P-3605

ONLINE VOTING FOR AECP

PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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In partial fulfillment for the award of the degree

of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

IN

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

KUMARAGURU COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution Affiliated to Anna University of Technology, Coimbatore)

COIMBATORE – 641 049

APRIL 2011

KUMARAGURU COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

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PROJECT WORK, April 2011

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled **"ONLINE VOTING FOR AECP"**, the bonafide work of **S.DINESH, K.C.KAVIN &V.RAMACHANDRAN** who carried out the project work under my supervision.
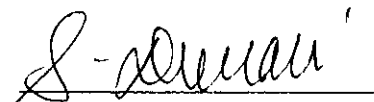
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Project Guide   **Head of the Department**

The candidates with **University Register Nos. 0710108011, 0710108023 & 0710108038** was examined by us in project viva-voce examination held on _20 – 04 –11_ .

Internal Examiner   **External Examiner**

DECLARATION

We,

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Hereby declare that the project entitled **"ONLINE VOTING FOR AECP"**, submitted in partial fulfillment to Anna University of Technology as the project work of Bachelor of Engineering (Computer Science and Engineering) degree, is a record of original work done by us under the supervision and guidance of Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore.
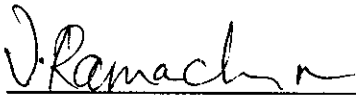
Place: Coimbatore
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, we would like to thank the Lord Almighty for enabling us to complete this project.

We express our profound gratitude to our Chairman **Padmabhusan Arutselvar Dr.N.Mahalingam, B.Sc., F.I.E.,** for giving us this opportunity to pursue this course.

We would like to thank **Dr.J.Shanmugam, Ph.D.,** and **Dr.S.Ramachandran, Ph.D.,** *Principal* for providing the necessary facilities to complete our project.

We take this opportunity to thank **Dr.S.Thangasamy Ph.D.,** *Dean, Research and Development,* for his precious suggestions. We also thank **Mrs.S.Devaki M.E.,(Ph.D)** *HOD*, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, for her support and timely motivation.

We register our hearty appreciation to the Guide **Mr.G.S.Nandakumar, M.E.,(Ph.D)** *Assistant Professor,* Department of Computer Science and Engineering, our Project guide. We thank for his support, encouragement and ideas. We thank him for the countless hours he has spent with us, discussing everything from research to academic choices.

We would like to convey our honest thanks to all **Teaching** staff members and **Non Teaching** staffs of the department for their support. We would like to thank all our classmates who gave us a proper light moments and study breaks apart from extending some technical support whenever we needed them at the most.

ABSTRACT

On-line Voting for Association of Emergent Computing Professionals(AECP) is a web based system that facilitates the election process and surveys online. This system has been developed to make it convenient for voters to vote in online

Manual voting does not have a client server technology and rather provides a slow retrieval of data. Thus providing a bottleneck to user friendly features. It requires more calculations to generate the final result. Mean while every work is done manually, as it is highly critical to generate report in the middle of the session or as per the requirement.

The project will focus on the current voting method being used for the student union, and to identify a way in which the method can be modelled with the internet voting system .

The system is built with strict security features. These security features will commence from the point of voter login in the voting system to the casting of their vote for their chosen candidate in the system. The system will have secured, preventing the voter from voting more than once.

The system is proposed to be menu driven and contain a number of interactive forms, which in turn make the data entry process more efficient and easy. This system has an accurate information and thus report can be generated without much effort. Any time, both voters and administrator can view the statistics of the result.

CONTENT

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SYSTEM

The proposed system was decided to be developed under Client Server Technology using GUI tool, JSP as Front-end and MYSQL as the Back-end. The system was proposed to be menu driven and to contain a number of interactive forms, which in turn it make the data entry more efficient and easy. It was also required of the system, to include consultation screens and generative informative reports. This system met almost all the requirements of the user.

1.2 BENEFITS OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system produces the timely and accurate information. The advantages are as below:

* ❖ The project is completely menu driven.
* ❖ The project is very user friendly and all modifications can be incorporated with much ease.
* ❖ Centralized as well as decentralized printing is possible.
* ❖ Adequate data validation, integrity and an extra level of are provided.
* ❖ Reports can be generated without much effort.
* ❖ It interacts with other main systems available online and thus eliminates data capturing problems and data corruption.

2. BACKGROUND STUDY

PROCESS OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM:

With the use of Election software the voting transactions can be maintained systematically. The firm feels it difficult to maintain their voter's list and result manipulation manually, so to reduce the workload we decided to computerize it. We hope that our project to the firm will be useful for functional and technical activities. Election software is a GUI based application. It provides a good user interface for end-users.

2.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

To give the accurate information and to simplify the existing system, we have split the project into three major modules.

Modules:

Master Maintenance
>> Voter details
>> Candidate details

Transaction entry
>> Voter Registration
>> Polling Transactions
>> Election Results

Report

>> Voters List

» Nominators List

» Result List

2.2 MODULE DESCRIPTIONS

MASTER MAINTENANCE MODULE

Voter Details

This module is used for entering the new voter in an election commission. The voter detail consists of many attributes such as Voter name, Voter ID, Gender, Address, Age, E-mail address, year and Department.

Candidate Details

The nominator entry form is used for entering new nominator into the election commission. The nominator form contains many attributes. The attributes are Nominator ID, Nominator name, Address, Age, E-mail address, Year and Department for the nominator.

TRANSACTION MODULE

Voter Registration

This module holds the details of voter registration. The information is about the voter's details, which is stored in the respective table, can be retrieved on selecting the voter ID. The password can be provided to the voter, which is used for polling process. The database for voter details consists of all the above attributes and additionally it contains one attribute. The attribute status is a text data type, which is used for polling process.

Polling Transaction

The polling transaction can be done through this module. The voter can vote to a particular nominator, which is listed in the form. On voting the voter's identity number and password can be checked first, next whether the voter is already made vote or not, if the voter is a valid voter then the vote transaction can be done. This module acts as a main role in the project. By this checking the duplicate vote can be avoided.

