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W3c accessibility guidelines checklist

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The WCAG 2.0 (Web Content Accessibility Guidelines) checklist is developed by WebAIM, and is its interpretation of the WCAG 2.0 guidelines and success criteria. Unlike the WCAG 2.0 checklist, the guidelines cover a wide range of web content, and are not technology-specific. The checklist provided here offers recommended techniques for implementing HTML-related principles for WCAG 2.0 conformity. The checklist uses P.O.U.R. (Perceivable, Operable, Understandable, and Robust) to categorize the different accessibility elements. Following the recommendation of this checklist it is recommended to ensure that your HTML-based web applications conform to the WCAG 2.0 guidelines. WCAG 2.0 Related Resources checklist for a website to be accessible to users with multiple disabilities must conform to the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG). Ensuring that your web content adheres to these internationally recognized standards will provide a better experience for all users, not just people with disabilities. Below is a checklist of some of the most common things to look for in order to fit WCAG 2.0 and WCAG 2.1. Prioritize simplicity and ease of consumption when creating content so that they do not sacrifice information or structure. Provide text alternatives for visual images that communicate relevant information. Provide subtitles or audio description for videos and audio. Make sure the content is fully accessible using only one keyboard. Offer bookmarks or other helpers to help users understand where they are throughout the experience and find what they need to avoid designs that are known to cause seizures. Programmatically determine the language of the page. Include identification of form entry errors and description in text format. Use clean markup languages - elements with start and end tags and are properly indifying. Maintain unique identifiers and attributes. Enable re-flow so that a user doesn't need to scroll in two dimensions after expanding the text. Use a 3:1 color contrast ratio for text. Try our free WCAG website accessibility scan. Scan top WCAG errors on your website with a free web accessibility scan. Fill out the form below to get started. The web content accessibility guidelines 2.0 checklist serves as an appendix to the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0 [WCAG20]. Lists all WCAG 2.0 success criteria in a checklist. It provides the level of each success criteria, as well as a link to WCAG 2.0 for more information for each success criteria. For many the checklist provides a quick reference and overview of information in WCAG 2.0. This section describes the status of this document at the time of publication. Other documents may overwrite this document. A list of current W3C publications and the latest revision of this technical report can be found in the W3C Technical Reports index on . This is a first public W3C draft of the WCAG 2.0 checklists. 2.0. as a draft work does not imply the approval of the W3C membership. This is a draft document and can be updated, replaced or deprecated by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to cite this document as different from the ongoing work. This document will be published as a W3C recommendation by the time WCAG 2.0 becomes a W3C recommendation. Since the checklist is essential for many people's use of WCAG 2.0, the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines Working Group (WCAG WG) encourages feedback on this Work Draft. In particular, is the information presented clearly? Is this format an effective tool to help determine compliance with WCAG 2.0? Please use the WCAG 2.0 checklist to review a site and provide feedback on the checklist utility for a review process. Please send feedback about this document to public-comments-wcag20@w3.org. The files on this list are publicly available. WG WCAG mailing list files are also publicly available. This document was produced under the W3C Patent Policy of 5 February 2004. The Working Group maintains a public list of patent disclosures relevant to this document; this page also includes instructions for disclosing [and excluding] a patent. A person who has real knowledge of a patent that the individual believes contains Essential Claim(s) regarding this specification must disclose the information in accordance with Article 6 of the W3C Patent Policy. In section 4 of the W3C Patent Policy, participants of the Working Group have 150 days from the date of the title page of this document to exclude essential claims of W3C RF licensing requirements with respect to this documentary series. Exclusions are with respect to the exclusion reference document, defined by the W3C Patent Policy as the latest version of a document in this series that is published no later than 90 days after the cover date of this document. This document has been prepared as part of the W3C Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI). The objectives of the WG WG are discussed in the