LITERATURE SURVEY

TEAM ID	**NM2023TMID04404**
PROJECT NAME	**ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEM**

- **Highly advanced securitymethods are necessary to introduce effective online voting system in the wholeworld. The aspect of security and transparency is a threat fromglobal**

- **election with the conventional system. General elections still use a centralized system where one organization that manages it.**

- **Some of the problems that can occur in traditional electoral systems are with an organization that has full control over the database and system, it is possible to manipulate with the database.**

Key Words: e-voting, electronic ballot, homomorphic encryption, centralization

1. INTRODUCTION

The voting system that uses electronic devices to either aid or take care of casting and counting votes is termed as e-votin system. The paper based voting system is replaced by the e-voting. Now a day load of man power and delay in result declaration of voting result e-voting system is more in demand by private or public organizations. It also saves papers which are made up of trees which will eventually save the nature disasters.

- **Eligibility and Authentication: Authorized voters are only able tovote.**
- **Uniqueness:One voter is allowed to vote to once.**
- **Accuracy: Voted should be recorded correctly.**
- **Integrity:Modification or loss of voting data should no be happened that may lead to the failure of system.**
- **Reliability:System must be designed such that it can be stable even after failures and loss of internet.**
- **Convenience: Convenient system that will be handled easily with less amount of sk.**

ELECTRONIC BALLOT:

Electronic voting systems may use electronic ballot to store votes in computer memory. When electronic ballots are used there is no risk of exhausting the supply of ballots. Additionally, these electronic ballots remove the need for printing of paper ballots, a significant cost

CRYPTOGRAPHIC VERIFICATION:

The concept of election verifiability through cryptographic solutions has emerged in the academic literature to introduce transparency and trust in electronic voting systems. It allows voters and election observers to verify that votes have been recorded,tallied and declared correctly, in a manner independent from the hardware and software running the election.

VOTER INTERNET:

Electronic voting machines are able to provide immediate feedback to the voter detecting such possible problems as under voting and over voting which may result in a spoiled ballot. This immediate feedback can be helpful in successfully determining voter internet.

CENTRALISED ARCHITECTURE:

However, numbers of techniques are present to convert the data in coded format to prevent from manipulation while transferring to the network. One drawback can be discussed here that after the correct data have been stored in the database trust and security is

required at substantial level. Centralizedstorage is inconvenient if the data is esteemed because unauthorized access and attack by hackers will challenge the system in terms of reliability.

CONCLUSION:

In this work, we have seen various techniques and framework used for online voting. This article gives a short review on various methodologies that are used in currentonline voting. The paper will help to build a system that will face the present and upcoming challenges and will remove drawbacks from these previous architectures.