**M.H. Saboo Siddik College of Engineering**

**Department of Computer Engineering**

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**A Project Report on**

**“Insurance System”**

Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of Requirements

of the Course

**Bachelor of Engineering**

**(Semester V)**

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**2018-19**

**Problem Definition:**

As a group of Computer Science Engineering students we are interested to build a new system that enables the customer to buy insurance . Automated Insurance system is basically made for providing the customer an anytime and anywhere service for buying and comparing various policies online. The user can easily be able to know about the new insurance and other insurances and then make the choice. This system adopts a comprehensive approach to minimize the manual work and schedule resources, time in a cogent manner. The project shows information about different parts of insurance company, such as Agent, Customer, Policy, Employee, Claim Handling and other related concepts, such as Claim, Premium, and different kinds of Insurance policies. The objective of the project here, is to implement a database management system, such that, it uses the different tables to evaluate the performance of Insurance company. Using this database can help insurance companies in order to answer some questions such as:

* How many customers they already have?
* How many policies they have?
* How many customers have more than one policy?
* Which kind of policy sold the highest?
* How much is the premium that the company got from customer?
* How many policies have been claimed?
* Recognize customers that have more policies.
* Recognize customers that have more valuable policies.
* Calculate high/low risk customers.
* Calculate best policies, which cost more premium and have less claim, and also number of policies sold that includes those factors.
* Calculate average time to recompense for damage. **DATABASES IMPLEMENTED WITH ER**

**Features of Multimedia:**

1. **Watermarking:** A digital watermark is a kind of marker covertly embedded in a noise-tolerant [signal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Signal_(electrical_engineering)) such as an audio, video or image data. It is typically used to identify ownership of the copyright of such signal. "Watermarking" is the process of hiding digital information in a [carrier signal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carrier_signal); the hidden information should,[]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_watermarking#cite_note-Cox-1) but does not need to, contain a relation to the carrier signal. Digital watermarks may be used to verify the authenticity or integrity of the carrier signal or to show the identity of its owners. It is prominently used for tracing [copyright infringements](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copyright_infringement) and for [banknote](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banknote) authentication. Like traditional [physical watermarks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watermark), digital watermarks are often only perceptible under certain conditions, i.e. after using some algorithm. If a digital watermark distorts the carrier signal in a way that it becomes easily perceivable, it may be considered less effective depending on its purpose. Traditional watermarks may be applied to visible media (like images or video), whereas in digital watermarking, the signal may be audio, pictures, video, texts or 3D models. A signal may carry several different watermarks at the same time. Unlike [metadata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metadata) that is added to the carrier signal, a digital watermark does not change the size of the carrier signal.

Both [steganography](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steganography) and digital watermarking employ steganographic techniques to embed data covertly in noisy signals. While steganography aims for imperceptibility to human senses, digital watermarking tries to control the robustness as top priority.

Since a digital copy of data is the same as the original, digital watermarking is a passive protection tool. It just marks data, but does not degrade it or control access to the data.

1. **Digital Signatures:** A digital signature is a mathematical technique used to validate the authenticity and integrity of a message, software or digital document. The digital equivalent of a handwritten signature or stamped seal, a digital signature offers far more inherent security, and it is intended to solve the problem of tampering and impersonation in digital communications.

Digital signatures can provide the added assurances of evidence of origin, identity and status of an electronic document, transaction or message and can acknowledge informed consent by the signer.

In many countries, including the United States, digital signatures are considered legally binding in the same way as traditional document signatures. The United States Government Publishing Office publishes electronic versions of the budget, public and private laws, and congressional bills with digital signatures.

