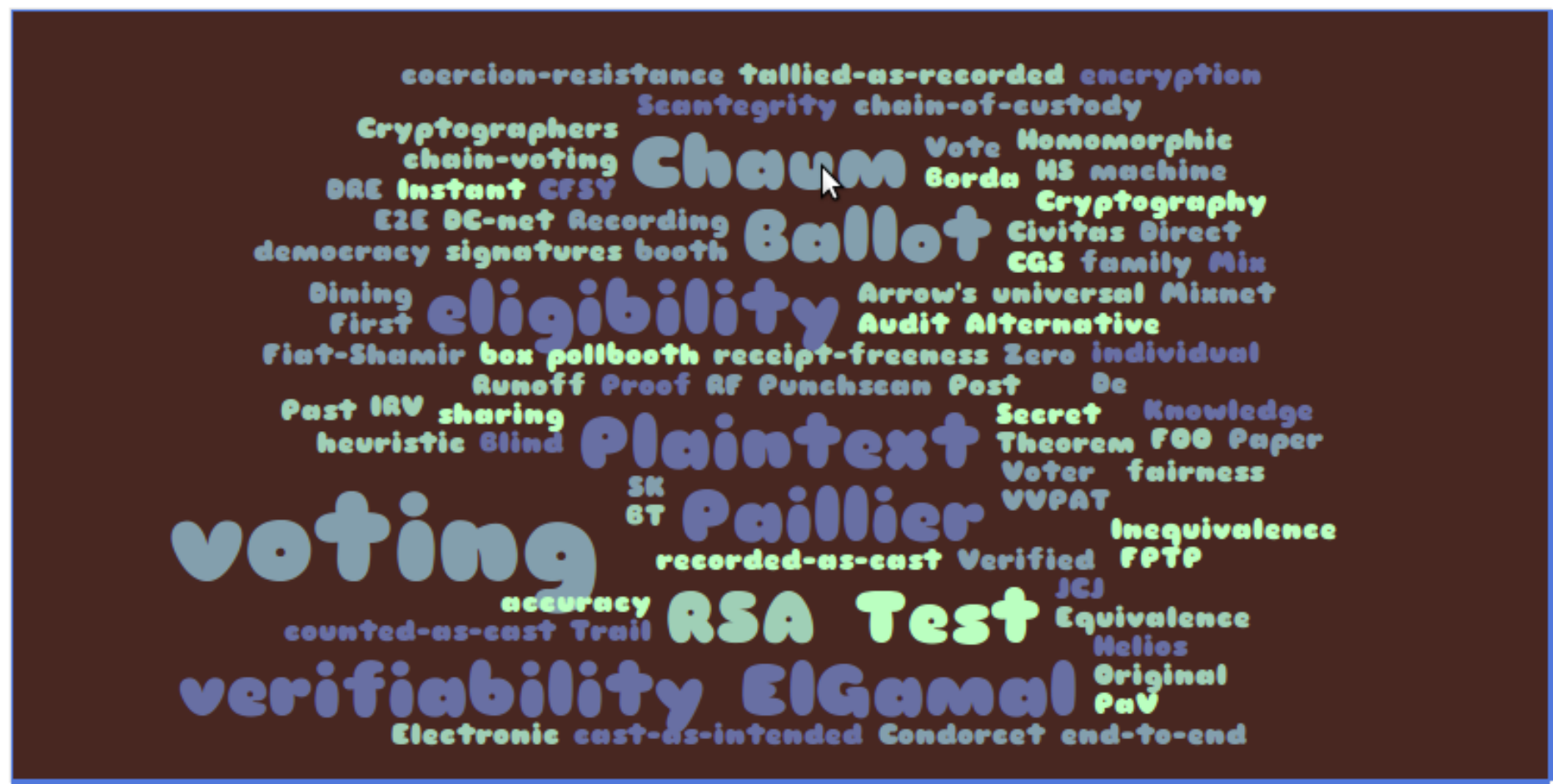


A Glossary of Voting Terminology

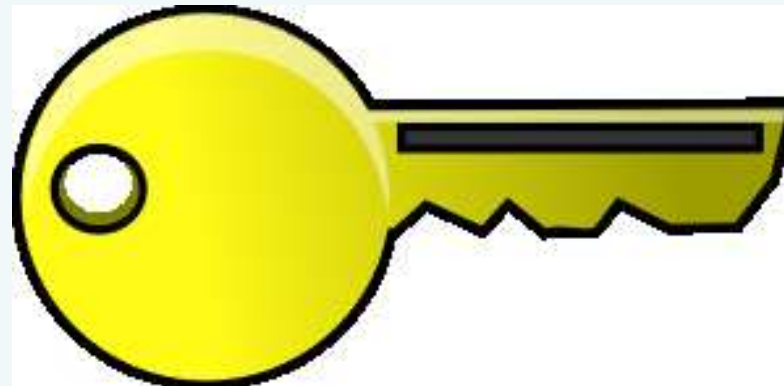
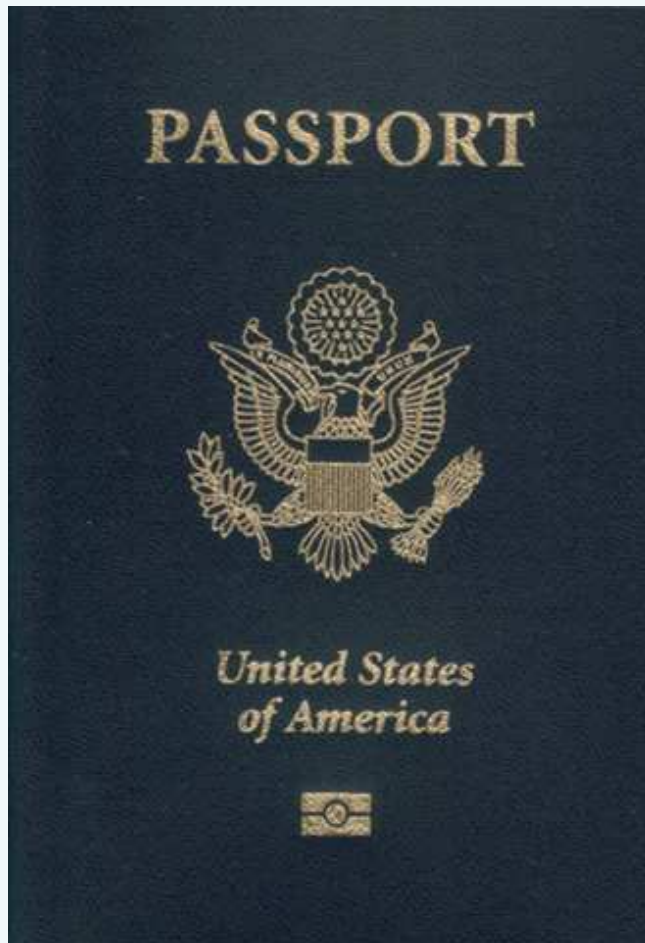




- Terms from actual elections
- Requirements
- Attacks
- Cryptography
- Determining the winner
- Some academic systems of renown



- Voter credentials





Actual election terminology

■ Ballot

Vote for one option.

