E- VOTING SYSTEM USING PHP

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Abstract-

The Online Voting System is a web-based application. This system uses database to keep records of all the Voters and Candidates and Final Results. This Online Voting System is based on EMAIL sending to voters, to confirmation of Vote. This web-based system is timesaving, work load reduced formation available at time and it provide security for the data Some of the problems involved in India is rigging votes during election, insecure or inaccessible polling stations, inadequate polling materials and also inexperienced.

Keywords: Voter ID, Polling, Online Voting

I INTRODUCTION

The existing manual Voting system consumes more time for Vote Casting. The voter has to waiting the polling station to vote. The officers in the election have to check the voter, check his voter ID and then voter can vote in his booth. The voter has to stand in a line to cast his vote. It is very hard to locate a particular candidate as all the work is done in paper ballot. Some voters cast their votes for other candidates too. Overcome of all these problems we have to implement a web application which helps for Voting from anywhere. The objective of the 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, faster and secure. The verification process is done by OTP through EMAIL. Database maintained by this system mostly contains Voter's information, Candidate information, the final Result of total votes.

The voters go to a certain location and cast their vote in polling booths. The Validation of voters are done incorrectly and polling booths are captured. Altering of election results by accessing the machines by insiders and frauds to alter. The voters find the event boring and time consuming, resulting in small number of voters.

II LITERATURE SURVEY

Many of studies has been performed using the system exe file and other methods for the E-Voting System. Some of the following is given below
The foundation of much of the academic work in the area of remote voting is a paper by Fujioka, Okamoto and Ohta (FOO) [1]. It gives a mathematical framework for a secure election that involves an administrator, and a counter and the voter connected by an anonymous channel. Practically focused projects build on the blind voting protocol proposed in this paper.
Sensus [2] uses blind signatures to ensure that only registered voters can vote and that each registered voter votes exactly once, while at the same time maintaining voter's privacy. It allows voters to verify independently that their votes were counted correctly and anonymously challenge the results, should their votes be miscounted.
Another project called E-VOX [3] at MIT implements a simplified, user-friendly version of the FOO framework using Java, Netscape and JDBC (Java Database Connectivity). This system is still involved in teaching and research and was used for an Undergraduates Association election at MIT in 1999. "Multiple Administrators for Electronic Voting" [15] improves this further by distributing the authority among multiple administrators to prevent vote forging.
 "An untraceable, universally verifiable voting scheme" [4] presents a remote voting scheme that applies the technique of blinded signature to a voter's ballot so that it is impossible for anyone to trace the ballot back to the voter. They achieve the desired properties of privacy, universal verifiability, convenience and untrace ability, but at the expense of receipt-freeness.
The E-Poll (Electronic Polling System for Remote Voting Operations) project [5] investigates broadband mobile communications based on the UMTS standard for providing the E-Poll network with the required bandwidth and security. This makes it possible to use E-Poll kiosks anywhere, within a private, reliable and protected network. The voter-recognition system is

based on an innovative smart card with an embedded biometric fingerprint reader, which performs voter recognition with absolute security. An ergonomic kiosk facilitates use by disabled people.

The FREE e-democracy project [6] is dedicated to creating the GNU.FREE Internet Voting system and also advocating Free Software, which is non-partisan and non-commercial in origin. [19] presents a system for secure electronic voting which does not rely on persistent network connections between polling places and the vote-tallying server. They build the system on a disconnected (or, more accurately, an intermittently connected) environment, which behaves well in the absence of network connectivity.

 "Security Criteria for Electronic Voting" [7] considers some basic criteria for confidentiality, integrity, availability, reliability, and assurance for computer systems involved in electronic voting. After an assessment of the realizability of those criteria, it concludes that, operationally, many of the criteria are inherently unsatisfiable with any meaningful assurance.

III PROPOSED SYSTEM

The system proposing is a web application for voting process that is Online Voting System through EMAIL. The online voting system will manage 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 compare to manual voting system.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Languages:

Mysql
Php
Css
Html.