**How digital signatures work:**

1. Digital signatures are based on public key cryptography, also known as [asymmetric cryptography](https://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/asymmetric-cryptography). Using a [public key](https://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/public-key) [algorithm](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/algorithm), such as [RSA](https://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/RSA), one can generate two keys that are mathematically linked: one private and one public.
2. Digital signatures work because public key cryptography depends on two mutually authenticating cryptographic keys. The individual who is creating the digital signature uses their own [private key](https://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/private-key) to encrypt signature-related data; the only way to decrypt that data is with the signer's public key. This is how digital signatures are authenticated.
3. Digital signature technology requires all the parties to trust that the individual creating the signature has been able to keep their own private key secret. If someone else has access to the signer's private key, that party could create fraudulent digital signatures in the name of the private key holder.

**How to create a digital signature:**

1. To create a digital signature, signing software -- such as an email program -- creates a one-way hash of the electronic data to be signed. The private key is then used to encrypt the hash. The encrypted hash -- along with other information, such as the [hashing](https://searchsqlserver.techtarget.com/definition/hashing) algorithm -- is the digital signature.
2. The reason for encrypting the hash instead of the entire message or document is that a hash function can convert an arbitrary input into a fixed length value, which is usually much shorter. This saves time as hashing is much faster than signing.
3. The value of a hash is unique to the hashed data. Any change in the data, even a change in a single character, will result in a different value. This attribute enables others to validate the integrity of the data by using the signer's public key to decrypt the hash.
4. If the decrypted hash matches a second computed hash of the same data, it proves that the data hasn't changed since it was signed. If the two hashes don't match, the data has either been tampered with in some way -- integrity -- or the signature was created with a private key that doesn't correspond to the public key presented by the signer -- [authentication](https://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/authentication).
5. A digital signature can be used with any kind of message -- whether it is encrypted or not -- simply so the receiver can be sure of the sender's identity and that the message arrived intact. Digital signatures make it difficult for the signer to deny having signed something -- assuming their private key has not been compromised -- as the digital signature is unique to both the document and the signer and it binds them together. This property is called [nonrepudiation](https://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/nonrepudiation).
6. Digital signatures are not to be confused with [digital certificates](https://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/digital-certificate). A digital certificate, an electronic document that contains the digital signature of the issuing [certificate authority](https://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/certificate-authority), binds together a public key with an identity and can be used to verify that a public key belongs to a particular person or entity.
7. Most modern email programs support the use of digital signatures and digital certificates, making it easy to sign any outgoing emails and validate digitally signed incoming messages. Digital signatures are also used extensively to provide proof of authenticity, data integrity and nonrepudiation of communications and transactions conducted over the internet.

## Steganography: Steganography is data hidden within data. Steganography is an encryption technique that can be used along with cryptography as an extra-secure method in which to protect data.Steganography techniques can be applied to images, a video file or an audio file. Typically, however, steganography is written in characters including hash marking, but its usage within images is also common. At any rate, steganography protects from pirating copyrighted materials as well as aiding in unauthorized viewing. Rather than being incomprehensible to an unauthorized third party, as is the case with cryptography, steganography is designed to be hidden from a third party. Not only must the hidden data be discovered—considered a formidable task in and of itself—it must be encrypted, which can be nearly impossible. One use of steganography includes watermarking which hides copyright information within a watermark by overlaying files not easily detected by the naked eye. This prevents fraudulent actions and gives copyright protected media extra protection.

**Eg)** ***QR code:*** A QR code (quick response code) is a type of [2D bar code](https://searchmobilecomputing.techtarget.com/definition/2D-barcode) that is used to provide easy access to information through any smart device. In this process, known as mobile tagging, the smartphone’s owner points the phone at a QR code and opens a [barcode reader](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/barcode-reader-POS-scanner-bar-code-reader-price-scanner) app which works in conjunction with the phone’s camera. The reader interprets the code, which typically contains a call to action such as an invitation to download a mobile application, a link to view a video or an [SMS](https://searchmobilecomputing.techtarget.com/definition/Short-Message-Service) message inviting the viewer to respond to a poll. The phone’s owner can choose to act upon the call to action or click cancel and ignore the invitation.

