A

Project Report

on

Decentralized Voting System Using Ethereum Blockchain

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of

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Abbreviations

DApp - Decentralized Application

JS - JavaScript

ETH - Ethereum

ZKP - Zero-Knowledge Proofs

PoS - Proof of Stake

TPS - Transactions Per Second

UI - User Interface

SRS - Software Requirements Specification

UI/UX - User Interface / User Experience

ER Diagram - Entity-Relationship Diagram

UML - Unified Modeling Language

Sol – Solidity

TS - TypeScript

API - Application Programming Interface

GDPR - General Data Protection Regulation

CCPA - California Consumer Privacy Act

IPFS - InterPlanetary File System

List Of Figures

Contents

Abstract

Ensuring the security and transparency of voting processes is essential in modern democracies. This project introduces a decentralized voting system utilizing the Ethereum blockchain to mitigate issues such as fraud, tampering, and lack of transparency inherent in traditional voting systems.

By leveraging the immutable and decentralized nature of the Ethereum blockchain, the system guarantees that votes are securely cast, counted, and verified without the need for a central authority.

The core of this system is built using Solidity, a programming language for writing smart contracts on the Ethereum blockchain. Smart contracts automate and enforce the election rules, ensuring a tamper-proof voting process. The Truffle Suite, including Truffle, Ganache, and Drizzle, facilitates the development, testing, and deployment of these smart contracts

Interaction with the Ethereum blockchain is handled via the Web3.js library, which allows seamless integration between the client-side application and the blockchain. The frontend of the voting application is developed using React.js, ensuring a responsive and interactive user experience, while Bootstrap is used for styling to achieve a clean and mobile-friendly interface.

This decentralized voting system demonstrates a significant advancement in electoral processes, showcasing how blockchain technology can enhance the integrity, security, and transparency of democratic systems.

Introduction

In modern democracies, the integrity of voting systems plays a critical role in maintaining public trust and ensuring the proper functioning of electoral processes. Traditional voting systems, whether paper-based or electronic, often face challenges related to security, transparency, and efficiency. These systems can be susceptible to tampering, fraud, human error, and operational inefficiencies, leading to mistrust in the final election results. To address these issues, blockchain technology, specifically Ethereum's decentralized framework, provides a promising solution.

1.1 Introduction to Blockchain

Blockchain is a distributed digital ledger technology that allows participants in a network to share and validate transactions in a secure and transparent manner without the need for intermediaries. The technology operates on a decentralized model, where data is shared across a network of computers instead of being housed in a centralized database.. This makes it difficult to hack or manipulate the data, ensuring the integrity and security of the system.

The blockchain technology gained popularity with the emergence of Bitcoin, which was the first decentralized cryptocurrency. Since then, the technology has been utilized across multiple industries, such as finance, supply chain management, healthcare, and voting, among others.

Blockchain operates by organizing data into blocks that are connected sequentially, forming a chain hence the term "blockchain”. Each block contains a unique code, known as a hash, that is generated based on the contents of the block. The hash is subsequently used to connect the block to the one before it, creating a chain of interconnected blocks.

After a block is added to the blockchain, it cannot be modified or removed unless agreed upon by the network participants. This renders the technology unchangeable, guaranteeing that the data recorded on the blockchain remains secure from tampering and fully transparent.

In summary, blockchain technology has the capacity to transform how we store and exchange data, enhancing its security, transparency, and accessibility.

1.2 Decentralized Voting Using Blockchain

A decentralized voting system built on the Ethereum blockchain has the potential to revolutionize the way we conduct elections. By leveraging the security, transparency, and immutability of blockchain technology, decentralized voting systems can eliminate many of the challenges and risks associated with traditional voting systems.

In a decentralized voting system, each voter has a unique digital identity, and their vote is recorded on the blockchain, ensuring that the vote is tamper-proof and cannot be altered. Decentralized voting systems also eliminate the need for intermediaries, such as government agencies, to oversee the election process, making it more efficient and less susceptible to corruption or manipulation.

Furthermore, decentralized voting systems can increase voter participation by allowing voters to cast their ballots from anywhere in the world, as long as they have an internet connection. This can lead to a more democratic and inclusive electoral process, with greater voter engagement and higher turnout. Overall, a decentralized voting system using the Ethereum blockchain has the potential to bring significant benefits to the electoral process, making it more secure, transparent, and accessible to everyone.

1.3 Problem Definition

Traditional centralized voting systems suffer from security issues, such as data breaches, tampering, and delays. These systems lack transparency, making it hard for the public to verify the authenticity of results. The project aims to develop a decentralized voting system using Ethereum blockchain to overcome these issues and ensure secure, transparent, and efficient elections.

1.4 Benefits

The decentralized voting system built on Ethereum blockchain technology offers several advantages over traditional voting systems:

- **Enhanced Security:** The system's reliance on Ethereum's immutable ledger ensures that vote records are tamper-proof and protected against fraud.
- **Increased Transparency:** Blockchain technology allows for public verification of the voting process, which enhances trust and ensures that the results are accurate and transparent.
- **Improved Efficiency:** Smart contracts automate vote processing, validation, and counting, reducing administrative overhead and the time required to finalize election results.
- **Remote Voting Capability:** By allowing voters to securely cast their votes from anywhere with internet access, the system increases voter turnout and convenience.

1.5 Summary

In conclusion, this project aims to revolutionize the voting process by utilizing the Ethereum blockchain to address the shortcomings of traditional voting systems, offering a more secure, transparent, and efficient solution for modern elections.

Literature Review

Several experimental blockchain-based voting systems have been tested around the world. For example, in 2018, the U.S. state of West Virginia piloted blockchain voting for military personnel stationed overseas. Other countries, such as Estonia, have also experimented with using blockchain for secure voting systems. While these pilots have shown promise, challenges like scalability, voter privacy, and voter education remain open areas of research.

2.1 Limitations of Traditional Voting Systems

Traditional voting systems, whether paper-based or electronic, are fraught with several limitations that undermine their effectiveness and reliability:

- **Security Vulnerabilities:** Traditional voting systems, particularly electronic voting machines, are susceptible to hacking, tampering, and fraud. Centralized vote storage and counting create single points of failure, which can be exploited to alter the outcome of an election.
- **Lack of Transparency:** In many traditional voting systems, the process of counting votes is not fully transparent, leaving room for doubt about the integrity of the results. Voters have no way to independently verify that their votes were counted correctly.
- **Inefficiencies and Costs:** Traditional voting systems often require significant human resources to manage voter registration, set up polling stations, monitor the voting process, and count votes. This process can be slow, labor-intensive, and prone to errors.
- **Limited Accessibility:** Traditional voting systems require voters to be physically present at polling stations, which can limit accessibility for

individuals who are abroad, disabled, or otherwise unable to attend in person.

Attempts to Improve Traditional Voting Systems

Various technologies have been employed to improve traditional voting systems, such as electronic voting machines and online voting platforms. However, these systems have their own challenges, such as susceptibility to hacking, lack of a paper trail, and concerns about voter privacy.

2.2 Case Studies in Decentralized Voting

1. **West Virginia Blockchain Voting Trial** (2018)

   In 2019, Moscow used a blockchain-based voting platform in its **City Duma Elections**. The system aimed to ensure transparency and eliminate vote tampering by recording votes on Ethereum’s blockchain. Despite a promising start, security flaws were quickly discovered, with researchers highlighting vulnerabilities in vote secrecy. The system successfully demonstrated the potential of blockchain for secure voting but also emphasized the need for better privacy protection.

2. **Voatz (West Virginia, USA)**

   In 2018, West Virginia piloted the **Voatz** blockchain-based voting system for military personnel stationed overseas during the U.S. midterm elections. Using mobile devices, soldiers cast their votes securely over a blockchain. Each vote was encrypted and recorded on a blockchain, ensuring immutability. The pilot aimed to improve accessibility for overseas voters, who often face challenges using traditional absentee voting methods. While the system was praised for improving voter access, concerns about security, scalability, and privacy were raised.

