

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This is great pleasure and immense satisfaction to express our deepest sense of gratitude and thanks to everyone who has helped us in completing our work successfully. We are presenting this Project report on “**A FRAMEWORK TO MAKE VOTING SYSTEM TRANSPARENT USING BLOCK CHAIN TECHNOLOGY**” as part of the curriculum of B.E. Computer Engineering. Inspiration and guidance are invaluable in every aspect of life especially in the field of academics, which we have received from our respected **Project Guide:** Dr. Shital Agrawal and **Head of Computer Department:** Prof. Vishal R. Shinde. Besides, we take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the **Principal:** Dr. Mrs. Geetha K. Jayaraj, SSJCET, for providing a good environment and facilities to complete this project. We would also like to thank all our staff and friends who have directly or indirectly guided and helped us in the preparation of this report and also for giving us unending support right from the stage this idea was conceived.

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LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Paper Published in International Journal for Research in Engineering Application & Management (IJREAM) With Paper-ID: _____ in Special Issue I Create on **“A FRAMEWORK TO MAKE VOTING SYSTEM TRANSPARENT USING BLOCK CHAIN TECHNOLOGY”** In April 2024.

ABSTRACT

The Indian voting system is now inefficient and open to outside interference. Voter ID cards are the only thing that are subject to security checks, and these days, many people can fake them. It is sluggish and can take time to hand count the votes. Polling booths are taken and most ballots are frequently destroyed in certain remote regions with no security. The main goal is to address issues with both conventional and digital elections, including any form of error or unfairness that may have occurred during the election process. To make sure a fair election and mitigate unfairness, the voting process can employ blockchain technology. To cut down on repetition and inconsistency, electronic voting has gradually replaced paper-based voting. It is possible to introduce a new voting system that acquires login and requires both the candidate's name and a face verification. It's a web application that works with each kind of browser. The name, photo, and other information of eligible voters will be stored in the state or district government database, if deemed appropriate. Thus, only eligible voters will be capable to cast ballots thanks to trained data. Additionally, this program makes sure that voting is anonymous. Each user is assigned a random block chain address after logging in, which is unrelated to their personal information. As a result, it is impossible to determine which user voted for which candidate. Even voters without literacy will benefit from the straightforward, user-friendly interface that is in use [1].

Keywords - e-voting, Blockchain technology , KNN, Face-detection, Transparency, Cryptographic Identity.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
PCA	Principal Component Analysis
CNN	Convolutional Neural Networks
ANN	Artificial Neural Network
DS-DSA	Deep Stacked Denoising Sparse Autoencoders
DFD	Data Flow Diagram
AI	Artificial Intelligence
DL	Deep Learning
KNN	K- Nearest Neighbors