letter of the Working Group. WCAG WG is part of the WAI Technical Activity. Note: To reduce the length of this document, no regulatory information about success criteria appears in the checklist below. See the guidelines document for additional information. Level 1 success criteria: achieve a minimum level of accessibility through markup, scripting or other technologies that interact or allow access through user agents, including assistive technologies. It can reasonably be applied to all web resources. Level 2 success criteria: Achieve an improved level of accessibility through one or both: markup, scripts, or others that interact or allow access through user agents, including content design assistance technologies and presentation can be reasonably applied to all web resources. Level 3 success criteria: achieving additional accessibility improvements with disabilities. They are not applicable to all web resources. Key features: incorporates WCAG 2.1, January 1, 2020 adoption. This is version 7.1 of the IBM Accessibility Checklist. It was released on June 23, 2019 and officially replaced IBM Accessibility Checklist - Version 7.0 on January 1, 2020. Version 7.1 incorporates the new requirements introduced in the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.1, published by the World Wide Web Consortium as a recommended standard in June 2018. See the impact analysis of how the requirements for previous checklists have changed. Like version 7.0, this Unified Checklist and its control pages ensure that the products comply with revised U.S. Section 508 standards. It also captures the additional requirements necessary to comply with the European standard EN 301 549 V2.1.2. The Changes Summary lists all substantial modifications to the 7.x checklist since its release. Each section of checklist indicates whether it is relevant to the web (Web), non-web software (SW) or technical support documentation (Doc). Review the IBM Accessibility Checklist for more information. WCAG 2.1* = New WCAG 2.1 checkpoint Contents WCAG 2.0/2.1 Web CONTROL POINTS SW Doc: These checkpoints apply to all electronic content, whether web or non-web software or documentation, except N/A markups for non-web documents and software. Checkpoints marked by WCAG 2.1* indicate additions not required to meet WCAG 2.0. 1.1.1 Content without text. Any non-text content presented to the user has a text alternative that serves the equivalent purpose. (Level A) 1.2.1 Audio and video only (Prerecorded) only. For prerecorded audio or video-only media, an alternative provides equivalent information. (Level A) 1.2.2 Subtitles (Prerecorded). Captions are provided for all prerecorded audio content on synchronized media. (Level A) 1.2.3 Audio description or Alternative Media (Prerecorded). An alternative is provided for time-based media or audio description of prerecorded video content for synchronized media. (Level A) 1.2.4 Subtitles (live). Captions are provided for all live audio content on synchronized media. (Level AA) 1.2.5 Audio Description (prerecorded). An audio description is provided for all prerecorded video content on synchronized media. (Level AA) 1.3.1 Information and relationships. The information, structure and relationships transmitted through the presentation can be determined programmatically or available in text. (Level A) Significant sequence 1.3.2. When the sequence in which the content is presented affects its meaning, a sequence can be programmatically determined correct reading. (Level A) sensory characteristics 1.3.3. The instructions provided for understanding and operating content are not solely based on sensory characteristics of components such as shape, size, visual location, orientation or sound. (Level A) 1.3.4 Orientation. Content does not restrict its viewing and operation to a single view orientation, such as portrait or landscape. (Level AA) WCAG 2.1* 1.3.5 1.3.5 Purpose of entry. The purpose of each input field that collects information about the user can be programmatically determined when the field serves a common purpose. (Level AA) WCAG 2.1* 1.4.1 Color usage. Color is not used as the only visual means of transmitting information, indicating an action, causing a response, or distinguishing a visual element. (Level A) 1.4.2 Audio Control. If any audio is played automatically for more than 3 seconds, either a device is available to stop or stop the audio, or a device is available to control the audio volume regardless of the overall level of system volume. (Level AA) 1.4.3 Contrast (minimum). The visual presentation of text and text images has a contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1, with a 3:1 ratio for large-scale text. (Level AA) 1.4.4 Resizing Text. The text can be resized without assistive technology up to 200 percent without loss of content or functionality. (Level AA) 1.4.5 Text images. If the technologies used can achieve visual presentation, the text is used to transmit information instead of text images. (Level AA) 1.4.10 Reflow. The content can return to flow without loss of information or functionality, and without requiring