Election Results

The election result is used for the displaying the winner of the nominator and number of votes obtained by the respective nominator.

REPORT MODULE

Reports generation is an integral part of any information system reports provide the processed information and highlight areas where controls need to be applied. The successful implementation of any computerized information processing system depends on the effectiveness in Election software is listed below.

Multi Reports

- Voter List Report
- Nominators List Reports
- Result List Report

3. PROBLEM FORMULATION

3.1 COMMON OBJECTIVE

Elimination of Redundancy:

Data stored should be devoid of redundancy made, minimum amount of re-keying is needed. Entry of a particular data should be made at one point.

Error Awareness:

When a user enters an invalid value, the application must trap that error and must provide solutions to rectify the error.

Built-in Security features:

The application must provide in build security to enter into the system.

More User-Friendly:

The application must be more interactive and it should be understandable even by a new computer operator.

Reports:

The application must be able to generate the work in process report and final report, which wasn't possible using the previous system.

Minimize paper work

The application must reduce paper work and increase the overall productivity of the company. Entry screens and reports should be maintained for every instance, this would in turn the higher authorities in decision-making.

3.2 MAIN OBJECTIVE

The Drawbacks of the existing system are overcomed by the proposed system. One of the major reasons for the new system is to provide a very user-friendly environment with a highly interactive forms and generating particular reports. The characteristics of the system being proposed are as follows.

The new system will be a Client-Server application, which caters to the needs of the users. The system provided for a centralized database, will be accessed by users. The Form designs are attractive, so the usage will be of much interest to the end user.

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

1. Validation checks are performed at instances.
2. Data Integrity is maintained.
3. Cent percent Client Server techniques can be achieved.
4. Providing user-friendly entry screens to the GUI based.
5. Reliability, portability and Flexibility are the main advantages.

3.3 METHODOLOGY

Top Down Strategy:

In Top Down technique, at first there is global approach first and as the design progresses the system is decomposed into finer sub system. The design process may be backtracked at any stage, if it is found that, a high level decision needs to be revised or changed.

A Top Down strategy will be successful when a well-defined environment exists. Coding an application program for the needs, developing a compiler for a stable operating system etc., will provide a well-defined environment for software development.

The main function of "Online Voting for ACEP" is to develop a user friendly voting strategy that can be affordable to firm. Top-Down methodology will be a better strategy for attaining this goal.

Why we need Top-Down methodology?

Integrated top-down development integrates design, implementation and testing. Design starts with highest level routine and goes down to lowest routines, which may be elementary function. Development starts with subs or dummy routines. As coding and testing progresses the subroutines are expanded into full functional units, which may use lower level subroutines to support them.

This design technique provides an orderly and systematic framework for Software development. By following this approach, the planning is formed systematically and is much easier to evaluate. Errors can be identified and rectified. Debugging is easier.

The concern switches to automation instead of maintaining the file system and develop a customizable and cost effective package to clients satisfaction.

Since the design starts with highest-level routine and goes down to lowest routines the approach used in the proposed system is top-down approach.

4. SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

4.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

The desirable server system for the software is listed below:

CPU (Pentium II with 800 Mhz)   -   32-bit Intel based

Hard Disk Space   -   10 GB HDD

Removal Disk   -   1.44 MB FDD

Display   -   SVGA with High Resolution

Memory   -   64 MB SDRAM

Cache   -   512 KB

Keyboard   -   Standard low profile 104
Enhanced keyboard

Other Equipment's   -   Mouse

-   9 Pin /80 Col
Laser Printer

4.2 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

Operating System	:	Windows
Front End	:	JSP
Back End	:	MY SQL

GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

GUI application have a user-friendly look. GUI application feature is a standardized window appearance, menu names and dialog box, etc. The consistency easy for end users to learn and use.

JAVA HISTORY:

Java is a general purpose object oriented programming language developed by Sun Microsystems of USA in 1991. Originally called OAK by James Gosling, one of the inventors of the inventors of the java language, Java was designed for the development of software for consumer electronic devices TVs, VCRs, toasters and such other electronic machines. This goal had a strong impact on the development team to make the language, simple, portable and highly reliable.

The most striking feature is that it is a platform neutral language. Java is the programming language that is not tied to any particular hardware or operating system. Program developed in java can be executed anywhere on any system.

JSP-AN OVERVIEW:

Java Server Pages (JSP) lets you separate the dynamic part of your pages from the static HTML. You simply write the regular HTML in the normal manner, using

whatever Web-page-building tools you normally use. You then enclose the code for the dynamic parts in special tags, most of which start with "<%" and end with

You normally give your file a .jsp extension, and typically install it in any place you could place a normal Web page. Although what you write often looks more like a regular HTML file than a servlet, behind the scenes, the JSP page just gets converted to a normal servlet, with the static HTML simply being printed to the output stream associated with the servlet's service method. This is normally done the first time the page is requested, and developers can simply request the page themselves when first installing it if they want to be sure that the first real user doesn't get a momentary delay when the JSP page is translated to a servlet and the servlet is compiled and loaded. Note also that many Web servers let you define aliases that so that a URL that appears to reference an HTML files really points to a servlet or JSP page.

Aside from the regular HTML, there are three main types of JSP constructs that you embed in a page: scripting elements, directives, and actions. *Scripting elements* let you specify Java code that will become part of the resultant servlet, *directives* let you control the overall structure of the servlet, and *actions* let you specify existing components that should be used, and otherwise control the behavior of the JSP engine. To simplify the scripting elements, you have access to a number of predefined variables such as request in the snippet above.

Template Text: Static HTML

In many cases, a large percent of your JSP page just consists of static HTML, known as template text. In all respects except one, this HTML looks just like normal HTML, follows all the same syntax rules, and is simply "passed through" to the client by the servlet created to handle the page. Not only does the HTML look normal, it can be created by whatever tools you already are using for building Web pages.

