

Kalyani Charitable Trust's Late G. N. Sapkal College of Engineering



Kalyani Hills, Anjaneri, Trimbakeshwar Road, Nashik – 422 213

Department of Computer Engineering

List of PBL Project

Academic Year	Group No.	Name of Student	Name of Guide/Mentor	Project Title
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		Shaikh Alish Muktar		
		Vishwakarma Sarvesh Sanjay		
		Shimpi Asmita Rakesh		The grocery shop
	2	Nile Mrunal Satish	Prof. S. V. Nirgide	
		Wagh Vaibhav Onkar		
	7 (200)	Kedare Harshdeep Chandrakant		Fitness and monitoring application
		Patil Uday Kishor		
	3	Mahajan Harshal Sunil	Prof. J. V. Shinde	
		Adhe Mithun Pralhad		
		Darunte Bhagyashri Dipak	Prof. J. P. Kakad	Blood bank Management System
	4	Bhadane Damini Popat		
		Patil Bhagyashri Kailas		
		Chaudhari Yash Vinod		
		Desale Chetana Suresh		Hospital Managemen System
	_	Mahale Nikita Shantaram		
2021-22	5	More Priyanka Shantaram	Prof. S. V. Nirgide	
		Mahale Kajal Shankar		
	6	Raut Shrayani Sandeep		Online news portal system
		Pachorkar Ankita Ashok		
		Mahale Mayuri Pandharinath	Prof. S. N. Botekar	
		Pawar Supriya Prakash		
		Dhatrak Yash Rajendra		
	7	Andhale Siddesh Madhukar	Prof. D. B. Vaidya	Face recognization Using Al
		Brahmankar Sahil Ashok		
		Nalkar Saurabh Shaligram		
		Nemade Prathamesh Satish		
	8	Shivade Siddhesh Sunil	Prof. S. V. Nirgide	Employee management system
		Ghegadmal Akshay Abhaykumar		
		Gite Monika Somnath		
		Bhandare Saurabh Santosh		
	9	Khairnar Vipin Sunil	Prof. S. N. Botekar	E-commerce website
		Sonar Aditi Mahesh		
		Bhoi Kiran		
		Amrutkar Ankush Sanjay		

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	13	Shinde Shubham Rajendra		Library management
	13	Dandagaval Sandip Ravindra		System
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		Pooja Laxman Kokate		
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		Pratik Arun Waghmare		
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SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY

A REPORT ON

"E-VOTING SYSTEM"

SUBMITTED TOWARDS THE

PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF

PROJECT BASED LEARNING (SE COMPUTER) BY

GITODAY DEVENDRA PATIL S190764256 SIDDHARTH PRASHANT CHAUDHARI S190764211 TEJAS VINAYAK DHUMAL S190764219 SAURABH SUNIL SANGHAVI S190764236 SAGAR YASHWANT BAGUL S190764206

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

PROF. S.V.NIRGIDE



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING LATE G.N. SAPKAL COLLEGE OF ENGINNERING

ANJINERI, NASHIK. YEAR 2021-22



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LATE G.N. SAPKAL COLLEGE OF ENGINNERING DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTERENGINEERING

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"E-VOTING SYSTEM"

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Gitoday Devendra Patil Siddharth Prashant chaudhari Tejas Vinayak Dhumal Saurabh Sunil Sanghavi (SE Computer Engineering)

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Introduction

Voting is one of the most crucial ways that allow individuals to participate in governmental decision-making. It is a method that allows electorates to actively participate in decision making or express their opinion. In a democracy, a government is chosen by voting in elections. By voting in elections people have the right to choose their representatives, be it a local official or the prime minister of a country. Paper-based and machine voting techniques are the traditional voting methods. Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) are being used in Indian General and State Elections from 1999 to till date. EVMs have replaced paper ballots in few election categories, but there are still a number of scenarios in our everyday life where traditional voting practices like paper ballots are still in use. Voting in these typical scenarios can be conducted by online mobile app based voting system. For instance, in many colleges, student council elections, departmental council elections, staff association elections, hostel elections are done with the help of paper ballots. The process of electing office bearers in RWA elections, club elections or professional body elections are still being carried out with the help of traditional paper ballot procedure.

