

A PROJECT REPORT ON ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM THROUGH AADHAAR AUTHENTICATION



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ABSTRACT

The increasing demand for secure, transparent, and accessible voting systems has driven innovation toward digital solutions. This project presents a robust and scalable Online Voting System integrated with Aadhaar-based authentication, aimed at transforming the traditional voting process into a seamless and tamper-proof digital experience. The primary objective is to ensure identity verification, eliminate fraudulent votes, and enable remote participation, particularly for citizens unable to reach polling stations.

The system employs Python for backend development, with role-based modules for voters and administrators. Aadhaar authentication ensures that each vote is cast by a verified individual, maintaining the integrity of the electoral process. Candidate and voter data are efficiently handled using CSV-based storage, simplifying management while ensuring traceability. An intuitive graphical interface enhances user experience, with party symbols for easy recognition during voting.

Designed for efficiency and future scalability, this solution can be extended to real-world use by integrating APIs and secure databases. The project not only addresses existing challenges in manual voting systems—such as impersonation, logistical barriers, and paper waste—but also lays the groundwork for digital democracy. The system's modular architecture ensures easy upgrades and adaptability for larger-scale deployments, making it a promising step toward modern electoral reforms.

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Project Analysis: e-Voting System with Aadhaar

Introduction

The project titled "e-Voting System" demonstrates the practical implementation of TCP-based socket programming in Python. It enables a secure and concurrent voting environment where multiple clients (voters) can connect to a centralized server, authenticate themselves, and cast their votes digitally. The server handles each connection in individual threads, ensuring thread safety and synchronization, thereby preventing data overlap or race conditions.

Core Objectives

- Enable secure client-server communication using TCP sockets
 - Ensure voter authenticity and vote integrity
 - Maintain threaded concurrency for multiple clients
 - Provide a user-friendly GUI interface for both admins and voters
 - Store and manage data using CSV files as lightweight databases
-

Design & Implementation

1. Secure Authentication
Clients must log in with a valid Voter ID and password. Only registered voters can proceed to the voting page.
 2. Admin-Controlled Voter Registration
Admin can register new voters. Credentials are stored in a CSV file for authentication reference.
 3. One Voter, One Vote Policy
Each voter is permitted to vote only once. Server checks and blocks repeat attempts.
 4. Credential Validation
Server verifies client credentials by matching them with stored data from a .txt or .csv file.
 5. Voting Process
Upon successful login, the voter selects the poll symbol of their preferred candidate and casts the vote.
 6. Multithreading for Concurrent Voting
Each client connection is handled in a separate thread, allowing concurrent voting without interference.
 7. Thread Synchronization
Synchronized threading ensures secure, race-free access to shared data like vote count and voter list.
 8. Vote Result Dashboard
Admin can view real-time vote statistics via the "Show Votes" button.
-

Requirements

Python Libraries Used

- socket – For TCP server-client communication
- tkinter – For building the GUI interface
- pandas – For managing and updating data in CSV files
- subprocess – To launch server windows via GUI interaction

Tools Used

| Component | Description |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Programming | Python |
| Protocol | TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) |
| Backend Logic | Socket Programming |
| User Interface | Python Tkinter |
| Data Storage | CSV Files (via Pandas) |
| OS Integration | Python Subprocess Module |

How to Run the Project

1. Open Terminal/Command Prompt.
2. Navigate to the Voting project directory.
3. Run the command:
4. `python homePage.py`
5. A GUI home window will appear. If not, check Python and module installations.

Login Credentials

Admin Login:

- Admin ID: Admin
- Password: adminn

Voter Login:

- Voter IDs (Pre-registered) : Aadhaar number
- Password: Voter's Biometric/Iris Authentication.
- *(Server must be running for voter login to work)*

Workflow Overview

Step-by-step Instructions:

1. Run `homePage.py` to open the home GUI.
2. Log in as Admin and press "Run Server" to start the socket server.
3. From the admin homepage, click "Register Voter" and enter voter details. Save the Voter ID provided.
4. Click "Home" and select "Voter Login".
5. Login using valid voter credentials. If successful, you'll be redirected to the Voting Page.
6. Cast your vote by entering the candidate's poll symbol. If the voter has already voted, the system will block the attempt.
7. Return to the Admin Dashboard and press "Show Votes" to see vote counts.
8. You can use the "New Window" button to simulate concurrent voting sessions.

