SQL Schema

Write a query to print the sum of all total investment values in 2016 (**TIV\_2016**), to a scale of 2 decimal places, for all policy holders who meet the following criteria:

1. Have the same **TIV\_2015** value as one or more other policyholders.
2. Are not located in the same city as any other policyholder (i.e.: the (latitude, longitude) attribute pairs must be unique).

**Input Format:**  
The ***insurance*** table is described as follows:

| Column Name | Type |

|-------------|---------------|

| PID | INTEGER(11) |

| TIV\_2015 | NUMERIC(15,2) |

| TIV\_2016 | NUMERIC(15,2) |

| LAT | NUMERIC(5,2) |

| LON | NUMERIC(5,2) |

where **PID** is the policyholder's policy ID, **TIV\_2015** is the total investment value in 2015, **TIV\_2016** is the total investment value in 2016, **LAT** is the latitude of the policy holder's city, and **LON** is the longitude of the policy holder's city.

**Sample Input**

| PID | TIV\_2015 | TIV\_2016 | LAT | LON |

|-----|----------|----------|-----|-----|

| 1 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 10 |

| 2 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |

| 3 | 10 | 30 | 20 | 20 |

| 4 | 10 | 40 | 40 | 40 |

**Sample Output**

| TIV\_2016 |

|----------|

| 45.00 |

**Explanation**

The first record in the table, like the last record, meets both of the two criteria.

The **TIV\_2015** value '10' is as the same as the third and forth record, and its location unique.

The second record does not meet any of the two criteria. Its **TIV\_2015** is not like any other policyholders.

And its location is the same with the third record, which makes the third record fail, too.

So, the result is the sum of **TIV\_2016** of the first and last record, which is 45.