DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Project Synopsis On:

Election Voting SYSTEM



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INTRODUCTION

In any democratic country, elections are the pillars of people's involvement and equitable administration. Nonetheless, conventional voting mechanisms are commonly associated with lengthy lines, poor management, manipulated votes, and inaccessible voters. As the pace of digitalization speeds up, it is important to adopt technology in enhancing electoral processes to make them more efficient, secure, and transparent.

This "Online Voting System" project is a database management system that aims to automate and make the process of voting more secure by converting it into a digital process. The system facilitates registered voters to cast their votes through electronic means easily, thus making the process more accessible with less operational load.

The objective of the Online Voting System initiative is to:

- 1. Ensure that a database of eligible electors and candidates is maintained.
- 2. Securely authenticate users .
- 3. Keep a record of the ballots, ensuring that each individual votes only once...
- 4. Proper data administration is essential to prevent duplication and tampering.

This DBMS project has admin management, voter registration, candidate registration, casting of votes, and compilation of results, all managed through well-organized relational databases. It is implemented using SQL and PL/SQL to maintain consistency, security, and correct relational mapping. With increasing awareness regarding online governance, this project proves that database systems can have a central role in facilitating equitable, secure, and scalable elections.

Project Resource Requirements:

A database is an application that stores the organized collection of records. It can be accessed and manage by the user very easily. Today, many databases available like MySQL, Sybase, Oracle, MongoDB, PostgreSQL, SQL Server, etc. We used MySQL server for managing data.

MySQL is a relational database management system based on the Structured Query Language, which is the popular language for accessing and managing the records in the database. MySQL is open-source and free software under the GNU license. It is supported by Oracle Company.

MySQL is a widely used relational database management system (RDBMS). It is free and open-source. MySQL is ideal for both small and large applications.

MySQL follows the working of Client-Server Architecture. This model is designed for the end-

users called clients to access the resources from a central computer known as a server using

network services. Here, the clients make requests through a graphical user interface (GUI), and the server will give the desired output as soon as the instructions are matched. The process of MySQL environment is the same as the client-server model.

MySQL is a very powerful program that can handle a large set of functionality of the most expensive and powerful database packages. It supports large databases, up to 50 million rows or more in a table. The default file size limit for a table is 4GB, but you can increase this (if your operating system can handle it) to a theoretical limit of 8 million terabytes (TB).

ER Analysis:

Identifying Entity Sets and Relationship Sets:

, ,	-	•
Entity Sets:		

I. Admin

- a) Username
- b) Password

II. Voter

- a) ID
- b) Name
- c) Password
- d) Date of Birth
- e) Address
- f) Constituency Number

III. Candidate

- a) Candidate ID (id_c)
- b) Name
- c) Password
- d) Constituency Number
- e) Admin Username (foreign key)

IV. Party

- a) Party Name
- b) Founder
- c) Date of Founding
- d) Party Chief

V. Members

- a) Member Name
- b) Member ID (id_m)

- c) Address
- d) Date of Birth
- e) Party Name
- f) Candidate ID (foreign key)

VI. Area

- a) Area Name
- b) Constituency Number

VII. E-Ballot

- a) Serial Number (s_no)
- b) Date of Vote
- c) Party Name
- d) Constituency Number
- e) Voter ID
- f) Admin Username

VIII. Results

- a) Number of Votes
- b) Candidate ID
- c) Constituency Number
- d) Admin Username

Relationship Sets:

