

## W3c accessibility guidelines

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The Web Page Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) are part of a series of guidelines to make web pages accessible, published by the Internet Accessibility Initiative (WAI) of the World Wide Internet Consortium (W3C), the main international organization for Internet standards. They are a set of recommendations to make web content more accessible, primarily for people with disabilities, but also for all user agents, including extremely limited devices such as mobile phones. WCAG 2.0, was published in December 2008 and became the ISO standard, ISO/IEC 40500:2012 in October 2012. WCAG 2.1 was a recommendation of W3C in June 2018. The earlier guidelines for the First Guide to Internet Accessibility were compiled by Gregg Vanderheiden and released in January 1995, just after the 1994 World Wide Web International Conference (WWW II) in Chicago (where Tim Berners-Lee first mentioned access to disability in a keynote speech after watching a pre-family accessibility seminar led by Mike Paelochi). Over the next few years, more than 38 different Internet access guidelines followed from various authors and organizations. They were collected in the Unified Guidelines for the Accessibility of Websites compiled by the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Version 8 of the Website Accessibility Guidelines, published in 1998, was the starting point for WCAG 1.0 W3C. WCAG 1.0 WCAG 1.0 was published and became a recommendation of W3C on May 5, 1999. They have since been superseded on WCAG 2.0. WCAG 1.0 consists of 14 guidelines, each of which describes the general principle of affordable design. Each guide covers the core topic of web accessibility and is associated with one or more checkpoints that describe how to apply this guide to the specific features of a web page. Guide 1: Provide equivalent alternatives to auditory and visual content Guide 2: Don't rely just on Color Guide 3: Use markups and style sheets, and do it correctly Guide 4: Clarify the use of natural language Guide 5: Create tables that transform gracefully Guide 6: Make sure to That pages with new technologies transform gracefully Guide 7: Provide custom time control sensitive content changes Guide 8: Provide direct availability of built-in user interfaces Guide 9: Design for Device Independence Guide 10: User Intermediate Solutions Guide 11: Use W3C Technology and Guidelines Guide 12: Provide Context and Orientation Information Guide 13: Provide Clear Navigation Mechanisms Guide 14: Make sure the documents are clear and simple out of a total of 65 WCAG 1.0 checkpoints has a predetermined priority level based on the impact of the checkpoint on accessibility : Priority 1: Web developers must meet these requirements, otherwise one or more groups will not be able to access web content. Matching this level As A. Priority 2: Web developers must meet these requirements, otherwise some groups will find it difficult to access web content. Compliance with this level is described as AA or Double-A. Priority 3: Web developers can meet these requirements to make it easier for some groups to access web content. Compliance with this level is described as AAA or Triple-A. WCAG Samurai In February 2008, WCAG Samurai, a group of developers independent of W3C, and led by Joe Clark, published a fix and extension, WCAG 1.0. WCAG 2.0 WCAG 2.0 was published as a recommendation to W3C on December 11, 2008. It consists of twelve guidelines (unverifiable) organized on four principles (websites should be clear, operational, understandable and reliable). Each guide has the criteria for success being tested (61 in total). W3C methods for WCAG 2.0 (9) are a list of methods that help authors meet the guidelines and criteria for success. Methods are periodically updated, while the principles, guidelines and criteria for success are stable and do not change. Principles perceived by the components of information and the user interface should be presented to users as they can perceive. Guide 1.1: Provide text alternatives for any non-text content so that it can be changed to other forms that people need, such as large font, Braille, speech, symbols, or simpler language. Guide 1.2: Time-based media: Providing alternatives to time-based media. Guide 1.3: Create content that can be presented differently (such as a simpler layout) without losing information or structure. Guide 1.4: Make it easier to view and hear content, including separating the foreground from the background. The components of the user interface and navigation must be compatible. Guide 2.1: Make all the functionality available from the keyboard. Guide 2.2: Give users plenty of time to read and use content. Guide 2.3: Don't design content in a way that is known to cause seizures. Guide 2.4: Provide ways to help users navigate, find content, and identify where they are. The information and the user interface should be clear. Guide 3.1: Make textual content readable and understandable. Guide 3.2: Make the web pages appear and function predictably. Guide

