A Report

On

E-FRANCHISE SYSTEM

Submitted for partial fulfilment of the requirements for the

Mini project Laboratory

Of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING IN INFORMATION & TECHNOLOGY

By

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project work entitled "**E-FRANCHISE SYSTEM"** is a bonafied work carried out by **Ms. SABA FARHEEN (1603-20-737-004), Ms. SUMIYA AMREEN SULTANA (1603-20-737-7005), and Ms. NAYELA QUDSIYA (1604-20-737-008)** in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Mini project laboratory of **BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING IN INFORMATION & TECHNOLOGY** by the **OSMANIA UNIVERSITY**, Hyderabad, under our guidance and supervision.

The results embodied in this report have not been submitted to any other university or institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

Course coordinator

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DECLARATION

This is to certify that the work reported in the mini project entitled "E-FRANCHISE SYSTEM**"** is a record of work done by us in the Department of Information & Technology, Deccan College of Engineering and Technology, Osmania University. The reports are based on the project work done entirely by us and not copied from any other source.

Ms. SABA FARHEEN

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Ms. NAYELA QUDSIYA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and indebtedness to my project course coordinator **Mrs. TANVEER SULTANA** for his/her valuable suggestions and interest throughout the course of this project

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Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to thank my family for their support through the work. I sincerely acknowledge and thank all those who gave directly or indirectly their support in completion of this work

SABA FARHEEN

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ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT: The project “Online Election System” / “Online Voting Software” aims at making the voting process easy in any type of elections. Presently voting is performed using ballot paper and the counting is done manually, hence it consumes a lot of time. There can be possibility of invalid votes. All these make election a tedious task. In recent times in India, due to elections the second wave of COVID transmission also made huge loss of human lives. In our proposed system voting and counting is done with the help of computer in Online. It saves time, avoid error in counting and there will be no invalid votes. It makes the election process easy. It also avoids the process of physical touching or visiting any places and so in the time of pandemic too it will be more helpful to conduct elections. The system deals with the online voting and its details. Allows the user to vote for the candidate online. Can get the details of the candidate and voter as well. Without the wastage of time the citizen can vote the respective candidate. In present existing system we are using ballot paper and counting the number of votes, it takes the lot of time to for the existing process, to overcome the drawbacks in the existing system this particular system was proposed to mark our work much easier and to reduce wastage of time. And more over we doesn’t gets the ac curate results in the present existing system. So there is a need for Online Voting Systems.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

. An online voting system is a digital platform that enables individuals to cast their votes remotely using the internet. It leverages technology to streamline the voting process and provide a convenient and accessible method for citizens to participate in elections or other decision-making processes.

The key components of an online voting system typically include a secure web portal or application through which voters can access the system, authenticate their identities, and submit their votes. These systems often employ robust security measures, such as encryption and multi-factor authentication, to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of the voting process.

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The project aims and objectives that will be achieved after completion of this are discussed in this subchapter. The aims and objectives are as follows:

- Accessibility: The primary objective of an online voting system is to increase accessibility and enable a larger number of eligible voters to participate in the democratic process. It aims to remove barriers to voting, such as geographical distance, physical disabilities, or other limitations that may prevent individuals from accessing traditional polling stations.
- Transparency and Trust: Online voting systems should be transparent, allowing for independent verification of the voting process and results. It should provide a clear and auditable trail of votes, allowing stakeholders to review and validate the integrity of the system. Transparency helps build trust among voters and stakeholders, ensuring confidence in the electoral process.
- Security and Integrity: Ensuring the security and integrity of the voting process is a crucial objective for any online voting system. The system should employ robust security measures to protect against cyber threats, unauthorized access, tampering, and fraud. It should include encryption, authentication mechanisms, and comprehensive auditing capabilities to

maintain the trust of voters and uphold the democratic principles of fairness and transparency.

- Convenience and Efficiency: Online voting systems aim to provide a convenient and efficient voting experience for citizens. By allowing voters to cast their ballots remotely from any location with internet access, it eliminates the need for them to travel to physical polling stations. This convenience can potentially increase voter turnout and reduce waiting times during elections.

1.2E-FRANCHISE SYSTEM

The term "e-franchise system" typically refers to a digital platform or software that enables businesses to manage and operate their franchise operations electronically. It provides a centralized system for franchisors and franchisees to communicate, collaborate, and streamline various aspects of their franchise relationship.
The objectives of an e-franchise system can include:

1. Streamlined Communication: An e-franchise system facilitates efficient and streamlined communication between franchisors and franchisees. It allows for real-time messaging, document sharing, and notifications, enabling prompt and effective exchange of information.
2. Standardization: The system promotes standardization of processes, procedures, and brand consistency across multiple franchise locations. It provides a central repository of operational manuals, training materials, marketing collateral, and other resources that franchisees can access to ensure uniformity in their operations.
3. Franchisee Support: An e-franchise system can offer comprehensive support to franchisees, including access to training materials, operational guidelines, troubleshooting resources, and ongoing assistance from the franchisor. It helps in providing consistent support and guidance to franchisees, fostering their success and ensuring the overall growth of the franchise network.

1.2.1 BASIC VOTING MODEL

A basic voting model refers to a simple method used to make collective decisions by aggregating individual preferences or opinions. It is commonly employed in various contexts, such as elections, surveys, and decision-making processes in organizations.

Here are the key components and concepts related to a basic voting model:

1. Voters: The individuals who participate in the voting process and express their preferences or choices.

2. Candidates/Options: The available choices or candidates that voters can select from. These could be political candidates, proposals, alternatives, or any other options relevant to the decision being made.

3. Ballot: The means by which voters cast their votes or express their preferences. Ballots can take different forms, including physical ballots, electronic voting systems, or even verbal voting in some settings.

4. Voting Method: The specific procedure or rules used to tally and determine the outcome of the vote. Different methods can be employed, such as plurality voting, majority voting, ranked-choice voting, or approval voting. Each method has its own rules for counting and interpreting the votes.

5. Electoral Systems: These are broader frameworks that encompass the voting methods used in a particular jurisdiction or organization. Different countries and institutions may adopt distinct electoral systems, which determine factors such as the number of representatives elected, district boundaries, and voting procedures.

It is important to note that there are various other voting models and systems beyond the basic ones described above, and their complexity and features can differ significantly depending on the context in which they are used.

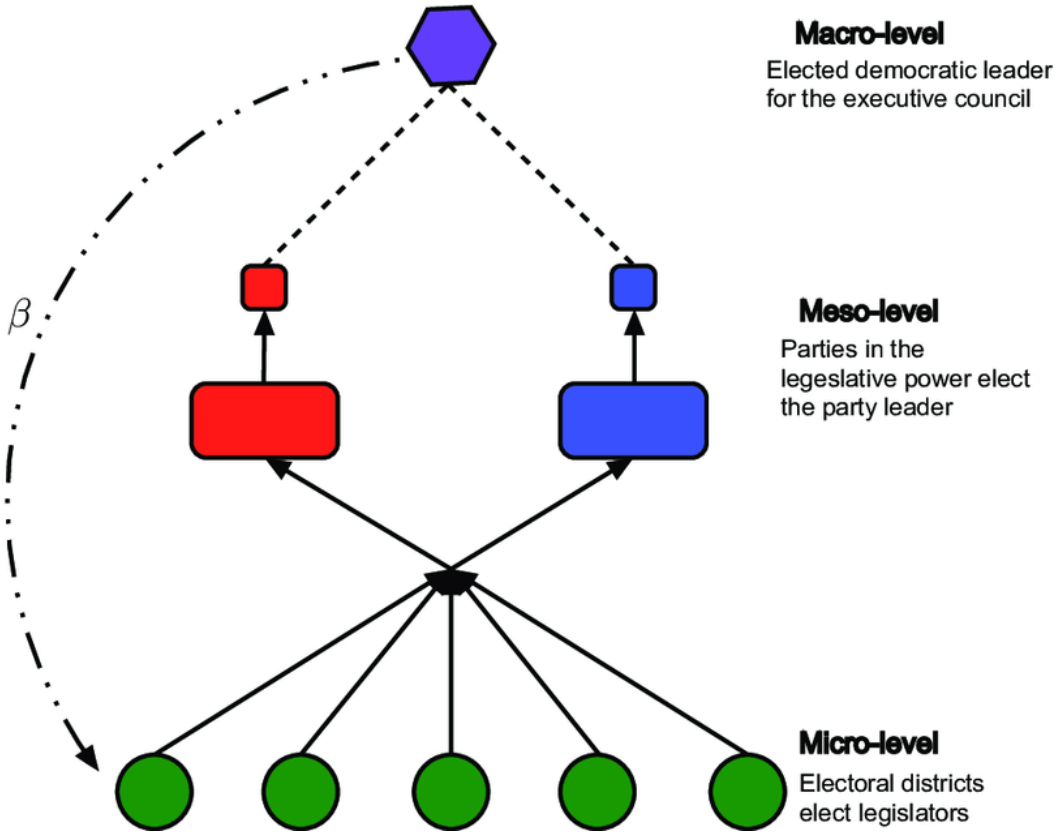
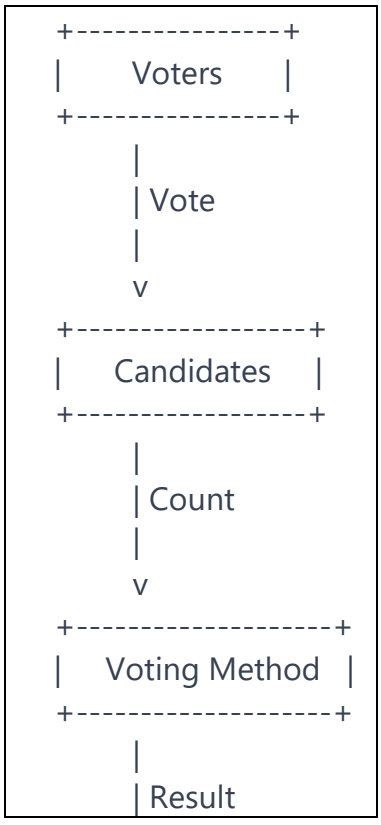
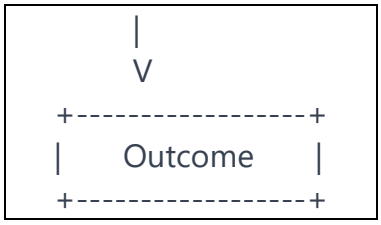