two-dimensional displacement. (Level AA) WCAG 2.1* 1.4.11 Contrast without text. The parts of the graphic objects needed to understand the content, and the visual information needed to identify UI components and states, have a contrast ratio of at least 3:1 against adjacent colors. (Level AA) WCAG 2.1* 1.4.12 Text Spacing. There is no loss of content or functionality when users change the spacing of letters, words and paragraphs, as well as the height of the line. (Level AA) WCAG 2.1* 1.4.13 Contents in Hover or Focus. When scroll or focus actions cause additional content to become visible and hidden, additional content can be discarded, moved, and persistent. (Level AA) WCAG Keyboard 2.1* 2.1.1. All content functionality is operable through a keyboard interface without requiring specific time for individual keystrokes. (Level A) 2.1.2 No keyboard trap. If the keyboard focus can be moved to a component using a keyboard interface, then the focus can be shifted away from that component using only a keyboard interface, and, if it requires more than unso modified arrow or tab keys or other standard output methods, the user is advised to move away from the method to move focus. (Level A) Character Key Shortcuts 2.1.4. If only one keyboard shortcut is implemented using font, punctuation, number, or symbol characters, the shortcut can be disabled, reappplied, or focus-only. (Level A) WCAG 2.1* 2.2.1 Time Adjustable. For each time limit defined by the content, the user can adjust or extend the limit. (Level A) 2.2.2 Pause, Stop, Hide. To automatically move, blink, move, or update information, the user can pause, stop, or hide, or control the update frequency. (Level A) 2.3.1 Three flashes or below the threshold. The content contains nothing that blinks more than three times in any second period, or flash is below the general flash and flash red thresholds. (Level A) 2.4.1 Bypass blocks. A mechanism is available to prevent content blocks that are repeated on multiple web pages. (Level A) N/A for non-web documents and software 2.4.2 Page titled. Web pages, non-web documents and software have titles describing the subject or purpose. (Level A) Focus Order 2.4.3. If content can be navigated sequentially and navigation sequences affect meaning or operation, centered components receive focus in an order that preserves meaning and operability. (Level A) 2.4.4 Link purpose (in context). The purpose of each link can be determined only from the link text or from the link text along with its given programmatic link context. (Level A) 2.4.5 Multiple ways. More than one way is available to locate a web page within a web page set, except when the web page is the result of a process. (Level AA) N/A for non-web documents and software 2.4.6 Headings and Tags. Headings and tags describe the subject or purpose. (Level AA) 2.4.7 Visible Focus. Any operable keyboard user interface has a mode of operation where the keyboard focus indicator is visible. (Level AA) 2.5.1 Pointer gestures. All functionalities that use multipoint or path-based gestures for the operation can be operated with a single pointer without a path-based gesture. (Level A) WCAG 2.1* 2.5.2 Pointer Cancellation. For functionality that can be operated with a single pointer, the function completion is in the top event with the ability to abort, undo or reverse the result. (Level A) WCAG 2.1* 2.5.3 Label on behalf. For UI components with labels that include text or text images, the accessible name contains the text that is visually presented. (Level A) WCAG 2.1* 2.5.4 Moving performance. Moving functionality can also be operated by user interface components, and the motion trigger can be disabled. (Level A) WCAG 2.1* 3.1.1 Page language. The default human language of web pages, non-web documents or software can be programmatically determined. (Level A) 3.1.2 Language of the parties. The human language of each passage or phrase in the content can be programmatically determined. (Level AA) 3.2.1 in focus. When any component receives focus, it does not initiate a context change. (Level A) 3.2.2 in input. Changing the settings for any UI component do not automatically cause a context change unless the user has been warned of the behavior before using the component. (Level A) Consistent Navigation 3.2.3. The navigation mechanisms that are repeated on various web pages within a set of web pages occur in same relative order each time they are repeated, unless the user initiates a change. (Level AA) N/A for non-web documents and software 3.2.4 Consistent identification. Components that have the same functionality within a set of web pages are constantly identified. (Level AA) N/A for document and software error identification 3.3.1. If an input error is automatically detected, the item that is in error is identified and the error is described to the user in text. (Level A) Tags or instructions 3.3.2. Tags or instructions are provided when content requires user input. (Level A) 3.3.3 Error Suggestion. If an input error is automatically detected and proffering suggestions are known, suggestions are provided to the user, unless it