

Notes to Reviewers
Votetest Test Suite Version 1.0 for the VVSG-NI
April 1, 2009

This document represents a test suite for certain requirements in Part 1 Section 7, Requirements by Voting Activity, of the next iteration of the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG-NI). When the VVSG-NI is approved by the Election Assistance Commission (EAC), the test suites will be available for use by voting system testing laboratories as a common basis for testing voting systems to determine conformance to the VVSG-NI.

Test suite reviewers are advised to first read and understand the VVSG-NI, especially the sections relevant to the test suites under review, before reviewing the test suites. Part 1 Section 7 can be found at: <http://www.eac.gov/vvsg/part1/chapter07.php/>. A complete version of the VVSG-NI in HTML, MS-Word, or PDF formats can be found at <http://www.eac.gov/vvsg>.

Votetest consists of its documentation and a set of data files that are bundled with it. This package is distributed as an archive file in either zip or compressed tar format. A high-level description of the contents of the Votetest distribution is given in Section 1.1 of the documentation; a more detailed description that identifies the various data files is given in Section 3.1 and Section 3.2. Sections 3.8 and 3.9 detail which requirements in Part 1 Section 7 are addressed by Votetest.

Commenting:

Please send comments on the test suites, by July 1, 2009, to: crt-software-test@nist.gov.

You may provide comments directly in your email and/or send attachments in MS-Word or PDF. If you wish, you may embed your comments within the Votetest PDF documentation using the instructions provided below. In general, please tell us the features you like and provide us with comments, corrections, and suggestions on how to improve the test suites. Please provide the following items:

- Test suite version number (found in the test suite documentation, currently Version 1.0)
- Your name and affiliation (include contact information if desired)
- Identification of the particular tests and requirements in the VVSG-NI for which your comment applies
- If including suggestions for changes to the tests, a description of the suggested change including an adequate justification for the change, or a draft replacement for the test including the justification and any other necessary documentation or commentary

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Votetest: Voting system logic testing for the VVSG-NI

Draft — Version 1.0

April 1, 2009

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1 Introduction

1.1 What Votetest Is

The Votetest distribution, or simply “Votetest” for short, is a package of public domain data, software, and documentation that the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is developing. Its purpose is to provide conformance test materials for use by Voting System Testing Laboratories. These test materials are used to assess conformity to the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG) [1].

Votetest defines abstract tests that exercise every phase of the voting process from election definition through report generation. The scope of functionality that they cover to some extent is therefore quite broad. The abstract tests are “realized” according to the specifics of the voting system being tested.

In addition to the abstract tests, Votetest includes the expected results for each test, a means to derive the expected results for newly developed tests, a test generator, and detailed documentation.

1.2 What Votetest Is Not

Votetest CANNOT simply be plugged into a voting system to obtain a verdict on conformity. The tests that are defined abstractly by Votetest must be translated into concrete tests that can actually be run on a given voting system. This task requires the same expertise and diligence that test labs have employed in the past when developing their own tests from scratch.

Votetest, by itself, DOES NOT provide complete coverage of the VVSG. Votetest is only one tool that is used in one part of the conformity assessment process. It is designed not to be used in isolation, but rather to complement the other testing activities, which include the physical configuration audit, documentation and design reviews, electromagnetic compatibility and environmental testing, security reviews, usability and accessibility assessments, the volume test (mock election), and the evaluation of reliability, accuracy, and misfeed rates. Test labs should consult Part 3 of the VVSG [1] regarding the full scope of testing to be performed.

Votetest DOES NOT address “fitness for use.” Its scope is strictly limited to conformity assessment. It is not a substitute for Voting System Testing Laboratories’ diligent assessments of the full scope of voting system functionality (including vendor-specific functionality), nor does it obviate the need for acceptance testing by jurisdictions.

1.3 Structure of this document

[Section 2](#) provides additional background of general interest. [Section 3](#) provides detailed technical documentation on the portions of Votetest that are essential to performing conformity assessment. [Section 4](#) and [Section 5](#) provide detailed technical documentation on the portions of Votetest that could be used to develop additional test cases. Finally, [Section 6](#) walks through the process of defining a new test case based on an example election.

2 Background

By authorization of the 2002 Help America Vote Act (HAVA), NIST is assisting the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) with the implementation of Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG) for states and local governments conducting Federal elections. The EAC's Technical Guidelines Development Committee (TGDC) in collaboration with NIST researchers has developed a draft of the next iteration of the VVSG. The draft document is a set of detailed technical requirements addressing core requirements, human factors, privacy, security, and transparency of the next generation of voting systems. The EAC plans to issue the next VVSG after receiving and reviewing public comments.

NIST is developing a set of uniform public test suites to be used as part of the EAC's Testing and Certification Program. Test labs will be able to use these freely available test suites to help determine that VVSG requirements are met by voting systems. The test suites address human factors, security and core functionality requirements for voting systems as specified in the VVSG. Use of the public test suites will produce consistent results and promote transparency of the testing process. The test suites can also assist manufacturers in the development of conforming products by providing precise test specifications. Also, they will help reduce the cost of testing since each test lab would no longer need to develop its own test suites. Finally, a uniform set of public test suites can increase election officials' and voters' confidence that voting systems conform to VVSG requirements.

3 Test materials

3.1 Overview of test materials

This is the documentation for the test materials portion of the Votetest distribution. Its intended audience is test labs accredited by the Election Assistance Commission to perform voting system certification testing. The test lab is assumed to have competence with the following:

- The Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG) [1];
- Data modelling;
- Structured Query Language (SQL) [2].

Votetest includes the following components:

- The data model ([Section 3.5](#)) documents the world view inherent in the schema and test suite. It is general enough to support arbitrary combinations of all of the voting variations defined in the VVSG.
- The basic schema ([Section 3.6](#)) is an SQL realization of the data model.
- The basic test suite ([Section 3.7](#)) is a set of abstract test cases expressed in SQL using the basic schema. The test cases are delivered as separate files in the Votetest distribution. These tests trace primarily to the requirements of [3, Part 1 Chapter 7]; traceability details will be provided in [Section 3.9](#). However, because they exercise every phase of the voting process from election definition through report generation, the scope of functionality that they cover to some extent is quite broad.

- The expected results ([Section 3.3.4.3](#)) are text files providing the vote totals that a conforming voting system should produce for each test case.
- The advanced schema ([Section 4](#)) is an SQL realization of the logic model of the VVSG [[3](#), Part 1 Section 8.3], which specifies the results that voting systems are required to report.
- The advanced test development environment ([Section 5](#)) includes the infrastructure and tooling used to develop test cases and determine their expected results.

While Votetest includes both basic and advanced materials, only the data model ([Section 3.5](#)), basic schema ([Section 3.6](#)), basic test suite ([Section 3.7](#)) and expected results ([Section 3.3.4.3](#)) are essential to the conformance testing process. [Section 3.3](#) explains in more detail how Votetest is used in that process.

3.2 File listing

The Votetest distribution is provided as a zip file named `votetest-YYYYMMDD.zip` and alternately as a compressed tar file named `votetest-YYYYMMDD.tar.bz2`, where `YYYYMMDD` is a sequence of digits indicating the date of the release. The files contained in the distribution are described in [Table 1](#).

Table 1: Basic files in the Votetest distribution

Files	Description	Details
<code>disclaimer.txt</code>	Text file containing the test materials disclaimer.	Legal notices
<code>COPYING</code>	Text file containing the software disclaimer.	Legal notices
<code>doc/</code>	Subdirectory containing the source and PDF of this documentation.	N/A
<code>1-basic-<i>description</i>.sql</code>	SQL, abstract test cases of the basic test suite (92 files).	Section 3.7
<code>sample_output/</code>	Subdirectory containing text files that provide the expected results for each test case and each integrity check (106 files).	Section 3.3.4.3
<code>sample_output_kill-overvotes/</code>	Same, but with overvoting suppressed (106 files).	Section 3.3.4.3
<code>ChangeLog</code>	Text file containing the change log for the Votetest distribution.	N/A
<code>... other files ...</code>	Files pertaining to the advanced test development environment.	Table 5

3.3 How to use Votetest

The steps listed in the following subsections fit within the context of the overall conformity assessment process that is described in [[3](#), Part 3 Chapter 2]. Thus, in practice, the steps will not necessarily follow directly one to the next as is implied here, because there may be other conformity assessment activities occurring in between or parallel to them.

3.3.1 Determine relevant voting variation classes—system level

The Technical Data Package received from the manufacturer is required to include an *implementation statement*, which is specified by the Conformance Clause of the VVSG [3, Part 1 Section 2.4]. This implementation statement includes the manufacturer’s classification of the voting system as a whole and of the different devices of which it is comprised. For Votetest, the relevant voting variation classes are determined by examining the implementation statement. (The completeness and correctness of the manufacturer’s classification should have been established in a preceding documentation and design review; see [3, Part 3 Req. 4.2-C].) The system and device classes that the manufacturer may reference are defined in the Conformance Clause [3, Part 1 Section 2.5].

Usually, multiple classes will apply to a given voting system or voting device. For example, if a DRE supports both N-of-M and ranked order voting variations, it will be classified as both an *N-of-M voting device* and a *Ranked order voting device* in addition to being classified as a *DRE*. This multiple classification allows multiple sets of tests to apply so that all of the supported functionality will be tested.

At this stage, what is relevant are the system-level classes. If the system as a whole does not support a particular voting variation, then support for that variation in isolated devices is irrelevant.

3.3.2 Determine applicable tests

[Table 2](#) (coming up in [Section 3.7](#)) lists the tests in the basic Votetest test suite and indicates the voting variations that are used by each test. The set of tests applicable to a given voting system is the set of all tests that **do not use** any voting variations that the voting system **does not support**. In other words, every test is applicable unless it is specifically excluded, and a test is excluded only if it uses a voting variation that, according to the reviewed and accepted implementation statement, the system does not implement.

For example, if a voting system *did not* support ranked order voting, the following tests would be excluded:

- 1-basic-NoBallots-RankedOrder.sql
- 1-basic-RankedOrder-1.sql
- 1-basic-RankedOrder-2.sql
- 1-basic-StraightParty-RankedOrder.sql
- 1-basic-Primary-RankedOrder.sql
- 1-basic-BallotRotation-RankedOrder.sql
- 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-RankedOrder.sql
- 1-basic-Cumulative-RankedOrder.sql
- 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-RankedOrder.sql
- 1-basic-RankedOrder-WriteIns.sql
- 1-basic-RankedOrder-NofM.sql
- 1-basic-RankedOrder-Provisional.sql
- 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-RankedOrder.sql

There is a special case regarding absentee voting that will be addressed in [Section 3.7](#).

3.3.3 Multiply tests for different interfaces and devices

At this point the test lab has the beginnings of a test plan with a list of the tests that are applicable to the voting system as a whole. That plan must now be expanded down to the device level.

When a voting system offers multiple paths by which voting can occur, such as a touchscreen interface and an audio ballot on one device plus optical scanning of paper ballots by another device, each of these paths must be tested. It is entirely possible for a failure to be specific to a particular user interface. For example, some controls that can be activated using a touchscreen might be incorrectly skipped over if an input device with a navigational model (next option, previous option) is used.

Several different strategies could be used to divide or replicate the testing among the available interfaces and devices. However, since most tests in the basic test suite are small by design, with relatively few ballots, the recommended approach is to repeat each test on each device and interface separately. For large tests such as the volume test (mock election), one would instead divide the ballots among the available devices and interfaces using a distribution that imitates a realistic election.

Absentee voting is again a special case. In systems where absentee ballots follow a separate path from other ballots (e.g., a dedicated central count optical scanner), it makes sense to repeat tests over the absentee interface. However, the basic test suite also contains tests specifically designated for absentee voting, that mix absentee ballots with non-absentee ballots. These designated tests would be executed using both the absentee and non-absentee paths at the same time, not repeated on each path separately.

As noted in [3, Part 1 Section 6.2], it is not necessarily the case that every device in the system would support every voting variation claimed at the system level. Thus there may be cases where it is not possible to multiply certain tests onto certain devices. However, other devices that do pass those tests must be present to enable satisfaction of the system-level claim.

3.3.4 Perform testing

Once the test plan has been approved, work on implementing the plan can begin. The steps that the test lab must do for each applicable Votetest test are summarized in [Figure 1](#) and explained in more detail in the following subsections.

3.3.4.1 Translate test from Votetest model to voting system

Since interfaces to voting systems vary widely, the test lab must use the basic test suite as input from which to generate system-specific tests. For each applicable test, the test lab translates the abstract, SQL version included in the basic test suite ([Section 3.7](#)) into a concrete test for the voting system under test, thereby “realizing” the test. The data model ([Section 3.5](#)) and basic schema ([Section 3.6](#)) are essential to understanding the abstract tests so that they can be realized correctly.

[Figure 2](#) shows an example of a Votetest test expressed in SQL. It specifies both the election definition and the ballots and votes to be cast.

Things to be determined for the voting system under test would include:

- Initial state: Determine how the voting system should be set and reset to a starting state prior to each test.
- Election definition:
 - Read the Voting Equipment User Documentation supplied by the manufacturer to understand how election definition is performed using the Election Management System.
 - Determine how the definitions of the ballot styles, contests, choices, and reporting contexts used in the Votetest basic test suite would be implemented in the voting system under test.

Figure 3 shows an example of entering part of the election definition from Figure 2 into a hypothetical voting system. In an actual voting system, entering the complete election definition might require many separate interactive steps, such as creating the election, enumerating political parties, creating precincts, creating contests, creating choices within those contests, adding ballot text, setting options, etc. Additionally, the test lab may need to synthesize content for system-specific details that are not specified by Votetest. This example only shows the creation of a contest.

- Voting: Determine how the pattern of votes used in each test would be cast in the voting system under test. The system may support numerous different voting interfaces, each of which would have a different process for casting votes. For example, if a DRE is to be tested, scripts for “test voters” to follow must be produced. The scripts instruct the test voters on what votes to cast using the electronic interface of the DRE. If an optical scanner is to be tested, physical test ballots must be produced. This might be accomplished by handing a similar script to test voters to instruct them on how to fill in the paper ballots, or the test engineer might simply mark the ballots personally.

Figure 4 shows an example of how the ballot with ID 2 in Figure 2 would translate for the precinct count optical scan interface of the hypothetical voting system. Figure 5 shows an example of how the same ballot would translate for the DRE interface of the hypothetical voting system.

- Reporting: Determine how to generate pre-election audit reports, system readiness audit reports, in-process audit reports, and vote data reports (i.e., reports of ballot counts and vote totals) in the voting system under test.

Figure 1: How to use a test
Votetest distribution

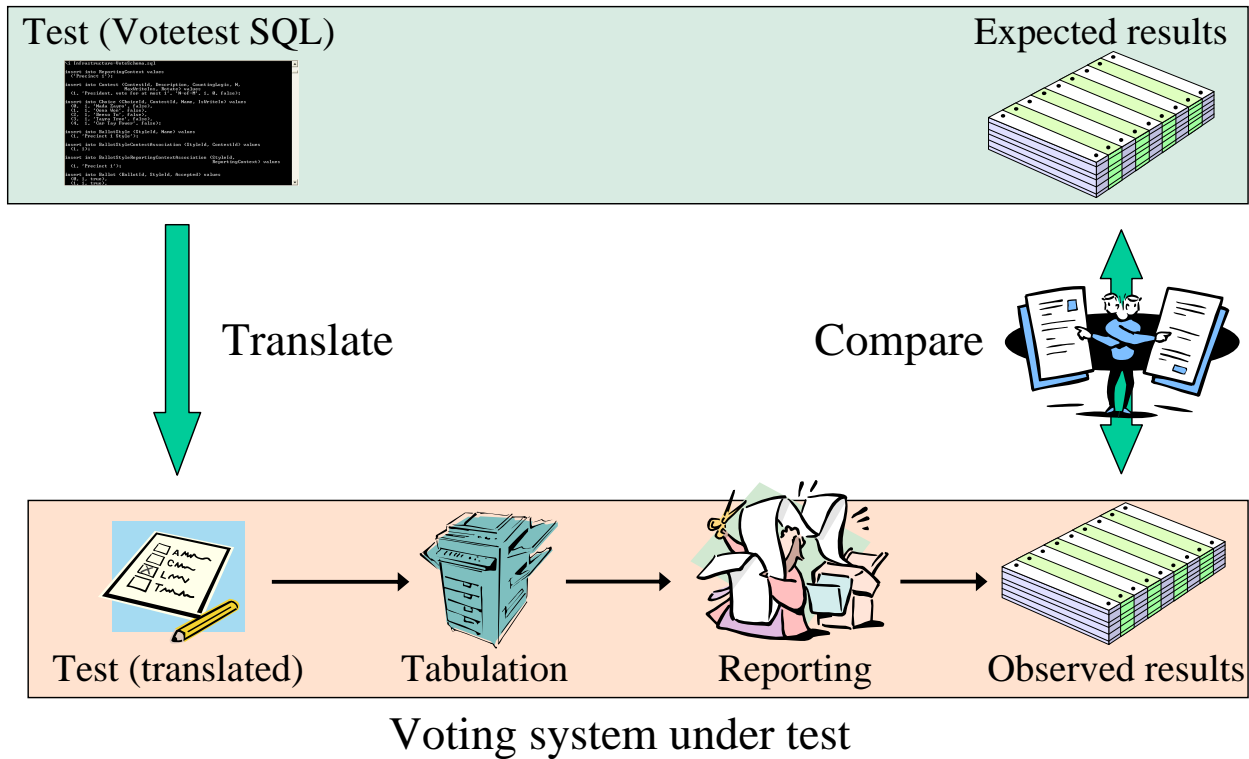


Figure 2: Example Votetest test

```
\i Infrastructure-TestHeader.sql

\echo '$Id: 1-basic-NofM.sql 452 2008-01-09 14:24:56Z dflater $'
\echo
\echo 'Small 2-of-M contest, no write-ins, no rejected ballots.'
\echo 'Ballot styles: 1'
\echo 'Reporting contexts: 1'

\i Infrastructure-VoteSchema.sql

insert into ReportingContext values
('Precinct 1');

insert into Contest (ContestId, Description, CountingLogic, N,
                    MaxWriteIns, Rotate) values
(1, 'Parking Committee, vote for at most 2', 'N-of-M', 2, 0, false);

insert into Choice (ChoiceId, ContestId, Name, IsWriteIn) values
(0, 1, 'Nada Zayro', false),
(1, 1, 'Oona Won', false),
(2, 1, 'Beeso Tu', false),
(3, 1, 'Tayra Tree', false),
(4, 1, 'Car Tay Fower', false);

insert into BallotStyle (StyleId, Name) values
(1, 'Precinct 1 Style');

insert into BallotStyleContestAssociation (StyleId, ContestId) values
(1, 1);

insert into BallotStyleReportingContextAssociation (StyleId,
                                                    ReportingContext) values
(1, 'Precinct 1');

insert into Ballot (BallotId, StyleId, Accepted) values
(0, 1, true),
(1, 1, true),
(2, 1, true),
(3, 1, true),
(4, 1, true),
(5, 1, true),
(6, 1, true),
(7, 1, true),
(8, 1, true);

insert into VoterInput (BallotId, ChoiceId, Value) values
(1, 1, 1),
(2, 2, 1),
(2, 3, 1),
(3, 2, 1),
(3, 3, 1),
(4, 3, 1),
(4, 4, 1),
(5, 4, 1),
(6, 4, 1),
(7, 4, 1),
(8, 0, 1),
(8, 1, 1),
(8, 2, 1);

\i Infrastructure-TestHook.sql
\i Infrastructure-IntegrityChecks.sql
\! ReportGenerator/ReportGenerator "Precinct 1"
\i Infrastructure-TestFooter.sql
```

← Preamble

Election
definition

Ballots

← Conclusion

Figure 3: Example EMS interaction

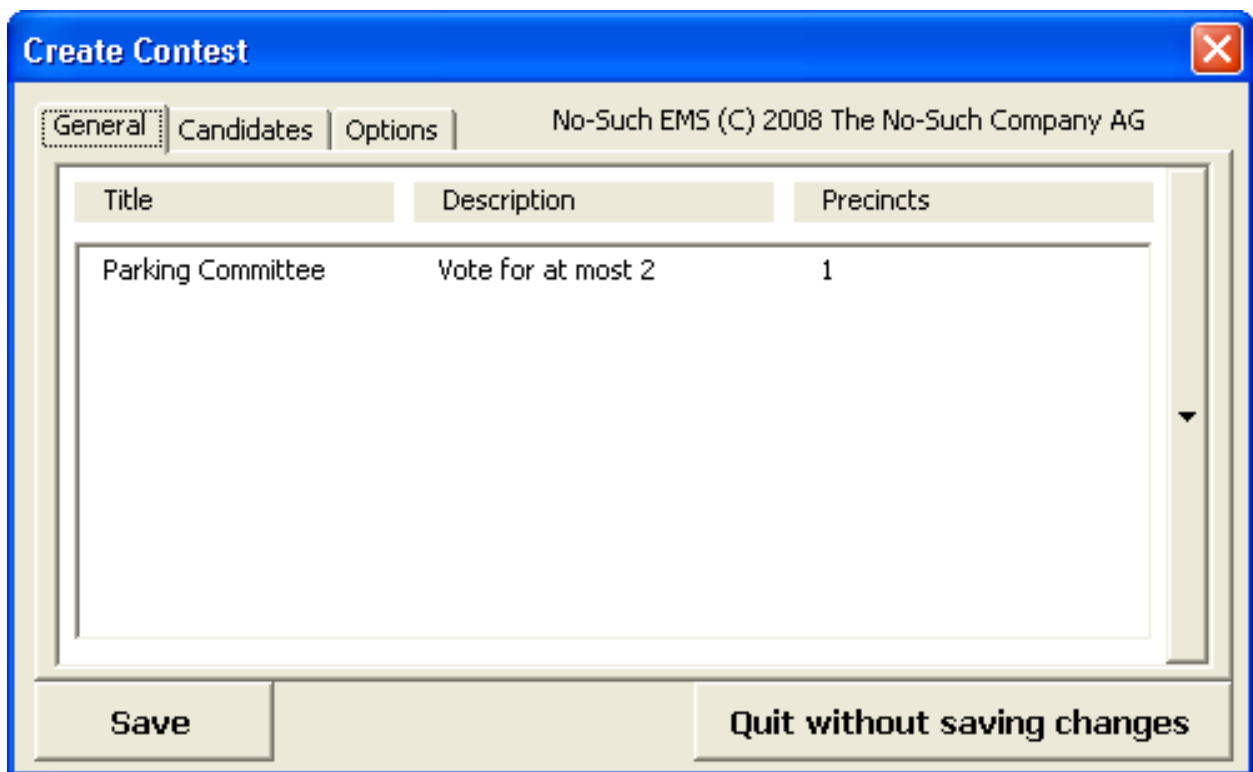


Figure 4: Example optical scan ballot

<p>Precinct: 1</p> <p>OFFICIAL BALLOT NO-SUCH JURISDICTION GENERAL ELECTION MAY 16, 2008</p> <p>INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS: To vote for a candidate, completely darken the oval next to that candidate's name. [...etc.]</p>		
	<p>PARKING COMMITTEE Vote for at most 2</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Nada Zayro Test choice 0</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Oona Won Test choice 1</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Beeso Tu Test choice 2</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Tayra Tree Test choice 3</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car Tay Fower Test choice 4</p>	

Figure 5: Example DRE voting script

*If at any step you make a mistake performing the **Action for tester**, go directly to the **Botched Test Checklist**.*

*If at any step the DRE does not respond as indicated under **Expected DRE response**, go directly to the **Anomaly Checklist**.*

Action for tester	Expected DRE response
1. Insert the card that the poll worker gave you into the slot on the front of the DRE.	The DRE should show the text “Ballot activated” followed by instructions to voters.
2. Touch NEXT on the touch-screen.	The DRE should advance to the PARKING COMMITTEE contest.
3. Touch the box to the left of Beeso Tu .	The box should turn green.
4. Touch the box to the left of Tayra Tree .	The box should turn green.
5. Touch NEXT on the touch-screen.	The DRE should advance to the summary screen.
6. Touch CAST BALLOT on the touch-screen.	The DRE should display “Please remove the card and deposit it in the shoe box near the exit.” and “Thank you for voting.”
7. Remove the card.	The DRE should return to its welcome screen, which shows the text “Precinct 1” and “Please insert card.”

3.3.4.2 Execute test

For each test case, the test lab executes the “realized” test case within the voting system under test following the general test template specified in [3, Part 3 Section 5.2.2.1]:

1. Establish initial state (clean out data from previous tests, verify resident software/firmware);
2. Program election and prepare ballots and/or ballot styles;
3. Generate pre-election audit reports;
4. Configure voting devices;
5. Run system readiness tests;
6. Generate system readiness audit reports;
7. Precinct count only:
 1. Open poll;
 2. Run precinct count test ballots; and
 3. Close poll.
4. Run central count test ballots (central count / absentee ballots only);
5. Generate in-process audit reports;
6. Generate data reports for the specified reporting contexts;
7. Inspect ballot counters; and
8. Inspect reports.

This template essentially puts the voting system through the technical paces of a very small election for each test. Although the election definition is simple and the number of ballots small, the process from beginning to end exercises all of the voting system functions that would be used in an election. The surrounding procedures and environment are, of course, quite different, and vastly simplified in the laboratory testing environment, so it is not a mock election in the sense that the volume test is.

Also see [3, Part 3 Section 2.5] regarding the test conditions, test fixtures, test data requirements, and test practices that apply.

3.3.4.3 Compare observed and expected results

As part of the test execution, the voting system under test is instructed to generate vote data reports. These contain the “observed results” with respect to ballot counts and vote totals. [Figure 6](#) shows an example report from the hypothetical voting system.

The “expected results” for all of the test cases are saved as text files in two subdirectories of the Votetest distribution. The subdirectory `sample_output` contains the results expected from the test cases as written, while the subdirectory `sample_output_kill-overvotes` contains the results expected from the test cases with overvotes changed to undervotes.

Each results file has the following organization:

- Test header with timestamp and description of the test case.
- Some details that are not relevant to conformity assessment:
 - Results of data integrity checks. These are checks of the integrity of the test cases themselves and do not correspond to requirements on voting systems.
 - View materialization log.
- Reports, for one or more [ReportingContexts](#), that include the vote totals that voting systems are expected to produce.
- Test footer including the report total volume and timestamp.

An example is shown in [Figure 7](#). Comparing the “observed results” in [Figure 6](#) and the “expected results” in [Figure 7](#), it is clear that the quantities reported for candidate vote totals are identical, even though the form of the reports is somewhat different. The test lab would find no discrepancy in those results. However, the observed results shown in [Figure 6](#) are not in and of themselves sufficient to satisfy all of the VVSG requirements on reporting. For example, [3, Part 1 Req. 7.8.3.2-A through D] specify additional information that the voting system under test must provide in some report if the system is to be found conforming.

The other reports generated as part of the test (pre-election reports, etc.) would also be inspected to look for anomalies and to assess conformity to the L&A testing and auditability requirements of the VVSG. Similarly, any unexpected behavior of the voting system observed by the tester would be assessed by the resident expert (possibly but not necessarily the same person) to determine if a nonconformity was demonstrated.

Some notes and cautions apply:

1. Many test cases contain overvotes. However, in some voting systems, overvoting is prevented. Votetest handles this possibility through test transformation. For each ballot that overvotes a particular contest, an SQL script ([Infrastructure-KillOvervotes.sql](#)) deletes that ballot’s votes in that contest, with the effect that the contest is undervoted instead of overvoted. Expected results are provided both for the test cases as originally written (in `sample_output`) and for the test cases transformed to remove overvotes (in `sample_output_kill-overvotes`).
2. For *Ballot rotation* tests, the test lab must check to make sure that the voting system does in fact produce and utilize rotated ballots as specified in the VVSG [1]. The assignment of ballot choices to specific ballot positions is abstracted out of the Votetest data model, so the rotation behavior is not represented in the “expected results.”
3. Ranked order logic is not normative. The algorithm used to derive the “expected results” for ranked order contests is only one example of conforming behavior. This algorithm is not recommended or endorsed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology for use in elections and it is probably not the best algorithm available for the purpose. It is used in Votetest only to provide output for comparison in simple cases where the implementation-dependent details have no impact.

Figure 6: “Observed results” for example

NO-SUCH JURISDICTION
 GENERAL ELECTION
 MAY 16, 2008

REPORT GENERATED AT 2008-05-16 16:12:23

	Total	%	Election Day	Early	Provisional
Precincts Counted	1	100.00			
Registered Voters	9				
Ballots Cast / Turnout	9	100.00	9	0	0
<hr/>					
PARKING COMMITTEE (Vote for at most 2)					
FOWER, CAR TAY	4	40.00	4	0	0
TREE, TAYRA	3	30.00	3	0	0
TU, BEESO	2	20.00	2	0	0
WON, OONA	1	10.00	1	0	0
ZAYRO, NADA	0	0.00	0	0	0
Write-Ins (combined)	0	0.00	0	0	0
Overvotes	2		2	0	0
Undervotes	6		6	0	0

Figure 7: "Expected results" for example

```
#####
```

```
BEGIN TEST CASE OUTPUT 2008-04-10 16:15:52-04
```

```
#####
```

```
$Id: 1-basic-NofM.sql 452 2008-01-09 14:24:56Z dflater $
```

```
Small 2-of-M contest, no write-ins, no rejected ballots.
Ballot styles: 1
Reporting contexts: 1
```

← Test header

```
$Id: Infrastructure-VoteSchema.sql 475 2008-02-21 20:49:51Z dflater $
$Id: Infrastructure-TestHook.sql 453 2008-01-09 14:38:46Z dflater $
$Id: Infrastructure-IntegrityChecks.sql 281 2007-07-19 15:32:59Z dflater $
```

```
----- Begin integrity check output -- All results should be empty -----
```

```
Out Of Range Voter Inputs
ballotid | choiceid | value
-----+-----
(0 rows)
```

← Integrity checks

```
... other integrity checks deleted ...
```

```
----- End integrity check output ---- All results should be empty -----
```

```
$Id: ReportGenerator.cc 460 2008-01-14 15:10:24Z dflater $
Materializing views (for large tests, this may take a while).
2008-04-10 16:15:51-0400 Materialization begun
2008-04-10 16:15:51-0400 FilteredContextChoiceAssociation
... other view materializations deleted ...
2008-04-10 16:15:52-0400 Materialization finished
```

← Materialization log

```
-----
Report for context Precinct 1 generated 2008-04-10 16:15:52-0400
```

BALLOT COUNTS

Configuration		Read	Counted
Total		9	9
	Blank	1	1
Precinct 1 Style		9	9
	Blank	1	1

VOTE TOTALS

Parking Committee, vote for at most 2	
Car Tay Fower	4
Tayra Tree	3
Beeso Tu	2
Oona Won	1
Nada Zayro	0
Overvotes	2
Undervotes	6
Counted ballots	9
Balance	0

← Report

```
Report total volume: 67
- Includes optional reporting of blank ballots.
- Excludes separate reporting of ballots cast vs. read.
```

```
#####
```

```
END TEST CASE OUTPUT 2008-04-10 16:15:52-04
```

```
#####
```

← Test footer

3.4 Applicability to VVSG 2005

The 2005 Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG 2005) [4] have several important differences from the next VVSG [1] that impact the application of Votetest.

- VVSG 2005 does not include a logic model [3, Part 1 Section 8.3] to define precisely what values are expected to be reported for votes, overvotes, and undervotes. While the draft of the next VVSG is believed to be consistent with the intent of VVSG 2005, it explicitly rules out certain alternative interpretations that might have been found compliant to the less precise wording of VVSG 2005. Use of Votetest to assess conformity to VVSG 2005 might therefore require clarification and/or interpretation of requirements by the EAC.
- VVSG 2005 does not include specific functional requirements to define what it means to “support” a given voting variation such as N-of-M voting. The manufacturer is only required to document *how* a voting variation is supported [4, Volume I Section 2.1.7.2]. This weakens the traceability of Votetest test cases to requirements and may require additional EAC interpretation decisions.
- Votetest is structured on the assumption that manufacturers would formally state their claims of having implemented particular voting variations in an implementation statement [3, Part 1 Section 2.4] and that both the testing and the certification of the affected systems would be scoped according to those claims. The VVSG 2005 conformance clause requires manufacturers to “identify optional features and capabilities supported by the voting system” [4, Volume I Section 1.6.4], but those optional features and capabilities are not required to be drawn from the list of voting variations defined in the next VVSG. To the extent that they are not, the applicability of Votetest test cases will be subject to interpretation.
- VVSG 2005 identifies “partisan offices,” “non-partisan offices,” “primary presidential delegation nominations,” and “recall issues, with options” as voting variations. In the drafting of the next VVSG, these were all found to be subsumed by other voting variations with appropriately configured ballot text, so they are not called out explicitly in the draft VVSG. A test lab wishing to test specifically to the 2005 list of voting variations would need to create new tests and/or modify existing ones to exercise these special cases.

There is no technical incompatibility that would outright prevent the use of any of the Votetest test cases in a conformity assessment for VVSG 2005, provided that the draft next VVSG accurately reflects the intent of the requirements of VVSG 2005. A focused effort to develop test cases for VVSG 2005 instead of the next VVSG would not necessarily arrive at a different set of test cases.

