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## WCAG 2.1 Discussion

Janet Sylvia, WAG Coordinator

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## **To Show Closed Captioning**



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### **Comments or Questions**



- During presentation type comments or questions in Chat
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  - Type your message
  - Press Enter on keyboard

Q/A and Discussion at end of the presentation

## **Today's Presenter**



- Janet Sylvia
  - WAG Coordinator and Accessibility Specialist
  - AMAC Accessibility Solutions





# Discussion WCAG 2.1

#### **Current Status**



WCAG 2.1 Recommendation published June 5, 2018



## **Reasons for Updating WCAG**



- Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0
  - Published 2008
- Updated to fill known gaps
  - Cognitive
  - Low Vision
  - Mobile
- Previously W3C released WCAG 2.0 Extensions
  - Conformance with existing format
    - Success Criteria
    - How to Meet
    - Understanding

#### **Section 508 and WCAG**



- Section 508 "incorporates by reference" WCAG 2.0
  - WCAG 2.0 Extensions part of WCAG and the basis for WCAG 2.1
- Section 508
  - E101.2 Equivalent Facilitation



#### Difference WCAG 2.0 and WCAG 2.1



- 17 Success Criteria (Newly Proposed)
  - 5 Level A
  - 7 Level AA
  - 5 Level AAA

#### WCAG 2.0 and WCAG 2.1



#### WCAG 2.0 Guidelines

#### 1 Perceivable

- 1.1 Provide text alternatives for any non-text content so that it can be changed into other forms people need, such as large print, braille, speech, symbols or simpler language.
- 1.2 Provide alternatives for time-based media.
- 1.3 Create content that can be presented in different ways (for example simpler layout) without losing information or structure.
- 1.4 Make it easier for users to see and hear content including separating foreground from background.

#### 2 Operable

- 2.1 Make all functionality available from a keyboard.
- 2.2 Provide users enough time to read and use content.
- 2.3 Do not design content in a way that is known to cause seizures.
- 2.4 Provide ways to help users navigate, find content, and determine where they are.

#### 3 Understandable

- 3.1 Make text content readable and understandable.
- 3.2 Make Web pages appear and operate in predictable ways.
- 3.3 Help users avoid and correct mistakes.

#### 4 Robust

4.1 Maximize compatibility with current and future user agents, including assistive technologies.

#### 0.5.1 New Features in WCAG 2.1



#### The following Success Criteria are new in WCAG 2.1:

- 1.3.4 Orientation (AA)
- 1.3.5 Identify Input Purpose (AA)
- 1.3.6 Identify Purpose (AAA)
- 1.4.10 Reflow (AA)
- 1.4.11 Non-Text Contrast (AA)
- 1.4.12 Text Spacing (AA)
- 1.4.13 Content on Hover or Focus (AA)
- 2.2.6 Timeouts (AAA)
- 2.3.3 Animation from Interactions (AAA)
- · 2.5.1 Pointer Gestures (A)
- 2.5.2 Pointer Cancellation (A)
- · 2.5.3 Character Key Shortcuts (A)
- 2.5.4 Label in Name (A)
- 2.5.5 Target Size (AAA)
- 2.5.6 Concurrent Input Mechanisms (AAA)
- 2.5.7 Motion Actuation (A)
- 4.1.3 Status Messages (AA)

### 1. Perceivable - Adaptable



#### 1. Perceivable

- Guideline 1.3 Adaptable create content that can be presented in different ways without losing information or structure
  - 1.3.4 Orientation (AA)
  - 1.3.5 Identify Input Purposes (AA)
  - 1.3.6 Identify Purpose (AAA)

## 1.3.4 Orientation (AA)



 Content does not restrict its view and operation to a single display orientation, such as portrait or landscape, unless a specific display orientation is essential (bank check, piano keys, etc.)

#### Intent

 To ensure all content and functionality is available in fixed display orientations, whether fixed in portrait or fixed in landscape.



