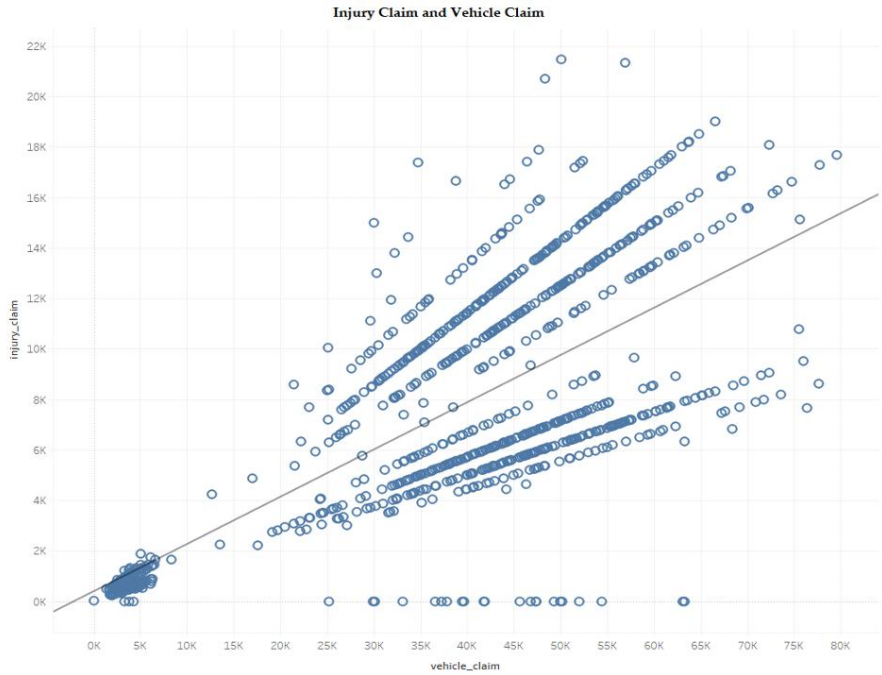
41. Injury Claim vs Vehicle Claim Correlation(scatter plot)

1. **Open Tableau → Connect to Data**
    - Import Fraud_insurance_claim.csv.
2. **Go to Worksheet**
    - Drag **Vehicle Claim** → *Columns*
    - Drag **Injury Claim** → *Rows*
3. **Set Mark Type**
    - In the *Marks* card → choose **Circle** (Scatter Plot).
    - Drag **Claim Type** or **Policy Number** → *Color* or *Detail*.
4. **Add Trend Line**
    - Right-click on the chart → **Trend Lines → Show Trend Lines** to visualize correlation.
5. **Format Chart**
    - Rename axes: “Vehicle Claim” (X) and “Injury Claim” (Y).
    - Adjust size, color, and tooltip.
6. **Interpretation**
    - Upward trend → **Positive correlation**
    - Downward trend → **Negative correlation**
    - Scattered points → **Weak/No correlation**



42 – Months vs Customer-policy bind rate.(line chart)

1. **Connect to Data**
   → Open Tableau → Connect to Fraud_insurance_claim.csv.

2. **Go to Worksheet**
   → Drag **Month** (or Policy Bind Date field) → *Columns*.
   → Drag **Customer ID** → *Rows*.

3. **Add Measure for Bind Rate**
   → Create calculated field (if needed):