1. Keeps_Check_On

Admin monitors or keeps check on a Party

2. Manages

Admin manages a Voter

3. Elects / Votes

Voter casts vote via E-Ballot for a Party or Candidate

4. Registers / View_Profile

Voter views the profile of a Candidate

Indicates interest or engagement with a candidate

5. Stands_From

Candidate stands for election from an Area

6. Counts_Vote

Admin counts votes and stores result in Results

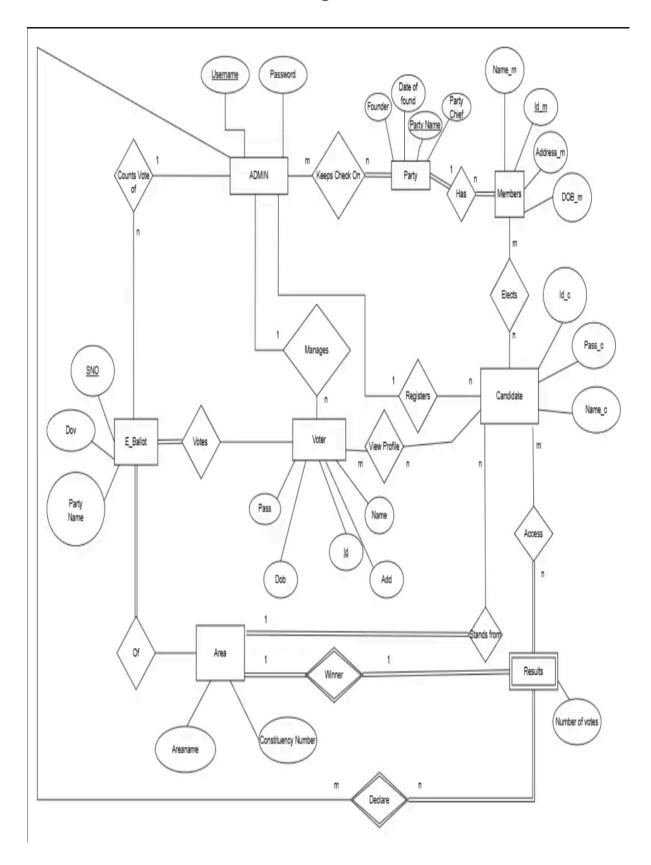
7. Declare

The system declares a winner based on Results

8. Belongs_To (Members)

Members are part of a Party and linked to a Candidate

ER-Diagram



Conversion of ER to Tables

```
1.Admin (username, password)
2.Party (party name, founder, date of found, party chief)
3.Area (area name, constituency number)
4.Voter (id, pass, name, DOB, address, constituency number)
    {constituency number} is foreign key referencing constituency number of table
5.Candidate (id c, password c, name c, constituency number, username)
    {username} is foreign key referencing username of table Admin
    {constituency number} is foreign key referencing constituency number of table
6.Members (name m, id m, address m, Dob m, party name, id c,phone no.)
    {party name} is foreign key referencing party name of table Party
    {id c} is foreign key referencing id c of table Candidate
7.E_Ballot (s no, date of vote, party name, constituency number, id, username)
    {party_name} is foreign key referencing party_name of table Party
    {constituency number} is foreign key referencing constituency number of table
8.Results (number of votes, id c, constituency number, username)
    {id c} is foreign key referencing id c of table Candidate
    {constituency number} is foreign key referencing constituency number of table
9.Keeps Check On (username, party name)
    {username} is foreign key referencing username of table Admin
    {party name} is foreign key referencing party name of table Party
10.View_Profile (id, id_c)
    {id} is foreign key referencing id of table Voter
    {id c} is foreign key referencing id c of table Candidate
11.Manages (username, id)
    {username} is foreign key referencing username of table Admin
    {id} is foreign key referencing id of table Voter
```

Normalization

	Page No.
	Normalization
2	Members table info:
+	Cid-c, password
+	username), phone number)
1	
	Here, phone number is a multivalued attribute.
	on Make two tables, user le user phono.
-	eser le user pho. no.
	So,
	User/Membes table".
	fid-c passicord-c name-c constituency-number username
	name_c constituency_number username
	and
	User phone -no 3-
	lid-c phone-no.
	10-6 Profite -100
	Now the tables are normalized.
0	other than that, rest of the tables are already wormalized and don't need further normalization.
0	cosmalized and don't need two their normalization.

Functional Dependencies

Expt. No Date	
Page No.	
Junctional Departencies	
12 Admin:	
username > password	
27 tarry;	
party-name > four	
party-name > founder, Date of found, party-chief	
Constituency number -> Area name	
4) Voter 2	
id > pass, name, lob, address	
5) Candidate ?	
id_c = passionard_e, name_c.	369
3	
c) Mombers:	
îd_m → namo_m, address_m, bob_m, party	nome id a
phone no	
	V.
7) E-Ballot:	
8_ no → date-of-vote, party-name, constituen	y-number
	0
8 Results?	
Je > number of rotes, constituency number, use	rname
odes number of 10.00 3 co. co.	
9) Keeps Check On:	The second second
usex name > party-name	
10) View Prosile o	
10) View Proble o 18 sid-c (no dependency)	
Teacher's Signature	

CREATING TABLES

1.create table party

```
[SQL Worksheet]* ▼ ▷ ➡ ြ ြ   ☐ Aa ▼ ☐

5     create table party(
6     party_name varchar2(50) constraint party_pk primary key,
7     founder varchar2(50),
8     date_of_found date,
9     party_chief varchar2(40));
```

2.create table members

3.create table candidate

```
[SQL Worksheet]* ▼ ▷ ➡ ြ 됴 됴 됴 됴 ☐

19    create table candidate(
20    id_c number(15) constraint candidate_pk primary key,
21    password_c varchar2(20),
22    name_c varchar2(30),
23    constituency_number number(15),
24    username varchar2(28));
```

4.create table area

```
[SQL Worksheet]* ▼ ▷ ➡ ြ च       Aa ▼ ☐

32

33     create table area(
    34     area_name varchar2(40),
    35     constituency_number number(15) constraint area_pk primary key);

36
```

5.create table e_ballot

[SQL Worksheet]* ▼ ▷ 示 🖫 🔁 🔼 🗷 🗖

```
create table e_ballot(
s s_no number(15) constraint e_ballot_pk primary key,
date_of_vote date,
party_name varchar2(50),
constituency_number number(15),
id number(15),
username varchar2(28));
```

