Accessibility web regiments version 1

WCAG 1.0

The WCAG 1.0 was published and became a [W3C recommendation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/W3C_recommendation) on 5 May 1999. They have since been superseded by WCAG 2.0.

WCAG 1.0 consist of 14 guidelines which are general principles of accessible design. Each guideline covers a basic theme of web accessibility and is associated with one or more checkpoints describing how to apply that guideline to particular features of webpages.

* Guideline 1: Provide equivalent alternatives to auditory and visual content
* Guideline 2: Don’t rely on colour alone
* Guideline 3: Use markup and style sheets, and do so properly
* Guideline 4: Clarify natural language usage
* Guideline 5: Create tables that transform gracefully
* Guideline 6: Ensure that pages featuring new technologies transform gracefully
* Guideline 7: Ensure user control of time sensitive content changes
* Guideline 8: Ensure direct accessibility of embedded user interfaces
* Guideline 9: Design for device independence
* Guideline 10: User interim solutions
* Guideline 11: Use [W3C](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/W3C) technologies and guidelines
* Guideline 12: Provide context and orientation information
* Guideline 13: Provide clear navigation mechanisms
* Guideline 14: Ensure that documents are clear and simple

Each of the in total 65 WCAG 1.0 checkpoints has a *priority level* assigned to it which is based on the checkpoint's impact on accessibility:

* Priority 1: Web developers **must** satisfy these requirements, otherwise it will be impossible for one or more groups to access the Web content. Conformance to this level is described as *A.*
* Priority 2: Web developers **should** satisfy these requirements, otherwise some groups will find it difficult to access the Web content. Conformance to this level is described as *AA* or *Double-A.*

### Priority 3: Web developers may satisfy these requirements, in order to make it easier for some groups to access the Web content. Conformance to this level is described as *AAA* or *Triple-A.* Principles

Information and user interface components must be presentable to users in ways they can perceive.

* Guideline 1.1: Information and user interface components must be presentable to users in ways they can perceive.
* Guideline 1.2: Time-based media: Provide alternatives for time-based media.
* Guideline 1.3: Create content that can be presented in different ways (for example simpler layout) without losing information or structure.
* Guideline 1.4: Make it easier for users to see and hear content including separating foreground from background.

#### Operable

User interface components and navigation must be operable.

* Guideline 2.1: Make all functionality available from a keyboard.
* Guideline 2.2: Provide users enough time to read and use content.
* Guideline 2.3: Do not design content in a way that is known to cause seizures.
* Guideline 2.4: Provide ways to help users navigate, find content, and determine where they are.

#### Understandable

Information and the operation of user interface must be understandable.

* Guideline 3.1: Make text content readable and understandable.
* Guideline 3.2: Make web pages appear and operate in predictable ways.
* Guideline 3.3: Help users avoid and correct mistakes.

#### Robust

Content must be robust enough that it can be interpreted reliably by a wide variety of user agents, including assistive technologies.

* Guideline 4.1.: Maximize compatibility with current and future user agents, including assistive technologies.

WCAG 2.0 uses the same three *levels of conformance* (*A, AA, AAA*) as WCAG 1.0, but has redefined them. The WCAG working group maintains an extensive list of web accessibility techniques and common failure cases for WCAG 2.0

And world web consortium all regiments

<http://www.w3.org/standards/webdesign/accessibility>

screen reader support

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NVDA OPEN SOURCE SCREEN READER

ORCA FOR LINUX

VOICE OVER FOR MAC

AND TALCK BACK FOR ANDROID