

WeCo

Webinar: WCAG 2.1 Jumpstart

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Transcription provided by Caption Access and Nicole Fuller

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This transcript represents the Transcriber's best efforts to express the full meaning intended by the speakers. This is a meaning-for-meaning representation, not a verbatim transcript.

Sue Ann: Hello, everybody. Just a few things before we officially get started. We have an Uber conference tool. There's a mute tool that each person can mute themselves. We'll ask you to refrain from unmuting, so we don't have background noise.

Hello?

Speaker: You're still here.

Jen: I'm muting them as I can.

Sue Ann: I'll give Jen a moment to mute everybody. Let me know when you're done with that. I'm doing that to let everybody know before we start. I'm going to be one of the presenters. I do have speech impediment. If there's a time during the training where you hear me breaking up, it's not necessarily due to a technical problem. It can be due to my speech impediment. I just wanted to let you know that before we get started.

Jen: We're ready when you are.

Sue Ann: Hello, everybody. Welcome to the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines, or WCAG 2.1 Jumpstart webinar.

Really quick, Jen Hurst is the Accessibility Specialist in Training at WeCo. If you have any questions or technical issues during the training, please type in your question or problem to the chat box on the right side of the screen. Jen is also sharing her screen, so you can see the PowerPoint.

If you prefer it, you can email Jen with your questions or issues where you prefer not to type your questions or issues in the chat box. You can also email Jen at Jennifer@ZTHEWECO.com. Next slide.

Your instructors for today's webinar. I'm the only instructor. My name is Sue Ann Rodriguez. I'm the Director of Accessibility Services at WeCo. We have Dane Dunham that's co-presenting. He's an Accessibility Specialist at WeCo. Next slide.

Today's webinar will include a WCAG overview, a WCAG 2.1 guideline, and the new guidelines by level. We have levels A, AA, and AAA. Then, we'll conclude with the WCAG 2.1 requirements. Next slide.

We're going to talk about the overview of the WCAG guidelines for those of you who are new to the guidelines. Who's created the guidelines? The WCAG guidelines are created by the Worldwide Web Consortium, or the W3C. This is a private organization. It is made up of a cross-section of stakeholders from government, industry, and consumer groups that creates guidelines.

What, in general, are the web accessibility--I'm sorry, what in general are the web content accessibility guidelines? They are guidelines that specify criteria used to determine whether digital content is accessible to people with limited accessibility.

WCAG has been adopted by organizations all over the world. It is also having impacts upon our laws. For example, the United States and the European Union officially adopted WCAG 2.0 Level AA as a recommended practice for organizations. More specifically, the United States Department of Transportation has adopted the WCAG 2.0 Level AA into their airline websites and booking requirements. WCAG 2.0 Level AA has also been applied to the refresh of Section 508 that was released in January of 2018. Next slide.

We'll talk about the WCAG, in general. The WCAG guidelines are the following: The principles are perceivable, operable, understandable, and robust. For each guideline, there are testable success criteria.

The criteria include three levels that are Levels A, AA, and AAA. These also include supporting materials such as how to meet the WCAG guidelines is the first one. This is a customizable, quick reference to the WCAG requirements. For example, the success criteria and the technique. Most people use this quick reference as their main resource for working with the WCAG guidelines.

The next support material is supporting techniques for the WCAG. This gives you specific details on how to develop accessible web content, such as html code examples. The techniques are informative. That is, you do not have to choose them to meet conformance.

I'm a blind individual who uses accessible technology. I paused, because I was trying to get the screen reader to go along. I apologize.

The final supporting material is the understanding of the WCAG. I'm sorry. It's coming. I'm so sorry. I'm sorry. I'm so sorry.

Finally, understanding the WCAG guidelines. This is additional guidance, learning, and the implementation of WCAG to understand the guidelines and success criteria more. Next slide.

I think I've gotten my software to act right, now. Sorry.

When we talk about the WCAG guidelines in an overview, since it was released in 2008, the WCAG 2.0 has continued to be a viable standard for digital accessibility. However, known gaps existed in the WCAG 2.0 version that needed to be addressed to the evolving needs of digital accessibility.

