

Migrating from WCAG 1.0 to WCAG 2.0 (Incorporating W3C WCAG 2.0 Recommendation)

Version history:

This document is revised in response to the feedback received and many thanks to the people who have made suggestions for how it might be improved.

- 25 May 2008 (original document, based on Candidate Recommendation Draft)
- 9 June 2008 (significant revisions)
- 20 January 2009 (Revised document using the final W3C WCAG 2.0 Recommendation)

This document has been prepared to help HTML developers and others, who are familiar with the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines Version 1.0 (WCAG 1.0), to map their current knowledge and practices with Version 2.0 that was released on 11 December 2008.

It is not the intention of this document to provide a comprehensive overview of WCAG 2.0 and how it relates to WCAG 1.0. The W3C Web Accessibility Initiative site has an extensive draft document that [Compares WCAG 1.0 Checkpoints to WCAG 2.0 Success Criteria](#) very effectively.

The Comparison table provided in this document aims to help practitioners quickly identify the corresponding WCAG 2.0 Success Criteria and specific "Sufficient Technique(s)" for each WCAG 1.0 Checkpoint, where an appropriate match exists. This document concentrates on HTML techniques and does not include any of the advisory techniques. All WCAG 2.0 Techniques (and Failures) are provided in the WAI "[How to Meet WCAG 2.0](#)".

NB: This document is a work-in-progress. Please send feedback and any suggestions about errors and omissions to rhudson@usability.com.au

This document has been prepared using:

- The Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 2.0) W3C Recommendation 11 December 2008 which is available at <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/>, and
- The How to Meet WCAG 2.0 reference document, which contain suggested techniques for each Success Criteria, is available at <http://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG20/quickref/>
- A sample of the W3C recommended techniques for conforming to Success Criteria. Links (e.g. [G94](#)) to the techniques are included in the comparison document.

WCAG 1.0 contained 14 Guidelines with a total of 65 Checkpoints. The Checkpoints are presented in three priority level that give developers, and those responsible for promoting and enforcing regulations relating to website accessibility, an indication of the relative importance of complying with the different checkpoints for people with disabilities.

WCAG 2.0

WCAG 2.0 is built around four basic principles:

- **Perceivable** - Information and user interface components must be presentable to users in ways they can perceive
- **Operable** - User interface components and navigation must be operable
- **Understandable** - Information and the operation of user interface must be understandable
- **Robust** - Content must be robust enough that it can be interpreted reliably by a wide variety of user agents, including assistive technologies

Within these principles, there are 12 Guidelines which contain a total of 61 "testable" Success Criteria, which allow WCAG 2.0 to be used when requirements and conformance testing are necessary such as in design specification, purchasing, regulation and contractual agreements.

WCAG 2.0 does not use Priority Levels, but each Success Criteria is assigned one of three defined levels of conformance:

- **Level A:** For Level A conformance (the minimum level), the Web page satisfies all the Level A Success Criteria, or a conforming alternate version is provided.
- **Level AA:** For Level AA conformance, the Web page satisfies all the Level A and Level AA Success Criteria, or a Level AA conforming alternate version is provided.
- **Level AAA:** For Level AAA conformance, the Web page satisfies all the Level A, Level AA and Level AAA Success Criteria, or a Level AAA conforming alternate version is provided.

WCAG 2.0 allows non-conforming pages to be included within the scope of conformance as long as they have a "conforming alternate version". See the "[Understanding Conformance](#)" document for a definition of conforming alternate version.

WCAG 2.0 has introduced the notion of "Accessibility supported technologies":

"Using a technology in a way that is accessibility supported means that it works with assistive technologies (AT) and the accessibility features of operating systems, browsers, and other user agents. Technology features can only be relied upon to conform to WCAG 2.0 success criteria if they are used in a way that is "accessibility supported". Technology features can be used in ways that are not accessibility supported (do not work with assistive technologies, etc.) as long as they are not relied upon to conform to any success criterion (i.e., the same information or functionality is also available another way that is supported)."

For more information see "[Understanding Accessibility Support](#)"

Please note:

The comparison between WCAG 1.0 and WCAG 2.0 is based on my own understanding of both Guidelines and may well not be completely accurate.

All comments and suggestions for improving the comparison document will be gratefully received.

WCAG 1.0 and WCAG 2.0 Comparison

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WCAG 1.0 Checkpoints	WCAG 2.0 Success Criteria	S.C. Level	Examples of Sufficient HTML Techniques (with W3C links e.g. G94)
<u>GUIDELINE 1:</u> Provide equivalent alternatives to auditory and visual content.			
1.1 Provide a text equivalent for every non-text element. [Priority 1]	1.1.1 Non-text Content: All non-text content that is presented to the user has a text alternative that serves the equivalent purpose, except for the situations listed below. (for example) <i>Controls, Input: If control or accepts user input, then it has a name that describes its purpose.</i> <i>CAPTCHA: If it is to confirm that content is being accessed by a person rather than a computer, then text alternatives that identify and describe the purpose of the non-text content are provided, and alternative forms of CAPTCHA using output modes for different types of sensory perception are provided.</i> <i>Decoration, Formatting, Invisible: If it is pure decoration, or used only for visual formatting, or if it is not presented to users, then it is implemented in a way that it can be ignored by assistive technology.</i>	A	Many techniques for images (including short and long text alternatives and null alt), video, audio, CAPTCHA, form elements etc. For example: G94: Provide short text alternative H65: With form inputs use title attribute when label element can't be used G68: Provide descriptive label for live audio only and live video only content G143: Provide text alternative that describes purpose of CAPTCHA – AND G144: Ensure page has another CAPTCHA for same purpose but using different modality How to meet 1.1.1 – other techniques

1.1 (cont)	<p>1.2.1 Audio only and Video only: For prerecorded audio-only and prerecorded video-only media, the following are true, except when the audio or video is a media alternative for text and is clearly labeled as such:</p> <p><i>Prerecorded Audio-only: An alternative for time-based media is provided that presents equivalent information for prerecorded audio-only content.</i></p> <p><i>Prerecorded Video-only: Either an alternative for time-based media or an audio track is provided that presents equivalent information for prerecorded video-only content.</i></p>	A	<p>G158: Providing a transcript for prerecorded audio only</p> <p>G159: Providing a transcript for prerecorded video only</p> <p>G166: Providing audio that describes the important video content and describing it as such</p>
	<p>1.2.9 Audio-only (Live): An alternative for time-based media that presents equivalent information for live audio-only content is provided.</p>	AAA	<p>G151: Providing a link to a text transcript of a prepared statement or script if the script is followed</p> <p>G150: Providing text alternatives for live audio-only content</p> <p>G157: Incorporating a live audio captioning service into a Web page</p>

