

## Glossary

<b>Acceptance Testing</b>	Examination of a voting system and its components by the purchasing election authority (usually in a simulated-use environment) to validate performance of delivered units in accordance with procurement requirements, and to validate that the delivered system is, in fact, the certified or qualified system purchased.
<b>Accreditation</b>	Formal recognition that a laboratory is competent to carry out specific tests or calibrations.
<b>Buffer Overflow</b>	Writing outside the bounds of a block of allocated memory that can corrupt data, crash the program, or cause the execution of malicious code.
<b>Catastrophic System Failure</b>	Total loss of function or functions, such as the loss or unrecoverable corruption of voting data or the failure of an on-board battery of volatile memory.
<b>Certification</b>	Procedure by which a third party gives written assurance that a product, process or service conforms to specified requirements.
<b>Certification Testing</b>	Testing performed under either national or state certification processes to verify voting system conformance to requirements.
<b>Configuration Identification</b>	Element of configuration management, consisting of identifying the configuration items for a system and recording their functional and physical characteristics in technical documentation.
<b>Configuration Management Assessment</b>	Document detailing the process for identifying, controlling and managing various released items (code, hardware, documentation).
<b>Conformance Testing</b>	Process of testing an implementation against the requirements specified in one or more standards. The outcomes of a conformance test are generally a pass or fail result, possibly including reports of problems encountered during the execution.
<b>Direct Record Electronic (DRE) Voting System</b>	Voting system that records votes by means of a ballot display provided with mechanical or electro-optical components that can be actuated by the voter, that processes the data by means of a computer program, and that records voting data and cast vote records in internal and/or external memory components. It produces a tabulation of the voting data stored in a removable memory component and/or in printed copy.
<b>DRE-VVPAT</b>	DRE voting system containing Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail capability. See also Direct Record Electronic Voting System and Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail.
<b>EAC</b>	Election Assistance Commission ( <a href="http://www.eac.gov">www.eac.gov</a> ).
<b>EMP</b>	Election Media Processor: A device to load the election results from several DRE memory cards at a time to the server with the Election Management System for tabulation
<b>Election Management</b>	Set of processing functions and databases within a voting system that define, develop and maintain election databases, perform election definition and

<b>System</b>	setup functions, format ballots, count votes, consolidate and report results, and maintain audit trails.
<b>Electronic Voting Machine</b>	Any system that utilizes an electronic component. Term is generally used to refer to DREs.
<b>Firmware</b>	Computer programs (software) stored in read-only memory (ROM) devices embedded in the system and not capable of being altered during system operation.
<b>Functional Configuration Audit (FCA)</b>	Exhaustive verification of every system function and combination of functions cited in the vendor's documentation. The FCA verifies the accuracy and completeness of the system's Voter Manual, Operations Procedures, Maintenance Procedures, and Diagnostic Testing Procedures.
<b>Fuzzing</b>	Fuzz testing or Fuzzing is a Black Box software testing technique, which basically consists in finding implementation bugs using malformed/semi-malformed data injection in an automated fashion.
<b>Hash</b>	Algorithm that maps a bit string of arbitrary length to a fixed-length bit string. Approved hash functions satisfy the following properties: (a) it is computationally infeasible to find any input that maps to any prespecified output, and (b) it is computationally infeasible to find any two distinct inputs that map to the same output.
<b>HAVA</b>	Help America Vote Act of 2002, codified at 42U.S.C. GIS301-15545
<b>Independent Testing Authority (ITA)</b>	Deprecated, replaced by Voting System Testing Laboratory. Prior usage referred to independent testing organizations certified by the National Association of State Election Directors (NASSED) to perform voting system qualification testing.
<b>Integrity</b>	(1) Prevention of unauthorized modification of information. (2) Guarding against improper information modification or destruction, and ensuring information non-repudiation and authenticity.
<b>Logic and Accuracy Testing (L&amp;A Testing)</b>	Testing of the tabulator setups of a new election definition to ensure that the content correctly reflects the election being held (i.e., contests, candidates, number to be elected, ballot styles, etc.) and that all voting positions can be voted for the maximum number of eligible candidates and that results are accurately tabulated and reported.
<b>Malware</b>	Malicious programming.
<b>PCMCIA</b>	<b>Personal Computer Memory Card International Association</b> A removable computer storage device used in some voting systems to store ballot and voting information from the voting machine to be transferred to the election management system. <b>DRE Memory Card</b>
<b>Physical Configuration Audit (PCA)</b>	Inspection by a test lab that compares the voting system components submitted for certification testing to the vendor's technical documentation and confirms that the documentation submitted meets the requirements of the Guidelines. Includes witnessing of the building of the executable system to ensure that the release is built from the tested components.

<b>Privacy</b>	Preventing other parties from knowing how a voter voted.
<b>Risk Assessment</b>	Process of identifying the risks to system security and determining the probability of occurrence, the resulting impact, and safeguards that would mitigate this impact.
<b>Source Code</b>	Declarations, instructions, functions, loops, and other statements that tell the program how to function.
<b>Standard</b>	Document established by consensus and approved by a recognized body that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context.
<b>Technical Data Package (TDP)</b>	Vendor documentation relating to the voting system required to be submitted with the system as a precondition of certification testing.
<b>Test</b>	Technical operation that consists of the determination of one or more characteristics of a given product, process or service according to a specified procedure.
<b>Usability</b>	Effectiveness, efficiency and satisfaction with which a specified set of users can achieve a specified set of tasks in a particular environment. Usability in the context of voting system standards refers to voters being able to cast valid votes as they intended quickly, without errors, and with confidence that their ballot choices were recorded correctly. Also refers to the usability of the setup, operation and maintenance of voting equipment for the election by poll workers and election administrators.
<b>Validation</b>	Process of evaluating a system or component during or at the end of the development process to determine whether it satisfies specified requirements.
<b>Voter-Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)</b>	Human-readable printed record of all of a voter's selections presented to the voter to view and check for accuracy.
<b>Voting Operations Procedures</b>	Ordered steps that election personnel, poll workers or voters follow for their respective activities related to voting equipment.
<b>Voting System</b>	The integrated mechanical, electromechanical, or electronic equipment and software required to program, control, and support the equipment that is used to define ballots; to cast and count votes; to report and/or display election results; and to maintain and produce all audit trail information. It additionally includes the associated documentation used to operate the system, maintain the system, identify system components and their versions, test the system during its development and maintenance, maintain records of system errors and defects, and determine specific changes made after system certification.