* ***Static QR codes***, the most common type, are used to disseminate information to the general public. They are often displayed in advertising materials in the environment (such as billboards and posters), on television and in newspapers and magazines. The code’s creator can track information about the number of times a code was scanned and its associated action taken, along with the times of scans and the operating system of the devices that scanned it.
* ***Dynamic QR codes*** (sometimes referred to as unique QR codes) offer more functionality. The owner can edit the code at any time and can target a specific individual for personalized marketing. Such codes can track more specific information, including the scanners names and email address, how many times they scanned the code and, in conjunction with tracking codes on a website, conversion rates.The technology for QR codes was developed by Densa-Wave, a Toyota subsidiary. The codes were originally used for tracking inventory.

**Here are a few examples of QR codes in current use:**

* QR codes on business cards link to the individual's full resume or website.
* A Starbucks promotion featured a QR code-enabled scavenger hunt involving hints accessed through QR codes in the stores.
* Quiring Monuments in Seattle puts QR code on gravestones to connects people to an online obituary or a website about the deceased.

1. **File Formatting:** In a computer, a file format is the layout of a [file](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/file) in terms of how the data within the file is organized. A program that uses the data in a file must be able to recognize and possibly access data within the file. For example, the program that we call a Web [browser](https://searchwindevelopment.techtarget.com/definition/browser) is able to process and display a file in the HTML file format so that it appears as a Web page, but it cannot display a file in a format designed for Microsoft's Excel program. A particular file format is often indicated as part of a file's name by a file name [extension](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/extension) ([suffix](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/suffix)). Conventionally, the extension is separated by a period from the name and contains three or four letters that identify the format. A program that uses or recognizes a particular file format may or may not care whether the file has the appropriate extension name since it can actually examine the bits in the file to see whether the format (layout) is one it recognizes.

There are as many different file formats as there are different programs to process the files. A few of the more common file formats are:

* + - 1. Word documents (.doc)
      2. Web text pages (.htm or .html)
      3. Web page images (.gif and .jpg)
      4. Adobe Postcript files (.ps)
      5. Adobe Acrobat files (.pdf)
      6. Executable programs (.exe)
      7. Multimedia files (.mp3 and others)

**Eg) *MHTML***, short for [***MIME***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MIME) ***Encapsulation of Aggregate*** [***HTML***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) ***Documents****,* is a web page [archive format](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archive_format) used to [combine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File_archiver) in a single document the HTML code and its companion resources that are otherwise represented by external links (such as images, Flash animations, Java applets, and audio files). The content of an MHTML file is encoded as if it were an [HTML e-mail](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML_e-mail) message, using the MIME type multipart/related.

In practical terms, MHTML allows multiple elements of a web page—including images and other media that would typically be saved in a folder as separate files alongside an HTML document—to be saved altogether as a single MHTML file. It does so by expanding upon methods originally developed to enrich email content.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MHTML#cite_note-1)

The first part of the file is an [e-mail header](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-mail_header). The second part is normally encoded HTML. Subsequent parts are additional resources identified by their original [URLs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uniform_Resource_Locator) and encoded in [base64](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Base64). This format is sometimes referred to as **MHT**, after the suffix **.mht** given to such files by default when created by [Microsoft Word](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft_Word), [Internet Explorer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Explorer), or [Opera](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opera_(web_browser)). MHTML is a proposed open standard, circulated in a revised edition in 1999 as [RFC 2557](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2557).

The .mhtml (Web archive) and [.eml](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Email#Filename_extensions) (e-mail file) file extensions are interchangeable (the files can be renamed). The first can be sent by e-mail (and displayed by the [email client](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Email_client) if the html code is basic enough) and an e-mail message can be saved to an OS file and renamed to a Web archive extension.

**Conclusion**

A computerized Automated Insurance Management System has been developed and the system was tested with simple data.

The System results in regular timely preparations of the required outputs. In comparison with manual system the benefits under a computer system are considerable in the saving of man power working hours and effort.

Provision for addition, updation and deletion of customers is there in the system .It is observed that proper filing system has been adopted for future reference.