1.2	Provide redundant text links for each active region of a server-side image map. [Priority 1]	1.1.1 Non-text Content: All non-text content that is presented to the user has a text alternative that serves the equivalent purpose. (see above)	A	NB: No direct equivalent for redundant text links for regions of server-side maps. H24: Providing text alternatives for the area elements of image maps
		SEE ALSO 2.4.4 Link Purpose (in context): The purpose of each link can be determined from the link text alone, or from the link text together with its programmatically determined link context, except where the purpose of the link would be ambiguous to users in general.	A	H24: Providing text alternatives for the area elements of image maps
		SEE ALSO 2.1.1 (Keyboard): All functionality of the content is operable through a keyboard interface without requiring specific timings for individual keystrokes, except where the underlying function requires input that depends on the path of the user's movement and not just the endpoints.	A	NB: Server-side maps are not keyboard accessible
1.3	Until user agents can automatically read aloud the text equivalent of a visual track, provide an audio description of the important visual information of a multimedia presentation. [Priority 1]	1.2.5 Audio Description (Prerecorded): Audio description is provided for all prerecorded video content in synchronized media.	AA	G78: Providing a second, user selectable audio track, that includes audio description G173: Providing a version of a movie with audio descriptions (SMIL 1.0 or SMIL 2.0) G8: Providing a movie with extended audio description (SMIL 1.0 or SMIL 2.0)
		1.2.7 Extended Audio Description (Prerecorded): Where pauses in foreground audio are insufficient to allow audio descriptions to convey the sense of a video, extended audio description is provided for all prerecorded video content in synchronized media.	AAA	G8: Providing a movie with extended audio description (SMIL 1.0 or SMIL 2.0)

1.4 For any time-based multimedia presentation (e.g., a movie or animation), synchronize equivalent alternatives (e.g., captions or auditory descriptions of the visual track) with the presentation. [Priority 1]	1.2.2 Captions (prerecorded): Captions are provided for all prerecorded audio content in synchronized media, except when media is a media alternative for text and is clearly labeled as such.	A	G93: Providing open (always visible) captions G87: Providing closed captions USING available media format that has a video player that supports closed captioning G87: Provide closed captions USING SM11: Synchronised text stream in SMIL 1.0
	1.2.3 Audio Description or Media Alternative (Prerecorded): An alternative for time-based media or audio description of the prerecorded video content is provided for synchronized media, except when media is a media alternative for text and is clearly labeled as such.	A	G69: Providing an alternative for time-based media G78: Providing a second user-selectable audio track with audio description G173: Providing a version of a movie with audio descriptions (SMIL 1.0 or SMIL 2.0) G8: Providing a movie with extended audio description (SMIL 1.0 or SMIL 2.0)
	1.2.4 Captions (live): Captions are provided for all live audio content in synchronized media.	AA	G9: Creating captions for live synchronised media AND G93: Providing open (always visible) captions How to meet 1.2.4 – other techniques
	1.2.5 Audio Description (Prerecorded): Audio description is provided for all prerecorded video content in synchronized media.	AA	G78: Providing a second, user selectable audio track, that includes audio description How to meet 1.2.5 – other techniques

1.4 (cont.)		1.2.7 Extended Audio Description (Prerecorded): Where pauses in foreground audio are insufficient to allow audio descriptions to convey the sense of a video, extended audio description is provided for all prerecorded video content in synchronized media.	AAA	G8: Providing a movie with extended audio description (SMIL 1.0 or SMIL 2.0)
		1.2.8 Media Alternative (Prerecorded): An alternative for time-based media is provided for all prerecorded synchronized media and for all prerecorded video-only media.	AAA	G69: Providing an alternative for time-based media G159: Providing an alternative for time-based media for video-only content How to meet 1.2.8 – other techniques
		1.2.9 Live audio-only: A text alternative that presents equivalent information for live audio-only content is provided.	AAA	G151: Providing a link to a text transcript of a prepared statement or script if the script is followed G150: Providing text alternatives for live audio-only content G157: Incorporating a live audio captioning service into a Web page
1.5	Until user agents render text equivalents for client-side image map links, provide redundant text links for each active region of a client-side image map. [Priority 3]	NO MATCHING WCAG 2.0 S.C.		NB: No WCAG 2.0 equivalent since user agents now render the text equivalents

GUIDELINE 2: Don't rely on colour alone.				
2.1	Ensure that all information conveyed with colour is also available without colour, for example from context or markup. [Priority 1]	1.4.1 Use of Color: Color is not used as the only visual means of conveying information, indicating an action, prompting a response, or distinguishing a visual element.	A	G14: Ensuring that information conveyed by colour differences is also available in text G122: Including a text cue whenever colour cues are used For colour within images G111: Using colour and pattern
2.2	Ensure that foreground and background colour combinations provide sufficient contrast for viewing by someone having colour deficits. [Priority 2 for images Priority 3 for text]	1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum): The visual presentation of text and images of text has a contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1, except for the following: <i>Large print</i> <i>Incidental text or images</i> <i>Logotypes</i>	AA	G18: Ensuring that a contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1 exists between text (and images of text) and background behind the text For text at least 18 pt (14 pt if bold) G145: Ensuring that a contrast ratio of at least 3:1 exists between text (and images of text) and background behind the text How to meet 1.4.3 – other techniques
		1.4.6 Contrast (Enhanced): The visual presentation of text and images of text has a contrast ratio of at least 7:1, except for the following: <i>Large print</i> <i>Incidental text or images</i> <i>Logotypes</i>	AAA	Text less than 18 pt (14 pt if bold) G17: Ensuring that a contrast ratio of at least 7:1 exists between text (and images of text) and background behind the text For text at least 18 pt (14 pt if bold) G18: Ensuring that a contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1 exists between text (and images of text) and background behind the text

GUIDELINE 3: Use markup and style sheets and do so properly.				
3.1	When an appropriate markup language exists, use markup rather than images to convey information. [Priority 2]	1.4.5 Images of text: If the technologies being used can achieve the visual presentation, text is used to convey information rather than images of text except for the following: <i>Customizable: The image of text can be visually customized to the user's requirements;</i> <i>Essential: A particular presentation of text is essential to the information being conveyed.</i>	AA	NB No direct WCAG 2 equivalent, but see S.C. 1.3.1 for mark-up requirements and techniques C30: Using CSS to replace text with images of text and providing user interface controls to switch G140: Separating information and structure from presentation so that Web pages can be presented different ways without losing information
		1.4.9 Images of Text (No Exception): Images of text are only used for pure decoration or where a particular presentation of text is essential to the information being conveyed.	AAA	C30: as above G140: as above
3.2	Create documents that validate to published formal grammars. [Priority 2]	4.1.1 Parsing: In content implemented using markup languages, elements have complete start and end tags, elements are nested according to their specifications, elements do not contain duplicate attributes, and any IDs are unique, except where the specifications allow these features.	A	NB: No a direct equivalent since validation is a more rigid requirement G134: Validating Web pages G192: Fully conforming to specifications H88: Using HTML according to specs How to meet 4.1.1 – other techniques
3.3	Use style sheets to control layout and presentation. [Priority 2]	1.3.1 Info and Relationships: Information, structure, and relationships conveyed through presentation can be programmatically determined or are available in text.	A	G140: Separating information and structure from presentation to enable different presentations. NB: Not a direct equivalent.