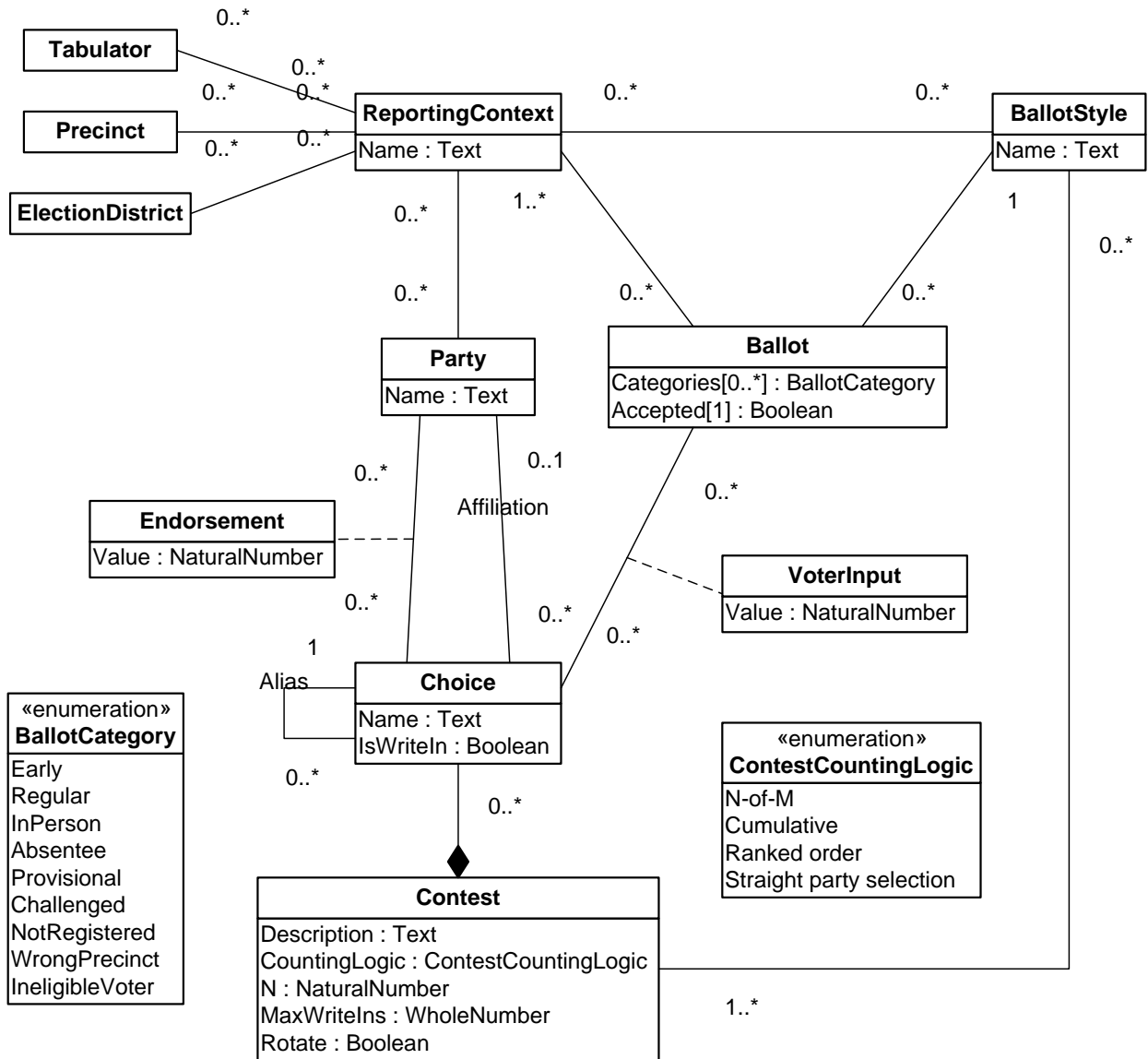
3.5 Data model

The data model for voting system core requirements is described in [Figure 8](#) by a Unified Modeling Language (UML) class diagram [5]. Following sections explain the diagram.

3.5.1 Assumptions

All entities in this data model are implicitly scoped by an election. It is assumed that different elections are stored in different databases, and any reuse of definitions from one election to another is accomplished by copying over the relevant data.

Figure 8: Vote data model for core requirements



This data model is constructed from an integrated, top-level viewpoint. In practice, different portions of the system will deal with only a portion of the data at any given time. It is expected that test labs will project and extract data from the integrated schema as needed to support these limited viewpoints for testing.

The results of tabulation and reporting are derived from the content of the data model, but those results are themselves outside the scope of the model.

3.5.2 POD (Plain Old Data) types

BallotCategory (enum) Arbitrary tag that may be applied to [Ballots](#); e.g., Early, Regular, InPerson, Absentee, Provisional, Challenged, NotRegistered, WrongPrecinct, IneligibleVoter. Categories are jurisdiction-defined but are likely to include several classes of provisional.

Boolean Normal true/false data type.

ContestCountingLogic (enum) N-of-M, Cumulative, Ranked order, or Straight party selection. (1-of-M is a special case of N-of-M.) The tabulation logic for a straight party selection [Contest](#) is implicitly 1-of-M, but with side-effects for other [Contests](#).

NaturalNumber Integer greater than zero.

Text Normal character string.

WholeNumber Integer greater than or equal to zero.

3.5.3 Classes

3.5.3.1 Ballot

The undefined primitive in all elections. The [Contests](#) that appear on a particular [Ballot](#) are defined by its [BallotStyle](#). The applicable [ReportingContexts](#) include all those specified for its [BallotStyle](#), but additional [ReportingContexts](#) may be specified for the individual [Ballot](#).

Attributes of [Ballot](#):

Categories Arbitrary, jurisdiction-defined tags applied to the [Ballot](#); e.g., Early, Regular, InPerson, Absentee, Provisional, Challenged, NotRegistered, WrongPrecinct, IneligibleVoter.

Accepted True if the [Ballot](#) should be counted, false if not (e.g., for a provisional [Ballot](#) that was not accepted).

3.5.3.2 BallotStyle

Set of [Contests](#) and [ReportingContexts](#) that is inherited by all [Ballots](#) of that style. Depending on the type of election and local practices, a jurisdiction would define a separate [BallotStyle](#) for each precinct, each split within a precinct, and/or for each political party.

[1] defines both “ballot style” and “ballot configuration.” This model assumes that the association between styles and configurations is 1-to-1 and represents the combined concept with [BallotStyle](#).

Attributes of [BallotStyle](#):

Name Human-readable identifier.

3.5.3.3 Choice

One of the things you can vote on in a **Contest**, such as a candidate, a political party, or yes or no. **Choice** is scoped by **Contest**, so even if the same person runs as a candidate in two or more **Contests**, those separate candidacies are represented by separate **Choices**. **Choices** do not map 1:1 with ballot positions—a **Choice** uniquely identifies a candidate, while a given ballot position might just be a generic write-in slot.

Attributes of **Choice**:

Name Human-readable identifier. (In a real system, **Choices** could have complex descriptive data associated with them that must be displayed to the user somehow, but for logic testing purposes a single field suffices.)

IsWriteIn True if the **Choice** is a write-in candidate, false if not.

3.5.3.4 Contest

Subdivision of a **Ballot** corresponding to a single question being put before the voters, consisting of header text, a discrete set of **Choices**, and possibly write-in opportunities. It is possible for a **Contest** to have zero **Choices**, e.g., if there are no registered candidates but write-ins are being accepted. **Choices** corresponding to the candidates written in would be added later.

Attributes of **Contest**:

Description Human-readable header text.

CountingLogic Identifies the tabulation method used for the **Contest**.

N For **CountingLogic** other than ranked order, N is the maximum number of votes that may be cast in the **Contest** by a given voter. In an N-of-M **Contest**, the voter may cast at most one vote for each **Choice**, so N is equal to the maximum number of **Choices** that the voter may select without overvoting.¹ In a cumulative **Contest**, there is no such constraint—the voter may cast more than one vote for a given **Choice**.

Typically, N also is the number of winners for the **Contest**, but not necessarily. The voting system only needs to gather votes and report the totals; the picking of winners may be an external process impacted by election law, late-breaking judicial rulings, etc. However, for ranked order **Contests**, N *is* specifically the number of **Choices** to be elected, and has no other meaning.

MaxWriteIns The number of ballot positions allocated for write-ins; the maximum number of candidates that the voter may write in. Any value between zero and N is possible. Zero would mean that write-ins are not allowed; N would mean that write-ins are allowed; a number in between would mean that write-ins must be approved and the number of approved write-in candidates is less than N.

Rotate True if the ordering of **Choices** within the **Contest** should be rotated, false if not.

¹The value of M, for N-of-M voting, is simply the number of **Choices** associated with the **Contest** and is not explicitly modelled.

3.5.3.5 ElectionDistrict

Surrogate for real-world entity that may have associated [ReportingContexts](#). Any relationship between [ElectionDistricts](#) and [Contests](#) appearing on the ballot in those districts is implemented by [BallotStyles](#).

3.5.3.6 Party

Surrogate for real-world political party.

Attributes of [Party](#):

Name Unique human-readable identifier.

3.5.3.7 Precinct

Surrogate for real-world entity that may have associated [ReportingContexts](#). Any relationship between [Precincts](#) and [Contests](#) appearing on the ballot in those [Precincts](#) is implemented by [BallotStyles](#).

3.5.3.8 ReportingContext

Particular scope within which the system must be capable of generating reports. E.g., to support reporting at the precinct level, there must be a [ReportingContext](#) for each precinct. The association between [ReportingContexts](#) and individual tabulators, precincts, election districts, political parties, ballot categories, or other arbitrary scopes of reporting is jurisdiction-defined and jurisdiction-managed, mostly using [BallotStyles](#). The ways in which [ReportingContexts](#) overlap or include one another is entirely determined by the assignment of multiple [ReportingContexts](#) to [BallotStyles](#) and [Ballots](#).

Attributes of [ReportingContext](#):

Name Human-readable identifier.

3.5.3.9 Tabulator

Surrogate for real-world entity, e.g., a DRE or optical scanner, that may have associated [ReportingContexts](#).

3.5.4 Named associations

3.5.4.1 Affiliation

Identifies the [Party](#) to which a candidate claims allegiance. Does not necessarily have anything to do with [Endorsements](#).

3.5.4.2 Alias

Identifies an alternative [Choice](#) that for tabulation purposes is considered equivalent to a particular canonical [Choice](#). [Aliases](#) will normally be variant spellings of a candidate's name that appeared in write-in positions.

3.5.4.3 Endorsement

Identifies a voter response that would be implied by a straight party vote for the endorsing [Party](#). Does not necessarily have anything to do with [Affiliation](#).

Attributes of [Endorsement](#):

Value Analogous to [VoterInput](#) Value, this is the vote recommended by the endorser.

In a 1-of-M or N-of-M [Contest](#), an [Endorsement](#) with Value = 1 would exist for the single [Choice](#) or for each of the [Choices](#) endorsed by the [Party](#).

In a Cumulative [Contest](#), Value may take on values greater than 1. For example, if the [Party](#) recommended that voters cast two votes for the first [Choice](#) and one vote for the second, an [Endorsement](#) with Value = 2 would exist for the first [Choice](#) and an [Endorsement](#) with Value = 1 would exist for the second [Choice](#).

In a Ranked order [Contest](#), Value contains the ranking that the [Party](#) recommends that voters assign to each [Choice](#).

3.5.4.4 VoterInput

The response that a particular [Ballot](#) provides for a particular [Choice](#).

Attributes of [VoterInput](#):

Value The response of the voter in some ballot position. The absence of a response is equivalent to a Value of 0 except in ranked order contests, where the behavior is implementation-defined.

In a 1-of-M or N-of-M [Contest](#), a [VoterInput](#) with Value = 1 would exist for the single [Choice](#) or for each of the [Choices](#) for which the voter voted.

In a Cumulative [Contest](#), Value may take on values greater than 1. For example, if a voter cast two votes for the first [Choice](#) and one vote for the second, a [VoterInput](#) with Value = 2 would exist for the first [Choice](#) and a [VoterInput](#) with Value = 1 would exist for the second [Choice](#).

In a Ranked order [Contest](#), Value contains the ranking that the voter assigns to each [Choice](#).

3.5.5 Constraints

- I. For N-of-M and straight party selection [Contests](#), the Value attribute of [VoterInput](#) or [Endorsement](#) must be 1. For cumulative [Contests](#), $1 \leq \text{Value} \leq N$. (Deliberately, there is no analogous constraint for ranked order [Contests](#).)
- II. $N > 0$.
- III. $0 \leq \text{MaxWriteIns} \leq N$.
- IV. In [Contests](#) with `CountingLogic = Straight party selection`, $N = 1$ and `MaxWriteIns = 0`.
- V. Every [Ballot](#) must be associated with at least one [ReportingContext](#) either directly or through its [BallotStyle](#). (Otherwise the [Ballot](#) would never be reported.)
- VI. A [Ballot](#) cannot have a [VoterInput](#) for a [Choice](#) in a [Contest](#) that does not appear in its [BallotStyle](#).
- VII. A given [BallotStyle](#) may contain at most one [Contest](#) with `CountingLogic = Straight party selection`.
- VIII. A [Contest](#) with `CountingLogic = Straight party selection` cannot be straight-party-votable (i.e., there can be no [Endorsements](#) referring to its [Choices](#)).
- IX. In [Contests](#) with `CountingLogic = Straight party selection`, the Names of the [Choices](#) must match the Names of [Parties](#).
- X. [Party](#) names must be unique.
- XI. A [Ballot](#) may not simultaneously have [VoterInput](#) for a [Choice](#) and an [Alias](#) of that [Choice](#). (The handling of double votes for a given candidate resulting from write-in reconciliation is deliberately unspecified in the VVSG, so for testing purposes it is considered an error.)
- XII. A [Ballot](#) may not simultaneously have [VoterInput](#) in a straight-party-votable [Contest](#) and a straight party vote that implies votes in that same [Contest](#). (Resolution of straight party overrides is deliberately unspecified in the VVSG, so for testing purposes they are considered to be errors.)
- XIII. The [Choice](#) that an [Alias](#) cites as canonical cannot be aliased. (Corollary: There can be no cycles or self-referential [Aliases](#).)
- XIV. The [Choice](#) that an [Alias](#) cites as canonical must be in the same [Contest](#).
- XV. The [Choice](#) referenced by an [Endorsement](#) must be canonical (it cannot be an [Alias](#)).
- XVI. A [Ballot](#) cannot have [VoterInput](#) for more write-in [Choices](#) in a given [Contest](#) than is allowed by the `MaxWriteIns` attribute of the [Contest](#).

3.5.6 Usage for all standard voting variations

3.5.6.1 In-person voting

No special requirements.

3.5.6.2 Absentee voting

Absentee voting is implemented in several different ways in practice, and it can be implemented in several different ways using this model.

1. Absentee [Ballots](#) can be tagged with the Absentee category and otherwise mingled with other [Ballots](#).
2. A separate [ReportingContext](#) can be created for absentee [Ballots](#) and applied to the individual absentee [Ballots](#).
3. A separate [BallotStyle](#) can be used for absentee [Ballots](#).

While the first option is the least invasive, absentee [Ballots](#) are in practice sometimes processed as a separate precinct, which usually means both a separate [ReportingContext](#) and a separate [BallotStyle](#).

3.5.6.3 Review-required ballots

Use Categories and Accepted attributes of [Ballot](#) as needed.

3.5.6.4 Write-ins

The number of write-ins permitted is an attribute of the [Contest](#). If the write-in is new, a new [Choice](#) is created for it (with `IsWriteIn = true`). Votes are then associated with that [Choice](#). [Alias](#) associations are created as applicable during write-in reconciliation.

3.5.6.5 Split precincts

[Ballots](#) are associated with the [ReportingContexts](#) pertaining to the applicable [Precinct](#) and [ElectionDistrict](#). If different [BallotStyles](#) are used for each split, the associations can be made on the [BallotStyles](#). Otherwise, each [Ballot](#) must be individually associated.

3.5.6.6 Straight party voting

A single [Contest](#) is created with `CountingLogic = Straight party selection` and [Choice](#) Names being equal to the Names of the available [Parties](#). In every other [Contest](#) that is straight-party-votable, the straight party behaviors are configured by creating [Endorsement](#) associations between the [Choices](#) and the [Parties](#).

3.5.6.7 Cross-party endorsement

See straight party voting. Create additional [Endorsement](#) associations as needed for multiply endorsed [Choices](#).

3.5.6.8 Ballot rotation

Rotate is a Boolean attribute of [Contest](#). The implementation of variable mapping between [Choices](#) and ballot positions is out of scope because ballot positions are abstracted out of the model. However, in paper-based systems, rotation may involve a proliferation of [BallotStyles](#) that would have to be added.

3.5.6.9 Primary elections

Create [BallotStyles](#) and [ReportingContexts](#) as needed to support the different political parties and unaffiliated voters. Non-party-specific [Contests](#) appear in all [BallotStyles](#) while party-specific [Contests](#) only appear in those [BallotStyles](#) applicable to the relevant [Party](#).

3.5.6.10 Closed primaries

Assignment of [BallotStyles](#) to voters is procedural and out of scope.

3.5.6.11 Open primaries

Assignment of [BallotStyles](#) to voters is procedural and out of scope.

3.5.6.12 Provisional / challenged ballots

Use Categories and Accepted attributes of [Ballot](#) as needed.

3.5.6.13 1-of-M voting

Set `ContestCountingLogic = N-of-M` and set `N = 1`.

3.5.6.14 N-of-M voting

Set `ContestCountingLogic = N-of-M` and set `N` appropriately.

3.5.6.15 Cumulative voting

Set `ContestCountingLogic = Cumulative` and set `N` appropriately.

3.5.6.16 Ranked order voting

Set `ContestCountingLogic = Ranked order` and set `N` appropriately. [VoterInput](#) Values specify the rankings as provided on each [Ballot](#).

3.6 Basic schema

The following transforms were used to render the UML model as SQL.

1. At the most basic level, a table represents a class, the columns of the table represent the attributes of that class, and the rows of the table represent the instances of that class.
2. Object identity (*haecceity*) is implemented either by using an existing identifier as primary key or by using a synthetic identifier of integer type, as convenient.
3. Associations to at most 1 instance of another class are implemented using foreign keys within the relevant table with a not-null constraint if the minimum multiplicity is 1. Associations of higher multiplicity are reified as separate tables.
4. Attributes of multiplicity greater than 1 are treated as associations and reified as separate tables.
5. Enums are implemented using the names of the enum values as identifiers. Integrity is maintained by creating a table containing the enum values and making attributes of that enum type into foreign keys on that table.

The classes [Tabulator](#), [Precinct](#) and [ElectionDistrict](#) are not represented. They were modelled only to clarify how the more general concept [ReportingContext](#) relates to the real world and are not needed by the test suite.

```
-- enum
create table BallotCategory (
  Name Text primary key
);
insert into BallotCategory values
  ('Early'), ('Regular'), ('InPerson'), ('Absentee'), ('Provisional'),
  ('Challenged'), ('NotRegistered'), ('WrongPrecinct'), ('IneligibleVoter');

-- enum
create table ContestCountingLogic (
  Name Text primary key
);
insert into ContestCountingLogic values
  ('N-of-M'), ('Cumulative'), ('Ranked order'), ('Straight party selection');

-- class
create table ReportingContext (
  Name Text primary key
);

-- class
create table Party (
```

```

    Name Text primary key
);

-- class
create table Contest (
    ContestId Integer primary key,
    Description Text not null,
    CountingLogic Text not null references ContestCountingLogic,
    N Integer not null check (N > 0),
    MaxWriteIns Integer not null check (MaxWriteIns between 0 and N),
    Rotate Boolean not null,

    -- Straight party selections must be 1-of-M with no write-ins.
    check (CountingLogic <> 'Straight party selection' or
           (N = 1 and MaxWriteIns = 0))
);

-- class
create table Choice (
    ChoiceId Integer primary key,
    ContestId Integer not null references Contest,
    Name Text not null,
    Affiliation Text references Party, -- named association
    IsWriteIn Boolean not null
);

-- class
create table BallotStyle (
    StyleId Integer primary key,
    Name Text not null
);

-- class
create table Ballot (
    BallotId Integer primary key,
    StyleId Integer not null references BallotStyle,
    Accepted Boolean not null
);

-- attribute Ballot::Categories
create table BallotCategoryAssociation (
    BallotId Integer references Ballot,
    Category Text references BallotCategory,

```



```

    primary key (BallotId, Category)
);

-- association class
create table VoterInput (
    BallotId Integer references Ballot,
    ChoiceId Integer references Choice,
    Value Integer not null check (Value > 0),
    primary key (BallotId, ChoiceId)
);

-- association class
create table Endorsement (
    Party Text references Party,
    ChoiceId Integer references Choice,
    Value Integer not null check (Value > 0),
    primary key (Party, ChoiceId)
);

-- named association
create table Alias (
    AliasId Integer primary key references Choice, -- The unwanted alias
    ChoiceId Integer not null references Choice, -- The canonical choice
    check (ChoiceId <> AliasId) -- Circular aliases are no good
);

-- unnamed association
create table BallotStyleContestAssociation (
    StyleId Integer references BallotStyle,
    ContestId Integer references Contest,
    primary key (StyleId, ContestId)
);

-- unnamed association
create table BallotStyleReportingContextAssociation (
    StyleId Integer references BallotStyle,
    ReportingContext Text references ReportingContext,
    primary key (StyleId, ReportingContext)
);

-- unnamed association
create table BallotReportingContextAssociation (

```

```
BallotId      Integer references Ballot,  
ReportingContext Text    references ReportingContext,  
primary key (BallotId, ReportingContext)  
);
```

3.7 Basic test suite

The basic test suite contains 92 tests that exercise different voting variations in small, simple scenarios to isolate the conditions under which failures occur. The basic test suite is complemented by the volume test specified in Part 3 of the VVSG [1], which exercises all features together in a large, complex scenario where a significant volume of ballots is processed.

The variations identified in the test suite as `AbsenteeVoting` and `AbsenteeByCategories` both conform to the voting variation defined in the VVSG as *Absentee voting*. Tests tagged as `AbsenteeByCategories` require support for a capability that might not be present in all systems, while `AbsenteeVoting` tests use a more procedural approach to achieve the same goal. The documented assumption attached to test case 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory.sql and other tests using the `absentee-ballots-by-categories` approach means that it is not applicable to *Absentee voting* systems that are limited to the procedural approach. See [Section 3.5.6.2](#) for further discussion on this issue.

[Table 2](#) provides the full list of tests, which breaks down as follows:

- 3 baseline tests that require support for no optional voting variations.
- 19 single-variation tests covering the 12 optional voting variations identified in the basic test suite.
- 66 two-variation tests covering 63 combinations of two voting variations. The other 3 combinations are not meaningful:
 1. `AbsenteeByCategories` plus `AbsenteeVoting`: Support for `AbsenteeByCategories` implies support for `AbsenteeVoting`.
 2. `CrossPartyEndorsement` plus `StraightPartyVoting`: Support for `CrossPartyEndorsement` implies support for `StraightPartyVoting`.
 3. `CrossPartyEndorsement` plus `RankedOrderVoting`: In ranked order contests, a straight party vote manifests as a particular ranking of choices that is specified by the party. Since all choices must be ranked in any event, there is no additional cross-party functionality to test.
- 1 three-variation test.
- 3 tests that use ballot configurations based on actual sample ballots contributed to the test effort [6]. These tests do not attempt to replicate the reporting structures of the relevant jurisdictions, which include several additional levels of districting and many more ballot configurations.

Several voting variations do not have designated tests:

- *In-person voting* is tested incidentally. Unless a system is exclusively for use with [absentee Ballots](#), most scenarios will include simulated in-person voting.

- *Review-required ballots* would be tested using a variation of 1-basic-Provisional.sql, 1-basic-WriteIns.sql, or similar. The reasons for which a [Ballot](#) might be flagged or separated for review are jurisdiction-dependent, but provisional [Ballots](#) and [Ballots](#) with write-ins are likely candidates.
- *Closed primaries* and *Open primaries* are special cases of *Primary elections*. They are distinguished only by the procedure for assigning [BallotStyles](#) to voters, which is beyond the scope of the test suite. They would be tested using the same scenarios as *Primary elections*, but additional requirements on the behavior of the system would apply.

Table 2: Basic test suite

Test case ID / file name	Applies to	Description
1-basic-1ofM.sql	<i>Voting system</i>	Small 1-of-M contest, no write-ins, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory.sql	<i>Absentee voting²</i>	Small 1-of-M contest with absentee ballots via categories.
1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql	<i>Absentee voting² \wedge Cross-party endorsement</i>	Small straight party + 1-of-M contest with cross-party endorsement, three absentee ballots via categories.
1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-Cumulative.sql	<i>Absentee voting² \wedge Cumulative voting</i>	Small Cumulative contest, N=3, no write-ins, no rejected ballots, three absentee ballots via categories.
1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-NoM.sql	<i>Absentee voting² \wedge N of M voting</i>	Small 2-of-M contest, no write-ins, no rejected ballots, three absentee ballots via categories.
1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-Provisional.sql	<i>Absentee voting² \wedge Provisional / challenged ballots</i>	Small 1-of-M contest with absentee ballots via categories, accepted and rejected provisionals.
1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-RankedOrder.sql	<i>Absentee voting² \wedge Ranked order voting</i>	Small ranked order contest with absentee ballots via categories.
1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-StraightParty.sql	<i>Absentee voting² \wedge Straight party voting</i>	Small straight party + 1-of-M contest, absentee ballots via categories.
1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-WriteIns.sql	<i>Absentee voting² \wedge Write-ins</i>	Small 1-of-M contest with absentee ballots via categories and write-ins, no aliasing.
1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql	<i>Absentee voting</i>	Small 1-of-M contest with absentee ballots via a special precinct and ballot style.
1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql	<i>Absentee voting \wedge Cross-party endorsement</i>	Small straight party + 1-of-M contest with cross-party endorsement, absentee ballots via a special precinct and ballot style.

² Assumption: System supports categorization of [Ballots](#). This test is not applicable to systems that require the creation of distinct ballot configurations to implement absentee voting.

1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Cumulative.sql	<i>Absentee voting</i> \wedge <i>Cumulative voting</i>	Small Cumulative contest, N=3, with absentee ballots via a special precinct and ballot style, no write-in, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-NoM.sql	<i>Absentee voting</i> \wedge <i>N of M voting</i>	Small 3-of-M contest with absentee ballots via a special precinct and ballot style, no write-in, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-NoM-Provisional.sql	<i>Absentee voting</i> \wedge <i>N of M voting</i> \wedge <i>Provisional / challenged ballots</i>	Small 3-of-M contest with absentee ballots via a special precinct, accepted and rejected provisionals, no write-ins.
1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Provisional.sql	<i>Absentee voting</i> \wedge <i>Provisional / challenged ballots</i>	Small 1-of-M contest with absentee ballots via a special precinct and ballot style, accepted and rejected provisionals.
1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-RankedOrder.sql	<i>Absentee voting</i> \wedge <i>Ranked order voting</i>	Small ranked order contest with absentee ballots via a special precinct and ballot style.
1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-SplitPrecinct.sql	<i>Absentee voting</i> \wedge <i>Split precincts</i>	Small 1-of-M contest with absentee ballots via a special precinct and a split precinct.
1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-StraightParty.sql	<i>Absentee voting</i> \wedge <i>Straight party voting</i>	Small straight party + 1-of-M contest, absentee ballots via a special precinct and ballot style.
1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-WriteIns.sql	<i>Absentee voting</i> \wedge <i>Write-ins</i>	Small 1-of-M contest with absentee ballots via a special precinct and write-ins.
1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Yes-or-No.sql	<i>Absentee voting</i>	Small Yes-or-No contest with absentee ballots via a special precinct and ballot style.
1-basic-BallotRotation.sql	<i>Ballot rotation</i>	Small 1-of-M contest with ballot rotation.
1-basic-BallotRotation-AbsenteeByCategory.sql	<i>Ballot rotation</i> \wedge <i>Absentee voting</i> ²	Small 1-of-M contest with ballot rotation and absentee ballots via categories.
1-basic-BallotRotation-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql	<i>Ballot rotation</i> \wedge <i>Absentee voting</i>	Small 1-of-M contest with ballot rotation, absentee ballots via a special precinct.
1-basic-BallotRotation-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql	<i>Ballot rotation</i> \wedge <i>Cross-party endorsement</i>	Small straight party + 1-of-M contest with cross-party endorsement and ballot rotation.

1-basic-BallotRotation-Cumulative.sql	<i>Ballot rotation</i> \wedge <i>Cumulative voting</i>	Small cumulative voting contest, N=2, with ballot rotation, no write-ins, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-BallotRotation-NofM.sql	<i>Ballot rotation</i> \wedge <i>N of M voting</i>	Small 2-of-M contest, with ballot rotation.
1-basic-BallotRotation-Provisional.sql	<i>Ballot rotation</i> \wedge <i>Provisional</i> / <i>challenged ballots</i>	Small 1-of-M contest with ballot rotation, accepted and rejected provisionals.
1-basic-BallotRotation-RankedOrder.sql	<i>Ballot rotation</i> \wedge <i>Ranked order voting</i>	Small ranked order contest with ballot rotation.
1-basic-BallotRotation-StraightParty.sql	<i>Ballot rotation</i> \wedge <i>Straight party voting</i>	Small straight party + 1-of-M contest with ballot rotation.
1-basic-BallotRotation-WriteInsAliases.sql	<i>Ballot rotation</i> \wedge <i>Write-ins</i>	Small 1-of-M contest with write-ins and aliases and ballot rotation.
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql	<i>Cross-party endorsement</i>	Small straight party + 1-of-M contest with cross-party endorsement.
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Cumulative.sql	<i>Cross-party endorsement</i> \wedge <i>Cumulative voting</i>	Small straight party + cumulative contest with cross-party endorsement, no write-ins, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-NofM.sql	<i>Cross-party endorsement</i> \wedge <i>N of M voting</i>	Small straight party + 2-of-M contest with cross-party endorsement.
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Provisional.sql	<i>Cross-party endorsement</i> \wedge <i>Provisional</i> / <i>challenged ballots</i>	Small straight party + 1-of-M contest with cross-party endorsement, accepted and rejected provisionals.
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-WriteIns.sql	<i>Cross-party endorsement</i> \wedge <i>Write-ins</i>	Small straight party + 1-of-M contest with cross-party endorsement and write-ins.
1-basic-Cumulative.sql	<i>Cumulative voting</i>	Small cumulative voting contest, no write-ins, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-Cumulative-NofM.sql	<i>Cumulative voting</i> \wedge <i>N of M voting</i>	Small cumulative voting contest plus small N-of-M contest, no write-ins, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-Cumulative-Provisional.sql	<i>Cumulative voting</i> \wedge <i>Provisional</i> / <i>challenged ballots</i>	Small cumulative voting contest with accepted and rejected provisionals.
1-basic-Cumulative-RankedOrder.sql	<i>Cumulative voting</i> \wedge <i>Ranked order voting</i>	Small ranked order contest plus small cumulative contest, no special cases.

1-basic-NoBallots-1ofM.sql	<i>Voting system</i>	Small 1-of-M contest with no ballots cast.
1-basic-NoBallots-RankedOrder.sql	<i>Ranked order voting</i>	Small ranked order contest with no ballots cast.
1-basic-NoChoices-1ofM.sql	<i>Write-ins</i>	Small 1-of-M contest with no choices (write-ins only).
1-basic-NoChoicesNoBallots-1ofM.sql	<i>Write-ins</i>	Small 1-of-M contest with no choices (write-ins only) and no ballots.
1-basic-NofM.sql	<i>N of M voting</i>	Small 2-of-M contest, no write-ins, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-NofM-Provisional.sql	<i>N of M voting \wedge Provisional / challenged ballots</i>	Small 2-of-M contest with accepted and rejected provisionals.
1-basic-NofM-WriteIns.sql	<i>N of M voting \wedge Write-ins</i>	Small 2-of-M contest with write-ins, no aliasing.
1-basic-Primary.sql	<i>Primary elections</i>	Small primary election, no write-ins, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeByCategory.sql	<i>Primary elections \wedge Absentee voting²</i>	Small primary election with absentee ballots via categories, no write-ins, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql	<i>Primary elections \wedge Absentee voting</i>	Small primary election with absentee ballots via a special precinct and ballot style, no write-ins, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-Primary-BallotRotation.sql	<i>Primary elections \wedge Ballot rotation</i>	Small primary election with ballot rotations, no write-ins, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-Primary-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql	<i>Primary elections \wedge Cross-party endorsement</i>	Small primary election with straight party voting and cross-party endorsement in a non-party-specific contest.
1-basic-Primary-Cumulative.sql	<i>Primary elections \wedge Cumulative voting</i>	Small primary election with cumulative voting, no write-ins, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-Primary-NofM.sql	<i>Primary elections \wedge N of M voting</i>	Small primary election with N-of-M voting, no write-ins, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-Primary-Provisional.sql	<i>Primary elections \wedge Provisional / challenged ballots</i>	Small primary election, no write-ins, with accepted and rejected provisionals.