JSP Scripting Elements

JSP scripting elements let you insert Java code into the servlet that will be generated from the current JSP page. There are three forms:

> - Expressions of the form <%= expression %> that are evaluated and inserted into the output,
> - Scriptlets of the form <% code %> that are inserted into the servlet's service method, and
> - Declarations of the form <%! Code %> that are inserted into the body of the servlet class, outside of any existing methods.

JSP Directives

A JSP directive affects the overall structure of the servlet class. It usually has the following form:

<%@ directive attribute="value" %>
However, you can also combine multiple attribute settings for a single directive, as follows:
<%@ directive attribute1="value1"

    attribute2="value2"

    ...

    Attribute="value" %>

There are two main types of directive: page, which lets you do things like import classes, customize the servlet superclass, and the like; and include, which lets you insert a file into the servlet class at the time the JSP file is translated into a servlet. The specification also mentions the tag lib directive, which is not supported in JSP version 1.0, but is intended to let JSP authors define their own tags.

Predefined Variables

To simplify code in JSP expressions and scriptlets, you are supplied with eight automatically defined variables, sometimes called implicit objects. The available variables are request, response, out, session, application, config, page Context, and page.

Actions

JSP actions use constructs in XML syntax to control the behavior of the servlet engine. You can dynamically insert a file, reuse JavaBeans components, forward the user to another page, or generate HTML for the Java plug-in.

JDBC DRIVERS:

There are number of drivers available from database vendors and third-party developers. But, it is always wise to have the drivers that have the best futures, are cost effective and provide customer support. There are a variety of drivers available according to the type of database they are intending to support.

Java soft categorizes database drivers in four ways:

- The JDBC-ODBC Bridge Driver
- The Native Library-to-Java Driver
- The Network Protocol Driver
- The Native protocol Driver

MYSQL

MySQL is a relational database management system(RDBMS) that runs as a server providing multi-user access to a number of databases. It is named after developer Michael Widenius' daughter, My. The SQL phrase stands for Structured Query Language. The MySQL development project has made its source code available under the terms of the GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietary agreements. MySQL was owned and sponsored by a single for-profit firm, the Swedish company MySQL AB, now owned by Oracle Corporation.

MySQL is a popular choice of database for use in web applications, and is a central component of the widely used LAMP web application software stack. MySQL works on many different system platforms, including AIX, BSDi, FreeBSD, HP-UX, eComStation, i5/OS, IRIX, Linux, Mac OS X, Microsoft Windows, NetBSD, Novell NetWare,OpenBSD, OpenSolaris, OS/2 Warp, QNX, Solaris, Symbian, SunOS, SCO OpenServer, SCO UnixWare, Sanos and Tru64.

5. SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

5.1 FACT FINDING

Existing system

The existing system has many drawbacks, which can be rectified from when this system is computerized. The proposed has been designed to replace the existing system and is user friendly. Although the process of counting remains the same with the help of computerized system the required data can be transferred with the fixed interval of time.

For different data entries, a screen has been managed to facilitate to enter the data easily and Verification facilities have been provided. If the user tries to enter duplicate data is invalid data, it could not be accepted and its display the message as 'already voted '

➢ Maintaining a database is very costly and difficulty.
➢ Consumes more time to process data.
➢ Security is not sufficient.
➢ Data redundancy occurs.

Characteristic of proposed system

The characteristic of the system being proposed are as follows:

The proposed system is computerized to overcome the drawbacks of existing system

★ Data entries are fast.
★ Updating is done easily.
★ Redundancy is eliminated.

★ To provide the security.

5.2 FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS

Problem Analysis

The problem entitled Election Software was developed to maintain the voting for AECP efficiently and accurately. The details about the entry and vote counting are maintained systematically.

Operational Feasibility

The organization considers the proposed system will fulfill the AECP. That is whether the proposed system cover all aspects of the working system and whether it has considerable improvements.

The polling transactions, restriction of duplicate voters and polling repetition are maintained very accurately. The voters report, nominator report, polling booth allotment reports and Election result reports are report are generated , these reports are very much useful for operational activities.

Technical Feasibility

The software project is to be determined the appropriateness of a computerized solution.

The voters will be given an identity number and password while registration. During the polling transaction, Voter confirms the selection of nominator, the voter

identity number and password can be checked, whether the voter is already polled or not. This technical method can be followed in the election software to avoid duplicate votes.

Economical Feasibility

A computing system consisting of people subsystems, hardware systems and software subsystems and interconnection among subsystems. The system consist of peripheral device computer hardware.

By using the proposed system the organization will be having many benefits

+ Number of employees needed would be very less.
+ The cost production will become less.
+ The workload will be reduced.
+ Time consumption will be very low to complete a particular work.

5.3 INPUT DESIGN

Input design is a part of the overall system design, which requires careful attention. If the data given to the system is incorrect , then the processing and output will produces many errors.

The objective of input design are:

✐ To produce a cost effective method or output.
✐ To achieve the highest possible level accuracy.
✐ To ensure that the input acceptable and understood.

In the input design the details about the Voters, Nominators, ward details, area code details and booth details are to be designed and stored and necessary condition is checked for unique voter identity number.

The Main form contains four options they are

- ❖ Master Maintenance
- ❖ Transaction Entry
- ❖ View
- ❖ Multi Reports

5.4 OUTPUT DESIGN

The normal procedure is developing a system that is able to produce the output in an efficient format. Usually the outputs will be in the form of documents and reports. The outputs from the system must be able to communicate efficiently with the users who are all using the system and they should be the permanent copies for later verification.

