As you read about mobile web design best practices in this chapter, you may have noticed some overlap with techniques that provide for accessibility, such as alternate text and use of headings. Explore the Web Content Accessibility and Mobile Web Document at:

<http://www.w3.org/WAI/mobile/>

Describe areas of overlap and how web developers can support both accessibility and more mobile devices.

Web developers support accessibility and mobile devices in a similar fashion. Both areas are addressed by the W3C’s Web Content Guidelines (WCAG) 1.0, or the most recent WCAG 2.0. WCAG addresses areas, among other items, overlapping accessibility for people with disabilities, and the ever growing world of mobile devices. W3C breaks down the areas of particular interest into four principals; perceivable, operable, understandable, and robust. I will touch on just a few items in each area of interest.

1. Perceivable
   1. Color
      1. Accessibility – use of colored text or other items may not be able to be read by an individual who is color blind.
      2. Mobile Devices - some mobile devices have a limited color palette and may not be able to display certain colors.
   2. Page/Image size
      1. Accessibility –
      2. Mobile Devices -
   3. Multimedia with no captions
      1. Accessibility –
      2. Mobile Devices -
   4. Audio-only prompts
      1. Accessibility –
      2. Mobile Devices -
   5. Non-text objects (images, sound, video)
      1. Accessibility –
      2. Mobile Devices -
   6. Text-entry
      1. Accessibility –
      2. Mobile Devices -
   7. Tables formatted with CSS
      1. Accessibility –
      2. Mobile Devices -
   8. Information conveyed only using CSS
      1. Accessibility –
      2. Mobile Devices -