1-basic-Primary-RankedOrder.sql	<i>Primary elections</i> \wedge <i>Ranked order voting</i>	Small primary election with ranked order voting, no write-ins, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-Primary-SplitPrecinct.sql	<i>Primary elections</i> \wedge <i>Split precincts</i>	Small primary election with a split precinct, no write-ins, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-Primary-StraightParty.sql	<i>Primary elections</i> \wedge <i>Straight party voting</i>	Small primary election with straight party voting in a non-party-specific contest.
1-basic-Primary-WriteIns.sql	<i>Primary elections</i> \wedge <i>Write-ins</i>	Small primary election with write-ins, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-Provisional.sql	<i>Provisional</i> / <i>challenged ballots</i>	Small 1-of-M contest with accepted and rejected provisionals.
1-basic-RankedOrder-1.sql	<i>Ranked order voting</i>	Small ranked order contest, N=1, M=4, no special cases.
1-basic-RankedOrder-2.sql	<i>Ranked order voting</i>	Small ranked order contest, N=2, M=4, no special cases.
1-basic-RankedOrder-NofM.sql	<i>Ranked order voting</i> \wedge <i>N of M voting</i>	Small ranked order contest plus small N-of-M contest, no special cases.
1-basic-RankedOrder-Provisional.sql	<i>Ranked order voting</i> \wedge <i>Provisional</i> / <i>challenged ballots</i>	Small ranked order contest, N=1, M=4, with accepted and rejected provisionals.
1-basic-RankedOrder-WriteIns.sql	<i>Ranked order voting</i> \wedge <i>Write-ins</i>	Small ranked order contest, N=1, M=4, with write-in.
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-1.sql	<i>Split precincts</i>	Small 1-of-M contest with a split precinct.
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-2.sql	<i>Split precincts</i>	Two districts, three precincts (one split), three contests, four ballot styles, forty ballots.
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-AbsenteeByCategory.sql	<i>Split precincts</i> \wedge <i>Absentee voting</i> ²	Small 1-of-M contest with a split precinct and absentee ballots via categories.
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-BallotRotation.sql	<i>Split precincts</i> \wedge <i>Ballot rotation</i>	Like SplitPrecinct-2 except with ballot rotation.
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql	<i>Split precincts</i> \wedge <i>Cross-party endorsement</i>	Like SplitPrecinct-2 except with straight party voting and cross-party endorsement.
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-Cumulative.sql	<i>Split precincts</i> \wedge <i>Cumulative voting</i>	Small Cumulative contest, N=2, with a split precinct.

1-basic-SplitPrecinct-NoM.sql	$Split\ precincts \wedge N\ of\ M\ voting$	Small 3-of-M contest with a split precinct, no write-ins, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-Provisional.sql	$Split\ precincts \wedge Provisional / challenged\ ballots$	Small 1-of-M contest with a split precinct and accepted and rejected provisionals.
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-RankedOrder.sql	$Split\ precincts \wedge Ranked\ order\ voting$	Like SplitPrecinct-2 except with ranked order contests at the district level.
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-StraightParty.sql	$Split\ precincts \wedge Straight\ party\ voting$	Like SplitPrecinct-2 except with straight party voting.
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-WriteIns.sql	$Split\ precincts \wedge Write-ins$	Small 1-of-M contest with split precinct and write-in.
1-basic-StraightParty.sql	$Straight\ party\ voting$	Small straight party + 1-of-M contest, no write-ins, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-StraightParty-Cumulative.sql	$Straight\ party\ voting \wedge Cumulative\ voting$	Small straight party + cumulative contest, no write-ins, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-StraightParty-NoM.sql	$Straight\ party\ voting \wedge N\ of\ M\ voting$	Small straight party + 2-of-M contest, no write-ins, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-StraightParty-Provisional.sql	$Straight\ party\ voting \wedge Provisional / challenged\ ballots$	Small straight party + 1-of-M contest with accepted and rejected provisionals.
1-basic-StraightParty-RankedOrder.sql	$Straight\ party\ voting \wedge Ranked\ order\ voting$	Small ranked order contest, N=1, M=4, with straight-party voting.
1-basic-StraightParty-WriteIns.sql	$Straight\ party\ voting \wedge Write-ins$	Small straight party + 1-of-M contest with write-ins.
1-basic-WriteIns.sql	$Write-ins$	Small 1-of-M contest with write-ins, no aliasing.
1-basic-WriteInsAliases.sql	$Write-ins$	Small 1-of-M contest with write-ins and aliases.
1-basic-WriteInsAliases-AbsenteeByCategory.sql	$Write-ins \wedge Absentee\ voting^2$	Small 1-of-M contest with write-ins, aliases and absentee ballots via categories.
1-basic-WriteInsAliases-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql	$Write-ins \wedge Absentee\ voting$	Small 1-of-M contest with write-ins, aliases, absentee ballots via a special precinct and ballot style.
1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Cumulative.sql	$Write-ins \wedge Cumulative\ voting$	Small Cumulative contest, N=2, with write-ins and aliases, no rejected ballots.

1-basic-WriteInsAliases-NofM.sql	$Write-ins \wedge N \text{ of } M \text{ voting}$	Small 2-of-M contest with write-ins and aliases, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Provisional.sql	$Write-ins \wedge Provisional / challenged ballots$	Small 1-of-M contest with write-ins, aliases, accepted and rejected provisionals.
1-basic-Yes-or-No.sql	$Voting system$	Small Yes-or-No contest, no rejected ballots.
1-basic-samples-AlleganyGeneral2004.sql	$Write-ins \wedge N \text{ of } M \text{ voting}$	Test spec based on Allegany County, MD sample ballot for congressional district 6, general election, 2004-11-02.
1-basic-samples-CecilRPPrimary1998.sql	$N \text{ of } M \text{ voting}$	Test spec based on Cecil County, MD sample ballot for Republican primary election, 1st congressional district, legislative district 35, 1998-09-15. The generated test does not include anything specific to primary elections.
1-basic-samples-FairfaxGeneral2004.sql	$Write-ins$	Test spec based on Fairfax County, VA sample ballot for 8th district, general election, 2004-11-02.

3.8 Required test cases not included in the basic Votetest test suite

Some requirements that might logically be tested during the phase when Votetest is used do not have associated test cases because the behaviors in question are orthogonal to the Votetest data model and/or so dependent on the specifics of the implementation that only an abstract test script could be provided. Those requirements and descriptions of the needed test cases are shown in [Table 3](#).

Table 3: Additional required test cases

Requirements	Test description
Realistic ballot styles [3 , Part 1 Req. 7.2-A.1, A.4 and A.5]	Test a variety of sample ballot styles, such as those available on the NIST web site [6], to ensure that the voting system can handle the text of long ballot questions, complicated choice labels (such as for primary presidential delegation nominations), miscellaneous ballot text, and overall formatting and layout of ballot styles as used in practice.
Optical scan accuracy [3 , Part 1 Req. 6.3.2-B and Section 7.7.5]	When test cases are realized for optical scan devices, the marks used should exercise the range of reliably detectable marks as defined by the vendor, from ideal marks to the standard mark specified in [3 , Part 1 Req. 7.7.5-D]. However, to ensure that the tests are defensible, the relative frequency with which the different types of marks appear should be realistic. While both ideal marks and standard marks should be tested repeatedly, it would not be realistic for either extreme to dominate the input. The average mark should be typical of what an average voter would make. The ability of the scanner to ignore extraneous marks should also be tested ([3 , Part 1 Req. 7.7.5-E]).
Marginal marks [3 , Part 1 Req. 3.2.2.2-E and 7.7.3-C]	Test marks that are clearly within the marginal zone as defined by the vendor to verify that the behavior on marginal marks is as specified. Do not test marks that are near the boundaries, as the uncertainty of the boundaries is of no consequence (see [3 , Part 1 Section 7.7.5.1]).
Respecting limits [3 , Part 1 Req. 2.4-A.e, Req. 6.4.1.8-A.1 and Section 7.5.6] ³	Construct test cases as needed to satisfy [3 , Part 3 Req. 5.2.3-B and C]. The test generator (Section 5.7) may be of use.

³Note on pending erratum. [[3](#), Part 1 Section 7.1] is missing a requirement saying that the central EMS shall prevent the defining of any election that would cause the voting system to exceed design limits such as maximum number of choices in a contest, maximum number of contests on a ballot, etc. That requirement should be cited here if and when it is added.

Definition reuse [3, Part 1 Req. 7.2-C]	Choose two test cases that use similar ballot styles. Execute the first as usual, but instead of clearing out all definitions between tests, attempt to construct the ballot styles for the second test based on the definitions retained from the first.
Ballot style mismatches [3, Part 1 Req. 7.7.1-A]	Attempt to execute a test case with mismatched ballot styles loaded on different devices and verify that the system prevents incorrect reports from being generated. (It may prevent mismatched ballot styles from being loaded in the first place.)
Ballot orientation [3, Part 1 Req. 7.7.1-B]	If the vendor specifies that the tabulator is capable of scanning ballots in more than one orientation, allow the orientation of fed ballots to vary during the execution of all test cases. If the vendor specifies one or more orientations as being incorrect, attempt to feed ballots in the unsupported orientations and verify that the ballots are rejected.
Validation of input [3, Part 1 Req. 6.4.1.8-A and A.1]	Since poor validation of input often creates an attack vector, this should be covered as part of security testing and evaluation.
Miscellaneous capabilities [3, Part 1 Req. 7.2-A.1, 7.2-A.5, 7.3.1-B, 7.7.3-A.3, 7.8.3.3-B.1 and many others]	The VVSG contains numerous requirements for miscellaneous voting system capabilities that are orthogonal to the Votetest data model. Since the general test template specified in [3, Part 3 Section 5.2.1.1] treats each test case as an entire election, many such capabilities will be tested incidentally during the execution of the basic test suite. Use the Voting Equipment User Documentation to determine how to exercise any capabilities that are not tested incidentally and then verify that they satisfy the applicable VVSG requirements.
System-specific functions	These must be tested in accordance with [3, Part 3 Req. 5.2.3-G].

3.9 Requirements trace

This section lists the tests that are traceable to each requirement in Chapter 7 of the VVSG [3].

7.1-A EMS, ballot definition

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.1-A.1 EMS, ballot definition details

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.1-B EMS, political and administrative subdivisions

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.1-C EMS, election districts

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.1-D EMS, voting variations

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.1-D.1 EMS, 1-of-M

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-1ofM.sql 1-basic-NoBallots-1ofM.sql 1-basic-Yes-or-No.sql 1-basic-samples-AlleganyGeneral2004.sql 1-basic-samples-FairfaxGeneral2004.sql 1-basic-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-Primary-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-Primary.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-Primary-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-1.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-2.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-Primary-SplitPrecinct.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-NoChoices-1ofM.sql 1-basic-NoChoicesNoBallots-1ofM.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-Provisional.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases.sql 1-basic-Primary-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-WriteInsAliases.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-Primary-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-Primary-Provisional.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-Provisional.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-Provisional.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Provisional.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Yes-or-No.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-SplitPrecinct.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-samples-CecilRPrimary1998.sql

7.1-D.2 EMS, yes/no question

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-Yes-or-No.sql 1-basic-samples-AlleganyGeneral2004.sql 1-basic-samples-FairfaxGeneral2004.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Yes-or-No.sql

7.1-D.3 EMS, indicate party affiliations and endorsements

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-Primary-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-StraightParty.sql
1-basic-StraightParty-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-NofM.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-Primary-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-NofM.sql
1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-StraightParty.sql

7.1-D.4 EMS, primary elections, party-specific and non-party-specific contests

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-Primary-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-Primary.sql 1-basic-Primary-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-Primary-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-Primary-SplitPrecinct.sql
1-basic-Primary-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-Primary-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-Primary-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-Primary-NofM.sql 1-basic-Primary-Provisional.sql 1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-samples-CecilRPrimary1998.sql

7.1-D.5 EMS, write-ins

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-samples-AlleganyGeneral2004.sql 1-basic-samples-FairfaxGeneral2004.sql
1-basic-StraightParty-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-NoChoices-1ofM.sql 1-basic-NoChoicesNoBallots-1ofM.sql 1-basic-WriteIns.sql
1-basic-WriteInsAliases.sql 1-basic-Primary-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-WriteInsAliases.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-NofM-WriteIns.sql
1-basic-WriteInsAliases-NofM.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-WriteIns.sql
1-basic-WriteInsAliases-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-AbsenteeByCategory.sql

7.1-D.6 EMS, straight party voting

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-Primary-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-StraightParty.sql
1-basic-StraightParty-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-NofM.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql

1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-Primary-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql
1-basic-BallotRotation-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Provisional.sql
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-NofM.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-StraightParty.sql

7.1-D.7 EMS, cross-party endorsement

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-Primary-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql
1-basic-BallotRotation-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-WriteIns.sql
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-NofM.sql

7.1-D.8 EMS, split precincts, define precincts and election districts

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-SplitPrecinct-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-1.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-2.sql
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-Primary-SplitPrecinct.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-BallotRotation.sql
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-Cumulative.sql
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-NofM.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-Provisional.sql
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-SplitPrecinct.sql
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-AbsenteeByCategory.sql

7.1-D.9 EMS, N-of-M voting

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-samples-AlleganyGeneral2004.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-NofM.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-NofM.sql
1-basic-NofM.sql 1-basic-Primary-NofM.sql 1-basic-Cumulative-NofM.sql
1-basic-BallotRotation-NofM.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-NofM.sql
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-NofM.sql 1-basic-NofM-WriteIns.sql
1-basic-WriteInsAliases-NofM.sql 1-basic-NofM-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-NofM-Provisional.sql
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-NofM.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-NofM.sql
1-basic-samples-CecilRPrimary1998.sql

7.1-D.10 EMS, cumulative voting

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-Cumulative-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-Cumulative.sql
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-Cumulative.sql
1-basic-Primary-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-Cumulative.sql
1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-Cumulative.sql
1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-Cumulative-NofM.sql
1-basic-Cumulative-Provisional.sql

7.1-D.11 EMS, ranked order voting

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-NoBallots-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-1.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-2.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-Primary-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-Cumulative-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-NofM.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-RankedOrder.sql

7.1-E Election definition accuracy

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.1-F Voting options accuracy

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.1-G EMS, confirm recording of election definition

This requirement does not specify functional testing as an applicable test method, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.1-H EMS, election definition distribution

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.2-A EMS, define ballot styles

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.2-A.1 EMS, auto-format

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.2-A.2 EMS, include votable contests

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.2-A.3 EMS, exclude nonvotable contests

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.2-A.4 EMS, nonpartisan formatting

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.2-A.5 EMS, jurisdiction-dependent content

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.2-A.6 EMS, primary elections, associate configurations with parties

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-Primary-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-Primary.sql 1-basic-Primary-
 RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-Primary-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-Primary-SplitPrecinct.sql
 1-basic-Primary-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-Primary-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-Primary-
 CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-Primary-NofM.sql 1-basic-Primary-
 Provisional.sql 1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-Primary-
 AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-samples-CecilRPrimary1998.sql

7.2-A.7 EMS, ballot rotation

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-BallotRotation-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-
 Primary-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-
 SplitPrecinct-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-WriteInsAliases.sql 1-basic-
 BallotRotation-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql
 1-basic-BallotRotation-NofM.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-Provisional.sql 1-
 basic-BallotRotation-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-
 AbsenteeByCategory.sql

7.2-A.8 EMS, split precincts, associate ballot configurations

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-SplitPrecinct-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-1.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-
 2.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-Primary-SplitPrecinct.sql
 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-WriteIns.sql 1-
 basic-SplitPrecinct-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-NofM.sql 1-basic-
 SplitPrecinct-Provisional.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql
 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-SplitPrecinct.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-
 AbsenteeByCategory.sql

7.2-B EMS, ballot style distribution

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.2-B.1 EMS, ballot style identification

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.2-C EMS, ballot style reuse

This requirement is discussed in [Section 3.8](#).

7.2-D EMS, ballot style protection

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.3.1-A Support L&A testing

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.3.1-B Built-in self-test and diagnostics

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.3.1-C Verify proper preparation of ballot styles

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.3.1-D Verify proper installation of ballot styles

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.3.1-E Verify compatibility between software and ballot styles

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.3.1-F Test ballots

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.3.1-G Test all ballot positions

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.3.1-H Paper-based tabulators, testing calibration

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.3.1-I Ballot marker readiness

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.3.1-J L&A testing, no side-effects

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.3.1-J.1 Isolate test ballots

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.4-A Programmed device, verify L&A performed

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.4-B Programmed device, disable untested devices

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.4-C Paper-based tabulator activation

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.4-D Paper-based tabulator, verify activation

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.4-E Programmed vote-capture device, open poll function

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.4-E.1 Programmed vote-capture device, protect open poll function

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.4-E.2 Programmed vote-capture device, enforce correct poll opening process

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.4-E.3 Programmed vote-capture device, verify activation

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.5.1.1-A Activation device, DRE, EBP, ballot activation

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.1.1-A.1 Activation device, DRE, EBP, credential issuance

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.1.1-A.2 Activation device, DRE, EBP, at most one cast ballot per session

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.1.1-B Activation device, contemporaneous record

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.1.1-C Activation device, DRE, EBP, control ballot configuration

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.1.1-C.1 Activation device, DRE, EBP, enable only applicable contests

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.1.1-C.2 Activation device, DRE, EBP, select ballot configuration for party in primary elections

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.1.2-A Activation device, ballot secrecy

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.1.2-A.1 DRE and EBP, open primaries, party selection should be private

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.1.2-A.2 Activation device, records preserve secrecy of the ballot

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.1.2-A.3 Activation device, ballot activation provisional voting

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.1.3-A Activation device, credentials and tokens

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.1.3-A.1 Activation device, token limited in capacity

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.1.3-A.2 Activation device, DRE, EPB, token de-activated after casting

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.1.3-A.3 Activation device, token should be non-reusable

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.1.3-A.4 Activation device, integrity and authenticity of ballot activation information

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.1.4-A Activation device, may access remote registration database

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.1.4-A.1 Activation device, cannot connect to multiple networks

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.1.4-A.2 Activation device, access to remote registration database configurable

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.1.4-A.3 Activation device, notification of access to remote registration database

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.1.4-A.4 Activation device, remote access failure backup capability

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.1.4-A.5 Activation device, connects to router/firewall

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.1.4-B Activation device, source code reviews

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.2-A No advertising

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.5.2-B Capture votes

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.5.3-A Vote-capture device, voting variations

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.5.3-A.1 Vote-capture device, 1-of-M

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-1ofM.sql 1-basic-NoBallots-1ofM.sql 1-basic-Yes-or-No.sql 1-basic-samples-AlleganyGeneral2004.sql 1-basic-samples-FairfaxGeneral2004.sql 1-basic-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-Primary-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-Primary.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-Primary-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-1.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-2.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-Primary-SplitPrecinct.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-NoChoices-1ofM.sql 1-basic-NoChoicesNoBallots-1ofM.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-Provisional.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases.sql 1-basic-Primary-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-WriteInsAliases.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-Primary-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-Primary-Provisional.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-Provisional.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-Provisional.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Provisional.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-

Yes-or-No.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-SplitPrecinct.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-samples-CecilRPrimary1998.sql

7.5.3-A.2 Vote-capture device, yes/no question

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-Yes-or-No.sql 1-basic-samples-AlleganyGeneral2004.sql 1-basic-samples-FairfaxGeneral2004.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Yes-or-No.sql

7.5.3-A.3 Vote-capture device, indicate party affiliations and endorsements

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-Primary-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-NofM.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-Primary-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-NofM.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-StraightParty.sql

7.5.3-A.4 Vote-capture device, closed primaries

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-Primary-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-Primary.sql 1-basic-Primary-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-Primary-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-Primary-SplitPrecinct.sql 1-basic-Primary-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-Primary-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-Primary-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-Primary-NofM.sql 1-basic-Primary-Provisional.sql 1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-samples-CecilRPrimary1998.sql

7.5.3-A.5 Vote-capture device, open primaries

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-Primary-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-Primary.sql 1-basic-Primary-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-Primary-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-Primary-SplitPrecinct.sql 1-basic-Primary-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-Primary-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-Primary-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-Primary-NofM.sql 1-basic-Primary-Provisional.sql 1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-samples-CecilRPrimary1998.sql

7.5.3-A.6 Vote-capture device, write-ins

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-samples-AlleganyGeneral2004.sql 1-basic-samples-FairfaxGeneral2004.sql
1-basic-StraightParty-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-
NoChoices-1ofM.sql 1-basic-NoChoicesNoBallots-1ofM.sql 1-basic-WriteIns.sql
1-basic-WriteInsAliases.sql 1-basic-Primary-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-
WriteInsAliases.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-
WriteIns.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-NofM-WriteIns.sql
1-basic-WriteInsAliases-NofM.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Provisional.sql 1-basic-
CrossPartyEndorsement-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-WriteIns.sql
1-basic-WriteInsAliases-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-
AbsenteeByCategory.sql

7.5.3-A.7 Vote-capture device, support write-in reconciliation

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-samples-AlleganyGeneral2004.sql 1-basic-samples-FairfaxGeneral2004.sql
1-basic-StraightParty-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-
NoChoices-1ofM.sql 1-basic-NoChoicesNoBallots-1ofM.sql 1-basic-WriteIns.sql
1-basic-WriteInsAliases.sql 1-basic-Primary-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-
WriteInsAliases.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-
WriteIns.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-NofM-WriteIns.sql
1-basic-WriteInsAliases-NofM.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Provisional.sql 1-basic-
CrossPartyEndorsement-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-WriteIns.sql
1-basic-WriteInsAliases-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-
AbsenteeByCategory.sql

7.5.3-A.8 Vote-capture device, ballot rotation

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-BallotRotation-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-
Primary-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-
SplitPrecinct-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-WriteInsAliases.sql 1-basic-
BallotRotation-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql
1-basic-BallotRotation-NofM.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-Provisional.sql 1-
basic-BallotRotation-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-
AbsenteeByCategory.sql

7.5.3-A.9 Ballot rotation, equal time for each contest choice

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-BallotRotation-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-
Primary-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-
SplitPrecinct-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-WriteInsAliases.sql 1-basic-
BallotRotation-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql
1-basic-BallotRotation-NofM.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-Provisional.sql 1-
basic-BallotRotation-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-
AbsenteeByCategory.sql

7.5.3-A.10 Vote-capture device, straight party voting

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-Primary-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-StraightParty.sql
1-basic-StraightParty-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-NofM.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-Primary-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-NofM.sql
1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-StraightParty.sql

7.5.3-A.11 Vote-capture device, cross-party endorsement

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Cumulative.sql
1-basic-Primary-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Provisional.sql
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-NofM.sql

7.5.3-A.12 Vote-capture device, split precincts

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-SplitPrecinct-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-1.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-2.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-Primary-SplitPrecinct.sql
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-NofM.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-Provisional.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql
1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-SplitPrecinct.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-AbsenteeByCategory.sql

7.5.3-A.13 Vote-capture device, N-of-M voting

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-samples-AlleganyGeneral2004.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-NofM.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-NofM.sql 1-basic-NofM.sql 1-basic-Primary-NofM.sql
1-basic-Cumulative-NofM.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-NofM.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-NofM.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-NofM.sql 1-basic-NofM-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-NofM.sql 1-basic-NofM-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-NofM-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-NofM.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-NofM.sql 1-basic-samples-CecilRPrimary1998.sql

7.5.3-A.14 Vote-capture device, cumulative voting

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-Cumulative-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-Primary-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-Cumulative-NofM.sql 1-basic-Cumulative-Provisional.sql

7.5.3-A.15 Vote-capture device, ranked order voting

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-NoBallots-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-1.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-2.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-Primary-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-Cumulative-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-NofM.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-RankedOrder.sql

7.5.3-A.16 Vote-capture device, provisional-challenged ballots

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-StraightParty-Provisional.sql 1-basic-Provisional.sql 1-basic-Primary-Provisional.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-Provisional.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-Provisional.sql 1-basic-Cumulative-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-Provisional.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-Provisional.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Provisional.sql 1-basic-NofM-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-NofM-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Provisional.sql

7.5.3-A.17 DRE, categorize provisional ballots

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-StraightParty-Provisional.sql 1-basic-Provisional.sql 1-basic-Primary-Provisional.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-Provisional.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-Provisional.sql 1-basic-Cumulative-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-Provisional.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-Provisional.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Provisional.sql 1-basic-NofM-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-NofM-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Provisional.sql

7.5.3-A.18 Vote-capture device, review-required ballots

Since the reasons for which a ballot might be flagged or separated for review are jurisdiction-dependent, the list of relevant tests will vary.

7.5.4-A Record votes as voted

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.5.4-A.1 Records consistent with feedback to voter

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.5.4-B DRE, confirm votes recorded

This requirement does not specify functional testing as an applicable test method, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.4-C Casting

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.5.4-C.1 Equipment allows each eligible voter to vote

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.5.4-C.2 Paper-based, must have secure ballot boxes

This requirement does not specify functional testing as an applicable test method, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.4-D DRE, cast is committed

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.5-A DRE, at least two separate copies of CVR

This requirement does not specify functional testing as an applicable test method, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.5-A.1 DRE, redundant CVRs on physically separate media

This requirement does not specify functional testing as an applicable test method, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.5.6-A Tabulator, prevent counter overflow

This requirement is discussed in [Section 3.8](#).

7.5.6-A.1 DRE, stop when full

This requirement is discussed in [Section 3.8](#).

7.6-A DRE, no CVRs before close of polls

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.6-B Programmed vote-capture devices, poll-closing function

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.6-B.1 Programmed vote-capture devices, no voting when polls are closed

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.6-B.2 DRE, no ballot casting when polls are closed

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.6-B.3 Programmed vote-capture devices, poll closing integrity check

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.6-B.4 Programmed vote-capture devices, report on poll closing process

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.6-B.5 Programmed vote-capture devices, prevent reopening polls

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.6-C Precinct EMS, post-election reports

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.7.1-A Detect and prevent ballot style mismatches

This requirement does not specify functional testing as an applicable test method, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.7.1-B Detect and reject ballots that are oriented incorrectly

This requirement does not specify functional testing as an applicable test method, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.7.2-A Tabulator, voting variations

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.7.2-A.1 Tabulator, 1-of-M

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-1ofM.sql	1-basic-NoBallots-1ofM.sql	1-basic-Yes-or-No.sql	1-basic-
samples-AlleganyGeneral2004.sql	1-basic-samples-FairfaxGeneral2004.sql	1-basic-	1-basic-
StraightParty.sql	1-basic-Primary-StraightParty.sql	1-basic-Primary.sql	1-basic-
BallotRotation-StraightParty.sql	1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-StraightParty.sql		
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-StraightParty.sql	1-basic-BallotRotation.sql	1-basic-	
Primary-BallotRotation.sql	1-basic-StraightParty-WriteIns.sql	1-basic-	
AbsenteeByCategory.sql	1-basic-SplitPrecinct-1.sql	1-basic-SplitPrecinct-2.sql	

1-basic-StraightParty-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-
 basic-Primary-SplitPrecinct.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-BallotRotation.sql 1-
 basic-NoChoices-1ofM.sql 1-basic-NoChoicesNoBallots-1ofM.sql 1-basic-
 AbsenteeByCategory-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-
 Provisional.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases.sql 1-basic-Primary-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-
 BallotRotation-WriteInsAliases.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-WriteIns.sql 1-
 basic-SplitPrecinct-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-Primary-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-
 BallotRotation-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-
 CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-Primary-Provisional.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-
 Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-Provisional.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-
 Provisional.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Provisional.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-
 CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-WriteIns.sql 1-
 basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-
 Yes-or-No.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-Primary-
 AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-
 basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-SplitPrecinct.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-
 AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-
 basic-BallotRotation-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-
 WriteIns.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-
 WriteInsAliases-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-
 Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-samples-
 CecilRPrimary1998.sql

7.7.2-A.2 Tabulator, yes/no question

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-Yes-or-No.sql 1-basic-samples-AlleganyGeneral2004.sql 1-basic-samples-
 FairfaxGeneral2004.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Yes-or-No.sql

7.7.2-A.3 Tabulator, absentee voting

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-
 RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-
 CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-WriteIns.sql 1-
 basic-AbsenteeByCategory-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-
 Cumulative.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-
 AbsenteeByCategory-NofM.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-Provisional.sql 1-basic-
 AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-NofM-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-
 Yes-or-No.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-Primary-
 AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-
 basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-SplitPrecinct.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-
 AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-
 basic-BallotRotation-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-
 WriteIns.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-
 WriteInsAliases-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-
 NofM.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-
 AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-
 StraightParty.sql

7.7.2-A.4 Tabulator, provisional-challenged ballots

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-StraightParty-Provisional.sql 1-basic-Provisional.sql 1-basic-Primary-Provisional.sql
1-basic-RankedOrder-Provisional.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-Provisional.sql
1-basic-Cumulative-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-Provisional.sql
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-Provisional.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Provisional.sql
1-basic-NofM-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-NofM-Provisional.sql
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Provisional.sql

7.7.2-A.5 Tabulator, accept or reject provisional-challenged ballots individually

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-StraightParty-Provisional.sql 1-basic-Provisional.sql 1-basic-Primary-Provisional.sql
1-basic-RankedOrder-Provisional.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-Provisional.sql
1-basic-Cumulative-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-Provisional.sql
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-Provisional.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Provisional.sql
1-basic-NofM-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-NofM-Provisional.sql
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Provisional.sql

7.7.2-A.6 Tabulator, accept or reject provisional-challenged ballots by category

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-StraightParty-Provisional.sql 1-basic-Provisional.sql 1-basic-Primary-Provisional.sql
1-basic-RankedOrder-Provisional.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-Provisional.sql
1-basic-Cumulative-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-Provisional.sql
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-Provisional.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Provisional.sql
1-basic-NofM-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-NofM-Provisional.sql
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Provisional.sql

7.7.2-A.7 Tabulator, primary elections

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-Primary-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-Primary.sql 1-basic-Primary-RankedOrder.sql
1-basic-Primary-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-Primary-SplitPrecinct.sql
1-basic-Primary-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-Primary-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-Primary-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql
1-basic-Primary-NofM.sql 1-basic-Primary-Provisional.sql
1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeByCategory.sql
1-basic-samples-CecilRPrimary1998.sql

7.7.2-A.8 Tabulator, write-ins

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-samples-AlleganyGeneral2004.sql 1-basic-samples-FairfaxGeneral2004.sql
1-basic-StraightParty-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-NoChoices-1ofM.sql
1-basic-NoChoicesNoBallots-1ofM.sql 1-basic-WriteIns.sql

1-basic-WriteInsAliases.sql 1-basic-Primary-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-WriteInsAliases.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-NofM-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-NofM.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-AbsenteeByCategory.sql

7.7.2-A.9 Tabulator, support write-in reconciliation

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-samples-AlleganyGeneral2004.sql 1-basic-samples-FairfaxGeneral2004.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-NoChoices-1ofM.sql 1-basic-NoChoicesNoBallots-1ofM.sql 1-basic-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases.sql 1-basic-Primary-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-WriteInsAliases.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-NofM-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-NofM.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-AbsenteeByCategory.sql

7.7.2-A.10 Tabulator, ballot rotation

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-BallotRotation-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-Primary-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-WriteInsAliases.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-NofM.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-Provisional.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-AbsenteeByCategory.sql

7.7.2-A.11 Tabulator, straight party voting

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-Primary-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-NofM.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-Primary-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-NofM.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-StraightParty.sql

7.7.2-A.12 Tabulating straight party votes

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-Primary-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-StraightParty.sql
1-basic-StraightParty-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-NofM.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-Primary-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-NofM.sql
1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-StraightParty.sql

7.7.2-A.13 Tabulator, cross-party endorsement

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Cumulative.sql
1-basic-Primary-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Provisional.sql
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-NofM.sql

7.7.2-A.14 Tabulator, split precincts

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-SplitPrecinct-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-1.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-2.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-Primary-SplitPrecinct.sql
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-NofM.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-Provisional.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql
1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-SplitPrecinct.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-AbsenteeByCategory.sql

7.7.2-A.15 Tabulator, N-of-M voting

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-samples-AlleganyGeneral2004.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-NofM.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-NofM.sql 1-basic-NofM.sql 1-basic-Primary-NofM.sql
1-basic-Cumulative-NofM.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-NofM.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-NofM.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-NofM.sql 1-basic-NofM-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-NofM.sql 1-basic-NofM-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-NofM-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-NofM.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-NofM.sql 1-basic-samples-CecilRPrimary1998.sql

7.7.2-A.16 Tabulator, cumulative voting

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-Cumulative-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-Primary-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-Cumulative-NofM.sql 1-basic-Cumulative-Provisional.sql

7.7.2-A.17 Tabulator, ranked order voting

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-NoBallots-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-1.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-2.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-Primary-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-Cumulative-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-NofM.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-RankedOrder.sql

7.7.3-A Central paper tabulator, ballot separation

This requirement is discussed in [Section 3.8](#).

7.7.3-A.1 Central paper tabulator, unreadable ballots

This requirement specifies a “fail safe” behavior for a condition that, ideally, would not be reproducible by a test lab. The method to reproduce it, if there were one, would be specific to a particular voting system. Thus there is no test in Votetest that attempts to create the conditions under which the requirement would apply. For more information, see the discussion of Part 3 Req. 5.2.3-A in the VVSG.

7.7.3-A.2 Central paper tabulator, write-ins

Since the reasons for which a ballot might be flagged or separated for review are jurisdiction-dependent, the list of relevant tests will vary.

