INDEX

Abstract:

The word "vote" means to choose from a list, to elect or to determine. The main goal of voting (in a scenario involving the citizens of a given country) is to come up with leaders of the people's choice.

Most countries have problems when it comes to voting.Some of the problems involved include rigging votes during election, insecure or inaccessible polling stations, inadequate polling materials and also inexperienced personnel.

This online voting/polling system seeks to address the above issues. It should be noted that with this system in place, the users, citizens in this case shall be given ample time during the voting period. They shall also be trained on how to vote online before the election time.

Functionality:

First, the admin(voting incharge) has to log in to his account through his credentials. Then he will get the details of the votes of the candidates.

ENROLL:
Through this function the voters have to enroll for the voting by giving their aadhaar details and others.

VOTING :
Through this function voting will be done by the voter after entering the adhaar details of the voter.

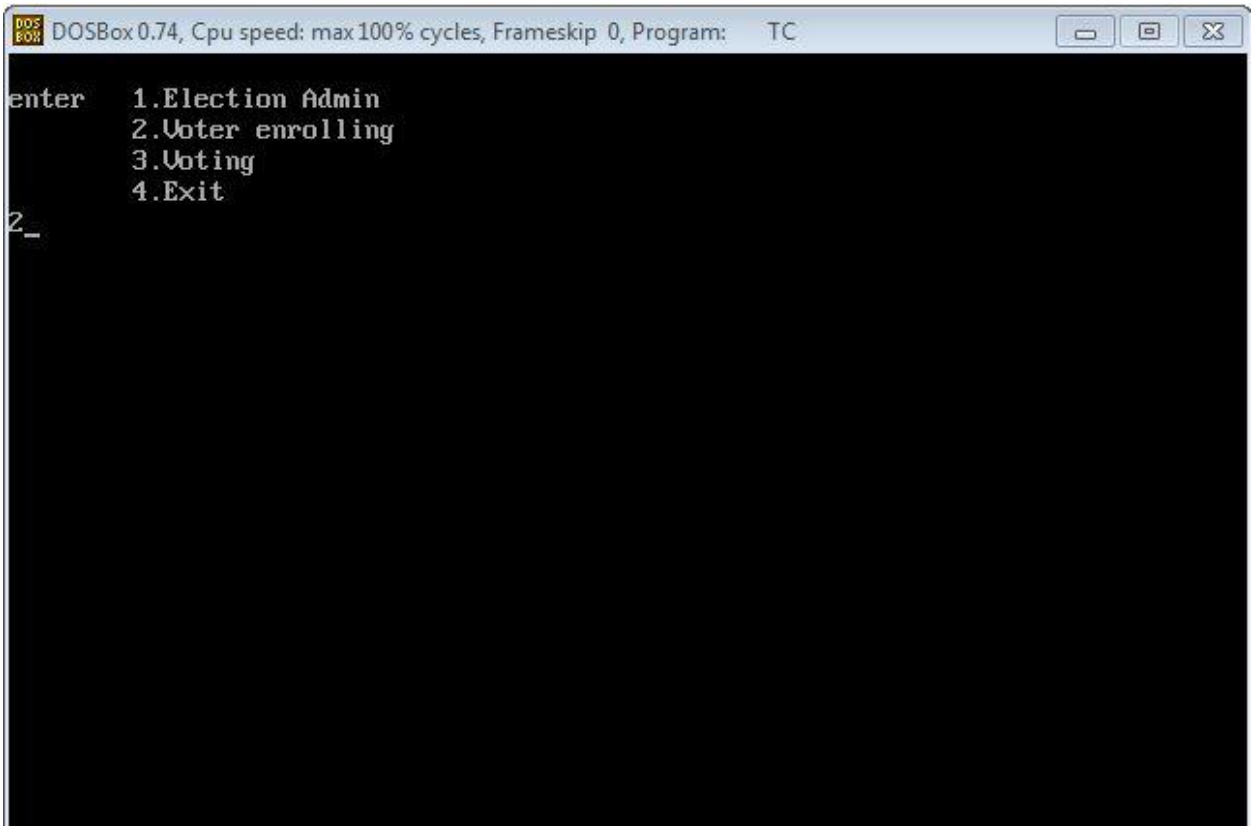
LEAD:
This tells the leading candidate among the candidates.