6.create table voter

7.create table keeps check on

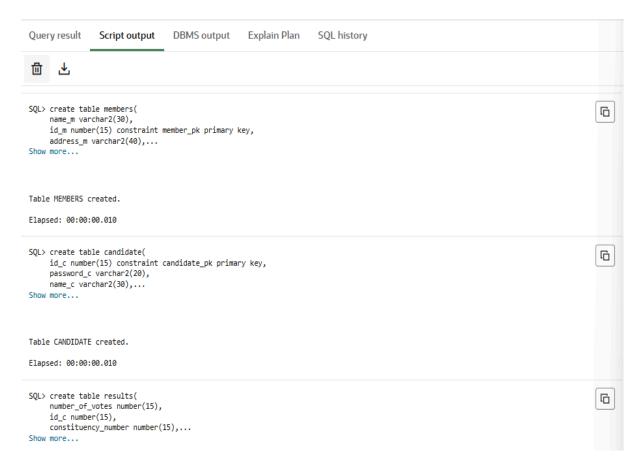
8.create table manages

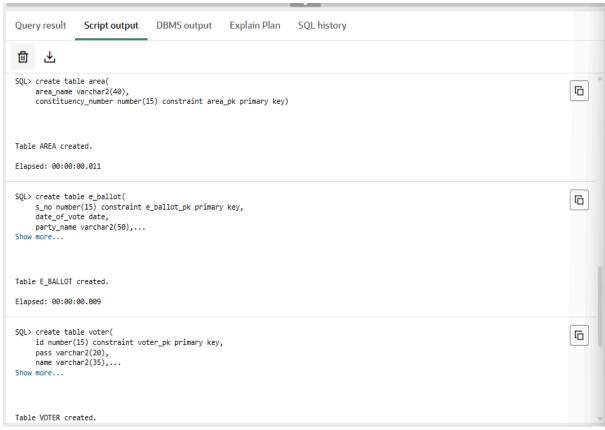
9.create table member phone

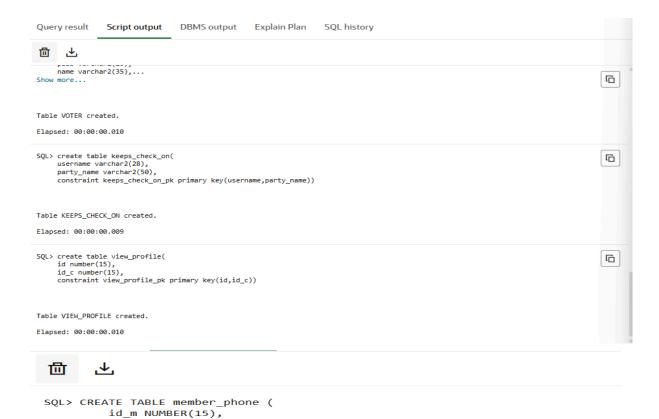
[SQL Worksheet]* ▼ ▷ 示 % □ □ △ ▼ □

```
67
68 CREATE TABLE member_phone (
69 id_m NUMBER(15),
70 phone_no VARCHAR2(15),
71 CONSTRAINT member_phone_pk PRIMARY KEY (id_m, phone_no),
72 CONSTRAINT member_phone_fk FOREIGN KEY (id_m) REFERENCES members(id_m)
73 );
```

```
Query result
               Script output
                               DBMS output
                                                Explain Plan
                                                                SQL history
面
      ₹
SQL> create table manages(
                                                                                                                                  username varchar2(28),
    id number(15),
    constraint manages_pk primary key(username,id))
Table MANAGES created.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.015
SQL> create table admin(
                                                                                                                                  (h
    username varchar2(28) constraint admin_pk primary key,
    password varchar2(20))
Table ADMIN created.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.013
SQL> create table party(
                                                                                                                                  party_name varchar2(50) constraint party_pk primary key,
    founder varchar2(50),
    date_of_found date,...
Show more...
```







CONSTRAINT member_phone_pk PRIMARY KEY (id_m, phone_no),...

Table MEMBER_PHONE created.

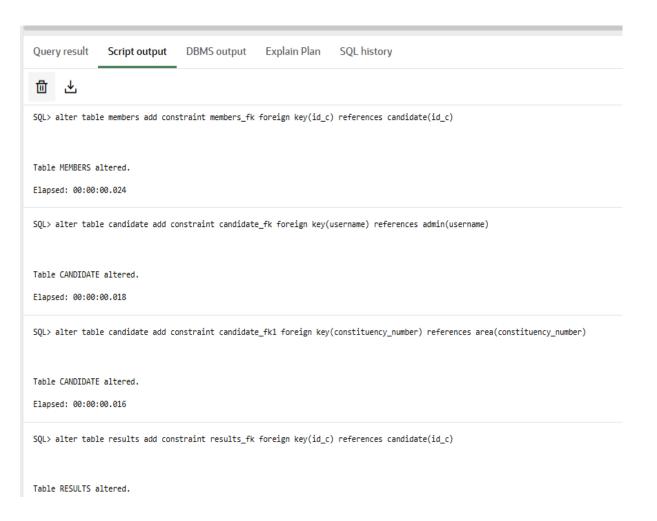
Show more...

phone_no VARCHAR2(15),

FOREIGN KEY CONSTRAINTS-

```
68
69
     alter table members add constraint members_fk foreign key(id_c) references candidate(id_c);
70
     alter table candidate add constraint candidate_fk foreign key(username) references admin(username);
     alter table candidate add constraint candidate_fkl foreign key(constituency_number) references area(constituency_number);
     {\tt alter\ table\ results\ add\ constraint\ results\_fk\ foreign\ key(id\_c)\ references\ candidate(id\_c);}
     alter table results add constraint results_fk1 foreign key(constituency_number) references area(constituency_number);
     alter table results add constraint results fk2 foreign key(username) references admin(username);
     alter table e_ballot add constraint e_ballot_fk2 foreign key(party_name) references party(party_name);
     alter table e_ballot add constraint e_ballot_fk1 foreign key(constituency_number) references area(constituency_number);
     alter table e_ballot add constraint e_ballot_fk foreign key(id) references voter(id);
     alter table e_ballot add constraint e_ballot_fk4 foreign key(username) references admin(username);
80
     alter table voter add constraint voter_fk foreign key(constituency_number) references area(constituency_number);
     alter table keeps_check_on add constraint keeps_check_on_fk foreign key(username) references admin(username);
     alter table keeps_check_on add constraint keeps_check_on_fk1 foreign key(party_name) references party(party_name);
     alter table view_profile add constraint view_profile_fk1 foreign key(id) references voter(id);
     alter table manages add constraint manages_fk foreign key(username) references admin(username);
     alter table manages add constraint manages fk1 foreign key(id) references voter(id);
```

OUTPUT-



Query result Script output DBMS output Explain Plan SQL history ₹ 圃 SQL> alter table e_ballot add constraint e_ballot_fk foreign key(id) references voter(id) Table E_BALLOT altered. Elapsed: 00:00:00.013 SQL> alter table e_ballot add constraint e_ballot_fk4 foreign key(username) references admin(username) Table E_BALLOT altered. Elapsed: 00:00:00.013 SQL> alter table voter add constraint voter_fk foreign key(constituency_number) references area(constituency_number) Table VOTER altered. Elapsed: 00:00:00.014 SQL> alter table keeps_check_on add constraint keeps_check_on_fk foreign key(username) references admin(username) Table KEEPS_CHECK_ON altered. Query result Script output DBMS output Explain Plan SQL history SQL> alter table results add constraint results_fk1 foreign key(constituency_number) references area(constituency_number) Table RESULTS altered. Elapsed: 00:00:00.013 SQL> alter table results add constraint results_fk2 foreign key(username) references admin(username) Table RESULTS altered. Elapsed: 00:00:00.013 SQL> alter table e_ballot add constraint e_ballot_fk2 foreign key(party_name) references party(party_name) Table E_BALLOT altered. Elapsed: 00:00:00.015 SQL> alter table e_ballot add constraint e_ballot_fk1 foreign key(constituency_number) references area(constituency_number) Table E_BALLOT altered.

Query result Script output DBMS output Explain Plan SQL history



SQL> alter table keeps_check_on add constraint keeps_check_on_fk1 foreign key(party_name) references party(party_name)

Table KEEPS_CHECK_ON altered.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.013

SQL> alter table view_profile add constraint view_profile_fk1 foreign key(id) references voter(id)

Table VIEW_PROFILE altered.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.014

SQL> alter table manages add constraint manages_fk foreign key(username) references admin(username)

Table MANAGES altered.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.014

SQL> alter table manages add constraint manages_fk1 foreign key(id) references voter(id)

Table MANAGES altered.