Features at a Glance

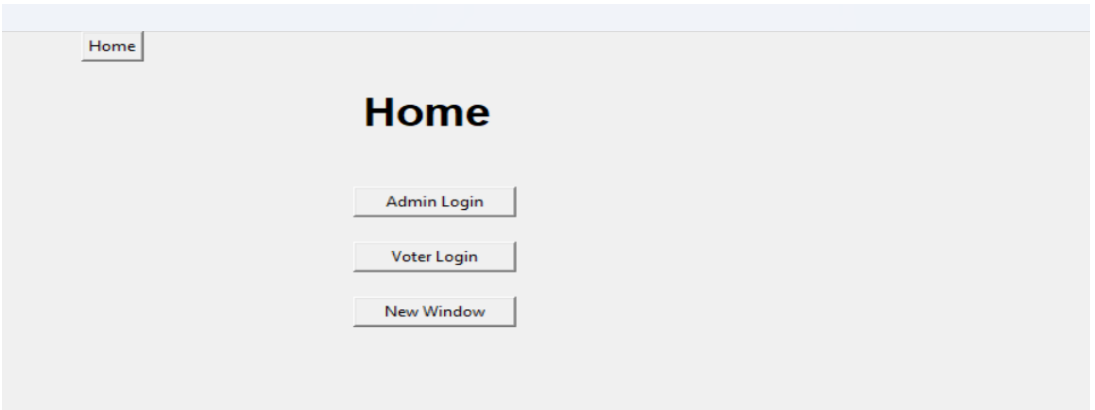
| Feature | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| Multi-client Support | Handle simultaneous clients with thread isolation |
| One Vote per Voter | Ensures election integrity |
| Secure Authentication | Voter verification via stored credentials |

| Feature | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| Real-time Results | Admin can view up-to-date voting statistics |
| Simple User Interface | Tkinter-based user-friendly graphical interface |
| Lightweight Data Storage | CSV file integration for portability and flexibility |

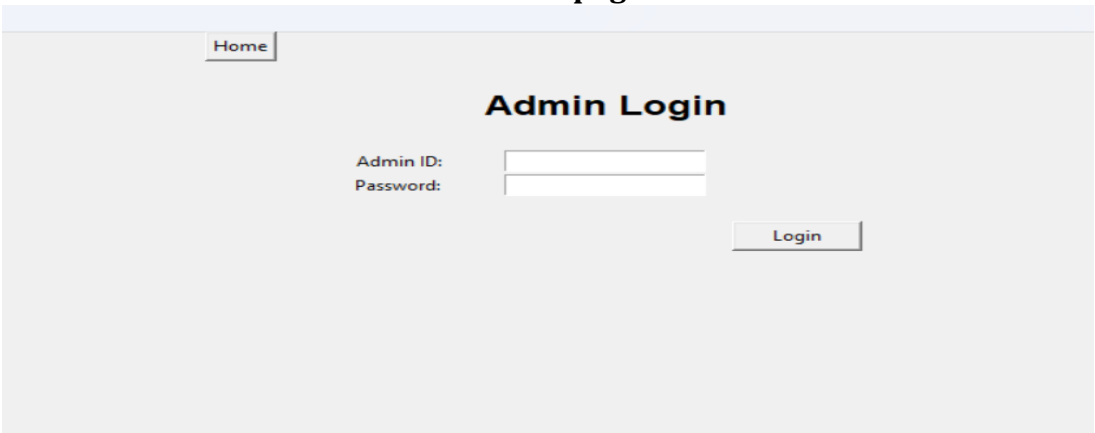
Future Enhancements

- Encryption for credentials and votes
- Cloud-based storage integration
- Real-time vote visualization through graphs and charts
- Mobile version using Kivy or React Native
- Role-based access control for observers or verifiers
- Blockchain integration for tamper-proof vote storage and auditing

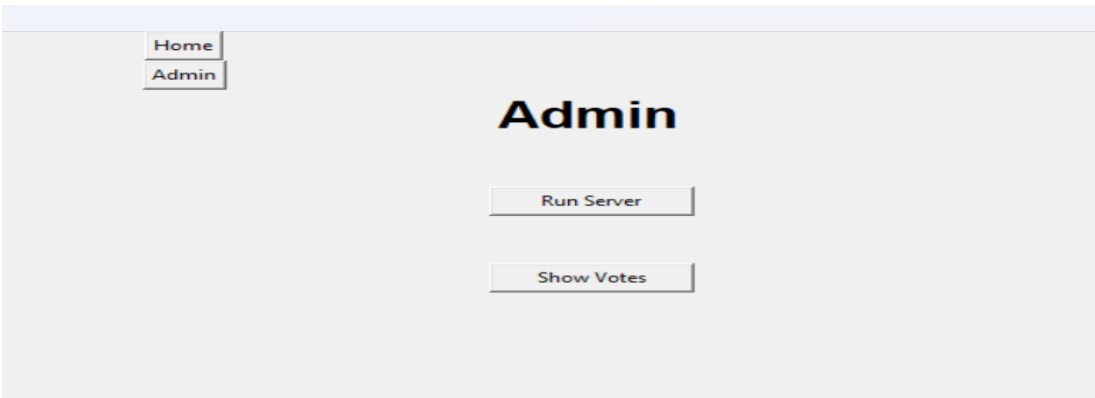
Step-wise Output



Home page



Admin Login





Admin Login Handles: Run server and Show Votes

```
C:\Python313\python.exe
Waiting for the connection
Listening on DESKTOP-66MGPQB:4001
```

