

Using WCAG 2.x Techniques for PDFs

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Using WCAG 2.x Techniques for PDFs (Slide 1)

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Grouping the WCAG PDF Techniques (Slide 2)

The PDF Techniques for WCAG 2.x have been “updated” for each version of the WCAG.

They are laid out in the order in which the success criteria appear in the WCAG.

This means that techniques that apply to forms, for example, are scattered throughout the techniques.

This presentation attempts to group them more logically.

We’ll also add the 2.1 and 2.2 success criteria where they apply to form controls.

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1 (w3.org)

The Starting Point (Slide 3)

PDF 7: Performing OCR (Optical character Recognition) to provide access to PDF content. (Slide 4)

PDF 7: Scanned PDFs – Avoid “Actual Text”

The text of this technique states that you are providing “Actual Text”.

“Actual Text” is an attribute on a <Figure> Tag and will not provide an accessible PDF if you are working on a scanned graphic of a document.

Actual Text cannot have Headings, lists, table, figures, or other structural elements. The Actual Text editor is a plain text editor.

The PDF should provide access to the content of the PDF using structural elements. These structural elements include paragraphs, lists, graphics, tables, and Headings not available when the “Actual Text” attribute is used.

PDF 7: Scanned PDF Forms (Slide 5)

The contents of the form template must be tagged:

Everything that needs a Tag must have a Tag.

The Tags must be correct for the type of content.

The Tags must be in the logical reading order for the document.

Perform OCR (Optical Character Recognition) or Text Recognition on the scanned form.

I find that the OCR tools in either Adobe Acrobat Pro DC or Foxit PDF Editor are any good.

I use ABBYY Fine Reader. An alternative is Tungsten OmniPage Pro.

Any scanned PDF must go through OCR or Text Recognition before it is tagged!

PDF 7: Scanned PDF - Adobe Acrobat Pro DC (Slide 6)

Often, you'll get words with no spaces between them, or words with spaces between the characters of each word.

Until the PDF is tagged, you don't know this.

If you ask Acrobat for "suspect text", you'll get a "no errors found" message despite the two types of mis-recognition above or characters misrecognized as "graphics".

Samples of Misrecognized Text in Acrobat (Slide 7)

Figure 1 Paragraph where all the words are together with no spaces between them.

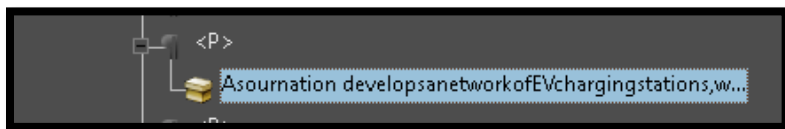
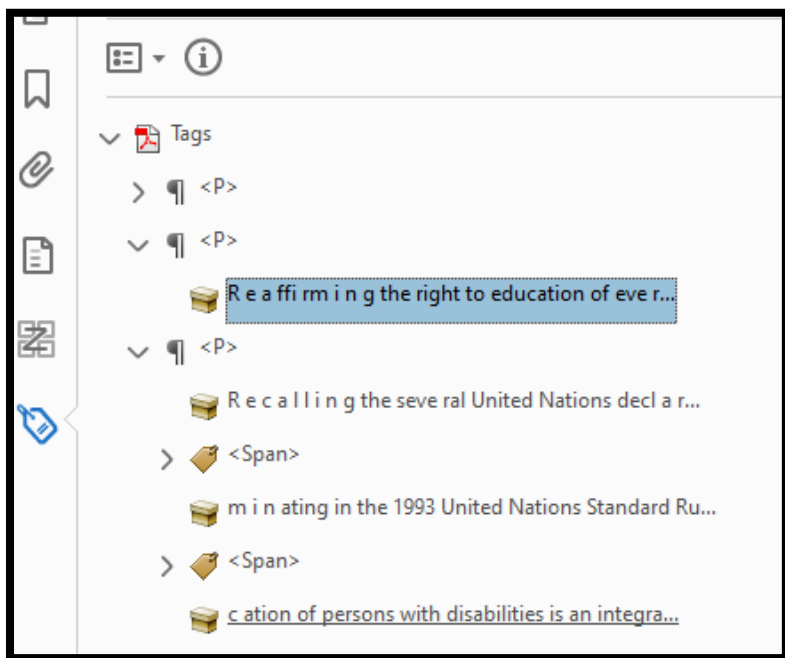


Figure 2 Sample scanned document after text recognition showing spaces between characters in words



PDF 7: Scanned PDF - Foxit PDF Editor (Slide 8)

I couldn't get any tagged content using the Foxit PDF Editor Text Recognition Tool.

I tried every combination I could think of when it found "suspect text" but the result was always a PDF with empty <P> Tags.

Samples of Misrecognized Text Foxit PDF Editor (Slide 9)

Figure 3 OCR Suspects dialog showing "Check All" checked and buttons active (Foxit PDF Editor).

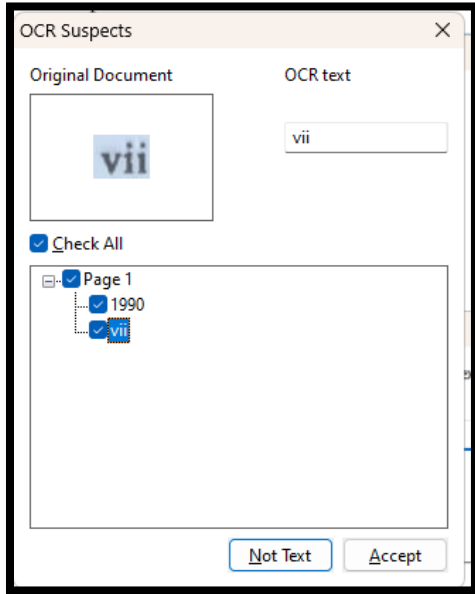
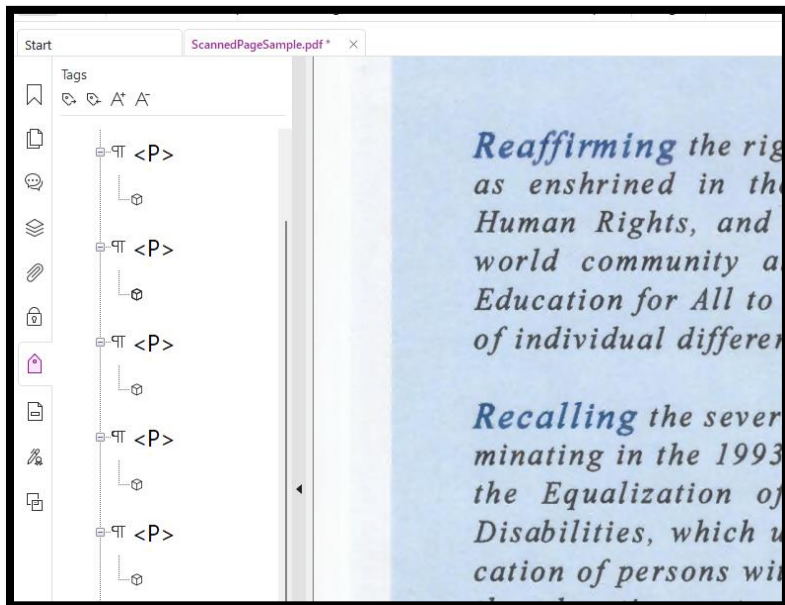
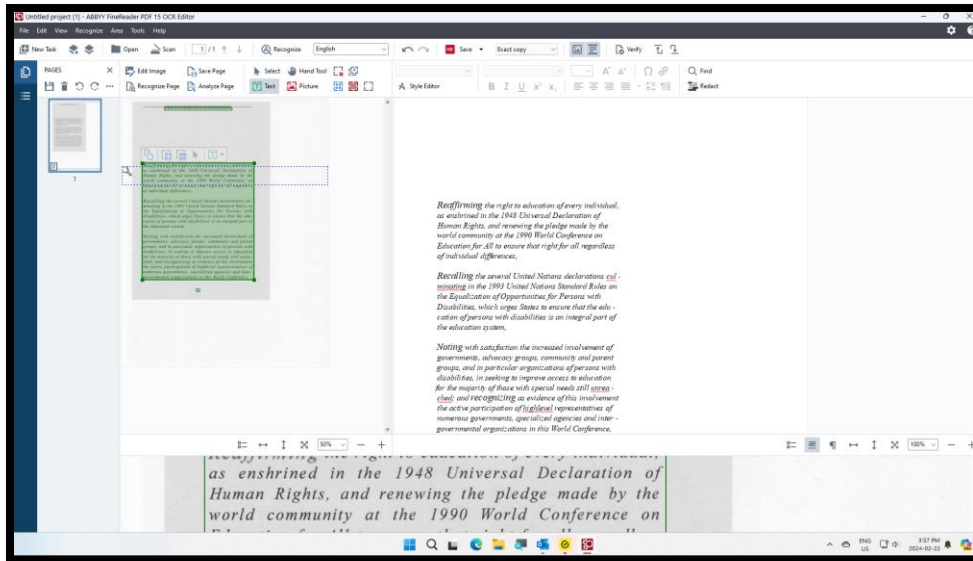


Figure 4 Tags Tree after Text Recognition (Foxit PDF Editor).



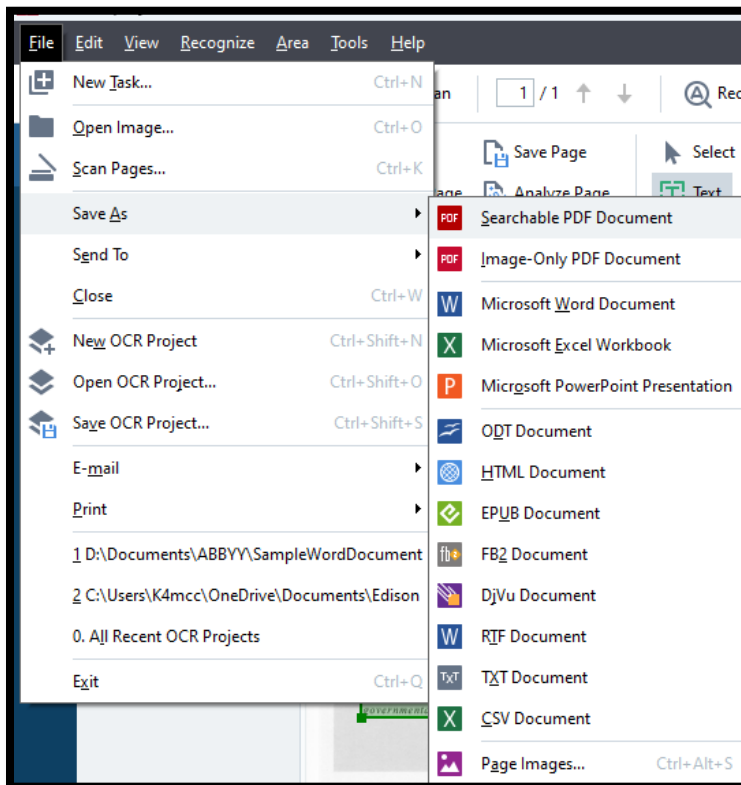
ABBYY FineReader – 1 (Slide 10)

Figure 5 OCR Project including OCR Editor in ABBY FineReader.



ABBYY FineReader – 2 (Slide 11)

Figure 6 File menu, Save As options in ABBY FineReader.



Sorting Through the PDF Techniques (Slide 12)

Some elements of PDF are not present in HTML. For example, Footnotes, Endnotes and Tables of Content, Indexes, and page Labels.

Typical Tags in PDFs (Slide 13)

Grouping Tags such as <Sect> and <Part>.

“Regular Tags: <P>, <H1> through <H6>.

If the PDF has H7 or lower, map it to H6. It is still a navigational point, not a paragraph.

<Figure> Tag for graphics.

<L>, , <Lbl>, and <LBody> for lists.

There is no distinction between ordered or unordered lists in PDFs.

<Table>, <THead>, <TBody>, <TFoot>, <TR>, TH, and <TD>.

Do not Tag page numbers! Apply Page Labels in the PDF Editor!

Start with a Tagged PDF (Slide 14)

The starting point for the PDF Techniques for WCAG 2.x is a tagged PDF.

Ensure that:

- Everything that needs a Tag has a Tag.
 - Decorative elements are Artifacts.
- The Tags are correct for the type of content.
- The Tags are in the logical reading order for the document.
 - This may not be the order in which elements appear on the page or pages.

For example, a tri-fold brochure or a newsletter with articles continued on other pages.

Source Content and Tagged PDFs (Slide 15)

Much of the work can be done in the source content. Then verified in the PDF with the quality assurance process.

PDF 18: Document Title – Microsoft 365 (Slide 16)

Figure 7 Advanced Properties dialog in Word showing Document title entered.