3.4	Use relative rather than absolute units in markup language attribute values and style sheet property values. [Priority2]	1.4.4 Resize text: Except for captions and images of text, text can be resized without assistive technology up to 200 percent without loss of content or functionality.	AA	G142: Using a technology that has commonly-available user agents that support zoom. How to meet 1.4.4 – other techniques
		1.4.8 Visual Presentation: For the visual presentation of blocks of text, a mechanism is available to achieve the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foreground and background colors can be selected by the user 2. Width is no more than 80 characters or glyphs (40 if CJK) 3. Text is not fully justified 4. Line spacing (leading) is at least space-and-a-half within paragraphs, and paragraph spacing is at least 1.5 times larger than line spacing 5. Text is resized without assistive technology up to 200 percent in a way that does not require the user to scroll horizontally 	AAA	NB: Multi-part success criterion that requires a number of Techniques to be satisfied. How to meet 1.4.8 – list of techniques
3.5	Use header elements (eg h1 and h2) to convey document structure and use them according to specification. [Priority 2]	1.3.1 Info and Relationships: Information, structure, and relationships conveyed through presentation can be programmatically determined or are available in text.	A	H42: Using h1-h6 to identify headings
3.6	Markup lists and list items properly. [Priority 2]	1.3.1 Info and Relationships: Information, structure, and relationships conveyed through presentation can be programmatically determined or are available in text.	A	H48: Using ol, ul and dl for lists
3.7	Mark up quotations. Do not use quotation markup for formatting effects such as indentation. [Priority 2]	1.3.1 Info and Relationships: Information, structure, and relationships conveyed through presentation can be programmatically determined or are available in text.	A	G115: Using semantic elements to markup structure AND H49: Using semantic markup to mark emphasized or special text

GUIDELINE 4: Clarify natural language use.				
4.1	Clearly identify changes in the natural language of a document's text and any text equivalents (e.g., captions). [Priority 1]	3.1.2 Language of parts: The human language of each passage or phrase in the content can be programmatically determined except for proper names, technical terms, words of indeterminate language, and words or phrases that have become part of the vernacular of the immediately surrounding text.	AA	H58: Using language attributes to identify changes in the human language
4.2	Specify the expansion of each abbreviation or acronym in a document where it first occurs. [Priority 3]	3.1.4 Abbreviations: A mechanism for identifying the expanded form or meaning of abbreviations is available.	AAA	Variety of techniques including linking to a definition or glossary. How to meet 3.1.4 – many techniques
		3.1.3 Unusual words: A mechanism is available for identifying specific definitions of words or phrases used in an unusual or restricted way, including idioms and jargon.	AAA	How to meet 3.1.3 – many techniques
4.3	Identify the primary natural language of a document. [Priority 3]	3.1.1 Language of page: The default human language of each Web page can be programmatically determined.	A	H57: Using language attributes on the html element

GUIDELINE 5: Create tables that transform gracefully.				
5.1	For data tables, identify row and column headers. [Priority 1]	1.3.1 Info and Relationships: Information, structure, and relationships conveyed through presentation can be programmatically determined or are available in text.	A	H51: Using table markup to present tabular information H63: Using the scope attribute to associate header cells and data cells in data tables H43: Using id and headers attributes to associate data cells with header cells
5.2	For data tables with two or more logical levels of row or column headers, use markup to associate data cells and header cells. [Priority 1]	1.3.1 Info and Relationships: Information, structure, and relationships conveyed through presentation can be programmatically determined or are available in text.	A	NB: WCAG 2.0 makes no distinction between simple and complex data tables. See above for data table techniques
5.3	Do not use tables for layout unless the table makes sense when linearized. Otherwise, if the table does not make sense, provide an alternative equivalent. [Priority 2]	1.3.2 Meaningful Sequence: When the sequence in which content is presented affects its meaning, a correct reading sequence can be programmatically determined. NB: Not direct WCAG 2.0 equivalent	A	NB: No direct WCAG 2.0 equivalent, but 1.3.2 addresses sequence of content G57: Ordering the content in a meaningful sequence How to meet 1.3.2
5.4	If a table is used for layout, do not use any structural markup for the purpose of visual formatting. [Priority 2]	1.3.1 Info and Relationships: Information, structure, and relationships conveyed through presentation can be programmatically determined or are available in text.	A	NB: No clear equivalent techniques but failures indicated F46: Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 due to using th elements, caption elements, or non-empty summary attributes in layout tables
5.5	Provide summaries for tables. [Priority 3]	1.3.1 Info and Relationships: Information, structure, and relationships conveyed through presentation can be programmatically determined or are available in text.	A	H73: Using the summary attribute of the table element to give an overview of data tables. Also consider H39: Using caption elements
5.6	Provide abbreviations for header labels. [Priority 3]	NO MATCHING WCAG 2.0 S.C.		NB: No WCAG 2.0 equivalent

GUIDELINE 6: Ensure that pages featuring new technologies transform gracefully.			
6.1	Organize documents so they may be read without style sheets. Eg, when an HTML document is rendered without associated style sheets, it must still be possible to read the document. [Priority 1]	NO MATCHING WCAG 2.0 S.C.	NB: No WCAG 2.0 equivalent
6.2	Ensure that equivalents for dynamic content are updated when the dynamic content changes. [Priority 1]	NO MATCHING SUCCESS CRITERIA Issue is addressed as part of the "Conformance requirements" for meeting Success Criteria.	NB: Conformance Requirement 1 allows non-conforming pages to be included if they have a "conforming alternate version" that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. conforms at the designated level, and 2. provides all of the same information and functionality in the same human language, and 3. is as up to date as the non-conforming content, and 4. for which at least one of the following is true: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>the conforming version can be reached from the non-conforming page via an accessibility supported mechanism, or</i> b. <i>the non-conforming version can only be reached from the conforming version, or</i> c. <i>the non-conforming version can only be reached from a conforming page that also provides a mechanism to reach the conforming version</i>

6.3	<p>Ensure that pages are usable when scripts, applets etc are turned off or not supported. If this is not possible, provide equivalent information on an alternative accessible page. [Priority 1]</p>	<p>NO MATCHING WCAG 2.0 S.C.</p>		<p>NB: WCAG 2.0 does not require alternative to be provided for JavaScript etc. But nominated "accessibility supported technologies" must be used in a way that is accessible.</p> <p>Conformance Requirement 4: Only accessibility supported technologies are relied on to satisfy the success criteria. AND</p> <p>Con Requirement 5: If technologies that are not accessibility supported are used, they do not stop users accessing the rest of the page.</p>
6.4	<p>For scripts and applets, ensure that event handlers are input device-independent. [Priority 2]</p>	<p>2.1.1 Keyboard: All functionality of the content is operable through a keyboard interface without requiring specific timings for individual keystrokes, except where the underlying function requires input that depends on the path of the user's movement and not just the endpoints.</p>	A	<p>G90: Provide keyboard-triggered event handlers using one of the following techniques. E.G.</p> <p>SCR20: Using both keyboard and other device-specific functions</p> <p>How to meet 2.1.1 – other techniques</p>
		<p>2.1.2 No Keyboard Trap: If keyboard focus can be moved to a component of the page using a keyboard interface, then focus can be moved away from that component using only a keyboard interface, and, if it requires more than unmodified arrow or tab keys, the user is advised of the method for moving focus away.</p>	A	<p>G21: Ensuring that users are not trapped in content</p>
		<p>2.1.3 Keyboard (No Exception): All functionality of the content is operable through a keyboard interface without requiring specific timings for individual keystrokes.</p>	AAA	<p>NB: See techniques for Success Criteria 2.1.1</p>
6.5	<p>Ensure that dynamic content is accessible or provide an alternative presentation or page. [Priority 2]</p>	<p>NO MATCHING WCAG 2.0 S.C.</p> <p>Issue is covered by Conformance Requirements</p>		<p>Conformance requirement 1: Allows non-conforming pages to be included so long as they have a "conforming alternate version" (see note for Checkpoint 6.2)</p>

