A Mini Project Report

on

ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM

by

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SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY

2016-2017

Vishwakarma Institute of Information Technology

Date:

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that,

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of class T.E IT; have successfully completed their mini project work on "ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM'' at **Vishwakarma Institute of Information Technology** in the partial fulfillment of the Graduate Degree course in T.E at the department of **Information Technology**, in the academic Year 2016-2017 Semester – I as prescribed by the Savitribai Phule Pune University.

Ms.Ratnmala N.Bhimanpallewar
Guide

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HOD
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report on time.

Choure Sambhaji Shivaji
Bulbule Akash Gurunath

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Acronyms

html	**hyper text markup language**
css	**cascading style sheet**
php	**hypertext preprocessor**

Abstract

The word “vote” means to choose from a list, to elect or to determine. The main goal of voting (in a scenario involving the citizens of a given country) is to come up with leaders of the people’s choice.

Some of the problems involved include ridging votes during election, insecure or inaccessible polling stations, inadequate polling materials and also inexperienced personnel.

This online voting/polling system seeks to address the above issues. It should be noted that with this system in place, the users, citizens in this case shall be given time during the voting period. They shall also be trained on how to vote online before the election time.

Chapter 1

Introduction

“ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM” is an online voting technique. In this system people whose age is above 18 years of age and any sex can give his\her vote online without going to any physical polling station. There is a database which is maintained in which all the names of voters with complete information is stored.

In “ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM” a voter can use his\her voting right online without any difficulty. He\She has to be registered first for him/her to vote. Registration is mainly done by the system administrator for security reasons. The system Administrator registers the voters on a special site of the system visited by him only by simply filling a registration form to register voter.

Citizens seeking registration are expected to contact the system administrator to submit their details. After the validity of them being citizens of India has been confirmed by the system administrator by comparing their details submitted with those in existing databases such as those as the Registrar of Persons, the citizen is then registered as a voter.

After registration, the voter is assigned a secret Voter ID with which he/she can use to log into the system and enjoy services provided by the system such as voting. If invalid/wrong details are submitted, then the citizen is not registered to vote.

security issues of online voting

Foreign experience revealed that they are often confronted by security issues while the online voting system is running. The origin of the security issues was due to not only outsider (such as voters and attackers) but also insider (such as system developers and administrators), even just because the inheritance of some objects in the source code are unsuitable. These errors caused the voting system to crash.

Chapter 2

Problems with the Existing Voter Registration System

The problems of the existing manual system of voting include among others the following:

1. **Expensive and Time consuming**: The process of collecting data and entering this data into the database takes too much time and is expensive to conduct, for example, time and money is spent in printing data capture forms, in preparing registration stations together with human resources, and there after advertising the days set for registration process including sensitizing voters on the need for registration, as well as time spent on entering this data to the database.
2. **Too much paper work**: The process involves too much paper work and paper storage which is difficult as papers become bulky with the population size.

3. **Errors during data entry:** Errors are part of all human beings; it is very unlikely for humans to be 100 percent efficient in data entry.

4. **Loss of registration forms:** Some times, registration forms get lost after being filled in with voters' details, in most cases these are difficult to follow-up and therefore many remain unregistered even though they are voting age nationals and interested in exercising their right to vote.

5. **Short time provided to view the voter register:** This is a very big problem since not all people have free time during the given short period of time to check and update the voter register.

6. Above all, a number of voters end up being locked out from voting.

Chapter 3

Software Requirement

i. MONGODB DBMS- It allows combination, extraction, manipulation and organization of data in the voters' database. It is platform independent and therefore can be implemented and used across several such as Windows, Linux server and is compatible with various hardware mainframes. It is fast in performance, stable and provides business value at a low cost.

ii. **PHP coding-**This is for advanced user who find PHP codes easy to work with.

iii. **Testing-** is done via APACHE SERVER.

iv. **Web browsers**: Mozilla Firefox, Google chrome, Opera and Internet Explorer

v. **Reporting Tool** i.e. through Data Report.

Hardware Requirement

- **Ubuntu 14.04:**
- **Processor:** 800MHz Intel Pentium III or equivalent
- **Memory:** 512 MB
- **Disk space:** 650 MB of free disk space

Chapter 4

Front End and Back End

In their most general meanings, the terms front end and back end refer to the initial and the end stages of a process flow. In software design, the **front-end** is the part of a software system that deals with the user, and the **back-end** is the part that processes the input from the front-end. The separation of software systems into "front ends" and "back ends" is a kind of abstraction that helps to keep different parts of the system separated. The general idea is that the front-end is responsible for collecting input from the user, which can be in a variety of forms, and processing it in such a way that it conforms to a specification that the back-end can use. The connection of the front-end to the back-end is a kind of interface. Front-end and back-end are terms used to characterize program interfaces and services relative to the initial user of these interfaces and services. (The "user" may be a human being or a program.) A ”front-end” application is one that application users interact with directly. A "back-end" application or program serves indirectly in support of the front-end services, usually by being closer to the required resource or having the capability to communicate with the required resource. The back-end application may interact directly with the front-end or, perhaps more typically, is a program called from an intermediate program that mediates front-end and back-end activities. These terms acquire more special meanings in particular areas:-

(1) For software applications, front end is the same as user interface.
(2) In client/server applications, the client part of the program is often called the front end and the server part is called the back end.
(3) Compilers, the programs that translate source code into object code, are often composed of two parts: a front end and a back end. The front end is responsible for checking syntax and detecting errors, whereas the back end performs the actual translation into object code.