The reports produced in the "Online Voting" are

- Voters List Report
- Nominators Details Report
- Polling Booth Detail Report
- Election Results

5.5 CODE DESIGN

Code design in this application is flexible to scope with the user needs. Source code clarity is enhanced by structured coding techniques, by good coding style, by

appropriate supporting documents, by good internal comments and by the features provided in modern programming languages. The goal of the structured coding is to linear size flow through a computer program so that the execution sequence follows the sequence in which tools the code is written.

The dynamic structure of a program as it executes then resembles the static structure of the written text. This enhances the readability of the code, easy understanding, debugging, testing, documentation and modification of the program. Style is a consistent pattern of choices made among alternate ways of achieving a desired effect. In computer programming, coding style is manifest in the patterns used by a programmer to express a desired action or outcome. A good coding style can overcome many of the deficiencies. The goal of good coding style is to provide the following features.

➢ Straight forward
➢ Elegant code
➢ Easily understandable

5.6 DATABASE DESIGN

The general theme for a database is to handle information as an integrated. A database is a collection of integrated data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many, quickly and efficiently. The general objective is to make information access easy, quick inexpensive and flexible for the user.

We had designed the database, which is free if unnecessary redundancies and abide with all the conditions of the third normal form. It is very important to generate data that adheres to certain rules as determined by the database administrators or application developer.

9. CONCLUSION

The online voting system has been implemented at the client site and is found to be user friendly providing necessary information. Through queries, which are easily accessed. The proposed system helps to overcome the hurdles of the existing system thus enhancing the features to provide the efficient service to the user. The user friendly feature incorporated in the system makes it possible for any user to avail maximum benefits.

Although the process of counting remains the same the require data from the counting centre can be transferred to the election officer at a fixed interval of time. Moreover it provides various details about the election and renders accurate update and result of each candidate frequently thus retrieving the result at a fixed interval of time. Computerizing the existing manual system would not only speed up the data entry process but also helps to store and retrieve data. The user also provided with the user manual to operate the system efficiently. The reports generated by the system will be provided usefully and is much acceptable by the user. This ensures efficiency and effectiveness in large scale.

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7. IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the stage, which is crucial in the life cycle of the new system design. Implementation is the stage of the project when the design is turned to a working system. Implementation means converting a new or revised system design in an operational one. In this project, implementation includes all those activities that take place to convert from the old system to the new.

USER TRAINING

The purpose of training is to ensure that all the personnel who are associated with the system possessing the necessary knowledge and skills. The users are trained to use the software in a very user-friendly manner.

8. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The software is developed in such a way that any kind of further changes or modifications to the system get themselves updated at regular intervals. The system is presently developed as Offline Package with client server technology for the software concern. For its scope, the future usage is aimed at developing as a product for the Government so that it can be used not only for AECP but also for the Online Web based techniques.

The system is also aimed at providing an additional provision for immediate variations or status of the participant Nominator in the election.

The relational database consists of collection of tables, each of which is assigned a unique name. A row in a table represents the relationship among a set of values.

Since a table is a set of such relationships, there is a close correspondence between the concept of the table and the mathematical concept of the relation model takes its name.

A relational scheme is a list attributes and their corresponding domains. The use of common attributes in relational schemes is a list of attributes relational schemes is a way of relating tables of distinct relations. These common attributes are called keys. The relations that will allow us to store information without redundancy yet allow us to store and retrieve information easily.

User is allowed to make queries bases on any column from any table. Data may be retrieved from more than one related table. The query results may display in two styles. Viz. free from and grid. The user can specify and criteria for the query.

6. SYSTEM TESTING

Testing the process of demonstrating program correctness by executing the program with a set of sample input data. The following tests were carried out after the completion of the project.

6.1 UNIT TESTING

The major modules in the project such as Master, Transaction entry, View and Reports were tested, as soon as the modules were completed and were checked for there correct functionality .The units in a system are the modules and routines that are assembled and integrated to perform a specific function.

6.2 SYSTEM TESTING

The whole system was tested to implement the functions as desired. While testing one should also test to find discrepancies between the system and its original objective, current specifications and system documentation. The system itself may not report this error, but the output such as Nominator results may show unexpected results. These unexpected is based on the incorrect logical coding, thus things are identified and rectified.