GUIDELINE 7: Ensure user control of time-sensitive content changes.			
7.1	Until user agents allow users to control flickering, avoid causing the screen to flicker. [Priority 1]	2.3.1 Three Flashes or Below Threshold: Web pages do not contain anything that flashes more than three times in any one second period, or the flash is below the general flash and red flash thresholds.	A G19: Ensuring that no component of the content flashes more than three times in any 1-second period G176: Keeping the flashing area small enough G15: Ensuring that content does not violate the general flash threshold or red flash threshold (NB: See also SC 2.2.2: Pause, Stop Hide)
		2.3.2 Three Flashes: Web pages do not contain anything that flashes more than three times in any one second period.	AAA G19: Ensuring that no component of the content flashes more than three times in any 1-second period
7.2	Until user agents allow users to control blinking, avoid causing content to blink. [Priority 2]	2.2.2 Pause, Stop, Hide: For moving, blinking, scrolling, or auto-updating information, all of the following are true: <i>Moving, blinking, scrolling: For any moving, blinking or scrolling information that (1) starts automatically, (2) lasts more than five seconds, and (3) is presented in parallel with other content, there is a mechanism for the user to pause, stop, or hide it unless the movement, blinking, or scrolling is part of an activity where it is essential; and</i> <i>Auto-updating: For any auto-updating information that (1) starts automatically, (2) lasts more than five seconds, and (3) is presented in parallel with other content, there is a mechanism for the user to pause, stop, or hide it or to control the frequency of the update unless the auto-updating is part of an activity where it is essential.</i>	A G4: Allowing the content to be paused and restarted from where it was stopped G11: Creating content that blinks for less than 3 seconds How to meet 2.2.2 – many other techniques

7.3	<p>Until user agents allow users to freeze moving content, avoid movement in pages. [Priority 2]</p>	<p>2.2.2 Pause, Stop, Hide: For moving, blinking, scrolling, or auto-updating information – See above</p>	A	<p>G4: Allowing the content to be paused and restarted from where it was stopped</p>
7.4	<p>Until user agents provide the ability to stop the refresh, do not create periodically auto-refreshing pages. [Priority 2]</p>	<p>2.2.1 Timing Adjustable: For each limit that is set by the content, at least one of the following is true: <i>Turn off: The user is allowed to turn off the time limit before encountering it; or</i> <i>Adjust: The user is allowed to adjust the time limit before encountering it over a wide range that is at least ten times the length of the default setting; or</i> <i>Extend: The user is warned before time expires and given at least 20 seconds to extend the time limit with a simple action (for example, "press the space bar"), and the user is allowed to extend the time limit at least ten times; or</i> <i>Real-time Exception: the time limit is a required part of a real-time event (for example, an auction), and no alternative to the time limit is possible; or</i> <i>Essential Exception: The time limit is essential and extending it would invalidate the activity; or</i> <i>20 Hour Exception: The time limit is longer than 20 hours.</i> NB: Not direct WCAG 2.0 equivalent</p>	A	<p>G133: Providing a checkbox on the first page of a multipart form that allows users to ask for longer session time limit or no session time limit G198: Providing a way for the user to turn the time limit off SCR16: Providing a script that warns the user a time limit is about to expire AND SCR1: Allowing the user to extend the default time limit. G4: Allowing the content to be paused and restarted from where it was stopped How to meet 2.2.1 – other techniques</p>
		<p>2.2.4 Interruptions: Interruptions can be postponed or suppressed by the user, except interruptions involving an emergency.</p>	AAA	<p>G75: Providing a mechanism to postpone any updating of content G76: Providing a mechanism to request update of the content instead of updating automatically SCR14: Using scripts to make nonessential alerts optional (Scripting)</p>

7.5	Until user agents provide the ability to stop auto-redirect, do not use markup to redirect pages automatically. Instead, configure the server to perform redirects. [Priority 2]	2.2.1 Timing Adjustable: For each time limit that is set by the content, - See above	A	How to meet 2.2.1 – techniques
		2.2.4 Interruptions: Interruptions can be postponed or suppressed by the user, except interruptions involving an emergency.	AAA	G75: Providing a mechanism to postpone any updating of content G76: Providing a mechanism to request update of the content instead of updating automatically SCR14: Using scripts to make nonessential alerts optional (Scripting)
		3.2.5 Change of request: Changes of context are initiated only by user request or a mechanism is available to turn off such changes.	AAA	G76: Providing a mechanism to request update of the content instead of updating automatically SVR1: Implementing automatic redirects on the server side instead of on the client side. G110: Using an instant client-side redirect H83: Using the target attribute to open a new window on user request and indicating this in link text SCR24: Using progressive enhancement to open new windows on user request SCR19: Using an onchange event on a select element without causing a change of context

GUIDELINE 8: Ensure direct accessibility of embedded user interfaces.			
8.1	Make programmatic elements such as scripts and applets directly accessible or compatible with assistive technologies. [Priority 1 if functionality is important and not presented elsewhere, otherwise Priority 2]	4.1.2 Name, Role, Value: For all user user-interface components (including but not limited to: form elements, links and components generated by scripts), the name and role can be programmatically determined; states, properties, and values that can be set by the user can be programmatically set; and notification of changes to these items is available to user agents, including assistive technologies. <i>Note: This success criterion is primarily for Web authors who develop or script their own user interface components. For example, standard HTML controls already meet this success criterion when used according to specification.</i>	A G108: Using markup features to expose the name and role, allow user-settable properties to be directly set, and provide notification of changes. SCR21: Using functions of the Document Object Model (DOM) to add content to a page G135: Using the accessibility API features of a technology to expose names and roles, to allow user-settable properties to be directly set, and to provide notification of changes How to meet 4.1.2 – variety of techniques
		2.1.1 Keyboard: All functionality of the content is operable through a keyboard interface without requiring specific timings for individual keystrokes, except where the underlying function requires input that depends on the path of the user's movement and not just the endpoints.	A G90: Provide keyboard-triggered event handlers using one of the following techniques. E.G. SCR20: Using both keyboard and other device-specific functions How to meet 2.1.1 – other techniques