Through our Course based project we give the user a Online Voting System

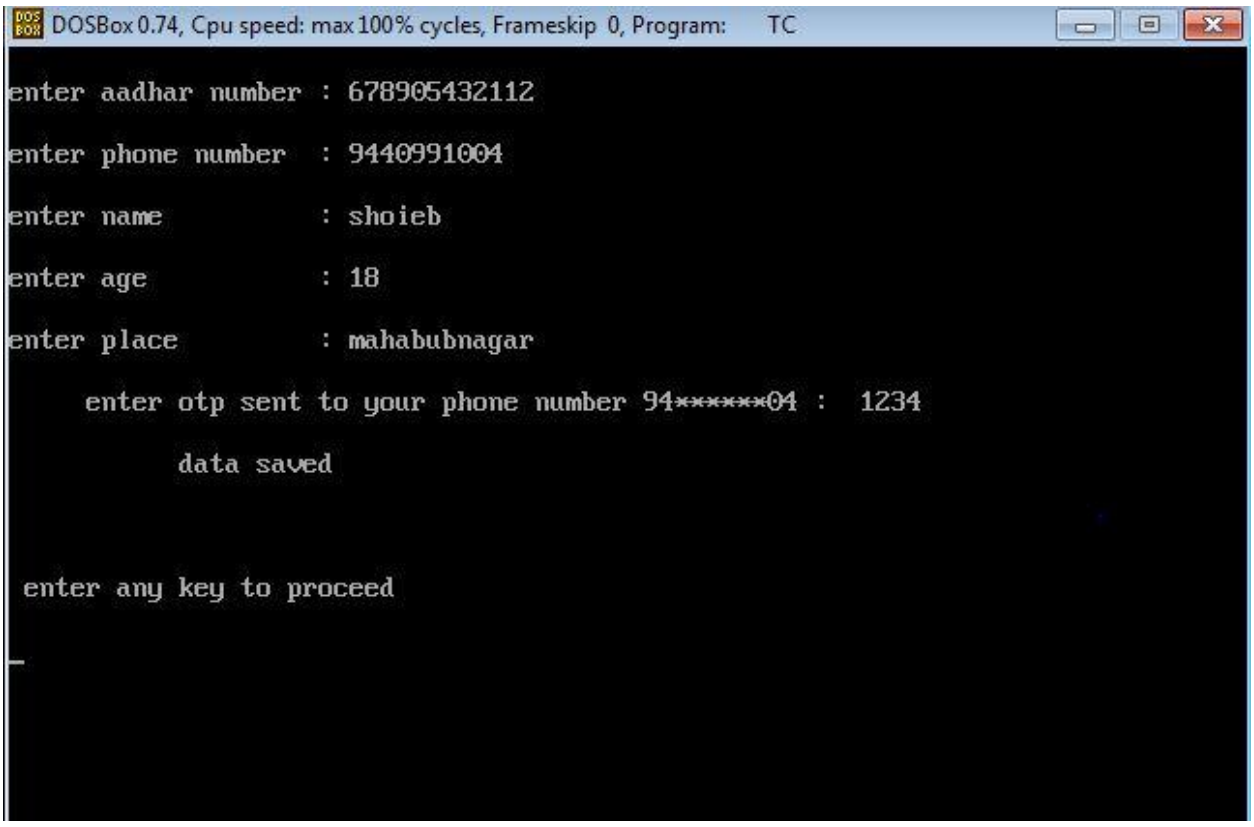
Code: Online Voting System  **CLICK HERE**

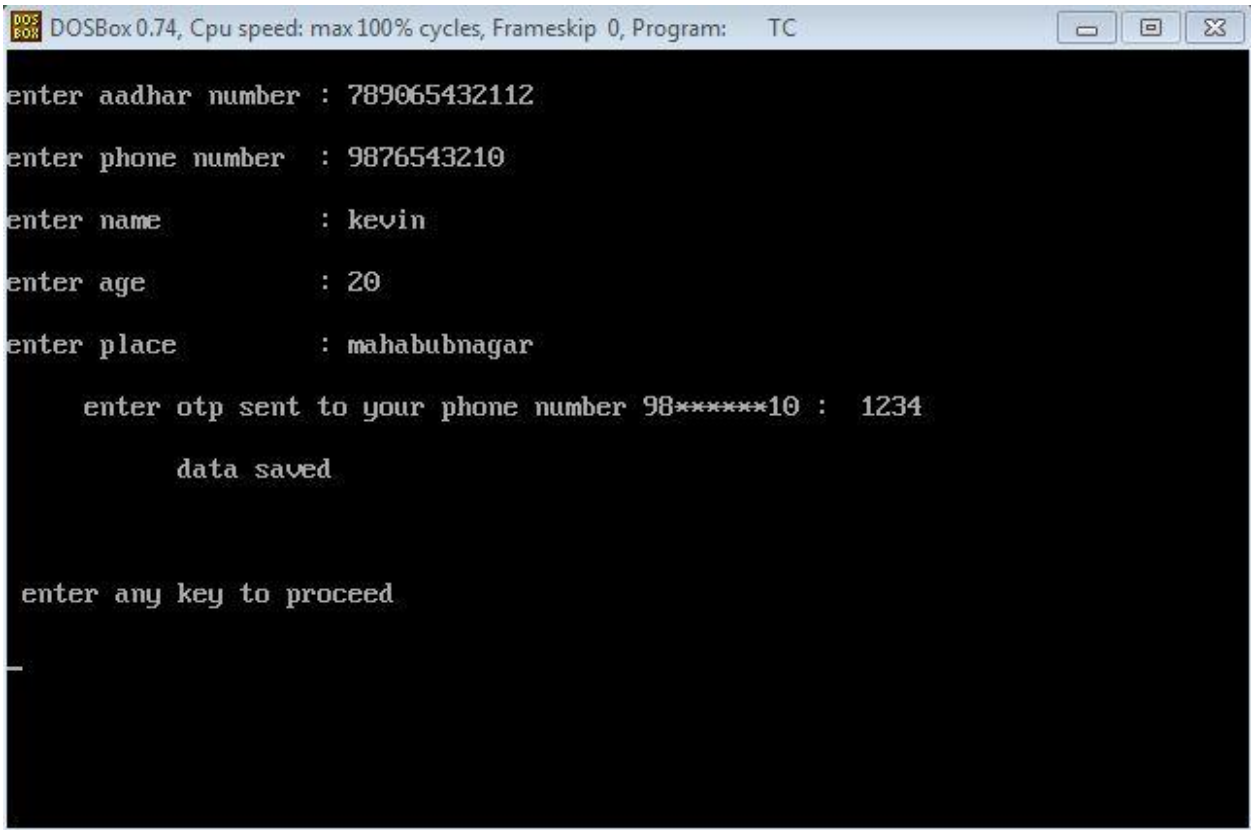
Screen shots:

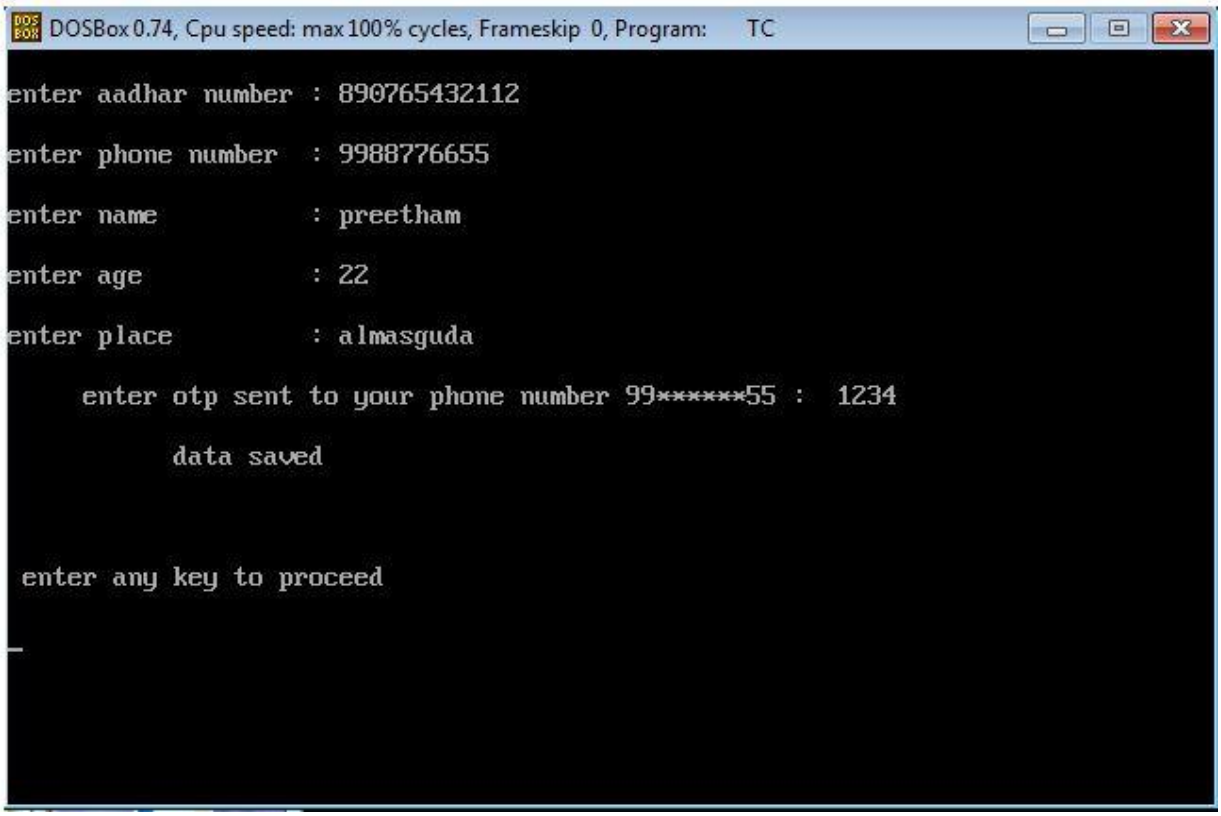
Preview

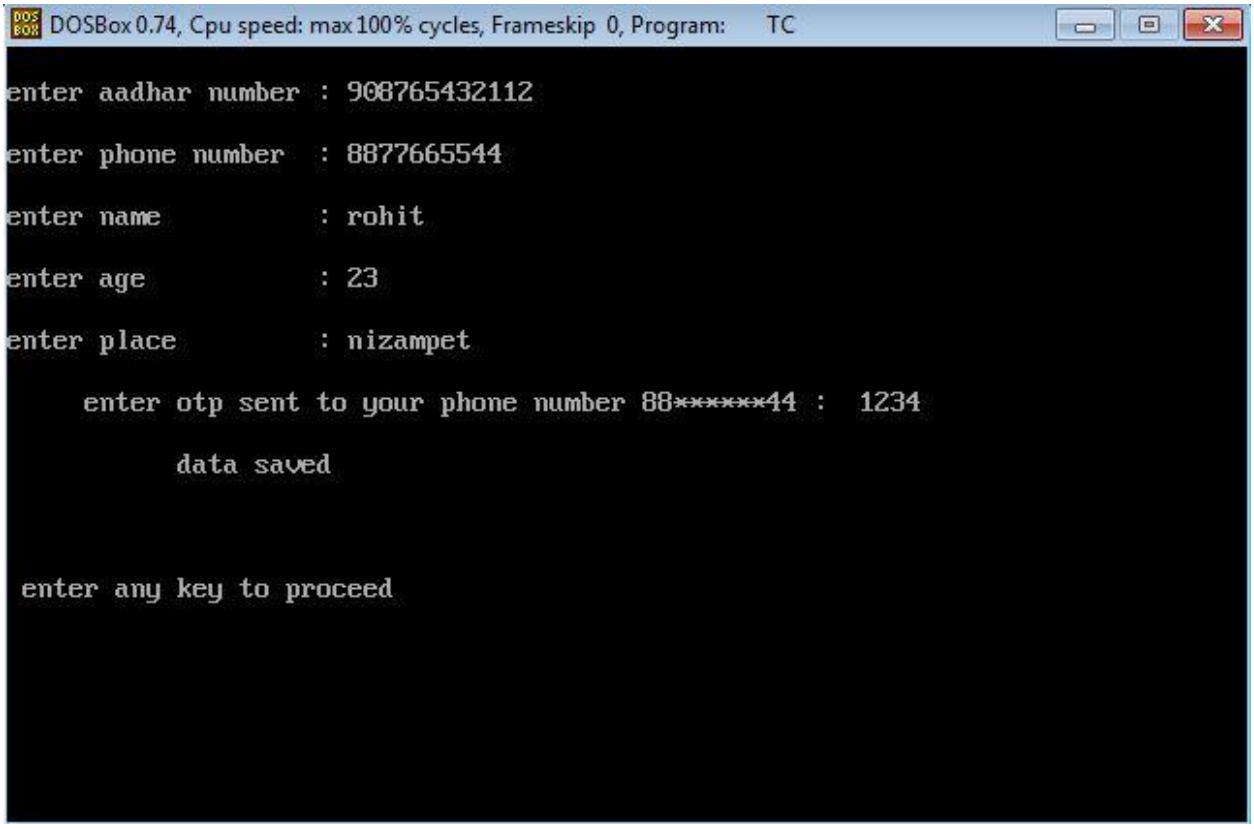


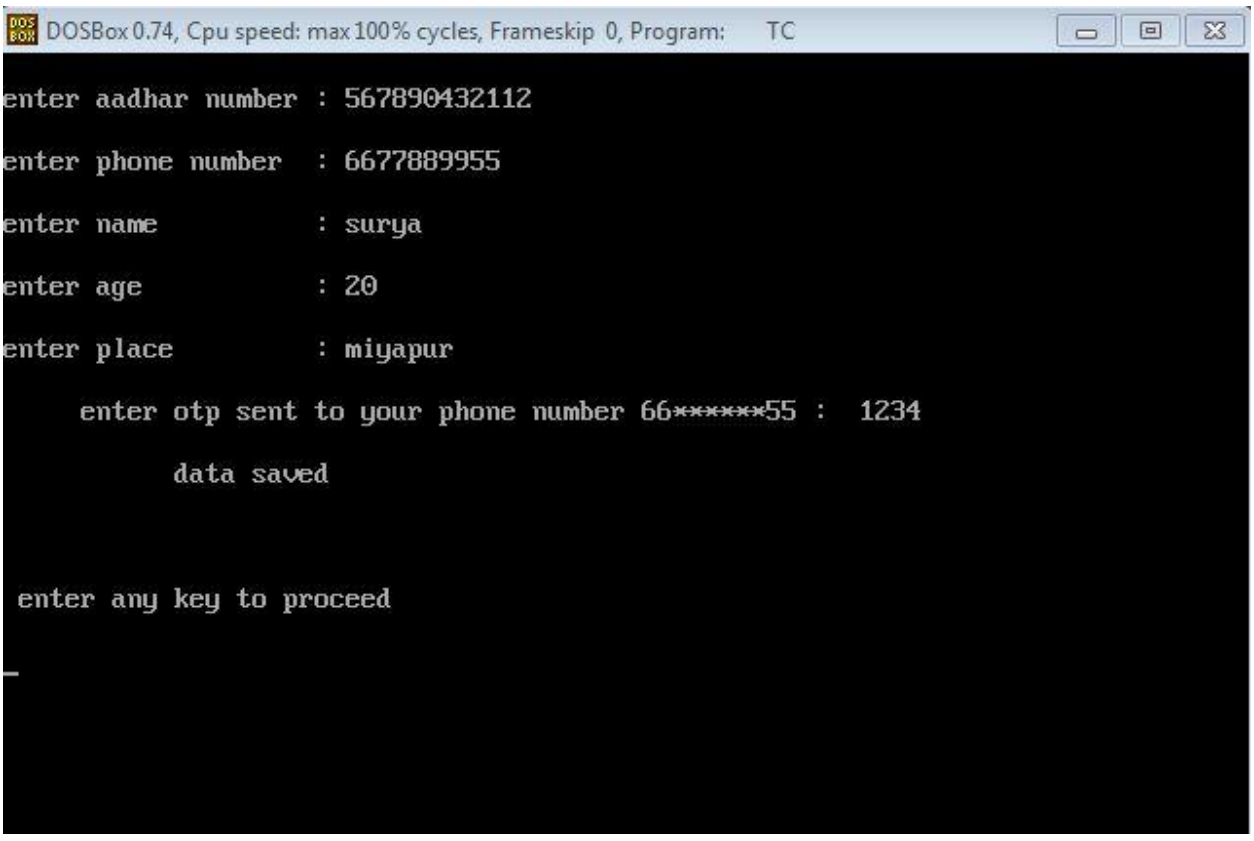
Voter Enrollment


DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC
enter aadhar number : 678905432112
enter phone number : 9440991004
enter name : shoieb
enter age : 18
enter place : mahabubnagar
enter otp sent to your phone number 94******04 : 1234
data saved
enter any key to proceed

