Bachelor's Thesis (UAS)

Degree Program: Information Technology

Specialization: Information Technology

2015

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Car Insurance Information Management System

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BACHELOR'S THESIS | ABSTRACT

TURKU UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

Information Technology

June 2015| 35

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Car Insurance Information Management System

A customer information system is a typical information management system. It involves three aspects, the backstage database establishment, the application development and the system maintenance.

A car insurance information management system is based on browser/server structure. Microsoft SQL Server establishes the backstage database. Active Server Pages, from Microsoft as well is used as the interface layer. The objective of this thesis was to apply ASP to the dynamic storage of a web page and series of database applications in order to create a car insurance information management system. The backstage database structure and the interface layer connection was created by analyzing the function of the customer information system, the module division, the database pattern. The result of this thesis was a car insurance information management system in which the operators can perform customer information updating, inquiry and statistics. The system provides a simple information management method.

KEYWORDS:

ASP/Microsoft, SQL Server/Dreamweaver, MX/Database/Management, System/ADO/ODBC

FOREWORD

This thesis is the main task for my practical training. During the four years of my teachers and classmates have been like my family members to friendly get together with me. We have learnt each other, helped each other, and grown up together. I am really grateful to them, especially to my thesis supervisor Mr. Patirc Granholm, as my thesis could not be completed smoothly without his help, as well as to my tutor Mrs. Poppy Skarli who also taught and helped me a lot during these four years.

I have to say that Miss. Qin Yi was very helpful for me when I did the project for this thesis during my practical training. She supervised and encouraged me to complete the project. With her excellent teaching, I learned a lot from her.

June 2015 Turku

Sun Yu

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1 Web Application Overview

1.1 Web Application System Features

With the significant development of the Internet today, most of application software are based on the Internet in order to provide various kinds of convenient services for more users (Elite Technology 2002).

A web application system has the following, the characteristics:

- It can process databases from different database sources.
- Its users can update the data online.
- It can be operated conveniently and efficiently,
- It is not necessary to install client.
- It can serve several users at the same time.
- It can provide good security.

1.2 Web Application Program Structures

Web applications belong to the N-layer system structure, which is called commonly as distributed system. The typical structure model (3 layers model) is shown in Figure 1.1.

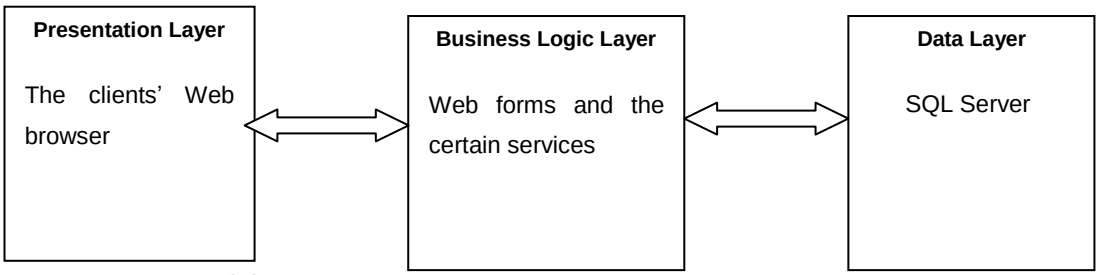

Figure 1. Structure Model

The main purpose of the Presentation layer is to present the processed information. The web browser is also mainly used in the Presentation layer to present the information. The Business Logic Layer is responsible for the web application of the specific service realization function, which includes the main form and the relevant web server component. It requires one or more server support. The third layer, which is the Data layer, is the place where data are stored. The data layer may consist of one or more data servers (such as, SQL Server, etc.). Database software is installed as the general application server or relational data server on the Data layer model.

The web application refers to users accessing a database through the Internet, thus it can ensure that the end-users can communicate between the servers, and execute the database operation.

1.3 ASP Overview

Microsoft Active Server Pages (ASP) is a set of Microsoft server-side scripting environment. ASP is embedded in IIS 3.0 and 4.0. With ASP, we can combine HTML web pages, ASP instructions and dynamic, interactive ActiveX components, thus creating an effective web server application. ASP itself is not a scripting language but it only assists in creating an embedded HTML page to the scripts in an operation environment. If we have ASP, we will not have to worry about whether the user can run the browser's written code because all the program will be executed on the server, including all embedded in ordinary HTML scripts. When the program completes the execution, the server will carry out only the results back to the client browser, will also reduce the burden of the client browser, thus greatly improving the interactive speed. (ASP 2014)

The ASP page contains HTML (Hypertext Markup Language), text and the command of the file. The ASP page calls the ActiveX component to perform tasks, such as connecting to the database or perforing a calculation (Walter 2000). With ASP, web pages can add interactive content or use HTML pages to construct complete web applications. These applications may use HTML pages as a customer interface.

ASP can be considered as a combination of HTML, Script and CGI (Common Gateway Interface) but its operation efficiency is higher than CGI. Programming in ASP is more convenient than in HTML and it offers more flexibility, security and privacy than Script.

ASP has the following unique features:

◆ It uses the simple understandable language, like VBScript, JavaScript, combine with HTML code, and completes the web application quickly.

◆ Without compiling, it is easy to write and can be executed directly in the server.

◆ It uses a common text editor, such as Windows notepad, and then edit design.

◆ It has nothing to do with the Browser (Browser Independence), the client can execute HTML code as long as the client uses the Browser and Active Server Pages can browse the design of web content. Active Server Pages using a scripting

language (VBScript, JavaScript) are in the WEB Server execution and the client browser does not need to be able to carry out these scripting languages.

- Active Server Pages can be compatible with any ActiveX scripting language. Besides using script languages, such as JavaScript or VBScript, still through the plug-in method, third parties can use other scripting language,, such as REXX, Perl, TCL, etc.. The script engine is dealing with the script COM (Component Object Model) objects.
- The source program of Active Server Pages, prevents source programs of other plagiarism programs, which also increase the safety of the procedure.
- It can use the server script to produce client scripts.
- It is object-oriented.
- ActiveX Server Components have an infinite expansion. They can use Visual Basic, Java, Visual C++, COBOL or any other programming language to write ActiveX Server Component that is needed. (Reitan 2014)

1.4 Microsoft SQL Server

The Microsoft® SQL Server is a database management and analysis system for e-commerce, line-of- business, and data ware housing solutions. It contains support from XML and HTTP, performance and availability features to partition load and ensure uptime, and advanced management and tuning functionality to automate routine tasks and lower total cost of ownership. (Elite Technology 2002)

1.5 Microsoft SQL Server and Web Application

1.5.1 Overview

Microsoft SQL Server provides solutions to construct databases. The clients are able to send information to the relevant departments and the customer groups through the Web application.

With the web function of Microsoft SQL Server, the enterprise can save the customer information either to the Web pages and the XML documents, or to the database.