7.7.3-A.3 Central paper tabulator, overvotes, undervotes, blank ballots

This requirement is discussed in [Section 3.8](#).

7.7.3-B Precinct paper tabulator, write-ins

Since the reasons for which a ballot might be flagged or separated for review are jurisdiction-dependent, the list of relevant tests will vary.

7.7.3-C ECOS, react to marginal marks and overvotes

This requirement is discussed in [Section 3.8](#).

7.7.4-A Paper-based tabulator, ability to clear misfeed

This requirement specifies a “fail safe” behavior for a condition that, ideally, would not be reproducible by a test lab. The method to reproduce it, if there were one, would be specific to a particular voting system. Thus there is no test in Votetest that attempts to create the conditions under which the requirement would apply. For more information, see the discussion of Part 3 Req. 5.2.3-A in the VVSG.

7.7.4-B Paper-based tabulator, indicate status of misfed ballot

This requirement specifies a “fail safe” behavior for a condition that, ideally, would not be reproducible by a test lab. The method to reproduce it, if there were one, would be specific to a particular voting system. Thus there is no test in Votetest that attempts to create the conditions under which the requirement would apply. For more information, see the discussion of Part 3 Req. 5.2.3-A in the VVSG.

7.7.5-A Optical scanner, ignore unmarked voting targets

This requirement does not specify functional testing as an applicable test method, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.7.5-B ECOS, accurately detect marks

This requirement does not specify functional testing as an applicable test method, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.7.5-C MCOS, accurately detect perfect marks

This requirement does not specify functional testing as an applicable test method, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.7.5-D MCOS, accurately detect imperfect marks

This requirement does not specify functional testing as an applicable test method, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.7.5-E Paper-based tabulators, ignore extraneous outside voting targets

This requirement is discussed in [Section 3.8](#).

7.7.5-F Optical scanner, ignore extraneous inside voting targets

This requirement is discussed in [Section 3.8](#).

7.7.5-G MCOS, ignore hesitation marks

This requirement is discussed in [Section 3.8](#).

7.7.5-H MCOS, marginal marks, no bias

This requirement is discussed in [Section 3.8](#).

7.7.5-I MCOS, marginal marks, repeatability

This requirement is discussed in [Section 3.8](#).

7.7.6-A Precinct EMS consolidation

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.7.6-A.1 DRE, consolidate in 5 minutes

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.1-A Reports are time stamped

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.1-B Timestamps should be ISO 8601 compliant

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.1-C Reporting is non-destructive

This requirement does not specify functional testing as an applicable test method, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.8.2-A Audit reports

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.2-B Pre-election reports

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.2-C Status reports

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.2-D Readiness reports, per polling place

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.2-E Readiness reports, precinct tabulator

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.2-F Readiness reports, central tabulator

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.2-G Readiness reports, public network test ballots

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.3.1-A Reporting, ability to produce text

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.3.1-B Report all votes cast

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.3.1-C Account for all cast ballots and all valid votes

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.3.1-D Vote data reports, discrepancies can't happen

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.3.1-D.1 Discrepancies that happen anyway must be flagged

This requirement specifies a “fail safe” behavior for a condition that, ideally, would not be reproducible by a test lab. The method to reproduce it, if there were one, would be specific to a particular voting system. Thus there is no test in Votetest that attempts to create the conditions under which the requirement would apply. For more information, see the discussion of Part 3 Req. 5.2.3-A in the VVSG.

7.8.3.1-D.2 Discrepancies that happen anyway must be explainable

This requirement specifies a “fail safe” behavior for a condition that, ideally, would not be reproducible by a test lab. The method to reproduce it, if there were one, would be specific to a particular voting system. Thus there is no test in Votetest that attempts to create the conditions under which the requirement would apply. For more information, see the discussion of Part 3 Req. 5.2.3-A in the VVSG.

7.8.3.1-E Reporting, combined precincts

This requirement is discussed in [Section 3.8](#).

7.8.3.1-F Precinct tabulators, no tallies before close of polls

This requirement falls within the scope of security assessment, so it is out of scope for Votetest.

7.8.3.2-A Report cast ballots

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.3.2-B Report read ballots

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.3.2-B.1 Report read ballots, multi-page

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.3.2-B.2 Report read ballots by party

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-Primary-StraightParty.sql	1-basic-Primary.sql	1-basic-Primary-RankedOrder.sql
1-basic-Primary-BallotRotation.sql	1-basic-Primary-SplitPrecinct.sql	1-basic-Primary-WriteIns.sql
1-basic-Primary-Cumulative.sql	1-basic-Primary-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql	1-basic-Primary-NofM.sql
1-basic-Primary-Provisional.sql	1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql	1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeByCategory.sql
1-basic-samples-CecilRPrimary1998.sql		

7.8.3.2-B.3 Report read provisional ballots

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-StraightParty-Provisional.sql 1-basic-Provisional.sql 1-basic-Primary-Provisional.sql
1-basic-RankedOrder-Provisional.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-Provisional.sql
1-basic-Cumulative-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-Provisional.sql
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-Provisional.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Provisional.sql
1-basic-NofM-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-NofM-Provisional.sql
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Provisional.sql

7.8.3.2-C Report counted ballots

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.3.2-C.1 Report counted ballots by party

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-Primary-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-Primary.sql 1-basic-Primary-RankedOrder.sql
1-basic-Primary-BallotRotation.sql 1-basic-Primary-SplitPrecinct.sql
1-basic-Primary-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-Primary-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-Primary-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql
1-basic-Primary-NofM.sql 1-basic-Primary-Provisional.sql
1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeByCategory.sql
1-basic-samples-CecilRPrimary1998.sql

7.8.3.2-C.2 Report counted provisional ballots

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-StraightParty-Provisional.sql 1-basic-Provisional.sql 1-basic-Primary-Provisional.sql
1-basic-RankedOrder-Provisional.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-Provisional.sql
1-basic-Cumulative-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-Provisional.sql
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-Provisional.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Provisional.sql
1-basic-NofM-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-NofM-Provisional.sql
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Provisional.sql

7.8.3.2-C.3 Report blank ballots

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.3.2-D Report counted ballots by contest

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.3.3-A Report votes for each contest choice

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.3.3-B Report overvotes for each contest

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.3.3-B.1 Reporting overvotes, ad hoc queries

This requirement is discussed in [Section 3.8](#).

7.8.3.3-C Report undervotes for each contest

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.3.3-D Ranked order voting, report results

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-NoBallots-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-1.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-2.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-Primary-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-Cumulative-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-NofM.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-RankedOrder.sql

7.8.3.3-E Include in-person votes

All Votetest tests are traceable to this requirement.

7.8.3.3-F Include absentee votes

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-StraightParty.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-CrossPartyEndorsement.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-NofM.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-NofM-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Yes-or-No.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-Primary-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-SplitPrecinct.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-AbsenteeByCategory.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-NofM.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-RankedOrder.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-StraightParty.sql

7.8.3.3-G Include write-in votes

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-samples-AlleganyGeneral2004.sql 1-basic-samples-FairfaxGeneral2004.sql 1-basic-StraightParty-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-RankedOrder-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-NoChoices-1ofM.sql 1-basic-NoChoicesNoBallots-1ofM.sql 1-basic-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases.sql 1-basic-Primary-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-WriteInsAliases.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-SplitPrecinct-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Cumulative.sql 1-basic-NofM-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-NofM.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Provisional.sql 1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-WriteIns.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-AbsenteeByCategory.sql

7.8.3.3-H Include accepted provisional-challenged votes

The following tests are traceable to this requirement:

1-basic-StraightParty-Provisional.sql 1-basic-Provisional.sql 1-basic-Primary-Provisional.sql
1-basic-RankedOrder-Provisional.sql 1-basic-BallotRotation-Provisional.sql
1-basic-Cumulative-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeByCategory-Provisional.sql
1-basic-SplitPrecinct-Provisional.sql 1-basic-WriteInsAliases-Provisional.sql
1-basic-NofM-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-NofM-Provisional.sql
1-basic-CrossPartyEndorsement-Provisional.sql 1-basic-AbsenteeBySpecialPrecinct-Provisional.sql

7.8.3.3-I Include accepted reviewed votes

Since the reasons for which a ballot might be flagged or separated for review are jurisdiction-dependent, the list of relevant tests will vary.

4 Advanced schema

The schema for core requirements is designed only for testing. It does not respond to the security, privacy, accessibility, or usability requirements of the VVSG.

The schema is built in five layers:

1. Translation of the data model. This layer contains all of the tables and data. The other layers are comprised entirely of views.
2. Conveniences defined over the data model.
3. Adaptation layer. This layer translates the raw voter inputs per the data model into the effective voter inputs required by the logic model.
4. Data integrity checks.
5. Translation of the logic model.

The schema was developed with PostgreSQL [7] running on a GNU/Linux operating system. It uses extensions to the SQL standard [2] that might not function as intended with other databases.

Layer 1, the translation of the data model, was covered in [Section 3.6](#). The following subsections cover the other four layers.

4.1 Conveniences

All assertions have as a precondition the assumption that all of the constraints are satisfied (see [Section 3.5.5](#)).

4.1.1 FilteredBallotContestAssociation

The view FilteredBallotContestAssociation identifies all [Contests](#) that appear on a given [Ballot](#), excluding ranked order [Contests](#).

```
create view FilteredBallotContestAssociation (BallotId, ContestId) as
  select BallotId, ContestId
  from Ballot
  natural join BallotStyleContestAssociation
  natural join Contest
  where CountingLogic <> 'Ranked order';
```

Assertion 1 For each [Ballot](#), FilteredBallotContestAssociation contains exactly one row for each non-ranked-order [Contest](#) appearing in the [BallotStyle](#) identified by Ballot.StyleId, and zero rows for any ranked order [Contests](#).

1. For each [Ballot](#) in table Ballot, the result of Ballot natural join BallotStyleContestAssociation contains one row for each [Contest](#) appearing in the [BallotStyle](#) identified by Ballot.StyleId. The primary key constraints on Ballot and BallotStyleContestAssociation ensure that there cannot be more than one such row.
2. The primary key constraint on table Contest and the foreign key constraint on table BallotStyleContestAssociation ensure that the natural join of the previous result with table Contest will not drop rows. Consequently, for each [Ballot](#), there is still one row for each [Contest](#) appearing in the [BallotStyle](#) identified by Ballot.StyleId.
3. The where clause removes rows pertaining to ranked order [Contests](#).

Assertion 2 If the [BallotStyle](#) contains zero [Contests](#), BallotStyleContestAssociation contains no rows with that BallotId.

If BallotStyleContestAssociation contains no rows with a StyleId matching Ballot.StyleId, meaning that the [BallotStyle](#) contains no [Contests](#), then the natural join of Ballot and BallotStyleContestAssociation produces no rows for that [Ballot](#). The subsequent natural join with Contest cannot add back a BallotId that was dropped, so FilteredBallotContestAssociation correctly contains no rows for that [Ballot](#).

4.1.2 ReportingContextAssociationMerge

The view ReportingContextAssociationMerge merges [ReportingContexts](#) inherited from the [BallotStyle](#) with [ReportingContexts](#) specified on [Ballot](#) instances. Duplicates are suppressed.

```
create view ReportingContextAssociationMerge (BallotId, ReportingContext) as
  select BallotId, ReportingContext
  from BallotReportingContextAssociation
  union
  select BallotId, ReportingContext
  from Ballot natural join BallotStyleReportingContextAssociation;
```

Assertion 3 For each [Ballot](#), ReportingContextAssociationMerge contains exactly one row for each relevant [ReportingContext](#).

1. The only two ways by which a [ReportingContext](#) may be relevant to a [Ballot](#) are by association with a [Ballot](#)'s [BallotStyle](#) or by association with the [Ballot](#) itself.
2. If a [ReportingContext](#) is associated with the [BallotStyle](#), a corresponding (BallotId, ReportingContext) tuple will be projected from the result of Ballot natural join BallotStyleReportingContextAssociation.
3. If a [ReportingContext](#) is associated with the [Ballot](#) itself, a corresponding (BallotId, ReportingContext) tuple will be selected from BallotReportingContextAssociation.
4. Duplicate (BallotId, ReportingContext) tuples are suppressed by the union operator.

Assertion 4 *For each [Ballot](#), ReportingContextAssociationMerge contains at least one row.*

The case where no [ReportingContext](#) is relevant to a given [Ballot](#) is prohibited by [Constraint V](#) and is detected by the integrity view UnreportedBallots (see [Section 4.3](#)).

4.1.3 VotableChoices

The view VotableChoices identifies all canonical [Choices](#) for which a valid [VoterInput](#) could exist (those contained in the applicable [BallotStyles](#)), excluding [Aliases](#).

```
create view VotableChoices (BallotId, ChoiceId) as
  select BallotId, ChoiceId
     from Ballot
        natural join BallotStyleContestAssociation
        natural join Choice
  where ChoiceId not in
        (select AliasId from Alias);
```

Assertion 5 *For each [Ballot](#), VotableChoices contains exactly one row for each canonical [Choice](#) for which the [Ballot](#) could contain a vote.*

1. For each [Ballot](#) in table Ballot, the result of Ballot natural join BallotStyleContestAssociation contains one row for each [Contest](#) appearing in the [BallotStyle](#) identified by Ballot.StyleId. The primary key constraints on Ballot and BallotStyleContestAssociation ensure that there cannot be more than one such row.
2. For each [Ballot](#), joining Choice with the previous result produces exactly one row for each [Choice](#) pertaining to any [Contest](#) appearing on the [Ballot](#). The primary key constraint on Choice ensures that there cannot be more than one such row.
3. By definition, a canonical [Choice](#) does not appear in the AliasId column of table Alias, so the where clause does not eliminate any canonical [Choices](#).

Assertion 6 *VotableChoices contains no rows pertaining to any non-canonical [Choices](#) ([Aliases](#)).*

The where clause eliminates rows pertaining to non-canonical [Choices](#) (those appearing in the AliasId column of table Alias).

Assertion 7 *If the [BallotStyle](#) of a given [Ballot](#) contains zero [Contests](#), VotableChoices contains no rows with that [BallotId](#).*

If `BallotStyleContestAssociation` contains no rows with a `StyleId` matching `Ballot.StyleId`, meaning that the `BallotStyle` contains no `Contests`, then the natural join of `Ballot` and `BallotStyleContestAssociation` produces no rows for that `Ballot`. The subsequent natural join with `Choice` cannot add back a `BallotId` that was dropped, so `VotableChoices` correctly contains no rows for that `Ballot`.

Assertion 8 *If the `BallotStyle` of a given `Ballot` contains only `Contests` having zero `Choices`, `VotableChoices` contains no rows with that `BallotId`.*

If the `BallotStyle` of a given `Ballot` contains only `Contests` having zero `Choices`, then the natural join with `Choice` will eliminate all rows containing that `BallotId`.

4.1.4 ReportingContextContestAssociation

The view `ReportingContextContestAssociation` identifies all `Contests` that are relevant in a given `ReportingContext`. This includes those appearing in a `BallotStyle` associated with the `ReportingContext` and those appearing in a `Ballot` associated with the `ReportingContext`. A `BallotStyle` association can make a `Contest` relevant even if there are no applicable `Ballots`.

```
create view ReportingContextContestAssociation (ReportingContext, ContestId) as
  select ReportingContext, ContestId
     from BallotStyleReportingContextAssociation
        natural join BallotStyleContestAssociation
 union
  select ReportingContext, ContestId
     from BallotReportingContextAssociation
        natural join Ballot
        natural join BallotStyleContestAssociation;
```

Assertion 9 *For each `ReportingContext`, `ReportingContextContestAssociation` contains exactly one row for each `Contest` that is relevant in that `ReportingContext`.*

1. The relevance of a `Contest` within a `ReportingContext` happens through an intermediary `BallotStyle`. The association of `Contests` with `BallotStyles` is specified by the table `BallotStyleContestAssociation`.
2. A `BallotStyle` can become relevant to a `ReportingContext` in two ways: directly, via `BallotStyleReportingContextAssociation`, or indirectly, via `BallotReportingContextAssociation` and `Ballot.StyleId`.
3. If a `BallotStyle` is directly relevant to a `ReportingContext`, a corresponding `(ReportingContext, ContestId)` tuple will be projected from the natural join of `BallotStyleReportingContextAssociation` and `BallotStyleContestAssociation`.
4. If a `BallotStyle` is indirectly relevant to a `ReportingContext`, there must exist a `Ballot` having that `BallotStyle` that is associated with that `ReportingContext` via `BallotReportingContextAssociation`. `BallotReportingContextAssociation` natural join `Ballot` will therefore contain one row identifying that `Ballot` and that `ReportingContext`. The subsequent natural join with `BallotStyleContestAssociation` is on the column `StyleId`; constraints ensure that this join will not drop rows. Consequently, a `(ReportingContext, ContestId)` tuple corresponding to the indirect association between the `ReportingContext` and the `Contest` will be projected from the three-way join.

5. Duplicate (ReportingContext, ContestId) tuples are suppressed by the union operator.

4.1.5 FilteredContextContestAssociation

The view FilteredContextContestAssociation is the same as ReportingContextContestAssociation except it excludes ranked order [Contests](#).

```
create view FilteredContextContestAssociation (ReportingContext, ContestId) as
  select ReportingContext, ContestId
  from ReportingContextContestAssociation
  natural join Contest
  where CountingLogic <> 'Ranked order';
```

Assertion 10 *For each [ReportingContext](#), FilteredContextContestAssociation contains exactly one row for each non-ranked-order [Contest](#) that is relevant in that [ReportingContext](#), and zero rows for each ranked-order [Contest](#).*

Per [Assertion 9](#), for each [ReportingContext](#), ReportingContextContestAssociation contains exactly one row for each [Contest](#) that is relevant in that [ReportingContext](#). Constraints ensure that the natural join with Contest will not drop rows. The only difference from ReportingContextContestAssociation therefore is the elimination of ranked order [Contests](#) by the where clause.

4.1.6 FilteredContextChoiceAssociation

The view FilteredContextChoiceAssociation identifies all [Choices](#) that are relevant in a given [ReportingContext](#), excluding [Aliases](#) and [Choices](#) from ranked order [Contests](#).

```
create view FilteredContextChoiceAssociation (ReportingContext, ChoiceId) as
  select ReportingContext, ChoiceId
  from FilteredContextContestAssociation
  natural join Choice
  where ChoiceId not in
  (select AliasId from Alias);
```

Assertion 11 *For each [ReportingContext](#), FilteredContextChoiceAssociation contains exactly one row for each canonical [Choice](#) in each non-ranked-order [Contest](#) that is relevant in that [ReportingContext](#), and zero rows for any other [Choice](#).*

Per [Assertion 10](#), for each [ReportingContext](#), FilteredContextContestAssociation contains exactly one row for each non-ranked-order [Contest](#) that is relevant in that [ReportingContext](#). For each [ReportingContext](#), the result of FilteredContextContestAssociation natural join Choice contains exactly one row for each [Choice](#) in each non-ranked-order [Contest](#) that is relevant in that [ReportingContext](#). The where clause eliminates rows pertaining to non-canonical [Choices](#) ([Aliases](#)).

4.1.7 BallotCounts

The view `BallotCounts` produces the count of the number of read and counted [Ballots](#) for each [ReportingContext](#).

```
create view BallotCounts (ReportingContext, Read, Counted) as
  select Name, count(BallotId), count (nullif (Accepted, false))
     from Ballot
        natural join ReportingContextAssociationMerge
        right outer join ReportingContext on (Name = ReportingContext)
     group by Name;
```

Assertion 12 *For each [ReportingContext](#), `BallotCounts` contains exactly one row giving the number of relevant [Ballots](#) (in the `Read` column) and the number of accepted [Ballots](#) (in the `Counted` column).*

1. Using [Assertion 3](#), for each [ReportingContext](#), the natural join of `Ballot` and `ReportingContextAssociationMerge` contains one row for each relevant [Ballot](#).
2. For each [ReportingContext](#) having zero relevant [Ballots](#), the right outer join with `ReportingContext` generates a single row having a nulls in the `BallotId` and `Accepted` columns. In all other cases, the right outer join has the effect of duplicating the `ReportingContext` column in the `Name` column and leaving the other columns unchanged.
3. In the three-way join, there is at least one row for each [ReportingContext](#). Grouping by `Name` therefore yields one row for each [ReportingContext](#).
4. The count operation does not include nulls. Therefore, for each [ReportingContext](#) having one or more relevant [Ballots](#), `count(BallotId)` yields the number of such [Ballots](#), and `count (nullif (Accepted, false))` yields the number of those that were accepted.
5. For each [ReportingContext](#) having zero relevant [Ballots](#), the three-way join contains a single row with nulls in both the `BallotId` and `Accepted` columns, so both counts yield 0.

4.1.8 BallotCountsByConfiguration

The view `BallotCountsByConfiguration` produces the count of the number of read and counted [Ballots](#) broken down by [BallotStyle](#) within each [ReportingContext](#). Rows pertaining to combinations of [ReportingContext](#) and [BallotStyle](#) that have no applicable [Ballots](#) are suppressed.

```
create view BallotCountsByConfiguration (ReportingContext, StyleId,
                                         Read, Counted) as
  select ReportingContext, StyleId, count(*), count (nullif (Accepted, false))
     from Ballot natural join ReportingContextAssociationMerge
     group by ReportingContext, StyleId;
```

Assertion 13 *For each combination of [ReportingContext](#) and [BallotStyle](#) having relevant [Ballots](#), `BallotCountsByConfiguration` contains exactly one row giving the number of relevant [Ballots](#) (in the `Read` column) and the number of accepted [Ballots](#) (in the `Counted` column).*

1. Using [Assertion 3](#), for each [ReportingContext](#), the natural join of [Ballot](#) and [ReportingContextAssociationMerge](#) contains one row for each relevant [Ballot](#).
2. Grouping by [ReportingContext](#) and [StyleId](#) yields exactly one row for each combination of [ReportingContext](#) and [BallotStyle](#) having relevant [Ballots](#).
3. `count(*)` and `count (nullif (Accepted, false))` yield the number of [Ballots](#) and the number of accepted [Ballots](#) within each group.

Assertion 14 *BallotCountsByConfiguration contains no rows for combinations of [ReportingContext](#) and [BallotStyle](#) that have no relevant [Ballots](#).*

The natural join of [Ballot](#) with [ReportingContextAssociationMerge](#) cannot generate a row with a particular combination of [ReportingContext](#) and [BallotStyle](#) unless there exists a [Ballot](#) of that [BallotStyle](#) that is relevant in that [ReportingContext](#).

4.1.9 BallotCountsByCategory

```
create view BallotCountsByCategory (ReportingContext, Category,
                                   Read, Counted) as
select ReportingContext, Category, count(*), count (nullif (Accepted, false))
from Ballot
     natural join ReportingContextAssociationMerge
     natural join BallotCategoryAssociation
group by ReportingContext, Category;
```

Assertion 15 *For each combination of [ReportingContext](#) and [BallotCategory](#) having relevant [Ballots](#), [BallotCountsByCategory](#) contains exactly one row giving the number of relevant [Ballots](#) (in the [Read](#) column) and the number of accepted [Ballots](#) (in the [Counted](#) column).*

1. Using [Assertion 3](#), for each [ReportingContext](#), the natural join of [Ballot](#) and [ReportingContextAssociationMerge](#) contains one row for each relevant [Ballot](#).
2. For each [ReportingContext](#), for each relevant [Ballot](#), the natural join of the previous result with [BallotCategoryAssociation](#) yields a row for each associated [BallotCategory](#).
3. Grouping by [ReportingContext](#) and [Category](#) yields exactly one row for each combination of [ReportingContext](#) and [BallotCategory](#) having relevant [Ballots](#).
4. `count(*)` and `count (nullif (Accepted, false))` yield the number of [Ballots](#) and the number of accepted [Ballots](#) within each group.

Assertion 16 *BallotCountsByCategory contains no rows for combinations of [ReportingContext](#) and [BallotCategory](#) that have no relevant [Ballots](#).*

The natural join of ([Ballot](#) natural join [ReportingContextAssociationMerge](#)) with [BallotCategoryAssociation](#) cannot generate a row with a particular combination of [ReportingContext](#) and [BallotCategory](#) unless there exists a [Ballot](#) of that [BallotCategory](#) that is relevant in that [ReportingContext](#).

4.1.10 BallotCountsByCategoryAndConfiguration

```
create view BallotCountsByCategoryAndConfiguration (ReportingContext, StyleId,
                                                    Category, Read, Counted) as
select ReportingContext, StyleId, Category, count(*),
       count (nullif (Accepted, false))
from Ballot
     natural join ReportingContextAssociationMerge
     natural join BallotCategoryAssociation
group by ReportingContext, StyleId, Category;
```

The assertions and discussion for BallotCountsByCategoryAndConfiguration are analogous to those of [BallotCountsByConfiguration](#) and [BallotCountsByCategory](#).

4.1.11 BlankBallot

```
create view BlankBallot (BallotId, StyleId, Accepted) as
select BallotId, StyleId, Accepted
from Ballot natural left outer join VoterInput
where Value is null;
```

Assertion 17 *BlankBallot contains exactly one row for each [Ballot](#) having no associated votes.*

Ballot natural left outer join VoterInput produces one row with a non-null Value column for each vote (possibly many such rows with the same BallotId), and exactly one row with a null Value column for each [Ballot](#) having no associated votes. The where clause selects only the latter rows.

4.1.12 BlankBallotCounts

```
create view BlankBallotCounts (ReportingContext, Read, Counted) as
select Name, count(BallotId), count (nullif (Accepted, false))
from BlankBallot
     natural join ReportingContextAssociationMerge
     right outer join ReportingContext on (Name = ReportingContext)
group by Name;
```

The assertion and discussion for BlankBallotCounts are parallel to those of [BallotCounts](#), substituting BlankBallot for Ballot.

4.1.13 BlankBallotCountsByConfiguration

```
create view BlankBallotCountsByConfiguration (ReportingContext, StyleId,
                                              Read, Counted) as
select ReportingContext, StyleId, count(*), count (nullif (Accepted, false))
from BlankBallot natural join ReportingContextAssociationMerge
group by ReportingContext, StyleId;
```

The assertions and discussion for BlankBallotCountsByConfiguration are parallel to those of [BallotCountsByConfiguration](#), substituting BlankBallot for Ballot.

4.2 Adaptation

Converting the raw voter inputs into the effective voter inputs required by the logic model involves [Alias](#) reconciliation, implementation of straight party voting, and generation of default (0) values for ballot positions that were not voted.

The VoterInput table has a primary key on (BallotId, ChoiceId), so there is at most one row for any given ballot position on any given [Ballot](#). Deliberately, the adaptation views do not preserve this constraint in the event that double votes result from [Alias](#) reconciliation or straight party voting. Both of these cases are treated as errors for testing purposes, and the errors are most easily located by looking for duplicate keys. This is done by the integrity view DoubleVotes (see [Section 4.3](#)).

All assertions have as a precondition the assumption that all of the constraints are satisfied (see [Section 3.5.5](#)).

4.2.1 AntiAliasedVoterInput

AntiAliasedVoterInput provides a view of VoterInput in which all [Choices](#) have been “canonicalized.”

```
create view AntiAliasedVoterInput (BallotId, ChoiceId, Value) as
  select BallotId, coalesce (Alias.ChoiceId, VoterInput.ChoiceId), Value
  from VoterInput left outer join Alias
    on VoterInput.ChoiceId = Alias.AliasId;
```

Assertion 18 *AntiAliasedVoterInput contains exactly one row for each row in VoterInput, with any non-canonical [Choices](#) replaced by the associated canonical [Choices](#).*

1. Alias.AliasId is a primary key, so there can be at most one row in Alias matching any given row of VoterInput on VoterInput.ChoiceId = Alias.AliasId.
2. If there is a row in Alias matching a row of VoterInput, the left outer join generates exactly one row with the canonical equivalent of VoterInput.ChoiceId in the column Alias.ChoiceId.
3. If there is no row in Alias matching a row of VoterInput, the left outer join generates exactly one row with a null in the column Alias.ChoiceId.
4. coalesce (Alias.ChoiceId, VoterInput.ChoiceId) substitutes the canonical [Choice](#) in the case where a matching row in Alias exists, and retains the original [Choice](#) in the case where no such row exists and Alias.ChoiceId is null.

4.2.2 VoterInputMerge

VoterInputMerge provides a view over AntiAliasedVoterInput in which the side-effects implied by straight party votes have been incorporated. If a straight party selection [Contest](#) is overvoted, it has no side-effects.

VoterInputMerge depends on two intervening views, ValidStraightPartyVotes and ImpliedStraightPartyVotes.

```

create view ValidStraightPartyVotes (BallotId, Party) as
  select BallotId, max(Name)      -- There can be only one.  See below.
  from AntiAliasedVoterInput
    natural join Choice
    natural join Contest
  where CountingLogic = 'Straight party selection'
  group by BallotId
  having sum(Value) = 1;        -- There can be only one.

```

Assertion 19 *ValidStraightPartyVotes contains exactly one row for each [Ballot](#) containing a vote in a straight party selection [Contest](#), excluding those that overvoted the straight party selection [Contest](#).*

1. The primary key on VoterInput and [Assertion 18](#) ensure that AntiAliasedVoterInput natural join Choice will have the same number of rows as VoterInput.
2. The natural join of the previous result with Contest again adds columns but yields the same number of rows as VoterInput.
3. The where clause eliminates all rows pertaining to [Contests](#) that are not straight party selection [Contests](#).
4. [Constraint VII](#) states that a given [BallotStyle](#) may contain at most one [Contest](#) with CountingLogic = Straight party selection.
5. Straight party [Contests](#) are implicitly 1-of-M [Contests](#).
6. [Constraint I](#) states that any remaining rows must have a VoterInput.Value of 1.
7. The having clause therefore eliminates rows pertaining to straight party [Contests](#) that were overvoted (having two or more associated votes).
8. There can be at most one row remaining for a given BallotId. If such a row exists for a given [Ballot](#), max(Name) retrieves the name of the Party that was selected in the straight party selection [Contest](#). (The name cannot be selected directly due to the intervening group by operation.)

Note that ValidStraightPartyVotes does not filter out [Ballots](#) that are not accepted.

```

create view ImpliedStraightPartyVotes (BallotId, ChoiceId, Value) as
  select BallotId, ChoiceId, Value
  from VotableChoices
    natural join Endorsement
    natural join ValidStraightPartyVotes;

```

Assertion 20 *ImpliedStraightPartyVotes contains exactly one row for each vote that is implied by a straight party vote.*

1. Per [Assertion 5](#), for each [Ballot](#), VotableChoices contains exactly one row for each canonical [Choice](#) for which the [Ballot](#) could contain a vote.
2. The primary key on Endorsement ensures that there is at most one row for a given combination of Party and ChoiceId.

3. [Constraint XV](#) states that the [Choice](#) referenced by an [Endorsement](#) must be canonical.
4. For each [Ballot](#), VotableChoices natural join Endorsement contains one row for each vote implied by any possible straight party vote.
5. The natural join of the previous result with ValidStraightPartyVotes eliminates all rows except those pertaining to actual, non-overvoted straight party votes.

Note that ImpliedStraightPartyVotes does not do anything about the possibility that endorsements may be ill-formed (e.g., containing overvotes).

VoterInputMerge simply concatenates the contents of the previous two views. VoterInputMerge does not inherently prevent there from being more than one row with the same (BallotId, ChoiceId). This case violates [Constraint XII](#) and is detected by the integrity view StraightPartyOverrides (see [Section 4.3](#)).

```
create view VoterInputMerge (BallotId, ChoiceId, Value) as
    select BallotId, ChoiceId, Value from AntiAliasedVoterInput
union all
    select BallotId, ChoiceId, Value from ImpliedStraightPartyVotes;
```

Assertion 21 *VoterInputMerge contains exactly one row for each row in VoterInput, with any non-canonical [Choices](#) replaced by the associated canonical [Choices](#), plus exactly one row for each vote that is implied by a straight party vote.*

The assertion follows from [Assertion 18](#), [Assertion 20](#) and the definition of the union all operator.

Assertion 22 *VoterInputMerge contains at most one row for a given combination of (BallotId, ChoiceId). The Value column contains either (1) the Value derived from a vote for that [Choice](#), (2) the Value derived from a vote for an [Alias](#) of that [Choice](#), or (3) the Value derived from a vote for that [Choice](#) implied by a straight party vote.*

1. By [Assertion 18](#), [Assertion 20](#), [Constraint XII](#) and [Constraint XIV](#), it is not possible for AntiAliasedVoterInput and ImpliedStraightPartyVotes to both contain votes in a given [Contest](#) for a given [Ballot](#).
2. Table Choice is defined such that a [Choice](#) is uniquely associated with exactly one [Contest](#).
3. Consequently, AntiAliasedVoterInput and ImpliedStraightPartyVotes cannot both contain votes with a given combination of (BallotId, ChoiceId).
4. If a given combination of (BallotId, ChoiceId) appears in AntiAliasedVoterInput, the Value column of VoterInputMerge will contain the Value derived from a vote for the [Choice](#) or an [Alias](#) of that [Choice](#), satisfying (1) or (2).
5. If a given combination of (BallotId, ChoiceId) appears in ImpliedStraightPartyVotes, the Value column of VoterInputMerge will contain the Value derived from a vote for that [Choice](#) implied by a straight party vote, satisfying (3).