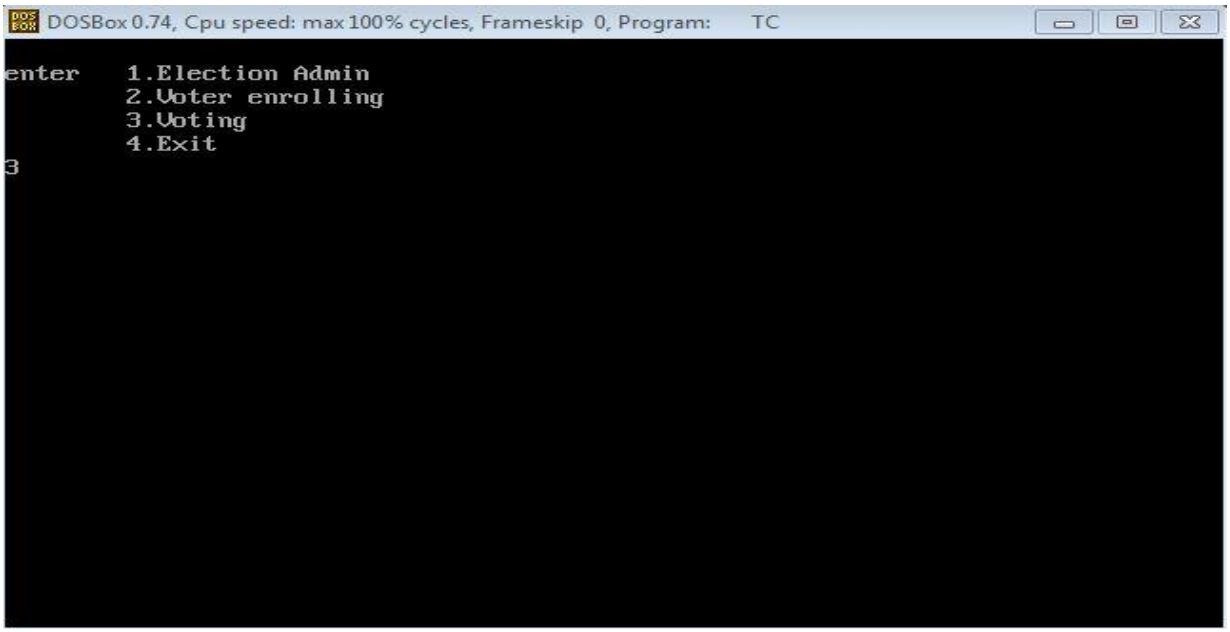

DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC
enter aadhar number : 789065432112
enter phone number : 9876543210
enter name : kevin
enter age : 20
enter place : mahabubnagar
enter otp sent to your phone number 98******10 : 1234
data saved
enter any key to proceed

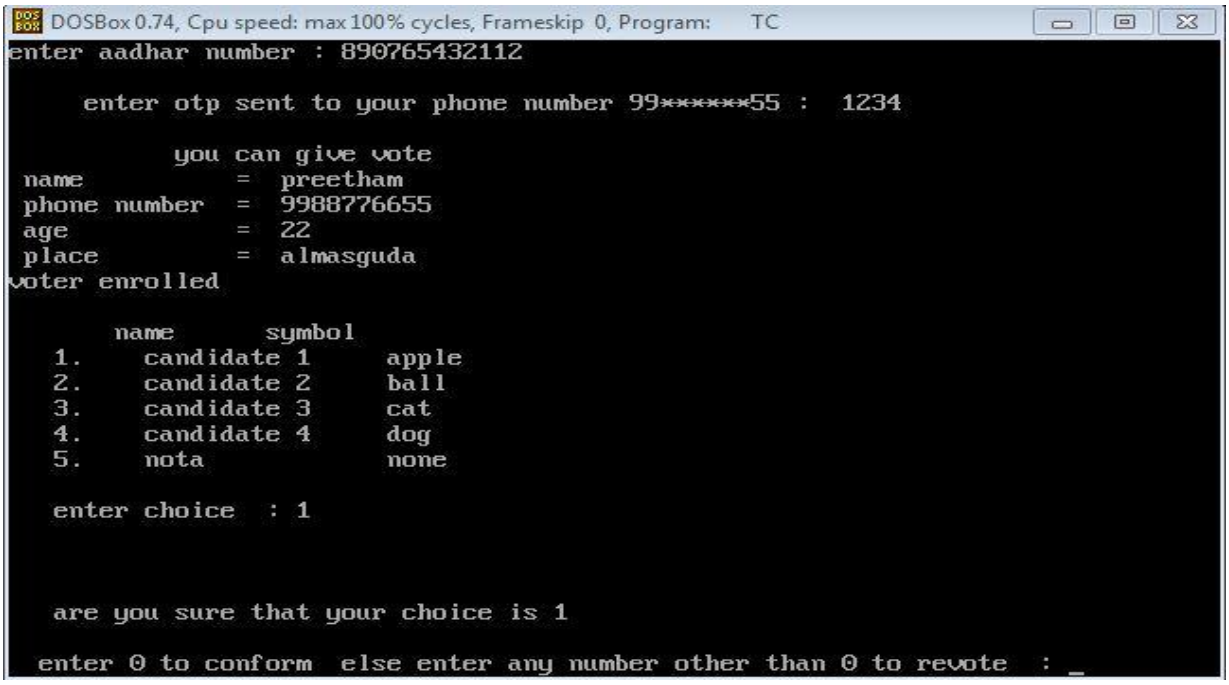

DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC
enter aadhar number : 890765432112
enter phone number : 9988776655
enter name : preetham
enter age : 22
enter place : almasguda
enter otp sent to your phone number 99******55 : 1234
data saved
enter any key to proceed

