

Conformity assessment

José Luis Fuertes, Loïc Martínez

The concept

Definitions (ISO/IEC 17000:2004)

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Conformity assessment

- A demonstration that **specified requirements** relating to a product, process, system, person or body **are fulfilled**

Conformity assessment **system**

- A set of **rules, procedures and management** for carrying out conformity assessment

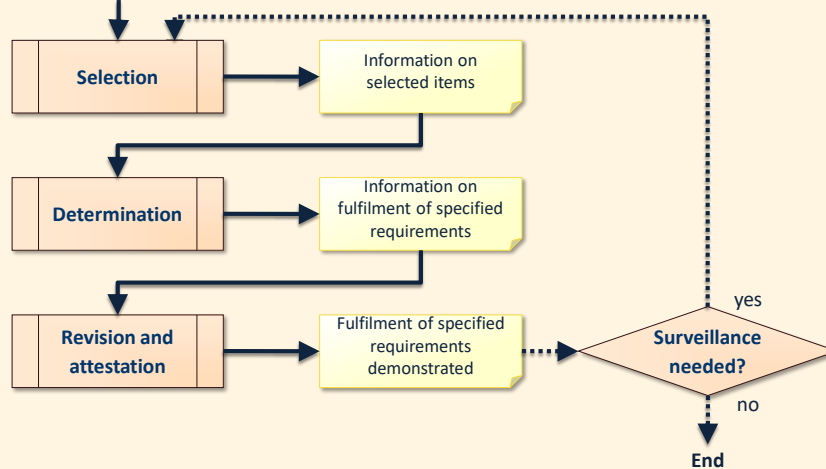
Conformity assessment **scheme**

- A conformity assessment **system related to specified objects** to which the same specified requirements, rules and procedures apply

