

Appendices

to the Normative document Web Guidelines Guidelines for evaluation and sampling for Quality Mark drempelvrij.nl, version 1.0, July 20th 2007

Appendix 1, September 16th 2009

Status of this document

September 16th 2009 this document is accepted by the Board of the Foundation Quality Mark drempelvrij.nl. From October 1st 2009 the inspection-institutions execute this appendix with the inspection of websites that apply for one of the arrangements of Quality Mark drempelvrij.nl.

Guideline	Topic	Checkpoint
3.7	DFN-element In future guideline 3.7 will be left out of consideration in the inspection of websites.	3.10
3.11	Q-element In future guideline 3.11 will be left out of consideration in the inspection of websites.	3.7
2.7 and 2.8	Use of W3C DOM On inspection of the guidelines 2.7 and 2.8 websites will not be rejected if inner HTML is used. Equally the use of other so-called 'proprietary extension' will not lead to rejection if there is no other possibility to produce the desired effect.	3.2 and 11.1

Appendix 2, September 6th 2010

Status of this document

September 6th 2010 this document is accepted by the Board of the Foundation Quality Mark drempelvrij.nl. From December 1st 2010 the inspection-institutions will execute this appendix with the inspection of websites that apply for one of the arrangements of Quality Mark drempelvrij.nl.

Differences between the Normative document Web Guidelines, Guidelines for evaluation and sampling for Quality Mark drempelvrij.nl and information version 1.1 of the Normative document can be found in:

Check-point	Description	Required Success criteria	Definitions	References	Conformance WCAG 1.0	Examples
1.1		●		●		●
2.2	●	●	●	●		
3.2		●				
3.7		●				
3.10		●				
5.3				●		
6.3		●			●	

10.1		●				
14.4		●				

Appendix 3, May 25th 2011

Status of this document

May 25th 2011 the revision of this document is accepted by the Board of the Foundation Quality Mark drempelvrij.nl.

The judgements of the Norm Committee on interpretation questions that haven't led to changes in the Normative document Web Guidelines, Guidelines for evaluation and sampling for Quality Mark drempelvrij.nl, have been inserted in Frequently Asked Questions on the website, www.drempelvrij.nl.

The difference between information version 1.1 and information version 1.2 of het Normative document can be found in:

<i>Check-point</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Required Succes criteria</i>	<i>Definitions</i>	<i>References</i>	<i>Conformance WCAG 1.0</i>	<i>Examples</i>
6.3		●				

As information version 1.2 includes the changes from appendix 2 as well as appendix 3, this disposes of information version 1.1.

Checkpoint 1.1

Provide a text equivalent for every non-text element.

Description

The text equivalent should serve the same function as the non-text element and convey the same information as the author intended for the non-text content. The quality of information in the text equivalent depends on the functionality of the non-text element in the context. The text equivalent should present all intended information or achieve the same function as the non-text element. This means that non-text content that can be expressed in words has a text equivalent explicitly associated with it. If the non-text element is not expressed in words, the text equivalent should be descriptive.

Required success criteria (conformance requirements)

- Non-text content that **can** be expressed in words has a text-equivalent explicitly associated with it.
- Non-text content that **is not** expressed in words has a descriptive text label or a text description provided as its text-equivalent
- Links with non-text content always have a non-empty text equivalent
- If CSS Image Replacement techniques are used: make sure that CSS properties `visibility : hidden` OR `display : none` are not used for this purpose
- No d-links are used *

*: This is a Web Guidelines only success criterion. It exceeds WCAG 1.0 conformance; see below for details.

Definitions

text equivalent:

- serves the same function as the non-text content was intended to serve.
- communicates the same information as the non-text content was intended to convey.
- may contain structured content or metadata.

non-text element:

Non-text elements include, but are not limited to, images. They are also text in raster images, image map regions, animations (e.g., animated GIFs), ASCII art, images used as list bullets, spacers, graphical buttons, sounds (played with or without user interaction), stand-alone audio files, audio tracks of video, and video. Scripts, applets, and programmatic objects are not covered in this definition and are addressed in another checkpoint.