jeopardizes the security or purpose of the content. (Level AA) 3.3.4 Error prevention (Legal, Financial, Data). In order for legal commitments or financial transactions to occur for the user, modifying or deleting user-controlling data on data storage systems or sending user test responses, the user can reverse, correct, or confirm the action. In content implemented using markup languages, elements have complete start and end tags, elements are nested according to their specifications, items do not contain duplicate attributes, and identifiers are unique, except when specifications allow for these features. (Level A) 4.1.2 Name, Function, Value. For all UI components (including but not limited to: form elements, links, and script-generated components), the name and function can be programmatically determined; states, properties and values that the user can set; and notification of changes to these elements is available to user agents, including assistive technologies. (Level A) 4.1.3 Status Messages. In content implemented using markup languages, status messages can be programmatically determined through roles or properties so that messages can be presented by assistive technologies without receiving focus. (Level AA) WCAG 2.1* 4.1.4 Accessibility-compatible technologies. Use accessibility-compatible technologies. Any information or functionality that is implemented in technologies that are not compatible with accessibility must also be available through accessibility-compatible technologies. Back to top Revised 508 SW non-web software checkpoints. These checkpoints must be completed by all software applications that are not web-based, including mobile applications. The platform software will provide user control over the characteristics of the platform that are defined in the documentation of the platform as accessibility features. 502.2.2 Without interruption of accessibility features. Requests will not interrupt the characteristics of the platform that are defined in the documentation of the platform as accessibility features. 502.3.1 Object information. The object function, state(s), limit, name and description will be programmatically determinable. 502.3.2 Modification of object information. The states and properties that the user may establish may be programmatically established, including through assisting technology. 502.3.3 Row, Column, and Headers. If an object is in a data table, the rows and columns, and the headers associated with these rows or columns, will be programmatically determining. 502.3.4 Securities. Any current value and any set or range of allowed values associated with an object will be programmatically determined. 502.3.5 Modification of securities. The values that the user can establish will be able to define themselves programmatically, even through assisting technology. 502.3.6 Tag Relationships. Any relationship that a component has as a label for another component, or of being labeled by another component, will be programmatically determinable. 502.3.7 Hierarchical relationships. Any hierarchical relationship (parent-child) for which a component has as a container or is contained by another component will be programmatically determinable. 502.3.8 Text. The content of the text objects, the text attributes and the limit of the text represented on the screen, will be programmatically determining. 502.3.9 Modification of the text. The text that the user can establish will be able to be programmatically established, even through assisting technology. 502.3.10 List of shares. A list of all actions that can be executed on an object will be programmatically determinable. 502.3.11 Actions on objects. Applications must allow assisting technology to programmatically execute available actions on objects. 502.3.12 Focus Cursor. Applications will expose the information and mechanisms needed to track the focus, text insertion point, and selection attributes of user interface components. 502.3.13 Modifying the Focus Cursor. The attributes of focus, insertion of text and selection that can be established by the user will be able to define themselves programmatically, even through the use of assisting technology. 502.3.14 Event Notification. Notification of events relevant to user interactions, including but not limited to changes in component statuses, value, name, description, or limit, will be available for assisting technology. Platform accessibility features 502.4. Platforms and platform software will conform to the requirements of ANSII/HFES 200.2, Human Factors Engineering of Software User Interfaces — Part 2: Accessibility (2008) listed below: Section 9.3.3 Enable multi-keystroke sequential input (agreed); Section 9.3.4 Provide delay adjustment before key acceptance; Section 9.3.5 Provide adjustment of double strike acceptance of the same key; Section 10.6.7 Allow users to choose the visual alternative for audio output; Section 10.6.8 Synchronizes audio equivalents for visual events; Section 10.6.9 Providing Voice Output Services; and Section 10.7.1 Show the subtitles provided. 