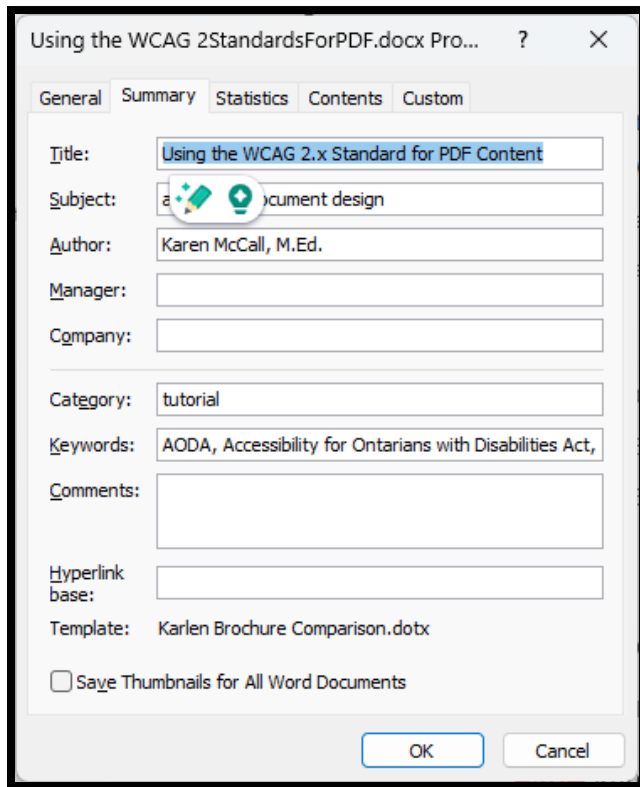
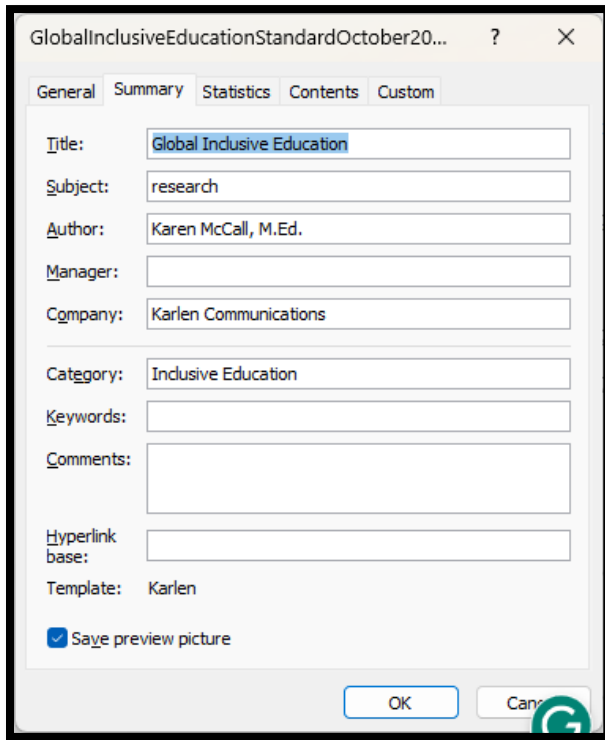


Figure 8 Advanced Properties dialog showing the title of the document entered (PowerPoint 365).



PDF 18: Document Title – Adobe Acrobat (Slide 17)

Figure 9 Document Properties dialog, Description tab with Document title entered (Adobe Acrobat Pro DC).

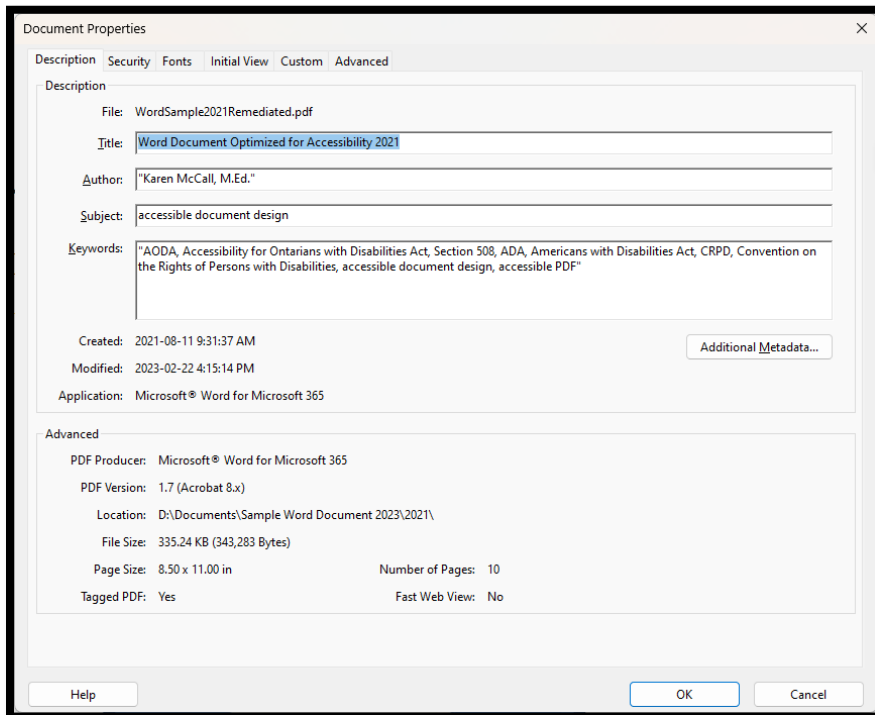
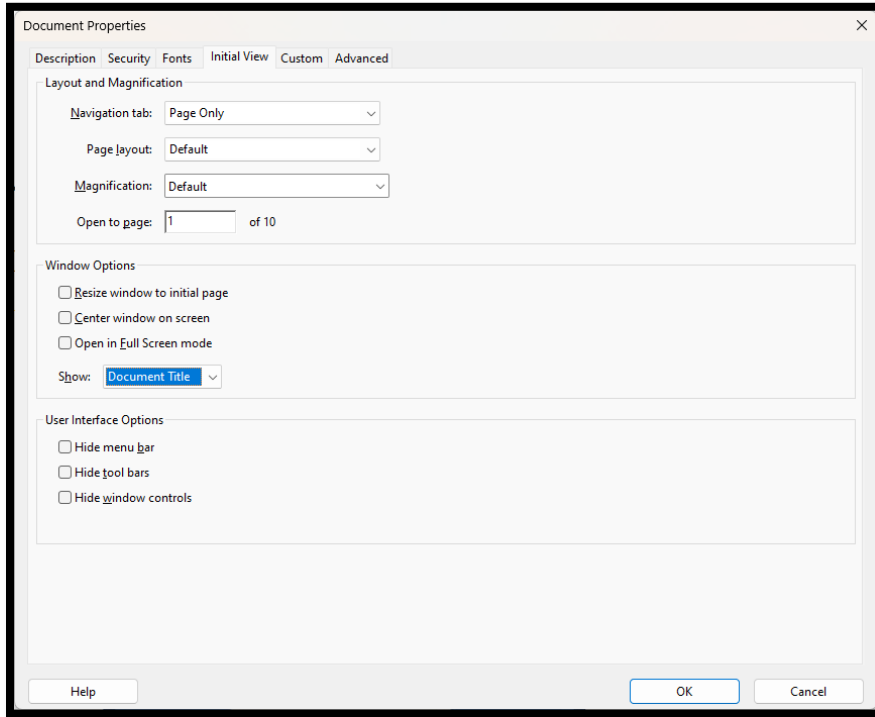


Figure 10 Document Properties dialog, Initial View tab showing Document Title to be shown (Adobe Acrobat Pro DC).

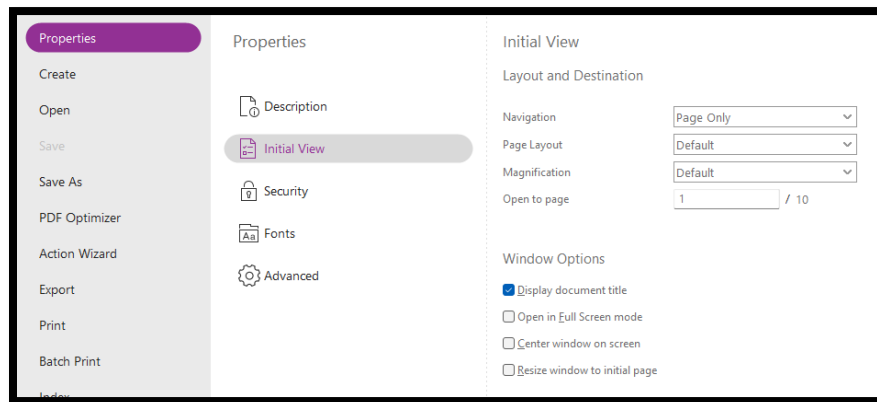


PDF 18: Document Title – Foxit PDF Editor (Slide 18)

Figure 11 Properties, Description area, Document Title present (Foxit PDF Editor).



Figure 12 Properties area, Initial View set to Show Document title (Foxit PDF Editor).



PDF 9: Headings – Microsoft 365 (Slide 19)

Use Heading Styles in Word.

Ensure that the Headings are sequential.

Avoid skipping Headings.

Avoid H1 followed by H3; or H2 followed by H6.

Heading styles are the foundation for a linked Table of Contents and Bookmarks in PDFs.

Use the default Slide Title placeholder in PowerPoint!

Do not replace with Text Boxes!

When presentations are converted to tagged PDF, it is the slide titles that convert to Headings.

Title Slide and Section Headers are H1s

All other slide titles are H2s.

PDF 9 Headings: Acrobat and Foxit (Slide 20)

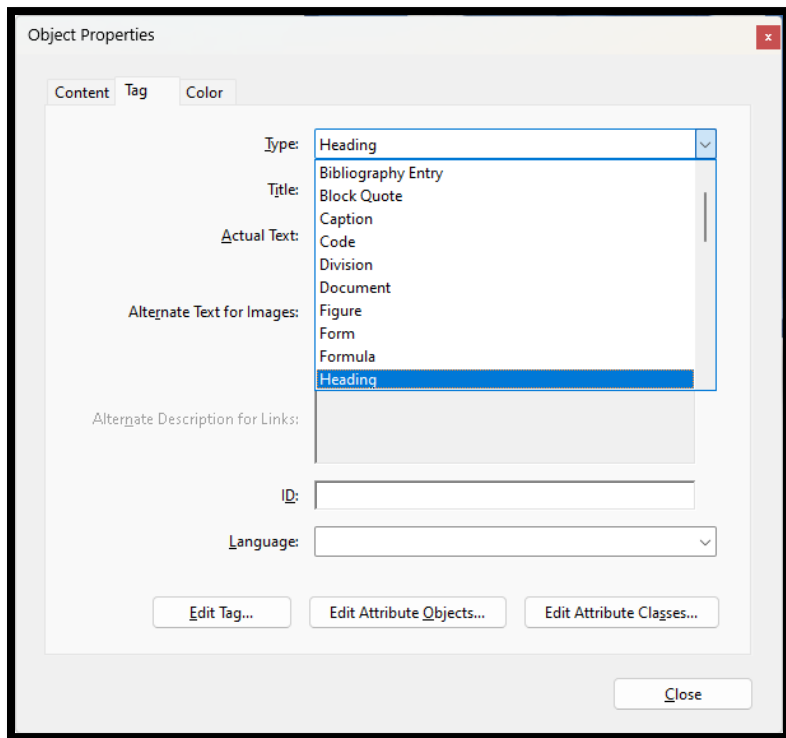
There are several ways to remediate Headings in either PDF Editor.

Double click on a Tag and change its designation.

Use the Reading Order panel or Order Panel to change its designation.

Right-click on the errant Tag, choose Properties and change the designation.

Figure 13 Object Properties dialog in Acrobat showing the list of possible Tag designations.

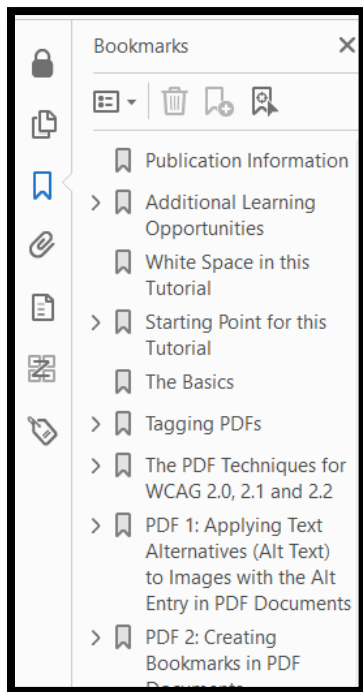


PDF 2: Bookmarks (Slide 21)

Adobe Acrobat Pro DC and Foxit PDF Editor have a Bookmarks Panel in the Navigation Pane.

