

- Providing the user with a means to stop moving content even if it stops automatically within 5 seconds (future link)

### Failures for SC 2.2.2 - Pause, Stop, Hide

- F16: Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.2 due to including scrolling content where movement is not essential to the activity without also including a mechanism to pause and restart the content
- F47: Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.2 due to using the blink element
- F4: Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.2 due to using text-decoration:blink without a mechanism to stop it in less than five seconds
- F50: Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.2 due to a script that causes a blink effect without a mechanism to stop the blinking at 5 seconds or less
- F7: Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.2 due to an object or applet, such as Java or Flash, that has blinking content without a mechanism to pause the content that blinks for more than five seconds

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## No Timing

2.2.3 Timing is not an essential part of the event or activity presented by the content, except for non-interactive synchronized media and real-time events. (Level AAA) [Understanding Success Criterion 2.2.3](#)

### Sufficient Techniques for 2.2.3 - No Timing

Note: Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.

1. G5: Allowing users to complete an activity without any time limit

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## Interruptions

2.2.4 Interruptions can be postponed or suppressed by the user, except interruptions involving an emergency. (Level AAA) [Understanding Success Criterion 2.2.4](#)

### Sufficient Techniques for 2.2.4 - Interruptions

Note: Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.

1. G75: Providing a mechanism to postpone any updating of content
2. G76: Providing a mechanism to request an update of the content instead of updating automatically
3. SCR14: Using scripts to make nonessential alerts optional (Scripting)

### Failures for SC 2.2.4 - Interruptions

- F40: Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.1 and 2.2.4 due to using meta redirect with a time limit
- F41: Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.1, 2.2.4, and 3.2.5 due to using meta refresh with a time-out

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### Re-authenticating

2.2.5 When an authenticated session expires, the user can continue the activity without loss of data after re-authenticating. (Level AAA) [Understanding Success Criterion 2.2.5](#)

### Sufficient Techniques for 2.2.5 - Re-authenticating

Note: Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.

1. Providing options to continue without loss of data using one of the following techniques:
  - G105: Saving data so that it can be used after a user re-authenticates
  - G181: Encoding user data as hidden or encrypted data in a re-authorization page

Note: Refer to [Techniques for Addressing Success Criterion 2.2.1](#) for techniques related to providing notifications about time limits.

### Failures for SC 2.2.5 - Re-authenticating

- F12: Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.5 due to having a session time limit without a mechanism for saving user's input and re-establishing that information upon re-authentication

## Seizures

Guideline 2.3 Do not design content in a way that is known to cause seizures. [Understanding Guideline 2.3](#)

### Advisory Techniques for Guideline 2.3

- Ensuring that content does not violate spatial pattern thresholds (future link)

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### Three Flashes or Below Threshold

**2.3.1 Web pages** do not contain anything that flashes more than three times in any one second period, or the flash is below the general flash and red flash thresholds. (Level A) [Understanding Success Criterion 2.3.1](#)

*Note:* Since any content that does not meet this success criterion can interfere with a user's ability to use the whole page, all content on the Web page (whether it is used to meet other success criteria or not) must meet this success criterion. See [Conformance Requirement 5: Non-Interference](#).

#### Sufficient Techniques for 2.3.1 - Three Flashes or Below Threshold

*Note:* [Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.](#)

1. [G19: Ensuring that no component of the content flashes more than three times in any 1-second period](#)
2. [G176: Keeping the flashing area small enough](#)
3. [G15: Using a tool to ensure that content does not violate the general flash threshold or red flash threshold](#)

#### Advisory Techniques for 2.3.1 - Three Flashes or Below Threshold

- [Reducing contrast for any flashing content \(future link\)](#)
- [Avoiding fully saturated reds for any flashing content \(future link\)](#)
- [Reducing the number of flashes even if they do not violate thresholds \(future link\)](#)
- [Providing a mechanism to suppress any flashing content before it begins \(future link\)](#)
- [Slowing down live material to avoid rapid flashes \(as in flashbulbs\) \(future link\)](#)
- [Freezing the image momentarily if 3 flashes within one second are detected \(future link\)](#)
- [Dropping the contrast ratio if 3 flashes within one second are detected \(future link\)](#)
- [Allowing users to set a custom flash rate limit \(future link\)](#)

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### Three Flashes

**2.3.2 Web pages** do not contain anything that flashes more than three times in any one second period. (Level AAA) [Understanding Success Criterion 2.3.2](#)

#### Sufficient Techniques for 2.3.2 - Three Flashes

*Note:* [Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.](#)

1. [G19: Ensuring that no component of the content flashes more than three times in any 1-second period](#)

#### Advisory Techniques for 2.3.2 - Three Flashes

- Reducing contrast for any flashing content (future link)
- Avoiding fully saturated reds for any flashing content (future link)
- Reducing the number of flashes even if they don't violate thresholds (future link)
- Slowing down live material to avoid rapid flashes (as in flashbulbs) (future link)
- Freezing the image momentarily if 3 flashes within one second are detected (future link)
- Dropping the contrast ratio if 3 flashes within one second are detected (future link)

## Navigable

**Guideline 2.4** Provide ways to help users navigate, find content, and determine where they are. [Understanding Guideline 2.4](#)

### Advisory Techniques for Guideline 2.4

- Limiting the number of links per page (future link)
- Providing mechanisms to navigate to different sections of the content of a Web page (future link)
- Making links visually distinct (future link)
- Highlighting search terms (future link)

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## Bypass Blocks

**2.4.1** A mechanism is available to bypass blocks of content that are repeated on multiple Web pages. (Level A) [Understanding Success Criterion 2.4.1](#)

### Sufficient Techniques for 2.4.1 - Bypass Blocks

Note: Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.

1. Creating links to skip blocks of repeated material using one of the following techniques:
  - G1: Adding a link at the top of each page that goes directly to the main content area
  - G123: Adding a link at the beginning of a block of repeated content to go to the end of the block
  - G124: Adding links at the top of the page to each area of the content
  - SL25: Using Controls and Programmatic Focus to Bypass Blocks of Content in Silverlight (Silverlight)
2. Grouping blocks of repeated material in a way that can be skipped, using one of the following techniques:
  - ARIA11: Using ARIA landmarks to identify regions of a page (ARIA)
  - H69: Providing heading elements at the beginning of each section of content (HTML)
  - PDF9: Providing headings by marking content with heading tags in PDF documents (PDF)
  - H70: Using frame elements to group blocks of repeated material (HTML) **AND** H64: Using the title attribute of the frame and iframe elements (HTML)

- [SCR28: Using an expandable and collapsible menu to bypass block of content \(Scripting\)](#)
- [SL29: Using Silverlight "List" Controls to Define Blocks that can be Bypassed \(Silverlight\)](#)

### Advisory Techniques for 2.4.1 - Bypass Blocks

- Providing keyboard access to important links and form controls (future link)
- Providing skip links to enhance page navigation (future link)
- Providing access keys (future link)
- Using accessibility supported technologies which allow structured navigation by user agents and assistive technologies (future link)
- [C6: Positioning content based on structural markup \(CSS\)](#)

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## Page Titled

[2.4.2 Web pages have titles that describe topic or purpose. \(Level A\)](#) [Understanding](#)  
[Success Criterion 2.4.2](#)

### Sufficient Techniques for 2.4.2 - Page Titled

Note: [Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.](#)

1. [G88: Providing descriptive titles for Web pages AND associating a title with a Web page using one of the following techniques:](#)
  - [H25: Providing a title using the title element \(HTML\)](#)
  - [PDF18: Specifying the document title using the Title entry in the document information dictionary of a PDF document \(PDF\)](#)