4. Policy Bind Rate = [Policies Bound] / [Policies Offered]

   → Drag this field to *Rows* or *Color*

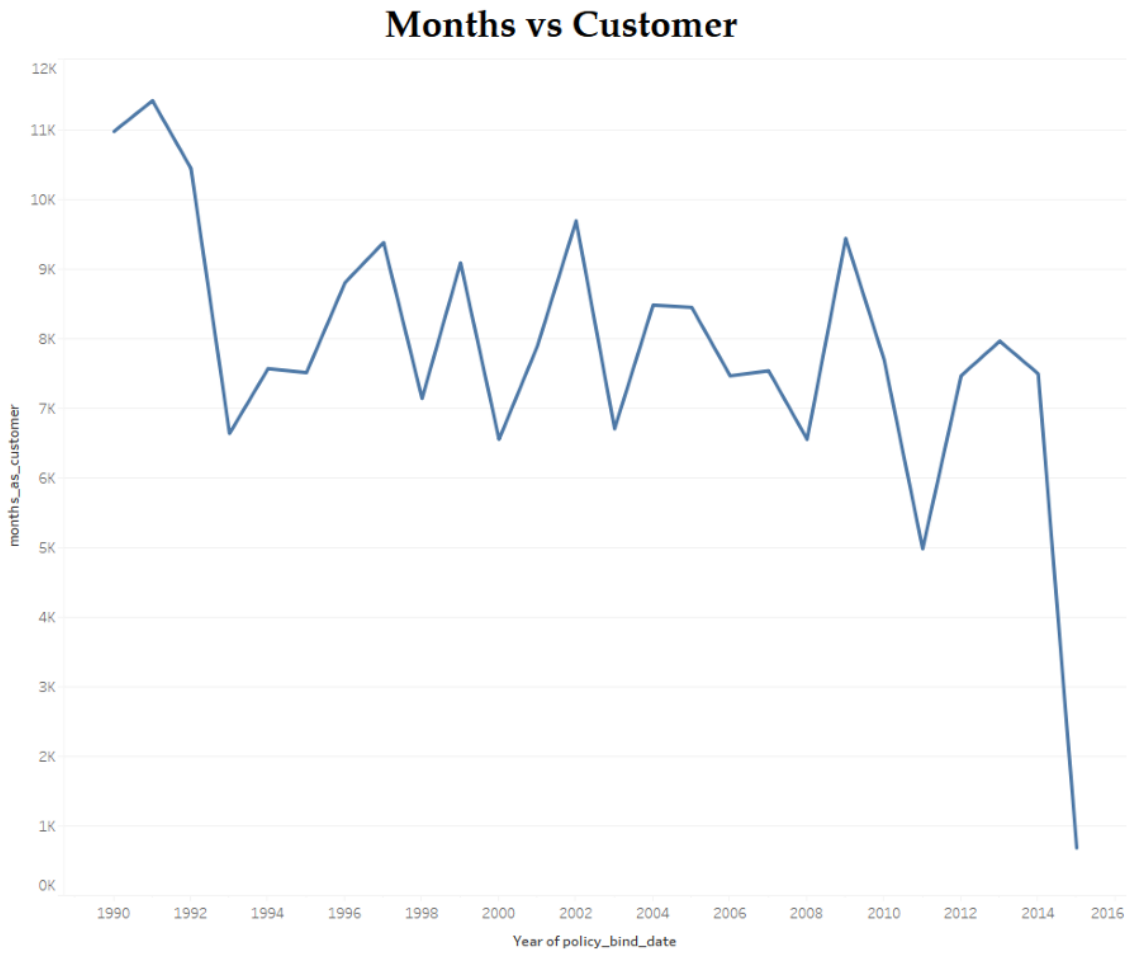
   .

5. **Change Chart Type**
   → In *Marks* card, select **Bar** or **Line** chart (to show trend over months).

6. **Add Details (Optional)**
   → Add **Region**, **Policy Type**, or **Customer Segment** to *Color* or *Filter*.

7. **Format & Label**
   → Rename axes: X = “Month”, Y = “Policy Bind Rate”.
   → Turn on data labels for clarity.

8. **Interpretation**
   → Identify which months have higher/lower bind rates and seasonal patterns.



43 –how is Total Claim vs Injury Claim (dual axis bar/ line chart)

1. **Connect to Data**
   → Open Tableau → Load Fraud_insurance_claim.csv.

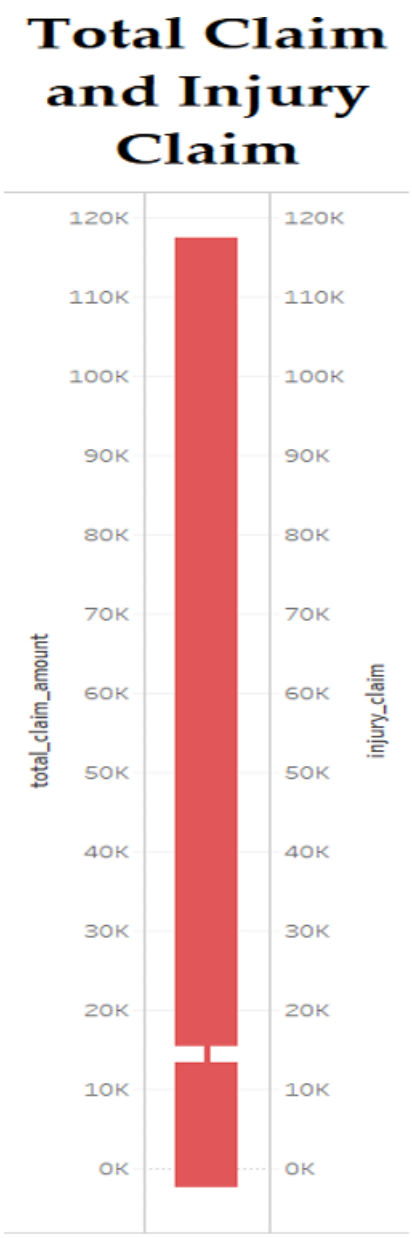
2. **Go to Worksheet**
   → Drag **Total Claim Amount** → *Columns*.
   → Drag **Injury Claim Amount** → *Rows*.

