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# Let's Discuss Accessibility and the Updates to WCAG 2.1

Corbb O'Connor

Accessibility Testing Operations Manager

# Agenda

- Evolution of digital accessibility – How did we get here?
- Comparing WCAG 2.0 to 2.1
- Structure of WCAG
- Level A & AA success criteria changes
- Importance of manual testing
- How to start implementing WCAG 2.1

\*\*\*Looking for more? Check out the Siteimprove Academy! **Limited time offer:** get 20% off your entire purchase when you buy any combination of single-user accessibility course packages! Offer ends 8/31/2018



# WCAG 2.1 is a start, not the end.

## Accessibility is not a project.

⊖ A project is “a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product, service or result.”

-According to the Project Management Institute

## Accessibility is a Process.

⊖ It's an all-hands-on-deck process and initiative, requiring input and contributions from nearly every team in your organization.

# Roles

- Leadership
- Procurement
- Champion
- Project Management
- Designer
- Communications/Marketing
- Content Contributors
- Developers
- Quality Control (QA)





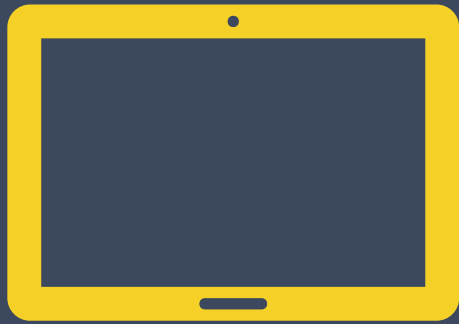
**Today, let your  
thoughts run wild.**