### Advisory Techniques for 2.4.2 - Page Titled

- [G127: Identifying a Web page's relationship to a larger collection of Web pages](#)
- Identifying the subject of the Web page (future link)
- Providing a meaningful name for identifying frames (future link)
- Using unique titles for Web pages (future link)
- Providing a descriptive top-level page heading (future link)

### Failures for SC 2.4.2 - Page Titled

- [F25: Failure of Success Criterion 2.4.2 due to the title of a Web page not identifying the contents](#)

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## Focus Order

2.4.3 If a Web page can be navigated sequentially and the navigation sequences affect meaning or operation, focusable components receive focus in an order that preserves meaning and operability. (Level A) [Understanding Success Criterion 2.4.3](#)

### Sufficient Techniques for 2.4.3 - Focus Order

Note: [Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.](#)

1. [G59: Placing the interactive elements in an order that follows sequences and relationships within the content](#)
2. Giving focus to elements in an order that follows sequences and relationships within the content using one of the following techniques:
  - [H4: Creating a logical tab order through links, form controls, and objects \(HTML\)](#)
  - [FLASH15: Using the tabIndex property to specify a logical reading order and a logical tab order in Flash \(Flash\)](#)
  - [C27: Making the DOM order match the visual order \(CSS\)](#)
  - [PDF3: Ensuring correct tab and reading order in PDF documents \(PDF\)](#)
  - [SL34: Using the Silverlight Default Tab Sequence and Altering Tab Sequences With Properties \(Silverlight\)](#)
3. Changing a Web page dynamically using one of the following techniques:
  - [SCR26: Inserting dynamic content into the Document Object Model immediately following its trigger element \(Scripting\)](#)
  - [SCR37: Creating Custom Dialogs in a Device Independent Way \(Scripting\)](#)
  - [SCR27: Reordering page sections using the Document Object Model \(Scripting\)](#)

### Advisory Techniques for 2.4.3 - Focus Order

- Providing a highly visible highlighting mechanism for links or controls when they receive keyboard focus (future link)
- Creating alternative presentation orders (future link)

### Failures for SC 2.4.3 - Focus Order

- [F44: Failure of Success Criterion 2.4.3 due to using tabIndex to create a tab order that does not preserve meaning and operability](#)
- [F85: Failure of Success Criterion 2.4.3 due to using dialogs or menus that are not adjacent to their trigger control in the sequential navigation order](#)

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## Link Purpose (In Context)

2.4.4 The purpose of each link can be determined from the link text alone or from the link text together with its programmatically determined link context, except where the purpose of the link would be ambiguous to users in general. (Level A) [Understanding Success Criterion 2.4.4](#)

### Sufficient Techniques for 2.4.4 - Link Purpose (In Context)

Note: Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.

1. G91: Providing link text that describes the purpose of a link
2. H30: Providing link text that describes the purpose of a link for anchor elements (HTML)
3. H24: Providing text alternatives for the area elements of image maps (HTML)
4. FLASH27: Providing button labels that describe the purpose of a button (Flash)
5. Allowing the user to choose short or long link text using one of the techniques below:
  - G189: Providing a control near the beginning of the Web page that changes the link text
  - SCR30: Using scripts to change the link text (Scripting)
  - FLASH7: Using scripting to change control labels (Flash)
6. G53: Identifying the purpose of a link using link text combined with the text of the enclosing sentence
7. Providing a supplemental description of the purpose of a link using one of the following techniques:
  - H33: Supplementing link text with the title attribute (HTML)
  - C7: Using CSS to hide a portion of the link text (CSS)
8. Identifying the purpose of a link using link text combined with programmatically determined link context using one of the following techniques:
  - ARIA7: Using aria-labelledby for link purpose (ARIA)
  - ARIA8: Using aria-label for link purpose (ARIA)
  - H77: Identifying the purpose of a link using link text combined with its enclosing list item (HTML)
  - H78: Identifying the purpose of a link using link text combined with its enclosing paragraph (HTML)
  - H79: Identifying the purpose of a link in a data table using the link text combined with its enclosing table cell and associated table header cells (HTML)
  - H81: Identifying the purpose of a link in a nested list using link text combined with the parent list item under which the list is nested (HTML)
9. G91: Providing link text that describes the purpose of a link AND Semantically indicating links using one of the following techniques:
  - PDF11: Providing links and link text using the Link annotation and the /Link structure element in PDF documents (PDF)
  - PDF13: Providing replacement text using the /Alt entry for links in PDF documents (PDF)
  - SL18: Providing Text Equivalent for Nontext Silverlight Controls With AutomationProperties.Name (Silverlight)

### Advisory Techniques for 2.4.4 - Link Purpose (In Context)

- H2: Combining adjacent image and text links for the same resource (HTML)
- FLASH5: Combining adjacent image and text buttons for the same resource (Flash)
- H80: Identifying the purpose of a link using link text combined with the preceding heading element (HTML)

### Failures for SC 2.4.4 - Link Purpose (In Context)

- F63: Failure of Success Criterion 2.4.4 due to providing link context only in content that is not related to the link
- F89: Failure of Success Criteria 2.4.4, 2.4.9 and 4.1.2 due to using null alt on an image where the image is the only content in a link

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## Multiple Ways

2.4.5 More than one way is available to locate a Web page within a set of Web pages except where the Web Page is the result of, or a step in, a process. (Level AA) Understanding Success Criterion 2.4.5

### Sufficient Techniques for 2.4.5 - Multiple Ways

Note: Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.

1. Using two or more of the following techniques:
  - G125: Providing links to navigate to related Web pages
  - G64: Providing a Table of Contents
  - PDF2: Creating bookmarks in PDF documents (PDF)
  - G63: Providing a site map
  - G161: Providing a search function to help users find content
  - G126: Providing a list of links to all other Web pages
  - G185: Linking to all of the pages on the site from the home page

### Advisory Techniques for 2.4.5 - Multiple Ways

- H59: Using the link element and navigation tools (HTML)
- Including information about presentation modes in tables of contents and concept maps (future link)

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## Headings and Labels

2.4.6 Headings and labels describe topic or purpose. (Level AA) Understanding Success Criterion 2.4.6

### Sufficient Techniques for 2.4.6 - Headings and Labels

Note: Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.

1. G130: Providing descriptive headings
2. G131: Providing descriptive labels

Note: Headings and labels must be programmatically determined, per Success Criterion 1.3.1.

### Advisory Techniques for 2.4.6 - Headings and Labels

- Using unique section headings in a Web Page (future link)
- Starting section headings with unique information (future link)

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## Focus Visible

**2.4.7** Any keyboard operable user interface has a mode of operation where the keyboard focus indicator is visible. (Level AA) [Understanding Success Criterion 2.4.7](#)

### Sufficient Techniques for 2.4.7 - Focus Visible

Note: [Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.](#)

1. [G149: Using user interface components that are highlighted by the user agent when they receive focus](#)
2. [C15: Using CSS to change the presentation of a user interface component when it receives focus \(CSS\)](#)
3. [G165: Using the default focus indicator for the platform so that high visibility default focus indicators will carry over](#)
4. [G195: Using an author-supplied, highly visible focus indicator](#)
5. [SCR31: Using script to change the background color or border of the element with focus \(Scripting\)](#)
6. [FLASH20: Reskinning Flash components to provide highly visible focus indication \(Flash\)](#)
7. [SL2: Changing The Visual Focus Indicator in Silverlight \(Silverlight\)](#)
8. [SL7: Designing a Focused Visual State for Custom Silverlight Controls \(Silverlight\)](#)

### Advisory Techniques for 2.4.7 - Focus Visible

- Highlighting a link or control when the mouse hovers over it (future link)
- Providing a highly visible highlighting mechanism for links or controls when they receive keyboard focus (future link)

### Failures for SC 2.4.7 - Focus Visible

- [F55: Failure of Success Criteria 2.1.1, 2.4.7, and 3.2.1 due to using script to remove focus when focus is received](#)
- [F78: Failure of Success Criterion 2.4.7 due to styling element outlines and borders in a way that removes or renders non-visible the visual focus indicator](#)

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## Location

**2.4.8** Information about the user's location within a set of Web pages is available.  
(Level AAA) Understanding Success Criterion 2.4.8

**Sufficient Techniques for 2.4.8 - Location**

Note: Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.