Fig 1.1 – Basic Voting Model





- Voters represent the individuals participating in the voting process. They cast their votes or express their preferences.
- Candidates refer to the available options or choices that voters can select from.
- The voting method determines how the votes are counted and interpreted to determine the outcome.
- The outcome represents the final result of the voting process, which determines the winning candidate or decision.

Please note that this is a simplified representation of the basic voting model, and actual voting systems can vary in complexity and may include additional components or processes depending on the specific context.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

As the world watched the electoral drama unfold in Florida at the end of 2000, people started

Wondering, “Wouldn’t all our problems be solved if they just used Internet Voting?”

People all over the world soon started taking a hard look at their voting equipment and procedures, and trying to figure out how to improve them.

There is a strong inclination towards moving to Remote Internet Voting – at least among the politicians – in order to enhance voter convenience, increase voter confidence and voter turnout. However, as will be seen later in this paper, there are serious technological and social aspects that make Remote Internet Voting infeasible in the visible future. Therefore, many technologists have suggested that remote poll-site electronic voting, where the voter can vote at any poll-site (not only his home county poll-site), seems to be

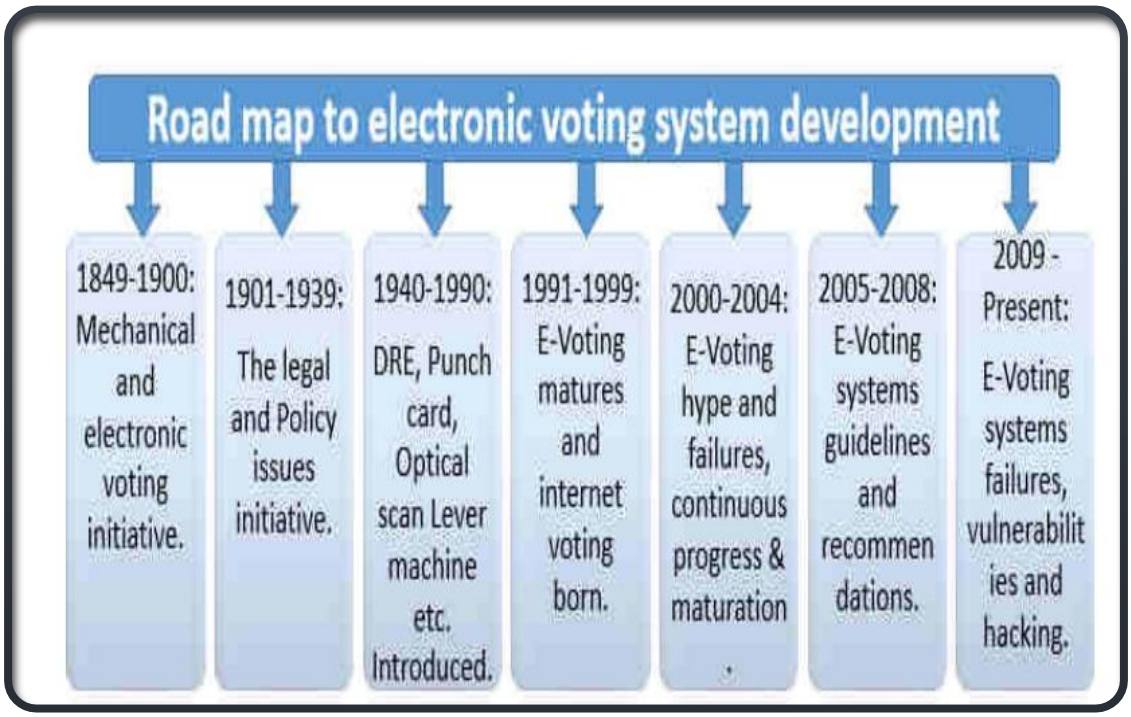
The best step forward as it provides better voter convenience, but at the same time, does not

Compromise security. This paper presents a survey of the state of the art in Electronic Voting,

Including the various works done in Internet Voting (and the arguments against its use), as well as in electronic poll-site voting**.**

Electronic voting refers to the use of computers or computerized voting equipment to cast ballots in an election. Sometimes, this term is used more specifically to refer to voting that takes place over the Internet.

Electronic systems can be used to register voters, tally ballots, and record votes**.**



A literature survey on voting systems would involve examining various academic papers, books, and research studies that focus on different aspects of voting systems. Here is a brief overview of some key topics and research areas that are commonly explored in the literature:

1. Voter Behaviour and Decision-Making: This research area focuses on understanding how voters make decisions within various voting systems. It explores factors such as party identification, candidate attributes, issue salience, campaign effects, and socioeconomic characteristics that influence voter behaviour. The literature also discusses voter turnout, electoral participation, and the effects of electoral reforms on citizen engagement.
2. Voting System Reforms: Many studies evaluate the effects of voting system reforms, including the adoption of alternative voting methods or changes in electoral rules. Researchers assess the impact of these reforms on representation, political competition, party systems, and overall democratic governance. Comparative studies of different countries' experiences with electoral reforms are also common.

3. Technology and Voting Systems: With the emergence of electronic voting systems, block chain-based voting, and online voting, the literature explores the advantages and challenges associated with using technology in the voting process. It discusses issues of security, transparency, voter privacy, accessibility, and the potential impact on electoral integrity.
4. International Perspectives: The literature survey may include comparative analyses of voting systems across different countries or regions. This helps to identify variations in electoral rules, practices, and outcomes. It also highlights the historical development of different systems and the factors influencing their adoption or modification.
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These topics provide a starting point for conducting a literature survey on voting systems. It is important to consult relevant academic databases, such as JSTOR, Google Scholar, and specialized journals in political science, public administration, or electoral studies to access the most recent research articles and publications.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

System analysis plays a crucial role in designing and evaluating voting systems. By employing systematic methodologies, it helps ensure the integrity, security, efficiency, and fairness of the voting process. The analysis involves studying the entire voting system, including its components, processes, and interactions, to identify potential issues and devise effective solutions.

The purpose of system analysis in a voting system is to assess the system's effectiveness in achieving its objectives, such as accurately recording and counting votes, maintaining voter privacy, preventing fraud or manipulation, and providing a user-friendly experience for voters. It involves examining various aspects, including the technology used, the procedures followed, and the organizational and legal frameworks surrounding the voting process.

One of the key areas of system analysis in a voting system is the technological infrastructure. This includes the hardware, software, and network components that support the voting process. System analysts evaluate the reliability and security of these components, ensuring they are robust enough to handle the demands of an election while safeguarding against potential vulnerabilities or risks.

Additionally, system analysts analyse the procedures and workflows involved in the voting process. They examine how voters are registered, how ballots are cast and collected, how votes are counted and tallied, and how the results are reported. By identifying potential bottlenecks or flaws in these processes, analysts can propose improvements to enhance efficiency, accuracy, and transparency.

Security is another critical aspect analysed in voting systems. System analysts assess the measures in place to protect the integrity of the system and

prevent unauthorized access, tampering, or manipulation of votes or voter information. They examine authentication mechanisms, encryption protocols, and data storage practices to ensure the confidentiality and integrity of the voting process.

3.2 OBJECTIVES

Its. The objective of a voting system is to facilitate a fair and democratic process for determining public opinion and electing representatives or making decisions on various issues. The specific objectives of a voting system may vary depending on the context and the governing body or organization implementing it. However, some common objectives include:

Representation: A voting system aims to ensure that the elected representatives accurately reflect the will of the people they are chosen to represent. It provides an opportunity for individuals to have their voices heard and participate in the selection of their leaders.

Fairness: The objective of a voting system is to promote fairness by treating all eligible voters equally, irrespective of their socioeconomic status, race, gender, or any other characteristic. It should provide an equal opportunity for all individuals to express their preferences and have them counted.

Transparency: Voting systems should strive to be transparent, ensuring that the process is open, observable, and understandable. Transparency helps build trust among voters and allows them to verify the accuracy and integrity of the results.

3.3 EXISTING SYSTEM

- ❑ Existing system is a manual one in which users and the details of the candidates are stored in books.
- ❑ The users have to wait a long time in queues for voting
- ❑ Wrong and unwanted votes are given
- ❑ Counting of votes are done manually which takes lots of time and inaccurate counting is done.
- ❑ It is very difficult to maintain historical data.