6.3 ACCEPTANCE TESTING

The working of the system was demonstrated to the user, and they have accepted the system and the changes they suggested were incorporated.
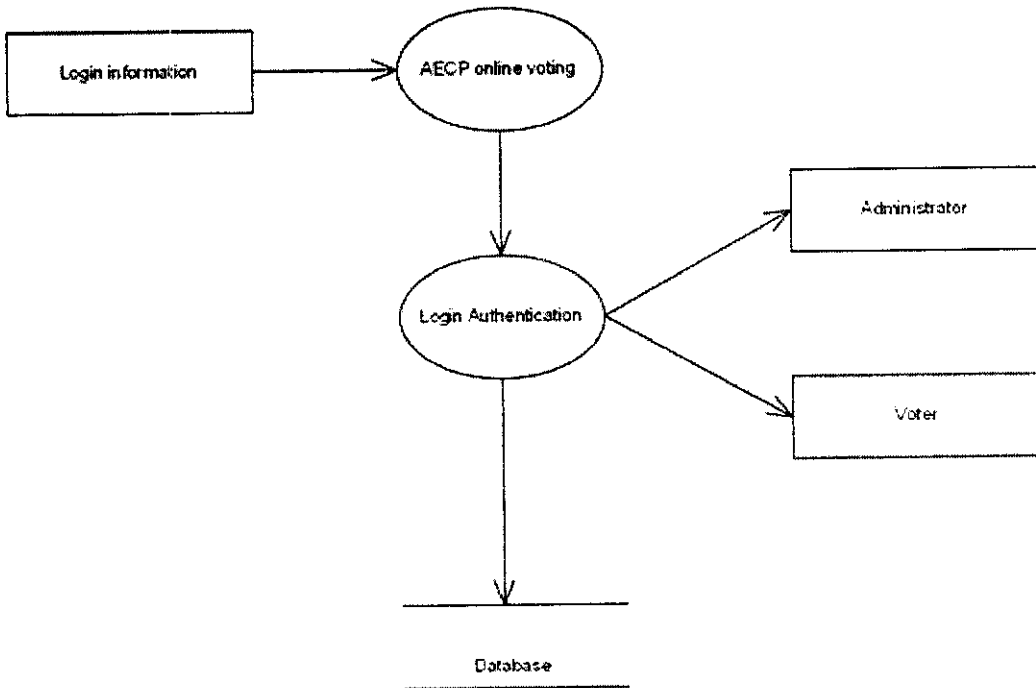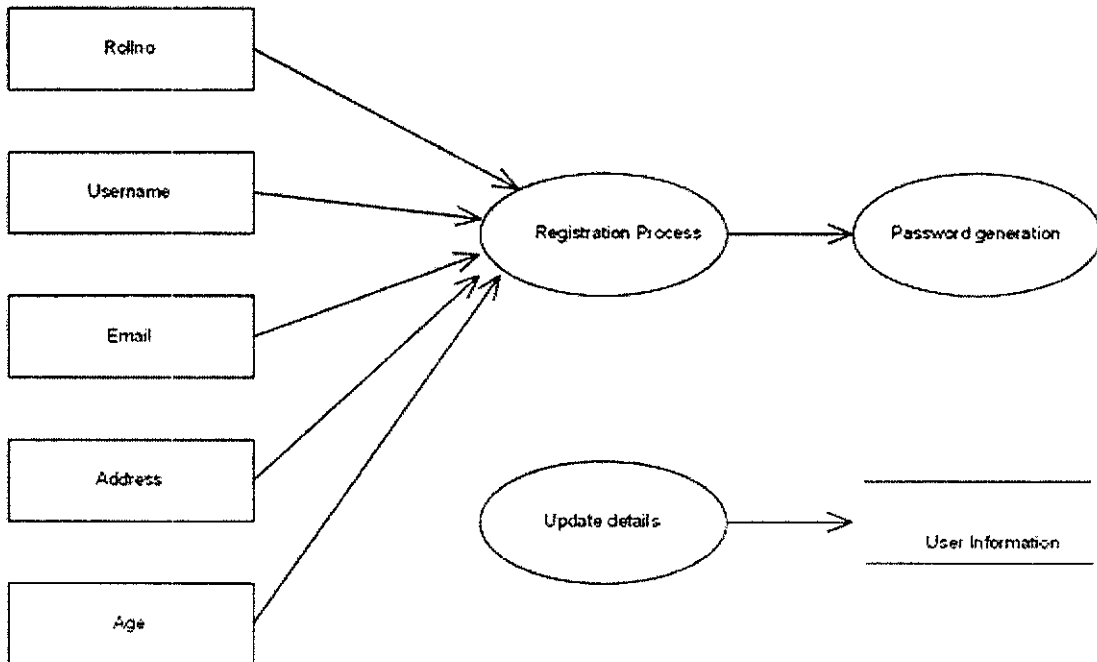
6.4 INTEGRATION TESTING

Integration testing address the issues associated with the dual problems of verification and program construction. After the s/w has been integrated, a set of high order tests is conducted. Integration testing is a systematic technique for constructing the problem structure while at the same time conducting tests to uncover errors associated with interfacing. The main model having the common variables and it has general table, which stores the temporary data. Though this variables and the table all the models are integrated.
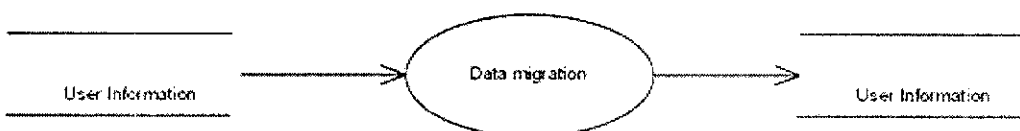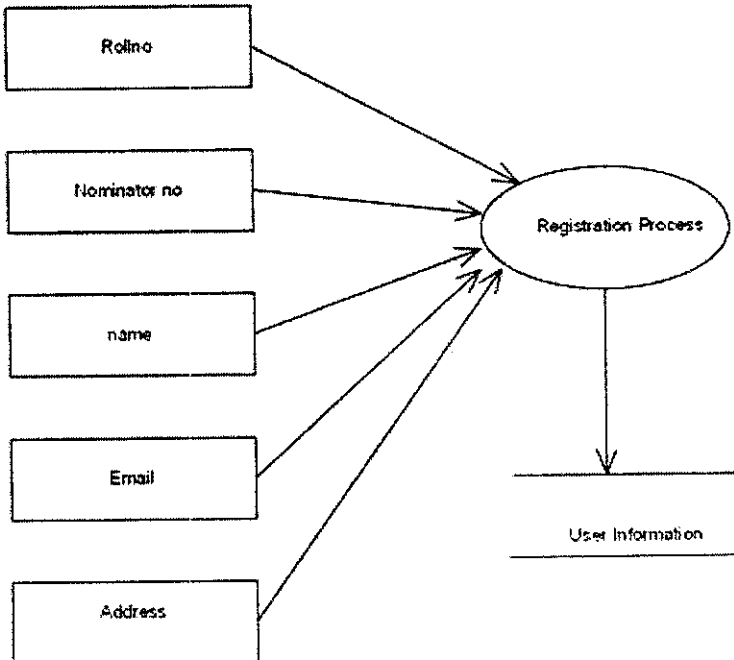
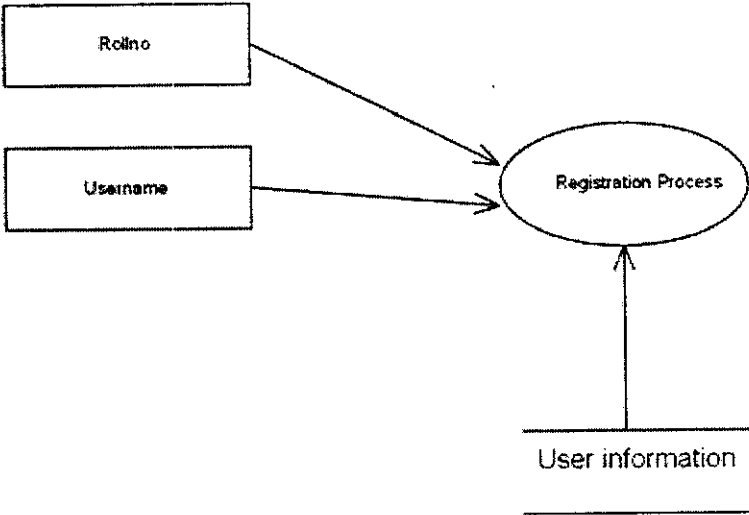# DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