1. G65: Providing a breadcrumb trail
2. G63: Providing a site map
3. G128: Indicating current location within navigation bars
4. G127: Identifying a Web page's relationship to a larger collection of Web pages using one of the following techniques:
  - H59: Using the link element and navigation tools (HTML)

**Advisory Techniques for 2.4.8 - Location**

- PDF14: Providing running headers and footers in PDF documents (PDF)
- PDF17: Specifying consistent page numbering for PDF documents (PDF)
- Providing a link to the home page or main page (future link)
- Providing an easy-to-read version of information about the organization of a set of Web pages (future link)
- Providing a sign language version of information about the organization of a set of Web pages (future link)
- Providing an easy-to-read summary at the beginning of each section of content (future link)

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**Link Purpose (Link Only)**

**2.4.9** A mechanism is available to allow the purpose of each link to be identified from link text alone, except where the purpose of the link would be ambiguous to users in general. (Level AAA) Understanding Success Criterion 2.4.9

**Sufficient Techniques for 2.4.9 - Link Purpose (Link Only)**

Note: Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.

1. ARIA8: Using aria-label for link purpose (ARIA)
2. G91: Providing link text that describes the purpose of a link
3. H30: Providing link text that describes the purpose of a link for anchor elements (HTML)
4. H24: Providing text alternatives for the area elements of image maps (HTML)
5. FLASH27: Providing button labels that describe the purpose of a button (Flash)
6. Allowing the user to choose short or long link text using one of the techniques below:
  - G189: Providing a control near the beginning of the Web page that changes the link text
  - SCR30: Using scripts to change the link text (Scripting)
  - FLASH7: Using scripting to change control labels (Flash)

7. Providing a supplemental description of the purpose of a link using one of the following techniques:
  - [C7: Using CSS to hide a portion of the link text \(CSS\)](#)
8. Semantically indicating links using one of the following techniques:
  - [PDF11: Providing links and link text using the Link annotation and the /Link structure element in PDF documents \(PDF\)](#)
  - [PDF13: Providing replacement text using the /Alt entry for links in PDF documents \(PDF\)](#)
  - [SL18: Providing Text Equivalent for Nontext Silverlight Controls With AutomationProperties.Name \(Silverlight\)](#)

### Advisory Techniques for 2.4.9 - Link Purpose (Link Only)

- [H2: Combining adjacent image and text links for the same resource \(HTML\)](#)
- [FLASH5: Combining adjacent image and text buttons for the same resource \(Flash\)](#)
- [H33: Supplementing link text with the title attribute \(HTML\)](#)

### Failures for SC 2.4.9 - Link Purpose (Link Only)

- [F84: Failure of Success Criterion 2.4.9 due to using a non-specific link such as "click here" or "more" without a mechanism to change the link text to specific text.](#)
- [F89: Failure of Success Criteria 2.4.4, 2.4.9 and 4.1.2 due to using null alt on an image where the image is the only content in a link](#)

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## Section Headings

**2.4.10 Section headings are used to organize the content. (Level AAA)**

[Understanding Success Criterion 2.4.10](#)

*Note 1:* "Heading" is used in its general sense and includes titles and other ways to add a heading to different types of content.

*Note 2:* This success criterion covers sections within writing, not user interface components. User Interface components are covered under [Success Criterion 4.1.2](#).

### Sufficient Techniques for 2.4.10 - Section Headings

Note: [Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.](#)

1. [G141: Organizing a page using headings](#)
2. [H69: Providing heading elements at the beginning of each section of content \(HTML\)](#)

### Advisory Techniques for 2.4.10 - Section Headings

- Using the 'live' property to mark live regions (future link) (ARIA)
- Providing mechanisms to navigate to different sections of the content of a Web page (future link)

## Readable

**Guideline 3.1** Make text content readable and understandable. [Understanding](#)

[Guideline 3.1](#)

### Advisory Techniques for Guideline 3.1

- Setting expectations about content in the page from uncontrolled sources (future link)
- Providing sign language interpretation for all content (future link)
- Using the clearest and simplest language appropriate for the content (future link)
- Avoiding centrally aligned text (future link)
- Avoiding text that is fully justified (to both left and right margins) in a way that causes poor spacing between words or characters (future link)
- Using left-justified text for languages that are written left to right and right-justified text for languages that are written right-to-left (future link)
- Limiting text column width (future link)
- Avoiding chunks of italic text (future link)
- Avoiding overuse of different styles on individual pages and in sites (future link)
- Making links visually distinct (future link)
- Using images, illustrations, video, audio, or symbols to clarify meaning (future link)
- Providing practical examples to clarify content (future link)
- Using a light pastel background rather than a white background behind black text (future link)
- Avoiding the use of unique interface controls unnecessarily (future link)
- Using upper and lower case according to the spelling rules of the text language (future link)
- Avoiding unusual foreign words (future link)
- Providing sign language versions of information, ideas, and processes that must be understood in order to use the content (future link)
- Making any reference to a location in a Web page into a link to that location (future link)
- Making references to a heading or title include the full text of the title (future link)
- Providing easy-to-read versions of basic information about a set of Web pages, including information about how to contact the Webmaster (future link)
- Providing a sign language version of basic information about a set of Web pages, including information about how to contact the Webmaster (future link)

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## Language of Page

**3.1.1** The default human language of each Web page can be programmatically determined. (Level A) [Understanding Success Criterion 3.1.1](#)

### Sufficient Techniques for 3.1.1 - Language of Page

Note: Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.

1. H57: Using language attributes on the html element (HTML)
2. FLASH13: Using HTML language attributes to specify language in Flash content (Flash)
3. PDF16: Setting the default language using the /Lang entry in the document catalog of a PDF document (PDF)
4. PDF19: Specifying the language for a passage or phrase with the Lang entry in PDF documents (PDF)

### Advisory Techniques for 3.1.1 - Language of Page

- SVR5: Specifying the default language in the HTTP header (SERVER)
- Using http or the Content-Language meta tag for metadata (future link)

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## Language of Parts

3.1.2 The human language of each passage or phrase in the content can be programmatically determined except for proper names, technical terms, words of indeterminate language, and words or phrases that have become part of the vernacular of the immediately surrounding text. (Level AA) [Understanding Success Criterion 3.1.2](#)

### Sufficient Techniques for 3.1.2 - Language of Parts

Note: Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.