Bookmarks can be added manually if the PDF is auto tagged or there is not a way to convert Headings to Bookmarks.

Figure 14 Bookmarks Panel in the Navigation Pane showing list of Bookmarks.



PDF 2: Bookmarks – Microsoft 365 (Slide 22)

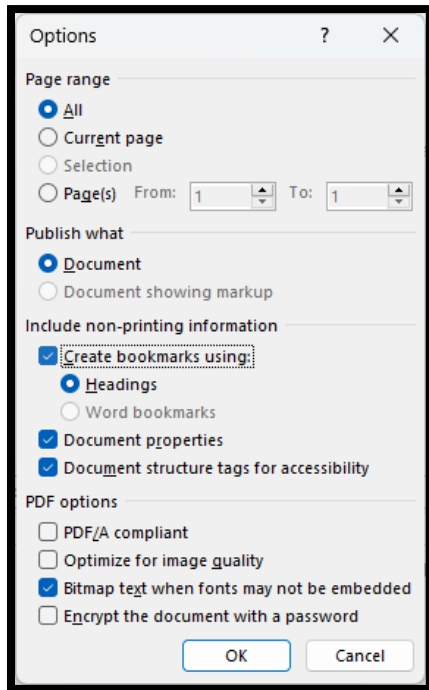
When saving a word document for the first time, go to the Options button in the Save As dialog.

File, Save As, More Options.

In the Options dialog, check “Create Bookmarks from:” and then check Headings.

You should only need to do this once in a document or template.

Figure 15 Options dialog from the Save As dialog once the PDF file type is chosen.



PDF 2: Bookmarks – Adobe Acrobat Pro DC (Slide 23)

Figure 16 New Bookmarks from Structure option in the Bookmarks Panel Options menu (Adobe Acrobat Pro DC).

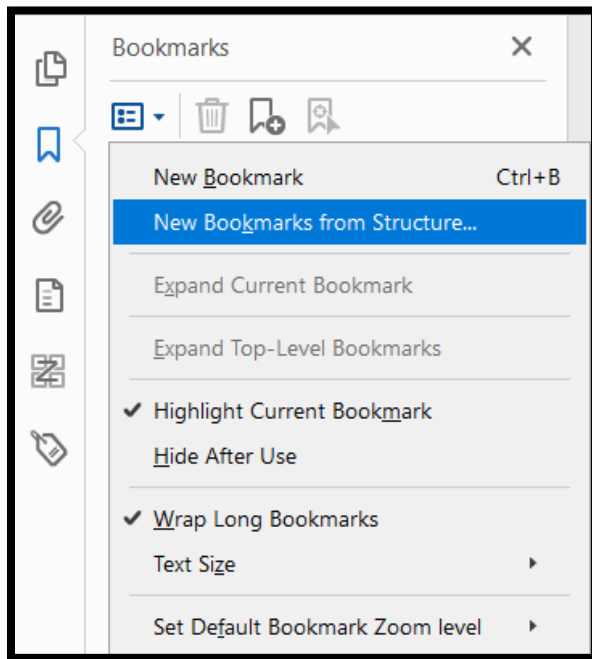
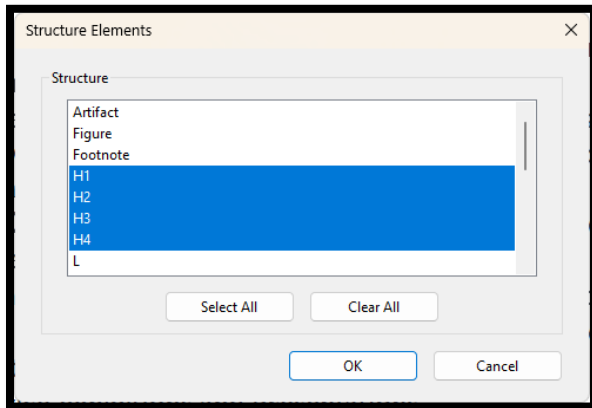


Figure 17 Structure Elements dialog showing several Heading levels to be used as Bookmarks (Adobe Acrobat Pro DC).



PDF 2: Bookmarks – Foxit PDF Editor (Slide 24)

Figure 18 New Bookmarks from Structure option in the Bookmarks Panel Options menu (Adobe Acrobat Pro DC).

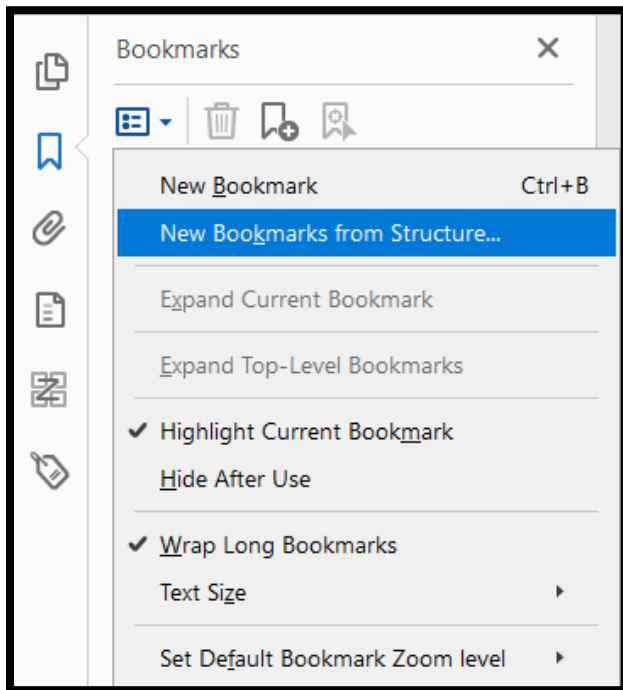
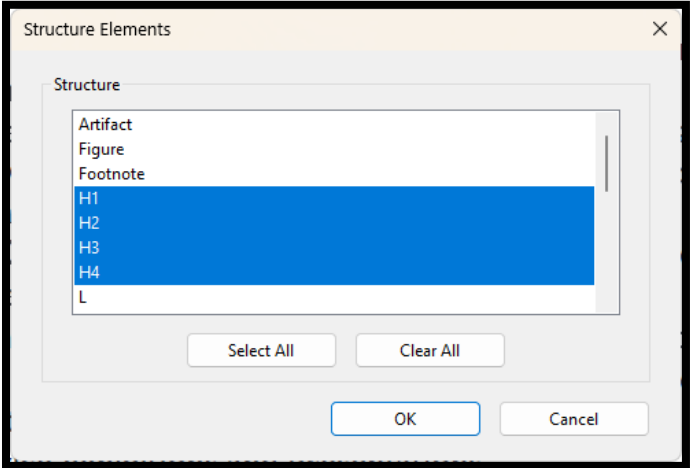


Figure 19 Structure Elements dialog showing several Heading levels to be used as Bookmarks (Adobe Acrobat Pro DC).



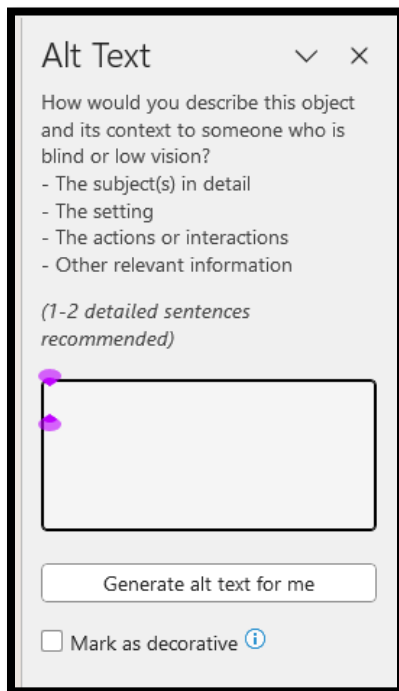
PDF 1: Alternate Text – Microsoft 365 (Slide 25)

Alternate Text can be added in the source document.

For example, Word, PowerPoint, Excel or Outlook.

Microsoft 365 has a “mark as decorative” checkbox for Artifacts.

Figure 20 Alt Text Pane in Word (Microsoft 365).



PDF 1: Alternate Text – Adobe Acrobat Pro DC (Slide 26)

Figure 21 Adobe Acrobat Pro DC, Accessibility tools, Set Alternative Text dialog.

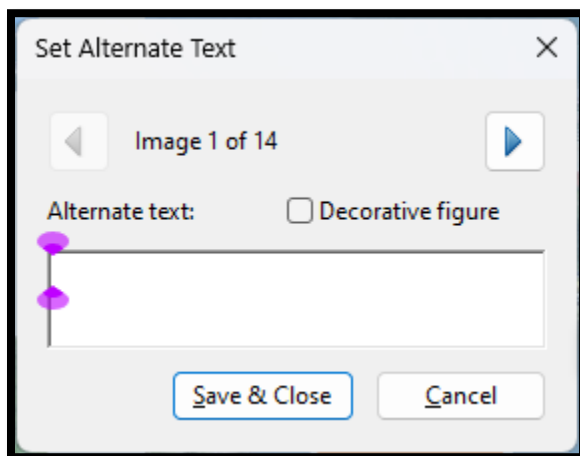
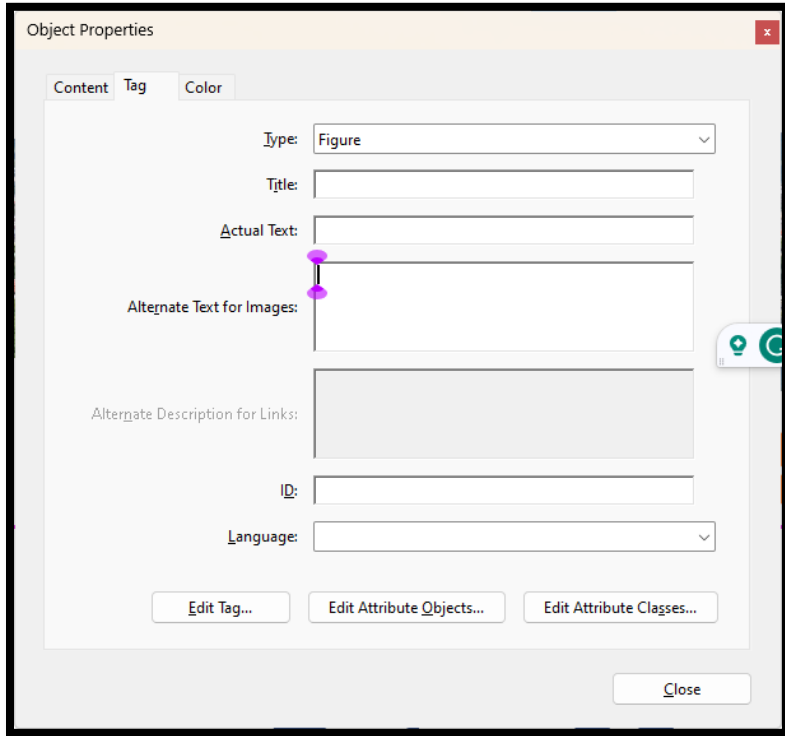


Figure 22 The Object Properties dialog for a tag in Adobe Acrobat Pro DC showing the Alternate Text edit area.



PDF 1: Alternate Text – Foxit PDF Editor (Slide 27)

Figure 23 Foxit PDF Editor Set Alternative Text dialog.

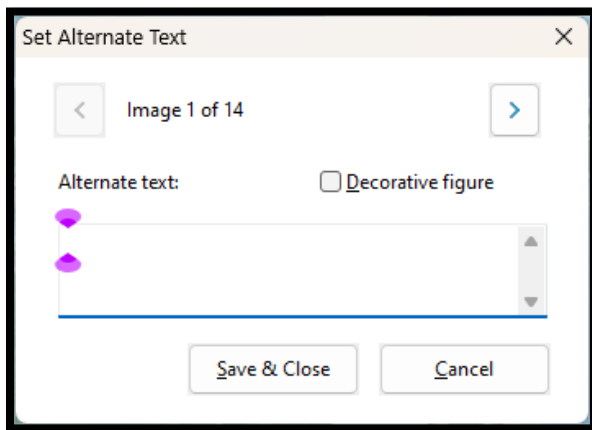
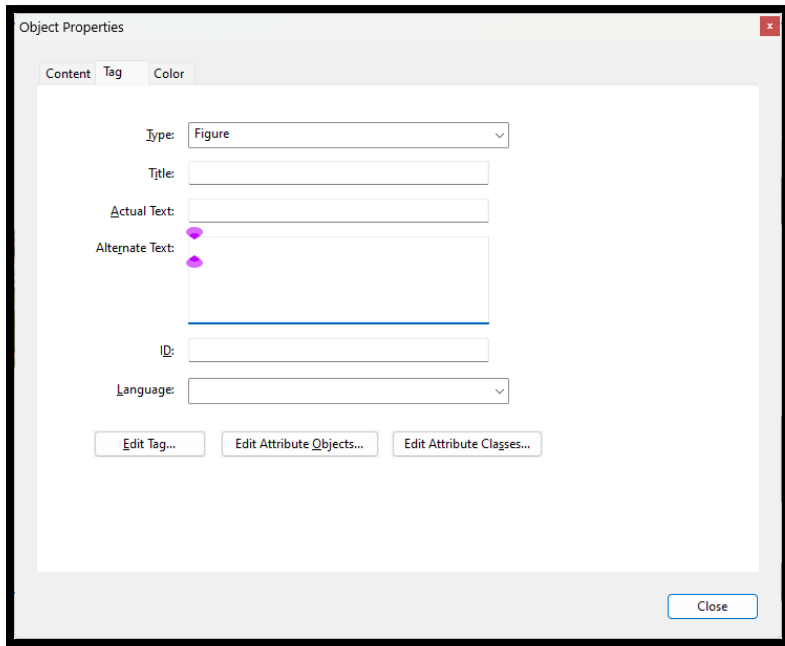


Figure 24 The Object Properties dialog on a tag in the Tags Tree (Foxit PDF Editor).

