A

MINI PROJECT

ON

VOTING SYSTEM

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE COMPLETION OF

BE-IV SEMESTER

IN

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

BY

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project work entitled "**VOTING SYSTEM**" submitted to **CHAITANYA BHARATHI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,** in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the completion of IV semester of B.E in Information Technology, during the academic year 2018-2019, is a record of original work done by**, M.Yogitha Nandini (160117737030) P.Arun Raj (160117737034)** during the period of study in Department of IT, CBIT, HYDERABAD, under our supervision and guidance.

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ABSTRACT

Voting System project manages to have all the basic modules and it also makes voting fully computerized which is very fast and efficient.
Voting System is which maintains records of the participants, candidates and users. This project is designed for voting purpose which saves lot of time and counting is done within a single click.

This project can be used by any college/school/company to make voting computerized. In this project every participant contains unique login Id. When the participant enters the login id and password, it displays all the information about the particular candidate, i.e. his/her personal details and also gives the information about all the candidates who have contested for voting based on topic.

In addition, this project is designed such a way that an individual is not allowed to vote more than once. I.e. once an individual has finished voting, his/her personal information will be disabled. Data in this project is completely secured. Only authorized person can update the information.

Advantages of the project

1. It increases the counting speed.
2. It reduces the human effort.
3. There is no chance of wastage of votes.
4. It saves lot of time.
5. Result will be announced within a short period of time.
6. Since it is a offline local area network(LAN) connected project, no need of internet connection

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 MOTIVATION

1. In general voting system the time consumed for voting is more.
2. It does not give an instant poll result.
3. It is very hard to track who voted and who didn’t.
4. In this technical world it is essential to save time.
5. This project gives the instant results of the poll, and track the voter voted or not.

1.2 OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROJECT

1. This project is designed for voting purpose which saves lot of time and counting is done within limited time.
2. This project can be used by any college/school/company to make voting computerized
3. This is a simple and secure method that helps to know voting results in short period of time.

2. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFCATION

The requirements specification is a technical specification of requirements for the software products. It is the first step in the requirements analysis process it lists the requirements of a particular software system including functional, performance and security requirements. The requirements also provide usage scenarios from a user, an operational and an administrative perspective.

The purpose of software requirements specification is to provide a detail overview of the software project, its and goals. This describes the project target audience and its user interface, hardware and software requirements. It defines how the client, team and audience see the project and its functionality.

Operating system	Windows
Programming Language	Java
Processor	Intel Core i5 or equivalent
RAM	2 GB (32-bit)
Disk space	1.5 GB of free disk space

Table.1 Software and Hardware Requirements

2.1 JAVA

2.1.1 Introduction

Java is a general-purpose computer-programming language that is concurrent, class-based, object-oriented, and specifically designed to have as few implementation dependencies as possible. It is intended to let application developers "write once, run anywhere" (WORA), meaning that compiled Java code can run on all platforms that support Java without the need for recompilation. Java applications are typically compiled to "byte code" that can run on any Java virtual machine (JVM) regardless of

the underlying computer architecture. The language derives much of its original features from Smalltalk, with a syntax similar to C and C++, but it has fewer low-level facilities than either of them. As of 2016, Java was one of the most popular programming languages in use, particularly for client-serverweb applications, with a reported 9 million developers.

Java was originally developed by Canadian James Gosling at Sun Microsystems (which has since been acquired by Oracle) and released in 1995 as a core component of Sun Microsystems' Java platform. The original and reference implementation Java compilers, virtual machines, and class libraries were originally released by Sun under proprietary licenses. As of May 2007, in compliance with the specifications of the Java Community Process, Sun had relicensed most of its Java technologies under the GNU General Public License. Meanwhile, others have developed alternative implementations of these Sun technologies, such as the GNU Compiler for Java (bytecode compiler), GNU Class path (standard libraries), and IcedTea-Web (browser plugin for applets).

The latest version is Java 11, released on September 25, 2018, which is a currently supported long-term support (LTS) version by Oracle. Since Java 9 is no longer supported, Oracle advises its users to "immediately transition" to Java 11. Oracle released the last public update for the legacy Java 8 LTS, which is free for commercial use, in January 2019. Java 8 will be supported with public updates for personal use up to at least December 2020. Oracle and others "highly recommend that you uninstall older versions of Java" because of serious risks due to unresolved security issues.

