



Level A & AA WAI Guideline scores for
<http://www.xyz.com>
28th February 2006

Executive Summary

The tested website section is an on-line application process for a law firm.

For most users (those using modern browsers or assistive software) the site is accessible, however it does not fully comply with the W3C Accessibility guidelines and will be inaccessible to disabled people with older software (3 years +) or behind strict security firewalls.

The changes required to make the site comply fully with the guidelines are not complex. Apart from the use of frames and the need to add and the <label for="..."> code to the forms all the other problems occur on the first page.

It is only fair to include a quote from our blind panel member who uses Jaws (version 6) to read web pages. He said "I have no negative comments to report and spent a lot of time checking the contents of the site. Completing the application form was a delight - so well thought out..".

Scoring system

A **Pass** score indicates that no problems were found with this issue on the site.

A **Near** score indicates that a few problems were found on some pages, but in general the site complied with the relevant guideline.

A **Fail** score indicates a serious problem with the relevant guideline throughout the site. This issue needs to be addressed as a priority.

Please note that the **N/A** score awarded for a particular technology that is not used on the site is the same as that awarded for a pass score. The assumption is that you have deliberately avoided using technology that might create a barrier.

As websites are dynamic organisms this score is only valid for the date given.

Special Note:

These tests have been conducted under the current W3C Accessibility Initiative Guidelines (version 1). To aid future compatibility with the new (version 2) guidelines undergoing final evaluation we include here the "baseline statement" we feel most appropriate.

Baseline Statement:- The target users are graduate level applicants.

The target applications are any browser or assistive software application less than 6 years old. The site was tested with Internet Explorer(6), Firefox(1.5), Netscape(6.2) and Jaws(6).

Userite test for Priority1 (WAI/A) compliance

Result	WAI Ref.	http://www.xyz.com
Guideline description		
N/A	1.1	(a) Provide a meaningful text equivalent for every non-text element (e.g., via "alt", "longdesc"). Includes images, graphical representations of text, animations, bullets and spacing images.
Pass	1.1	(b) Provide alternative text for graphical buttons used for navigation to explain what the button will do when selected.
N/A	1.1	(c) Provide alternative text for any ascii art used within a page.
N/A	2.1	Ensure that all information conveyed with colour is also available without using colour.
N/A	4.1	Clearly identify changes in the natural language of a document's text and any text equivalents.
Pass	6.1	Organize documents so they may be read without style sheets.
N/A	6.2	Ensure that equivalents for dynamic content are updated when the dynamic content changes.
Pass	7.1	Avoid causing the screen to flicker.
Pass	14	Use the clearest and simplest language appropriate for a site's content.
And if you use images and image maps (Priority 1)		
N/A	1.1	(d) Provide alternative text for image map regions that explains the action to be taken when the region is selected
	1.2	Provide redundant text links for each active region of a server-side image map.
	9.1	Provide client-side image maps instead of server-side image maps except where the regions cannot be defined with an available geometric shape.
And if you use tables for presenting data (Priority 1)		
N/A	5.1	For data tables, identify row and column headers using the correct html code for table headings.
	5.2	For data tables that have two or more logical levels of row or column headers, use markup to associate data cells and header cells.
And if you use frames (Priority 1)		
Fail Note 1	1.2	Provide a "no frames" alternative for people who cannot use frames. This alternative version should contain the same information as the frame version.
	12	Title each frame to facilitate frame identification and navigation.
And if you use applets and scripts (Priority 1)		
Fail Note 2	1.2	Provide text (html) equivalent to scripts, applets and programmatic objects, that perform a similar operation or direct to an html page that provides the same information.
Pass Note 2	6.3	Ensure that pages are usable when scripts, applets, or other programmatic objects are turned off or not supported, or provide equivalent information on an alternative, accessible page.
And if you use multimedia (Priority 1)		
N/A	1.2	Provide text alternative for multi-media such as sounds (played with or without user interaction), stand-alone audio files, audio tracks of video, and video.
	1.3	Provide an auditory description of the important information of the visual track of a multimedia presentation.
	1.4	For any time-based multimedia presentation (e.g., a movie or animation), synchronize equivalent alternatives with the presentation.
And if all else fails (Priority 1)		
	11	Provide a link to an alternative page that uses W3C technologies, is accessible, has equivalent information (or functionality), and is updated as often as the inaccessible (original) page.