503.2 User preferences. applications must allow user preferences from platform settings for color, contrast, font, font size and focus cursor. EXCEPTION: Applications designed to be isolated from their underlying platform software, including web applications, will not be required to conform to 503.2. 503.3 Alternative user When an app provides an alternate user interface that works as assisting technology, the app will use platform and other industry standard accessibility services. 503.4.1 Subtitle controls. When user controls are provided for volume adjustment, ICT will provide user controls for selecting subtitles at the same menu level as user controls for volume or program selection. 503.4.2 Audio description controls. When user controls are provided for program selection, ICT will provide user controls for selecting audio descriptions at the same menu level as user controls for volume or program selection. Back to top Revised 508 Checkpoints Web SW Creation Tools These checkpoints must be completed by all applications that include content creation tools. Back to top Revised 508 Documentation Checkpoints Web SW Doc These checkpoints must be completed for all products, either documentation is integrated into the application or provided separately. Back to top EN 301 549 Additional requirements The following additional checkpoints are required to comply with the European standard used in government procurement of accessible products. These are additional requirements of standard EN 301 549 which are not covered by the revised rules of section 508. Web SW requirements in Clause 7 apply only to web software or non-web content that is a video player or contains an embedded video player. Only apps that are video games must complete 7.1.3, 7.2.3 and 7.3. For applications containing embedded gamers, just complete 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.2.1 and 7.2.2. 7.1.1 Subtitle playback. When ICTs display video with synchronized audio, it will have a mode of operation to display the available subtitles. When closed captions are provided as part of the content, ICT will allow the user to choose to display subtitles. 7.1.2 Subtitle synchronization. When ICT displays subtitles, the mechanism for displaying subtitles will preserve synchronization between audio and corresponding subtitles. 7.1.3 Subtitle preservation. When ICT transmits, converts, or records video with synchronized audio, it will retain subtitle data so that it can be displayed consistently with clauses 7.1.1 and 7.1.2. 7.2.1 Playing audio description. When ICT displays video with synchronized audio, it will provide a mechanism for selecting and playing audio description available in the default audio channel. 7.2.2 Synchronizing audio description. When ICT has a mechanism to play audio description, it will retain synchronization between audiovisual content and the corresponding audio description. 7.2.3 Description preservation audio. When ICT transmits, converts or records video with synchronized audio, it will retain audio description data so that it can be played in a manner consistent with clauses 7.2.1 and 7.2.2. 7.3 User controls for subtitles and audio description. Where ICT materials containing video with associated audio content, user controls to enable captioning and audio description will be provided to the user at the same level of interaction (i.e. the number of steps to complete the task) as the main media controls. The requirements of clause 10 document apply to documents other than web pages. 10.5 Subtitle positioning. When ICT is a non-web document that contains support synchronized with subtitles, subtitles should not hide relevant information from synchronized media. 10.6 Audio description time. When ICT is a non-web document that contains audio description-synced media, the audio description should not interfere with relevant audio information in the synchronized media. The subordinate SW 11.5 covers non-web platform software. 11.5.2.3 Use of Accessibility Services. When the software provides a user interface it will use the applicable documented platform accessibility services. If the documented platform accessibility services do not allow the software to meet the applicable requirements of clauses 11.5.2.5 to 11.5.2.17, the software that provides a user interface will use other documented services to interoperate with support technology. The subordinate Web SW 11.8 covers the production of content that conforms to clauses 9 (web content) or 10 (non-web content) as appropriate. 