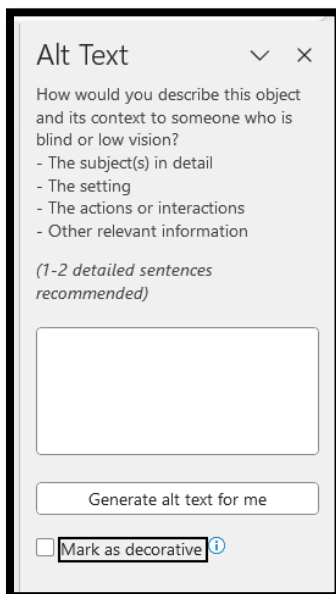


PDF 4: Decorative Images – Microsoft 365 (Slide 28)

In Word, PowerPoint, Excel, and Outlook, graphics can be identified as decorative or Artifacts.

If a graphic is marked decorative in Microsoft 365, it will be an Artifact when the content is converted to tagged PDF.

Figure 25 Microsoft 365, Alt Text Pane, Mark as Decorative option.



PDF 4: Decorative Images – Adobe Acrobat (Slide 29)

Figure 26 Graphic in a PDF selected showing the buttons in the Reading Order Panel active (Adobe)

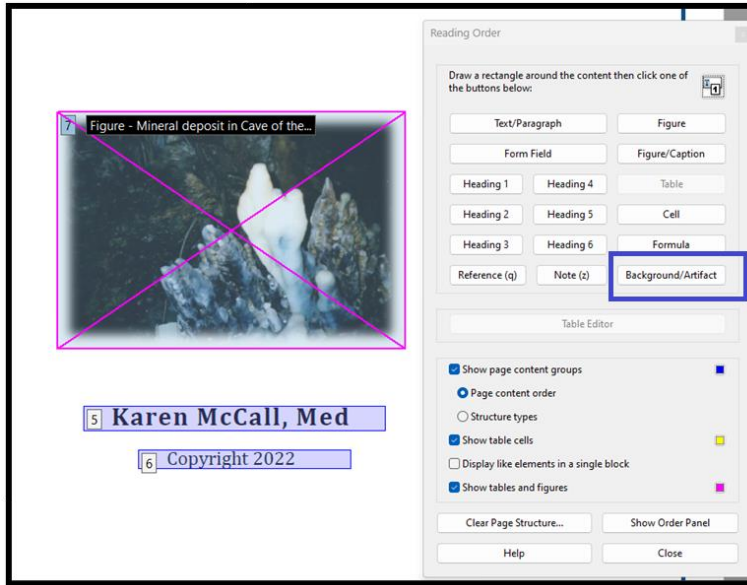
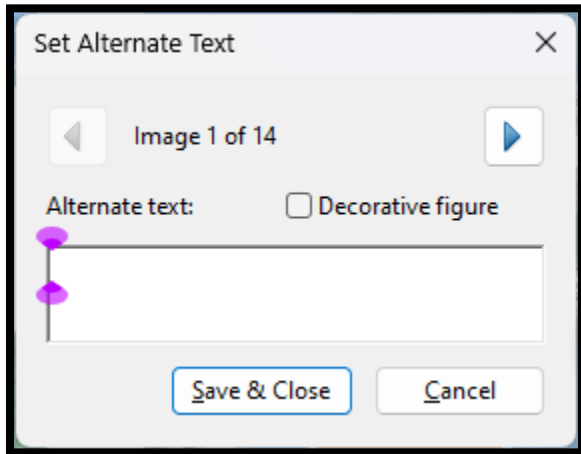


Figure 27 Graphic in a PDF selected showing the buttons in the Reading Order Panel active (Adobe)



PDF 4: Decorative Images – Foxit PDF Editor (Slide 30)

Figure 28 Foxit PDF Editor Set Alternate Text dialog.

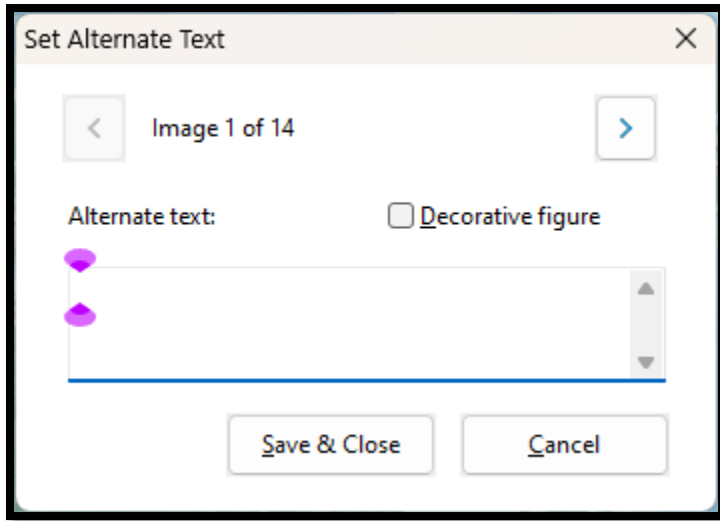
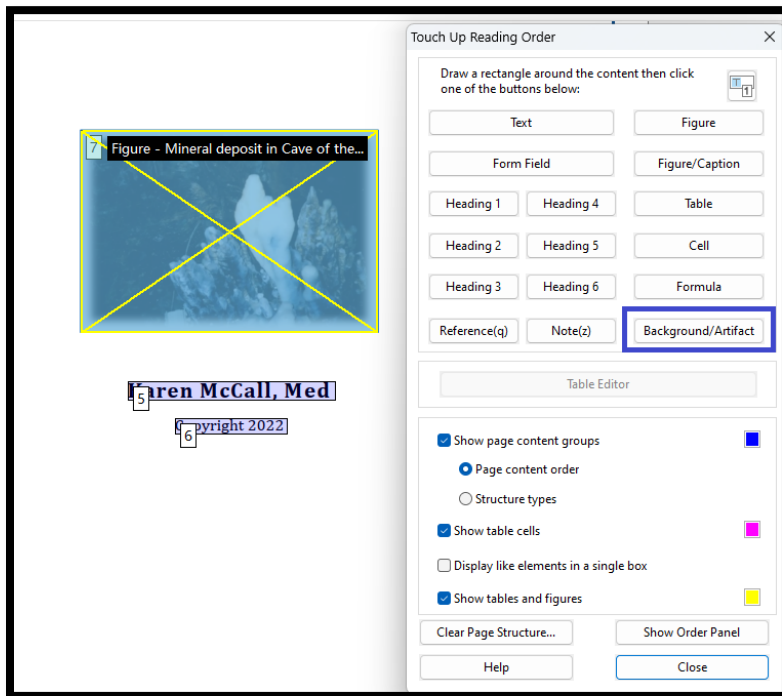


Figure 29 Touch-Up Reading Order Panel showing graphic selected and Tag as Background/Artifact button active (Foxit PDF Editor).



PDF 8: Abbreviations – Adobe Acrobat Pro DC (Slide 31)

Figure 30 The Tags Tree showing the tag used to isolate an acronym (Adobe Acrobat Pro DC).

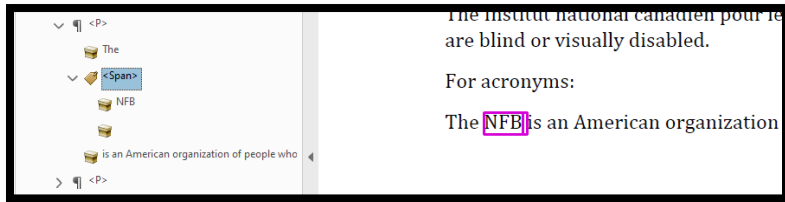
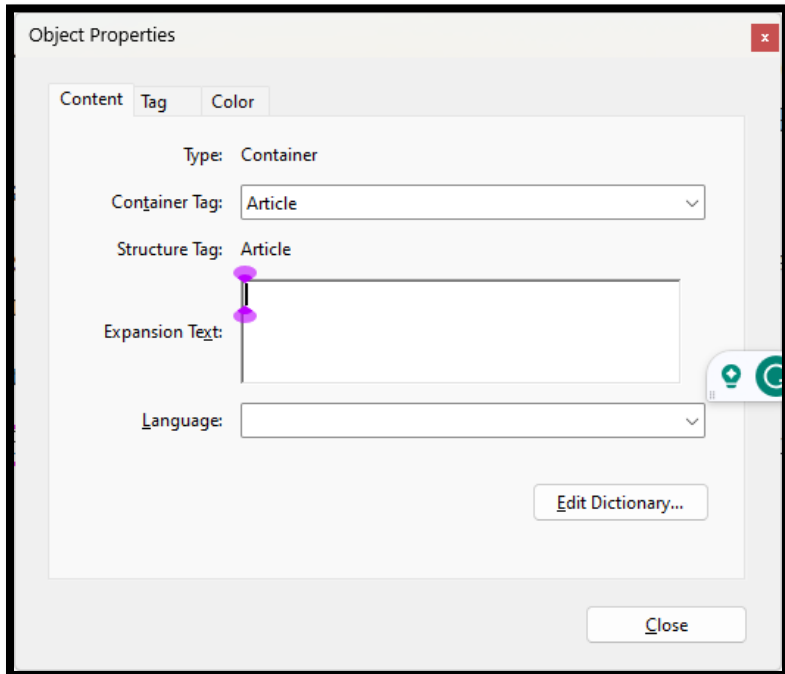


Figure 31 Object Properties dialog showing the Content tab, Expansion Text editor (Adobe Acrobat Pro DC).



PDF 8: Abbreviations – Foxit PDF Editor (Slide 32)

Figure 32 Acronym isolated using the tag (Foxit PDF Editor).

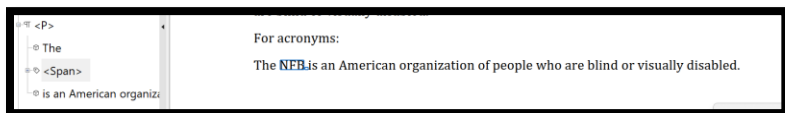
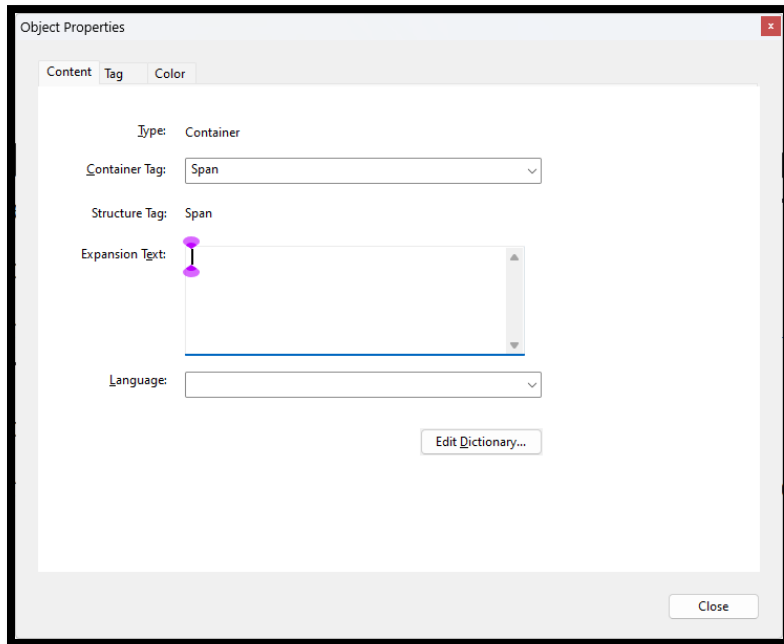


Figure 33 Object Properties dialog Showing Content tab, Expansion Text editor (Foxit PDF Editor).



