

# **DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (CS310)**

#### **PROJECT TITLE -**

Database design on Car vehicle insurance company

Under the Guidance of -

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#### PROJECT TITLE

A database for a Vehicle Insurance Company.

#### **PURPOSE**

This module provides a comprehensive discussion of, and practical experience in, advanced entity modelling; normalisation; transactional relational database design; SQL coding; and generation of data backed management reports.

#### **PROJECT BENEFITS**

To make a good DB, that could be used with analytical tools and faster in delivering the right data at the right time for better decision making.

#### **ABSTRACT**

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.

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 a need for an automated system, which can efficiently manage the company, records, provides instant access and one that improves productivity. As a result of this automated system, the activities of the company are performed within the stipulated time and the reliable and efficient service is ensured to its users.

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 time consuming to summarize these details to produce the reports.

#### INTRODUCTION

Relational databases are logical collections 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.

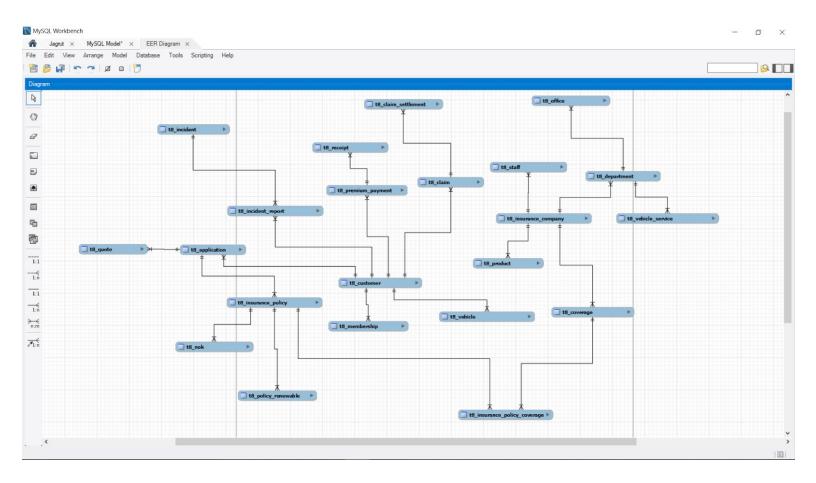
Relational databases have largely replaced hierarchical databases and network databases because they are easy to understand and use even though they are much less efficient.

# The software components used in our project are as under:

MY SQL WORKBENCH

# **Conceptual Data Model (CDM)**

The conceptual data model is a structured business view of the data required to support business processes, record business events, and track related performance measures. This model focuses on identifying the data used in the business but not its processing flow or physical characteristics. This model's perspective is independent of any underlying business applications.



The above diagram describes how each table is conceptually related to each other.

**Customer** owns **Vehicles** 

Customer files for Claim

**Customer** applies for the **Application** 

Customer holds the Membership

**Customer** having any **Incident report** 

**Incident** details stored in **Incident report** 

Claim approved claim settlement Been settled

Premium Payment has details shown in Receipt

**Insurance Company** has different number of **Products** 

**Insurance Company covers Coverage** 

**Insurance Company** has **Staff** 

**Insurance Company** has different **Departments** 

**Department** is in **Office** 

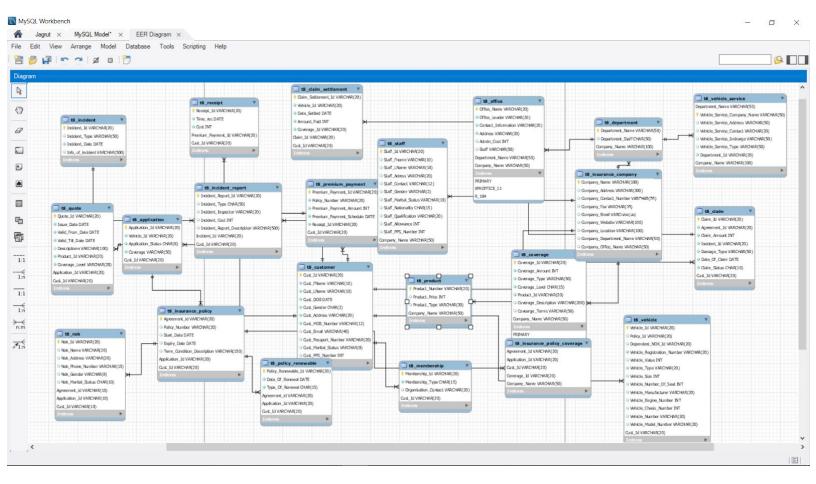
Application has Quote

Insurance Policy shows details Insurance policy coverage

**Application** customer applied **Insurance policy** 

**Application** applies **Customer** 

# **Logical Data Model (LDM)**



# Relationship of entities for car insurance database

Customer one to many Claim
Customer one to many Vehicle
Customer one to many Premium payment
Customer many to many Membership
Customer many to many Incident
Customer one to many Incident report
Customer one to many Application

