



# SecureVote

Voting System Using BlockChain

Saurabh Rane (2017140041)

Bhavik Sanghvi (2017140044)

Viddesh Sankhe (2017140045)



# Introduction : Electronic Voting

- In every democracy, the security of an election is a matter of national security.
- The goal of electronic voting system is to minimize the cost of having a national election, while fulfilling and increasing the security conditions of an election by having traceable and verifiable process.
- But electronic voting machines have been viewed as flawed because anyone with physical access to such machine can sabotage the machine.
- So, even though electronic voting machines make voting process convenient than traditional pen and paper method, it is still prone to frauds.
- To overcome this, we need a system which is secure and gives assurance of trust to every voter that his/her vote is counted and not altered. Hence Blockchain.



# Introduction : Blockchain

- A blockchain is a distributed, immutable, incontrovertible, public ledger.
- Blockchain, is a decentralized system but its core is based on the P2P network which is one of the types of distributed architectures.
- Thus, rather than having centralized storage of the votes, blockchain provides a ledger distributed over various systems/peers and provides mechanism for authenticating voter and his votes.
- All this comes with the high level of security using cryptography and Proof-of-Work protocol.



# Need of such a system

1. Every year lakhs of votes are lost because of relocation. If a voter is not in his constituency during elections he cannot cast his vote.
2. This includes professionals, health-care workers, election officials, military personnel people out of the country for educational and business purpose.
3. To avoid this the voters should be able to cast their vote from anywhere, which is not possible with the current system.
4. The digitization of the voting system should be take into care the security and immutability of the votes.
5. The requirements of the system can be successfully satisfied by the blockchain technology.



# Our Solution

- We proposed a blockchain based solution where a voter cast his vote securely only once and can be verified by admin if the chain is tampered or not.
- Initially, for every voter, blocks are created which stores information about transaction like timestamp, proof which is used while adding new blocks in chains, hash values for previous block which is used to link the chain and voting transaction of the voter.
- So, each of this blocks created storing transaction are then added to blockchain.
- To make sure each voter vote only once, the id of user is stored in list which is always verified before adding transaction. So, if voter's id is already present in list, then no new transaction is created and error message is displayed.