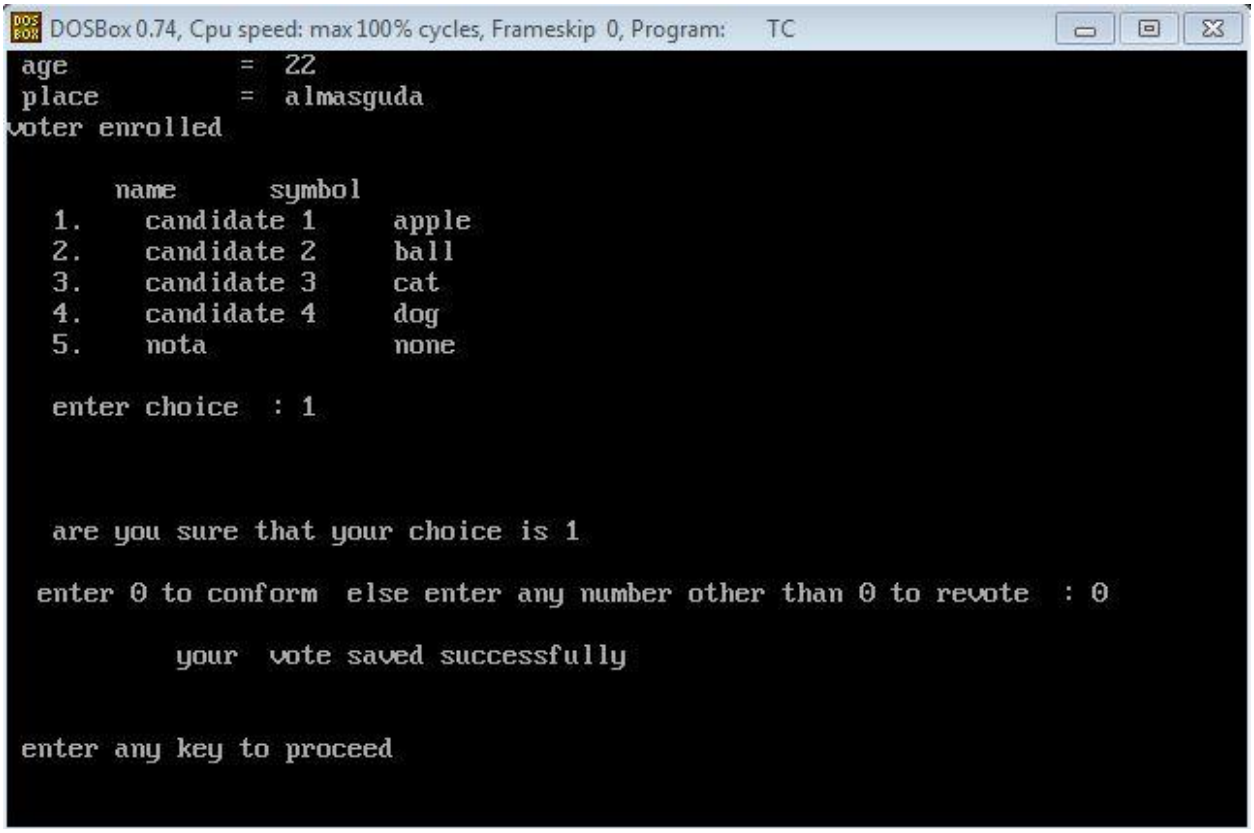

DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC
enter aadhar number : 908765432112
enter phone number : 8877665544
enter name : rohit
enter age : 23
enter place : nizampet
enter otp sent to your phone number 88******44 : 1234
data saved
enter any key to proceed


DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC
enter aadhar number : 567890432112
enter phone number : 6677889955
enter name : surya
enter age : 20
enter place : miyapur
enter otp sent to your phone number 66******55 : 1234
data saved
enter any key to proceed