Creativity

Detail

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# Impacted populations



Mobile



Cognitive



Low Vision



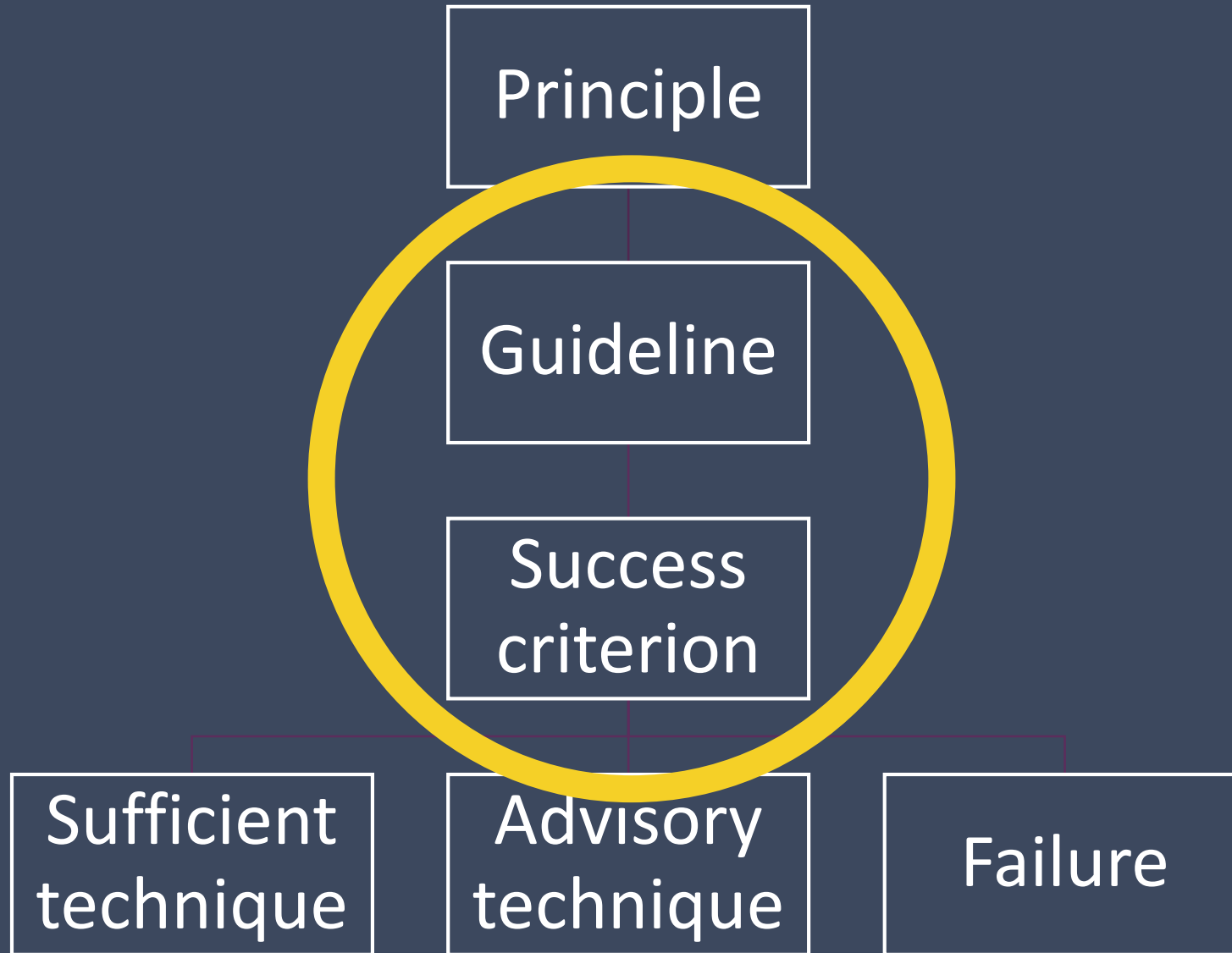


# Why are you reorganizing WCAG?

**World Wide Web Consortium**









# The new level A & AA success criteria



# Guideline 1.3 Adaptable

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# Orientation (1.3.4, 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.



# Understanding Orientation



# Identify Input Purpose (1.3.5, AA)

Providing the autocomplete attribute on form inputs including

- name
- address
- cc-exp-year
- bday
- tel
- ...and 49+ more

```
<input  
  type="tel"  
  name="custtel"  
  autocomplete="billing tel"  
>
```



