

Using WCAG 2.1

What is it, what's new, case study

1<sup>st</sup> April 2019

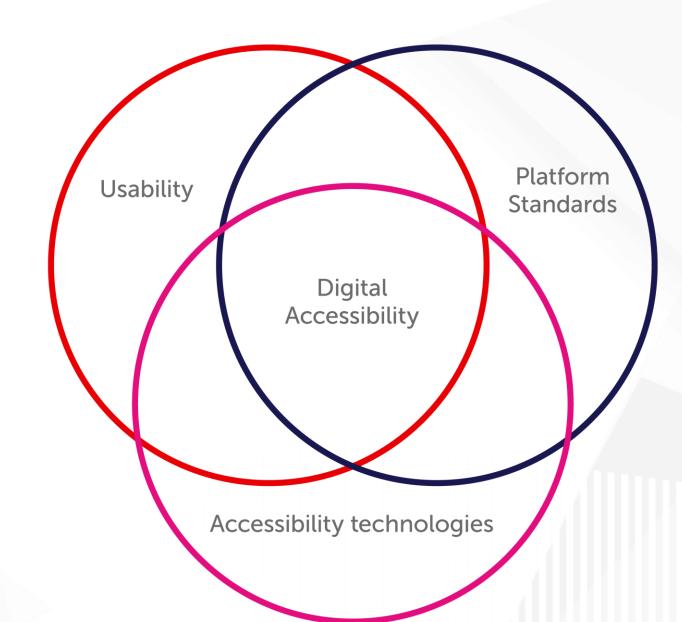


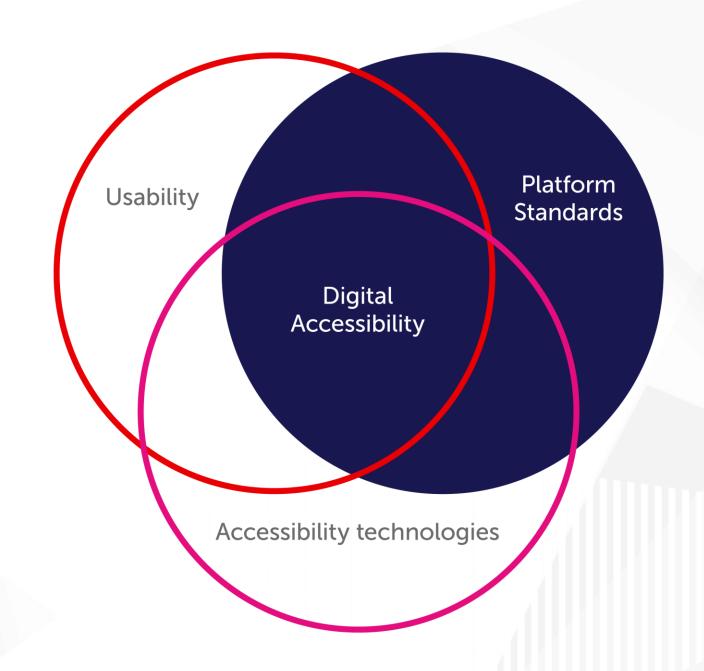
# Hello

- Quick intro
- Creating accessibility guidelines
- What's new
- What to do with them
- NHS Case study



## Accessibility in Digital Projects





Abstract



## Web Platform standards

#### **Web Content Accessibility Guidelines** (WCAG) 2.1 W3C W3C Recommendation 05 June 2018 This version: https://www.w3.org/TR/2018/REC-WCAG21-20180605/ Latest published version: https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21/ Latest editor's draft: https://w3c.github.io/wcag/21/guidelines/ Implementation report: https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/implementation-report/ Previous version: https://www.w3.org/TR/2018/PR-WCAG21-20180424/ Previous Recommendation: https://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-WCAG20-20081211/ Editors: Andrew Kirkpatrick (Adobe) Joshue O Connor (Invited Expert, InterAccess) Alastair Campbell (Nomensa) Michael Cooper (W3C) WCAG 2.0 Editors (until December 2008): Ben Caldwell (Trace R&D Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison) Gregg Vanderheiden (Trace R&D Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison) John Slatin (Accessibility Institute, University of Texas at Austin) Jason White (University of Melbourne) Please check the errata for any errors or issues reported since publication. This document is also available in non-normative formats, available from Alternate Versions of Web Content Ac-Copyright © 2017-2018 W3C® (MIT, ERCIM, Keio, Beihang), W3C liability, trademark and document use rules apply.





### Starting with WCAG?

### **Web Content Accessibility Guidelines** (WCAG) 2.1



W3C Recommendation 05 June 2018

#### This version:

https://www.w3.org/TR/2018/REC-WCAG21-20180605/

#### Latest published version:

https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21/

#### Latest editor's draft:

https://w3c.github.io/wcag/21/guidelines/

#### Implementation report:

https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/implementation-report/

#### Previous version:

https://www.w3.org/TR/2018/PR-WCAG21-20180424/

#### Previous Recommendation:

https://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-WCAG20-20081211/

#### Editors:

Andrew Kirkpatrick (Adobe)

Joshue O Connor (Invited Expert, InterAccess)

Alastair Campbell (Nomensa)

Michael Cooper (W3C)

#### WCAG 2.0 Editors (until December 2008):

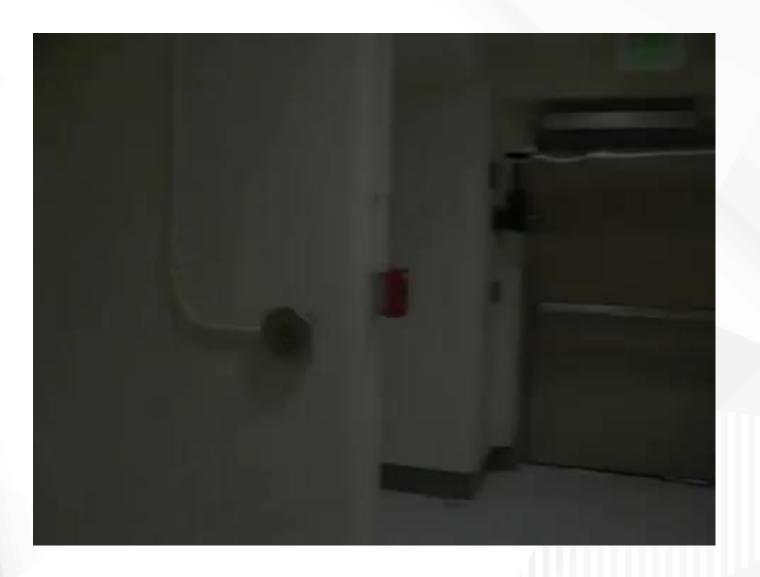
Ben Caldwell (Trace R&D Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Loretta Guarino Reid (Google, Inc.)

Gregg Vanderheiden (Trace R&D Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison)

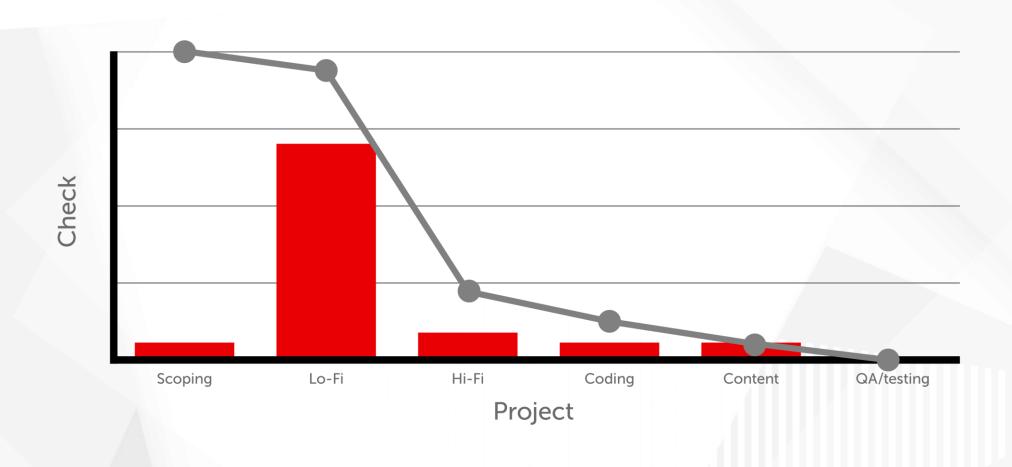


## Avoid a checklist mentality



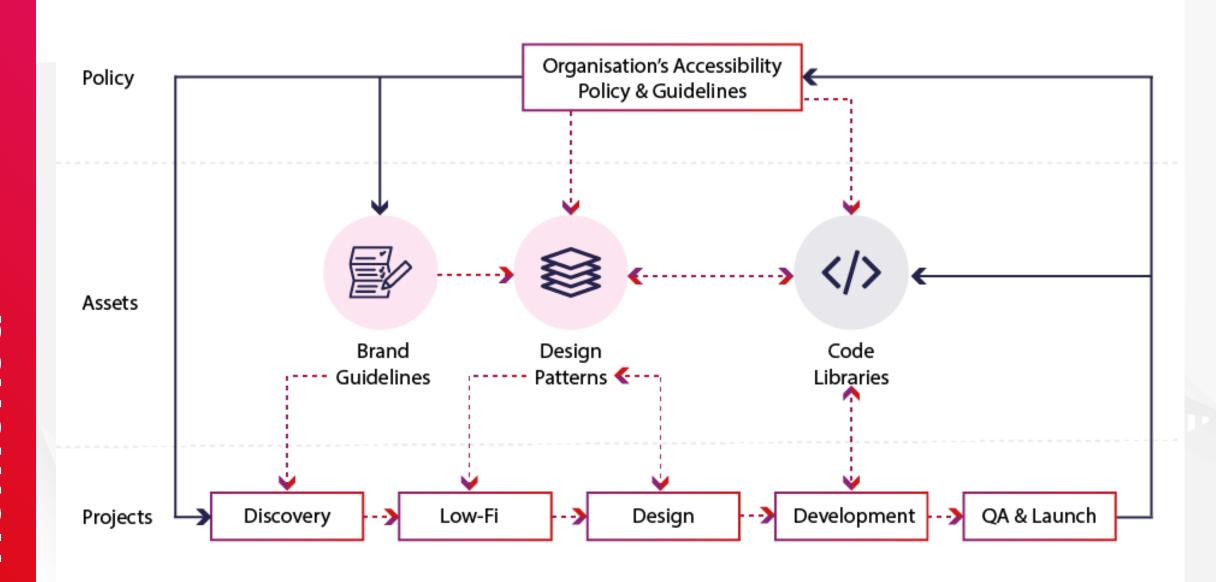


### Define your accessibility approach early





### Goal: Continuous improvement





## How do we evaluate accessibility?

Approach | Designs | Development



## Accessibility testing methods

### Testing with people with disabilities

- Usability testing
- (Testing by experts as proxies)