3. **Set Chart Type**
   → In *Marks* card → choose **Circle** (Scatter Plot).
   → Drag **Claim Type** or **Customer ID** → *Color* or *Detail*.

4. **Add Trend Line**
   → Right-click chart → **Trend Lines → Show Trend Lines**.

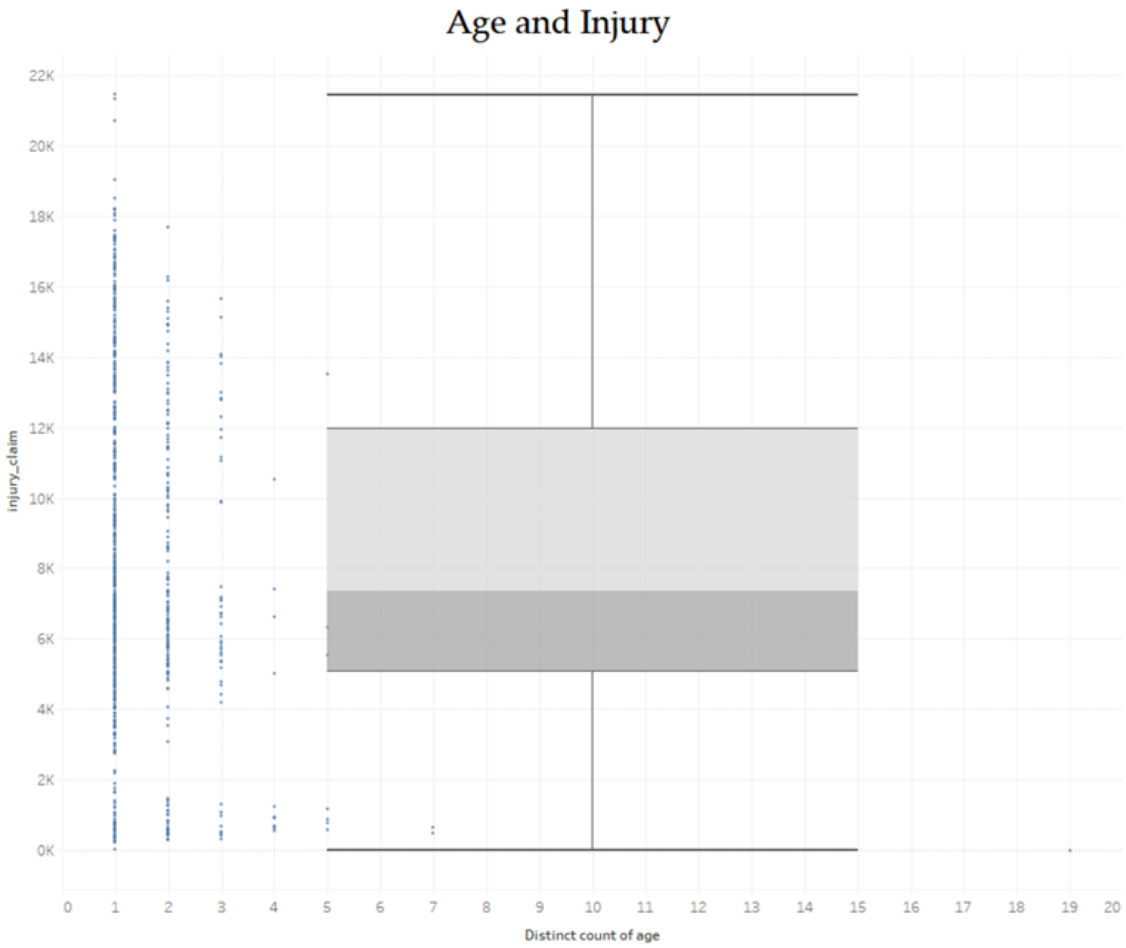
5. **Format & Label**
   → X-axis = “Total Claim”, Y-axis = “Injury Claim”.
   → Adjust colors, size, and tooltips.

