10 Tips for Applying WCAG 2.0 to Mobile Sites
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1. **Text Alternatives**
   a. Provide text alternatives for all non-text elements
   b. Ex: image links and buttons include alt text to describe function or destination
   c. `<a href="rock.html"><img src="123.jpg" alt="Rock Eagle Homepage"></a>`
   d. `<input type = "image" name = "submit" src="button.gif" alt="Submit" >`

2. **Links and Form Controls**
   a. Purpose of each link (or form image button) can be determined from link text
   b. Ex: provide descriptive hyperlinks and ensure descriptions are concise
   c. Form controls: use `<label>` element to associate text with form controls for `<input>`, `<select>`, `<textarea>`, etc. and match for in the `<label>` with id of `<input>`
   d. Use `<fieldset>` to group and `<legend>` to define related form elements

3. **Enough Time**
   a. Provide users enough time to read and use content with options to turn off, adjust or extend time
   b. Ex: provide checkbox on first page of form to extend 10 times the default time limit or to remove the time limit
   c. Ex: provide script warning that time will expire and allow users to extend 10 times the default limit or turn off time limit

4. **Color**
   a. Ensure color is not the sole means of conveying important information, indicating an action, or prompting a response
   b. Ex: commands that are provided in color are also available with text cues

5. **Contrast**
   a. Provide sufficient contrast between foreground and background elements
   b. Exceed WCAG 2.0 contrast requirements for desktop/laptop websites
   c. Ex: for large text, only use WCAG 2.0 (minimum) contrast if text is 1.2 times bold or 1.5 times (120% or 150% bold)
   d. Text on color backgrounds (other than black) may be difficult to read
   e. Tools: [Colour Contrast Analyser](#); [Juicy Studio Accessibility Toolbar (Firefox)](#)
   f. [Web Accessibility Toolbar (IE)](#)

6. **Semantic Structure**
   a. Ensure information, structure and relationships conveyed through presentation (i.e. visually) can be programmatically determined (i.e. semantic structure)
   b. Use semantic markup properly to aid navigation and understanding, including:
      i. Language `<html lang="en-US">`
      ii. Page Titles: `<title>` included in `<head>`
      iii. Proper Headings for `<h1>...<h6>` (<h1> text matches `<title>`)  
      iv. ARIA landmarks to identify regions of page
      v. [NCSU: ARIA Landmarks (intro)](#)
7. **Predictable and Consistent**
   a. Consistent navigation and identification of elements with same functionality
   b. Provide clear indication items are actionable by more than one visual cue
   c. Screen orientation supports both portrait and landscape
   d. Consistent layout
      i. Considerations for responsive design available in [Mobile Accessibility: How WCAG 2.0 and other W3C/WAI Guidelines Apply to Mobile](#)

8. **Keyboard**
   a. Ensure all functionality is available using a *physical* keyboard. Also, there are no keyboard traps, the focus order is logical and intuitive, and focus is visible.
      i. Good example, unplug mouse and tab through [WebAIM homepage](#)
   b. Do not rely solely on device manipulation gestures (shake, tilt, etc.)
   c. Provide touch and keyboard alternative options

9. **Zoom and Magnification**
   a. Page is readable and functional when text is doubled up to 200% without loss of content or functionality
   b. Ensure pinch-zoom is not block by page’s viewport meta element

10. **Provide Access to Mobile and Desktop websites for all users**
    a. Example available on [W3C Homepage](#)

**Resource List**

- AMAC Accessibility Solutions and Research Center
  o [Mobile Accessibility](#) by John Rempel, AMAC

- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)
  o [Mobile Web Best Practices (MWBP)](#)
  o [Flip Cards](#), handy reference for MWBP
  o [W3C/WAI Mobile Accessibility, Overview](#)
  o [WCAG 2.0 Techniques that Apply to Mobile](#)
  o [Mobile Accessibility: How WCAG 2.0 and Other W3C/WAI Guidelines Apply to Mobile](#)
  o [W3C: Mobile Accessibility Task Force - Wiki](#)

**Mobile Testing Resources**

- [Functional Accessibility Evaluator (FAE) 2.0](#)
  o Test desktop/laptop website; similar mistakes tend to occur on both
- [W3C mobileOK Checker](#)
  o General mobile-friendliness; not accessibility specific
- [BBC Mobile Accessibility Guidelines](#)
  o Step-by-step testing and recommendations for iOS, Android, HTML
- [Mobile Accessibility Tests: Henny Swan](#)
  o General list of core tests using mobile device