### **Testing with rules**

- Review pages with the guidelines
- Semi-automated review
- Automated review



## Usability testing (with PwD)

#### Great for:

- Testing a live site / app
- Prioritising issues
- Learning
- Getting buy in

### Not so good for:

- Site-wide, even in-page coverage
- Budgets





## Accessibility testing methods

### People



#### Semi-automated tools



#### Guidelines

Check	Pass?	Checkpoints
The sequence of content makes sense.		1.3.2, 2.4.3
Navigation is consistently placed.		3.2.3
There is a mechanism to skip to content, or skip past navigation.		2.4.1
The location of the keyboard focus is visually obvious.		2.4.7
All functionality is operable with a keyboard.		2.1.1
Keyboard focus does not get trapped.		2.1.2
Changing a widget (e.g. drop down) doesn't automatically take you somewhere else.		3.2.2

### With automated tools





### Testing with guidelines

#### Great for...

- Per-page checks at later stages of development
- Coverage (with a good sample)
- Saying you've done your bit

### Not so good for:

In-experienced testers

#### **Keyboard Use**

Check	Pass?	Checkpoints
The sequence of content makes sense.		1.3.2, 2.4.3
Navigation is consistently placed.		3.2.3
There is a mechanism to skip to content, or skip past navigation.		2.4.1
The location of the keyboard focus is visually obvious.		2.4.7
All functionality is operable with a keyboard.		2.1.1
Keyboard focus does not get trapped.		2.1.2
Changing a widget (e.g. drop down) doesn't automatically take you somewhere else.		3.2.2



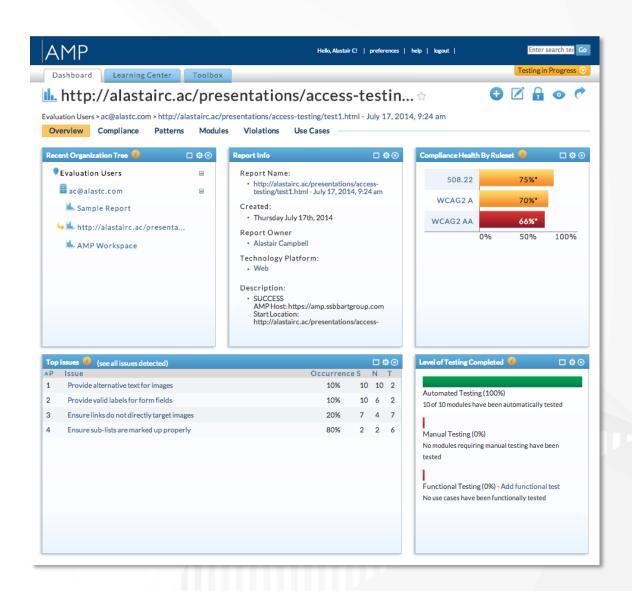
### Automated testing

#### Great for...

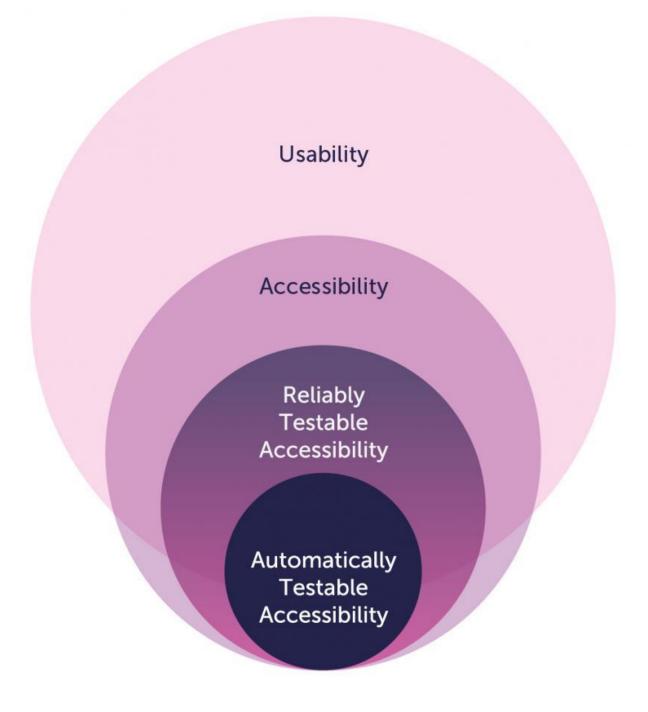
- Wide coverage of a site
- Integrating with a build process

### Not great for:

- Depth of coverage
- Saying it meets the guidelines





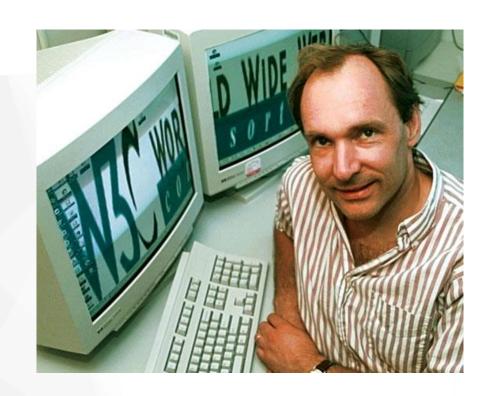




## What is Wuh-CAG?

Web CONTENT accessibility guidelines

## World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)





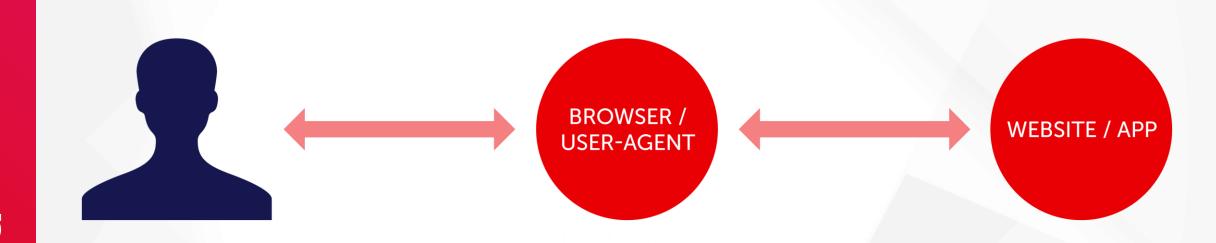




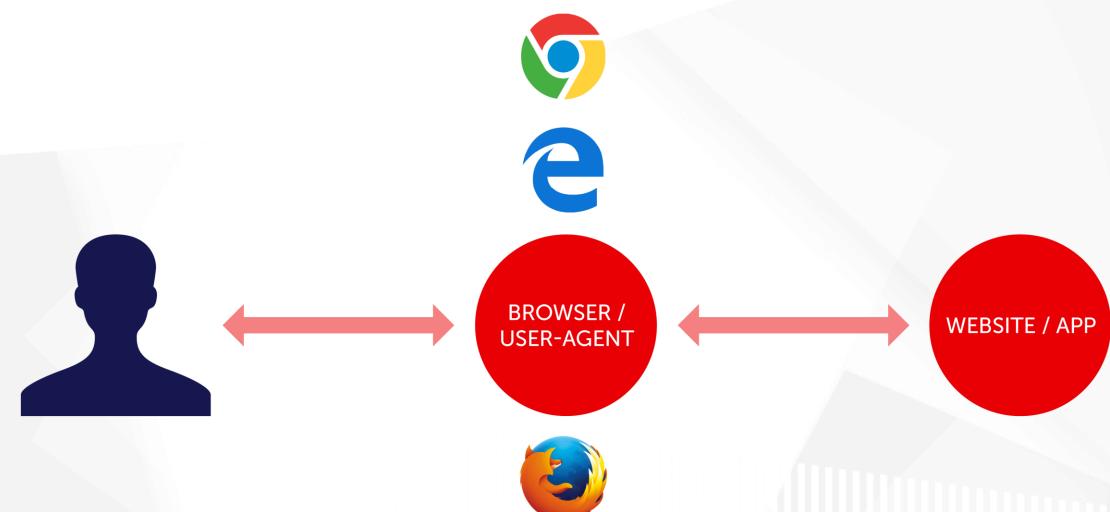




























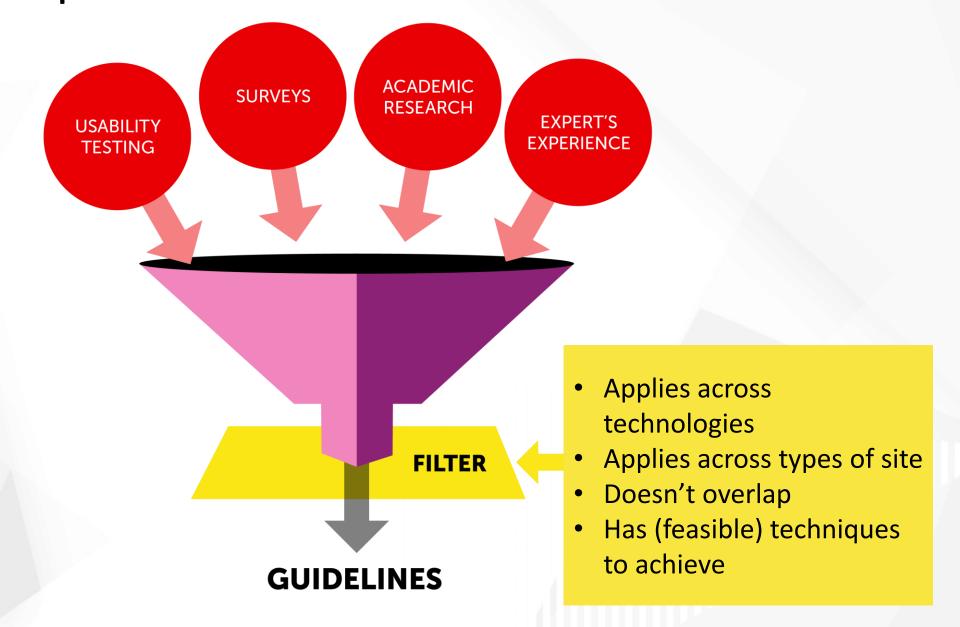








### Creation process





### Guidelines are a baseline

Many user-requirements did not become criteria because they:

- could not be applied across all types of website;
- could not be tested reliably;
- would dictate the visual display of the website;
- needed solutions (across technologies) that were not reliable or feasible.

**Therefore**: There are probably requirements not covered by WCAG that may be relevant for your website.



### What is a content guideline?

### **Unworkable:**

"Users can navigate by headings and lists when appropriate."

### Difficult to understand, but works:

"Information, structure, and relationships conveyed through presentation can be programmatically determined or are available in text."



### WCAG 2.1: Principles, Guidelines, Success Criteria

Principles (4)

Principle 3: Understandable - Information and the operation of user interface must be understandable.

Guidelines (13)

Guideline 3.1 Readable: Make text content readable and understandable.

Success Criteria (78)

**3.1.1 Language of Page:** The default human language of each Web page can be programmatically determined. (Level A)

Success criteria: A testable statement about any web content that is known to improve access for people with disabilities.



### Levels: A, AA, AAA

Not meeting a SC means:

Level A (30): Critical, people will not be able to access the content.

Level AA (20): Essential, significant barriers would remain for some people.

Level AAA (28): Useful, possibly essential to some.