PDF 6: Correct Table Tagging (Slide 33)

Tables must have a parent <Table> Tag.

The <THead> Tag contains the Table Header Row.

The <TBody> contains the data for the table.

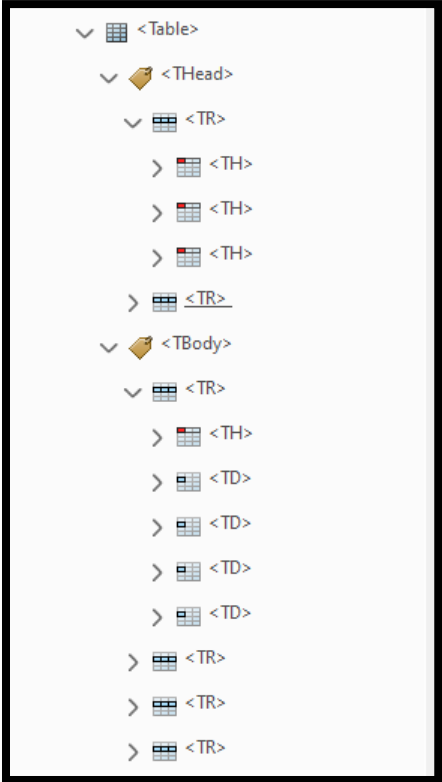
<TR> must be present for rows in the table.

<TH> Tags identify column and row titles.

<TD> Tags identify Table Data Cells.

<TFoot> can be used for source/citation information

Figure 34 Sample table tags in the Tags Tree of a PDF.



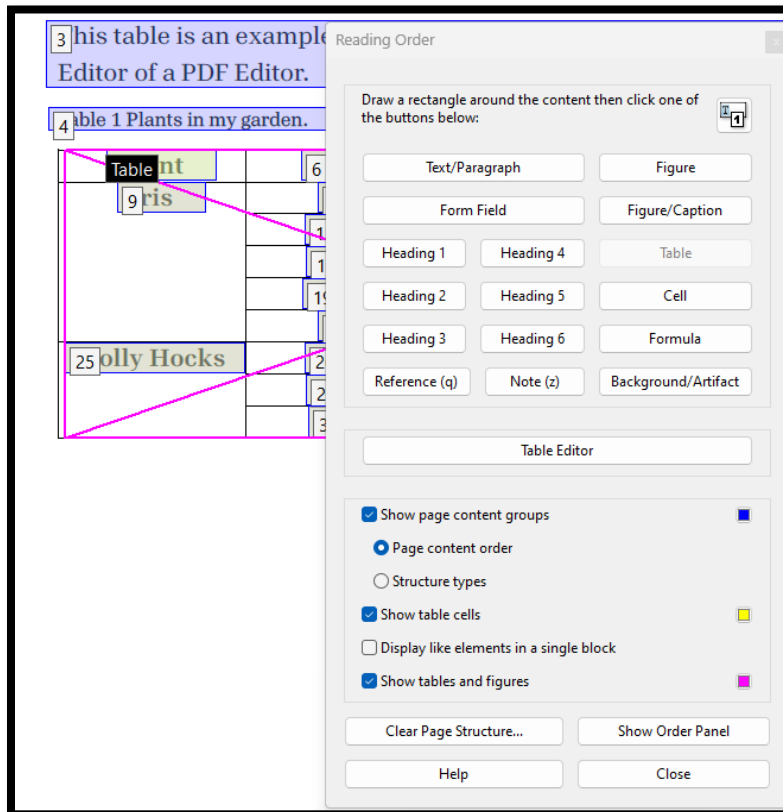
PDF 20: Table Editor (Slide 34)

The Table Editor is available in both Adobe Acrobat Pro DC and Foxit PDF Editor.

It is accessed through the Reading Order Panel when a table is selected in a PDF.

This is not a fair checkpoint as not all PDF Editors may have a Table Editor.

Figure 35 Reading Order Panel showing Table Editor (Adobe Acrobat Pro DC).



PDF 20: Table Editor – Adobe Acrobat Pro DC (Slide 35)

Figure 36 Table Editor, Table Cell Properties dialog, Adobe Acrobat Pro DC.

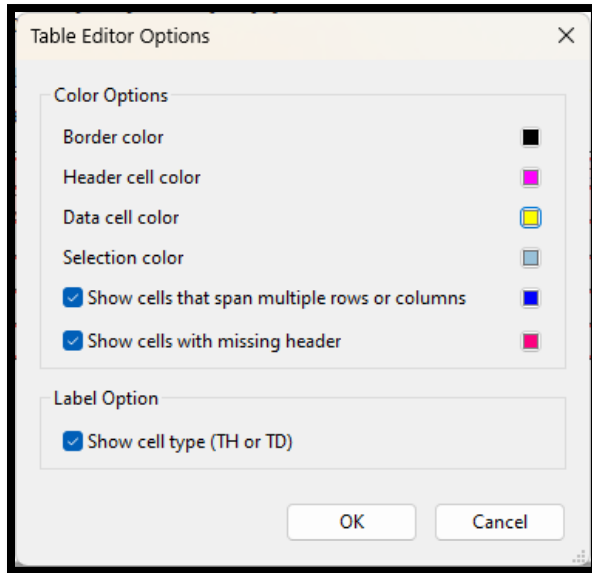
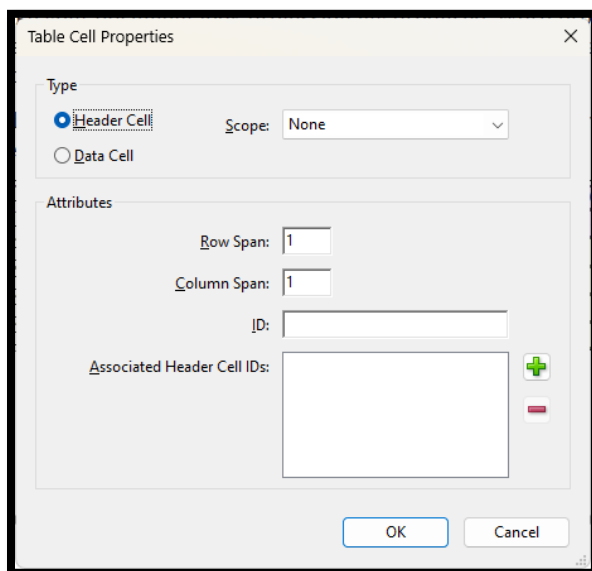


Figure 37 Table in Table Editor mode Adobe Acrobat Pro DC.

Person	First Half of 2020		Second Half of 2020	
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Trnaby	500	500	500	500
ivia	25	650	750	775
He	750	750	550	950
ed	50	875	500	850

Figure 38 Table Cell Properties dialog in Adobe Acrobat Pro DC.



PDF 20: Table Editor – Foxit PDF Editor (Slide 36)

Figure 39 Table Editor, Table Editor Options dialog, Foxit PDF Editor.

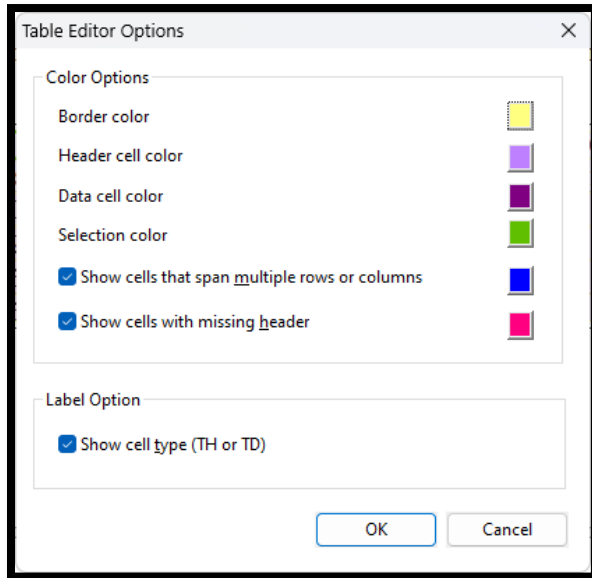
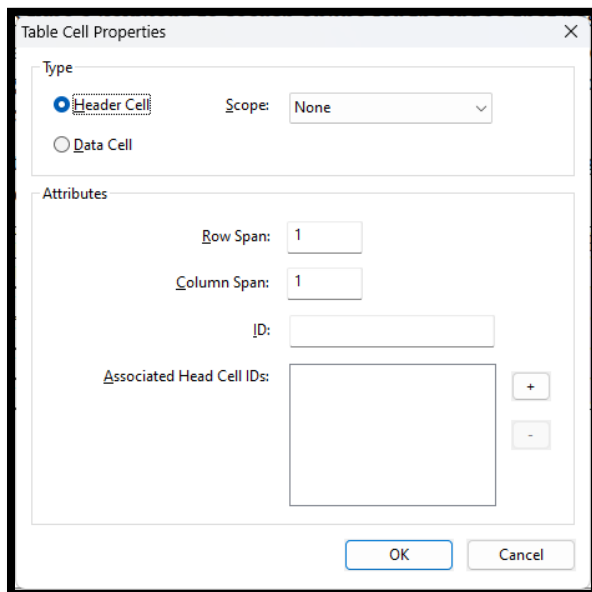


Figure 40 Table in Table Editor mode, Foxit PDF Editor.

TH	esperson	TH	First Half of 2020		TH	Second Half of 2020			
		TH	irst Quarter	TH	cond Quarter	TH	hird Quarter	TH	urth Quarter
TH	naby	TD	500	TD	500	TD	500	TD	500
TH	via	TD	525	TD	550	TD	750	TD	775
TH	e	TD	750	TD	750	TD	550	TD	550
TH	d	TD	250	TD	375	TD	500	TD	350

Figure 41 Table Editor, Table Cell Properties dialog, Foxit PDF Editor.



PDF 21: Correct List Tagging (Slide 37)

In PDFs, there is only the concept of a list, there is no distinction between an ordered and unordered list.

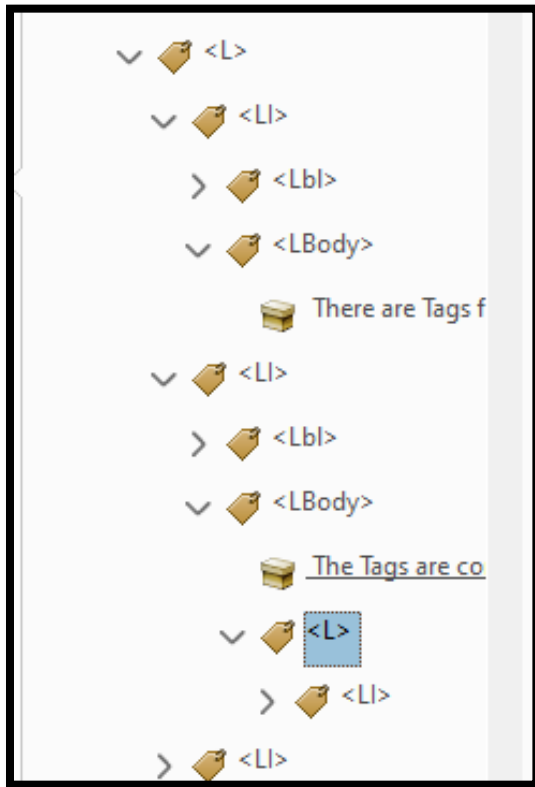
You can have sub-lists.

Parent <L> Tag.

Each List Item has an Tag.

Each Tag has a <Lbl> Tag and <LBody> Tag.

Figure 42 Correctly tagged list and sub-list in a PDF.



Important Note About Tags (Slide 38)

If a paragraph, table or list spans more than one page, the paragraph text must be in a single <P> Tag, The complete table must be in a single <Table> Tag and the complete list must be in a single <L> Tag.

If these elements are divided, they will be read as two separate paragraphs, two separate tables and two separate lists.

The relationship of the information will be lost to those who use adaptive technology such as a screen reader.

Table Spanning Two Pages (Slide 39)

Figure 43 Sample table spanning two pages.

Salesperson	First Half of 2020		Second Half of 2020	
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Barnaby	1500	2500	3500	4500
Olivia	1525	2650	3750	4775
Zoie	1750	2750	3650	4950
Fred	1250	2875	3500	4850

Salesperson	First Half of 2020		Second Half of 2020	
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Oscar	7650	2450	3250	4650
Cloe	1850	2585	3450	5250
Almee	1675	2570	3850	3575
Edmund	1355	2650	3650	4500

PDF 11 and 13: Links (Slide 40)

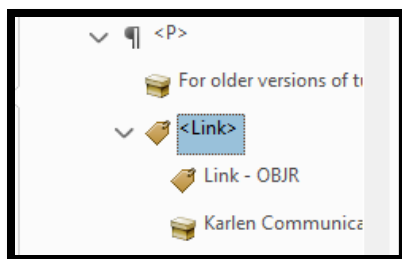
Links must have the long web address or text and the “Link-ObjR” annotation in order to be accessible.