Oracle extended support for Java 6 ended in December 2018.

2.1.2 System And Sematics

The syntax of Java is largely influenced by C++. Unlike C++, which combines the syntax for structured, generic, and object-oriented programming, Java was built almost exclusively as an Object oriented language. All code is written inside classes, and every data item is an object, with the exception of the primitive data types, (i.e.

integers, floating-point numbers, boolean values, and characters), which are not objects for performance reasons. Java reuses some popular aspects of C++ (such as the printf method). Unlike C++, Java does not support operator overloading or multiple inheritance for classes, though multiple inheritance is supported for interfaces.

Java uses comments similar to those of C++. There are three different styles of comments: a single line style marked with two slashes (//), a multiple line style opened with /* and closed with */, and the Javadoc commenting style opened with /** and closed with */. The Javadoc style of commenting allows the user to run the Javadoc executable to create documentation for the program and can be read by some integrated development environments (IDEs) such as Eclipse to allow developers to access documentation within the IDE.

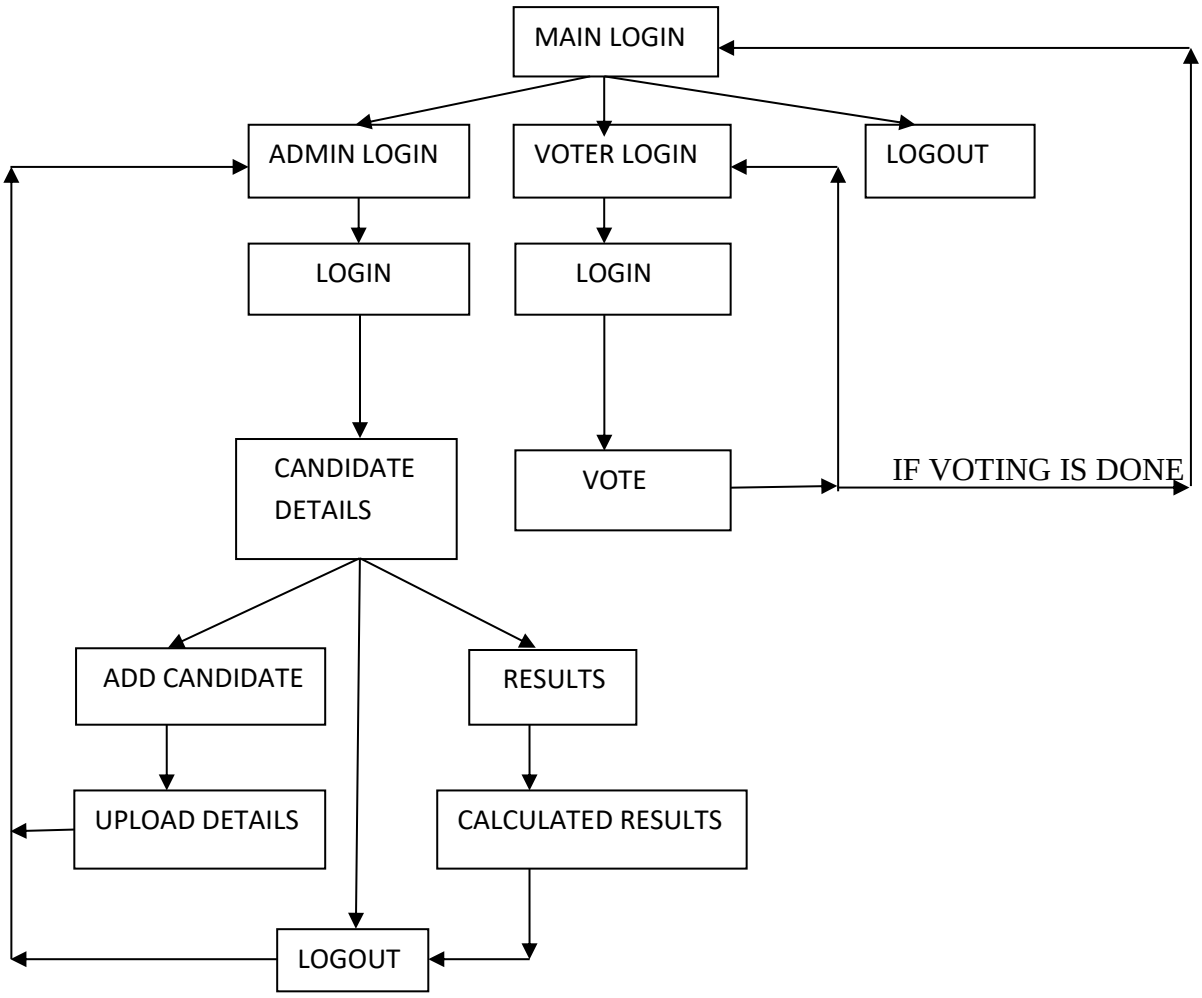
2.1.3 Features

A list of most important features of Java language is given below

1. Simple
2. Object-Oriented
3. Portable
4. Platform independent
5. Secured
6. Robust
7. Architecture neutral
8. Interpreted
9. High Performance
10. Multithreaded
11. Dynamic
12. Distributed

3. SYSTEM DESIGN

3.1 FLOW CHART



4. IMPLEMENTATION

First of all you have to open the project in java net beans. Then we need to run the main login jFrame. 7 jFrames are used for this project.

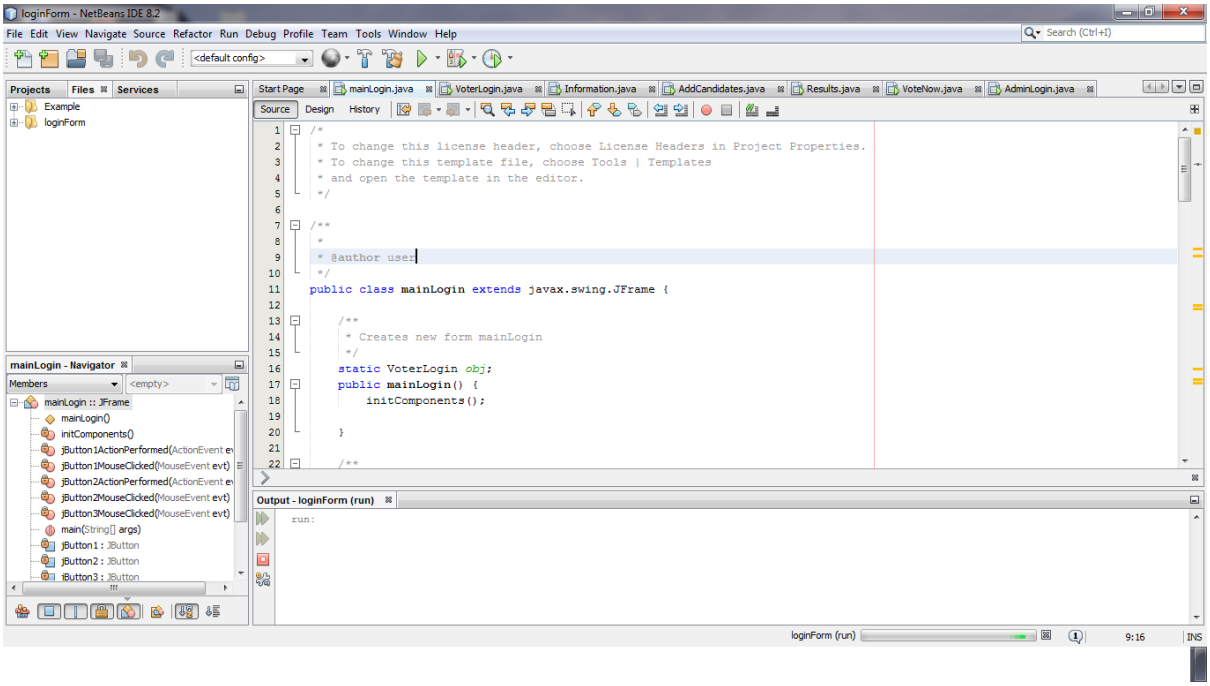


Fig-4.1 Net beans sample code

The jFrames are :

1. Main Login

2. Admin Login

3. Information

4. Candidate Details

5. Voter Login

6. Vote Now

7. Result

5. TESTING & RESULTS

Now let us discuss the tasks done by these jFrames with output screenshots.Main login consists of three buttons named as Admin login, Voter login, Logout. Admin login button is used to open the Admin Login applet. Voter login button is used to open the Voter Login applet. Logout button is used to close the applet.