GUIDELINE 9: Design for device-independence				
9.1	Provide client-side image maps instead of server-side image maps except where the regions cannot be defined available shapes. [Priority 1]	NO MATCHING WCAG 2.0 S.C.		NB: No direct equivalent but see SC 1.1.1 (non-text content) and SC 2.4.4 (link Purpose). H24: Providing text alternatives for the area elements of image maps
9.2	Ensure that any element that has its own interface can be operated in a device-independent manner. [Priority 2]	2.1.1 Keyboard: All functionality of the content is operable through a keyboard interface without requiring specific timings for individual keystrokes, except where the underlying function requires input that depends on the path of the user's movement and not just the endpoints.	A	G90: Provide keyboard-triggered event handlers using one of the following techniques. E.G. SCR20: Using both keyboard and other device-specific functions How to meet 2.1.1 – other techniques
		2.1.3 Keyboard (No Exception): All functionality of the content is operable through a keyboard interface without requiring specific timings for individual keystrokes.	AAA	NB: No additional techniques see 2.1.1 How to meet 2.1.1
9.3	For scripts, specify logical event handlers rather than device-dependent event handlers. [Priority 2]	See above (2.1.1 and 2.1.3)		NB: No direct equivalent in WCAG 2.0 See How to meet 2.1.1
9.4	Create a logical tab order through links, form controls, and objects. [Priority 3]	2.4.3 Focus Order: If a Web page can be navigated sequentially and the navigation sequences affect meaning or operation, focusable components receive focus in an order that preserves meaning and operability.	A	G59: Placing the interactive elements in an order that follows sequences and relationships within the content H4: Creating a logical tab order through links, form controls, and objects SCR26: Inserting dynamic content into the Document Object Model immediately following its trigger element

9.5	Provide keyboard shortcuts to important links (including those in client-side image maps), form controls, and groups of form controls. [Priority 3]	NO MATCHING WCAG 2.0 S.C.	NB: No direct equivalent in WCAG 2.0, but see advisory technique in 2.4.1(Bypass Blocks) How to meet 2.4.1
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GUIDELINE 10: Use interim solutions.				
10.1	Until user agents allow users to turn off spawned windows, do not cause pop-ups or other windows to appear and do not change the current window without informing the user. [Priority 2]	3.2.1 On Focus: When any component receives focus, it does not initiate a change of context.	A	G107: Using "activate" rather than "focus" as a trigger for changes of context
		3.2.2 On Input: Changing the setting of any user interface component does not automatically cause a change of context unless the user has been advised of the behavior before using the component.	A	G80: Providing a submit button to initiate a change of context using a technology-specific technique. G13: Describing what will happen before a change to a form control is made
		3.2.5 Change on request: Changes of context are initiated only by user request or a mechanism is available to turn off such changes.	AAA	G76: Providing a mechanism to request update of the content instead of updating automatically SVR1: Implementing automatic redirects on the server side instead of on the client side. G110: Using an instant client-side redirect H83: Using the target attribute to open a new window on user request and indicating this in link text SCR24: Using progressive enhancement to open new windows on user request SCR19: Using an onchange event on a select element without causing a change of context
10.2	Until user agents support explicit associations between labels and form controls, for all form controls with implicitly associated labels, ensure that the label is properly positioned. [Priority 2]	NO MATCHING WCAG 2.0 S.C.		No direct equivalent in WCAG 2.0, but see SC 3.3.2 technique for positioning labels to maximize predictability of relationships. NB: See also SC 1.3.1, techniques including; H44: Using label elements to associate text labels with form controls

10.3	Until user agents (including assistive technologies) render side-by-side text correctly, provide a linear text alternative for all tables that lay out text in parallel, word-wrapped columns. [Priority 3]	NO MATCHING WCAG 2.0 S.C.		NB: No direct equivalent in WCAG 2.0, but see: SC 1.3.1: Info and Relationships , and SC 1.3.2: Meaningful Sequence .
10.4	Until user agents handle empty controls correctly, include default, place-holding characters in edit boxes and text areas. [Priority 3]	NO MATCHING WCAG 2.0 S.C.		NB: No longer recommended
10.5	Until user agents (including assistive technologies) render adjacent links distinctly, include non-link, printable characters between adjacent links. [Priority 3]	NO MATCHING WCAG 2.0 S.C.		NB: No longer recommended

GUIDELINE 11: Use W3C technologies and guidelines.			
11.1	Use W3C technologies when they are available and appropriate for a task and use the latest versions when supported. [Priority 2]	NO MATCHING WCAG 2.0 S.C.	NB: No longer recommended
11.2	Avoid deprecated features of W3C technologies. [Priority 2]	NO MATCHING WCAG 2.0 S.C.	NB: No direct equivalent in WCAG 2.0
11.3	Provide information so that users may receive documents according to their preferences (e.g., language, content type, etc.) [Priority 3]	NO MATCHING WCAG 2.0 S.C.	NB: No direct equivalent in WCAG 2.0.
11.4	If you cannot create an accessible page, provide a link to an alternative page that is accessible, has equivalent information (or functionality), and is updated as often as the inaccessible page. [Priority 1]	NO MATCHING WCAG 2.0 S.C.	NB: No direct equivalent in WCAG 2.0. The assumption is that it will be possible to make pages that are accessible with the nominated "accessibility supported" technologies. Conformance Requirement 1 allows non-conforming pages to be included if they have a "conforming alternate version".

GUIDELINE 12: Provide context and orientation information.				
12.1	Title each frame to facilitate frame identification and navigation. [Priority 1]	2.4.2 Page Titled: Web pages have titles that describe topic or purpose.	A	Advisory technique - Providing a meaningful name for identifying frames. How to meet 2.4.2
		2.4.1 Bypass Blocks: A mechanism is available to bypass blocks of content that are repeated on multiple Web pages.	A	H70: Using frame elements to group blocks of repeated material (HTML) AND H64: Using the title attribute of the frame and iframe elements How to meet 2.4.1 for other techniques
		4.1.2 Name, Role, Value: For all user user-interface components (including but not limited to: form elements, links and components generated by scripts), the name and role can be programmatically determined; states, properties, and values that can be set by the user can be programmatically set; and notification of changes to these items is available to user agents, including assistive technologies. Note: <i>This success criterion is primarily for Web authors who develop or script their own user interface components. For example, standard HTML controls already meet this success criterion when used according to specification.</i>	A	G108: Using markup features to expose the name and role, allow user-settable properties to be directly set, and provide notification of changes. SCR21: Using functions of the Document Object Model (DOM) to add content to a page G135: Using the accessibility API features of a technology to expose names and roles, to allow user-settable properties to be directly set, and to provide notification of changes How to meet 4.1.2 – variety of techniques
12.2	Describe the purpose of frames and how frames relate to each other if it is not obvious by frame titles alone. [Priority 2]	NO MATCHING WCAG 2.0 S.C.		NB: No direct equivalent in WCAG 2.0, but see comments above