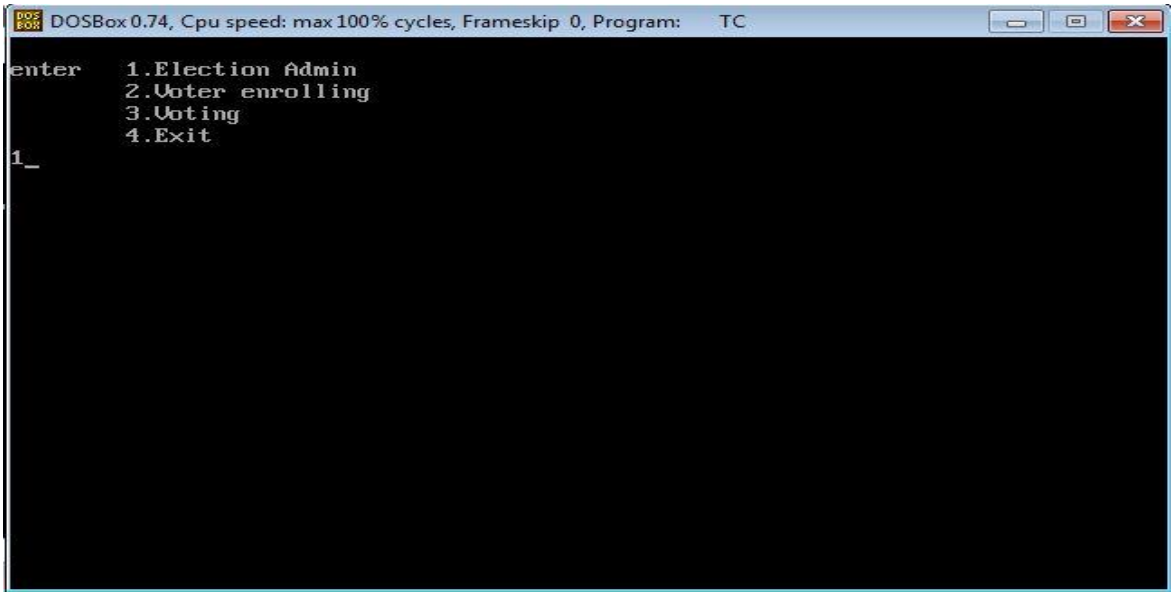
Voting

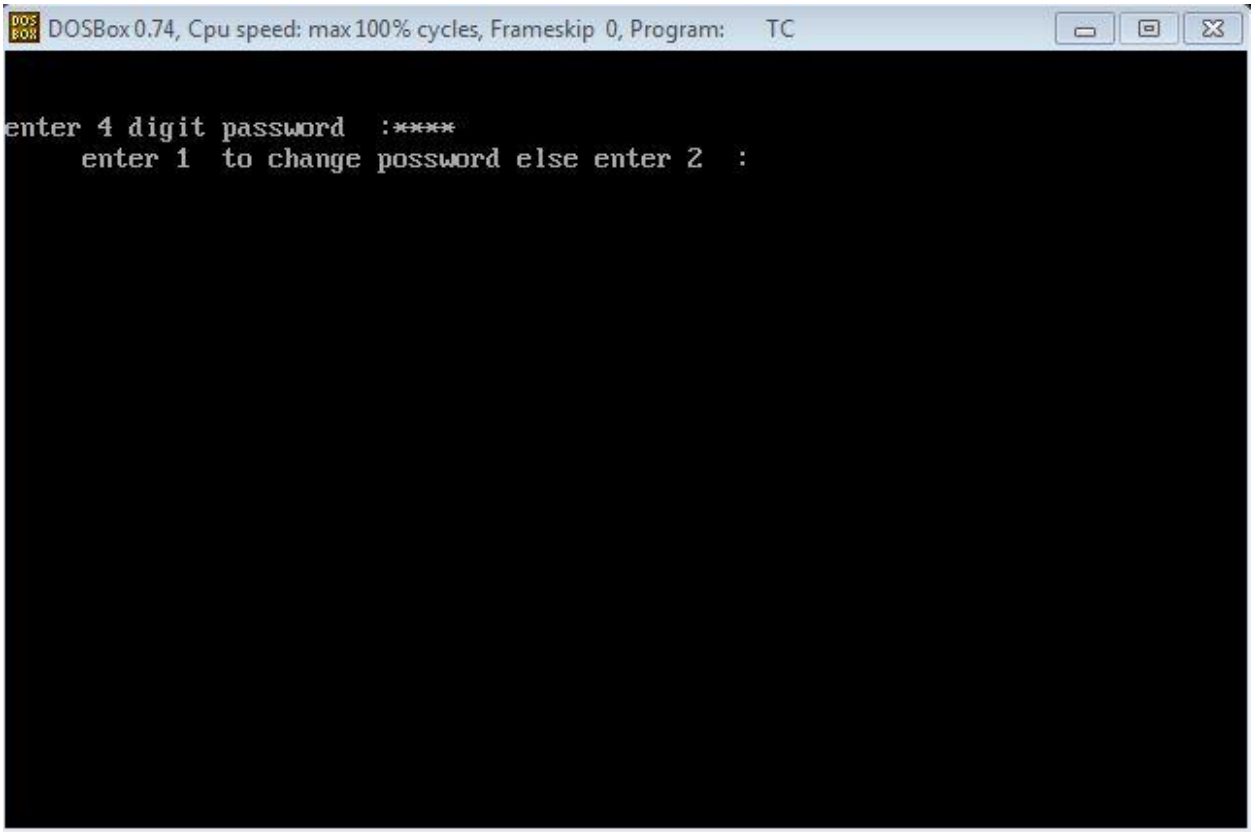

DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC
enter 1.Election Admin
2.Voter enrolling
3.Voting
4.Exit
3