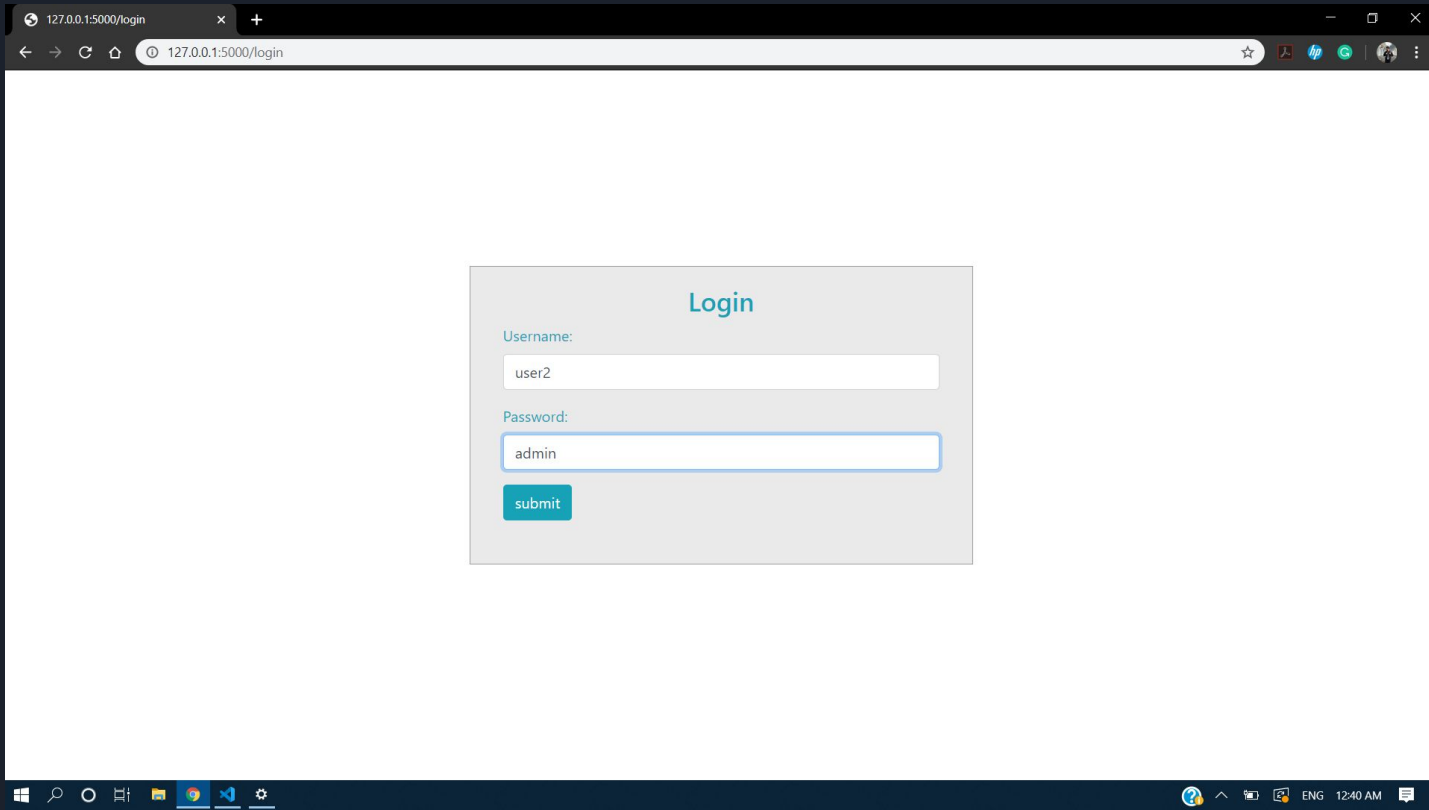


## Our Solution (Continued)

- After adding transaction, the corresponding candidate's tally is increased by 1.
- For results, the admin first verifies if chain is valid or not by checking all blocks and their hashes. If it seems valid, then vote tally of every candidate is displayed.