4.2.3 EffectiveInput

Finally, the view `EffectiveInput` generates zeroes for ballot positions that were not voted. This is appropriate for all `Contest` types except ranked order. Ranked order tabulators should instead access `VoterInputMerge` directly.

```
create view EffectiveInput (BallotId, ChoiceId, Value) as
  select BallotId, ChoiceId, coalesce (Value, 0)
  from VotableChoices natural left outer join VoterInputMerge;
```

Assertion 23 *For each `Ballot`, `EffectiveInput` contains exactly one row for each canonical `Choice` for which the `Ballot` could contain a vote. The `Value` column contains either (1) the `Value` derived from a vote for that `Choice`, (2) the `Value` derived from a vote for an `Alias` of that `Choice`, (3) the `Value` derived from a vote for that `Choice` implied by a straight party vote, or (4) the default value of zero.*

1. Per [Assertion 5](#), for each `Ballot`, `VotableChoices` contains exactly one row for each canonical `Choice` for which the `Ballot` could contain a vote.
2. Per [Assertion 22](#), `VoterInputMerge` contains at most one row for a given combination of (`BallotId`, `ChoiceId`).
3. Consequently, `VotableChoices natural left outer join VoterInputMerge` contains the same number of rows as `VotableChoices`.
4. Since `VotableChoices` does not have a `Value` column, the `Value` column of the join will come from `VoterInputMerge` when a matching row exists and be null when no matching row exists.
5. If `Value` is not null, then it came from `VoterInputMerge`. Per [Assertion 22](#), this `Value` will satisfy one of (1), (2), or (3).
6. `coalesce (Value, 0)` has the effect of replacing nulls with zeroes, satisfying (4).

4.3 Integrity checks

For those integrity constraints that are too complex to code directly as SQL constraints within the tables, a series of views exists to look for problems. All of the integrity checking views should always be empty. If data appear in any of the views, the input was invalid and the results of the model will be invalid. The integrity views are listed in [Table 4](#) but their definitions have been elided. Interested readers can find them in the `Votetest` distribution, in the file `Infrastructure-VoteSchema.sql`.

4.4 Translation of logic model

The following transforms are used to render the logic model as SQL.

1. Each function is replaced by a view in which the parameters form the primary key and the last column is the value of the function.
2. Time parameters (t) are factored out. All views implicitly project results for the time t corresponding to the current state of the database.

Table 4: Integrity checks

Constraint	Integrity view(s)
Constraint I	OutOfRangeVoterInputs, OutOfRangeEndorsements
Constraint II	N/A, enforced by SQL check constraint
Constraint III	N/A, enforced by SQL check constraint
Constraint IV	N/A, enforced by SQL check constraint
Constraint V	UnreportedBallots
Constraint VI	ExtraneousInputs
Constraint VII	MoreThanOneStraightPartyContest
Constraint VIII	CircularStraightPartyEndorsements
Constraint IX	NonExistentParties
Constraint X	N/A, enforced by SQL primary key constraint
Constraint XI	DoubleVotes
Constraint XII	StraightPartyOverrides
Constraint XIII	DoubleIndirectAliases
Constraint XIV	CrossContestAliases
Constraint XV	EndorsedAliases
Constraint XVI	TooManyWriteIns

3. When a function takes both a [Contest](#) and a [Choice](#) as parameters, the [Contest](#) parameter is omitted. With the data model used here, the [Contest](#) can be inferred from the [Choice](#).
4. Logic is translated into those SQL constructs that are most transparently equivalent.
5. Ranked order [Contests](#), which are not handled by the logic model, are suppressed.
6. Irrelevant values, such as zero tallies for [Choices](#) that do not appear in the applicable [BallotStyle](#) or [Contests](#) that are not relevant in the applicable [ReportingContext](#), are suppressed.

The following subsections first quote relevant portions of the logic model, then describe their analogs in the schema. Some terms from the logic model are elided from this discussion. For complete information on the logic model, please refer to the VVSG [1].

All assertions have as a precondition the assumption that all of the constraints are satisfied (see [Section 3.5.5](#)).

4.4.1 $S(c, r, t, v)$

Ballot v 's vote with respect to contest choice c in contest r as of time t . For checkboxes and the like, the value is 1 (selected) or 0 (not selected). For cumulative voting, the value is the number of votes that v gives to contest choice c in contest r . If the applicable ballot style does not include contest r , $S(c, r, t, v) = 0$.

Assertion 24 *The relevant case of the quaternary function S is implemented by the view [EffectiveInput](#). For each [Ballot](#), for each canonical [Choice](#) appearing on that [Ballot](#), column [Value](#) contains the value specified by the definition of $S(c, r, t, v)$ for $c = \text{ChoiceId}$, $r = \text{Choice.ContestId}$, t as of the state of the database, and $v = \text{BallotId}$.*

Follows from [Assertion 23](#). Rows are not generated for the irrelevant case where $S(c, r, t, v)$ is defined to be zero. Note that EffectiveInput does not eliminate inputs for ranked order [Contests](#).

4.4.2 $S(r, t, v)$

The total number of votes that ballot v has in contest r as of time t .

$$S(r, t, v) = \sum_{c \in C(r, t)} S(c, r, t, v)$$

The ternary function S is implemented by the view S . The current value of $S(r, t, v)$ is obtained by selecting S_val where $ContestId = r$ and $BallotId = v$. The view S contains rows only for [Contests](#) that actually appear on the [Ballot](#) according to its [BallotStyle](#). All others are defined to be 0.

```
create view S (ContestId, BallotId, S_val) as
  select ContestId, BallotId, coalesce (sum (Value), 0)
  from FilteredBallotContestAssociation
   natural left outer join Choice
   natural left outer join EffectiveInput
  group by ContestId, BallotId;
```

Assertion 25 For each [Ballot](#), for each non-ranked-order [Contest](#) appearing on that [Ballot](#), column S_val of S contains the value specified by the definition of $S(r, t, v)$ for $r = ContestId$, t as of the state of the database, and $v = BallotId$.

1. Per [Assertion 1](#), for each [Ballot](#), FilteredBallotContestAssociation contains exactly one row for each non-ranked-order [Contest](#) appearing in the [BallotStyle](#) identified by $Ballot.StyleId$, and zero rows for any ranked order [Contests](#).
2. Per [Assertion 23](#), for each [Ballot](#), EffectiveInput contains exactly one row for each canonical [Choice](#) for which the [Ballot](#) could contain a vote.
3. For each [Ballot](#), FilteredBallotContestAssociation natural left outer join Choice contains exactly one row for each [Choice](#) in each non-ranked-order [Contest](#) on the [Ballot](#), plus exactly one row for each non-ranked-order [Contest](#) on the [Ballot](#) that has zero associated [Choices](#).
4. For each [Ballot](#), the natural left outer join of the previous result with EffectiveInput contains (1) exactly one row for each canonical [Choice](#) in each non-ranked-order [Contest](#) on the [Ballot](#), with Value from EffectiveInput, plus (2) exactly one row for each non-canonical [Choice](#) in each non-ranked-order [Contest](#) on the [Ballot](#), with null Value, plus (3) exactly one row for each non-ranked-order [Contest](#) on the [Ballot](#) that has zero associated [Choices](#), with null Value.
5. For [Contests](#) having [Choices](#), the value specified by the definition of $S(r, t, v)$ follows directly by summing the Value column while grouping by ContestId and BallotId. The null values for non-canonical [Choices](#) are ignored by the summation operator. [Constraint XIII](#) and [Constraint XIV](#) prevent any [Contest](#) from having only [Aliases](#) as [Choices](#).
6. For [Contests](#) with zero associated [Choices](#), the summation of a single null value returns null and coalesce (sum (Value), 0) substitutes the value zero.

VotesByContestAndContext is a convenience to retrieve all of the S_val vote counts for each relevant combination of [ReportingContext](#) and [Contest](#). For each relevant combination of [ReportingContext](#) and [Contest](#) that contains no [Ballots](#), there is a single row with nulls in the last three columns.

```
create view VotesByContestAndContext (ContestId, N, ReportingContext,
                                     BallotId, Accepted, S_val) as
select ContestId, N, ReportingContext, BallotId, Accepted, S_val
from FilteredContextContestAssociation
  natural join Contest
  natural left outer join (S natural join ReportingContextAssociationMerge)
  natural left outer join Ballot;
```

The discussion for the following two assertions is combined.

Assertion 26 *For each relevant combination of [ReportingContext](#) and [Contest](#) (excluding ranked order), `VotesByContestAndContext` contains a row for each [Ballot](#) that contains that [Contest](#) and that is reported in that [ReportingContext](#). Column `Accepted` is as specified in the table `Ballot`. Column `S_val` contains the value specified by the definition of $S(r, t, v)$ for $r = \text{ContestId}$, t as of the state of the database, and $v = \text{BallotId}$.*

Assertion 27 *For each relevant combination of [ReportingContext](#) and [Contest](#) (excluding ranked order) where there does not exist a [Ballot](#) that contains that [Contest](#) and that is reported in that [ReportingContext](#), `VotesByContestAndContext` contains a single row with nulls in the `BallotId`, `Accepted`, and `S_val` columns.*

1. Per [Assertion 10](#), for each [ReportingContext](#), `FilteredContextContestAssociation` contains exactly one row for each non-ranked-order [Contest](#) that is relevant in that [ReportingContext](#), and zero rows for each ranked-order [Contest](#).
2. The natural join with `Contest` adds the column `N` but does not change the number of rows.
3. Per [Assertion 3](#), for each [Ballot](#), `ReportingContextAssociationMerge` contains exactly one row for each relevant [ReportingContext](#). Equivalently, for each [ReportingContext](#), `ReportingContextAssociationMerge` lists every [Ballot](#) that is reported in that [ReportingContext](#).
4. Per [Assertion 25](#), for each [Ballot](#), the view `S` contains exactly one row for each non-ranked-order [Contest](#) appearing on that [Ballot](#), with `S_val` as described above.
5. For each [Ballot](#), `S natural join ReportingContextAssociationMerge` yields the Cartesian product of the `S` rows (one for each non-ranked-order [Contest](#) appearing on that [Ballot](#)) with the `ReportingContextAssociationMerge` rows (one for each [ReportingContext](#) relevant to that [Ballot](#)).
6. For each relevant combination of [ReportingContext](#) and [Contest](#) (excluding ranked order), the natural left outer join of (`FilteredContextContestAssociation natural join Contest`) and (`S natural join ReportingContextAssociationMerge`) contains a row for each [Ballot](#) that contains that [Contest](#) and that is reported in that [ReportingContext](#). For each relevant combination of [ReportingContext](#) and [Contest](#) (excluding ranked order) where there does not exist a [Ballot](#) that contains that [Contest](#) and that is reported in that [ReportingContext](#), the result contains a single row with nulls in the `BallotId` and `S_val` columns.
7. The natural left outer join with `Ballot` adds the `Accepted` column but does not change the number of rows. Where `BallotId` is null, `Accepted` is also null.

4.4.3 $S'(c, r, t, v)$

Ballot v 's vote with respect to contest choice c in contest r as accepted for counting purposes (i.e., valid votes only), as of time t .

$$t \geq t_E \rightarrow S'(c, r, t, v) = \begin{cases} S(c, r, D(v), v) & \text{if } S(r, D(v), v) \leq N(r) \wedge A(t, v) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The quaternary function S' is implemented by the view SPrime. The current value of $S'(c, r, t, v)$ is obtained by selecting SPrime_val where ChoiceId = c and BallotId = v .

```
create view SPrime (ChoiceId, BallotId, SPrime_val) as
  select ChoiceId, BallotId,
         case
           when S_val <= N and Accepted then Value
           else 0
         end
  from EffectiveInput
     natural join Choice
     natural join Contest
     natural join Ballot
     natural join S;
```

Assertion 28 For each *Ballot*, for each canonical *Choice* for which that *Ballot* could contain a vote, excluding ranked order *Contests*, column SPrime_val of SPrime contains the value specified by the definition of $S'(c, r, t, v)$ for $c = \text{ChoiceId}$, $r = \text{Choice.ContestId}$, t as of the state of the database, and $v = \text{BallotId}$.

1. Per [Assertion 24](#), the quaternary function S is implemented by the view EffectiveInput. Per [Assertion 23](#), EffectiveInput contains exactly one row for each canonical *Choice* for which the *Ballot* could contain a vote.
2. The natural joins with Choice, then Contest, then Ballot add columns but do not change the number of rows.
3. The natural join with S eliminates rows pertaining to *Choices* in ranked order *Contests* and adds the S_val column (providing $S(r, t, v)$) to the others.
4. For each *Ballot*, for each canonical *Choice* for which the *Ballot* could contain a vote, the case statement generates the value of $S'(c, r, t, v)$ as specified above.

4.4.4 $T(c, j, r, t)$

The vote total for contest choice c in contest r and reporting context j as of time t . This does not include votes that are invalid due to overvoting or votes from ballots for which $A(t, v)$ is false.

$$t \geq t_E \rightarrow T(c, j, r, t) = \sum_{v \in V(j, t_E)} S'(c, r, t_E, v)$$

The quaternary function T is implemented by the view T . The current value of $T(c, j, r, t)$ is obtained by selecting T_val where $ChoiceId = c$ and $ReportingContext = j$.

```
create view T (ChoiceId, ReportingContext, T_val) as
  select ChoiceId, ReportingContext, coalesce (sum (SPrime_val), 0)
  from FilteredContextChoiceAssociation
  natural left outer join
    (SPrime natural join ReportingContextAssociationMerge)
  group by ChoiceId, ReportingContext;
```

Assertion 29 For each *ReportingContext*, for each canonical *Choice* in each non-ranked-order *Contest* that is relevant in that *ReportingContext*, column T_val of T contains the value specified by the definition of $T(c, j, r, t)$ for $c = ChoiceId$, $j = ReportingContext$, $r = Choice.ContestId$, and t as of the state of the database.

1. Per [Assertion 11](#), for each *ReportingContext*, *FilteredContextChoiceAssociation* contains exactly one row for each canonical *Choice* in each non-ranked-order *Contest* that is relevant in that *ReportingContext*.
2. Per [Assertion 28](#), for each *Ballot*, for each canonical *Choice* for which that *Ballot* could contain a vote, excluding ranked order *Contests*, column $SPrime_val$ of *SPrime* contains the value specified by the definition of $S'(c, r, t, v)$.
3. Per [Assertion 3](#), for each *Ballot*, *ReportingContextAssociationMerge* contains exactly one row for each relevant *ReportingContext*.
4. For each *Ballot*, *SPrime natural join ReportingContextAssociationMerge* yields the Cartesian product of the *SPrime* rows with the *ReportingContextAssociationMerge* rows.
5. For each *ReportingContext*, the natural left outer join of *FilteredContextChoiceAssociation* with the previous result adds a single row with a null in the $SPrime_val$ column for each canonical *Choice* in each non-ranked-order *Contest* for which there were no relevant *Ballots*. The rows already existing from the previous result are not changed.
6. For each *ReportingContext*, for each canonical *Choice* in each non-ranked-order *Contest* that is relevant in that *ReportingContext* and for which at least one relevant *Ballot* exists, the value specified by the definition of $T(c, j, r, t)$ follows directly by summing the $SPrime_val$ column while grouping by *ChoiceId* and *ReportingContext*.
7. For the case in which no relevant *Ballot* exists, the null that is returned by the summation operation on the single null value is changed to zero by $coalesce (sum (SPrime_val), 0)$.

$TSum$ is a convenience that sums T_val by *Contest*. Note that $TSum$ does not eliminate ranked order contests but rather provides a value of zero for them in the $TSum_val$ column.

```
create view TSum (ContestId, ReportingContext, TSum_val) as
  select ContestId, ReportingContext, coalesce (sum (T_val), 0)
  from ReportingContextContestAssociation
  natural left outer join Choice
  natural left outer join T
  group by ContestId, ReportingContext;
```

Assertion 30 For each *ReportingContext*, for each non-ranked-order *Contest* that is relevant in that *ReportingContext*, column *TSum_val* of *TSum* contains the value $\sum_{c \in C(r,t)} T(c, j, r, t)$ for $j = \text{ReportingContext}$, $r = \text{ContestId}$ and t as of the state of the database.

1. Per [Assertion 9](#), for each *ReportingContext*, *ReportingContextContestAssociation* contains exactly one row for each *Contest* that is relevant in that *ReportingContext*.
2. For each *ReportingContext*, *ReportingContextContestAssociation* natural left outer join *Choice* contains one row for each *Choice* in each *Contest* that is relevant in that *ReportingContext*, plus one row with null in the *ChoiceId* column for each *Contest* that is relevant in that *ReportingContext* that has no associated *Choices*.
3. The natural left outer join of the previous result with *T*, using both the *ChoiceId* and *ReportingContext* columns, has the same number of rows as the previous result. Each row pertaining to a *Choice* in some non-ranked-order *Contest* acquires *T_val* supplying the value of $T(c, j, r, t)$. Each row pertaining to a ranked order *Contest* or a *Contest* with no associated *Choices* acquires *T_val* containing a null value.
4. For each *ReportingContext*, for each non-ranked-order *Contest* that is relevant in that *ReportingContext* and that has at least one associated *Choice*, the value specified by $\sum_{c \in C(r,t)} T(c, j, r, t)$ follows directly by summing the *T_val* column while grouping by *ContestId* and *ReportingContext*.
5. For ranked order *Contests* and *Contests* having no associated *Choices*, the null that is returned by the summation operation on the single null value is changed to zero by coalesce ($\text{sum}(\text{T_val}, 0)$).

4.4.5 $O(j, r, t)$

For a given contest and reporting context, the number of overvotes in read ballots for which $A(t, v)$ is true as of time t . Each ballot in which contest r is overvoted contributes $N(r)$ to $O(j, r, t)$.

$$t \geq t_E \rightarrow O(j, r, t) = \sum_{v \in V(j, t_E)} \begin{cases} N(r) & \text{if } S(r, D(v), v) > N(r) \wedge A(t, v) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The ternary function O is implemented by the view `O`. The current value of $O(j, r, t)$ is obtained by selecting `O_val` where `ContestId = r` and `ReportingContext = j`.

```
create view O (ContestId, ReportingContext, O_val) as
  select ContestId, ReportingContext, sum (
    case
      when S_val > N and Accepted then N
      else 0
    end
  )
  from VotesByContestAndContext
  group by ContestId, ReportingContext;
```

Assertion 31 For each *ReportingContext*, for each non-ranked-order *Contest* that is relevant in that *ReportingContext*, column *O_val* of *O* contains the value specified by the definition of $O(j, r, t)$ for $j = \text{ReportingContext}$, $r = \text{ContestId}$, and t as of the state of the database.

1. Per [Assertion 26](#), for each relevant combination of [ReportingContext](#) and [Contest](#) (excluding ranked order), `VotesByContestAndContext` contains a row for each [Ballot](#) that contains that [Contest](#) and that is reported in that [ReportingContext](#). Column `Accepted` is as specified in the table `Ballot`. Column `S_val` contains the value specified by the definition of $S(r, t, v)$ for $r = \text{ContestId}$, t as of the state of the database, and $v = \text{BallotId}$.
2. Per [Assertion 27](#), for each relevant combination of [ReportingContext](#) and [Contest](#) (excluding ranked order) where there does not exist a [Ballot](#) that contains that [Contest](#) and that is reported in that [ReportingContext](#), `VotesByContestAndContext` contains a single row with nulls in the `BallotId`, `Accepted`, and `S_val` columns.
3. For each [ReportingContext](#), for each non-ranked-order [Contest](#) that is relevant in that [ReportingContext](#), the value specified by the definition of $O(j, r, t)$ follows directly by summing the result of the case statement for each row while grouping by `ContestId` and `ReportingContext`. In the case where `Accepted` and `S_val` are null, i.e., where there does not exist a [Ballot](#) that contains that [Contest](#) and that is reported in that [ReportingContext](#), the case statement returns 0.

4.4.6 $U(j, r, t)$

For a given contest and reporting context, the number of undervotes in read ballots for which $A(t, v)$ is true as of time t . A given ballot contributes at most $N(r)$ to $U(j, r, t)$. Ballot styles that do not include contest r do not contribute to this total.

$$t \geq t_E \rightarrow U(j, r, t) = \sum_{v \in V(j, t_E)} \begin{cases} N(r) - S(r, D(v), v) & \text{if } S(r, D(v), v) \leq N(r) \wedge A(t, v) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The ternary function U is implemented by the view `U`. The current value of $U(j, r, t)$ is obtained by selecting `U_val` where `ContestId = r` and `ReportingContext = j`.

```
create view U (ContestId, ReportingContext, U_val) as
  select ContestId, ReportingContext, sum (
    case
      when S_val <= N and Accepted then N - S_val
      else 0
    end
  )
  from VotesByContestAndContext
  group by ContestId, ReportingContext;
```

Assertion 32 *For each [ReportingContext](#), for each non-ranked-order [Contest](#) that is relevant in that [ReportingContext](#), column `U_val` of `U` contains the value specified by the definition of $U(j, r, t)$ for $j = \text{ReportingContext}$, $r = \text{ContestId}$, and t as of the state of the database.*

The argument is parallel to that of [Assertion 31](#), substituting `U` for `O`.

4.4.7 $K(j, r, t)$

For a given contest and reporting context, the number of read ballots for which $A(t, v)$ is true as of time t (i.e., the number of ballots that should be counted). Ballot styles that do not include contest r do not contribute to this total.

The ternary function K is implemented by the view K . The current value of $K(j, r, t)$ is obtained by selecting K_val where $ContestId = r$ and $ReportingContext = j$.

```
create view K (ContestId, ReportingContext, K_val) as
  select ContestId, ReportingContext,
         (select count(*)
          from Ballot
           natural join ReportingContextAssociationMerge
           natural join BallotStyleContestAssociation
          where ReportingContextAssociationMerge.ReportingContext
                = FilteredContextContestAssociation.ReportingContext
                and BallotStyleContestAssociation.ContestId
                = FilteredContextContestAssociation.ContestId
                and Accepted)
  from FilteredContextContestAssociation;
```

Assertion 33 For each *ReportingContext*, for each non-ranked-order *Contest* that is relevant in that *ReportingContext*, column K_val of K contains the value specified by the definition of $K(j, r, t)$ for $j = ReportingContext$, $r = ContestId$, and t as of the state of the database.

1. Per [Assertion 10](#), for each *ReportingContext*, *FilteredContextContestAssociation* contains exactly one row for each non-ranked-order *Contest* that is relevant in that *ReportingContext*, and zero rows for each ranked-order *Contest*.
2. Per [Assertion 3](#), for each *Ballot*, *ReportingContextAssociationMerge* contains exactly one row for each relevant *ReportingContext*.
3. For each *Ballot*, *Ballot natural join ReportingContextAssociationMerge* contains exactly one row for each relevant *ReportingContext*.
4. For each *Ballot*, for each relevant *ReportingContext*, the natural join of the previous result with *BallotStyleContestAssociation* contains exactly one row for each *Contest* appearing on the *Ballot*. If the *BallotStyle* has no associated *Contests*, there are zero such rows.
5. For each *ReportingContext*, for each non-ranked-order *Contest* that is relevant in that *ReportingContext*, the value specified by the definition of $K(j, r, t)$ follows directly from counting the number of rows in the previous three-way join that have a matching *ReportingContext* and *ContestId*, and where *Accepted* is true.

4.4.8 Balance

Every vote must be accounted for.

$$t \geq t_E \rightarrow \sum_{c \in C(r, t)} T(c, j, r, t) + O(j, r, t) + U(j, r, t) = K(j, r, t) \times N(r)$$

A check for this assertion is implemented by the view Balance. The current difference between $\sum_{c \in C(r,t)} T(c, j, r, t) + O(j, r, t) + U(j, r, t)$ and $K(j, r, t) \times N(r)$ is obtained by selecting Discrepancy where ContestId = r and ReportingContext = j. Discrepancy should always be zero.

```
create view Balance (ContestId, ReportingContext, Discrepancy) as
  select ContestId, ReportingContext, K_val * N - (TSum_val + O_val + U_val)
  from K
    natural join TSum
    natural join O
    natural join U
    natural join Contest;
```

Assertion 34 For each *ReportingContext*, for each non-ranked-order *Contest* that is relevant in that *ReportingContext*, column Discrepancy of Balance contains the value $K(j, r, t) \times N(r) - \left(\sum_{c \in C(r,t)} T(c, j, r, t) + O(j, r, t) + U(j, r, t)\right)$ for $j = \text{ReportingContext}$, $r = \text{ContestId}$, and t as of the state of the database.

1. Per [Assertion 30](#), [Assertion 31](#), [Assertion 32](#) and [Assertion 33](#), the views K, TSum, O and U each provide one of the needed values for each *ReportingContext*, for each non-ranked-order *Contest* that is relevant in that *ReportingContext*. (TSum additionally provides rows for ranked order *Contests* that will be eliminated.)
2. The successive natural joins of K, TSum, O and U all occur on the columns ContestId and ReportingContext. Each join adds a column but does not change the number of rows. The rows in TSum pertaining to ranked order contests are eliminated by the first join.
3. The natural join with Contest (on the column ContestId) adds the column N but does not change the number of rows.
4. For each *ReportingContext*, for each non-ranked-order *Contest* that is relevant in that *ReportingContext*, the value specified above follows directly from the expression $K_val * N - (TSum_val + O_val + U_val)$.

5 Advanced test development environment

5.1 Software prerequisites

All software, tools and materials were developed on a GNU/Linux operating system.

The following packages are required in order to build and run the programs in Votetest:

Name	Short name	Version tested	Source
PostgreSQL	postgres	8.3.7 ⁴	[7]
Class Library for Numbers	CLN	1.2.2	[8]
GNU Compiler Collection	g++	4.3.3	[9]
Flex: Fast Lexical Analyzer	flex	2.5.35	[10]
Bison: GNU parser generator	bison	2.3	[11]

⁴Some planner problems with outer joins that interfered with the operation of the schema were fixed in version 8.2.5 (see Bug #3426).

Votetest uses extensions to the SQL standard [2] and the C++ standard [12] that might not function as intended with other databases and compilers.

Some help in configuring PostgreSQL is provided in [Section 5.9](#).

5.2 Hardware prerequisites

Votetest was developed on a PC having a 3.6 GHz Pentium 4 processor, 1 GiB of RAM, and an 80 GB SATA hard drive. The resources of this PC were more than adequate for all tests in the basic test suite, and if necessary a lesser configuration should be usable. Performance limitations became obvious only with the large and complex scenarios generated for the scalability testing described in [Section 5.8](#).

5.3 File listing

Files pertaining to the advanced test development environment are described in [Table 5](#).

Table 5: Advanced files in the Votetest distribution

Files	Description	Details
runTest	Shell script to execute a test case.	Section 5.5.1
runAllTests	Shell script to execute all test cases and save output.	Section 5.5.2
output/	Empty subdirectory used to store the output of runAllTests.	Section 5.5.2
output_kill-overvotes/	Empty subdirectory used to store the output of runAllTests when the <code>-kill-overvotes</code> option is used.	Section 5.5.2
0-integrity-description.sql	SQL, test suite integrity checks (15 files).	Section 5.6
Infrastructure-Features.sql	SQL, create table mapping test cases to system capabilities.	Section 5.5.4
Infrastructure-IntegrityChecks.sql	SQL, show contents of all integrity views. This is invoked automatically by test cases and need not be used directly.	N/A
Infrastructure-KillOvervotes.sql	SQL, transform a test case into one that is executable on a system that prevents overvoting. This is invoked automatically by test cases and need not be used directly.	N/A
Infrastructure-PairsCoverage.pgcc	Source code of coverage checking utility.	Section 5.5.5
Infrastructure-PairsCoverage.sql	SQL, data needed by coverage checking utility.	Section 5.5.5
Infrastructure-TestFooter.sql	SQL, print “END TEST CASE OUTPUT” footer. This is invoked automatically by test cases and need not be used directly.	N/A

Infrastructure-TestHeader.sql	SQL, print “BEGIN TEST CASE OUTPUT” and timestamp and configure verbosity of output for all test cases. This is invoked automatically by test cases and need not be used directly.	N/A
Infrastructure-TestHook.sql	SQL, support the optional invocation of a test transformation script (e.g., Infrastructure-KillOvervotes.sql). This is invoked automatically by test cases and need not be used directly.	N/A
Infrastructure-VoteSchema.sql	SQL, create the schema. This is invoked automatically by test cases and need not be used directly.	Section 3.6 Section 4
ReportGenerator/	Subdirectory containing the source code of the advanced test development environment’s report generator. This is invoked automatically by test cases and need not be used directly.	Section 5.5.3
TestGenerator/	Subdirectory containing the source code of the advanced test development environment’s test generator.	Section 5.7
test_specs/	Subdirectory containing example input files for the test generator.	Section 5.7.3
Makefile.am Makefile.in aclocal.m4 configure configure.ac depcomp install-sh missing	Files having to do with the automake build process.	Section 5.4
INSTALL	Text file containing generic instructions on the use of the configure script.	Section 5.4
AUTHORS NEWS README	Unused files required by GNU standard.	N/A

5.4 Installation

Votetest is packaged with GNU automake [13], so all usual GNU tricks should work. Help on configuration options can be found in the INSTALL file or obtained by entering `./configure --help`.

Normally, one should only need to do the following to compile [ReportGenerator](#) and [TestGenerator](#).

```
bash-3.1$ ./configure
bash-3.1$ make
```

However, in the event that PostgreSQL and/or CLN are installed in nonstandard locations, an invocation such as the following might be required.

```
bash-3.1$ ./configure \  
> CPPFLAGS="-I/usr/local/pgsql/include -I/usr/local/cln-1.1.13/include" \  
> LDFLAGS="-L/usr/local/pgsql/lib -L/usr/local/cln-1.1.13/lib"  
bash-3.1$ make
```

5.5 Infrastructure

5.5.1 runTest

The script `runTest` is used to run an SQL test case against the database and report the results from the `Votetest` environment.

A test case is executed by changing the current working directory to the directory containing the test suite and invoking the `runTest` script with the file name of the test case. The `runTest` script resets the database to an initial state and then feeds the test case to the SQL interpreter. No database named `votetest` other than the one created by the test suite should exist or it will be destroyed without warning.

Usage: `./runTest [--kill-overvotes] test-file-name.sql`

Some test cases involve overvoting, which means they cannot be executed as-is on a system that prevents overvoting. If the `--kill-overvotes` switch is used, the test case is transformed into one that can be executed on a system that prevents overvoting. Otherwise, overvotes are processed and reported as they would be in a system that supports overvoting.

If a ballot overvotes a contest, `--kill-overvotes` removes all of that ballot's votes in that contest, effectively converting overvotes into undervotes. This of course changes the expected results of the test case. The expected results in the normal configuration and with `--kill-overvotes` enabled are saved in the subdirectories `sample_output` and `sample_output_kill-overvotes` respectively.

5.5.2 runAllTests

The script `runAllTests` invokes `runTest` for each test case and directs the output into a file in the subdirectory named "output." It then invokes `runTest --kill-overvotes` for each test case and directs the output into a file in the subdirectory named "output_kill-overvotes." These results may then be compared with the contents of the `sample_output` and `sample_output_kill-overvotes` subdirectories to ensure that the test suite is operating as expected.

5.5.3 ReportGenerator

Usage: `ReportGenerator [-v] context-name [context-name...]`. A no-frills, plain-ASCII post-voting report for each specified [ReportingContext](#) is sent to standard output. As a convenience to test labs, the report total volume needed for the accuracy test protocol of the VVSG is also calculated and reported. A sample report is shown in [Figure 9](#).

Figure 9: Sample report

Report for context Precinct 1 generated 2007-03-21 09:19-0400

BALLOT COUNTS

Configuration -----	Read ----	Counted -----
Total	13	13
	Blank	1
Precinct 1 Style	13	13
	Blank	1

VOTE TOTALS

Straight party, vote for at most 1	
Bipartisan Party	1
Moderate Party	1
Overvotes	1
Undervotes	10
Counted ballots	13
Balance	0
President, vote for at most 1	
Car Tay Fower	4
Tayra Tree	3
Beeso Tu (Moderate Party)	2
Oona Won (Bipartisan Party)	1
Nada Zayro	0
Overvotes	1
Undervotes	2
Counted ballots	13
Balance	0

Report total volume: 108

- Includes optional reporting of blank ballots.
- Excludes separate reporting of ballots cast vs. read.

Table 6: ReportGenerator return codes

Bit	Meaning
00001	Incorrect usage
00010	No such reporting context
00100	Exception on attempt to connect to database
01000	Exception while connected
10000	Exception on attempt to disconnect from database

The verbose flag (-v) is only useful in ranked order contests. It causes the state of the ranked order logic (with many ballot images) to be output for each round of voting.

ReportGenerator is normally invoked by individual test cases and need not be used directly. If it is invoked from a shell script, the codes that it returns to the shell are listed in Table 6. A return of 0 indicates success; other values indicate one or more problems as encoded by individual bits. Consult the standard error output of the program for additional details on the failure or failures that occurred.

If an error similar to the following occurs when ReportGenerator is invoked:

```
ReportGenerator/ReportGenerator: error while loading shared libraries:
libecpg.so.5: cannot open shared object file: No such file or directory
```

The solution is to add a command like the following to ~/.bash_profile or another script that is always executed, specifying the location of the library that was not found.

```
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/local/pgsql/lib
```

The algorithm used for ranked order contests is only one example of conforming behavior. This algorithm is not recommended or endorsed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology for use in elections and it is probably not the best algorithm available for the purpose. It is used in Votetest only to provide output for comparison in simple cases where the implementation-dependent details have no impact.