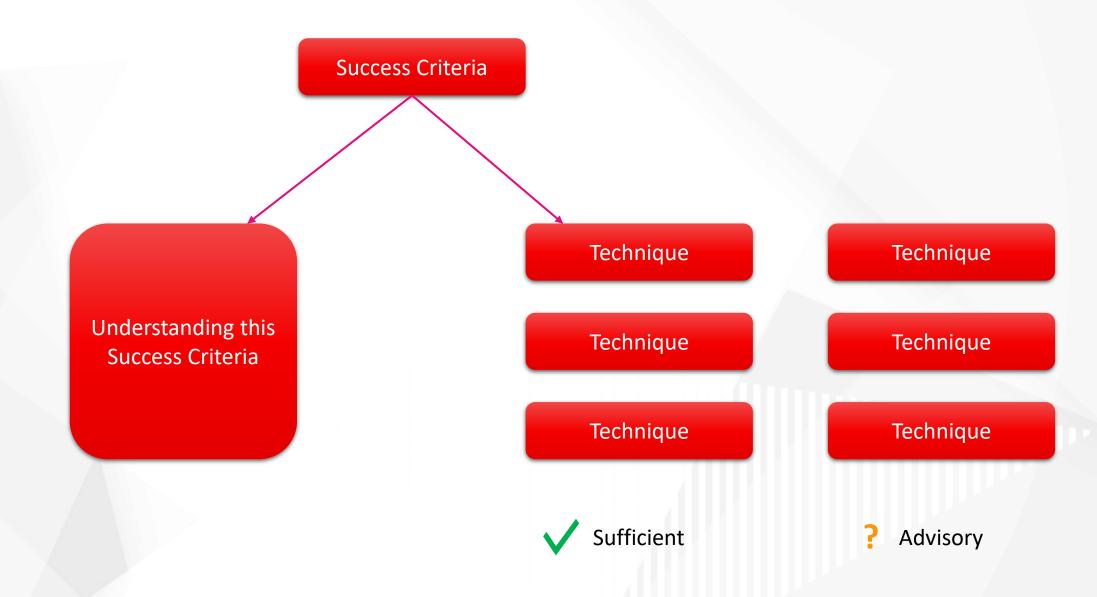
Not officially defined, in practice:

↑ Barrier that cannot be overcome by user's technology

- ↓ Difficult or infeasible in practice
- ↓ Does not apply to all content
- Requires a change to look & feel for everyone



### Structure of supporting info





### "Understanding"

#### **Success Criterion 1.3.1 Info and Relationships**

§

(Level A)

Understanding Info and Relationships
How to Meet Info and Relationships

Information, <u>structure</u>, and <u>relationships</u> conveyed through <u>precentation</u> can be <u>programmatically determined</u> or are available in text.

### Understanding Success Criterion 1.3.1: Info and Relationships

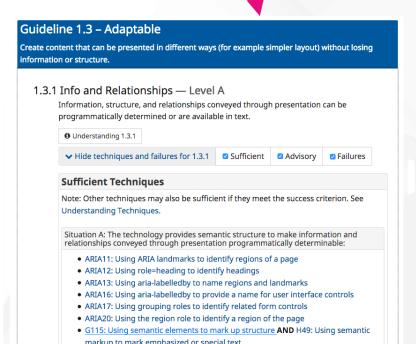
Success Criterion 1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A): Information, structure, and relationships conveyed through presentation can be programmatically determined or are available in text.

On this page:
Intent
Benefits
Examples
Related Resources
Techniques

#### Intent

The intent of this Success Criterion is to ensure that information and relationships that are implied by visual or auditory formatting are preserved when the presentation format changes. For example, the presentation format changes when the content is read by a screen reader or when a user style sheet is substituted for the style sheet provided by the author.

Sighted users perceive structure and relationships through various visual cues — headings are often in a larger, bold font separated from paragraphs by blank lines; list items are preceded by a bullet and perhaps indented; paragraphs are separated.





## WCAG 2.1

What's new?

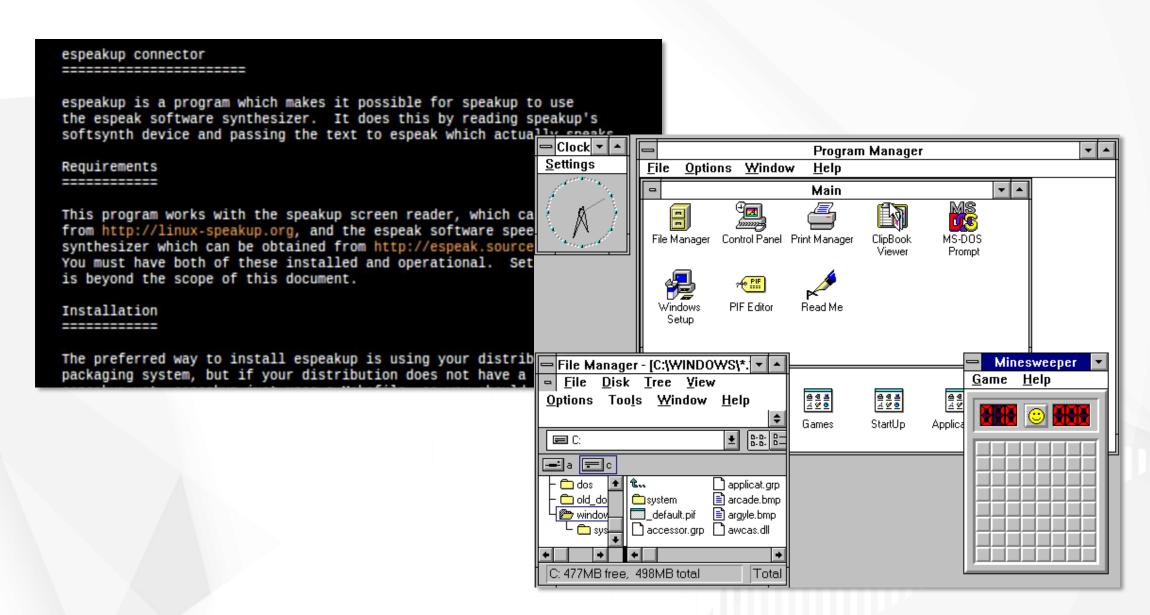


## Why update WCAG?





### Text to GUI





### Buttons to touch screen







## Solid to virtual







### WCAG 2.1 timescale

NB: WCAG 2.0 is unchanged, and some policies will likely reference it for some time

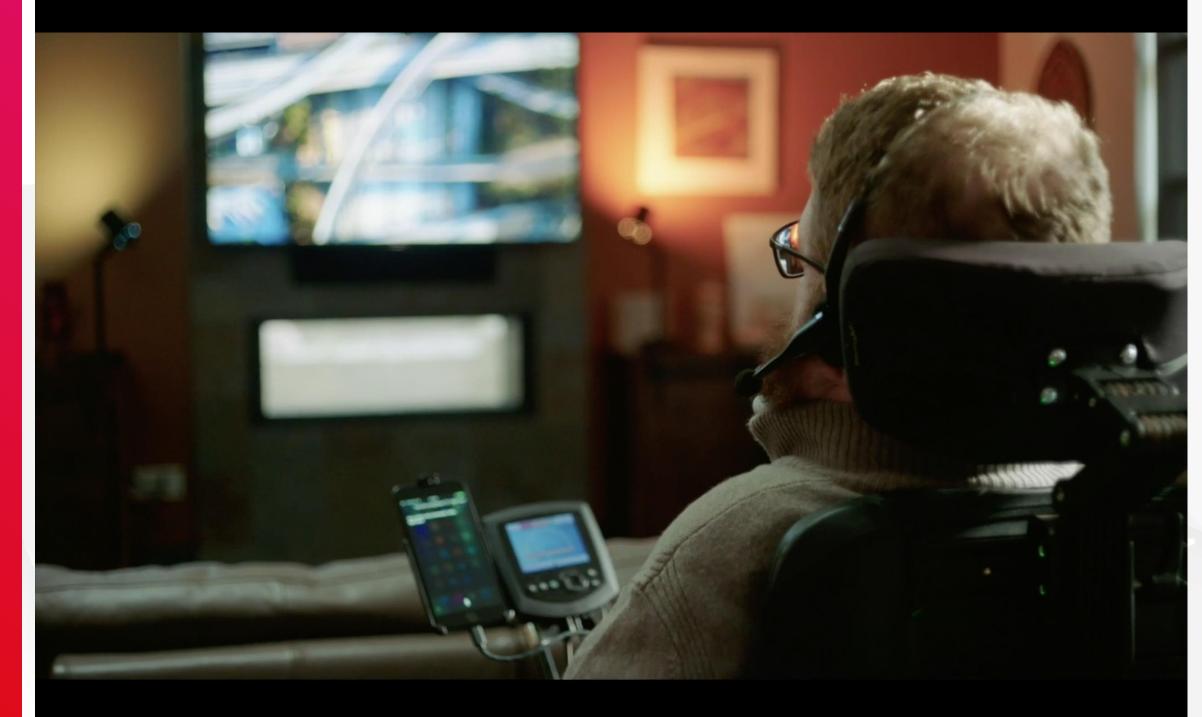


Over 60 proposals for new criteria (A or AA), 17 made it

## New criteria - Mobile

- Orientation (AA): Functionality is not locked to one orientation.
- Character Key Shortcuts (A): Single-key shortcuts can be turned-off or remapped.
- Pointer Gestures (A): Everything can be achieved without gestures.
- Pointer cancelation (AA): Don't use the 'down' event.
- Label in Name (A): the programmatic name includes the visible name.
- Motion Activation (A): Only activate on the 'up' event.
- Target Size (AAA): controls are at least 44 x 44 pixels (with exceptions, AAA without exceptions).
- Concurrent Input Mechanisms (AAA): are not restricted.



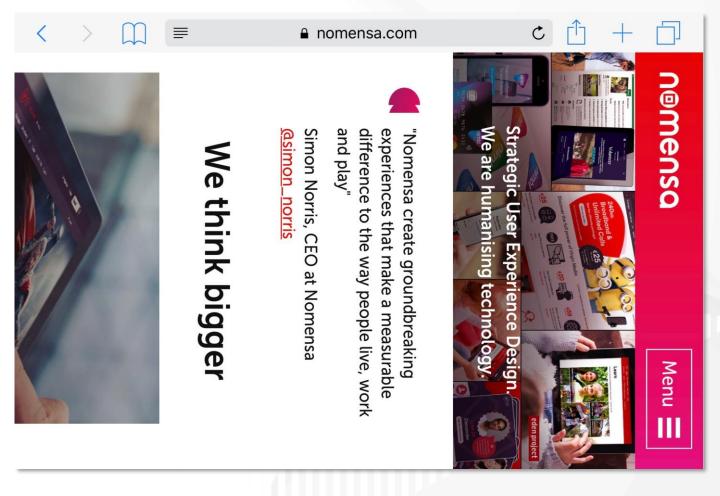




## Orientation

"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."





## **Character Key Shortcuts**

Paraphrasing:

If the site implements keyboard short-cuts then restrict them to particular components; or let people turn them off or remap them.

Bob (a Dragon user) sits in front of gmail.