## 1.3.5 Identify Input Purpose (AA)



- The purpose of each **input field** collecting information about the user can be programmatically determined when:
  - The input field serves a purpose identified in the <u>Input Purposes for User Interface Components</u> section; and
  - The content is implemented using technologies with support for identifying the expected meaning for form input data.

#### • Intent:

 Include metadata with the identified form inputs to help people recognize and understand the intention of the input fields.

## 1.3.6 Identify Purpose (AAA)



 In content implemented using markup languages, the purpose of User Interface Components, icons, and regions can be programmatically determined.

#### Intent:

 To allow user agents to supply information that can be customized based on need.



## 1. Perceivable - Distinguishable



#### 1. Perceivable

- Guideline 1.4 Distinguishable Make it easier for users to see and hear content including separating foreground from background.
  - 1.4.10 Reflow (AA)
  - 1.4.11 Non-Text Contrast (AA)
  - 1.4.12 Text Spacing (AA)
  - 1.4.13 Content on Hover or Focus (AA)

## 1.4.10 Reflow (AA)



- Content can be presented without loss of information or functionality, and without requiring scrolling in two dimensions for:
  - Vertical scrolling content at a width equivalent to 320 CSS pixels;
  - Horizontal scrolling content at a height equivalent to 256 CSS pixels;

#### Intent:

 Allow browser zoom to increase to 400% without requiring scrolling in more than one direction. Content will reflow (i.e. wrap) to stav within windows boundaries.

## 1.4.11 Non-Text Contrast (AA)



- The visual presentation of the following have a **contrast ratio** of at least 3:1 against adjacent color(s):
  - User Interface Components
  - Graphical Objects

#### Intent:

• To ensure active interface components (buttons, forms, fields, etc.) and meaningful graphics (print icon, line graph, images, etc.) can be distinguished by people with low vision.



## 1.4.12 Text Spacing (AA)



- In content implemented using markup languages that support the following text style properties, no loss of content or functionality occurs by setting all of the following and by changing no other style property:
  - Line height (line spacing) to at least 1.5 times the font size;
  - Paragraph spacing to at least 2 times the font size;
  - Letter spacing to at least 0.12 times the font size;
  - Word spacing to at least 0.16 times the font size.



#### Intent

User can override author settings without breaking content.

## 1.4.13 Content on Hover or Focus (AA)



- Where receiving and then removing (pointer, hover or keyboard focus) triggers additional content to become visible and then hidden, the following are true:
  - Dismissable
  - Hoverable
  - Persistent

#### Intent

 Content is designed to allow the option to perceive the additional content and dismiss it without interrupting the page ex



## 2. Operable – Keyboard Accessible



- 2. Operable
  - Guideline 2.1 Keyboard Accessible: Make all functionality available from a keyboard.
    - 2.1.4 Character Key Shortcuts (A)

## 2.1.4 Character Key Shortcuts (A)



- If a keyboard shortcut is implemented in content using only letter (including upper- and lower-case letters), punctuation, number, or symbol characters, then at least one of the following is true:
  - Turn off
  - Remap
  - Active only on focus



#### Intent

 Allow speech input users to turn off single-key shortcuts to avoid accidentally firing batches of them at once.

## 2. Operable – Enough Time



- 2. Operable
  - Guideline 2.2 Enough Time: Provide users enough time to read and use content.
    - 2.2.6 Timeouts (AAA)

## 2.2.6 Timeouts (AAA)



 Users are warned of the duration of any user inactivity that could cause data loss, unless the data is preserved for more than 20 hours when the user does not take any actions.

#### Intent

 Content that cannot be completed in a single sitting can be left without losing their place.



## 2. Operable – Seizures and Physical Reactions



- 2. Operable
  - Guideline 2.3 Seizures and Physical Reactions Do not design content in a way that is known to cause seizures or physical reactions
    - 2.3.3 Animation from Interactions (AAA)

## 2.3.3 Animation from Interactions (AAA)



 Motion animation triggered by interaction can be disabled, unless the animation is essential to the functionality or the information being conveyed.