References (corresponding Web Guidelines)

- R-pd.1.2 Build websites according to the 'layered construction' principle.
- R-pd.7.1 The `alt` (alternative) attribute should be used on every `img` (image) and `area` element and should be provided with an effective alternative text.
- R-pd.7.2 Do not use an `alt` attribute to display tooltips.
- R-pd.7.3 Do not use d-links on government websites. Use of the `longdesc` (long description) attribute is preferred if the alternative text on the `alt` attribute is inadequate for understanding the information in the image.
- R-pd.7.4 Images placed in a link should have a non-empty alternative text to enable visitors who do not see the image to follow the link.
- R-pd.7.5 When using image maps, indicate an effective alternative text for both the `img` element and each `area` element by means of the `alt` attribute.
- R-pd. 7.7 Applying CSS Image Replacement techniques to essential information is not recommended.
- R-pd.2.9 Build a website that conforms to the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 1.0) of the W3C.

Conformance with the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 1.0

- The title of this checkpoint is identical to WCAG 1.0 checkpoint 1.1 ("WCAG 1.0 1.1 Provide a text equivalent for every non-text element") [priority 1]
(See <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG10/#tech-text-equivalent> and the techniques in <http://www.w3.org/TR/WAI-WEBCONTENT-TECHS/#tech-text-equivalent>)
- R-pd.7.3 ("Do not use d-links") exceeds WCAG 1.0 1.1 conformance

Examples

Example of video

An internet site on working in Paris shows a video of a taxi, a bus and 5 cars stopping for a traffic light whilst a pedestrian crosses the road. The pedestrian continues its journey on the sidewalk and the cars start moving again. The site should provide the user with a description of the video saying that it is a video giving an impression of traffic in a street in Paris (depending on the video content and the intended message). See also checkpoint 1.3 and 1.4.

Example of data chart

A chart shows the amount of sweets sold in the first quarter of the year compared to the first quarter of the last year. The results are clearly lower this year. The text equivalent says "less sweets sold in first quarter". A separate link takes you to a page with a more detailed description, if also provided by the chart (i.e. exact figures, and so on).

Code example of a link with non-text content

fail:

```
<a href="/sitemap/"></a>
```

pass:

```
<a href="/sitemap/"></a> OR
```

```
<a href="/sitemap/"> Sitemap</a>
```

Checkpoint 1.1 applies to / included in			
WCAG 1.0 Priority 1	WCAG 1.0 Priority 2	WCAG 1.0 Priority 3	Web Guidelines
✓	✓	✓	✓

Checkpoint 2.2
Ensure that foreground and background color combinations provide sufficient contrast when viewed by someone having color deficits or when viewed on a black-and-white screen.
Description
Contrast should be calculated in such a way that color is not a key factor, so that people with a color vision deficit will also have adequate contrast between the text and the background. ¹
Required success criteria (conformance requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The visual presentation of text and images of text has a contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1, except for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large Text: Large-scale text and images of large-scale text have a contrast ratio of at least 3:1; - Incidental: Text or images of text that are part of an inactive user interface component, that are pure decoration, that are not visible to anyone, or that are part of a picture that contains significant other visual content, have no contrast requirement; - Logotypes: Text that is part of a logo or brand name has no minimum contrast requirement. • If the contrast of the default presentation does not meet the first success criterion, but an option is available to activate an alternative presentation (for example: a switch to a high contrast style sheet), then the alternative presentation must meet the first success criterion. On the default presentation, the available option itself must <i>a/ways</i> meet the first success criterion and must be available when a browser does not support client side script.
Definitions
<p>Contrast ratio²: $(L1 + 0.05) / (L2 + 0.05)$, where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L1 is the relative luminance of the lighter of the colors, and • L2 is the relative luminance of the darker of the colors.³ <p>Large-scale text: Size of at least 18pt for normal text and 14pt for bold text, or equivalent.</p>
References (corresponding Web Guidelines)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-pd.10.3 Make sure there is sufficient brightness contrast between the text and the background color. • R-pd.2.9 Build a website that conforms to the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 1.0) of the W3C.