Inserting the data into created tables:

1.Insert into admin

```
133
134
135 INSERT INTO admin VALUES ('mohitverma6161', 'mohit123');
136 INSERT INTO admin VALUES ('aayush123', 'canadanoor');
137 INSERT INTO admin VALUES ('purushottam123', 'gangleader');
138 INSERT INTO admin VALUES ('prateek', 'coder');
```

OUTPUT

Query result Script output DBMS output Explain Plan SQL h

L SQL> INSERT INTO admin VALUES ('mohitverma6161', 'mohit123')

1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.021

SQL> INSERT INTO admin VALUES ('aayush123', 'canadanoor')

1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.002

SQL> INSERT INTO admin VALUES ('purushottam123', 'gangleader')

1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.002

SQL> INSERT INTO admin VALUES ('prateek', 'coder')

1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001

2.Insert into area

```
139
140 INSERT INTO area VALUES ('gandhinagar',112233);
141 INSERT INTO area VALUES ('varanasi',221133);
142 INSERT INTO area VALUES ('yelagiri',998869);
143 INSERT INTO area VALUES ('ballia',224050);
144 INSERT INTO area VALUES ('ballia',224052);
```

OUTPUT-

```
Query result Script output DBMS output Explain Plan SQL history

SQL> INSERT INTO area VALUES ('gandhinagar',112233)

1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.200

SQL> INSERT INTO area VALUES ('varanasi',221133)

1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001

SQL> INSERT INTO area VALUES ('yelagiri',998869)

1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.002

SQL> INSERT INTO area VALUES ('ballia',224050)

1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001

SQL> INSERT INTO area VALUES ('ballia',224052)

1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
```

3. Insert into voters

```
145

146 INSERT INTO voter VALUES (123, 'dbms1', 'Adarsh', To_DATE('1998-08-15', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Bhubhaneshwar', 112233);

147 INSERT INTO voter VALUES (111, 'dbms2', 'Siddharth', To_DATE('1997-01-26', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Delhi', 998869);

148 INSERT INTO voter VALUES (222, 'dbms3', 'Sankalp', To_DATE('1996-10-02', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Ghaziabad', 998869);

149 INSERT INTO voter VALUES (333, 'dbms4', 'Deepak', To_DATE('1996-11-14', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Bengaluru', 224050);

150 INSERT INTO voter VALUES (444, 'dbms5', 'Yuvi', To_DATE('1995-10-28', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Ballia', 224050);

151 INSERT INTO voter VALUES (555, 'dbms6', 'Dhoni', To_DATE('1995-12-28', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Ranchi', 224050);

152 INSERT INTO voter VALUES (666, 'dbms7', 'Shikhar', To_DATE('1993-01-10', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Lucknow', 224050);

153 INSERT INTO voter VALUES (888, 'dbms9', 'Suresh', To_DATE('1993-01-10', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Lucknow', 224050);

154 INSERT INTO voter VALUES (888, 'dbms9', 'Suresh', To_DATE('1999-12-28', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Hisar', 112233);

155 INSERT INTO voter VALUES (999, 'dbms10', 'Ajinkya', To_DATE('1999-12-28', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Chennai', 224052);

156 INSERT INTO voter VALUES (988, 'dbms11', 'Pandya', To_DATE('1999-06-21', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Chennai', 224052);

157 INSERT INTO voter VALUES (988, 'dbms12', 'Krunal', To_DATE('1999-06-21', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Pondicherry', 998869);
```

OUTPUT-

```
Query result
                Script output DBMS output Explain Plan SQL history
□ 上
SQL> INSERT INTO voter VALUES (555, 'dbms6', 'Dhoni', TO_DATE('1995-12-28', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Ranchi', 224050)
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
SQL> INSERT INTO voter VALUES (666, 'dbms7', 'Shikhar', TO_DATE('1993-03-11', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Lucknow', 224050)
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
SQL> INSERT INTO voter VALUES (777, 'dbms8', 'Rohit', TO_DATE('1993-01-10', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Ludhiana', 998869)
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
SQL> INSERT INTO voter VALUES (888, 'dbms9', 'Suresh', TO_DATE('1999-12-28', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Hisar', 112233)
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
SQL> INSERT INTO voter VALUES (999, 'dbms10', 'Ajinkya', TO_DATE('1999-11-28', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Chennai', 224052)
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
SQL> INSERT INTO voter VALUES (988, 'dbms12', 'Krunal', TO_DATE('1999-06-21', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Pondicherry', 998869)
 1 row inserted.
 Elapsed: 00:00:00.002
```

4.Insert into candidate

```
INSERT INTO candidate VALUES (111, 'pass1', 'Vishwas', 224052, 'mohitverma6161');

INSERT INTO candidate VALUES (666, 'pass2', 'Mallya', 998869, 'aayush123');

INSERT INTO candidate VALUES (555, 'aloo_se_sona', 'Pappu', 112233, 'purushottam123');

INSERT INTO candidate VALUES (212, 'shaant', 'Manmphan', 224050, 'mohitverma6161');
```

Output-

```
Query result
                 Script output
                                  DBMS output
                                                     Explain Plan
                                                                      SQL history
       ♨
⑪
SQL> INSERT INTO candidate VALUES (111, 'pass1', 'Vishwas', 224052, 'mohitverma6161')
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.189
SQL> INSERT INTO candidate VALUES (666, 'pass2', 'Mallya', 998869, 'aayush123')
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
SQL> INSERT INTO candidate VALUES (555, 'aloo_se_sona', 'Pappu',112233, 'purushottam123')
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.002
SQL> INSERT INTO candidate VALUES (212, 'shaant', 'Manmphan', 224050, 'mohitverma6161')
1 row inserted.
```

5.Insert into results

Output-

```
Query result Script output DBMS output Explain Plan SQL history

SQL> INSERT INTO results VALUES (4,111,224052,'mohitverma6161')

1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.072

SQL> INSERT INTO results VALUES (3,666,998869,'aayush123')

1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.002

SQL> INSERT INTO results VALUES (0,555,112233,'purushottam123')

1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001

SQL> INSERT INTO results VALUES (3,212,224050,'mohitverma6161')
```