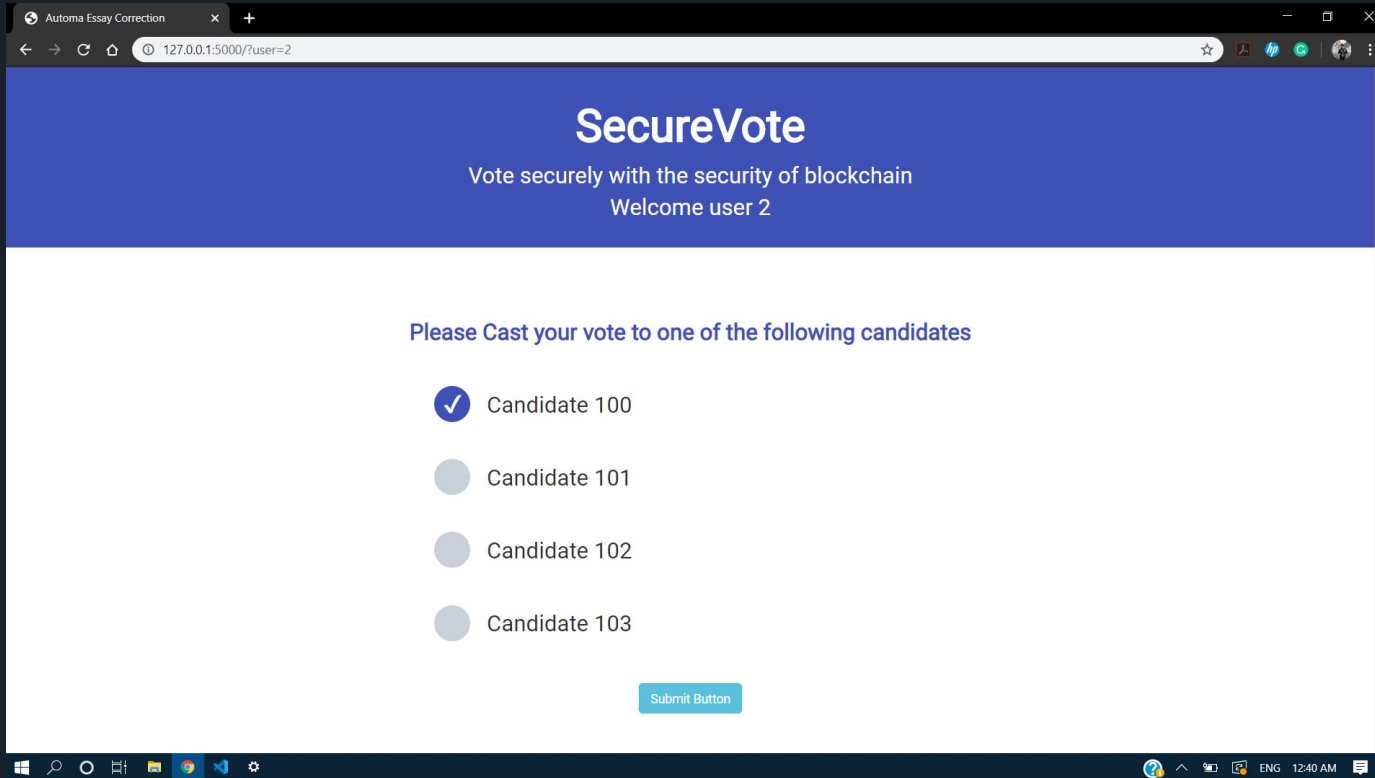
# Screenshots

## User login



# Screenshots

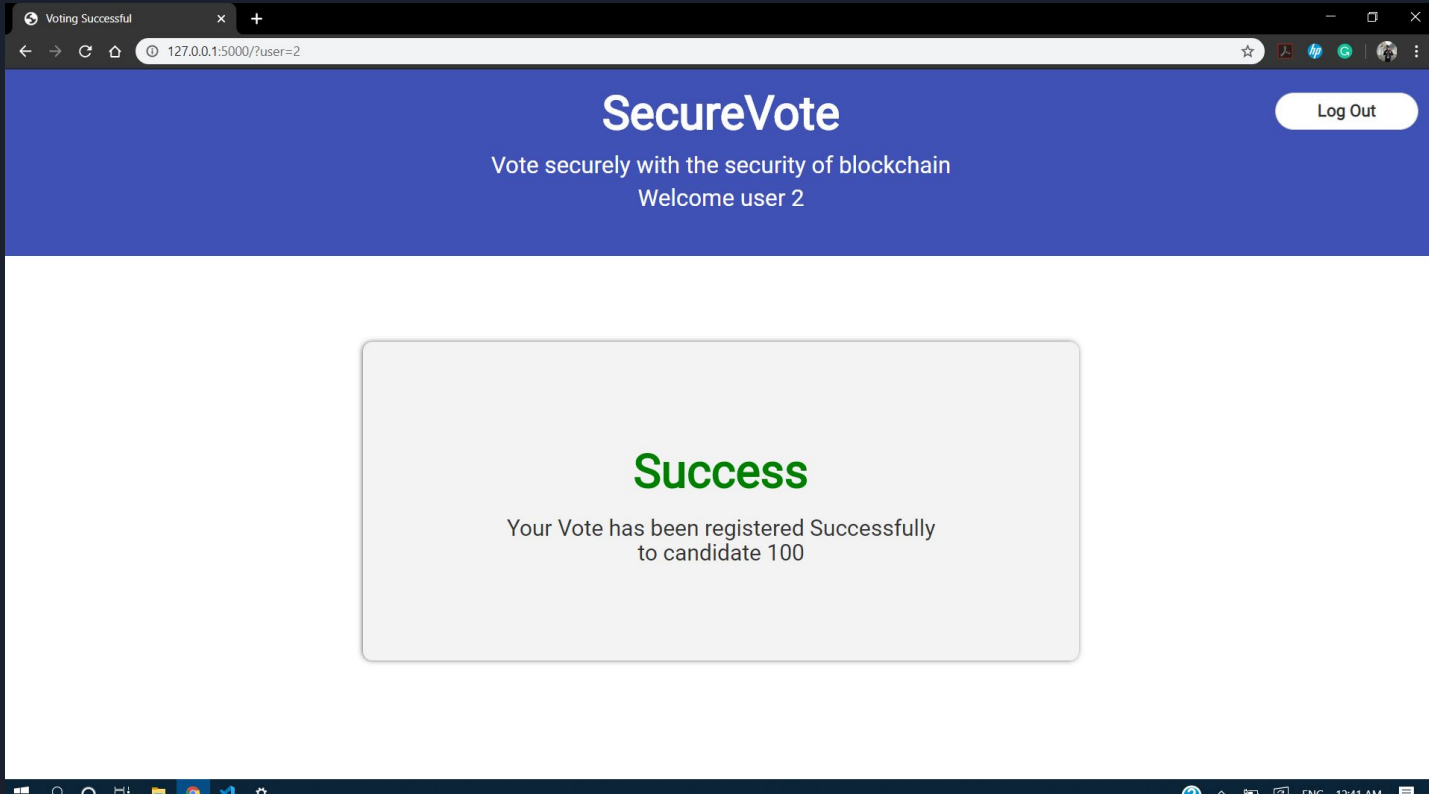
User2 attempting to vote for the first time.