Their friend Kim walks in, Bob looks up.

"Hey Kim", Dragon picks up:

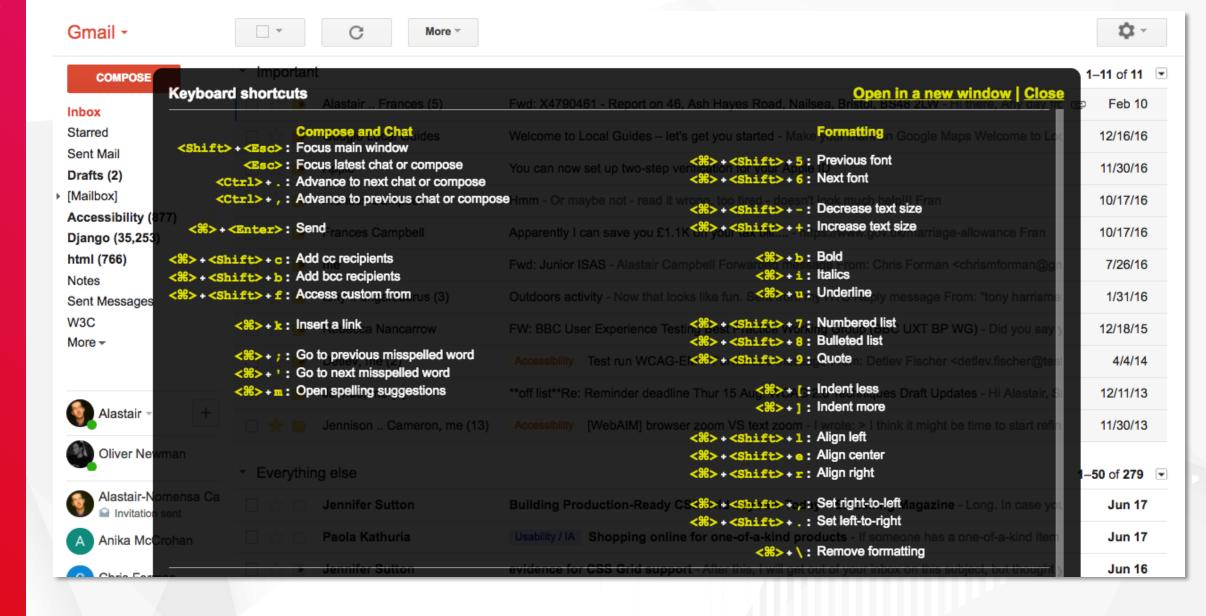
Y = archive current message

K = move down one

M = mute message/thread

Bob looks at the screen, "Doh!"

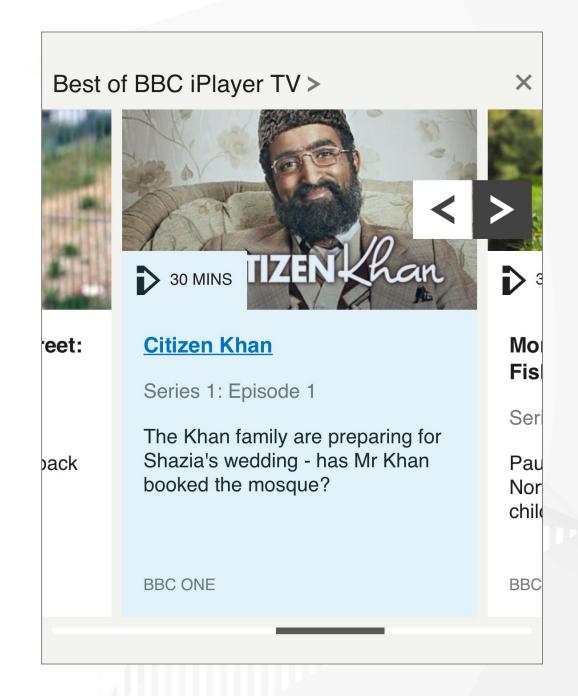






## **Pointer Gestures**

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 pathbased gesture is essential.





### **Pointer Cancellation**

### Paraphrasing:

For functionality that is used with a click or tap, don't use the 'down' event unless there is no other way.

Alice scrolled through an article on her phone, an advert in the page activates as soon as she touches it, even though she is trying to scroll.

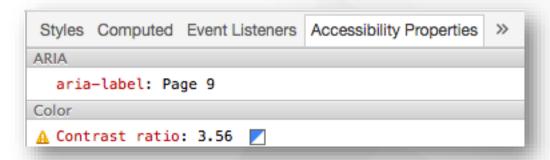




### **Label in Name**

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





Fail:



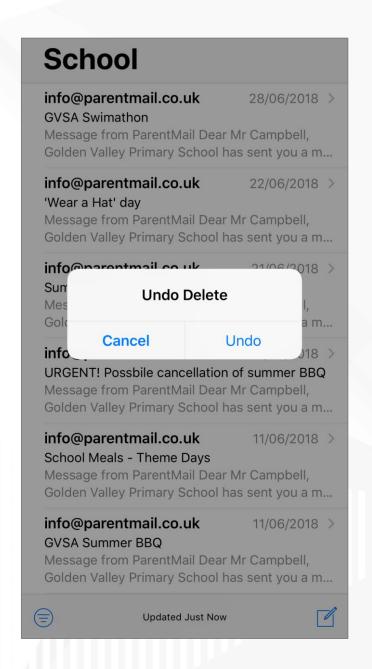
Styles	Computed	Event Listeners	Accessibility Properties	>>			
ARIA							
aria-label: submit							
Focus							



### **Motion Actuation**

### Paraphrasing:

Features activated by devicemotion also have buttons to use, and motion-based features can be disabled.





## New criteria – Low vision

- Zoom content: Pages can be zoomed to 400%.
- Adapting Text: Allow some buffer for small textadaptations.
- Graphics contrast: Is 3:1 for graphics that are 'required for understanding' and controls / inputs.
- Content on Hover or Focus: Does not obscure the trigger, and the pointer/focus can move into the new content.

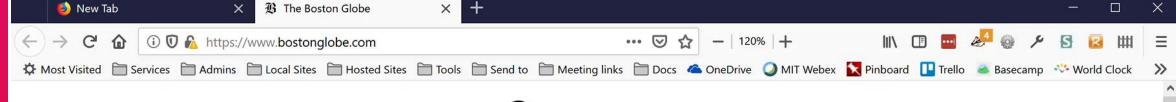


### Reflow - 400% zoom

"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.

Except for parts of the content which require two-dimensional layout for usage or meaning."



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JESSICA RINALDI/GLOBE STAFF

A family sought seclusion in N.H. Instead, they found terror

### **Key questions** remain unanswered in Kraft's case

A Globe review of law-enforcement documents found a number of lines of inquiry that have received little public attention but almost certainly are being examined by Robert Kraft's lawyers.

#### **BOLD TYPES**

A new series talking with city business leaders about their careers and visions for Boston.

PRESENTED BY KIKOCH



#### Joanne Chang is always on the move

The Globe sits down with leaders in the city's business community to talk about their career paths, work, and

accomplishments, as well as their vision for Boston's future. First up is Joanne Chang of Flour

# Adaptable text

### Paraphrase:

In HTML/CSS users can override styles. Check that doing this doesn't make things unreadable when you set:

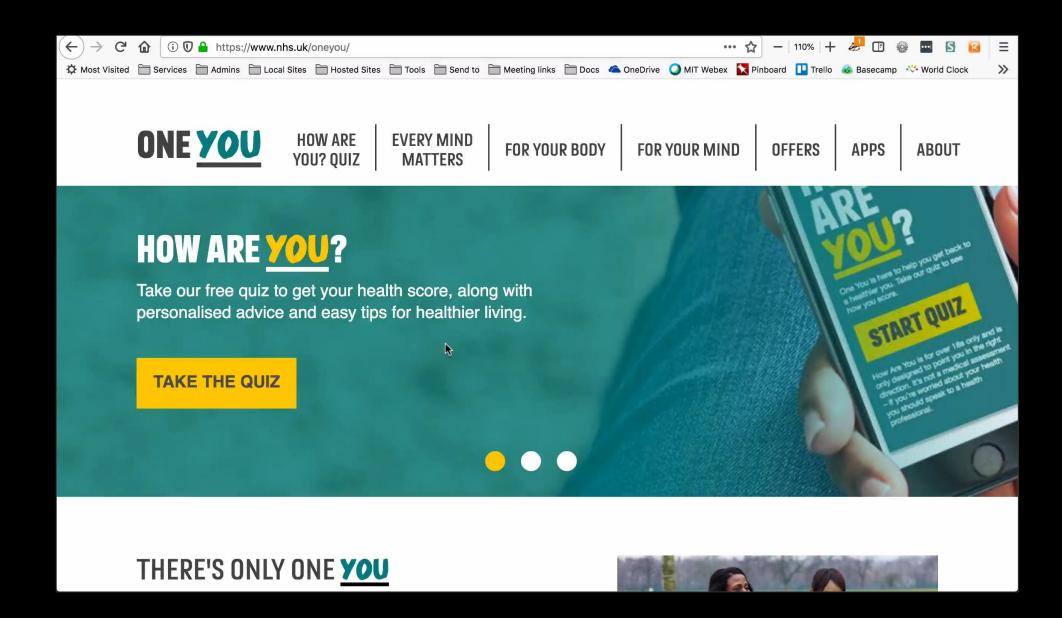
- Line height to at least 1.5;
- Spacing following paragraphs to at least 2;
- Letter spacing (tracking) to at least 0.12;
- Word spacing to 0.16.



## Testing layouts and text spacing

### Combining three criteria in one test:

- Open Chrome / Edge / Firefox at 1280px wide, landscape
- Zoom in to 400% (i.e. 320px wide)
- Check the same/equivalent functionality is available
- Check that text is at least 200% bigger at some point
- Apply the text-spacing styles
- Gradually zoom out
- Check for overlapping / unreadable text



# Non-text contrast

The visual presentation of the following have a contrast ratio of at least 3:1 against adjacent color(s):

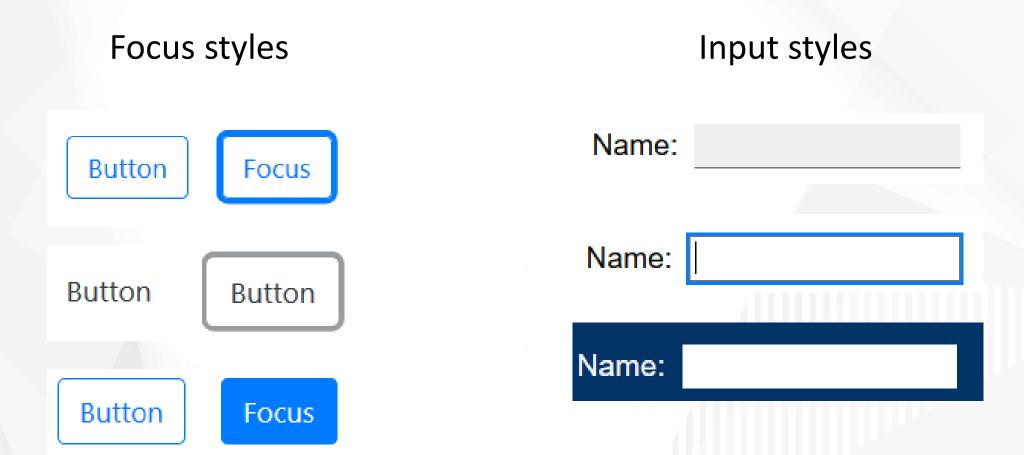
- **User Interface Components**: Visual information required to identify user interface components and states, except for inactive components or where the appearance of the component is determined by the user agent and not modified by the author;
- **Graphical Objects:** Parts of graphics required to understand the content, except when a particular presentation of graphics is essential to the information being conveyed.





