

RESEARCH ARTICLE



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SIMPLIFIED DATA SEARCH USING IMPUTATION APPROACH IN ONLINE VOTING
F.AROCKIA DONCI SAGANA¹, B.KEERTHANI¹, P.MEHALA¹, R.VINOTHINI¹,
E.BABY ANITHA²

¹Final Year, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, K.S.R College of Engineering, India.

²Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, K.S.R College of Engineering, India



ABSTRACT

Data mining is the process of discovering interesting patterns from massive amounts of data. It has many successful applications, such as business intelligence, web search, digital libraries and digital government. Normally the voting is done manually, in that maintain of the details of a candidate is difficult that is a documentation, and time consumption is more. In order to overcome that kind of problem moving to online voting system. In online voting system can cast their through the internet. This process is used to prevent voter frauds. Here imputation approach to simplify the data mining concept in search query to reach the missing values which are required for completing the search of any data from a database [2]. For this online voting the registration should be done, after that the candidates will be provided unique code which will be allocated by the government, using that code the candidates can cast their voting through online. Finally, the entire counting results are updated in the server.

Keywords: mining, voting, documentation, imputation, registration, counting.

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INTRODUCTION

In online voting system people can cast their vote through the internet. In order to prevent voter frauds we provide security. A user id and password are used as the first level of security [5]. The data entered by the user is verified with the contents of the database. Main aim of online voting system is to develop an online application like online reservation system, for citizens who are above 18 years of age to vote through online. Using these system citizens of India can vote through online without visiting polling booth. Every citizen is using online voting system his/her information is authenticated with the data present in database if user is not in the list they can add their details by

the use of online voting system registration page [4]. In this administrator module the admin having the authorization to access this one. Admin is the super user of the system. In this admin module we will get the requests from the General users and Nomination candidates. Admin should give the acceptance to the candidates those who have send for party candidates register. Nomination acceptance will be finalized by the admin itself. Administrator can view the all users, Candidates by constitution wise in the form of reports. The general user can register themselves. The user should provide the entire information about them regarding address, contact No, E-Mail Id etc. User should upload their image at the time of

registration. Results will come under admin module as sub module. By this the admin can know entire details about voter registration and different party candidate details by Constitution wise. The admin can know the voters count by constitution wise and publish the results. Binary Search algorithm is used in this project online voting. Binary search only works on sorted arrays. If the target value matches the middle element, its position in the array is returned. If the target value is less or more than the middle element, the search continues the lower or upper half of the array respectively with a new middle element, eliminating the other half from consideration.

Online voting Description

The most crucial factor for a System like online vote to be successful is to exhibit a voting protocol that can prevent opportunity for fraud or for sacrificing the voter’s privacy. Online elections gain more and more public interest. Some countries offer their citizens to participate in elections using internet channels. The online voting is an advanced voting technique which decreases the human effort and also increases the accuracy. Basically this online voting is completely internet based voting process, without the use of paper and ballot boxes. Online voting provides the three sets of modules to done the voting process. To provide practitioners of information management with an overview and framework to explore the various controversies associated with the methods of traditional methods of voting with electronically enhanced voting via the Internet (I-voting). The current paper is centered on the assumption that I-voting logical step applying online information-gathering and retrieval technologies to the field of e-government. Finding I-voting would reduce the cost for staffing polling stations, and also the funds needed to pay for voting machines. I-voting could also reduce the number of errors made by both the voters and the electoral administrators, and allow for easier adoption of uniform standards in the ballot format, since it could be transmitted via the internet from a central election agency to all local and regional polling places. In recent days, the web based voting gained a lot of research interest due to its unique

characteristics. A lot of countries approved principle of voter voting from anywhere in the world with the Internet, and be either using a PIN code up to the voter by registered mail or using an identity card intelligent containing slice electronic data with the rest of the voter, where their contents are read through card reader connected to your computer.