Application one to many Quote
Application one to many Insurance policy

Insurance policy one to many Insurance policy coverage Insurance policy one to many Policy renewable Insurance policy one to many Nok

Premium\_payment one to many Receipt

Claim one to many Claim settlement

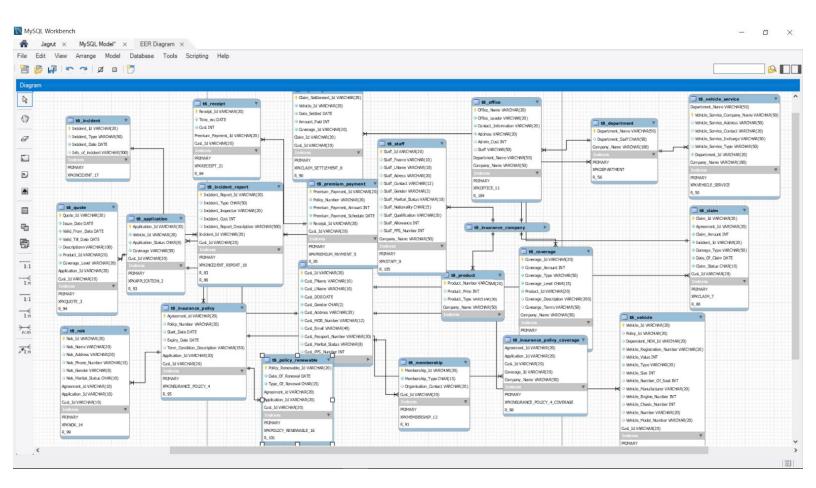
Insurance company one to many Staff
Insurance company one to many Coverage
Insurance company one to many Product
Insurance company one to many Department