6.Insert into party

```
INSERT INTO party VALUES ('KKP', 'kavi', To_DATE('1964-08-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'ravi');
INSERT INTO party VALUES ('RJD', 'lalu', To_DATE('1964-08-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'nitish');
INSERT INTO party VALUES ('SHIVSENA', 'Thakare', To_DATE('1950-11-14', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Shaktiman');
INSERT INTO party VALUES ('BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA', 'Mohit', To_DATE('1999-02-14', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Rohit');

INSERT INTO party VALUES ('BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA', 'Mohit', To_DATE('1999-02-14', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Rohit');
```

```
Query result Script output DBMS output Explain Plan SQL history

L SQL> INSERT INTO party VALUES ('KKP', 'kavi', TO_DATE('1964-08-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'ravi')

1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.0012

SQL> INSERT INTO party VALUES ('RJD', 'lalu', TO_DATE('1964-08-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'nitish')

1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00:000.002

SQL> INSERT INTO party VALUES ('SHIVSENA', 'Thakare', TO_DATE('1950-11-14', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Shaktiman')

1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.002

SQL> INSERT INTO party VALUES ('BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA', 'Mohit', TO_DATE('1999-02-14', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'Rohit')

1 row inserted.
```

7.Insert into members

```
INSERT INTO members VALUES ('Pappu', 777, 'Ameethi', To_DATE('1985-11-14', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'RJD', 555);

INSERT INTO members VALUES ('Raj', 854, 'Faridabad', To_DATE('1994-03-30', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'KKP', 212);

INSERT INTO members VALUES ('Gautam', 666, 'Hisar', To_DATE('1998-10-30', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA', 111);

INSERT INTO members VALUES ('Vidit', 742, 'Kurushetra', To_DATE('1998-11-30', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA', 111);
```

```
Query result Script output DBMS output Explain Plan SQL history

SQL> INSERT INTO members VALUES ('Pappu', 777, 'Ameethi', TO_DATE('1985-11-14', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'RJD', 555)

1 row inserted.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.004

1 row inserted.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.001

SQL> INSERT INTO members VALUES ('Raj', 854, 'Faridabad', TO_DATE('1994-03-30', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'KKP', 212)

1 row inserted.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.001

SQL> INSERT INTO members VALUES ('Gautam', 666, 'Hisar', TO_DATE('1998-10-30', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA', 111)

1 row inserted.

Elapsed: 00:00:00.002

SQL> INSERT INTO members VALUES ('Vidit', 742, 'Kurushetra', TO_DATE('1998-11-30', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA', 111)
```

8.Insert into member_phone

```
209     INSERT INTO member_phone VALUES (777, '9876543210');
210     INSERT INTO member_phone VALUES (777, '9123456780');
211     INSERT INTO member_phone VALUES (854, '9988776655');
212     INSERT INTO member_phone VALUES (854, '7766554433');
213     INSERT INTO member_phone VALUES (666, '9090909090');
214     INSERT INTO member_phone VALUES (666, '8080808080');
215     INSERT INTO member_phone VALUES (742, '7007007007');
216     INSERT INTO member_phone VALUES (742, '6006006006');
```

```
Query result
                Script output
                                DBMS output
                                                   Explain Plan
面
       ♨
SQL> INSERT INTO member_phone VALUES (777, '9876543210')
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.006
SQL> INSERT INTO member_phone VALUES (777, '9123456780')
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.000
SQL> INSERT INTO member_phone VALUES (854, '9988776655')
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
SQL> INSERT INTO member_phone VALUES (854, '7766554433')
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
```

Ouerv result Script output DBMS output Explain Plan SQL history ♨ 勯 SQL> INSERT INTO member_phone VALUES (666, '9090909090') 1 row inserted. Elapsed: 00:00:00.001 SQL> INSERT INTO member_phone VALUES (666, '8080808080') 1 row inserted. Elapsed: 00:00:00.001 SQL> INSERT INTO member_phone VALUES (742, '7007007007') 1 row inserted. Elapsed: 00:00:00.001 SQL> INSERT INTO member_phone VALUES (742, '6006006006') 1 row inserted. Elapsed: 00:00:00.001

9.Insert into e_ballot

```
INSERT INTO e_ballot VALUES (12345, To_DATE('2018-10-14', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'KRP', 112233, 123, 'prateek');

INSERT INTO e_ballot VALUES (12346, To_DATE('2018-10-18', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'BJD', 224050, 333, 'mohitverma6161');

INSERT INTO e_ballot VALUES (12347, To_DATE('2018-11-04', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA', 998869, 222, 'purushottam123');

INSERT INTO e_ballot VALUES (12349, To_DATE('2018-10-14', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'SHIVSENA', 998869, 938, 'mohitverma6161');

INSERT INTO e_ballot VALUES (12349, To_DATE('2018-10-14', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'KRP', 112233, 777, 'prateek');

INSERT INTO e_ballot VALUES (12350, To_DATE('2018-10-14', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'KRP', 112233, 666, 'mohitverma6161');

INSERT INTO e_ballot VALUES (12351, To_DATE('2018-10-14', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'KRP', 112233, 888, 'mohitverma6161');

INSERT INTO e_ballot VALUES (12352, To_DATE('2018-10-14', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'KRP', 112233, 988, 'purushottam123');

INSERT INTO e_ballot VALUES (12353, To_DATE('2018-10-14', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA', 112233, 111, 'mohitverma6161');

INSERT INTO e_ballot VALUES (12354, To_DATE('2018-10-28', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA', 112233, 444, 'mohitverma6161');
```

```
Query result
              Script output DBMS output Explain Plan SQL history
□ ↓
SQL> INSERT INTO e_ballot VALUES (12345, TO_DATE('2018-10-14', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'KKP', 112233, 123, 'prateek')
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.063
SQL> INSERT INTO e_ballot VALUES (12346, TO_DATE('2018-10-18', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'RJD', 224050, 333, 'mohitverma6161')
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
SQL> INSERT INTO e_ballot VALUES (12347, TO_DATE('2018-11-04', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA', 998869, 222, 'purushottam123')
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.002
SQL> INSERT INTO e_ballot VALUES (12348, TO_DATE('2018-11-10', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'SHIVSENA', 998869, 998, 'mohitverma6161')
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
SQL> INSERT INTO e_ballot VALUES (12349, TO_DATE('2018-10-14', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'KKP', 112233, 777, 'prateek')
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.002
Query result Script output DBMS output Explain Plan SQL history
⊕ 坐
SQL> INSERT INTO e_ballot VALUES (12350, TO_DATE('2018-10-14', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'KKP', 112233, 666, 'mohitverma6161')
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
SQL> INSERT INTO e_ballot VALUES (12351, TO_DATE('2018-10-14', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'KKP', 112233, 888, 'mohitverma6161')
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.002
SQL> INSERT INTO e_ballot VALUES (12352, TO_DATE('2018-10-14', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'KKP', 112233, 988, 'purushottam123')
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
SQL> INSERT INTO e_ballot VALUES (12353, TO_DATE('2018-10-14', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA', 112233, 111, 'mohitverma6161')
Elapsed: 00:00:00.002
SQL> INSERT INTO e_ballot VALUES (12354, TO_DATE('2018-10-28', 'YYYY-MM-DD'), 'BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA', 112233, 444, 'mohitverma6161')
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
```