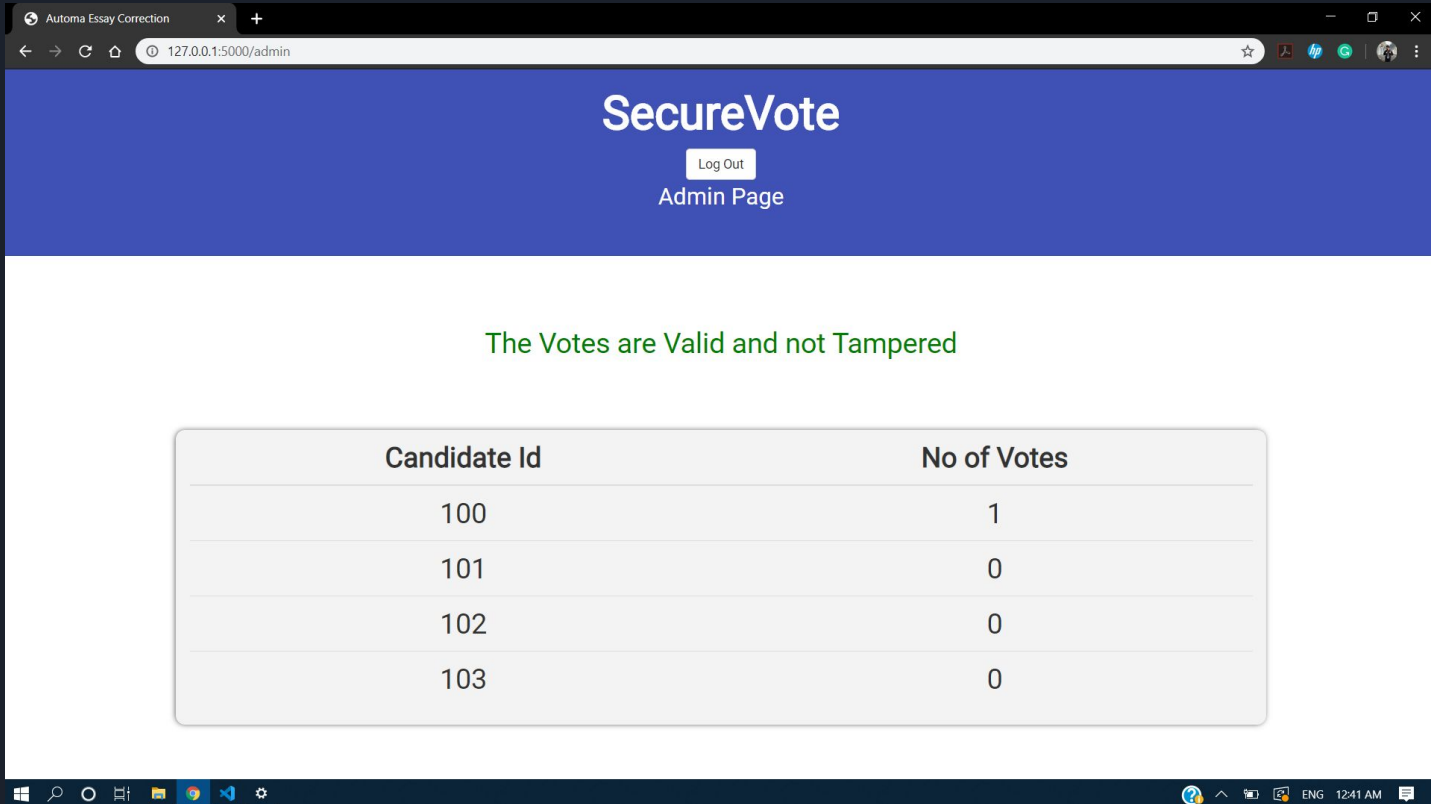
# Screenshots

Vote success



# Screenshots

## Total vote count page

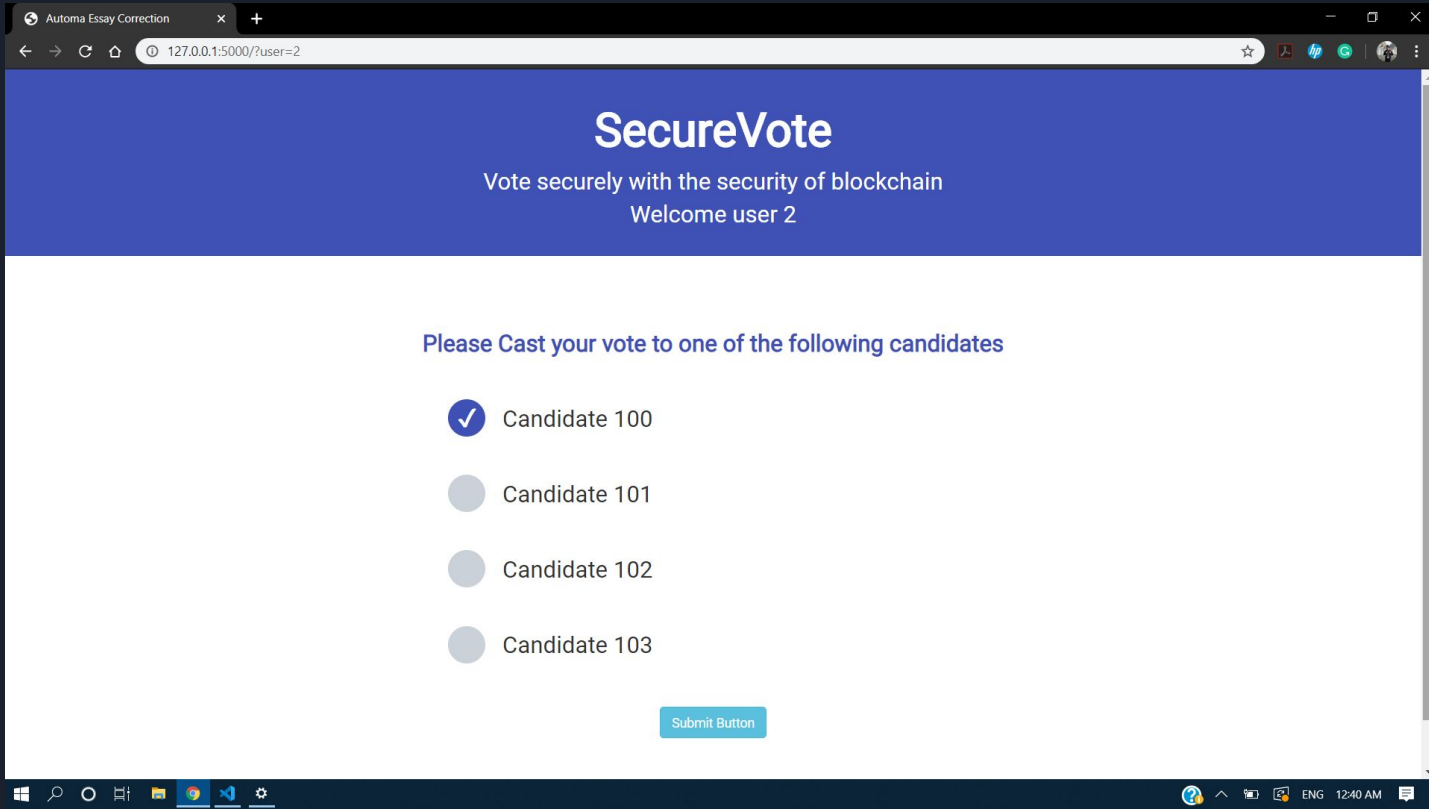


The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "127.0.0.1:5000/admin". The page has a blue header with the text "SecureVote" and a "Log Out" button. Below the header, the text "Admin Page" is visible. The main content area displays a green message: "The Votes are Valid and not Tampered". Below this message is a table with two columns: "Candidate Id" and "No of Votes". The table contains four rows of data.