1.5.2 ADO

The solutions for a variety of dynamic HTML pages include the creation of a database. Backstage database applications have been popular in e-commerce. ASP connects to the backstage database with Database Access and, Database Access can extract information from the backstage database through ADO. ADO is the Active Data Object, a COM-based database access component from Microsoft.

The method used by Microsoft to access a variety of data sources is OLEDB (Object Linking and Embedding, Database), which is between the ODBC (Open Database Connectivity) and the applications. On the active server page, ADO is the application for the OLEDB. ADO is the bridge to connect the OLEDB to the application. ADO supports the ODBC standard relational database.

1.5.3 Database Source ODBC and Database

ODBC (Open Database Connectivity) is a standard API (Application Program Interface) for accessing database Management System (DBMS). ODBC is the driver to access the database. Microsoft Corporate as an important database-related component develops ODBC for the Windows Open Services Architecture. The following figure illustrates communication between the Application Layer, ODBC Layer and Data Layer.

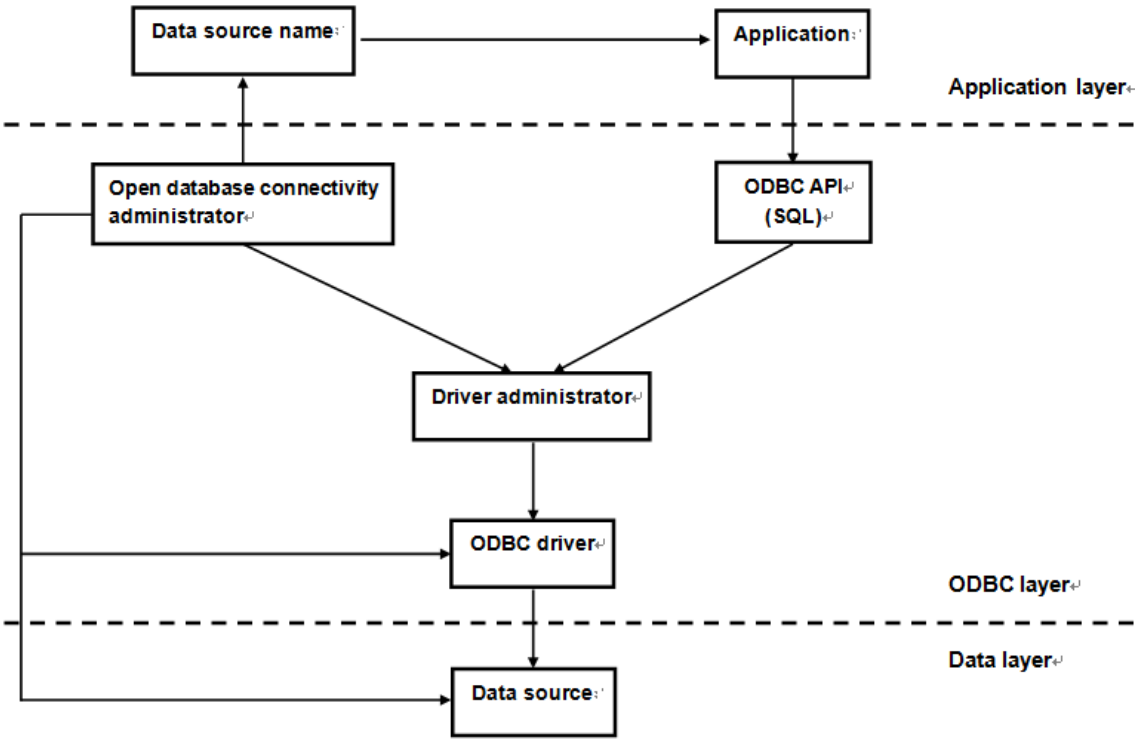

Figure 2. Windows Open Services Architecture

1.5.4 SQL

SQL (Structured Query Language) is the standard language of the relational database management system. It is used to create the database and the objects, add and update data and create complex queries. SQL is a non-procedural language. It allows the user to work on the upper database structure. It is possible to operate directly to the record groups, but not to any single record. SQL does not require the user to use the specified data storage method so that the user can concentrate on the results when using it.

SQL is a uniform language. It unites all the tasks in one kind of command. The user can port applications which are written in standard SQL from one relational database management system to another relational database management system.

2 Customers Information Management System Analysis

2.1 Customer Information Management System Principles

The purpose of this thesis was to create a Car Insurance customer information System for a Chinese insurance company.

The car insurance information management system in this thesis was established by ASP as the interface layer and Microsoft SQL Server as the backstage database. The powerful features of ASP ensure the effectiveness and feasibility of the system. ASP is the important web development technology, which allows clients to combine HTM pages, scripts, and ActiveX components to establish and implement a dynamic interactive web server application.

2.2 Customers Information Management System Functions Analysis

The car insurance information management system in this thesis contains the records and the statistics of the customers' personal information, vehicle information and insurance claims. All the recorded information above can be updated by using the web application so that the network resources can be easily used. The information management system provides an easy way to manage the customer information for the insurance company.

Customer personal information, vehicle information and claims records queries can follow a variety of fields for information search. A fuzzy search can be performed as well. Staff can insert the new customer information, vehicle information and claim records through a different submission page. The system provides the different authorization functions both for the administrator to add and delete system users, and for the clients to add information. The system provides an easy way to obtain information by using a variety of statistics methods. The system uses Microsoft SQL server as the backstage database with remote login access.

2.3 Customer Information Management System Structure Analysis

2.3.1 Customers Information Management System Logical Structure

The logical structure of the customer information system works as illustrated in Figure 3

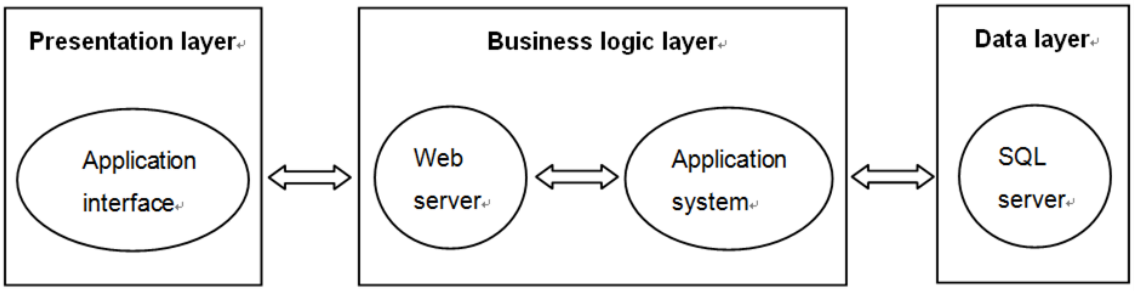

Figure 3. The Logical Structure of the System

2.3.2 Customers Information Management System Achievement

From the perspective of system development, the system consists of two parts: the upper layer management system application and the management system application server.

