

Core features

Very detailed modelling of the real world Domain

- Differentiation between Briefwahl and Direktwahl
- Minority parties
- Collection of anonymous statistical data (age, gender) of the votes

Performant pure SQL queries

- No PLpgSQL for the evaluation queries
- PLpgSQL is used for convenience functions for initializing an election (initializeHasVoted, generate_new_pins)

On INSERT aggregation of votes using triggers

- Aggregation happens directly on INSERT of a Stimmzettel using triggers that increment the number of votes in aggregation tables.
- Aggregation tables at different levels exist (Wahlbezirk, Wahlkreis, Federal State)

Archiving of previous elections

- Dedicated archive tables
- No re-calculation required, thus higher performance
- Most data must only be stored for the current election (Stimmzettel, CitizenRegistration etc.), reducing the necessary size of the database.

Open Source Technology only

- Node as server
- Postgres as database
- No dependency to commercial products and thus companies
- High level of transparency

High accessibility of the frontend

- Partially following the W3Cs Web Content Accessibility Guidelines
- JavaScript is not a requirement
- Screen Reader capable
- Scalable by user preferences (by using relative units only)