

# **ONLINE VOING SYSTEM USING PYTHON**

**Mini project Submitted to Madras University in partial fulfillment  
of requirement for the Award degree of**

**BACHELOR OF COMPUTER SCIENCE / APPLICATIONS**

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**MAY-2023**

## CERTIFICATE

Certified this report titled **“ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM”** is a bonafide record of the original project work done by Sri/Kum “name and (reg no) of student under our supervision and guidance,towards partial fulfillment of the requirements for award of the degree of B.sc computer science/ BCA of vidhyasagar womens’s college in university of madras for the academic year 2022-2023 and this work has not been previously formed with any other similar title for the award of any degree,diploma and represent an independent work done by the candidate.

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## TABLE OF CONTENT

S.NO	CONTENT	PAGE NO
	<b>ABSTRACT</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>  1.1 BACKGROUND STUDY  1.2 ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES	
<b>2</b>	<b>SYSTEM STUDY</b>  2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM  2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM	
<b>3</b>	<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>  3.1 MODULES  3.2 MODULE DESCRIPTION	
<b>4</b>	<b>SYSTEM SPECIFICATION</b>  4.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION  4.2 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION	
<b>5</b>	<b>SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION</b>	

	5.1 INTRODUCTION TO PYCHARM 5.2 TOOLS AND FEATURES OF PYCHARM 5.3 INTRODUCTION OF PYTHON 5.4 ADVANTAGES OF PYTHON	
<b>6</b>	<b>SYSTEM DESIGN</b> 6.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM	
<b>7</b>	<b>TESTING</b> 7.1 SYSTEM TESTING 7.2 COMPONENT TESTING 7.3 TESTING STARATEGIES 7.3.1 UNIT TESTING 7.3.2 VALIDATION TESTING 7.3.3 OUTPUT TESTING 7.3.4 USER ACCEPTANCE TESTNG 7.4 TESTING GUIDLENESS 7.4.1 TEST CASE DIAGRAM 7.4.2 REQUIREMENT BASED TESTING 7.4.3 PARTITION TESTING 7.3.9 STRUCTURAL TESTING	

<b>8</b>	<b>SOURCE CODE</b>	
<b>9</b>	<b>SCREENSHOTS</b>	
<b>10</b>	<b>FUTURE ENHANCEMENT</b>	
<b>11</b>	<b>CONCLUSION</b>	
<b>12</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b>	

## **ABSTRACT**

## **ABSTRACT**

The Online Voting System is a web based application. The system has a centralized database to keep records of all the Voters and Candidates and Final Results. This web based system is time saving, work load reduced, information available at time and it provide security for the data. During the election, the election commission of India has introduced a new method of polling by online voting system(OVS). The election commission will maintain this website. This is simple, safe and secure method that takes minimum of time.

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. In this project, we are going to select a person as a leader of a student's choice. Most countries, India is not an exception 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.

## **OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT**

The aim of college Online Voting is to supply a gaggle of protocols that allow voters to vote cast ballots while a group of authorities collects votes and output the ultimate. Tally;,. Voting makes many of us to believe that voting application is the perfect application for current technology, but actually applying its hard. College online voting system may be a web based system that easier the running of elections in online. This system has been developed to simplify the method of organizing elections and make it fitting in well voters needs to vote remotely from home computers or mobile phones with the help of internet connectivity while taking into consideration security , anonymity and providing auditioning



# **INTRODUCTION**

# 1. INTRODUCTION

The existing manual Voting System consumes more time for Vote Casting. Voter has to wait for vote polling station to vote for a right candidate. The election officers has to be check the voter, this voter can vote in this booth present then check voter ID present in voters list in voters list of booth those are information will be present then the voter can vote in that booth. The voter has to stand in the queue to cast his vote. All the work is done in paper ballot so it is very hard to locate a particular candidates, some voters cast their votes for all candidates. To overcome of all these problems we have to implement a web application, which is helpful for voting from anywhere.

The objective of a system is a replacement of the traditional system that is in existence. This smart system reduces the time for voting and also the system is reliable, and faster. In this system the voter's id and voter's password will be given to the candidate. The voter can cast their vote. Database maintained by this system usually contains the voters information, candidate information, The final result of total votes. The cost savings and efficiencies you'll gain are unparalleled to any other method of voting. Groups switching to web-based online voting system from more expensive and less efficient voting technologies like voting machines, paper ballots, and in-person meeting will reap these benefits without increasing risk.

Needing to fly halfway around the world to vote at your organization's annual meeting is an example of a vote with low accessibility. On the other hand, tapping on a link on your mobile device that securely logs you into the online voting system website is an example of a vote or election with high accessibility. High accessibility generates greater turnout rates among your group. With an online voting system, you can easily showcase election results to eliminate concern. Sharing all administrator activity during your election to prove no one went in altered the results is just one of the many trust-building tactics you'll be able to use in light of a vote challenge.

The confidence in your voting and election results is by far the most valuable aspect that online voting systems will offer to your group. The fallout of a vote being perceived as unfair is expensive, time-consuming, and wrecks havoc on the hard-earned trust you've built among group members. From this perspective, an online voting system offers unparalleled election security.

