# ☑ Low-Level Design (LLD) – Simple Voting System

Difficulty Level: Basic | Total Marks: 20

Standards Followed: 4 Functions | 4 Visible Test Cases | 2 Hidden Test Cases

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# Summary of Corrections (Based on SME Feedback)

- Used NumPy arrays to store and validate vote IDs.
- ② Added vote count using np.unique with return\_counts=True.
- ② Winner determined by highest count index.
- ② All validation checks ensure numeric-only input.
- Standardized input/output structure.

# Concepts Tested

- ? NumPy Array Creation
- Unique Element Counting
- Prequency-based Winner Detection
- Input Validation

### **?** Problem Statement

Count votes for multiple candidates and determine the winner using NumPy arrays.

### Operations

## 1. Create Vote Array

Creates a NumPy array from vote IDs.

Function Prototype:

def create\_vote\_array(vote\_ids: list) -> np.ndarray

② Example Input:

[1, 2, 2, 3]

Expected Output:

[1, 2, 2, 3]

Implementation Flow:

- Convert list to np.ndarray
- Return array

#### 2. Count Votes Per Candidate

Counts number of votes per candidate.

Function Prototype:

def count\_votes\_per\_candidate(vote\_array: np.ndarray) -> np.ndarray

② Example Input:

[1, 2, 2, 3]

Expected Output:

[1, 2, 1]

Implementation Flow:

- Use np.unique with return\_counts
- Return counts array

#### 3. Determine Winner

Returns candidate with highest votes.

Function Prototype:

def determine\_winner(vote\_array: np.ndarray) -> int

② Example Input:

[1, 2, 2, 3]

Expected Output:

2

Implementation Flow:

- Use np.unique to count
- Use np.argmax to identify winner

### 4. Validate Vote Array

Checks that input array has only integers 1–5.

**Function Prototype:** 

def validate vote array(vote array: np.ndarray) -> bool

② Example Input:

[1, 2, 2, 3]

② Expected Output:

True

Implementation Flow:

- Check type and range
- Return boolean

# **Implementation Code**

import numpy as np

def create\_vote\_array(vote\_ids: list) -> np.ndarray:

```
Converts a list of vote IDs into a NumPy array.
111111
  # Convert the vote_ids list into a NumPy array using np.array()
  # Make sure to set dtype to int
  pass
def count_votes_per_candidate(vote_array: np.ndarray) -> np.ndarray:
  Counts the number of votes received by each candidate.
  .....
  # Use np.unique() with return_counts=True
  # Return only the counts of each candidate
  pass
def determine_winner(vote_array: np.ndarray) -> int:
  Determines the winner (candidate with the most votes).
  111111
  # Use np.unique() to get candidate IDs and their counts
  # Use np.argmax() on counts to find the index of the highest count
  # Return the corresponding candidate ID
  pass
def validate_vote_array(vote_array: np.ndarray) -> bool:
Validates if the vote array contains only integers from 1 to 5.
  111111
  # Check if all values are integers
```

# Use NumPy condition to check if all values are within range 1 to 5

# Return True if valid, otherwise False

pass

## Test Cases and Marks Allocation

Test Ca	ase ID Description	Associated Function	Marks
TC1	Create vote array	create_vote_array	2.5
TC2	Count votes cou	nt_votes_per_candidate	2.5
TC3	Determine winner	determine_winner	2.5
TC4	Validate vote input	validate_vote_array	2.5
HTC1	Edge vote count	determine_winner	2.5
HTC2	Invalid vote range	validate_vote_array	2.5

# ☑ Visible Test Cases (4)

TC1: Create Vote Array

Input: [1, 2, 2, 3]

② Expected Output: [1, 2, 2, 3]

TC2: Vote Counts

Input: [1, 2, 2, 3]

Expected Output: [1, 2, 1]

TC3: Winner Detection
Input: [1, 2, 2, 3]
Expected Output: 2

TC4: Validation
Input: [1, 2, 3]

Expected Output: True

## Hidden Test Cases (2)

HTC1: Winner Edge Tie

Input: [1, 2, 1, 2]

Expected Output: 1 or 2

HTC2: Invalid Vote Detected

2 Input: [0, 6]

Expected Output: False