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Online Voting System using Face Recognition and OTP

Srushti Gunthe[1], Akanksha Pimpude[2], Kajol Rathod[3], Prajwal Zaware[4]
[1]*Assistant Professor,* [2, 3, 4]*B.E Students, Department of Information Technology Sinhgad Institute of Technology and Science, Narhe, Pune, India*

Abstract: ***An online voting system is a proposed solution to the challenges faced by traditional voting systems. This project aims to develop an efficient and secure online voting system that uses face recognition technology and one-time password to authenticate the identity of voters and prevent fraudulent activities. The system's user-friendly interface and advanced security features make it accessible and trustworthy for all voters, including those who cannot physically attend polling stations. The project will use Python programming language and various libraries such as OpenCV and NumPy for image processing and Haar Cascade Algorithm for face detection and recognition. The system will be tested extensively to ensure its effectiveness and prevent potential issues. The proposed system has the potential to revolutionize the voting process and make it more efficient, accessible, and secure for all citizens.***
Keywords: Haar Cascade Algorithm, Python, OTP (One-Time Password), E-Voting, Face Recognition, Authentication

I. INTRODUCTION

Electronic voting is a game-changer in the democratic process, offering unparalleled efficiency, accessibility, and accuracy. The implementation of e-voting solutions must be carefully planned and designed to ensure the integrity of the electoral process and prevent fraud. Online voting systems offer a secure and efficient way to conduct votes and elections, addressing concerns around accessibility and trust in the system. The use of online voting systems not only protects the integrity of the vote by preventing fraudulent activity but also streamlines the voting process, reducing the need for in-person gatherings. Real-time collection and scrutiny of results provide greater transparency and accountability, enhancing public trust in the electoral process. One of the most significant advantages of online voting systems is the reduction in costs associated with traditional paper-based voting methods. By eliminating the need for printing and distributing paper ballots, hiring additional staff for counting, and renting physical polling locations, online voting systems can lead to significant cost savings for organizations that conduct frequent elections. Online voting systems also offer greater accessibility to voters. Individuals who are unable to leave their homes, live in remote areas, or have mobility issues can participate in the electoral process, increasing voter turnout and ensuring greater democratic participation. In summary, online voting systems offer a secure, efficient, and convenient means of conducting elections and votes, strengthening democracy, and enhancing public trust in the electoral process.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Paper [1] proposes a secure online voting system that incorporates face recognition and multi-factor authentication. The authors present the system architecture, highlighting the integration of face recognition technology for user identification. They also discuss the implementation of multi-factor authentication using OTP for enhanced security. The system's effectiveness is evaluated through simulations, demonstrating its potential to ensure secure and reliable online voting. In Paper [2] the authors conduct a critical review of online voting systems that leverage biometrics and OTP for authentication. They analyze different approaches and methodologies employed in these systems and evaluate their effectiveness in ensuring secure voting processes. The review highlights the significance of biometric technologies, including face recognition, and OTP in enhancing the integrity and confidentiality of online voting systems. Although not directly related to face recognition and OTP, Paper [3] explores the use of Ethereum smart contracts in decentralized e-voting systems. It emphasizes the importance of transparency, security, and immutability in voting processes. The authors discuss the system architecture and evaluate its performance through simulations. This work highlights the potential of blockchain technology in revolutionizing the way online voting systems are designed and implemented. Paper [4] focuses on biometric-based secure authentication for online voting systems. It discusses the integration of various biometric techniques, including face recognition, to ensure accurate user identification. The authors highlight the advantages of biometric authentication in terms of convenience, reliability, and resistance to impersonation attacks.

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The proposed system offers enhanced security and usability for online voting processes. Paper [6] presents a novel approach for secure online voting by combining face recognition technology and OTP verification. The authors propose a system architecture that utilizes face recognition algorithms for user identification and authentication. The OTP verification adds an extra layer of security to ensure that only authorized voters can cast their votes. The paper discusses the implementation details and evaluates the system's performance in terms of security and accuracy. Paper [6] focuses on enhancing the security of online voting systems through the integration of face recognition and OTP verification. The authors propose a system that utilizes face recognition algorithms to authenticate voters and prevent fraudulent activities. They also incorporate OTP verification as an additional security measure. The paper presents the system design and discusses the implementation challenges and potential solutions. The evaluation of the system's security and performance is also included.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