¹ <http://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/visual-audio-contrast-contrast.html>

² Note 1 (source: <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/#relativeluminancedef>):

For the sRGB colorspace, the relative luminance of a color is defined as

$L = 0.2126 * R + 0.7152 * G + 0.0722 * B$ where **R**, **G** and **B** are defined as:

- if $R_{sRGB} \leq 0.03928$ then $R = R_{sRGB}/12.92$ else $R = ((R_{sRGB}+0.055)/1.055) ^ 2.4$
- if $G_{sRGB} \leq 0.03928$ then $G = G_{sRGB}/12.92$ else $G = ((G_{sRGB}+0.055)/1.055) ^ 2.4$
- if $B_{sRGB} \leq 0.03928$ then $B = B_{sRGB}/12.92$ else $B = ((B_{sRGB}+0.055)/1.055) ^ 2.4$

and R_{sRGB} , G_{sRGB} , and B_{sRGB} are defined as:

- $R_{sRGB} = R_{8bit}/255$
- $G_{sRGB} = G_{8bit}/255$
- $B_{sRGB} = B_{8bit}/255$

The "^" character is the exponentiation operator.

³ Note 2 (source: <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/#contrast-ratiodef>):

Contrast ratios can range from 1 to 21 (commonly written 1:1 to 21:1)

Conformance with the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 1.0

- The title of this checkpoint is identical to WCAG 1.0 checkpoint 2.2 ("Ensure that foreground and background color combinations provide sufficient contrast when viewed by someone having color deficits or when viewed on a black-and-white screen.") [*Priority 2 for images, priority 3 for text*]
(See <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG10/#tech-color-contrast> and the techniques in <http://www.w3.org/TR/WAI-WEBCONTENT-TECHS/#tech-color-contrast>)
- The success criteria of this checkpoint are derived from WCAG 2.0. In the latest version of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines, the success criteria are more specific than in WCAG 1.0

Examples

None

Checkpoint 2.2 applies to / included in			
WCAG 1.0 Priority 1	WCAG 1.0 Priority 2	WCAG 1.0 Priority 3	Web Guidelines
-	✓	✓	✓

Checkpoint 3.2

Create documents that validate to published formal grammars.

Description

If documents validate to published formal grammars, this will ensure that user agents, like browsers, can accurately interpret parsable content.⁴

Required success criteria (conformance requirements)

- The document (i.e. the document that is presented to the user in its final form, possibly including generated content by programmatic elements) validates to the published formal grammar⁵.
- If client-side script is used to manipulate the HTML hierarchy, *ECMAScript* is used according to the specification.
 - The use of non-standard properties that are well implemented in script-enabled browsers - such as `innerHTML` - is not necessarily conflicting with the above success criterion. There is no conflict when such a property [1] is not used for *directly* manipulating the DOM, or [2] when the reason for using the non-standard property over W3C DOM methods is described in the code.
 - The use of `innerHTML` over W3C DOM methods for performance reasons⁶ is not conflicting with the above success criterion.
- The following properties should not be used as the only means to manipulate the DOM, since the properties are non-standards, or browser support is inconsistent or inadequate⁷:
`innerText`, `outerHTML`, `outerText`, `textContent`, `createHTMLDocument()`, `defaultView`, `parentWindow`, `add(opt, opt)`, `add(opt, ind)`, `moveRow()`, `rowIndex` OR `rows []`
Notice: Authors should be aware that the use of non-standard functions *may* introduce sustainability issues, especially when they are proprietary and/or not well described.

Definitions

User agents:

Any software that retrieves and renders Web content for users.⁸ This may include Web browsers, media players, [plug-ins](#)⁹, and other programs — including [assistive technologies](#)¹⁰ — that help retrieve and render Web content.