The upper layer application provides the browser interfaces, which guide the users to the related service page, such as query and insert information. The management application server accomplishes all the requested queries i.e., data integration, security and data communication.

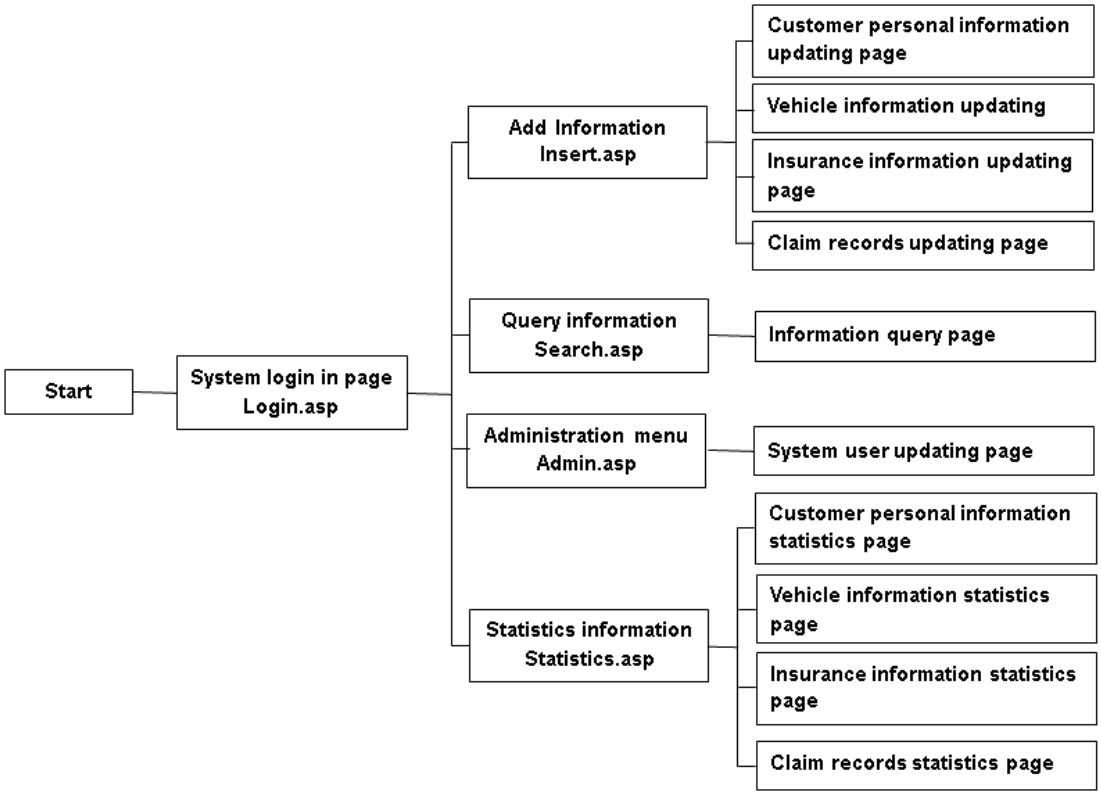

Figure 4. The Upper Layer Application

2.4 Car Insurance Customer Information System Database

The car insurance customer information system database includes system data, customer data and claim records data.

♦ System data refers to the saved system operating data.

♦ Customer registration tables are used to save the information of the customers who are authorized to login the system.

♦ Customer information tables are used for saving customer information such as, names, ages and addresses.

♦ Vehicle information tables are applied to save the information related to the insured vehicles.

♦ Vehicle insurance information tables are applied to save all insurance information of the vehicles.

♦ Claim records tables are applied to save all claimed records of insured vehicles.

♦ Authorization tables are applied to save the customer authorization settings

3 Web Application Development Environment

To develop the web program, the first step was to establish the environment for the web applications to run and develop. The developing environment refers to writing specific web applications and supporting the stable operation of the environment.

3.1 Basic Software and Hardware Requirements

3.1.1 Software

Running web applications typically needs at least a web browser, a web server, an application server (operating system), and a database server. However, writing web applications needs certain technical support and a related integration development tool. In view of the closed relationship between SQL Server 2000 and Windows operating system, the main developing software can be listed as follows:

- Web Browser: Internet browser.
- Web Server: Windows 2000 Server or Windows operating including IIS Service.
- Application Server: Windows 2000/XP/2003 Server or others.
- Database Server: SQL Server 2000.
- Technical Support: Dream weaver MX 2004.
- Programming Methods: ASP, T-SQL.
- Other relative tools: database source ODBC.

3.1.2 Hardware

- During development period: at least one computer.
- During test and running period: several computers (at least one computer used as server).

Although a web application can run in many clients and at least a server on the network in the development period, it can use a computer at the same time both as a client and as a server, after the completion of the web application's migration in the network.

3.2 Database System Microsoft SQL Server 2000

Considering the actual situation, the Microsoft SQL Server 2000 enterprise version was deployed in this thesis. Microsoft SQL Server is a relational database management system (RDBMS) designed by Microsoft. It contains four versions, namely, Enterprise, Standard, Personal, and Development. As a database, Microsoft SQL Server is a software product whose primary function is to store and retrieve data as requested by other software applications. The request can be retrieved or stored either on the same computer or on other computers across a network and the Internet. There are quite a lot of different editions of Microsoft SQL Server aimed at different audiences and f ranging from small single machine applications to large Internet-based applications with many existing users. The SQL server runs on Transact –SQL (T-SQL) and ANSI SQL and is a different set of programming extensions from Sybase and Microsoft which add a number of features to the Standard SQL including transaction control, exception and error handling, row processing and declared variables.

3.3 Web Client Microsoft IIS

Internet Information Server (IIS) is a group of internet servers which includes a Web or Hypertext Transfer Protocol Server (TPS) and a file Transfere Protocol Server (FTP) and has an additional capability of Microsoft Windows NT and Windows 200 Server operating systems. It is considered by Apache, Sun Microsystems, and O'Reilly as a Microsoft's entry to compete in the internet server market. IIS includes a set of programs for building and administering web sites, search engines, and support for writing web-based applications that access databases. IIS is permitted in public intranets or released Web Servers. The Web Server IIS is a unified Web platform that integrates IIS, ASP.NET, Windows Communication Foundation, and Windows SharePoint Service. IIS is also tightly integrated with the Windows NT and Windows Server 2000 in a number of ways resulting in faster Web page serving. (Technet 2015)

4 Web Application Interface

4.1 System Login Page

The system login page is the main page of the system. The system users insert the user names and the passwords in the login page (login.asp) through the web browser. The login in page consists of three hyperlinks, i.e., insert.asp, search.asp and statitics.asp, which is shown in Figure 4.1:

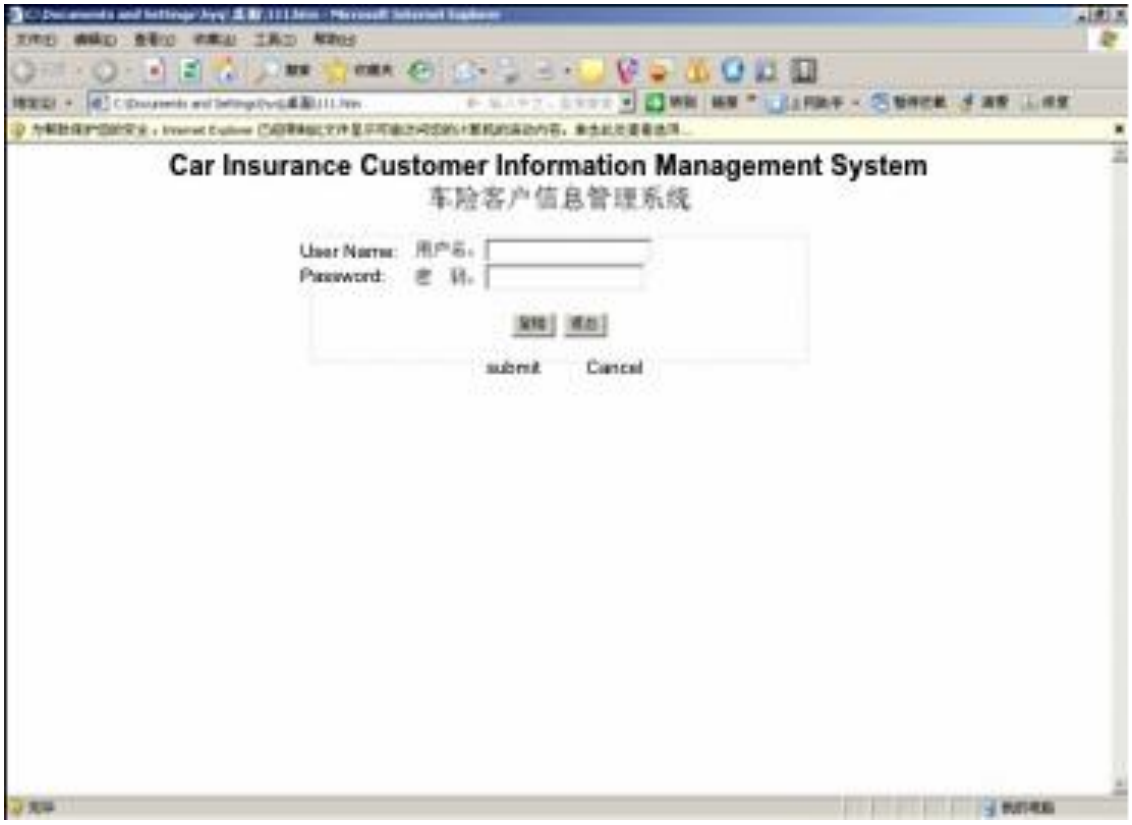

Figure 5. System Login Page

4.2 Vehicle Insurance Information Updating Pages

The vehicle insurance information updating pages contain four different types of information updating pages which are listed as the screenshots. The users can input related information, such as the username and password. A confirmation page will

appear after clicking the ‘submit’ button. Users could click the ‘confirm’ button after rechecking the input information. The submitted data will be processed by insertdo.asp.

Customer personal information updating page

Users can input personal information, such as name, gender, age, social security number, company, address, mobile number, telephone number, work phone number, home telephone number, agent name, and notes. A confirmation page will appear after the ‘submit’ button has been clicked. Users can click the ‘confirm’ button after rechecking the input information. Then, the submitted data will be processed.

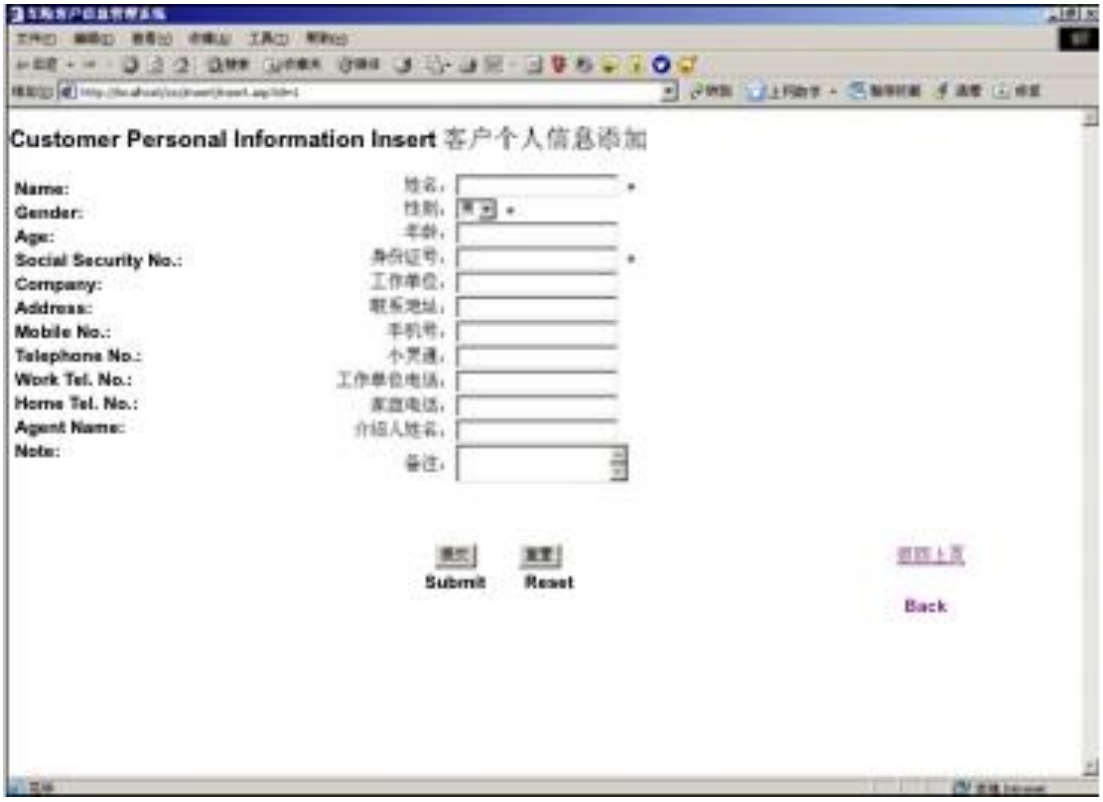

Figure 6. Customers Personal Information Updating Page

Insured vehicle information updating page

Uses can input insured vehicle information, such as the license number, owner’s name, engine number, frame number, vehicle model, vehicle type, vehicle color, security device, purchase price, purchase time, vehicle dealer, registed driver name, travel region, vehicle property, vehicle usage, vehicle stationary parking place and other information as ‘note’ on this page, submitting the information by clicking the ‘submit’ button and ‘confirm’ confirmation to process the updating.