11.8.4 Repair assistance. If the accessibility check functionality of a creation tool can detect that the content does not meet a requirement of clauses 9 (web content) or 10 (Documents) as appropriate, the creation tool will provide repair suggestions. Back at the top Using IBM's accessibility checklist, checkpoints are divided into sections that match the standards they reflect or apply. A key part of the revised guidelines in section 508 is that all electronic content - whether web, software or documentation - will meet the A-level and AA level success criteria and the conformity requirements specified for WCAG 2.0 websites. WCAG is written to be technology neutral. While orienting itself towards web pages that are defined as delivered via HTTP, it is easy to apply the WCAG 2.0 Success Criteria and Requirements of Conformity to the components of the user interface and the content of platforms, applications and documentation. For more information, see Incorporating the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) into the U.S. Access Board Policy Overview. Exception: Checkpoints referring to page sets do not apply to non-web software products or non-web documentation. The checkpoints except: Note: WCAG 2.1 includes the entire WCAG 2.0 standard, in adds twelve new requirements to level A and AA. For easy revision, IBM's checklist noticed additions with WCAG 2.1*. These dozens of additions are: 502 Interoperability with Assistance Technology and 503 Applications are part of the requirements of section 508 reviewed. Platforms, software development toolkit and software applications must with the 502 controls of interoperability. Applications must comply with 503 applications. Examples of platforms are operating systems (including mobiles), web browsers, web browser plugins that represent a certain support or format, and sets of components that allow other applications to run. Apps can be web-based or customer-side software. Examples of applications are email clients, word processors, help desk systems, content management systems and e-learning courses. There are some additional notes in the general reasons or techniques of some checkpoints on how to apply WCAG 2.0 to non-web software, or if a checkpoint does not apply to non-web software. These notes are specific to non-web software and should be ignored by web development teams. Any application, whether web or non-web software, that offers the ability to create and edit content must ensure that its creation tool capabilities meet accessibility requirements. These requirements cover both the characteristics of the creation tool that promote the generation of accessible output, as well as the accessibility of the output itself. The requirements in this section differ from the accessibility of the create user interface and editing tools, which must be verified as part of the app's global testing. For teams seeking guidance on a tool's user interface, Section A of the Creation Tools Accessibility Guidelines (ATAG) provides specific information on how to make their own creation tools accessible, so that people with disabilities can create web content. Requirements of the creation tool 504.2, 504.3 and 504.4 in the revised section 508 WCAG 2.0 refer to reference standards. However, since the requirements of the creation tool matching the European standard EN 301 549 V2.1.2 specify WCAG 2.1, the latest version is the standard specified in IBM's online checklist. The revised documentation of 508 Documentation Checkpoints for any content for accessibility must be confirmed, whether the documentation is integrated into the application or provided separately. Documentation requirement 602.3 refers to WCAG 2.0 in the revised rules of section 508. However, since the same requirement in the latest European standard EN 301 549 V2.1.2 specifies WCAG 2.1, the latest version is used in IBM's online checklist. EN 301 549 Additional requirements The revised rules of Article 508 and European standard EN 301 549 are closely aligned. However, the additional requirements of the European standard listed on this part of the checklist are not covered by the revised rules of Article 508. The WCAG 2.1 checkpoints identified in section WCAG 2.0/2.1 of the checklist are currently in Standard 508, and possibly should be listed in section EU. However, to make it easier to use, IBM has chosen to notice the 2.1 additions and leave them in the WCAG section of the online checklist rather than in the EU additions section. IBM Accessibility Reports provide the right information in the appropriate sections of the reporting template. IBM hardware and closed systems teams can read about IBM hardware status and closed systems, related to 508 Refresh, on IBM's internal hardware page. Note that hardware products that include any new or revised documentation or software (such as connectivity or remote operation) must complete the new checklists for these items and draw up the Accessibility Compliance Report (i.e. VPAT), even if the hardware is exempt from meeting hardware requirements in revised 508 rules. IBM Testing Teams and Compliance Reports must use this checklist along with the following internal resources, as well as other information available only internally in w3.ibm.com/table: Return to copyright © 2001, 2019 IBM Corporation Many links in this checklist reside outside of ibm.com in the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1. Recommendation W3C 05 June 2018: Copyright © 1994-2019 World Wide Web Consortium, (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, European Research Consortium for Informatics and Mathematics, Keio University, Beihang University). All rights reserved. Recently.

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