References (corresponding Web Guidelines)

- R-pd.2.1 Use *HTML 4.01* or *XHTML 1.0* according to the *W3C specifications* for the markup of government websites.
- R-pd.2.4 When building a *new* website: only use the *Strict* version of *HTML 4.01* or *XHTML 1.0*.
- R-pd.2.6 Use *CSS Level-2.1* according to the *W3C specification* for designing government websites.
- R-pd.2.7 If client-side script is used, use *ECMAScript* according to the specification.
- R-pd.2.8 If elements in the HTML hierarchy are to be manipulated, use the *W3C DOM* according to the specification.
- R-pd.3.1 Write both grammatically correct and descriptive markup.
- R-pd.6.1 Each HTML or XHTML document must begin with a valid `doctype` declaration.
- R-pd.2.9 Build a website that conforms to the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG)

⁴ <http://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/Overview.html#ensure-compat-parses-intent-head>

⁵ <http://validator.w3.org/sgml-lib/> contains the list of published SGML-based grammars

⁶ <http://www.quirksmode.org/dom/innerHTML.html>

⁷ http://www.quirksmode.org/dom/w3c_html.html

⁸ <http://www.w3.org/TR/2006/WD-WCAG20-20060427/appendixA.html#useragentdef>

⁹ <http://www.w3.org/TR/UAAG10/glossary.html#def-plugin>

¹⁰ <http://www.w3.org/TR/UAAG10/glossary.html#def-assistive-technology>

1.0) of the W3C.

Conformance with the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 1.0

- The title of this checkpoint is identical to WCAG 1.0 checkpoint ("Create documents that validate to published formal grammars ") *[priority 2]*
(See <http://www.w3.org/TR/WAI-WEBCONTENT/#tech-identify-grammar> and the techniques in <http://www.w3.org/TR/WAI-WEBCONTENT-TECHS/#tech-identify-grammar>)

Examples

None

Checkpoint 3.2 applies to / included in			
WCAG 1.0 Priority 1	WCAG 1.0 Priority 2	WCAG 1.0 Priority 3	Web Guidelines
-	✓	✓	✓

Checkpoint 3.7
Mark up quotations. Do not use quotation markup for formatting effects such as indentation.
Description
The use of quotation markup makes it possible for user agents to determine quotations and possibly render them differently to the user. Hence, the aim of this checkpoint is to make sure that quotation elements have indeed been used to markup quotations and that they have not been misused to produce formatting effects.
Required success criteria (conformance requirements)
The following is true (if applicable): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quotations are marked up with HTML elements (<code>blockquote</code>, <code>q</code>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For quotations that appear in block form <code>blockquote</code> elements are used (example: a whole paragraph). ○ For shorter quotations, both <code>q</code> (quotation) elements and quotation marks are permitted.* • Quotation markup (<code>blockquote</code> and <code>q</code>) is only used for quotations and not for other formatting effects. • The <code>cite</code> element has only been used for reference/citation of other sources (e.g. persons and titles).* <p>Note: use of the <code>q</code> element - which is part of the formal (X)HTML specifications, but not properly implemented in Internet Explorer version 7 and earlier - is not prohibited.</p> <p>*: This is a Web Guidelines only success criterion. It exceeds WCAG 1.0 conformance; see below for details.</p>
Definitions
Quotation A passage referred to, repeated, or adduced
References (corresponding Web Guidelines)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-pd.3.10 Use the <code>cite</code> element for references to people and titles. • R-pd.3.11 Avoid using the <code>q</code> (quotation) element. • R-pd.3.12 Use the <code>blockquote</code> element to indicate (long) quotations. • R-pd.2.9 Build a website that conforms to the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 1.0) of the W3C.
Conformance with the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 1.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The title of this checkpoint is identical to WCAG 1.0 checkpoint 3.7 ("Mark up quotations. Do not use quotation markup for formatting effects such as indentation.") [priority 2] (See http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG10/#tech-quotes and the techniques in http://www.w3.org/TR/WAI-WEBCONTENT-TECHS/#tech-quotes</i>

Examples

References to people or titles of books and other publications can be made using the `cite` element. As a standard feature graphic browsers display cite markup in italics.