The system can be used to make better management described at appropriate time.The user gets amount and timely information system. Our System has User friendly menu driven interface has been provided to the user to interact with the system. Users can traverse through the website provided the users have the access right set. The users can register themselves through a registration form and then can use the services of the website.

The system stores the information in online database so it is more secure and faster.

**Future Scope**

The Automated Insurance Management System provides an easy option for

customer saving his time and labour. The system can be further updated owing

to its simple structure. The system can accessed anywhere who has connection

to internet

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.

**Code**

1. Frame:

<!DOCTYPE>

<html>

<head>

<title></title>

<frameset cols="25%,\*">

<frame src="login.html" name="frame1">

<frame src="home.html" name="frame2">

</frameset>

</head>

</html>

</!DOCTYPE>

1. Homepage:

<html>

<head>

<title>Insurance</title>

<link href="style1.css" rel="stylesheet">

<style>

body {background-color : LightGray;}

h3 {color: DarkBlue; margin-top:50px;}

p {color: RoyalBlue;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<ul class="main-nav">

<li style="padding:1% 1% 0%"><a href="Aboutus.html">ABOUT US</a></li>

<li style="padding:1% 1% 0%"><a href="policy.html">POLICIES</a></li>

<li style="padding:1% 1% 0%"><a href="faq.html">FAQs</a></li>

<li style="padding:1% 1% 0%"><a href="" class="1">ACHIEVEMENTS</a></li>

<li style="padding:1% 1% 0%"><a href="tnc.html">TERMS and CONDITIONS</a></li><br><br><br>

<div>

<h1 style="padding:1%;text-align:center;">MAXMA MOTOR INSURANCE</h1>

<div class="button">

<u><div style="padding-left:1%;">New??:</div></u> <a href="form.html" class="button1" style="padding:1%1%" target="frame1"><b>Register Now</b></a> <a href="login.html" class="button2" target="frame1"><B>Login Here</B></a>

</div></div>

<B><U><H3>

<CENTER style="padding-bottom:1%">WELCOME TO MAXMA MOTOR INSURANCE </B></U><I>Est. Since 2003</CENTER></I>

<img src="logo2.png" height="500" width="100 0" style="padding-left:2%">

<table cellpadding="5px" cellspacing="20px">

<tr><th><img src="satcust1.jpg" height="200" width="300" style="padding-left:5%; float:left;"></th><th><h4>"Done Our Repairing Tension-Free.Great Job!!!"</h4></th></tr>

<tr><th><img src="satcust2.jpg" height="200" width="300" style="padding-left:5%; float:left;"></th><th><h4>"With my family secured along with our car, I have nothing to worry about. Thanks Maxma."</h4></th></tr>

<tr><th><img src="satcust3.jpg" height="200" width="300" style="padding-left:5%; float:left;"></th><th><h4>"Maxma provided us with 20% off for new drivers scheme for comprehensive insurance.Thanks!!!"</h4></th></tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

(\*Homepage also includes About Us, FAQs, Achievements, Policies and Terms and Conditions page. Similar to homepage that is why no code given)

1. Login Page;
2. Login page:

<html>

<head>

<script type="text/javascript" src="captcha.js"></script>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="captcha.css">

</head>

<body onload="captgenerate();" bgcolor="#B0C4DE">

<div><center>

<form name = "log" onsubmit="return validatecaptcha()" style="padding-top:100px" action="policy.html" target="frame2">

<b>User\_ID:</b><input type = "text" name = "uid" placeholder = "Enter User\_ID" id = "ud" focus><br><br>

<b>Password:</b><input type="password" name="pwd" placeholder="Enter password" id="pd"><br><br>

Captcha:<input type="text" id="captcha" readonly="readonly" name="c" /><br><br>

<label for="capt" >Please enter above characters correctly:</label>

<input type="text" maxlength="4" id="capt" required /><br><br>

<!--<input type ="submit" value = "check" name='check'required> <br><br>-->

<input type="submit" value = "Login">

</form>

</div></center>

<br><br><br><br><br><br><br>

<table align="center" bgcolor="White">

<tr><td height="200"><center>To Advertise Contact Us at-advertiser@mail.com</td></tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