| Candidate Id | No of Votes |
|--------------|-------------|
| 100          | 1           |
| 101          | 0           |
| 102          | 0           |
| 103          | 0           |

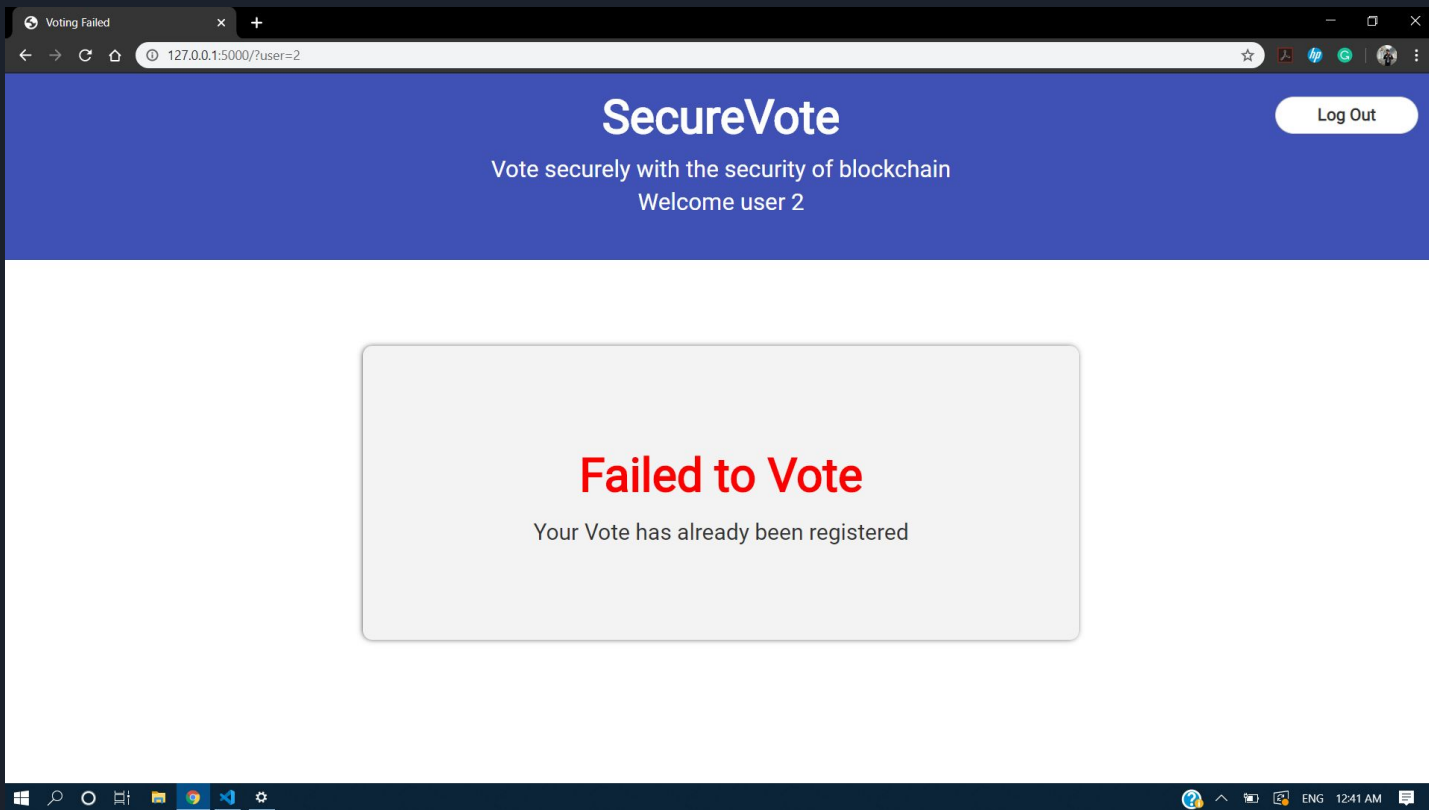
# Screenshots

## User2 re-attempting to vote



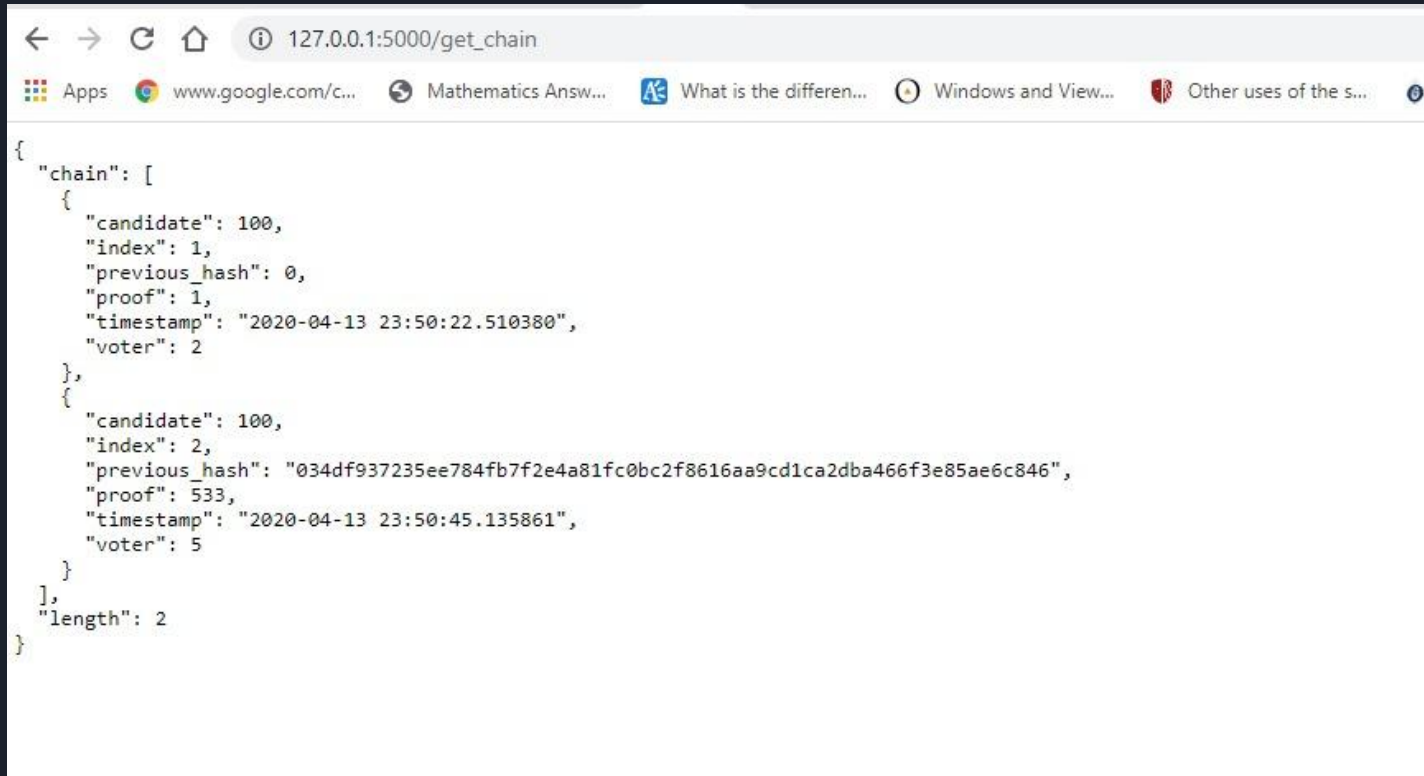
# Screenshots

## Attempt failure message



# Screenshots

## The Chain with transaction information



```
{
  "chain": [
    {
      "candidate": 100,
      "index": 1,
      "previous_hash": 0,
      "proof": 1,
      "timestamp": "2020-04-13 23:50:22.510380",
      "voter": 2
    },
    {
      "candidate": 100,
      "index": 2,
      "previous_hash": "034df937235ee784fb7f2e4a81fc0bc2f8616aa9cd1ca2dba466f3e85ae6c846",
      "proof": 533,
      "timestamp": "2020-04-13 23:50:45.135861",
      "voter": 5
    }
  ],
  "length": 2
}
```