Example of use of cite mark-up:*

As mentioned in `<cite>the Willemse report</cite>`, *Accessibility is important.*

Example of blockquote markup:

```
<blockquote cite="http://domein.nl/beroemde-citaten/jfk/">
```

```
<p>All this will not be finished in the first hundred days.
```

```
Nor will it be finished in the first thousand days,  
nor in the life of this administration, nor even perhaps  
in our lifetime on this planet. But let us begin.
```

```
</p>
```

```
</blockquote>
```


*: This belongs to a Web Guidelines only success criterion. It exceeds WCAG 1.0 conformance; see the 'Conformance' section of this checkpoint for details.

Checkpoint 3.7 applies to / included in			
WCAG 1.0 Priority 1	WCAG 1.0 Priority 2	WCAG 1.0 Priority 3	Web Guidelines
-	✓	✓	✓

Checkpoint 3.10
Use the <code>dfn</code> (definition) element to indicate terms that are defined elsewhere in a definition list.*
*: This is a Web Guidelines only checkpoint. It exceeds WCAG 1.0 conformance; see below for details.
Description
Terms that are eligible for inclusion in a definition list or glossary elsewhere on the page or website can be formatted with the <code>dfn</code> (definition) element. Marked definition terms can subsequently be made visible by means of CSS (Cascading Style Sheets).
Required success criteria (conformance requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <code>dfn</code> (definition) element has only been used to indicate terms that are defined elsewhere in a definition list or to indicate inline definitions.
Definitions
References (corresponding Web Guidelines)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R-pd.3.7 Use the <code>dfn</code> (definition) element to indicate terms that are defined elsewhere in a definition list.
Conformance with the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 1.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>This checkpoint exceeds WCAG 1.0 conformance. There is no corresponding WCAG 1.0 checkpoint.</i>
Examples
dfn markup (HTML):The <code><dfn>37E Form</dfn></code> must be filled in and sent before December 31.

Checkpoint 3.10 applies to / included in			
WCAG 1.0 Priority 1	WCAG 1.0 Priority 2	WCAG 1.0 Priority 3	Web Guidelines
-	-	-	✓

Checkpoint 5.3
Do not use tables for layout.* *: This is a Web Guidelines only checkpoint. It exceeds WCAG 1.0 conformance; see below for details.
Description
Use of the <code>table</code> element for layout is an example of 'misuse' of a structural element for presentation purposes. Doing so can easily lead to complications, especially for blind people, people who are listening to content, or people who want to print a page (often, pages using tables for layout don't fit on the paper when printed in portrait mode). Compared with 1996-2003, browser support of CSS is adequate, deprecating the use of tables for layout. WCAG adds that if tables are used, the linearized content should preserve the correct intended reading order.
Required success criteria (conformance requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tables are not used for layout.** **: Please refer below for the - less stringent - WCAG success criteria for checkpoints 5.3 and 5.4.
Definitions
None
References (corresponding Web Guidelines)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-pd.11.1 Use tables to display relational information and do not use them for layout. • R-pd.11.8 When modifying an <i>existing</i> website: use CSS for the presentation and layout of web pages, and avoid using tables for layout. *** • R-pd.11.9 When using tables for layout: do not use more than one table and use CSS for the design of this table as much as possible. *** • R-pd.11.10 When using tables for layout: do not apply any accessibility mark-up. *** • R-pd.2.9 Build a website that conforms to the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 1.0) of the W3C. ***: R-pd.11.1 supersedes guidelines R-pd.11.8, R-pd.11.9 and R-pd.11.10. This is why no success criteria are defined for these guidelines.
Conformance with the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 1.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>This checkpoint exceeds WCAG 1.0 5.3 conformance; in the title of this checkpoint, the exception provided in WCAG 1.0 5.3 is left out ("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 (which may be a linearized version)") [priority 2] ****</i> • <i>This checkpoint exceeds WCAG 1.0 5.4 conformance ("If a table is used for layout, do not use any structural mark-up for the purpose of visual formatting") [priority 2] ****</i> ****: Please refer below for the - less stringent - WCAG success criteria for checkpoints 5.3 and 5.4.
Examples
Column layout When a column layout is used for high resolution graphical displays, a page is linearized when CSS (stylesheet) is switched off.

