

**Accessibility Module**  
**of**  
**Watchfire® WebXM™ 4.0**

**REPORTS AT A GLANCE**

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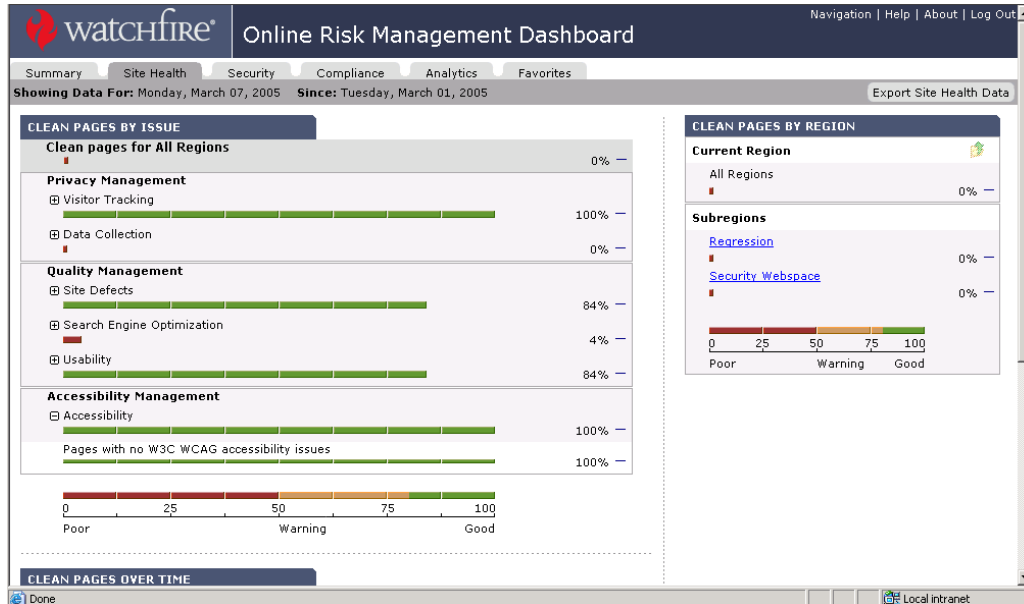
## Web Accessibility

The **Accessibility** module of Watchfire® WebXM™ helps you manage your corporate brand by showing where your online business may not comply with accessibility guidelines and best practices. It scans online properties for over 170 comprehensive accessibility checks. Non-compliance with international guidelines such as the W3C's Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG), France's AccessiWeb, and government standards such as the US government's Section 508 and the UK's Disability Discrimination Act, discriminates against individuals with disabilities who should be able to access your online business, and can negatively impact your corporate brand and expose your organization to unnecessary risk.

## The Types of Reporting

### THE DASHBOARD

The Dashboard lets you see the aggregate summary of the accessibility of your website. This executive view allows senior stakeholders to quickly study interactive reports about the website's accessibility issues.



## SUMMARY REPORT

This report provides a summary of the accessibility issues on your site by count per issue and by number of web pages with accessibility issues.

Category / Report Name	Issue	No. of Issues	% of Threshold	Trend
Accessibility Guidelines				
W3C WCAG Issues	W3C WCAG issues	60	120.0%	?
Pages with W3C WCAG Issues	Pages with W3C WCAG issues	261	200.0%	?

## DETAILED REPORTS

The detailed reports give you page-by-page analysis of all of the pages with accessibility issues.

URL	Instances	Checklist	About	View
http://watchfir-sq/bobby/	784	[icon]	[icon]	[icon]
http://watchfir-sq/bobby/1-5-1-f2.html	24	[icon]	[icon]	[icon]
http://watchfir-sq/bobby/1-2-1-f2.html	18	[icon]	[icon]	[icon]
http://watchfir-sq/bobby/1-1-9-f1.html	16	[icon]	[icon]	[icon]
http://watchfir-sq/bobby/1-5-1-f1.html	16	[icon]	[icon]	[icon]
http://watchfir-sq/bobby/1-1-9-f2.html	14	[icon]	[icon]	[icon]
http://watchfir-sq/bobby/12-3-1-f1.html	10	[icon]	[icon]	[icon]
http://watchfir-sq/hahbv/13-1-1-f1.html	10	[icon]	[icon]	[icon]

## ABOUT THIS PAGE REPORTS

The 'About this page' report is a summary of the issues found on a single page, including This enables you to address and fix all of the accessibility and other issues on a page at once.