- The quota is Hagenbach-Bischoff plus epsilon.
- Surpluses are transferred via the Gregory method using unlimited precision rational numbers.
- No special cases are handled. This means: every **Choice** must be ranked on every **Ballot**; every **Choice** must be assigned a different rank; only one **Choice** is elected or eliminated at a time; and if a tie occurs, the algorithm halts.

5.5.4 Features

Infrastructure-Features.sql creates the following table, which maps test cases to system capabilities (VVSG classes):

```

create table Features (
  Test                               Text      primary key,

  PrimaryElections                   Boolean   not null default false,
  AbsenteeVoting                      Boolean   not null default false,
  AbsenteeByCategories                 Boolean   not null default false,
  SplitPrecincts                      Boolean   not null default false,
  BallotRotation                      Boolean   not null default false,
  WriteIns                             Boolean   not null default false,
  CumulativeVoting                    Boolean   not null default false,
  NofMVoting                          Boolean   not null default false,
  RankedOrderVoting                   Boolean   not null default false,
  ProvisionalChallengedBallots        Boolean   not null default false,
  StraightPartyVoting                 Boolean   not null default false,
  CrossPartyEndorsement                Boolean   not null default false,

  check (StraightPartyVoting or not CrossPartyEndorsement),
  check (AbsenteeVoting or not AbsenteeByCategories)
);

```

One could find the set of test cases applicable to a system that lacks support for certain features (e.g., ranked order voting and straight party voting) as follows:

```

bash-3.1$ psql votetest
[... PostgreSQL interactive terminal starts ...]

votetest=# \i Infrastructure-Features.sql
[... Features table is created ...]

votetest=# select Test from Features where not RankedOrderVoting
votetest=#   and not StraightPartyVoting;
[... Test cases are listed ...]

```

5.5.5 PairsCoverage

While the purpose of Features is to recall all test cases that apply for a given set of supported features, the purpose of PairsCoverage is to establish that test cases exist for every pair of features. In PairsCoverage, subclassed voting variations are treated separately to establish that a test case exists for both cases. Since all meaningful pairings are now covered, the PairsCoverage tool is no longer being maintained or updated as new test cases are added.

PairsCoverage is prepared and run as follows:

```

bash-3.1$ psql votetest < Infrastructure-PairsCoverage.sql
bash-3.1$ ./Infrastructure-PairsCoverage > matrix.html

```

Infrastructure-PairsCoverage outputs the content of [Table 7](#) in HTML form. A key to the row and column headings is provided in [Table 8](#).

Table 7: Output of Infrastructure-PairsCoverage

	PE	AV	ABC	SP	BR	WI	CV	NMV	ROV	PCB	SPV	CPE
PE	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
AV	1	13	N/A	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
ABC	1	N/A	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
SP	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
BR	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WI	1	2	2	1	1	16	1	2	1	1	1	1
CV	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	1
NMV	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	13	1	1	1	1
ROV	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	N/A
PCB	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	1
SPV	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	N/A
CPE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	N/A	1	N/A	10

Table 8: Key to headings appearing in [Table 7](#)

Heading	Test suite ID	VVSG name
PE	PrimaryElections	<i>Primary elections</i>
AV	AbsenteeVoting	<i>Absentee voting</i>
ABC	AbsenteeByCategories	<i>Absentee voting</i>
SP	SplitPrecincts	<i>Split precincts</i>
BR	BallotRotation	<i>Ballot rotation</i>
WI	WriteIns	<i>Write-ins</i>
CV	CumulativeVoting	<i>Cumulative voting</i>
NMV	NofMVoting	<i>N of M voting</i>
ROV	RankedOrderVoting	<i>Ranked order voting</i>
PCB	ProvisionalChallengedBallots	<i>Provisional / challenged ballots</i>
SPV	StraightPartyVoting	<i>Straight party voting</i>
CPE	CrossPartyEndorsement	<i>Cross-party endorsement</i>

Table 9: Constraint violation tests

Constraint	Test case(s)
Constraint I	0-integrity-OutOfRangeInput.sql, 0-integrity-OutOfRangeEndorsement.sql
Constraint II	N/A, enforced by SQL check constraint
Constraint III	N/A, enforced by SQL check constraint
Constraint IV	N/A, enforced by SQL check constraint
Constraint V	0-integrity-UnreportedBallots.sql
Constraint VI	0-integrity-ExtraneousInput.sql
Constraint VII	0-integrity-MoreThanOneStraightPartyContest.sql
Constraint VIII	0-integrity-CircularEndorsement.sql
Constraint IX	0-integrity-NonExistentParties.sql
Constraint X	N/A, enforced by SQL primary key constraint
Constraint XI	0-integrity-AliasDoubleVotes.sql
Constraint XII	0-integrity-StraightPartyOverrides.sql
Constraint XIII	0-integrity-DoubleIndirectAlias.sql
Constraint XIV	0-integrity-CrossContestAliases.sql
Constraint XV	0-integrity-EndorsedAlias.sql
Constraint XVI	0-integrity-TooManyWriteIns.sql

5.6 Test suite self-tests

Self-tests are for the purpose of validating the test suite itself, not for testing voting systems. The integrity and self-testing features of a voting system may or may not bear any resemblance to the integrity and self-testing features of the test suite.

5.6.1 Baseline

The test case 0-integrity-Baseline.sql verifies that the integrity views show no false positives on the base state for integrity tests.

5.6.2 Constraint violations

The operation of schema constructs designed to detect violations of the constraints specified in [Section 3.5.5](#) is verified by test cases that deliberately violate them. The test cases are listed in [Table 9](#).

5.7 TestGenerator

The test generator is an extra testing tool that may be useful in the creation of additional tests beyond those of the basic test suite, for example, for volume testing. However, it is not part of the basic test suite. A different approach to generating test data is detailed in [Section 6.5.6](#).

Usage: `TestGenerator input-filename > output.sql`

The input to the test generator is a plain text file having the following format:

```
Input:           ElectionSpec ContestSpec*
ElectionSpec:    NameValuePair+
ContestSpec:     ( NameValuePair+ )
NameValuePair:  Name = Value
```

Whitespace, `/* C */` and `// C++` style comments are ignored.

The permissible names and values are detailed below.

5.7.1 Election specification

The following values must be specified using name-value pairs:

- ballots = number of ballots
- districts = number of districts
- precincts = number of precincts

The following fields have default values and may be omitted:

- ballotDistribution = UniformRandom (default) or Even.
- precinctDistribution = UniformRandom (default) or Even.

The ballot distribution controls the assignment of ballots to precincts. The precinct distribution controls the assignment of precincts to districts.

UniformRandom. X are assigned randomly to Y such that on average all Y would get the same number of X ; however, no specific number is aimed for and it is unlikely that all Y will in fact receive exactly the same number of X . The X pertaining to each Y are not grouped (i.e., they do not appear with consecutive numbers in the generated test).

Even. X are deterministically divided as evenly as possible across Y and are grouped by Y .

5.7.2 Contest specification

The following values must be specified using name-value pairs:

- N = per definition of N in [Section 3.5.3.4](#) (> 0).
- M = number of choices to generate ($\geq N$).

The following fields have default values and may be omitted:

- level = S (system extent, default), D (district), or P (precinct).
- logic = N (N-of-M, default), C (cumulative), or R (ranked order).
- distribution = UniformRandom (default) or Triangle.

- W = number of write-in choices to generate ($0 \leq W \leq M$, default 0).

If a **Contest** is declared as system extent level, one **Contest** that appears on every **Ballot** is generated. If a **Contest** is declared as district level, a separate **Contest** is generated for each district and appears only on **Ballots** for that district. If a **Contest** is declared as precinct level, a separate **Contest** is generated for each precinct and appears only on **Ballots** for that precinct. The assignment of precincts to districts is random.

Distribution controls how votes from individual ballots are distributed to choices.

UniformRandom. For N-of-M and Cumulative contests, votes are distributed randomly to contest choices such that on average they would get the same number of votes; however, no specific tally is aimed for and it is unlikely that all choices will in fact receive exactly the same number of votes. For ranked order contests, every ballot ranks all of the ballot choices in random order.

Triangle. For N-of-M and Cumulative contests, votes are deterministically assigned to contest choices such that, for some integer $X \geq 0$, the first contest choice will receive X votes, the second contest choice will receive $2X$ votes, and so on. X is made as large as possible for the available number of votes and ballots (in an N-of-M contest, the tally for any contest choice cannot exceed the number of ballots). Any surplus votes are left as undervotes. For ranked order contests, every ballot ranks all of the ballot choices in reverse order so that the highest numbered contest choice is elected in the first round of voting, the second highest numbered contest choice is elected in the second round of voting, etc.

If W is nonzero, the first W choices by number become write-ins. Thus, in a Triangle distribution, write-ins get fewer votes than other choices.

5.7.3 Example

```
ballots=200 districts=2 precincts=4
(level=S logic=N N=1 M= 7 distribution=Triangle)
(level=S logic=N N=1 M= 6 distribution=Triangle)
(level=D logic=N N=1 M= 4 distribution=Triangle)
(level=D logic=N N=1 M= 4 distribution=Triangle)
(level=D logic=N N=4 M=10 distribution=Triangle)
(level=P logic=N N=4 M=16 distribution=Triangle)
```

In this example, the distribution of votes is deterministic, but the assignment of ballots to precincts and precincts to districts is random. This randomness affects the number of votes and ballots available in each contest, so the results in each contest will vary as the Triangle distributions scale up or down accordingly.

Additional examples can be found in the `test_specs` subdirectory of the `Votetest` distribution.

5.8 On performance and scalability

Votetest was designed with a preference for transparency of logic over performance and scalability. With the exception of ranked order, tabulation logic is implemented in SQL and mirrors the logic model defined in the VVSG. This limits opportunities to introduce faults but incurs a considerable performance penalty.

To improve performance in large and complex test cases, ReportGenerator builds temporary tables corresponding to views that are in or near the top level of the schema. This avoids repeated computation of views that are accessed many times during report generation. Nevertheless, for sufficiently large and complex test cases, the construction of these temporary tables becomes I/O bound and the time to generate reports therefore becomes quite long.

Table 10 shows the run time for several test cases of significant size and complexity as observed on the computer described in Section 5.2. The parameters used in these examples are believed to exceed the limits likely to be used in conformity assessment. Performance will vary by PostgreSQL version and configuration, by hardware configuration, and by workload.

Table 10: Scalability figures

Ballots	Districts	Precincts	Contests	Ballot positions	Votes	Run time
2000000	1	1	1	10000000	6000000	27 min
2000000	5	25	1	10000000	6000000	32 min
2000000	1	1	3	30000000	6000000	1 hr 6 min
120000	4	60	$15 + 4 \times 4 + 60 = 91$	9600000	2400000	26 min

Within reasonable limits, slow execution should not be a barrier to testing. Test cases are typically executed by Votetest only once to obtain results for comparison with those from actual voting system products. The output from every test case provided as part of the distribution is saved in the `sample_output` and `sample_output_kill-overvotes` subdirectories. Any new tests that are developed by test labs can similarly be executed in advance and the results saved for future reference.

N.B., The `-kill-overvotes` test transformation option was not used during the scalability tests. Additional optimization may be required if it is necessary to transform large test cases.

5.9 PostgreSQL configuration help

The following is intended to help someone unfamiliar with PostgreSQL reach a usable configuration with minimal effort. More complete information is available in the PostgreSQL documentation.

The steps to reaching a usable configuration are:

1. Create the Unix account ‘postgres.’
2. Install the PostgreSQL software.
3. Initialize the database.
4. Customize the database configuration.
5. Start the database daemon.
6. Grant database access to the testing account.

5.9.1 Create the Unix account ‘postgres’

This step is performed according to the procedures of the Unix operating system being used. Commonly there is a shell script in /usr/sbin for this purpose, that must be run as root.

The postgres account should be locked to prevent interactive log-ins:

```
bash-3.1# passwd -l postgres
Password changed.
```

5.9.2 Install the PostgreSQL software

If a pre-built PostgreSQL package is not available, PostgreSQL may be built from source code.

```
bash-3.1$ ./configure --prefix=/usr/local
bash-3.1$ make
bash-3.1$ su
bash-3.1# make install
```

5.9.3 Initialize the database

Assuming that the database should go in /usr/share/data:

```
bash-3.1# mkdir /usr/share/data
bash-3.1# chown postgres. /usr/share/data
bash-3.1# su postgres
bash-3.1$ initdb -D /usr/share/data
```

5.9.4 Customize the database configuration

The database configuration is customized by modifying the file ‘postgresql.conf’ in the data directory (/usr/share/data in this example).

The following changes to the default configuration are recommended for a database being used exclusively for Votetest. They would not necessarily be appropriate for a database that is also used for other purposes.

- fsync = off
- full_page_writes = off
- checkpoint_segments = 50

PostgreSQL supports several different approaches to access control. If the database is to be used in a multi-user or networked environment, please consult the PostgreSQL documentation to determine which access control approach is optimal for your configuration.

5.9.5 Start the database daemon

```
bash-3.1# touch /var/log/postgres
bash-3.1# chown postgres. /var/log/postgres
bash-3.1# su postgres -c "nohup /usr/local/bin/postgres -D /usr/share/data >&
/var/log/postgres < /dev/null &"
```

The final command should be added to an `/etc/rc.d` script to automate restarting the database after each system reboot.

5.9.6 Grant database access to the testing account

As user `postgres`, use the PostgreSQL command-line script `createuser` to grant database access to the Unix account that will be running `Votetest` (in this example, `johndoe`).

```
bash-3.1$ createuser johndoe
Shall the new role be a superuser? (y/n) y
CREATE ROLE
```

5.10 `Votetest` under Cygwin

It is possible to compile and run the programs of the `Votetest` distribution under Microsoft Windows using Cygwin [14]. However, this configuration has known problems and has not been thoroughly tested.

Procedures for installing and troubleshooting PostgreSQL under Cygwin, along with some known problems, are documented in the `Installing PostgreSQL on Windows Using Cygwin FAQ` [15].

Note also the following:

- The version of PostgreSQL that is available as a binary package for Cygwin is usually too old, so the latest version must be built from source.
- If the results of the `configure` script are used without modification, the PostgreSQL server reports the error `FATAL: setsid() failed: Operation not permitted` at nondeterministic intervals, and the test cases that are in progress at the time fail. To avoid this problem, the file `pg_config.h` that is produced by the `configure` script must be patched as follows before PostgreSQL is compiled.

```
sed --in-place --expression="s/#define HAVE_SETSID 1/#undef HAVE_SETSID/" \
    src/include/pg_config.h
```

- The PostgreSQL `lib` directory must be added to `PATH`. Adding it to `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` does not work.
- In addition to running `cygserver` as described in the `Installing PostgreSQL on Windows Using Cygwin FAQ`, it is necessary to set the environment variable `CYGWIN` to the value `server` (`export CYGWIN=server`).

- Some versions of the PostgreSQL server encountered many errors of the form `could not remove file or directory "base/55958": Directory not empty` and leaked directories under `(data_directory)/base` at a significant rate. As a workaround, it is advisable to re-initialize the entire database at regular intervals to recover the leaked resources.
- According to the [Installing PostgreSQL on Windows Using Cygwin FAQ](#), Cygwin emulates local Unix sockets using Internet sockets that are visible on the network, creating a security hazard.

6 New test case walk-through

6.1 Introduction

To help in understanding the Votetest model, this section presents an example election scenario, maps that example to both the Votetest data model and the database schema that realizes it, and describes how one could proceed to use that example as a testing scenario.

[Section 3.5](#) defines an abstract UML model to represent a potential election and the vote counting capabilities of a voting system. Portions of the abstract model will be used at appropriate times to help in understanding its relationship to the example presented herein. The concrete realization of that model as a relational database schema provided in [Section 3.6](#) will also be used later in this section.

This section begins with a use case that may be analogous to the basic requirements of a local election district and shows how Votetest might be used to help create specific test cases relevant to that election district.

[Section 6.2](#) presents an example election in layman's terms. [Section 6.3](#) explains how the features of that example get represented in the Votetest abstract model. [Section 6.4](#) shows how the details of the example might be represented in the Votetest physical model as tables in an SQL relational database. [Section 6.5](#) gives some assistance in how to use the Votetest model to generate specific test cases, [Section 6.6](#) presents several of the reports generated by Votetest for the sample elections, and [Section 6.7](#) draws some general conclusions.

6.2 Example election

Consider a mid-sized county that serves as the election district for a general election that includes federal, state and local contests. Suppose the county is small enough that the federal contests are the same throughout the county but large enough that the state and local contests vary. Some state contests may be larger than just the county, some may be included entirely within the county, and some may be split across county lines. The local contests are all within the county, but there may be political units within the county that cross voting precincts and have different ballot styles.

The county needs to prepare for several different kinds of contests, including political offices where only a single candidate is the winner, political offices where there are multiple candidates and multiple winners (e.g., County Council seats), and ballot initiatives that are voted either up or down. A small municipality within the county allows cumulative voting for its City Council members, so the voting system for the county will also have to support cumulative voting for that contest.

The Votetest model also supports straight-party voting and ranked order voting, but this county currently does not allow either of those voting styles in any contests. The county will have to support primary elections in the future with several different ballot styles within each precinct, but for simplicity this example is a general election with exactly one ballot style in each precinct.

Individual candidates may be affiliated with a political party and local law requires that for specific offices the party of the candidate be listed alongside their name on the ballot. It's also possible that local political parties may endorse candidates for offices that are considered non-political. In the Votetest model, party affiliations and party endorsements are modelled independently, the first to support labeling of party affiliation on the ballot and the second to support the straight-party voting style popular in some election districts. The independence of these two features allows conflicting affiliations versus endorsements, but that is a feature rather than a bug in the model since cross-party endorsements occur in some elections. This example election does not have any straight-party voting contests, and endorsements will not be printed on the ballot, but the county desires to track such endorsements for possible reporting purposes.

The county has a number of voting precincts and is required to report results by precinct as well as by state delegate districts that fall within the county. In some cases it may desire to report the results of ballot initiatives by geographic or political sub-divisions of the county. Each precinct has a number of voting machines, but all results are totalled within the precinct by a single precinct tabulator. For simplicity, we assume that precincts are the smallest unit requiring result reporting; however, the data model ([Section 3.5](#)) is capable of handling precincts split across political units.

By a fluke of election law, write-ins are not supported for federal contests or for some state-wide contests, but they are usually allowed for local offices, including multiple write-ins for offices that have multiple winners. (This fluke is contrived to increase the variety of contest types in the example.) Additionally, the interpretation of write-ins and the crediting of valid write-in votes to persons eligible to hold that office is deferred until after the close of polls, in accordance with jurisdiction policies and procedures.

6.2.1 Federal and statewide contests

- U.S. President—Three candidates, each registered by a recognized political party, no write-ins allowed.
- U.S. Senate—Two candidates, each registered by one of the parties appearing in the presidential contest, no write-ins allowed.
- U.S. House—Three candidates, two registered by the same parties as for U.S. Senate, but the third registered with a 4th party different from any of those above, no write-ins allowed.
- State Senate—Three candidates, registered with the same three parties as for U.S. House, no write-ins allowed.
- State House—Multiple house districts within the county identified below.

6.2.2 Local single winner contests

- State House District #1—Three candidates, registered with the same parties as for U.S. House, ballot must accommodate single potential write-in. District completely within the county.

- State House District #2—Three candidates, two registered with the same parties as U.S. Senate, but the third registered as an Independent, ballot must accommodate single potential write-in. District overlaps with another county so reporting by district (with county tabulators) only gives totals for this county.
- State House District #3—One candidate running unopposed, registered as an Independent. Ballot must accommodate single potential write-in. District completely within the county.

In each of the above contests, if the voter requests a write-in candidate for a specific contest, the voting system will assist the voter to create the write-in choice. The voting system makes no attempt to validate write-in candidates for eligibility, but may appropriately restrict the number of write-ins allowed for a given contest. Validation of write-ins will be accomplished by a separate mechanism.

6.2.3 Local County Council contest

There are 10 candidates who have satisfied the requirements to be listed on the County Council ballot. Seven of the candidates are registered with one of the 4 political parties active in the county, one is a registered independent and two are not registered with any political party. The two not registered candidates are NOT registered Independents, so the ballot position allocated for political party affiliation for those two candidates must be left blank.

Each voter is allowed to vote for 4 candidates and may, if they wish, add up to 4 write-in candidates. The 4 candidates with the 4 highest vote totals are the winners. As with the single winner contests, there is no provision in local election law for handling ties!

6.2.4 Local ballot initiatives

There are four ballot initiatives with Yes or No votes possible, but not all initiatives are county wide! The first two initiatives are county-wide and apply to every precinct. The third initiative applies only to precincts in State House District #2 (the one that overlaps with another county). The fourth initiative applies only to two precincts that are their own municipality. The municipality crosses between State House districts 1 and 2.

6.2.5 Municipal council contest

There is a single municipality in the county that is holding a City Council contest with 5 candidates who have satisfied the requirements to be listed on the ballot. The selection process to appear on the ballot was done in a way that precludes write-ins, so these five candidates are the only possible candidates for two new City Council positions. In addition, this is a non-political contest, so candidate affiliations are not modelled or shown on the ballot; however, candidates may be endorsed, or not, by the political parties. Each voter is allowed two votes, but the cumulative voting variation is used, meaning that both votes could be cast for the same candidate. The two candidates with the two highest vote totals are the winners. As with the other elections above, there is no provision in local election law for handling ties.

6.2.6 Political parties

The county requires that the voting system keep track of all political parties for which a legal candidate for office has a declared affiliation and for which there is a provision in election law to carry that affiliation on the ballot. From the above it can be determined that there are five political parties that must be represented in any voting system used by the county. We assume that the five political parties have unique identifiers and unique names as shown in [Table 11](#).

Table 11: Party information

PartyID	Name	FormalName
PP_NAP	Action	National Action Party
PP_SCP	Conservation	State Conservation Party
PP_SRI	Independent	State Registered Independent
PP_NMP	Moderate	National Moderate Party
PP_NPP	Progressive	National Progressive Party

Local law provides that the Name of the recognized political party is the name that will be placed on the ballot when required by election law. The state Registered Independent Party is treated slightly differently by state law in that any person may register as a State Independent, any candidate may have that affiliation appear for them on a ballot, but state law prohibits Registered Independents from forming any organization that endorses candidates or takes positions on issues.

The National Moderate Party and National Progressive Party are the two political parties that have an affiliated candidate for each national and statewide contest. The National Action Party is the affiliation of the third party candidate in the Presidential contest and the State Conservation Party is the affiliation of the third party candidate in the U.S. House and State Senate seats. Two State House candidates are registered Independents.

Three County Council candidates have Progressive affiliation, two have Moderate affiliation, two have Conservation affiliation, one is a registered Independent, and two have no affiliation. Although it is theoretically possible for a candidate to be affiliated with more than one political party, that phenomenon is so rare as to not be captured in the Votetest abstract model. If a candidate is a member of more than one party, then the candidate will have to choose which single affiliation gets printed on the ballot.

The Moderate, Progressive and Conservation parties have each endorsed a relatively full slate of candidates, including four County Council candidates. Since not every party has 4 County Council candidates, they may sometimes endorse a candidate from a rival party. The National Action party has only endorsed a partial set of candidates, but for County Council has endorsed the Independent candidate, the two Conservation candidates, and one non-affiliated candidate. These endorsements will not be visible on the ballot, which does not include straight-party voting, but the county would like to record them in the election definition anyway. The Moderate and Progressive parties have endorsed positions on the countywide ballot initiatives but not on local ballot initiatives. The Conservation party has endorsed candidates and positions on all of the local contests and local ballot initiatives.

6.2.7 Precincts

There are ten election precincts in the county distributed across the State House districts, with four in H1, three in H2 and three in H3. Two of the precincts make up the municipality that crosses districts 1 and 2. [Table 12](#) gives the relationships among the precincts, the single State Senate district, the three State House districts, the single municipality, and the four ballot initiatives.

Table 12: Precinct relationships

PrecinctID	SS_District	SH_District	Municipality	BallotInitiatives
P01	S1	H1		B1, B2
P02	S1	H1		B1, B2
P03	S1	H1		B1, B2
P04	S1	H1	M1	B1, B2, B4
P05	S1	H2	M1	B1, B2, B3, B4
P06	S1	H2		B1, B2, B3
P07	S1	H2		B1, B2, B3
P08	S1	H3		B1, B2
P09	S1	H3		B1, B2
P10	S1	H3		B1, B2

6.2.8 Reporting requirements

State law requires that election results be reported by State Senate districts, State House districts, counties, and precincts. Local law requires that results for all municipalities be reported separately, so the single municipality that crosses State House districts 1 and 2 must be reported separately. Election law also requires election districts to maintain statistics by ballot category, e.g., Absentee, Provisional, Challenged, etc.

6.3 Modelling the election in Votetest

The first step in using Votetest to create test cases for this county election is to model the candidates and county requirements for this election as presented in [Section 6.2](#). Beginning with the Votetest abstract model presented in [Section 3.5](#), this section looks at subsets of that model to capture the above example information.

6.3.1 Ballot styles

[Table 12](#) indicates that there will need to be at least five different ballot styles in order to capture the different ballot requirements for the different contests in each of the precincts; one style for precincts P1 through P3, a second and third styles for the unique requirements of precincts P4 and P5, a fourth style for precincts P6 and P7, and a fifth style for precincts P8 through P10. Some election districts may choose to have as many ballot styles as they have precincts, reasoning that the precinct number may be printed on the ballot, thereby giving each precinct a unique ballot style.

However, the election board of this county chooses to model only the five ballot styles minimally necessary to represent all the contests of this election.

The model subset shown in [Figure 10](#) captures the required information for a ballot style. The BallotStyle class represents the structure of an unvoted ballot. In this example, the BallotStyle class will have five instances, each with a unique name. The county election board decides to identify the ballot styles and give them unique names as shown in [Table 13](#).

Figure 10: Model subset for ballot styles

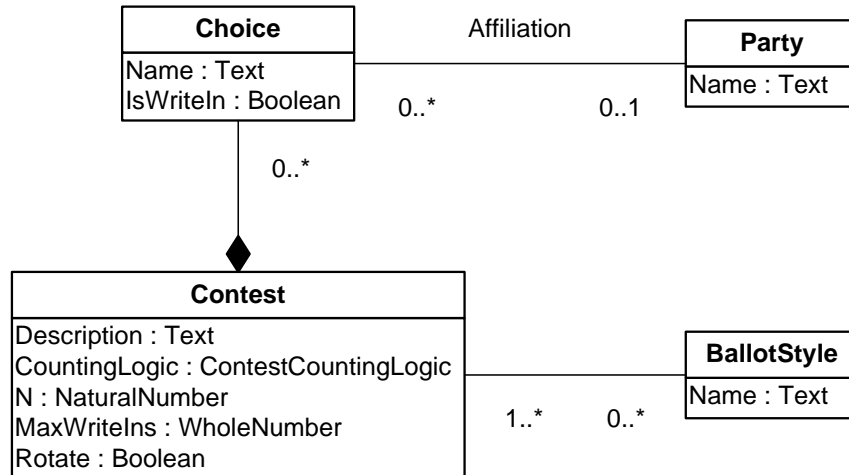


Table 13: Ballot styles

Local Id	Name	Description
S1	H1B1B2	House District #1 countywide initiatives only
S2	H1B1B2M1B4	House District #1 countywide and municipality contests
S3	H2B1B2B3	House District #2 countywide and district initiatives
S4	H2B1B2B3M1B4	House District #2 countywide, district and municipality contests
S5	H3B1B2	House District #3 countywide initiatives only

Unique identifiers for BallotStyles are implicit in the abstract Votetest model, via object identity; the concrete database schema uses explicit integer identifiers to achieve the same effect.

The many-to-many association between BallotStyle and Contest indicates that a contest may exist without being assigned to a ballot style, a ballot style consists of one or more contests, and a contest may appear on multiple different ballot styles.

The Contest class represents each of the contests described in [Section 6.2](#). In total there will be 13 contest instances: one for President, one for U.S. Senate, one for U.S. House, one for State Senate, three for State House, one for County Council, one for municipal City Council, and four for ballot initiatives. Ballot style S1 will be associated with 8 contests: one for President, one for U.S. Senate, one for U.S. House, one for State Senate, one for State House, one for County Council, and two for ballot initiatives. Similarly, ballot style S2 will be associated with 10 contests, S3 with 9 contests, S4 with 11 contests, and S5 with 8 contests.

The Choice class represents the voting alternatives for each contest. The single winner candidate contests (e.g., President, Senate, House) will each have from 1 to 3 choices: one choice for the unopposed candidate in State House District #3 and two or three choices for each of the other single winner candidate contests. Note that the model allows a contest to have 0 choices; this is possible in the situation where a contest exists, no candidates have satisfied the requirements to be placed on the ballot, but write-in votes are allowed. Each write-in vote may result in the creation of a new choice instance, with the `IsWriteIn` attribute set to `true`, but that possibility is not part of the original ballot definition.

The County Council contest will have 10 choices, one for each candidate whose name appears on the ballot. Similarly, the municipal City Council contest will have 5 choices. The four ballot initiative contests will each have two choices, one for a Yes vote and one for a No vote.

The association between Contest and Choice is one-to-many; the solid diamond represents that each choice instance is tightly bound to its parent contest. It is not possible for a choice to exist apart from its parent class or in more than one Contest. If the same person is a candidate in more than one contest, then two separate Choices exist, i.e., one for each Contest.

The many-to-one Affiliation association between Choice and Party maintains an optional affiliation for each candidate choice. A candidate may or may not have a party affiliation; if the affiliation exists and local law allows the affiliation to be printed on the ballot, it will be printed next to the candidate's name. Note that a Party instance may exist even if no candidate is affiliated with that party. Also note that in real life a candidate may have multiple party affiliations, but the model restricts the affiliation to at most one because there is no known election board that allows multiple affiliations to be listed on a ballot. Non-candidate choices (e.g., ballot initiatives) would normally not have any affiliation associations; this could be enforced, if desired, by a separate constraint. However, ballot initiatives could have endorsements by political parties (c.f. [Section 6.3.4](#)).

6.3.2 Contest attributes

The Contest class has five significant attributes. In addition, each instance of the class will have an instance identifier separate from the five attributes. The Description attribute identifies the contest, e.g., U.S. President, State Senate District #5, State House District #3, County Council, Municipal City Council, or Ballot Initiative #2. For ballot initiatives the Description may also include a summary of the question being voted.

The CountingLogic attribute consists of one of the four enumeration values indicated in [Figure 8](#) for ContestCountingLogic. All of the contests except municipal City Council in this example are N-of-M; they may be specifically 1-of-1, 1-of-2, 1-of-3, or 4-of-10, but all are identified as N-of-M by this attribute. The municipal City Council contest will have CountingLogic set to Cumulative, since the candidates may receive multiple votes on each ballot. The other two counting logics are not part of this example, but are defined in the VVSG [\[1\]](#).

For N-of-M and Cumulative contests, N identifies the number of votes that the voter may allocate without overvoting. Typically this is also the number of winners in that contest, but not necessarily. (For N-of-M and Cumulative contests, the voting system only needs to gather votes and report the totals; the picking of winners may be an external process impacted by election law, late-breaking judicial rulings, etc.)

In this example, N will be set to 1 for all of the single-winner contests and all of the ballot initiatives, to 4 for the County Council contest, and to 2 for the municipal City Council contest.

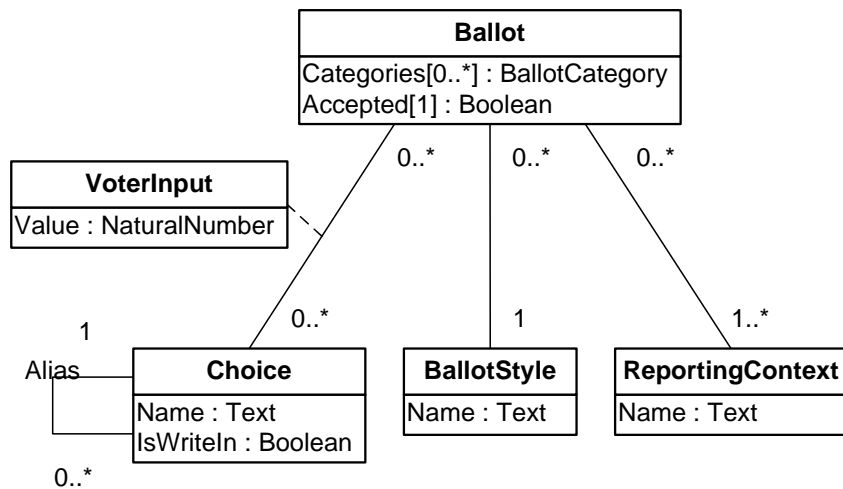
The MaxWriteIns attribute determines the provision that must be provided for write-ins by a voting system. In this example, all candidate contests will have this attribute set to 0, 1, 2, or 4, depending on whether or not write-ins are allowed for that contest. The candidate contests where write-ins are not allowed and all four of the ballot initiatives will have this attribute set to 0. The County Council contest will have it set to 4, the municipal City Council contest will have it set to 2, and all of the remaining candidate contests will have it set to 1.