Everything Will Activate When We **Run The Server**

Home Admin

Vote Count

| | | | |
|---|------|---|---|
|  | BJP | : | 1 |
|  | Cong | : | 1 |
|  | JSP | : | 1 |
|  | YCP | : | 1 |
|  | NOTA | : | 0 |

Vote Count

Home

Voter Login

AadharID:






Password:

Login

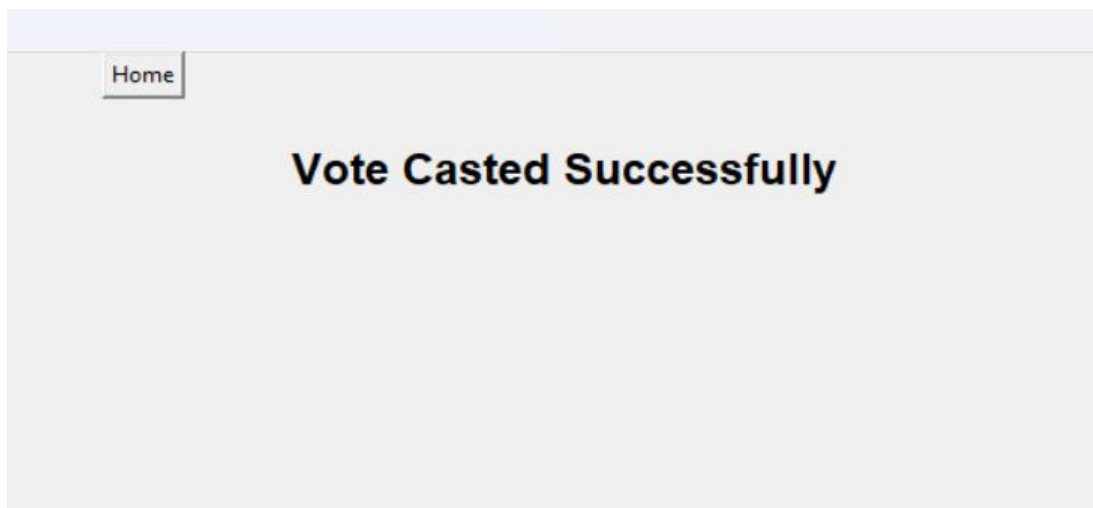
Voter Login with **Aadhaar Number** and **password** must be verified with **Biometric Authentication** or with **Iris Authentication**.

Home

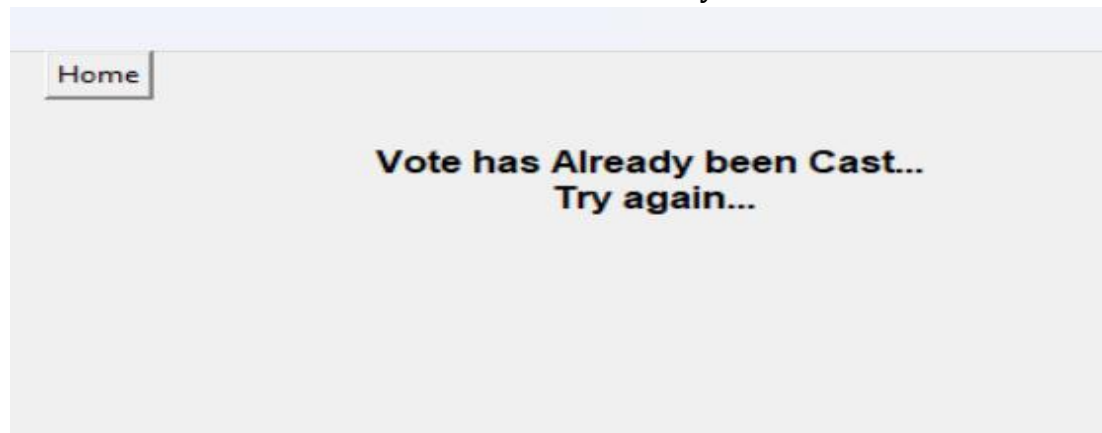
Cast Vote

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
|  | BJP Narendra Modi |
|  | Congress Rahul Gandhi |
|  | Jana sena party pawan kalyan |
|  | YCP jagan |
|  | NOTA |