**Department** one to many **Vehicle service** 

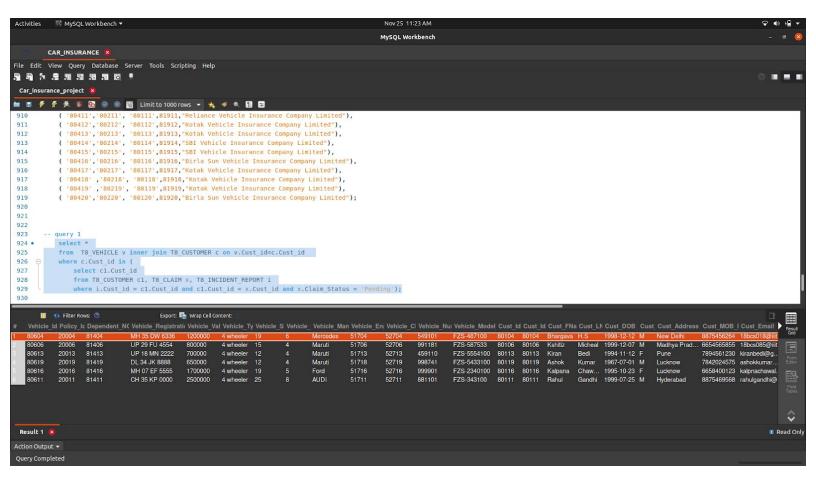
**Office** many to many **Department** 

Coverage one to many Insurance policy coverage

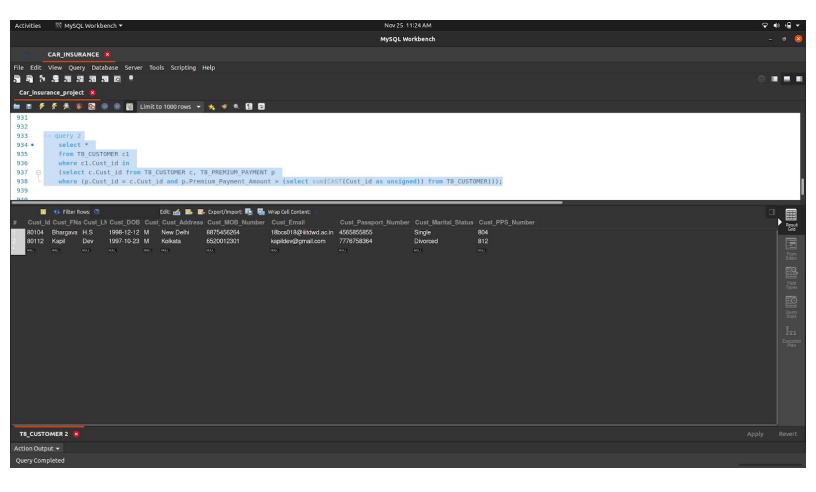
# **Physical Data Model (PDM)**



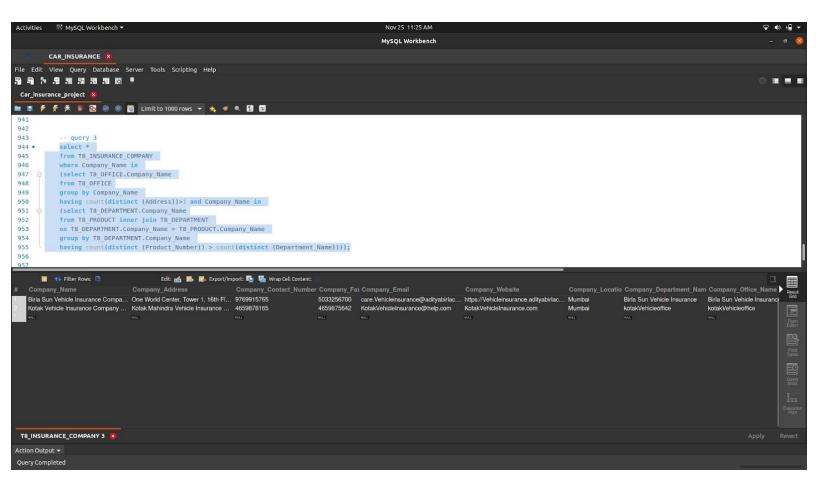
The above diagram shows the physical data model of the vehicle insurance company DBMS.



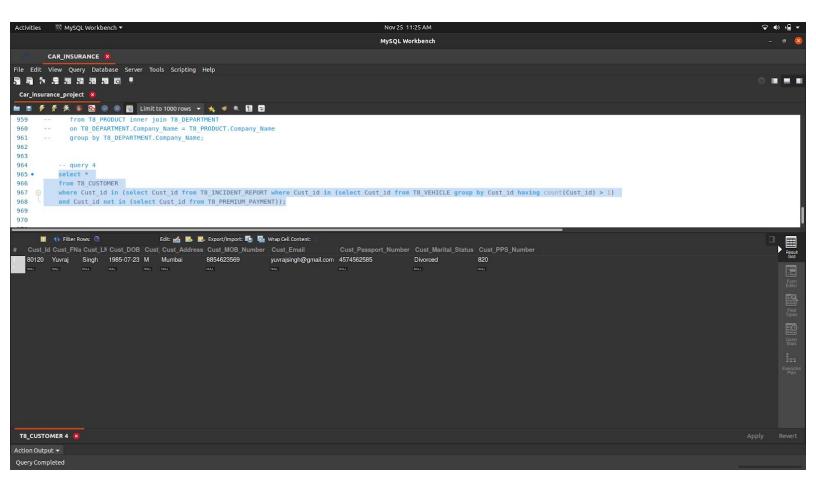
```
select *
from T8_VEHICLE v inner join T8_CUSTOMER c on v.Cust_id = c.Cust_id
where c.Cust_id in (
          select c1.Cust_id
          from T8_CUSTOMER c1, T8_CLAIM x, T8_INCIDENT_REPORT i
          where i.Cust_id = c1.Cust_id and c1.Cust_id = x.Cust_id and
          x.Claim Status='Pending');
```