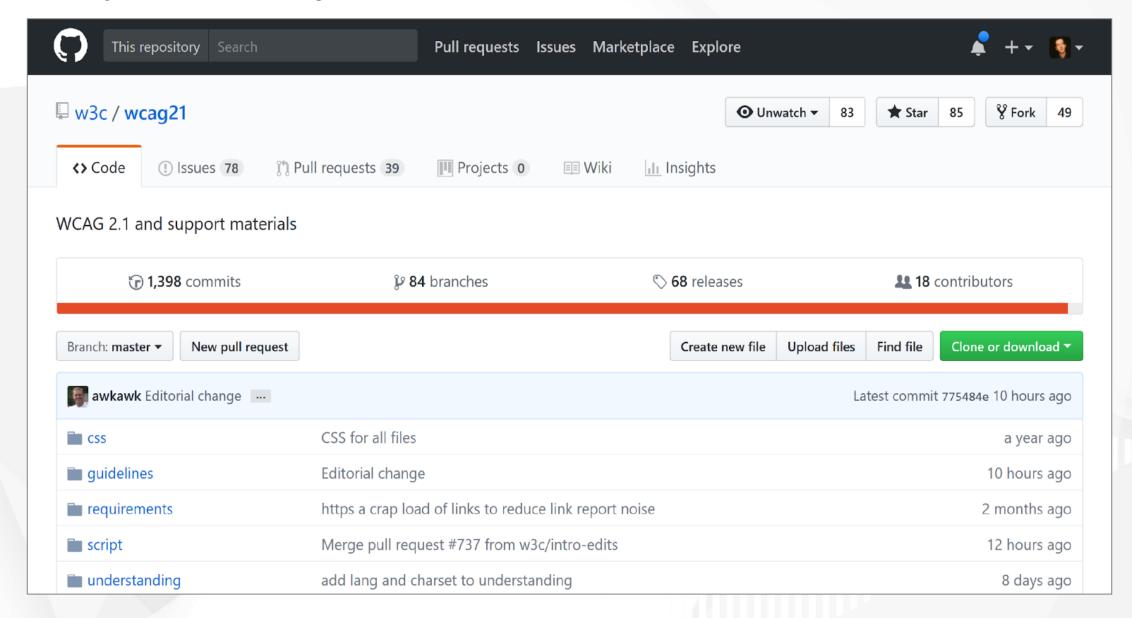
## User Interface Components (Interactive controls)

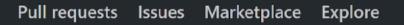
The aspects that define a control need reasonable (3:1) contrast.

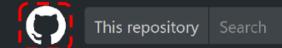




# **Graphical objects**

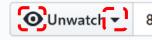




















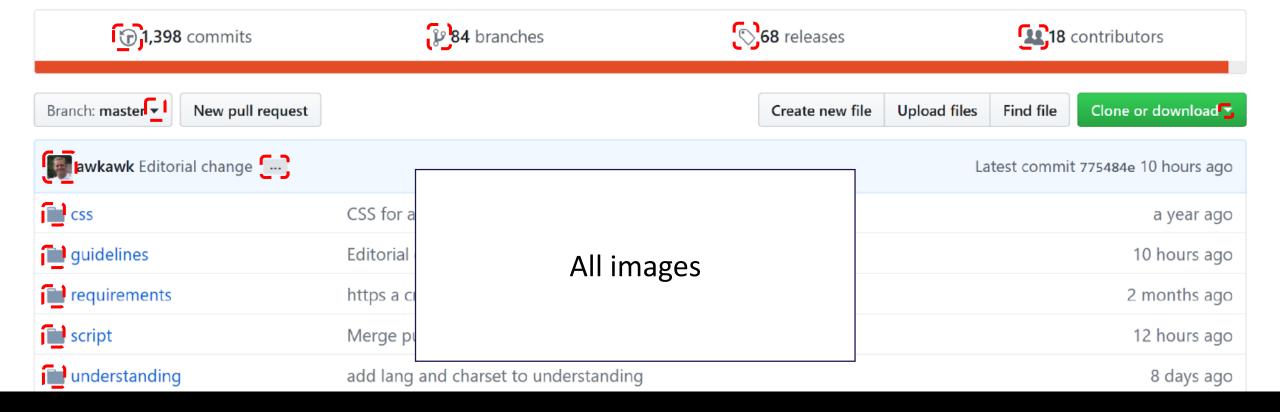




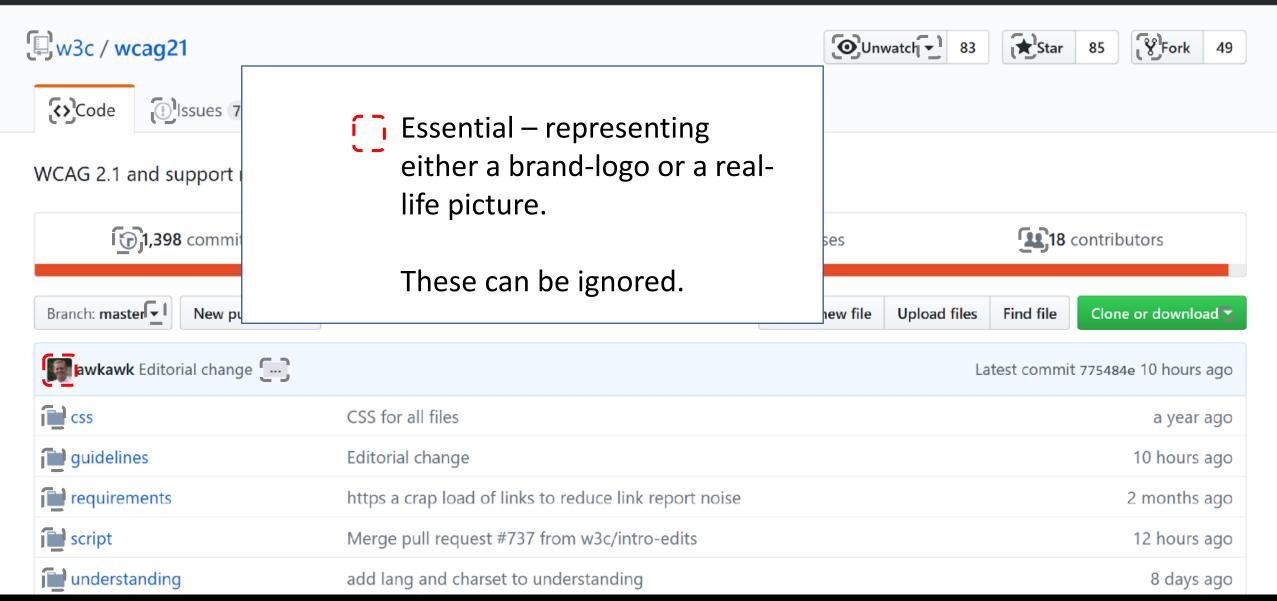




#### WCAG 2.1 and support materials



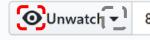




















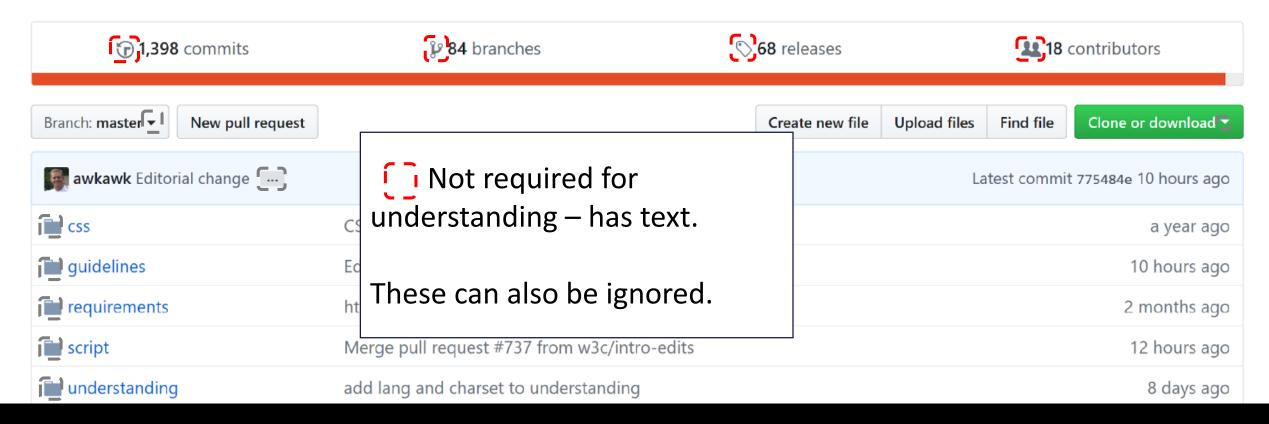


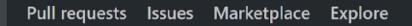






#### WCAG 2.1 and support materials





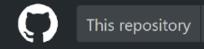


**∛** Fork

49

\* Star

85









(!) Issues 78

1 Pull requests 39

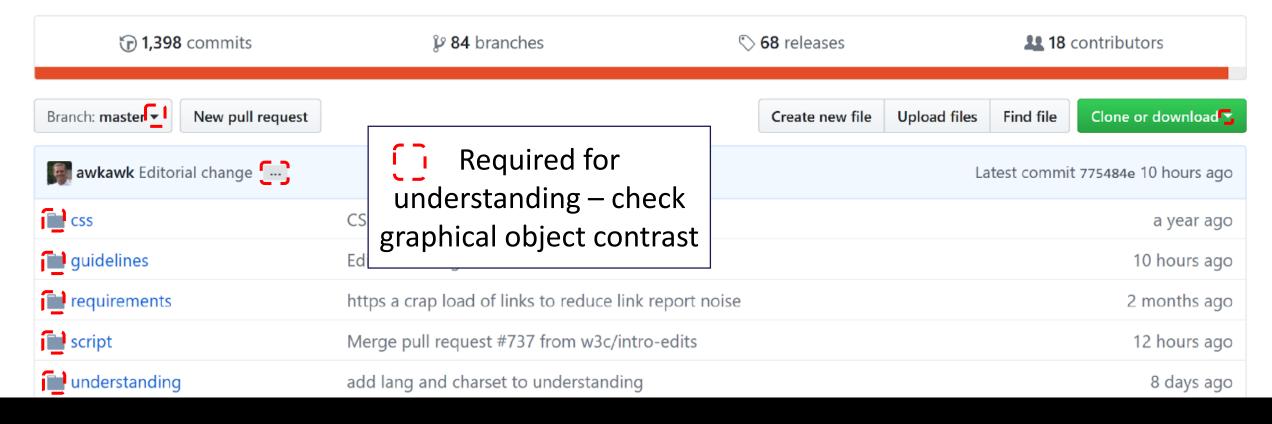
Projects 0

Wiki

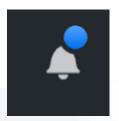
II Insights

O Unwatch ▼

#### WCAG 2.1 and support materials



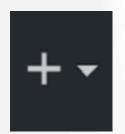




Light bell shape – 8.9:1 Blue circle – 5.4:1



Down arrow − 13.5:1



Plus Shape – 8.9:1 Down arrow – 8.9:1



Down arrow – 2.4:1 (Fail)