1. H58: Using language attributes to identify changes in the human language (HTML)
2. FLASH13: Using HTML language attributes to specify language in Flash content (Flash)
3. PDF19: Specifying the language for a passage or phrase with the Lang entry in PDF documents (PDF)
4. SL4: Declaring Discrete Silverlight Objects to Specify Language Parts in the HTML DOM (Silverlight)

### Advisory Techniques for 3.1.2 - Language of Parts

- SL27: Using Language/Culture Properties as Exposed by Silverlight Applications and Assistive Technologies (Silverlight)
- Making text that is not in the default human language of the Web page visually distinct (future link)
- Giving the names of any languages used in foreign passages or phrases (future link)
- Providing language markup on proper names to facilitate correct pronunciation by screen readers (future link)

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## Unusual Words

**3.1.3 A mechanism is available for identifying specific definitions of words or phrases used in an unusual or restricted way, including idioms and jargon. (Level AAA)** [Understanding Success Criterion 3.1.3](#)

### Sufficient Techniques for 3.1.3 - Unusual Words

Note: [Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.](#)

**Situation A: If the word or phrase has a unique meaning within the Web page:**

1. [G101: Providing the definition of a word or phrase used in an unusual or restricted way for the first occurrence of the word or phrase in a Web page using one of the following techniques:](#)
  - [G55: Linking to definitions](#)
    - [H40: Using definition lists \(HTML\)](#)
    - [H60: Using the link element to link to a glossary \(HTML\)](#)
  - [G112: Using inline definitions](#)
    - [H54: Using the dfn element to identify the defining instance of a word \(HTML\)](#)
2. [G101: Providing the definition of a word or phrase used in an unusual or restricted way for each occurrence of the word or phrase in a Web page using one of the following techniques:](#)
  - [G55: Linking to definitions](#)
    - [H40: Using definition lists \(HTML\)](#)
    - [H60: Using the link element to link to a glossary \(HTML\)](#)
  - [G62: Providing a glossary](#)
  - [G70: Providing a function to search an online dictionary](#)

**Situation B: If the word or phrase means different things within the same Web page:**

1. [G101: Providing the definition of a word or phrase used in an unusual or restricted way for each occurrence of the word or phrase in a Web page using one of the following techniques:](#)
  - [G55: Linking to definitions](#)
    - [H40: Using definition lists \(HTML\)](#)
    - [H60: Using the link element to link to a glossary \(HTML\)](#)
  - [G112: Using inline definitions](#)
    - [H54: Using the dfn element to identify the defining instance of a word \(HTML\)](#)

### Advisory Techniques for 3.1.3 - Unusual Words

- Using markup and visual formatting to help users recognize words that have special meaning (future link)
- Providing a voice-enabled dictionary search so that users who have difficulty typing or spelling can speak the word whose definition they need (future link)
- Providing a sign language dictionary to help users who are deaf find the necessary definitions (future link)
- Providing a mechanism for finding definitions for all words in text content (future link)
- Providing a mechanism to determine the meaning of each word or phrase in text content (future link)
- Avoiding unusual foreign words (future link)

- Using a series of dictionaries in cascading fashion to provide meanings (future link)

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## Abbreviations

**3.1.4 A mechanism for identifying the expanded form or meaning of abbreviations is available. (Level AAA)** [Understanding Success Criterion 3.1.4](#)

### Sufficient Techniques for 3.1.4 - Abbreviations

Note: [Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.](#)

**Situation A: If the abbreviation has only one meaning within the Web page:**

1. [G102: Providing the expansion or explanation of an abbreviation for the first occurrence of the abbreviation in a Web page using one of the following techniques:](#)
  - [G97: Providing the first use of an abbreviation immediately before or after the expanded form](#)
  - [G55: Linking to definitions](#)
  - [H28: Providing definitions for abbreviations by using the abbr element \(HTML\)](#)
  - [PDF8: Providing definitions for abbreviations via an E entry for a structure element \(PDF\)](#)
2. [G102: Providing the expansion or explanation of an abbreviation for all occurrences of the abbreviation in a Web page using one of the following techniques:](#)
  - [G55: Linking to definitions](#)
  - [G62: Providing a glossary](#)
  - [H60: Using the link element to link to a glossary \(HTML\)](#)
  - [G70: Providing a function to search an online dictionary](#)
  - [H28: Providing definitions for abbreviations by using the abbr element \(HTML\)](#)
  - [PDF8: Providing definitions for abbreviations via an E entry for a structure element \(PDF\)](#)

**Situation B: If the abbreviation means different things within the same Web page:**

1. [G102: Providing the expansion or explanation of an abbreviation for all occurrences of abbreviations in a Web page using one of the following techniques:](#)
  - [G55: Linking to definitions](#)
  - [H28: Providing definitions for abbreviations by using the abbr element \(HTML\)](#)
  - [PDF8: Providing definitions for abbreviations via an E entry for a structure element \(PDF\)](#)

### Advisory Techniques for 3.1.4 - Abbreviations

- Using unique abbreviations in a Web page (future link)
- Using visual formatting to help users recognize abbreviations (future link)
- Providing access to a talking dictionary to support users who might have difficulty decoding written definitions (future link)
- Providing a voice-enabled dictionary search so that users who have difficulty typing or spelling can speak the word whose definition they need (future link)

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## Reading Level

**3.1.5** When text requires reading ability more advanced than the lower secondary education level after removal of proper names and titles, supplemental content, or a version that does not require reading ability more advanced than the lower secondary education level, is available. (Level AAA) Understanding Success Criterion 3.1.5

### Sufficient Techniques for 3.1.5 - Reading Level

Note: Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.

1. G86: Providing a text summary that can be understood by people with lower secondary education level reading ability
2. G103: Providing visual illustrations, pictures, and symbols to help explain ideas, events, and processes
3. G79: Providing a spoken version of the text
4. G153: Making the text easier to read
5. G160: Providing sign language versions of information, ideas, and processes that must be understood in order to use the content

Note: Different sites may address this Success Criterion in different ways. An audio version of the content may be helpful to some users. For some people who are deaf, a sign language version of the page may be easier to understand than a written language version since sign language may be their first language. Some sites may decide to do both or other combinations. No technique will help all users who have difficulty. So different techniques are provided as sufficient techniques here for authors trying to make their sites more accessible. Any numbered technique or combination above can be used by a particular site and it is considered sufficient by the Working Group.

### Advisory Techniques for 3.1.5 - Reading Level

- Providing text for navigational and landing pages that requires reading ability that is less advanced than the lower secondary education level (future link)
- Providing text for interior pages that requires reading ability at the lower secondary education level (future link)
- Including content summaries in metadata (future link)
- Using the clearest and simplest language appropriate for the content (future link)
- Using RDF to associate supplements with primary content (future link)
- Providing a clear representational image on the site's home page (future link)
- Clearly marking, by use of text or icon, content which has been optimized for easy reading (future link)
- Using sentences that contain no redundant words, that is, words that do not change the meaning of the sentence (future link)
- Using sentences that contain no more than two conjunctions (future link)
- Using sentences that are no longer than the typical accepted length for secondary education (Note: In English that is 25 words) (future link)
- Using sentences that do not contain complex words or phrases that could be replaced with more commonly used words without changing the meaning of the sentence (future link)
- Providing summaries for different sections of text (future link)
- Using metadata to associate alternatives at different reading levels. (future link)

- Using the Dublin Core accessibility element to associate text content with text, graphical, or spoken supplements (future link)
- Using the ISO AfA accessibility element to associate text content with text, graphical, or spoken supplements (future link)
- Using the IMS accessibility element to associate text content with text, graphical, or spoken supplements (future link)
- Making metadata viewable by humans (future link)
  - EXAMPLE: Providing, in metadata, URI(s) that point to a pre-primary-reading-level and a primary-reading-level text transcript of a new scientific discovery advanced-reading-level article.
- Providing progressive complexity for site and page content (future link)

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## Pronunciation

**3.1.6** A mechanism is available for identifying specific pronunciation of words where meaning of the words, in context, is ambiguous without knowing the pronunciation. (Level AAA) [Understanding Success Criterion 3.1.6](#)

### Sufficient Techniques for 3.1.6 - Pronunciation

Note: Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.