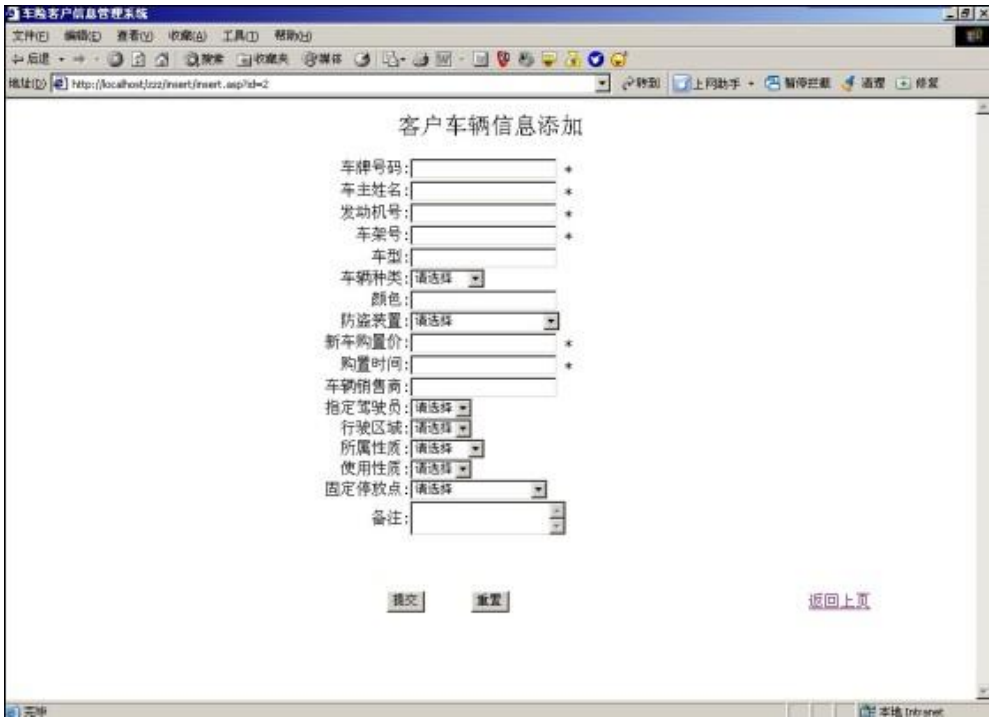

Figure 7. Insured Vehicle Information Updating Page

Insured vehicle insurance information updating page

On this page, users can add or update the insured vehicle insurance information, such as vehicle license number, owner's name, insurance company name, insurance date, insurance contract number, insurance sale's name, insurance endorsement number, insurance endorsement content, vehicle insurance premiums, vehicle insurance claim amount, the third part duty insurance premiums, the third part duty insurance claim amount, robbed vehicle insurance premiums, robbed vehicle insurance claim amount, vehicle user duty insurance premiums, vehicle user duty insurance claim amount, vehicle damage mark insurance premiums, vehicle damage mark insurance claim amount, vehicle additional spontaneous combustion insurance premiums, vehicle additional spontaneous combustion insurance claim amount, vehicle window broken insurance premiums, vehicle window broken insurance claim amount, vehicle dropped cargo insurance premiums, vehicle dropped cargo insurance claim amount, vehicle no deductible insurance premiums, vehicle no deductible insurance claim amount, vehicle none fault insurance premiums, vehicle none fault insurance claim amount, vehicle insurance total premiums and other information as note . A confirmation page will appear after clicking the 'submit' button. Users can click the 'confirm' button after rechecking the input information.

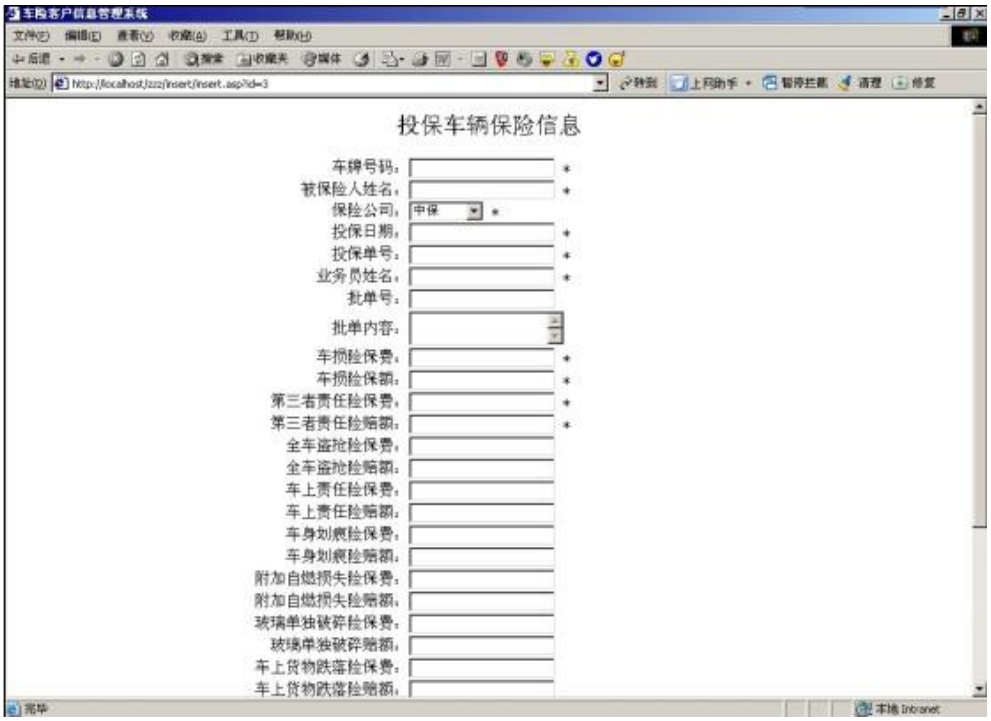

Figure 8. Insured Vehicle Insurance Information Updating Page

Vehicle insurance customer claim records information updating page

Users can add and update vehicle insurance customer claim records information on this page, such as informant name, litigant name, accident scene time, accident scene place, accident process, claim instructor name, instruction opinion, vehicle service shop, vehicle service appointment time, vehicle service items, vehicle damage appraisal amount, actual claim amount, accident closing time, vehicle service situation, service shop opinion, payer name, vehicle service customer feedback, insurance customer service department opinion, and other information as note. A confirmation page will appear after clicking the ‘submit’ button. Users can click the ‘confirm’ button after rechecking the input information.

