* The e-voting process requires the features like privacy, security, anonymity, and veriﬁability as the core function of this solution, it is important that the choice of the underlying technology is consistent to meet these challenges. It has been identiﬁed that the Block chain technology sufficiently deals with all such challenges.
* The electronic voting system is executed in a way that it deploys many individuals at different levels. In order to develop an effective block creation system, it is important to understand the actual execution on ground. In the conduct of the elections, the election commission have a big role to play. The biometric authentication is used in the voter’s authentication on the polling day. The election commission is responsible for making the electoral lists available which are veriﬁable from the base records. The authenticated voters can vote according to the provision provided to them and the usage of technology is made to get the vote recorded and tabulated accordingly. It is also the responsibility of the election commission to declare the results when polling station wise and constituency wise tabulation has been made. this system. For the purpose of polling, each constituency is divided into the number of polling stations that may vary based on the number of voters in the. Each polling station is administered by the presiding ofﬁcer who is assisted by an assistant and some staff.
* The voters name must exist in the voting list to enable himself to visit the polling station for the purpose of voting. It is the responsibility of the voter himself to ensure that once he attained the age of eighteen years, his name should be present in the voting list. This can be done by consulting the respective offices. The voting lists are published few weeks earlier than the elections. The individual having his name in the voting list is eligible to vote and presents his original identity to the polling staff. Before casting the vote, the voter has to be authenticated by the biometric system.
* Implementation of SQL triggers is based on the SQL standard. It supports constructs that are common to most programming languages. It supports the declaration of local variables, statements to control the flow of the procedure, assignment of expression results to variables, and error handling.
* Firebase Cloud Messaging is a cross-platform messaging solution that lets you reliably deliver messages
* The client application will behave differently depending on whether it’s in the background or the foreground when it receives the FCM message. If your app is in the background, then the Firebase SDK will automatically process the message and display it as a notification in the device’s system tray. Since the Android system builds the notification for you, this is one of the easiest ways to send push notifications to your users. If your app receives an FCM message while it’s in the foreground, then the system **won’t** handle this notification automatically, leaving you to process the message in your app’s onMessageReceived() callback. We’ll be exploring message while it’s in the foreground, then by default this message won’t be displayed to the user onMessageReceived() .