1. [G120: Providing the pronunciation immediately following the word](#)
2. [G121: Linking to pronunciations](#)
3. [G62: Providing a glossary](#) that includes pronunciation information for words that have a unique pronunciation in the content and have meaning that depends on pronunciation
4. [G163: Using standard diacritical marks that can be turned off](#)
5. [H62: Using the ruby element \(HTML\) \(XHTML 1.1\)](#)

### Advisory Techniques for 3.1.6 - Pronunciation

- Providing pronunciations in a sound file, so that users can listen to the pronunciations of the word (future link)
- Providing a mechanism for finding pronunciations for all foreign words in text content (future link)
- Providing a mechanism to determine the pronunciations of each word or phrase in text content (future link)

## Predictable

**Guideline 3.2** Make Web pages appear and operate in predictable ways.

[Understanding Guideline 3.2](#)

### Advisory Techniques for Guideline 3.2

- Positioning labels to maximize predictability of relationships

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## On Focus

**3.2.1** When any component receives focus, it does not initiate a change of context. (Level A) [Understanding Success Criterion 3.2.1](#)

### Sufficient Techniques for 3.2.1 - On Focus

Note: [Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.](#)

1. [G107: Using "activate" rather than "focus" as a trigger for changes of context](#)

Note: A change of content is not always a change of context. This success criterion is automatically met if changes in content are not also changes of context.

### Advisory Techniques for 3.2.1 - On Focus

- Not causing persistent changes of state or value when a component receives focus, or providing an alternate means to reset any changes (future link)
- [G200: Opening new windows and tabs from a link only when necessary](#)
- [G201: Giving users advanced warning when opening a new window](#)

### Failures for SC 3.2.1 - On Focus

- [F52: Failure of Success Criterion 3.2.1 and 3.2.5 due to opening a new window as soon as a new page is loaded](#)
- [F55: Failure of Success Criteria 2.1.1, 2.4.7, and 3.2.1 due to using script to remove focus when focus is received](#)

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## On Input

**3.2.2** Changing the setting of any user interface component does not automatically cause a change of context unless the user has been advised of the behavior before using the component. (Level A) [Understanding Success Criterion 3.2.2](#)

### Sufficient Techniques for 3.2.2 - On Input

Note: [Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.](#)

1. [G80: Providing a submit button to initiate a change of context](#) using a technology-specific technique listed below

- [H32: Providing submit buttons \(HTML\)](#)
  - [H84: Using a button with a select element to perform an action \(HTML\)](#)
  - [FLASH4: Providing submit buttons in Flash \(Flash\)](#)
  - [PDF15: Providing submit buttons with the submit-form action in PDF forms \(PDF\)](#)
  - [SL10: Implementing a Submit-Form Pattern in Silverlight \(Silverlight\)](#)
2. [G13: Describing what will happen before a change to a form control that causes a change of context to occur is made](#)
  3. [SCR19: Using an onchange event on a select element without causing a change of context \(Scripting\)](#)

*Note:* A change of content is not always a change of context. This success criterion is automatically met if changes in content are not also changes of context.

### Advisory Techniques for 3.2.2 - On Input

- [G201: Giving users advanced warning when opening a new window](#)

### Failures for SC 3.2.2 - On Input

- [F36: Failure of Success Criterion 3.2.2 due to automatically submitting a form and presenting new content without prior warning when the last field in the form is given a value](#)
- [F37: Failure of Success Criterion 3.2.2 due to launching a new window without prior warning when the selection of a radio button, check box or select list is changed](#)

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## Consistent Navigation

**3.2.3 Navigational mechanisms that are repeated on multiple Web pages within a set of Web pages occur in the same relative order each time they are repeated, unless a change is initiated by the user. (Level AA)** [Understanding Success Criterion 3.2.3](#)

### Sufficient Techniques for 3.2.3 - Consistent Navigation

*Note:* [Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.](#)

1. [G61: Presenting repeated components in the same relative order each time they appear](#)

### Advisory Techniques for 3.2.3 - Consistent Navigation

- [PDF14: Providing running headers and footers in PDF documents \(PDF\)](#)
- [PDF17: Specifying consistent page numbering for PDF documents \(PDF\)](#)
- [Using templates to ensure consistency across multiple Web pages \(future link\)](#)
- [Creating layout, positioning, layering, and alignment \(future link\)](#)

### Failures for SC 3.2.3 - Consistent Navigation

- F66: Failure of Success Criterion 3.2.3 due to presenting navigation links in a different relative order on different pages

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## Consistent Identification

3.2.4 Components that have the same functionality within a set of Web pages are identified consistently. (Level AA) [Understanding Success Criterion 3.2.4](#)

### Sufficient Techniques for 3.2.4 - Consistent Identification

Note: Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.

1. G197: Using labels, names, and text alternatives consistently for content that has the same functionality AND following the sufficient techniques for Success Criterion 1.1.1 and sufficient techniques for Success Criterion 4.1.2 for providing labels, names, and text alternatives.

*Note 1:* Text alternatives that are "consistent" are not always "identical." For instance, you may have a graphical arrow at the bottom of a Web page that links to the next Web page. The text alternative may say "Go to page 4." Naturally, it would not be appropriate to repeat this exact text alternative on the next Web page. It would be more appropriate to say "Go to page 5". Although these text alternatives would not be identical, they would be consistent, and therefore would satisfy this Success Criterion.

*Note 2:* A single non-text-content-item may be used to serve different functions. In such cases, different text alternatives are necessary and should be used. Examples can be commonly found with the use of icons such as check marks, cross marks, and traffic signs. Their functions can be different depending on the context of the Web page. A check mark icon may function as "approved", "completed", or "included", to name a few, depending on the situation. Using "check mark" as text alternative across all Web pages does not help users understand the function of the icon. Different text alternatives can be used when the same non-text content serves multiple functions.

### Advisory Techniques for 3.2.4 - Consistent Identification

- Ensuring that the text alternative conveys the function of the component and what will happen when the user activates it (future link)
- Using the same non-text content for a given function whenever possible (future link)

### Failures for SC 3.2.4 - Consistent Identification

- F31: Failure of Success Criterion 3.2.4 due to using two different labels for the same function on different Web pages within a set of Web pages

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## Change on Request

3.2.5 Changes of context are initiated only by user request or a mechanism is available to turn off such changes. (Level AAA) Understanding Success Criterion 3.2.5

### Sufficient Techniques for 3.2.5 - Change on Request

Note: Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.

#### Situation A: If the Web page allows automatic updates:

1. G76: Providing a mechanism to request an update of the content instead of updating automatically

#### Situation B: If automatic redirects are possible:

1. SVR1: Implementing automatic redirects on the server side instead of on the client side (SERVER)
2. G110: Using an instant client-side redirect using one of the following techniques:
  - H76: Using meta refresh to create an instant client-side redirect (HTML)

#### Situation C: If the Web page uses pop-up windows:

1. Including pop-up windows using one of the following techniques:
  - H83: Using the target attribute to open a new window on user request and indicating this in link text (HTML)
  - SCR24: Using progressive enhancement to open new windows on user request (Scripting)

#### Situation D: If using an onchange event on a select element:

1. SCR19: Using an onchange event on a select element without causing a change of context (Scripting)

### Advisory Techniques for 3.2.5 - Change on Request

- Opening new windows by providing normal hyperlinks without the target attribute (future link), because many user agents allow users to open links in another window or tab.
- G200: Opening new windows and tabs from a link only when necessary

### Failures for SC 3.2.5 - Change on Request

- F60: Failure of Success Criterion 3.2.5 due to launching a new window when a user enters text into an input field
- F61: Failure of Success Criterion 3.2.5 due to complete change of main content through an automatic update that the user cannot disable from within the content
- F9: Failure of Success Criterion 3.2.5 due to changing the context when the user removes focus from a form element
- F22: Failure of Success Criterion 3.2.5 due to opening windows that are not requested by the user
- F52: Failure of Success Criterion 3.2.1 and 3.2.5 due to opening a new window as soon as a new page is loaded
- F41: Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.1, 2.2.4, and 3.2.5 due to using meta refresh with a time-out

## Input Assistance

Guideline 3.3 Help users avoid and correct mistakes. [Understanding Guideline 3.3](#)