Checkpoint 5.3 applies to / included in			
WCAG 1.0 Priority 1	WCAG 1.0 Priority 2	WCAG 1.0 Priority 3	Web Guidelines
-	exceeds WCAG 1.0*	exceeds WCAG 1.0*	

***: Please refer below for the - less stringent – WCAG 1.0 success criteria for checkpoint 5.3.

Checkpoint 6.3
Ensure that pages are usable when scripts, applets, or other programmatic objects are turned off or not supported. If this is not possible, provide equivalent information on an alternative accessible page.
Description
Content developers must ensure that pages are accessible with scripts, applets or other programmatic objects turned off or in browsers that don't support them. This includes links that use scripting.
Required success criteria (conformance requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technologies used for presentation and user interface support accessibility (as recommended by W3C) or alternate versions of the content are provided that do support accessibility. • Pages are usable when scripts, applets or other programmatic objects are turned off or are not supported. • (If previous is not possible:) an alternative accessible page/equivalent providing equivalent information has been provided and is linked directly from the inaccessible page. • Script functionality that is used in combination with links is used in such a way, that it is an <i>expansion</i> of the basic functionality of the link.* • Visitors without support for client-side script are not confronted with non-working links or forms. This includes the use of form elements for navigation purposes.* • When a visitor's browser does not support client-side script and user interaction is required to perform a task, server-side functionality is used instead of client-side functionality.* <p>*: This is a Web Guidelines only success criterion. It exceeds WCAG 1.0 conformance; see below for details.</p>
Definitions
None
References (corresponding Web Guidelines)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-pd.1.2 Build websites according to the 'layered construction' principle. • R-pd.1.3 Do not make the function of the website dependent on optional technology, such as CSS and client-side script: optional technology should complement the information on the site and its use, and should not interfere with access to it if this technology is not supported. • R-pd.8.5 When using client-side script in combination with a link: make the script functionality an <i>expansion</i> of the basic functionality of the link. • R-pd.8.6 When using client-side script in combination with a link: if the link does not lead to anything, do not confront the visitor without support for client-side script with a non-working link. • R-pd.8.7 When using client-side script in combination with a link: if necessary, use client-side script as an <i>expansion</i> of server-side functions. • R-pd.13.5 Do not use client-side script or forms as the only way of accessing information on the site. • R-pd.13.6 Do not confront a visitor with a non-working form if optional technologies – such as CSS or client-side script – are not supported by the browser. • R-pd.14.1 Do not use client-side script for essential functionality on web pages, unless any lack of support for these scripts is sufficiently compensated by HTML alternatives and/or server-side script. • R-pd.2.9 Build a website that conforms to the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 1.0) of the W3C.
Conformance with the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 1.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The title of this checkpoint is identical to WCAG 1.0 checkpoint 6.3 ("Ensure that pages are usable when scripts, applets, or other programmatic objects are turned off or not supported. If this is not possible, provide equivalent information on an alternative accessible page.")</i>

[priority 1]

(See <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG10-TECHS/#tech-scripts> and the techniques in <http://www.w3.org/TR/WAI-WEBCONTENT-TECHS/#tech-scripts>)

- R-pd.8.5 ("When using client-side script in combination with a link: make the script functionality an expansion of the basic functionality of the link.") exceeds WCAG 1.0 6.3 conformance.
- R-pd.8.7 ("When using client-side script in combination with a link: if the link does not lead to anything, do not confront the visitor without support for client-side script with a non-working link.") exceeds WCAG 1.0 6.3 conformance.