In June of this year, WCAG 2.1 (as you all know) became the official designation of the Worldwide Web Consortium. This version of the 2.1 guidelines were created as the first attempt to fill some of the gaps that were known in the WCAG 2.0 version. The new WCAG 2.1 success criteria addresses items related to mobility, such small screens and touch screens.

I'm sorry.

It addresses mobility, such as small screens and touch screens. [Sighs.] Sorry. It accommodations users with motor and dexterity disabilities, users with low vision, and cognitive disabilities. In addition, there are success criteria that benefit users of voice input, users with [Inaudible] disabilities, and users are screen readers. Next slide.

In the WCAG 2.1 version, there are a total of 17 brand-new success criteria. There are five success criteria Level A. There are seven success criteria AA. And, then there are five success AAA criteria. It is also backwards compatible. The 2.1 version includes all the guidelines that were in the 2.0 version, as well. Next slide.

We're going to go over the criteria for the Level A. We'll follow with the AA and the AAA. We'll start with the Level A, first.

Character keys and shortcuts. When a page has shortcuts, they can be activated with a single key, such as a letter, number, punctuation, or a few simple keys, one of the following three conditions must be met:

1. The shortcuts can be turned off.
2. The shortcuts can be changed to also require pressing keyboard keys like Control, Alt, and CMZ.
3. A shortcut for a certain element is only active when the element has focus.

Following these guidelines will improve--so sorry--accessibility for people who use speech input for browsing a website. It would also improve accessibility for users who have hand tremors and can easily press wrong keyboard keys.

Pointer gestures. Functionality on a page needs to be operated using a single pointer, such as a single-click/tap, click/tap-and-hold, or double-click/tap. Following this guideline will improve accessibility for users with limited motor skills.

Pointer cancellation. At least one of the following must be true for an action, such as a click, a tap, or a long press:

1. A down event is not used to complete a function.
2. If a function is triggered by an up event, a user can cancel or undo the event afterwards.
3. An up-event cancels when triggered on a down event.
4. Completing the function on the down event is essential.

Label and name. A control needs to include the text of the visual text label. Text that is shown on interface components like buttons must be able to be:

1. Read to users of assistive technologies like screen readers.
2. Triggered by voice commands by users who use speech recognition software.

Speaker: Sorry.

Sue Ann: I'm not through yet, sorry.

And, users who use speech recognition software.

Motion actuation is next. When device motion or user motion (like shaking)--oh, gosh--can you read the last one on the page.

Speaker: I don't have it on my notes. You must have added it recently. I don't have it.

Sue Ann: That's fine. I'm sorry.

Motion actuation. When device motion or user motion, like shaking, tilting, or gestures picked up by the device's camera are used for interaction or input messages, it should be provided to perform an equivalent action if it is essential. Next slide.

Speaker: Orientation should not prevent the user from changing it to landscape or regular. These restrictions are imposed by the content. The intent of this criteria is to give the user flexibility for the viewing of content. It benefits users with mobility or vision issues. They can change SCC for landscape and portrait orientation with applications.

There's specific input fields which needs to be communicated programmatically. It can be transformed with personalization tools with icons or symbols. The intent is to help people recognize inputs. The user's browser can fill information.

Reflow should not require two dimensions when the width and height is 256 pixels. It should not lose content or functionality. This guideline is good for user experience, such as users with vision disabilities.

They should be mobile friendly and responsive. This allows users with low vision to see content more clearly.

Text spacing. There should not be loss of content or functionality. There should be not missing text. Languages or technology that doesn't support a setting only have to meet criteria for those settings. This keeps controls from moving to a place where users cannot interact with them. Users with low vision can customize their experience.

If the user triggers content in a tool window, the user must be able to dismiss the content without the mouse or keyboard focus, move the mouse over the content, or dismiss the content.

Status messages. When new status content is added, users should be made aware of the changes without losing focus on the content. The messages to the user should be determinable to a role or properties. It must announce when items are added to a shopping cart without interrupting viewing. There must be a message for invalid entries. The purpose is for blind and low vision users who use browsers. This allows low vision users to be aware of the same information in an equivalent manner. Next slide.

That's yours, Sue Ann.

Sue Ann: It's not my software that's the problem. I'm using a portable keyboard device that I have plugged into the laptop in the USB port. It's not working properly. I'm so very sorry to everybody. We are going to have having a recording of this training. It won't be the one from this morning, but a previous one. Everybody will can contacted when it's placed on the website. You can hear it without all the issues. I really do apologize.