The method of using paper ballots is often more cumbersome, time-consuming and prone to human biases. There are a number of factors like going to polling stations, long waiting queues, bad weather conditions, traffic etc. make traditional elections difficult for voters as well as for the election officials. These factors often result in decrease of voters' participation in the election process.

Online e-Voting is a critical step for the evolution of democracy. It is an ideal means for elections of associations, councils, clubs, trade unions, educational institutions and other organizations etc. Our goal is to develop a mobile-based app that allows users to vote online via mobile phones. In this project, a mobile app is developed with an aim to improve the voting procedure and make it more efficient. This app provides a novel method of casting votes and managing elections thus helps in reducing time, cost and human effort.

Our application is developed for college students to cast their votes anytime and from anywhere using android devices. The aim of this app is to provide convenience to voters as well as election officers who monitor the voting process. The app gives election results accurately and instantaneously. The proper execution of democratic rights has become linked to the availability and reliable functioning of advanced information and

communication technology (ICT). While modern societies fully rely on ICT for business, work and leisure time activities, the use of ICT for democratic decision making is still in its infancy. In fact, the out date technological concepts for voting has been blamed in part for lost and uncounted votes and could therefore be responsible for biased political decisions making. Countries all over the world are examining e-voting, for it has some striking advantages over traditional paper voting, including security for casting votes, accuracy of counting and analysing votes, options to conduct voting in a centralized and decentralized manner, etc. The reasons why the e-voting technology has not matured to equivalent levels as known for business and leisure time activities lies mostly in an inherent lack of trust and fear of electronic threats. While most countries are still conceptualizing or testing e voting systems, three cantons in Switzerland have pioneered the development of e-voting to its full technological maturity. The world is always in improvement and growth in technology, that's why we should go parallel with it, to be able as much as we can get benefit from these improvements. The advanced e-voting technique makes use of main two phases- the registration and login phase. During the registration phase the user need to provide required information and can get a secured password in order to login the application for voting. In the second phase using the userid and password provided the user can login and can cast the vote from home or office or anywhere securely. The votes are properly encrypted so that any third person cannot able to find voting information of any others. The whole operation is managed by an administrator. The admin can monitor the process and finally announces the result soon after voting session is completed. Even the vote counts are stored in the encrypted form while getting stored in the database maintained and managed by administrator. Hence the overall voting process will be safe and secure.

The current system which is present now is a machine and paper based voting system which needs much man power and requires lot of resources.

1.1 Problem Statement

The present voting system application in the electoral system has Proved inefficient as the voters' Registration process is slow, the manual collation of results takes time and gives room for result manipulation also the inaccessible nature of election venues which includes the long distance to be covered by the voters' to their registered location increases voters' apathy towards the election processes, and finally the issues of ballot box snatching and damage and other election violence and issues associated with the traditional ballot paper voting all defiles the purpose of voting in election process as a formal process of expressing individual opinions for or against some motion.

1.2 Motivation

Nowadays, there are tons of things we do online, from shopping to doing any kind of official arrangement and you may think, why not voting online too? Whether you are part of a small, medium or large organization, you may have thought at some point about the reasons to choose online voting and how it could benefit your entity. Test our capability and increase our Knowledge. Our main motivation factor was to test our logic building skill when face with a complex implementation like a e-voting which requires constant user input.

1.3 Objectives

- 1. A detailed study of the election processes as it pertains to voting.
- Design and develop software platforms for voter registration, election voting, realtime election results collation and monitoring and mostly for voters remote access to elections.
- 3. Design and develop an electronic device that incorporates smart card reader and fingerprints technology for voters accreditation, authentication and verification.
- 4. Design and develop an administration dashboard for the election administrators
- 5. Run simulations and compare the results of the designed e-voting system and other voting systems.

1.4 Advantages And Disadvantages

Advantages

- > this system will reduce illegal activities held during election.
- > this Saves time of the voting procedure
- > it reduces the expenses of the election at a great extent.
- > this system will provide security for every voter about his/her vote confidentiality.
- this system will act as a trustful platform.

Disadvantages

- > Risk related to security (computer viruses/hacker)
- > Problems with access to the Internet in rural Area
- > Threat of disintegration of social capital or civic life
- > Not everyone can afford fast Internet access

Software and Hardware requirements

Hardware Requirement for Development of Project:

Processor: Intel CORE i3

RAM : 4GB

Hard Disk: 64GB

• Software Requirement for Development of Project:

Operating System: Microsoft Windows-7.