6. **Interpretation**
   → Upward pattern → Injury Claim rises with Total Claim (positive correlation).
   → Flat or scattered → Weak relation.



44 –How are Age vs Injury Claim related?(box plot for outliers)

1. **Connect to Data**
   → Open Tableau → Load Fraud_insurance_claim.csv.
2. **Go to Worksheet**
   → Drag **Age** → *Columns*.
   → Drag **Injury Claim Amount** → *Rows*.
3. **Set Mark Type**
   → In *Marks* card → choose **Circle** (Scatter Plot)
   → Drag **Claim Type** or **Gender** → *Color* to see category patterns.



4. **Add Trend Line**
   → Right-click chart → **Trend Lines → Show Trend Lines**.

5. **Detect Outliers**
   → Right-click → **Analytics Pane → Add → Box Plot** or **Identify Outliers** option.

6. **Format & Label**
   → X = “Age”, Y = “Injury Claim”.
   → Highlight unusual high claim points (outliers).

7. **Interpretation**
   → Rising trend → Older customers have higher injury claims.
   → Scattered/no pattern → Weak correlation.
   → Extreme points → Outliers worth investigation.

45 – Age vs Property Claim (scatter plot with outliers

1. **Connect to Data**
   → Open Tableau → Load-> Fraud_insurance_claim.csv.

2. **Go to Worksheet**
   → Drag **Age** → *Columns*.
   → Drag **Property Claim Amount** → *Rows*.

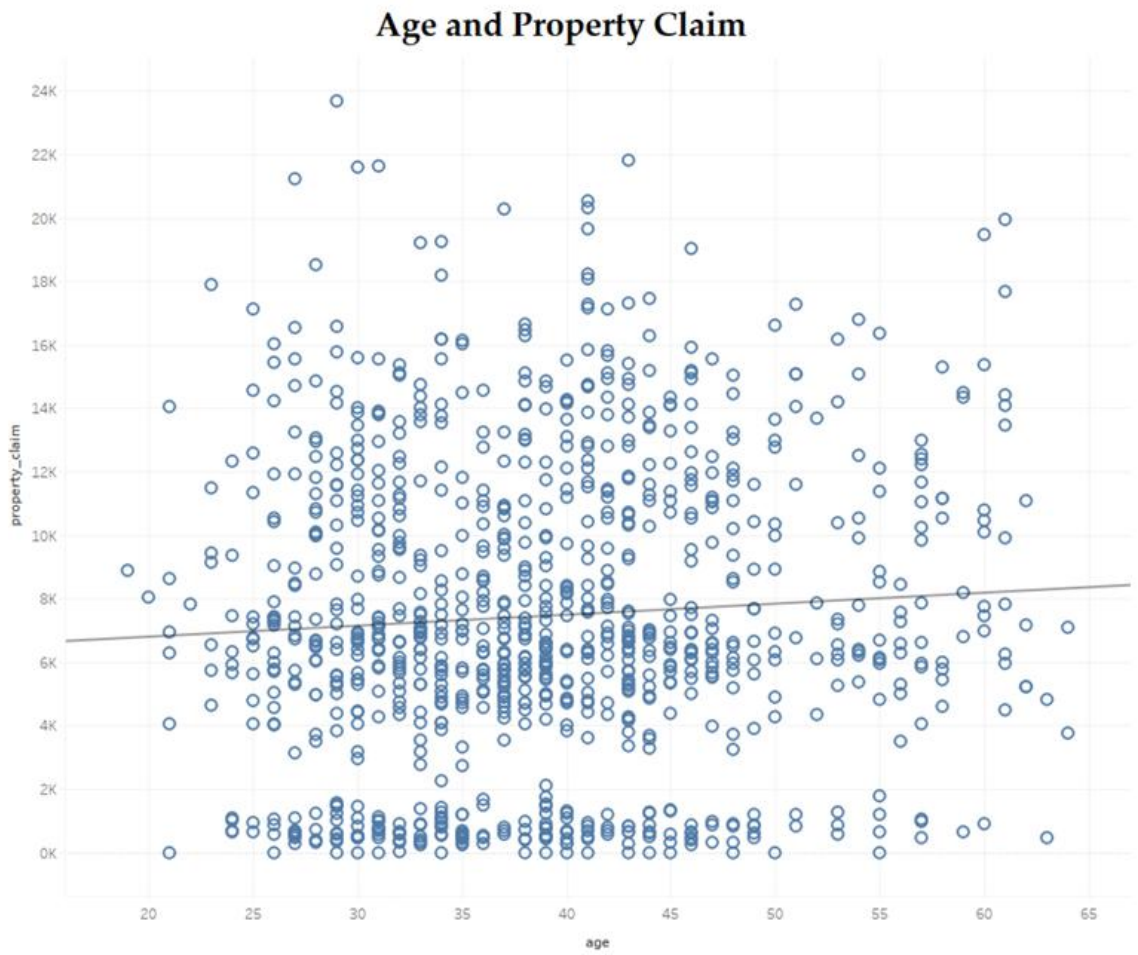
3. **Set Mark Type**
   → In *Marks* card → choose **Circle** (Scatter Plot).
   → Drag **Claim Type**, **Region**, or **Gender** → *Color* or *Detail*.