We'll talk about these AAA criteria for the 2.1 updated version.

Identify purpose. [Inaudible.] Identify the input purpose. It includes communicating purpose for icons, regions, links, buttons, and other user interface elements to support personalization for people with cognitive and learning disabilities.

Next, we have time out. Time out lets the user know about the time of disuse which results in loss of data.

The next item is animation from interactions. Users are allowed to turn off animations unless the animation is essential to the functionality, or the information being conveyed. Examples of motion animation include the following: Moving, growing, or shrinking content. Or, parallax scrolling due to user interaction.

Next is target size. A clickable element must be at least 44x44 SCC pixels.

Concurrent input mechanisms are next. Users should be able to add, remove, or switch between different input mechanisms like a mouse, keyboard, stylus, touch input, or voice input. Next slide.

Speaker: We'll do over the requirements for conformance to WCAG 2.1. For Level A, the web page satisfies all Level A success criteria or an alternative version is provided. For AA, all A and AA success criteria or an alternative version is provided. For AAA., the web page success criteria or alternative version is provided for all three levels.

It is not recommended for AAA success criteria be used for all whole websites. It is for full web pages only. It cannot be used if part of a web page is not satisfied. There can be partial conformance. When one page is part of a series of pages with steps, then all pages must conform. For example, a store page has several pages to purchase an item. All of these pages must conform for the whole process to conform.

Conformance is not possible at a particular level if the page doesn't conform to that level or better. [Inaudible.] Next slide.

A resource that's available to everybody is a library located on our website. It contains laws and guidance in the United States and worldwide. There's best team tips. There's free tool resources to keep your websites accessible and more. We recommend you bookmark it. Next slide.

There's a free accessibility assessment. We can help you find out how accessible you are. You can fill out the form at THEWECO.com. You can also call us and use extension 1.

WeCo provides free and easy ways to stay accessible. A few times each month, you will be alerted to our free blogs about accessibility technology, the experience of our testers, and the latest legislative updates. Our quick tip emails give you technical tips in short email messages with video shorts to

demonstrate how to keep websites and software accessible. These make it easy to implement what you've learned. Next slide.

Keep in touch. We're here to help. WeCo's website and library are available at WECO.com. You can follow us on Twitter or Facebook. You can email us at accessinfo@THEWECO.com. You can also call us. Next slide.

Thank you for joining us today. WeCo compares the talents of people with accessibility issues with the world.

Sue Ann: Thank you. We'll give you an opportunity to ask questions. We'll contact you with a recording with a previous training for the WCAG 2.1 Jumpstart when it's up on our website.

I'd also like to let you know we're concluding our winter training series on December 13th with a training called WCAG Guidelines. This training includes all the WCAG 2.1 guidelines. It's backwards compatible. It includes the WCAG 2.0, as well. It gives you an opportunity to identify common issues with our guideline tests. It gives you some coding practicals.

There's also the brand-new WCAG 2.1, as well. You can find a complete list of our winter/spring trainings on our website on the Events page. It will be up by the end of the year.

We'll include a few trainings, such as Applying WCAG to your Project. It goes through all the guidelines from 2.0 and 2.1. We give you a general description of what each of them means. Some are pretty complex. We give you practical tips on how to achieve those different guidelines.

Then, we have another training called [Inaudible] People Living with Accessibilities. We focus on the aspects that are not covered by the WCAG guidelines or the Section 508 refresh. For example, we talked about documents on websites, especially Wikipedia. [Inaudible.] It's things that are not covered by Section 508.

Before we ask for questions, some of these trainings are paid and some are unpaid. Some are free to the public. Please view our Events page at the end of the year when we have the trainings up.

Thank you, again, for attending the training. Jen, are there any questions.

Jen: We had one, but it was answered.

Sue Ann: Great. Feel free to reach out to us for a free accessibility assessment. If you have another idea for a training that's not a part of our training list, please reach out to us. Let us know. We're always looking for ideas to convey accessibility information to the public.

Thank you, everybody, for joining us. Have a great rest of your day now.

Speaker: Are we staying on?

Speaker: Good bye.

[End of session.]