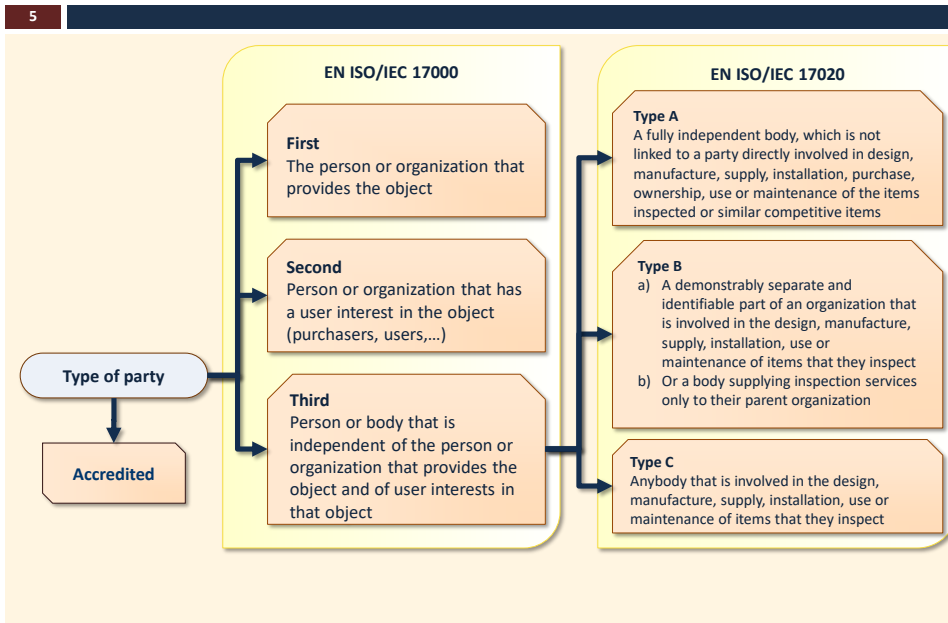
The functional model

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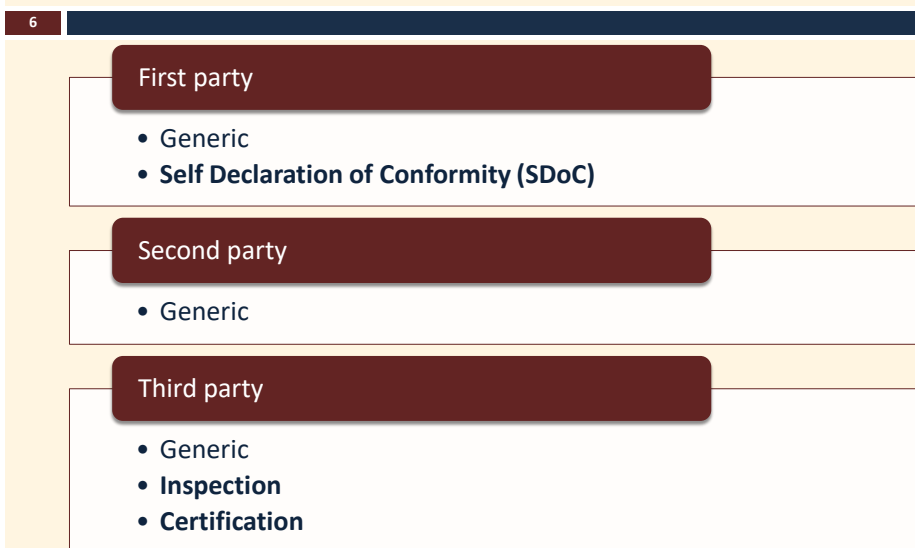
Need to demonstrate fulfilment
of specified requirements



Types of parties



Conformity assessment systems



Conformity assessment and ICT accessibility

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Requirements

- Accessibility standards (official and non-official)
- Examples: EN 301 549, ISO 9241-171, WCAG 2.0

Object of assessment

- ICT product that has to be accessible (software, web, mobile phone...)

Parties

- According to industry: first party
- According to persons with functional diversity: third party
- The case of the web...

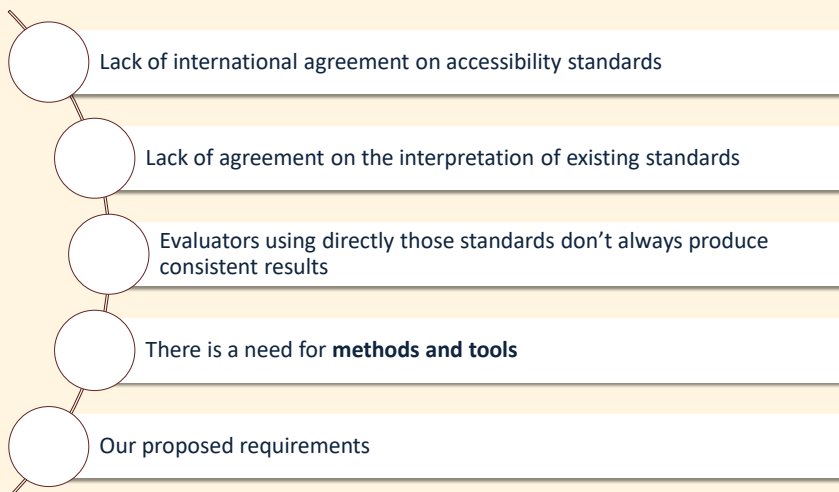
Systems and schemes

- No specific one exists!!

Requirements for a system / scheme

Problems of assessing ICT accessibility

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Requirements: selection

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Selection of the **object of assessment**

- Provide guidance on how to divide an ICT product into separate and simpler elements
- Define sampling techniques
- Tool support for decomposing the product and applying sampling

Selection of **requirements**

- Preferably: official standards of ICT accessibility
- Enable tailoring of the checklist to different levels

Selection of **procedures for determination**

- (see determination)

Requirements: determination

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Determination of each requirement

- Precisely define how to evaluate each requirement (inspection or testing)
- Clearly state assessment values for each requirement

Tool support

- Tools to help evaluators on specific requirements
- Tools to record ratings for each requirement for each software element

Workgroup-based determination

- Support for dividing the workload
- Manage the progress made by the evaluators
- Tool support for workgroups

Requirements: review and attestation

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Review

- Detail how to aggregate the results of evaluating separate requirements and overall assessments
- Tool support for aggregation

Attestation

- How to provide a detailed attestation
- Including report templates
- Enable the use of a machine-readable semantic language
- Tool support for report generation

Requirements: surveillance

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Decision on surveillance

- Support for decision making on whether an ICT product requires surveillance or not

Details of surveillance process

- Support for determining the rate of surveillance activities
- Support for dealing with changes in the assessment results

The case of the web

General situation

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Requirements

- Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG)

Object of the assessment

- Web pages, web sites, web applications...

