

## i-VOTING USING TRIP

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### ABSTRACT:

*Data imputation aims at filling in missing attribute values in databases. Most existing imputation methods to string attribute values are inferring-based approaches, which usually fail to reach a high imputation recall by just inferring missing values from the complete part of the data set. Retrieves a small number of selected missing values can greatly improve the imputation recall of the inferring-based methods. The TRIP (approach finds 20% of missing values and achieves high recall of data. TRIP faces a challenge of selecting the least number of missing values for retrieving to maximize the number of inferable values. Our proposed solution is able to identify an optimal retrieving-inferring scheduling scheme in Deterministic Data Imputation (DDI), and the optimality of the generated scheme is theoretically analyzed with proofs. We also analyze with an example that the optimal scheme is not feasible to be achieved in constrained Stochastic Data Imputation, but still, our proposed solution identifies an expected-optimal scheme .*

**Keywords — TRIP (Interactive Retrieving Inferring data imPutation), Recall of data, inferable values.**

### 1.INTRODUCTION ABOUT I-VOTING

**Internet voting** (also known as **i-voting**) is voting using electronic means to aid the chores of casting and counting votes. Depending on the particular implementation, i-voting may

encompass a range of Internet services, from basic data transmission to full-function online voting through common connectable household devices. Similarly, the degree of automation may vary from simple chores to a complete solution that includes voter registration and authentication, vote input, local or precinct tallying, vote data encryption and transmission to servers, vote consolidation and tabulation, and election administration. A worthy i-voting system must perform most of these tasks while complying with a set of standards established by regulatory bodies, and must also be capable to deal successfully with strong requirements associated with security, accuracy, integrity, swiftness, privacy, auditability, accessibility, cost-effectiveness, scalability, ecological sustainability.

## 2. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

One of the traditional ways to vote is outside the polling district of the voter's residence. This means that during the voting, the voter puts his or her vote into double envelope and the envelope is delivered to the voter's polling division of residence. The general concept of i-voting has been derived from the voting outside the polling district of residence.

The scope of **i-voting** is to computerize the voting system in any country. The end users precious time can be saved with this system. He/she can vote from a distance rather than queued in a polling booth. This system is fast and requires less man work, it has a wide opening to be implemented in many countries. Technologies grow rapidly day to day. The security issues in this system gets updated with respect to time and there should be a special team to monitor this.

## 3. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

### 3.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

In the previous system search is not based on queries, so time taken to search will be much longer. All the search results will be displayed in the same page making it complicated for the user to identify the result he searches for. Efficiency is drastically decreased as non-query based approach is used. The time consumption is high as the voting procedures are conducted manually. All the search results are displayed in the form of a scroll bar, hence it increases the search complications. The imputation and missing data literature have focused on the conditions under which they lead to unbiased estimate. The TRIP method questions whether the number and

nature of variables affected our conclusions remains to be addressed. In regression imputation, E-M algorithm, and the MICE methods, regression modeling has been used to draw the imputation.

### 3.2 FEATURES

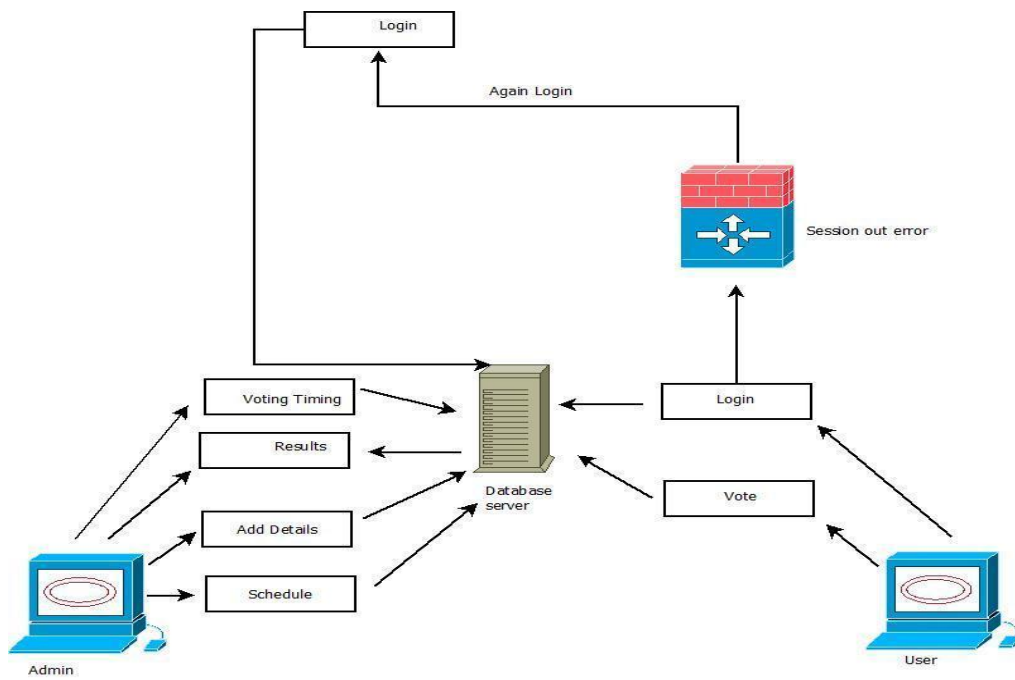
- The user can place his query and wait for resolution from admin.
- It allows the user to simplify his/her search.
- It saves temporary DB space by downloading what the user exactly searches for.
- As it saves the time and space stored it is cost effective.

### 4. IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING

The software engineering process can be viewed as a spiral. Initially system engineering defines the role of software and leads to software requirement analysis where the information domain, functions, behavior, performance, constraints and validation criteria for software are established. Moving inward along the spiral, we come to design and finally to coding. To develop computer software we spiral in along streamlines that decrease the level of abstraction at each turn.

A strategy for software testing may also be viewed in the context of the spiral. Unit testing begins at the vertex of the spiral and concentrates on each unit of the software as implemented in source code. Testing progress is done by moving outward along the spiral to integration testing, where the focus is on the design and the construction of the software architecture. Talking another turn on outward on the spiral we encounter validation testing where requirements established as part of software requirements analysis are validated against the software that has been constructed. Finally, we arrive at system testing, where the software and other system elements are tested as a whole.

### 5. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE





## **CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK**

### **CONCLUSION:**

Data imputation aims at filling in missing attribute values in databases. Most existing imputation methods to string attribute values are inferring-based approaches, which usually fail to reach a high imputation recall by just inferring missing values from the complete part of the data set. Hence we use imputation techniques to fill in the missing values in the database. This gives us the advantage of searching multiple databases for the required values and Retrieving the related values and filling it and making our database stable.

### **FUTURE ENHANCEMENT:**

In future, the query handling for database can be simplified to handle large amount of unquantized data. Which makes the imputation much more efficient by retrieving the data in an ordered fashion. Hadoop database can be used to make the retrieval in a large scale and thus the efficiency can be improved in large scale.

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