Platform:
Visual Studio Code,
Phpmailer Library For Otp,
Appachi Server - Xampp,
 Php Extension,
 Css.

Characteristics of the user and constraints

All the user has to be familiar with Internet Browsing and must have basic knowledge of English and know about voting system (graphical user interface) is only available in English and the identification of the voter can be done by login and password. The re-travel of data can

be slow sometimes and the data is not maintained efficiently. A lot of calculations will be required to generate the last session. The voter will not get a second chance to change their vote. There is only a single chance for his\her to vote.
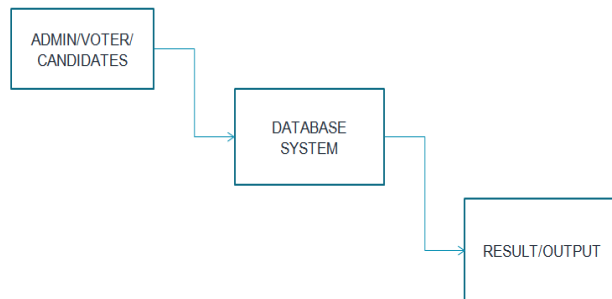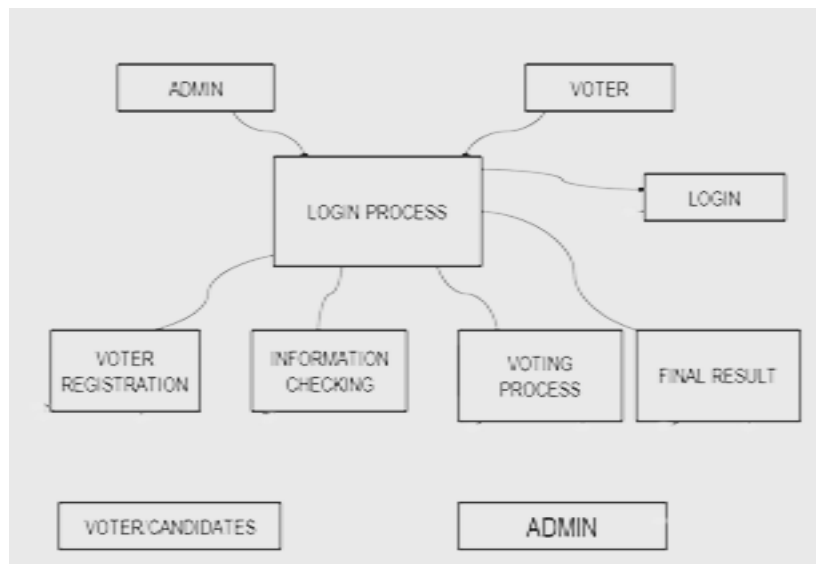

Figure 1. Data Flow diagram

Figure 2. System data diagram

IV RESULTS

The results the projects are given below,

At first the voter should be registered for the voting. During the registration process the voters should upload the unique authentications such as Aadhar id, Voter id, and other id which is unique to the voters. The data should be stored in the data base (MYSQL DATABASE). After the registration process, the voter is provided with a user id and a password and the voter should enter his voter id. The voter needs to login and after the OTP verification process then user is able to vote and after the voting is ended the analytics is shown in the below figures.

