

Option 5

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Instructions

- Create a copy of this template within the [AG Conformance Models Fall 22 folder](#).
 - Go to (File>Make a Copy) in this document's menu
- Change from Editing Mode to Suggestion Mode (pencil drop down in the upper right corner of document)
- Then start making changes and additions to the content in the new document.
 - Delete this section
- For a first pass, just add bullet points.
- If the group decides to continue, incorporate their comments and add to each section

4. Testing

WCAG 3.0 tests [outcomes](#). Outcomes are written as testable criteria that allow testers to determine if the content they are evaluating satisfies the criteria.

Testing outcomes use [items](#), [views](#), [user processes](#), and the [aggregate](#) to define what is being tested.

Items are the smallest testable unit. They may be interactive components such as a drop down menu, a link, or a media player. They may also be units of content such as a word, a phrase, an icon, or an image.

Views include all content visually and programmatically available without a substantive change. Conceptually, views correspond to the definition of a web page as used in WCAG 2.X, but are not restricted to content meeting that definition. For example, a view could be considered a "screen" in a mobile app.

User processes are a series of user actions, and the distinct interactive [views](#) and [items](#) that support the actions, where each action is required in order to complete an activity. A user process may include a subset of items in a view or a group of views.

Examples of a process include:

- Logging into a site and being recognized as an authenticated user;
- Ordering an item, in which case the process includes the entire set of tasks from searching for the item, adding it to the shopping cart, paying for it, and receiving confirmation;

- Submitting tax information, from start to end of the process; and
- Interacting with other users in a virtual reality environment.

A process is comprised of one or more [views](#) or subsets of views. Only the part of the views that support the user process are included. in a test of user process.

The aggregate is the combination of items, views, and user processes that collectively comprise the site, set of web pages, web app, etc.

4.1 Types of tests

WCAG 3.0 includes two types of tests: computational tests and qualitative tests. Testing the outcomes using these tests might involve a combination of [automated evaluation](#), [semi-automated evaluation](#), and [human evaluation](#).

Although content may satisfy all outcomes using computational and qualitative tests, the content may not always be usable by people with a wide variety of disabilities. The four testing processes address this gap by providing a range of ways to evaluate more of the user experience.

4.1.1 Computational tests

Computational tests rely on measuring properties of the content based on nominal values. The test results are objectively verifiable, to avoid variation of test results between different testers. Values are quantitative, and could be boolean, for example to check the presence of titles, text alternatives, and accessible names. Other values could include numerical thresholds; for example, to check color luminosity ratios.

Each method using computational tests includes:

- the nominal values being tested; and
- an algorithm to measure the properties of the content based on the nominal values.

4.2 Qualitative tests

Qualitative tests rely on evaluating content based on a set of defined expectations and exceptions. The set of expectations and exceptions limit the scope of decisions, to minimize variation of test results arrived at by different testers. Still, some level of qualitative assessment is required, therefore the accuracy of the test results also depends on the knowledge and context of the testers to some degree.

Each method using qualitative tests includes:

- the defined expectations being tested; and

- guidance on evaluating how well the content meets the defined expectations.

4.3 Types of requirements

There are four types of requirements that can be tested: prescriptive, adaptive, extensible, and protocol-based.

- **Prescriptive requirements** include a predetermined set of options for determining how to conform, and how to measure conformance. These requirements are universal, meaning that how to meet them does not vary based on context.
- **Adaptive requirements** includes an additional checkpoint to determine user-specific context that may require varying which computational and qualitative tests will be used, and potential variations in the desired outcome. This means that the same computational and qualitative tests may need to be applied multiple times in different ways, and some variations may pass or fail while others have a different result.
- **Extensible requirements** allow for computational and qualitative tests to be applied using an appropriately selected specification out of many when multiple specifications or standards are available for the same test (for example, luminance). The testers are responsible for documenting which specification is applied and why.
- **Protocol-based requirements** may have a variety of outcomes and may not be recognizable as pass or fail. Instead, the results of this testing approach include documentation on which protocol was used, why, and what the outcomes were. The quality of the implementation and outcome can also be assessed to ensure adhering to the protocol created a more accessible outcome.

4.3.1 Prescriptive requirements

Prescriptive requirements apply computational and qualitative tests directly to the content. The content is the only input which determines which test to use, and what the result of the test will be.

Examples of prescriptive requirements include the computational tests listed in Example 1 and the qualitative tests listed in Example 2.

4.3.2 Adaptive requirements

Adaptive testing evaluates the results within a particular user-specific context. The tests are still computational or qualitative, but the context dictates:

- which computational or qualitative tests are used,
- variations in expected outcomes for those tests depending on the context applied, and
- what the baseline is used to test against.

4.3.3 Extensible Requirements

Testing may occasionally require determining and referencing which specifications are being tested against. These variances can be due to regional laws or different means for measuring. For example, luminance may be measured based on APCA or IEC-4WD. In these cases, an extensible method of testing is being used, in which the selected specification used for evaluation is documented, along with why that specification was chosen.

4.3.4 Protocol-based Requirements

Industry accepted protocols are used to evaluate whether a process was used to improve accessibility. Examples include evaluation through user-centered design methods, plain language testing, and both user and expert usability testing. Protocol-based testing often applies to the [aggregate](#) or [user process](#). Methods would provide guidance for different procedures that are proven to improve accessibility and would test declarations about the protocols used and their outcomes, rather than strict pass/fail results.

5. Scoring

Each [outcome](#) has [methods](#) associated with different technologies. Each method contains [tests](#) and [techniques](#) for meeting that outcome. Testers can test the accessibility of new and emerging technologies that do not have related methods based on the outcome.

5.1 Scoring tests

5.2 Scoring outcomes

5.3 Overall scores

6. Conformance

6.1.1 Conformance levels

WCAG 3.0 defines three levels of conformance: [bronze](#), [silver](#), and [gold](#).

6.1.1.1 Bronze

Bronze is the minimum conformance level. Content that does not meet the requirements of the bronze level does not conform to WCAG 3.0. While there is a lot of overlap between WCAG 2.X and WCAG 3.0, WCAG 3 includes additional tests and different scoring mechanics. As a result, WCAG 3.0 is not backwards compatible with WCAG 2.X.

6.1.1.2 Silver

Silver is a higher conformance level.

6.1.1.3 Gold

Gold is the highest conformance level.

Examples

[Pick one or more SC and create examples of how this would work]