Software Package: SDK and Android, Studio, XML, MySQL, PHP.

- PHP- Hypertext Preprocessor PHP is a widely-used, open source scripting language.
 PHP scripts are executed on the server.
- MySQL- MySQL is an open source relational database management system.
 For Word Press sites, that means it helps you store all your blog posts, users, plug in information, etc. It stores that information in separate "tables" and connects it with "keys", which is why it's relational

Methodology / Proposed system block diagram

3.1 Existing System:

Technological revolutions in computer and communication are enabling the deployment of mobile communication, based on handheld computing devices and wireless networking. Connection capabilities are manifold, and performances of new generation machinery become better and better in terms of computing power and memory size. Their software is able to offer elaborate and complex services, and mobile systems may be exploited for novel applications spread out in a variety of directions. In the past few years the IT industry has witnessed exponential rise of mobile based and web-based software's. Such software's are in demand because they are next to flexible step data access and networking, anytime and anywhere. With operations becoming mobile based one does not have to carry around or depend on PC internet access to perform routine jobs and access online documents and meetings. With the appearance of cell phones with programmable platform, it is possible the development of application for worldwide popular participation, by the digital vote using mobile phones. The voting process by cell phones gives some decision power to the students, which can actuate directly on decisions of their concerns. The main objective of the system is to develop a web based and android based application to help students to vote for the desired candidates and choose their college representatives in a very easy and efficient manner. The project is implemented to allow each and every student to actively participate in the college election process irrespective of the place. Administrator will register all the students with their permanent registration no. and roll nos. It will be the task of the admin to register the candidates. The student will login through the permanent registration number and password. On the date of election, the students can vote for the desired candidates through the application. Students not having android phones can vote through the web application. Result evaluation will take place on the server side and will be posted. The most important benefit of our application over other voting applications is the use of the latest technologies which makes it faster and easy to use.

3.2 Proposed System:

EVMs have replaced paper ballots in few election categories, but there are still a number of scenarios in our everyday life where traditional voting practices like paper ballots are still in use. Voting in these typical scenarios can be conducted by online mobile app based voting system. For instance, in many colleges, student council elections, departmental council elections, staff association elections, hostel elections are done with the help of paper ballots. The process of electing office bearers in RWA elections, club elections or professional body elections are still being carried out with the help of traditional paper ballot procedure.

The method of using paper ballots is often more cumbersome, time-consuming and prone to human biases. There are a number of factors like going to polling stations, long waiting queues, bad weather conditions, traffic etc. make traditional elections difficult for voters as well as for the election officials. These factors often result in decrease of voters' participation in the election process.

Online e-Voting is a critical step for the evolution of democracy. It is an ideal means for elections of associations, councils, clubs, trade unions, educational institutions and other organizations etc. Our goal is to develop a mobile-based app that allows users to vote online via mobile phones. The application can be installed in the android phones and voting will be enabled by the administrator on the polling day. If there are different stages of polling, then application will enable the user only on the polling day. The user can enter into the application by giving his voter id/Aadhar number (unique number) and a secret password which is provided to the user. As soon as the user enters into the application he selects his constituency and his booth number or place then the user can cast his vote and logout from the application. The vote should be kept secret and it should be available on the voting day in the counting center. To keep the vote secret an encryption and a decryption algorithm is used. So as soon as the user casts his vote the vote is encrypted so that it is secret and the same is encrypted on the polling day.

Block Diagram:

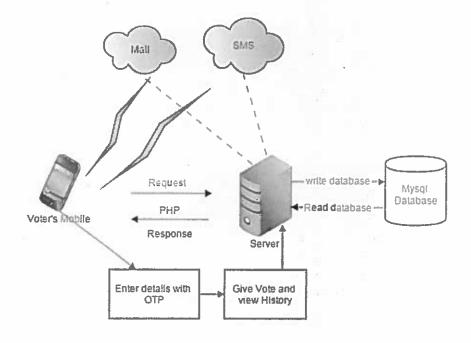


Figure No 3.2: Block Diagram

Implementation

Project Design

4.1 Design Concept:

This chapter gives a detailed outline of the software development methodology used in this project following up the various existing software development methodology. The strength and weaknesses of the chosen methodology have been outlined. Further, the functional and non-functional requirements of the system are explained in detail and the use cases which are a list of steps, typically defining interactions between a role and system, to achieve a goal. Class diagrams have been given to show detailed data modelling of the system which will be translated into code.