The screenshot shows the 'w3c accessibility job' report for the URL <http://watchfir-sql/bobby/>. The report indicates that the page does not comply with W3C Web Content Accessibility Guidelines. It provides a summary of checkpoints and a detailed view of Priority 1 checkpoints.

	Automatic Checkpoints			Manual Checkpoints		
	Status	Errors	Instances	Status	Warnings	Instances
Priority 1	✘	-	-	⚠	5	517
Priority 2	✘	3	258	⚠	9	9

**Priority 1 Checkpoints**

Warnings	Instances	Line Numbers
1.3 Provide an auditory description of the visual track for multimedia presentations.	260	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63.

## PRINTABLE CHECKLISTS

A printable checklist summarizes information collected by the application and permits users to add information. Each page tested has a checklist. For each topic there is a table displaying the Requirement and the individual WebXM Evaluations that comprise that Requirement. Each Requirement and Evaluation has three columns: "Passed", "Failed", and "N/A".

The screenshot shows the 'Printable Checklist' for the URL <http://watchfir-sql/bobby/>. It details the report type, last updated time, source job, report region, and metatag scope. Below is a table for the '1. Graphical Elements' criterion.

Criterion	Check	Passed	Failed	N/A
1. Graphical Elements		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. (Silver) -		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Provide alternative text for all images.			-
	Provide alternative text for each APPLE.T.			-
	Provide alternative content for each OBJECT.			-
	Provide alternative text for all images map hotspot (AREAG).			-
	Provide alternative content for EMBED elements.			-
1.1 (Bronze) Does each graphical element have a text equivalent?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Provide alternative content for EMBED elements.			-
	Provide alternative text for all images map hotspot (AREAG).			-
	Provide alternative content for each OBJECT.			-
	Provide alternative text for each APPLE.T.			-
	Use a descriptive D link in addition to LONGDESC.			-

## CRITICAL PAGES

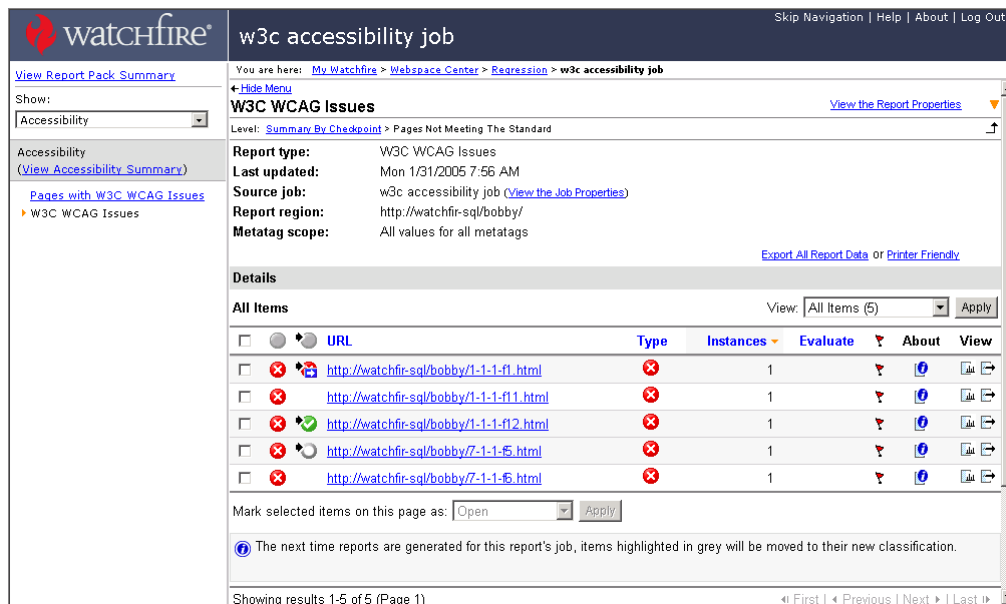
The classification engine allows you to select an issue and classify it as open, in progress, noise, or fixed. WebXM remembers the classification from scan to scan so that issues that are either fixed or marked as the unimportant are not reported again. This

lets you track progress and reduce confusion in the reports. WebXM lets you define how critical pages are determined. This functionality lets you assign criticality to those that are most important to your organization.