2.3 Ethereum's Contribution to Decentralized Voting

Ethereum's blockchain infrastructure, combined with its smart contract capabilities, offers a solid foundation for building a decentralized voting system. Key contributions include:

- Smart Contract Automation: Ethereum smart contracts eliminate the need for manual oversight in vote counting, validation, and result reporting. This reduces the risk of human error and manipulation.
- Immutability: Once a vote is recorded on the Ethereum blockchain, it cannot be altered, ensuring the integrity of the voting process.
- Transparency and Trust: Because the Ethereum blockchain is publicly verifiable, the voting process is fully transparent, allowing voters and third parties to audit the results without relying on a central authority.
- Global Accessibility: Ethereum-based voting systems can be accessed from anywhere in the world, allowing for remote voting and greater voter participation.

Challenges with Ethereum-Based Voting

Despite Ethereum’s potential, several challenges must be addressed for decentralized voting systems to become mainstream:

- Scalability: Ethereum’s current throughput of approximately 15 transactions per second limits its ability to handle large-scale elections with millions of voters. Layer-2 scaling solutions, such as rollups, and Ethereum 2.0’s transition to a proof-of-stake consensus mechanism aim to address these issues.
- Gas Fees: Ethereum’s transaction fees, known as gas fees, can fluctuate, making it expensive to record votes on the blockchain, especially during periods of high network demand.

- Privacy: Voter anonymity is a critical requirement for any voting system. While Ethereum provides transparency, it does not inherently provide privacy. Ongoing research into privacy-preserving technologies, such as zero-knowledge proofs, explores ways to ensure voter privacy in blockchain-based voting systems.

2.4 Summary

This literature survey highlights the potential of blockchain technology, specifically Ethereum, to address the shortcomings of traditional voting systems. While decentralized voting offers significant improvements in security, transparency, and automation, challenges related to scalability, cost, and privacy remain active areas of research. The proposed decentralized voting system leverages Ethereum's strengths while acknowledging the need for further advancements to ensure its feasibility for large-scale elections.

Analysis

This decentralized voting system on Ethereum combines security, transparency, and scalability. With a modular design and smart contracts, it ensures tamper-resistant voting, promoting trust and verifiability. The React-based interface enhances usability and accessibility, making it versatile for various organizational elections. Future enhancements like multi-factor authentication and advanced voting models could broaden its impact.

3.1 Requirement Collection and Identification

Requirement collection is essential to define what the system must accomplish. This section involves the systematic gathering of requirements, ensuring the decentralized voting system aligns with the goals of transparency, security, and efficiency. Since this project tackles the challenge of ensuring secure, transparent, and tamper-proof voting, requirements were gathered from diverse stakeholders like election organizers, technical experts, and most importantly, end-users (voters).

Given the context of real-world elections, a blockchain voting system must meet high standards of integrity, usability, and accessibility. The key to a successful voting system is accurately understanding the needs of all stakeholders involved.

Since this project tackles the challenge of ensuring secure, transparent, and tamper-proof voting, requirements were gathered from diverse stakeholders like election organizers, technical experts, and most importantly, end-users (voters). Given the context of real-world elections, a blockchain voting system must meet high standards of integrity, usability, and accessibility.

Identified Requirements:

1. **Voter Registration and Authentication**: Every voter needs a secure way to register, using verifiable personal data. Once registered, authentication systems ensure only legitimate users can cast votes.
2. **Vote Submission and Confirmation**: The system must provide a clear, easy-to-follow process for users to submit their votes. Once submitted, voters receive confirmation, and the vote is recorded immutably on the Ethereum blockchain.
3. **Tamper-Proof Voting Records**: Once a vote is cast, it must be impossible to alter or delete, ensuring transparency and trust in the process.
4. **Decentralized Verification**: Through blockchain, any participant can verify votes and ensure the integrity of the electoral process without needing a central authority.
5. **Remote Voting Capability**: Voters should be able to vote securely from anywhere with an internet connection, which is crucial in a world where remote participation is becoming the norm.
6. **Election Results Display**: The system must automatically tally votes and display results in real-time, ensuring transparency.

These requirements aim to ensure the user experience is streamlined and the security of the electoral process remains uncompromised.

3.2 Hardware and Software Requirements

For any blockchain-based system, the **hardware** and **software** infrastructure must be chosen carefully to ensure reliability and scalability.

Hardware Requirements:

- **Server**: This server hosts the voting system's front end and back end, ensuring a stable environment for users.
- **Ethereum Node**: A node connected to Ethereum's blockchain is crucial for interacting with the network, which can be done via a local test node using **Ganache** for development or a live Ethereum node during real-world deployment.
- **User Devices**: Voters will access the system through their own devices, including smartphones, tablets, and computers.

Software Requirements:

1. **Frontend**:
    - **React.js**: A highly popular frontend JavaScript library that provides interactive UI/UX design, giving users a seamless voting experience.
    - **Bootstrap**: For responsive design, making the application usable on devices of all sizes, ensuring it is mobile-friendly.
2. **Backend**:
    - **Ethereum Blockchain**: Provides a decentralized ledger for securely recording votes.
    - **Solidity**: Smart contracts written in Solidity enforce the voting rules and automate the vote counting and verification process.
    - **Web3.js**: Facilitates communication between the front end and the Ethereum blockchain, enabling real-time interaction with smart contracts.
3. **Development Tools**:
    - **Truffle**: A development framework that simplifies the testing and deployment of smart contracts.

- **Ganache**: A personal Ethereum blockchain used for testing during development.
- **Drizzle**: A library that helps manage the front-end connection to the Ethereum blockchain.

3.3 Functional and Non-Functional Requirements

Functional Requirements

These define the specific tasks the decentralized voting system must perform:

1. **User Authentication**: Strong, verifiable authentication mechanisms to allow only registered voters to cast their votes.
2. **Smart Contract Execution**: Once votes are cast, they must be processed by a smart contract that ensures no vote can be altered or removed.
3. **Result Display**: Election results must be calculated in real time and made accessible to authorized entities.
4. **Blockchain Integration**: Each vote is recorded immutably, ensuring that the process can be audited by external entities.

Non-Functional Requirements

These are the quality attributes the system must adhere to:

1. **Security**: The system must protect against tampering, fraud, and unauthorized access. Each vote is encrypted and recorded on a public ledger.
2. **Performance**: The system must be able to handle thousands of transactions (votes) without delays, especially during peak voting times.
3. **Scalability**: As voter turnout grows, the system should maintain performance.

4. **Transparency**: Any authorized entity should be able to verify the election results without compromising voter privacy.
5. **Usability**: A clean and intuitive interface ensures voters can participate easily, even those who are less technically savvy.
6. **Reliability**: The system should be robust enough to ensure availability during critical voting periods, with minimal downtime.

3.4 Software Requirements Specification (SRS)

This SRS document outlines the key components, functionality, and requirements of the decentralized voting system built on Ethereum. The system is designed to address the issues of security, transparency, and efficiency in traditional voting systems by leveraging blockchain technology.

Key components of the SRS:

1. **Introduction**: Explains the purpose, scope, and objectives of the decentralized voting system.
2. **System Overview**: A description of how the system works, including its architecture, user roles, and integration with Ethereum.
3. **Functional Requirements**: Detailed descriptions of the system's functions, like voter registration, vote submission, and smart contract interaction.
4. **Non-Functional Requirements**: Specifications for security, performance, and scalability.
5. **System Interfaces**: Defines how the front (React.js) interacts with the blockchain using Web3.js.
6. **Constraints and Assumptions**: Details limitations such as gas costs on Ethereum, network latency, or device-specific issues.