Three dots – 6.6:1



Down arrow – 8.9:1

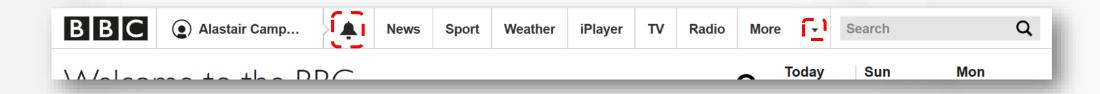


Folder -3:1



## Responsive page variations

BBC Homepage full width

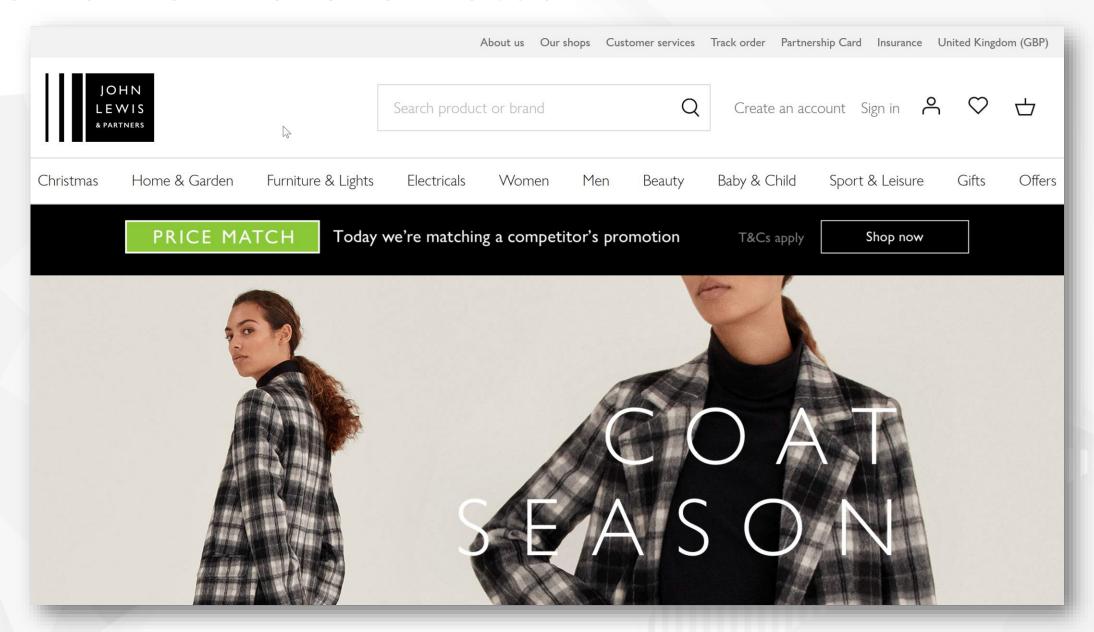


BBC Homepage smaller, more graphics relied on for understanding



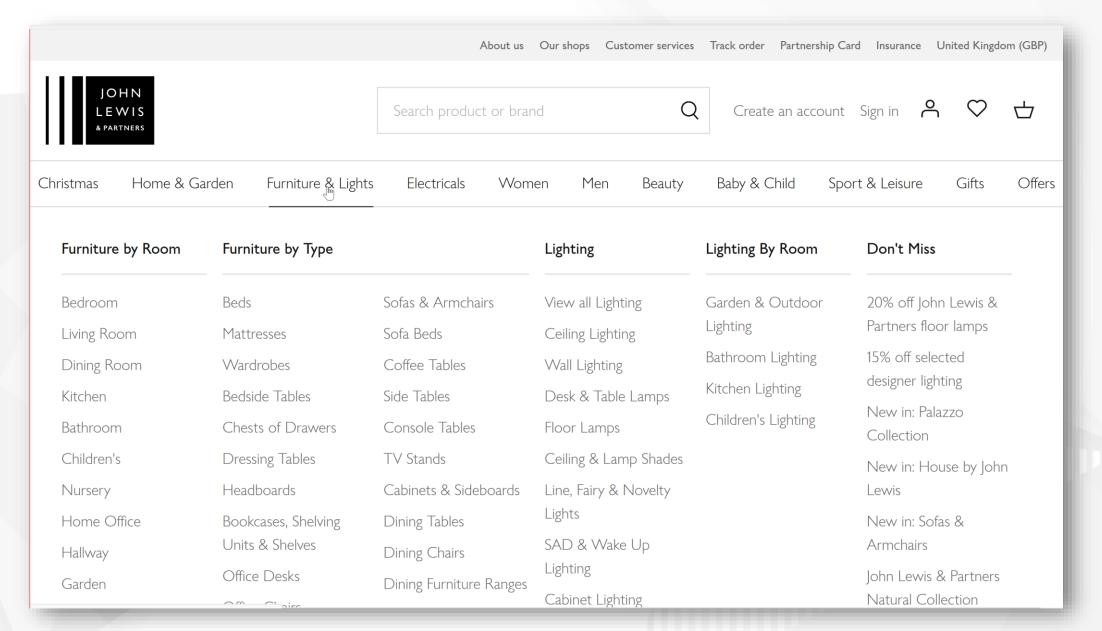






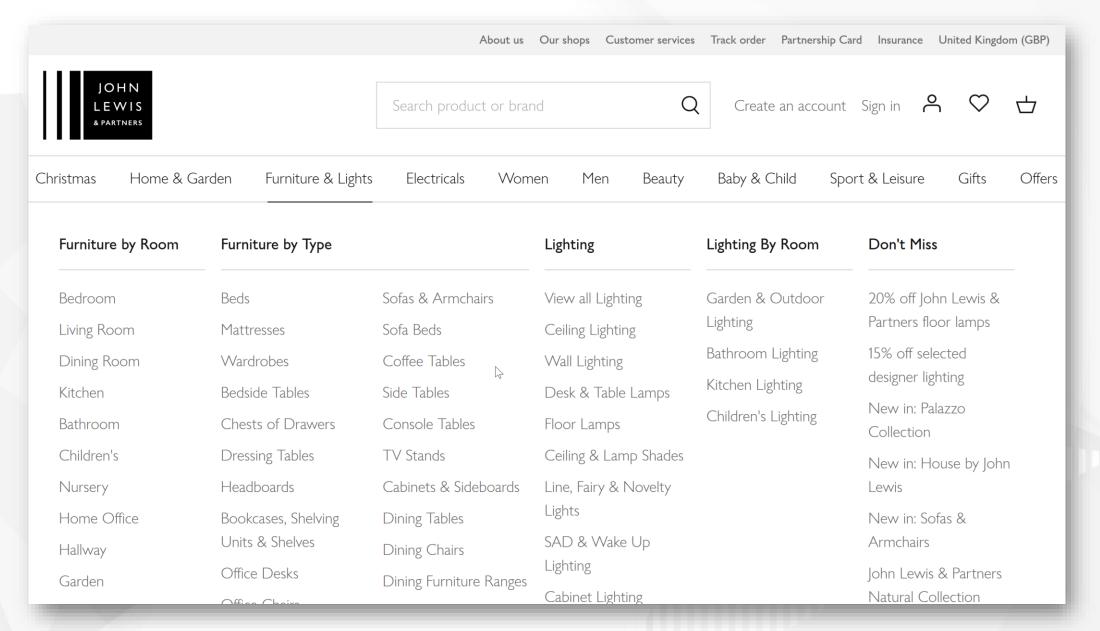














Furniture by Type	Lighting	Ligł	
Beds	Sofas & Armchairs	View all Lighting	Gar
Mattresses	Sofa Beds	Ceiling Lighting	Ligh
Wardrobes	Coffee Tables	Wall Lighting	Bath
Bedside Tables	Side Tables	Desk & Table Lamps	Kitc
Chests of Drawers	Console Tables	Floor Lamps	Chi
Dressing Tables	TV Stands	Ceiling & Lamp Shades	- 1
Headboards	Cabinets & Sideboards	Line, Fairy & Novelty	



## What's new - Cognitive

- Identify Input Purpose (AA): can be identified.
- Identify Purpose (AAA): is added to controls, symbols & regions.
- Timeouts (AAA): If data might be lost due to timeouts, warn the user.



## **Identify Input Purpose**

Started as 'personalisation', but changed to:

"The purpose of each input field collecting information about the user can be programmatically determined when:

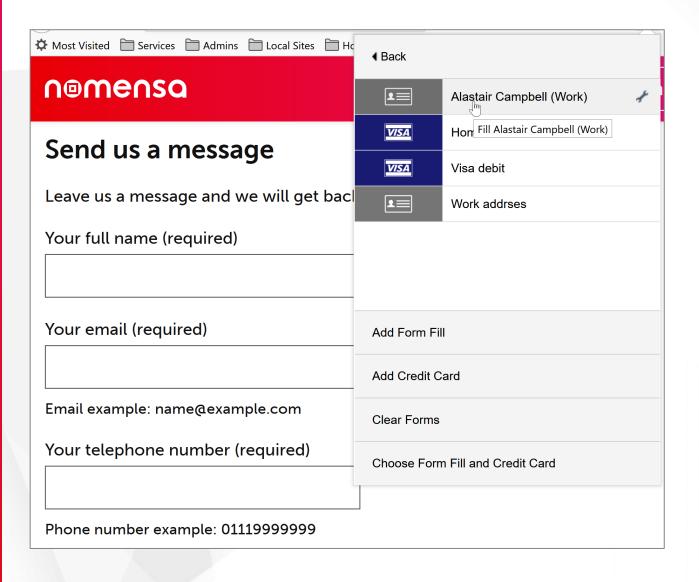
- The input field serves a purpose identified in the Input Purposes for User Interface Components section; and
- The content is implemented using technologies with support for identifying the expected meaning for form input data."