1. Captcha.js

function captgenerate()

{

var cap= ['A','B','C','D','E','F','G','H','I','J','K','L','M','N','O','P','Q','R','S','T','U','V','W','X','Y','Z','a','b','c','d','e','f','g','h','i','j','k','l','m','n','o','p','q','r','s','t','u','v','w','x','y','z','0','1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9'];

var i;

for (i=0;i<4;i++){

var a = cap[Math.floor(Math.random() \* cap.length)];

var b = cap[Math.floor(Math.random() \* cap.length)];

var c = cap[Math.floor(Math.random() \* cap.length)];

var d = cap[Math.floor(Math.random() \* cap.length)];

}

var code = "" + a + '' + b + '' + '' + c + '' + d;

document.getElementById("captcha").value = code

}

function validatecaptcha()

{

var string1 = removespace(document.getElementById("captcha").value);

var string2 = removespace(document.getElementById("capt").value);

if(string1 != string2)

{

alert("You've entered Wrong Captcha");

return false;

}

else

{

var v = validateform();

return v;

}

}

function removespace(string)

{

return string.split(' ').join('');

}

function validateform()

{

var id = document.getElementById("ud");

var psd = document.getElementById("pd");

if(id.value=="")

{

alert("Please enter your User\_ID");

document.getElementById("ud").style.bordercolor="red";

return false;

}

else if(psd.value=="")

{

alert("Please Enter Password");

return false;

}

else

{

alert("Welcome!!");

return true;

}

}

1. Captcha.css

#captcha{

background-color: gainsboro;

border: 100%;

height: 5%;

};

#capt{

background-color: white;

height: 10%;

};

1. Registration
2. Page

<html>

<head>

<title>

Registration

</title>

<script language="javascript">

function form\_validate()

{

var fname=document.getElementById("first");

var lname=document.getElementById('last');

var eid=document.getElementById('e\_id');

var mob = document.getElementById('mobno');

var bday = document.getElementById('dob');

if(fname.value=="")

{

alert("First Name Not Filled");

fname.focus();

return false;

}

if(lname.value=="")

{

alert("Last Name Not Filled");

lname.focus();

return false;

}

/\*if(eid.value.indexOf('@')==0 || eid.value.indexOf('.')==0)

{

alert("@ or . cannot be at starting position");

eid.focus();

}\*/

if(mob.value.length!="10" || mob.value=="")

{

alert("Invalid Mobile Number");

mob.focus();

return false;

}

}

</script>

</head>

<body background="C:\Users\Aymen\Desktop\wdl project\ima.jpg">

<h1><center><marquee><font color="000A0">REGISTER NOW</font></marquee></center></h1>

<br>

<form name="Registration" method="post" action="login.html" onsubmit="return form\_validate();">

<font color="Black"><center>

<table cellspacing="5" cellpadding="5">

<tr><td><b>First Name</b> : </td><td><input type="text" name="fn" placeholder="First Name" id="first" size="16"></td></tr>

<tr><td><b>Last Name</b> :</td> <td><input type="text" name="ln" placeholder="Last Name" id="last" size="16"></td></tr>

<tr><td><b>D.O.B</b>:</td><td> <input type="date" name="dob" id="dob"></td></tr>

<tr><td><b>License Key</b>:</td><td><input type="text" name-"lkey" id="lkey" placeholder="License Key" size="16"></td></tr>

<tr><td><b>Email</b>:</td><td><input type="email" name="eid" placeholder="Enter Your Valid Email" id="e\_id" size="16"></td></tr>

<tr><td><b>Mobile No</b>:</td><td><input type="text" name="mob1" placeholder="Enter Your 10 digit mobile number" maxlength="10" id="mobno" size="16"></td></tr>

<tr><td><b>Address</b>:</td><td><textarea rows="4" cols="17" placeholder="Enter Your Address" ></textarea></td></tr>