### Advisory Techniques for Guideline 3.3

- [Hiding optional form fields \(future link\)](#)

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## Error Identification

**3.3.1** If an input error is automatically detected, the item that is in error is identified and the error is described to the user in text. (*Level A*) [Understanding Success Criterion 3.3.1](#)

### Sufficient Techniques for 3.3.1 - Error Identification

Note: [Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.](#)

**Situation A: If a form contains fields for which information from the user is mandatory.**

1. [G83: Providing text descriptions to identify required fields that were not completed](#)
2. [ARIA21: Using Aria-Invalid to Indicate An Error Field \(ARIA\)](#)
3. [SCR18: Providing client-side validation and alert \(Scripting\)](#)
4. [PDF5: Indicating required form controls in PDF forms \(PDF\)](#)
5. [SL35: Using the Validation and ValidationSummary APIs to Implement Client Side Forms Validation in Silverlight \(Silverlight\)](#)

**Situation B: If information provided by the user is required to be in a specific data format or of certain values.**

1. [ARIA18: Using aria-alertdialog to Identify Errors \(ARIA\)](#)
2. [ARIA19: Using ARIA role=alert or Live Regions to Identify Errors \(ARIA\)](#)
3. [ARIA21: Using Aria-Invalid to Indicate An Error Field \(ARIA\)](#)
4. [G84: Providing a text description when the user provides information that is not in the list of allowed values](#)
5. [G85: Providing a text description when user input falls outside the required format or values](#)
6. [SCR18: Providing client-side validation and alert \(Scripting\)](#)
7. [SCR32: Providing client-side validation and adding error text via the DOM \(Scripting\)](#)
8. [FLASH12: Providing client-side validation and adding error text via the accessible description \(Flash\)](#)
9. [PDF22: Indicating when user input falls outside the required format or values in PDF forms \(PDF\)](#)
10. [SL35: Using the Validation and ValidationSummary APIs to Implement Client Side Forms Validation in Silverlight \(Silverlight\)](#)

### Advisory Techniques for 3.3.1 - Error Identification

- [G139: Creating a mechanism that allows users to jump to errors](#)

- [Validating form submissions on the server \(future link\)](#)
- [Re-displaying a form with a summary of errors \(future link\)](#)
- [Providing error notification as the user enters information \(future link\)](#)
- [Including error notification information in the page title \(future link\)](#)
- [Highlighting or visually emphasizing errors where they occur \(future link\)](#)
- [Supplementing text with non-text content when reporting errors \(future link\)](#)
- [G199: Providing success feedback when data is submitted successfully](#)
- [Using sounds to focus user's attention \(future link\)](#)

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## Labels or Instructions

**3.3.2** Labels or instructions are provided when content requires user input. (Level

A) [Understanding Success Criterion 3.3.2](#)

### Sufficient Techniques for 3.3.2 - Labels or Instructions

Note: [Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.](#)

1. [G131: Providing descriptive labels AND one of the following:](#)
  - [ARIA1: Using the aria-describedby property to provide a descriptive label for user interface controls \(ARIA\)](#)
  - [ARIA9: Using aria-labelledby to concatenate a label from several text nodes \(ARIA\)](#)
  - [ARIA17: Using grouping roles to identify related form controls \(ARIA\)](#)
  - [G89: Providing expected data format and example](#)
  - [G184: Providing text instructions at the beginning of a form or set of fields that describes the necessary input](#)
  - [G162: Positioning labels to maximize predictability of relationships](#)
  - [G83: Providing text descriptions to identify required fields that were not completed](#)
  - [H90: Indicating required form controls using label or legend \(HTML\)](#)
  - [FLASH10: Indicating required form controls in Flash \(Flash\)](#)
  - [PDF5: Indicating required form controls in PDF forms \(PDF\)](#)
2. [H44: Using label elements to associate text labels with form controls \(HTML\)](#)
3. [FLASH32: Using auto labeling to associate text labels with form controls \(Flash\)](#)
4. [FLASH29: Setting the label property for form components \(Flash\)](#)
5. [FLASH25: Labeling a form control by setting its accessible name \(Flash\)](#)
6. [PDF10: Providing labels for interactive form controls in PDF documents \(PDF\)](#)
7. [SL26: Using LabeledBy to Associate Labels and Targets in Silverlight \(Silverlight\)](#)
8. [H71: Providing a description for groups of form controls using fieldset and legend elements \(HTML\)](#)
9. [FLASH8: Adding a group name to the accessible name of a form control \(Flash\)](#)
10. [H65: Using the title attribute to identify form controls when the label element cannot be used \(HTML\)](#)
11. [SL8: Displaying HelpText in Silverlight User Interfaces \(Silverlight\)](#)
12. [G167: Using an adjacent button to label the purpose of a field](#)

Note: The techniques at the end of the above list should be considered "last resort" and only used when the other techniques cannot be applied to the page. The earlier techniques are preferred because they increase accessibility to a wider user group.

### Advisory Techniques for 3.3.2 - Labels or Instructions

- [G13: Describing what will happen before a change to a form control that causes a change of context to occur is made](#)
- [SL19: Providing User Instructions With AutomationProperties.HelpText in Silverlight \(Silverlight\)](#)
- [Providing linear form design and grouping similar items \(future link\)](#)

### Failures for SC 3.3.2 - Labels or Instructions

- [F82: Failure of Success Criterion 3.3.2 by visually formatting a set of phone number fields but not including a text label](#)

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## Error Suggestion

**3.3.3** If an input error is automatically detected and suggestions for correction are known, then the suggestions are provided to the user, unless it would jeopardize the security or purpose of the content. (Level AA) [Understanding Success Criterion 3.3.3](#)

### Sufficient Techniques for 3.3.3 - Error Suggestion

Note: [Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.](#)

#### Situation A: If a mandatory field contains no information:

1. [G83: Providing text descriptions to identify required fields that were not completed](#)
2. [ARIA2: Identifying a required field with the aria-required property \(ARIA\)](#)
3. [PDF5: Indicating required form controls in PDF forms \(PDF\)](#)
4. [SL35: Using the Validation and ValidationSummary APIs to Implement Client Side Forms Validation in Silverlight \(Silverlight\)](#)

#### Situation B: If information for a field is required to be in a specific data format:

1. [ARIA18: Using aria-alertdialog to Identify Errors \(ARIA\)](#)
2. [G85: Providing a text description when user input falls outside the required format or values](#)
3. [G177: Providing suggested correction text](#)
4. [SCR18: Providing client-side validation and alert \(Scripting\)](#)
5. [SCR32: Providing client-side validation and adding error text via the DOM \(Scripting\)](#)
6. [FLASH12: Providing client-side validation and adding error text via the accessible description \(Flash\)](#)
7. [PDF22: Indicating when user input falls outside the required format or values in PDF forms \(PDF\)](#)

#### Situation C: Information provided by the user is required to be one of a limited set of values:

1. [ARIA18: Using aria-alertdialog to Identify Errors \(ARIA\)](#)
2. [G84: Providing a text description when the user provides information that is not in the list of allowed values](#)
3. [G177: Providing suggested correction text](#)

4. [SCR18: Providing client-side validation and alert \(Scripting\)](#)
5. [SCR32: Providing client-side validation and adding error text via the DOM \(Scripting\)](#)
6. [FLASH12: Providing client-side validation and adding error text via the accessible description \(Flash\)](#)
7. [PDF22: Indicating when user input falls outside the required format or values in PDF forms \(PDF\)](#)