12.3	<p>Divide large blocks of information into more manageable groups where natural and appropriate. [Priority 2]</p>	<p>1.3.1 Info and Relationships: Information, structure, and relationships conveyed through presentation can be programmatically determined or are available in text.</p>	A	<p>H71: Providing a description for groups of form controls using fieldset and legend elements H85: Using OPTGROUP to group OPTION elements inside a SELECT</p>
		<p>2.4.1 Bypass Blocks: A mechanism is available to bypass blocks of content that are repeated on multiple Web pages.</p>	A	<p>NB: Not a direct equivalent for 12.3, but see 2.4.1 technique 2: Grouping blocks of repeated material in a way that can be skipped, USING one of the following techniques (including): H69: <i>Providing heading elements at the beginning of each section of content</i> H50: <i>Using structural elements to group links</i></p>
12.4	<p>Associate labels explicitly with their controls. [Priority 2]</p>	<p>1.3.1 Info and Relationships: Information, structure, and relationships conveyed through presentation can be programmatically determined or are available in text.</p>	A	<p>H44: Using label elements to associate text labels with form controls H65: Using the title attribute to identify form controls when the label element cannot be used</p>

GUIDELINE 13: Provide clear navigation mechanisms.				
13.1	Clearly identify the target of each link. [Priority 2]	2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context): The purpose of each link can be determined from the link text alone, or from the link text together with its programmatically determined link context, except where the purpose of the link would be ambiguous to users in general.	A	Many suggested techniques including G91: Providing link text that describes the purpose of a link G53: Identifying the purpose of a link using link text combined with the text of the enclosing sentence How to meet 2.4.4 – variety of other techniques
		2.4.9 Link Purpose (Link Only): A mechanism is available to allow the purpose of each link to be identified from link text alone, except where the purpose of the link would be ambiguous to users in general.	AAA	G91: Providing link text that describes the purpose of a link Providing a supplemental description of the purpose of a link USING C7: Using CSS to hide a portion of the link text
13.2	Provide metadata to add semantic information to pages & sites. [Priority 2]	NO MATCHING WCAG 2.0 S.C.		NB: No direct equivalent in WCAG 2.0 as no longer required for conformance.
13.3	Provide information about the general layout of a site (e.g., a site map or table of contents). [Priority 2]	2.4.5 Multiple ways: More than one way is available to locate a Web page within a set of Web pages except where the Web Page is the result of, or a step in, a process.	AA	USING two or more for the following techniques G125: Providing links to navigate to related Web pages G64: Providing a Table of Contents G161: Providing a search function to help users find content G63: Providing a site map G126: Providing a list of links to all other Web pages G185: Linking to all the pages on the site from the home page

13.4	Use navigation mechanisms in a consistent manner. [Priority 2]	3.2.3 Consistent Navigation: Navigational mechanisms that are repeated on multiple Web pages within a set of Web pages occur in the same relative order each time they are repeated, unless a change is initiated by the user.	AA	G61: Presenting repeated components in the same relative order each time they appear
		3.2.4 Consistent Identification: Components that have the same functionality within a set of Web pages are identified consistently.	AA	NB: No techniques directly associated to navigation See How to meet 3.2.4 – Consistent identification
13.5	Provide navigation bars to highlight and give access to the navigation mechanism. [Priority 3]	NO MATCHING WCAG 2.0 S.C.		NB: No direct equivalent in WCAG 2.0 but see How to meet 3.2.3 – Consistent navigation How to meet 3.2.4 – Consistent identification
13.6	Group related links, identify the group (for user agents), and, until user agents do so, provide a way to bypass the group. [Priority 3]	2.4.1 Bypass Blocks: A mechanism is available to bypass blocks of content that are repeated on multiple Web pages.	A	<p>Creating links to skip blocks of repeated material USING one of:</p> <p>G1: Adding a link at the top of each page that goes directly to the main content area</p> <p>G123: Adding a link at the beginning of a block of repeated content to go to the end of the block</p> <p>G124: Adding links at the top of the page to each area of the content</p> <p>Grouping blocks of repeated material in a way that can be skipped, USING one of:</p> <p>H69: Providing heading elements at the beginning of each section of content</p> <p>H50: Using structural elements to group links</p> <p>H70: Using frame elements to group blocks of repeated material AND H64: Using the title attribute of the frame and iframe elements</p> <p>SCR28: Using expandable and collapsible menu to by pass block of content</p>

13.7	If search functions are provided, enable different types of searches for different skill levels and preferences. [Priority 3]	NO MATCHING WCAG 2.0 S.C.		NB: No direct equivalent in WCAG 2.0
13.8	Place distinguishing information at the beginning of headings, paragraphs, lists, etc. [Priority 3]	2.4.6 Headings and Labels: Headings and labels describe topic or purpose. NB: Not a direct equivalent	AA	G130: Providing descriptive headings G131: Providing descriptive labels
13.9	Provide information about document collections (i.e., documents comprising multiple pages.). [Priority 3]	NO MATCHING WCAG 2.0 S.C.		NB: Not required as no direct equivalent in WCAG 2.0. But see SC2.4.8 (Location) How to meet 2.4.8
13.10	Provide a means to skip over multi-line ASCII art. [Priority 3]	NO MATCHING WCAG 2.0 S.C.		NB: No direct equivalent in WCAG 2.0 Part of SC 1.1.1 (Non-text content)

<u>GUIDELINE 14:</u> Ensure documents and clear and simple.				
14.1	Use the clearest and simplest language appropriate for a site's content. [Priority 1]	NO MATCHING WCAG 2.0 S.C.		NB: No direct equivalent, but see Guideline 1.3 Adaptable Guideline 2.2 Enough Time Guideline 3.1 Readable
14.2	Supplement text with graphic or auditory presentations where they will facilitate comprehension of the page. [Priority 3]	No matching WCAG 2.0 S.C. but consider: 3.1.5 Reading Level: When text requires reading ability more advanced than the lower secondary education level after removal of proper names and titles, supplemental content, or a version that does not require reading ability more advanced than the lower secondary education level, is available.	AAA	NB: No direct equivalent in WCAG 2.0, but see SC 3.1.5 Reading level techniques: G86: Providing a text summary that requires reading ability less advanced than the upper secondary education level G103: Providing visual illustrations, pictures, and symbols to help explain ideas, events, and processes G79: Providing a spoken version of the text G153: Making the text easier to read G160: Providing sign language versions of information, ideas, and processes that must be understood in order to use the content
14.3	Create a style of presentation that is consistent across pages. [Priority 3]	3.2.3 Consistent Navigation: Navigational mechanisms that are repeated on multiple Web pages within a set of Web pages occur in the same relative order each time they are repeated, unless a change is initiated by the user.	AA	G61: Presenting repeated components in the same relative order each time they appear
		3.2.4 Consistent Identification: Components that have the same functionality within a set of Web pages are identified consistently.	AA	NB: Not a direct equivalent but see See How to meet 3.2.4 – Consistent identification