Sometimes links coming from InDesign look like they are keyboard activated, even show up in a list from a screen reader but cannot be activated using the Enter key.

Always check!

Alt Text is not needed on contextual links!

Figure 44 Correct tagging on an accessible link in a PDF.



Language and Language Changes (Slide 41)

A PDF needs a core language, but if there are parts of the PDF or parts of a sentence with language changes, those need to be remediated.

PDF 16 and 19: Language (Slide 42)

The PDF must have a core language.

Document Properties, Advanced tab, Language.

Use plain language so that the end-user can use their synthesized localized voice.

A single Tag can have a different language.

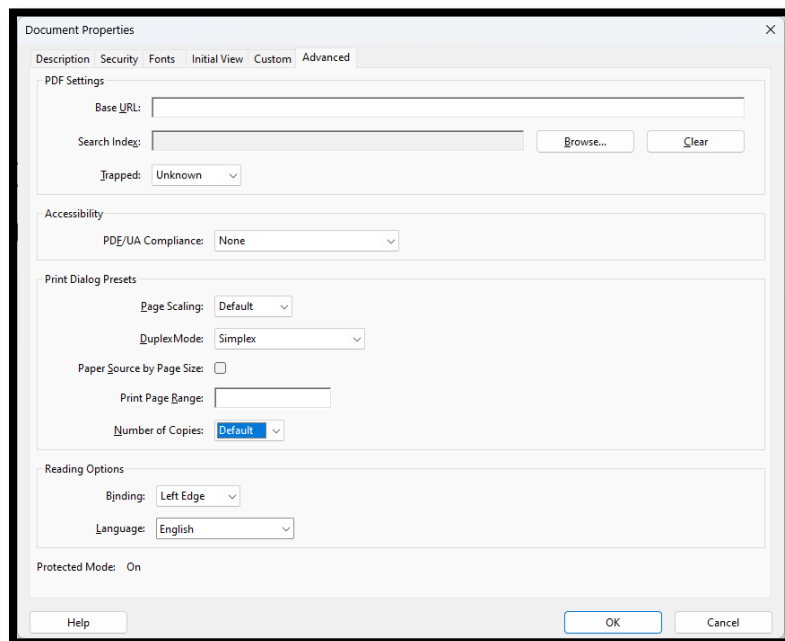
Object Properties, Language.

Grouping Tags such as <Sect> or part can group multiple Tags in a different language and use the language attribute on the grouping Tag.

For words or phrases in a sentence, the Tag is used to isolate the word or phrase and the language attribute is applied.

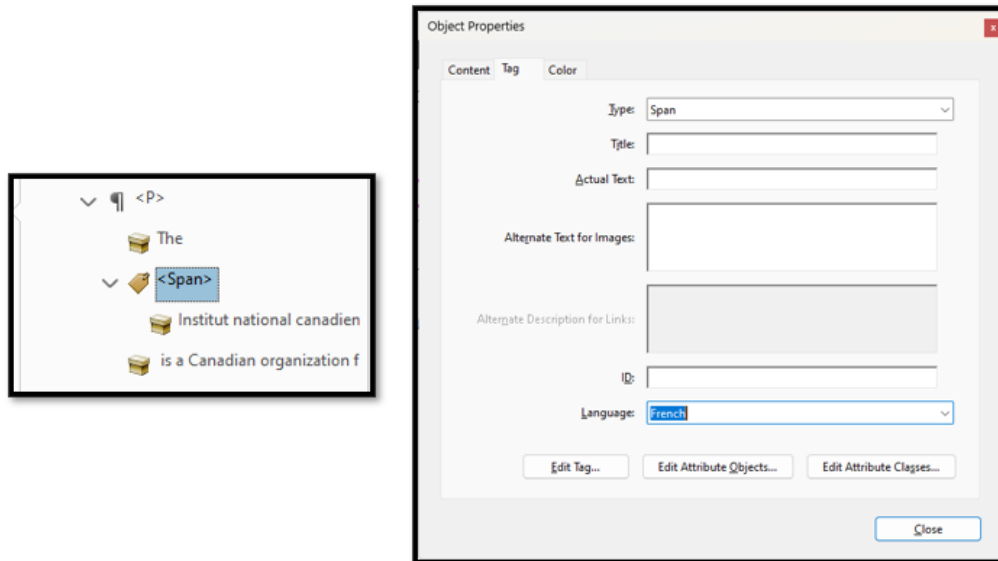
PDF 16: Language of Document (Slide 43)

Figure 45 Document Properties dialog showing Advanced tab Language setting (Adobe Acrobat Pro DC).



PDF 19: Changes in Language (Slide 43)

Figure 46 Correct tagging for language change in a sentence (Left) and Object Properties dialog showing Language setting (Right).



WCAG Techniques for PDF Forms (Slide 44)

This is a grouping of all WCAG 2.x success criteria for PDF forms. Keep in mind that PDF forms are not HTML forms, so some things are different.

PDF Techniques for Forms (Slide 45)

PDF 12 name role etc. (Slide 46)

PDF 10 labels (Slide 47)

PDF 23 keyboard (Slide 48)

PDF 5 required fields (Slide 49)

PDF 15 buttons (Slide 50)

PDF 22 errors (Slide 51)

Form annotations must be added to the Tags Tree in order for the form to be accessible.

Form text must be tagged correctly.

Tooltips must be added to every form control.

PDF 12: Name, Role... Adobe Acrobat -1 (Slide 46)

Figure 47 ToolTip area of the Properties dialog (Adobe Acrobat Pro DC).

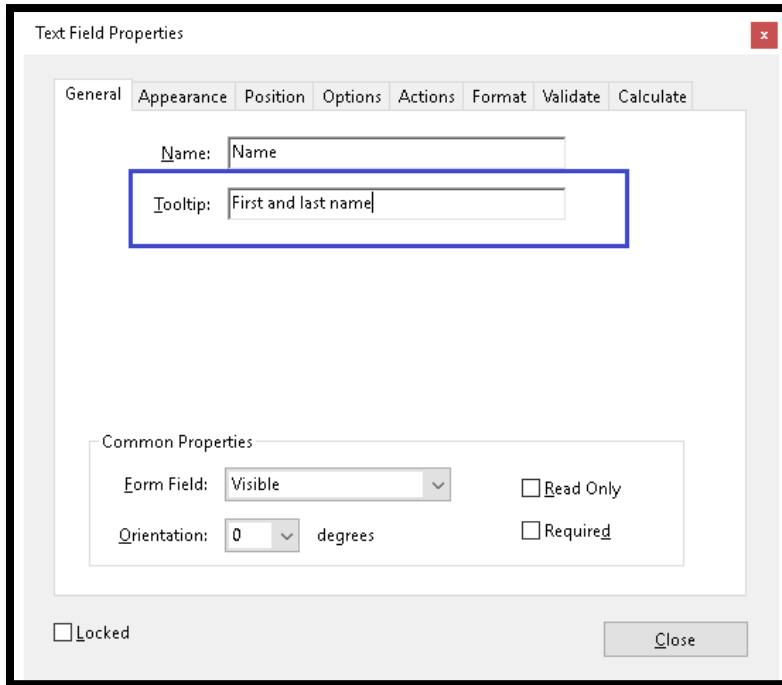
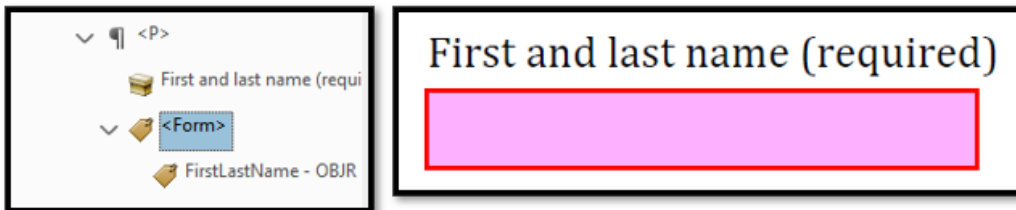


Figure 48 Sample of a correctly tagged form question with the <Form> Tag and its annotation nested with the question text (Adobe Acrobat Pro DC).



PDF 12: Name, Role... Adobe Acrobat – 2 (Slide 47)

Figure 49 Dropdown Properties dialog showing entries for a dropdown list (Adobe Acrobat Pro DC).

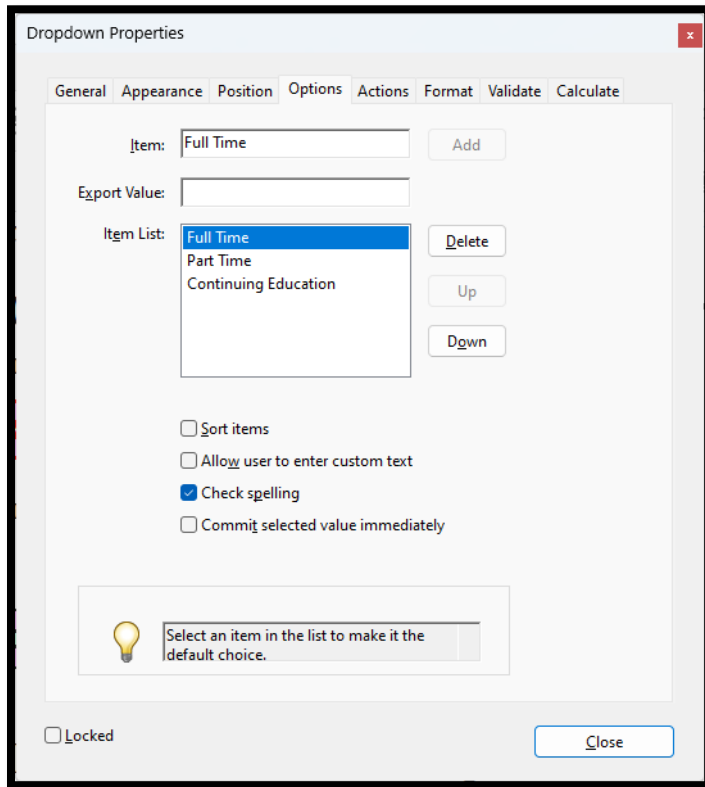
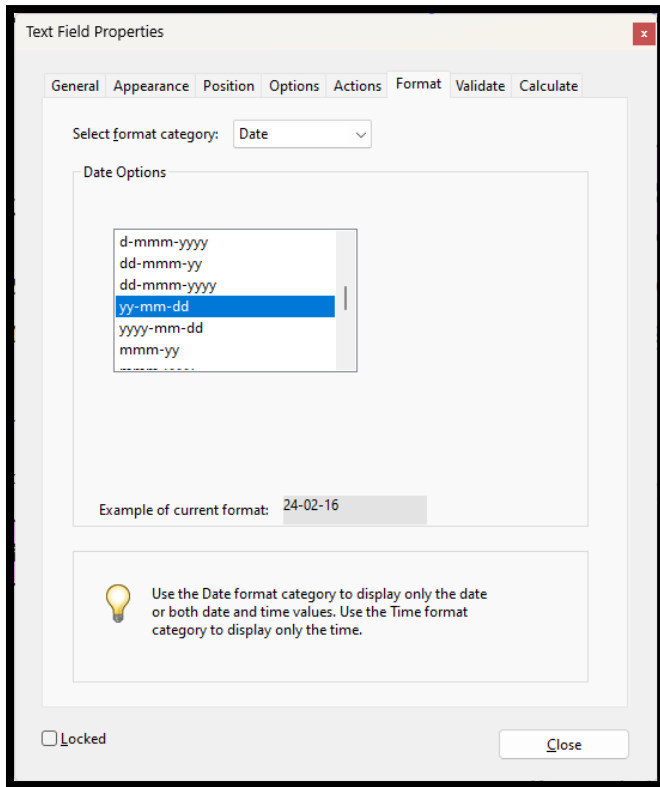


Figure 50 Format tab in the Text Field Properties dialog showing date settings (Adobe Acrobat Pro DC).



PDF 12: Name, Role... Foxit PDF Editor – 1 (Slide)

Figure 51 Pop-up for a form control (Foxit PDF Editor).