### Advisory Techniques for 3.3.3 - Error Suggestion

- [G139: Creating a mechanism that allows users to jump to errors](#)
- Making error messages easy to understand and distinguishable from other text in the Web page (future link)
- Validating form submissions on the server (future link)
- When mandatory information has not been provided, including descriptions or examples of correct information in addition to identifying the field as mandatory (future link)
- Repeating and emphasizing suggestions for correcting each input error in the context of its form field (future link)
- Providing a way for the user to skip from each item in a list of suggestions to its corresponding form field (future link)
- Providing additional contextual help for the form field requiring change (future link)
- Accepting input data in a variety of formats (future link)
- [G199: Providing success feedback when data is submitted successfully](#)

#### Techniques for providing suggestions to the user (Advisory)

- Providing a text description that contains information about the number of input errors, suggestions for corrections to each item, and instructions on how to proceed (future link)
- Providing a text description that contains suggestions for correction as the first item (or one of the first items) of content, or emphasizing this information in the content (future link)
- Displaying errors and suggestions in the context of the original form (for example, re-displaying a form where input errors and suggestions for correction are highlighted and displayed in the context of the original form) (future link)

#### HTML Techniques (Advisory)

- Providing "correct examples" for data and data formats as initial text in mandatory form fields (future link)
- Providing links to suggested correction text "close to" form fields, or providing the suggested correction text itself directly on the Web page "next to" form fields (future link)

#### Client-Side Scripting Techniques (Advisory)

- [SCR18: Providing client-side validation and alert \(Scripting\)](#)
- Providing client-side validation and adding error text via the DOM (future link)
- Calling a function from the submit action of a form to perform client side validation (future link)

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## Error Prevention (Legal, Financial, Data)

**3.3.4** For Web pages that cause legal commitments or financial transactions for the user to occur, that modify or delete user-controllable data in data storage systems, or that submit user test responses, at least one of the following is true: (Level AA) [Understanding Success Criterion 3.3.4](#)

1. **Reversible:** Submissions are reversible.

2. **Checked:** Data entered by the user is checked for input errors and the user is provided an opportunity to correct them.
3. **Confirmed:** A mechanism is available for reviewing, confirming, and correcting information before finalizing the submission.

### Sufficient Techniques for 3.3.4 - Error Prevention (Legal, Financial, Data)

Note: Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.

**Situation A: If an application causes a legal transaction to occur, such as making a purchase or submitting an income tax return:**

1. G164: Providing a stated time within which an online request (or transaction) may be amended or canceled by the user after making the request
2. G98: Providing the ability for the user to review and correct answers before submitting
3. G155: Providing a checkbox in addition to a submit button

**Situation B: If an action causes information to be deleted:**

1. G99: Providing the ability to recover deleted information
2. G168: Requesting confirmation to continue with selected action
3. G155: Providing a checkbox in addition to a submit button

**Situation C: If the Web page includes a testing application:**

1. G98: Providing the ability for the user to review and correct answers before submitting
2. G168: Requesting confirmation to continue with selected action

### Advisory Techniques for 3.3.4 - Error Prevention (Legal, Financial, Data)

- Informing the user what irreversible action is about to happen (future link)
- SCR18: Providing client-side validation and alert (Scripting)
- SL35: Using the Validation and ValidationSummary APIs to Implement Client Side Forms Validation in Silverlight (Silverlight)
- Placing focus in the field containing the error (future link)
- Avoiding use of the same words or letter combinations to begin each item of a drop-down list (future link)
- G199: Providing success feedback when data is submitted successfully

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## Help

**3.3.5 Context-sensitive help is available. (Level AAA)** [Understanding Success Criterion 3.3.5](#)

### Sufficient Techniques for 3.3.5 - Help

Note: Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.

**Situation A: If a form requires text input:**

1. G71: Providing a help link on every Web page
2. G193: Providing help by an assistant in the Web page

3. G194: Providing spell checking and suggestions for text input
4. G184: Providing text instructions at the beginning of a form or set of fields that describes the necessary input

**Situation B: If a form requires text input in an expected data format:**

1. G89: Providing expected data format and example
2. G184: Providing text instructions at the beginning of a form or set of fields that describes the necessary input

### Advisory Techniques for 3.3.5 - Help

- H89: Using the title attribute to provide context-sensitive help (HTML)
- Checking byte of character and auto-converting to expected byte for text input if applicable (future link)

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## Error Prevention (All)

3.3.6 For Web pages that require the user to submit information, at least one of the following is true: (Level AAA) [Understanding Success Criterion 3.3.6](#)

1. **Reversible:** Submissions are reversible.
2. **Checked:** Data entered by the user is checked for input errors and the user is provided an opportunity to correct them.
3. **Confirmed:** A mechanism is available for reviewing, confirming, and correcting information before finalizing the submission.

### Sufficient Techniques for 3.3.6 - Error Prevention (All)

Note: Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.

1. Following the sufficient techniques for Success Criterion 3.3.4 for all forms that require the user to submit information.

## Compatible

Guideline 4.1 Maximize compatibility with current and future user agents, including assistive technologies. [Understanding Guideline 4.1](#)

### Advisory Techniques for Guideline 4.1

- Avoiding deprecated features of W3C technologies (future link)
- Not displaying content that relies on technologies that are not accessibility-supported when the technology is turned off or not supported.

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## Parsing

**4.1.1** In content implemented using markup languages, elements have complete start and end tags, elements are nested according to their specifications, elements do not contain duplicate attributes, and any IDs are unique, except where the specifications allow these features. (Level A) [Understanding Success Criterion 4.1.1](#)

*Note:* Start and end tags that are missing a critical character in their formation, such as a closing angle bracket or a mismatched attribute value quotation mark are not complete.

### Sufficient Techniques for 4.1.1 - Parsing

*Note:* [Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.](#)

1. [G134: Validating Web pages](#)
2. [G192: Fully conforming to specifications](#)
3. [H88: Using HTML according to spec \(HTML\)](#)
4. Ensuring that Web pages can be parsed by using one of the following techniques:
  - [H74: Ensuring that opening and closing tags are used according to specification \(HTML\) AND H93: Ensuring that id attributes are unique on a Web page \(HTML\) AND H94: Ensuring that elements do not contain duplicate attributes \(HTML\)](#)
  - [H75: Ensuring that Web pages are well-formed \(HTML\)](#)
5. [SL33: Using Well-Formed XAML to Define a Silverlight User Interface \(Silverlight\)](#)

### Failures for SC 4.1.1 - Parsing

- [F70: Failure of Success Criterion 4.1.1 due to incorrect use of start and end tags or attribute markup](#)
- [F77: Failure of Success Criterion 4.1.1 due to duplicate values of type ID](#)
- [F17: Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 and 4.1.1 due to insufficient information in DOM to determine one-to-one relationships \(e.g., between labels with same id\) in HTML](#)
- [F62: Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 and 4.1.1 due to insufficient information in DOM to determine specific relationships in XML](#)

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## Name, Role, Value

**4.1.2** For all user interface components (including but not limited to: form elements, links and components generated by scripts), the name and role can be programmatically determined; states, properties, and values that can be set by the user can be programmatically set; and notification of changes to these items is available to user agents, including assistive technologies. (Level A) [Understanding Success Criterion 4.1.2](#)

*Note:* This success criterion is primarily for Web authors who develop or script their own user interface components. For example, standard HTML controls already meet this success criterion when used according to specification.

### Sufficient Techniques for 4.1.2 - Name, Role, Value

Note: Other techniques may also be sufficient if they meet the success criterion.