Examples

Calculator

A page on a tax services website contains a script that emulates a calculator that performs calculations necessary to advance on the page. Provide an alternative for input of the calculations or provide a different W3C technology that does provide an accessible alternative.

JavaScript links

A website provides links in the form of JavaScript. If a user is not using scripts, then they won't be able to use links since the browser can't create the link content. Provide equivalents for links that use "JavaScript" for the URL, or use the principle of progressive enhancement, whereby JavaScript links replace normal links only in JavaScript supporting browsers. This can be done by providing a "noscript" alternative.

Script or form-based navigation

A JavaScript or other form-based navigation menu should not be the only way to navigate a site. For example, a site containing a drop-down navigational menu which depends on the use of an HTML-form or Javascript should be a supplement to, or built as an expansion on basic link-based navigation. This link-based navigation will always be available to all users, regardless of script and form support.

Checkpoint 6.3 applies to / included in			
WCAG 1.0 Priority 1	WCAG 1.0 Priority 2	WCAG 1.0 Priority 3	Web Guidelines
✓	✓	✓	✓

Checkpoint 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.			
Description			
For some users the automatic launching of content in new or other windows, like pop-up windows can cause potential confusion. Web content should therefore give users full control over these possible changes of context by informing the user that the current window is changed and content is appearing in a new or other window.			
Required success criteria (conformance requirements)			
No pop-ups or other browser windows appear unless one of the following apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The means are provided to stop/control this. • The content warns the user that activating the element spawns a new window and the location of the link contains useful information that may be necessary during an important uninterruptible process. • The changes of context are initiated only by user request. Note: dialog screens of software programs or operating systems, such as a browser's verification screen or a 'save as' dialog, are <i>not</i> browser windows.			
Definitions			
None			
References (corresponding Web Guidelines)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-pd.8.14 Links on government websites should not automatically open new windows without warning. • R-pd.8.15 Do not open any new windows automatically, unless the location of the link contains useful information that may be necessary during an important uninterruptible process. • R-pd.8.22 Do not automatically open links to downloadable files in a new window. • R-pd.2.9 Build a website that conforms to the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 1.0) of the W3C. 			
Conformance with the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 1.0			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The title of this checkpoint is identical to WCAG 1.0 checkpoint 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] (See http://www.w3.org/TR/WAI-WEBCONTENT/#tech-avoid-pop-ups and the techniques in http://www.w3.org/TR/WAI-WEBCONTENT-TECHS/#tech-avoid-pop-ups)</i> 			
Examples			
<p>Popup</p> <p>In some cases you may want to open a page in a new window. Inform the user of this fact by adding this in a message in the content of the page where the element is activated: "this page opens in a new window" or "opens in a popup window". This may be implemented in several ways, for example by using the <code>title</code> attribute in an <code>a</code> element and adding a visual icon or other differentiation.</p> <p>Example of useful information during an important uninterruptible process: providing help, for instance through a help screen, during the filling of a web form.</p>			

Checkpoint 10.1 applies to / included in			
WCAG 1.0 Priority 1	WCAG 1.0 Priority 2	WCAG 1.0 Priority 3	Web Guidelines
-	✓	✓	✓