The SRS ensures the project adheres to all security, scalability, and usability needs, keeping it both technically feasible and aligned with end-user expectations.

3.5 Summary

In summary, the analysis phase of the decentralized voting system identifies and documents the critical functional and non-functional requirements. It specifies the hardware and software tools, focusing on blockchain integration for secure, transparent, and decentralized voting. By doing this, the project lays the foundation for a **robust voting solution** that addresses modern election challenges, offering improved security, efficiency, and trustworthiness in the process.

Design

The design phase focuses on the architectural structure and the blueprint of the decentralized voting system. It illustrates how different components work together to achieve the system's goals. In this chapter, we will describe the system architecture, the data flow, and various UML diagrams that depict the system’s behavior, structure, and interaction.

4.1 Model Architecture

The system architecture for a decentralized voting system using the Ethereum blockchain consists of several layers, each of which performs a specific role to ensure a secure and transparent voting process. The architecture is divided into the frontend, backend, and blockchain layers, each with distinct responsibilities.

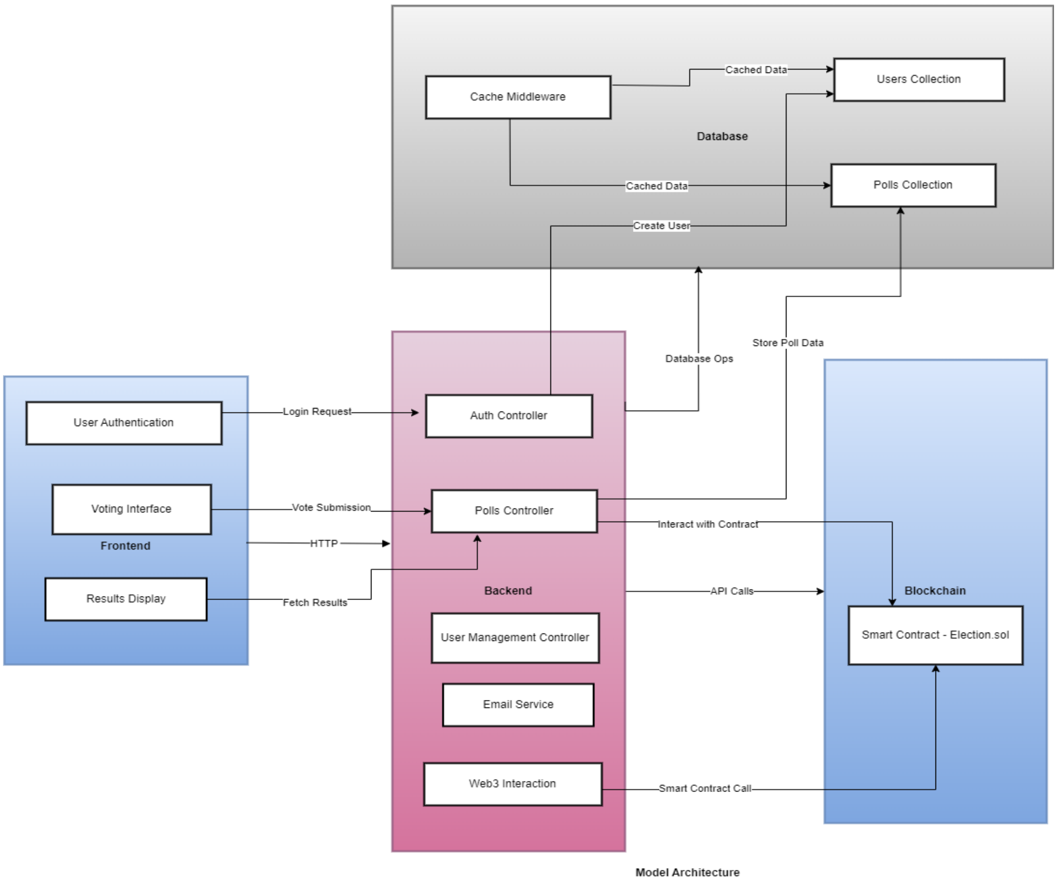

Fig. 4.1.1 Model Architecture

4.2 Data Flow Diagram

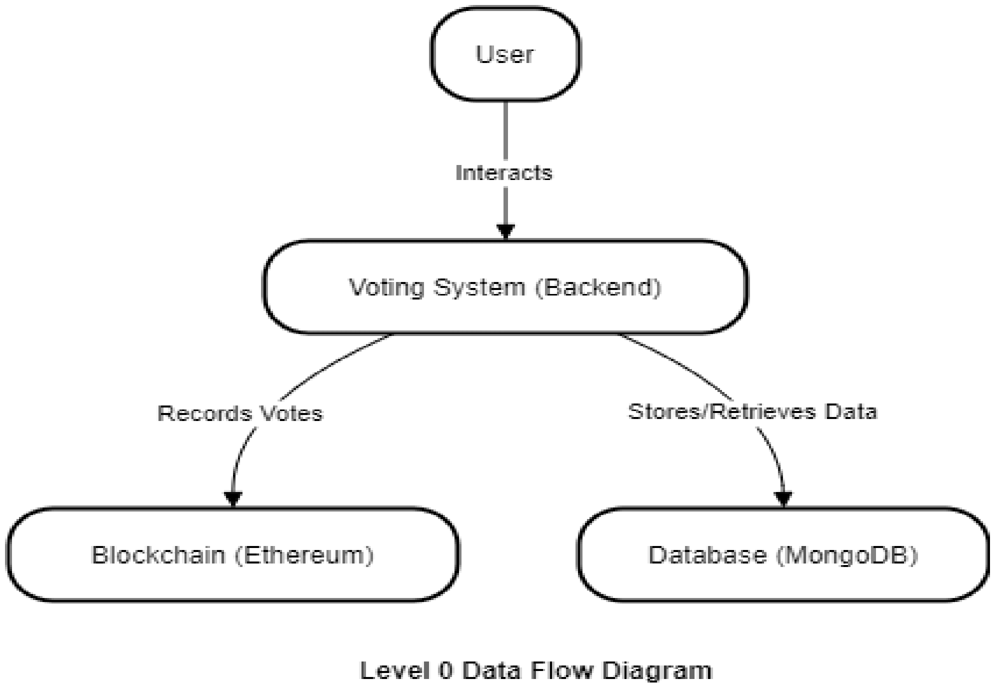

Fig. 4.2.1 DFD Level 0

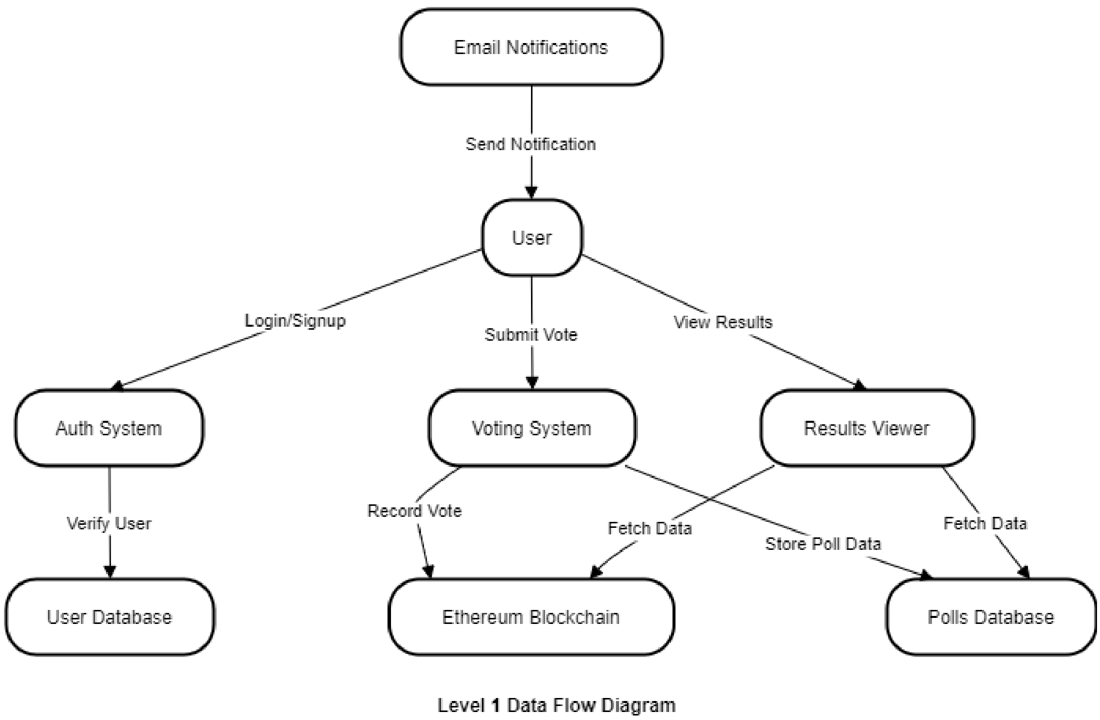

Fig. 4.2.2 DFD Level 1

4.3 ER Diagram (Entity-Relationship Diagram)

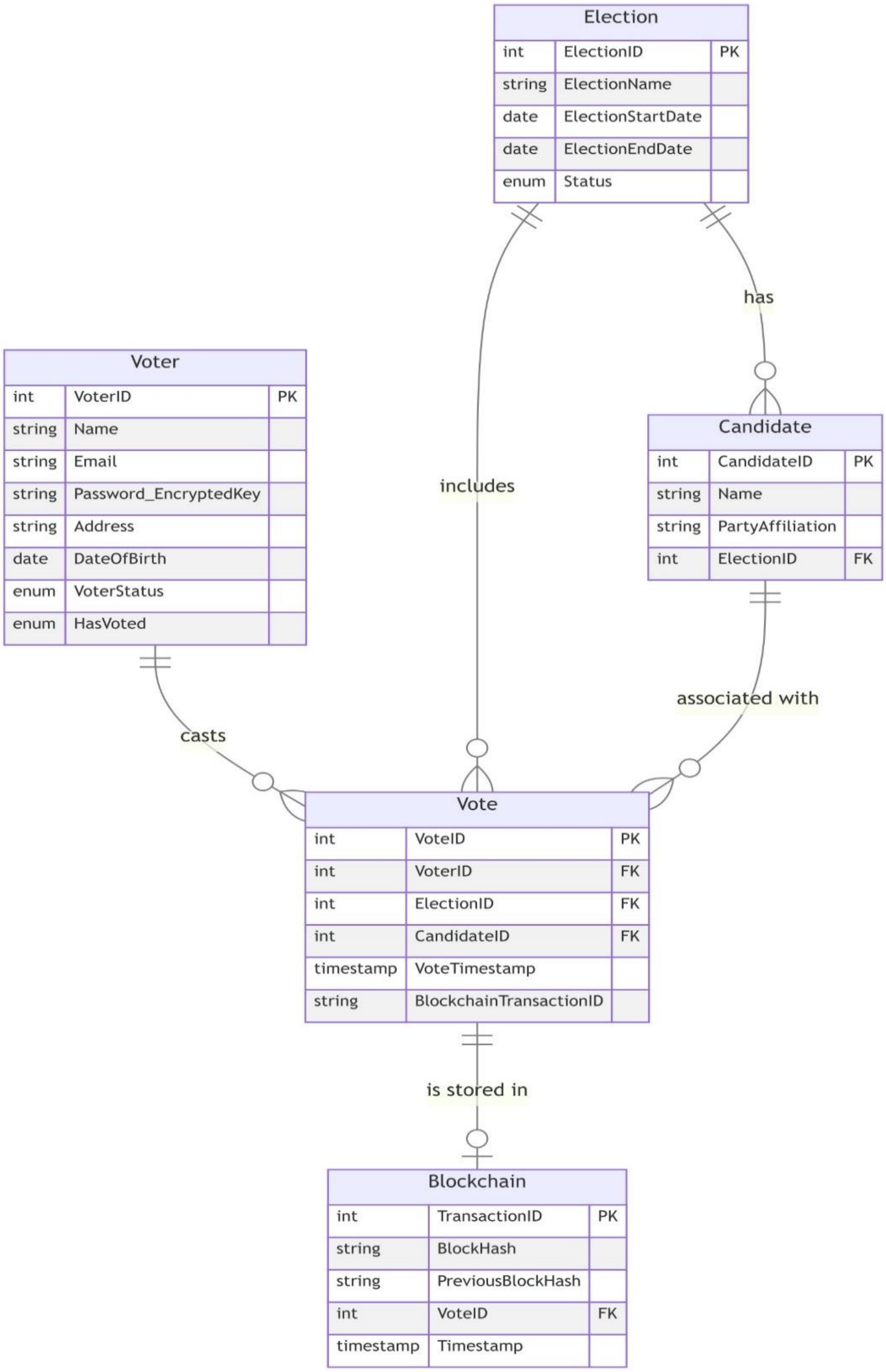

Fig. 4.3.1 Voter's ER Diagram

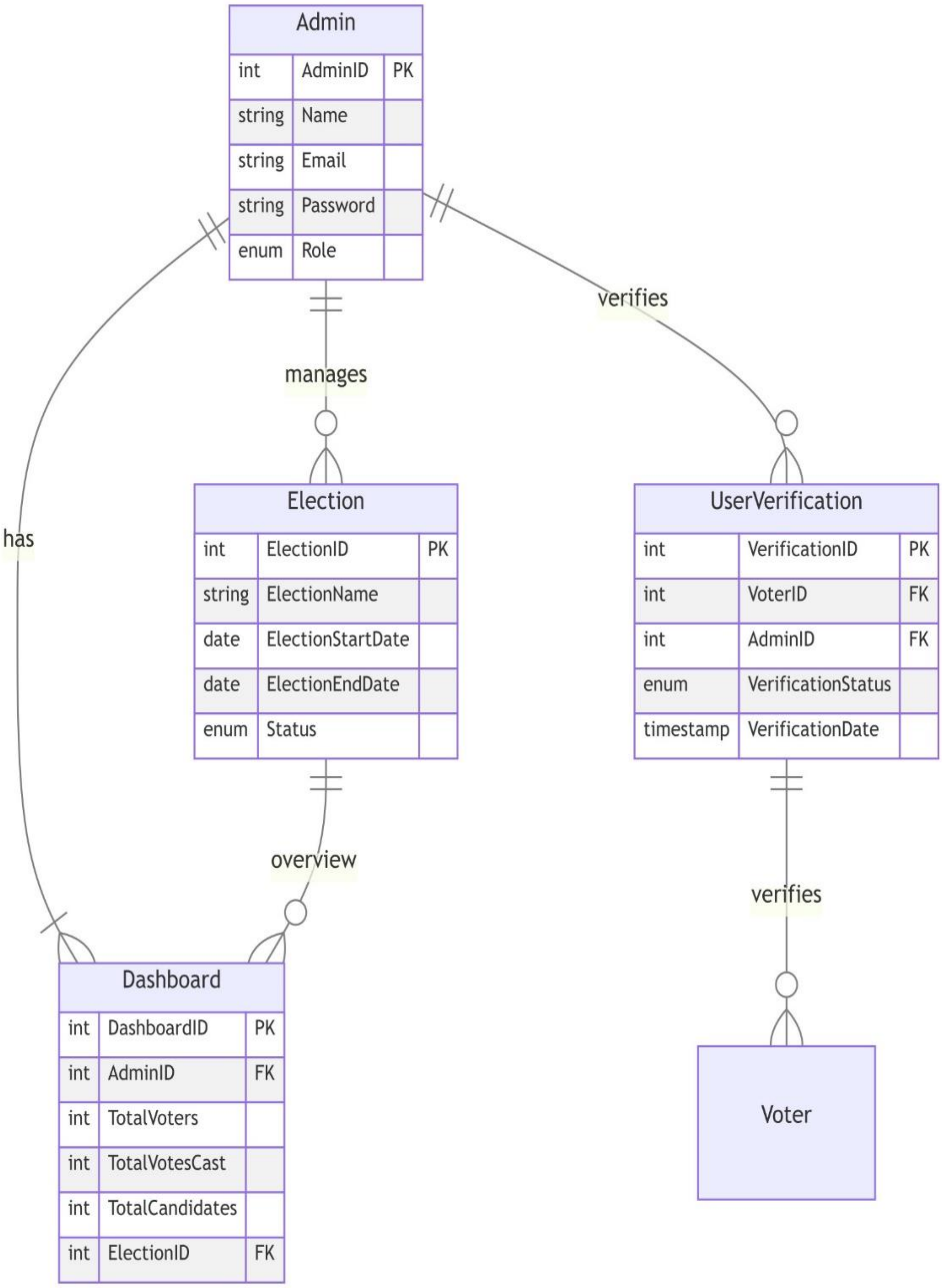

Fig. 4.3.2 Admin’s ER Diagram

4.4 Testing Workflow

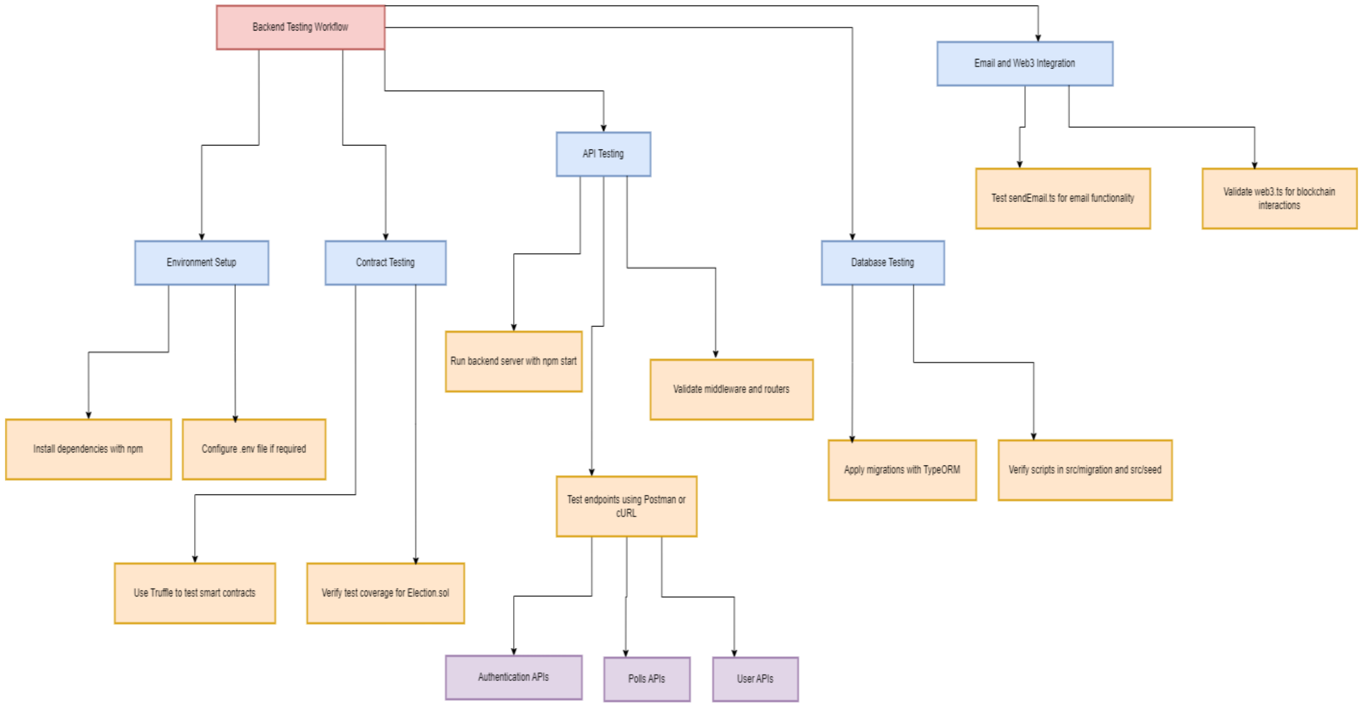

Fig. 4.4.1 Backend Testing Workflow

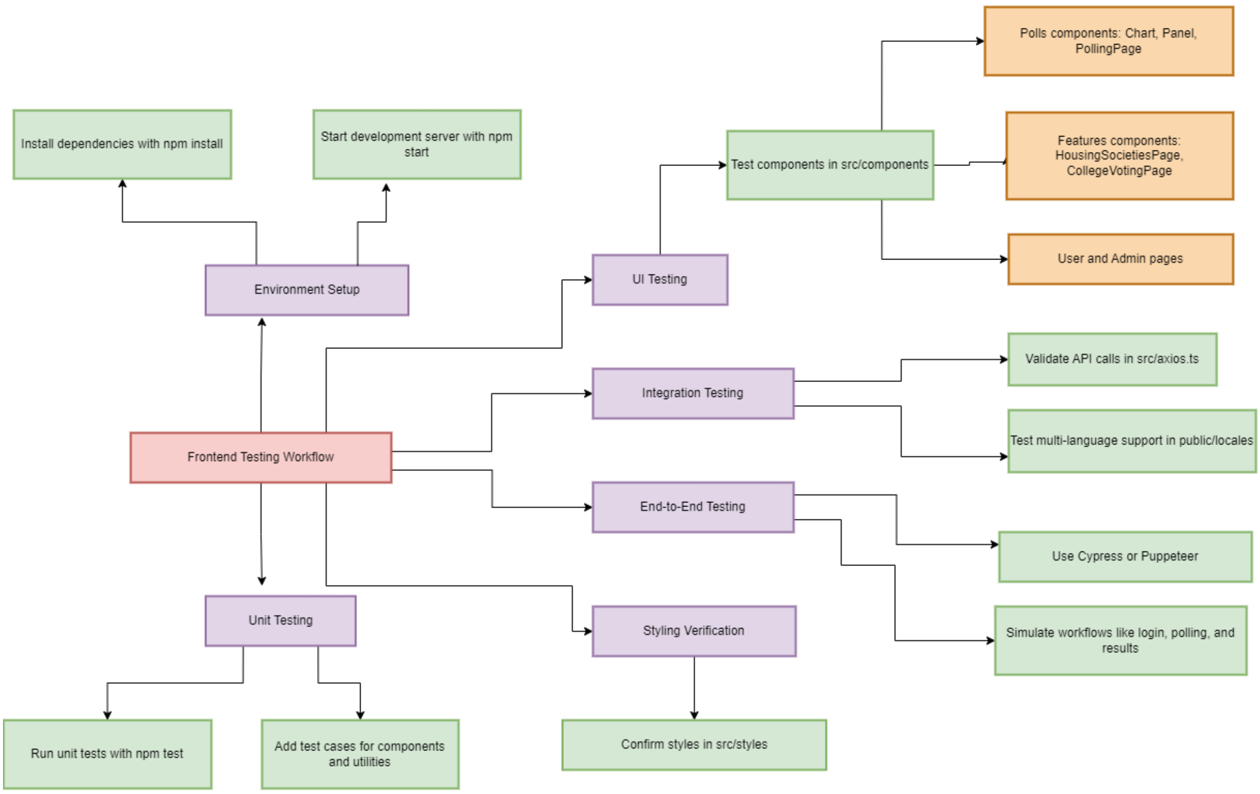

Fig. 4.4.2 Frontend Testing Workflow

4.5 Use Case Diagram

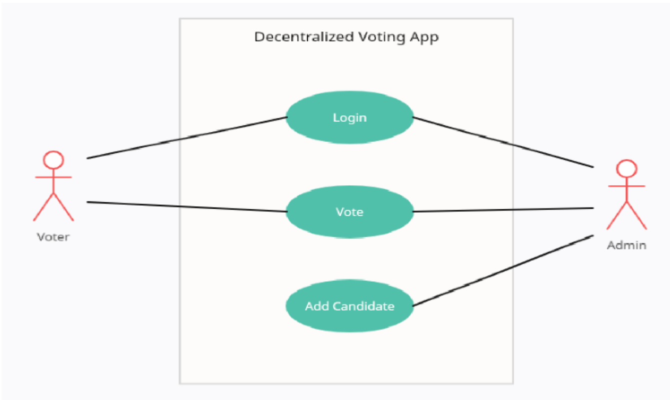

Figure 6 Use Case Diagram

Fig. 4.5.1 Use Case Diagram

4.6 Summary

In summary, the design of the decentralized voting system provides a comprehensive framework for achieving the goals of security, transparency, and efficiency. The system architecture integrates the front end, smart contracts, and blockchain to ensure decentralized, tamper-proof voting. The Data Flow Diagram illustrates how data moves through the system, while the UML diagrams offer a deeper look into the system's structure and behavior. These designs ensure that the system can deliver a reliable, secure, and user-friendly voting experience.

Experimental Results and Discussion

5.1 Screenshots

The decentralized voting system shows reliable performance with quick response times for backend actions and moderate transaction times on Ethereum. Security tests confirm immutability and resistance to tampering, while multi-language support and a user-friendly chatbot enhance accessibility and user experience. Scalability tests indicate stable performance, with room for further optimization as the system scales.