# **1.1BACKGROUND OF STUDY**

## **1. PAPER BASED VOTING**

The voter gets a blank ballot and use a pen or a marker to indicate he want to vote for which candidate. Hand-counted ballots is a time and labor consuming process, but it is easy to manufacture paper ballots and the ballots can be realized for verifying this type is still the most common way to vote

## **2. LEVER VOTING MACHINE**

Lever machine is peculiar equipment and each lever is assigned for a corresponding candidate. The voter pulls the lever to poll for his favourite candidate. This kind of voting machine can count up the ballots automatically because its interface is not user friendly enough, giving some training to voter is necessary.

## **3.DIRECT RECCORDING ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINE**

This type, which is abbreviated to DRE, integrates with keyboard; touch screen, or buttons for the voter to press to poll. Some of them lay in voting recors and counting the votes is very quickly. But the other DRE without voting records are doubted about their accuracy.

## **4.PUNCH CARDS**

The voter uses metallic hole punch to punch the hole on the blank ballot. It can count votes automatically, but if the voter's perforation us is incomplete the result is probably determined wrongfully.

## **5. OPTICAL VOTING MACHINE**

After each voter fills a circle correspond to their favourite candidate on the blank ballot, this machine selects the darkest mark on each ballot for the vote then computers the total result. This kind of machine counts up ballots rapidly. However, if the voter fills over the circle, it will lead to the error result of optical scan.

## **1.2 ADVANTAGES OF ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM**

The advantages of online voting systems include increased efficiency, improved accuracy, and greater voter engagement compared to paper ballots.

### **1. INCREASED EFFICIENCY:**

One of the most significant advantages of online voting systems is incredible efficiency. With traditional paper-based voting, there are a lot of steps involved, from printing ballots to counting votes by hand. You can avoid all of that with online voting.

### **2.IMPROVED ACCURACY:**

Another advantage of online voting systems is that they tend to be more accurate than traditional paper-based systems. On the other hand, there's always the potential for human error with paper ballots, whether it's miscounting votes or mixing up ballots. But with an online voting system, the votes are tallied automatically, so there's no chance for human error, giving you peace of mind knowing that your results are accurate.

### **3.GREATER TURNOUT AND VOTER ENGAGEMENT**

Another advantage of online voting is that it can increase voter turnout because it's more convenient for voters to cast their ballots online than to have to go a physical polling place. In addition, online elections can also improve voter engagement. It can be easy for voters to feel disconnected from the process of traditional voting. But with online voting, they can see the results in real-time, making them feel more engaged in the process.

## **1.2DISADVANTAGES OF ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM:**

Despite the particular advantages to electronic voting system, there are also drawbacks to the system. The cons of the electronic voting system should be considered seriously by all concerned before taking any kind of random decision on e-voting. These are:

- vulnerability to hacking
- Voter verified paper audit trails
- Susceptibility to fraud
- Accuracy in capturing voter's intent
- Political ties of manufactures
- Malicious software programming
- Physical security of machines

## **SYSTEM STUDY**

## **2. SYSTEM STUDY**

### **2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM**

The voting system currently being used by the association is a paper based system, in which the voter simply picks up the ballots sheets from electoral officials, tick off who they would like to vote for , and then cast their votes by merely handing over the ballot sheet back to electoral official.

The electoral officials gather all the votes being cast into a ballot box. At the end of the elections, the electoral officials converge and count the votes cast for each candidate and determine the winner of each election category.

### **2.3 PROPOSED SYTEM**

Here we are proposing an web application for voting process that is Online Voting System. The online voting system will manages the voter's details, Candidate details. The main feature of the project includes voters information and candidate information. Voter can login and use his/her voting rights. The system can manage the information data very efficiently . The proposed system is more reliable , faster, accurate and easy to handle compared to existing manual system. It helps to computerize everything and reducing the errors as compared to manual voting system.

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **3.1MODULES :**

This proposed system consists of 3 main modules, which are listed below:

1. Administrative module
2. Nominee candidate module
3. User /Voter module

### **3.2MODULE DESCRIPTION**

#### **3.2.1 ADMINISTRATIVE MODULE**

Online Voting is a system by which any Voter can use his\her voting rights from anywhere in India. Online voting for association contains:

- Voter's information in database
- Voter's Register number with ID
- Voter's vote in a database
- Calculation of total number of votes
- Checking of information filled by voter
- Discard the false information
- Each information is maintained by admin

#### **3.2.2NOMINEE CANDIDATE MODULE**

The Nominee details will be updated by the admin for the post of the leader .The candidate will submit their own details and the admin will maintain all the background details of the particular nominee and uploaded their information in correct procedure. In order to, the user or voter can view the nominee details.

#### **3.2.3USER/VOTER MODULE**

The user after their registration only can login for voting. The user will view nominee details before they can vote. After knowing the nominee details the user can login for voting. They should vote for the leader . The count will taken for each voting . After voting the particular person/user cannot login to vote again.



## **SYSTEM SPECIFICATION**

#### 4.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION:

- Operating system: windows 8
- Ram: 64 gb ram
- Processor:
- System type :

#### 4.2 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION:

- Front-End: python
- Back-End: python
- Python version : python 3.10
- Supporting tools : PyCharm
- Type : web application

## **SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION**

## 5.1 INTRODUCTION TO PYTHON

Python is a general purpose , dynamic, high- level, and interpreted programming language . It supports Object Oriented programming approach to develop applications. It is simple and easy to learn and provides lots of high- level data structures. Python is easy to learn yet powerful and versatile scripting language, which makes it attractive for Application Development.