Figure 3. Login

In the Figure 3. After the registration the user is able to login and after the verification the voter can cast the vote for his/her respective parties or groups.
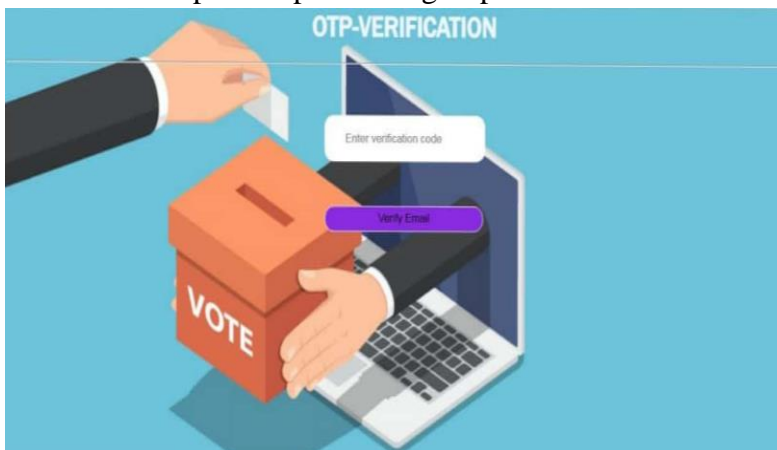

Figure 4. OTP Verification

In the Figure 4. After the login the user needs to verify using the OTP which is send to the respective email id that the voter used during the registration process but for the real system, we need to use the phone number which is attached to the id proof.
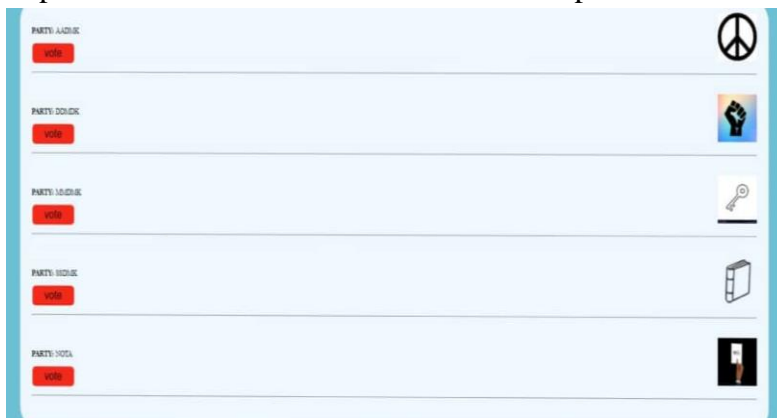

Figure 5. Dashboard

In the Figure 5. After the verification process the voter is welcomed with the dashboard where all the parties are present in which the user is able to select any one of the parties.

Figure 6. Admin Login

In the Figure 6. After the voting is done. The result is only view by the admin which is the government and they are provided with the login id and password.
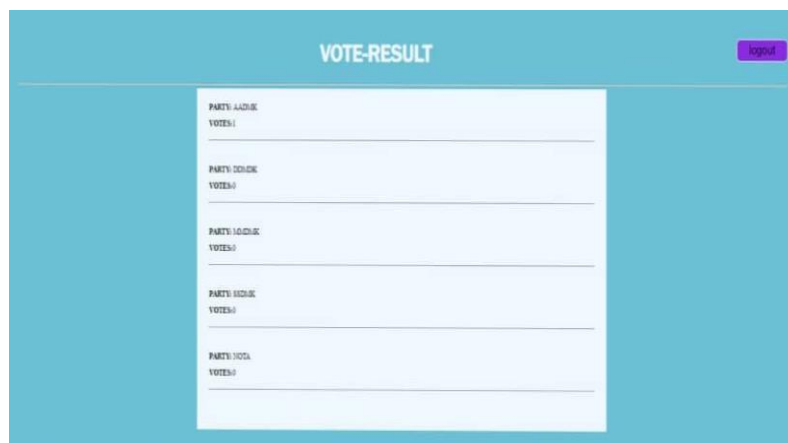

Figure 7. Result

In the Figure 7. The final result in shown in the admin dashboard with the parties with the total number of votes. And after the process we can logout from the system.

V CONCLUSION

All the features of the voting system are incorporated in the online voting system. The system will have the voter's information in which the voter will login and use his\her voting rights.it will have the required tools for the voter's vote to maintain the votes of every party and it also counts the total no of votes for every party. All the information about the voter and their names are stored in a DATABASE which is maintained by the ELECTION COMMISION OF INDIA.

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