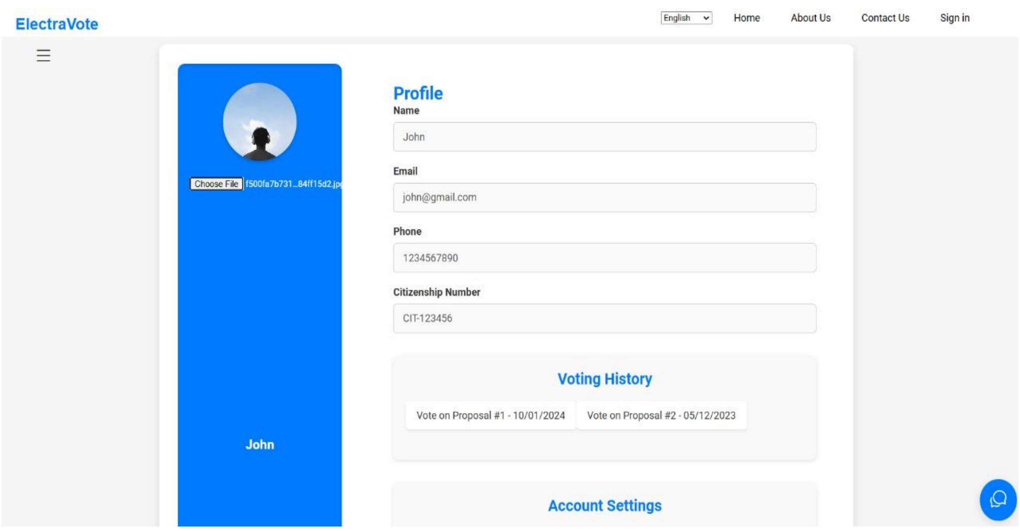

Fig. 5.1.1 User Profile

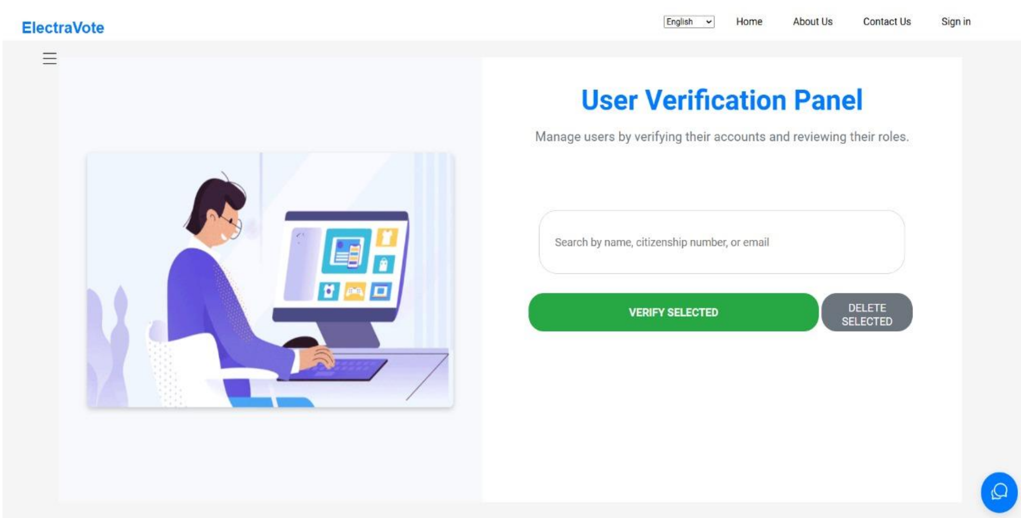

Fig. 5.1.2 User Verification Panel

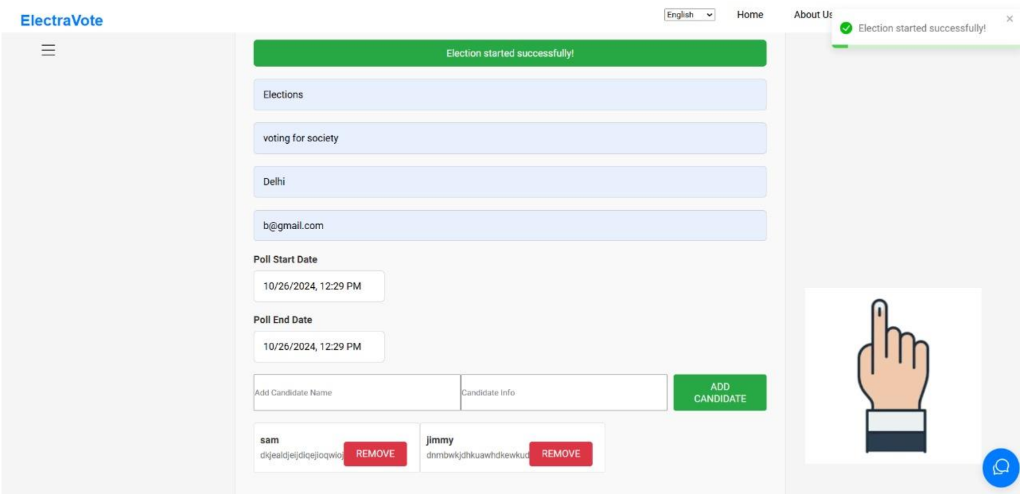

Fig. 5.1.3 Election Initiated

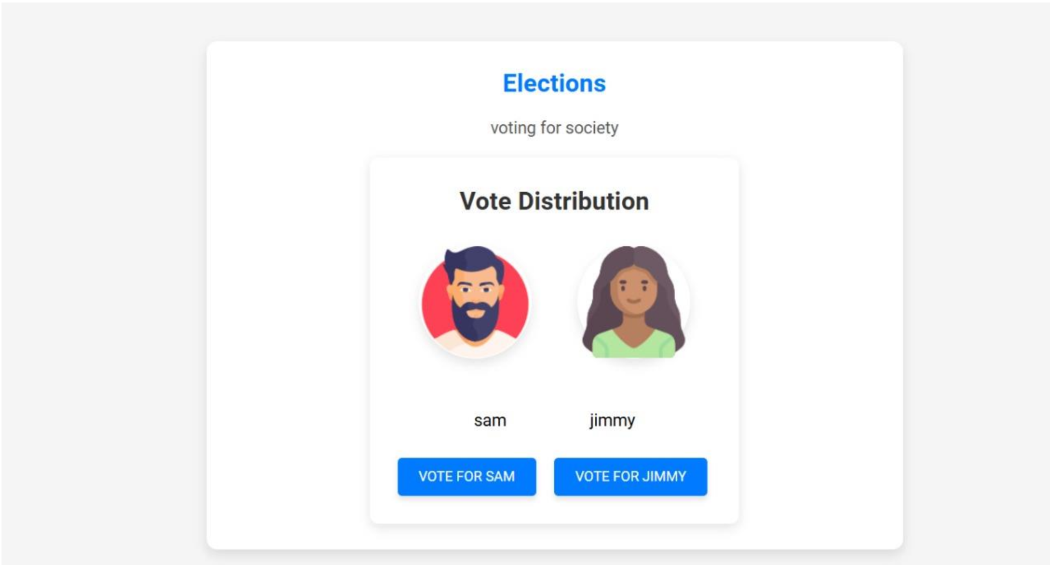

Fig. 5.1.4 Vote Candidates

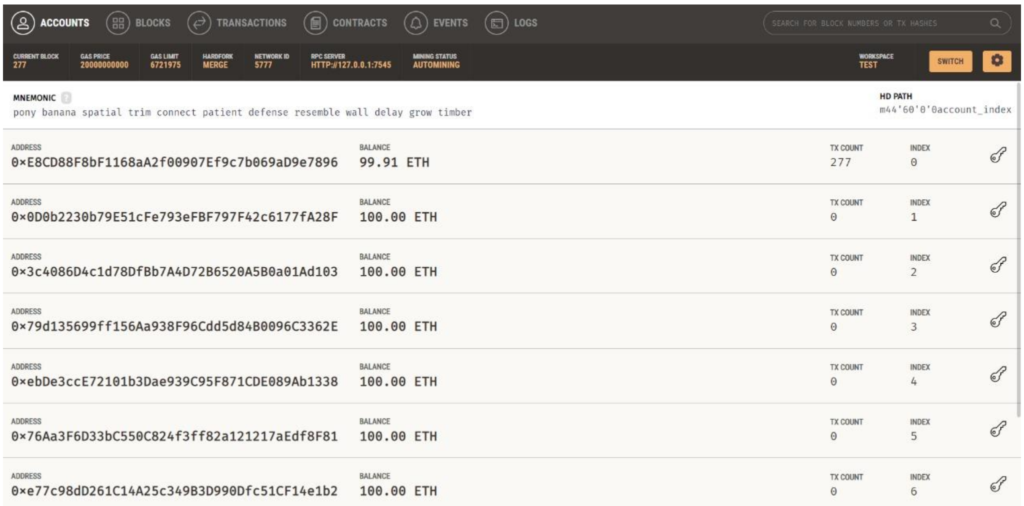

Fig. 5.1.5 Blockchain Accounts

5.2 Performance Evaluation

- **Transaction Latency and Gas Costs**: Voting transactions on Ethereum average 10–15 seconds, influenced by gas fees. Higher fees lower latency but increase costs, suggesting Layer 2 solutions as a cost-saving option for large-scale use.
- **Backend Response Time**: Non-blockchain actions (e.g., database queries) respond in under 1 second. Caching frequently accessed data could further reduce response times.
- **Smart Contract Security**: Votes are immutable once recorded, providing tamper resistance. Initial tests confirm security, but professional audits are advised to prevent vulnerabilities.
- **Scalability**: TypeORM handles moderate poll volumes well, though indexing and caching would improve performance as the system scales. Blockchain scalability could be enhanced with Layer 2 or private solutions.
- **User Accessibility and Experience**: The i18n setup enables easy multi-language support, and the chatbot improves user engagement, making the system accessible to a diverse audience.
  This system efficiently balances security, speed, and accessibility, though optimizations in scalability and cost-efficiency would enhance its performance in larger implementations.

5.3 Comparison with Other Methods

1. Traditional Paper-Based Voting Systems

- Security and Transparency:
  Susceptible to ballot tampering, loss, and human error. Immutable and tamper-proof votes; high transparency via accessible blockchain data.
- Cost and Efficiency:
  High costs and delays due to physical logistics (printing, distribution, counting). Faster real-time counting; variable transaction costs on public blockchains.
- Scalability:
  Logistical challenges with large populations. Scales digitally, but may face congestion during high transaction volumes.

2. Centralized Digital Voting Systems

- Security:
  Vulnerable to hacking; controlled by a single entity, reducing transparency. Smart contracts ensure immutable and transparent vote recording, reducing reliance on a central authority.

- User Anonymity and Privacy:
  Depends on database security; potential for data breaches. Public recording of vote transactions; enhanced privacy through cryptographic methods like zero-knowledge proofs.
- Cost Efficiency:
  Can be cost-effective but incurs maintenance and security expenses. Variable transaction fees; lower overall maintenance costs.

3. Hybrid Voting Systems

- Auditability:
  Votes stored in centralized databases with blockchain for auditing; combines scalability with security. Fully on-chain voting eliminates the need for secondary systems, simplifying architecture and increasing transparency.
- Scalability:
  Better performance under load; blockchain interaction limited to audits. Potential delays during high network activity, impacting real-time voting in large elections.

5.4 Limitations of the Proposed Approach

I. **High Transaction Costs (Gas Fees)**
On public blockchains like Ethereum, every vote involves a transaction fee, which can increase significantly during times of high network congestion. This creates a financial burden, especially for larger voting populations. Potential solutions include using Layer 2 scaling solutions (e.g., Polygon) or private blockchains, though these might compromise on security or decentralization.

II. **Transaction Latency and Network Congestion**
Public blockchains can experience latency due to network congestion, leading to delays in vote recording. For large-scale voting events, this may prevent immediate confirmation of votes and create bottlenecks. This challenge could impact the smooth operation of live polls or elections with time-sensitive outcomes.

III. **Scalability and Throughput Constraints**
With high volumes of votes, especially in national or large organizational elections, the system might face scalability issues. Blockchain networks have throughput limits, meaning the system may struggle to accommodate large-scale elections without impacting performance. Solutions like sharding are being developed for blockchains but are not universally implemented yet.

Conclusion and Future Work

6.1 Conclusion

This project is a well-architected polling and voting platform that leverages blockchain for secure voting mechanisms, supporting an array of user types, including corporate organizations, clubs, and NGOs. Key highlights of the platform include:

1. **Blockchain Integration**: The presence of smart contracts (e.g., Election.sol) in the backend suggests that this project utilizes blockchain to handle voting transactions securely. This approach enhances transparency, ensures tamper-proof records, and provides verifiable outcomes.

2. **Modular Design**: The application is divided into clear backend and frontend sections, with the backend written in TypeScript and including separate modules for authentication, polling, and user management. This structure allows for straightforward maintenance, testing, and potential scalability.

3. **Multiple Voting Options**: Different voting formats are available for clubs, corporations, and other groups. This flexibility allows the platform to cater to diverse organizational needs, demonstrating its potential to be used by various sectors for secure internal elections.

4. **Frontend Features and Localization**: The frontend, built with React, includes a multilingual interface, making it accessible for non-English-speaking users. With support for multiple languages, the platform shows a commitment to accessibility and global usability.

5. **APIs and Microservices**: The backend architecture appears to follow a microservice approach, with distinct controllers for each functionality, such as user verification, polling management, and feedback collection.