Python syntax and dynamic typing with its interpreted nature make it an ideal language for scripting and rapid application development. Python supports multiple programming pattern, including object-oriented , imperative, and functional or procedural programming styles. Python is not intended to work in a particular area, such as web programming. That is why it is known as multipurpose programming language because it can be used with web, enterprise etc.

There is no use of curly braces or semicolon in python programming language. It is a high level programming language. But python uses the indentation to define a block of code. Indentation is nothing but adding white space before the statement when it is needed. **For example-**

```
def func():  
    statement 1  
    statement 2  
    .....  
    .....  
    statement N
```

### 5.1.1 ADVANTAGES OF PYTHON:

#### 1. EASY TO READ, LEARN AND WRITE

python is a high -level programming language that has English-like syntax. This makes it easier to read and understand the code. Python is really easy to pick up and learn, that is why a lot of people recommend python to beginners.

#### 2. IMPROVED PRODUCTIVITY

Python is a very productive language. Due to the simplicity of python, developers can focus on solving the problem. They don't need to spend too much time in understanding the syntax or behavior of the programming language.

### **3.INTERPRETED LANGUAGE**

Python is an interpreted language which means that python directly executes the code line by line. In case of any error, it stops further execution and reports back the error which occurred.

### **4.DYNAMICALLY TYPED**

Python doesn't know the type of variable until we run the code. It automatically assigns the data type during execution. The programmer doesn't need to worry about declaring variables and their data types.

### **5.FREE AND OPEN SOURCE**

Python comes under OSI approved open source licence. This makes it free to use and distribute. You can download the source code, modify it and even distribute your version to python. This is useful for organizations that want to modify some specific behavior and use their version for development.

## **5.1.2TOOLS USED IN THIS PROJECT:**

Pycharm

### **5.1.3INTRODUCTION TO PYCHARM**

Pycharm is a dedicated python Development Environment (IDE) providing a wide range of essential tools for python developers , tightly integrated to create a convenient environment for productive Python,web,and data science development.Everything we do in Pycharm, we do within the context of a project.It serves as a basis for coding assistance,bulk refactoring, coding style consistency,and so on.

## **3.1 TOOLS & FEATURES OF PYCHARM**

### **1.PROJECT WINDOW**

Provides full navigation of project- related objects(like python script files/data files, etc) including the libraries available in the site-packages repository.

### **2.STRUCTURE WINDOW**

It provides the list of variables and datasets created in the selected python file.

### **3.CODE EDITOR WINDOW**

A window where you write your python codes is known as code editor window.

### **4.TERMINAL & RUN**

The console window is there programmers can write a piece of code and see the result after execution.

### **6. EVENT LOG**

The log is where programmers can see the events related to the environment. This includes the module installation, upgrades, etc.

