Calculating Insurance Rates in Explanation of Web ProgrammingTopics Using Interdisciplinary Connections

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Abstract

One of the most important tasks of modern education is to show students the unity of the environment. It is the preparation and implementation of interdisciplinary relations that help not only to increase the efficiency of the teaching process, to increase creative activity, but also to deepen the knowledge of students in the teacher's training process.

The essence of such lessons is that the teacher uses the topics of another subject to explain the topics of one subject, and the integration of lessons in this way develops the potential, knowledge and skills of students. The essence of such lessons is that the teacher uses the topics of another subject to explain the topics of one subject, and the integration of lessons in this way develops the potential, knowledge and skills of students. As a result, conducting such integrated lessons is the main goal for the formation of a complete image of the environment in students, that is, the formation of a worldview. As a result, conducting such integrated lessons is the main goal for the formation of a complete image of the environment in students, that is, the formation of a worldview. Using interdisciplinary relationships, for

example, in teaching web programming, including the application of modern HTML, CSS software tools to insurance work is demonstrated as an example.

Keywords: *Interdisciplinary relations, integrated lesson, creative activity.*

INTRODUCTION

Basically, the possibilities of this language are taught and explained. Then, the program implementation is carried out with the specified method and the program code is compiled. According to this program, for example, parameters related to car insurance are entered and insurance premiums are calculated. The parameters given in the program can be changed. The program is executed and the results appear visually on the screen. The transition from functional dependencies to

statistical modeling generally removes limitations on the amount of primary data involved in the calculation of insurance rates, and thus opens up opportunities for further expansion of the actuarial base with regard to the currently unknown insurance conditions included in the calculations. It is important that only these conditions have an objective effect on the insurance rate, and this effect can be reasonably reflected in the statistical model. Thus, the basis for the creation of innovative insurance products is laid due to the expansion of ideas related to the content of insuranceparameters.

The article analyzes the possibilities of the generalized actuarial basis for taking into account the extended terms of the insurance contract in insurance rates, both in life insurance and in general insurance. The use of a generalized actuarial base and statistical modeling allows developing innovative insurance products and ensuring the reliability of actuarial calculations for them.

```
<html><head>
<title>Calculation of Insurance</title>
<script
type="text/javascript"language="javascript1.2">
function doInsurance() {
var arrMarka = new Array(1, 1, 1, 1,
1.3, 1.5,
1.5, 1.5, 1.7, 1.7, 1.9, 1.9, 1.9, 1.9);
var arrNov = new Array(1, 1.5, 0.9, 0.8,
0.7);
var arrIstMud = new Array(1, 1.1, 1.2,
1.4, 1.8);
var arrSuryash = new Array(1. 1, 0.9 4, , 1.2 , 1.4);
var arrSurTecr = new Array(0. 1, 1.1 9, , 1.2 , 1.4);
```

```
var arrMushSigor = new Array(1,0.98, 0.95,0.9, 0.88, 0.85);
var arrFranshiza = new Array(2, 1.45, 1.25, 1.1,
1, 0.85, 0.7, 0.65, 0.6, 0.5);
var arrIstifade = new Array(1, 1.4,
1.9, 3, 3);var Tbeli = 1.3;
var Txeyr = 1;
var
Pr,M,N,IM,SY,ST,MS,F,I,T,r1,r2,
r3;Pr = 2.85;
M =
arrMarka[form1.combo1.selectedInde
x];N =
arrNov[form1.combo2.selectedIndex]
;
IM =
arrIstMud[form1.combo3.selectedIndex]
;
SY =
arrSuryash[form1.combo4.selectedInde
x];
ST =
arrSurTecr[form1.combo5.selectedInde
x];
MS =
arrMushSigor[form1.combo6.selectedIn
dex];
F =
arrFranshiza[form1.combo7.selectedI
ndex]; I =
arrIstifade[form1.combo8.selectedInd
ex];if (form1.checkbox1.checked)
T = Tbeli;
if
(form1.checkbox2.check
ed)T = Txeyr;
if (SY==0 && ST==0) alert('Please
change theSY and/or ST!');
else {
Pr = Pr*M*N*IM*SY*ST*MS*F*I*T;
form1.edit1.value =
Math.round(Pr*100)/100 ;
}
```

```
}
</script>
</head>
<body bgcolor="FFCCFF"><center>
<form        name="form1"
             action=""method="post">
<h1><font
                    color="990099"t>MO
TORVEHİCLE
İNSURANCE</font></h1></center>
<P><table border=3
            bordercolor="990099"
align=center cellpadding=10><tr>
<td>Make</td>
<td><select name=combo1>
<option value=1>Lada
<option value=2>Tofas
<option value=3>Daewoo
<option value=4>Kia
<option value=5>Mercedes
<option value=6>Toyota
<option value=7>Nissan
<option value=8>Hyundai
<option value=9>BMW
<option value=10>Mazda
<option value=11>Audi
<option value=12>Volvo
<option value=13>Subaru
<option value=14>Alfa-Romeo
</select></td></tr>
<tr><td><P>Vehicle type</td>
<td><select name=combo2>
```

```
                                                    <option value=3>2-5 years and more
<option value=1>Sedan
<option value=2>Kupe
<option value=3>Minibus
<option value=4>B
<option value=5>y&#252;k
</select></td></tr>
<tr><td><P>The production  period
                    the car</td>
<td>
<select name=combo3>
<option value=1>2 years
<option value=2>2-5 years
<option value=3>5-8 years
<option value=4>8-10 years
<option value=5>10 years
</select></td></tr>
<tr><td><P>Driver's age</td>
<td><select name=combo4>
<option value=1>18-21 years old
<option value=2>22-35 years old
<option value=3>36-49 years old
<option value=4>50-60 years old
<option value=5>60 years old</select>
</td></tr>
<tr><td><P>Driving experience</td>
<td><select name=combo5>
<option value=1>20 years and more
<option value=2>5-20 years and more
```