- ❑ In the existing system, there is compulsory need in physical presence in the time of election polling or vote counting.

3.4 PROPOSED SYSTEM

- ❑ In proposed system the voters can vote online from anywhere using Mobile phones, computers or laptops.
- ❑ The proposed system does not require any physical presence during vote polling or counting.
- ❑ The proposed system has good authentication so only authorized person can able to vote and also cannot vote multiple types.
- ❑ Vote Counting can be made very quickly and results will be displayed in few minutes.
- ❑ It is very easy to manage historical data in databases.

3.5 ADVANTAGES

- It is also used in Schools to select any Class Leader or for appointing any new Teacher**.**
- It is also used by the Industrialization to select a Union
- It is used in Business to select a President Manager.
- Non-Profit Organizations: Voting systems can be used by non-profit organizations to elect board members, determine organizational strategies, or make important decisions affecting the organization's mission and activities.
- Professional Associations: Voting systems are used in professional organizations or associations to elect leaders, determine codes of conduct, establish standards, and make decisions related to the profession's regulations and development.

- Decision-Making in Groups: Voting systems can be used in group settings to make collective decisions. Whether in small committees, community organizations, or governmental bodies, voting allows participants to express their views and reach a decision that represents the majority or achieves consensus.
- Elections: Voting systems are extensively used in political elections to select government officials, such as presidents, legislators, and local representatives. Different countries employ various voting systems, including plurality voting, proportional representation, ranked-choice voting, and more

CHAPTER – 4

SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 HARDWARE / SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

The execution phase was developed based upon two phases. The different phases are encryption and decryption phases. We require few hardware and software interfaces for implementing these phases.

- Any code editor (VS code)
- Windows 10
- Database : SQL
- Coding Language : HTML,CSS,PHP
- System : I5 processor
- Hard Disk : 500 GB
- Monitor : 15'' LED
- Input Devices : Keyboard, Mouse
- Ram : 8 GB

4.2 UML DIAGRAMS

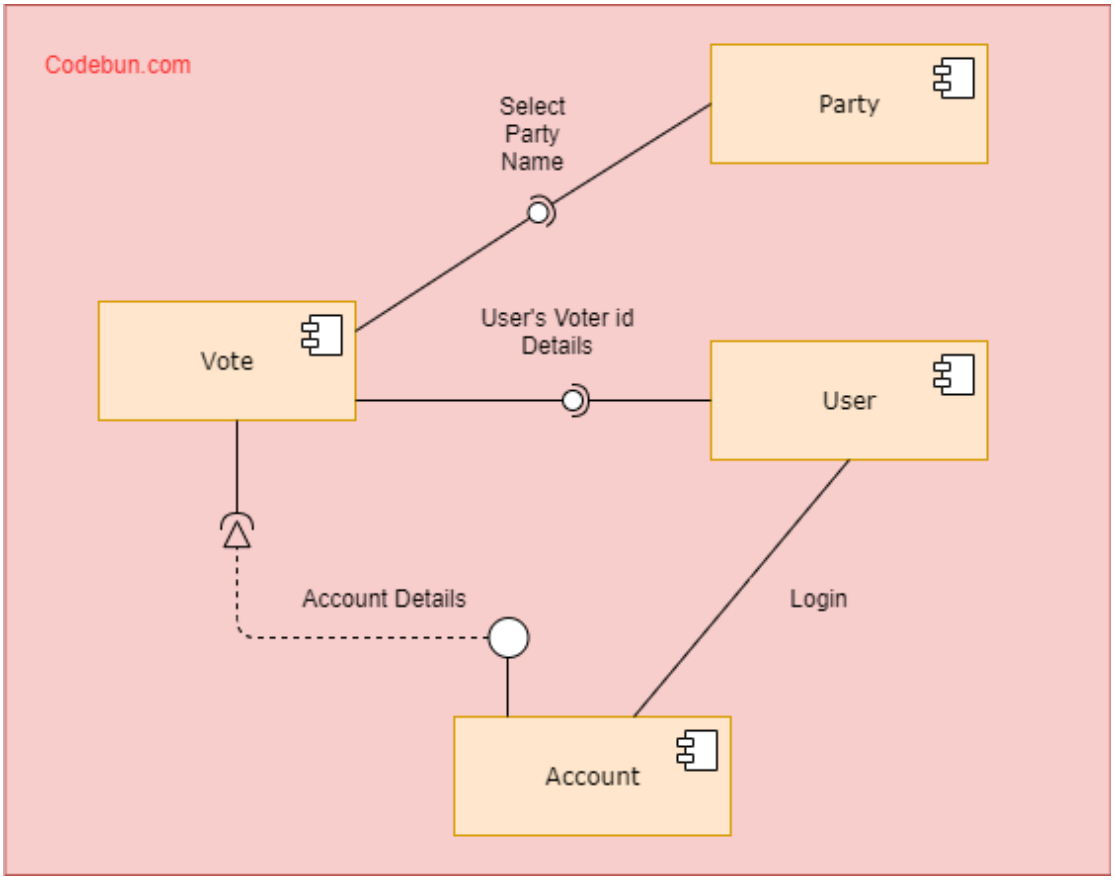
UML diagrams for Online Voting Project, following are different UML diagrams explaining Components, Activity, Use Case, and Sequence diagrams of the Online Voting System. The Online Voting application will help to manage the shop, customers, products, and bookings. It allows the shop owner to manage the day-to-day process of a Farming shop conveniently.

4.2.1 Component Diagram for Online Voting Project

The component diagram below shows the structural relations between components in an Online Voting System. The connected components by lines represent relationships within the systems. In the diagram, it can be seen that there are components namely product, order, customer, and account.

It shows how the customer component connects to the other components while using the system. Everything from the account details to product booking to payment flow can be seen in the component diagram.

Users or voters can Register into the application and maintain their profile. Where the admin can only log in and manage the other users. This is the user module where voters can see the listed elections and parties as per the election so they can vote which is analysed by the admin user.



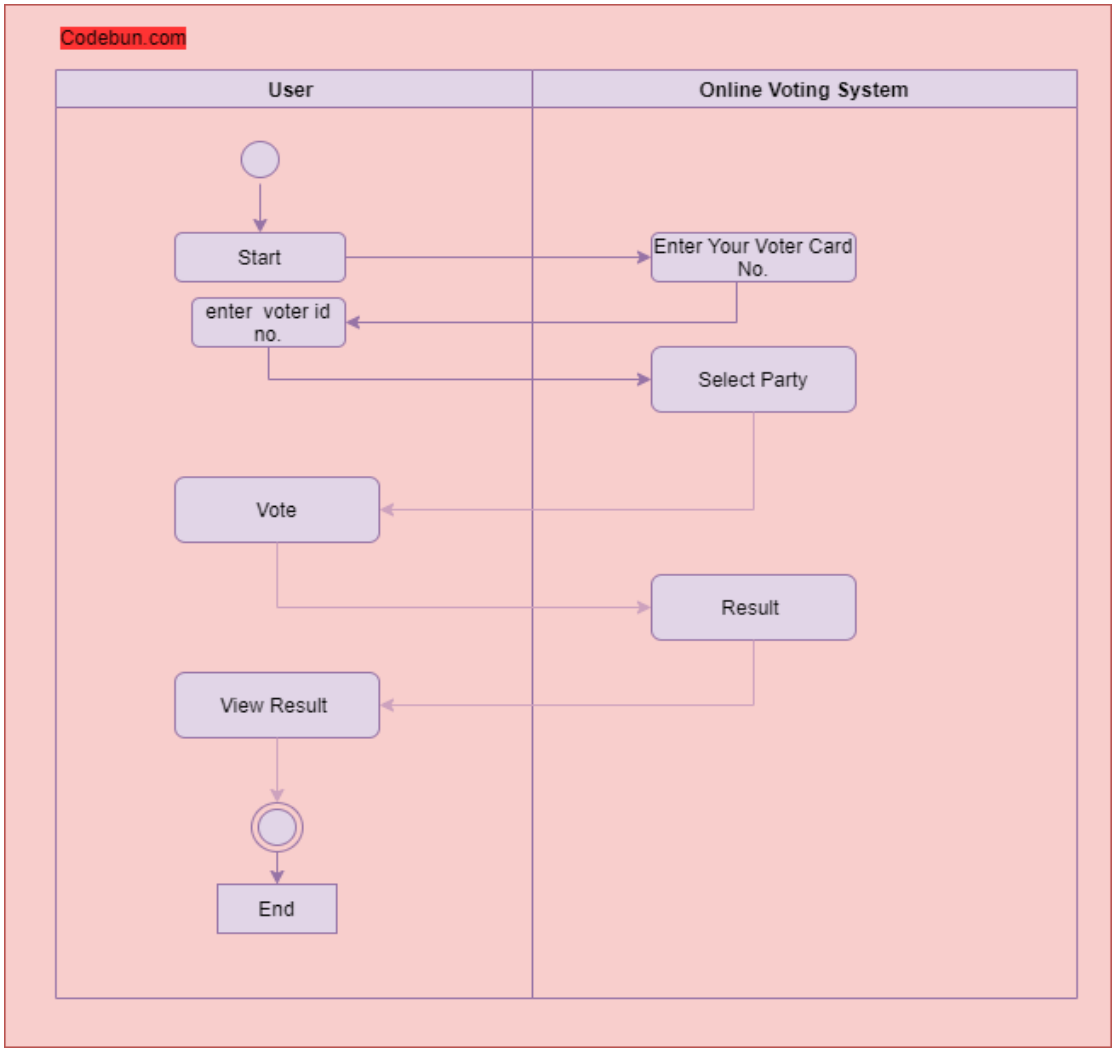
4.2.2 Activity diagram for Online Voting Project

Activity diagrams in UML display the functionalities of various activities and flow in processes and software systems. The flow in the activity diagram can be sequential, branched, or concurrent.