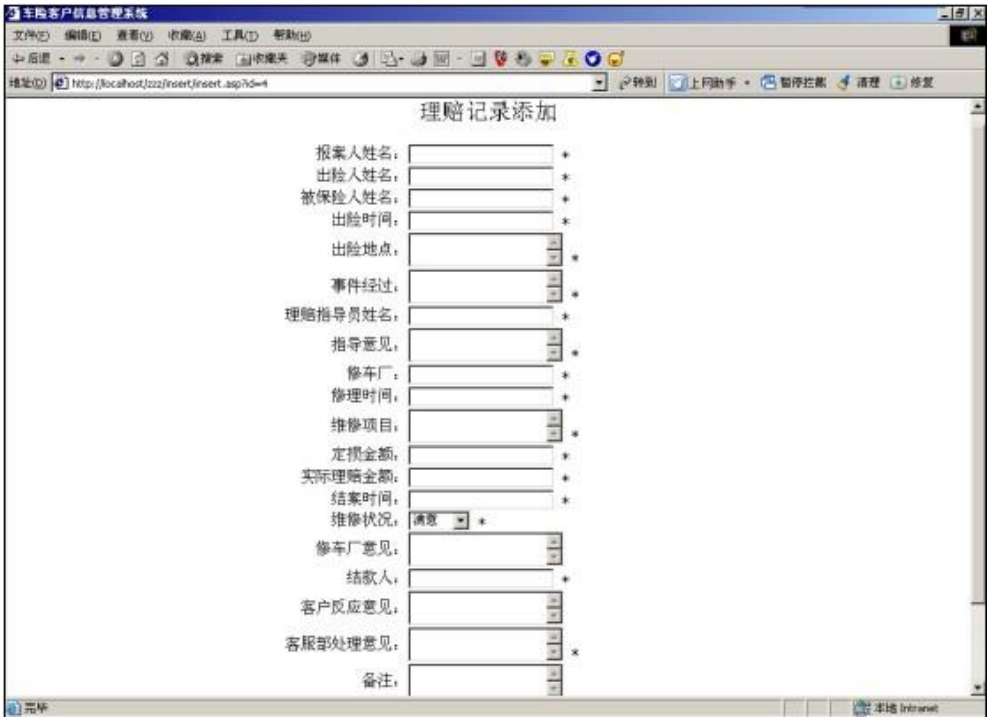

Figure 9. Vehicle Insurance Customer Claim Records Information Updating Page

4.3 Vehicle Insurance Information Inquiry Page

The Vehicle insurance information inquiry page supports different types of information inquiry. Users input the key words of searching information, and click the ‘search’ button. The database returns all the matched records from the corresponding tables.

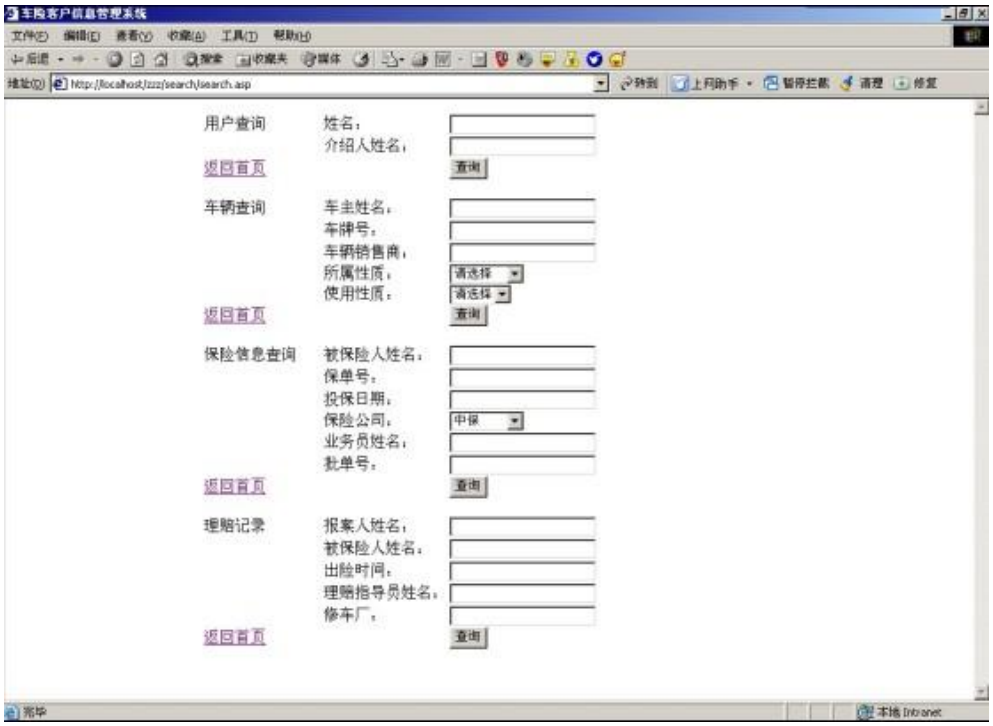

Figure 10. Vehicle Insurance Information Inquiry Page

4.4 Administration Menu Page

The system administrator with privileges has the right to use this page to add users, delete users, and change user authorization settings.