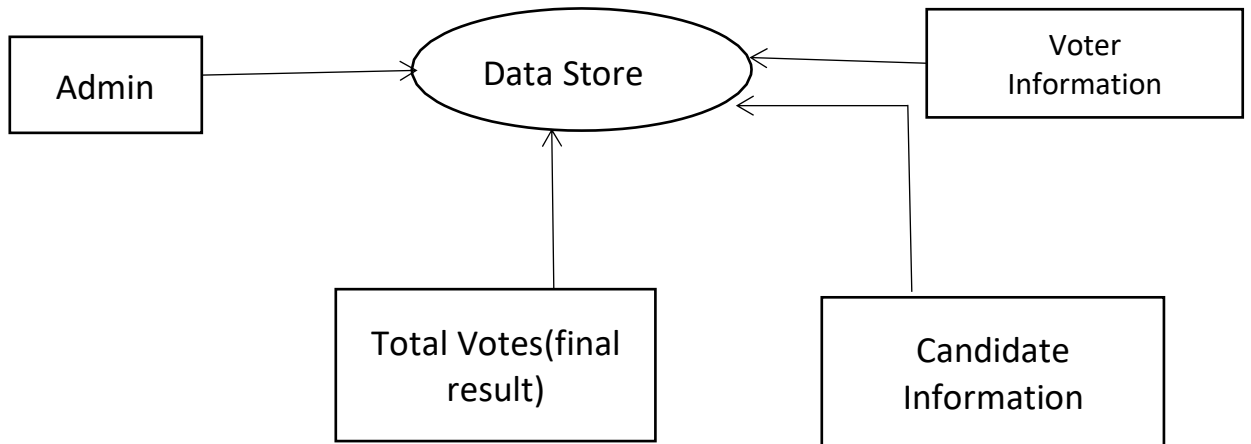
## 7. DESIGN

### 7.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

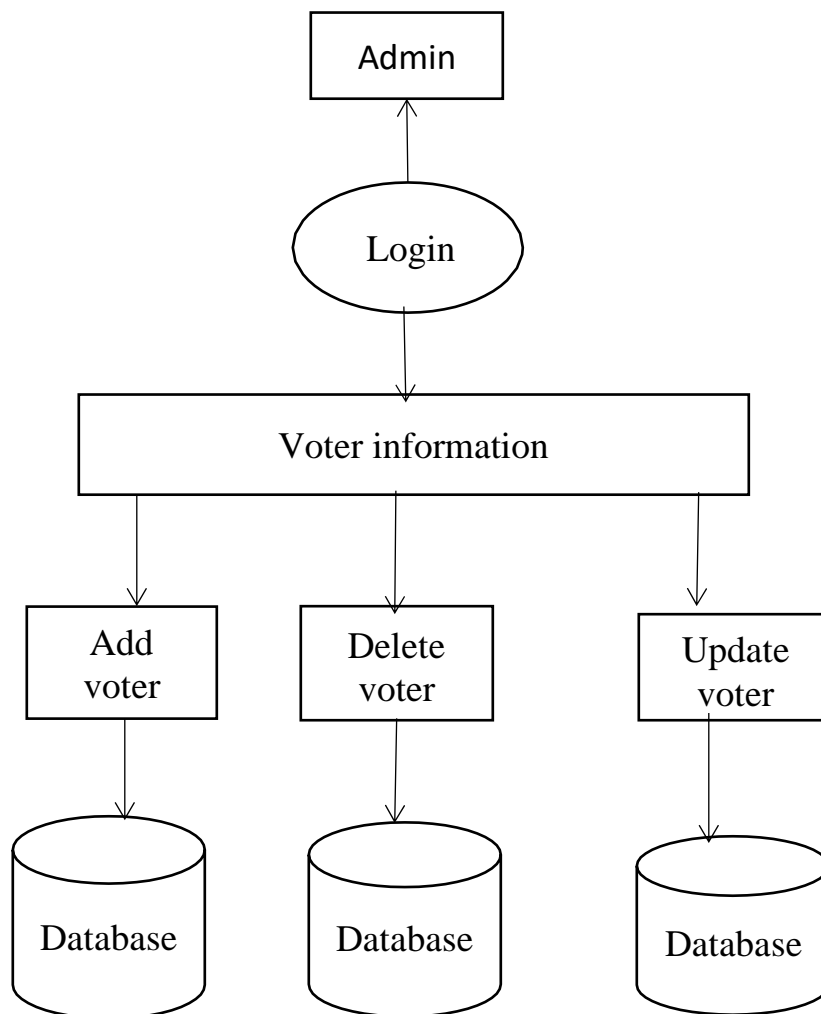
The data flow diagram (DFD) is a graphical tool used for expressing system requirements in a graphical form. The DFD also known as the “bubble chart” as the purpose of clarification system requirements and identification major transformation that will become program in system design. Thus DFD can be stated as the starting point of the design phase that functionality decomposes the requirements specification down to the lowest level of details. The DFD consists of series of bubble joined by lines. The bubble represents data transformation and the lines represents the data flows in the system . A DFD describes what data flow is does not to construct a Data Flow Diagram, we use

- **Arrow:** An arrow defines the data flow in motion. It is a pipeline through which information is flow like the rectangle in the flowchart.
- **Circle:** A circle stands for process that converts data into information.
- **Open End Box:**An open ended box represents a data store, data at rest or a temporary repository of data.
- **Squares:** A square defines a source or destination of system.

## Level 0



## Level 1





## **TESTING**

## **7.1 SYSTEM TESTING**

System testing is a critical element of software quality assurance and represents the ultimate review of specification, design and coding. The user tests the developed system and changes are made according to their needs. The testing phase involves the testing developed system using various kinds of data.

System is the stage of implementation that is aimed at assuring at the system works accurately and efficiently before live operation commences. Testing is vital to the success of the system. System testing makes a logical assumption that if all the parts of the system or correct, the goal will be successfully achieved. The candidate system is subject to a variety of tests such as recover, security and usability tests. A series of testing is performed for proposed system before the system is ready for the user acceptance testing.

Implementation ends with formal tests. The test data are very crucial to this process. They must be realistic and cover extreme conditions are well. Ideally, vary alternative path through the program should be exercised at least once beyond the test data. The system test must involve all the elements that compose the system including program validation checking, files, and forms and triggers procedures.

## **7.2COMPONENT TESTING**

- Testing of individual program components i.e. the each module is tested
- Usually the responsibility of the component developer (except sometimes for critical systems);
- Tests are derived from the developer's experience.
- Component or unit testing is the process of testing individual components in isolation
- It is a defect testing process.
- Components may be:

- Individual functions or methods within an object;
- Object classes with several attributes and methods; Composite components with defined interfaces used to access their functionality

## **7.3 TESTING STRATEGIES**

Following are few of the testing strategies used for the testing purpose:

- Unit testing.
- Validation testing.
- Output Testing.
- User acceptance testing.

### **7.3.1 UNIT TESTING**

Unit testing focuses effort on the smallest unit of software module of FSA system is tested separately. This testing was carried out during programming stages itself in this testing each module is found to be working satisfactorily with regards to the expected output from the module.

### **7.3.2 VALIDATING TESTING**

All the culmination of integration testing, software is completely assembled as a package, interfacing errors have been uncovered and corrected and final series of software test begins. Validation testing can be defined in many ways, but a simple definition is that validation succeeds when the software function in a manner that can be reasonably expected by the customer.