AECP online Voting DFD:

User Migration

```
Rollno ─────────────┐
                     ╲
Username ────────────╲──→  ┌─────────────────────┐         ┌──────────────────────┐
                      ╲    │ Registration Process │ ──→    │ Password generation  │
Email ─────────────────→  └─────────────────────┘         └──────────────────────┘
                      ╱
Address ─────────────╱
                    ╱
Age ───────────────╱
```

```
┌─────────────────────┐                    ────────────────────────
│   Update details    │ ──────────→         User Information
└─────────────────────┘                    ────────────────────────
```

Data Migration

```
────────────────────           ┌─────────────────┐           ────────────────────
 User Information    ──────→    │  Data migration │ ──────→    User Information
────────────────────           └─────────────────┘           ────────────────────
```

Nominator registration

Mailing

```
┌─────────────────┐
│     Rollno      │─────────┐
└─────────────────┘         │
                            ▼
┌─────────────────┐   ╭───────────────────╮
│    Username     │──▶│ Registration Process │
└─────────────────┘   ╰───────────────────╯
                            ▲
                            │
                      User information
```

Result Display

```
┌─────────────────┐   ╭───────────────╮
│     Rollno      │──▶│ Result Process │◀──── Result information
└─────────────────┘   ╰───────────────╯
                            │
                            ▼
                   ┌─────────────────┐
                   │  Result in table │
                   └─────────────────┘
```
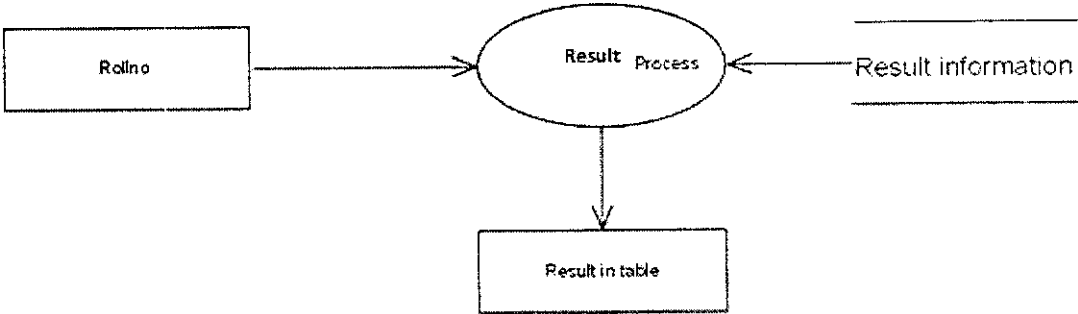
Polling
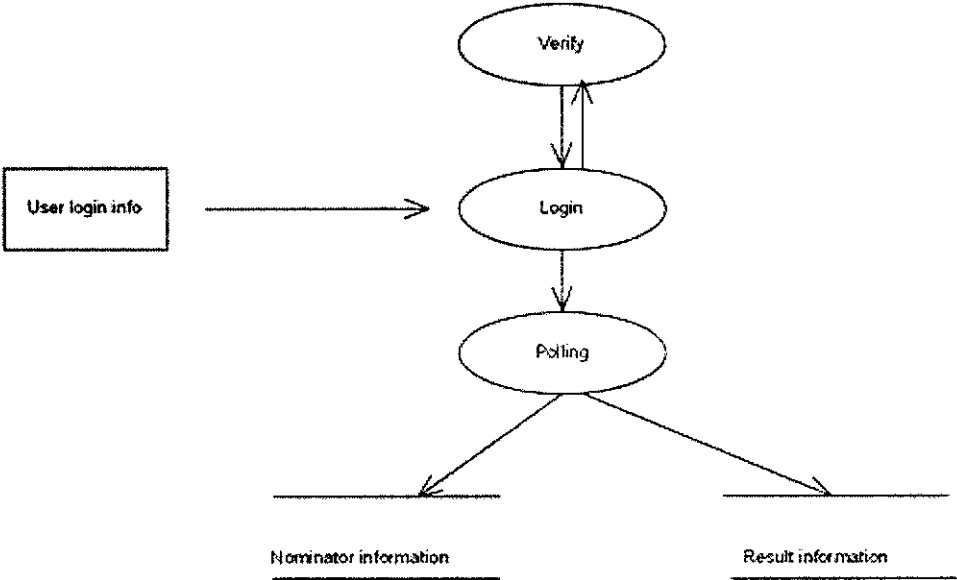
TABLE STRUCTURE

TABLE NAME: admin

In this table the information of Administrators details are stored

S.No	FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
1	Sname	Varchar	5	Administrator Name
2	Spass	Varchar	5	Administrator password

TABLE NAME: polling

In this table the information of Polling details are stored

S.No	FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
1	Pollingno	Varchar	50	No. of votes polled
2	Pollingto	Varchar	10	Votes polled
3	Date	Varchar	50	Polled date

TABLE NAME: userdet

In this table the information of User details are stored

S.No	FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
1	rno	varchar	5	User No
2	sname	varchar	10	User Name
3	age	varchar	5	User age
4	address	varchar	50	Address for the user
5	email	varchar	10	User valid email address
6	year	varchar	10	User batch
7	department	varchar	5	Department for the particular user
8	aecpno	varchar	10	Unique no for the user
9	gender	varchar	10	User gender
10	spass	varchar	5	Unique password for the user
11	polled	varchar	50	User has polled or not

TABLE NAME: nomin

In this table the information of Nominator details are stored.