<tr><td><b>Gender</b>:</td><td>Male:<input type="radio" name="gender"> Female: <input type="radio" name="gender"></td></tr>

<tr><td><b>Password</b>:</td><td><input type="password" name="pswd" id="pass" placeholder="Enter Password" size="16"></td></tr>

</table>

<input type="submit" value="Submit" onsubmit="form\_validate()">

</center></font>

</form>

</body>

</html>

1. Form validation

h1 {

float:left;

font-color:brown;

}

form li {

list-style: none;

margin-bottom: 5px;

}

form ul li label{

float: left;

clear: left;

width: 100px;

text-align: right;

margin-right: 10px;

font-family:Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;

font-size:14px;

}

form ul li input, select, span {

float: left;

margin-bottom: 10px;

}

form textarea {

float: left;

width: 350px;

height: 150px;

}

[type="submit"] {

clear: left;

margin: 20px 0 0 130px;

font-size:18px

}

p {

margin-left: 70px;

font-weight: bold;

}

1. Policies

<html>

<body bgcolor="LightGray">

<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>

<table align="center">

<tr cellspacing="50px">

<td><a href="bike.html" target = "frame2"><img src="bike1.jpg" height="300" width="500"></a></td>

<td><a href="car.html" target="frame2"><img src="car1.jpg" height="300" width="500"></a><br></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td><font color="DarkBlue"><u><center>CLICK IMAGE FOR BIKE INSURANCE</u></center></font></td>

<td><font color="DarkBlue"><u><center>CLICK IMAGE FOR CAR INSURANCE</td></u></center></font>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

1. Bike Insurance

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Bike Insurance</title>

<style>

body {

background-color:lightblue;

margin-top: 100px;

margin-bottom: 100px;

margin-right: 150px;

margin-left: 80px;

}

h1 {

margin-top: 30px;

margin-bottom: 30px;

color: yellow;

}

h2 {

margin-top: 30px;

color: white;

margin-bottom:20px;

}

p {

margin-top:20px;

margin-bottom: 30px;

font-family: TImes New Roman;

font-size: 20px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1><img src="https://png.icons8.com/doodle/40/000000/motorcycle.png" align="left">&nbsp;2-Wheeler Insurance</h1>

<p>

<br>Two wheeler insurance refers to an insurance policy taken to cover against any damages that may occur

to a motor cycle and/or its riders due to an unforeseen and unforeseen event like an accident, theft or

natural disaster. It provides protection against liabilities arising from injuries to one or more individuals

due to the accident. Bike Insurance is the ideal solution to meet exceptional costs that may arise due to

the damages caused to the motor cycle. The bike insurance cover provides protection to all types of two

wheelers: motor-cycle, moped and covers all uses: personal, commercial or mixed.</br>

</p>

<h2>There are generally two types of policies:</h2>

<ul style="list-style-type:disc">

<li>Comprehensive ones that cover against all types of wear and tears to the vehicle and its riders</li>

<li>Liability-only policies that cover only against injuries arising from third-party action</li>

</ul>

<p>

<br>You love your motorbike like your own baby. You clean it and polish it every Sunday. You go zooming in

it all around the city. Yes, your two-wheeler is an important part of your life. It is your necessity and pride

too. Keep your two-wheeler safe and secure. Get your pride possession insured and stay at peace by

purchasing bike insurance.</br>

<br>This insurance policy provides financial cover to motorbike against physical damage, theft, and thirdparty

accountability. It includes insurance for the motorbike. With poor road conditions in India and no

driving ethics, two-wheeler insurance is your only savior on the roads.</br>

</p>

<h2><img src="https://png.icons8.com/color/40/000000/key-security.png" align="left">&nbsp;Key benefits of 2-Wheeler insurance</h2>