The Rotate attribute determines whether or not the choices for a contest will have their positions on the ballot rotated during printing or display of the actual ballot instances. Note that ballot instances are represented in the model by the Ballot class (not yet discussed). This attribute is not relevant in the logic model of the VVSG, so for this example it could be set to *true* or *false* with no effect on the reporting requirements of the model.

6.3.3 Voted ballots

The Votetest abstract model makes a distinction between ballot structure and a voted ballot. Ballot structure is represented by the BallotStyle class whereas a voted ballot is represented by the Ballot class. Each Ballot instance is tied to exactly one ballot style and to one or more reporting contexts. The model subset in Figure 11 shows the attributes of a voted ballot and its potential relationships with other items.

Figure 11: Model subset for ballots



A Ballot instance is associated with exactly one ballot style. The ballot style determines the contests and the choices that will be presented to the voter. For each contest on the ballot, the voter may select one or more of the canonical choices, create a new write-in choice if that is permitted, or not vote in that contest. A voter is not required to make any choices and could turn in an unmarked ballot. The VoterInput class is included in the abstract model to be able to handle cumulative and ranked order voting. In this example, for all contests except municipal City Council, for each choice selected on a ballot, the Value attribute on VoterInput for a given association between Ballot and Choice carries Value = 1. In the municipal City Council contest, since a voter may cast up

to two votes for the same candidate, for each choice selected on the ballot, the Value attribute on VoterInput for a given association between Ballot and Choice could be set to either 1 or 2.

A Ballot instance is required to be associated with at least one reporting context. This is to guarantee that every ballot is accounted for and reported in at least one context. In our example, Ballot instances are created by the voting systems in each precinct, and precinct is the smallest reporting unit, so there will be 10 precinct instances for the ReportingContext class and each ballot will be associated with the relevant precinct. A ballot may also be indirectly associated with different reporting contexts through its parent ballot style. Other reporting contexts, both direct and indirect, are presented in [Section 6.3.5](#).

A Ballot instance may be tagged with zero or more ballot categories chosen from the tags appearing in the BallotCategory enumeration given in [Figure 8](#). The ballot category tags are not necessarily mutually exclusive or collectively exhaustive; new tags may be added to the list to support future acceptance or reporting rules. The purpose of the ballot category tags is to clearly distinguish those ballots that may be handled or reported according to a different set of rules. In our example, a regular ballot will have an empty BallotCategory attribute, an absentee ballot will carry an Absentee tag, and a provisional ballot will carry a Provisional tag. The conditions under which categories can legally be added or deleted from a ballot are specified by election law; controls on adding or deleting categories may be implemented by the voting system or they may be implemented procedurally. Either way, the voting system must be able to produce reports that properly reflect the categories that a ballot carries at the time the report is produced. In this section, only Absentee and Provisional categories will be used.

The Accepted attribute on a ballot instance indicates whether or not a ballot is to be counted. If Accepted is *true*, as it normally is for ballots having no unusual issues, then the ballot will be counted. If Accepted is *false*, then the ballot may be read and accounted for by the system but no choices for any contest will be counted. The Accepted attribute may be set by the voting system according to rules embedded in the voting system itself, or this attribute may be changed later by election officials after an analysis of provisional or challenged ballots. A voting system is generally not responsible for the current state of the Accepted attribute for provisional and challenged ballots; it must simply be able to produce reports that count, or not, all read ballots, and produce accurate reports depending on how this attribute is set at the time of reporting.

The Alias association on the Choice class is mostly used for write-in reconciliation. In this example, the voting system makes no attempt to interpret write-ins on the fly: Whenever a voter writes in a choice, the system invariably creates a new Choice instance with IsWriteIn = *true*. Later, through a separate process with humans in the loop, write-ins are “reconciled” to determine how their votes are to be credited. Each time a write-in is found to refer to a previously defined Choice, an instance of the Alias relationship is created to credit that write-in vote to the previously defined Choice. If a write-in is found to be completely new, no alias is created for it, and it will be reported as a separate choice.

In this example, without Alias relationships, every single write-in would be counted and reported as a distinct choice. However, this is only one valid approach. In a different jurisdiction with different equipment, policies and procedures, it would be perfectly valid, e.g., for an electronic voting system to create only one Choice instance for each distinct string of characters that some voter has “written in” and to refer to that same Choice instance the second and subsequent times that that string of characters appears. This reduces the amount of reconciliation that must be done later: Every occurrence of the same string of characters will be treated identically by the voting system. If two

different spellings of a candidate’s name were found to be equivalent, only one instance of the Alias relationship would be needed to credit all of the affected votes appropriately.

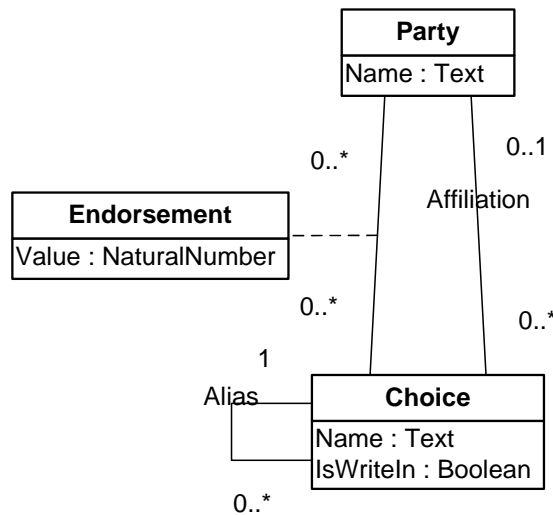
Rarely, aliases may be used to merge the counts for non-write-in choices. For example, if election law forces there to be separate choices on the ballot for each political party that endorsed a given candidate, these may be aliased in order to report a single, consolidated total for that candidate.

6.3.4 Provisions for endorsements

The Endorsement class in the Votetest model exists for the purpose of modelling elections that allow straight-party voting. This example election does not include straight-party selections; however, for completeness, the election board has decided to record the endorsements noted in [Section 6.2.6](#).

The model subset shown in [Figure 12](#) represents the independent concepts of party affiliation and party endorsement.

Figure 12: Model subset for affiliations and endorsements



Party and Choice classes and the Affiliation association were presented and discussed in [Section 6.3.1](#). The Value attribute in the Endorsement class is similar to the Value attribute in the VoterInput class discussed in the previous section, but instead of specifying the vote of a particular voter for a particular choice, it specifies the vote that a particular party *recommends* that voters make.

For this example, there is a contest that uses Cumulative counting logic, but only the Conservation party has decided to weight its endorsement for that contest. All of the other party endorsements are simple endorsements of choices without weighting. Thus the Value attribute will be set to 1 for all associations between Party and Choice, except for the single association between the Conservation party and its weighted choice for municipal City Council. That association will have Value = 2.

Each of the four local parties have endorsed a full slate of candidates for County Council, have endorsed candidates with their own affiliation when that affiliation is known, and have endorsed a Yes or No vote on the two county-wide ballot initiatives. None of the mainstream parties has taken a

position on the non-county-wide ballot initiatives or has endorsed any of the municipal City Council candidates; however, the Conservation party did recommend a vote on all 4 ballot initiatives and endorsed a single candidate with double weight for the municipal City Council contest.

Conceptually, focusing only on the two council contests and the ballot initiatives, these endorsements might look like [Table 14](#).

Table 14: Endorsements

Party	Contest	Choice (Affiliation)	Value
Action	County Council	Candidate #8 (Independent)	1
Action	County Council	Candidate #4 (Conservation)	1
Action	County Council	Candidate #9 (Conservation)	1
Action	County Council	Candidate #6 (empty)	1
Conservation	County Council	Candidate #4 (Conservation)	1
Conservation	County Council	Candidate #9 (Conservation)	1
Conservation	County Council	Candidate #7 (Moderate)	1
Conservation	County Council	Candidate #5 (Progressive)	1
Conservation	Initiative #1	Yes	1
Conservation	Initiative #2	No	1
Conservation	Initiative #3	Yes	1
Conservation	Initiative #4	No	1
Conservation	Municipal Council	Candidate #3 (Independent)	2
Moderate	County Council	Candidate #1 (Moderate)	1
Moderate	County Council	Candidate #9 (Conservation)	1
Moderate	County Council	Candidate #2 (Progressive)	1
Moderate	County Council	Candidate #7 (Moderate)	1
Moderate	Initiative #1	Yes	1
Moderate	Initiative #2	No	1
Progressive	County Council	Candidate #10 (Progressive)	1
Progressive	County Council	Candidate #5 (Progressive)	1
Progressive	County Council	Candidate #2 (Progressive)	1
Progressive	County Council	Candidate #7 (Moderate)	1
Progressive	Initiative #1	No	1
Progressive	Initiative #2	Yes	1

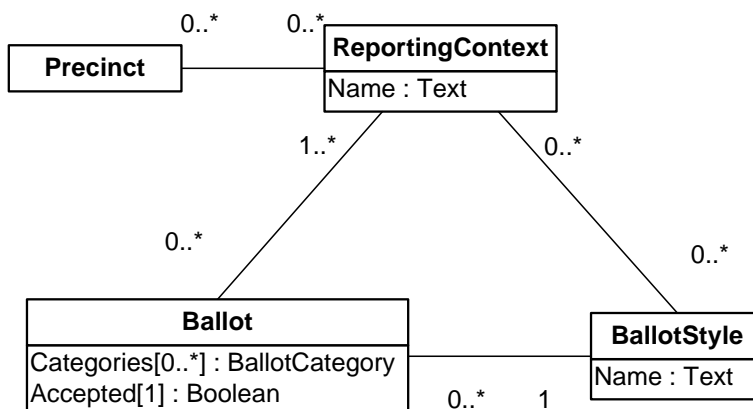
The physical representation of these endorsements as a normalized relational database table is given in [Table 23](#). Note that the Contest column and the Affiliation in parentheses appearing in [Table 14](#) are both superfluous since each Choice is linked to a unique Contest and to at most one Party; these convenience details go away in the physical representation.

6.3.5 Reporting of election results

As stated in [Section 6.2.8](#), the county election board in this example is required to report results by U.S. congressional district, by State Senate and State House districts, by county, by municipality, by precinct, and report ballot counts for at least three ballot categories, i.e., Regular, Absentee and Provisional. Some additional reporting may be required later to account for other potential ballot

categories, but initially only these three are considered. Reporting by county will produce the same results as reporting by U.S. congressional district and reporting by State Senate district, so only county reporting is considered in this example. The model subset shown in Figure 13 represents the basic reporting requirements for this election.

Figure 13: Model subset for reporting



It’s already established that for this example there are ten precincts, one election district, i.e., the county, and one tabulator for each precinct. All reporting requirements by election district, or by tabulators, are satisfied by including ReportingContext instances for one county (C1), 10 precincts (P01 through P10), three State House districts (H1, H2, H3), and one municipality (M1). The report generator automatically breaks down ballot counts by category in each reporting context, so there is no need to list the ballot categories as separate reporting contexts. The election board decides to consider the Regular ballot category as implicit, so the Categories attribute is left empty for every Regular ballot. The ReportingContext class will have 15 explicit instances, each with a unique Name.

The voting system will record explicit associations between Ballot and ReportingContext for each Precinct. As stated earlier, this ensures that every accepted ballot will be counted in its home precinct.

The remaining reporting contexts, i.e., County, one municipality and 3 State House districts, are associated with ballots only indirectly through BallotStyle. Table 15 records the explicit associations between ReportingContext and BallotStyle using the names of ballot styles from Section 6.3.1. In addition, the County reporting context (C1) will be linked to all five ballot styles.

Table 15: Ballot style—reporting context associations

ReportingContext	BallotStyle
StateHouseD1	H1B1B2
StateHouseD1	H1B1B2M1B4
StateHouseD2	H2B1B2B3
StateHouseD2	H2B1B2B3M1B4
StateHouseD3	H3B1B2
Municipality1	H1B1B2M1B4
Municipality1	H2B1B2B3M1B4

6.4 Representing the election in the database

Section 3.6 translates the classes and associations of the abstract model into tables in the concrete relational database representation. In general, classes map to relational tables with the same attributes, many-to-one associations are represented as a reference attribute in the table, and many-to-many associations map to tables with two columns, representing the source and target instances of the association. Some associations have a third attribute to capture the Value attribute from the VoterInput or Endorsement classes in the abstract model. If a class has an obvious unique attribute, e.g., unique Name, it may be used as the primary key of the table; otherwise, a table primary key is added with an integer data type.

The Ballot table is initially empty, and so are any association tables where a ballot is either the source or the target of the association. These tables are filled dynamically during the election as ballots are cast. The initial, non-empty tables, before voting, are shown in Table 16 through Table 23. Most tables contain a MyDescription attribute not present in the Votetest model and not used during test generation; it simply explains the attributes of the model in terms of the example.

Table 16: BallotStyle

Style Id	Name	MyDescription
1	H1B1B2	S1—House District #1 countywide initiatives only
2	H1B1B2M1B4	S2—House District #1 countywide and municipality initiatives
3	H2B1B2B3	S3—House District #2 countywide and district initiatives
4	H2B1B2B3M1B4	S4—House District #2 countywide, district and municipality initiatives
5	H3B1B2	S5—House District #3 countywide initiatives only

Table 17: Contest

ContestId	Description	CountingLogic	N	MaxWriteIns	Rotate
1	President	N-of-M	1	0	Yes
2	U.S. Senate	N-of-M	1	0	Yes
3	U.S. House	N-of-M	1	0	Yes
4	State Senate	N-of-M	1	0	Yes
5	State House #1	N-of-M	1	1	Yes
6	State House #2	N-of-M	1	1	Yes
7	State House #3	N-of-M	1	1	Yes
8	County Council	N-of-M	4	4	Yes
9	Ballot Initiative 1	N-of-M	1	0	No
10	Ballot Initiative 2	N-of-M	1	0	No
11	Ballot Initiative 3	N-of-M	1	0	No
12	Ballot Initiative 4	N-of-M	1	0	No
13	Muni City Council	Cumulative	2	0	No

Table 18: BallotStyleContestAssociation

StyleId	ContestId	MyDescription
1	1	H1B1B2—Pres
1	2	H1B1B2—US Senate
1	3	H1B1B2—US House
1	4	H1B1B2—State Senate
1	5	H1B1B2—State House
1	8	H1B1B2—Council
1	9	H1B1B2—initiative B1
1	10	H1B1B2—initiative B2
2	1	H1B1B2M1B4—Pres
2	2	H1B1B2M1B4—US Senate
2	3	H1B1B2M1B4—US House
2	4	H1B1B2M1B4—State Senate
2	5	H1B1B2M1B4—State House H1
2	8	H1B1B2M1B4—Council
2	9	H1B1B2M1B4—initiative B1
2	10	H1B1B2M1B4—initiative B2
2	12	H1B1B2M1B4—initiative B4
2	13	H1B1B2M1B4—City Council
3	1	H2B1B2B3—Pres
3	2	H2B1B2B3—US Senate
3	3	H2B1B2B3—US House
3	4	H2B1B2B3—State Senate
3	6	H2B1B2B3—State House H2
3	8	H2B1B2B3—Council
3	9	H2B1B2B3—initiative B1
3	10	H2B1B2B3—initiative B2
3	11	H2B1B2B3—initiative B3
4	1	H2B1B2B3M1B4—Pres
4	2	H2B1B2B3M1B4—US Senate
4	3	H2B1B2B3M1B4—US House
4	4	H2B1B2B3M1B4—State Senate
4	6	H2B1B2B3M1B4—State House H2
4	8	H2B1B2B3M1B4—Council
4	9	H2B1B2B3M1B4—initiative B1
4	10	H2B1B2B3M1B4—initiative B2
4	11	H2B1B2B3M1B4—initiative B3
4	12	H2B1B2B3M1B4—initiative B4
4	13	H2B1B2B3M1B4—City Council
5	1	H3B1B2—Pres
5	2	H3B1B2—US Senate
5	3	H3B1B2—US House
5	4	H3B1B2—State Senate
5	7	H3B1B2—State House H3

5	8	H3B1B2—Council
5	9	H3B1B2—initiative B1
5	10	H3B1B2—initiative B2

Table 19: Choice (before write-ins)

Choice Id	Contest Id	Name	Affiliation	Is WriteIn	MyDescription
1	1	PresidentC1	Moderate	No	US President Candidate 1
2	1	PresidentC2	Progressive	No	US President Candidate 2
3	1	PresidentC3	Action	No	US President Candidate 3
4	2	USSenateC1	Moderate	No	US Senate Candidate 1
5	2	USSenateC2	Progressive	No	US Senate Candidate 2
6	3	USHouseC1	Moderate	No	US House Candidate 1
7	3	USHouseC2	Progressive	No	US House Candidate 2
8	3	USHouseC3	Conservation	No	US House Candidate 3
9	4	SSenateC1	Moderate	No	State House Candidate 1
10	4	SSenateC2	Progressive	No	State House Candidate 2
11	4	SSenateC3	Conservation	No	State House Candidate 3
12	5	SHouseD1C1	Moderate	No	State House D1 Candidate 1
13	5	SHouseD1C2	Progressive	No	State House D1 Candidate 2
14	5	SHouseD1C3	Conservation	No	State House D1 Candidate 3
15	6	SHouseD2C1	Moderate	No	State House D2 Candidate 1
16	6	SHouseD2C2	Progressive	No	State House D2 Candidate 2
17	6	SHouseD2C3	Independent	No	State House D2 Candidate 3
18	7	SHouseD3C1	Independent	No	State House D3 Candidate 1
19	8	CCouncilC01	Moderate	No	Council Candidate 1
20	8	CCouncilC02	Progressive	No	Council Candidate 2
21	8	CCouncilC03		No	Council Candidate 3
22	8	CCouncilC04	Conservation	No	Council Candidate 4
23	8	CCouncilC05	Progressive	No	Council Candidate 5
24	8	CCouncilC06		No	Council Candidate 6
25	8	CCouncilC07	Moderate	No	Council Candidate 7
26	8	CCouncilC08	Independent	No	Council Candidate 8
27	8	CCouncilC09	Conservation	No	Council Candidate 9
28	8	CCouncilC10	Progressive	No	Council Candidate 10
29	9	Yes		No	Yes on Ballot Initiative 1
30	9	No		No	No on Ballot Initiative 1
31	10	Yes		No	Yes on Ballot Initiative 2
32	10	No		No	No on Ballot Initiative 2
33	11	Yes		No	Yes on Ballot Initiative 3
34	11	No		No	No on Ballot Initiative 3
35	12	Yes		No	Yes on Ballot Initiative 4
36	12	No		No	No on Ballot Initiative 4
37	13	MCCouncilC1		No	

38	13	MCCouncilC2		No	
39	13	MCCouncilC3		No	
40	13	MCCouncilC4		No	
41	13	MCCouncilC5		No	

Table 20: Party

Name	MyDescription
Action	National Action Party
Conservation	State Conservation Party
Independent	State Registered Independent
Moderate	National Moderate Party
Progressive	National Progressive Party

Table 21: ReportingContext

Name	MyDescription
County1	County
StateHouseD1	State House District #1
StateHouseD2	State House District #2
StateHouseD3	State House District #3
P01	Precinct 1
P02	Precinct 2
P03	Precinct 3
P04	Precinct 4
P05	Precinct 5
P06	Precinct 6
P07	Precinct 7
P08	Precinct 8
P09	Precinct 9
P10	Precinct 10
Municipality1	Municipality

Table 22: BallotStyleReportingContextAssociation

StyleId	ReportingContext	MyDescription
1	County1	County—S1
2	County1	County—S2
3	County1	County—S3
4	County1	County—S4
5	County1	County—S5
1	StateHouse1	House District #1—Not in municipality—S1
2	StateHouse1	House District #1—In municipality—S2
3	StateHouse2	House District #2—Not in municipality—S3

4	StateHouse2	House District #2—In municipality—S4
5	StateHouse3	House District #3—S5
2	Municipality1	Municipality—House District 1—S2
4	Municipality1	Municipality—House District 2—S4

Table 23: Endorsement

Party	ChoiceId	Value	MyDescription
Action	3	1	US President Candidate 3—Action
Action	4	1	US Senate Candidate 1—Moderate
Action	7	1	US House Candidate 2—Progressive
Action	11	1	State Senate Candidate 3—Conservation
Action	22	1	Council Candidate 4—Conservation
Action	24	1	Council Candidate 6
Action	26	1	Council Candidate 8—Independent
Action	27	1	Council Candidate 9—Conservation
Action	30	1	No on Ballot Initiative 1
Action	31	1	Yes on Ballot Initiative 2
Conservation	8	1	US House Candidate 3—Conservation
Conservation	11	1	State Senate Candidate 3—Conservation
Conservation	14	1	State House D1 Candidate 3—Conservation
Conservation	17	1	State House D2 Candidate 3—Independent
Conservation	22	1	Council Candidate 4—Conservation
Conservation	23	1	Council Candidate 5—Progressive
Conservation	25	1	Council Candidate 7—Moderate
Conservation	27	1	Council Candidate 9—Conservation
Conservation	29	1	Yes on Ballot Initiative 1
Conservation	32	1	No on Ballot Initiative 2
Conservation	33	1	Yes on Ballot Initiative 3
Conservation	36	1	No on Ballot Initiative 4
Conservation	39	2	Municipal Council Candidate 3
Moderate	1	1	US President Candidate 1—Moderate
Moderate	4	1	US Senate Candidate 1—Moderate
Moderate	6	1	US House Candidate 1—Moderate
Moderate	9	1	State Senate Candidate 1—Moderate
Moderate	12	1	State House D1 Candidate 1—Moderate
Moderate	15	1	State House D2 Candidate 1—Moderate
Moderate	18	1	State House D3 Candidate 1—Independent
Moderate	19	1	Council Candidate 1—Moderate
Moderate	20	1	Council Candidate 2—Progressive
Moderate	25	1	Council Candidate 7—Moderate
Moderate	27	1	Council Candidate 9—Conservation
Moderate	30	1	No on Ballot Initiative 1
Moderate	31	1	Yes on Ballot Initiative 2
Progressive	2	1	US President Candidate 2—Progressive

Progressive	5	1	US Senate Candidate 2—Progressive
Progressive	7	1	US House Candidate 2—Progressive
Progressive	10	1	State Senate Candidate 2—Progressive
Progressive	13	1	State House D1 Candidate 2—Progressive
Progressive	16	1	State House D2 Candidate 2—Progressive
Progressive	18	1	State House D3 Candidate 1—Independent
Progressive	20	1	Council Candidate 2—Progressive
Progressive	23	1	Council Candidate 5—Progressive
Progressive	25	1	Council Candidate 7—Moderate
Progressive	28	1	Council Candidate 10—Progressive
Progressive	29	1	Yes on Ballot Initiative 1
Progressive	32	1	No on Ballot Initiative 2

6.5 Generating relevant test cases

The purpose of this subsection is to describe how to use the tables identified in [Section 6.4](#), together with the Votetest model, to produce test cases relevant to the characteristics of the election example presented. The tester may use tests already generated by Votetest to test the general validity of a voting system. Additional tests generated here serve to exercise the voting system in an environment that most closely approximates a specific election with specific ballot styles and reporting requirements. The following subsections describe the steps taken to assign relevant probability distributions and to create a representative number of test ballots. In general, a tester would follow these same steps to generate test ballots for a specific election.

6.5.1 Populate the tables

The first step is to use local election characteristics to prepare content for all of the non-empty tables identified in [Section 6.4](#). The MyDescription attribute may be omitted as it is not used by Votetest. In addition, the Endorsement table is optional because in this election the straight-party voting variation is not used.

6.5.2 Assign Ballot number and general Ballot distributions

[Table 24](#) indicates the distribution of sample ballots over the Categories and Accepted attributes of the Ballot class (presented in [Section 6.3.3](#)) that the tester in this example wants to generate. A probability is given for each category in the BallotCategory table; in addition, the probability of a ballot being rejected or blank is included. The total number of ballots that the tester wants to generate is 2000.

Each of the named probability distributions is treated as an independent, random binomial event. So we expect approximately 1 % of the 2000 generated ballots to have the Accepted attribute set to *false*, 1 % to be a blank ballot, 13 % to have Absentee in the Categories attribute, and 6 % to have Provisional in the Categories attribute. None of the other category entries in this table will occur at all.

Table 24: BallotCategory, rejected and blank ballot distributions

Name	Distribution
RejectedBallots	1 %
BlankBallots	1 %
Absentee	13 %
Challenged	0 %
Early	0 %
IneligibleVoter	0 %
InPerson	0 %
NotRegistered	0 %
Provisional	6 %
Regular	0 %
WrongPrecinct	0 %

Note that all four of these potential events are treated as independent. Thus it is possible for a Provisional ballot to be an Absentee ballot. It is also possible that a Rejected ballot be Provisional, Absentee, Blank, or any combination of the three. If desired, a testing facility could set up a more sophisticated ballot distribution with conditional probabilities for those events that have interdependencies.

The Ballot table is created first with 2000 rows. Then the Accepted attribute is set to *true* or *false* depending on the RejectedBallots distribution of 1 %. Next the BallotCategoryAssociation table is populated—first with 13 % Absentee associations and then, independently, with 6 % Provisional distributions. Then 1 % of the ballots are independently tagged as blank ballots so that no associations will ever be created from a blank ballot to a Choice instance.

6.5.3 Assign Precinct and BallotStyle distributions

Most elections will have pre-determined relationships among the precincts, reporting contexts, and ballot styles. Using the precinct relationships information in [Section 6.2.7](#), [Table 25](#) shows the probability distributions for assigning ballots to precincts. The other distributions are then derived from the precinct distribution.

The general abstract model in [Section 3.5](#) supports precincts that may not be the smallest reporting unit. If that is the case, then a testing facility could assign probability distributions to the smallest reporting units and then have those probabilities distributed over all of the other reporting units and ballot styles.

The precinct probability distributions should add up to 100 %. The assignment of ballots to precincts is not considered to be a collection of independent events. Instead, the assignment of precincts is handled as a single, random multinomial event. Using the precinct probability distributions given in [Table 25](#) one is able to populate the BallotReportingContextAssociation table between Ballot and ReportingContext to satisfy the requirement that each ballot be assigned to at least one reporting context, i.e., its precinct.

Table 25: Precinct and BallotStyle distributions

Precinct	P_Dist	District	D_Dist	Munic	M_Dist	BallotStyle	BS_Dist
P01	5 %	H1	28 %			H1B1B2	24 %
P02	12 %	H1	28 %			H1B1B2	24 %
P03	7 %	H1	28 %			H1B1B2	24 %
P04	4 %	H1	28 %	M1	12 %	H1B1B2M1B4	4 %
P05	8 %	H2	36 %	M1	12 %	H2B1B2B3M1B4	8 %
P06	13 %	H2	36 %			H2B1B2B3	28 %
P07	15 %	H2	36 %			H2B1B2B3	28 %
P08	6 %	H3	36 %			H3B1B2	36 %
P09	11 %	H3	36 %			H3B1B2	36 %
P10	19 %	H3	36 %			H3B1B2	36 %

6.5.4 Assign undervote distributions

The Contest table contains a list of potential contests for each ballot. In practice, some ballots may leave a given contest unvoted. It is possible to add one additional column to the Contest table to assign a probability that the contest will be left unvoted on a given ballot. Contests like a national presidential contest may have a very low probability of being left unvoted, whereas some complex ballot initiatives may have a relatively high probability of being left unvoted. One could assume different probabilities for each contest, depending on which ballot style is being used, or in which political unit a ballot is cast. For simplicity, this section assumes that all ballots will have the same probability of leaving a specific contest unvoted.

Table 26 carries the undervote probability distributions for each contest. The undervote distribution is independent of the CountingLogic, N, MaxWriteIns, or Rotate attributes of a contest, so those columns are elided.

Table 26: Undervote distributions

ContestId	Description	Unvoted
1	President	1 %
2	U.S. Senate	2 %
3	U.S. House	3 %
4	State Senate	4 %
5	State House #1	5 %
6	State House #2	5 %
7	State House #3	22 %
8	County Council	3 %
9	Ballot Initiative 1	15 %
10	Ballot Initiative 2	15 %
11	Ballot Initiative 3	20 %
12	Ballot Initiative 4	25 %
13	Muni City Council	30 %

Each time a contest appears on a ballot, whether or not it is left unvoted is treated as a random,

independent binomial event with the above probabilities. Each ballot is linked to a ballot style, and each ballot style is linked to a set of contests. Thus a join of these tables, with the elimination of blank ballots, produces a link between a specific ballot and the contests relevant to that ballot. Each row of that table is considered as an independent event for being voted or unvoted and rows are tagged as appropriate. Ballots linked to an unvoted contest will not be linked to any choices for that contest.

6.5.5 Assign Choice distributions

The Choice table as initialized in [Table 19](#) consists of a collection of choices for each contest. Since a number of candidates are already known to be running specifically as write-in candidates, choices for these candidates may also be created in advance of the election. The tester prepares a list of likely write-ins for each contest as shown in [Table 27](#).

Table 27: Choices for anticipated write-ins

ChoiceId	ContestId	Name	Affiliation	IsWriteIn	MyDescription
1001	5	SHouseD1 Writein1		Yes	Canonical
1002	5	SHouseD1 Writein2		Yes	Canonical
1003	5	Invalid Writein		Yes	Indeterminate
1004	6	SHouseD2 Writein1		Yes	Canonical
1005	6	Invalid Writein		Yes	Indeterminate
1006	7	SHouseD3 Writein1		Yes	Canonical
1007	7	SHouseD3 Writein2		Yes	Canonical
1008	7	SHouseD3 Writein3		Yes	Canonical
1009	7	Invalid Writein		Yes	Indeterminate
1010	8	CCouncil Writein1		Yes	Canonical
1011	8	CCouncil Writein2		Yes	Canonical
1012	8	CCouncil Writein3		Yes	Canonical
1013	8	CCouncil Writein4		Yes	Canonical
1014	8	CCouncil Writein5		Yes	Canonical
1015	8	Invalid Writein		Yes	Indeterminate

None of the choices listed in [Table 27](#) will ever be referenced directly by a given ballot. Instead, each time a write-in is chosen on a ballot, the new Choice created for it will be aliased to one of these “canonical” write-ins, or to one of the invalid write-ins if the given write-in is indeterminate or illegal. If a valid write-in were received that did not match anything on this list, then the Choice instance created for it would not be aliased to anything. See [Section 6.3.3](#) for more discussion on the use of aliasing in this example.

The tester now needs to assign a probability distribution to each of the possible choices, including potential write-ins. The result is shown in [Table 28](#).

Table 28: Canonical choice and write-in distribution

ChoiceId	ContestId	Name	Affiliation	IsWriteIn	MyDescription	Dist
1	1	PresidentC1	Moderate	No	US President Cand 1	41 %
2	1	PresidentC2	Progressive	No	US President Cand 2	41 %
3	1	PresidentC3	Action	No	US President Cand 3	18 %
4	2	USSenateC1	Moderate	No	US Senate Cand 1	50 %
5	2	USSenateC2	Progressive	No	US Senate Cand 2	50 %
6	3	USHouseC1	Moderate	No	US House Cand 1	33 %
7	3	USHouseC2	Progressive	No	US House Cand 2	34 %
8	3	USHouseC3	Conservation	No	US House Cand 3	33 %
9	4	SSenateC1	Moderate	No	State House Cand 1	34 %
10	4	SSenateC2	Progressive	No	State House Cand 2	33 %
11	4	SSenateC3	Conservation	No	State House Cand 3	33 %
12	5	SHouseD1C1	Moderate	No	State House D1 Cand 1	36 %
13	5	SHouseD1C2	Progressive	No	State House D1 Cand 2	36 %
14	5	SHouseD1C3	Conservation	No	State House D1 Cand 3	21 %
1001	5	SHouseD1 Writein1		Yes	Canonical	3 %
1002	5	SHouseD1 Writein2		Yes	Canonical	2 %
1003	5	Invalid Writein		Yes	Indeterminate	2 %
15	6	SHouseD2C1	Moderate	No	State House D2 Cand 1	42 %
16	6	SHouseD2C2	Progressive	No	State House D2 Cand 2	42 %
17	6	SHouseD2C3	Independent	No	State House D2 Cand 3	10 %
1004	6	SHouseD2 Writein1		Yes	Canonical	5 %
1005	6	Invalid Writein		Yes	Indeterminate	1 %
18	7	SHouseD3C1	Independent	No	State House D3 Cand 1	40 %
1006	7	SHouseD3 Writein1		Yes	Canonical	45 %
1007	7	SHouseD3 Writein2		Yes	Canonical	8 %
1008	7	SHouseD3 Writein3		Yes	Canonical	4 %
1009	7	Invalid Writein		Yes	Indeterminate	3 %
19	8	CCouncilC01	Moderate	No	Council Candidate 1	25 %
20	8	CCouncilC02	Progressive	No	Council Candidate 2	20 %
21	8	CCouncilC03		No	Council Candidate 3	45 %
22	8	CCouncilC04	Conservation	No	Council Candidate 4	15 %
23	8	CCouncilC05	Progressive	No	Council Candidate 5	30 %
24	8	CCouncilC06		No	Council Candidate 6	20 %
25	8	CCouncilC07	Moderate	No	Council Candidate 7	40 %
26	8	CCouncilC08	Independent	No	Council Candidate 8	20 %
27	8	CCouncilC09	Conservation	No	Council Candidate 9	20 %
28	8	CCouncilC10	Progressive	No	Council Candidate 10	25 %
1010	8	CCouncil Writein1		Yes	Canonical	28 %
1011	8	CCouncil Writein2		Yes	Canonical	15 %
1012	8	CCouncil Writein3		Yes	Canonical	10 %
1013	8	CCouncil Writein4		Yes	Canonical	10 %

1014	8	CCouncil Writein5		Yes	Canonical	5 %
1015	8	Invalid Writein		Yes	Indeterminate	3 %
29	9	Yes		No	Yes on Ballot Initiative 1	60 %
30	9	No		No	No on Ballot Initiative 1	40 %
31	10	Yes		No	Yes on Ballot Initiative 2	50 %
32	10	No		No	No on Ballot Initiative 2	50 %
33	11	Yes		No	Yes on Ballot Initiative 3	40 %
34	11	No		No	No on Ballot Initiative 3	60 %
35	12	Yes		No	Yes on Ballot Initiative 4	51 %
36	12	No		No	No on Ballot Initiative 4	49 %
37	13	MCCouncilC1		No		5 %
38	13	MCCouncilC2		No		35 %
39	13	MCCouncilC3		No		10 %
40	13	MCCouncilC4		No		20 %
41	13	MCCouncilC5		No		30 %

A test facility may use the above distributions in a variety of ways. For example, suppose a single-winner contest has 2 candidates each with a 50 % probability distribution. The tester could regard this contest as a single, random binomial event for each ballot, or it could regard the contest as two independent, random binomial events for each ballot. In the first case, each candidate would have a 50 % chance of being selected on the ballot and there would be no undervotes and no overvotes. In the second case there would be a 25 % chance of neither candidate receiving a vote, a 50 % chance of exactly one candidate receiving a vote, and a 25 % chance of both candidates receiving a vote. The second case would have 25 % undervotes and 25 % overvotes. The process would be different, but each candidate would receive, on average, the same number of votes.