S.No	FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
1	Nominator no	varchar	50	Nominator No
2	sname	varchar	50	Nominator Name
3	age	varchar	50	nomin Details to verify
4	address	varchar	50	Address for the nominator
5	email	varchar	10	Nominator valid email address
6	year	varchar	10	Nominator batch
7	department	varchar	50	Department for the particular Nominator
8	aecpno	varchar	10	Unique no for the Nominator
9	gender	varchar	10	Nominator gender
10	spass	varchar	50	Unique password for the Nominator
11	voted	varchar	50	No of votes

SCREEN SHOTS

The Administrator Web site Front Page
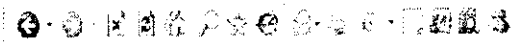
Administrator Login

online voting

home

administrator login

ADMIN NAME

PASSWORD

Enter

Admin warning

ADMIN WARNING

Enter your admin name and password correctly...

- Please Try again !!!

Admin Choice

home login contact about logout

select your choice

- data entry for voters
- data migration from excel sheet
- user details and mailing
- send mail to all voters
- nominator list preparation
- view nominator list
- update user details
- current result status
- result and winner

Local Intranet

DATA ENTRY FOR VOTERS

data entry for voters

please enter the voter details:

ROLL NO

NAME

AGE   18

ADDRESS

EMAIL

YEAR   4

DEPARTMENT   CSE

GENDER   MALE

Submit

home

Already migration

data already migrated.......please
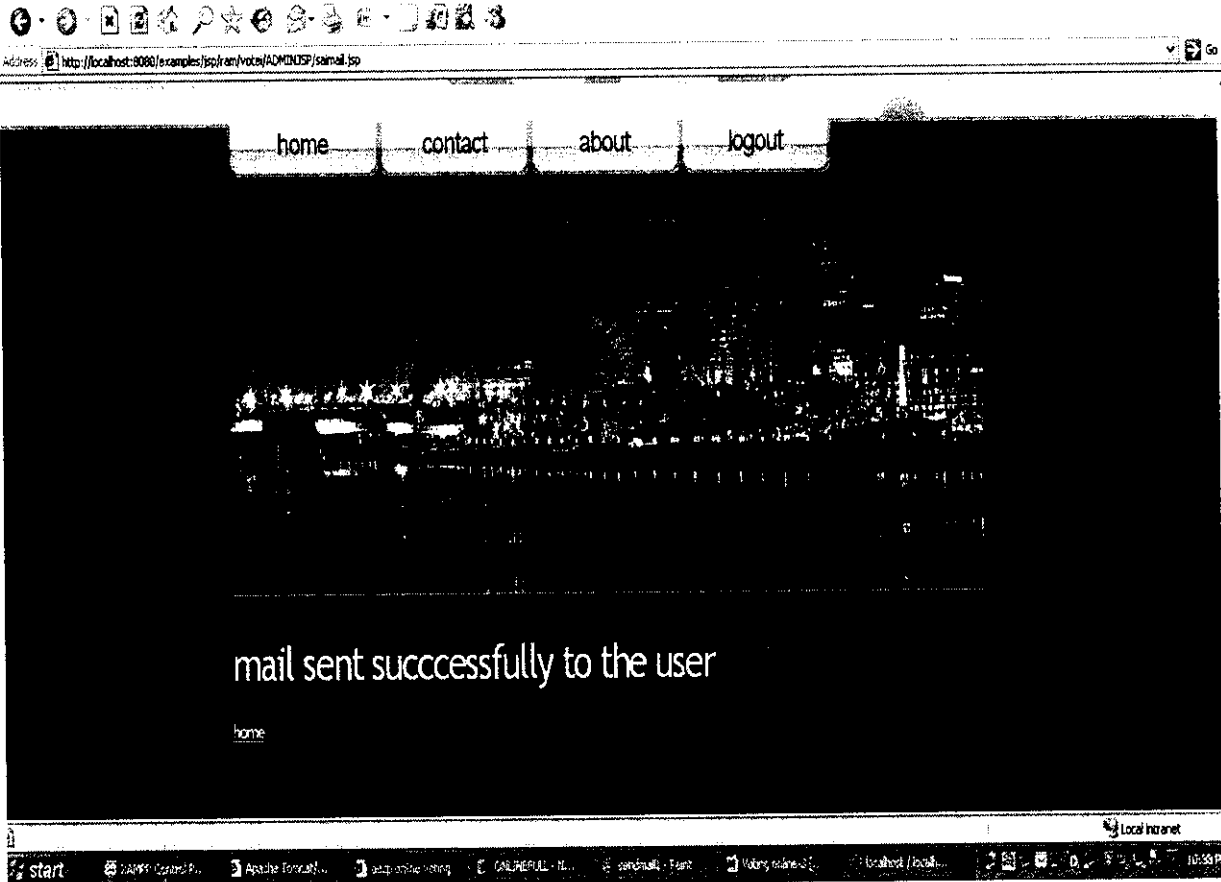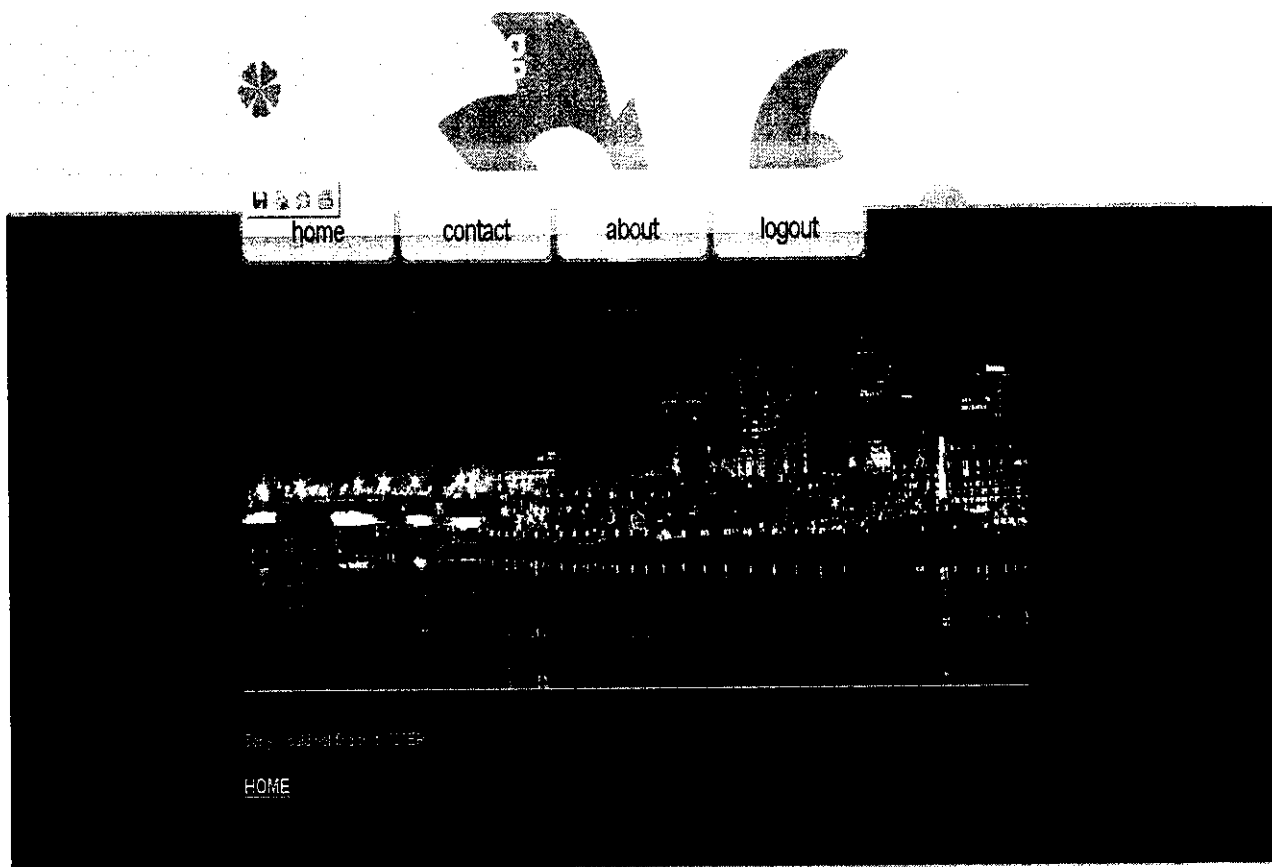connect other excel sheet