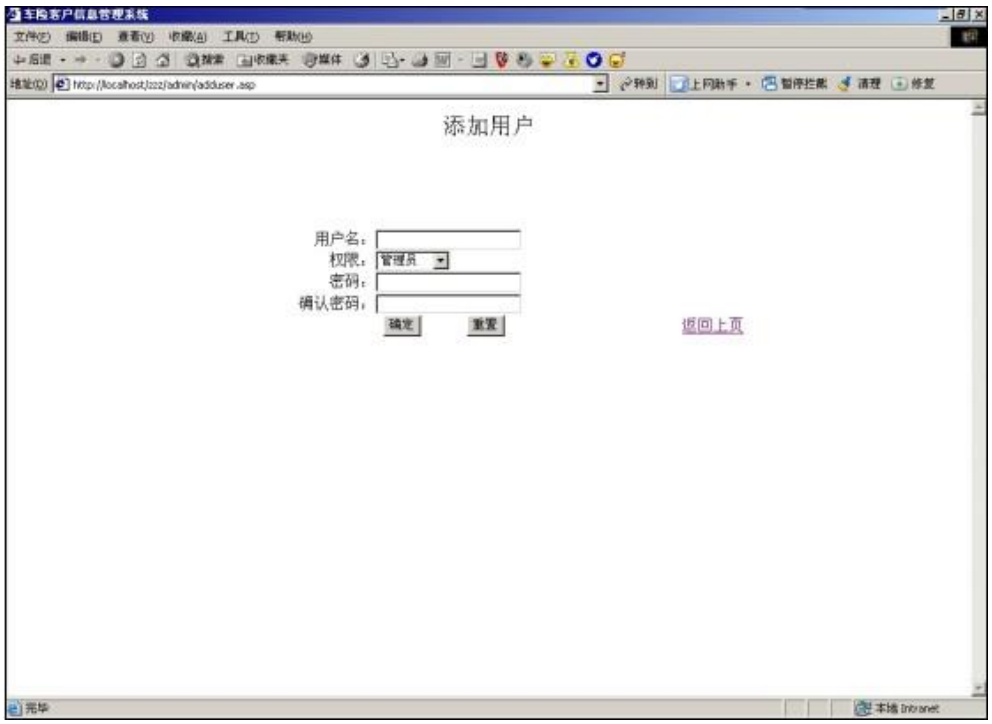

Figure 11. Administration Menu Page

5 SYSTEM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 System Database Design

Microsoft SQL 2000 was used for the backstage database. The title of the system is ”Information Co.,Ltd” and it contains 6 tables which are: the customer personal information table, the insured vehicle information table, the insured vehicle insurance information table, the vehicle insurance customer claim records table, the user table, and the user authorization table.

5.1.1 Customer Personal Information Table

The customer personal information table contains the data of the customer personal information. There are 12 characters included. They are: customer name (customname), gender (sex), age (age) , ID number (idnumber), employer (unitofwork), contact address (address), telephone number (tel), cell phone number (littlesmart), work phone number (unitofworktel), home phone number (householdtelephone) name of recommender (Recommendername) and other information (note). The data type of age is integer (int) and all the other data types are characters (char).

Figure 12. Customer personal information table

5.1.2 Insured Vichle Information Table

The insured vehicle information table contains the data of the insured vehicle information. There are 17 characters included. They are: the license number of the car (Carlicensenumber), owner's name of the car (Vehicleownername), engine number of the car (Startstheserialnumber), vehicle frame number (Framenumber), vehicle model (Vehicletype), vehicle type (Vehicletype1), vehicle color (color), security device (Securityinstallment), purchase price (purchaseprice), purchase time (purchasetime), vehicle dealer (Vehiclesseller), registed driver (Assignsdriver), travel region (Travelregion), vehicle property (Respectivenature), vehicle usage (Usenature), vehicle stationary parking place (Fixedlyparks) and vehicle other information (note).

Figure 13. Insured Vichle Information Table

5.1.3 Insured Vehicle Insurance Information Table

The insured vehicle information table contains insured vehicle insurance information. There are 29 characters included. They are: vehicle license number (Carlicensenumber), vehicle owner's name (Insuredname), insurance company name (Insurancecompany), insurance date (insurancedate), insurance contract number (insurancenumbers), insurance sale's name (Clerkname), insurance endorsement number (oddnumber), insurance endorsment content (oddContent), vehicle insurance premiums (insurancepremium), vehicle insurance claim amount (insuredvalue), the third part duty insurance premiums (sanzheinsurancepremium), the third part duty insurance claim amount (sanzheinsuredvalue), robbed vehicle insurance premiums (Robsinsurancepremium), robbed vehicle insurance claim value (Robsinsurancevalue), vehicle user duty insurance premiums (carResponsibilitypremium), vehicle user duty insurance claim value (carResponsibilitypremium), vehicle damage mark insurance premiums (markpremium), vehicle damage mark insurance claim value (markvalue), vehicle additional spontaneous combustion insurance premiums (Spontaneouscombustionlosspremium), vehicle additional spontaneous combustion

insurance claim value (Spontaneouscombustionlossvalue), vehicle window broken insurance premiums (singleglassbrokenpremium), vehicle window broken insurance claim value (singleglassbrokenvalue), vehicle dropped cargo insurance premiums (cargodropspremium), vehicle dropped cargo insurance claim value (cargodropsvalue), vehicle no deductible insurance premiums (Noexemptscompensatespremium), vehicle no deductible insurance claim amount(Noexemptscompensatesvalue), vehicle none fault insurance premium (Nonerrorresponsibilitypremium), vehicle none fault insurance claim value (Nonerrorresponsibilityvalue), vehicle insurance premium total amount (premiumEquals) and other information (note).

Figure 14. Insured Vehicle Insurance Information Table

5.1.4 Vehicle Insurance Customer Claim Records Information Table

The vehicle insurance customer claim records information table contains insured vehicle claim data. There are 20 characters included. They are: informant name

(Reportspersonname), litigant name (Litigantname), accident scene time (scenetime), accident scene place (scenePlace), accident process (Eventprocess), claim instructor name (instructor), instruction opinion (Instructionopinion), vehicle service shop (Repairshop), vehicle service appointment time (Repairtime), vehicle service items (Serviceproject), vehicle damage appraisal amount (damageamount), actual claim amount (actualamount), accident closing time (Settledtime), vehicle service situation (selected), service shop opinion (cartyardopinion), payer name (Payperson), vehicle service customer feedback (Customerresponse), insurance customer service department opinion (Guestdepartmentopinion) and other information (note).

Figure 15. Vehicle Insurance Customer Claim Record Information table

5.1.5 Registered Users Table

The registered users table contains the authorized users' data. There are 3 characters included.

They are : user name (username), password (pwd), user authorization (userlevel).

Figure 16. Registered Users Table

5.1.6 User Authorization Table

The User authorization table contains the data of user authorization. There is only 1 character included which is user authorization (level).

Figure 17. User Authorization Table

6 CONCLUSION

The customer information system in this thesis is a typical information management system. Its operators can perform customer information updating, inquiry and statistics. The system provides a simple information management method for the administrator. The system can perform the following functions:

◆ The system is accessed by remote login.

◆ The user can query a variety of information. The System returns the details of the information.

◆ The system provides the information updating function. The administrator has the right to add information to the content.

◆ The system provides the right to the senior administrator to add system users.

The system can join with other departments management system, so that the enterprise management system becomes complete and well organized.