- Joe Smith
- John Citizen
- Jane Doe
- Fred Rubble
- Mary Hill

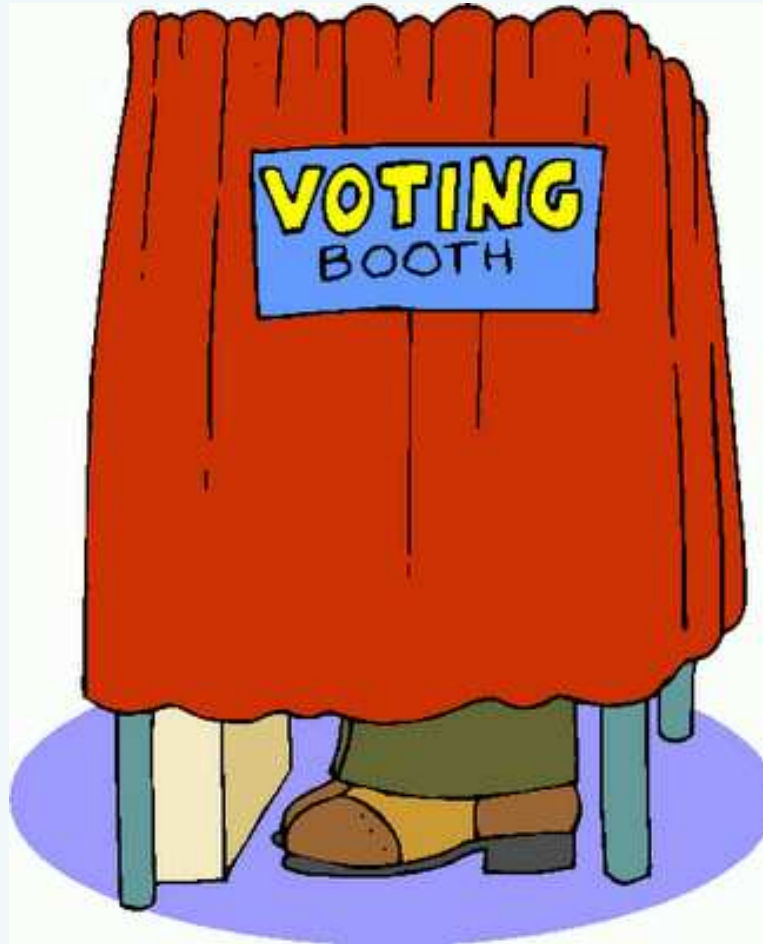


Actual election terminology

- Ballot box



- Booth / Voting Booth / Pollbooth





Actual election terminology

- DRE = **D**irect **R**ecording **E**lectronic (voting machine)



Diebold (USA)

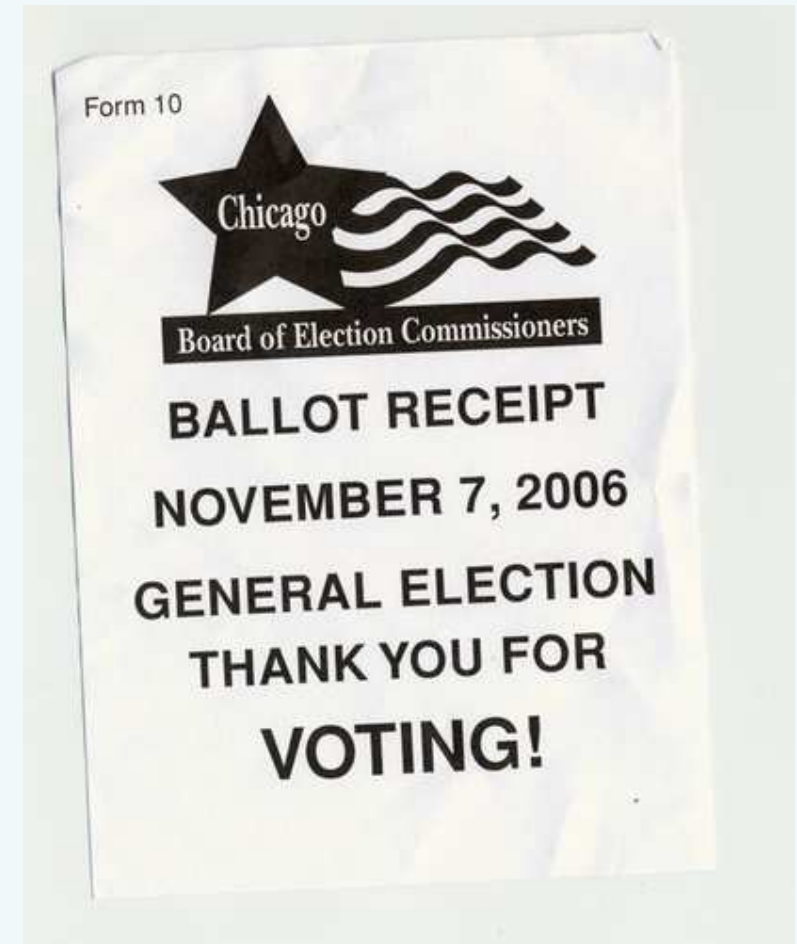


Nedap (NL)



Actual election terminology

- VVPAT = **V**oter **V**erified **P**aper **A**udit **T**rail





Actual election terminology

- HAVA = **H**elp **A**merica **V**ote **A**ct



- chain of custody





■ **eligibility**

only individuals belonging to the group may vote.