10.Insert into keeps_check_on

```
INSERT INTO keeps_check_on VALUES ('mohitverma6161','RJD');

182 INSERT INTO keeps_check_on VALUES ('mohitverma6161','BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA');

183 INSERT INTO keeps_check_on VALUES ('mohitverma6161','SHIVSENA');

184 INSERT INTO keeps_check_on VALUES ('prateek','KKP');

185 INSERT INTO keeps_check_on VALUES ('aayush123','RJD');

Output-

SOL> INSERT INTO keeps_check_on VALUES ('mohitverma6161','RJD')
```

```
Ш
SQL> INSERT INTO keeps_check_on VALUES ('mohitverma6161','RJD')
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
SQL> INSERT INTO keeps_check_on VALUES ('mohitverma6161','BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA')
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
SQL> INSERT INTO keeps_check_on VALUES ('mohitverma6161', 'SHIVSENA')
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.000
SQL> INSERT INTO keeps_check_on VALUES ('prateek','KKP')
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.003
SQL> INSERT INTO keeps_check_on VALUES ('aayush123','RJD')
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
```

11.Insert into manages

```
INSERT INTO manages VALUES ('mohitverma6161',123);
INSERT INTO manages VALUES ('mohitverma6161',111);
INSERT INTO manages VALUES ('aayush123',222);
INSERT INTO manages VALUES ('purushottam123',333);
INSERT INTO manages VALUES ('prateek',123);
```

```
Query result
                Script output DBMS output Explain Plan SQL history
田 不
SQL> INSERT INTO manages VALUES ('mohitverma6161',123)
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.007
SQL> INSERT INTO manages VALUES ('mohitverma6161',111)
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
SQL> INSERT INTO manages VALUES ('aayush123',222)
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.002
SQL> INSERT INTO manages VALUES ('purushottam123',333)
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
SQL> INSERT INTO manages VALUES ('prateek',123)
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
```

12.Insert into view_profile

```
192
193
    INSERT INTO view profile VALUES (123,666);
     INSERT INTO view_profile VALUES (123,111);
     INSERT INTO view_profile VALUES (123,212);
196
     INSERT INTO view profile VALUES (111,212);
197
     INSERT INTO view_profile VALUES (222,666);
     INSERT INTO view profile VALUES (333,555);
198
199
     INSERT INTO view profile VALUES (222,555);
     INSERT INTO view_profile VALUES (111,555);
200
201
     INSERT INTO view_profile VALUES (111,666);
202
     INSERT INTO view_profile VALUES (111,111);
```

```
Query result
              Script output DBMS output Explain Plan SQL history
⊕ ⊁
SQL> INSERT INTO view_profile VALUES (333,555)
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
SQL> INSERT INTO view_profile VALUES (222,555)
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
SQL> INSERT INTO view_profile VALUES (111,555)
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.002
SQL> INSERT INTO view_profile VALUES (111,666)
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.001
SQL> INSERT INTO view_profile VALUES (111,111)
1 row inserted.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.002
```

FUNCTIONS AND PROCEDURES

1. Function to get Area Name from given constituency number

```
219
       create or replace function cons(cons number) return varchar is
220
       a area.area name%type;
221
       begin
222
       select area name into a from area where constituency number=cons;
223
       return a;
224
       end;
225
226
       begin
227
       dbms output.put line(cons(221133));
228
       end;
229
Query result
               Script output DBMS output Explain Plan SQL history
山 √
SQL> create or replace function cons(cons number) return varchar is
    a area.area_name%type;
    select area name into a from area where constituency number=cons;...
Show more...
Function CONS compiled
Elapsed: 00:00:00.014
SQL> begin
    dbms_output.put_line(cons(221133));
    end;
varanasi
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

2. Procedure to get Area Name from candidate id

```
249 create or replace procedure area2(id in number, area out varchar) is
 250 begin
 251 select area name into area from area where constituency number in(select constituency number from candidate where id c=id);
 252 dbms output.put line(area);
 253 end;
 254
 255 declare
 256 b varchar2(15);
 257 begin
 258 area2(212,b);
259 end;
260 /
Query result
               Script output
                               DBMS output
                                              Explain Plan
                                                              SQL history
⊕ ▼
SQL> create or replace procedure area2(id in number, area out varchar) is
    select area_name into area from area where constituency_number in(select constituency_number from candidate where id_c=id);
    dbms_output.put_line(area); ...
Show more...
Procedure AREA2 compiled
Elapsed: 00:00:00.020
SQL> declare
   b varchar2(15);
    begin
   area2(212,b); ...
Show more...
ballia
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
Elapsed: 00:00:00.009
```

TRIGGERS

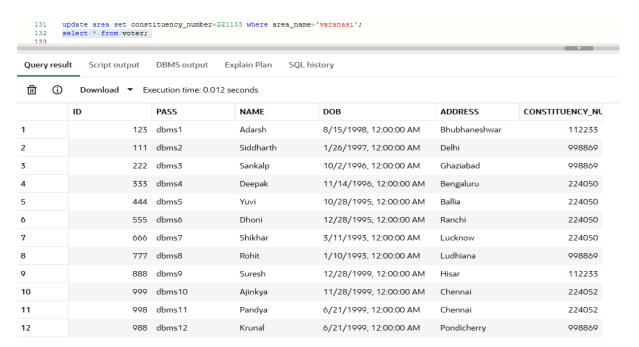
Trigger-1