<option value=4>1-2 years and more

<option value=5>0-1 years and more

</select></td></tr>

<tr><td><P>Mutual insurance</td>

<td><select name=combo6>

<option value=1>0 %

<option value=2>5 %

<option value=3>10 %

<option value=4>20 %

<option value=5>25 %

<option value=6>30 %

</select></td></tr>

<tr><td><P>Franchise</td>

<td><select name=combo7>

<option value=1>50 $

<option value=2>2 %

<option value=3>3 %

<option value=4>4 %

<option value=5>5 %

<option value=6>7 %

<option value=7>10 %

<option value=8>15 %

<option value=9>20 %

<option value=10>25 %

</select></td></tr>

<tr><td><P>Use of the car</td>

<td><select name=combo8>

<option value=1>Personal

<option value=2>Any driver

<option value=3>Rout

<option value=4> Mini taxi

<option value=5>Lease

</select></td></tr>

<tr><td>Any repair sevice</td>

<td><input type ="checkbox" name="checkbox1" value=0>YES

<input type="checkbox" name="checkbox2" value=1>NO

</td></tr></table>

<P><P>

<input type="button" value=" OK " onClick="doInsurance();">

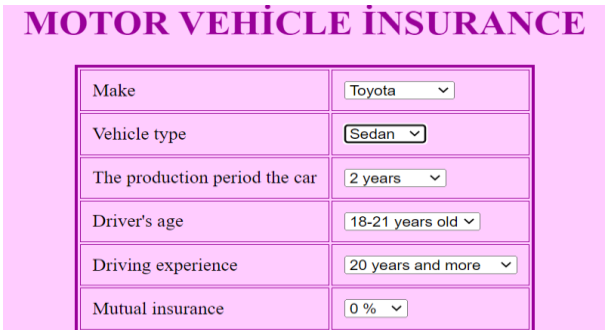
</P></P>

<P> <table border=3bordercolor="990099" align=centercellpadding=1

<tr><td>İnsurance rate</td>

<td><input t ype="text" name="edit1"></td></tr></tabl e >

</form></body></html>



The following conditions of insurance products can be additionally taken into account in the calculations that affect the general insurance:

– different insurance amounts for differentinsurance contracts in the portfolio;

- changes in the insurance amount during the period of validity of the insurance contract, including changes in the age of the insured object or the insured (any dynamics of the insurance amount can be determined);

- the occurrence of several insurance events during the insurance period;

- changes in the intensity of occurrence of insurance events during the insurance period, including changes in the age of the insured object or the insured (any dynamics of theintensity can be set);

- the presence of a liquidating event (termination of the insurance contract without insurance payments) such as the death of the insured object, which is not an insurance event with variable intensity during the insuranceperiod;

- there is a waiting period from the moment the insurance contract is concluded to the start of the insurance coverage;

- the presence of a permanent component of business expenses that is not proportional to theinsurance amount;

- changes in the value of money over time(calculation of interest);

- postponement and payment of insurance premiums;

- Postponement of insurance payments and payment in installments.

However, the generalized actuarial basis also allows to enrich life insurance by taking into account the following conditions that are not currently taken into account in the calculations:

- collective nature of insurance;

– different insurance amounts for different lifeinsurance contracts in the portfolio;

- change of the insurance amount during the period of validity of the insurance contract regardless of the received investment income (any dynamics of the insurance amount can be set, not just arithmetic or geometric progression);

- the occurrence of several insurance events during the insurance period;

- change of the insurance amount during the period of validity of the insurance contract regardless of the received investment income (any dynamics of the insurance amount can be set, not just arithmetic or geometric progression);

- the occurrence of several insurance events during the insurance period;

– the random nature of the insurance amountdescribed by some distribution law 3;

- the presence of a permanent component of business expenses that is not proportional to the insurance amount.

The transition from functional dependencies to statistical modeling generally removes limitations on the amount of primary data involved in the calculation of insurance rates, and thus opens up opportunities for further expansion of the actuarial base with regard to the currently unknown insurance conditions included in the calculations. It is important that only these conditions have an objective effect on the insurance rate, and this effect can be

reasonably reflected in the statistical model. Thus, the basis for the creation of innovative insurance products is laid due to the expansion of ideas related to the content of insuranceparameters.

CONCLUSION

From here we can come to the conclusion that the method of using interdisciplinary relations, mainly when creating a connection between the subject of "Classification of Forms" of Web programming and the possibilities of insurance business, the selected topic is opened, and students also get necessary information about insurance business by implementing program codes on the computer and gain practical skills.is appropriated.

Thus, one of the ways to create a connection between Web programming and insurance business, which can be organically connected with each other, was theoretically and practically demonstrated.

Reference

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