

Brief on electronic voting system:

1. Process:

- Traditional Voting: In the traditional system, voters manually mark paper ballots at polling stations.
- Electronic Voting (E-Voting): E-voting involves using modern technology to either cast or tally votes. It can include touchscreen voting machines (EVMs) at polling stations or online voting from home.

why e- voting is better :

1. Speed and Results
2. Voter Engagement
3. Cost-Effectiveness

Pros of E-Voting :

Accessibility: Helps voters in remote areas, abroad, or with health conditions.

Efficiency: Faster elections and quicker vote counting.

Convenience: Allows voting from various locations.

Cons of E-Voting :

Security Concerns: Risks of hacking, tampering, or unauthorized access.

Digital Divide: Not everyone has equal access to technology.

Privacy: Ensuring voter anonymity online

Objective: *our objective is to design and develop an electronic voting system for our society.*

- To design and develop a secure, reliable, and user-friendly electronic voting system for conducting elections.
- To reduce the time and cost associated with traditional paper-based voting systems.
- To increase voter turnout and improve the overall voting experience.

Uses of electronic voting system in our society :

1. Government: National/local elections, referendums.
2. Corporate: Shareholder meetings, board elections.

3. Education: Student and faculty voting.
4. Non-Profits: Board elections, member surveys.
5. *Labor Unions: Leadership elections, contract votes.
6. Communities: HOA votes, civic decisions.
7. Political Parties: Primaries, policy votes.
8. Professional Groups: Leadership votes, feedback.
9. Trade Unions: Leadership and strike votes.
10. Polls: Public opinions, market research.
11. Sports: Leadership elections, rule changes.
12. Public Input: City planning, policy decisions.

FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

- User registration and verification.
- Candidate registration and management
- Voting platform with secure login and authentication
- Ballot creation and management
- Voting process with real-time results
- Results announcement .

Non functional requirements:

- Security: Ensure the system is secure from unauthorized access, data tampering, and cyber threats.
- Scalability: Design the system to handle a large number of users and votes.
- Usability: Ensure the system is user-friendly and accessible for voters with disabilities.
- Reliability: Ensure the system is reliable and available during the voting period.
- Auditability: Ensure the system provides a transparent and auditable trail of all votes and activities.

This project brief provided general outline for an electronic voting system.