Please refer to notes on page 4

Userite test for Priority2 (WAI/AA) compliance

Result	WAI Ref	http://www.xyz.com
		Guideline description (Priority 2)
Pass	2.2	Ensure that foreground and background colour combinations provide sufficient contrast when viewed by someone having colour deficits or when viewed on a black and white screen.
Pass	3.1	When an appropriate markup language exists, use markup rather than images to convey information.
Pass	3.2	Create documents that validate to published formal grammars. (DDT)
Pass	3.3	Use style sheets to control layout and presentation.
Pass	3.4	Use relative rather than absolute units in markup language attribute values and style sheet property values.
Pass	3.5	Use header elements to convey document structure and use them according to specification. (eg <H1> etc.)
Pass	3.6	Mark up lists and list items properly.
N/A	3.7	Mark up quotations. Do not use quotation markup for formatting effects such as indentation.
N/A	6.5	Ensure that dynamic content is accessible or provide an alternative presentation or page.
Pass	7.2	Until user agents allow users to control blinking, avoid causing content to blink (i.e., change presentation at a regular rate, such as turning on and off).
Pass	7.4	Do not create periodically auto-refreshing pages.
Pass	7.5	Do not use markup to redirect pages automatically.
Fail Note 3	10	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.
Pass	11	Use W3C technologies when they are available and appropriate for a task and use the latest versions when supported.
Pass	11	Avoid deprecated features of W3C technologies.
Pass	12	Divide large blocks of information into more manageable groups where natural and appropriate.
Near Note 4	13	Clearly identify the target of each link.
Pass	13	Provide metadata to add semantic information to pages and sites.
N/A	13	Provide information about the general layout of a site (e.g., a site map or table of contents).
Pass	13	Use navigation mechanisms in a consistent manner.
And if you use tables for layout (Priority 2)		
Pass	5.3	Do not use tables for layout unless the table makes sense when linearized. Otherwise, provide an alternative equivalent (which may be a linearized version).
Pass	5.4	If a table is used for layout, do not use any structural (data table) markup for the purpose of visual formatting. (eg do not use <TH>)
And if you use frames (Priority 2)		
Fail	12	Describe the purpose of frames and how frames relate to each other if it is not obvious by frame titles alone.
And if you use forms (Priority 2)		
Pass	10	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.
Fail	12	Associate labels explicitly with their controls.
And if you use applets and scripts (Priority 2)		
Pass	6.4	For scripts and applets, ensure that event handlers are input device-independent.
Pass	7.3	Until user agents allow users to freeze moving content, avoid movement in pages.
Fail	8.1	Make programmatic elements such as scripts and applets directly accessible or compatible with assistive technologies (Level 1 if functional)
N/A	9.2	Ensure that any element that has its own interface can be operated in a device-independent manner.
Pass	9.3	For scripts, specify logical event handlers rather than device-dependent event handlers.

Notes on Level 1 Test

1) The use of frames is not recommended. Some older versions of assistive software cannot translate frames correctly. However – if they are used then a valid `<noframes>` alternative must be supplied. This could be a link to an alternative website – but the following example solution from the W3C is, in our opinion, more than adequate to ensure that the site is accessible. Most users will not see the `<noframes>` option. Those that do will see a list of the separate documents (frames) that make up the page and can then see each frame in turn.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/frameset.dtd">
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>A simple frameset document</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<FRAMESET cols="20%, 80%">
  <FRAMESET rows="100, 200">
    <FRAME src="contents_of_frame1.html">
    <FRAME src="contents_of_frame2.gif">
  </FRAMESET>
  <FRAME src="contents_of_frame3.html">
<NOFRAMES>
  <P>This frameset document contains:
  <UL>
    <LI><A href="contents_of_frame1.html">Some neat contents</A>
    <LI><IMG src="contents_of_frame2.gif" alt="A neat image">
    <LI><A href="contents_of_frame3.html">Some other neat
contents</A>
  </UL>
</NOFRAMES>
</FRAMESET>
</HTML>
```

2) To proceed beyond the first page the user is required to select an option (new user/returning user) that is configured using the following javascript -
 New candidate)

Some assistive software cannot use javascripts and some corporate firewalls also prevent java applications. From a security point of view this may not be “good practice” either (two students sharing the same computer session may not refresh their personal identification cookies).

The second javascript test does (pages useable) pass because the first page does actually load into the browser – so technically it is usable as the other links work using html and the user can navigate to other parts of the site (but not the application process).

Notes on Level 2 test

3) The printable versions of the application form open in a new window. The focus changes to this new window and visitors cannot now use the browser “Back” button to return to the originating page.

4) The link to the brochure links to a PDF file. Most users would assume this from the text – but it is not entirely clear and needs specifying (“PDF version of the brochure”)