Admin can add, edit, delete and view the voters and parties. Also, the admin can view the elections list and can manage their own profile.

Admin will view the complete voting list and find the winner that is just manual verification because the application is using an internal algorithm to find the winner of the election.

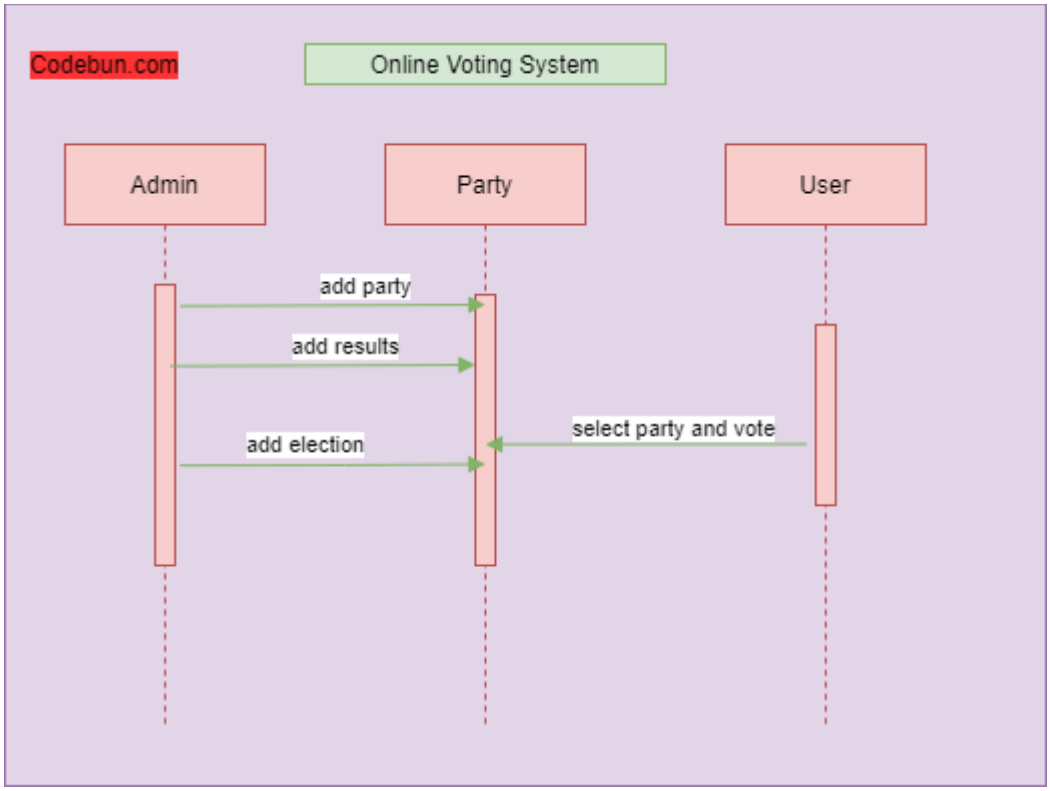
Voters can register into the application and login into the application, after login users can view the parties and vote for their candidate and also voters can view the live winner as election results.



4.2.3 Sequence diagram for Online Voting Project

Sequence diagrams in UML are used to better understand how tasks within a project will function, overlap, and move between objects or components. Sequence diagrams display step-by-step interactions between objects and the order in which those interactions occur.

Users can register into the application and login into the application, after login users can view the parties and vote for their candidate and also voters can view the live winner as an election result. Users will have to enter their voter id number in order to vote for any party.

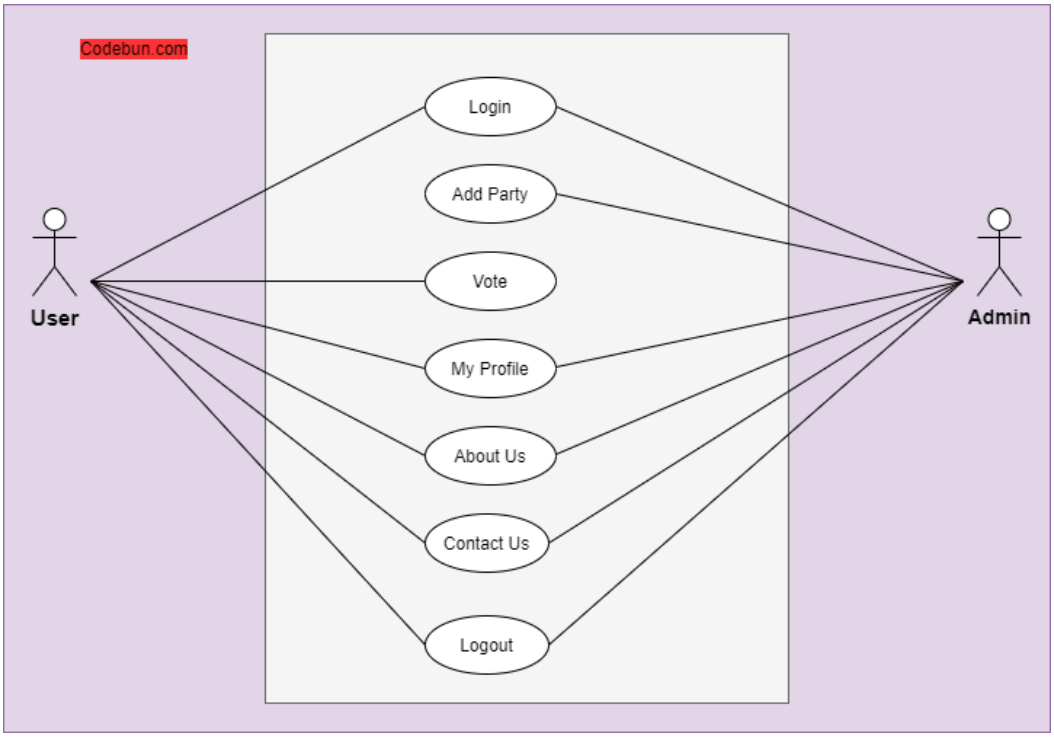


4.2.4 Use Case Diagram for Online Voting Project

A UML use case diagram can create a broad, high-level view of the relationship between use cases, actors involved, and systems being performed.

As you can see from the examples below, use cases are represented by oval shapes, and the lines then show at which point an actor/user participates and interacts with their corresponding use case.

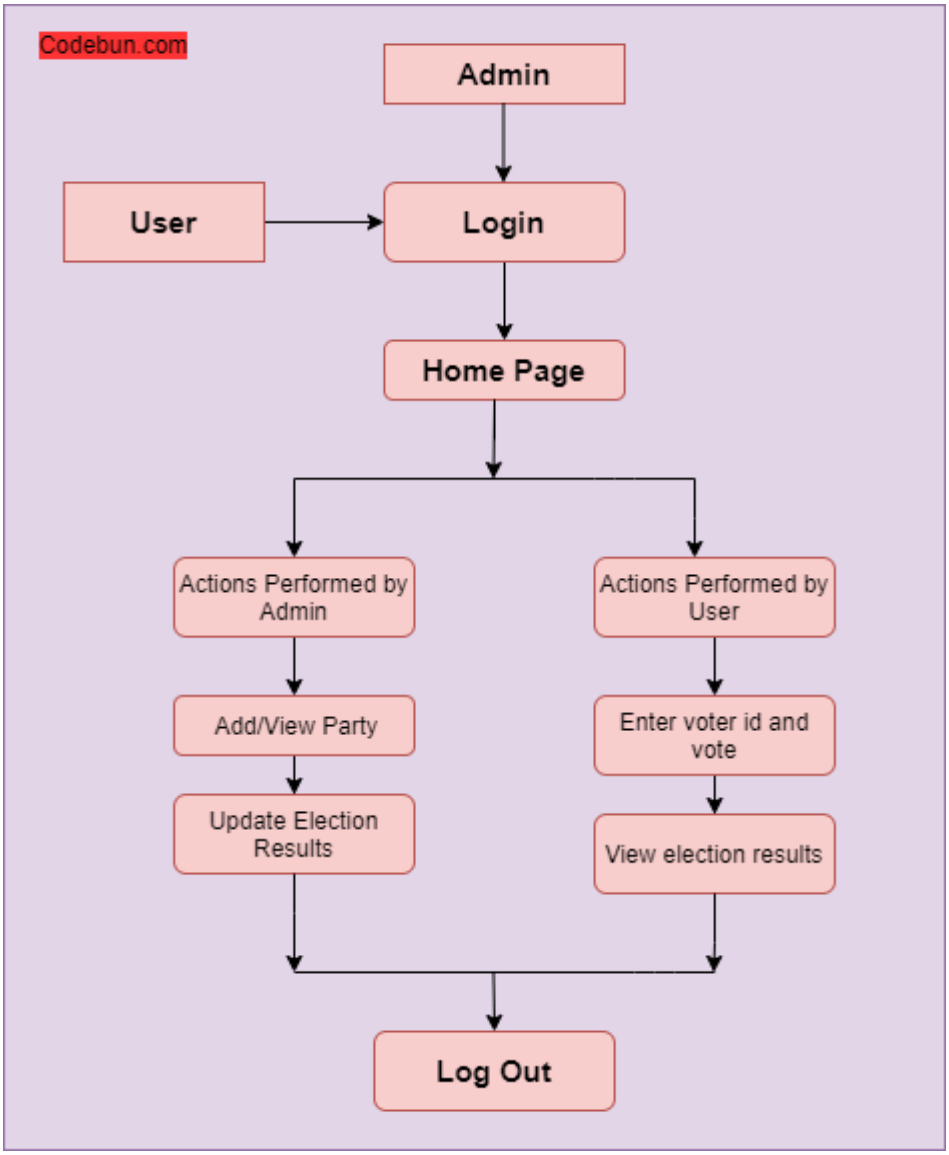
As from the diagram it can be seen that Admin will be responsible for adding parties. Whereas, users can vote for any particular party of their choice. Users can select a single party and vote for the same by entering their voter id number. Users can also access the result use case.