New WCAG 2.0 Guidelines and Success Criteria

The following WCAG 2.0 Guidelines and Success Criteria do not appear to have any direct equivalent in WCAG 1.0

Guideline/Success Criteria	S.C. Level	Sufficient Techniques
Guideline 1.2 Time-based Media: Provide alternatives for time-based media		
1.2.6 Sign Language (Prerecorded): Sign language interpretation is provided for all prerecorded audio content in synchronized media.	AAA	<p>G54: Including a sign language interpreter in the video stream</p> <p>G81: Providing a synchronized video of the sign language interpreter that can be displayed in a different viewport or overlaid on the image by the player using one of:</p> <p>SM13: Providing sign language interpretation through synchronized video streams in SMIL 1.0</p> <p>SM14: Providing sign language interpretation through synchronized video streams in SMIL 2.0</p>
Guideline 1.3 Adaptable: Create content that can be presented in different ways (for example simpler layout) without losing information or structure		
1.3.2 Meaningful Sequence: When the sequence in which content is presented affects its meaning, a correct reading sequence can be programmatically determined.	A	<p>G57: Ordering the content in a meaningful sequence for all the content in the Web page</p> <p>Marking sequences in the content as meaningful using one of the following techniques AND G57: for those sequences</p> <p>H34: Using a Unicode right-to-left mark (RLM) or left-to-right mark (LRM) to mix text direction inline (HTML)</p> <p>H56: Using the dir attribute on an inline element to resolve problems with nested directional runs (HTML)</p> <p>C6: Positioning content based on structural markup (CSS)</p> <p>C8: Using CSS letter-spacing to control spacing within a word (CSS)</p> <p>C27: Making the DOM order match the visual order</p>

<p>1.3.3 Sensory Characteristics: Instructions provided for understanding and operating content do not rely solely on sensory characteristics of components such as shape, size, visual location, orientation, or sound.</p>	A	<p>G96: Providing textual identification of items that otherwise rely only on sensory information to be understood</p>
<p>Guideline 1.4 Distinguishable: Make it easier for users to see and hear content including separating foreground from background</p>		
<p>1.4.2 Audio Control: If any audio on a Web page plays automatically for more than 3 seconds, either a mechanism is available to pause or stop the audio, or a mechanism is available to control audio volume independently from the overall system volume level.</p>	A	<p>G60: Playing a sound that turns off automatically within three seconds G170: Providing a control near the beginning of the Web page that turns off sounds that play automatically G171: Playing sounds only on user request</p>
<p>1.4.7 Low or No Background Audio: For audio content that (1) contains primarily speech in the foreground, (2) is not an audio CAPTCHA or audio login, and (3) is not vocalisation intended to be primarily musical expression such as signing or rapping, at least one of the following is true:</p> <p><i>No Background: The audio does not contain background sounds.</i></p> <p><i>Turn Off: The background sounds can be turned off.</i></p> <p><i>20 dB: The background sounds are at least 20 decibels lower than the foreground speech content, with the exception of occasional sounds that last only one or two seconds.</i></p> <p>Note: Per the definition of "decibel," background sound that meets this requirement will be approximately four times quieter than the foreground speech content.</p>	AAA	<p>G56: Mixing audio files so that non-speech sounds are at least 20 decibels lower than the speech audio content</p>

<p>1.4.8 Visual Presentation: For the visual presentation of blocks of text, a mechanism is available to achieve the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>foreground and background colors can be selected by the user</i> 2. <i>width is no more than 80 characters or glyphs (40 if CJK)</i> 3. <i>text is not justified (aligned to both the left and the right margins)</i> 4. <i>line spacing (leading) is at least space-and-a-half within paragraphs, and paragraph spacing is at least 1.5 times larger than the line spacing</i> 5. <i>text can be resized without assistive technology up to 200 percent in a way that does not require the user to scroll horizontally to read a line of text on a full-screen window</i> 	<p>AAA</p>	<p>Variety of sufficient and advisory techniques</p> <p>See How to meet 1.4.8</p>
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Guideline 2.2 Enough time: Provide users with disabilities enough time to read and use content		
<p>2.2.1 Timing Adjustable: For each time limit that is set by the content, at least one of the following is true: <i>Turn off:</i> The user is allowed to turn off the time limit before encountering it; or <i>Adjust:</i> The user is allowed to adjust the time limit before encountering it over a wide range that is at least ten times the length of the default setting; or <i>Extend:</i> The user is warned before time expires and given at least 20 seconds to extend the time limit with a simple action (for example, "press the space bar"), and the user is allowed to extend the time limit at least ten times; or <i>Real-time Exception:</i> the time limit is a required part of a real-time event (for example, an auction), and no alternative to the time limit is possible; or <i>Essential Exception:</i> The time limit is essential and extending it would invalidate the activity; or <i>20 Hour Exception:</i> The time limit is longer than 20 hours.</p>	A	<p>If session time limits G133: Providing a checkbox on the first page of a multipart form that allows users to ask for longer session time limit or no session time limit G198: Providing a way for the user to turn the time limit off</p> <p>If time limit is controlled by script on the page G198: Providing a way for the user to turn the time limit off G180: Providing the user with a means to set the time limit to 10 times the default time limit SCR16: Providing a script that warns the user a time limit is about to expire AND SCR1: Allowing the user to extend the default time limit.</p> <p>If there are time limits on reading G4: Allowing the content to be paused and restarted from where it was stopped G198: Providing a way for the user to turn the time limit off SCR33: Using script to scroll content, and providing a mechanism to pause it SCR36: Providing a mechanism to allow users to display moving, scrolling, or auto-updating text in a static window or area</p>
<p>2.2.3 No Timing: Timing is not an essential part of the event or activity presented by the content, except for non-interactive synchronized media and real-time events</p>	AAA	<p>G5: Allowing users to complete an activity without any time limit</p>
<p>2.2.4 Interruptions: Interruptions can be postponed or suppressed by the user, except interruptions involving an emergency.</p>	AAA	<p>G75: Providing a mechanism to postpone any updating of content G76: Providing a mechanism to request an update of the content instead of updating automatically SCR14: Using scripts to make nonessential alerts optional</p>
<p>2.2.5 Re-authenticating: When an authenticated session expires, the user can continue the activity without loss of data after re-authenticating.</p>	AAA	<p>Providing options to continue without loss of data using one of the following techniques: G105: Saving data so that it can be used after a user re-authenticates G181: Encoding user data as hidden or encrypted data in a re-authorization page</p>

Guideline 2.4 Navigable: Provide ways to help users navigate, find content and determine where they are		
2.4.7 Focus Visible: Any keyboard operable user interface has a mode of operation where the keyboard focus indicator is visible.	AA	<p>G149: Using user interface components that are highlighted by the user agent when they receive focus</p> <p>C15: Using CSS to change the presentation of a user interface component when it receives focus</p> <p>G165: Using the default focus indicator for the platform so that high visibility default focus indicators will carry over</p> <p>G195: Using an author-supplied, highly visible focus indicator</p> <p>SCR31: Using script to change the background color or border of the element with focus</p>
2.4.8 Location: Information about the user's location within a set of Web pages is available.	AAA	<p>G65: Providing a breadcrumb trail</p> <p>G63: Providing a site map</p> <p>G128: Indicating current location within navigation bars</p> <p>G127: Identifying a Web page's relationship to a larger collection of Web pages</p> <p>USING H59: Using the link element and navigation tools</p>
2.4.10 Section Headings: Section headings are used to organize the content.	AAA	G141: Organizing a page using headings