6.2 Future Scopes

Building on the platform's core capabilities, here are some detailed areas for potential development.

1. **Blockchain Optimization**:
   - Layer 2 Solutions: Integrate Layer 2 options (e.g., Polygon) to reduce transaction costs and enhance speed, especially for high-traffic elections. Consensus Models: Implement adaptable consensus mechanisms like Proof-of-Authority, suited for specific organizational needs.
2. **Enhanced Identity Verification**:
   - Biometric Authentication: Add options like fingerprint or face recognition for secure voter authentication. Government ID Integration: Link with national ID systems where possible to prevent duplicate registrations and confirm eligibility.
3. **Data Privacy and Decentralized Storage**:
   - Distributed Storage: Use encrypted storage solutions like IPFS for secure, distributed data handling. Privacy Compliance: Align with GDPR, CCPA, and similar regulations to ensure data protection.
4. **Analytics and Voter Engagement**:
   - Real-Time Insights: Offer dashboards for real-time participation tracking. Behavior Analysis: Use analytics to understand voting patterns and predict engagement trends for future elections.
5. **Advanced Customization for Voting Models**:
   - Multiple Voting Systems: Support models like ranked-choice and proportional representation to suit various election types. Custom Voting Logic API: Allow administrators to integrate their own voting logic as needed.

Appendix

1. Directory Structure

- /backend: Contains backend services, smart contracts, controllers, routes, and tests.
  - /contracts: Smart contracts (Solidity).
  - /controllers: Logic for user authentication and voting operations.
  - /routes: REST API definitions.
  - /services: Core business logic (e.g., election processing).
  - /tests: Automated backend tests.
- /frontend: React-based interface for user interaction.
  - /components: UI elements for voting and authentication.
  - /pages: High-level pages like login and dashboards.
  - /locales: Localization for multiple languages.
- /migrations: Smart contract deployment scripts.

2. Key Files

- Election.sol: Solidity smart contract for voting logic.
- App.ts (Backend): Server and API configuration.
- auth.controller.ts: Handles user authentication.
- poll.controller.ts: Manages voting and election logic.
- App.js (Frontend): Main entry point for the React app.
- VotingPage.js: Core voting interface for users.
- README.md: Setup and usage instructions for the frontend.

3. Technologies Used

- Blockchain: Ethereum (Solidity for smart contracts).
- Backend: TypeScript, Node.js, Express.
- Frontend: React with localization support.
- Database: Typically MongoDB or PostgreSQL.

4. Installation and Setup

- Backend:
  - Install dependencies: npm install
  - Deploy contracts: npm run migrate
  - Start server: npm start
- Frontend:
  - Install dependencies: npm install
  - Start app: npm start
- Smart Contract Deployment: Use scripts in /migrations to deploy on Ethereum network.

5. Testing

- Automated Tests: Located in /tests to validate backend operations.
- Smart Contract Tests: Ensure contract integrity (e.g., preventing double voting).

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Publications

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3) **Research Paper**

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has presented a research paper on Decentralized voting system using Etherreum Blockchain.
at the National Conference on Mindfulness, Spirituality and Technology (NCMST) held on 23rd August 2024 at G H Raisoni College of Engineering and Management, Jalgaon.

Date : 23|08|2024 .
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Research Paper

Decentralized Voting System Using Ethereum Blockchain

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Abstract*— *Ensuring the security and transparency of voting processes is essential in modern democracies. This project introduces a decentralized voting system utilizing the Ethereum blockchain to mitigate issues such as fraud, tampering, and lack of transparency inherent in traditional voting systems.
The core of this system is built using Solidity, a programming language for writing smart contracts on the Ethereum blockchain. Smart contracts automate and enforce the election rules, ensuring a tamper-proof voting process. The Truffle Suite, including Truffle, Ganache, and Drizzle, facilitates the development, testing, and deployment of these smart contracts
Interaction with the Ethereum blockchain is handled via the Web3.js library, which allows seamless integration between the client-side application and the blockchain. The frontend of the voting application is developed using React.js, ensuring a responsive and interactive user experience, while Bootstrap is used for styling to achieve a clean and mobile-friendly interface.

I. INTRODUCTION

Overview: This project develops a voting system using Ethereum's blockchain technology to address common issues in traditional voting, such as security and transparency.

Purpose: To create a secure, transparent, and efficient voting system by leveraging Ethereum's immutable ledger and smart contracts for automated vote processing.
Benefits

- Enhanced Security: Tamper-proof vote records.
- Increased Transparency: Publicly verifiable voting.
- Improved Efficiency: Automated processes and remote voting capabilities.

II. LITRETURE SURVEY

Blockchain and Ethereum: Blockchain technology provides a secure, decentralized ledger. Ethereum enhances this with smart contracts, allowing complex applications like decentralized voting.

Traditional Voting Limitations: Centralized voting systems face issues with security, transparency, and efficiency. They are prone to tampering, lack transparency, and can be operationally inefficient.

Decentralized Voting Systems: Blockchain-based voting addresses these issues by offering secure, transparent, and automated processes. Research shows it can reduce fraud, increase transparency, and streamline operations.

Ethereum's Contribution: Ethereum's smart contracts automate and secure the voting process, eliminating the need for central authority and enhancing efficiency. Challenges such as scalability and privacy are ongoing research areas.

III. PROBLEM DEFINITION

Traditional voting systems suffer from security vulnerabilities, lack of transparency, and operational inefficiencies. Centralized systems are prone to tampering and fraud, and manual processes can lead to errors and delays. These issues undermine trust and hinder the effectiveness of the electoral process. This project aims to address these problems by implementing a decentralized voting system using Ethereum blockchain, which promises enhanced security, transparency, and efficiency through its immutable ledger and automated smart contracts

IV. SOLUTION

The proposed solution is a decentralized voting system built on the Ethereum blockchain. This system addresses the issues of traditional voting mechanisms by implementing the following features:
Tamper-Proof Security: Utilizes Ethereum's immutable ledger to ensure that votes are securely recorded and cannot be altered or deleted, thereby reducing the risk of fraud and tampering.
Enhanced Transparency: Leverages blockchain's transparent nature to allow public verification of votes and the voting process, increasing trust and accountability.
Automated Processes: Employs smart contracts to automate vote counting, validation, and reporting, which streamlines the voting process and reduces administrative overhead.
Remote Accessibility: Enables secure remote voting, making it easier for voters to participate from any location with internet access, thus improving overall voter turnout and convenience.

V. COMPARISON WITH EXISTENCE VOTING SYSTEM

Feature	Traditional Voting	Ethereum-Based Voting	Other Blockchain Voting
Centralized	Yes	No	No
Tamper-Proof	No	Yes	Yes
Transparent	No	Yes	Generally Yes
Vote Integrity	No	Yes	Yes
Automated	No	Yes	Generally Yes
Remote Voting	No	Yes	Yes
Lower Cost	No	Yes	Generally Yes
Scalable	No	Yes	Varies
Enhanced Privacy	No	Yes	Varies

VI. TECHNOLOGY STACK

Front-end: React.js or Angular — For building an interactive and responsive user interface.

Back-end: Ethereum — Provides a decentralized, immutable ledger for vote recording and smart contracts.

Others Tecnollogies: IPFS (InterPlanetary File System) — Decentralized storage for additional data complementing the blockchain.

VII. CONCLUSION

The Ethereum-based decentralized voting system offers a robust solution to the limitations of traditional voting methods. By leveraging Ethereum's immutable ledger and smart contracts, the system enhances security, ensures transparency, and improves efficiency. It allows for tamper-proof vote recording, publicly verifiable processes, and streamlined automation, while also enabling remote voting and reducing administrative costs. This innovative approach addresses key issues in electoral integrity and operational effectiveness, paving the way for more reliable and accessible voting system.

Plagiarism Report

Project Title: Decentralized Voting System Using Ethereum Blockchain

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