Front end - PHP,HTML,CSS,JS
Back end - MONGODB

Chapter 5

Data Base Collections:-

This project uses many Collections:
Admin

Voter

Candidate

Admin collection:-

Sr.No.	Field Name	Description
1	Username	Login id for Admin.(Primary key)
2	password	Password for Login

Voter collection:-

Sr.No.	Field Name	Description
1	VoterId	Login id for Voter(Primary key)
2.	Name	Name of the voter
3	Sex	Sex of voter
4	Age	Age of voter
5	Address	City of voter

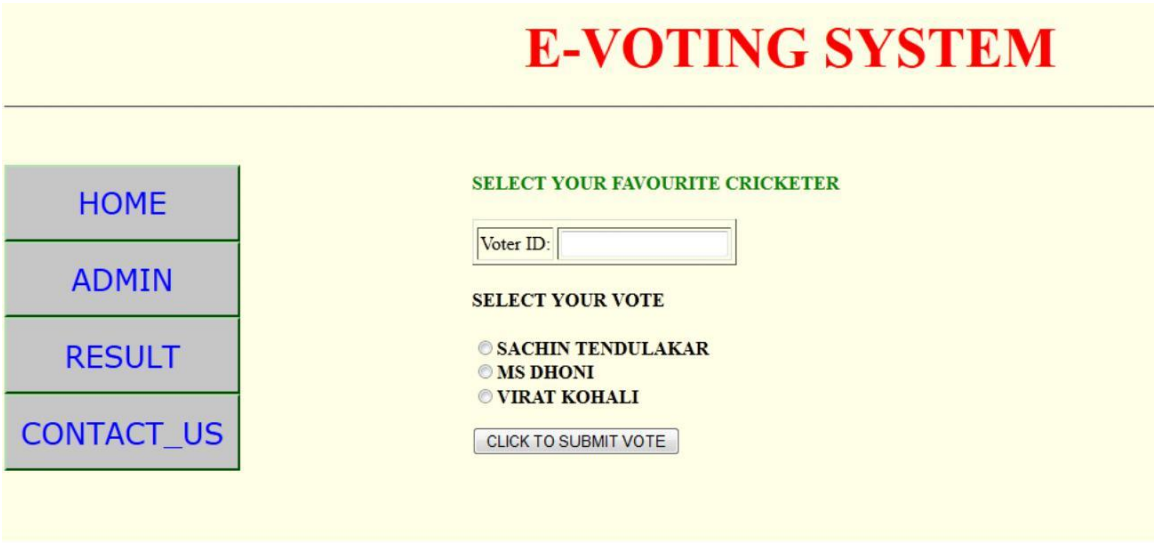
Candidate collection:-

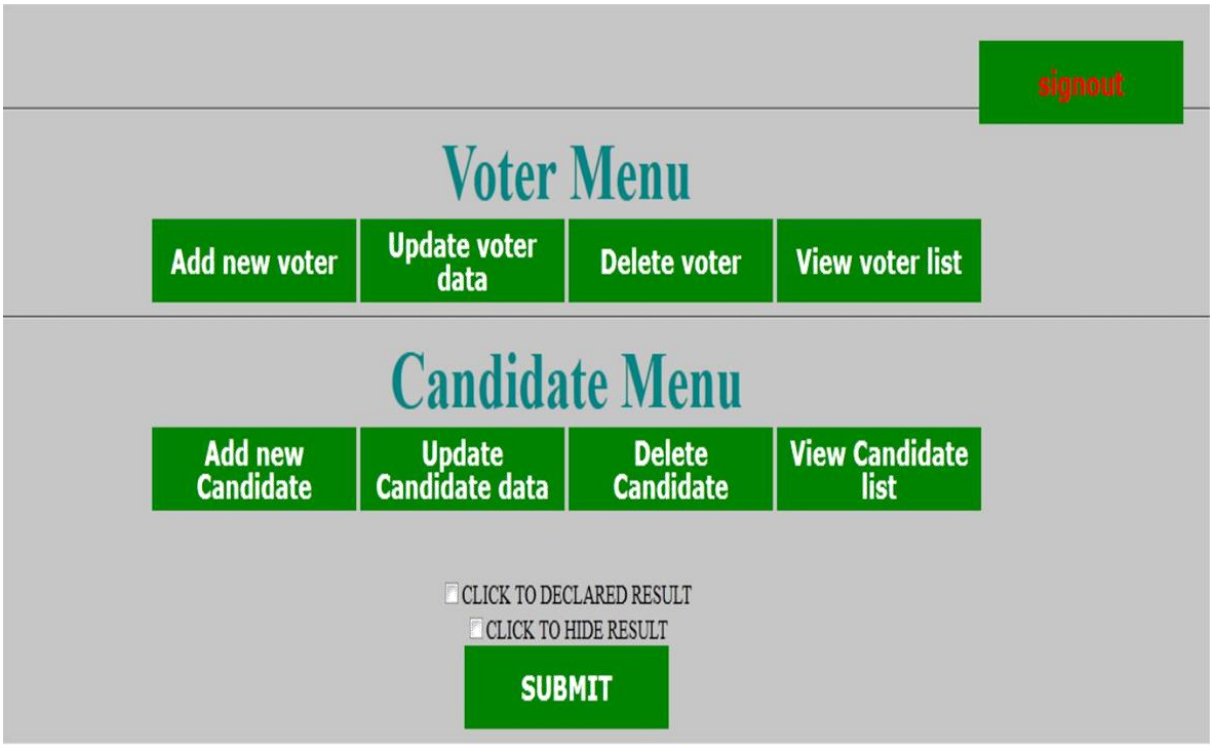
Sr.No.	Field Name	Description
1	candidate id	unique id(Primary key)
2	Name	Name of the candidate
3	Sex	Sex of candidate
4	Age	Age of candidate
5	Address	City of candidate
6	Votes	Count the no of votes