Checkpoint 14.4
Provide mechanisms that help to resolve site-related problems for visitors. *
*: This is a Web Guidelines only checkpoint. It exceeds WCAG 1.0 conformance; see below for details.
Description
<p>Contingency design is the overcoming and prevention of error scenarios. These are situations in which visitors to the website encounter problems, such as a 404 - Not Found page. The idea behind contingency design is that there is no such thing as a 'perfect' site - no matter how thoroughly it is tested. There is always a chance that visitors will encounter problems, either through their own actions, or an error on the site. Contingency design offers visitors assistance in solving such problems.</p> <p>Allowing an alternate path of resolution (e.g. email support) can help convert a visitor who would otherwise abandon the site. Plus, it provides you with valuable information on how to improve your site.</p> <p>Smart search technology can be very helpful for finding the right information. It doesn't matter if you search query is singular or plural the smart search technology will provide both search results. This also applies for similar search terms and spelling errors.</p>
Required success criteria (conformance requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If visitors get stuck (e.g. they get an error page) there is an escape route. • If an error occurs, information is provided how the error can be corrected • Whenever applicable, information is provided to help with the most common errors. • When filling a form, the user is able to correct the error immediately. • If a search functionality is offered, when no result is found the system provides suggestions using at least one of the following solutions: spelling errors, similar search terms, or terms in plural form. • The site has an option to report errors. • In case of an error: the problem is explained and colors, icons or textual explanations are used to draw the visitor's attention to the error message.
Definitions
None
References (corresponding Web Guidelines)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R-pd.22.2 Give visitors an 'escape route': possibilities to continue if they get stuck. Escape routes include useful links, being able to use the <i>back</i> button, a search function, and being able to correct input errors immediately. • R-pd.22.3 Don't make visitors guess: provide information on how they can correct errors they have made. Take into account the most common errors. • R-pd.22.4 Make modified error pages – for errors such as dead links (404 Not Found) – where the visitor is given options for continuing within the site. • R-pd.22.5 In the event of an error message as a result of sending a form, give the visitor the option of correcting the error in the form immediately and don't make him be dependent on the use of the <i>back</i> button. • R-pd.22.6 When implementing a search engine on the website: use 'smart' search technology that takes into account spelling errors, similar search terms, terms in singular or plural form, and so on. • R-pd.22.7 Provide a well-organized list of the most relevant search results. If too many search results are provided, it takes visitors too long to find the desired information. Give visitors the option of entering search criteria, or sorting the search results. • R-pd.22.8 Give visitors the option of reporting errors on the site. • R-pd.22.9 Use colors, icons and textual explanations to draw the visitor's attention to an error message and explain the problem.
Conformance with the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 1.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>This checkpoint exceeds WCAG 1.0 conformance. There is no corresponding WCAG 1.0</i>

checkpoint.

Examples

Errorpage

If an error occurs on a page, provide information on how the error can be corrected. Pages should provide an escape route instead of an 'error 404 not found' message. Also the pages can use color and/or provide an icon to bring attention to an error and/or provide a textual explanation of the error.

On the non-existing www.domainname.com/errorpage, information is provided how the error can be corrected. Do not use "Error 404 Page not found" but rather "We're sorry. The page you requested could not be found. If you typed the URL yourself, please check that the spelling is correct. If you clicked a link to get here, there may be a problem with the link. (...) If you still cannot find the information you are looking for, please contact us for assistance using the contact information provided below. (...)".

If a message is rejected because it is too long, make sure you tell visitors what the maximum number of characters is. If the username "janewilson" is taken, inform customers that "janewilson5" is available. The less your customers have to guess, the happier they'll be.

In the event that a visitor to the site has forgotten to fill in a required field, indicate the field in question.

A user sends a form, but forgets to fill in an email address, which the form requires. Instead of simply presenting this message and forcing the user to go back to the form herself, redisplay the same (partially filled-in) form with the errors clearly highlighted.

The site has a link entitled "give us your feedback" on every page of the site, which leads to a feedback form.

Search engine

When a search engine is used here are some tips:

- A clear explanation and tips if a search term entered does not produce any results;
- The search criteria can be expanded if the search term entered does not produce any results;
- The search form is small in size and easy to use; functions with detailed forms - such as 'advanced search' – are provided as an alternative method;
- Spelling errors, punctuation marks (hyphens, full stops, and so on.), synonyms, abbreviations and plural and singular forms of terms are anticipated;
- A well-organized list of the most relevant search results is provided;
- Search results can be sorted, filtered or refined.

Checkpoint 14.4 applies to / included in			
WCAG 1.0 Priority 1	WCAG 1.0 Priority 2	WCAG 1.0 Priority 3	Web Guidelines
-	-	-	