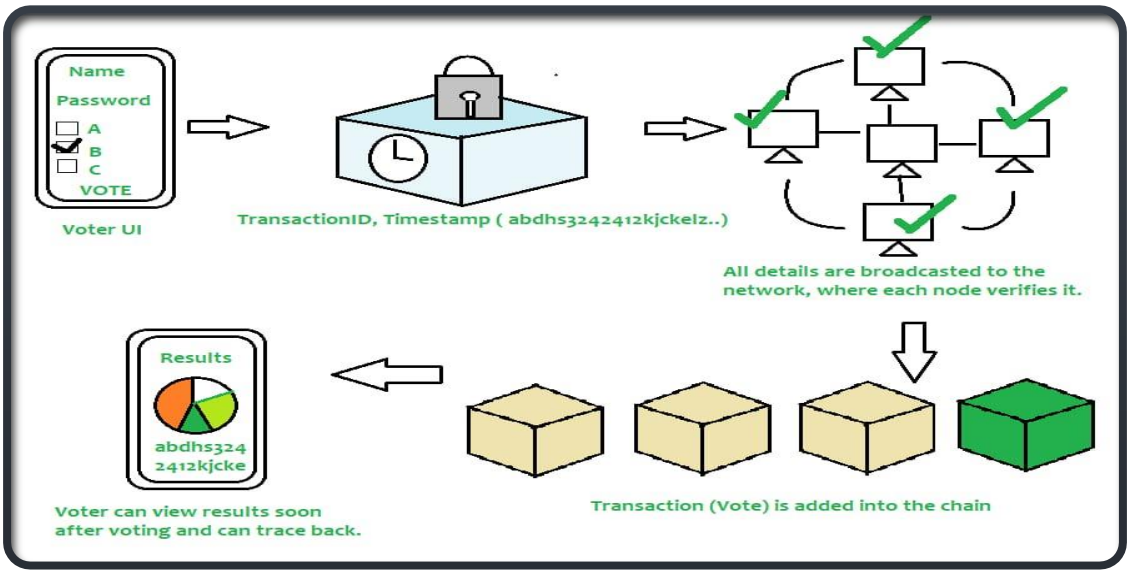
4.2.5 DFD Diagram for Online Voting Project

A DFD maps out the flow of information for any process or system. It gives a basic overview of the whole system or process being analysed. It shows the system with its relationship to external entities. Here, we can see how a system's users and process flow work.

Initially, Admin and User must be logged in to the system. Upon logging in, both Admin and Customer will land on the home page where they can view results, check list of parties, vote, etc. Admin manages the voting history and parties. Admin will be responsible to Add/Removing/Update any information regarding elections. Admin can update the election results. Admin can manage all the registered Voters and their Voter id details.



4.3 ARCHITECTURE



An online voting system is a complex software application that enables individuals to cast their votes electronically through the internet. The architecture of such a system plays a crucial role in ensuring its security, scalability, reliability, and performance

Overall, the architecture design of an online voting system aims to provide a secure, reliable, and user-friendly platform for voters to participate in the democratic process. It involves multiple layers working together to handle user interactions, authenticate voters, manage data, ensure system integrity, and comply with legal and regulatory frameworks.

CHAPTER 5

IMPLEMENTATION

5.1. CODE

INDEX FILE:

```
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Online voting system - Home</title>
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/stylesheet.css">
    </head>
    <body>


            <center>
            <div id="headerSection">
            <h1>Online Voting System</h1>
            </div>
            <hr>


            <div id="loginSection">
                <h2>Login</h2>
                <form action="api/login.php" method="POST">
                    <input type="number" name="mob" placeholder="Enter
mobile" required><br><br>
                    <input type="password" name="pass"
placeholder="Enter password" required><br><br>
```

```
                    <select name="role" style="width: 15%; border: 2px
solid black">
                        <option value="1">Voter</option>
                        <option value="2">Group</option>
                    </select><br><br>
                    <button id="loginbtn" type="submit"
name="loginbtn">Login</button><br><br>
                    New user? <a href="routes/register.php">Register
here</a>
                </form>
            </div>


            </center>
    </body>
</html>
```

CSS FILE

```
input {
  padding: 10px;
  border-radius: 5px;
}


select {
  padding: 10px;
  border-radius: 5px;
}


#upload {
  padding: 10px;
```

```
  border-radius: 5px;
  border: 2px solid black;
}

#headerSection {
  padding: 2px;
  font-family: Cursive;
}

#loginSection {
  padding: 5px;
}

body {
  background-color: #b8e994;
}

#loginbtn {
  padding: 5px;
  font-size: 15px;
  background-color: #3498db;
  color: white;
  border-radius: 5px;
}

#reglink {
```

```
  padding: 5px;
  font-size: 15px;
  background-color: #3498db;
  color: white;
  border-radius: 5px;
  text-decoration: none;
}

a {
  text-decoration: none;
}

#mainSection {
  padding: 10px;
}

#profileSection {
  width: 30%;
  float: left;
  background-color: white;
  padding: 20px;
}

#groupSection {
  width: 60%;
  float: right;
```

```
  background-color: white;
  padding: 20px;
}
#back-button {
  float: left;
  margin-left: 20px;
  margin-top: 20px;
  padding: 5px;
  font-size: 15px;
  background-color: #3498db;
  color: white;
  border-radius: 5px;
}


#logout-button {
  float: right;
  margin-right: 20px;
  margin-top: 20px;
  padding: 5px;
  font-size: 15px;
  background-color: #3498db;
  color: white;
  border-radius: 5px;
}
```

API FILES:

CONNECTION TO API FILE :

```php
<?php

$connect = mysqli_connect("localhost", "root", "", "online-voting-system");



?>
```

LOGIN FILE :

```php
<?php

    session_start();

    include("connection.php");

    $mobile = $_POST['mob'];

    $pass = $_POST['pass'];

    $role = $_POST['role'];



    $check = mysqli_query($connect, "select * from user where mobile='$mobile' and password='$pass' and role='$role' ");



    if(mysqli_num_rows($check)>0){

        $getGroups = mysqli_query($connect, "select name, photo, votes, id from user where role=2 ");

        if(mysqli_num_rows($getGroups)>0){

            $groups = mysqli_fetch_all($getGroups, MYSQLI_ASSOC);

            $_SESSION['groups'] = $groups;

        }

        $data = mysqli_fetch_array($check);

        $_SESSION['id'] = $data['id'];

        $_SESSION['status'] = $data['status'];

        $_SESSION['data'] = $data;

        echo '<script>
```

```
                window.location = "../routes/dashboard.php";
            </script>';
    }
    else{
        echo '<script>
                alert("Invalid credentials!");
                window.location = "../";
            </script>';
    }

?>
```

REGISTER FILE :

```
<?php
    include("connection.php");

    $name = $_POST['name'];
    $mobile = $_POST['mob'];
    $pass = $_POST['pass'];
    $cpass = $_POST['cpass'];
    $add = $_POST['add'];
    $image = $_FILES['image']['name'];
    $tmp_name = $_FILES['image']['tmp_name'];
    $role = $_POST['role'];

    if($cpass!=$pass){
        echo '<script>
                alert("Passwords do not match!");
                window.location = "../routes/register.php";
```

```
            </script>';
    }
    else{
        move_uploaded_file($tmp_name,"../uploads/$image");
        $insert = mysqli_query($connect, "insert into user (name,
mobile, password, address, photo, status, votes, role) values('$name',
'$mobile', '$pass', '$add', '$image', 0, 0, '$role') ");
        if($insert){
            echo '<script>
                    alert("Registration successfull!");
                    window.location = "../";
                </script>';
        }
    }


?>
```