### **7.3.3 OUTPUT TESTING**

After performing the validation testing the next test is output testing of the proposed system could be useful if it does not produce the required output in the specified format. Asking the user about the format required by them tests the outputs generated or displayed by the system under consideration. Here, the output format is considered in two ways. One on-screen and other is printed format. The output format on the screen is found to be correct as the format was designed in the system phase according to the user's needs. Hence, output testing does not result in any correction in the system.

### **7.3.4USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING**

User acceptance of a system is the key factory for the success of any system. The system under consideration is tested for user acceptance by constantly keeping in touch with the perspective system. Users at time of developing can make changes wherever required.

This is done is regards to the following points:

- 9.2.1.1      Input screen design
- 9.2.1.2      Output screen design
- 9.2.1.3      Menu dtiven system
- 9.2.1.4      Format of reports and other outputs

Taking various kinds of test data does the above tests. Preparation of the test data places a vital role in system testing. After preparing the test data the system under study is tested using the same. While testing the system by using the test, errors are uncovered. They are then corrected and noted down for future use.

### **7.4TESTING GUIDELINES**

Testing Guidelines are hints for the testing team to help them choose tests that will reveal defects in the system.

- Choose inputs that force the system ton generate all error messages;
- Design inputs that cause buffers to overflow;
- Repeat the same input or input series several times;
- Force invalid outputs to be generated;
- Force computation results to be too large or too small

### **7.4.1 TEST CASE DESIGN**

- Involves designing the test cases (input and outputs) used to test the system.
- The goal of test case design is to create a set of tests that are effective in validation and defect testing.
- Design approaches:
  - Requirements- based testing
  - Partition testing
  - Structural testing

### **7.4.2 REQUIREMENT-BASED TESTING**

- A general principal of requirements engineering is that requirements should be testable.
- Requirements- based testing is a validation testing technique where you consider each requirement and derive a set of tests for that requirement

### **7.4.3 PARTITION TESTING**

- Input data and output results often fall into different classes where all members of a class are related
- Each of these classes is an equivalence partition or domain where the program behaves in an equivalent way for each class member.
- Test case should be chosen from each partition

### **7.4.4 STRUCTURAL TESTING**

- Sometime called white-box testing
- Derivation of test cases according to program structure. Knowledge of the program is used to identify additional test cases.
- Objective is to exercise all program statements(not all path combination)

## **SOURCE CODE**

## 7. SOURCE CODE

```
print('III BSc[CS] REPRESENTATIVE SELECTION')
print('CANDIDATE\'S INFORMATION:')

print('CANDIDATE1:\nName:Revathy K\nAge:20\nManifesto:Everyone should
write tests on free periods')

print('CANDIDATE2:\nName:Abinayam V\nAge:21\nManifesto:I will fulfill all your
needs')

print('CANDIDATE3:\nName:Kiruthika S\nAge:20\nManifesto:I will bring peace by
co-ordinating everyone')

candidate1=('Revathy')
candidate2=('Abinayam')
candidate3=('Kiruthika')

c1_votes=0
c2_votes=0
c3_votes=0

voters_id=[222004032,222004033,222004034,222004035,222004036,222004037,
222004038,222004039,222004040,222004041,222004042,222004043,
222004044,222004045,222004046,222004047,222004048,222004049,
222004050,222004051,222004052,222004053,222004054,222004056,
222004057,222004058,222004060,222004061,222004062,222004063,
222004064,222004065,222004066,222004067,222004068,222004069,
222004070,222004071]

no_of_votes=len(voters_id)

voters_password=[1001,1002,1003,1004,1005,1006,1007,1008,1009,1010,1011,
1012,1013,1014,1015,1016,1017,1018,1019,1020,1021,1022,
1023,1024,1025,1026,1027,1028,1029,1030,1031,1032,1033,
1034,1035,1036,1037,1038]

while True:
    voter=int(input('Enter your Voter id:'))
    if voter in voters_id:
        print('You are a voter')
        voters_id.remove(voter)
```

```

else:
    print('Sorry... You are not eligible to vote-_-')
    break

password=int(input('Enter your password:'))
if password in voters_password:
    print('your password is valid')
    voters_password.remove(password)

else:
    print('Sorry... your password is invalid-_-')
    break

print(f'To vote { candidate1 } ,press key 1...!!')
print(f'To vote { candidate2 } ,press key 2...!!')
print(f'To vote { candidate3 } ,press key 3...!!')
vote = int(input('Enter your Valuable vote:'))

if vote == 1:
    c1_votes +=1
    print(f'{voter}, Thank you for giving your important vote...')
    print('.....')

elif vote == 2:
    c2_votes +=1
    print(f'{voter}, Thank you for giving your important vote...')
    print('.....')

elif vote == 3:
    c3_votes +=1
    print(f'{voter}, Thank you for giving your important vote...')
    print('.....')

elif vote > 3:
    print('You are pressing wrong key...!!')

else:
    print('Sorry...You are not eligible to vote-_-')

while True:
    if input('Do you want to continue? Y/N') == 'y':
        Break

    else:
        print("thank you")