You can define criticality by:

- Type of Issue: certain issues may be deemed more important than others so you can label these as most important, such as changing a Warning check into “noise” or “passed”
- Traffic to the Page: you risk exposure may be higher if more users are going to that issue
- Region of the website: certain websites or sections are more important for driving your business

Once you have defined how WebXM should determine criticality it will be highlighted in the report. You can sort the reports by criticality, enabling you to address the items that are most important.



The screenshot shows the Watchfire interface for a "w3c accessibility job". The main content area displays "W3C WCAG Issues" with a level of "Pages Not Meeting The Standard". It includes a summary of report details such as "Report type: W3C WCAG Issues", "Last updated: Mon 1/31/2005 7:56 AM", "Source job: w3c accessibility job", "Report region: http://watchfir-sql/bobby/", and "Metatag scope: All values for all metatags".

Below the summary is a table titled "Details" showing a list of items. The table has columns for "URL", "Type", "Instances", "Evaluate", "About", and "View". The items listed are:

URL	Type	Instances	Evaluate	About	View
<a href="http://watchfir-sql/bobby/1-1-1-f1.html">http://watchfir-sql/bobby/1-1-1-f1.html</a>	✖	1	🚩	📘	🔍
<a href="http://watchfir-sql/bobby/1-1-1-f11.html">http://watchfir-sql/bobby/1-1-1-f11.html</a>	✖	1	🚩	📘	🔍
<a href="http://watchfir-sql/bobby/1-1-1-f12.html">http://watchfir-sql/bobby/1-1-1-f12.html</a>	✔	1	🟢	📘	🔍
<a href="http://watchfir-sql/bobby/7-1-1-15.html">http://watchfir-sql/bobby/7-1-1-15.html</a>	✖	1	🚩	📘	🔍
<a href="http://watchfir-sql/bobby/7-1-1-16.html">http://watchfir-sql/bobby/7-1-1-16.html</a>	✖	1	🚩	📘	🔍

At the bottom of the table, there is a "Mark selected items on this page as:" dropdown menu set to "Open" and an "Apply" button. A note below the table states: "The next time reports are generated for this report's job, items highlighted in grey will be moved to their new classification." The footer of the page indicates "Showing results 1-5 of 5 (Page 1)" and navigation links for "First", "Previous", "Next", and "Last".

## W3C'S WEB CONTENT ACCESSIBILITY GUIDELINES

The Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) is an international set of guidelines produced by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). The guidelines are divided into three levels of priority, allowing web designers to balance accessibility gains with implementation effort:

- Priority 1 guidelines represent a base level of accessibility, and include problems that seriously affect the web page's usability by people with disabilities. You must address all these issues to achieve a Conformance Level A for the WCAG.
- Priority 2 guidelines include problems that, although not as vital as Priority 1, are important for access and should be corrected. This is the preferred minimum conformance level for an accessible site. You must address all these issues, in addition to Priority 1 issues, to achieve a Conformance Level AA for the WCAG.
- Priority 3 guidelines include issues that you should also consider correcting. If your website passes all these items, in addition to Priority 1 and 2 issues, it meets Conformance Level AAA for the WCAG.

For more information, visit the W3C website at <http://www.w3.org/WAI/>

### About this report

The WCAG report lists all the accessibility errors and warnings found during the content scan, grouped by WCAG priority. In each group, errors found with automatic checks are listed first, followed by warnings that you must verify manually. Using the information in this report, you can isolate and repair all instances of a specific accessibility issue or group of accessibility issues pertaining to a W3C WCAG Priority level. For example, if your goal is to achieve AA Conformance to the W3C WCAG, you can configure the scan to collect and report on Priority 1 and Priority 2 accessibility issues.