VOTING FILE:

```
<?php
    session_start();
    include("connection.php");



    $votes = $_POST['gvotes'];
    $total_votes= $votes+1;
    $gid = $_POST['gid'];
    $uid = $_SESSION['id'];
    $update_votes = mysqli_query($connect, "update user set
votes='$total_votes' where id='$gid'");
    $update_status = mysqli_query($connect, "update user set status=1
where id='$uid'");
```

```
    if($update_status and $update_votes){
        $getGroups = mysqli_query($connect, "select name, photo, votes,
id from user where role=2 ");
        $groups = mysqli_fetch_all($getGroups, MYSQLI_ASSOC);
        $_SESSION['groups'] = $groups;
        $_SESSION['status'] = 1;
        echo '<script>
                    alert("Voting successfull!");
                    window.location = "../routes/dashboard.php";
                </script>';
    }
    else{
        echo '<script>
                    alert("Voting failed!.. Try again.");
                    window.location = "../routes/dashboard.php";
                </script>';
    }


?>
```

DB FILE :

```
-- phpMyAdmin SQL Dump
-- version 4.8.3
-- https://www.phpmyadmin.net/
--
-- Host: 127.0.0.1
-- Generation Time: May 19, 2022 at 02:01 PM
-- Server version: 10.1.36-MariaDB
-- PHP Version: 7.2.11
```

```
SET SQL_MODE = "NO_AUTO_VALUE_ON_ZERO";
SET AUTOCOMMIT = 0;
START TRANSACTION;
SET time_zone = "+00:00";


/*!40101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT=@@CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT */;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS=@@CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS */;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_COLLATION_CONNECTION=@@COLLATION_CONNECTION */;
/*!40101 SET NAMES utf8mb4 */;


--
-- Database: `online-voting-system`
--


-- --------------------------------------------------------


--
-- Table structure for table `user`
--


CREATE TABLE `user` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `name` text NOT NULL,
  `mobile` bigint(10) NOT NULL,
```

```
  `password` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `address` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `photo` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `status` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `votes` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `role` int(11) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;


--
-- Indexes for dumped tables
--
--
-- Indexes for table `user`
--
ALTER TABLE `user`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);


--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for dumped tables
--


--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `user`
--
ALTER TABLE `user`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=8;
COMMIT;
```

```
/*!40101 SET CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT=@OLD_CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT */;
/*!40101 SET CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS=@OLD_CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS */;
/*!40101 SET COLLATION_CONNECTION=@OLD_COLLATION_CONNECTION */;
```

ROUTERS:

DASHBOARD CODE :

```
<?php
    session_start();
    if(!isset($_SESSION['id'])){
        header("location: ../");
    }
    $data = $_SESSION['data'];

    if($_SESSION['status']==1){
        $status = '<b style="color: green">Voted</b>';
    else{
        $status = '<b style="color: red">Not Voted</b>';
    }
?>

<html>
    <head>
        <title>Online voting system - Dashboard</title>
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="../css/stylesheet.css">
    </head>
```

```
    <body>


            <center>

            <div id="headerSection">

            <a href="../"><button id="back-button"> Back</button></a>

            <a href="logout.php"><button id="logout-
button">Logout</button></a>

            <h1>Online Voting System</h1>

            </div>

            </center>

            <hr>



            <div id="mainSection">

                <div id="profileSection">

                    <center><img src="../uploads/<?php echo
$data['photo']?>" height="100" width="100"></center><br>

                    <b>Name : </b><?php echo $data['name'] ?><br><br>

                    <b>Mobile : </b><?php echo $data['mobile']
?><br><br>

                    <b>Address : </b><?php echo $data['address']
?><br><br>

                    <b>Status : </b><?php echo $status ?>

                </div>

                <div id="groupSection">

                    <?php



                    if(isset($_SESSION['groups'])){

                        $groups = $_SESSION['groups'];

                        for($i=0; $i<count($groups); $i++){
```

```
                                ?>

                                    <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid
#bdc3c7; margin-bottom: 10px">

                                    <img style="float: right"
src="../uploads/<?php echo $groups[$i]['photo']?>" height="80"
width="80">

                                    <b>Group Name : </b><?php echo
$groups[$i]['name']?><br><br>

                                    <b>Votes :</b> <?php echo
$groups[$i]['votes']?><br><br>

                                    <form method="POST"
action="../api/vote.php">

                                    <input type="hidden" name="gvotes"
value="<?php echo $groups[$i]['votes'] ?>">

                                    <input type="hidden" name = "gid"
value="<?php echo $groups[$i]['id'] ?>">

                                    <?php



                                    if($_SESSION['status']==1){

                                        ?>

                                        <button disabled style="padding:
5px; font-size: 15px; background-color: #27ae60; color: white; border-
radius: 5px;" type="button">Voted</button>

                                        <?php

                                    }

                                    else{

                                        ?>

                                        <button style="padding: 5px; font-
size: 15px; background-color: #3498db; color: white; border-radius:
5px;" type="submit">Vote</button>

                                        <?php

                                    }

                                    ?>
```

```
                                    </form>
                                    </div>
                                <?php
                            }
                        }
                        else{
                            ?>
                                <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid
#bdc3c7; margin-bottom: 10px">
                                    <b>No groups available right now.</b>
                                </div>
                            <?php
                        }
                        ?>
                    </div>
                </div>
    </body>
</html>
```

LOGOUT CODE :

```
<?php
    session_start();
    session_destroy();
    header("location: ../");
?>
```

REGISTER CODE :

```
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Online voting system - Registratrion</title>
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="../css/stylesheet.css">
```

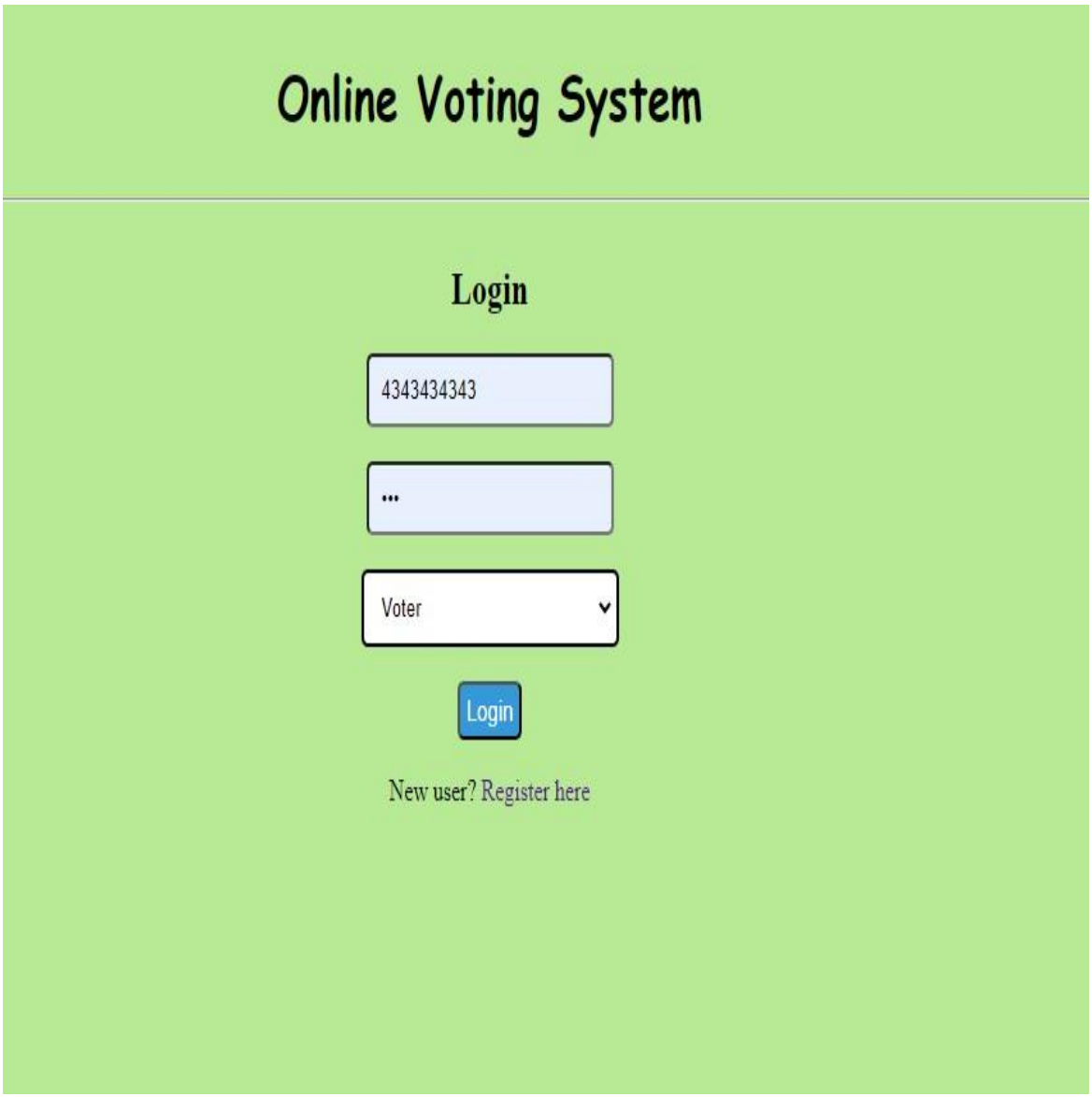
```
    </head>
    <body>
        <center>
            <div id="headerSection">
            <h1>Online Voting System</h1>
            </div>
            <hr>


            <h2>Registration</h2>
                <form action="../api/register.php" method="POST"
enctype="multipart/form-data">
                    <input type="text" name="name" placeholder="Name"
required> 
                    <input type="number" name="mob"
placeholder="Mobile" required><br><br>
                    <input type="password" name="pass"
placeholder="Password" required> 
                    <input type="password" name="cpass"
placeholder="Confirm Password" required><br><br>
                    <input style="width: 31%" type="text" name="add"
placeholder="Address" required><br><br>
                    <div id="upload" style="width: 30%">
                        Upload image: <input type="file" id="profile"
name="image" required>
                    </div><br>
                    <div id="upload" style="width: 30%">
                        Select your role:
                        <select name="role">
                            <option value="1">Voter</option>
                            <option value="2">Group</option>
                        </select><br>
```

```
                    </div><br>
                    <button id="loginbtn" type="submit"
name="registerbtn">Register</button><br><br>
                    Already user? <a href="../">Login here</a>
                </form>
            </center>
    </body>
</html>
```