```



```

if (c1_votes>c2_votes)&(c1_votes>c3_votes):
    percent = (c1_votes/no_of_votes)*100
    print('*****')
    print(f'Congratulation {candidate1} has win this election by {percent}%')
    print('*****')
    Break

elif (c2_votes>c1_votes)&(c2_votes>c3_votes):
    percent1 = (c2_votes/no_of_votes)*100
    print('*****')
    print(f'Congratulation {candidate2} has win this election by {percent1}%')
    print('*****')
    Break

elif (c3_votes>c1_votes)&(c3_votes>c2_votes):
    percent2 = (c3_votes/no_of_votes)*100
    print('*****')
    print(f'Congratulation {candidate3} has win this election by {percent2}%')
    print('*****')
    Break

elif (c1_votes == c2_votes):
    print('*****')
    print(f'Congratulation {candidate1} and {candidate2} has dra this election')
    print('*****')
    Break

elif (c1_votes == c3_votes):
    print('*****')
    print(f'Congratulation {candidate1} and {candidate3} has dra this election')
    print('*****')
    Break

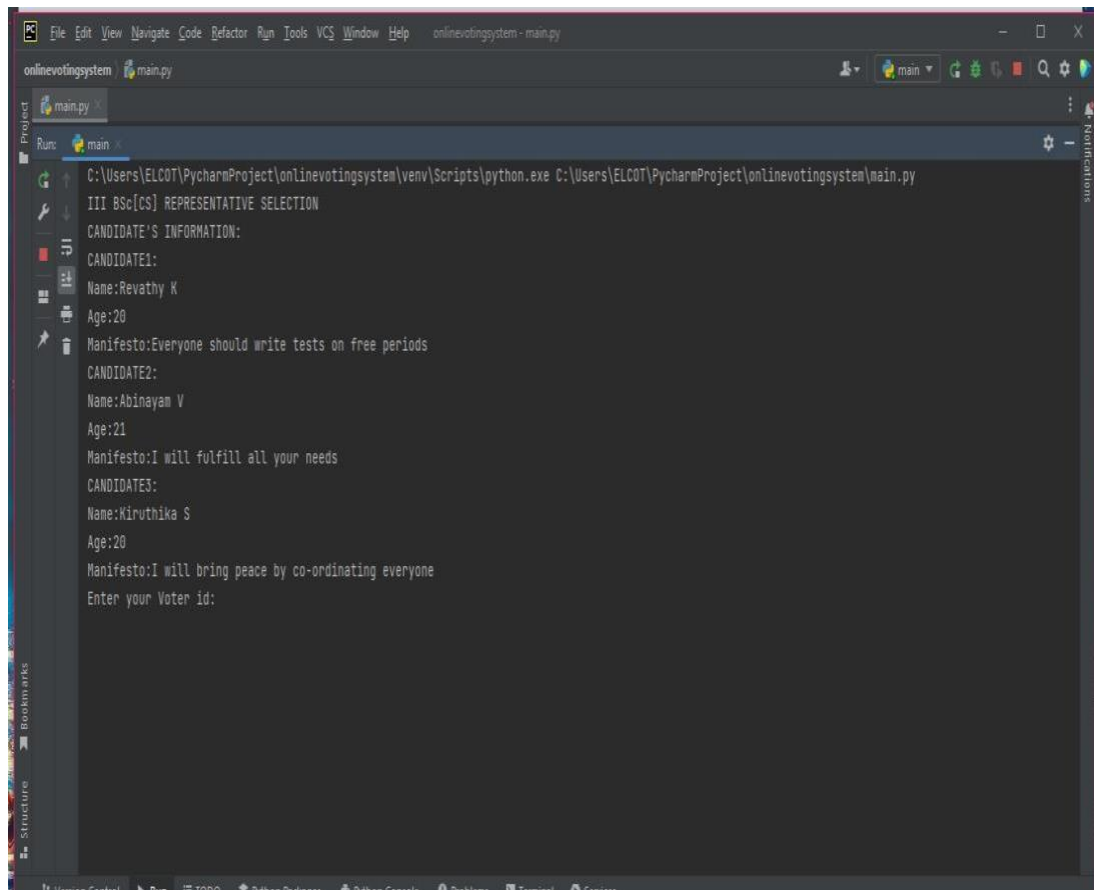
elif (c2_votes == c3_votes):
    print('*****')
    print(f'Congratulation {candidate2} and {candidate3} has dra this election')
    print('*****')
    Break

else:
    break