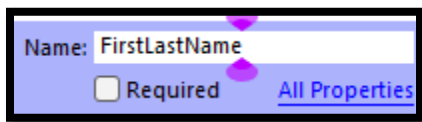
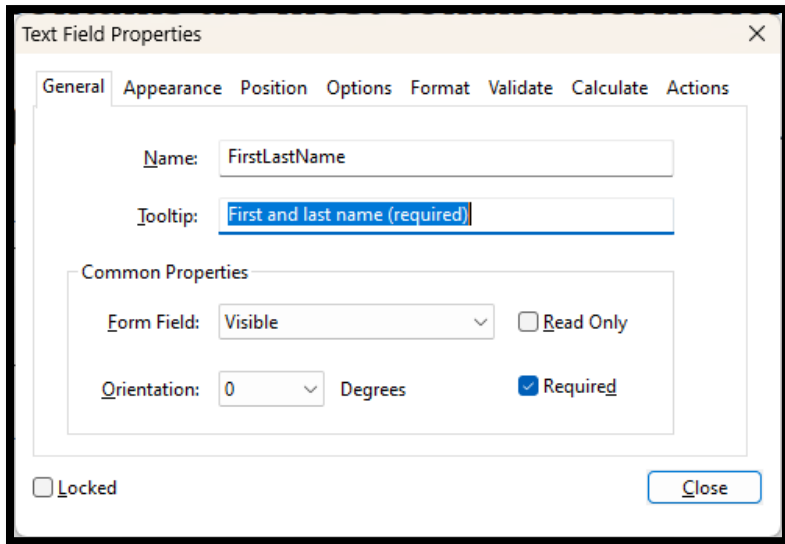


Figure 52 Properties dialog showing ToolTip area highlighted (Foxit PDF Editor).



PDF 12: Name, Role... Foxit PDF Editor – 2 (Slide 50)

Figure 53 Text Field Properties dialog, Options tab showing Alignment (Foxit PDF Editor).

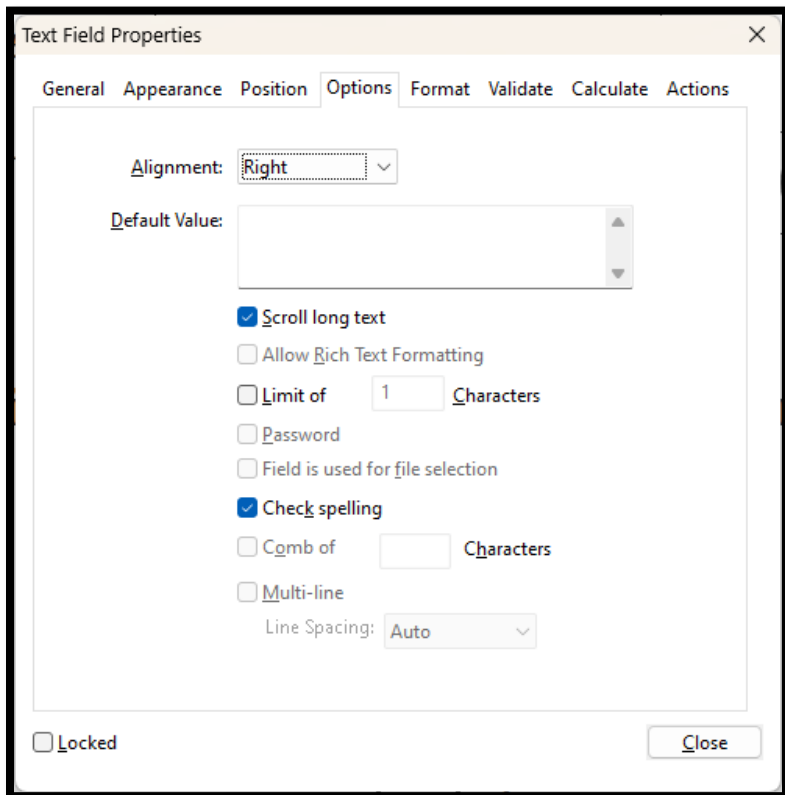
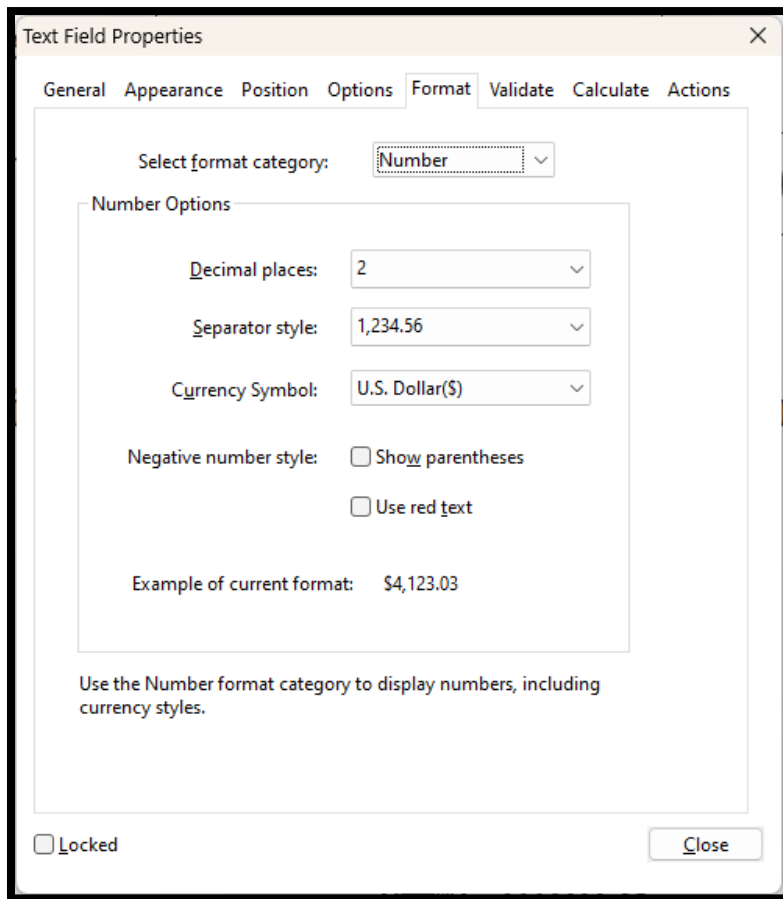


Figure 54 Text Field Properties dialog, Format tab, Number and Currency format (Foxit PDF Editor).



PDF 10 Labels (Slide 51)

In the language of WCAG, Labels have a couple of meanings...I think.

In this case, "Label" is referring to the text in the form what asks for the information.

For example, First Name, Last Name, Date.

Include the date format in the text of the form AND in the Tooltip.

Figure 55 PDF form with date and date format identified in the "Label".



PDF 23 Keyboard (Slide 52)

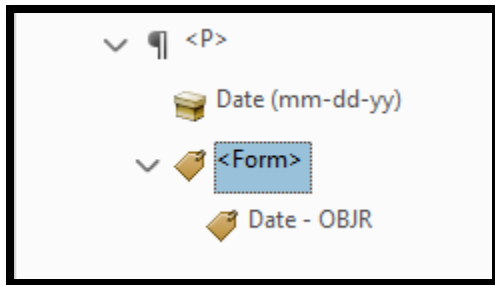
Form controls in PDF forms must be usable/accessible by keyboard.

This is where ensuring that the form is tagged correctly, and the form annotations are in their correct place in the Tags Tree.

Both must be correct in a PDF form.

Same idea as with links.

Figure 56 Correctly tagged date form control.



PDF 5: Required Fields (Slide 53)

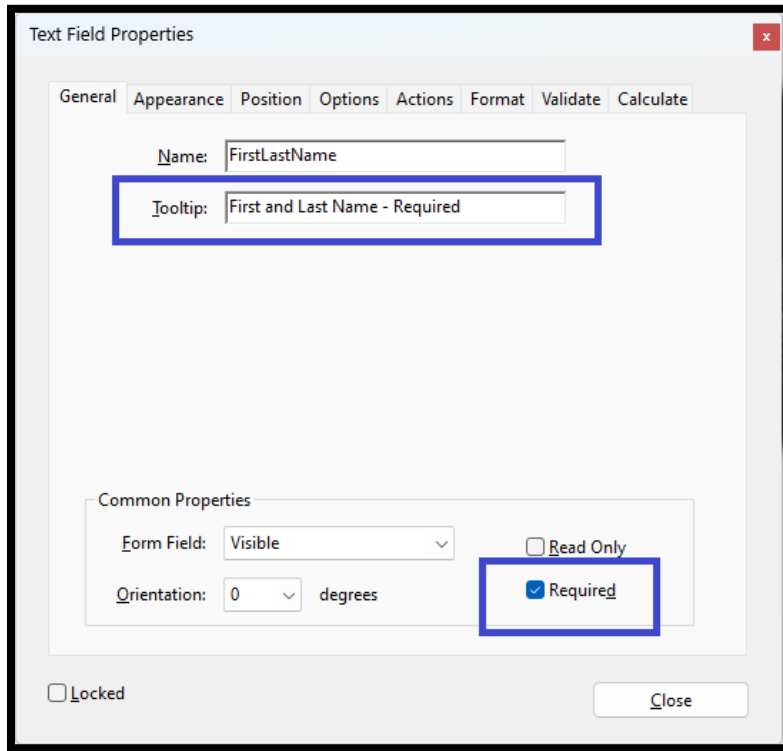
There is a checkbox in the Properties dialog of form controls that can designate it required.

I generally use the entire word required so that the end-user knows that a form control is required.

It is too easy for an asterisk to be misread or skipped depending on the voice used by the end-user.

Using the abbreviation “req’s” also present accessibility issues.

Figure 57 Text Field Properties dialog showing the Tooltip indicating a required field and the Required check box checked (Adobe Acrobat Pro DC).



PDF 15: Submit Button (Slide 54)

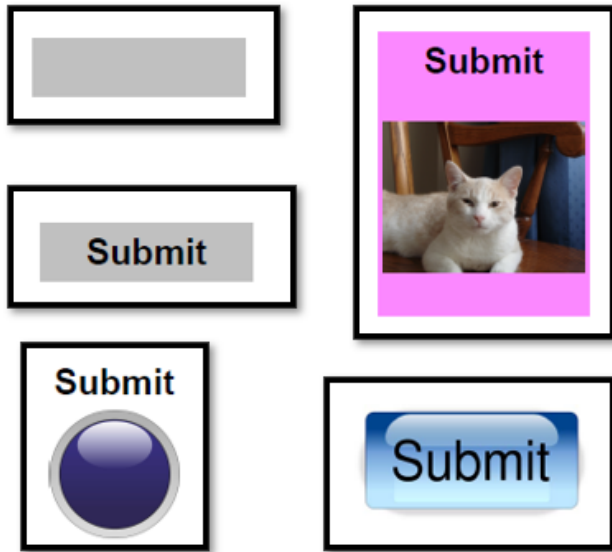
There are two parts to creating an accessible Submit button:

The Tooltip which the adaptive technology reads.

The text or value on the button that is visible to those accessing the form visually.

Submit button actions are found under the Action button in the Button Properties dialog.

Figure 58 Sample Submit buttons. Note the one in the upper left has no label and is inaccessible visually.

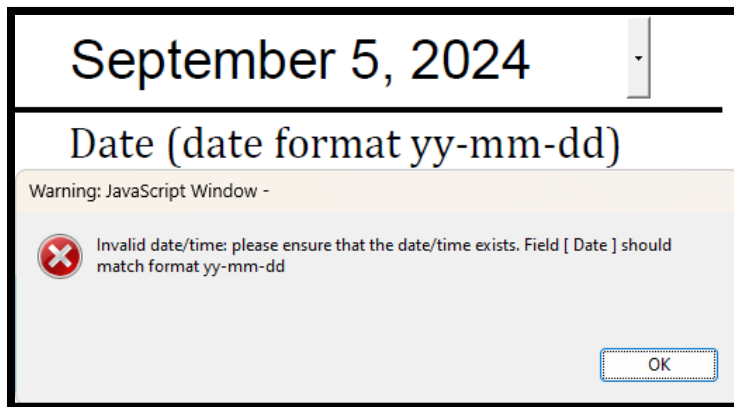


PDF 22: Error Messages (Slide 55)

When you define a date format (for example), if the date is entered incorrectly, there will be an error message indicating the correct date format as defined by the form control.

If you are using a character limit on a multi-line form control, there is no error message when the limit is exceeded.

Figure 59 Date form control with inaccurate format entered and Error dialog.

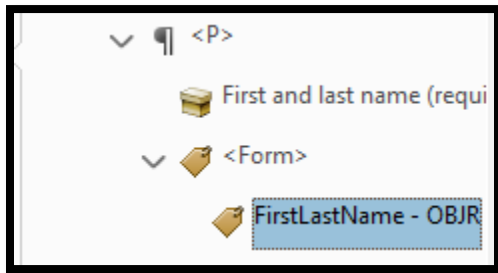


PDF 23: Interactive Forms (Slide 56)

This technique reinforces that the form itself must be tagged and the form controls must be in the Tags Tree in the <Form> Tag.