4. **Add Trend Line**
   → Right-click chart → **Trend Lines → Show Trend Lines** (Linear).

5. **Detect Outliers**
   → Open **Analytics Pane → Drag "Box Plot"** or **"Outlier" detection** to view extreme values.

6. **Format Chart**
   → Rename axes: X = "Age", Y = "Property Claim".
   → Adjust colors and tooltip info.

7. **Interpretation**
   → Upward slope → Older customers have higher property claims.
   → Flat/scattered → Weak or no correlation.
   → Outliers → Potential fraudulent or exceptional claims.

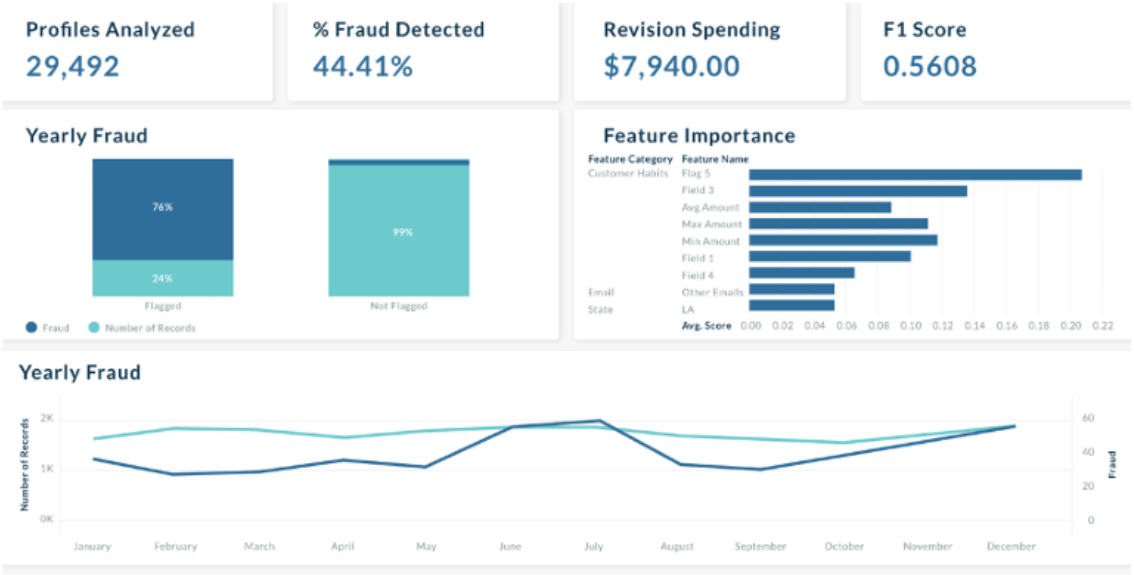


Task 46 – Key Performance Indicators for Frauds.