Token	Description
name	Full name
honorific-prefix	Prefix or title (Mr., Mrs. Dr., etc.)
given-name	Given or first name
additional-name	Additional or middle name





## Autocomplete



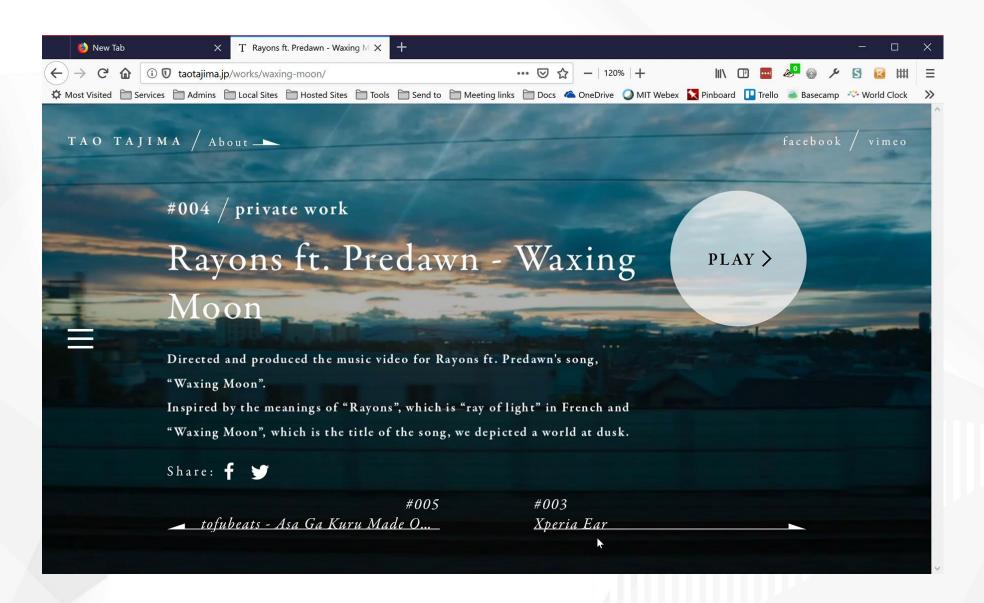
## \*n@mensa Send us a message Leave us a message and we will get back to you. Your full name (required) Alastair Campbell Your email (required) acampbell@nomensa.com Email example: name@example.com Your telephone number (required) 0117 929 7333 Phone number example: 01119999999 Your company Nomensa

# Other criteria

 Animation from Interactions: Allow users to turn off animations from scrolling (e.g. parallax)

• Status Messages: Notify users when something changes on the page (e.g. ARIA live)

## Animations from interactions – Vestibular trigger!

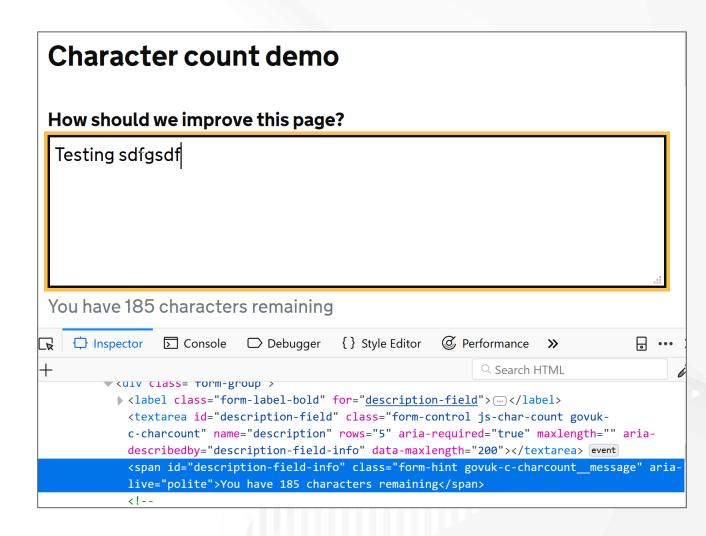




## Status updates

Where content is updated away from the focus, make sure it is 'programmatically' available.

Gov.uk Character count demo uses aria-live to enable this.





# What to do?

## 0-60mph in accessibility

Guidelines are a baseline for creating accessible interfaces.

- Establish your current issues / barriers
- Training to ensure the team understand the core requirements
- Work out when and who should apply each
- Integrate with:
  - Brand guidelines, Pattern libraries (Design system), Documentation
  - Design, Development, Content
- Test early, little and often
- Test with people when possible
- Feed the results back into your artefacts and process



## NHS Case study



Automated sweep

Accessibility Audit

Testing with people

Draft Recommendations

Stakeholder workshops / interviews

Team training / workshops

Proposals

Draft Materials

Support





### **Testing**

Automated	Audit	Summary	NHS.UK (Wagtail)	Find & Compare	One You	Calculators	New video	Start4Life	Live well	Change4Life	Video Page
1.1.1	1.1.1	Alt text missing / placehoder	Y	Y (Aud)	Y (Aud)	Y (Aud)					
2.1.1	2.1.1	Onclick handlers	Y	Y (Aud)	Y (Aud)	Y (Aud)	Y (Aud)				
4.1.2		Dodgy ARIA usage		Υ				Y			
1.3.1 (4)	1.3.1 (labels)	Labels not attached	Y	Y (Both)	Y (Aud)	Y (Aud)		Υ	Y		
4.1.2 (2)		Empty buttons						Υ		Υ	
2.4.2		Empty page titles						Υ			
1.3.1		Empty Headings	Y						Υ	Υ	Υ
1.1.1 (2)		Empty links	Y	Υ							
1.3.1(2)		Tables for Layout	Y	Υ				Υ			
1.3.1(3)		Lack of legends		Υ							
1.3.1 (5)	1.3.1	iFrames without titles					Y (Aud)	Υ			
2.4.4	2.4.4	Read more links	Y (Aud)	Y (Both)	Y (Aud)	Y (Aud)					
3.1.1		Include language attributes on HTM	Y					Υ			
1.3.6 (6)		Incorrect table markup		Υ							
4.1.1		Incorrect nesting	Y	Υ	Y			Υ	Y	Υ	
3.1.2		Lang attributes for words	Y								
2.4.1	2.4.1	Broken skip link			Y (Aud)			Υ			
	1.2.3 / 1.2.5	Audio description	Y		Y		Υ				
	1.3.1 (Headings)	Heading structure	Y	Υ		Υ					
	1.3.1 (Landmarks)	Use of landmarks			Y						
	1.3.1 (lists)	Usign lists when appropriate	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ					
	1.3.1 (feildsets)	Using fieldsets for radio buttons				Υ					
	1.3.1 (tables)	Improve table markup		Υ		Υ					
	1.3.1 (associate errors)	Associate errors & info with inputs			Y	Υ					
	1.3.5	Input purpose, using autocomplete	•		Υ						
	1.4.1	Use of color		Υ		Υ					
	1.4.3	Color contrast of text	Y		Y		Y				
	1.4.10	Reflow / responsive		Υ							
	1.4.11	Not text contrast	Y	Υ		Υ					
	1.4.12	Text spacing, allow for			Y	Υ					
	2.4.3	Focus order, understandable			Υ	Υ					
	2.4.7	Focus visible	Y		Υ		Y				
	3.2.2	On input, don't change context	Y								
	3.3.1	Error identification			Υ	Υ					
	3.3.2	Labels or intructions			Υ	Y					
	4.1.2	Missing ARIA	Y	Υ	Υ	Y					
	4.1.3	Status messages		Υ							

### Automated test:

- •22,500 pages
- 14,000 pages had at least one issue.
- 17 types of issue found

### Audit:

- •30 pages
- 26 types of issue found

### Testing with people:

- Mostly "usability" issues
- No new interface issues

### **Automated vs Manual**

Focus based on results would be:

### Automated testing

- Alt text
- Onclick handlers
- Incorrect labels
- Read more links
- Nesting of HTML markup
- Incorrect ARIA

### Manual testing

- Heading structure & list markup
- Non-text contrast & focus styles
- Incorrect labels & fieldsets
- Missing ARIA
- Alt text
- Multimedia alternatives (audio desc)
- Read more links





## Requirements by activity

▼	Requirement	*	Graphic design ▼	Front-end code ▼	Content ▼	Testers ▼
Keyboard	All functionality is operable with a keyboard.			D/T		T
	Changing a widget (e.g. drop down) doesn't			D/T		т
	automatically take you somewhere else.			,		
	The location of the keyboard focus is visually obvious.		D	D/T		Т
	Skip links are used so people can avoid long lists of		D	D/T		T
	The sequence of content makes sense.			D/T		T
Magnification	You can zoom in 400% without losing content /		D	D/T		T
	Text has a reasonable buffer, text containers are not fixed height.			D/T		Т
	There is decent contrast for reading text. (Test new colour combinations with CCA).		D/T	Т		Т
	There is decent contrast for graphics (that don't have text) and inputs/controls/focus styles.	D/T	Т		Т	
Screenreader	Each (non-decorative) image has appropriate alt text.		D	D/T	Т	
	The HTML structure & semantics reflects the intent.	D	D/T		Т	
	Landmarks are used when possible: main, banner, navigation, search & contentinfo		D	D		Т
	Headings are in sections & sub-sections		D	D	D	Т
	Lists are used appropriately (ul, ol, dl)		D	D	D	Т
	Data tables are used appropriately		D	D	D	Т
	Language is set for the page and changes in content			D/T		T
	Form controls are properly labeled, and error messag are available by the relevant input.	es	D	D	D	Т
	When there is multimedia you can work out what is going on from the audio or include audio description	or		D	D/T	Т
	Don't rely on colour or location. E.g. "press the red button on the right".		D	D	D	Т
	You can tell where a link takes you. (E.g. "Click here" i not suitable.)	S	D	D/T	D/T	Т
	Page titles are unique and useful.			D/T	D/T	Т
	Use standard controls, or ensure that non-standard controls are properly marked up using WAI-ARIA.		D	D/T		Т
	Use aria-status/live for important messages away from the current focus.	m		D/T		Т
	The content is easy to understand (and explains any jargon).		D	D	D	Т
	Autocomplete is used on inputs when appropriate.			D/T		Т
	Multimedia: You can work out what is going on from the visuals or alternatives.			D	D/T	Т
	Terms used for functionality are consistently used.		D	D	D	Т
	Error messages are actually useful, e.g. provide a usef next step or way of entering valid data.	ul	D	D/T	D/T	Т

Analysis of process & results, working out what activity should define each accessibility requirement.