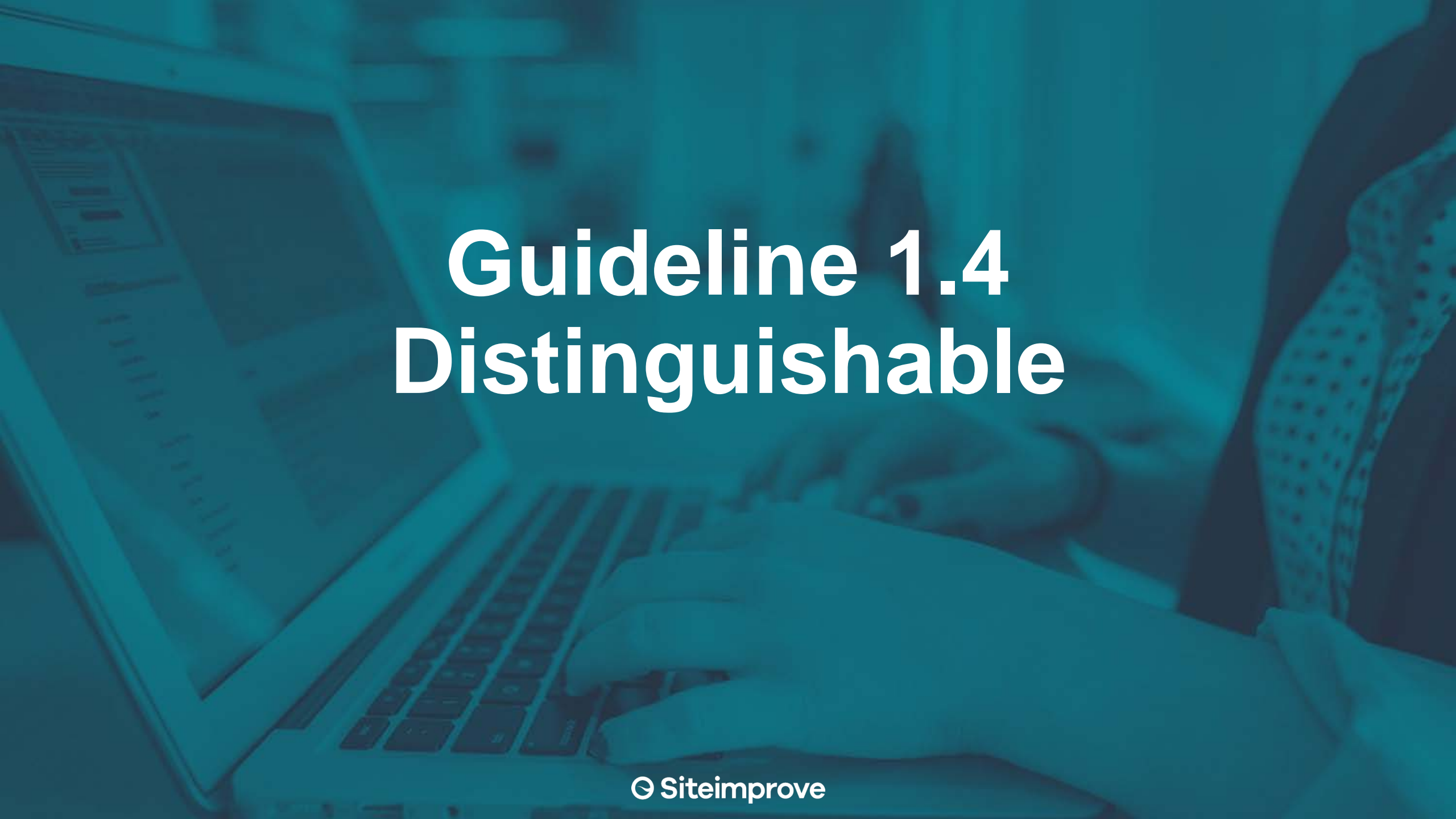
# Understanding Identify Input Purpose

Name \*

Email \*

Website

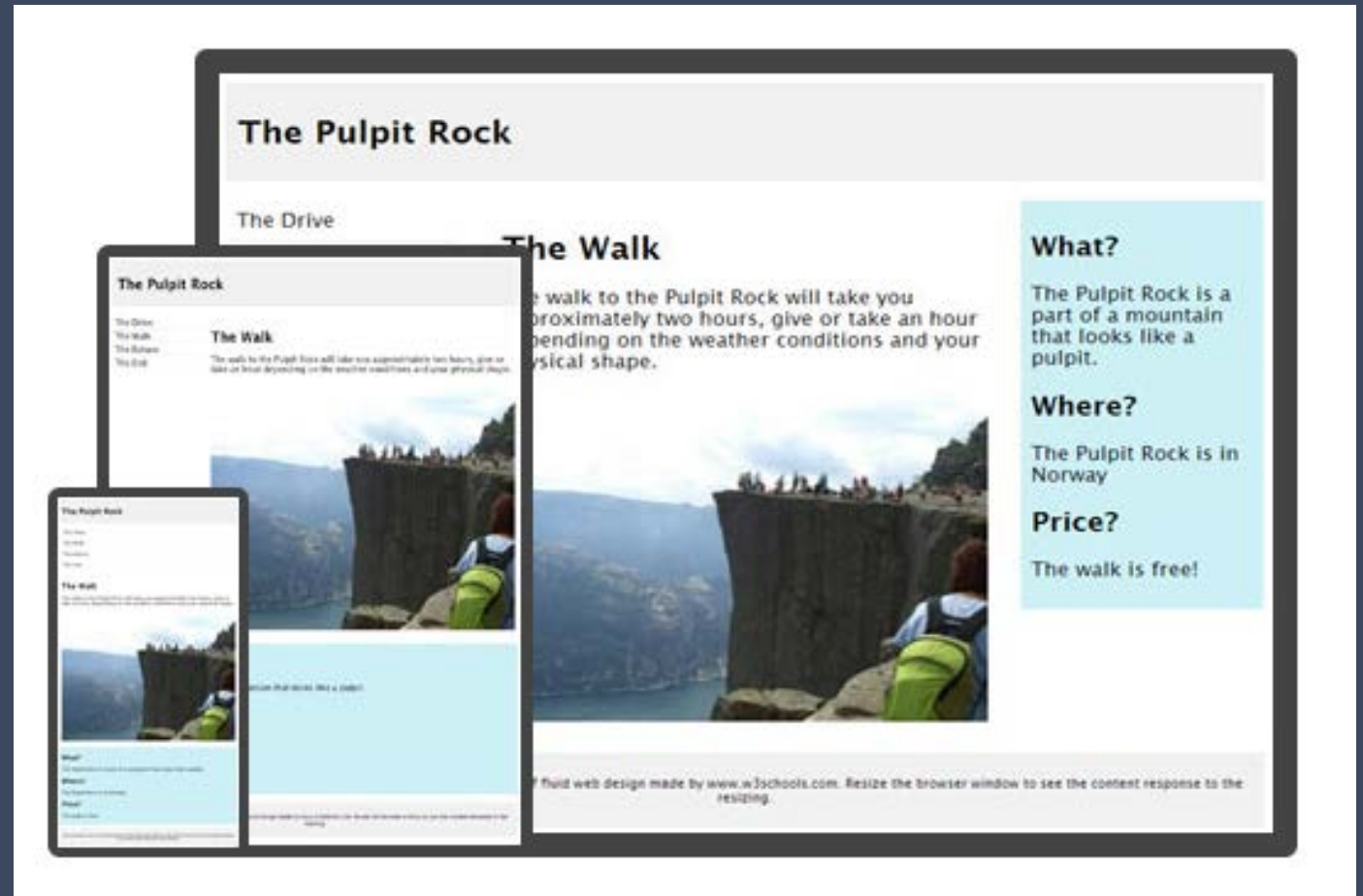
Submit Comment



# Guideline 1.4 Distinguishable

# Reflow (1.4.10, A)

Page content can reflow to stay within the viewport when users zoom in up to 400%.



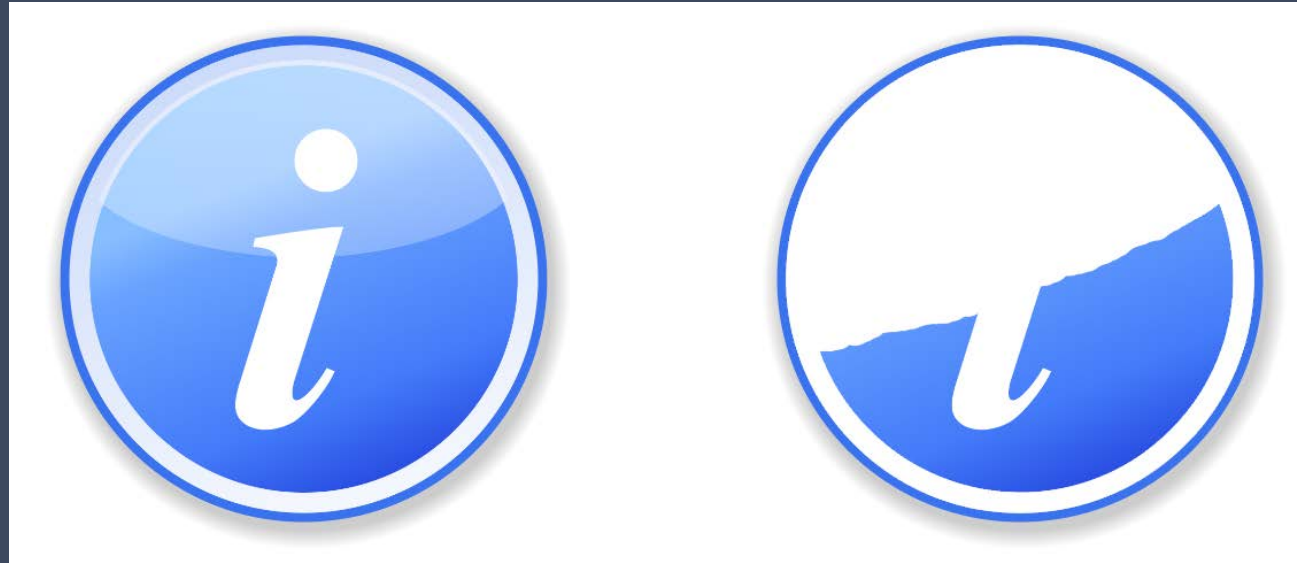
# Non-Text Contrast (1.4.11, AA)

The following elements must have a color contrast ratio of 3:1 against adjacent color:

- User interface controls (form fields, links, and buttons)
- Placeholder text
- Parts of graphics required to understand content
- Focus states

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# Understanding Non-Text Contrast



# Text Spacing (1.4.12, AA)

We're a people-centric software company driven by the desire to simplify website management and make the internet a better place.