The W3C WCAG Issues report consists of the following levels:

- **Level 1: Summary by Checkpoint:** This level of the W3C WCAG Issues report displays information about the W3C WCAG accessibility issues encountered during the scan.
- **Level 2: Pages Not in Compliance:** The Pages Not in Compliance report displays a list of the pages that failed the selected W3C WCAG accessibility check, as well as the number of instances of the failed check on each page.
- **Level 3: Code Fragments:** The Code Fragments report displays details about the HTML code that failed the selected W3C WCAG accessibility check. This level of detail helps you identify the HTML code that is causing the problem.

Here are the WCAG standards the Accessibility module checks for:

1. Provide equivalent alternatives to auditory and visual content.
2. Do not rely on color alone.
3. Use markup and stylesheets properly.
4. Clarify natural language usage.
5. Create tables that transform gracefully.
6. Ensure that pages featuring new technology transform gracefully.
7. Ensure user control of time-sensitive content changes.
8. Ensure direct accessibility of embedded user interfaces.
9. Design for device independence.
10. Use interim solutions.
11. Use W3C technologies and guidelines.
12. Provide context and orientation information.
13. Provide clear navigation mechanisms.
14. Ensure that documents are clear and simple.

## SECTION 508 REPORT

In the United States, Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act requires US government websites, and all the websites of companies doing business with the government, to be accessible. The criteria to determine compliance with the law are set forth in a standard created by the US Access Board. For more information, visit <http://www.access-board.gov/sec508/guide/1194.22.htm>.

### About this report

This report fully supports all Section 508 Web standard paragraphs and lists all the accessibility errors and warnings found during the content scan. You can use this information to isolate and repair all instances of a specific U.S. Section 508 accessibility issue.

The Section 508 Issues report consists of the following levels:

- **Level 1: Summary by Checkpoint:** This level of the Section 508 Issues report displays information about the U.S. Section 508 accessibility issues encountered during the scan.
- **Level 2: Pages Not in Compliance:** This level of the Section 508 Issues report displays a list of the pages that failed the selected U.S. Section 508 accessibility check, as well as the number of instances of the failed check on each page.
- **Level 3: Code Fragments:** This level of the Section 508 Issues report displays details about the HTML code that failed the selected U.S. Section 508 accessibility check. This level of detail helps you identify the HTML code that is causing the problem and must be repaired.

Here the 508 standards the Accessibility module checks for:

- A text equivalent for every non-text element shall be provided (e.g., via "alt", "longdesc", or in element content).
- Equivalent alternatives for any multimedia presentation shall be synchronized with the presentation.
- Web pages shall be designed so that all information conveyed with color is also available without color, for example from context or markup.
- Documents shall be organized so they are readable without requiring an associated style sheet.
- Redundant text links shall be provided for each active region of a server-side image map.
- Client-side image maps shall be provided instead of server-side image maps except where the regions cannot be defined with an available geometric shape.
- Row and column headers shall be identified for data tables.
- Markup shall be used to associate data cells and header cells for data tables that have two or more logical levels of row or column headers.
- Frames shall be titled with text that facilitates frame identification and navigation.
- Pages shall be designed to avoid causing the screen to flicker with a frequency greater than 2 Hz and lower than 55 Hz.
- A text-only page, with equivalent information or functionality, shall be provided to make a web site comply with the provisions of this part, when compliance cannot be accomplished in any other way. The content of the text-only page shall be updated whenever the primary page changes.
- When pages utilize scripting languages to display content, or to create interface elements, the information provided by the script shall be identified with functional text that can be read by assistive technology.
- When a web page requires that an applet, plug-in or other application be present on the client system to interpret page content, the page must provide a link to a plug-in or applet that complies with §1194.21(a) through (l).
- When electronic forms are designed to be completed online, the form shall allow people using assistive technology to access the information, field elements, and functionality required for completion and submission of the form, including all directions and cues.
- A method shall be provided that permits users to skip repetitive navigation links.
- When a timed response is required, the user shall be alerted and given sufficient time to indicate more time is required.