```

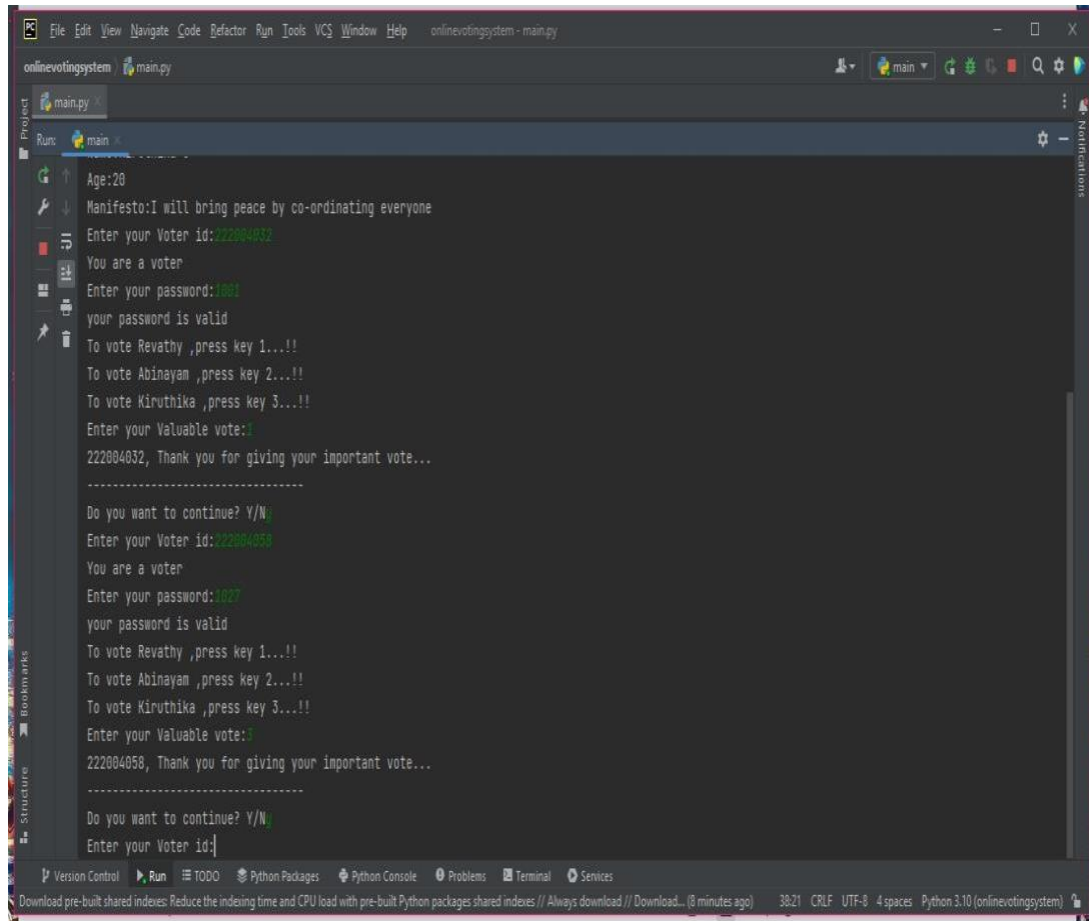
## **SCREEN SHOTS**

## 9.1 CANDIDATE INFORMATION



```
onlinevotingsystem - main.py
main.py
Run: main
C:\Users\ELCOT\PycharmProject\onlinevotingsystem\venv\Scripts\python.exe C:\Users\ELCOT\PycharmProject\onlinevotingsystem\main.py
III BSc[CS] REPRESENTATIVE SELECTION
CANDIDATE'S INFORMATION:
CANDIDATE1:
Name:Revathy K
Age:20
Manifesto:Everyone should write tests on free periods
CANDIDATE2:
Name:Abinayam V
Age:21
Manifesto:I will fulfill all your needs
CANDIDATE3:
Name:Kiruthika S
Age:20
Manifesto:I will bring peace by co-ordinating everyone
Enter your Voter id:
```