Guideline 3.1 Readable: Make text content readable and understandable		
3.1.5 Reading Level: When text requires reading ability more advanced than the lower secondary education level after removal of proper names and titles, supplemental content, or a version that does not require reading ability more advanced than the lower secondary education level, is available.	AAA	<p>G86: Providing a text summary that requires reading ability less advanced than the upper secondary education level</p> <p>G103: Providing visual illustrations, pictures, and symbols to help explain ideas, events, and processes</p> <p>G79: Providing a spoken version of the text</p> <p>G153: Making the text easier to read</p> <p>G160: Providing sign language versions of information, ideas, and processes that must be understood in order to use the content</p>
3.1.6 Pronunciation: A mechanism is available for identifying specific pronunciation of words where meaning of the words, in context, is ambiguous without knowing the pronunciation.	AAA	<p>G120: Providing the pronunciation immediately following the word</p> <p>G121: Linking to pronunciations</p> <p>G62: Providing a glossary that includes pronunciation information for words that have a unique pronunciation in the content and have meaning that depends on pronunciation</p> <p>Providing pronunciation information USING a technology-specific technique below:</p> <p>H62: <i>Using the ruby element (HTML) (XHTML 1.1)</i></p> <p>G163: <i>Using standard diacritical marks that can be turned off</i></p>
Guideline 3.2 Predictable: Make Web pages appear and operate in predictable ways		
3.2.1 On Focus: When any component receives focus, it does not initiate a change of context.	A	G107: Using "activate" rather than "focus" as a trigger for changes of context
3.2.2 On Input: Changing the setting of any user interface component does not automatically cause a change of context unless the user has been advised of the behavior before using the component.	A	<p>G80: Providing a submit button to initiate a change of context using a technology-specific technique listed below</p> <p>H32: <i>Providing submit buttons (HTML)</i></p> <p>H84: <i>Using a button with a select element to perform an action (HTML)</i></p> <p>G13: Describing what will happen before a change to a form control is made</p>

Guideline 3.3 Input Assistance: Help users avoid and correct mistakes		
3.3.1 Error Identification: If an input error is automatically detected, the item that is in error is identified and the error is described to the user in text.	A	<p>Situation A: If a form contains fields for which information from the user is mandatory.</p> <p>G83: Providing text descriptions to identify required fields that were not completed</p> <p>SCR18: Providing client-side validation and alert (Scripting)</p> <p>Situation B: If information provided by the user is required to be in a specific data format or of certain values.</p> <p>G84: Providing a text description when the user provides information that is not in the list of allowed values</p> <p>G85: Providing a text description when user input falls outside the required format or values</p> <p>SCR18: Providing client-side validation and alert (Scripting)</p> <p>SCR32: Providing client-side validation and adding error text via the DOM (Scripting)</p>
3.3.2 Labels or Instructions: Labels or instructions are provided when content requires user input.	A	<p>G131: Providing descriptive labels AND one of the following:</p> <p>G89: <i>Providing expected data format and example</i></p> <p>G184: <i>Providing text instructions at the beginning of a form or set of fields that describes the necessary input</i></p> <p>G162: <i>Positioning labels to maximize predictability of relationships</i></p> <p>G83: <i>Providing text descriptions to identify required fields that were not completed</i></p> <p>H44: Using label elements to associate text labels with form controls</p> <p>H71: Providing a description for groups of form controls using fieldset and legend elements</p> <p>H65: Using the title attribute to identify form controls when the label element cannot be used</p> <p>G167: Using an adjacent button to label the purpose of a field</p>

<p>3.3.3 Error Suggestion: If an input error is automatically detected and suggestions for correction are known, then the suggestions are provided to the user, unless it would jeopardize the security or purpose of the content.</p>	AA	<p>Situation A: If a mandatory field contains no information: G83: Providing text descriptions to identify required fields that were not completed</p> <p>Situation B: If information for a field is required to be in a specific data format: G85: Providing a text description when user input falls outside the required format or values G177: Providing suggested correction text SCR18: Providing client-side validation and alert (Scripting) SCR32: Providing client-side validation and adding error text via the DOM (Scripting)</p> <p>Situation C: Information provided by the user is required to be one of a limited set of values: G84: Providing a text description when the user provides information that is not in the list of allowed values G177: Providing suggested correction text SCR18: Providing client-side validation and alert (Scripting) SCR32: Providing client-side validation and adding error text via the DOM (Scripting)</p>
<p>3.3.4 Error Prevention (Legal, Financial, Data): For Web pages that cause legal commitments or financial transactions for the user to occur, that modify or delete user-controllable data in data storage systems, or that submit user test responses, at least one of the following is true: <i>Reversible: Submissions are reversible.</i> <i>Checked: Data entered by the user is checked for input errors and the user is provided an opportunity to correct them.</i> <i>Confirmed: A mechanism is available for reviewing, confirming, and correcting information before finalizing the submission.</i></p>	AA	<p>Situation A: If an application causes a legal transaction to occur, such as making a purchase or submitting an income tax return: G164: Providing a stated period of time after submission of the form when the order can be updated or cancelled by the user G98: Providing the ability for the user to review and correct answers before submitting G155: Providing a checkbox in addition to a submit button</p> <p>Situation B: If an action causes information to be deleted: G99: Providing the ability to recover deleted information G168: Requesting confirmation to continue with selected action G155: Providing a checkbox in addition to a submit button</p> <p>Situation C: If the Web page includes a testing application: G98: Providing the ability for the user to review and correct answers before submitting G168: Requesting confirmation to continue with selected action</p>

<p>3.3.5 Help: Context-sensitive help is available.</p>	<p>AAA</p>	<p>Situation A: If a form requires text input: G71: Providing a help link on every Web page G193: Providing help by an assistant in the Web page G194: Providing spell checking and suggestions for text input G184: Providing text instructions at the beginning of a form or set of fields that describes the necessary input</p> <p>Situation B: If a form requires text input in an expected data format: G89: Providing expected data format and example G184: Providing text instructions at the beginning of a form or set of fields that describes the necessary input</p>
<p>3.3.6 Error Prevention (All): For Web pages that require the user to submit information, at least one of the following is true: <i>Reversible: Submissions are reversible.</i> <i>Checked: Data entered by the user is checked for input errors and the user is provided an opportunity to correct them.</i> <i>Confirmed: A mechanism is available for reviewing, confirming, and correcting information before finalizing the submission.</i></p>	<p>AAA</p>	<p>Following the sufficient techniques for Success Criterion 3.3.4 for all forms that require the user to submit information.</p> <p>How to meet 3.4.4 - techniques</p>