## CUSTOM ACCESSIBILITY ISSUES REPORT

If there is a set of specific guidelines that you want to check your website against, you can also create a custom accessibility guideline to include only those checkpoints that satisfy your requirements and ignore all other checkpoints. The Custom Accessibility Guidelines Compliance report lists all the accessibility issues found during the content scan. It includes only those guidelines from the WCAG and/or Section 508 that you included when you created the Custom Accessibility Guideline.

## CUSTOM ACCESSIBILITY STANDARD

This report displays information about the pages on your website that satisfy the custom rules you created for the content scan. The Accessibility module scans your complete site and can report on any predefined web standard, such as a link to your accessibility statement. You can use the Accessibility module to check for the absence or presence of any specific text, links, and tag text to help ensure compliance with corporate standards.

## ACCESSIWEB CHECKS

WebXM supports the French national accessibility criteria (AccessiWeb) and methodology. This report lists all the accessibility errors and warnings found during the content scan, grouped by topic and criterion. AccessiWeb criterion are divided into three categories of severity: Bronze, Silver and Gold. More information can be found at [http://www.accessiweb.org/fr/Label\\_Accessibilite/criteres\\_accessiweb/](http://www.accessiweb.org/fr/Label_Accessibilite/criteres_accessiweb/)

Here are the French AccessiWeb criteria the Accessibility module checks for:

1. Graphical Elements
  - 1.1 Does each graphical element have a text equivalent?
  - 1.2 For each image on the page that has a text equivalent, are the texts contained into the ALT attribute appropriate in comparison to the context of the image?
  - 1.3 Are the graphical elements that serve as decoration commented with ALT=""?
  - 1.4 For each image on the page are the texts inside of the ALT attribute shorter than 60 characters?
  - 1.5 Are the texts equivalents of each area shape of the image map relevant?
  - 1.6 Are the areas of each image MAP organised in a logical way?
  - 1.7 For each image MAP are the areas of the image MAP defined right after the image MAP declaration?
  - 1.8 For each of the text images of the page, is the content of the text equivalent at least the same as the text that is written in the image?
  - 1.9 It is advisable to replace a text in an image with a formatted text? Is this rule followed?
  - 1.10 If an image needs to have a detailed description is a text equivalent associated to it?

- 1.11 If a detailed description of the image is available is its content relevant?
  - 1.12 For each of the link images, does the text inside of the ALT attribute indicate the purpose of the link?
  - 1.13 Is the size used for each image appropriate in comparison with the context?
2. Frames
    - 2.1 Is there a NAME attribute?
    - 2.2 Are the names of the frames relevant?
    - 2.3 Is there a NOFRAME tag?
    - 2.4 Is the content of the NOFRAME tag relevant?
    - 2.5 Is there a TITLE attribute?
    - 2.6 Is the TITLE attribute relevant?
    - 2.7 Is the LONGDESC attribute available to explain how the frames interact with each other?
    - 2.8 Is the LONGDESC attribute relevant?
    - 2.9 Is there a maximum of 3 frames on the page?
    - 2.10 When the page is constituted of frames is there an automatic scrolling?
3. Colors
    - 3.1 Can information provided by colour also be read when colours are disabled?
    - 3.2 Are the contrasts between colours high enough?
4. Multimedia
    - 4.1 Is it possible to get information provided by multimedia documents in another way?
    - 4.2 Is multimedia content synchronised with its equivalent?
5. Tables
    - 5.1 Is the SUMMARY attribute available and relevant?
    - 5.2 In a data table is the CAPTION tag used to give a title to the table?
    - 5.3 In data table are there appropriate column headings?
    - 5.4 In a data table is a HEADERS attribute available to associate each cell of the table?
    - 5.5 In a data table is the ABBR attribute used when the heading of a column is longer than 15 characters?
    - 5.6 In a table for layout is the content correctly organised?
6. Links
    - 6.1 Is the text of the links shorter than 80 characters?
    - 6.2 Are links explicit?
    - 6.3 If necessary, is the TITLE attribute available and is it shorter than 80 characters?
    - 6.4 Does the TITLE attribute give more information about the link than the link itself?
    - 6.5 Does each identical link text lead to the same target?