We've helped more than 7,000 organizations transform the way they manage their websites, making the web more inclusive in the process.

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# Content on Hover or Focus (1.4.13, AA)

Let's talk about:

- Custom tooltips
- Sub-menus
- Pop-ups

When additional content appears on hover or focus, users:

- May not have intended this behavior
- May not know the new content has appeared
- Find that the new content interferes with their goal

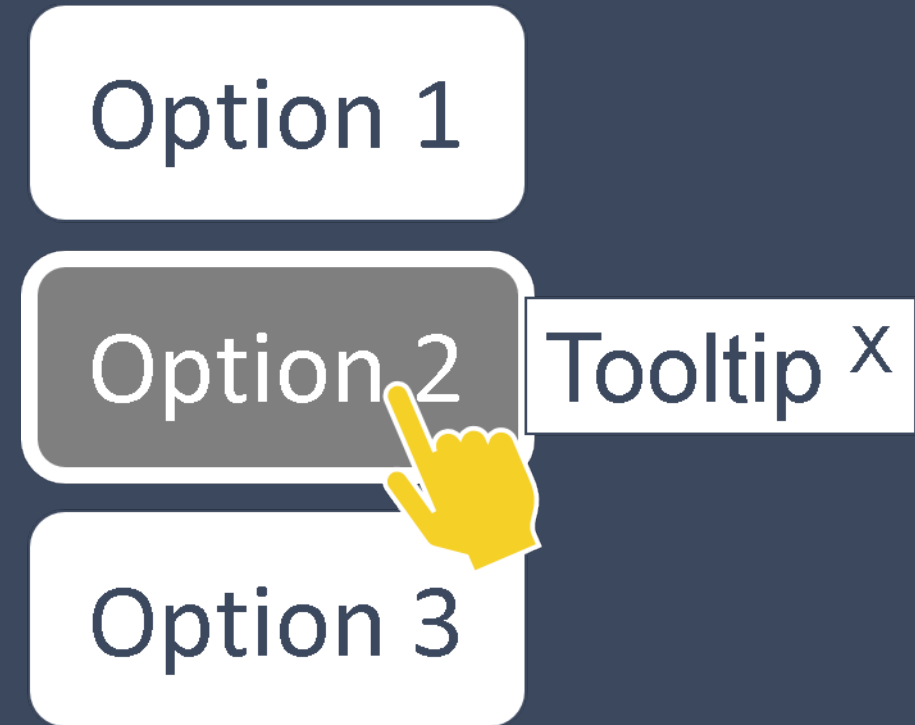
# Understanding Content on Hover or Focus


Position the additional content so that it does not obscure any other content—including the “trigger”—and ensure there’s a way to escape or close the tooltip.