```
124 create trigger trig6
125 after update on area
126 for each row
127 begin
128 update voter set constituency_number=:new.constituency_number where constituency_number=:old.constituency_number;
129 end trig6;
```

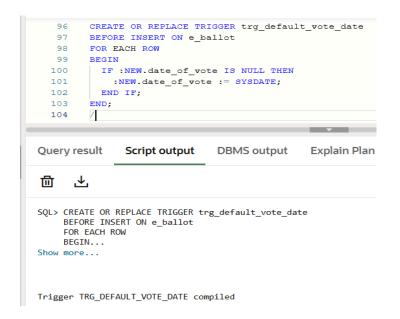
Output-



Trigger-1 example with execution



Trigger-2 with Output



Trigger-3 with Output

```
105
        CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER trg_prevent_duplicate_vote
  106
        BEFORE INSERT ON e_ballot
  107
  108
        FOR EACH ROW
  110
        ▼_count INTEGER;
  111
         BEGIN
         SELECT COUNT(*) INTO v_count
  112
  113
          FROM e ballot
         WHERE id = :NEW.id
  114
          AND constituency_number = :NEW.constituency_number
  115
  116
           AND date_of_vote = :NEW.date_of_vote;
  117
  118
          IF v_count > 0 THEN
           RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR (-20001, 'Duplicate vote detected:voter cannot vote twice in the election.');
  119
         END IF;
  120
  121
        END;
  122
Query result
              Script output DBMS output Explain Plan SQL history
```

Trigger TRG_PREVENT_DUPLICATE_VOTE compiled

Elapsed: 00:00:00.022

♨

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SQL QUERIES

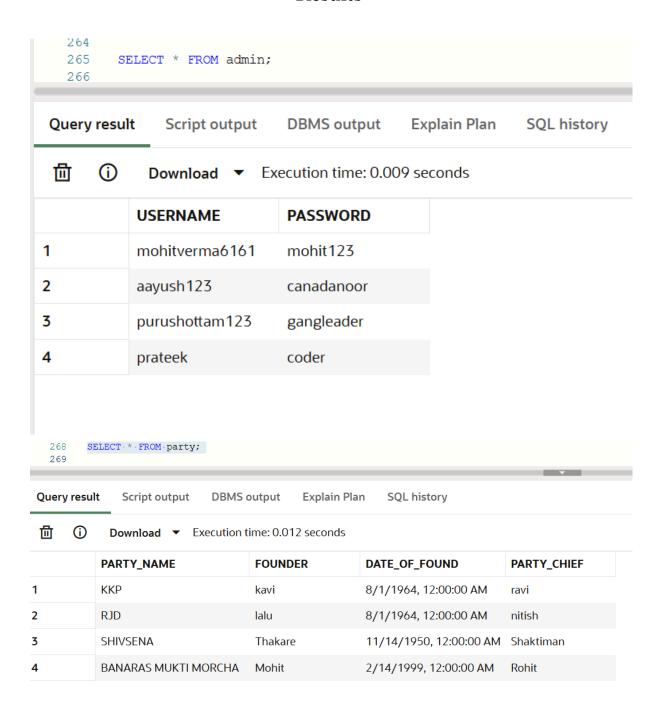
Q)Find the number of votes for a candidate and his respective party details?

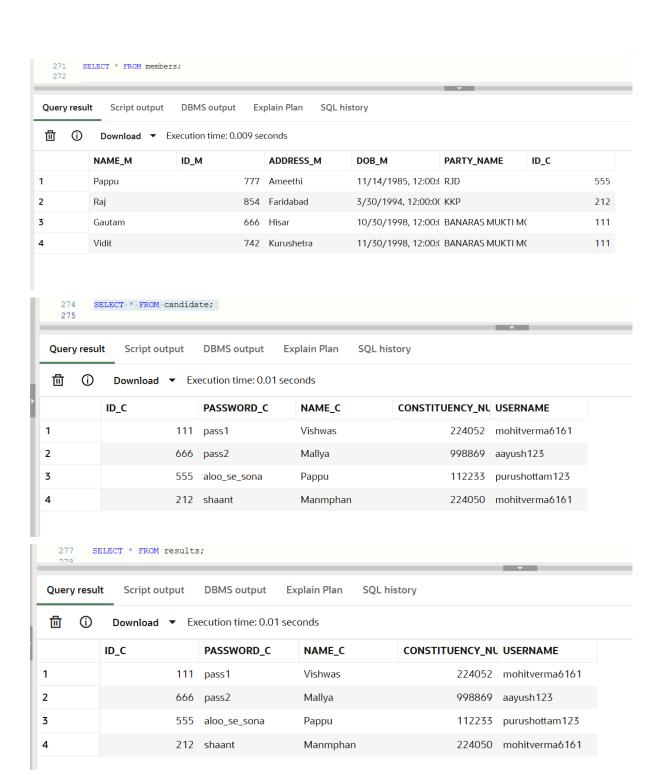
- 261 --FIND THE NUMBER OF VOTES FOR A CANDIDATE AND HIS RESPECTIVE PARTY DETAILS
- 262 select r.number_of_votes,c.id_c,m.party_name from results r,candidate c,members m where r.id_c=c.id_c and c.id_c=m.id_c;

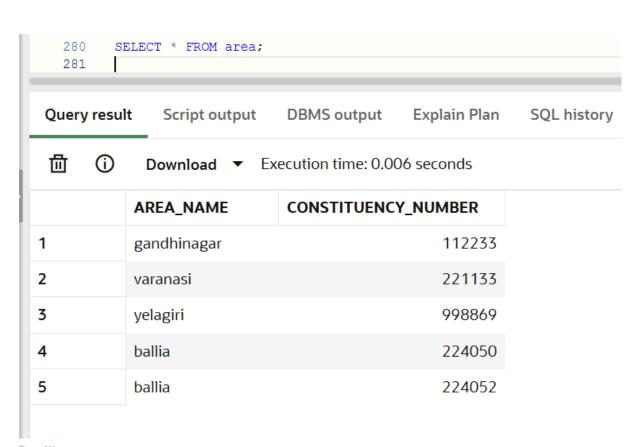
OUTPUT-

III I) Download ▼ Execution time: 0.012 seconds NUMBER_OF_VOTES ID_C PARTY_NAME 1 0 555 RJD 2 3 212 KKP 3 4 111 BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA 4 4 111 BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA	Query resul	t Script output [DBMS output Expl	ain Plan SQL history		
1 0 555 RJD 2 3 212 KKP 3 4 111 BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA	☐ Oownload ▼ Execution time: 0.012 seconds					
2 3 212 KKP 3 4 111 BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA		NUMBER_OF_VOTES	ID_C	PARTY_NAME		