5.2 OUTPUT

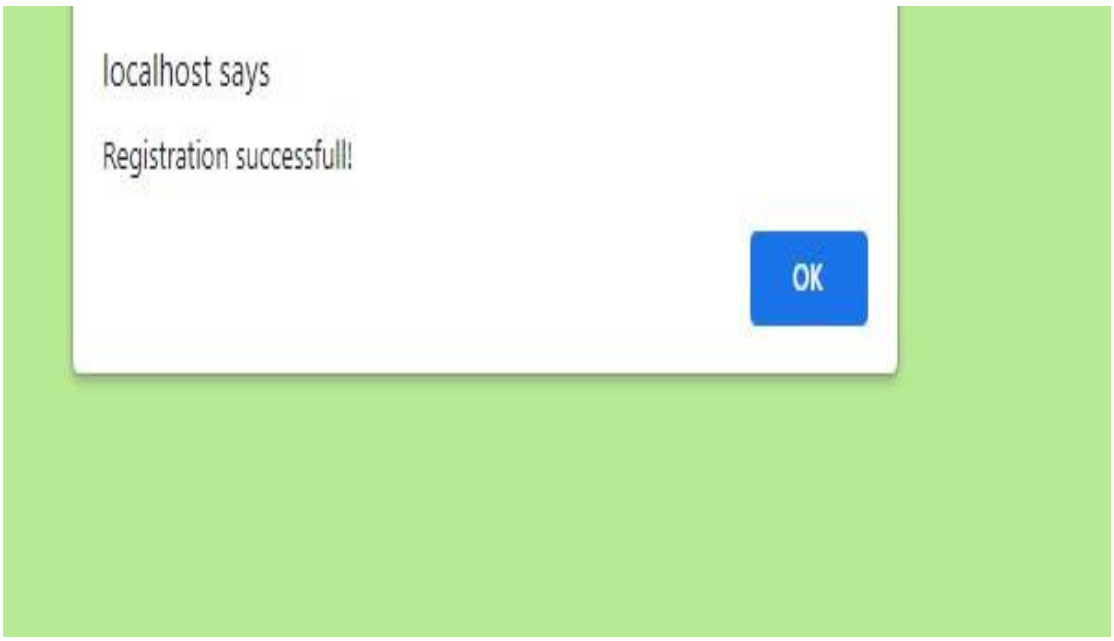
5.2.1 LOGIN SCREEN



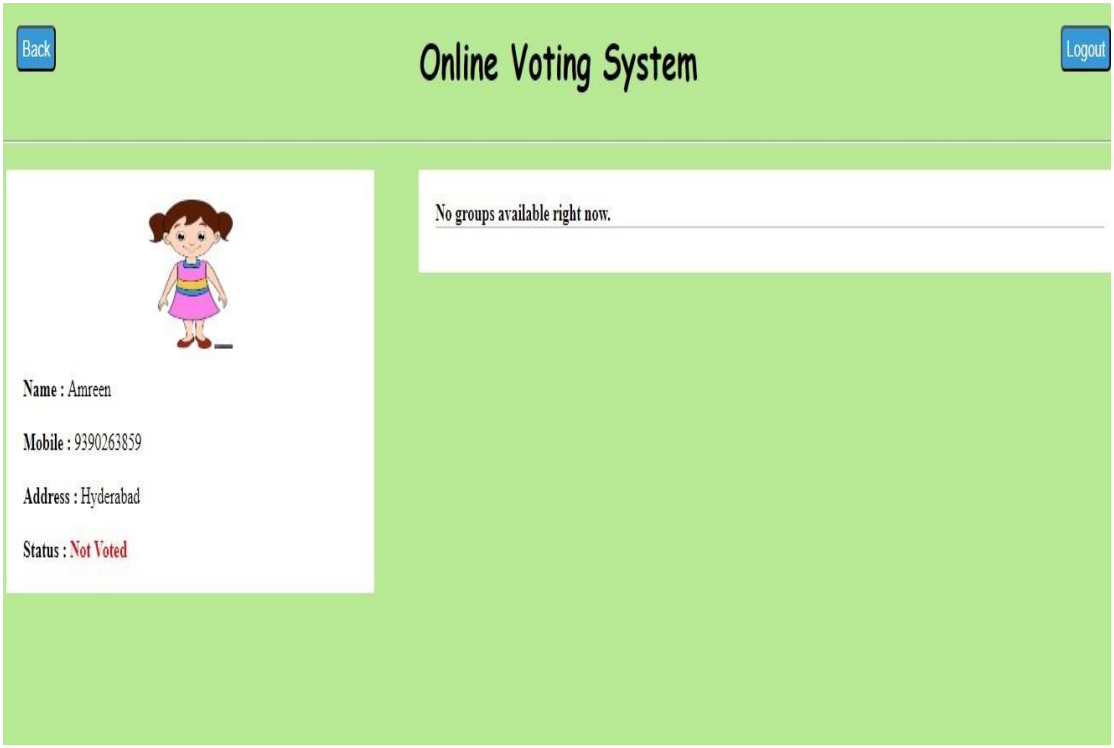
The user has to enter his login credentials to use the application

5.2.2. REGISTRATION

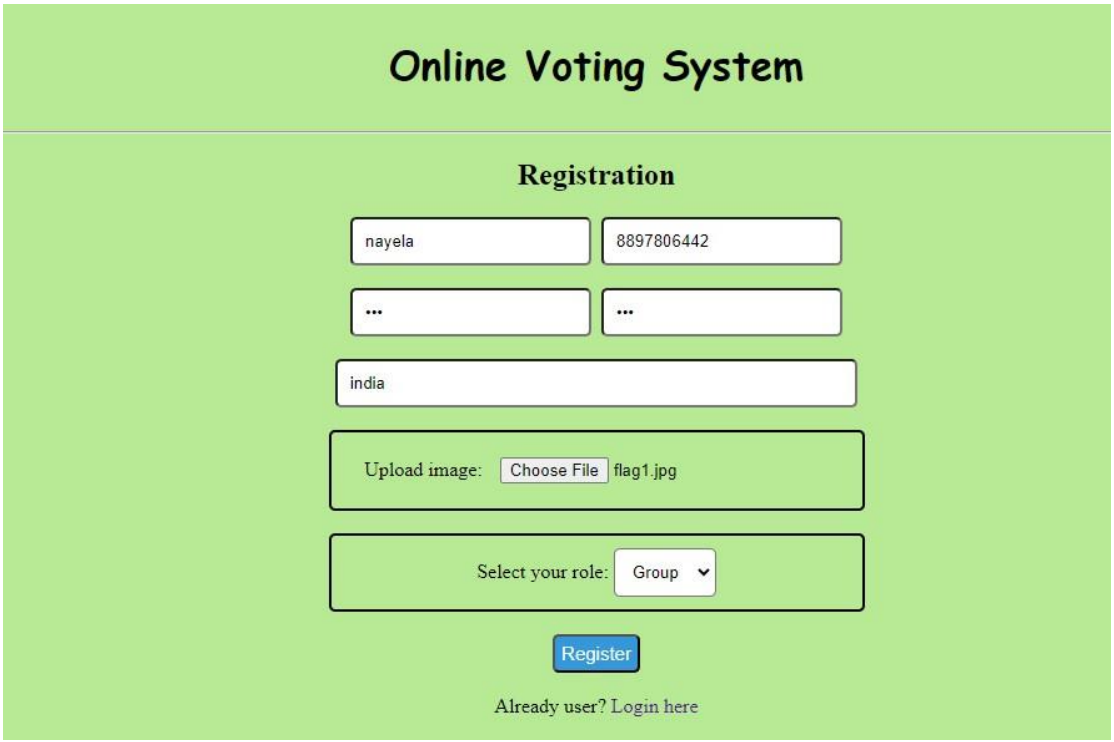
This message box is prompted in case of an invalid login