3.3: Help users avoid mistakes and fix them. Reliable content must be robust enough to be reliably interpreted by a wide range of users, including assistive technologies. Guide Maximum compatibility with current and future user agents, including support technology. WCAG 2.0 uses the same three levels of compliance (A, AA, AAA) as WCAG 1.0, but has override them. The WCAG Working Group maintains an extensive list of Internet accessibility methods and general failure cases for WCAG 2.0. History of the document First concept scheme WCAG 2.0 was published on January 25, 2001. In the years that followed, new versions were published to provide feedback from accessibility experts and members of the disability community. On April 27, 2006, the Working Draft of the Last Call was published. Due to the numerous amendments that were needed, WCAG 2.0 was re-published as a conceptual proposal on 17 May 2007, and the second Working Last Call Project was published on 11 December 2007. In April 2008, the guidelines became the Candidate Recommendation. On November 3, 2008, the guidelines became the Proposed Recommendation. WCAG 2.0 was published as a recommendation by W3C on December 11, 2008. A comparison of WCAG 1.0 checkpoints and WCAG 2.0 success criteria is available. In October 2012, WCAG 2.0 was adopted by the International Standards Organization as an international iso standard, ISO/IEC 40500:2012. In early 2014, the AA and WCAG 2.0 AA 2.0 success criteria were included as references to paragraph 9.2 (Web Content Requirements) of the European standard EN 301 549 published by ETSI. EN 301 549 was prepared in response to a mandate that the European Commission has given to three official European standards bodies (CEN, CENELEC and ETSI) and is the first European standard for ICT products and services. WCAG 2.1 WCAG 2.1 was recommended by W3C on June 5, 2018. According to W3C, it was: ... to improve accessibility guidance for three main groups: users with cognitive or learning disabilities, low-vision users and users with disabilities on mobile devices, and back-compatible WCAG 2.0, which it extends with 17 more success rates. The legal obligations of companies that have an Online presence should ensure access to disabled users. There are not only ethical and commercial justifications for implementing the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines, in some countries and jurisdictions, but also legal reasons. Under UK law, if a company's website is not available, the website owner may be liable for discrimination. In January 2017, the U.S. Access Council approved a final rule updating Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The new rule adopts seventeen WCAG 2.0 success criteria, but 22 of the 38 existing A- and AA criteria are already covered by the existing section 508 guidelines. The rule requires compliance with the new standards twelve months after it was published in the federal registry. In 2017, the Federal Court of Florida defined WCAG guidelines as the industry standard of website accessibility and found that Winn Dixie Store, Inc., violated the Americans with Disabilities Act, linking to make your website accessible to the visually impaired. European Union Directive 2016/2102 2016/2102 and mobile applications by public sector bodies according to WCAG 2.1 AA Level. The new websites must meet the requirements from September 23, 2019, old websites from September 23, 2020 and mobile apps from June 23, 2021. In October 2016, the European Parliament approved the directive, the European Commission updated the WCAG link from 2.0 to 2.1 in December 2018. In January 2012, the Royal National Institute of the Blind (RNIB) in the United Kingdom issued a press release saying it had served as a lawsuit against low-cost airline Bmibaby for failing to provide Internet access for blind and visually impaired customers. As of October 2011, at least two cases against the websites were initiated by the RNIB, and settled without a case, the court heard. In October 2006, an employment tribunal ruled against the Institute of Project Management (PMI) and the company was ordered to pay compensation of 3,000 pounds for discrimination. The Canadian decision of 2010/2012 Jodhan caused the Canadian federal government to require that all web pages, documents and videos available outside and within the country meet the requirements of WCAG 2.0. The Australian government has also mandated, through the Disability Discrimination Act 1992, that all Australian government websites meet WCAG's accessibility requirements. At the state level, in response to the Disability Inclusion Act 2018, the South Australian government, in partnership with Vision Australia and the Royal Society of the Blind (SA), has created an online accessibility toolkit. Applying to all new or significantly updated applications, this toolkit is designed to assist government agencies, private business and community groups in South Australia in meeting WCAG 2.0 and 2.1 AA. In early 2014, the Israeli Ministry of Justice issued regulations requiring websites to comply with The Israeli Standard 5568, based on the W3C Guidelines on the Availability of Web Content 2.0. The main differences between the Israeli standard and the W3C standard relate to the requirements for the provision of signatures and texts for audio and video materials. Israeli standards are somewhat more lenient, reflecting the current technical difficulties in providing such signatures and hebrew texts. Inquiries: Vanderheiden, Gregg K. (January 31, 1995). 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WAVE - Online Accessibility Validator WCAG 2.0 Checklist Achievement WCAG 2.0 with PDF/ UA - Document published by WCAG Information and Image Management Association (AIIM) for eLearning - Learning Accessibility Guidelines 2 AG AA Digital Availability Guidelines Checklist: 10 Critical Elements to Assess the Availability of WCAG Website The ready-made websites of WCAG Samurai Errata History of Digital Accessibility and Why It Matters Extracted from w3c web content accessibility guidelines. w3c web content accessibility guidelines 2.0. w3c web content accessibility guidelines principles. w3c authoring tool accessibility guidelines. w3c web content accessibility guidelines 2.1. w3c web content accessibility guidelines 2.0 checklist. w3c web accessibility guidelines 2.0. w3c accessibility guidelines checklist

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