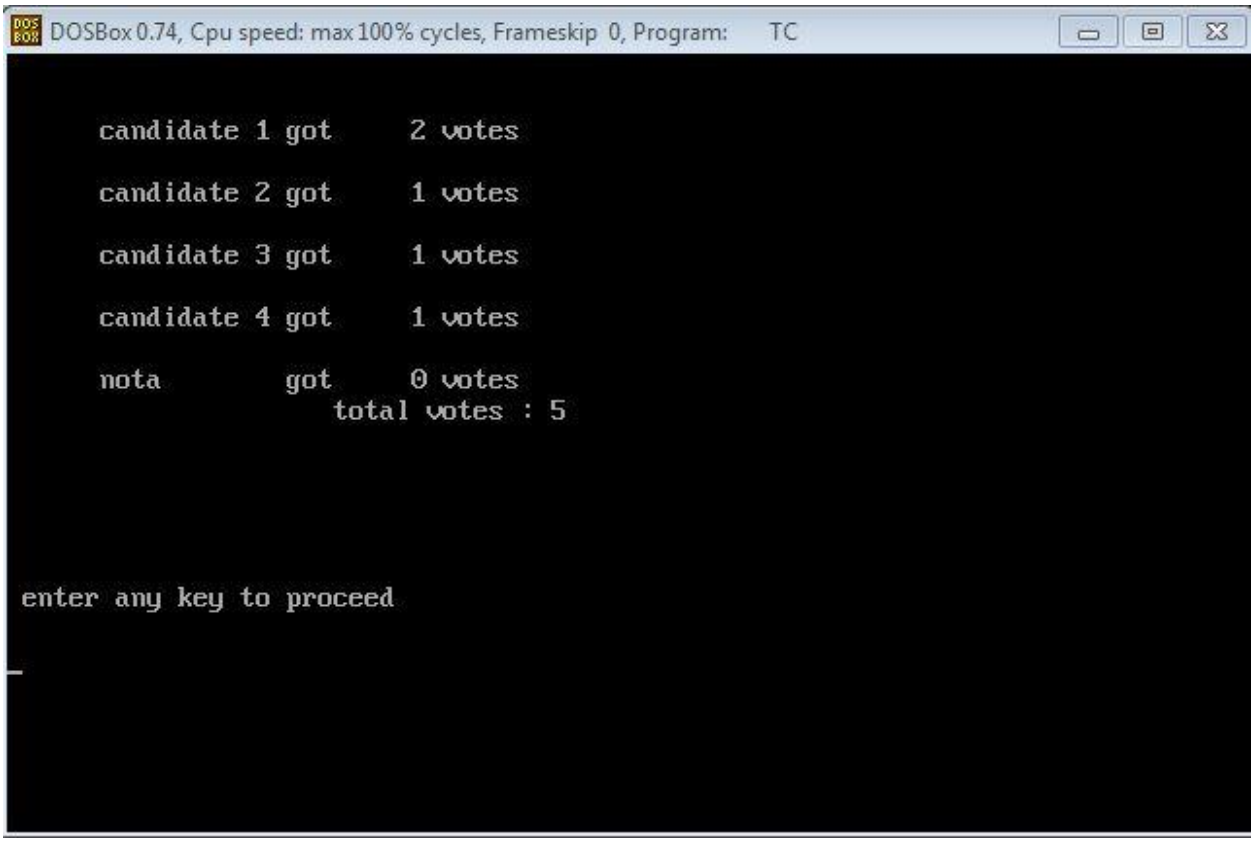

DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC
enter aadhar number : 890765432112
enter otp sent to your phone number 99******55 : 1234
you can give vote
name = preetham
phone number = 9988776655
age = 22
place = almasguda
voter enrolled
name symbol
1. candidate 1 apple
2. candidate 2 ball
3. candidate 3 cat
4. candidate 4 dog
5. nota none
enter choice : 1
are you sure that your choice is 1
enter 0 to conform else enter any number other than 0 to revote :



Election Administrator




DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC
enter 4 digit password :****
enter 1 to change possword else enter 2 :


DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC
candidate 1 got 2 votes
candidate 2 got 1 votes
candidate 3 got 1 votes
candidate 4 got 1 votes
nota got 0 votes
total votes : 5
enter any key to proceed

5) WIL REPORT

VNR VIGNANA JYOTHI INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

B.Tech. I Year II Semester – CSE C

19ES1IT01 - DATA STRUCTURES

Why am I Learning, What I am Learning

ROLL. NO	NAME	DATA STRUCTURES USED
19071A05C4	AKULA ROHITH	STACKS,LINKED LISTS,TREES
19071A05C5	ALLADI SURYA THEJA	
19071A05F2	MOHAMMAD SHOAIB IQBAL	
19071A05G3	PREETHAM CHANDRABABU SHINDE	
19071A05H8	TUPILI CLEMENT KEVIN SUCHETAN	

DEFINITIONS OF DATA STRUCTURES USED IN OUR PROJECT

Stack: A Stack is an Abstract Data Type (ADT),where insertion and deletion are performed from one end known as Top End.

- Insertion is also known as Push.
- Deletion is known as Pop.

The order in which elements come off a stack gives rise to its alternative name, LIFO (last in, first out).push() function is used to insert new elements into the Stack and pop() function is used to remove an element from the stack.The name "stack" for this type of structure comes from the analogy to a set of physical items stacked on top of each other.Stack is an ordered list of similar data type. Stack is said to be in Overflow state when it is completely full and is said to be in Underflow state if it is completely empty.Stack can be implemented by using arrays and linked lists.

- isempty(),isfull() are the boolean functions which check whether the stack is empty or full and returns true or false.
- push() inserts the element into the stack.
- pop() removes the element from the stack.
- display(),search() functions are used to view the elements and to search an element whether it is present in the stack.
- top() will convey the top most element of the stack which is inserted at last.

Expression Evaluations and Recursive Calls use Stack Memory.

Linked Lists: A linked list is a linear data structure which consists of nodes where each node contains a data field and a reference(link) to the next node in the list.In the linked list elements are not stored at contiguous memory locations.Linked list can be visualized as a chain of nodes, where every node points to the next node.Each node holds its own data and the address of the next node hence forming a chain like structure.They are a dynamic in nature which allocates the memory when required. Linked Lists are used to create trees and graphs.
Insertion,Deletion,Search,Display are the operations performed in the linked lists.
We use a pointer "first" to point the first node of the linked list.To access the entire linked list data we require this pointer.If the starting address(first) is lost,then we cannot access the linked list.There will be two parts in a node the first part is data and the other part is address part which stores the address of the next node so we can access the node even if the memory allocation is not sequential.The address part is filled with NULL until a new node is created.When a new node is created the node's address is stored in the previous node address part replacing the NULL in it.

There are three types of Linked Lists:

1)Singly Linked Lists:

Singly linked lists contain nodes which have a data field as well as 'next' field, which points to the next node in line of nodes. Operations that can be performed on singly linked lists include insertion, deletion,display and search.

2)Circular Linked Lists:

In the last node of a list, the address part is filled with the starting address(First) of the list instead of NULL.So we can move directly to the starting node after the last node is visited.Operations that can be performed are Insertion,deletion,display and search.

3)Doubly Linked Lists:

In a 'doubly linked list', each node contains, data part,Right link and left link. The right link saves the address of the next node and the left link saves the address of the previous node.The traversal can be done in both forward and backward directions.

Trees:A tree is a non-linear data structure in which the data is represented in a hierarchical fashion. A tree is a collection of nodes connected by directed (or undirected) edges.The starting element of a tree is called ‘Root Node’.

Each node can have arbitrary number of children. Nodes with no children are called leaves, or external nodes.Nodes, which are not leaves, are called internal nodes. Internal nodes have at least one child.Nodes with the same parent are called siblings.The depth of a node is the number of edges from the root to the node.General trees are used to model applications such as file systems.

Conclusion:

From this project we can

- reduce the time taken to vote.
- decrease the time for counting votes.
- reduces the chance of fake votes.
- need not to spend much time.
- it will be fair at counting votes.
- easy accessible.

Bibliography:

https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/6756265