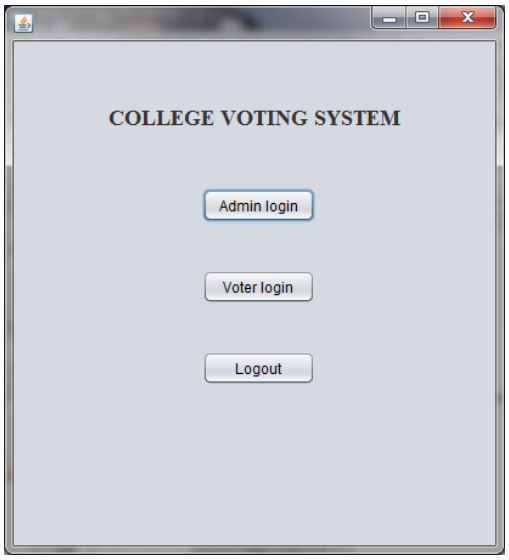


Fig 5.1 Main Login

When Admin login is selected it opens the Admin Login applet. This consists of two labels named username, password followed by two text fields to store text and two buttons named login, logout. When login is selected it opens candidate information applet. When logout button is clicked it closes the applet.

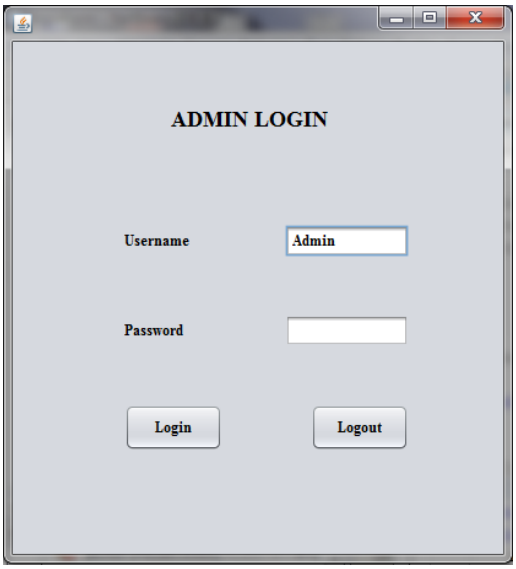


Fig 5.2 Admin Login

If username and password doesn't match it gives a message prompt.

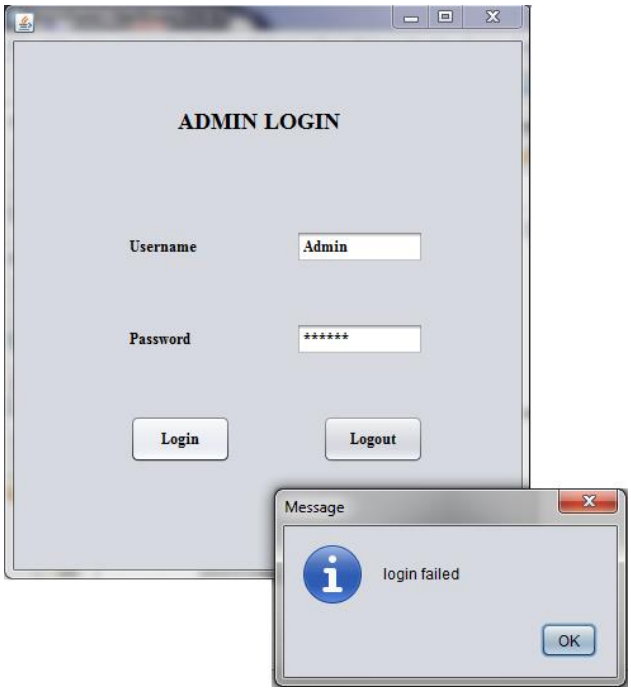


Fig 5.3 Admin login unsuccessful

If username and password matches it gives a message prompt and it opens candidate information applet.

