

Polling process use case

1. The voter receives a polling card by mail
2. The voter arrives at a polling station and gets in line (any polling table)
3. The voter approaches a polling table
4. The voting card is handed to the election official at the given polling table.
5. The election official attempts to scan the polling card.
 - a. If the voter has not yet been registered, his personal information is shown on the screen. The official is forced to either verify the card or cancel the process. The official cannot scan another card before he has made a choice.
 - b. If the voter has already been registered, his personal information is shown (as in 5.a). An additional message dialogue appears and the election official must confirm this dialogue to be able to start registering polling cards again. The election official verifies that the information on screen corresponds to the polling card.
 - c. If the information on the screen does not match the card, then the election official can (via the user interface) cancel the process and try to scan the polling card again.
 - d. If the information on the screen matches the polling card the election official can (via the user interface) confirm the voter and hand the ballot to the voter.
 - e. If the election official by a mistake confirms a polling card that does not match the voters personal information and realises this, the 'Handling of errors and *non-conformities*' process starts.
6. The voter leaves the polling station.

Handling of errors and non-conformities

At all polling stations a responsible for the polling station acts as an administrator and has an administrator password for the system.

1. An incident where a polling card has been registered by a mistake is registered.
2. The administrator types in his administrator password to unlock the polling table where the mistake has happened.
3. The administrator can unregister the polling card by clicking on a unregister button.
4. The polling card is released and can be used again.