Decentralized E Voting System Using Blockchain

by

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Motivation

- Transparency, decentralization, irreversibility, nonrepudiation,
 Of blockchain Technology.
- The architecture provides a secure voting process without redundancy of existing (not based on blockchain) systems. .
- In previous research because of the transparency property from blockchain, ballots are visible when they are cast to the blockchain network. This exposes the progress of the election during the voting phase, and may greatly influence the outcome of the election.
- To solve this problem I use permission blockchain.
- Permissioned blockchains can be seen as an additional blockchain security system, as they maintain an access control layer to allow certain actions to be performed only by certain identifiable participants.

Key related research

- Current voting system suffer from various attack.
 - DDos attack.
 - Polling Both Capturing
 - Vote alteration and manipulation
 - Malware attacks
- Blockchain can help to implement a electronic voting system that is immutable transparent and cannot be hacked into in order to change the result.
- Control the access of blockchain, by simply employing a permissioned blockchain for the election.

Review of key related research

- I have proposed to plan the current web based democratic framework which is coordinated with the Blockchain innovation. The proposed framework enjoys the accompanying benefits when contrasted with the current framework:
- Here I used a permission blockchain which does not allow ballots to be visible during vote cast.
 - Clients' can cast a ballot from anyplace on the planet until they have a citizenship of the country.
 - The democratic is put away in the Blockchain which makes it sealed.
 - As there's no remaining in line for making choice it will save a great deal of time and lessen the responsibility

- Design a synchronized model of voting records based on distributed ledger technology(DLT) to avoid forgery of voters.
- Design a user credential model based on elliptic curve cryptography(ECC) to provide authentication and non-repudiation.
- The disruption idea is the use of two linked side chain, one way pegged side chain.

- The disruption idea is the use of two linked side chain, one way pegged side chain.
- The first side chain record the voting operation of voters.
- The second side chain counts the voters assigned to the various candidates.
- By integrating the above designs, we propose a Blockchain-Based e-voting scheme, which meets the essential requirements of E-Voting process.

Objectives

- To use the permission blockchain so that ballots are not visible during vote cast.
- To reduce the workload of setting up an election booth and conducting elections in physical form.
- Non-Resident Indian can cast their votes as it is totally online.
- I am supposed to learn the concept of Blockchain and how it can be utilized to work on different sectors.

Methodology/System Design

- Ethereum: It is platform to developed distributed blockchain application that support smart contracts and I use this to develop E- Voting system.
- Smart Contract: It is self executing contract which run when predetermined conditions are met.
- Solidity: It is contract-oriented, high level language For implementing the smart contracts.
- Meta mask: It is crypto wallet and gateway to blockchain apps. It generates password and key on your device, So only you have access to your accounts and data. It help user to interacting with the blockchain network.

- Ganache: Ganache is local test network for rapid Ethereum and distributed application development and can be used across the entire development. Enabling us to test, deploy and develops dapps in a safe and deterministic environment.
- Truffle: It is a development framework for Ethereum this provide us to compiled smart contracts. This generates an artifacts which play an important role in the successful deployment of application.

Implementation Details

- Validate the voter identity.
 - Submit identity information which gets verified by the organisation.
 - Organisation can refer to the database of the registered voters and verify the person is registered on their database and is eligible to vote.
 - All the information will be securely added on to the voter blockchain.
- After the identity is verified.
- A smart contract will be executed that will issue a valid so that he can vote and submit it to the ballot box.

- Blockchain based voting system ensure that a user does not vote multiple times.
- After voting the vote becomes a transaction and gets stored in the blockchain after encryption.
- Once the vote is casted, it cannot be modified because of the immutable characteristics of blockchain.
- The voter will be even provided with the option to print the receipt as a proof of casting the vote.
- Through blockchain, the voter will be able to verify that his vote has been casted and counted.

- The voter can even audit each ballot box and confirm if the election results are accurate by retaining the privacy of other voters.
- The election result can be declared immediately after the voting is over without any chances of human error.
- Blockchain technology will provide the required flexibility to a voter to login.
- This would encourage more and more people to vote and become a part of the democratic world.

Result and Testing

- Steps for Unit Testing are:-
 - Creation of a Test Plan
 - Creation of Test Cases and the Test Data
 - Creation of scripts to run the test cases wherever applicable
 - Execution of the test cases, once the code is ready
 - Fixing of the bugs if present and re-testing of the code
 - Repetition of the test cycle until the Unit is free from all types of bugs.

```
C:\Users\root\Desktop\blockvote-final-year-project> truffle test
Using network 'development'.
Compiling your contracts...
> Compiling .\contracts\Election.sol
> Compiling .\contracts\Migrations.sol
> Artifacts written to C:\Users\root\AppData\Local\Temp\test-202069-286100-17i3ypn.net2
> Compiled successfully using:
    √ initializes with six candidates along with the parties (355ms)
    \sqrt{} it initializes the candidates with the correct values (2155ms)
    √ allows a voter to cast a vote (1193ms)
    √ throws an exception for invalid candiates (4578ms)
    √ throws an exception for double voting (1507ms)
  5 passing (10s)
```

Figure: Test Report

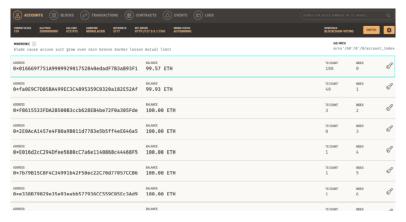


Figure: Smart Contract Owner Account

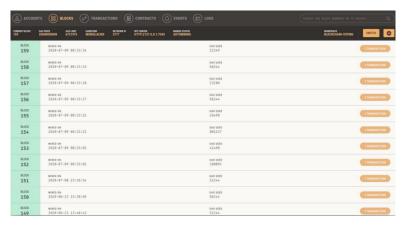


Figure: Block Mined after transaction

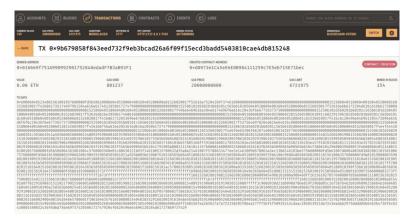


Figure: Contract Creation Transaction

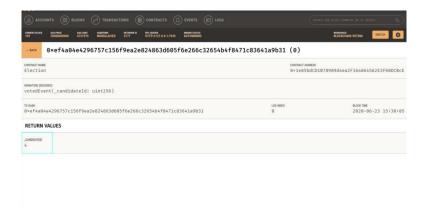


Figure: Voted Event Transaction

Cont...

- An E-Voting system based on Permission Blockchain that do not exposes the progress of election during voting phase.
- System that minimize the cost of voting system.
- Make Voting Convenient for the voter.
- The voting as well as the counting process more transparent.

Expected research outcome

- An E-Voting system based on Permission Blockchain that do not exposes the progress of election during voting phase.
- System that minimize the cost of voting system.
- Make Voting Convenient for the voter.
- The voting as well as the counting process more transparent.

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