**Fail**



**Pass**





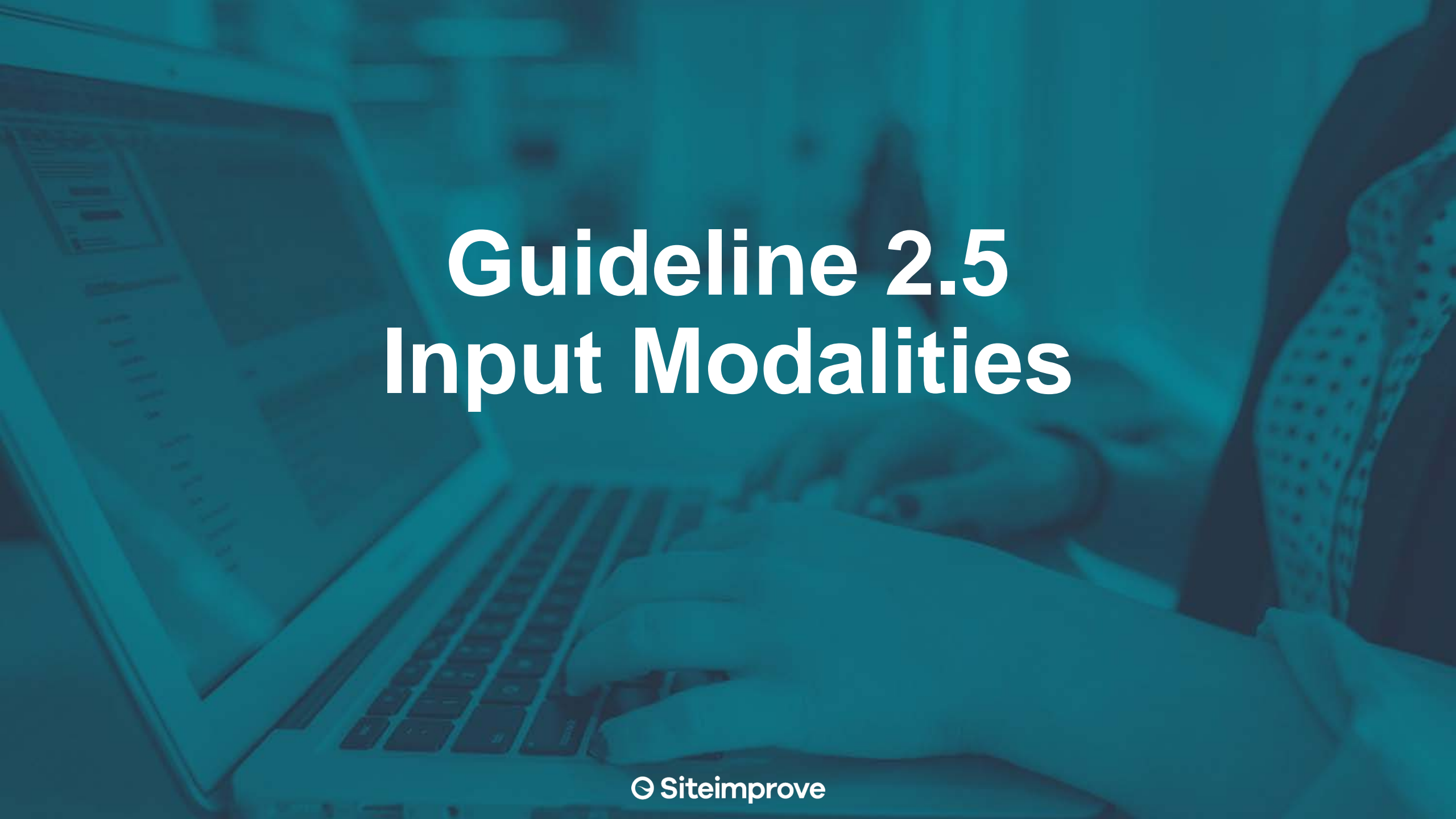
# Guideline 2.1 Keyboard Accessible

# Character Key Shortcuts (2.1.4, A)

For shortcuts made up of a single-letter key, users must be able to:

- Turn off single-letter shortcuts
- Remap the shortcut to use one or more modifier keys (e.g. CTRL or ALT)
- Make the keyboard shortcut active only when a component is in focus





# Guideline 2.5 Input Modalities

# Pointer Gestures (2.5.1, A)

Ensure that content can be operated using simple inputs on a wide range of pointing devices.

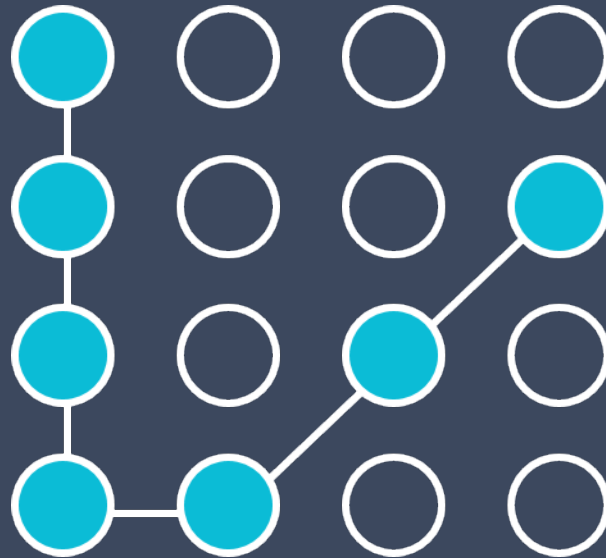
Multi-point or path-based gestures include:

- Swiping
- Dragging
- Drawing a complex path (e.g. signature)
- Pinch-to-zoom
- 2-finger double-tap



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# Understanding Pointer Gestures



# Pointer Cancellation (2.5.2, A)

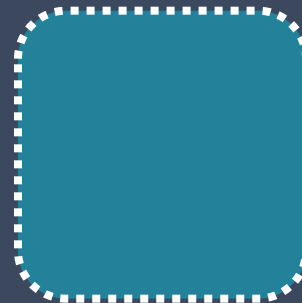
Let's examine drag-and-drop to understand up versus down events.



Point



Down



Hold



Up

# Label in Name (2.5.3, A)

What *not* to do!

Mismatch between programmatic and visible label.



```
<button class="btn" aria-label="Get assistance">  
  <i class="..."></i>  
  Help  
</button>
```

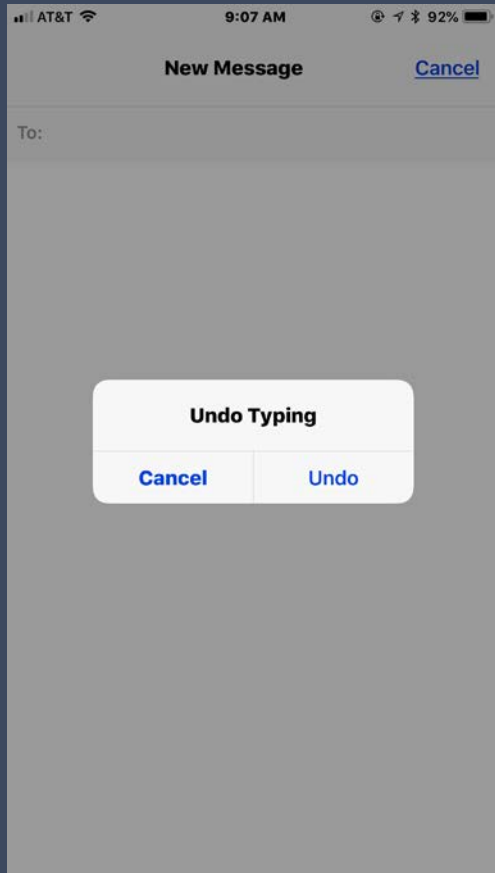
# A better approach for Label in Name

This is a better approach.  
Match the programmatic and visible labels.



```
<button class="btn">  
  <i class="..." aria-hidden="true"></i>  
  Help  
</button>
```

# Motion Actuation (2.5.4, A)



Motion (such as shaking or tilting) may also be operated by user interface components and can be disabled.



# Guideline 4.1 Compatible



# Status Messages (4.1.3, AA)


Give each status message a proper role and aria-live container to alert users of important changes in content that are not given focus, which minimizes confusion and interruption.

Search

Accessibility



5 results found.



**Remember  
how I said to  
let your thoughts run wild?**

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# Rationales for action



Aging



Legal



Situational  
Adaptations

# Siteimprove Academy

It's August, which means that it's time to go back to school. Right now, you get 20% off accessibility courses when you purchase any of Siteimprove Academy's single-user course packages. Offer ends 8/31/18.

Single-user course packages include:

- **Accessibility for Leadership**
- **Accessibility for Content Contributors and Designers**
- **Accessibility for Web Developers**
- **Accessibility Champion (Includes all courses)**

\*\*\*Beginning on August 24, Siteimprove Academy users will have access to a brand-new course on WCAG 2.1. Take the learning beyond the webinar and learn more about the new success criteria and how WCAG 2.1 expands upon 2.0

A person is shown from the side, sitting at a desk and writing in a spiral notebook with a pen. The scene is dimly lit, with a teal color overlay. In the background, there is a computer monitor and a calendar with a house illustration. A yellow horizontal line is positioned above the text.

**Let's talk  
Questions?**



# Contact

**Corbb O'Connor**

**Accessibility Testing Operations  
Manager**

**cooc@siteimprove.com**

**<https://www.linkedin.com/in/corbb/>**