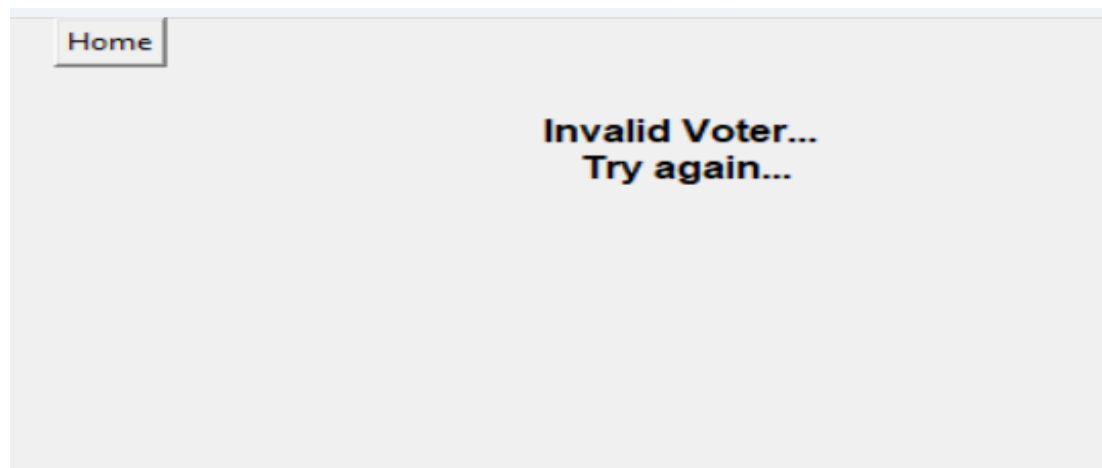
Options For Voting



Vote Casted Successfully



If a Vote has Already Been cast, then it displays



If we enter an Invalid Aadhaar ID

```
Use 'df.loc[row_indexer, "col"] = values' instead, to perform the assignment in a single step and ensure this keeps updating the original 'df'.
```

```
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
```

```
df['Vote Count'].iloc[index]+=1
C:\Users\ajith\Downloads\Online-voting-system-Through-Aadhar-Authentication-main (1)\Online-voting-system-Through-Aadhar-Authentication-main\Online-Voting-System-main-new\dframe.py:64: FutureWarning: ChainedAssignmentError: behaviour will change in pandas 3.0!
You are setting values through chained assignment. Currently this works in certain cases, but when using Copy-on-Write (which will become the default behaviour in pandas 3.0) this will never work to update the original DataFrame or Series, because the intermediate object on which we are setting values will behave as a copy.
A typical example is when you are setting values in a column of a DataFrame, like:
```

```
df["col"][row_indexer] = value
```

```
Use 'df.loc[row_indexer, "col"] = values' instead, to perform the assignment in a single step and ensure this keeps updating the original 'df'.
```

```
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
```

```
df['hasVoted'].iloc[index]=1
Vote Casted Successfully by voter ID = 666666666666
Connected to : ('192.168.0.17', 51903)
Vote Already Cast by ID:555555555555
Vote Received from ID: 555555555555 Processing...
Vote Update Failed by voter ID = 555555555555
```

Total Process Updated In Server.

Data Bases

| | Aadhaar ID | Biometric /Iris Authentication | Has Voted |
|---|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 111111111111 | | 0 |
| 2 | 222222222222 | | 1 |
| 3 | 333333333333 | | 1 |
| 4 | 444444444444 | | 1 |
| 5 | 555555555555 | | 1 |
| 6 | 666666666666 | | 0 |
| 7 | 777777777777 | | 1 |
| 8 | 888888888888 | | 0 |

0= Not cast the Vote.

1= Cast the Vote.

Conclusion

The e-Voting System developed using socket programming in Python, successfully demonstrates a secure, multi-client voting environment with real-time authentication, vote casting, and result monitoring. By leveraging TCP-based client-server architecture, the system ensures reliable communication, while threaded concurrency allows multiple users to interact with the server simultaneously without conflict. The integration of Tkinter for the graphical interface and Pandas/CSV for lightweight data management makes the application efficient and user-friendly. The system enforces voting integrity by allowing each registered voter to cast their vote only once, thus simulating the core principles of a real-world electronic voting system.

This project not only strengthens practical knowledge of socket programming and threading in Python but also reflects how such systems can be applied in real-life scenarios like elections, where security, accuracy, and concurrency are critical. Future enhancements like data encryption, cloud integration, and blockchain can further elevate the system's robustness and scalability.

Overall, the project meets its objectives and lays a solid foundation for building more advanced, secure, and scalable e-voting platforms.

Flow Chart