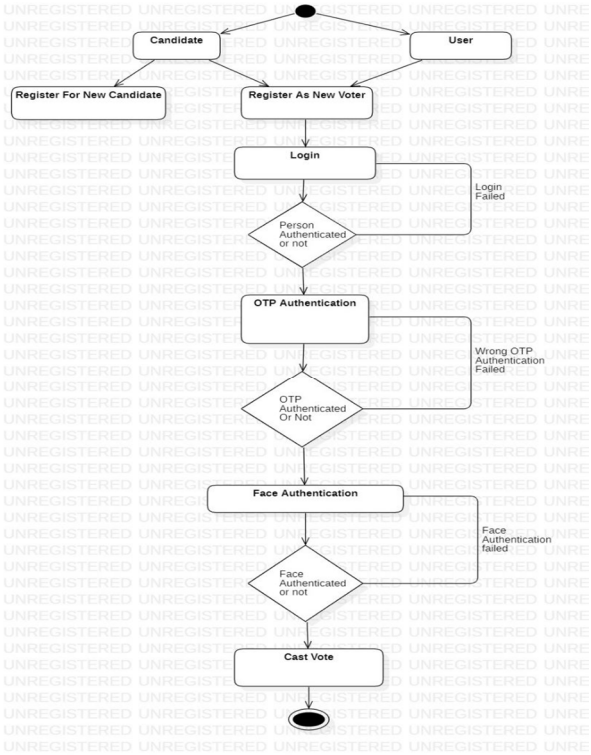


Fig:1 Architecture Diagram

The system architecture follows a client-server model, where the client-side includes the user interface for interaction, and the server-side comprises the backend components responsible for processing user requests, performing face recognition, generating and verifying OTPs, and managing the databases. The architecture is designed to provide a secure, user-friendly, and reliable online voting experience for the users. Overall, the client-side and server-side components work together to provide a seamless and secure online voting experience. The client-side handles user interactions and data capture, while the server-side processes request, performs face recognition and verification, manages databases, and ensures the system's overall security.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the "Online Voting System Using Face Recognition and OTP" project involved several steps. Firstly, the system was developed using Python as the coding language and Spyder as the integrated development environment (IDE). The system utilized the Tkinter library for creating a user-friendly graphical user interface (GUI). For the backend, the project used SQLite as the database to store user information, including login credentials, registrations, and vote casting data. The face recognition functionality was implemented using OpenCV, a popular computer vision library, which allowed for the detection and recognition of faces during the voting process. To ensure the security of the system, the project integrated OTP verification, where a one-time password was generated and sent to the user's registered mobile number for authentication.

This added an extra layer of protection to prevent fraudulent activities. In terms of hardware requirements, the system was designed to run on 64-bit Windows 10 operating system with an Intel i5 processor, 8 GB of RAM, and a minimum of 40 GB of hard disk space. Throughout the implementation process, the project team focused on creating a robust and user-friendly online voting system that incorporates face recognition and OTP verification to enhance security and accuracy. The system aimed to provide a seamless voting experience for both candidates and voters, ensuring transparency and efficiency in the election process.

V. SCOPE OF FUTURE USE

The scope of the "Online Voting System Using Face Recognition and OTP" project is to develop a secure and efficient online voting system that allows registered voters to cast their votes remotely. The project aims to utilize face recognition technology and OTP verification to ensure the integrity and accuracy of the voting process. Additionally, the project aims to implement advanced algorithms for face detection and recognition, ensuring that only eligible voters can cast their votes. OTP verification will provide an extra layer of security by confirming the identity of the voter through their registered mobile number. Furthermore, the project will consider potential future enhancements, such as integrating biometric authentication methods, improving user interfaces, and expanding the system's capabilities to handle a larger number of voters. Overall, the scope of the project encompasses the development of a comprehensive online voting system that incorporates face recognition and OTP verification, providing a secure and convenient voting experience for registered users.