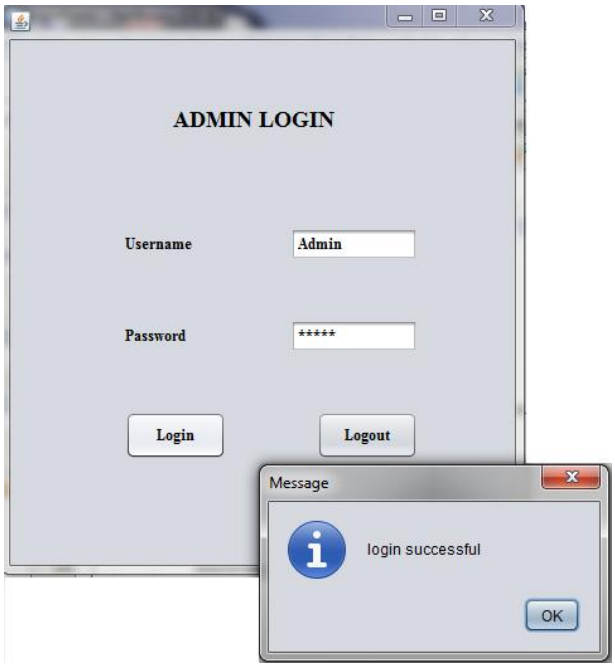


Fig 5.4 Admin login successful

It consists of three buttons named as Add candidate, Results, Logout.

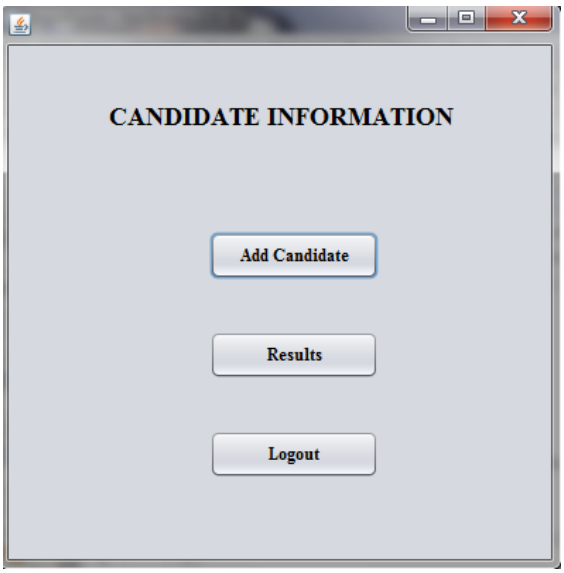


Fig 5.5 Candidate Information

If Add Candidate is selected it opens Candidate Details applet. This consists of three labels named as Name, Branch, and Year. A text field for storing name of the candidate. Two combo boxes to store details of branch and year of the candidate

A button named as Upload when clicked creates a new file in net beans and opens Candidate information applet. For this project we used three candidates.

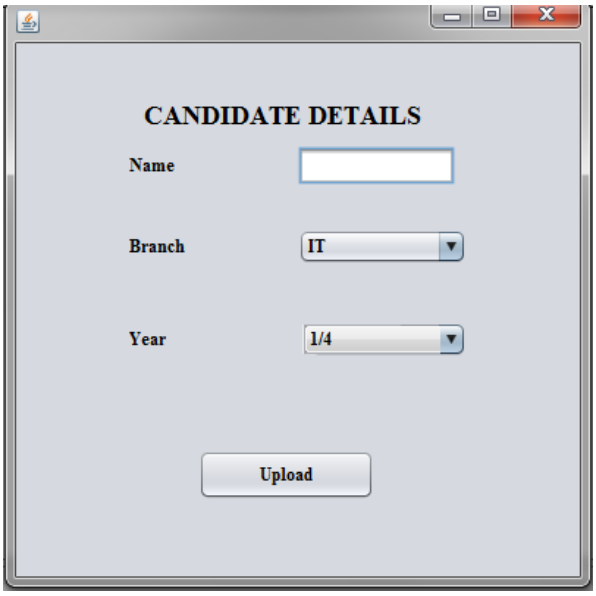


Fig 5.6 Candidate Details

If Voter login is selected it opens Voter login applet. It consists of two labels named username, password. A combo box to store names of ten voters. A Password field to store password of the voter. Two buttons named login, remaining votes. If remaining votes is clicked it display number of voters left to vote using a label, if it is zero it opens main login.