System Architecture

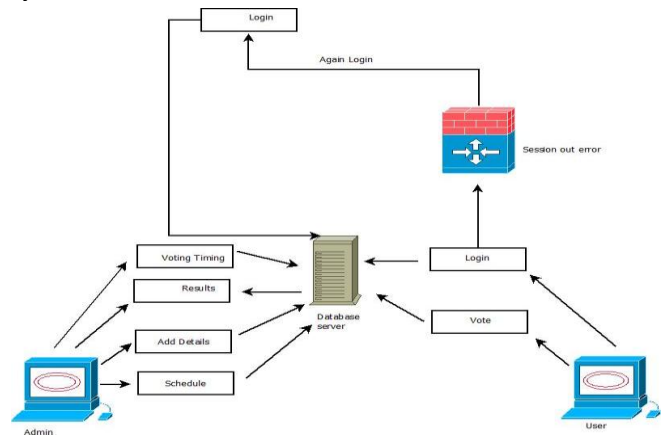


Fig. 1 System Architecture

Here before voting user should register in online, the user should give their details like adhar no, date of birth, location, it will check database after that if the details are correct they provide login and password, using that first user login with particular id that government has allocated admin, and it will check the details from database and it allow for voting. The admin will provide session and schedule for voting, if session is expired again the user should login.

Admin Module

In this module first the admin login to this page then they can view the entire database. Admin can view the chart which contains the count of votes. Admin has access to the vote update database.

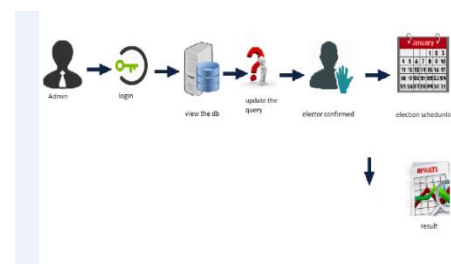


Fig. 2 Admin module

1. New Elector Add
 This module consists of adding elector id randomly and adding information, electorid and OTP (One Time Password)is sending to user through email.
2. Elector Confirmed
 This module is collecting elector id then checked by admin and confirmed.
3. Election Scheduling
 This module for scheduling the state, type of election and date of election for elector to vote.
4. New Parties Add
 Adding new parties name of election and logo.
5. Results
 This is final module in admin side after the election result will published to government and user.

Voter Update Module

The voter update module consists of the essential information which are needed to update voter Id database. Here the imputation approach is used and the database update is based on the particular field. Based on a particular field the values in the voter id data base gets filled with the aadhar database or voter Id database.

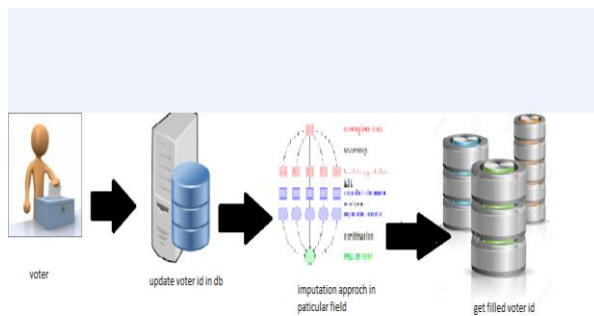


Fig. 3 Voter module

User Module

This module consist of user registration once the user registers the user is redirected to the login page. The user logs in and he can cast his vote. The user raises his query and admin provides response based on the query.

1. Login Authentication

When user is logging he/she need to vote at particular interval of time the session will be maintained.

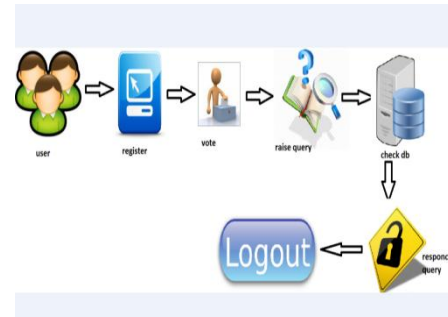


Fig. 4 User module

Proposed System

The proposed model has a greater security in the sense that voter high security password is confirmed before the vote is accepted in the main database of Election Commission. In this model a person can also vote from outside of his/her allotted constituency or from his/her preferred location. The additional feature of the model is that the voter can confirm if his/her vote has gone to correct candidate/party.

Advantages of Proposed System

- Counting of votes could be done at the same time while voting.
- Time taken to cast the vote is less.
- Information available at all the time.
- The misuse of voting could be reduced.
- Checking whether the voter has voted or not

CONCLUCTIONS

Once the system is designed the software is tested in order to see the validity of the system is established. This is the method by which functionality of components is checked. After that the system is tested then the trail run of the system is done. So that errors if any can be eliminated. It increases voting percentage. Finally it makes easy voting by avoiding problems like security, booth capturing.

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