For this example, we assume that each single-winner contest, i.e., each 1-of-M contest, whose choice probabilities add to 100 %, is treated as a single, random multinomial event with exactly one candidate receiving a vote on that ballot. There will be no overvotes for these contests. However, there may still be some undervotes because of the previous allocation for blank ballots and unvoted contests. This technique still works even if the choice probabilities add to less than 100 %; the difference between the sum and 100 % would just add to the undervote population.

For multiple-winner N-of-M contests, it is often more realistic to consider the contest to be a sequence of M independent, binomial events, with each candidate having its given probability of receiving a vote. We apply this technique to the County Council contest. Note that the above probabilities for choices in the County Council contest (ContestId = 8) sum to 331 %. This means that on average, a non-blank, voted ballot for this contest will select only 3.31 council candidates; however, there will be a distribution from 0 to 16 of the candidates being selected, likely resulting in a substantial number of undervotes and overvotes. One could modify the distribution to add or subtract from the sum, thereby adding to the number of undervoted or overvoted ballots.

For multiple winner N-of-M contests, it is also possible to consider the contest as a sequence of N independent multinomial events, with each candidate having its given probability of receiving a vote on each event. We apply this technique to the municipal City Council contest (ContestId = 13) where the counting logic is Cumulative, up to 2 votes allowed, and the 5 given probabilities add to exactly 100 %. Each candidate will have 2 independent chances to receive a vote, so some will receive 0 votes, some exactly 1 vote, and some exactly 2 votes. Since this contest has cumulative

counting logic, there will be no overvotes from this approach and no new undervotes. There will still be some undervotes because of the previous allocation for blank ballots and unvoted contests.

6.5.6 Generate a simulated election

It's now time to vote! We simulate an election based on the above probability distributions by taking the following actions:

1. Populate the Ballot table with 2000 ballots. Do not yet enforce the integrity constraint to BallotStyle.
2. Assign an appropriate value to the Accepted attribute, based upon the binomial distribution for RejectedBallots defined in [Section 6.5.2](#).
3. Populate the BallotCategoryAssociation table according to the binomial distributions for Categories defined in [Section 6.5.2](#).
4. Populate the BallotReportingContextAssociation table according to the Precinct probability distributions defined in [Section 6.5.3](#).
5. Update the Ballot table to assign a value to the StyleId attribute using the Precincts just generated for each ballot to link to ReportingContext and the existing BallotStyleReportingContextAssociation table to identify the appropriate BallotStyle ID. Turn on the referential integrity check from Ballot to BallotStyle.
6. Populate the Choice table with new choices for the write-ins identified in [Table 27](#).
7. Populate the Choice table with a new choice for each write-in in any contest where a write-in choice is generated by the distributions given in [Table 28](#).
8. Populate the Alias table to have each write-in choice linked to the appropriate “canonical” write-in. Recall that the canonical write-ins in the Choice table do not identify a choice on any ballot; instead the dynamically generated write-in choices are now linked to a canonical write-in if one exists.
9. Populate the VoterInput table for all 1-of-M contests making sure not to add choices for ballots that have been tagged as blank ballots or for ballot-contest combinations that have been tagged as unvoted contests.
10. Populate the VoterInput table for the County Council contest with the same provisions for blank ballots and unvoted contests.
11. Populate the VoterInput table for the municipal City Council contest with the same provisions for blank ballots and unvoted contests.

A Microsoft Access database implementing this example appears in the TestGenerator subdirectory of the Votetest distribution with file name WorkedExampleDataGenerator.mdb. The database contains all of the relational database tables, plus macros that implement the steps of the test data generation process. The READ.ME base table contains additional documentation specific to the Access database. A tester could modify the data and rerun the macros to generate test data for example elections with different contests and probability distributions.

N.B., An alternative test generator was documented in [Section 5.7](#) as part of the Votetest advanced test development environment.

6.5.7 Input ballots to a specific voting system

Use the simulated ballots generated in the previous subsection as input to a specific voting system under test. This may take some effort to define a suitable interface to the voting system, since no standard test interface is required by the VVSG.

Cast all of the ballots and then compare the results from the voting system to the reports generated by Votetest. They should be identical.

6.6 Reports generated by Votetest

The database tables generated in [Section 6.5](#) were transferred to the advanced test development environment of Votetest (discussed in [Section 5](#)) by exporting them to a tab-delimited text format and then importing them with the PostgreSQL COPY command. The Votetest infrastructure for integrity checking and reporting was then invoked as for any other test case. The results are presented in the following subsections.

To conserve space, not all reports are fully presented below. However, the Votetest integrity check report, the county report, the three district reports, the municipality report, and representative examples of the precinct reports are presented in full.

6.6.1 Integrity checks

```
#####  
                BEGIN TEST CASE OUTPUT    2008-03-11 15:47:35-04  
#####
```

```
$Id: Documentation.tex 508 2009-03-19 21:08:47Z dflater $
```

```
----- Begin integrity check output -- All results should be empty -----
```

```
Out Of Range Voter Inputs  
ballotid | choiceid | value  
-----+-----+-----  
(0 rows)
```

```
Out Of Range Endorsements  
party | choiceid | value  
-----+-----+-----  
(0 rows)
```

```
Extraneous Inputs  
ballotid | choiceid | value  
-----+-----+-----  
(0 rows)
```

```
Unreported Ballots  
ballotid
```

(0 rows)

Double Votes

ballotid | choiceid | count | sum

-----+-----+-----+-----
(0 rows)

Cross Contest Aliases

aliasid | aliasname | aliascontestid | choiceid | choicename | choicecontestid

-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
(0 rows)

Double Indirect Aliases

aliasid | aliasedaliasid

-----+-----
(0 rows)

Ballot Styles With More Than One Straight Party Contest

styleid

(0 rows)

Non-Existent Parties In Straight Party Contest

contestid | name

-----+-----
(0 rows)

Circular Straight Party Endorsements

party | choiceid

-----+-----
(0 rows)

Endorsed Aliases

party | choiceid | value

-----+-----+-----
(0 rows)

Straight Party Overrides

ballotid | contestid | choiceid | value

-----+-----+-----+-----
(0 rows)

Too Many Write-Ins

ballotid | contestid | writeinscount

-----+-----+-----
(0 rows)

----- End integrity check output ----- All results should be empty -----

Report total volume: 155990

- Includes optional reporting of blank ballots.
- Excludes separate reporting of ballots cast vs. read.

#####

6.6.2 Countywide results

Report for context County1 generated 2008-03-11 15:48:07-0400

BALLOT COUNTS

Configuration		Read	Counted
-----		----	-----
Total		2000	1979
	Absentee	254	251
	Provisional	120	119
	Blank	19	19
H1B1B2		479	475
	Absentee	68	67
	Provisional	30	30
	Blank	5	5
H1B1B2M1B4		87	87
	Absentee	11	11
	Provisional	6	6
	Blank	2	2
H2B1B2B3		547	540
	Absentee	61	61
	Provisional	33	32
	Blank	6	6
H2B1B2B3M1B4		148	146
	Absentee	21	20
	Provisional	7	7
	Blank	1	1
H3B1B2		739	731
	Absentee	93	92
	Provisional	44	44
	Blank	5	5

VOTE TOTALS

President	
PresidentC1 (Moderate)	796
PresidentC2 (Progressive)	778
PresidentC3 (Action)	370
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	35
Counted ballots	1979
Balance	0
U.S. Senate	
USSenateC2 (Progressive)	968
USSenateC1 (Moderate)	964
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	47
Counted ballots	1979
Balance	0
U.S. House	
USHouseC2 (Progressive)	678
USHouseC1 (Moderate)	625
USHouseC3 (Conservation)	616
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	60
Counted ballots	1979
Balance	0
State Senate	
SSenateC2 (Progressive)	647
SSenateC1 (Moderate)	627
SSenateC3 (Conservation)	620
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	85
Counted ballots	1979
Balance	0
State House #1	
SHouseD1C1 (Moderate)	200
SHouseD1C2 (Progressive)	193
SHouseD1C3 (Conservation)	108
SHouseD1 Writein1 (write-in)	12
SHouseD1 Writein2 (write-in)	11
Invalid Writein (write-in)	7
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	31

Counted ballots	562
Balance	0

State House #2	
SHouseD2C1 (Moderate)	269
SHouseD2C2 (Progressive)	266
SHouseD2C3 (Independent)	72
SHouseD2 Writein1 (write-in)	44
Invalid Writein (write-in)	2
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	33
Counted ballots	686
Balance	0

State House #3	
SHouseD3 Writein1 (write-in)	266
SHouseD3C1 (Independent)	221
SHouseD3 Writein2 (write-in)	41
SHouseD3 Writein3 (write-in)	20
Invalid Writein (write-in)	14
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	169
Counted ballots	731
Balance	0

County Council	
CCouncilC03	595
CCouncilC07 (Moderate)	511
CCouncilC05 (Progressive)	378
CCouncil Writein1 (write-in)	330
CCouncilC10 (Progressive)	329
CCouncilC01 (Moderate)	322
CCouncilC06	248
CCouncilC02 (Progressive)	241
CCouncilC08 (Independent)	233
CCouncilC09 (Conservation)	230
CCouncilC04 (Conservation)	176
CCouncil Writein2 (write-in)	165
CCouncil Writein3 (write-in)	104
CCouncil Writein4 (write-in)	102
CCouncil Writein5 (write-in)	62
Invalid Writein (write-in)	30
Overvotes	1584
Undervotes	2276
Counted ballots	1979
Balance	0

Ballot Initiative 1

Yes	987
No	663
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	329
Counted ballots	1979
Balance	0

Ballot Initiative 2	
No	843
Yes	832
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	304
Counted ballots	1979
Balance	0

Ballot Initiative 3	
No	311
Yes	207
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	168
Counted ballots	686
Balance	0

Ballot Initiative 4	
Yes	93
No	86
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	54
Counted ballots	233
Balance	0

Muni City Council	
MCCouncilC2	115
MCCouncilC5	91
MCCouncilC4	65
MCCouncilC3	34
MCCouncilC1	13
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	148
Counted ballots	233
Balance	0

6.6.3 Precinct results

Report for context P01 generated 2008-03-11 15:48:07-0400

BALLOT COUNTS

Configuration -----		Read ----	Counted -----
Total		93	93
	Absentee	19	19
	Provisional	6	6
	Blank	0	0
H1B1B2		93	93
	Absentee	19	19
	Provisional	6	6

VOTE TOTALS

President		
PresidentC2 (Progressive)	42	
PresidentC1 (Moderate)	37	
PresidentC3 (Action)	14	
Overvotes	0	
Undervotes	0	
Counted ballots	93	
Balance	0	
U.S. Senate		
USSenateC1 (Moderate)	47	
USSenateC2 (Progressive)	46	
Overvotes	0	
Undervotes	0	
Counted ballots	93	
Balance	0	
U.S. House		
USHouseC2 (Progressive)	32	
USHouseC1 (Moderate)	31	
USHouseC3 (Conservation)	29	
Overvotes	0	
Undervotes	1	
Counted ballots	93	
Balance	0	
State Senate		
SSenateC1 (Moderate)	35	
SSenateC3 (Conservation)	31	
SSenateC2 (Progressive)	27	
Overvotes	0	
Undervotes	0	
Counted ballots	93	

Balance	0
State House #1	
SHouseD1C1 (Moderate)	33
SHouseD1C2 (Progressive)	27
SHouseD1C3 (Conservation)	17
SHouseD1 Writein2 (write-in)	3
Invalid Writein (write-in)	3
SHouseD1 Writein1 (write-in)	1
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	9
Counted ballots	93
Balance	0

County Council	
CCouncilC03	27
CCouncilC05 (Progressive)	23
CCouncilC07 (Moderate)	17
CCouncilC02 (Progressive)	16
CCouncilC10 (Progressive)	14
CCouncil Writein1 (write-in)	13
CCouncilC01 (Moderate)	12
CCouncilC06	12
CCouncilC08 (Independent)	11
CCouncilC09 (Conservation)	11
CCouncil Writein2 (write-in)	9
CCouncil Writein4 (write-in)	7
CCouncilC04 (Conservation)	6
CCouncil Writein3 (write-in)	5
CCouncil Writein5 (write-in)	3
Invalid Writein (write-in)	1
Overvotes	80
Undervotes	105
Counted ballots	93
Balance	0

Ballot Initiative 1	
Yes	40
No	34
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	19
Counted ballots	93
Balance	0

Ballot Initiative 2	
Yes	46
No	36
Overvotes	0

Undervotes	11
Counted ballots	93
Balance	0

Report for context P04 generated 2008-03-11 15:48:08-0400

BALLOT COUNTS

Configuration	Read	Counted
-----	----	-----
Total	87	87
Absentee	11	11
Provisional	6	6
Blank	2	2
 H1B1B2M1B4	 87	 87
Absentee	11	11
Provisional	6	6
Blank	2	2

VOTE TOTALS

President	
PresidentC1 (Moderate)	29
PresidentC2 (Progressive)	29
PresidentC3 (Action)	22
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	7
Counted ballots	87
Balance	0
 U.S. Senate	
USSenateC2 (Progressive)	44
USSenateC1 (Moderate)	40
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	3
Counted ballots	87
Balance	0
 U.S. House	
USHouseC2 (Progressive)	37
USHouseC3 (Conservation)	25
USHouseC1 (Moderate)	20
Overvotes	0

Undervotes	5
Counted ballots	87
Balance	0

State Senate	
SSenateC2 (Progressive)	30
SSenateC3 (Conservation)	28
SSenateC1 (Moderate)	25
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	4
Counted ballots	87
Balance	0

State House #1	
SHouseD1C1 (Moderate)	31
SHouseD1C2 (Progressive)	26
SHouseD1C3 (Conservation)	20
SHouseD1 Writein1 (write-in)	3
SHouseD1 Writein2 (write-in)	3
Invalid Writein (write-in)	0
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	4
Counted ballots	87
Balance	0

County Council	
CCouncilC03	25
CCouncilC07 (Moderate)	23
CCouncilC05 (Progressive)	17
CCouncil Writein1 (write-in)	15
CCouncilC08 (Independent)	14
CCouncilC10 (Progressive)	13
CCouncilC01 (Moderate)	12
CCouncilC09 (Conservation)	12
CCouncilC06	8
CCouncilC02 (Progressive)	7
CCouncilC04 (Conservation)	7
CCouncil Writein2 (write-in)	4
CCouncil Writein3 (write-in)	4
CCouncil Writein4 (write-in)	4
CCouncil Writein5 (write-in)	3
Invalid Writein (write-in)	2
Overvotes	88
Undervotes	90
Counted ballots	87
Balance	0

Ballot Initiative 1

Yes	41
No	34
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	12
Counted ballots	87
Balance	0

Ballot Initiative 2

Yes	43
No	30
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	14
Counted ballots	87
Balance	0

Ballot Initiative 4

No	34
Yes	33
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	20
Counted ballots	87
Balance	0

Muni City Council

MCCouncilC2	47
MCCouncilC5	30
MCCouncilC4	28
MCCouncilC3	10
MCCouncilC1	5
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	54
Counted ballots	87
Balance	0

Report for context P05 generated 2008-03-11 15:48:08-0400

BALLOT COUNTS

Configuration	Read	Counted
-----	----	-----
Total	148	146
Absentee	21	20
Provisional	7	7
Blank	1	1

H2B1B2B3M1B4		148	146
	Absentee	21	20
	Provisional	7	7
	Blank	1	1

VOTE TOTALS

President		
PresidentC2 (Progressive)	63	
PresidentC1 (Moderate)	53	
PresidentC3 (Action)	29	
Overvotes	0	
Undervotes	1	
Counted ballots	146	
Balance	0	

U.S. Senate		
USSenateC1 (Moderate)	70	
USSenateC2 (Progressive)	69	
Overvotes	0	
Undervotes	7	
Counted ballots	146	
Balance	0	

U.S. House		
USHouseC2 (Progressive)	53	
USHouseC1 (Moderate)	46	
USHouseC3 (Conservation)	42	
Overvotes	0	
Undervotes	5	
Counted ballots	146	
Balance	0	

State Senate		
SSenateC3 (Conservation)	51	
SSenateC1 (Moderate)	48	
SSenateC2 (Progressive)	42	
Overvotes	0	
Undervotes	5	
Counted ballots	146	
Balance	0	

State House #2		
SHouseD2C1 (Moderate)	61	
SHouseD2C2 (Progressive)	58	
SHouseD2C3 (Independent)	11	
SHouseD2 Writein1 (write-in)	10	

Invalid Writein (write-in)	1
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	5
Counted ballots	146
Balance	0

County Council	
CCouncilC07 (Moderate)	44
CCouncilC03	39
CCouncilC05 (Progressive)	34
CCouncilC09 (Conservation)	25
CCouncilC10 (Progressive)	24
CCouncil Writein1 (write-in)	22
CCouncilC01 (Moderate)	21
CCouncilC02 (Progressive)	19
CCouncilC04 (Conservation)	16
CCouncil Writein2 (write-in)	16
CCouncilC08 (Independent)	15
CCouncilC06	14
CCouncil Writein4 (write-in)	8
CCouncil Writein3 (write-in)	4
CCouncil Writein5 (write-in)	3
Invalid Writein (write-in)	3
Overvotes	120
Undervotes	157
Counted ballots	146
Balance	0

Ballot Initiative 1	
Yes	78
No	41
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	27
Counted ballots	146
Balance	0

Ballot Initiative 2	
No	66
Yes	60
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	20
Counted ballots	146
Balance	0

Ballot Initiative 3	
No	69
Yes	48
Overvotes	0

Undervotes	29
Counted ballots	146
Balance	0
Ballot Initiative 4	
Yes	60
No	52
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	34
Counted ballots	146
Balance	0
Muni City Council	
MCCouncilC2	68
MCCouncilC5	61
MCCouncilC4	37
MCCouncilC3	24
MCCouncilC1	8
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	94
Counted ballots	146
Balance	0

Report for context P08 generated 2008-03-11 15:48:08-0400

BALLOT COUNTS

Configuration	Read	Counted
-----	----	-----
Total	129	129
Absentee	17	17
Provisional	5	5
Blank	0	0
H3B1B2	129	129
Absentee	17	17
Provisional	5	5

VOTE TOTALS

President	
PresidentC1 (Moderate)	55
PresidentC2 (Progressive)	46
PresidentC3 (Action)	27

Overvotes	0
Undervotes	1
Counted ballots	129
Balance	0
U.S. Senate	
USSenateC1 (Moderate)	66
USSenateC2 (Progressive)	62
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	1
Counted ballots	129
Balance	0
U.S. House	
USHouseC3 (Conservation)	44
USHouseC1 (Moderate)	40
USHouseC2 (Progressive)	40
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	5
Counted ballots	129
Balance	0
State Senate	
SSenateC1 (Moderate)	43
SSenateC2 (Progressive)	41
SSenateC3 (Conservation)	41
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	4
Counted ballots	129
Balance	0
State House #3	
SHouseD3C1 (Independent)	42
SHouseD3 Writein1 (write-in)	40
SHouseD3 Writein2 (write-in)	6
SHouseD3 Writein3 (write-in)	4
Invalid Writein (write-in)	4
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	33
Counted ballots	129
Balance	0
County Council	
CCouncilC03	44
CCouncilC05 (Progressive)	32
CCouncilC07 (Moderate)	28
CCouncilC10 (Progressive)	28

CCouncilC01 (Moderate)	19
CCouncilC02 (Progressive)	17
CCouncil Writein1 (write-in)	17
CCouncilC08 (Independent)	14
CCouncilC06	10
CCouncilC09 (Conservation)	10
CCouncil Writein2 (write-in)	10
CCouncilC04 (Conservation)	8
CCouncil Writein3 (write-in)	7
CCouncil Writein4 (write-in)	4
CCouncil Writein5 (write-in)	4
Invalid Writein (write-in)	3
Overvotes	116
Undervotes	145
Counted ballots	129
Balance	0

Ballot Initiative 1	
Yes	64
No	49
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	16
Counted ballots	129
Balance	0

Ballot Initiative 2	
Yes	55
No	49
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	25
Counted ballots	129
Balance	0

6.6.4 Statehouse District results

Report for context StateHouseD1 generated 2008-03-11 15:48:09-0400

BALLOT COUNTS

Configuration	Read	Counted
-----	----	-----
Total	566	562
Absentee	79	78
Provisional	36	36
Blank	7	7
H1B1B2	479	475
Absentee	68	67

	Provisional	30	30
	Blank	5	5
H1B1B2M1B4		87	87
	Absentee	11	11
	Provisional	6	6
	Blank	2	2

VOTE TOTALS

President		
PresidentC1 (Moderate)	224	
PresidentC2 (Progressive)	212	
PresidentC3 (Action)	112	
Overvotes	0	
Undervotes	14	
Counted ballots	562	
Balance	0	

U.S. Senate		
USSenateC1 (Moderate)	279	
USSenateC2 (Progressive)	271	
Overvotes	0	
Undervotes	12	
Counted ballots	562	
Balance	0	

U.S. House		
USHouseC2 (Progressive)	202	
USHouseC3 (Conservation)	175	
USHouseC1 (Moderate)	171	
Overvotes	0	
Undervotes	14	
Counted ballots	562	
Balance	0	

State Senate		
SSenateC3 (Conservation)	185	
SSenateC2 (Progressive)	177	
SSenateC1 (Moderate)	175	
Overvotes	0	
Undervotes	25	
Counted ballots	562	
Balance	0	

State House #1		
SHouseD1C1 (Moderate)	200	
SHouseD1C2 (Progressive)	193	
SHouseD1C3 (Conservation)	108	

SHouseD1 Writein1 (write-in)	12
SHouseD1 Writein2 (write-in)	11
Invalid Writein (write-in)	7
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	31
Counted ballots	562
Balance	0

County Council

CCouncilC03	191
CCouncilC07 (Moderate)	130
CCouncilC05 (Progressive)	111
CCouncilC10 (Progressive)	102
CCouncilC01 (Moderate)	88
CCouncil Writein1 (write-in)	85
CCouncilC08 (Independent)	75
CCouncilC06	74
CCouncilC09 (Conservation)	72
CCouncilC02 (Progressive)	71
CCouncil Writein2 (write-in)	47
CCouncilC04 (Conservation)	45
CCouncil Writein3 (write-in)	31
CCouncil Writein4 (write-in)	27
CCouncil Writein5 (write-in)	23
Invalid Writein (write-in)	6
Overvotes	372
Undervotes	698
Counted ballots	562
Balance	0

Ballot Initiative 1

Yes	260
No	193
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	109
Counted ballots	562
Balance	0

Ballot Initiative 2

Yes	247
No	225
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	90
Counted ballots	562
Balance	0

Ballot Initiative 4

No	34
----	----

Yes	33
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	20
Counted ballots	87
Balance	0

Muni City Council	
MCCouncilC2	47
MCCouncilC5	30
MCCouncilC4	28
MCCouncilC3	10
MCCouncilC1	5
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	54
Counted ballots	87
Balance	0

Report for context StateHouseD2 generated 2008-03-11 15:48:09-0400

BALLOT COUNTS

Configuration		Read	Counted
-----		----	-----
Total		695	686
	Absentee	82	81
	Provisional	40	39
	Blank	7	7
H2B1B2B3		547	540
	Absentee	61	61
	Provisional	33	32
	Blank	6	6
H2B1B2B3M1B4		148	146
	Absentee	21	20
	Provisional	7	7
	Blank	1	1

VOTE TOTALS

President	
PresidentC2 (Progressive)	290
PresidentC1 (Moderate)	267
PresidentC3 (Action)	118
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	11
Counted ballots	686
Balance	0

U.S. Senate	
USSenateC1 (Moderate)	334
USSenateC2 (Progressive)	331
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	21
Counted ballots	686
Balance	0
U.S. House	
USHouseC2 (Progressive)	246
USHouseC1 (Moderate)	211
USHouseC3 (Conservation)	208
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	21
Counted ballots	686
Balance	0
State Senate	
SSenateC2 (Progressive)	230
SSenateC1 (Moderate)	220
SSenateC3 (Conservation)	207
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	29
Counted ballots	686
Balance	0
State House #2	
SHouseD2C1 (Moderate)	269
SHouseD2C2 (Progressive)	266
SHouseD2C3 (Independent)	72
SHouseD2 Writein1 (write-in)	44
Invalid Writein (write-in)	2
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	33
Counted ballots	686
Balance	0
County Council	
CCouncilC07 (Moderate)	199
CCouncilC03	197
CCouncilC05 (Progressive)	126
CCouncil Writein1 (write-in)	114
CCouncilC01 (Moderate)	110
CCouncilC10 (Progressive)	106
CCouncilC02 (Progressive)	93
CCouncilC08 (Independent)	85
CCouncilC09 (Conservation)	81

CCouncilC06	73
CCouncilC04 (Conservation)	66
CCouncil Writein2 (write-in)	64
CCouncil Writein4 (write-in)	39
CCouncil Writein3 (write-in)	34
CCouncil Writein5 (write-in)	20
Invalid Writein (write-in)	11
Overvotes	560
Undervotes	766
Counted ballots	686
Balance	0
Ballot Initiative 1	
Yes	353
No	217
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	116
Counted ballots	686
Balance	0
Ballot Initiative 2	
No	303
Yes	280
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	103
Counted ballots	686
Balance	0
Ballot Initiative 3	
No	311
Yes	207
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	168
Counted ballots	686
Balance	0
Ballot Initiative 4	
Yes	60
No	52
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	34
Counted ballots	146
Balance	0
Muni City Council	
MCCouncilC2	68
MCCouncilC5	61
MCCouncilC4	37

MCCouncilC3	24
MCCouncilC1	8
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	94
Counted ballots	146
Balance	0

Report for context StateHouseD3 generated 2008-03-11 15:48:09-0400

BALLOT COUNTS

Configuration		Read	Counted
-----		----	-----
Total		739	731
	Absentee	93	92
	Provisional	44	44
	Blank	5	5
H3B1B2		739	731
	Absentee	93	92
	Provisional	44	44
	Blank	5	5

VOTE TOTALS

President	
PresidentC1 (Moderate)	305
PresidentC2 (Progressive)	276
PresidentC3 (Action)	140
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	10
Counted ballots	731
Balance	0

U.S. Senate	
USSenateC2 (Progressive)	366
USSenateC1 (Moderate)	351
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	14
Counted ballots	731
Balance	0

U.S. House	
USHouseC1 (Moderate)	243
USHouseC3 (Conservation)	233
USHouseC2 (Progressive)	230
Overvotes	0

Undervotes	25
Counted ballots	731
Balance	0
State Senate	
SSenateC2 (Progressive)	240
SSenateC1 (Moderate)	232
SSenateC3 (Conservation)	228
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	31
Counted ballots	731
Balance	0
State House #3	
SHouseD3 Writein1 (write-in)	266
SHouseD3C1 (Independent)	221
SHouseD3 Writein2 (write-in)	41
SHouseD3 Writein3 (write-in)	20
Invalid Writein (write-in)	14
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	169
Counted ballots	731
Balance	0
County Council	
CCouncilC03	207
CCouncilC07 (Moderate)	182
CCouncilC05 (Progressive)	141
CCouncil Writein1 (write-in)	131
CCouncilC01 (Moderate)	124
CCouncilC10 (Progressive)	121
CCouncilC06	101
CCouncilC02 (Progressive)	77
CCouncilC09 (Conservation)	77
CCouncilC08 (Independent)	73
CCouncilC04 (Conservation)	65
CCouncil Writein2 (write-in)	54
CCouncil Writein3 (write-in)	39
CCouncil Writein4 (write-in)	36
CCouncil Writein5 (write-in)	19
Invalid Writein (write-in)	13
Overvotes	652
Undervotes	812
Counted ballots	731
Balance	0
Ballot Initiative 1	
Yes	374

No	253
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	104
Counted ballots	731
Balance	0

Ballot Initiative 2	
No	315
Yes	305
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	111
Counted ballots	731

6.6.5 Municipality results

Report for context Municipality1 generated 2008-03-11 15:48:07-0400

BALLOT COUNTS

Configuration		Read	Counted
-----		----	-----
Total		235	233
	Absentee	32	31
	Provisional	13	13
	Blank	3	3
H1B1B2M1B4		87	87
	Absentee	11	11
	Provisional	6	6
	Blank	2	2
H2B1B2B3M1B4		148	146
	Absentee	21	20
	Provisional	7	7
	Blank	1	1

VOTE TOTALS

President	
PresidentC2 (Progressive)	92
PresidentC1 (Moderate)	82
PresidentC3 (Action)	51
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	8
Counted ballots	233

Balance	0
U.S. Senate	
USSenateC2 (Progressive)	113
USSenateC1 (Moderate)	110
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	10
Counted ballots	233
Balance	0
U.S. House	
USHouseC2 (Progressive)	90
USHouseC3 (Conservation)	67
USHouseC1 (Moderate)	66
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	10
Counted ballots	233
Balance	0
State Senate	
SSenateC3 (Conservation)	79
SSenateC1 (Moderate)	73
SSenateC2 (Progressive)	72
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	9
Counted ballots	233
Balance	0
State House #1	
SHouseD1C1 (Moderate)	31
SHouseD1C2 (Progressive)	26
SHouseD1C3 (Conservation)	20
SHouseD1 Writein1 (write-in)	3
SHouseD1 Writein2 (write-in)	3
Invalid Writein (write-in)	0
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	4
Counted ballots	87
Balance	0
State House #2	
SHouseD2C1 (Moderate)	61
SHouseD2C2 (Progressive)	58
SHouseD2C3 (Independent)	11
SHouseD2 Writein1 (write-in)	10
Invalid Writein (write-in)	1
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	5

Counted ballots	146
Balance	0
County Council	
CCouncilC07 (Moderate)	67
CCouncilC03	64
CCouncilC05 (Progressive)	51
CCouncilC09 (Conservation)	37
CCouncilC10 (Progressive)	37
CCouncil Writein1 (write-in)	37
CCouncilC01 (Moderate)	33
CCouncilC08 (Independent)	29
CCouncilC02 (Progressive)	26
CCouncilC04 (Conservation)	23
CCouncilC06	22
CCouncil Writein2 (write-in)	20
CCouncil Writein4 (write-in)	12
CCouncil Writein3 (write-in)	8
CCouncil Writein5 (write-in)	6
Invalid Writein (write-in)	5
Overvotes	208
Undervotes	247
Counted ballots	233
Balance	0
Ballot Initiative 1	
Yes	119
No	75
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	39
Counted ballots	233
Balance	0
Ballot Initiative 2	
Yes	103
No	96
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	34
Counted ballots	233
Balance	0
Ballot Initiative 3	
No	69
Yes	48
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	29
Counted ballots	146
Balance	0

Ballot Initiative 4	
Yes	93
No	86
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	54
Counted ballots	233
Balance	0
Muni City Council	
MCCouncilC2	115
MCCouncilC5	91
MCCouncilC4	65
MCCouncilC3	34
MCCouncilC1	13
Overvotes	0
Undervotes	148
Counted ballots	233
Balance	0

6.7 Conclusion

Any person interested in simulating potential results of a specific election and testing voting systems for use in that election may follow the procedure described in this section to generate sample ballots. This procedure helps to identify the features of a specific election that are relevant under the logic model of the VVSG and provides guidance in representing those features in the abstract and physical models of Votetest. The database representation can then be augmented with probability distributions that are most relevant to the local election and sample ballots generated.

The sample ballots can be input to the voting system in use for the local election to verify that those systems operate as expected for that election. In addition, Votetest reporting results for the same sample ballots can be used to verify that the voting system being tested produces correct results for that election as required by the VVSG.

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