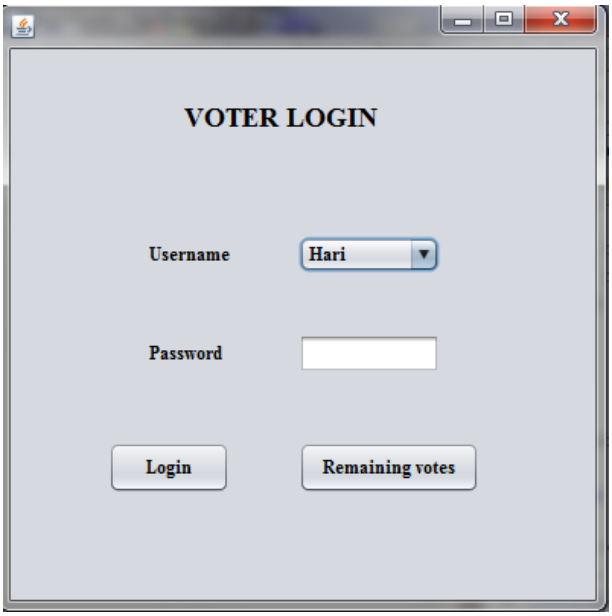


Fig 5.7 Voter Login

If username and password doesn't match it gives a message prompt.

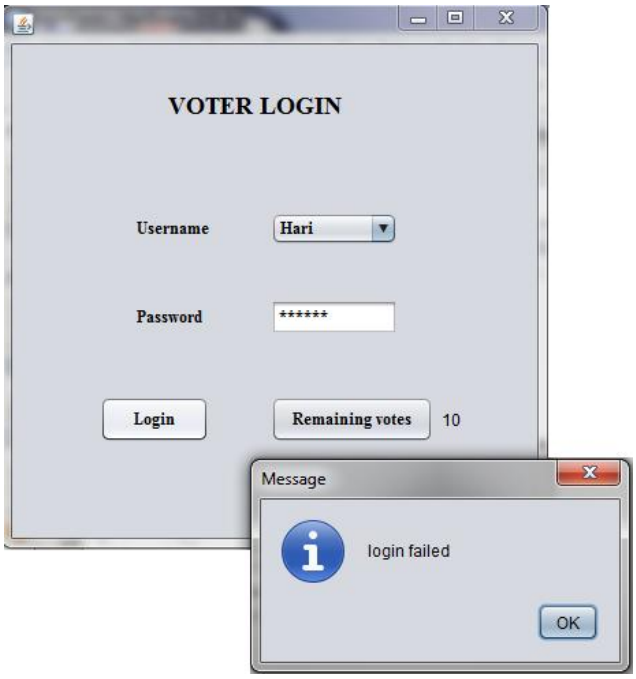
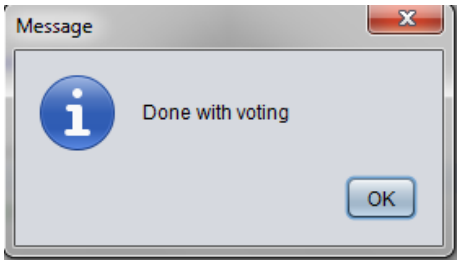


Fig 5.8 Voter Login Unsuccessful

If username and password matches it opens vote now applet. When combo box item count is zero it gives a message prompt



If username and password matches it gives a message prompt and it opens vote now applet. It consists of a combo box list of candidate1, candidate2, candidate3. A label named selected candidate. A text field is used to display the selected item of the combo box. Three buttons to display the profile of the candidates individually, when the button is clicked it opens the file of the candidate. A button named vote to cast their vote. When this button is clicked it store the casted vote to respective candidate by using files.