■ **democracy**

only eligible voters may vote, and they may only vote once.

■ **accuracy**

- result depends on *all* cast votes,
- result depends on *nothing more* than cast votes,
- result depends on cast votes *as they were cast*.

■ **fairness**

no intermediate results.



- **universal verifiability**

given the set of cast votes, anyone can verify that the announced result is correct.

- **individual verifiability**

a voter can verify that her vote counts for the correct candidate.

- **eligibility verifiability**

anyone can verify that the set of cast votes originates only from eligible voters.



- **anonymity**

no observer can learn how a voter voted.

- **receipt-freeness**

the voter cannot prove how she voted.

- **coercion-resistance (JCJ05)**

receipt-freeness + resistance to:

- forced randomised voting,
- forced abstention,
- voting in the voter's stead.



End-to-end verifiability:

- **cast-as-intended** a voter can verify that her input to the process matches her intent.
- **recorded-as-cast** a voter can verify that the record of her vote matches what she gave as input.
- **tallied-as-recorded** anyone can verify that the announced result matches the public records of votes cast.
- **counted-as-cast** a voter can verify that her vote counts in favour of the candidate for whom she cast it.

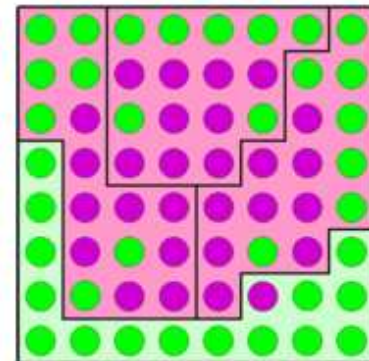
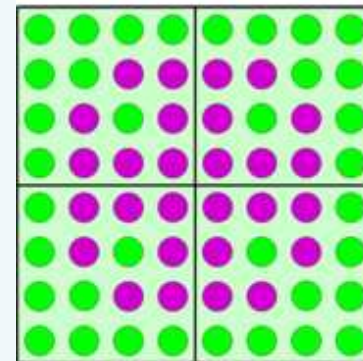
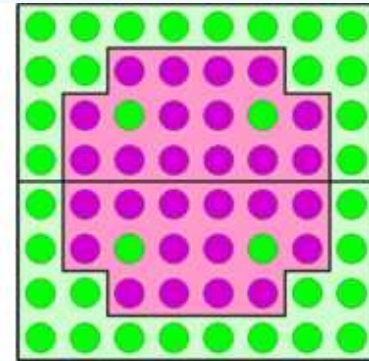
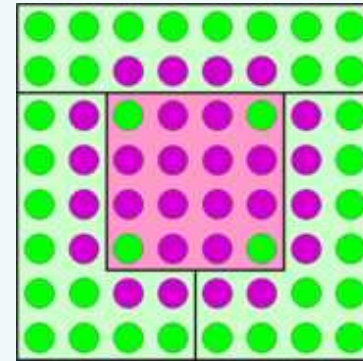
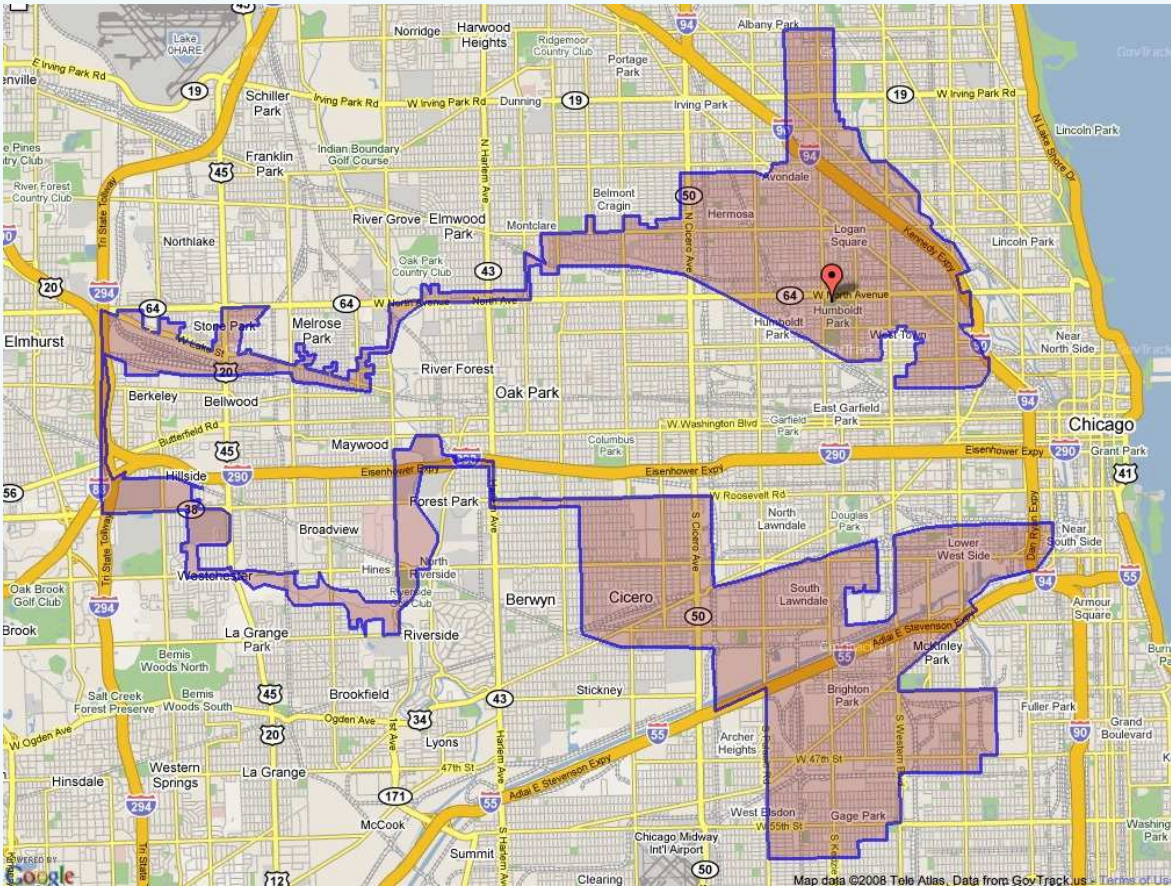


- ItalianLuxembourgian attack.
- chain voting.