<p>Two-wheeler insurance market has changed dramatically since the emergence of new players in the

market. The bike insurance companies nowadays have come up with a range of features to woo

customers and ensure they continue with them year after year. Purchasing a two-wheeler insurance

policy online is a hassle-free and quick process. Some of the key benefits of buying 2 wheeler policies

online are:</p>

<ul style="list-style-type:disc">

<li>Comprehensive and Liability Only Coverage</li>

<li>Quick Policy</li>

<li>Optional Coverage</li>

<li>Easy Transfer of No Claim Bonus (NCB)</li>

<li>Discounts</li>

</ul>

<h2><img src="https://png.icons8.com/metro/50/000000/umbrella.png" align="left">&nbsp;What is covered by a Two Wheeler Insurance Policy?</h2>

<p>Two-wheeler insurance provides coverage for:

<ul style="list-style-type:disc">

<li>Loss or damage of vehicle against natural calamities like fire, self-ignition or lightning, earthquake, or

flood.</li>

<li>Loss or damage of vehicle against man- made calamities like burglary, theft, strike, malicious acts by

outsider means as well.</li>

<li>Third-party legal responsibility provides protection against legal accountability arising out of the

death/injury and damage to property due to a mishap.</li>

</ul>

</p>

<h2>Understanding Important Terms Related to Bike Insurance</h2>

<p>Third Party Two Wheeler Insurance Clause

This policy provides coverage for any accountability arising out of the loss or damage to your own

vehicle.<p>

<p>Liabilities under Two Wheeler Insurance

It provides financial cover for the insured vehicle if it causes injury, death or injuries a person. It also

features cost of any legal accountability<p>

<h2>What is not covered in Bike Insurance?</h2>

<ul style="list-style-type:disc">

<li>Loss or damage if a policy is not in force.</li>

<li>Gradual wear and tear of car and its parts.</li>

<li>Loss or damage to vehicle when driven by person without a valid driving license.</li>

<li>Loss or damage to vehicle as a result of intoxication due to drugs, alcohol etc.</li>

<li>Loss or damage to engine as a result of oil leakage.</li>

</ul>

<h2>Eligibility/Documentation Required for 2-Wheeler Insurance</h2>

<p><br>Getting a 2-Wheeler insured requires minimal documentation. For a new policy, you must submit the filled up

proposal form and copy of the Registration Certificate (RC). For renewals, you will need copy of the RC

(Registration Certificate) along with the copy of previous insurance policy.</br>

<br>Carefully fill in your complete details. This is an important step and will save you a lot of hassle during

claim time.</br>

</p>

<br>

<h2> Apply for the insurance </h2>

<form action="appb.html">

<input type="submit" value="Apply">

</form>

</body>

</html>

1. Apply for Bike Insurance

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Insurance Application form</title>

<link rel='stylesheet' href='form-validation.css' type='text/css' />

<script src="valid.js"></script>

</head>

<body style="background-image:url(appbimg.jpg); background-repeat:no-repeat; background-size:100%" onload="document.registration.Insurance\_id.focus();">

<h1>You're Just One Click Away...</h1>

<div><center><form name='registration' onSubmit="return formValidation();" action="payment.html" ><center>

<ul>

<li><label for="Insurance\_id">Insurance id</label><li>

<li><input type="text" name="Insurance\_id" placeholder="Enter your id" size="12"><li>

<li><label for="passid">Password</label><li>

<li><input type="password" name="passid" placeholder="Enter your Password" size="12"><li>

<li><label for="licensekey">License Key</label><li>

<li><input type="text" name="licensekey" placeholder="Enter your License Key"><li>

<li><label for="year">Duration:</label></li>

<li><select name="year">

<option value="1">1 Year</option>

<option value="2">2 Years</option>

<option value="3">3 Years</option>

<option value="4">4 Years</option>

<option value="5">5 Years</option>

</select>

</li>

<li><label for="Insurance">Insurance:</label></li>

<select name="Insurance">

<option value="2-Wheeler">2 Wheeler</option>

<option value="Car">Car</option>

</select>

</li>

<li><input type="submit" name="submit" value="Proceed to Pay"></li>

</ul>

</form></div></center>

</body>

</html>

1. Car Insurance

i. Apply for Car Insurance

(\*Same as Bike with few changes)