Of 50 WCAG (AA) criteria:

Policy: 14

Graphic design: 17

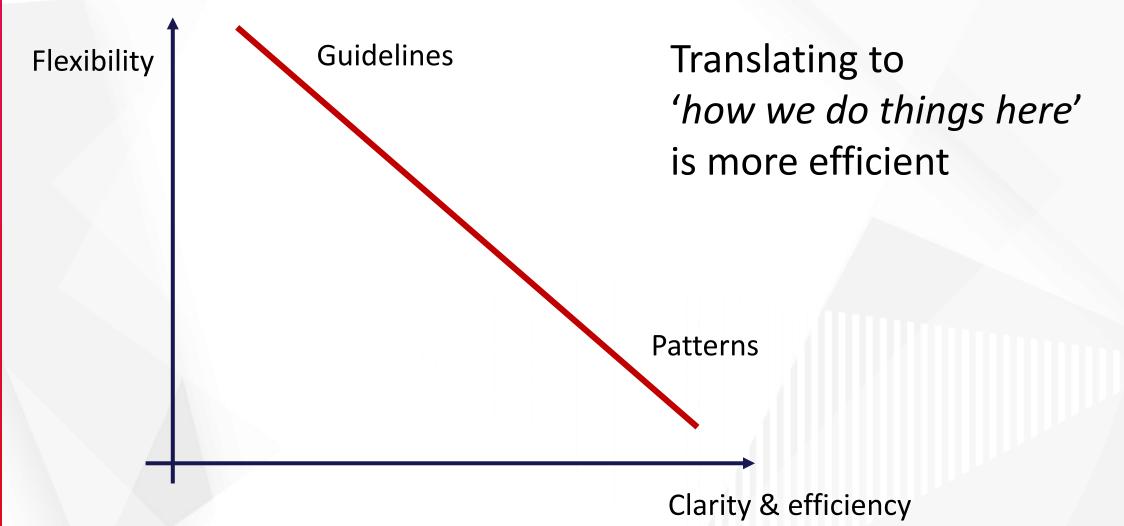
Front-end code: 28

Content design: 13

Testers: 50



### Guidelines vs Patterns

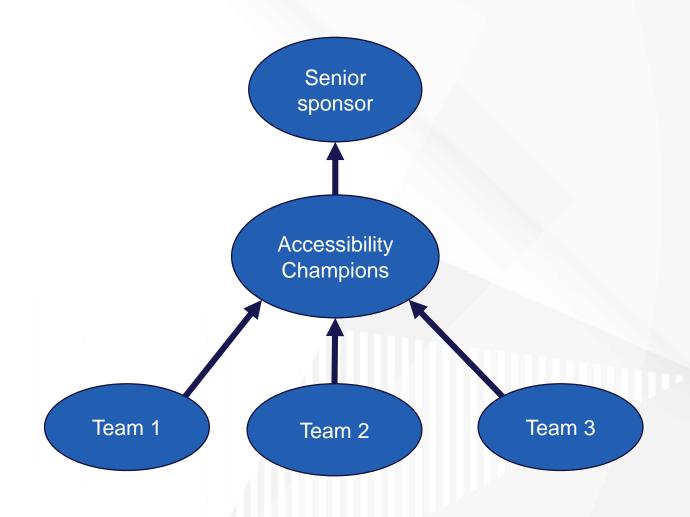




## Accessibility working group

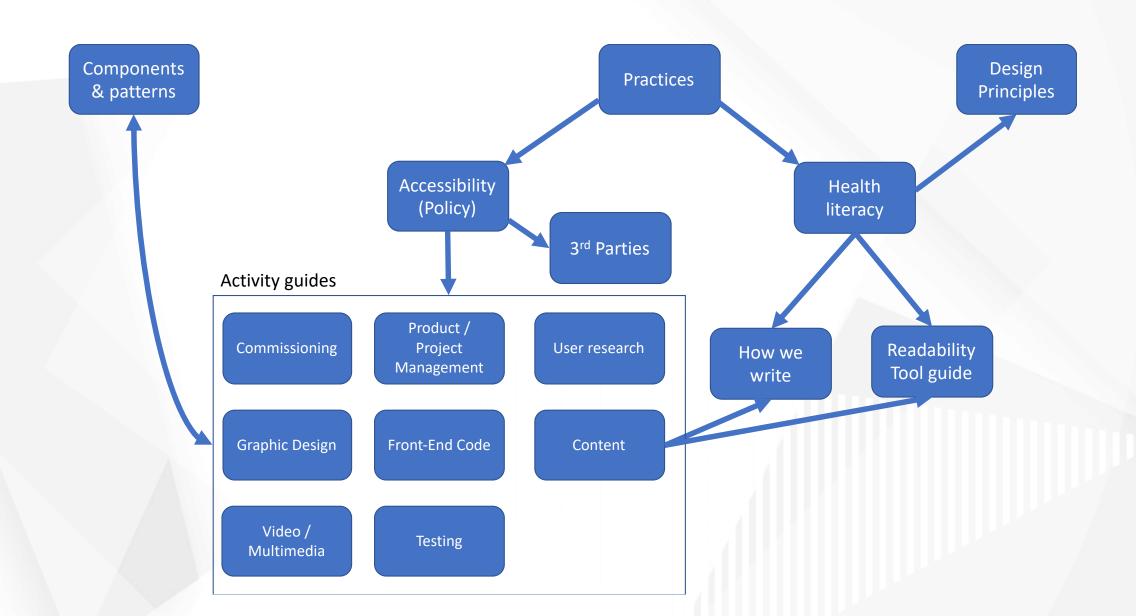
Distributed function, central responsibility

- At least 1 person from each team
- Regular meetings (monthly?)
- Empathy lab
- Tackle issues, process, resources
- Report to a senior stakeholder
- Ensure new research feeds into resources
- Sponsor is point of escalation





## Activity guides





## Activity guides

#### Draft content

#### Graphic design

### Defining focus styles (WCAG 2.4.7)

Users should be able to access all interactive components with a keyboard alone and it should be clear which element or link has focus.

Define focus styles to guide the user, to clearly identify their current position on the page. The browser default indicator is generally not good enough.

#### Good examples:



#### How to test:

Use a <u>tool</u> (link TBC) which calculates the ratio between the colour of the focus indicator and background colour it is replacing. The ratio should meet minimum of 3:1.

### Service Manual



Digital service manual

Home > Practices

# Make your service accessible

The NHS is for everyone, so everything we create must be accessible to everyone, considering different needs and abilities.

#### **Expectations**

Here's what we expect all project teams to commit to at NHS Digital.

#### Consider accessibility at every stage

Think about how you are going to address accessibility at the beginning and at every stage of your project.

It's much harder to make a service accessible if it's only addressed late on.



### Make guidelines your own – medical parallel

"When it was introduced without any programme or support, it was just impossible for teams to buy into it"

Psychologist & researcher Stephanie Russ

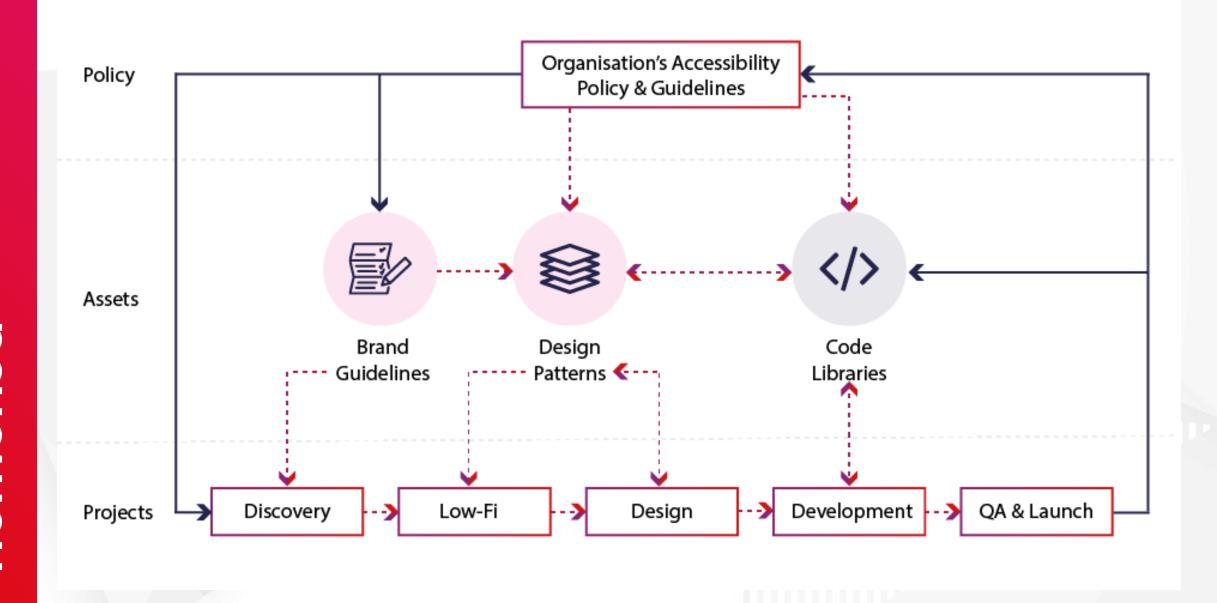
The creator of the checklists said that each hospital should customise it:

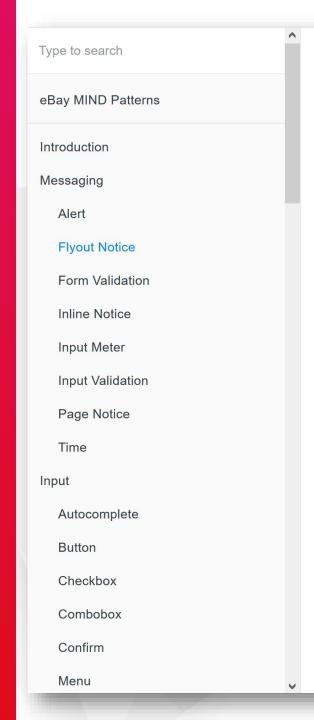
"They were 95% the same, but that 5% made it work for them. Every one of these hospitals thought that theirs was the best."

Peter Pronovost, Johns Hopkins University



### Inclusion of accessibility guidelines







### **Flyout Notice**

A

We had trouble connecting to PayPal. Please X make your payment later.

Congrats! You are currently the high bidder,  $\ \ \times$  but you are close to getting outbid.

#### Introduction

The flyout notice pattern is a system-activated <u>flyout</u>. It draws the user's attention to a specific element or region on the page.

A flyout notice is typically classified as either high or low priority.

An error that prevents an action or task is high-priority, anything else can be considered low priority.

### **Working Examples**



Type to search

eBay MIND Patterns

Introduction

Messaging

Alert

Flyout Notice

Form Validation

Inline Notice

Input Meter

Input Validation

Page Notice

Time

Input

Autocomplete

Button

Checkbox

Combobox

Confirm

Menu

### **Interaction Design**

This section provides guidance for keyboard, screen reader and pointing devices.

#### Keyboard

Please refer to the <u>flyout</u> pattern for all inherited keyboard interactions.

#### Screen Reader

If high-priority, notice must be announced.

If high-priority, notice **must** be listed as a region/landmark.

Please refer to the flyout pattern for all inherited screen reader interactions.

#### **Pointer**

Please refer to the <u>flyout</u> pattern for all inherited pointer interactions.

### **Developer Guide**

Developer quide coming soon.

## Next steps

- Review the guidelines in the light of your people & processes
- Create your internal standard, with WCAG as core, and build on it
- Run usability testing, and feed that back in to your internal standard

Join up and help with creating techniques for WCAG 2.1!



## Key links

- WCAG 2.1: <a href="https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21/">https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21/</a>
   (Don't forget the 'understanding' links)
- Issues & comments: <a href="https://github.com/w3c/wcag/">https://github.com/w3c/wcag/</a>
- How to use guidelines: <u>https://www.nomensa.com/blog/2017/web-accessibility-guidelines-and-how-use-them</u>
- Overview of new guidelines: <u>https://www.nomensa.com/blog/2018/wcag-21-accessibility-recommended</u>



"The results of inclusive design for accessibility always leads to a better product for everyone."

Head of Xbox, Phil Spencer





# Questions?

@alastc

