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## ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM

**(Guide) Prof. Akash R. Dudhe<sup>1</sup>, Kedarnath P. Chavan<sup>2</sup>, Shivani D. Kawade<sup>2</sup>, Shweta A. Meghe<sup>2</sup>,  
Pipita S. Kherde<sup>2</sup>, Archana B. Dawane<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Students of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering Dept, Jagadambha College of Engineering and Technology, Yavatmal, Maharashtra, India

<sup>1</sup>Guide, Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering Dept, Jagadambha College of Engineering and Technology, Yavatmal, Maharashtra, India

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### ABSTRACT

In the current system, voting is done manually, storing data and processing results takes a long time, and voters may not know which candidate is running for election. To solve this problem, we need to design and implement a new system that will make the voting process more convenient and turnout. The online voting system is an information management system designed to automate the process of voting procedures between the public and the government. The system requires a consistent flow of information at various levels within the automated voting process. Data maintenance is an important component that has the right relationships at all different stages. Overall control of the information is in the hands of different administrators working at different levels, which is also false evidence that the system attracts data at each stage. The proposed system can process votes simultaneously at various levels such as parliament, local government, and legislative assembly. This project provides transparency in the voting process by ensuring that voting is in favor of selected candidates, allowing them to see details of candidates running for election before voting. Obtaining and counting electronic votes is faster, more accurate, and less labor-intensive. Results are also generated in better analytical reports using charts.

**Keywords:** voting system, data management, online voting, electronic.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

As of now, voting is done using ballots and counting is done manually, so it takes time. Invalid voting may occur. In the system we propose, voting and counting are done using a computer system. This saves time, avoids counting errors, and has no invalid votes. This simplifies the election process.

In manual paper-based elections, voters simply throw ballots to select candidates and deposit specific ballots in sealed boxes distributed to constituencies in specific countries. By the end of the election period, votes will be manually counted in the presence of certified representatives of all candidates until all these boxes have been officially opened and the number of votes has been compiled.

Economic legitimacy is usually a "final" consideration for most systems. Economic justification includes a wide range of concerns, including cost-benefit analysis. In doing so, the project goes to the analysis and design stages in order to meet the costs and benefits associated with the candidate system, and if it fits the basic purpose of the organization, that is, .profit. Financial and economic issues under preliminary investigation will be reviewed to following:-

### The cost of performing a system-wide scan:

- The cost of the application class hardware and software under consideration. Benefits from a cost savings perspective.
- The proposed system provides accurate information. As a result, performance is improved.
- This feasibility checks if the system can be developed with available funds. The online voting system does not require a huge amount of money to develop.
- This is economically feasible with a judicial plan. In other words, it is economically feasible. The cost of the project depends on the number of hours required

Technical feasibility is often the most difficult part of the phase. It is important that the analysis and definition process runs in parallel with the technical feasibility assessment. The technical feasibility focuses on the existing manual system of the test management process and how well it can support the system. The feasibility analysis procedure analyzes the technical feasibility of the system and identifies technical requirements such as

software equipment, procedures, and inputs. It is also one of the important stages of system development activities. This system, combined with higher processing speeds, offers a higher level of ease of use. As a result, the workload is confident that maintenance costs can be reduced, processing speeds are very fast, and the project is runnable from a maintenance perspective.

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## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

- 1) According to A Silbersch ~ Korth Sudaisham, according to his book Database System Concepts 4th Edition. He defines the system as a set of components that react to each other, and works together to achieve the goal. Components include inputs, process outputs, and feedback.
- 2) According to "System Analysis and Design Method". 5th Edition by Jeffrey L. Whitten, Ronnie D. Bentley. "Kevin..C..Dittman describes system development methodologies as the standard process an organization follows to make the necessary transitions, analyze design implementations, and maintains information systems. We proposed to use SDLC (System Development Life Cycle) as a system development methodology. SDLC is the traditional method used to develop, maintain, and replace information systems.

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## 3. EXPERIMENTAL OBJECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY

The main concept of this project is to create a website that allows people to vote through an online voting system. The online voting system project simplifies the voting process for co-operatives. Currently, voting is done using ballots and counting is done manually, so it takes time. Invalid voting may occur. In the system we propose, voting and counting are done using a computer system. This saves time, avoids counting errors, and has no invalid votes. This simplifies the election process.

Easy.

Existing voting systems, you can vote manually via EVM. However, the main drawback of this system is the difficulty of maintaining the data. In addition, this process time-consuming, costly.

Humans are inherently resistant to change, and computers are known to drive change. You need to estimate how likely you are to move your users towards the development of computerized systems. These are different user levels to ensure proper authentication, authorization and security of sensitive data in your organization.

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## 4. METHODOLOGY

### PLATFORM SPECIFICATION:

#### a) At the Developer end:

##### Hardware Requirements-

##### WAN-LAN:

- Server
- PC
- RAM
- ROM
- Modem

##### Software Requirements:

- Web Browser
- Operating System
- Eclipse Neon
- JavaScript
- JSP
- SQLYOG Database
- CSS

#### b) At the End User:

##### Required Hardware

- Modem
- WANLAN
- PC
- RAM
- ROM

**Software Requirements:**

- Web Browser
- Operating System

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## 5. TESTING OF THE SYSTEM

The first level of testing is called unit testing and is performed during system development. Unit testing is essential for validating the code written during the coding phase. The error was logged and fixed immediately. It is done by the programmer. Use the program specification and the program itself as the source. It is typically run by a developer in a "friend class" that has code-level access to read and manipulate objects. Therefore, we will test the modules individually here.

Various dependent modules are compiled here and tested for any errors that may occur due to module integration. Therefore, we will test the management module and various modules here. System testing ensures that your system meets the requirements of a software engineer and a user. Use system requirements documentation, system architecture design and detailed design documentation standards as sources. Documents are recorded and saved for system testing.

The final test level is the acceptance test. Acceptance testing ensures that the system is ready for production. The system requirements document served as the source. Also known as acceptance tests, build validation tests, and basic validation tests. These are the basic tests that prove if you need to further test a particular build. A functional test captures a user story or product feature and tests all features contained in that feature.

System testing typically combines multiple features into an end-to-end process or scenario. In black-box testing, software is treated as a "black box." H. Even without knowledge of internal implementation. White-box testing gives testers access to internal data structures and algorithms, including the code that implements them. White-box testing is performed at the unit, integration, and system level of the software testing process, typically at the unit level.

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## 6. CONCLUSION

1. Voting can be counted easily and early. The overall percentage of votes is error-free and can occur quickly. Results are evaluated quickly.
2. Voters must provide Their registration ID before voting.
3. Candidate descriptions are open to voters. Before you can vote, you must vote within the specified time limit and log in to OTP.

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