- 6.6 In the site tree is there a maximum of 9 categories for each navigation level?
- 6.7 Are there less than 40 activable links on the page outside of the navigation links?
  
- 7. Scripts
  - 7.1 If a script requires an equivalent to be accessible, is the information provided by this equivalent to the information provided by the script?
  - 7.2 Can actions be activated even if the device for which they have been created is disabled?
  
- 8. Mandatory markup
  - 8.1 Is the DOCTYPE tag available at the beginning of the source code of the page?
  - 8.2 Is the LANG attribute available at the beginning of the source code of the page in order to clearly identify the natural language of the document?
  - 8.3 Are elements describing the page available at the beginning of the source code?
  - 8.4 Is there a TITLE tag in the head of the page?
  - 8.5 Is the content of the TITLE tag explicit?
  - 8.6 Is the content of the TITLE tag different on each page?
  - 8.7 Are language changes inside of a page indicated?
  
- 9. Structure of information
  - 9.1 Is the information structure consistent in comparison with the general context of the site?
  - 9.2 Is the web page structured in a consistent way?
  - 9.3 Is a site map available?
  - 9.4 Is a help page available that explains the navigation principles inside of the site?
  - 9.5 From any page of the site can the help page be reached in an identical way?
  - 9.6 Is there a search engine internal to the site?
  - 9.7 From any page of the site can the search engine be reached in an identical way?
  - 9.8 Does the page of the search engine contain at least the following elements:  
maximum number of answers per page, total amount of answers, navigation elements?
  
- 10. Page layout
  - 10.1 Is page content separated from page layout?
  - 10.2 When style sheets are disabled is information still readable?
  - 10.3 When style sheets are disabled, does the information appear the same way as information appearance has been initially defined?
  - 10.4 Is relative sizing used to define the size of tables and font size?
  - 10.5 If absolute sizing is used, does it have no consequence on information display?
  - 10.6 Do the fonts available on the page belong to the sans-serif font family?
  
- 11. Forms
  - 11.1 Are the LABEL tag and the corresponding attributes (ID, FOR) available?

- 11.2 Do the texts associated to form controls indicate their exact purpose?
  - 11.3 Is the way form controls are placed in regard with their associated texts clear enough?
  - 11.4 Is the FIELDSET tag used in order to surround similar blocks of information?
  - 11.5 Is the LEGEND tag used to give a title to the information bloc surrounded by the FIELDSET tag?
  - 11.6 In a form, is the text equivalent of the SUBMIT button relevant?
  - 11.7 Is the form field control accessible?
  - 11.8 Is information organized in a logical way in pull down lists?
12. Browsing help
- 12.1 Is navigation through all pages of the site consistent?
  - 12.2 Is the main internal navigation bar of the site always placed on the same position on all pages?
  - 12.3 Are there navigation bars to facilitate access to internal navigation through the site?
  - 12.4 Are there links to facilitate navigation through the page?
  - 12.5 Do important links of the site have keyboard shortcuts?
  - 12.6 If keyboard shortcuts have been specified on the site, can they be activated on the page?
  - 12.7 Are there printable characters to separate adjacent links?
13. Accessible contents
- 13.1 Can the user control refresh?
  - 13.2 If there is an automatic redirect does it happen without a script?
  - 13.3 Is the user informed when new windows appear?
  - 13.4 Is there an equivalent solution for scripts activating the opening of a new window?
  - 13.5 Is additional information available to describe downloadable files?
  - 13.6 For downloadable files, are there equivalent alternative formats?
  - 13.7 Does the specific layout of information allow access to its content?
  - 13.8 Is page layout achieved without using some tags for other purposes as they are originally used for?
  - 13.9 Are ACRONYM and ABBR tags available at least on the first similar acronym, or abbreviation, on a same page?
  - 13.10 Is the TITLE attribute of the ACRONYM tag correctly filled?
  - 13.11 When an acronym is available and when the acronym tag is not provided, is each letter separated by a full stop?
  - 13.12 Texts (such as titles, under titles, sentences) should not be capitalised: is this rule followed?
  - 13.13 Is the page shorter than 3 screens with a resolution of 1024\*768 if no internal navigation is planned?