# Online Polling and Feedback System

M.Pasyanthi<sup>1</sup>, Y.Hema Madhuri<sup>2</sup>, T.Venkatesh<sup>3</sup>, N.Satya Balaji<sup>4</sup>, P.Bujji Babu<sup>5</sup>, M.Lakshmi Bai<sup>6</sup>

1.2.3.4.5 UG Scholar, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, St.ANN'S College of Engineering & Technology, Chirala, A.P, India.

<sup>6</sup>Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, St.ANN'S College of Engineering & Technology, Chirala, A.P., India.

Abstract— Online polling and feedback system enable users to cast their vote and opinion in a secure and private way which is intuitive. . It is a system in which Voter can cast their votes from anywhere in the country without visiting to voting booths, in a highly secured way which makes voting a valiant of violence and that increases the percentage of voting. The main goal of voting is to come up with leaders of people's choice. It needs to be secretive, anonymous, fast, and reliable. It also creates and manages the voting and an election detail as the user login by email id, voter id and security key as details and click on his favorable candidate to cast his/her vote. This will increase the voting percentage in India. By applying high security, false votes will be reduced. The proposed software is developed and tested to work on Ethernet and allows online voting. It provides improved features of voting system over traditional voting system such as accuracy, handiness, flexibility, privacy, verifiability and mobility.

Keywords—CSS, HTML, Java Script, PHP, MYSQL, XAMPP Server.

# I. INTRODUCTION

"ONLINE POLLING and FEEDBACK SYSTEM" is a web voting site. In this framework individuals can cast his/her vote through online without heading off to any physical surveying station .Before enrolling in online procedure there is a database which is kept up by the names of voters with complete data. For this procedure subjects are relied upon to contact the administrator to present their points of interest. At that point he/she must be enlisted to vote. Enrollment is fundamentally done by the client. Here the points of interest of client ought to coordinate as indicated by database. After the legitimacy of being an Indian has been affirmed by the administrator by contrasting and the put away database such that the voter can make their choice through on the web. Another issue with internet surveying is instructing the voters. We can't consider that every one of the clients are PC masters and they will utilize the web surveying frameworks effectively. At the point when web surveying g is composed it should be anything but difficult to utilize. We ought to consider the way that a noteworthy bit of the

general population who are voting has a next to no information about the PCs. As indicated by a percentage of the examination done by the Public Policy more than half of 18-44 years old voters inclines toward Internet voting. Some late studies have concentrated on internet surveying, its security concerns and making it more secure. Conventional surveying strategies believe a considerable measure of gatherings amid the race. The present operations require an assailant, may connect specifically with the voting procedure to disturb it. There is a more noteworthy possibility of getting got by the powers as there will be physical proof in the customary surveying. On the flip side, web is excessively harder, making it impossible to control and deal with the security as system and web related assaults are more hard to follow. Fundamental point of web voting framework is to build up an online application for natives to vote. In customary decisions, a voter ordinarily goes to the voting stations. After direct individual check with a few IDs, the voter is permitted to vote. The voter is then given a poll which permits a solitary vote. Once the tally is utilized, it can't be utilized once more. In any case, this ticket should likewise be mysterious. By this application, it is a bit much for the voter to vote by setting off to the voting corners, and can vote through on the web.

## II. RELATED WORK

In this existing system, election voting system is running physically. In customary decisions, a voter for the most part goes to the voting stations. After direct individual confirmation with a few IDs, the voter is permitted to vote. The voter is then given a poll which permits a solitary vote. Once the ticket is utilized, it can't be utilized once more. Be that as it may, this ticket should likewise be unknown. The tally must distinguish the voter as being allowed to vote, yet not uncover their real personality, and the voter should likewise be given affirmations of this. The Voter needs to Visit Booths to Vote a Candidate so there is wastage of Time. Voter must be available in his/her Constituency to give his/her Vote. There are Electronic Voting Machines utilized which Takes More Cost. Conventional surveying techniques believe a ton of gatherings amid the race. There is a more prominent shot

of getting got as there will be physical proof in the customary surveying.

#### III. PROPOSED WORK

The Internet is changing resident desires around the velocity and accommodation with which all taxpayer supported organizations and races ought to be conveyed. . The proposed programming is produced and tried to take a shot at Ethernet and permits internet voting. This web voting framework is profoundly secured, and its configuration is exceptionally straightforward, convenience furthermore solid It empowers clients to make their choice and assessment in a protected and private way that is instinctive. It likewise makes and oversees voting and a race point of interest as every one of the clients must login by client name and watchword and snap on his great contender to enroll vote. It should be cryptic, mysterious, quick, and dependable. This will

build the voting rate in India. By applying high security it will diminish false votes. Internet Polling and Feedback System is exceptionally secured, and its configuration is extremely basic, usability furthermore solid standard alternative to know the clients audits. By this framework voter can enlist and he/she can make their significant choice through online from anyplace. This application is efficient Voting rate can be expanded. High security can be suggested for anticipating false voting. Another issue with e-voting is instructing the voters. We can't consider that every one of the clients are PC masters and they will utilize the e-voting frameworks effortlessly. At the point when e-voting is outlined it should be anything but difficult to utilize. We ought to consider the way that a vast bit of the voting open has a next to no learning about the PCs. As per a percentage of the examination done by the Public more than half of 18-44 years old voters inclines toward Internet voting.

## IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

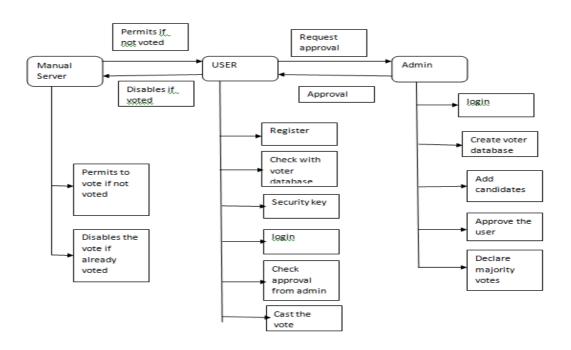


Fig.1: System Architecture

# V. IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPOSED WORK

The following are the module wise functional requirements of our project. They are:

### 1. Admin Module:

Admin will store the database of all the voters. Admin should approve the request after the voter has been registered.

## 2. User Module:

User will register according to the stored database. If all the details are matched with the database then user get a mail which consists of a security key. By using security key user have to login. Then he can select the candidate to vote and can cast the vote.

# 3. Manual Server Module:

Manual sever blocks the user who has been casted their vote through online otherwise permits the user to cast the vote.

# **PROCEDURE**

#### 1) Registration

This module provides the user to register himself/herself on the website by providing

[Vol-3, Issue-4, Apr- 2016] ISSN: 2349-6495

proper details it will generate a security key so that with the security key only user should login.

## 2) Admin Login

Admin checks whether the user is registering with proper details that should be matched with the admin created database or not.

3) User login

User registers first and then he will get a security key to the entered mail if and only if the details of the user should match with the database.

## 4) Manual Server

Manual Server searches for a voter id and checks whether voted or not. If voted, then disables the vote if not voted permits to vote.

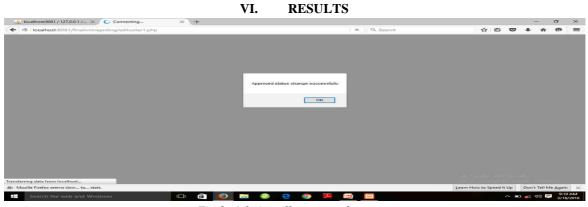


Fig.2: Admin will approve the status

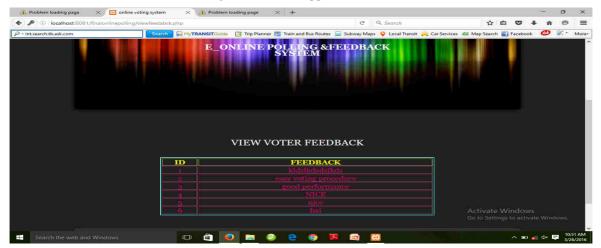


Fig.3: Feedback given by the user



Fig.4: Candidates List in Particular Area

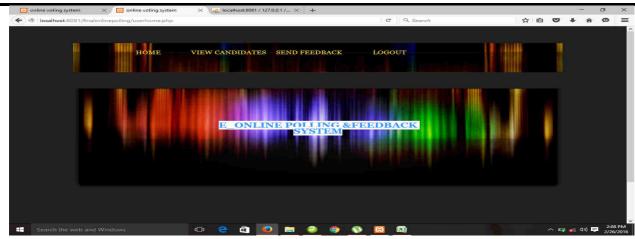


Fig.5: User home page

# VII. CONCLUSION & FUTUREWORK

In the event that it will be utilized as a part of genuine race process, it will accommodating for the clients who wish to vote and the voting procedure will be made simple by utilizing this application. Internet surveying minimizes the danger of ambiguities as the voter settles on his decision by touching the screen. It could likewise minimize the requirement for describes as everything is arranged by the PC. It gives security, 24\*7 accessibility and adaptable design . Further expansion to this anticipate is to actualize in all nations and to execute in various dialects like telugu , tamil , kanada, hindi etc.,This site is presently just for the get together decisions however in future it can be extended for different races like parliamentary races

## VIII. REFERENCES

- [1] A.S. Belenky and R.C. Larson, "To Queue or not to Queue?," OR/MS 27, October 2013, pp. 30-34.
- [2] R. Krimmer (ed.), *Electronic Voting*, Proceedings of the 2nd International Workshop, Gesellschaft für Informatik, Bonn, Köllen Druck+Verlag GmbH, Bonn, October 2013
- [3] "An Electronic Polling Service to Support Public Awareness Using Web Technologies", Christos Bouras, Nikolaos Katris, Vassilis Triantafillou.
- [4] "E-voting on Android System" paper (International Journal of Emerging Technology and Advanced Engineering) prepared by: Kirti Autade, Pallavi Ghadge, Sarika Kale ,Co-authors- Prof. N. J. Kulkarni, Prof. S. S. Mujgond, February 2012.
- [5] "Electronic Voting," Encyclopedia of Computers and Computer History, prepared by Lorrie Faith Cranor andedited by Raul Rojas, published by Fitzroy Dearborn, 2001.
- [6] "Voting What is, What Could be," Caltech/MIT Voting Technology Project (VTP) Report, July 2001.

- [7] "A Modular Voting Architecture ("Frogs")," Shuki Bruck, David Jefferson, and Ronald L. Rivest, August 2001.
- [8] "Comments of Professor Ronald L. Rivest", Caltech/MIT VTP Press Conference, July 16, 2001.
- [9] "Secure Voting Using Disconnected, Distributed Polling Devices," David Clausen, Daryl Puryear and Adrian Rodriguez, Department of Computer Science, Stanford University.