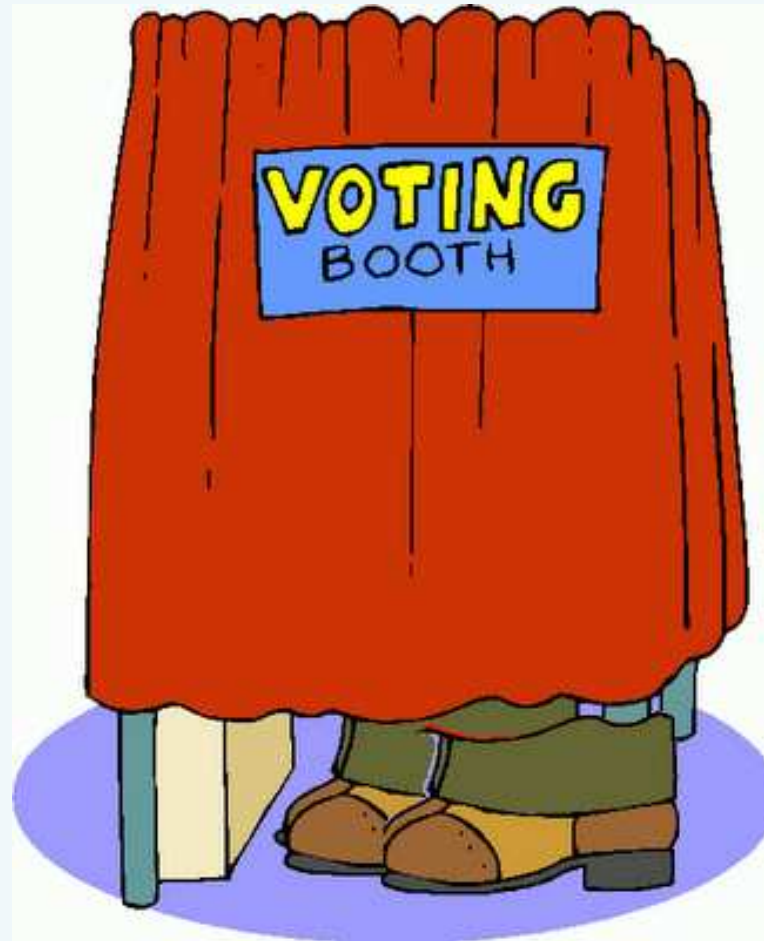


Attacks

■ gerrymandering.



- Family voting.





- chain voting.



- blind signatures:

$$deblind(sign_A(blind(msg, k))) = sign_A(msg).$$

- homomorphic encryption:

$$enc(msg_a, k) \otimes enc(msg_b, k) = enc(msg_a \oplus msg_b, k).$$

- RSA78
- ElGamal85
- Paillier99
- ...



- commitments.

- proofs:
 - (interactive) Zero Knowledge Proof (ZKP)
 - Designated Verifier Proofs (DVP)

- Fiat-Shamir heuristic:
Make interactive proofs non-interactive.



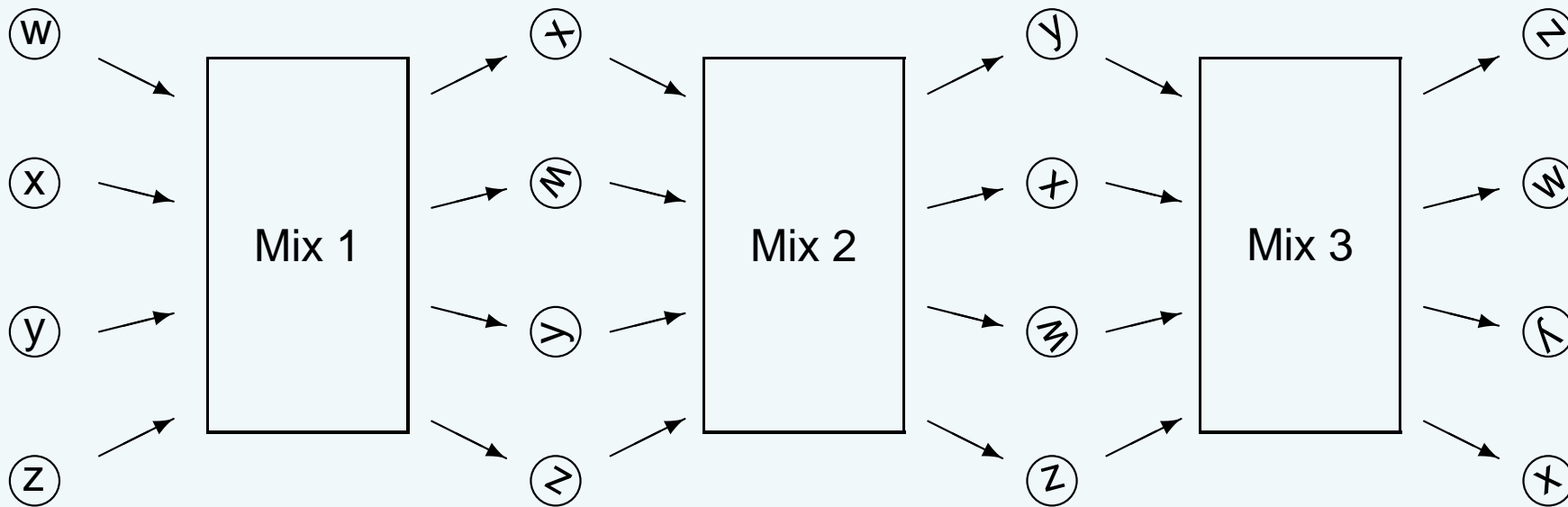
- Plaintext Equivalence Test:

$$enc(msg_a, k) \stackrel{?}{=} enc(msg_b, k).$$

- Plaintext Inequivalence Test:

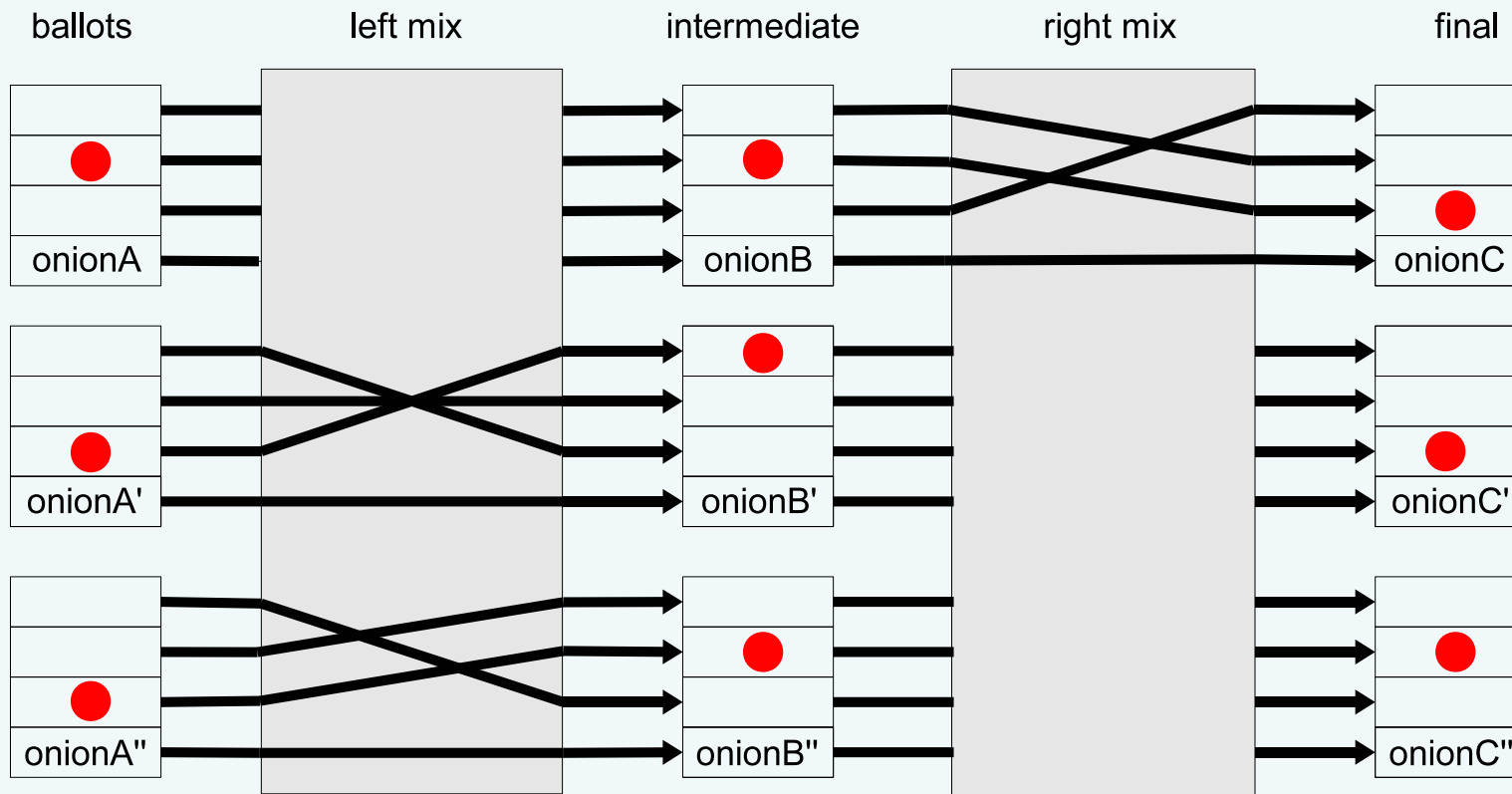
$$enc(msg_a, k) \stackrel{?}{<} enc(msg_b, k).$$