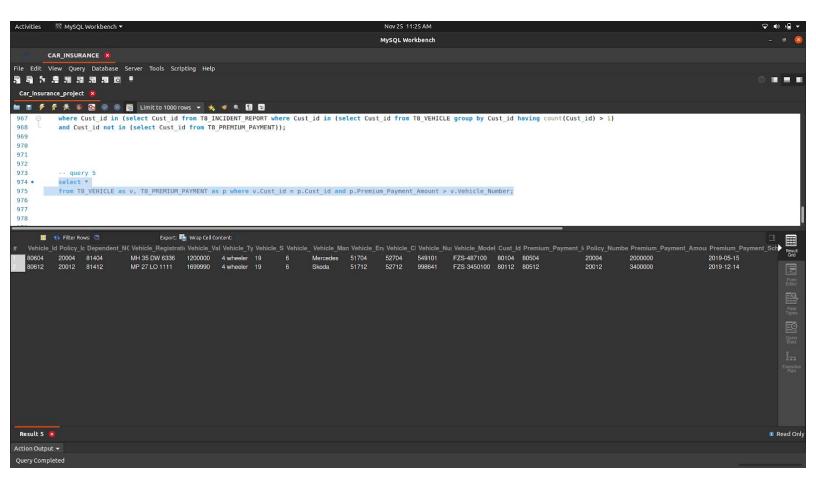
select \*
from T8\_CUSTOMER c1
where c1.Cust\_id in
(select c.Cust\_id from T8\_CUSTOMER c, T8\_PREMIUM\_PAYMENT p
where (p.Cust\_id = c.Cust\_id and p.Premium\_Payment\_Amount > (select
sum(CAST(Cust\_id as unsigned)) from T8\_CUSTOMER)));



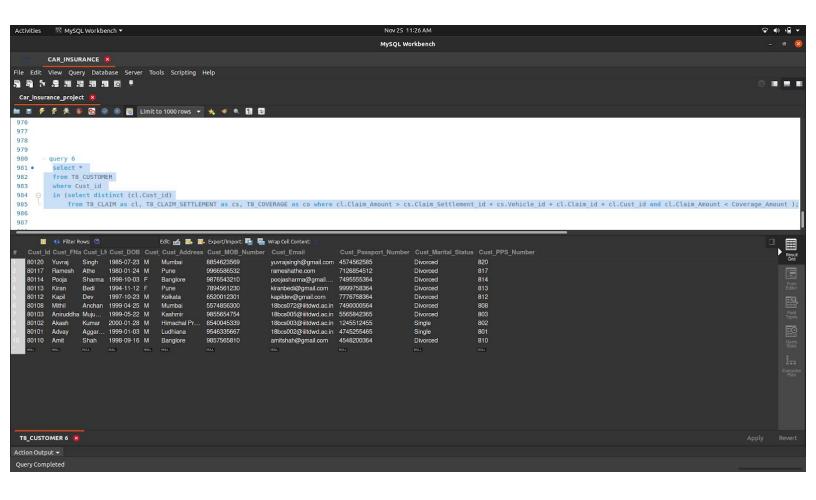
select \*
from T8\_INSURANCE\_COMPANY
where Company\_Name in
(select T8\_OFFICE.Company\_Name
from T8\_OFFICE
group by Company\_Name
having count(distinct(Address))>1 and Company\_Name in
(select T8\_DEPARTMENT.Company\_Name
from T8\_PRODUCT inner join T8\_DEPARTMENT
on T8\_DEPARTMENT.Company\_Name = T8\_PRODUCT.Company\_Name
group by T8\_DEPARTMENT.Company\_Name
having count(distinct(Product\_Number)) > count(distinct(Department\_Name))));



# select \* from T8\_CUSTOMER where Cust\_id in (select Cust\_id from T8\_INCIDENT\_REPORT where Cust\_id in (select Cust\_id from T8\_VEHICLE group by Cust\_id having count(Cust\_id) > 1) and Cust\_id not in (Select Cust\_id from T8\_PREMIUM\_PAYMENT));



# select \* from T8\_VEHICLE as v, T8\_PREMIUM\_PAYMNET as p where v.Cust\_id = p.Cust\_id and p.Premium\_Payment\_Amount > v.Vehicle\_Number;



select\*
from T8\_CUSTOMER
where Cust\_id
in (select distinct(c1.Cust\_id)
from T8\_CLAIM as c1, T8\_CLAIM\_SETTLEMENT as cs, T8\_COVERAGE as c0
where c1.Claim\_Amount > cs.Claim\_Settlement\_id + cs.Vehicle\_id + c1.Claim\_id
+ c1.Cust\_id and c1.Claim\_Amount < Coverage\_Amount);

### **PROCEDURES and VIEWS**