5.2.3. USER PROFILE

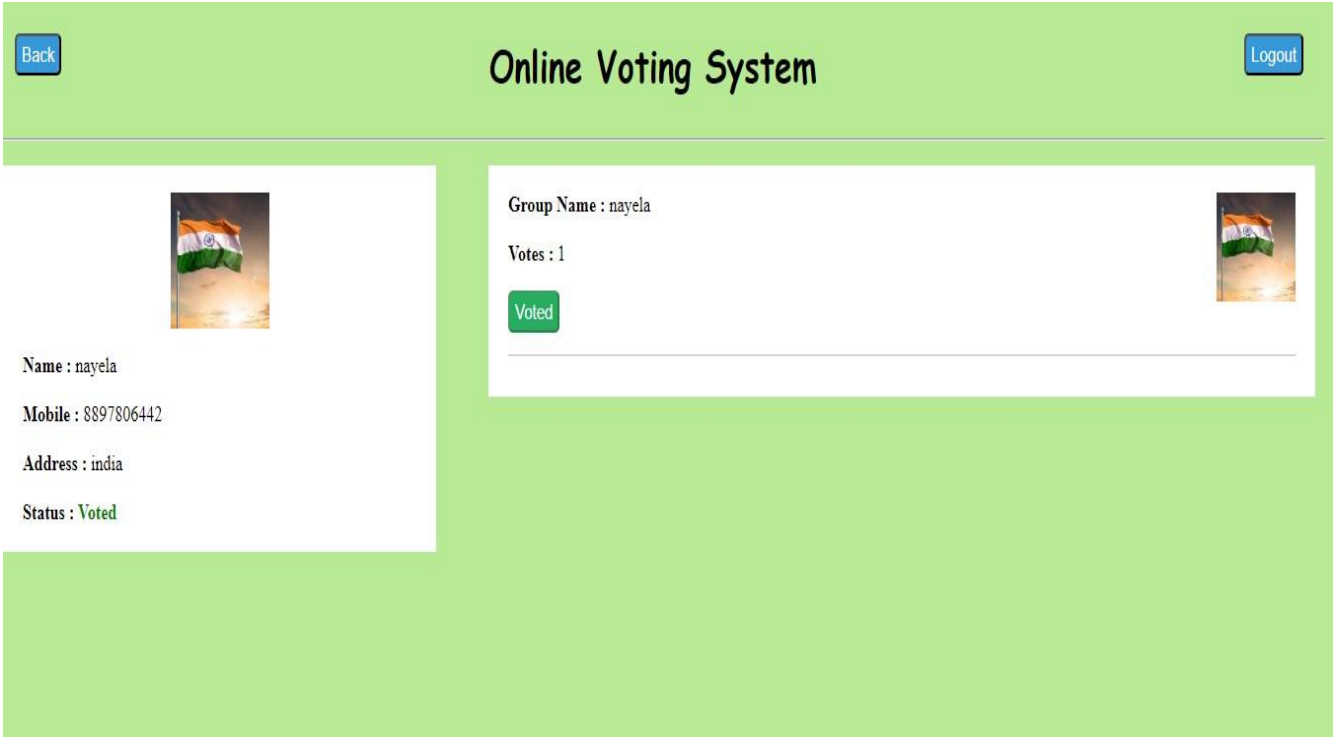


5.2.4. CANDIDATE REGISTRATION FORM



Here the user has to register as a group to become a candidate of the election.

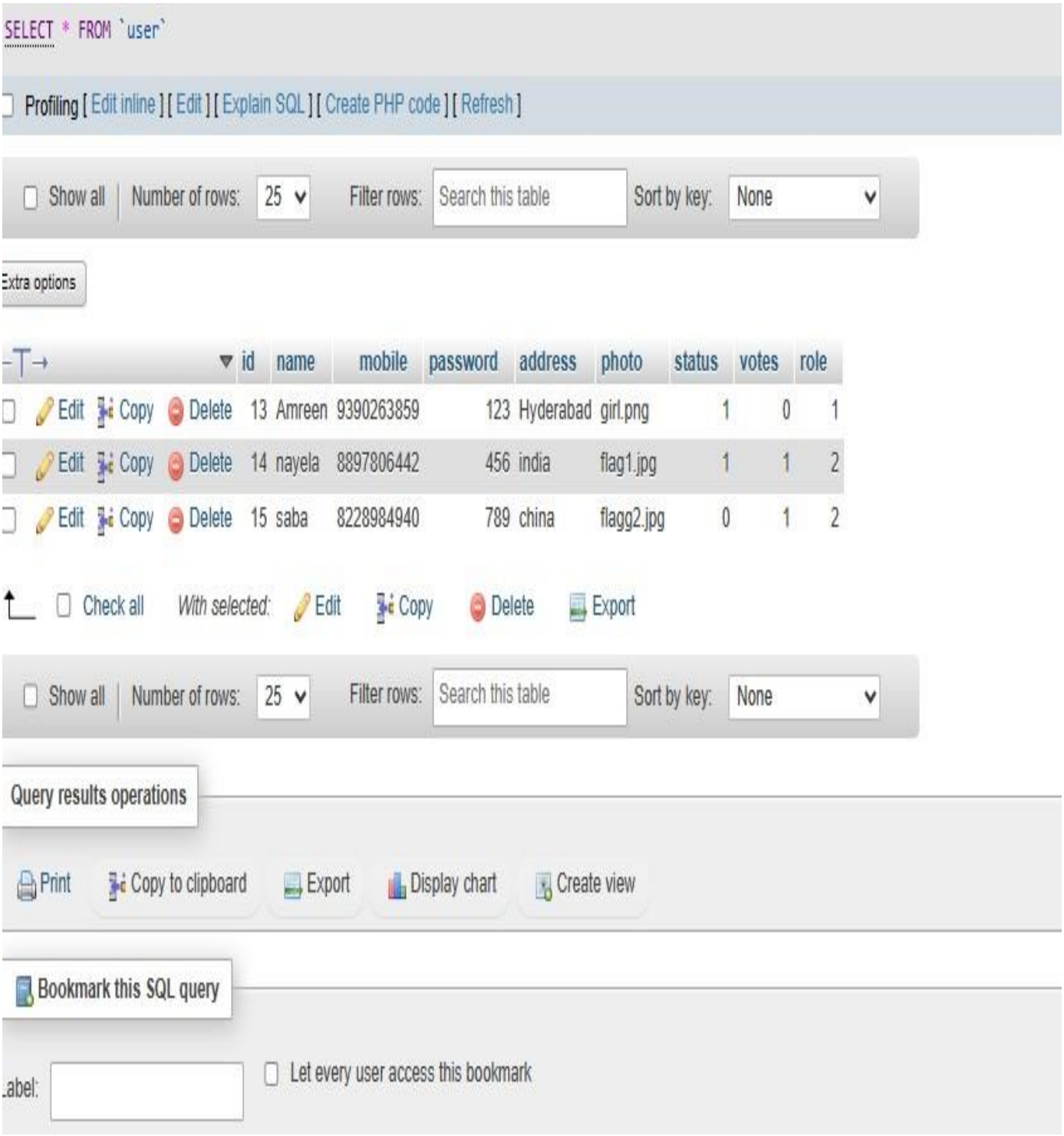
5.2.5. CANDIDATE PROFILE



Candidate profile will be appear after the registration where it shows the group name and status of the vote.

Here is another candidate whose group name and the status is shown it shows list of candidate or group name options to the user to vote.

5.3. USER DATABASE



Designing a user database for an online voting system involves capturing and storing relevant information about the users.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION & FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the implementation of an online voting system has the potential to revolutionize the democratic process by making it more accessible, efficient, and secure. Through the use of technology and the internet, online voting systems can overcome geographical barriers and enable greater participation in elections and decision-making processes.

One of the key advantages of an online voting system is increased accessibility. It allows citizens to vote from the comfort of their homes or any location with an internet connection, removing the need for physical travel to polling stations. This convenience can encourage greater voter turnout, especially among populations with limited mobility, such as the elderly or people with disabilities.

Furthermore, online voting systems offer enhanced efficiency by reducing the time and resources required for traditional paper-based voting. The digital nature of the process enables faster vote counting, eliminates the need for manual data entry, and reduces the likelihood of human errors. This streamlined approach can lead to quicker election results and a more efficient use of resources.

Security is a crucial aspect of any voting system, and online voting systems must prioritize the integrity and confidentiality of the voting process. While there are legitimate concerns regarding cybersecurity and the potential for hacking or tampering, advances in encryption technologies and robust security measures can help mitigate these risks. Implementing comprehensive security protocols, such as multi-factor authentication, block chain technology, and regular audits, can bolster trust in the online voting system.

Despite the potential benefits, it is important to acknowledge that the transition to online voting should be carefully planned and executed. Considerations such as ensuring equal access to technology, addressing concerns of digital divide, and protecting against potential voter coercion or fraud should be thoroughly addressed.

In conclusion, while there are challenges to overcome, an online voting system

has the potential to improve democratic participation, increase efficiency, and enhance security. With careful planning, technological advancements, and comprehensive security measures, online voting can become a viable and valuable option for modernizing the electoral process.

6.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

The future enhancement of online voting systems can take advantage of advancing technologies to improve security, accessibility, and efficiency. Here are some potential enhancements:

- Block chain Technology: Implementing block chain technology can enhance the security and transparency of online voting systems. It can create an immutable and decentralized ledger, ensuring that votes are securely recorded and cannot be tampered with.
- Biometric Authentication: Introducing biometric authentication methods such as fingerprint or facial recognition can enhance the security of online voting. This ensures that only eligible voters can participate and reduces the risk of identity fraud.
- Multi-Factor Authentication: Implementing multi-factor authentication (MFA) can add an extra layer of security to online voting systems. MFA requires users to provide multiple forms of identification, such as a password, a unique code sent to their mobile device, or a fingerprint scan.

It is important to note that the implementation of online voting systems requires careful consideration of legal, ethical, and societal implications. Thorough testing, risk assessment, and collaboration with experts in various fields are necessary to ensure the success of such enhancements.

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