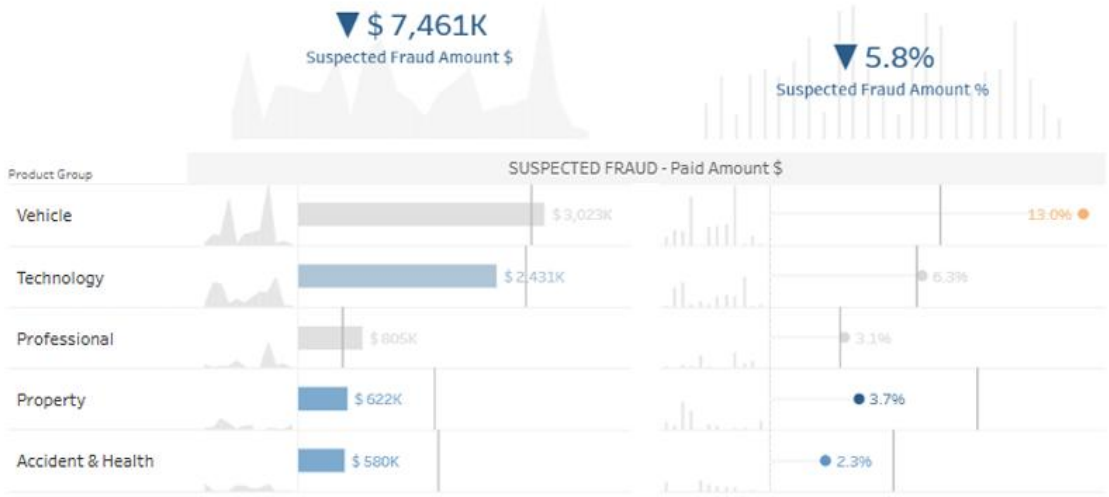
1. **Connect to Data**
   → Open Tableau → Load Fraud_insurance_claim.csv.
2. **Go to Worksheet / Dashboard**
   → Create **KPIs** using calculated fields or aggregates such as:
   - **Total Claims:** SUM([Total Claim Amount])
   - **Fraudulent Claims Count:** COUNTIF([Fraud Reported] = "Yes")

- **Fraud %:** COUNTIF([Fraud Reported] = "Yes") / COUNT([Policy Number]) * 100
- **Avg Claim Amount:** AVG([Total Claim Amount])

3. **Display as KPI Cards**
   → Use **Text** or **Big Number** visual.
   → Place each KPI in separate sheets or on a combined **Dashboard**.
   → Use **Color coding:**
   - Green = Low fraud rate
   - Red = High fraud rate
4. **Format & Design**
   → Add titles, icons, and clear number formatting (e.g., ₹ or $).
5. **Interpretation**
   → KPIs highlight overall fraud rate, total claim exposure, and average payout — key for performance tracking and anomaly detection.



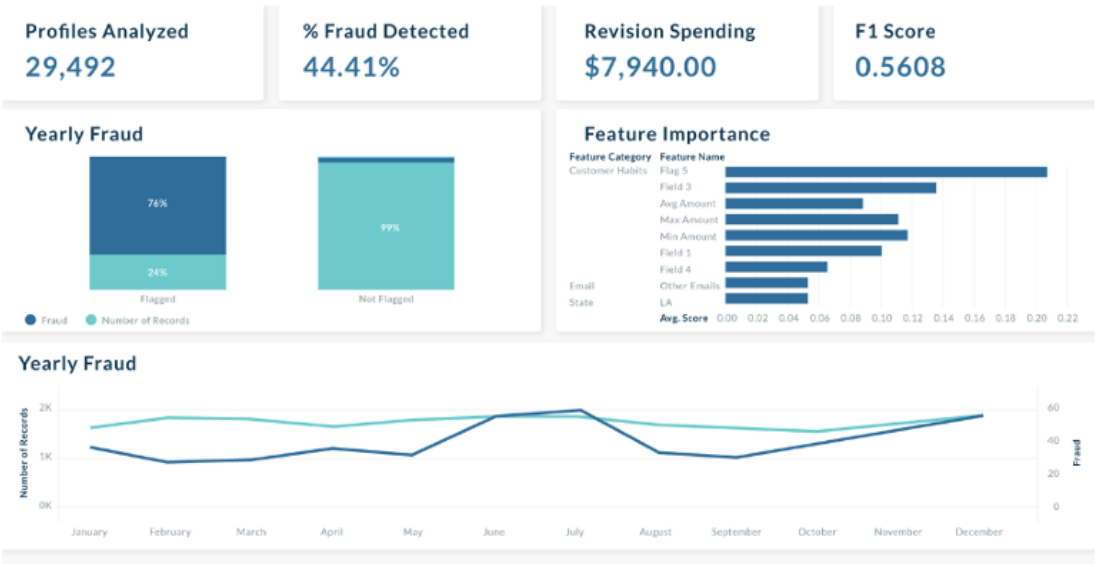
47. Key Performance Indicators for Claims



48. Generate a Report to Present the Inferences of Claims



49. Generate a Report to Present the Fraud Claims



50. Give a Report on How to Detect Fraud Claims