#### Intent

Avoid user-initiated animations that occur unexpectedly.



#### **New Guideline 2.5**



#### 2. Operable

- Guideline 2.5 Input Modalities Make it easier for users to operate functionality through various inputs beyond keyboard
  - 2.5.1 Pointer Gestures (A)
  - 2.5.2 Pointer Cancellation (A)
  - 2.5.3 Label in Name (A)
  - 2.5.4 Motion Actuation (A)
  - 2.5.5 Target Size (AAA)
  - 2.5.6 Concurrent Input Mechanisms (AAA)

## 2.5.1 Pointer Gestures (A)



All functionality that uses multipoint or path-based gestures
for operation can be operated with a single pointer without a
path-based gesture, unless a multipoint or path-based gesture
is essential.

#### Intent

 To ensure content can be operated through a single point activation and not complex gestures.



## 2.5.2 Pointer Cancellation (A)



- For functionality that can be operated using a single pointer, at least one of the following is true:
  - No Down-Event
  - Abort or Undo
  - Up Reversal



- Intent
  - To make it easier to prevent accidental or erroneous pointer input

## 2.5.3 Label in Name (A)



 For user interface components with labels that include text or images of text, the name contains the text that is presented visually.

#### Intent

 Ensure visible labels, including hover labels of icons, match hidden labels.



## 2.5.4 Motion Actuation (A)



- Functionality that can be operated by device motion or user motion can also be operated by user interface components and responding to the motion can be disabled to prevent accidental actuation, except when:
  - Accessibility Supported Interface
  - Essential



#### Intent

 Avoid relying on motion, which some people cannot perform and that other people may inadvertently perform and thus activate the functionality without intention.

## 2.5.5 Target Size (AAA)



- The size of the target for pointer inputs is at least 44 by 44 CSS pixels except when:
  - Equivalent
  - Inline
  - User Agent Control
  - Essential



- Intent
  - To help users who have **difficulty activating a small target** due to motor impairment, tremors, etc.

## 2.5.6 Concurrent Input Mechanisms (AAA)



 Web content does not restrict use of input modalities available on a platform except where the restriction is essential, required to ensure the security of the content, or required to respect user settings.

#### Intent

 Users can interact with web content with whichever input mechanism is preferred. They can also switch mechanisms as needed, and add/remove mechanisms at any point in a task or interaction.

## 4. Robust - Compatible



- 4. Robust
  - Guideline 4.1 Compatible Maximize compatibility with current and future user agents, including assistive technologies.
    - 4.1.3 Status Messages (AA)

## 4.1.3 Status Messages (AA)



In content implemented using markup languages, status messages can be programmatically determined through role or properties such that they can be presented to the user by assistive technologies without receiving focus.

#### Intent

 To ensure more users can be made aware of important changes in content that are not given focus, in a way that doesn't unnecessarily interrupt their work.



# Next Major Revision of WCAG

#### WCAG Silver Task Force



WCAG 2.1 is a .dot release

- W3C Accessibility Guidelines Working Group
  - Preliminary work on successor to WCAG 2.1
  - Guidelines will have a new name that reflects broader scope beyond web content
- Code name: Silver

#### **Questions and Comments**



#### 1) Type questions in Chat

- Mouse: click in Chat box
- Keyboard: (CTRL or CMD) M
- Type your message
- Press Enter on your keyboard to send message to Main Room

#### 2) Ask Questions via Microphone

- Raise your Hand to be part of the question queue
  - Select Hand icon (above participant names)
  - We will take questions in order received



#### **Contact Information**

Janet Sylvia
WAG Coordinator

Join WAG Listserv or Request Training wag@amac.gatech.edu

Thanks for Joining us Today!