Systems and schemes

- There are several tools (many for WCAG 1.0)
- Only one documented scheme: UWEM (WCAG 1.0)
- What about WCAG 2.0?

Why evaluation is needed

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The non accessibility of a design is not obvious

- It is difficult to quickly detect accessibility problems for a “normal” person using her usual browser
- An evaluation is needed

Why is it difficult to detect problems?

- Even if the site is accessible for one person, it may not be for others
- Persons with functional diversity (disability)
- Elderly
- Illiteracy and technological illiteracy
- Different environments
- Technical limitations: old devices, slow devices, new devices...

Automatic or manual assessment

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Automatic

Advantages

- Quick and systematic
- Large number of criteria simultaneously evaluated
- Global result

Disadvantages

- Complex interpretation of results
- The language of the tool
- Many criteria require an additional manual evaluation

Manual

Advantages

- Better understood problems
- Comparison of different solutions
- The only way for some criteria
- Easy to quickly detect main issues

Disadvantages

- More effort and time
- Need of tools and different configurations
- Human judgement is required
- Possible accessibility problems must be better understood
- Difficult to simulate issues
- Some failures may not be detected

Some tools

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"History"

- Bobby
- TAW
- Hera
- Hera FFX

Specific

- Colour Contrast Analyser
- PEAT



Recent tools

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Catalogue

- Web Accessibility Evaluation Tools List
- <https://www.w3.org/WAI/ER/tools/>

Examples

- aXe
- CynthiaSays
- Functional Accessibility Evaluator
- Tenon
- WAVE



Functional Accessibility Evaluator 2.0



WAI WCAG-EM

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Evaluation Methodology Task Force

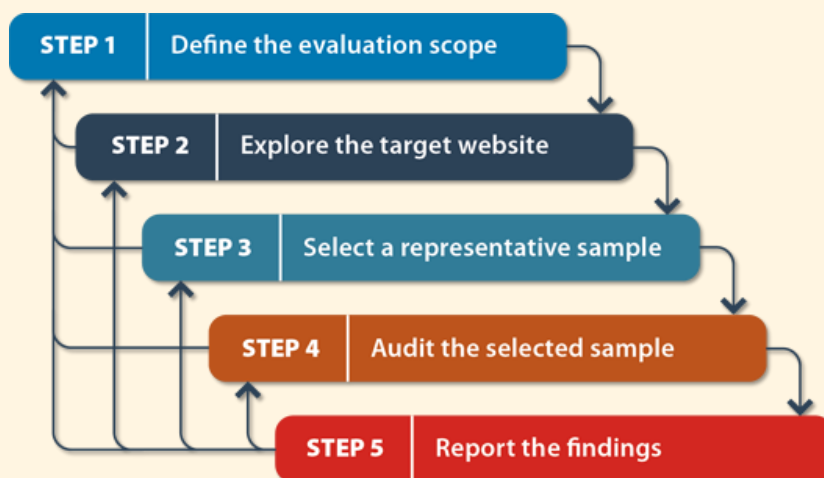
- Effort coordinated by W3C-WAI
- Participation of international experts
- <http://www.w3.org/WAI/ER/2011/eval/eval-tf>

The result

- An internationally harmonized methodology:
 - *"Website Accessibility Conformance Evaluation Methodology"*
- For assessing the accessibility of web sites according to WCAG 2.0
- Supporting different contexts (SDoC, third-party assessment...)
- Working group note: July 2014
 - <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG-EM/>
- WCAG-EM Report tool

WAI WCAG-EM: evaluation procedure

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Source: <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG-EM/#procedure>

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