisley, P. "What Your Insurance Company Doesn't Want You to Know." *Disaster Recovery Journal* (Spring 1997): 32-33.

- 11) Parsons J. "Insurance Implications of Crime and Security." In *Security and Crime Prevention in Libraries*. Edited by M. Chaney and A. F. MacDougall, 203-216. Brookfield, VT: Ashgate, 1992.
- 12) Robertson, G. "Investigating Risk: Assessing and Analyzing Trouble before It Strikes." *Feliciter* (Canadian Library Association) 48, no. 1 (2002): 30-32.
- 13) Seal, R. A. "Insurance for Libraries: Part I." *Conservation Administration News* no. 19 (1984): 8-9.
- 14) Seal, R. A. "Insurance for Libraries: Part II." *Conservation Administration News* no. 20 (1985): 10-11, 26.
- 15) Sherbine, K. "Closing the Book on Library Losses." *Best's Review (Property/Casualty Insurance Edition)* 93, no. 4 (August 1992): 64-68.

# SCOPE OF ENHANCEMENT

The system may be further updated or modified at will owing to its simple structure. We can further add a transaction entity which will look after the payments made by the customer towards their policy. Depending on future requirements more changes can be made owing to the organization's need.