Data Migration
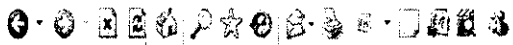
Send Mail

Network problem

Mail Send Successfully

User Not Found

Nominators Entry

data entry for nominators

NOMINATORS REGISTERED HERE !!

please enter the nominator details:

ROLL NO	
NAME	
AGE	18
ADDRESS	
EMAIL	
YEAR	4
DEPARTMENT	CSE
GENDER	MALE

Submit

home

Done   Local intranet
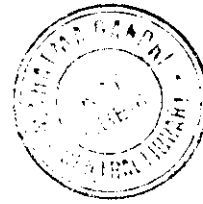
Updating user detail

update the user details

Current Result Status

P - 3605

result !!!(aecp voting)

nominator no	rollno	name	votes
1	07bcs38	ramachandran	11
2	07bcs23	kavin kc	5
3	07bcs20	kabilan	4
4	07bc23	kavinkc	1
5	07bcs55	venki	3
6	07bcs14	gowtham	0

home

Done   Local intranet

Result

result !!!(aecp voting)

winner

nominator no	rollno	name	votes
1	07bcs38	ramachandran	11
2	07bcs23	kavin kc	5
3	07bcs20	kabilan	4
4	07bc23	kavinkc	1
5	07bcs55	venki	3
6	07bcs14	gowtham	0

Winners

Result Chart

ok

About aecp

ASSOCIATION OF EMERGENT COMPUTING
PROFFESSIONALS(AECP)

aecp(association of emergent computing
proffessionals) started in kct for cse and it
students.

it is responsible for conducting department
events and guest lectures and seminars about
current it trends,etc..

User Login

Warning Page for User Login

enter your name and password correctly

Nominator Details

nominator details

nominator no	rollno	name	age	address	email	year	department	aecpno	gender	vote
1	07bcs38	ramachandran	21	kct	ram1vrsaibaba@gmail.com	4	cse	1234	male	•
2	07bcs23	kavin kc	21	erode	kckavin24@gmail.com	4	cse	1235	male	•
3	07bcs20	kabilan	21	dharapuram	kabi@gmail.com	4	cse	7658	male	•
4	07bc23	kavinkc	20	erd	kavinkc@gmail.com	4	cse	0723	male	•
5	07bcs55	venki	20	atr	venki@gmail.com	4	cse	0755	male	•
6	07bcs14	gowtham	21	kur	gowthama@yahoo.com	4	cse	0714	male	•

VOTE

Confirmation

thank you...

you have been voted successfully !

. logout

Result

result !!!(aecp voting)

nominator no	rollno	name	votes
1	07bcs38	ramachandran	11
2	07bcs23	kavin kc	5
3	07bcs20	kabilan	5
4	07bc23	kavinkc	1
5	07bcs55	venki	3
6	07bcs14	gowtham	0

Done   Local intranet