Each <Form> Tag must be in the same <P> Tag with the information being asked for.

Figure 60 Correctly tagged form control in the Tags Tree.



Page Headers, Footers and Page Numbers (Slide 57)

In PDFs, Page Headers and Footers as well as Page Numbers are non-printing elements and are NOT tagged!

PDF 14: Page Headers and Footers (Slide 58)

In PDFs the page headers and footers are “non-printing” elements and are Artifacts.

They don't serve the same purpose as they do in HTML.

Visually, do you stop and read every page header and footer for every page in a document?

We shouldn't be forced to either.

PDF 17: Page Numbers (Slide 59)

Page numbers are not tagged in the Tags Tree!

Where would you put page numbers in the middle of a paragraph, list or table?

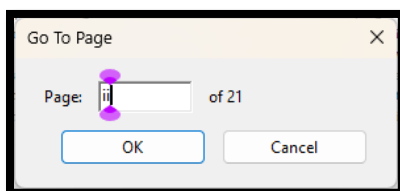
Before the 3 pages of table, after, in the middle where someone is trying to understand the data?

Page Labels are used by everyone to designate correct page numbers.

JAWS and NVDA have keyboard commands to read page Labels.

Ctrl + Shift + N opens the Go To Page dialog in Acrobat. You can also double-click in the Toolbar and type in a page number to go to in most PDF Editors or Readers.

Figure 61 Go To Page dialog (Adobe Acrobat Pro DC).



PDF 17: Page Labels in PDFs (slide 60)

Figure 62 Pages Panel context menu showing Page Labels (Adobe Acrobat Pro DC).

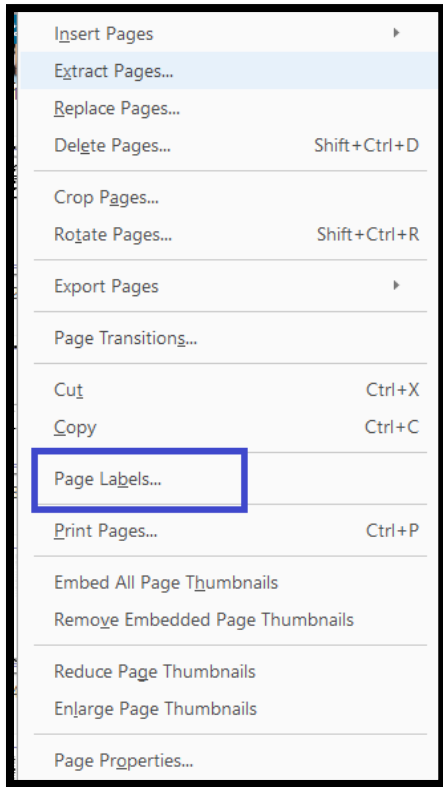
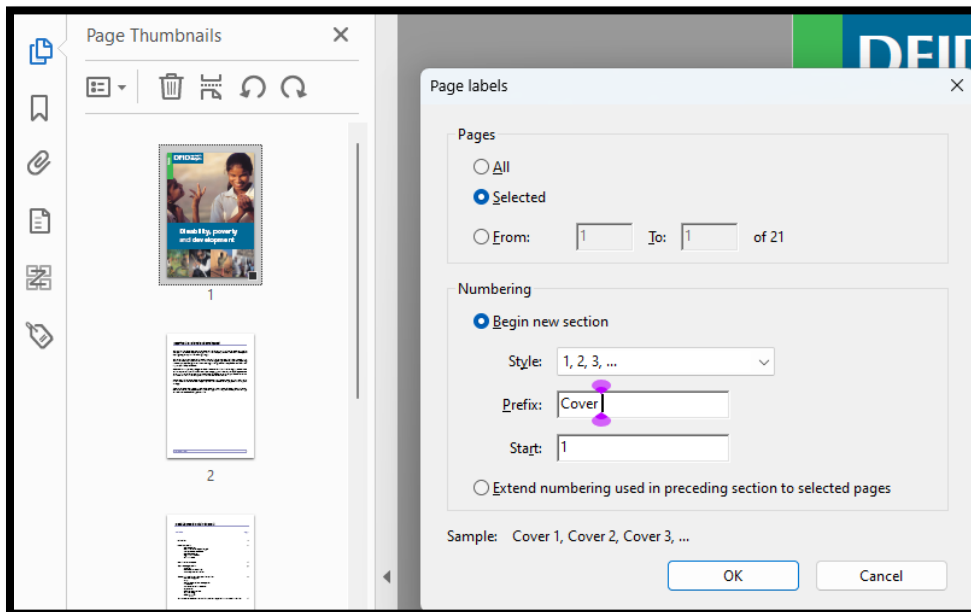


Figure 63 Pages Panel and Page Label dialog (Adobe Acrobat Pro DC).



Tab Order and Logical Reading Order (Slide 61)

There is a misconception that those of us who use adaptive technology (screen readers) “Tab” through content. We Tab through links and Form Controls, not text. The Logical reading Order of a PDF is not the same as the Tab Order.

PDF 3: Tab Order – 1 (Slide 62)

The Tab is used to move from link to link or form control to form control.

It is NOT used to move character by character, word by word, line by line, paragraph by paragraph.

Figure 64 Tab Order numbers in a PDF form.

The image shows a screenshot of a PDF form with several fields. At the top, there is a horizontal row of 15 light blue rectangular boxes. The first box on the left contains the number '3'. The 11th box from the left contains the text 'Comb'. Below this row, the text 'Calculated Form Control' is displayed. Underneath, there are five rows of form fields, each with a tab order number in a small black box to its left:

- Row 1: 'Number of T-Shirts (\$15 CAD Each' followed by 'Quantity:' and a text input field labeled 'T-shirtQuantity' with tab order number 4.
- Row 2: 'Number of Jackets (\$40 CAD each))' followed by 'Quantity:' and a text input field labeled 'JacketsQuantity' with tab order number 5.
- Row 3: 'Total dollar amount for T-Shirts:' followed by a text input field labeled 'T-shirtTotal' with a value of '0.00' and tab order number 6.
- Row 4: 'Total dollar amount for Jackets:' followed by a text input field labeled 'JacketsTotal' with a value of '0.00' and tab order number 7.
- Row 5: 'Total dollar amount of T-Shirts and Jackets:' followed by a text input field labeled 'TotalDollarAmount' with a value of '00' and tab order number 8.

PDF 3: Tab Order – 2 (Slide 63)

Think of this. If someone was just using the Tab key to move through content, how would we know which “Tab” moved us character by character, which “Tab” moves us word by word, which “Tab” moves us line by line, which “Tab” moves us paragraph by paragraph, which “Tab” moves us page by page, which “Tab” lets us navigate by Heading, table, list, or graphic? If we stop to think of the implications of using a single key to navigate every element, we see the fallacy in this type of thinking. It is the same when we think of text with no punctuation.

PDF 3: Logical Reading Order (Slide 64)

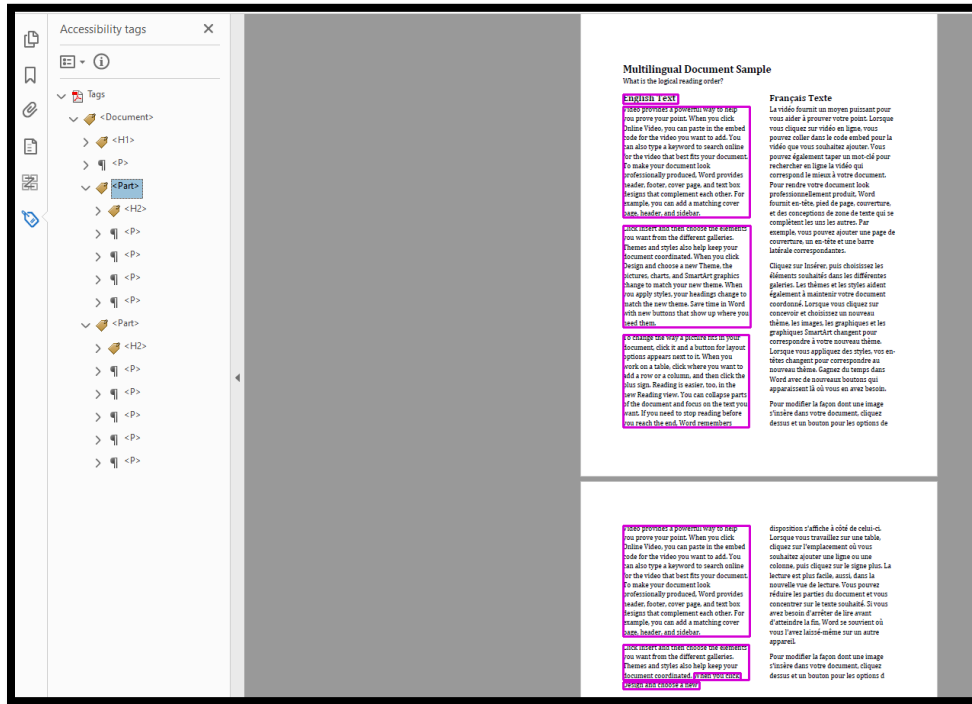
The logical reading order of a PDF is not necessarily the order in which content is laid out in the document.

Consider a multilingual document where one language is on the left and the other is on the right (in columns).

Logically, all of one language would be grouped together.

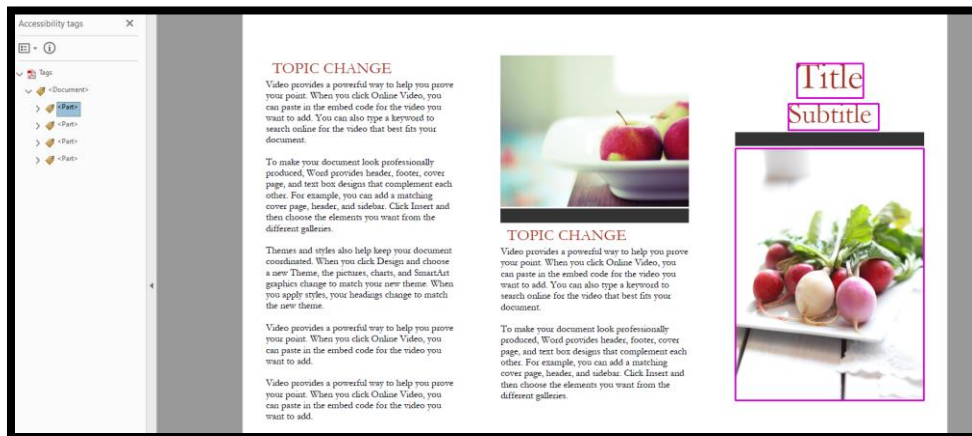
PDF 3: Sample Multilingual Document (Slide 65)

Figure 65 Multilingual Pdf with all of one language grouped together; and all of the other language grouped together.



PDF 3: Logical Reading Order – Tri-Fold Brochure (Slide 66)

Figure 66 Logical reading order for a tri-fold brochure. Read the title panel first.



Resources (Slide 67)

Some of these resources are free, others are fee-based.

WCAG PDF Techniques in Order (Slide 68)

PDF 1 Alt Text

PDF 2 Bookmarks

PDF 3 Tab Order/Logical Reading Order

PDF 4 Decorative Images

PDF 5 Required Fields

PDF 6 Tables

PDF 7 Scanned PDFs

PDF 8 Abbreviations/Acronyms

PDF 9 Headings

PDF 10 Labels

PDF 11 Correct Link Annotations

PDF 12 Name, Role, Value

PDF 13 Alt Text for Links

PDF 14 Page Headers and Footers

PDF 15 Buttons

PDF 16 Default Language

PDF 17 Page Numbers

PDF 18 Document Title

PDF 19 Changes in Language

PDF 20 Table Editor

PDF 21 Lists

PDF 22 Errors

PDF 23 Keyboard

Additional 2.1 Techniques (Slide 69)

.3.5 [Identify Input Purpose](#) (AA)

1.3.6 [Identify Purpose](#) (AAA)

1.4.10 [Reflow](#) (AA)

1.4.13 [Content on Hover or Focus](#) (AA)

2.5.3 [Label in Name](#) (A)

2.5.6 [Concurrent Input Mechanisms](#) (AAA)

4.1.3 [Status Messages](#) (AA)

Additional 2.2 Techniques (Slide 70)

2.4.13 [Focus Appearance](#) (AAA)

2.5.8 [Target Size \(Minimum\)](#) (AA)

3.3.7 [Redundant Entry](#) (A)

Authentication is voluntary with the Pdf Identifier.

It is often added automatically, or without verification.

3.3.8 [Accessible Authentication \(Minimum\)](#) (AA)

3.3.9 [Accessible Authentication \(Enhanced\)](#) (AAA)

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