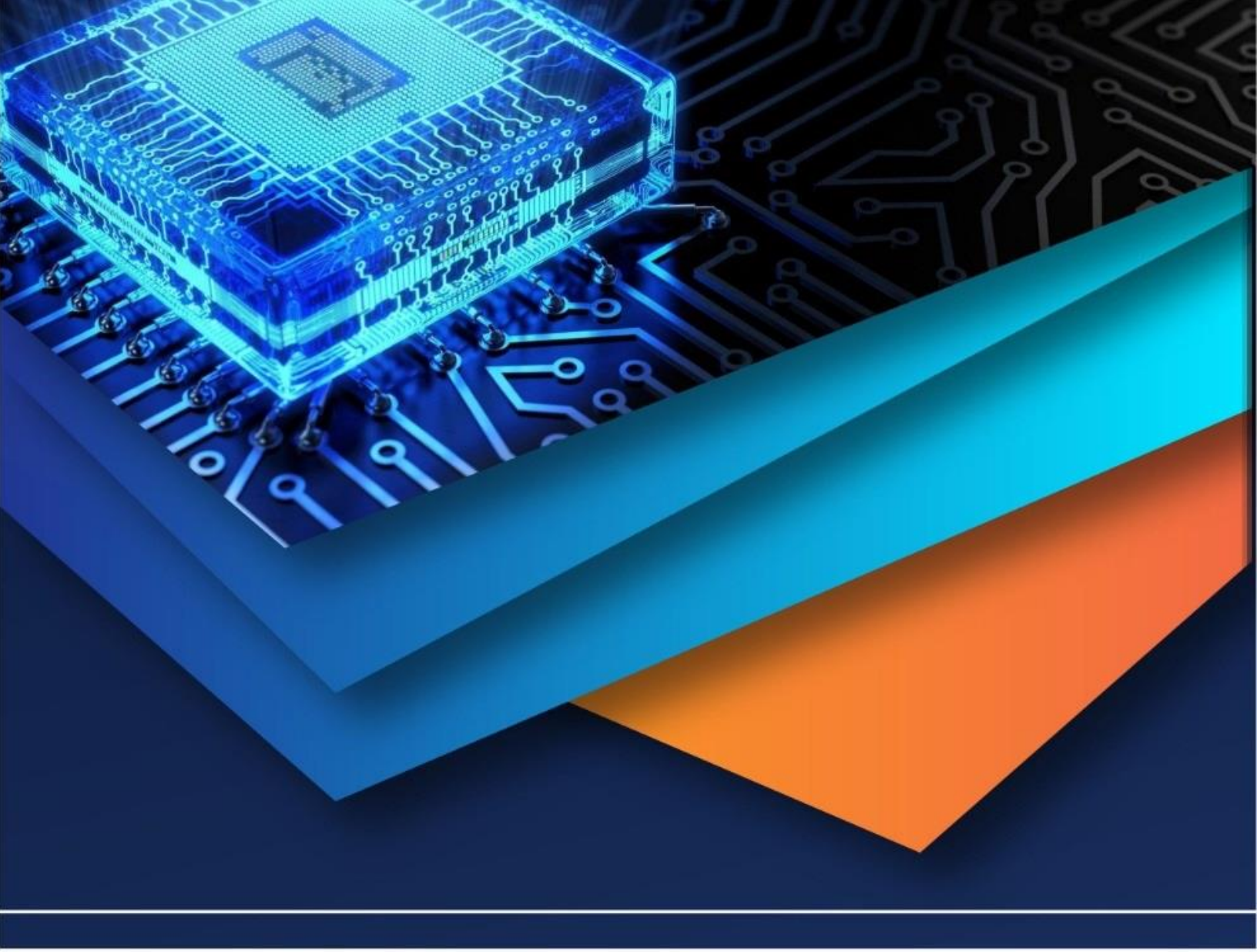
VI. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the online voting system is a secure and efficient way to enable registered voters to cast their votes remotely. The system uses facial recognition technology and OTP verification to ensure that only eligible voters can vote and prevent fraudulent activities. The Haar Cascade Algorithm is used for face detection and recognition in the system to ensure the security and accuracy of the voting process. The project successfully achieved the objectives of designing and implementing an online voting system that is secure, accessible, and user-friendly. The system has the potential to improve voter turnout and reduce the costs and logistical challenges associated with traditional voting methods. However, proper testing and evaluation of the system's security and usability should be conducted to ensure its effectiveness and prevent any potential issues. Moreover, the system's scalability and compatibility with different platforms and devices should be considered for future developments. Overall, the online voting system is a promising solution for remote voting, and it has the potential to revolutionize the way we conduct elections in the future.

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