- It allows for development of high-risk or major functions first
- Each release delivers an operational product
- · Customer can respond to each build
- Uses "divide and conquer" breakdown of tasks
- · Lowers initial delivery cost
- Initial product delivery is faster
- · Customers get important functionality early
- Risk of changing requirements is reduced

4.1.1 System Architecture:

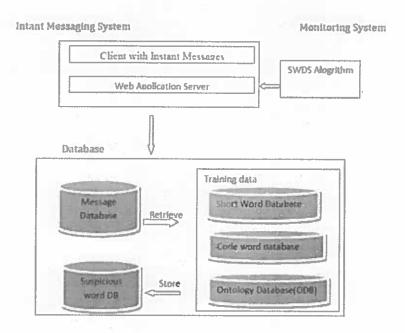


Figure No 4.1.1: System Architecture

4.2 Data Flow Diagram

DFD Diagram:

In the design phase the architecture is established. This phase starts with the requirement document delivered by the requirement phase and maps the requirements into architecture. The architecture defines the components, their interfaces and behaviours. The deliverable design document is the architecture.

The design document describes a plan to implement of the dataflow diagram (level 0) shown in fig 4.2.1Level 0 includes overall functioning of system. A data flow diagram at its simplest is a representation of a flow of the current system. A data flow diagram shows the steps of all the execution of the data and the processes.



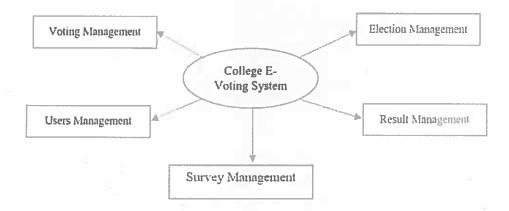


Figure No 4.2.1: DFD level 0

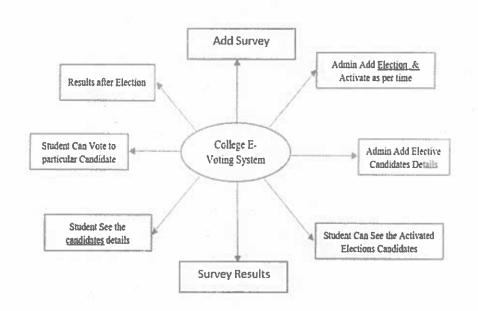


Figure No 4.2.2 DFD level 1

4.3 Flow Chart:

The system flow diagram is a visual representation of all processed in sequential order. The system flow chart diagram is a graphical representation of the relation between all the major parts or step of the system. Flow chart diagram cannot include minor parts of the system.

As you can see in following figure that after staring system admin or user can login into system. If user logged into system then the one can browse candidate profile, can vote and view history. If admin logged in, then first he/ she have to add user. Then the one can start chat in system. Admin can manage candidate, voter, vote history.

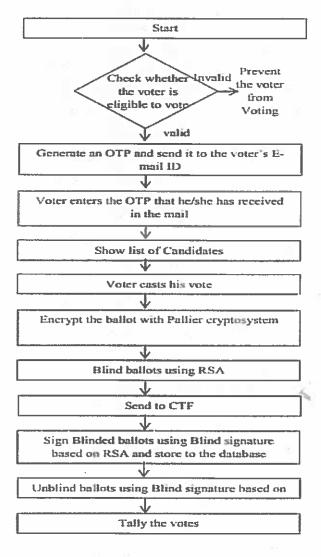


Figure No 4.3

Results

Splash Screen and Registration Page:



Figure 5.1 Home Screen



Figure 5.2 Sign up Page For New User

Login and User-Home:

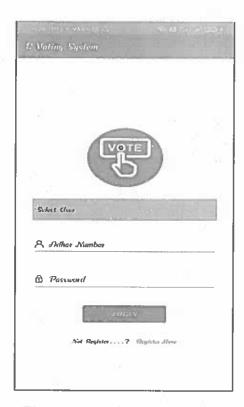


Figure 5.3 Login Page for User

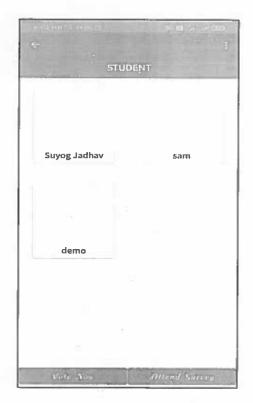


Figure 5.4 After User Login screen

E-Voting System

Admin-Home and Election Section:

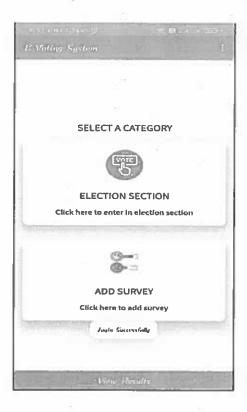


Figure 5.5 Admin Home screen



Figure 5.6 Election Section

Add Election and Add Member:



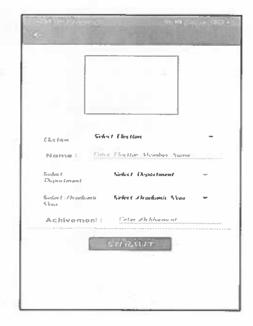


Figure 5.7 Add Date/Time for Election

Figure 5.8 Add Member for Election

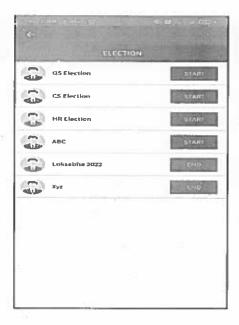


Figure 5.9 Start And End election Screen

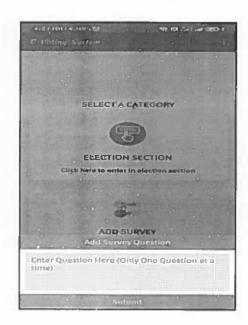


Figure 5.10 Add Survey Question

Election Result:



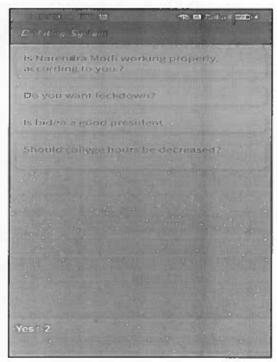


Figure 5.11 Election Result Screen

Figure 5.12 Survey Result Screen

Challenges faced

Online voting in elections might seem like a logical step forward considering the many other daily activities, like banking and shopping, that we complete online. However, voting online does present unique challenges that usually don't apply to other internet-based processes. These challenges are related to a variety of factors, including the security required for online voting, legal requirements and frameworks, public opinion

Security

Voter Verification and Privacy

Elections always require a high level of security in order to protect voter privacy and the integrity of final results. Meeting the security needs of elections means that online voting technology must overcome barriers that don't apply to other online-based processes.

Election Verifiability

An online voting system must also be able to provide verification that it has successfully maintained election integrity and that no manipulation had occurred during the voting or tallying processes.

Conclusion and Future Scope

7.1 Conclusion

Physical presence is the biggest challenge of traditional booth based voting system as that leads to stumpy voter turnout. Everyone should be allowed to vote despite of geographical distances, work commitments, critical health concerns or adverse weather conditions etc. Our application allows voters to vote directly from their Android enabled smart phones without sacrificing their home comforts within few seconds. Thus it ensures increased voting turnout %, improved over all security, reduces cost of conducting elections, and reduces time and manpower needed to conduct elections. It proposed a real time e-voting system based on android phones. The usability of this system is very high if it will be used in real life election process. It will definitely helpful for the users who wish to vote and the voting process will be made very easy by using this application. Advantages of the proposed e-voting system: e-voting minimizes the risk of ambiguities as the voter makes his choice by touching the screen. E-voting could also minimize the need for recounts as everything is tabulated by the computer. Also the user can cast vote without visiting the polling booth.

7.2 Future Scope

In future we will bring this app for both Industries and make it more secure for other use. In future more complex algorithm can be used and make it complex for hacking and related issues. It can be extended to more Security Using various level of Authentication and Verification. More Security and Privacy Issues can be maintained by using various aspects.

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