#### Situation A: If using a standard user interface component in a markup language (e.g., HTML):

1. ARIA14: Using aria-label to provide an invisible label where a visible label cannot be used (ARIA)
2. ARIA16: Using aria-labelledby to provide a name for user interface controls (ARIA)
3. G108: Using markup features to expose the name and role, allow user-settable properties to be directly set, and provide notification of changes using technology-specific techniques below:
  - H91: Using HTML form controls and links (HTML)
  - H44: Using label elements to associate text labels with form controls (HTML)
  - H64: Using the title attribute of the frame and iframe elements (HTML)
  - H65: Using the title attribute to identify form controls when the label element cannot be used (HTML)
  - H88: Using HTML according to spec (HTML)

#### Situation B: If using script or code to re-purpose a standard user interface component in a markup language:

1. Exposing the names and roles, allowing user-settable properties to be directly set, and providing notification of changes using one of the following techniques:
  - ARIA16: Using aria-labelledby to provide a name for user interface controls (ARIA)

#### Situation C: If using a standard user interface component in a programming technology:

1. G135: Using the accessibility API features of a technology to expose names and roles, to allow user-settable properties to be directly set, and to provide notification of changes using technology-specific techniques below:
  - FLASH32: Using auto labeling to associate text labels with form controls (Flash)
  - FLASH29: Setting the label property for form components (Flash)
  - FLASH30: Specifying accessible names for image buttons (Flash)
  - PDF10: Providing labels for interactive form controls in PDF documents (PDF)
  - PDF12: Providing name, role, value information for form fields in PDF documents (PDF)
  - SL26: Using LabeledBy to Associate Labels and Targets in Silverlight (Silverlight)
  - SL32: Using Silverlight Text Elements for Appropriate Accessibility Role (Silverlight)

#### Situation D: If creating your own user interface component in a programming language:

1. G10: Creating components using a technology that supports the accessibility API features of the platforms on which the user agents will be run to expose the names and roles, allow user-settable properties to be directly set, and provide notification of changes using technology-specific techniques below:
  - ARIA4: Using a WAI-ARIA role to expose the role of a user interface component (ARIA)
  - ARIA5: Using WAI-ARIA state and property attributes to expose the state of a user interface component (ARIA)
  - ARIA16: Using aria-labelledby to provide a name for user interface controls (ARIA)
  - SL6: Defining a UI Automation Peer for a Custom Silverlight Control (Silverlight)
  - SL18: Providing Text Equivalent for Nontext Silverlight Controls With AutomationProperties.Name (Silverlight)

- [SL20: Relying on Silverlight AutomationPeer Behavior to Set AutomationProperties.Name](#) (Silverlight)
- [SL30: Using Silverlight Control Compositing and AutomationProperties.Name](#) (Silverlight)

### Advisory Techniques for 4.1.2 - Name, Role, Value

- Providing labels for all form controls that do not have implicit labels (future link)

### Failures for SC 4.1.2 - Name, Role, Value

- [F59: Failure of Success Criterion 4.1.2 due to using script to make div or span a user interface control in HTML without providing a role for the control](#)  
*Note: This failure may be solved in the future using DHTML roadmap techniques.*
- [F15: Failure of Success Criterion 4.1.2 due to implementing custom controls that do not use an accessibility API for the technology, or do so incompletely](#)
- [F20: Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 and 4.1.2 due to not updating text alternatives when changes to non-text content occur](#)
- [F68: Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 and 4.1.2 due to the association of label and user interface controls not being programmatically determined](#)
- [F79: Failure of Success Criterion 4.1.2 due to the focus state of a user interface component not being programmatically determinable or no notification of change of focus state available](#)
- [F86: Failure of Success Criterion 4.1.2 due to not providing names for each part of a multi-part form field, such as a US telephone number](#)
- [F89: Failure of Success Criteria 2.4.4, 2.4.9 and 4.1.2 due to using null alt on an image where the image is the only content in a link](#)

## Conformance Requirements

[\[Hide Conformance Requirements\]](#)

In order for a Web page to conform to WCAG 2.0, all of the following conformance requirements must be satisfied:

**1. Conformance Level:** One of the following levels of conformance is met in full.

- **Level A:** For Level A conformance (the minimum level of conformance), the Web page satisfies all the Level A Success Criteria, or a conforming alternate version is provided.
- **Level AA:** For Level AA conformance, the Web page satisfies all the Level A and Level AA Success Criteria, or a Level AA conforming alternate version is provided.
- **Level AAA:** For Level AAA conformance, the Web page satisfies all the Level A, Level AA and Level AAA Success Criteria, or a Level AAA conforming alternate version is provided.

*Note 1:* Although conformance can only be achieved at the stated levels, authors are encouraged to report (in their claim) any progress toward meeting success criteria from all levels beyond the achieved level of conformance.

*Note 2:* It is not recommended that Level AAA conformance be required as a general policy for entire sites because it is not possible to satisfy all Level AAA Success Criteria for some content.

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### Sufficient Techniques for Conformance Requirement 1 - Conformance Level

1. G136: Providing a link at the beginning of a nonconforming Web page that points to a conforming alternate version
2. G190: Providing a link adjacent to or associated with a non-conforming object that links to a conforming alternate version
3. C29: Using a style switcher to provide a conforming alternate version (CSS)
4. SVR2: Using .htaccess to ensure that the only way to access non-conforming content is from conforming content (SERVER)
5. SVR3: Using HTTP referer to ensure that the only way to access non-conforming content is from conforming content (SERVER)
6. SVR4: Allowing users to provide preferences for the display of conforming alternate versions (SERVER)

### Failures for Conformance Requirement 1 - Conformance Level

- F19: Failure of Conformance Requirement 1 due to not providing a method for the user to find the alternative conforming version of a non-conforming Web page

### Advisory Techniques for Conformance Requirement 1 - Conformance Level

- Providing reciprocal links between conforming and non-conforming versions (future link)
- Excluding non-conforming content from search results (future link)
- Using content negotiation (future link)
- Not displaying content that relies on technologies that are not accessibility-supported when the technology is turned off or not supported. (future link)
- Using metadata to allow location of a conforming alternative version from the URI of a non-conforming page (future link)

**2. Full pages:** Conformance (and conformance level) is for full Web page(s) only, and cannot be achieved if part of a Web page is excluded.

*Note 1:* For the purpose of determining conformance, alternatives to part of a page's content are considered part of the page when the alternatives can be obtained directly from the page, e.g., a long description or an alternative presentation of a video.

*Note 2:* Authors of Web pages that cannot conform due to content outside of the author's control may consider a Statement of Partial Conformance.

**3. Complete processes:** When a Web page is one of a series of Web pages presenting a process (i.e., a sequence of steps that need to be completed in order to accomplish an activity), all Web pages in the process conform at the specified level or better. (Conformance is not possible at a particular level if any page in the process does not conform at that level or better.)

*Example:* An online store has a series of pages that are used to select and purchase products. All pages in the series from start to finish (checkout) conform in order for any page that is part of the process to conform.

**4. Only Accessibility-Supported Ways of Using Technologies:** Only accessibility-supported ways of using technologies are relied upon to satisfy the success criteria. Any information or functionality that is provided in a way that is not accessibility supported is also available in a way that is accessibility supported. (See Understanding accessibility support.)

**5. Non-Interference:** If technologies are used in a way that is not accessibility supported, or if they are used in a non-conforming way, then they do not block the ability of users to access the rest of the page. In addition, the Web page as a whole continues to meet the conformance requirements under each of the following conditions:

1. when any technology that is not relied upon is turned on in a user agent,
2. when any technology that is not relied upon is turned off in a user agent, and
3. when any technology that is not relied upon is not supported by a user agent

In addition, the following success criteria apply to all content on the page, including content that is not otherwise relied upon to meet conformance, because failure to meet them could interfere with any use of the page:

- **1.4.2 - Audio Control,**
- **2.1.2 - No Keyboard Trap,**
- **2.3.1 - Three Flashes or Below Threshold, and**
- **2.2.2 - Pause, Stop, Hide.**

*Note:* If a page cannot conform (for example, a conformance test page or an example page), it cannot be included in the scope of conformance or in a conformance claim.

For more information, including examples, see [Understanding Conformance Requirements](#).

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