1. Payment Portal

<html>

<head>

<script>

function paycheck()

{

if(document.getElementById("mo").checked)

{

document.getElementById("de").disabled=true;

document.getElementById("nde").disabled=true;

document.getElementById("cde").disabled=true;

document.getElementById("cre").disabled=false;

document.getElementById("ncre").disabled=false;

document.getElementById("ccre").disabled=false;

document.getElementById("pmo").disabled=true;

document.getElementById("ppwd").disabled=true;

}

if(document.getElementById("mo1").checked)

{

document.getElementById("cre").disabled=true;

document.getElementById("ncre").disabled=true;

document.getElementById("ccre").disabled=true;

document.getElementById("de").disabled=false;

document.getElementById("nde").disabled=false;

document.getElementById("cde").disabled=false;

document.getElementById("pmo").disabled=true;

document.getElementById("ppwd").disabled=true;

}

if(document.getElementById("mo2").checked)

{

document.getElementById("pmo").disabled=false;

document.getElementById("ppwd").disabled=false;

document.getElementById("cre").disabled=true;

document.getElementById("ncre").disabled=true;

document.getElementById("ccre").disabled=true;

document.getElementById("de").disabled=true;

document.getElementById("nde").disabled=true;

document.getElementById("cde").disabled=true;

}

}

function check()

{

var d = document.getElementById("de");

var n = document.getElementById("nde");

var c = document.getElementById("cde");

var cr = document.getElementById("cre");

var nc = document.getElementById("ncre");

var cc = document.getElementById("ccre");

var pm = document.getElementById("pmo");

var ppw = document.getElementById("ppwd");

if(document.getElementById("mo").checked)

{

if(cr.value==""|| nc.value==""|| cc.value=="")

{

alert("Entity not filled");

return false;

}

else

{

alert("Payment Successful");

return false;

}

}

if(document.getElementById("mo1").checked)

{

if(d.value==""|| n.value==""|| c.value=="")

{

alert("Entity not filled");

return false;

}

else

{

alert("Payment Successful");

return false;

}

}

if(document.getElementById("mo2").checked)

{

if(pm.value==""|| ppw.value=="")

{

alert("Entity not filled");

return false;

}

else

{

alert("Payment Successful");

return false;

}

}

}

</script>

<title>

payment

</title>

</head>

<body><br><br><br><br>

<div><fieldset>

<h2 style="text-align:center;font-family: 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;color: blue; padding:"2%" align:"center" ">Payment Gateway</h2>

<center>

<form align="center" onsubmit="return check();">

Credit Card:<input type="radio" name="mode" id="mo" onclick="paycheck()";><br><br>

Enter Credit Card Number:<input type="text" id="cre" name="cred" placeholder="Enter Card Number"><br><br>

Card-Holder:<input type="text" name="ncred" id="ncre" placeholder="Name as Printed on Card">&nbsp; CVV:<input type="password" name="ccred" id="ccre" placeholder="Enter CVV"> <br><br>

Debit Card:<input type="radio" name="mode" id="mo1" onclick="paycheck();"><br><br>

Enter Debit Card Number:<input type="text" id="de" name="deb" placeholder="Enter Card Number"><br><br>

Card-Holder:<input type="text" name="ndeb" id="nde" placeholder="Name as Printed on Card">&nbsp; CVV:<input type="password" name="cdeb" id="cde" placeholder="Enter CVV"> <br><br>

PayTM:<input type="radio" name="mode" id="mo2" onclick="paycheck();"><br><br>

Enter Mobile-No: &nbsp;<input type="text" maxlength="10" id="pmo" placeholder="Mobile Number"><br><br>

Enter PayTM Password: &nbsp; <input type="password" id="ppwd" placeholder="Password"><br><br><br><br>

<input type="submit" value="Pay">

</form>

</center>

</fieldset></div>

</body>

</html>





