■ Mixnets



— adapted from [HS00]

- Randomized Partial Auditing / Checking [JJR02]





- Plurality voting (single winner)
- FPTP = **F**irst **P**ast **T**he **P**ost
winner = candidate with most votes.
- Instant Runoff / Alternative Vote
- Approval voting
- Range voting
- Condorcet
Winner = pairwise most preferred candidate.
- Borda count
rank candidates, most preferred wins.



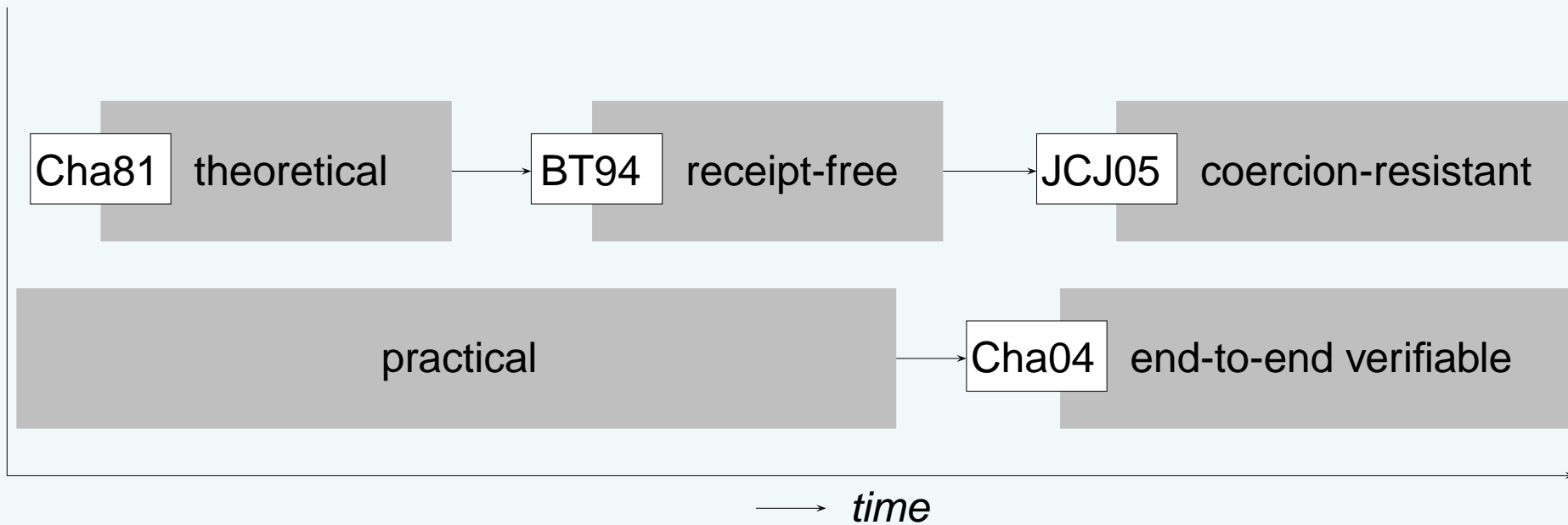
■ Arrow's Theorem

No system such that:

- if every voter prefers A to B , then the group prefers A to B .
- if no voter's preference between A and B is changed if C is added, then the group's preference between A and B also remains unchanged.
- no single voter can determine the group's preference.



Some influential systems



Theoretical:

- **Chaum81**
- FOO92
- CFSY96
- CGS97
- Helios

RF / CR:

- **BT94**
- SK95
- HS00
- JCJ05
- Civitas

End-to-end:

- Chaum04
- Prêt à Voter
- Punchscan
- Scantegrity (I, II)
- Code Voting



Done!

Thanks for your attention!