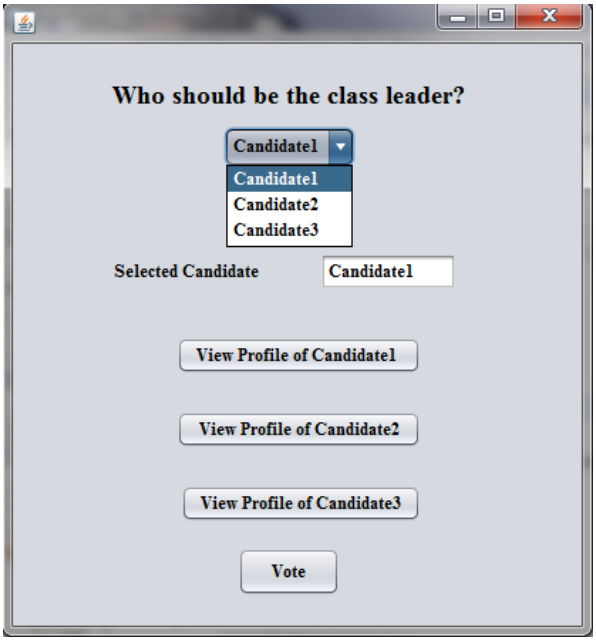


Fig 5.9 Vote Now

After completion of voting, Admin can check the results by candidate information applet containing results button it opens results applet, contains nine labels named candidate1, candidate2, candidate3 and votes. Other three labels to display number of votes to individual candidates. Two buttons named calculate and log out. When calculate button is clicked labels display number of votes received to individual candidate.

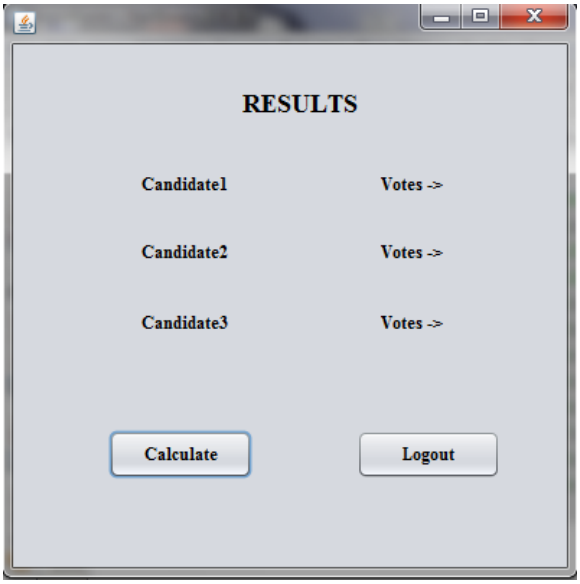


Fig 5.10 Results

After voters casting their votes the results applet, the label displays number of votes received to the candidates.

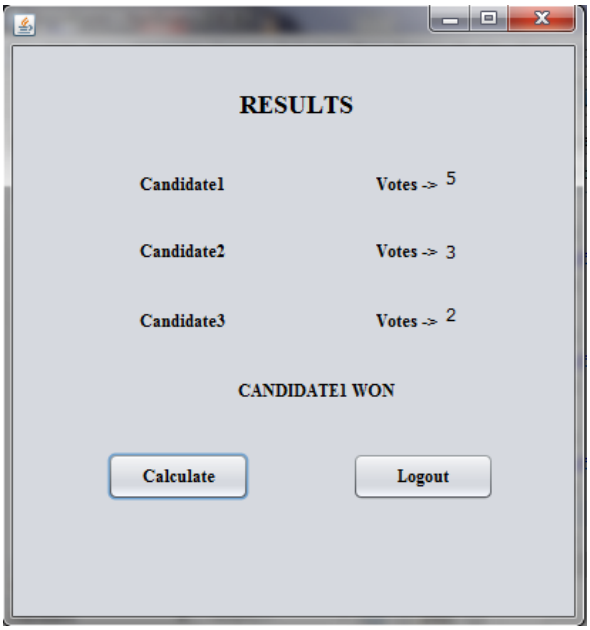


Fig 5.11 Results After Voting

6. CONCLUSION & FUTURE SCOPE

This project is designed such a way that voter is not allowed to vote more than once. Data in this project is completely secured. So, with the use of this project we can save lot of time, Efficiency is high and also this method is completely safe and secure.

Only authorized person (Admin) can update the Candidate information. Individual voter can vote only once.

This project can be extended by making it online using other software. This project can be developed into an android application using android studio software.

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