Chapter 6

Forms

SNAPSHOT

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Voter Menu
Add new voter
Update voter data
Delete voter
View voter list
Candidate Menu
Add new Candidate
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Delete Candidate
View Candidate list
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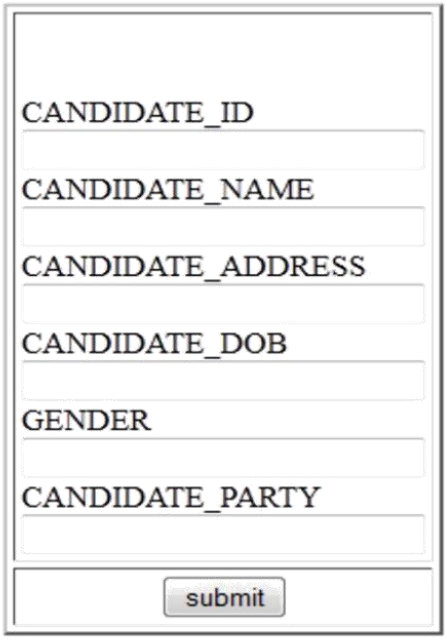
CLICK TO HIDE RESULT
SUBMIT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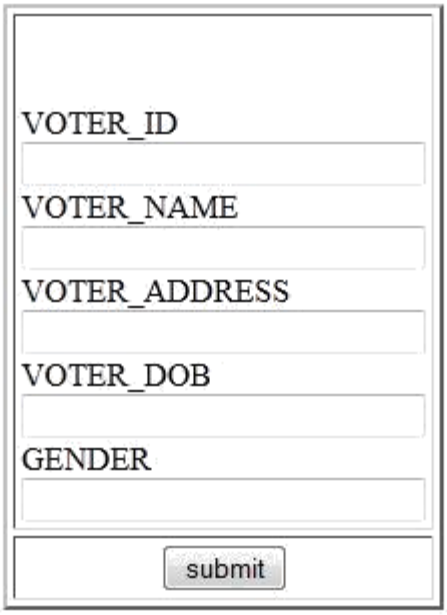
GENDER
CANDIDATE_PARTY
submit


VOTER_ID
VOTER_NAME
VOTER_ADDRESS
VOTER_DOB
GENDER
submit

Chapter 7

Features

We take democracy seriously. Using Simply Voting has many advantages and our online voting system sports a vast array of features to meet your requirements.
The voting website is branded with your logo & colors, is easy to use, works with all browsers, and looks professional. You have the option of publishing voting results to your voting website.
Authentication Methods

Simply Voting provides several options for voter authentication:
You provide passwords to Simply Voting with your list of eligible voters
Simply Voting generates passwords (and optionally emails out direct voting links) Simply Voting authenticates voters against an external website login

Chapter 8

Conclusion

This Online Voting system will manage the Voter's information by which voter can login and use his voting rights. The system will incorporate all features of Voting system. It provides the tools for maintaining voter's vote to every party and it count total no. of votes of every party. There is a DATABASE in which all the names of voter with complete information is stored.

In this user who is above 18 year's register his/her information on the database and when he/she want to vote he/she has to login by his id and password and can vote to any party only single time. Voting detail store in database and the result is displayed by calculation. By online voting system percentage of voting is increases. It decreases the cost and time of voting process. It is very easy to use and It is vary less time consuming. It is very easy to debug.

Chapter 9

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