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Appendix

The System Code Implementation

System Login Module

```
<!--#include file="conn.asp" -->
<%reqName=safeRequest("username",0)
reqPassword=safeRequest("pass",0)
  SQL="Select userlevel,username,pwd From users where username='"&reqName&"' and pwd='"&reqPassword&"'"
  Set RS=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Recordset")
  RS.Open SQL,Conn,1,1

  if  Not (RS.EOF and RS.BOF)  then
      SQL="Select level From [用户权限] where level="&rs("userlevel")
       Set RS2=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Recordset")
       RS2.Open SQL,Conn,1,1
       session("username")=reqName
       session("level")=rs2("level")

  response.Redirect("../default.asp")
  else
  response.Redirect("../functions/error.asp?errMsg="&"非法登录或操作超时 请重新登录")
  end if
  RS.close
  Set Rs=Nothing
  Set Rs2=Nothing%>
```

Information updating module

```
   <!--#include file="../../zzz/functions/conn.asp" -->
```

```
        <!--#include file="../../zzz/functions/conn.asp" -->
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=gb2312">
<%if session("username")="" then
response.Redirect("../../zzz/functions/error.asp?errMsg="&"非法登录或操作超时 请重新登录")
end if %>
<%'On Error Resume Next%>
<%
Response.Buffer = True
Response.ExpiresAbsolute = Now() - 1
Response.Expires = 0
Response.CacheControl = "no-cache"
%>
<%id=SafeRequest("id",1)
if id=1 then%>
<%sql="insert into [客户个人信息] (姓名,性别,年龄,身份证号,工作单位,联系地址,手机号,小灵通,工作单位电话,家庭电话,介绍人姓名,备注)
        Values
('"&SafeRequest("customname",0)&"','"&SafeRequest("sex",0)&"','"&SafeRequest("age",0)&"','"&SafeRequest("idnumber",0)&"','"&SafeRequest("unitofwork",0)&"','"&SafeRequest("address",0)&"','"&SafeRequest("tel",0)&"','"&SafeRequest("littlesmart",0)&"','"&SafeRequest("unitofworktel",0)&"','"&SafeRequest("householdtelephone",0)&"','"&SafeRequest("Recommendername",0)&"','"&SafeRequest("note",0)&"')"
   Set RS=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Recordset")
   rs.open sql,conn,3,2%>
<script language="JavaScript">
alert("客户个人信息添加成功！")
document.location='../default.asp'
</script>
<%end if%>
```

Information Query module

```
<%
if id=3 then
if request.Form("Insuredname")<>"" then
s1=SafeRequest("Insuredname",0)
else
s1="%"
end if
if request.Form("insurancenumbers")<>"" then
s2=SafeRequest("insurancenumbers",0)
else
s2="%"
end if
if request.Form("insurancedate")<>"" then
s3=SafeRequest("insurancedate",0)
else
s3="%"
end if
if request.Form("Insurancecompany")<>"" then
s4=SafeRequest("Insurancecompany",0)
else
s4="未选择"
end if
if request.Form("Clerkname")<>"" then
s5=SafeRequest("Clerkname",0)
else
s5="%"
end if
if request.Form("oddnumbers")<>"" then
s6=SafeRequest("oddnumbers",0)
else
s6="%"
end if
SQL="Select * From [投保车辆保险信息] where 被保险人姓名 like '%"&s1&"%' and 投保单号 like '%"&s2&"%' and 投保日期 like '%"&s3&"%'and 保险公司 like '%"&s4&"%'and 业务员姓名 like '%"&s5&"%' and 批单号 like'%"&s6&"%'"
```

```
Set RS=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Recordset")
RS.Open SQL,Conn,1,1
                                        if RS.bof and RS.eof then

response.Redirect("../../zzz/functions/error.asp?errMsg="&"您要查找的信息不存在")
                                        end if
%>
```

Information Statistics Module

```
<%if id=2 then
SQL="Select * From [客户车辆信息]"
Set RS=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Recordset")
RS.Open SQL,Conn,1,1
                                        if RS.bof and RS.eof then

response.Redirect("../../zzz/functions/error.asp?errMsg="&"您要查找的信息不存在")

end if%>
<table width="100%" border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0"
bordercolor="#C0C0C0" bordercolorlight="#FFFFFF" bordercolordark="#FFFFFF"
bgcolor="#FFFFFF" style="border: 1px dotted #C0C0C0; padding: 1px">
<%rs.movefirst
i=1
do while not rs.eof%>
  <tr>
    <td width="5%">id=<%=i%></td>
    <td width="8%">车牌号码:</td>
    <td width="7%"><%=rs("车牌号码")%></td>
    <td width="8%">车主姓名:</td>
    <td width="6%"><%=rs("车主姓名")%></td>
    <td width="10%">车辆销售商:</td>
    <td width="4%"><%=rs("车辆销售商")%></td>
```

```
    <td width="10%">指定驾驶员:</td>
    <td width="4%"><%=rs("指定驾驶员")%></td>
    <td width="9%">所属性质:</td>
    <td width="5%"><%=rs("所属性质")%></td>
    <td width="8%">使用性质:</td>
    <td width="16%"><%=rs("使用性质")%></td>
</tr>
<%rs.movenext
i=i+1
loop%>
</table>
<%end if%>
```

Administration Menu Module

```
        <p align="center"><font size="5">添加用户</font></p>
        <p> </p>
        <p> </p>
        <form name="form1" method="post" action="saveadd.asp">
<table width="60%" border="0" align="center" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0">
<tr>
<td width="30%"><div align="right">用户名：</div></td>
<td width="70%"><input name="username" type="text" maxlength="10"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><div align="right">权限：</div></td>
<td width="70%"><select name="quanxian">
<option value="0">管理员</option>
<option value="1">普通员工</option>
</select></td>
```

```
</tr>
<tr>
<td><div align="right">密码：</div></td>
<td><input name="pass" type="password" maxlength="16"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><div align="right">确认密码：</div></td>
<td><input name="Determination" type="password" maxlength="16"></td>
</tr>
</table>
<table width="60%" border="0" align="center" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0">
<tr>
<td width="84%"><div align="center">
<input type="button" name="Button" value="确定" onClick="adduser()">
    
<input type="reset" name="Submit2" value="重置">
</div></td>
<td width="16%"><a href="admin.asp">返回上页</a></td>
</tr>
</table>
</form>
<!--#include file="../../zzz/functions/conn.asp" -->
<%if session("username")="" then
response.Redirect("../../zzz/functions/error.asp?errMsg="&"非法登录或操作超时 请重新登录")
end if %>
<%if session("level")<>0 then
response.Redirect("../../zzz/functions/error.asp?errMsg="&"你没有权限进入管理员页面请重新登录")
end if%>
<%'On Error Resume Next%>
<%
```

```
Response.Buffer = True
Response.ExpiresAbsolute = Now() - 1
Response.Expires = 0
Response.CacheControl = "no-cache"
%>
<%username=SafeRequest("username",0)
pass=SafeRequest("pass",0)
level=SafeRequest("quanxian",1)
SQLstr="Select * from users where username='"&username&"'"
Set RS1=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Recordset")
RS1.Open SQLstr,Conn,1,1
if Not(rs1.eof and rs1.bof) then
response.Redirect("../../zzz/functions/error.asp?errMsg="&"对不起，您填写的这个用户名已被注册了，请选用其他用户名")
else
sql="insert into users (username,pwd,userlevel) values ('"&username&"','"&pass&"','"&level&"')"
Set RS=Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Recordset")
rs.open sql,conn,3,2%>
<script language="JavaScript">
alert("添加用户成功！")
document.location='admin.asp'
</script>
<%end if%>
```