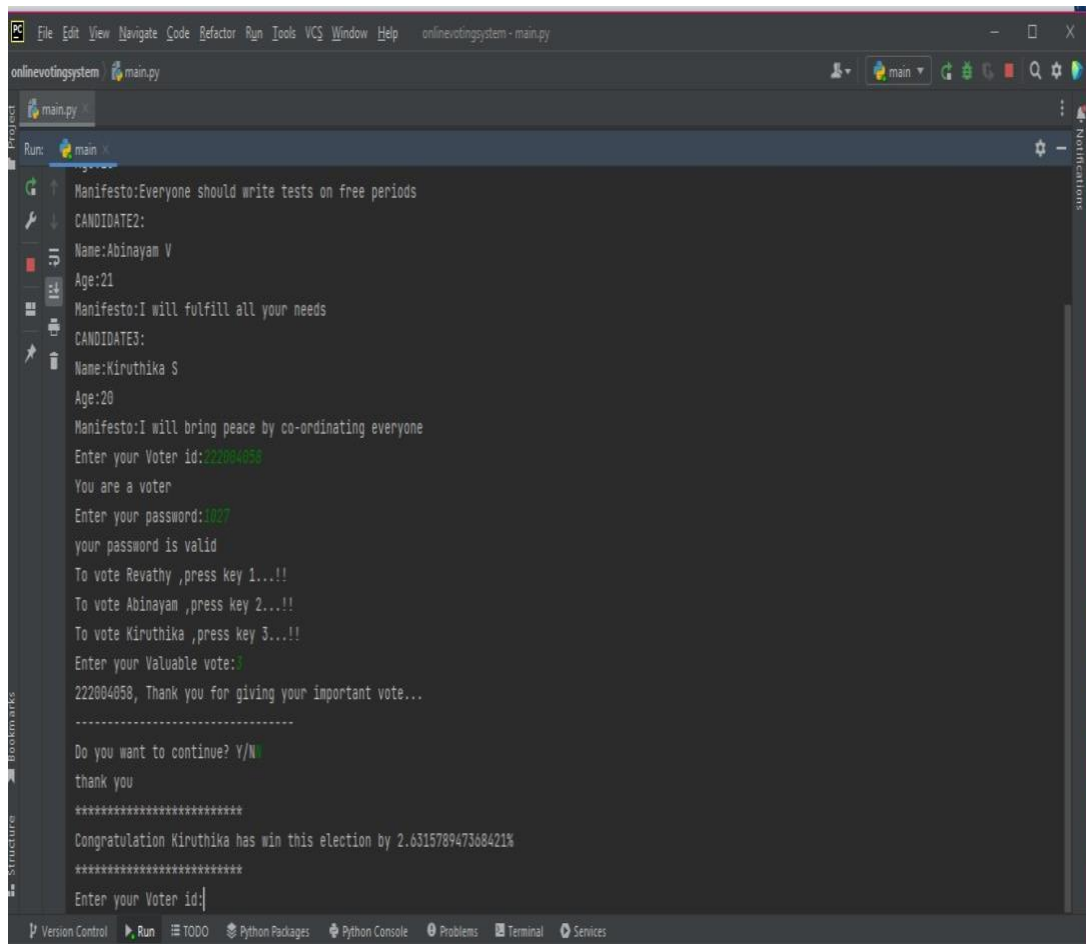
## 9.2 VOTING PROCESS



The screenshot shows a Python IDE window titled "onlinevotingsystem - main.py". The main editor displays the code for a voting system. The code includes prompts for age, manifesto, voter ID, password, and a choice of candidate to vote for. It also includes a loop to allow multiple votes. The output window shows the program's execution for two different voter IDs: 222004032 and 222004058. The program prompts for age (20), manifesto ("I will bring peace by co-ordinating everyone"), voter ID, password (1001), and a choice of candidate (1 for Revathy). It then prints a thank you message and asks if the user wants to continue. The process is repeated for the second voter ID.

```
onlinevotingsystem - main.py
main.py
Run: main
Age:20
Manifesto:I will bring peace by co-ordinating everyone
Enter your Voter id:222004032
You are a voter
Enter your password:1001
your password is valid
To vote Revathy ,press key 1...!!
To vote Abinayam ,press key 2...!!
To vote Kiruthika ,press key 3...!!
Enter your Valuable vote:1
222004032, Thank you for giving your important vote...
-----
Do you want to continue? Y/N
Enter your Voter id:222004058
You are a voter
Enter your password:1001
your password is valid
To vote Revathy ,press key 1...!!
To vote Abinayam ,press key 2...!!
To vote Kiruthika ,press key 3...!!
Enter your Valuable vote:1
222004058, Thank you for giving your important vote...
-----
Do you want to continue? Y/N
Enter your Voter id:
```

## 9.3 RESULT



The screenshot shows a Python IDE window titled 'onlinevotingsystem - main.py'. The main editor area displays the output of a program. The program prompts for candidate information and then allows a voter to cast a vote. The voter's ID is 222004058, and they have voted for Kiruthika. The program then displays the election results, stating that Kiruthika has won by 2.631578947368421%.

```
Manifesto:Everyone should write tests on free periods
CANDIDATE2:
Name:Abinayam V
Age:21
Manifesto:I will fulfill all your needs
CANDIDATE3:
Name:Kiruthika S
Age:20
Manifesto:I will bring peace by co-ordinating everyone
Enter your Voter id:222004058
You are a voter
Enter your password:1027
your password is valid
To vote Revathy ,press key 1...!!
To vote Abinayam ,press key 2...!!
To vote Kiruthika ,press key 3...!!
Enter your Valuable vote:3
222004058, Thank you for giving your important vote...
-----
Do you want to continue? Y/N
thank you
*****
Congratulation Kiruthika has win this election by 2.631578947368421%
*****
Enter your Voter id:
```

## **FUTURE ENHANCEMENT**

## **10.FUTURE SCOPE OF ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM:**

The challenge of developing electronic voting systems is not only security but also protecting the secrecy of the ballot, a bedrock principle of free and fair elections. Currently there is “no know technology that can guarantee the secrecy, security, and verifiability of a marked ballot transmitted over the internet.

Online voting presents numerous vulnerabilities and is fundamentally insecure. There is potential for unobserved vote manipulation as well additional security vulnerabilities including potential denial of service attacks, malware intrusions, and privacy concerns. Online voting does not produce a paper trail for auditing.

Block chain -based voting, which relies on a decentralized, distributed digital ledger is vulnerable to many of the security flaws inherent in internet voting, such as the potential for malware to alter votes on a voter’s local device before the ballot is transmitted and the lack of secret ballots. Online and block chain -based voting would greatly increase the risk of undetectable nation -scale election failures.

Multiple ongoing DARPA projects aim to develop secure hardware focused on developing hardware resistant to software -based attack through novel CPU designs. Future systems based on secure hardware could provide additional security, but the technology is still in early development.

End-to-end verifiable election software relies on cryptography to encrypt and protect votes while allowing voters to see their vote was properly recorded, that the vote was correctly tabulated, and that the final vote count matches the cast votes. End-to-end verifiable software can be integrated into existing election systems to enhance the security of voting infrastructure. Recent open-source software packages including end-to-end verifiability systems, such as Microsoft’s software development kit Election Guard, could increase security if implemented in future elections.

## **CONCLUSION**



## **11.CONCLUSION**

In this project, we tried to understand the paper-based voting system in college and not the least the drawbacks of the system. There are several advantages and disadvantages. The system proposed in this project will not just convert the current manual system to a College Online Voting System. Student will be able to cast votes through their mobile phones or home PC with the help of internet connectivity. This College Online Voting System provides for features such as security , cost effectiveness, and confidentiality and accessibility.