3 4 111 BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA	1	0	555	RJD		
	2	3	212	KKP		
4 111 BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA	3	4	111	BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA		
	4	4	111	BANARAS MUKTI MORCHA		

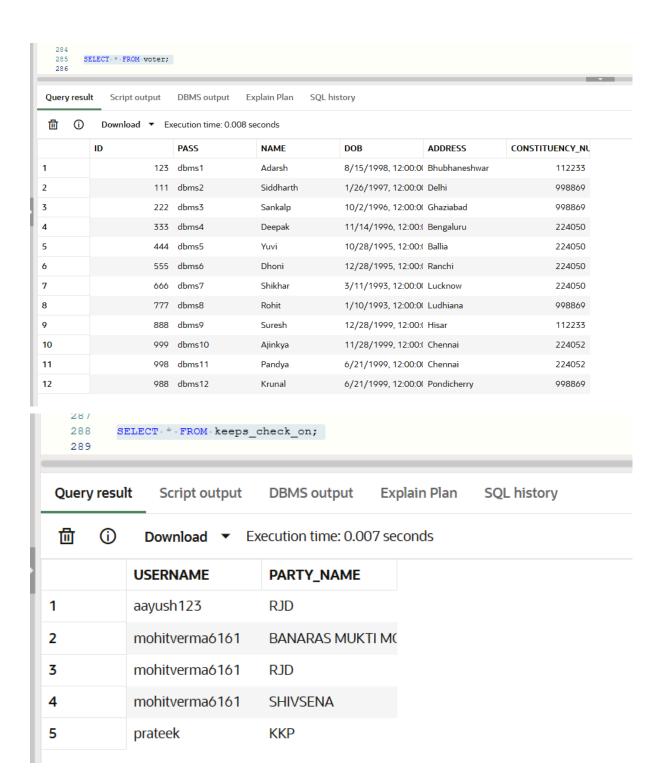
Results



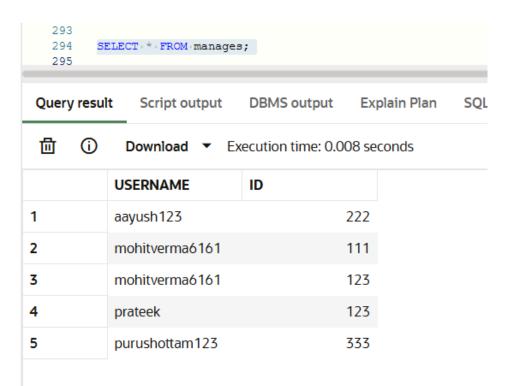


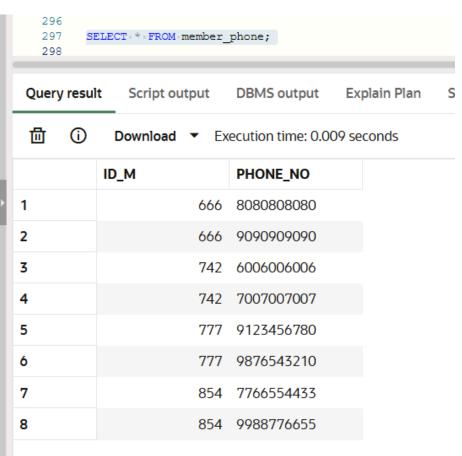


Query re	sult Script output	DBMS output Explain Pla	an SQL history			
	Download ▼ Ex	secution time: 0.01 seconds				
	S_NO	DATE_OF_VOTE	PARTY_NAME	CONSTITUENCY_NUMBER	ID	USERNAME
1	12345	10/14/2018, 12:00:00 AM	KKP	112233	123	prateek
2	12346	10/18/2018, 12:00:00 AM	RJD	224050	333	mohitverma6161
3	12347	11/4/2018, 12:00:00 AM	BANARAS MUKTI MO	998869	222	purushottam123
4	12348	11/10/2018, 12:00:00 AM	SHIVSENA	998869	998	mohitverma6161
5	12349	10/14/2018, 12:00:00 AM	KKP	112233	777	prateek
6	12350	10/14/2018, 12:00:00 AM	KKP	112233	666	mohitverma6161
7	12351	10/14/2018, 12:00:00 AM	KKP	112233	888	mohitverma6161
8	12352	10/14/2018, 12:00:00 AM	KKP	112233	988	purushottam123
9	12353	10/14/2018, 12:00:00 AM	BANARAS MUKTI MO	112233	111	mohitverma6161
10	12354	10/28/2018, 12:00:00 AM	BANARAS MUKTI MO	112233	444	mohitverma6161



291 SELECT * FROM view_profile; Query result Script output DBMS output Explain Plan SQL history **(i)** 回 **Download** ▼ Execution time: 0.008 seconds ID_C ID





Conclusion

The implementation of the Online Voting System using Database Management principles highlights how structured data storage, relational mapping, and secure access mechanisms can bring significant efficiency and reliability to a highly sensitive process like elections.

By leveraging MySQL and PL/SQL, this system ensures data integrity, scalability, and user authentication — essential factors for a secure and fair election. From ER modeling to normalization and SQL procedures, each layer of this system demonstrates how database technology can be practically applied to build real-world solutions.

Overall, this project not only reinforces DBMS concepts but also illustrates their impactful application in promoting digital governance and public trust through transparent and accessible voting mechanisms